

"I've heard" "Apparently"

"I've heard" "Apparently"

V-る + そう

い Adj + い / な Adj + だそう

-Who said / where you heard it is not really important

-Sounds formal; Used often in business situation / news

WORDS OFTEN USED: (Person) とよる "According to"

トムによるとこのケーキはおいしいそうです。 According to Tom, this cake is apparently delicious.

桜は3月に咲くそうです。 I heard that Sakura blooms in March.

ポケモンカフェはかわいいそうです。 I've heard that Pokemon cafe is cute.

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WHEN YOU CAN'T USE そう

Because this is based on something you see or feel at the moment you're speaking, you can't use it to give your interpretation of something that happened in the past. If you want to do that, you'll need to use either ーらしい or ーよう.

You may have already seen the past form of the verb with ーそう, but in this case the meaning is different. We're no longer reporting a judgement based on what we can see or feel. Instead, we're reporting something we've heard.

あの木倒れたそうだよ！ I heard that that tree fell down!

"I've heard" "Apparently" for rumors / hearsays

Verb plain + らし "I've heard" "Apparently"

い Adj + い / な Adj / Noun + らし

-Can mean, "Apparently" -More common in daily conversations

-Used a lot when spreading rumours

-Who said/ where you heard it is not really important

あかりよひろしはわかれたらしいよ。 I've heard / Apparently Akari and Hiroshi broke up.

V plain / い-Adj + んだって "I heard that..."

Noun / な Adj + なんだって

-Used to express hearsay, in a similar way to "I heard that", or "It was said that".

!□!□なんだって always appears after a noun, or a phrase that has been nominalized (with の or こと). This expression is informal and should be among your friends.

-Can also use when A directly asks B something about B.

先生に聞いたんだけど、田中さんは東京大学に合格したんだって。 I heard from the teacher that Tanaka san got into the University of Tokyo.



"I've heard" "Apparently" for rumors / hearsays (cont)

この部屋は少し寒いんだって。窓を閉めてもいい？ He said that it's a little cold in this room. Can I close the window?

!□!□Fun Fact: The adverbial particle とて itself is an abbreviation of expressions like **と言って**, and **と思つて**. **だ**とて (the full construction) may also be used, but is almost always replaced by **だって**, as it is far easier to say.

と言う / っつて言う "I heard someone say"

と言う / と言います "I say..."

と言いました / っつて言った "I said..."

Usage: "I said" To quote what you said"

"Someone said" simple and general statement on what someone said in the past.

母おやは子どもにばんごはんができたと言いました。

A mother said to her child that dinner is ready. (母 can be used to your mother only or if you're telling a story of a random mother ははおや)

田中さんはあした休むと言いました。

Tanaka **said that** he would take a day off the next day.

!□!□Perfective 言いました refers to a completed action. Typically, the utterance is followed by a description of what immediately followed Tanaka's remark. It may be a colleague gossiping about Tanaka's health or the boss showing displeasure, and so on. I don't necessarily suggest that the boss overruled Tanaka's leave, but it will come with far less surprise if Tanaka could not take a day off.

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と言っていました / っつて言っていた

Usage: "Third person said..."

"I heard someone said/Someone told me" When you quote someone else's speech

"I JUST said that..." This can only be used when you want to quote what you JUST said, not quote someone else's.

"He/she/they said (I heard he said)"

天気【予報】よほうは明日は雨だっといっていました。 The weather forecast said it will rain tomorrow.

田中さんはあした休むと言っていました。

I heard from Tanaka that he would take a day off the next day.

Tanaka **told me that** he/she would take a day off the next day.

!□!□Imperfective 言っていました means that Tanaka was still "saying" that he would be off from work tomorrow when the speaker finished their speech. In other words, there will be a surprise if Tanaka shows up to work next day



と言う / って言う "I heard someone say" (cont)

A simple and general statement on what someone said in the past. It is not clear to whom he said it. If it's a narration in a book, the listener would be the readers of that book. If it's a narration in a movie, the listener would be the audience of that movie, although the speaker/writer (the first person of that statement) can be the person who heard from that someone.

“According to somebody...”

(Somebody) は + と言いました "Someone... said..."

(Somebody) + によると / によれば

Speaker は 「Plain form sentence」 と言いました。 When writing a quote, it's okay to use the full quote.

“According to somebody...” Very formal

田中さんは「ねこが好き」と言いました。 Mr. Tanaka said, "I like cats."

ニュースによれば、ちかごろぶつかがあがるそうです。 According to the news, prices are expected to rise in the near future.

てんきよほうによると、あしたはあめだそうです。 According to the weather report, tomorrow it looks like it will rain.

Question word + と言う

「Word」 は + 日本語で + なんと言いますか "What is this in Japanese?"

なん + と言う (Noun) (ですか) "A called B"

(Someone) に (Sentence / plain form) と伝えていただけませんか

これは、日本語で何と言いますか。 What is this in Japanese

『君のなは』と言う映画をみたことがありますか。 Have you seen a movie called Kimi no Nawa?

"Could you please tell him/her that..." To Politely ask someone to convey a message

「Thank youは 'ありがとうございます' と言います。 "Thank you in Japanese is "- Arigatou Gozaimasu".

A. 本を読んでる。 I'm reading a book. B. なんて言う本を読んでる？ / なんと言う本ですか。 What's the book called?

みくさんに 「あとで電話をください」と伝えていただけませんか。 Could you please tell Miku to call me later?

Asking questions “How to read/write/say/mean”

「Word」 で なんと言いますか

「Word」 なんと言いますか

「Word」 なんと言いますか

A は B と言いますか

“How do you say.. in?”

“How do you read...”

“How do you write this?”

“A means B”



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Asking questions “How to read/write/say/mean” (cont)

日本語でなんと 言いますか。 What is that written over there?	あのかんじは なんと読み ますか。How do you read that Kanji?	あそこになん と書いてあり ますか。What is that written over there?	A. このかんじ はどう言う 意味ですか。 What does this Kanji mean? B. えいぎょう ちゅうは「今、 みせがあいて いる」と言う 意味です。“Ei gyouchuu” means the shop is open for business today.
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