

Part II Lesson 2 としょかんは どこですか ここは どこですか

Expressive Adjectives 2

おいしそうですねえ。

It looks/smells delicious, doesn't it?

まずそうですねえ。

It looks/smells unappetizing, doesn't it?

Classroom Expressions 2

いいですか。

Is it all right? / Are you finished? /

Did you understand? / etc.

はい、いいです。

Yes, it's all right. [Reply to the above]

いいえ、まだです。

No, not yet. / No, I haven't finished.

[Reply to いい ですか when it means "Are you finished"]

はなしてみしょう 1

Dialogue 1 [だいがくのちずを みながら]

1 ねんせい： としょかんは どこですか。

2 ねんせい： ここです。

1 ねんせい： しょくどうは？

2 ねんせい： こことここです。

ごいだいがく
ちずuniversity
mapみます
みながら
_____ながらlook (at something)
(while) looking (at something)
(while) _____ingとしょかん
しょくどうlibrary
cafeteria, dining hallどこ
ここwhat/which place
this placeはなします
はなしてみます
ましよう
はなしてみましようtalk, speak
talk and see (what happens)
Let's {do something}
Let's speak and see (how it goes)

だいがくのなかのもの (Things on Campus) 1

Check or circle the things which

√ you often go to and

√ you often use

かいけい	accounting/finance office	じっけんしつ	laboratory
じむ	administration office	しばふ	lawn
こうどう	auditorium	としょかん	library
		こういしつ	locker room
じてんしゃ	bicycle	りょうがえき	money changer
ちゅうりんじょう	bicycle parking (large)	いむしつ	medical room
じてんしゃおきば	bicycle parking (small)	ちゅうしゃじょう	parking lot
ほんや	bookstore	こうしゅうでんわ	payphone
		いけ	pond
しょくどう	cafeteria /dining hall	けんきゅうしつ	professor (etc.)'s office
くるま	car		
れいはいどう	chapel	みち	road/street/ pathway
きょうしつ	classroom	じむしつ	secretary's office
とけいだい	clock tower		
きっさてん	coffee shop / teahouse	しゅえいしつ	security office
		じしゅうしつ	self-study room
でいりぐち	doorway	ばいてん	stand, stall
りょう	dormitory	はやし	small woods / grove
ひじょうぐち	emergency exit	かいだん	staircase
いりぐち	entrance	がくせいかいかん	student hall
でぐち	exit	がくせい	student
		しゅくしゃ	residence
しょうかき	fire extinguisher	き	tree, shrub
ほけんしつ	first aid room	じどうはんばいき	vending machine
はな	flower	おてあらい	washroom
かだん	flower bed	せんめんじょ	washroom
ふんすい	fountain		
もん	gate		
たいいくかん	gymnasium		

だいがくのなかのもの 2 - がいらいご

ATM	<i>ee-tii-emu</i>	automatic teller machine
バー	<i>baa</i>	bar
バス	<i>basu</i>	bus
バスてい	<i>basu-tee</i>	bus stop
バスのりば	<i>basu-noriba</i>	bus terminal, bus stop
コンピュータ・ラボ	<i>konpyuuta-rabo</i>	computer laboratory
ウォータークーラー	<i>wootaa-kuuraa</i>	drinking fountain
エレベーター	<i>erebetaa</i>	elevator
エスカレーター	<i>esukareetaa</i>	escalator
ひじょうベル	<i>hijoo-beru</i>	emergency bell/alarm
ジム	<i>jimu</i>	gym, weight room
LLきょうしつ	<i>eru-eru-kyooshitsu</i>	language laboratory
ラウンジ	<i>raunji</i>	lounge
ロッカー	<i>rokkaa</i>	locker
オートバイ	<i>ootobai</i>	motorcycle (large) [formal]
バイク	<i>baiku</i>	motorcycle (small/medium) [colloquial]
コピーき	<i>kopii-ki</i>	photocopier
スクーター	<i>sukuutaa</i>	scooter
グラウンド	<i>guraundo</i>	sports/playing field / track and field area
プール	<i>puuru</i>	swimming pool
テニスコート	<i>tenisu-kooto</i>	tennis court
トイレ	<i>toire</i>	washroom, "toilet"

だいがくのちず (Campus Map)

Create your own campus map below.

- Draw streets, buildings, facilities, parking lots, bus stops, etc., using simple lines.
- Indicate what they are by labelling them with Japanese words.
- Use Hiragana for labelling. Use the Roman Alphabet only for loan words. Use Katakana if you would like to.

おうよう 1

Use the campus map (だいがくのちず) Practice Partner B has created.

- A:
- Imagine that you are walking with your practice partner on a campus.
 - Suppose that you are not familiar with the campus. You are perhaps a first year student.
 - Your practice partner has a map of the campus.

Ask your practice partner where something is on his/her map:

_____は どこですか。

- B:
- Imagine that you are walking with your practice partner on a campus.
 - Suppose that you are familiar with the campus. You are perhaps a second year student.
 - You have a map of the campus in hand.

Answer your practice partner's question, pointing at the appropriate spot on your map:

_____ここ です。

If you do not know where what was asked for is on the map, say:

_____しりません。

If what was asked for is not shown on the map, say:

_____は ありません。

はなしてみましよう 2

Dialogue 2

[としょかんから とおくで]

1 ねんせい： すみません、としょかんは どこですか。

2 ねんせい： あちらです。

[としょかんの ちかくで]

1 ねんせい： すみません、としょかんは どこですか。

3 ねんせい： あそこです。

[としょかんの なかで]

1 ねんせい： すみません、ここは としょかんですか。

うけつけのひと： ええ、そうですよ。

1 ねんせい： けいざいがくのほんは なんがいですか。

うけつけのひと： 2 かいです。

なか

ちかく

とおく

ごい

としょかん	library
うけつけのひと	receptionist
うけつけ	reception, information desk
ひと	person
けいざいがく	economics
すみません。	Excuse me.

とおく	distance away
ちかく	nearby place
なか	inside

あちら	that way/direction
あそこ	that place over there
ここ	this place right here

Suffix for the Floor/Level: かい

10かい	じゅっかい/ じっかい	the 10th floor
9かい	きゅうかい	the 9th floor
8かい	はっかい/ はちかい	the 8th floor
7かい	ななかい	the 7th floor
6かい	ろっかい	the 6th floor
5かい	ごかい	the 5th floor
4かい	よんかい	the 4th floor
3がい [3かい]	さんがい [さんかい]	the 3rd floor
2かい	にかい	the 2nd floor
1かい	いっかい	the 1st floor
なんがい		which floor?

Note1: A slash / indicates that there are two commonly-used forms.

Note 2: The forms given in square brackets [] are not often used.

おうよう 2

- A:
- Imagine that you are walking by yourself on a campus.
 - Suppose that you are not familiar with the campus.
 - You do not have a campus map with you.
 - You encounter a stranger, played by your practice partner.

Ask the stranger where something is:

すみません、_____は どこですか。

- B:
- Imagine that you are walking by yourself on a campus.
 - Suppose that you are familiar with the campus.
 - You encounter a stranger, played by your practice partner.

Answer the stranger's question, using either ここ, あそこ, or あちら and ending the sentence with です:

ここ (this place right here) です。

あそこ (that place over there) です。

あちら (that direction/way) です。

When answering, point at the “something” in question itself or the direction in which the “something” is located as if you and your practice partner were right on the campus ground.

If that “something” does not exist on the campus, say:

_____は ありません。

- A: Say: ああ、そうですか。ありがとうございます。

Part with the “stranger” and keep walking on campus to ask another question of another “stranger.”

Ask at least once where a washroom (おてあらい) is.

すみません、おてあらいは どこですか。

としょかんの なかの あんないず (Library Directory)

10かい	おんがく びじゅつ えんげき	おてあらい
9かい	のうがく りんがく えんげいがく すいさんがく	
8かい	すうがく かがく ぶつりがく せいぶつがく	
7かい	いがく しがく やくがく	おてあらい
6かい	てつがく ぶんがく げんごがく	
5かい	きょういくがく しゅうきょうがく	おてあらい
4かい	ほうがく せいじがく しんりがく	
3がい	れきしがく ちりがく じんるいがく	
2かい	けいざいがく けいえいがく かいけいがく	おてあらい
ちゅう2かい	しんぶん ざっし	
1かい	うけつけ じしゅうしつ	
ちか1かい	じしょ じてん ちず	おてあらい
ちか2かい	がいこくご じしゅうしつ	おてあらい
ちか3がい	ちゅうしゃじょう	

ごい

じしょ	dictionary
じてん	encyclopedia, large dictionary
ちず	map, atlas
しんぶん	newspaper
ざっし	journal, magazine
がいこくご	foreign language(s)
うけつけ	reception
じしゅうしつ	self-study room
おてあらい	washroom
ちゅうしゃじょう	parking

れんしゅう 1

Use the library directory (としょかんのなかのあんないず) provided on the previous page. The directory indicates which floor houses which discipline's books (discipline names are listed in Part I Lesson 2), dictionaries, the information desk, self-study rooms, washrooms, etc.

- A:
- You are a library user.
 - You are now standing at the information desk in the library.
 - You want to know on which floor the books of certain disciplines are located.
 - You seek assistance of the receptionist, played by your practice partner.

Ask the receptionist on which floor the books of a certain discipline are located:

_____のほんは なんがいですか。

- B:
- You are the library receptionist.
 - You are working at the information desk in the library.
 - A library user, played by your practice partner, approaches you and asks for your assistance.

Provide the information the library user is asking for:

_____かい / がいです。

- A: You may also ask where other types of publications and facilities are:

_____は なんがいですか。

はなしてみましよう 3

Dialogue 3

[だいがくのいりぐちで]

りょうしゃ： ここは どこですか。 Where are we?

あんないのひと： だいがくです。

りょうしゃ： きれいなところですねえ。

[だいがくのなかで]

りょうしゃ： ここは なんですか。 What is this place?

あんないのひと： としょかんです。

りょうしゃ： あそこは？

あんないのひと： たいいくかんです。

りょうしゃ： へえ、りっぱな建物ですねえ。

ごい

りょうしゃ	tourist
あんない	guiding
あんないのひと	person who shows someone else around
いりぐち	entrance
たいいくかん	gymnasium
たてもの	building
ところ	place
きれいな	pretty, beautiful
りっぱな	fine, impressive

I-Adjectives

あたらしい	new
ふるい	old [not applicable to living creatures including humans]
ふるくさい	old-fashioned
おおきい	big, large
ちいさい	small
ひろい	spacious, wide open, wide
せまい	confined, closed in, narrow
たかい	high, tall, expensive
ひくい	low, short
やすい	inexpensive
すごい	amazing, striking, terrific, terrible, awful
すばらしい	wonderful, splendid, terrific
さわがしい	noisy
うるさい	(too) noisy, bothersome
きたない	dirty, soiled, unclean, contaminated
くさい	stinky, foul smelling

NA-Adjectives

きれいな	pretty, beautiful, neat, clean
すてきな	splendid, fine, attractive, wonderful
りっぱな	fine, impressive
しずかな	quiet
にぎやかな	lively, busy, full of commercial activities/customers

Note: The NA-adjectives listed above are in the form used before a noun phrase.
Do not use them to end a sentence.

おうよう 3

- A:
- You are visiting a friend of yours, played by your practice partner.
 - Your friend is showing you around the area by his/her car.
 - This is your first time to be in this city.
 - Your friend is now approaching a local university, but you have no idea where you are.

Ask the friend where you are:

ここは どこですか。

- B:
- An out-of-town friend of yours, played by your practice partner, is visiting you.
 - You are showing him/her around the area by your car.
 - You are now approaching a local university, one of the sight-seeing spots in town.

Answer your friend's question: だいがくです。

Park your car in a university parking lot and start to walk around on campus with your friend.

- A: Walking around on campus, ask your in-town friend what each place, building, facility, etc., is, pointing at each one of them and referring to it as either ここ (this place) or あそこ (that place over there):

ここは なんですか。

あそこは なんですか。

- B: Answer your friend's question.

- A: You may make a comment on the place, building, facility, etc., you have just asked about, using ところ (place) or たてもの (building) with an adjective of your choice.

_____ ところ ですねえ。

_____ たてもの ですねえ。

れんしゅう 2

Use the campus map Practice Partner B has created on p. 49.

A: Suppose that you cannot read the labels on your practice partner's campus map. Point at a location on the map and ask your practice partner:

ここは なんですか。

B: Answer according to the label attached to what is being pointed at by your practice partner.

おぼえました

Can you name the places, buildings, facilities, etc., you can find on our own real campus? Write down all the words you can think of below, using Hiragana. For loan words, use either the Roman Alphabet or Katakana.

はなしてみましよう 4

Dialogue 4

[くるまのなかで]

りょこうしゃ： ここはどこですか。

あんないのひと： バンクーバーのまちのちゅうしんです。

[あるきながら]

りょこうしゃ： ここはなんですか。

あんないのひと： ホテルです。

りょこうしゃ： なんていうホテルですか。

あんないのひと： ホテル・バンクーバーです。

りょこうしゃ： きれいなやねですねえ。

[しばらくして]

りょこうしゃ： ここはどこですか。

あんないのひと： ロブソン・ストリートです。

りょこうしゃ： にぎやかなところですねえ。

[3じかんごとに ちゅうしゃじょう]

りょこうしゃ： ちゅうしゃりょうきんは いくらですか。

あんないのひと： 12ドルです。

りょこうしゃ： 12ドルですか。たかいですねえ。

ごい

くるま		car
バンクーバー	<i>Bankuubaa</i>	Vancouver
まちのちゅうしん		city centre, town centre
まち		city, town, downtown
ちゅうしん		centre, heart
あるきます		walk
あるきながら		(while) walking
_____ながら		(while) _____ing
ホテル	<i>hoteru</i>	hotel
なんという _____		_____ called what
きれいな		pretty, beautiful
やね		roof
しばらく		a little while
しばらくして		a little while later
ロブソン・ストリート	<i>Robuson-sutoriito</i>	Robson Street
3じかん		three hours
{period of time} ごとに		{period of time} later
にぎやかな		lively, busy
ところ		place
ちゅうしゃじょう		parking lot, parkade
ちゅうしゃりょうきん		parking fee
いくら		how much (money)?
{number} ドル	<i>{number}doru</i>	{number} dollar(s)
たかい		expensive

まちのなかのもの (Things in Town) 1

Check or circle the things which √ you often go to √ you often use

ゆうえんち	amusement park	びよういん	hair salon
すいぞくかん	aquarium	びよういん	hospital /
びじゅつかん	art museum/gallery		medical clinic
ぎんこう	bank	こうさてん	intersection
とこや	barber shop	はくぶつかん	museum
りよういん	barber shop [formal]	えいがかん	movie theatre
やきゅうじょう	baseball ground	こうえん	park
しよくぶつえん	botanical garden	ほどうきょう	pedestrian
はし	bridge		overpass
ほうそうきょく	broadcasting station	けいさつしょ	police station
		ゆうびんきょく	post office
だいせいどう	cathedral	けんちょう	prefectural hall
ぼち	cemetery	しゅうちょう	provincial hall
きょうかい	church	こうしゅう	public washroom
しやくしょ	city hall	べんじょ	[slightly old]
こうみんかん	community centre	ほどう	sidewalk
そうりょうじかん	consulate general	えき	station
にほんこく	Consulate General	ちかてつ	subway
そうりょうじかん	of Japan		
りょうじかん	consulate	ぜいむしょ	tax office
さいばんしょ	courthouse	てら/おてら	temple
ほいくえん	day care	げきじょう	theatre
くすりや	drugstore /	きっぷうりば	ticket office
	pharmacist's	かんこう	tourist
		あんないしょ	information
でんしゃ	electric train	りくじょう	track and field
たいしかん	embassy	きょうぎじょう	area
にほんたいしかん	Embassy of Japan		
はなや	flower shop	じどうはんばいき	vending machine
しょうぼうしょ	fire station	しょうかせん	water hydrant
ていえん	garden	どうぶつえん	zoo

まちなかのもの 2 - がいらいご

バー	<i>baa</i>	bar
ボーリングじょう	<i>booringu-joo</i>	bowling alley
バスターミナル	<i>basu-taaminaru</i>	bus terminal
クラブ	<i>kurabu</i>	club
コンサートホール	<i>konsaato-hooru</i>	concert hall
コンビニエンス・ストア	<i>konbiniensu-sutoa</i>	convenience store
コンビニ	<i>konbini</i>	[abbreviation of the above]
デパート	<i>depaato</i>	department store
ディスコ	<i>disuko</i>	discotheque, club
ゴルフじょう	<i>goruhu-joo</i>	golf links, golf course
ホテル	<i>hoteru</i>	hotel
ポスト	<i>posuto</i>	mailbox
プラネタリウム	<i>puranetariumu</i>	planetarium
パブ	<i>pabu</i>	pub
コインロッカー	<i>koin-rokkaa</i>	public pay locker
こうしゅうトイレ	<i>kooshuu-toire</i>	public washroom
レストラン	<i>resutoran</i>	restaurant
サッカーじょう	<i>sakkaa-joo</i>	soccer field
スーパーマーケット	<i>suupaamaaketto</i>	supermarket
スーパー	<i>suupaa</i>	[abbreviation of the above]
ショッピングセンター	<i>shoppingu-sentaa</i>	shopping mall
タクシー	<i>takushii</i>	taxi
タクシーのりば	<i>takushii-noriba</i>	taxi stand
チケットうりば	<i>chiketto-uriba</i>	ticket office
ユースホテル	<i>yuusu-hosuteru</i>	youth hostel

れんしゅう 3

Practice asking the following questions, filling in the squares with one of the words, and answering them with the real names in your own area. For the second question, answer with a nation's name. Japanize the sounds as much as possible.

① Q: ここは なんていう ですか。

A: _____ です。

えいがかん	movie theatre	コンサートホール	concert hall
げきじょう	theatre	デパート	department store
びょういん	hospital	ショッピングセンター	shopping mall
きょうかい	church	だいせいどう	cathedral
こうえん	park	ていえん	garden
ホテル	hotel	しよくぶつえん	botanical garden

② Q: ここは どの ですか。

A: _____ の です。

Choose the word applicable to your area:

たいしかん	embassy	[located in the nation's capital]
そうりょうじかん	consulate general	[located in large cities]
りょうじかん	consulate	[located in smaller cities]

ふくしゅうもんだい

Each pair of the sentences below is a part of conversation Persons A and B exchanged. Person A gives information to Person B, who response to Person A with a comment on the subject.

- Fill in the blanks with one of the three nouns: ところ たてもの ひと
- Refer to the lists of **I-Adjectives** and **NA-Adjectives** on p.59 as necessary.
- Guess the readings of the Katakana words.

Person A Information-giving	Persons B Comment on the subject
① ここはバンクーバーです。	きれいな_____ですねえ。
② ここはロブソン・ストリートです。	にぎやかな_____ですねえ。
③ ここはホテル・バンクーバーです。	きれいな_____ですねえ。
④ ここはきょうかいです。	しずかな_____ですねえ。
⑤ ここはスタンレーこうえんです。	ひろい_____ですねえ。
⑥ ここはクイーン・エリザベスこうえんです。	きれいな_____ですねえ。
⑦ あのひとはやまだすみこさんです。	きれいな_____ですねえ。
⑧ あのひとはリチャード・バロンさんです。	ハンサムな_____ですねえ。
⑨ ここはしょうどうです。	きたない_____ですねえ。
⑩ ここはバーです。	うるさい_____ですねえ。

Grammar & Usage Notes II-2

1. Demonstratives こ, そ, あ, & ど

Japanese has several sets of demonstratives. Each set consists of four words and each word start with こ, そ, あ, or ど. These four elements signify “near me (the speaker),” “near you (the listener),” “away from both of us (the speaker and the listener),” and “unknown to me (the speaker),” respectively. They are normally translated into English as “this,” “that,” “that over there,” and “which.” There is actually one more element か (far away from everyone) but is not very often used in modern Japanese.

Demonstrative Pronouns

There are three sets of demonstrative pronouns in frequent use. One set refers to “things”, another to “places,” and the third to “directions.”

element	thing/object	place	direction	meaning
こ	これ	ここ	こちら	near me
そ	それ	そこ	そちら	near you
あ	あれ	あそこ	あちら	away from both of us
ど	どれ	どこ	どちら	unknown to me

[1] これ, それ, あれ, & どれ

The four demonstrative pronouns これ, それ, あれ, and どれ refer mainly to “things” and “objects” and can be translated as “this (one),” “that (one),” “that (one) over there,” and “which (one).” Refer to Item 3 of Grammar & Usage Notes II-1.

E.g., (1) A : あれは なん ですか。
(What is that thing over there?)

B : どれ ですか。
(Which one is [the one you mean]?)

A : あれ です。
([The one I mean] is *that* one over there.)

(2) Q: これは なん ですか。
(What is this?)

A: みそしる です。
(It's *miso* soup.)

[2] ここ, そこ, あそこ, & どこ

These four demonstrative pronouns, ここ, そこ, あそこ, and どこ, refer to “places” and can be translated as “this place,” “that place,” “that place over there,” and “which/what place, where.”

E.g., (3) Q: ここは どこ ですか。
(What place is this place? / Where are we?)

A: だいがく です。
(It's a university.)

(4) Q: おてあらいは どこ ですか。
(Where is a washroom?)

A: あそこ です。
(It's right over there.)

[3] こちら, そちら, あちら, & どちら

こちら, そちら, あちら, and どちら refer to “directions” and can be translated as “this direction,” “that direction,” “that direction over there,” and “which direction.” Their meanings can be extended to “places (in the directions)” to be used as polite words for ここ (this place), そこ (that place), あそこ (that place over there), and どこ (which/what place, where).

E.g., (5) Q: おてあらいは どこ ですか。
(Where is a washroom?)

A: あちら です。
(It's in that direction.)

(6) Q: おうまれは どちら ですか。
(Which place is your birth place? / Where were you born?)

A: カルガリー です。
(It's Calgary.)

Demonstrative Adjectivals

There are two sets of demonstrative adjectivals, which are used before a noun or a noun phrase to modify it. One set is こんな, そんな, あんな, and どんな, and the other set is この, その, あの, and どの. To repeat, these are adjectivals to be used with a noun (phrase), i.e., they cannot be used by themselves.

[4] この, その, あの, & どの

The four demonstrative adjectivals この, その, あの, and どの are translatable as “this,” “that,” “that (over there),” and “which.” Distinguish these from the demonstrative nouns これ, それ, あれ, and どれ. Refer to [1] above.

E.g., (1) Q: この たてものは なん ですか。
(What is this building?)

A: びじゅつかん です。
(It's an art gallery.)

(2) Q: あの ひとは だれ ですか。
(Who is that person over there?)

A: やまだ すみこさん です。
([That person over there] is Ms Sumiko Yamada.)

[5] こんな, そんな, あんな, & どんな

こんな, そんな, あんな, and どんな express the meaning “this kind of,” “that kind of,” “that kind of,” and “what kind of.” These will be studied later.

element	Pronoun	Adjectival	
	thing/object	_____ {noun (phrase)}	_____ kind of {noun (phrase)}
こ	これ	この	こんな
そ	それ	その	そんな
あ	あれ	あの	あんな
ど	どれ	どの	どんな

4. Referring to “Things” & “Places”

“Things” and “places” need to be referred to by different demonstratives in Japanese. これ, それ, あれ, and どれ are for “things” and ここ, そこ, あそこ, and どこ are for “places,” which include “buildings,” “facilities,” “parks,” “areas,” etc. Refer to Item 1 above.

E.g., (1) Q: これは なん ですか。
(What is this [thing]?)

A: いなりずし です。
(It's “inari-zushi.”)

(2) Q: ここは なん ですか。
(What is this [place/building]?)

A: ゆうびんきょく です。
(It's a post office.)

5. Asking for “Definitions/Functions” & “Locations”

“Definitions/functions” are asked for using the interrogative word なん (what) while “locations” are requested with the interrogative word どこ (what/which place).

E.g., (1) Q: ここは なん ですか。
(What is this [place/building]?)

A: たいしかん です。
(It's an embassy.)

Q: どの たいしかん ですか。
(It is an embassy of what/which place [= country]?)

A: にほんの たいしかん です。
(It's the embassy of Japan.)

(2) Q: ここは どこ ですか。
(Which place is this place? / Where are we?)

A: バンクーバーの まちの ちゅうしん です。
(It's the city centre of Vancouver.)

6. Asking for Names

The expression **なんという** (called what) is used to ask for the name of something. After **いう** (called), use the noun which represents the category of what is in question. When answering, the name can be given with or without “**という** {category}.”

The **いう** in the expression **なんという** is the same word as the one in the expression **というと** (when you say). It is a verb, which is written **いう**, but anomalously pronounced **YUU**, and means “say, call.” Refer to item 10 of Grammar & Usage Notes I-4.

E.g., (1) Q: **ここは なんというデパート ですか。**

(This place is a department store called what? /
What is the name of this department store?)

A: **ハロッズというデパート です。**

(It's a department store called Harrod's.)

(2) Q: **ここは なんというまち ですか。**

(This place is a town called what? / What is the name of this town?)

A: **ピーチランドというまち です。**

(It's a town called Peachland.)

(3) Q: **ここは なんというホテル ですか。**

(This place is a hotel called what? / What is the name of this hotel?)

A: **ヒルトン・ホテル です。 [というホテル omitted]**

(It's the Hilton Hotel.)

7. Relative Positions

The words which represent a relative position, such as **なか** (the inside), **うえ** (the top), **ちかく** (the place nearby), **きた** (the north), etc., are nouns in Japanese. They combine with the particle **の** (of) and a word that indicates a place. The word order is “{place} **の** {relative position},” which is reverse from the English word order “{relative position} of {place}.”

The phrase “{place} **の** {relative position}” is a noun phrase that in a sentence it requires a particle, such as **で** (in), **から** (from), **へ** (to), etc.

The relative position noun **とおく** (the place far away) combines with the particle **から** (from).

____のなか	the inside part of ____	____のそと	the outside part of ____
____のうえ	the top part of ____	____のした	the underside part of ____
____のみぎ	the right hand side of ____	____のひだり	the left hand side of ____
____のひがし	[to] the east of ____	____のにし	[to] the west of ____
____のみなみ	[to] the south of ____	____のきた	[to] the north of ____
____のとうぶ	the eastern part of ____	____のせいぶ	the western part of ____
____のなんぶ	the southern part of ____	____のほくぶ	the northern part of ____
____のところ	the place where ____ is	____のほう	the direction where ____ is
____のちかく	the place near ____	____からとおく	the place far away from ____

- E.g., (1) としょかんの なかで
(in the library)
- (2) としょかんの ちかくで
(near the library)
- (3) としょかんから とおくで
([in the place] away from the library)
- (4) としょかんの なかへ
(into the library)
- (5) としょかんの なかから
(from inside the library)
- (6) わたしの ところへ
(to the place where I am)
- (7) わたしの ほうへ
(to the direction where I am)
- (8) ちゅうごくの ほくぶから
(from the northern part of China)

8. I-Adjectives & NA-Adjectives

There are several types of adjectivals in Japanese, two of which are categorized as adjectives. These adjectives are divided into two groups, one called I-adjectives and the other called NA-adjectives. When these two adjectives modify a following noun phrase, the I-adjectives take the ending い (thus their name) and the NA-adjectives take the ending な. In dictionaries, I-adjectives are listed with the ending while NA-adjectives are without. In this textbook, both adjectives are listed with the endings.

I-adjectives

E.g., いい (good, nice, O.K.)

おいしい (delicious)

あたらしい (new)

たかい (high, tall, expensive)

わるい (bad)

まずい (unpalatable, awful-tasting)

ふるい (old)

ひくい (low, short)

やすい (inexpensive)

NA-adjectives

E.g., しずかな (quiet)

きれいな (pretty, beautiful)

きんだいてきな (modern-looking)

ゆうめいな (famous, well-known)

げんきな (alive, full of energy, high-spirited, well, fine)

にぎやかな (lively, busy)

ハンサムな (**hansamuna**) (handsome)

When ending a sentence with an I-adjective in the present affirmative, add です just as the copula verb です is added to a noun for ending a sentence. With a NA-adjective, however, the ending な has to be omitted first and then です is added. How to conjugate I-adjectives and NA-adjectives will be studied in more detail later.

E.g., (1) ふるい たてもの
(an old building)

(2) しずかな ところ
(a quiet place)

(3) にほんりょうりは おいしいです。
(Japanese food is delicious.)

(4) リチャード・バロンさんは ハンサムです。
(Richard Baron is handsome.)

9. Offices

“Offices” are called various things in Japanese. The word へや (room) may be used in certain cases. The loan word オフィス (office) is used generally by people exposed to English.

	literal meaning	refers to offices used by:
けんきゅうしつ	“research room”	university/college teachers
しょくいんしつ	“staff room”	school teachers
きょうかんしつ	“teachers’ room”	school teachers
じむしつ	“office work room”	office workers
{title/position}しつ	“room for {title/position}”	executives
へや	“room”	
オフィス	English word “office”	

10. まち

Finding the perfect equivalent of the English word ダウンタウン is not very easy in Japanese. The word まち may be a good candidate but it means “a developed area with denser population and/or commercial activities” as opposed to less developed むら (village) or いなか (countryside). まちのちゅうしん (the centre of the city) may be another candidate but the existence of the Chinese-origin word ちゅうしん (centre) makes the expression somewhat formal.

There is, however, one area in Japan that has two unique words, したまち (“downtown”) and やまのて (“uptown”). したまち refers to the lower, therefore, coastal, area of Metropolitan Tokyo. やまのて refers to the higher elevation (“hilly” area) of the Metropolitan.

11. Washrooms

As in many other languages, there are a good number of words for referring to a washroom in Japanese. The most-commonly-used one is トイレ (“toilet”), a loan word from French. The once-widely-used word is べんじょ (“excrement place”), which may be dying out. The commonly-used polite word is おてあらい (“hand-washing”). せんめんじょ (“face-washing place”) is another polite word. Ladies’ washroom may be politely called けしょうしつ (“make-up room”) as well. For referring to a washroom, do not use the word ふろ (bathroom), which refers only to a “bathing room.”

Culture Notes II-2

1. Loan Words

Loan words are those which have been introduced from foreign languages and Japanese has a lot of these がいらいご ("words which came from outside"). They are, as a general rule, written in Katakana.

A large number of the loan words in Japanese are from English but other languages have contributed significantly to specific registers. Many French origin words are found in food, fashion, and arts-related vocabulary. Music-related words are mainly from Italian and German, the latter providing a large number of medical and philosophical terms as well.

E.g., (1) English	トースト (<i>toosuto</i> ← toast) ホッケー (<i>hokkee</i> ← hockey) バインダー (<i>baindaa</i> ← binder) ノート (<i>nooto</i> ← notebook, note) コンピューター (<i>konpyuutaa</i> ← computer) テレビ (<i>terebi</i> ← television) ラジオ (<i>rajio</i> ← radio) タクシー (<i>takushii</i> ← taxi) グラス (<i>gurasu</i> ← glass [to drink from])
(2) French	レストラン (<i>resutoran</i> ← restaurant) プレタポルテ (<i>pureta-porute</i> "ready-made/ready-to-wear clothes" ← prêt a porter) クレヨン (<i>kureyon</i> ← crayon) デッサン (<i>dessan</i> "rough sketch for painting/sculpture" ← dessin)
(3) Italian	クレッシェンド (<i>kuresshendo</i> ← crescendo) ピアニッシモ (<i>pianisshimo</i> ← pianissimo) スタッカート (<i>sutakkaato</i> ← staccato) アリア (<i>aria</i> ← aria)
(4) German	リート (<i>riito</i> "German classical art song" ← Lied) ウイルス (<i>uirusu</i> ← Virus) アレルギー (<i>arerugii</i> "allergy" ← Allergiie) カルテ (<i>karute</i> "medical record" ← Karte) ドグマ (<i>doguma</i> "dogma, dogmatism" ← Dogma) イデオロギー (<i>ideorogii</i> "ideology" ← Ideologie)

There are a small number of Portuguese and Dutch origin words as well. Portugal and Spain (in the mid-16th century), and later Holland (in the early 17th century), were the first European nations that came into contact with Japan. The loan words from Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch are, therefore, among the oldest loan words in Japanese. Spanish somehow did not leave a lot of loan words in Japanese while many Portuguese and Dutch words were integrated into the Japanese language and culture; so much so that some of these loan words are no longer perceived by Japanese speakers as loan words and are written in Hiragana or Kanji. Examples include てんぷら ("tempura" ← tempora), たばこ ("cigarette, tobacco" ← tabaco), and じゅばん ("undershirt/slip for *kimono*" ← gibão).

E.g., (5) Portuguese キリスト ("Christ" ← Christo)
 パン ("bread" ← pãon)
 チョッキ ("vest" ← jaque)
 ミイラ ("mummy" ← mirra)

(6) Dutch ガラス ("glass [material]" ← glas)
 コップ ("cup" ← kop)
 ビール ("beer" ← bier)

Imported words undergo sound Japanization to become Japanese loan words, sometimes to the extent that the original foreign words are not easily detectable. Loan words may also acquire meanings different from those of the original foreign words. For example, the old loan word ギヤマン (*giyaman*) is from the Dutch word "diamant" (diamond) and refers to "cut glass" because diamond is used to make cut glass.

In some cases, sounds and meanings transform so much that determining the original words becomes an academic issue. コンセント (*konsento* "electric outlet") is an example: its origin is not exactly known though it is usually assumed that it came from the English expression "concentric plug."

The meanings of the original foreign words get sometimes distorted or mixed-up. Examples include: バン (*ban* "station wagon") which came from the English word "van" and ワゴンしゃ (*bagon-sha* "van") which came from the English word "(station) wagon" (しゃ means "vehicle" in Japanese).

There are Japanese-made "loan words" as well. The Japanese-made "English" word ナイター (*naitaa* ← "nighter") ([baseball] night game) is an example of such.

2. Chinese Origin Words

Chinese origin words used in Japanese are called かんご (Kanji words). They are by definition loan words (がいらいご), but by custom are not treated as loan words in Japanese because of their long history and the extent of their integration into the language: they are simply not perceived by Japanese speakers as foreign origin words. These Chinese origin words in Japanese are comparable to Latin origin words in English.

かんご, or Kanji words, can easily be detected in writing because they often consist of a pair of かんじ, or Chinese characters. When spoken, they are characterized by their sounds. Many of them contain one or more of the glide units, the nasal unit, the continuous unit, the silent unit, and the doubled vowel unit. The last syllable is often く or つ.

E.g., ちゅうごく (中国) (China)
 がっこう (学校) (school)
 けいざい (経済) (economics)
 どうぶつ (動物) (animal)

When Japan was widely exposed to Western civilization in the second half of the 19th century, the existence of かんご played an important role in the absorption of new technologies with which Japan developed industrially and of new concepts with which Japanese culture enriched itself. It is probably not an exaggeration to say that かんご saved Japan from being culturally and linguistically, if not politically, colonized by the Western imperialism.

Amid the hysteria of outspoken intelligentsia who claimed that the Japanese language was so inferior that it should be replaced by the English language, there were other groups of people: learned pioneers who spent their energy translating thousands of technical words from English and other European languages into Japanese. And for this they used かんじ, creating numerous Japanese-made かんご. This is how the Japanese language equipped itself to be a language adequate to handle modern technical terminology and concepts.

Ironically, however, in the course of the Japanese language acquiring new words made of かんじ, it lost the capacity to create new words using its own やまとことば, or Japanese origin words. The host of かんご now in use in Japanese have created other problems as well: one is the burden of learning all of these Chinese characters and retaining them. Another is the numerous groups of homonyms resulting from the loss of Chinese tones and some sounds. Examples are given in the Sopund System section in this lesson.

Sound System II-2

1. Homonyms

Because the Japanese language utilizes a comparatively smaller number of sounds, there are quite a few homonyms in the language. Some of them have to be simply distinguished in contexts when spoken. When written, they are most likely written with different Kanji, which makes interpreting easier.

The majority of homonyms in Japanese are found among Chinese origin words. This is the result of the Japanization of the Chinese sounds. Examples (1), (2), and (3) below are all read きょうだい, こうき, and しょうか, respectively

E.g., (1) 兄弟 (siblings), 強大 (powerful, mighty), 鏡台 (dressing table with a mirror), 京大 (University of Kyoto [abbreviation of 京都大学]), etc.

(2) 後期 (the latter period), 後記 (post script), 好機 (good opportunity), 好奇 (curiosity), 工期 (construction period), 高貴 (noble), 光輝 (glory), 香氣 (fragrance), 校旗 (school flag/banner), 校規 (school regulation), 広軌 (broad gauge), 綱紀 (official discipline), etc.

(3) 小過 (small mistake), 小火 (small fire), 消火 (extinguish fire), 消化 (digestion), 昇華 (sublimation), 商科 (commerce department), 商家 (merchant family), 娼家 (brothel), 唱歌 (school songs), 頌歌 (hymn, anthem), etc.

Some homonyms are not truly homonyms in a strict sense because their accent patterns are different from each other. Some others, having the same accent patterns, are distinguishable by the accent carried by the particle following them. In the examples below, the accent for the particle is indicated in the parentheses.

E.g., high + low

あめ (rain)
さけ (salmon)
かみ (god)
はし (chopsticks)
かき (oyster)
はな (beginning)

low + high (+low)

かみ (hair, paper)
はし (bridge)
かき (fence)
はな (flower)

low + high (+ high)

あめ (candy)
さけ (saké)
はし (edge)
かき (persimmon)
はな (nose)

Writing System II-2

1. Men's & Women's Writing

Although both Hiragana and Katakana were invented from Kanji, they developed in different social circles.

Katakana was developed by men. They used the whole or parts of Kanji for writing notations in scripts written in Chinese characters to help them read the scripts. The whole or parts of Kanji they used for this purpose later developed into Katakana.

Hiragana was developed from the cursive handwriting used mainly by women and also by men when they communicated with women. Kanji written in a cursive manner later became Hiragana. Hiragana is also called by the antiquated word おんなで, which means women's writing.

In modern Japan, women still use more Hiragana than men and men tend to use more Kanji. Kanji, but not Katakana, can be called by the antiquated word おとこで, which means men's writing.

2. Calligraphy

Calligraphy is an artistic form of writing praised for over ten centuries in Japan. There are many styles, ranging from the square style to the cursive style. Brushes used come in various sizes.

At school, children study how to write neatly, which is a part of their Japanese language classes. They learn how to use pencils first and later start to use brushes as well. Numerous calligraphy contests are held annually at various levels: intramural, municipal, prefectural, and national.

Hiragana Derivations

あ 安	い 以	う 宇	え 衣	お 於
か 加	き 幾	く 久	け 計	こ 己
さ 左	し 之	す 寸	せ 世	そ 曾
た 太	ち 千	つ 川	て 天	と 止
な 奈	に 仁	ぬ 奴	ね 祢	の 乃
は 波	ひ 比	ふ 不	へ 部	ほ 保
ま 末	み 美	む 武	め 女	も 毛
や 也		ゆ 由		よ 与
ら 良	り 利	る 留	れ 礼	ろ 呂
わ 和				を 袁
ん 无				

Note: For the precise forms of letters, refer to the Hiragana Chart - Standar Handwriting Style presented on p. v.

Katakana Derivations

ア	阿	イ	以	ウ	宇	エ	江	オ	於
カ	加	キ	幾	ク	久	ケ	介	コ	己
サ	散	シ	之	ス	須	セ	世	ソ	曾
タ	多	チ	千	ツ	川	テ	天	ト	止
ナ	奈	ニ	二	ヌ	奴	ネ	祢	ノ	乃
ハ	ハ	ヒ	比	フ	不	ヘ	部	ホ	保
マ	末	ミ	三	ム	牟	メ	女	モ	毛
ヤ	也			ユ	由			ヨ	与
ラ	良	リ	利	ル	流	レ	礼	ロ	呂
ワ	和							ヲ	乎
ン	レ								

Note: For the precise forms of letters, refer to the Katakana Chart -
Standar Handwriting Style presented on p. vi.

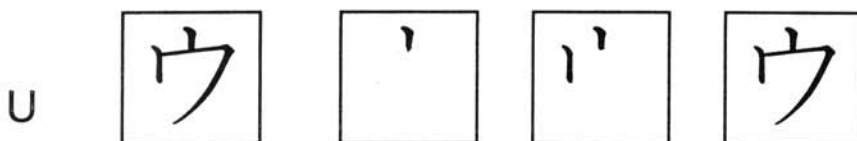
Katakana Introduction I-2

1. Practice writing the five Katakana **A**, **I**, **U**, **E**, and **O** in the **Vowel Line** on grid paper, following the stroke orders shown below.



1st stroke - the end touches the 2nd stroke

2nd stroke - the beginning does not touch the 1st stroke



1st stroke - touches the 3rd stroke



overall - more "fat" than "tall"

2nd stroke - not very long




2nd stroke - ends with a hook

2. Practice writing the five Katakana **KA**, **KI**, **KU**, **KE**, and **KO** in the **K Line** on grid paper, following the stroke orders shown below.

KA 


1st stroke - an angular bend / ends with a hook
2nd stroke - almost parallel with the 1st stroke / ends with a fade

KI 


3rd stroke - angled / ends with a stop

KU 

2nd stroke - starts at or almost at the beginning of the 1st stroke /
the first part is basically horizontal /
the second part is almost parallel with the 1st stroke

KE 

2nd stroke - quite long
3rd stroke - is not parallel with the 1st stroke

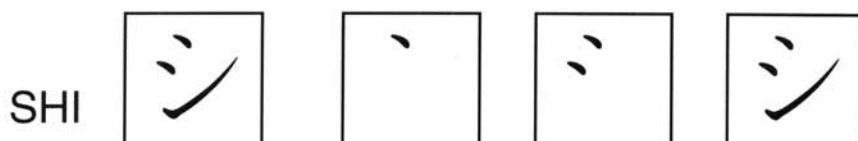
KO 

overall - more "fat" than "tall"

3. Practice writing the five Katakana **SA**, **SHI**, **SU**, **SE**, and **SO** in the **S Line** on grid paper, following the stroke orders shown below.



2nd & 3rd strokes - not parallel



overall - the three lines are basically equally spaced

1st stroke - placed very high in the box /
pointing to the middle of the right side of the box

2nd stroke - placed slightly to the left, not directly below the 1st stroke

3rd stroke - starts, not directly below the 2nd stroke, but slightly to the right /
does not extend too long beyond the half "height" of the box



1st stroke - ends with a fade

2nd stroke - ends with a stop



1st stroke - ends with a somewhat large hook

2nd stroke - a rounded corner



1st & 2nd strokes - directed almost to the middle point of the bottom of the box

4. Practice writing the five Katakana each in **the G Line** and **the Z Line**, using grid paper.

K → G

ガ ギ グ ゲ ゴ

S → Z

ザ ジ ズ ゼ ソ

5. Practice writing the following sound units both in Hiragana and Katakana, distinguishing the shapes clearly. Use grid paper.

ひらがな

う か き せ

カタカナ

ウ カ キ セ

- U - Do the first strokes touch the last strokes?
- KA - Do the "corners" of the first strokes curved or angular?
Do the first and second strokes occupy the whole box or roughly only the left half?
Do the second strokes end with a stop or a fade?
- KI - Do the third strokes end with a stop or a fade?
- SE - Do the first strokes end with a stop or a hook?
Do the second strokes end with a stop or a hook?

Katakana Writing Practice I-2

1. Write the following words in Katakana.

kaa (car)

kii (key)

kisu (kiss)

ekoo (echo)

koosu (course)

keesu (case)

2. Write the following food-related words in Katakana.

keeki (cake)

aisu (ice cream)

kokoa (cocoa)

soosu (sauce)

ekisu (extract)

sooseeji (sausage)

3. Write the following science-related words in Katakana.

gasu (gas)

gaaze (gauze)

geeji (gauge)

sausu (south)

4. Write the following fun-related words in Katakana.

sukii (gas)

kuizu (quiz)

shiisoo (gauge)

eesu (ace)

5. Write the following names of people, companies, places, etc., in Katakana.

iesu (Jesus)

zeusu (Zeus)

aasaa (Arthur)

shiizaa (Caesar)

shiiku (Sikh)

ozu (Oz)

suisu (Switzerland)

ajia (Asia)

suujii (Susie)

kiisu (Keith)

Katakana Reading Practice I-2

1. Read the following words written in Katakana.

カー	キー	エコー	キス
コース	ケース		

2. Read the following food-related words in Katakana.

ケーキ	アイス	ココア	ソース
エキス	ソーセージ		

3. Read the following science/medicine-related words in Katakana.

ガス	ガーゼ	ゲージ	サウス
----	-----	-----	-----

4. Read the following fun-related words in Katakana.

スキー	クイズ	シーソー	エース
-----	-----	------	-----

5. Read the following names of people, companies, places, etc., in Katakana.

イエス	ゼウス	アーサー	シーザー
シーク	オズ	スイス	アジア
スージー	キース		

Kanji Visualization 2

いみ (meaning)

よみかた (reading)

foreign country	外国	外国	がいこく
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foreigner	外人	外人	がいじん
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English language	英語	英語	えいご
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れいぶん (Example Sentences)

- ① これは 外国のおかねです。
- ② あの外人は スイス人です。
- ③ アーサーは 英語のなまえです。