

Review for Test 2

L26		meaning	Example
1.	Yoo-form		行く→ する→ 見る→ くる→
1a.	～Yoo かと思う。		I am thinking of going to Japan.
1b.	～Yoo とする。		When I tried to go home, the telephone rang.
2.	S(ない)と思う		I don't think my friend will come.
3.	Adjectival noun forming suffix そ う		わかる→ する→ 見る→ くる→ 大きい→ 元気な→ 知らない→ 頭がいい→
4.	Vn+はじめる		たべる→ する→ 見る→ くる→
5.	Vn+出す		ふる→ する→ 見る→ くる→
6.	V+てくる		日本語がおもしろくなる→ おなかが出る→
7.	Adjective+ござい ます		あつい→ おいしい→

L27		meaning	Example
1.	Representative -たり		I do things like sleeping and eating. The food is sometimes delicious and sometimes not delicious.
2.	Interrogative pronoun も		Nobody→ nowhere→ nothing→
3.	No matter how		No matter where I go, it is crowded. No matter what I eat, it is delicious.
4.	S1 まで、S2		I will study until I can speak.(use ようになる)
5.	Particle に(は)		It is difficult for me.
6.	Interjection ねえ		ぼく、きのうえいがを見たよ。
7.	Plural markers for people		私_____ 先生_____ わたくし_____ (humble) かれ_____

L28		meaning	Example
1.	たら conditional		If I go to Japan, I will buy a camera. What shall I do?

			If I had a friend, I will go to a movie.
2.	Nominalizer の		I heard Jane speaking in Japanese. I hate memorizing Kanji. <u>It is</u> Japanese <u>that</u> I am studying. (cleft sentence) A lot of money is required to buy a house.
3.	Adjective modifying suffix やすい、にくい		This kanji is hard to memorize. This pen is easy to write.
4.	Use of た for resultative aspect		A broken car (break: こわれる)

L29		meaning	Example
1.	Causal connective ので		Because it rained, I stayed home.
2.	TE- for weak reason.		Because it snowed, the road is slippery.(slippery: すべりやすい).

3.	Adversative Connective のに		Despite the fact that he has no money, he is always playing. (use ばかり)
4.	Embedded questions		I will ask him if he will come tomorrow. I will ask him what he will eat.
5.	としては・にして は・には・で		York is big for a university. He is good at Japanese for an American. It is too expensive for a souvenir. I went to England as an exchange student.

L35		meaning	Example
1.	らしい		It seems that they are going home. A person who is not acting like a man.
2.	じゃないか・じゃ ないの		It WAS interesting ! (--although you said it was not interesting)

3.	Informal imperatives		<u>Affirmative</u> 行く→ する→ 見る→ くる→ <u>Negative</u> 行く→ する→ 見る→ くる→
4.	ながら		Although I went to my friend's neighborhood, I didn't stop by.
5.	Zか Y分の X	Z-Y/X	1/2→ 2-1/3→
6.	か	or	Japanese or Chinese
7.	ばかり		I just ate dinner. He is always sleeping.
8.	ごとに		Every table Every 10 minutes
9.	は +しない		He just wouldn't go!