Unit 1.1 My dorm is near the campus and the rent is cheap, so I like it.

1. ~L、~L

This phrase is used when giving examples to state reasons. Stating one reason as in Ex.3 or more as in Ex.1 and Ex.2 is possible. Stating one reason implies that the speaker has another reason.

Example 1) 新しいかばんは<u>大きいし</u>、<u>軽いし</u>、 気に入っています。(My new bag is big and light, so like it very much.)

Example 2) 旅行はよかったです。海で<u>泳げたし</u>、養べ物も<u>おいしかったし</u>。(I had a fun trip, because I enjoyed swimming in the ocean and having delicious food.)

Example 3) A: 大学はどうですか。(How do you find this university?)

B: 授業は<u>おもしろいし</u>、毎日楽しいです。(I find the classes interesting, so every day is fun.)

せってくほうほう 接続方法: Either the plain or formal style

Example 4) 笛中さんは<u>やさしいし</u>、 <mark>親切だし</mark>、いい人です。(Tanaka-san is a nice, kind and good person.)

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ロ中さんは<u>やさしいですし</u>、親切ですし、いい人です。

2. XというY

This phrase is used when referring to a person, a thing, or a place name which is unfamiliar to either the speaker or the listener, or both.

Example 1) <u>塩 中さんという人</u>を知っていますか。 (Do you know the man named Tanaka?) Example 2) 初めて、「<u>ふじ」というりんご</u>を養べました。 (For the first time, I had an apple called "Fuji".)

3. ~すぎる

The phrase is used to express excess in amount or degree. It is so often used when expressing a bad result.

#3代ほうほう 接続方法: Vます + すぎます イA₩ + すぎます ナA + すぎます Example1) (I had so much food that I got a stomachache.)

Example3) (This Chinese character is so complicated, so I can't memorize it.)

→ この漢字は<u>複雑すぎます</u>。(This Chinese character is too complicated.)