

にほんご
JPN101

Oct. 21, 2009
(Wednesday)

10月21日水曜日

- たんご
- ぶんぽう1 (これ、それ、あれ、どれ)
- ぶんぽう2 (~は ~に あります)
(ここ、そこ、あそこ)

だいやんか にほんの まち

Japanese Cities



たんご

たんご

(p124-126)

1. Semantic Classification

- い\adjectives

2. Phonetic rule (#3)

- い\adjectives

3. Phonetic rule (#4)

- Demonstrative prefixes こ、そ、あ

4. Nouns (School supplies)

5. Nouns (Town)

1. Semantic Classification of い-adjectives

- Strictly speaking, there are two kinds of い-Adjectives.

(A) い-Adjectives: An adjective that describes s.t. objectively.

Examples:

おおきい (big), たかい (tall, expensive), あかい (red),
きいろい (yellow), etc.

(B) しい-Adjectives: An adjective that describes human psychology.

Examples:

あたらしい (fresh/new), うれしい (happy), かなしい (sad),
さびしい (lonely), たのしい (enjoyable, fun),
むずかしい (difficult), やさしい (easy/gentle and kind)

2. Phonetic Rule (#3)

- In all the い-Adjectives all the morae except the first and the last mora get a high pitch. Therefore, the final [i] sound is devocalized.
- The only exception to this Phonetic Rule (#3) is いい.

Examples: あおい (blue,green), あたらしい (fresh, new),
おおきい (big), しろい(white), etc.

- [Note: Unfortunately the pitch accent of な-Adjectives is unpredictable!]

P125-126 い adjectives / な adjectives

い adjectives

あおい

あかい

あたらしい

いい

おおきい

きいろい

くろい

しろい

たかい

ちいさい

ちやいろい

ふるい

な adjectives

きれいな

ゆうめいな

りっぱな

3. Phonetic Rule (#4)

- All the demonstrative prefixes こ-, そ-, あ- take a low pitch, and the rest of the morae of the demonstrative words take a high pitch. However, the demonstrative question prefix ど- takes a high pitch just like other questions words such as なん, なに.
- Examples:
 - これ, それ, あれ, どれ (this, that, that ~over there, which?)
 - ここ, そこ, あそこ, どこ (here, there, over there, where?)
 - この, その, あの, どの (this X, that X, that X over there, which X?)
 - こちら, そちら, あちら, どちら (this (way), that (wa), that (way) over there, which (way)?)

P125 Demonstrative words

こ こ

こ れ

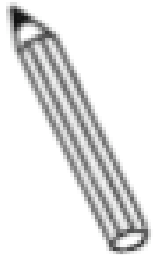
そ こ

そ れ

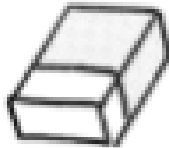
あ そこ

あ れ

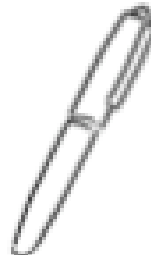
4. Nouns (p130 School supplies)



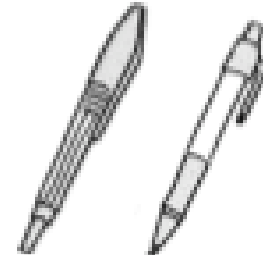
えんぴつ



けしゴム



ペン



ボールペン



ノート



きょうかしょ

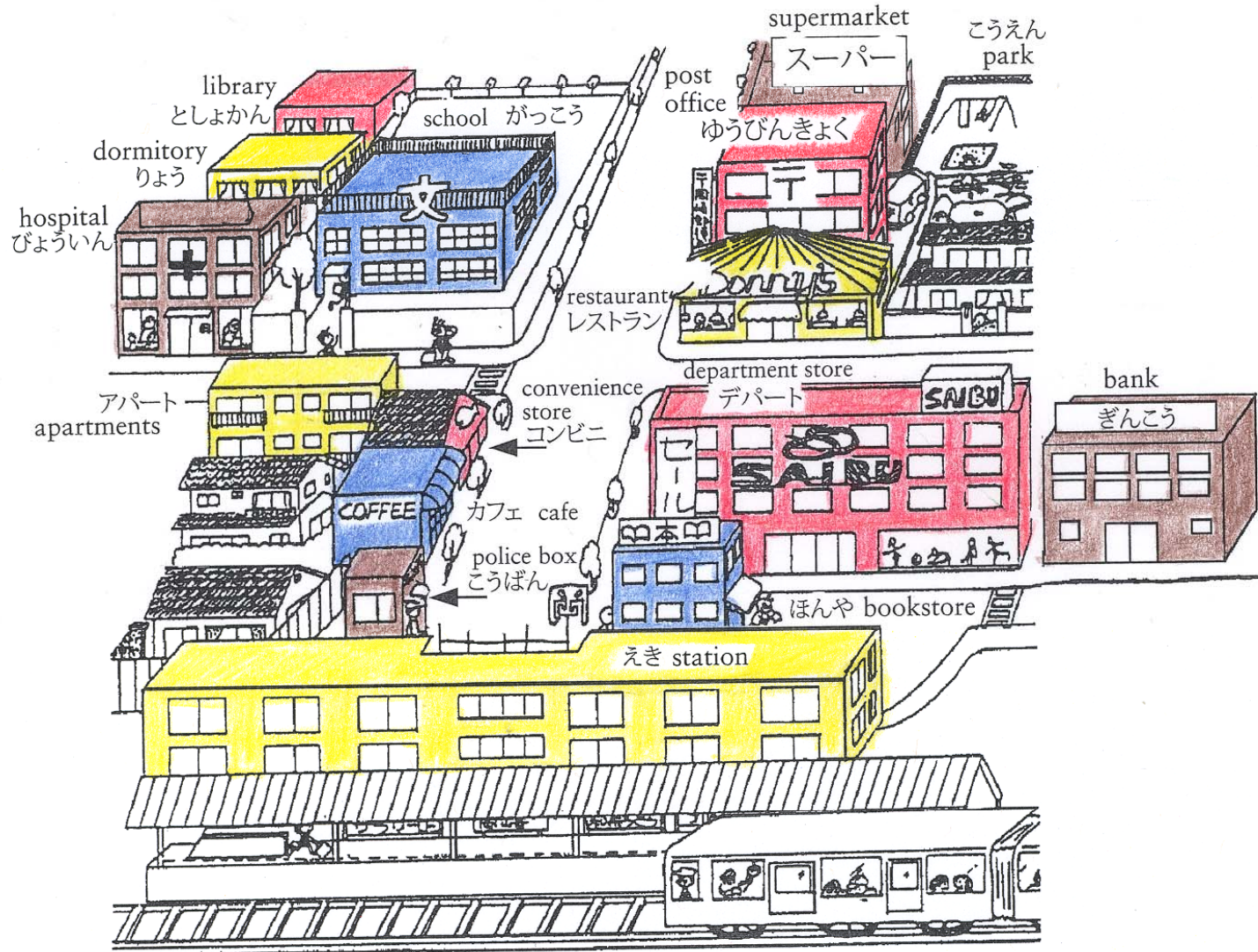


じしょ



かばん

5. Nouns (p127 Town)



5. Nouns (p127 Town)

アパート

えき

カフエ

きっさてん

ぎんこう

こうえん

こうばん

コンビニ

スーパー

たてもの

デパート

ビル

びょういん

ほんや

ゆうびんきよく

りょう

レストラン

5. Nouns (p127 Town)

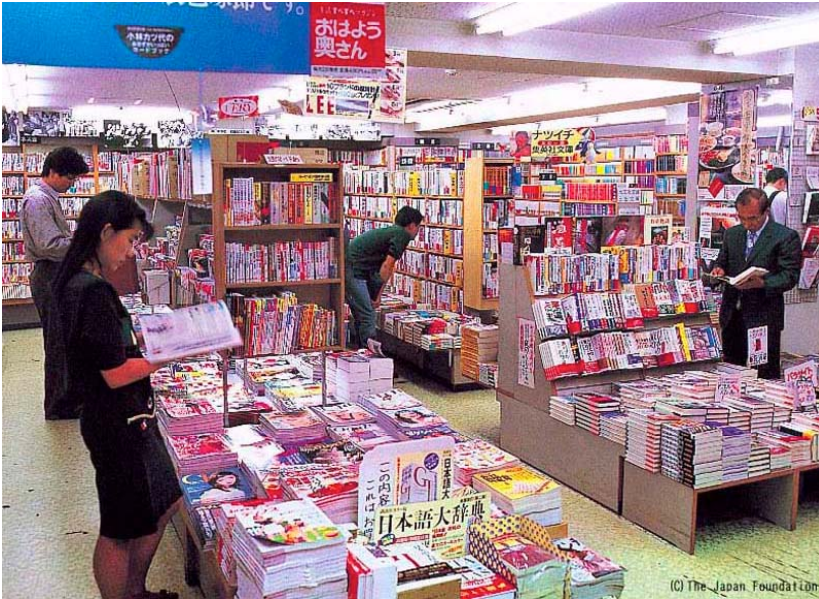


ゆうびんきょく



デパート

5. Nouns (p127 Town)



ほんや



コンビニ

5. Nouns (p127 Town)



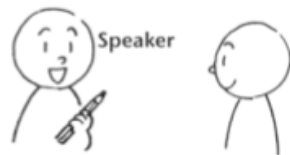
えき

こうばん

ぶんぽう

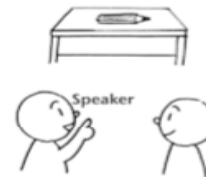
ぶんぽう1 : Referring to things, using これ, それ, あれ, どれ

A. **これ** means *this* or *this thing*. It refers to something that is close to the speaker.



これは わたしの えんぴつです。
This is my pencil.

C. **あれ** means *that* or *that thing over there*. It refers to something away from both of them.



あれは わたしの えんぴつです。
That one over there is my pencil.

B. **それ** means *that* or *that thing*. It refers to something that is closer to the listener than the speaker or somewhat away from both of them.

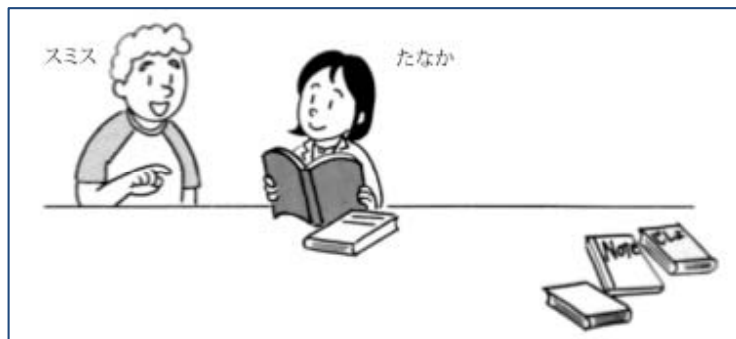


それは わたしの えんぴつです。
That is my pencil.

D. **どれ** means *which* or *which thing*. It is a question word that asks for a choice between two or more items.



ぶんぽう1 : Referring to things, using これ, それ, あれ, どれ



スミス： たなかさん、それは ですか。
Ms. Tanaka, what is that?

たなか： これは にほんごの きょうかしょです。
This is a Japanese textbook.

スミス： あ、そうですか。じゃあ、あれも にほんごの きょうかしょ
ですか。
I see. Then, is that one over there a Japanese textbook, too?

たなか： いいえ、あれは にほんごの じしょです。
No, that's a Japanese dictionary.

スミス： それは たなかさんの ほんですか。
Is that one your book?

たなか： いいえ、ちがいます。
No, it isn't.

スミス： じゃあ、たなかさんの ほんは どれですか。
Which one is your book, Ms. Tanaka?

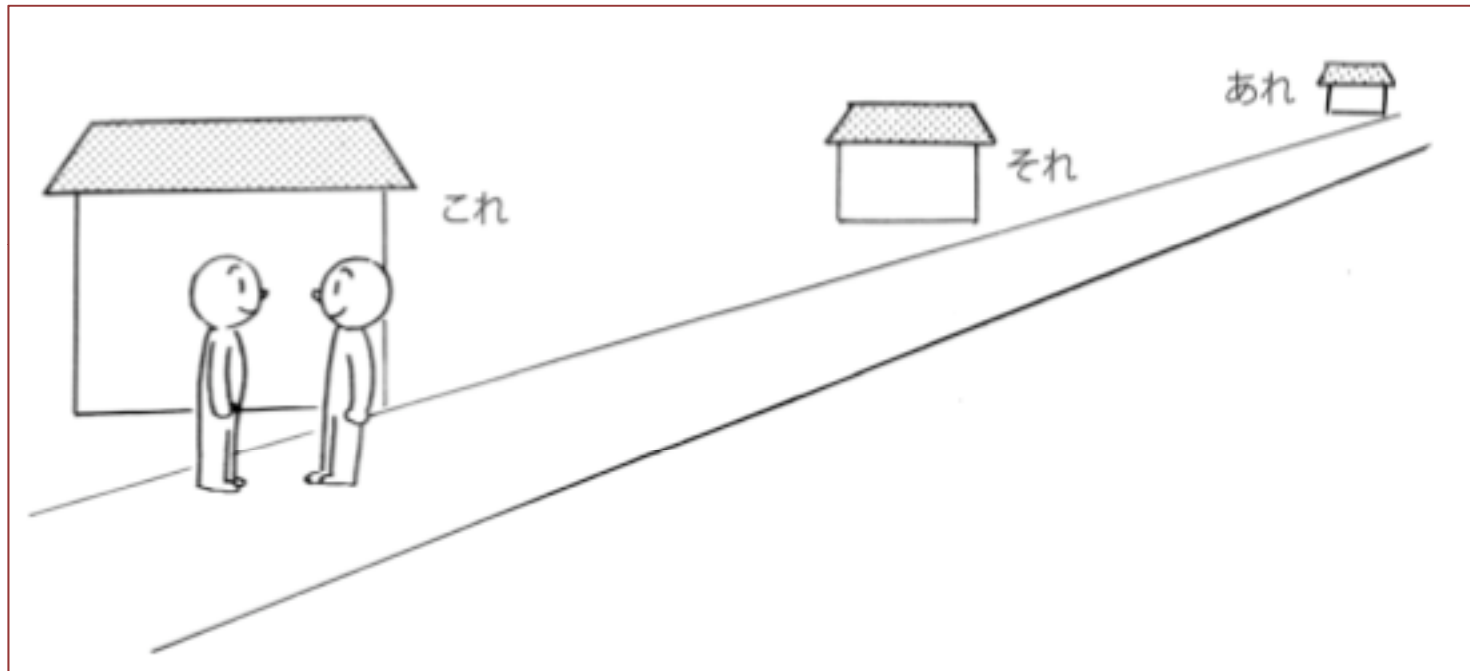
たなか： あれです。
That one over there.

スミス： あれは だれの ノートですか。
Whose notebook is that over there?

たなか： あれですか。キムさんの ノートです。
That one over there? It's Ms. Kim's.

スミス： そうですか。
Is that so?

ぶんぽう1 : Referring to things using
これ, それ, あれ, どれ



Actual distances

ぶんぽう2: Asking for and giving locations using ～は～にあります／います and ここ, そこ, あそこ

A. ここ、そこ、あそこ、どこ

The words *これ*, *それ*, *あれ*, *どれ* refer to objects. When these words are used to point out a building, the speaker is viewing the building as an object rather than as a location. However, buildings and facilities are also considered places or locations. In order to refer to the location, you need to use *ここ*, *そこ*, *あそこ*, *どこ* instead.

ここ means *here* or *this place*, and refers to the area close to the speaker.

そこ means *there* or *that place*, and refers to the area close to the listener but away from the speaker, or between, or some distance from both of them.

あそこ means *that place over there*, and refers to the area far away from both the speaker and the listener.

どこ means *where*.

ぶんぽう2: Asking for and giving locations using ～は～にあります／います and ここ, そこ, あそこ

B. ～は ～に あります

In Chapter 3 (p. a-103), you learned that the verb あります (*there is X*) is used to describe the existence of an object or event. It is commonly used to ask or identify the location of objects such as pens, books, and buildings. To ask about location, use ～は どこに ありますか. Here に is a particle that indicates the location of an object.

じしょは どこに ありますか。 *Where is the dictionary?*

りょうは どこに ありますか。 *Where is the dormitory?*

The answer to these questions might be: Location に あります.

ここに あります *It's here.*

あそこに あります。 *It's over there.*

The word あります is never used to indicate the location of animate objects such as people, pets, and other animals, because it is used only for lifeless objects. Use います to talk about the location of living beings.

キム: まもるさんは どこに いますか。 *Where is Mamoru?*

スー: ここに います。 *He is here.*

ぶんぽう2: Asking for and giving locations using ～は～にあります／います and ここ, そこ, あそこ

- Location に あります／います can be abbreviated as Location
です.

なかがわ： スミスさんの りょうは どこですか。
Where is Mr. Smith's dormitory?

スミス： あそこです。
Over there.

先生せんせい： キムさんは どこに いますか。
Where is Ms. Kim?

ジョンソン： としょかんです。
In the library.

ぶんぽう2: Asking for and giving locations using ～は～にあります／います and ここ, そこ, あそこ

- You cannot use the particle で in this structure because で indicates a location at which an event or activity takes place. When you are merely asking or indicating the location of a building or object, no activity is implied.

スミス: どこで えいがが ありますか。
Where is the movie?

なかがわ: あそこで あります。
It will be over there.

キム: こうえんは どこに ありますか。
Where is the park?

やまだ: あそこに あります。
It's over there.