

11月9日(火)



今日のよい

- Translation: 1-2 (L15 Review)
- ぶんぼう: ておく、Noun modification

☆今日のオフィスパワー(1:30-2:15): Midterm exam review

☆Midterm course evaluation: 11/10-11/12

☆プロジェクト2: First and second drafts 11/14(日)

Translation: L15 Review

1. Mr. Brown has been thinking of inviting [his] friends who are international students to the Kaiwa Table.
2. [I] think I will keep [my uncle] company [during] his (my uncle's) favorite [game of] golf.

Volitional form vs. つもりです

I am thinking I will go to my teacher's office hours.

- 1) 先生のオフィスパワーに**行こうと思っています**／**思います**。
 - 2) ...オフィスパワーに**行くつもりです**。
[I intend to go to...]
- The degree of intention is stronger in 2) than in 1). Also, **つもり** cannot be used when you made the decision right away.

Be careful! Negative forms

- 1) 作文のしめきりがあるから、どこにも**出かけないつもりです**。
[I plan not to go anywhere since I have deadline for my composition.]
 - 2) しけんがあるから、ゲームは**できないと思います**。
[I don't think I will be able to play a game since I have an exam.]
[(lit.) I think I will not be able to...]
- Negative predicates cannot be made volitional.
 - (V-volitional)と**思う**／**思っている** indicates the speaker's decision on what s/he WILL do.

Be careful! Same subject
Subject's determination

- 1) **私**は、たけしとつきあおうと思う。
[I think I will date with Takeshi.]
 - 2) **メアリー**は、たけしとつきあおうと思っている。
[Mary thinks **she** will date with Takeshi.]
- ⊙**だめ!** **私**は、**たけし**がメアリーをデートにさそ**おう**と思う。[I think **Takeshi** will invite Mary to a date.]
- 私は、たけしがメアリーをデートにさそう(だろう)と思う。
- Speaker (subject)'s assumption (not determination). When two subjects are different, don't use a volitional form + **思う**.



Be careful! Action verbs

- 1) ⊙**だめ!** かさが**いろう**と思います。
[I think I will need an umbrella.]
☺かさがいる(だろう)と思います。
 - 2) ⊙**だめ!** 大学でかさが**買えよう**と思います。
[I think I will be able to buy an umbrella on campus.]
☺大学でかさが**買える**(だろう)と思います。
- These are not someone's determination. Verbs that express states of being uncontrollable by humans (e.g., **いる**[to need], **ある**[to be, exist]) and potential verbs cannot be made volitional.
 - Only action verbs becomes volitional.
- ☺ かさを**買おう**と思います。[I think I will buy...]



3. V-te form + おく (U-verb) (TB76)

Actions performed in preparation for something

Q: 家でパーティーをします。その前にすることは？

A: 食べ物を買って**おきます**。

[I will buy foods (in advance).]



- “おく” means “to put, place” as a main verb.
- “Te-form+おく (helping verb)” means “to do something in advance” and/or “to leave the resultant state as it is for future convenience.”

色々な文(1)

パーティーの前にすることは？

- 1) [Shall we turn on the heater (to prepare for later), because it is going to get colder?] (casual speech)
- 2) [I must take out the table (in advance).]
- 3) [It is better to make a room reservation (for future use).]

色々な文(2)

日本への留学の前にすることは？

- 4) [I want to make Japanese friends and ask various things (in preparation of my studies abroad in Japan).]
- 5) [I plan to read books about Jpn, practice Jpn, etc. (in advance).]
- 6) [I will be able to buy (save up) Jpn Yen starting now (for future use).]

≦ Vておいたほうがいい

この男の人、はじめて
女の人とデートをします。
デートの前に何をしてお
いたほうがいいでしょうか。

(映画「電(でん)車男」)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XNagEiYNh3Y>
(18:00-19:37)



とく/どく

Shortened form in casual speech

ておく [teoku] → とく [toku]

[Please leave the door open...]

ドアをあけて**おいて**(ください)。

→ ドアをあけ**といて**(ください)。

でおく [deoku] → どく [doku]

[I would like to read the textbook before the class.]

じゅぎょうの前にきょうかしょを**読んでおきたい**です。

→ 読んで**どきたい**です。

Negative short formでおく

1. [I will leave the suitcase unlocked.]

(かぎをかける=to lock)

スーツケースにかぎをかけ**ないで**おく。



2. [Please do not eat breakfast (in advance) since you have a blood draw.]

けつえきけんさ[blood draw]があるので、
朝ご飯を食べ**ないで**おいてください。



Review : Noun modification (Genki I L9)

このクラスに、色々な人がいます。



1) 高校で日本語を勉強した 人

[The person who studied Japanese in a high school]

2) かんじが上手に書ける人

[The person who can write Kanji well]

3) アニメが好きな 学生

[The student who likes anime]

- Modifying clause + modified noun = a big noun phrase
- A predicate (verb / adj.) in a modifying clause is a short form.

ⓧだめ！ むずかしいかんじが読める人

どんな本ですか。



The book that ~	～本です
1) The book (that) is on the table	
2) The book (that I) received from my uncle	
3) The book (that I) like the best	
4) The book (that I) cannot reserve	
5) The book (that I) have been thinking of reading over the winter break	
6) The book (that) was too expensive to buy	

Be careful! Subject marker

[(This is) the book that Hayakawa is reading.]

ⓧだめ！ (これは) 早川さんは読んでいる本です。

😊 (これは) 早川さんが読んでいる本です。

- The subject of the modifying clause is marked by が not は.

English relative pronouns / adverbs

- 1) The company **where / for which** I worked in Japan
私が日本でつとめていた 会社
- 2) A beauty parlor (**that**) Natsuko goes **to** once a month
夏子が一か月に一回行くびよういん
- 3) The person **whose** mother is Japanese
お母さんが日本人の 人
- 4) The day **when / on which** we got married
私たちがけっこんした 日

Location of a big noun phrase

The big noun phrase (a combination of modifier and modified noun) can go to various places of a sentence.

1) Topic / Subject

今、早川さんが読んでいる本**は**どれですか。

[Which is the book that Hayakawa is reading now?]

2) Direct object

私は 休みに読む本**を**さがしている。

[I am looking for a book which I will read during the break.]

Basic structures including noun modifications

NP = noun phrase (modifier + modified noun)

1. これは／が NP です。(This is NP.)
2. NP は／が X です／します。(NP is X/ NP does X.)
3. (S は／が) NP を X します。(S does NP.)
4. (S は／が) NP と X します。(S does it with NP.)
5. (S は／が) NP に X します。(S does it at/in/on/to NP.)
6. (S は／が) NP で X します。(S does it at / in / on NP.)
7. A combination of these (e.g., S は NP1 で NP2 を X する。)(S does NP2 at NP1.)

プリント: Noun Modification

I. 日本語で書いてみよう。

Check a modified noun and underline a modifier.

1) This is the place...

ここは...所(ところ)です。

This is the place where you can check out books.

ここは 本がかりられる 所 です。

2) Is there anyone (a person)...

...人はいいますか。

Is there anyone whose parents are Chinese?

りょうしんが 中国人の 人 はいますか。

Tips for translating in English (1)

先月できた店でおじにあげるプレゼントを買った。

Step 1: Check a main verb.

Step 2: Mark major particles that can be directly related to the verb.

Step 3: Try to find a big noun phrase (a combination of a modifying clause and a modified noun). Most modified nouns are before particles. The nouns should be modified by the preceding clause.

Step 4: Examine the relationship between the modifier and modified noun and give English translation by using an appropriate relative pronoun/adverb.

Tips for translating in English (2)

Similar surface structures [e.g., 買う + nouns]

1) 買う本 2) 買う人 3) 買う店

Complex underlying meanings of the structures

1) The book that I am going to buy

2) The person that is going to buy (it)

3) The store where (I) will buy (it)

The store that (I) will buy



プリント: Noun Modification

II. 英語で書いてみよう。

1) 私はひがしのけいごが書いた本が好きです。

[I like the book that Keigo Higashino wrote.]