

Notes for Lecture 23

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S + んです • お Vn です • S¹ し、S² から/ので、S³ • Adj- さ
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<p>S (“plain form”/N・AN な) + んです:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is used for requesting or giving an explanation. すぐ日本に帰るんですか。 (Are you going back to Japan right away?) ええ、母がびょうきなんです。 (Yeah, my mother is ill.) • It is also used for requesting and giving further clarifications, or providing additional information on what has been said. どうしてかれとわかれたんですか。 (Why did you break up with your boyfriend?) さいきんぜんぜんやさしくないんです。 (He is not nice to me at all these days.) いい本でしょう？ 私の友だちが書いたんですよ。 (It’s a good book, isn’t it? A friend of mine wrote it, you know.) • Use for other speech acts (e.g., showing surprise). そんなことも分からないんですか。 (Don’t you know such a thing?) えっ、もう食べちゃったんですか。 (What!? Have you already finished eating?) *Note its informal version that uses の。 何食べるの？ -- タイりょうり食べるんだ。 (What are you going to eat? – Thai food. ♂) 何買うの？ -- コンピューター買うの。 (What are you going to buy? – A computer. ♀) 	<p>Translate:</p> <p>What happened (what’s the matter)? (Lecture) I had an accident on the way here. (L) How long is it that you stayed (in Japan)? (L) It was about 3 months. (L) What sort of places did you go to? (L) How many Kanji characters do you already know? (L) I have learned about 100 only. (L) What kind of a car did you buy? (L) It is Toyota. (L) Why didn’t you come yesterday? (L) Sorry, my schedule did not work out. (L) Mr. Yamashita wants to by a car (in advance) before his family arrives. (Reading) If it is a good car, I don’t mind anything, but... (Dialogue) I am finding it hard to decide. (D) [informal] Where are you going? – I am going to the library. (L)</p>
<p>お Vn です:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With limited verbs, you can make the abridged honorific form. お出かけですか。(Are you going out?) おいそぎですか。(Are you in a hurry?) 何時にお帰りですか。(What time are you coming back?) 	<p>Translate:</p> <p>Are you reading this newspaper? (L) You have already forgotten, haven’t you? (L) Are you going to sleep already? (L) Do you understand this? (L) By the way, what kind of car are you looking for? (D)</p>

<p>S¹し、S²から/ので、S³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used when you want to mention not just one, but two (or more) reasons. このアパートは高いし、駅からとおいので、あまりよくありませんよ。 (This apartment is expensive and far from the station, and so it is not so good.) 日本語は時間がかかるし、つまらないから、もう勉強しません。 (I am not going to study Japanese any more because it takes up time and it is boring.) おなかもすいたし、お金もないし、もう帰りましょうよ…。 (We are hungry, and we also have no money—let's go home...) 	<p>Translate: That student is smart, and (what is more,) she studies hard, and so she is always a top (student). (L) This textbook is too big, and it is also expensive, and so it is not good. (L) I want to go for a trip with my family, and I also want to go camping, and so... (D)</p>
<p>Adj-さ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With limited adjectives, you can make the abstract noun form by replacing -い with -さ. 長い (long) → 長さ (length) 大きい (big) → 大きさ (size) 重い (heavy) → おもさ (weight) 	<p>Convert the following adjectives into abstract nouns. ひろい、たのしい、むずかしい、さむい、あつい、おもしろい、おいしい、白い Translate: The size is a little bit...(I do not like it). (D)</p>