

にほんご
JPN101

Oct. 26, 2009
(Monday)

10月26日月曜日

- ぶんぽう3 (adjectives)
- ぶんぽう4 (~に~があります / います)
- ぶんぽう5 (よ / ね)
- かんじ (Introduction to Kanji, 大、学、校、先、生)

ぶんぽう

ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun, and polite present forms of adjectives

A. Describing people and things, using adjectives and adverbs + noun

りょうは ふるい たてものです。

The dormitory is in an old building.

えきビルは ゆうめいな たてものです。

The station building is a famous building.

The formation of adjective + noun is the following. Note that the dictionary form is the form in which dictionaries list adjectives and verbs.

い -adjectives

Dictionary form 大きい

おお

大きい + うち → 大きい うち

おお

おお

な -adjectives

Dictionary form: きれい

きれいな + うち → きれいな うち

ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun, and polite present forms of adjectives

The following charts show the formation of polite forms and adjective + noun for い- and な-adjectives.

い-adjectives

Dictionary form	Polite affirmative form	Polite negative form	adjective + noun
大きい <small>おお</small> (large)	大き <u>い</u> です <small>おお</small>	大き <u>く</u> ありません <small>おお</small> 大き <u>く</u> ないです <small>おお</small>	大き <u>い</u> うち <small>おお</small>
いい* (good)	<u>い</u> いです	<u>よ</u> くありません <u>よ</u> くないです	<u>い</u> いうち

* い-Adjective いい, meaning *good*, has an irregular negative form.

な-adjectives

Dictionary form	Polite affirmative form	Polite negative form	Adjective + noun
ゆうめい (famous)	ゆうめいです	ゆうめい <u>じ</u> ゃありません ゆうめい <u>じ</u> ゃないです	ゆうめい <u>な</u> うち

ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun, and polite present forms of adjectives

- The alternative negative form, ～ないです, is considered colloquial and only used in spoken language.
- Note that the negative form of a な-adjective is the same as that of a noun + です.

Negative of noun + です 大学生じゃありません。
だいがくせい

Negative of な -adjective きれいじゃありません。

りょうは とても きれいです。

The dormitory is very nice/clean.

りょうは あまり きれいじゃありません。

The dormitory is not very nice /clean.

- Use どんな (*what kind of ~*) to ask about characteristics of people and objects.

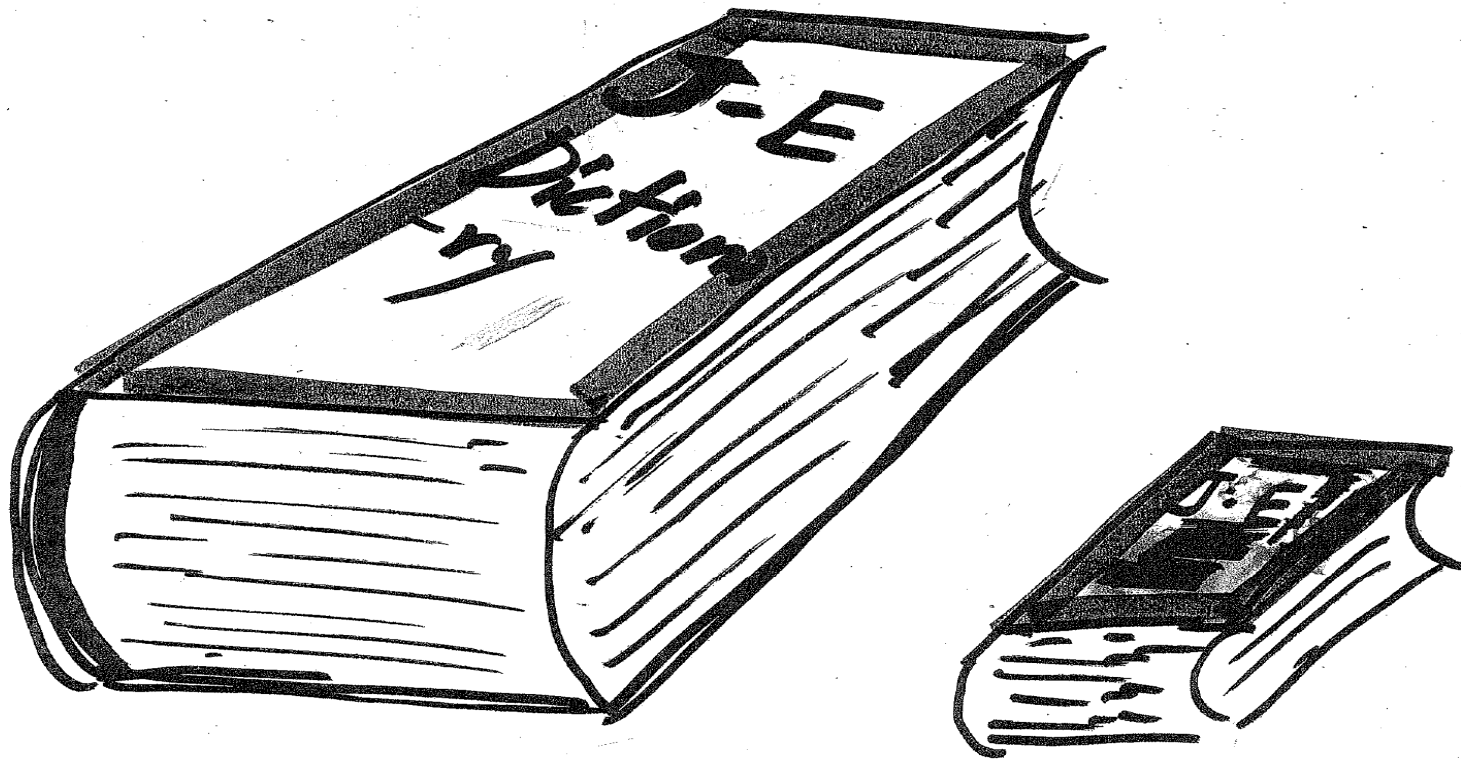
イー: どんな たてものですか。

What kind of building is it?

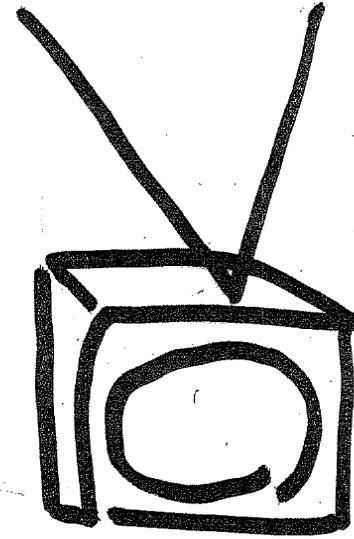
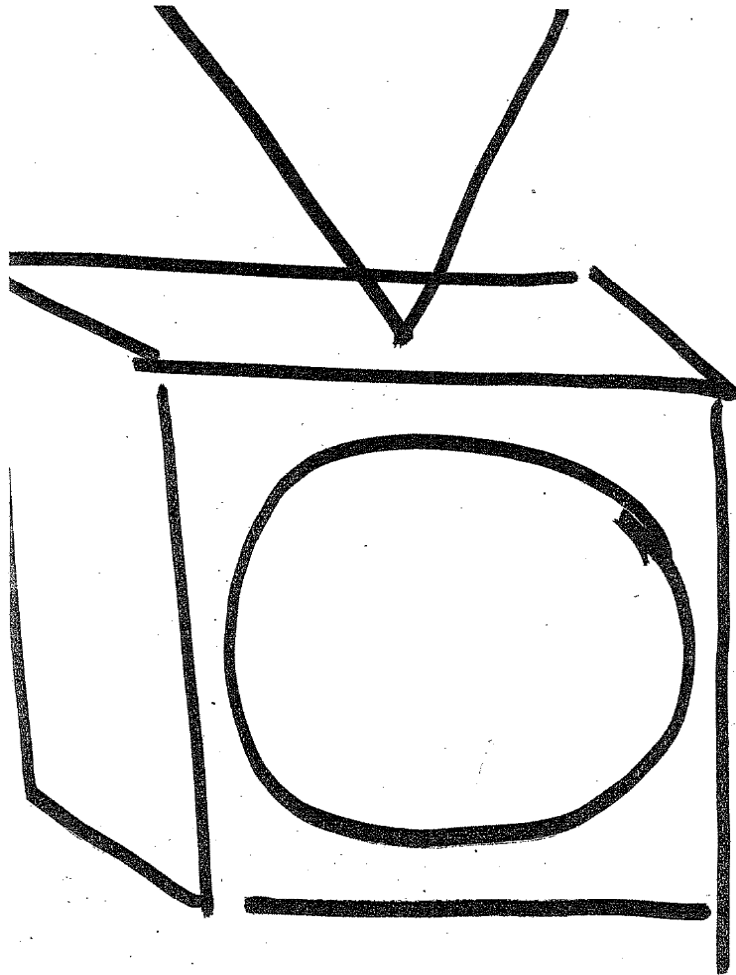
ホン: くろい たてものです。

It is a black building

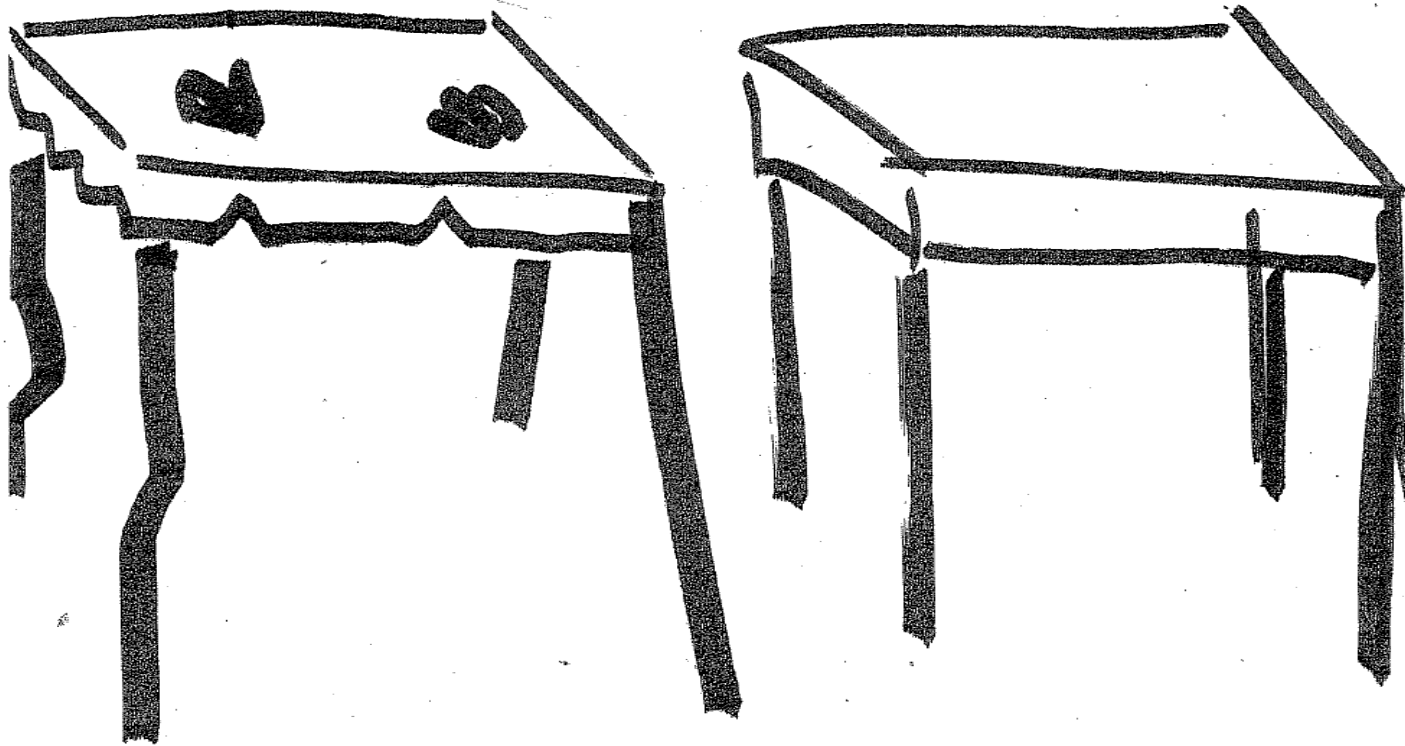
ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun,
and polite present forms of adjectives



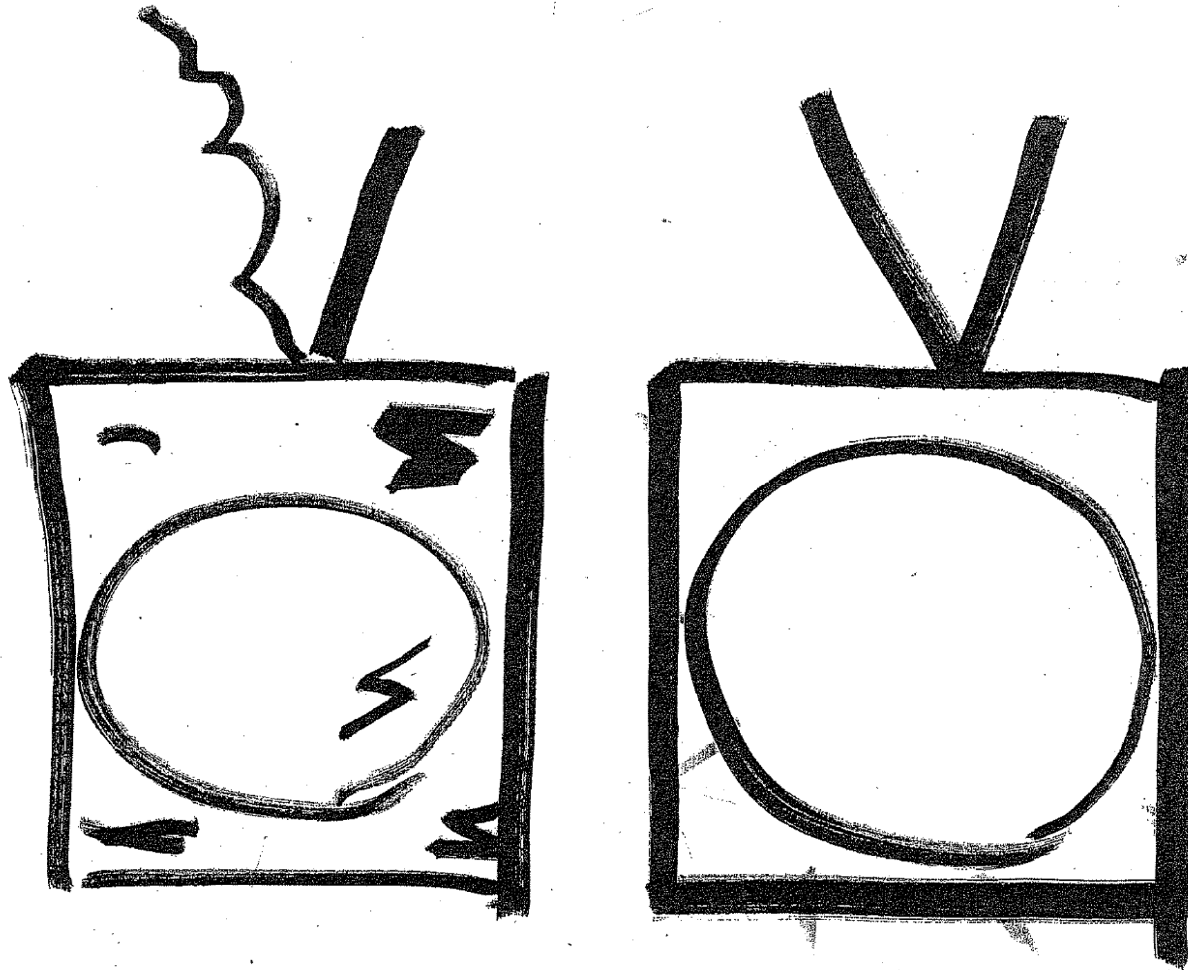
ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun,
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ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun,
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ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun,
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ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun,
and polite present forms of adjectives



ろっぽんぎヒルズ



きよみずでら

ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun,
and polite present forms of adjectives



きんかくじ



おおさかじょう

(Web Japan, <http://web-japan.org/index.html>)

ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun, and polite present forms of adjectives

B. Describing and commenting on places using adjectives (polite affirmative and negative forms), and とても and あまり.

- The adverbs とても and あまり are often used with adjectives, and both may be translated as *very* in English. とても occurs with an affirmative form, and あまり occurs with a negative form. The combination of あまり ～ません/ないです means *not very*.

Polite affirmative form

わたしの かばんは あかいです。
My bag is red.

おがわさんのりょうは とても ちいさいです。
Mr. Ogawa's dorm is very small.

びょういんは とても きれいです。
The hospital is very clean.

ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun, and polite present forms of adjectives

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Polite negative form

わたしの かばんは くろくありません。

My bag is not black.

わたしの かばんは くろくないです。

My bag is not black.

びょういんは あまり おお大きくありません。

The hospital is not very big.

びょういんは あまり おお大きくないです。

The hospital is not very big.

すずきさんのりょうは あまり りっぱじゃありません。

Mr. Suzuki's dorm is not very nice.

すずきさんのりょうは あまり りっぱじゃないです。

Mr. Suzuki's dorm is not very nice.

ぶんぽう3: Describing people and things using adjective + noun, and polite present forms of adjectives

ジョンソン: ほんださんの ちは どこですか。
Where is your house, Mr. Honda?

ほんだ: それです。
It's there.

ジョンソン: ああ、とても きれいな ちですね。
Wow, it's a very nice house, isn't it.

ほんだ: ありがとう。でも、あまり 大きくありませんよ。 /
大きくないですよ。
おお
Thank you, but it is not very big.

ぶんぽう4: Describing people, things, and their locations using ～に～があります／います

Review

1) To describe an object, event, activity, or possession

Noun	Particle	Verb
ほん	が	あります。

There is a book./I have a book.

Noun	Particle	Verb
えいが	が	あります。

There is a movie.

Noun	Particle	Verb
しゅくだい	が	あります。

There is homework./I have homework.

ぶんぽう4: Describing people, things, and their locations using
～に～があります／います

Review

2) To describe where an event will take place

Noun	Particle	Noun	Particle	Verb
としよかん	で	えいが	が	あります。

There is a movie at the library.

ぶんぽう4: Describing people, things, and their locations using
 ～に～があります／います

Review

To ask for or tell the location of something or someone

S (topic)		L		V (existence)	
Noun	Particle	Question Word	Particle	Verb	Particle
りょう	は	<u>どこ</u>	に	あります	か。

Where is the dormitory?

L		V (existence)
Noun	Particle	Verb
<u>あそこ</u>	に	あります。

It's over there.

ぶんぽう4: Describing people, things, and their locations using
 ～に～があります／います

New!

4) To describe a scene in which someone or something exists in a given location or to ask what is in that location.

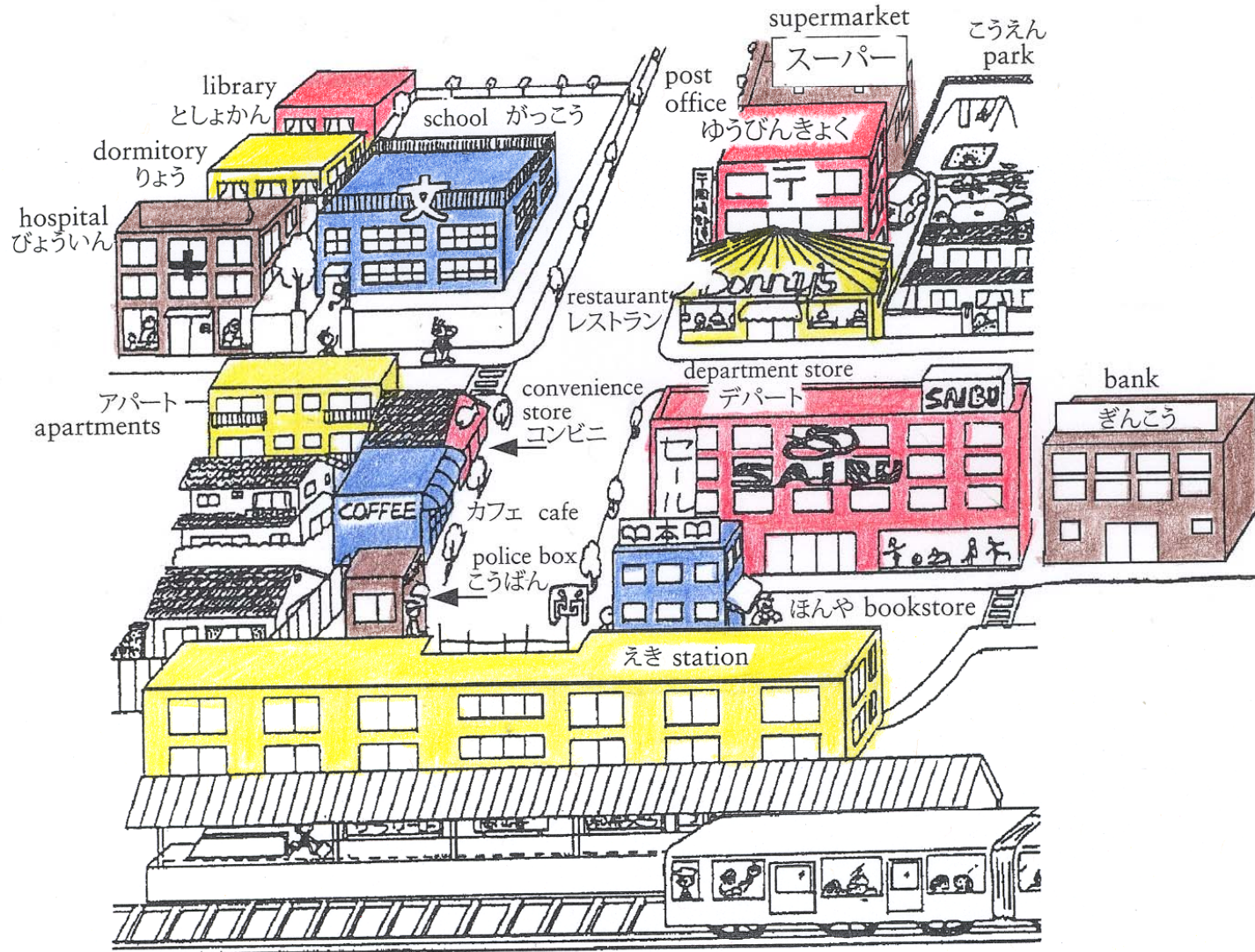
L		S (topic)		V (existence)	
Noun	Particle	Question word	Particle	Verb	Particle
このへん	に	なに	が	あります	か。

What is in this area?

S (topic)		V (existence)
Noun	Particle	Verb
こうえん	が	あります。

There is a park.

ぶんぽう4: Describing people, things, and their locations using ～に～があります/います



ぶんぽう4: Describing people, things, and their locations using ～に～があります／います

うえだ: すみません、このへんに スーパーが
ありますか。
Excuse me. Is there a supermarket around here?

つうこうにん (*passerby*): ええ、ありますよ。
Yes, there is.

うえだ: そうですか。どこに ありますか。
I see. Where is it?

つうこうにん (*passerby*): あそこですよ。
It is over there.

ぶんぽう5: Using よ and ね

Particle ね

The particle ね can be translated as *~isn't it?/right?/correct?* in English. It indicates that the speaker thinks the listener shares the same information, opinions, or feelings. ね is used when the speaker is seeking the listener's agreement, or confirming a fact, or to create a sense of togetherness between the speakers. For example, in the following exchange, Li is confirming that a **kanji** quiz is scheduled for today.

リー: きょう かんじの テストが ありますね。
We have a kanji test today, right?

キム: ええ。
Yes.

ぶんぽう5: Using よ and ね

Particle ね

In the following sentence, Li thinks that Yoyogi Park is pretty and assumes Kim thinks the same. So, he is seeking her agreement.

リー: 代々木公園は きれいですね。
よ よ ぎ こうえん

Yoyogi Park is pretty, isn't it?

キム: ええ、ほんとうに きれいですね。

Yes, it is indeed pretty.

ぶんぽう5: Using よ and ね

Particle ね

In the following sentence, John does not necessarily assume that Yamashita shares the same opinion about the park. Instead, he invites Yamashita to share his opinion by using ね. The speaker uses ね in this way to create a sense of togetherness or familiarity with the listener.

やました: こうえんは あそこです。
The park is over there.

ジョン: ああ、りっぱな こうえんですね。
Wow, it is a nice park, isn't it?

ぶんぽう5: Using よ and ね

Particle よ

The particle よ can be translated as *I tell you* or *you know* in English. よ indicates the speaker's assumption that the listener does not share the speaker's opinion or information. Therefore, it is used when the speaker wishes to emphasize to the listener that he/she is imparting completely new information, and can sound authoritative. When overused or used improperly, よ sounds pushy and overly aggressive.

ぶんぽう5: Using よ and ね

Particle よ

リー: 先生、あした テストが ありますか。
せんせい
Are we going to have a test tomorrow?

先生: いいえ。テストは あさってですよ。
せんせい
No, it will be the day after tomorrow.

ブラウン: このへんに ぎんこうが ありますか。
Is there a bank around here?

つうこうにん (passerby): ええ、そこに ありますよ。
Yes, it is there.

ブラウン: あ、あかいたてのものですね。
Ah, the red building, right?

つうこうにん (passerby): ええ、そうです。
Yes, it is.

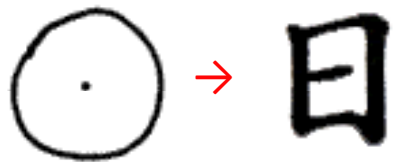
かんじ

Why Japanese has three scripts?

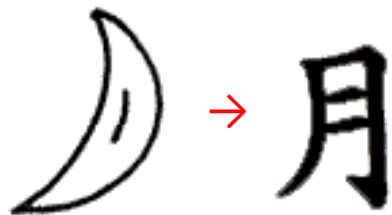
- When the kanji arrived to Japan, people didn't have any script to describe their language (=Japanese).
- They started using kanji like alphabets at first, but since kanji characters are often complicated, they created simplified versions from kanji, which became Katakana and Hiragana (the paths of evolution of katakana and hiragana are different).
- Kanji themselves remain in Japanese, because Kanji can visually provide the meaning, which is very convenient. Also, there were many words that Japanese people didn't have at that time (especially words that indicate abstract concepts).

Association of Kanji, Picture and meaning

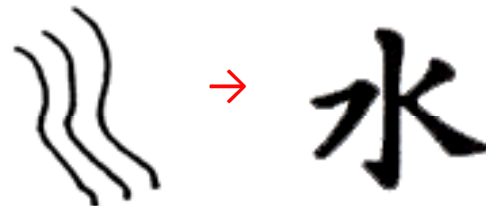
- Some of Kanji are actually evolved from a picture, and they are called “pictograph”.
- You can use those pictures to memorize the shape and meaning of kanji. Also, you can make your own picture for a kanji.



the sun is round



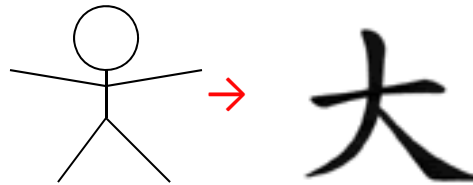
the new/half moon



the course of water



person



I am “big”!

Readings of Kanji

- When Kanji were adopted, the Chinese way of reading Kanji was also adopted.
- At the same time, the characters were given Japanese readings for the existing Japanese words. So, a Kanji has two or more readings.
- The Chinese reading of a kanji is called the **ON reading (written in katakana in the textbook)**, and the Japanese reading the **KUN reading (written in hiragana)**.

Example of On and Kun readings

おお (Kun reading)

大 **きい**

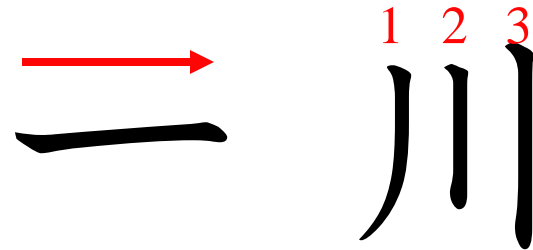
This hiragana part (mostly the conjugation part of adjective and verb) is called *okuri-gana*.

ダイ ガク (On reading)

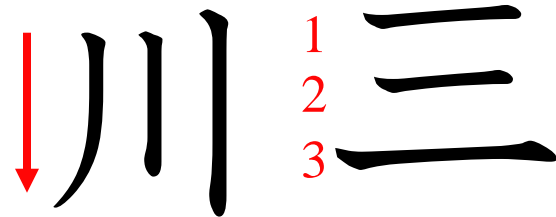
大学

Stroke order

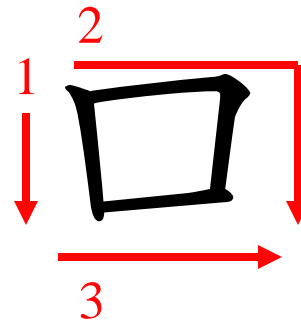
Rule1: from left to right



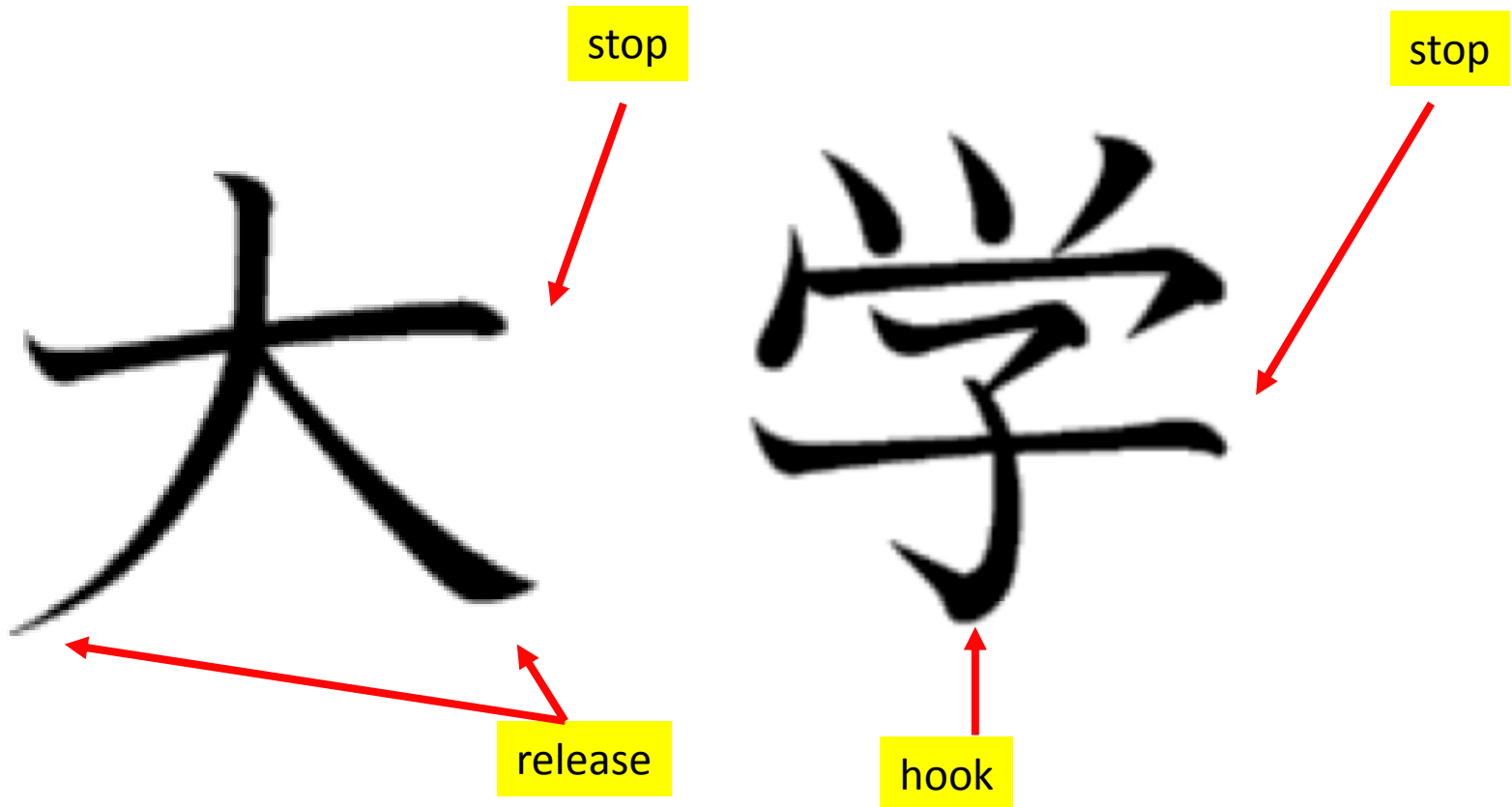
Rule2: from top to bottom



Rule3: square



Three types of strokes



きょうのかんじ

- 大、学、校、先、生



- おお (きい)
- ダイ
- 大学生



- まな (ぶ)
- ガク、ガッ
- 学校、大学



- コウ
- 学校



- さき
- セン
- 先生



- なま、う（まれる）
- セイ
- 学生、先生