

#### IV. Grammar Explanation

##### 1. V<sub>1</sub> dictionary form | V<sub>1</sub> ない-form ない | ように、V<sub>2</sub>

V<sub>1</sub> indicates a purpose or an aim, while V<sub>2</sub> indicates a volitional action to get closer to that objective.

① 速く泳げるように、毎日練習しています。

aim (volitional) action

I practice every day so that I can swim fast.

② 忘れないように、メモしてください。

purpose (volitional) action

Please take a memo so that you will not forget.

The dictionary form of non-volitional verbs such as potential verbs, わかります, みえます, きこえます, なります, etc., (①) or a verb in its negative form (②) should be used before ように.

##### 2. V dictionary form ように | V ない-form なく | なります

1) なります indicates that a state changes into another state. The verbs used here express ability or possibility: such as potential verbs, わかります, みえます, etc. V dictionary form ように なります indicates that a state in which something cannot be done has changed into a state in which it can be done. V ない-form なく なります indicates the reverse (i.e., something can no longer be done).

③ 毎日練習すれば、泳げるようになります。

If you practice every day, you will become able to swim.

④ やっと自転車に乗れるようになりました。

I've finally become able to ride a bicycle.

⑤ 年を取ると、小さい字が読めなくなります。

As you get older, you cannot read small letters.

⑥ 太りましたから、好きな服が着られなくなりました。

I gained weight so I can no longer wear my favorite dress.

2) How to give a negative answer to ~ように なりましたか is as follows:

⑦ ショパンが弾けるようになりましたか。

…いいえ、まだ弾けません。

Have you become able to play work by Chopin?

…No, not yet.

[Note] The Main Textbook does not discuss the usage shown in ⑧ and ⑨ on the next page. In this usage, using a verb which does not reflect ability will render the meaning that a habit which did not exist before has been acquired or a habit which existed before has become obsolete.

⑧ 日本人は100年ぐらいまえから牛肉や豚肉を食べるようになりました。

The Japanese started to eat beef and pork from about 100 years ago.

⑨ 車を買ってから、わたしはあまり歩かなくなりました。

I do not walk much since I bought a car.

Such verbs as なる, ふとる, やせる, etc., which denote change itself cannot be used in this sentence pattern.

##### 3. V dictionary form | V ない-form ない | ように します

This sentence pattern is used to express that one habitually or continuously makes efforts to do something or not to do something.

1) ~ように しています

This expresses that one habitually and continuously tries to do something.

⑩ 毎日運動して、何でも食べるようにしています。

I try to take exercise every day and eat a variety of foods.

⑪ 歯が悪いので、甘い物を食べないようにしています。

I try not to eat sweets because they are bad for my teeth.

2) ~ように してください

~て/～ないで ください are direct request expressions, while ~ように してください is an indirect request expression and more polite than the former. This pattern is used as shown below.

(1) When requesting someone to try to do something habitually and continuously.

⑫ もっと野菜を食べるようにしてください。

Please try to eat more vegetables.

(2) When politely requesting someone to try to do something in a one-off situation.

⑬ あしたは絶対に時間に遅れないようにしてください。

Please be sure not to be late tomorrow.

[Note] ~ように してください cannot be used when requesting something to be done on the spot.

⑭ すみませんが、塩を取ってください。

Excuse me, please pass me the salt.

× すみませんが、塩を取るようになってください。

4. とか

～とか is used to give examples just like ~や, but ~とか is more colloquial. Unlike や, とか sometimes comes after the last noun to be mentioned.

⑮ どんなスポーツをしていますか。

…そうですね。テニスとか水泳とか……。

What kind of sports do you do?

…Well, playing tennis, swimming, and so on.