

## Notes for Lecture 24

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S + よう</li> <li>• S + こと</li> <li>• S + だろう</li> <li>• V-ないで、V-ずに</li> <li>• Numeral + particle も</li> <li>• Sequential voicing</li> </ul>
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<p><b>S (“plain form”/N の/AN な) + よう:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is used to give certain inferences on the basis of direct observation. このアパートには今だれもいないようだ。 (It seems there is no one in this apartment now.) あの先生はとてもしんせつなようです。 (It looks like that teacher is very kind.)</li> <li>• S<sup>1</sup> ように S<sup>2</sup> is used for “S<sup>2</sup> in such a manner as S<sup>1</sup>” 私がするようにやってみて下さい。 (Please try to do it as I do.)</li> <li>• N のような (に) means “like/similar to N.” The “N” either can be an example of the following noun, or has the same appearance or quality as that noun. カナダやアメリカのような国 (countries such as Canada and USA) サンタクロースのようなおじいさん (an old man who looks like Santa Claus) おにのようにこわい先生 (a teacher who is as scary as a monster)</li> <li>• V (plain) + ように can also be used as a “filler” in a quotation, etc. いもうとに四時にうちを出るように言った。 (I told my sister to leave home at 4:00.) 友だちが時々あそびに来るようになりました。 (My friend has become to sometimes come and visit me.) おさけはもう飲まないようにして下さい。 (Please try not to drink alcohol any more.)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>It seems that students are a little tired these days. (Lecture)</p> <p>It looks like there was an accident. (L)</p> <p>It seems that this is a company office. (L)</p> <p>It looks like (the autumn colours) are at their height. (Reading)</p> <p>It seems it is a little different from Japanese autumn colours, doesn't it? (Dialogue)</p> <p>Please speak in such a manner as I do. (L)</p> <p>Let's write it down (in advance) so that we won't forget. (L)</p> <p>“someone who is like Mr. Miyazaki” (L)</p> <p>“a foreign language such as Japanese” (L)</p> <p>“a country which is as big as Canada” (L)</p> <p>“a student who is as good at Japanese as you” (L)</p> <p>“sceneries that look the same” (D)</p> <p>Please tell (them) to come tomorrow. (L)</p> <p>I told students to study more. (L)</p> <p>That person recommended (to me) to go to the direction of Algonquin instead. (R)</p> <p>I became to understand Japanese a little. (L)</p> <p>Students have become to study well. (L)</p> <p>Please try to study Kanji a little more. (L)</p> <p>Please try not to be late for class. (L)</p> <p>They decided to go to Algonquin. (R)</p> <p>I will try to be careful (D)</p>
<p><b>S (V/Adj. “plain form”) + こと:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It means “the fact that...” and can be used as V (past) + ことがある (has/have done...before) and V (non-past) + ことができる (can do...) etc. UFOを見たことがありますか!? (Have you ever seen a UFO!?)</li> </ul>	<p>Translate:</p> <p>Have you ever been to Japan? (L)</p> <p>About how many Kanji can you write? (L)</p> <p>As for Japanese, it is not difficult to speak it, but reading and writing are tough. (L)</p> <p>It is important to practise every day. (L)</p> <p>“something that I know” (L)</p>

<p>このロボットはうたをうたうことができる。 (This robot can sing a song.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is also used to mean “to...” and to describe abstract things “what”/“fact.”</li> </ul> <p>言っていることとやっていることがちがうよ。 (What you are saying and what you are doing are different.)</p> <p>三年前に見たことですから、全部わすれてしまいました。 (It is something that I saw three years ago, and so I forgot everything.)</p>	<p>“something that he talked about” (L) Mr. Yamashita planed to bring his family for a “maple viewing” this weekend. (R)</p>
<p><b>S (“plain form”) + だろう:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is used as the informal version of でしょう to describe the speaker’s conjecture or to mean “Isn’t it...?”</li> </ul> <p>かの女はもう帰ってこないだろう…。 (I guess she will never come back again...)</p> <p>あのみせはいつもこんでいるから、たぶん学生ににんきがあるんだろう。 (That shop is always crowded, and so I presume it is popular among students.)</p> <p>いい車だろう。(A nice car, isn’t it? ♂)</p>	<p>Translate: I guess it will snow soon. (L) I think he will be okay... (L) I guess perhaps (it was the case that) he was ill. (L) I presume (it is the case that) he doesn’t know. (L) This van—not bad, is it? (D)</p>
<p><b>V-ないで、V-ずに</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note the negative form “without doing...”</li> </ul> <p>その人は、「いただきます」と言わないでご飯を食べはじめました。 (The person started eating without saying “Itadakimasu.”)</p> <p>チェンさんは週末も休まずにはたらいっている。 (Mr. Cheng is working without taking a break during the weekend.)</p>	<p>Translate: I went out without eating breakfast. (L) I took the exam without studying. (L) I ended up taking (about it) without knowing my friend was listening. (L) I am studying without sleeping at night. (L) (He) is playing around without holding (=doing) a proper job. (L) I can be sitting (riding) without worrying, since Dad is good at driving. (D)</p>
<p><b>Numeral + particle も:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is used to emphasize the number, both in the affirmative and negative sentences.</li> </ul> <p>池田さんはボーイフレンドが三人もいるそうですよ。 (I’ve heard that Ms. Ikeda has <i>three</i> boyfriends.)</p> <p>ぼくには、いい友だちが一人もない…。 (I don’t even have one good friend...)</p>	<p>Translate: There are as many as 100 students who are taking Japanese. (L) That person has <i>three</i> cars. (L) I studied <i>five</i> hours yesterday. (L) I don’t even remember one Kanji. (L) Not even one customer showed up. (L)</p>