

Notes for Lecture 26

Target Items:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal tentative V-oo • S + と思う • S + そう • Vn はじめる、Vn-だす、V-てくる • Adj + ございます
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<p>Informal tentative V-oo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is used for informal “Let’s...” or “I shall...” はやく行こうよ！ (Let’s go, quick!) けっこんしようか。 (Shall we get married?) • It can also be used with (か) と思う (think of ...ing) and とする (be about to.../try to...). 来年はフランス語を取ろうと思っています。 (I am thinking of taking French next year.) 日本語をならおうとしている人がたくさんいます。 (There are many people who are about to/trying to learn Japanese.) この会社では、仕事をコンピュータ化しようとしています。 (In this company, they are about to/trying to computerize their work.) 	<p>Convert into informal tentative V-oo:</p> <p>Ex) Strong: 書く → 書こう Weak: 見る → 見よう Irreg.: する → しよう 来る → 来よう はなす、読む、つかう、入る、はたらく、 見せる、出る、いる、着る、わすれる、 ひっこしする、つれて来る</p> <p>Translate: Shall we eat something? (Lecture) It is getting late. Let’s hurry up. (L) I am thinking of going to Japan next year. (L) I am thinking of buying a computer. (L) I am thinking whether to quit Japanese study. (L) When I was about to go home, the phone rang. (L) I tried to memorize it, but I couldn’t. (L) She is thinking of going to Blue Mountain. (Reading) She thought of inviting friends who are taking the same Sociology course. (R) I am thinking about going for skiing. (Dialogue) Let’s go by my car. (D)</p>
<p>S (“plain form”/N・ANだ) + と思う:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is used to describe what the speaker thinks. みんな行くと思いますよ。 (I think everyone is going.) • Note the statement that includes the negative form. 森さんはきのう勉強しなかったと思います。 (I don’t think Ms. Mori studied yesterday.) 	<p>Translate: I don’t think my friend is coming. (L) I think that person understood it well. (L) I think this movie is interesting. (L) I think it will (probably) snow today. (L) I think that student is Chinese. (L) Do you think Japanese is difficult? (L) It started to snow in Toronto, too. (R)</p>
<p>S (Vn/Ast/AN) + そう:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like よう, it is used to give certain inferences on the basis of direct observation. そう, however, only gives the speaker’s impression upon seeing something. わあ、おいしそう！ (Wow, that looks delicious!) 雨がふりそうですね。 (It looks like it is about to rain.) 	<p>Convert the following into -soo:</p> <p>分かる、死ぬ、おちる (fall)、なく (cry)、 おもしろい、たかい、さむい、食べたい、 元気、じょうぶ、しんせつ、しらない、 おもくない、びょう気じゃない</p> <p>Translate: This movie does not look interesting. (L) You look extremely healthy. (L) That person looked like he wanted to come with us. (L)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note the form -さそう when it is used with いい as well as the negative -ない form. あたまがよさそうな人 ("someone who looks smart") このテストはあまりむずかしくなさそうだ。 (This test does not look so difficult.) 	It looks like after that is better. (R) Outside is a cloudy sky which looks like about to snow. (R) It looks like it is about to rain pretty soon. (D)
Vn はじめる、Vn-だす、V-てくる: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note the differences among these three expressions that describe "begin.../start to..." どうぞ先に食べはじめて下さい。 (Please go ahead and start eating. [general]) ああ、ゆきがふりだしたよ。 (Oh, it started snowing. [negative connotation]) 雨がふってきましたね。 (It started raining, eh. [immediate observation]) 	Translate: I started to read this book. (L) When did you start teaching at school? (L) I started drinking around the age of 20, and I damaged my health (=body). (L) Japanese began becoming gradually difficult. (L) Mt. Fuji started to appear (=become visible). (L) It has already started to rain, you know. (D)
Adj + ございます: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note the polite version of certain adjectives. ありがたい → ありがとうございます。 (Thank you very much. [lit. It is hard to exist.] 	Memorize: おめでたい → おめでとうございます。 はやい → おはようございます。 あつい → おあつうございます。 おいしい → おいしゅうございます。