

Answer to Question # 37 .

Answers 1 and 2 are correct.

やっぱり (YAPPARI) is an expression commonly used by Japanese people. A somewhat more formal version of this term is やはり (YAHARI). やっぱり (yappari) and やはり (yahari) can be translated as “when you think about it,” “I guess,” or “you know.” For example, やっぱり電車のほうが早いでしょう (yappari densha no hou ga hayai deshou) = “when you think about it, the train is probably faster.”

やっぱり (yappari) can also mean “after all.” For example, やっぱり結婚することにしました (yappari kekkon suru koto ni shimashita) = “I decided to get married after all.”

In addition, やっぱり (yappari) can mean “as expected” or “as I thought,” as seen in the first answer to this question.

Therefore, ANSWER # 1 is CORRECT.

通り (TOORI) means “street,” “road” or “way.” In addition, 通り (toori) can be combined with other terms to mean “a way of doing.” For example, その通り (sono toori) or その通りです (sono toori desu) means “that’s the way!” or “that’s right!” いつもの通り (itsumo no toori) = “the way things are always done.” 心配した通り (shinpai shita toori) = “what I worried about.” 思った通り (omotta toori) = “the way I thought.”

Therefore, ANSWER # 2 is also CORRECT.

さすがに (SASUGA NI) means “as expected.” It may be used with or without に (ni). However, さすがに (sasuga ni) and さすが (sasuga) are primarily used to express COMPLIMENTS about other people or their affairs. They are not ordinarily used to refer to yourself or your own activities.

For example, you might say さすがに日本人はよく働く (sasuga ni nihonjin wa yoku hataraku) = “as expected, Japanese people work a lot.” In addition, さすがだ (sasuga da) and さすがね (sasuga ne) are often used as exclamations, meaning something like “Wow! This is good, as expected.”

Therefore, ANSWER # 3 is INCORRECT.

Finally, there is another possibility to consider. ように (YOU NI) can mean “such that” or “in such a way as to.” However, my Japanese consultants say that the sentence 思ったようにおいしくなかった (omotta you ni oishikunakatta) = “as expected it wasn’t delicious” sounds AWKWARD and should not be used. Why is this?

To answer this question, let’s consider the common Japanese sentence 思ったようにならなかつた (omotta you ni naranakatta). This means “it didn’t become the way I thought” or “it didn’t turn out as I thought.” Let’s call this MEANING 1.

Now note that, in English, we can make a similar sentence with a very DIFFERENT meaning by adding a comma: “it didn’t turn out, as I thought.” Let’s call this MEANING 2. Another way to create an English sentence with Meaning 2 is to reverse the order of the clauses: “as I thought, it didn’t turn out.”

The sentence 思ったようにおいしくなかった (omotta you ni oishikunakatta) is AWKWARD because its meaning is similar to Meaning 1. If this sentence were allowed, it would mean something like “it was not delicious the way I thought” which is a rather strange sentence in both English and Japanese.

To take this discussion a little further, how would you use やっぱり (yappari) and 通り (toori) to create Japanese sentences with Meaning 1? In other words, how would you say “it didn’t become the way I thought”?

To express Meaning 1 using やっぱり (YAPPARI), you would say やっぱりそうならなかつた (yappari sou naranakatta) = “it didn’t turn out way I expected,” where そう (sou) = “that way.”

To express Meaning 1 using 通り (TOORI), you would say 思った通りにならなかつた (omotta toori ni naranakatta) = “it didn’t become the way I thought.” に (NI) makes it explicit that this sentence means that 思った通り (omotta toori) = “the way I thought” did not become, NOT that I had predicted or expected that something would not become.

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Question 37. “As Expected.”

You’ve just eaten some left-over food that had been stored in the refrigerator for 3 days.

Now you want to say, “As expected, it wasn’t delicious.” Which of the following 3 answers is correct?

1. やっぱりおいしくなかった (yappari, oishikunakatta).
2. 思ったとおりおいしくなかった (omotta toori, oishikunakatta).
3. さすがにおいしくなかった (sasuga ni, oishikunakatta).