

11月30日(火)

今日のよてい

- ふくしゅう [review]: やくすれんしゅう Translation 1-3 (L16 Review)
- ぶんぼう: ~といい、(～ていただけませんか → 木曜日にします)
- プロジェクト2のしゅくだいについて

プロジェクト2: Final draft & comments on your classmates' drafts

- 先生のコメントを読んで、まちがいを[mistake]をなおしてください。
- 12/8(水) Upload your revised final draft in Canvas Discussion.
- 12/10(金) 2 steps. (1) Write your comments to at least 3 classmates in Canvas Discussion. (2) Report "to whom and what you wrote" to your teacher in Canvas Modules/Assignments.

やくすれんしゅう (L16 Review)

1a. Mr. Terayama explained tomorrow's schedule to Mr. Takada [as a favor].

1b. → Please explain tomorrow's schedule to Mr. Takada.

2a. Mr. Hirota [kindly] fixed [my] computer.

2b. → Mr. Hirota may fix [my] computer.

3a. [I] will have [my] father come to pick [me] up at the airport.

3b. → [I] am thinking of having [my] father come to pick [me] up at the airport.

注意 [Be careful!] Marker of the doer

I got my father to help my homework.

☺ 父に^レしゅくだいをてつだってもらいました。

だめ! ☹ 父^カらしゅくだいをてつだってもらいました。

- With てもらう, the doer of the action is marked only by に.
- Use of から is limited to some verbs. から usually indicates a transfer of an object.



注意 [Be careful!] When I am the doer.

I helped my child.

☺ 私^ハは子供をてつだってあげました。

だめ! ☹ 子供は私^ニにてつだってもらいました。

- When the doer of the service is the speaker, don't say 私^ニにVてもらいました but say 私^ハはVてあげました。



ふくしゅう Review

Talk about your or someone's wish.

1) 今度のしけんで 100てんがとりたいです。

[I want to get full marks in the next exam.]

2) 友だちは、東京大学をそつぎょうした人とつきあいたがっている。

[My friend wants to date a person who graduated from Tokyo Univ.]



～といいですね。

Wishing good luck for somebody -
the listener.

1) 天気がいいといいね。(adj.)

[I hope the weather will be fine.]

(lit.) [It will be good if the weather is good.]

- いい = hoping something good happens.
- と = a subordinate conjunction. (present, short form)+と。
- ね = shows speaker's agreement/sympathy

2) その人がいい人だといいですね。(N + copula)

3) 朝ねぼうしないといいね。(Verb, negative)

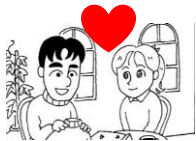
ブラインド
デートなの。

～といいですね。

Wishing good luck for somebody -
the third person.

(about the third person)

メアリーさんとたけしさんがけっこうするといいね。



～といいんですが。

Wishing for good luck of myself.

1) (私は)いいせいせきがとれるといいんですが。

[I hope I will be able to get good grades(, but...)]

(lit.) [It will be good if I can get good grades(, but...)]

Cf. いいせいせきがとれると思います。

[I think I will be able to get...]

- With - いい, the speaker is not very confident and the utterance sounds modest.

2) 学生がしけんの日にちくしないといいんだけど。

[I hope (my) students will not be late on the exam day.]

- Something good happens to someone else but it will benefit the speaker too.



Hoping for myself vs. for someone else

	Formal	Casual	I hope...
Short form	いいんです	いいんだ	for myself
Present	が。	けど。	
	いいですね。	いいね。	for someone

～といいんですが
～といいですね

あなたも友だちも、日本に留学します。

"I hope...for myself / for you."

- 1) My / your Japanese will improve.
- 2) I / you will be able to make many friends.
- 3) I / you will not get sick in Japan.
- 4) My / your host family is...
- 5) Prices in Japan are...
- 6) (your own wish)



"I am hoping to study abroad."

☺ 留学できるといいんですが。

[I am hoping that I will be able to study abroad.]

☹ だめ！ 留学するといいんですが。

- “といい” expresses the hope for actions that are difficult to do.
- “I hope I will do (something difficult to do).”
↑Use “potential” forms before といい.

Predicates before といい

I) “I hope I/you will do something (difficult).”

The predicates are usually action verbs.

→ The verb before といい is potential.

I hope I/you will ...

- get good grades.
- graduate from UW this year.
- find/look for a good job.

いいんですが。

いいですね。

II) Others: negative verbs; adjective/noun+です; adj+なる

→ The predicates before といい are not potential.

- I will not oversleep. (negative verb)
- The weather will be good. (adj/noun+です)
- My Japanese will become better. (adj+なる)