

## Notes for Lecture 32

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Conditional V-ば</b></li> <li>● <b>V-なければならぬ/V-なくては行かない</b></li> <li>● <b>V-ば Vほど</b></li> <li>● <b>～ことにする</b></li> <li>● <b>～ことは～が、・・・</b></li> <li>● <b>～もの (だ)</b></li> <li>● <b>～について</b></li> </ul>
---------------	---

<p><b>Conditional form V-e ば・れば/Adj-ければ/Nであれば:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It has a provisional function (which often accompanies the connotation of ‘if only’ and does not involve a one-shot event), as well as a hypothetical function. 秋葉原に行けばもっと安いのに…。 (If you only go to Akihabara, things are cheaper.) 雨がふればみんな行かないでしょう。 (If it rains, I guess they will not go.)</li> <li>● Note the form of an adjective, the negative form of a verb, and a noun + copula used with -ば。 安ければ買う。安くなければ買わない。 (If it is cheap, I will buy it. If it is not, I won't.) 明日雨がふらなければいいですね。 (I hope it will not rain tomorrow.) しけんがやさしければいいんですが。 (It will be nice if the exam is easy.) B以上であれば、問題はありません。 (If it is above B, there is no problem.)</li> </ul>	<p>Connect the two sentences by converting the first to V/Adj-たら:</p> <p>このくすりを飲みます。+ よくなります。 時間があります。+ 勉強したいんですが。 ちずを見ます。+ すぐ分かります。 できません。+ しなくてもいいですよ。 行きたいです。+ 行ったらどうですか。 天気がいいです。+ いいんですが。 おいしくない。+ 食べなくてもいい。</p> <p>Translate: If you talk, they will understand. (Lecture) If they run out of (“nakunaru”) money, they will come home. (L) If Japanese is difficult, they will quit. (L) If she doesn't come, let us go home, too. (L) If I can graduate in the spring, I will travel during the summer. (L) If no one wants to go, I will go. (L) If you have a prospect of completing the third year with a good mark, there is a chance to be able to go on a exchange. (Reading) If you cannot get a scholarship, you cannot go. (Dialogue) If you teach English, you can earn a lot. (D)</p>
<p><b>V-なければならぬ/V-なくては行かない:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It indicates the obligatory “must/have to...” すみません、もう行かなければなりません。 (I am sorry, I have to go now.) 現金ではらわなくては行けませんか。 (Do I have to pay cash?)</li> <li>● To reply, use V-なくてもいい for “you do not have to...” 週末までに出さなければなりませんか。 (Do I have to submit it by the weekend?) いいえ、すぐに出さなくてもいいですよ。</li> </ul>	<p>Translate: I have to do a lot of work today. (L) I have to go home by three. (L) I had to memorize 50 Kanji characters. (L) Until when do I have to hand in the homework? (L) Do I have to buy a dictionary? (L) Of course, you have to take an exam and interview. (R) I have to take forth year courses of my major. (D) Is it okay if I don't go to the bank today? (L)</p>

(No, you don't have to submit right away.)	You didn't have to work yesterday. (L)
<b>V-e ば・れば Vほど etc.:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It indicates "the more ..., the more..." 見れば見るほど好きになりますよ。 (The more you look at it, the more you'll like it.) 安ければ安いほどいい。 (The cheaper, the better.)</li> </ul>	Translate: I hear that the more you use your brain, the better it becomes. (L) The more money I have, the more I end up in spending. (L) It appears that the more you study Kanji, the more you forget. (L) The more you study Japanese, the more difficult it becomes. (R)
<b>V (dictionary form/-ない) + ことにする:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is used to express the speaker's decision. イタリア語を取ることにしました。 (I decided to take Italian.)</li> </ul>	Translate: I decided to go to China in the summer. (L) I decided to study German from next year. (L) I decided not to go to drink since I was tired. (L) I will try to consult my professor again later. (D)
<b>V/Adj/AN な+ことは V/Adj/AN だ+が、・・・:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is used to make an affirmative statement with a feeling of "reservation." The statement is often followed by "but..." あることはありますが、古いですよ。 (We do have some, but it is old.)</li> </ul>	Translate: I did speak to my friend, but no reply yet. (L) That area is convenient, but it is a little pricy (L) I do want to go, but I don't have time and cannot go. (L) (She) does want to continue (her) study, but before that... (31-R)
<b>V-た + もの (だ) :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It describes a habitual action or frequent event happened in the past. わかい時はよく旅行したものです。 (I used to travel a lot when I was young.)</li> </ul>	Translate: Long ago, I used to pay baseball with my father (L) We used to have many customers before, but no one comes now. (L)
<b>～について:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following a noun, it indicates "concerning/ regarding/about..." この問題についてどう思いますか。 (What do you think about this problem?)</li> </ul>	Translate: Please explain a little more about it. (L) What shall we talk about today? (L) As for the book about Japan, it is here. (L) Let us think about this thoroughly again. (L)