

文法第 3 課

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1. Sentence with Noun as Predicate

Example:

森さんは学生です。

Mori-san wa gakusei desu.
Ms Mori is a student.

In **lesson 1** it was already mentioned that a **predicate** of a sentence can also be formed of other words than verbs. This lesson deals with sentences in which **nouns** play a role of a predicate. Such sentences commonly consist of at least a *noun* (N_1) marked for instance by は (the topic) and an additional *noun* (N_2) which functions as a *predicate*. So a popular prototype of a sentence with noun as predicate can be framed like:

N_1 wa N_2

Since a noun itself is *uninflected*, it utilizes an auxiliary word (verb) which makes it flexible or, more precisely, inflected if it should be used as a predicate, i.e. the appendix makes it possible to adopt different meanings. In this respect the sentence structure expands to:

N_1 wa N_2 + inflected auxiliary (verb)

The sample sentence reflects this idea. *Mori-san wa* acts as the topic and *gakusei desu* as a commentating predicate. By the way the auxiliary is **fused** completely with the second noun just like it was in the relationship between the stem and the ending of a verb.

The last word **desu** in the example sentence corresponds to **masu** of verbs and it shows that the noun in front of it has the form of **ordinary polite affirmative**.

The principle of modification (inflexion) of the nominal predicate is arranged just like the relationship between the locomotive and its wagon trains or the stem and the endings of a verb. (see lesson 1, chapter 1.1.3)

1.1 Affirmative Sentence with ～です

Example:

The New York Times は新聞です。

Za nyuuyooku taimuzu wa shinbun desu.
The New York Times is a newspaper.

The auxiliary verb です builds together with a foregoing noun the **ordinary polite affirmative** form. です enables to assign or better **subordinate** a particular noun N_1 to another noun N_2 . The sentence structure of subordination is:

Sentence structure:

N_1 は N_2 です。

More sample sentences with ～です :

コーヒーは飲み物です。
Koohii wa nomimono desu.
Coffee is a beverage.

パンは食べ物です。
Pan wa tabemono desu.
Bread is a nourishment.

森さんは日本人です。
Mori-san wa Nihon-jin desu.
Ms Mori is Japanese.

日本は国です。
Nihon wa kuni desu.
Japan is a nation.

本田さんは会社員です。
Honda-san wa kaisha-in desu.
Ms Honda is an employee.

At first glance these sample sentences look like a *mathematical equation* $A = B$ or $N_1 = N_2$. But it is incorrect. While $N_1 = N_2$ is *reversible* ($N_2 = N_1$) N_1 wa N_2 desu is **not reversible**! You cannot say about beverages that they are always coffee. Beverage can be defined as a conglomeration of very different drinkable things and coffee can be one of them. So coffee (N_1) is only an **element** of the extensive group of beverages (N_2):
coffee $\in$ beverages, or more general: $N_1 \in N_2$
All nouns mentioned in a N_1 -position are subordinate.

The sentence structure N_1 wa N_2 desu means that a special representative is assigned to the main group.

In this respect the sample sentences are to be understood as follows:

<i>Koohii wa nomimono desu.</i>	Coffee is an element of the beverages.
<i>Pan wa tabemono desu.</i>	Bread is an element of the nourishments.
<i>Mori-san wa Nihon-jin desu.</i>	Ms Mori is a representative of the Japanese population / race.
<i>Nihon wa kuni desu.</i>	Japan is one of the world's nations.
<i>Honda-san wa kaisha-in desu.</i>	Ms Honda is a representative of all employees.

Quiz 1: Build nominal sentences that make sense.



ビール	飲み物
野菜	食べ物
食べ物	パン
マイケル	学生
彼	フランス人
私	ドイツ人
友だち	中国人
飲み物	お酒
トマト	野菜
果物	りんご
彼女	高校生
医者	お父さん
お母さん	先生
アフリカ	大陸

please notice:

In special situations it is possible to say N_2 wa N_1 desu.

Nomimono wa biiru desu. (The beverage is beer.) can mean that the only drinkable thing in this case is beer. Other beverages are not available. Or someone declares in an arbitrary way that this is a fact like the famous declaration of Louis XIV: “L’état c’est moi !”

Kaisha-in wa watashi desu. (The employee is me.) can mean that in a group of assembled people only one single person (watashi) is employed. The others have different professions.

notice further:

This is an often made mistake with **desu**:

Ms Mori is in the room. = *Mori-san wa heya-ni desu.* In Japanese the auxiliary verb **desu** can only be used to assign one noun to another. It cannot be used to express the state of existence.

This kind of *being* is to be translated as *imasu* (lesson 8).

1.2 Formulation of a Question with ～ですか

Example 1:

森さんは学生ですか。

Mori-san wa gakusei desu ka.
Is Ms Mori a college student?

Example 2:

あの方は何人ですか。

Ano kata wa nani-jin desu ka.
What nationality is this person?

An interrogative sentence with a noun as predicate is treated exactly like a verbal sentence. It is also marked by the interrogative particle か. The first sample sentence shows us a **non-probe question**.

Sentence structure:

N_1 は N_2 ですか。

More sample sentences with ～ですか :

コーヒーは飲み物ですか。

Koohii wa nomimono **desu ka**.
Is coffee a beverage?

本田さんは会社員ですか。

Honda-san wa kaisha-in **desu ka**.
Is Ms Honda an employee?

The second example includes an **interrogative**. Usually interrogatives occupy the N_2 -position, because they are more similar to a generic term than to a subordinate noun. For more information, see **chapter 4** of this lesson.

Sentence structure:

N_1 は **interrogative** ですか。

In the present state we know only a few interrogatives. (see vocabulary lists lesson 1-3)

More sample sentences with interrogative + ですか :

トマトは何ですか。
 Tomato wa **nan** desu ka.
 What is a tomato?

トイレはどこですか。
 Toire wa **doko** desu ka. (toire = toilet)
 Where is the restroom?

彼は何人ですか。
 Kare wa **nani-jin** desu ka.
 What nationality is he?

かたかなはどれですか。
 Katakana wa **dore** desu ka.
 Which one is Katakana?

How to answer a nominal question

non-probe question:

A **non-probe question** can be answered by *three* affirmative and *four* negative sentences.

affirmative answer:

1. Use はい .
2. Use はい , then put a **comma** and **repeat the predicate** of the question.
 (If you repeat the whole sentence, it sounds like a classroom Japanese.)
3. Use the phrase はい、そうです。 **Hai, soo desu.** (Yes, it is right! / Yes, it is so!)

N_1 は N_2 ですか。 1. はい。
 2. はい、 N_2 です。
 3. はい、そうです。

negative answer:

1. Use いいえ .
2. Use いいえ , then study the next chapter.
3. Use いいえ , then skip the negative answer *No, it is not a N_2 .* and answer it with an **adjustment** (N_3).
4. use the phrase いいえ、違います。 **Iie, chigai masu.** (No, it is not right! / No, it is different!)

N_1 は N_2 ですか。 1. いいえ。
 2. いいえ、 **see next chapter!**
 3. いいえ、 N_3 です。
 4. いいえ、違います。

probe question:

A **probe question** will be answered by setting the right word instead of the interrogative:

N_1 は **interrogative** ですか。 N_1 です。

Examples of answering nominal questions:

ビールは飲み物ですか。	はい。
Biiru wa nomimono desu ka.	はい、飲み物です。
	はい、そうです。
マイケルは学生ですか。	はい。
Maikeru wa gakusei desu ka.	はい、学生です。
	はい、そうです。
彼はフランス人ですか。	はい。
Kare wa furansu-jin desu ka.	はい、フランス人です。
	はい、そうです。
トマトは果物ですか。	いいえ。
Tomato wa kudamono desu ka.	いいえ、野菜です。
	いいえ、違います。
お父さんは先生ですか。	いいえ。
Otoo-san wa sensei desu ka.	いいえ、会社員です。
	いいえ、違います。
ドイツは大陸ですか。	いいえ。
Doitsu wa tairiku desu ka.	いいえ、国です。
	いいえ、違います。

森さんは何人ですか。	Mori-san wa nanijin desu ka.	日本人です。
ビールは何ですか。	Biiru wa nan desu ka.	飲み物です。
トマトは何ですか。	Tomato wa nan desu ka.	野菜です。
「やま」は何語ですか。	“Yama“ wa nanigo desu ka.	日本語です。

notice:

The phrases はい、そうです。 and いいえ、違います。 are only valid for **nominal questions**. It is *not* possible to answer a question including a *verbal* predicate using these phrases:

If you answered お酒を飲みましたか。 *O-sake o nomimashita ka.* (Did you drink alcohol?) using はい、そうです。 or いいえ、違います。 instead of はい、飲みました。 or いいえ、飲みませんでした。 you would be suspected of being an alcoholic....

Quiz 2: Answer the following questions.

- ワインは飲み物ですか。
- トマトは果物ですか。
- 本田さんは学生ですか。(医者)
- マイケルは日本人ですか。(カナダ人)
- 彼女は何人ですか。(中国人)
- Mountain はドイツ語ですか。
- Duisburg は国ですか。
- Mountain は何語ですか。

1.3 The Negative Form ～ではありません／～じゃありません

Example:

森さんは会社員ではありません。

森さんは会社員じゃありません。

Mori-san wa kaisha-in **de wa arimasen**.

Mori-san wa kaisha-in **ja arimasen**.

Ms Mori **is not** an employee.

The **negation** of です is ではありません. As you can see from the example above, the **wa** of **de wa arimasen** is written with a は but pronounced like the **topic-wa**.

In colloquial and more nonorthodox written language it is popular to use the alternative form じゃありません. This **ja**~ is nothing else than an assimilated form of **de wa**~.

Sentence structures:

N₁ は N₂ですか。 いいえ、N₂ではありません。(N₃です。)

N₁ は N₂ですか。 いいえ、N₂じゃありません。(N₃です。)

More sample sentences with ～ではありません／～じゃありません：

森さんは先生ですか。 Mori-san wa sensei desu ka. Is Ms Mori a teacher?	いいえ、先生ではありません。 Iie, sensei de wa arimasen . No, she is not a teacher.	学生です。 Gakusei desu. She is a college student.
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水は食べ物ですか。 Mizu wa tabemono desu ka. Is water a nourishment?	いいえ、食べ物じゃありません。 Iie, tabemono ja arimasen . No, it is not a nourishment.	飲み物です。 Nomimono desu. It is a beverage.
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あの方は森さんですか。 Ano kata wa M.san desu ka. Is that person Ms Mori?	いいえ、森さんじゃありません。 Iie, Mori-san ja arimasen . No, she is not Ms Mori.	本田さんです。 Honda-san desu. She is Ms Honda.
--	--	--

森さんは中国人ですか。 M.san wa chuugoku-jin desu ka. Is Ms Mori a Chinese?	いいえ、中国人ではありません。 Iie, chuugoku-jin de wa arimasen . No, she is not a Chinese.	日本人です。 Nihon-jin desu. She is a Japanese.
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notice: An abbreviation like いいえ、ではありません。 or いいえ、じゃありません。 does *not* exist !

Quiz 3: Answer the following questions.

ビールは食べ物ですか。

いいえ、食べ物ではありません。飲み物です。*

トマトは果物ですか。

パンは飲み物ですか。

森さんは医者ですか。（学生）

マイケルは中国人ですか。（カナダ人）

お母さんは学生ですか。（主婦）

お父さんは先生ですか。

日本は大陸ですか。

ご両親は日本人ですか。（カナダ人）

* Instead of いいえ、Xではありません。Yです。 you can also answer Xじゃありません or いいえ、違います。Yです。

1.4 The Ordinary Polite Past Form ～でした**Example:**

森さんは学生でした。

Mori-san wa gakusei **deshita**.

Ms Mori **was** a college student.

The **ordinary polite past form** of です is でした。

Sentence structure:

N_1 は N_2 でした。

Sample sentences with ～でした：

森さんは学生でしたか。

Mori-san wa gakusei **deshita** ka.

Was Ms Mori a college student ?

はい、学生でした。

Hai, gakusei **deshita**.

Yes, she **was** a college student.

本田さんは会社員でしたか。

Honda-san wa kaishain **deshita** ka.

Was Mr Honda an employee?

はい、会社員でした。

Hai, kaishain **deshita**.

Yes, he **was** an employee.

昨日ご飯は何でしたか。

Kinoo go-han wa nan **deshita** ka.

What **was** the meal yesterday ?

魚でした。

Sakana **deshita**.

It **was** fish.

飲み物は何でしたか。

Nomimono wa nan **deshita** ka.

What **was** the beverage?

ワインでした。

Wain **deshita**.

It **was** wine.

1.5 Negation of the Past 〜ではありませんでした

Example:

森さんは医者ではありませんでした。

Mori-san wa isha **de wa arimasen deshita**.
Ms Mori **was not** a doctor.

The **ordinary polite negative form of the past (= was not)** is ではありませんでした. In colloquial and more nonorthodox written language it is also popular to use the alternative form じゃありませんでした .

Sentence structures:

N_1 は N_2 ではありませんでした。

N_1 は N_2 じゃありませんでした。

Sample sentences with 〜ではありませんでした／〜じゃありませんでした：

森さんは主婦でしたか。
Mori-san wa shufu deshita ka.
Was Ms Mori a housewife?

いいえ、主婦では／じゃありませんでした。
Iie, shufu **de wa / ja arimasen deshita**.
No, she **was not** a housewife.

本田さんは先生でしたか。
Honda-san wa sensei deshita ka.
Was Mr Honda a teacher?

いいえ、先生では／じゃありませんでした。
Iie, sensei **de wa / ja arimasen deshita**.
No, he **was not** a teacher.

昨日ご飯は肉でしたか。
Kinoo go-han wa niku deshita ka.
Was the meal yesterday meat?

いいえ、肉では／じゃありませんでした。
Iie, niku **de wa / ja arimasen deshita**.
No, it **was not** meat.

飲み物はビールでしたか。
Nomimono wa biiru deshita ka.
Was the beverage beer?

いいえ、ビールでは／じゃありませんでした。
Iie, biiru **de wa / ja arimasen deshita**.
No, it **was not** beer.

notice:

It is also possible to use the phrase いいえ、違います。 to give a *negative* answer in *past* tense. Since it is a **set expression**, do not try to change the tense. (Iie, chigaimashita does *not* exist!)

2. Demonstratives (part 1)

2.1 これ、それ、あれ

Examples:

これは本です。 This is a book.

それは窓です。 That is a window.

In **lesson 1** it was already mentioned that a **pronoun** is treated like a genuine *noun*.

Since the **demonstratives** are a subcategory of the pronoun, they can be set in all N-positions in a sentence (topic, object, predicate etc.).

Unlike demonstratives of western languages which have a dyadic contrast between 'near' and 'distant' reference (here-there, this-that, these-those), Japanese demonstratives have a triadic contrast between 'near', 'distant' and 'more distant' reference. Provided that there is only **one** person who is observing things (*the viewer*), the demonstratives これ、それ、あれ are used in the following way:

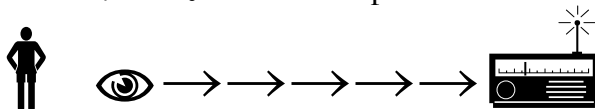
これ points at things (in the widest meaning) which are **close** to the viewer.

それ points at things (in the widest meaning) which are **away** from the viewer.

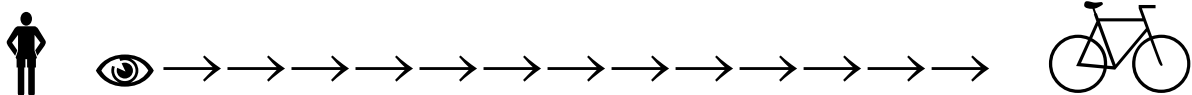
あれ points at things (in the widest meaning) which are quite **faraway** from the viewer.



これは鉛筆です。 **Kore** wa enpitsu desu. **This** is a pencil.



それはラジオです。 **Sore** wa rajio desu. **That** is a radio.



あれは自転車です。 **Are** wa jitensha desu. **That** is a bicycle. (that thing over there...)

notice 1

Since we are accustomed to the near/distant polarity and not used to see things in terms of triadic distance, it is difficult to find an appropriate translation of それ and あれ. Both are **that**. At the most the translation of あれ can be extended to *that thing over there* or *that thing faraway*.

notice 2

Demonstratives can also be used in *verbal* sentences or in combination with *interrogatives*.

More examples with the demonstratives これ、それ、あれ :

これはりんごです。	Kore wa ringo desu.	This is an apple.
それは窓です。	Sore wa mado desu.	That is a window.
あれは車です。	Are wa kuruma desu.	That over there is a car.

これはチョークではありません。	Kore wa chooku de wa arimasen.	This is not a chalk.
それはつくえではありません。	Sore wa tsukue de wa arimasen.	That is not a table.
あれは黒板ではありません。	Are wa kokuban de wa arimasen.	That is not a blackboard.

これを食べます。	Kore o tabemasu.	I will eat this.
それを食べます。	Sore o tabemasu.	I will eat that.
あれを食べます。	Are o tabemasu.	I will eat that.

これは何ですか。	Kore wa nan desu ka.	What is this?
それは何ですか。	Sore wa nan desu ka.	What is that?
あれは何ですか。	Are wa nan desu ka.	What is that?

notice:

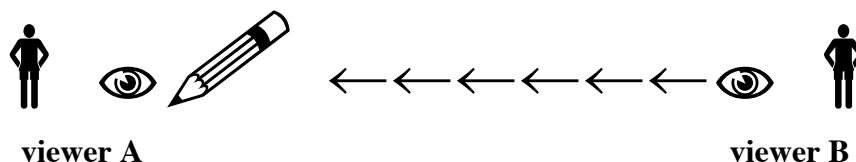
The most natural position of the demonstratives is the N_1 -position. If you say **ringo wa kore desu.** ($kore=N_2$), the first mentioned noun is emphasized as the topic of the sentence. (The apple is *this*!) It is *not* possible to put interrogatives which function as a predicate in the N_1 -position:

~~何はこれですか。~~

two viewers:

In cases where **two** persons are involved as viewers of things the demonstratives これ、それ、あれ are still used in the above mentioned way. But it depends, in a very basic sense, on the *point of view* of each viewer how to refer to things using the three demonstratives:

case 1:



The pencil is located in the *immediate territory* of the viewer A. So he can designate it as:

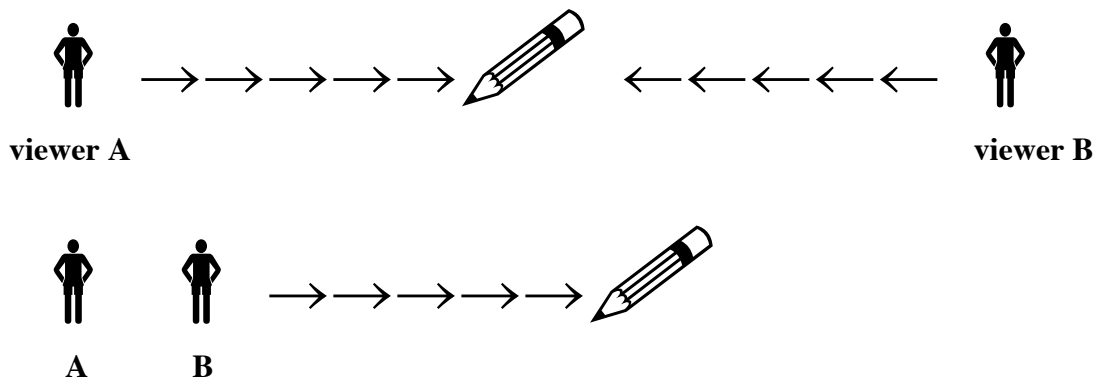
これは鉛筆です。 **Kore** wa enpitsu desu. **This** is a pencil.

In the view of B the same pencil is not located in his territory. There is a little distance between him and the object. He designates it as:

それは鉛筆です。 **Sore** wa enpitsu desu. **That** is a pencil.

(If the situation is reversed, i.e. A and B change their positions, A would refer to the pencil using それ and B would refer to the same pencil using これ.)

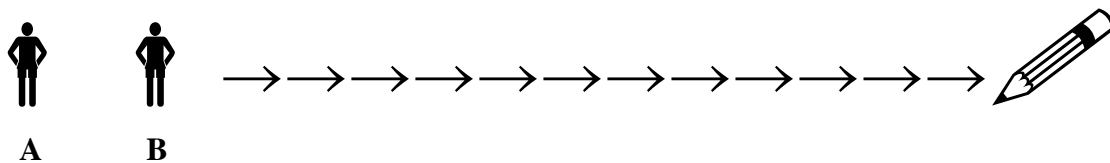
case 2:



Now the pencil is neither located in the territory of **A** nor of **B**. There is a distance between the object and the persons. In this case both of them refer to the pencil as:

それは鉛筆です。 *Sore wa enpitsu desu.* **That** is a pencil.

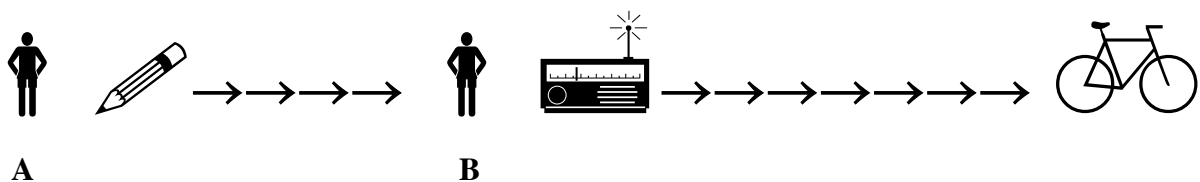
case 3:



If the pencil is located relatively faraway from **A** and **B**, both of them would say:

あれは鉛筆です。 *Are wa enpitsu desu.* **That** thing over there is a pencil.

case 4:



If the pencil is located in the territory of **A**, the radio in the territory of **B**, and the bicycle is quite faraway from **A** and **B** we can paraphrase this situation as:

A: これは鉛筆です。 *Kore wa enpitsu desu.* それはラジオです。 *Sore wa rajio desu.*

B: これはラジオです。 *Kore wa rajio desu.* それは鉛筆です。 *Sore wa enpitsu desu.*

AB: あれは自転車です。 *Are wa jitensha desu.*

Quiz 4: Look at the illustration and build sentences with demonstratives. First you are Mori-san, then you are Honda-san.

1. 森さん  本田さん
2. 森さん  本田さん
3. 森さん  本田さん
4. 森さん 本田さん 
5. 森さん  本田さん
6. 森さん  本田さん
7. 森さん   本田さん



The answers will be discussed during the grammar lesson.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

notice:

Demonstratives can also be used to refer to more **abstract** matters like happenings. If there is only **one** person who is telling about things, **これ** refers to an affair which is already mentioned as a subject and to which the speaker has an inner relationship, i.e. the speaker feels a psychological nearness to this matter. In case of **two** persons, the speaker would still refer to this matter as **これ**, while the second interlocutor (the hearer) would refer to the same matter as **それ** because of his psychological distance from it. If the speaker wants to express his remoteness from the matter, i.e. he intentionally shows his inner distance from it, he would also use **それ**. Finally **あれ** is used for matters which psychologically or in terms of time are faraway from both the speaker and the second interlocutor, but belong to shared information, for example mentioned in an earlier part of the discourse.

2.2 ここ、そこ、あそこ

Examples:

ここは教室です。

Koko wa kyooshitsu dese. This place is the classroom.

そこは図書館です。

Soko wa toshokan desu. That place is the library.

あそこは駐車場です。

Asoko wa chuusha-joo desu. That place over there is the parking place.

These three-parted demonstratives ここ、そこ、あそこ are used to show the **place**.

ここ points at places (in the widest meaning) which are **close** to the viewer.

そこ points at places (in the widest meaning) which are **away** from the viewer.

あそこ points at places (in the widest meaning) which are quite **faraway** from the viewer.

The translation including the word *place* is more helpful to memorize the nominal character of these words than *here*, *there* and *over there*.

As already mentioned above the most natural position of the demonstratives is the N₁-position. So the correct sentence with ここ in the N₂-position: Kyooshitsu wa **koko desu**. (The classroom is *here*.) can be used as an answer to the question: Kyooshitsu wa **doko desu ka**. (*Where* is the classroom?)

More examples with the demonstratives ここ、そこ、あそこ :

ここは大学です。 **Koko** wa daigaku desu. This place is the college.

そこは喫茶店です。 **Soko** wa kissaten desu. That place is a café.

あそこは駅です。 **Asoko** wa eki desu. That place over there is the railway station.

あそこが映画館です。 **Asoko** ga eiga-kan desu. *That* place over there is the cinema.

昨日あそこで映画を見ました。Kinoo **asoko** de eiga o mimashita. Yesterday I saw a film there.

教室はここですか。 Kyooshitsu wa **koko** desu ka. Is this place the classroom?

いいえ、ここはトイレです。 Iie, **koko** wa toire desu. No, this place is the restroom.

そこが教室です。 **Soko** ga kyooshitsu desu. *There* is the classroom.

4. Interrogative Pronouns

In **lesson 1**, chapter 4.2 we have already had an introduction to this special kind of nouns.

The following interrogatives are known:

どこ (*where, which place*, lesson 1)

何 (*what*, lesson 1)

だれ/どなた (*who, which person*, lesson 2)

As nouns they can have different functions, be marked by different particles and also act as a nominal predicate like: どこですか, 何ですか, and だれですか/どなたですか.

By the way 何 is always pronounced as なん and never as なに if it functions as a nominal predicate.

In nominal sentences the N₂-position (predicate) is the most natural and preferable position of the interrogatives:

Examples:

トイレはどこですか。 Where is the restroom ?

Toire wa **doko** desu ka.

それは何ですか。 What is this?

Sore wa **nan** desu ka.

or as a sentence structure:

Nは interrogative ですか。

Interrogative pronouns can never be used as a *theme* of the sentence, i.e. どこは or 何は do not exist! The reason is simple: These words are always emphasized, it is conditioned by their meaning, and as we know only the particle が is able to emphasize nouns in an adequate way. Furthermore, even using the correct particle が, a sentence like **Doko ga toire desu ka.** sounds unusual and it requires a special situation. (*Actually* where is the restroom? in the sense of *Crikey!* Where is the restroom?)

more examples with interrogatives どこ, 何, and だれ/どなた

森さんはどなたですか。 Mori-san wa **donata** desu ka. Which person is Ms Mori?

彼女はだれですか。 Kanojo wa **dare** desu ka. Who is your girlfriend? / Who is she?

駅はどこですか。 Eki wa **doko** desu ka. Where is the railway station?

今日のご飯は何ですか。 Kyoo wa go-han wa **nan** desu ka. What is the meal today?

お国はどこですか。 O-kuni wa **doko** desu ka. Where is your homeland?

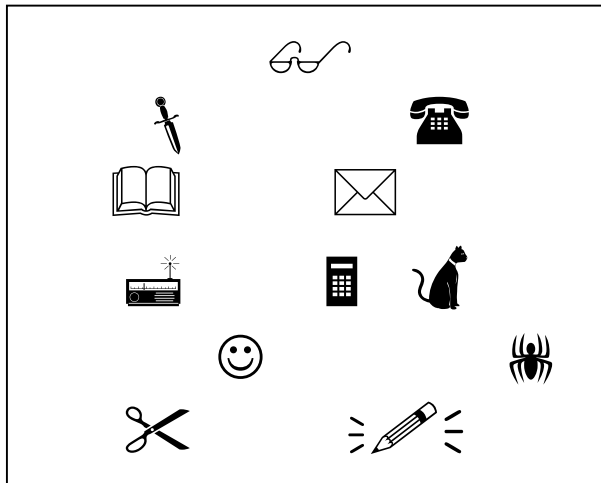
4.1 Interrogative どれ

Example:

鉛筆はどれですか。 Which one is the pencil ?

どれ is a new interrogative introduced for the first time in this lesson. It asks for things among a range of goods.

You can translate it as **which, which one, which of them** etc.



Nはどれですか。 Which one is the N ?

これ／それ／あれ です。



Unfortunately, we have a limited vocabulary now to be able to answer a question including どれ properly . The only way to react is to operate with the demonstratives これ ,それ or あれ and to point at the right thing with the forefinger:

鉛筆はどれですか。 Enpitsu wa **dore** desu ka. Which one is the pencil?

👉 これは。 Kore desu. This one.

手紙はどれですか。 Tegami wa **dore** desu ka. Which one is the letter?

👉 それは。 Sore desu. That one.

ラジオはどれですか。 Rajio wa **dore** desu ka. Which one is the radio?

👉 あれです。 Are desu. That thing over there.

4.2 Interrogative 何人

Example:

森さんは何人ですか。 To what nationality does Ms Mori belong?

何人 is pronounced **nani-jin**. This interrogative pronoun asks for the **nationality** of a person:

彼は何人ですか。 Kare wa **nani-jin** desu ka. To what nationality does he belong ?

アメリカです。 Amerika-jin desu. He is an American.

4.3 Interrogative 何語

Example:

Bonjourは何語ですか。 What language is *bonjour*?
Bonjuuru wa nani-go desu ka.

何語 is pronounced **nani-go**. This interrogative pronoun asks for the used **language**.
More examples:

これは何語ですか。	Kore wa nani-go desu ka.	What language is this ?
フランス語です。	Furansu-go desu.	It is French.

Quiz 5: These answers should be completed with suitable questions.



(トイレは) あそこです。

(本は) これです。

(ラジオは) あれです。

これはテレビです。

あれを飲みます。

いいえ、それはつくえではありません。

あそこは駐車場です。

(本田さんは) 日本人です。

(森さんは) あそこです。

(あの方は) 先生です。

(飲み物は) ワインでした。

(鉛筆は) これです。

(それは) 英語です。

(鉛筆は) これです。

(教室は) ここです。

いいえ、あそこ (がトイレ) です。