

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. V dictionary form

V た-form

V ない-form ない

い-adj (～い)

な-adj な

N の

場合は、～

～ばあい 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 is 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

い-adj plain form

な-adj plain form

N ～だ→～な

のに、～

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。
My room is small but clean.

(×狭いのに)

⑨ あした雨が降っても、出かけます。
Even if it rains tomorrow, I will go out.

(×雨が降るのに)

～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、どうして来なかつたんですか。
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.