

## IV. Grammar Explanation

1.	V dictionary form	} ばあい、～
	V た-form	
	V ない-form ない	
	い-adj(～い)	
	な-adj な	
	N の	

～ばあいは is an expression used to talk about a hypothetical situation. The sentence after it indicates how to cope with such a situation or its consequence. ばあいは follows either verbs, adjectives or nouns. Because ばあい is a noun, the forms of verbs, い-adjectives, な-adjectives and nouns connected to it are the same as the forms when modifying nouns.

- ① 会議に 間に 合わない 場合は、連絡して ください。

If you cannot be in time for the meeting, please inform us.

- ② 時間に 遅れた 場合は、会場に 入れません。

If you are late, you will not be admitted to the hall.

- ③ ファクスの 調子が 悪い 場合は、どう したら いいですか。

In the event that the fax machine does not work well, what should I do?

- ④ 領収書が 必要な 場合は、係に 言って ください。

When you need a receipt, please tell the person in charge.

- ⑤ 火事や 地震の 場合は、エレベーターを 使わないで ください。

In case of fire or earthquake, do not use the elevator.

2.	V	} plain form	} のに、～
	い-adj		
	な-adj		
	N		
		～だ→～な	

のに follows either verbs, adjectives or nouns. Their forms used with のに are as shown above. のに is used when what is stated in the second clause runs contrary to what is expected from the first clause.

- ⑥ 約束を したのに、彼女は 来ませんでした。

She did not come, even though she promised.

- ⑦ きょうは 日曜日なのに、働かなければ なりません。

Even though today is Sunday, I have to work.

In ⑥, the speaker expects that the woman will come because she promised to do so. So he naturally feels disappointed that she did not come. In ⑦, Sunday is normally a holiday, yet the speaker has to work so he feels dissatisfied. The second clause implies feelings of unexpectedness or dissatisfaction.

[Note] The difference between ～のに and ～が/～ても:

- ⑧ わたしの 部屋は 狭いですが、きれいです。 (×狭いのに)

My room is small but clean.

- ⑨ あした 雨が 降っても、出かけます。 (×雨が 降るのに)

Even if it rains tomorrow, I will go out.

～が and ～ても in ⑧ and ⑨ cannot be substituted with ～のに. This is because ⑧ simply joins two different evaluations together and the second clause therein does not represent an unexpected consequence of what is stated in the first clause. The first clause of ⑨ suggests a possibility, but ～のに can only indicate things that have actually occurred in reality.

- ⑩ 約束を したのに、どうして 来なかったんですか。 (×約束を しましたが)

You promised to come. Why didn't you come? (×約束を しても)

～のに in ⑩ cannot be substituted with ～が or ～ても. This is because the second clause expresses a strong reproach.