

文法第 4 課

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文法第4課

Grammar Notes for Lesson 4

1. Adverb

Adverbs (副詞 *Fukushi*) are assigned to a grammatical category of *uninflected* words which modify a verb, an adjective, a noun or another adverb. Such words as *still*, *sometimes*, *somehow*, *a little*, *more*, *maybe*, or *now* are examples of adverbs.

Adverbs are generally used to appoint the circumstances of actions or conditions and give an additional shade of meaning or expressiveness to a sentence. Adverbs produce a concealing, particularizing, or more decorative effect. Thereby a sentence gains more linguistic elegance and complexity.

In *this* lesson adverbs related to the **time** like *still*, *already*, *always*, *sometimes*, and *frequently* are to be introduced.

As already mentioned in **lesson 2**, chapter 4, adverbs are used *without* a particle and can go in every position within a sentence. To produce the effect of emphasis it is advisable to place the adverb at the *beginning* of a sentence. But at the same time, since an adverb is able to modify different words, it is recommendable to position the adverb as close as possible to the word that should be modified to avoid ambiguous interpretations of sentences including many words that can mistakenly be understood as being modified.

1.1 Adverb まだ

Example:

まだビールを飲みます。

Mada biiru o nomimasu.
I am *still* drinking beer.

まだ can be translated as **still** in *positive* and **not yet** in *negative* sentences. It is an adverb that indicates a not completed action or condition, i.e. something is still going on or something has not happened yet. At our present stage of knowledge まだ modifies verbs and nouns.

More sample sentences with まだ :

森さんはまだ学生です。 Mori-san wa **mada** gakusei desu. Ms Mori is **still** a student.

森さんはまだ会社員
ではありません。 Mori-san wa **mada** kaisha-in de wa arimasen. Ms Mori is
not yet an employee.

今日はまだ月曜日です。 Kyoo wa **mada** getsuyoobi desu. Today we **still** have Monday.

まだ週末ではありません。 **Mada** shuumatsu de wa arimasen. It is **not** the weekend **yet**.

まだ食べますか。 はい。 **Mada** tabemasu ka. Hai. Are you **still** eating?
(Are you **still** going to eat?) Yes, I am.

新聞をまだ読みますか。 Shinbun o **mada** yomimasu ka. Are you **still** reading the newspaper?
(Are you **still** going to read the newspaper?)

はい、まだ読みます。 Hai, **mada** yomimasu. Yes I am.

バスはまだ来ません。 Basu wa **mada** kimasen. The bus is **not yet** coming.
(The bus has not come yet.)

Important notice:

If you want to answer a question concerning the action in *past tense* (～ましたか) in a *negative* way using the adverb まだ (*No, not yet.*), please use only the expression:

いいえ、まだです。

ビールを飲みましたか。 いいえ、まだです。 Have you drunk any beer? No, not yet.
バスは来ましたか。 いいえ、まだです。 Has the bus come? No, not yet.

The putative answer which logically seems to be appropriate (...まだ...ませんでした) is **not** correct! Likewise an answer using only the negative form (...まだ...ません) is unsatisfactory. Other possible answers in addition to いいえ、まだです。 will be introduced in lesson 11.

In this context the English translation of the past form (～ました) requires the choice of Present Perfect tense, because we use this form to denote past actions or events with connection to the present, as well as those with indefinite time adverbs indicating time up to now (e.g. *ever, never, yet, already, always*).

1. 2 Adverb もう

Example:

もうビールを飲みません。

Moo biiru o nomimasen.

I will **not** drink beer **any more**.

もう can be translated as **already** in *positive* and **any more** in *negative* sentences. This adverb indicates a completed action (verb) or condition (noun).

In dialogues まだ is often used in a question while もう gives an appropriate answer to it:

まだビールを飲みますか。 いいえ、もう飲みません。 / いいえ、もう飲みました。

Mada biiru o nomimasu ka. Iie, moo nomimasen. / Iie, moo nomimashita.

Are you *still* drinking beer? No, I will *not* drink it *any more*. / No, I have *already* drunk (enough).

More sample sentences with もう:

森さんはもう会社員です。 Mori-san wa **moo** kaisha-in desu.
Ms Mori is **already** an employee.

彼女はもう学生ではありません。 Kanojo wa **moo** gakusei de wa arimasen.
She is **not** a student **any more**.

日本へはもう行きました。 Nihon e wa **moo** ikimashita.
I have **already** been to Japan.

ご飯はもう食べました。 Go-han wa **moo** tabemashita.
I have **already** eaten the meal.

まだ食べますか。 いいえ、もう食べません。 **Mada** tabemasu ka. Iie, **moo** tabemasen.
Are you **still** going to eat? No, I will **not** eat **any more**.

notice:

Unlike the set expression いいえ、まだです。 , the expression ~~いいえ、もうです。~~ does not exist. In such cases you always have to repeat the predicate.

Quiz 1: Answer the following questions by using まだ or もう .



まだ食べますか。 はい....
 バスは来ましたか。 はい...
 森さんは来ましたか。 いいえ...
 マイケルはもう学生ですか。 はい...
 もう会社員ですか。 いいえ...
 彼はもう家へ帰りましたか。 はい...
 コーヒーは飲みましたか。 いいえ...
 まだここで本を読みますか。 いいえ...
 まだ日曜日ですか。 いいえ...

1.3 Adverb いつも

Example:

森さんはいつもビールを飲みます。

Mori-san wa **itsumo** biiru o nomimasu.
 Ms Mori will always drink beer.

いつも can be translated as **always** or **all the time**. At our present stage of knowledge いつも modifies verbs and in rare cases also nouns.

More sample sentences with もう:

いつもここで果物を買います。 **Itsumo** koko de kudamono o kaimasu.
 I always buy fruits at this place.

いつも彼女が料理をします。 **Itsumo** kanojo ga ryoori o shimasu.
 My girlfriend always cooks the meal.

バスでいつも大学まで来ますか。 Basu de **itsumo** daigaku made kimasu ka.
 Do you always come by bus to the university?

飲み物はいつもビールです。 Nomimono wa **itsumo** biiru desu.
 As a beverage I always take beer. (The beverage is always beer.)

notice:

In some cases it is possible to use instead of a whole sentence the short expression いつもです.

私はJapan Air Lines で日本へ行きます。 いつもですか。 いいえ、いつもではありません。 (I use the Japan Air Lines to fly to Japan. Is it always so? No, not always.)

1. 4 Adverb ときどき

Example:

ときどきビールを飲みます。

Tokidoki biiru o nomimasu.
Sometimes I drink beer.

ときどき is also written 時々, i.e. you write the kanji for **time** and set the kanji 々 which is usually used for repetitions. So this adverb can be translated literally as **from time to time** or **sometimes**. At our present stage of knowledge ときどき modifies primarily verbs and in exceptional cases nouns:

私はときどき本を読みます。 Watashi wa **tokidoki** hon o yomimasu.
Sometimes I read a book.

ときどき森さんは日本へ帰ります。 **Tokidoki** Mori-san wa Nihon e kaerimasu.
Sometimes Ms Mori goes back to Japan.

週末にはときどきレストランでご飯を食べます。 Shuumatsu ni wa **tokidoki**
At weekends I **sometimes** go to the restaurant for dinner. resutoran de go-han o tabemasu.

notice 1:

As it was mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, an adverb is able to modify another adverb:
私はお酒はもう飲みませんが、まだときどきビールは飲みます。(I do not drink alcohol any more, but *sometimes* I *still* drink beer.)

notice 2:

The short expression ときどきです also exists:

いつも勉強をしますか。いいえ、いつもではありません。ときどきです。(Do you learn all the time? No, not all the time. *Sometimes*.)

1. 5 Adverb よく

Example:

よくビールを飲みます。

Yoku biiru o nomimasu.
I often drink beer.

よく is also written 良く (良 = good). This adverb can be translated as **often, much or frequently** (quantity) but sometimes also as **in a good way, dexterously** (quality). Predominantly よく modifies verbs:

彼女はよく日本へ帰ります。 Kanojo wa **yoku** Nihon e kaerimasu.
She **often** goes back to Japan.

よくレストランでご飯を食べますか。 Yoku resutoran de go-han o tabemasu ka.
Do you **often** go to the restaurant for dinner?

森さんはよく勉強をします。 Mori-san wa **yoku** benkyoo o shimasu.
Ms Mori studies **well / much (intensive)**.

notice: An expression like 良くです does *not* exist!

Quiz 2: Answer the following questions by using the five adverbs.

新聞を読みますか。はい... (ときどき)

新聞を読みますか。はい... (いつも)

新聞を読みますか。はい... (良く)

新聞を読みましたか。はい... (もう)

新聞を読みましたか。いいえ... (まだ)

森さんは大学に来ますか。はい... (ときどき)

森さんは大学に来ますか。はい... (いつも)

森さんは大学に来ますか。はい... (良く)

森さんは大学に来ましたか。はい... (もう)

森さんは大学に来ましたか。いいえ... (まだ)

あの方はもう会社員ですか。はい...

いつも会社員ですか。いいえ...

あの方はときどき学生ですか。はい...

マイケルはもう会社員ですか。いいえ...

漢字を覚えますか。はい... (良く)

漢字を覚えましたか。いいえ...

漢字を良く覚えましたか。はい...

彼はもう家へ帰りましたか。はい...

あなたは家へ帰りますか。いいえ...

お母さんは料理をしますか。はい... (ときどき)

お母さんは料理をしますか。はい... (いつも)

お母さんは料理をしますか。はい... (良く)

お母さんは料理をしましたか。はい... (もう)

お母さんは料理をしましたか。いいえ... (まだ)

2. Other Particles

For general information about the particles see **lesson 1** chapter 3. In the following chapter we are going to become acquainted with new particles.

2.1 Particle も and ...も...も

Examples:

昨日もビールを飲みました。

Kinoo **mo** biiru o nomimashita.
Also yesterday I drank beer.

明日も あさっても ビールを飲みます。

Ashita **mo** asatte **mo** biiru o nomimasu.
Tomorrow **as well as** the day after tomorrow I will drink beer.

The particle も is a *nominal* particle, i.e. it marks the foregoing noun. If there is only one も in a sentence, it can be translated contextually as **also**, **as well** or **too**.

As you can see from the second sample sentence も can also be used as a marker of *two* (or more) nouns. In such cases も has to be translated as **as well as** in *positive* and **neither nor** in *negative* sentences.

Structure 1:

N も = also

Structure 2:

N₁ も N₂ も = N₁ as well as N₂
neither N₁ nor N₂

森さんは学生です。本田さんも学生です。
Mori-san wa gakusei desu. Honda-san **mo** gakusei desu.
Ms Mori is student. Ms Honda is **also** student.

ビールを飲みません。ワインも飲みません。
Biiru o nomimasen. Wain **mo** nomimasen.
I do not drink beer. I **also** do not drink wine.

果物も野菜も食べますが、肉も魚も食べません。
Kudamono **mo** yasai **mo** tabemasu ga, niku **mo** sakana **mo** tabemasen.
I eat fruits **as well as** vegetables, but **neither** meat **nor** fish.

As we have already seen in **lesson 2** chapter 2.4 particles can be used in combination or some of them can be superimposed by another particle.

In case of も we have to take account of following rules:

を →	も
は →	も
が →	も
へ →	へも
に →	にも
で →	でも
から →	からも
まで →	までも

(in formal language **をも** sometimes appears)

This phenomenon can be revealed in the following sample sentences:

ビールを飲みます。
Biiru **o** nomimasu.
I will drink beer.

⇒

ビールも飲みます。
Biiru **mo** nomimasu.
I will **also** drink beer.

森さんは学生です。
Mori-san **wa** gakusei desu.
Ms Mori is a student.

⇒

森さんも学生です。
Mori-san **mo** gakusei desu.
Ms Mori is **also** a student.

バスが来ます。
Basu **ga** kimasu.
The bus will come.

⇒

バスも来ます。
Basu **mo** kimasu.
Also the bus will come.

デパートで買います。
Depaato **de** kaimasu.
I will buy it at the department store.

⇒

デパートでも買います。
Depaato **de mo** kaimasu.
I will **also** buy it **at** the department store.

図書館へ行きました。
Toshokan **e** ikimashita.
I went to the library.

⇒

図書館へも行きました。
Toshokan **e mo** ikimashita.
I went **also to** the library.

ケルンから 来ました。ベルリンから来ました。
Kerun **kara** kimashita. Berurin **kara** kimashita. ⇒
They came from Cologne. They came from Berlin.

ケルンからもベルリンからも来ました。
Kerun **kara mo** Berurin **kara mo** kimashita.
They came from C. **as well as** from B.

ビールは飲みませんでした。ワインは飲みませんでした。 ⇒ ビールもワインも飲みませんでした。
B. wa nomimasen deshita. W. wa nomimasen deshita. ⇒ B. **mo** w. **mo** nomimasen deshita.
We drank no beer. We drank no wine. We drank **neither** beer **nor** wine.

Quiz 3: Replace the particles *with* **も** and build new sentences:



新聞を読みます。
 手紙を書きました。
 私はカナダ人です。
 今日は日曜日です。
 森さんが来ました。
 日本へ行きます。
 ここで食べます。
 中国は国です。
 これは本です。それは本です。
 ここは大学です。そこは大学です。
 日本に行きました。中国に行きました。

2.2 Particle と (exhaustive enumeration)

Example 1:

彼と私

kare to watashi
 my boyfriend and me

Example 2:

森さんと 本田さんと 私

Mori-san to Honda-san to watashi
 Ms Mori, Ms Honda, and me

The particle *と* is also a *nominal* particle, i.e. it marks the foregoing noun. With this particle you can enumerate nouns. Although *と* can be translated simply as **and**, we have to be conscious of the fact that the conjoined words are like a *coterie*, i.e. the enumeration is *exhaustive*. As you can see from the second sample sentence, *と* can also be used as a marker of *two* (or more) nouns. But the exhaustive character of this particle still remains. It implies that no other person than Mori, Honda, and me belongs to this enumeration.

Structure:

N_1 と N_2 (と N_3 と N_4 )

バナナとりんごを買いました。

Banana **to** ringo **o** kaimashita.

I bought bananas and apples. (i.e. nothing else)

肉と魚と野菜とパンと果物を食べます。

Niku **to** sakana **to** yasai **to** pan **to** kudamono **o** tabemasu.

I will eat meat, fish, vegetables, bread, and fruits.

日本人は森さんと本田さんです。

Nihon-jin wa Mori-san to Honda-san desu.

The Japanese are Ms Mori and Ms Honda. (e.g. in this room)

Important notice:

Since と is a nominal particle, it can *neither* be used to enumerate other words like verbs or adjectives *nor* to link sentences as a conjunction.

Quiz 4: Combine the two sentences and build new sentences with と:



新聞を読みます。本を読みます。

ワインを飲みました。水を飲みました。

私はカナダ人です。彼はカナダ人です。

今日は週末です。明日は週末です。

森さんが来ました。本田さんが来ました。

日本へ行きます。中国へ行きます。

ここで食べます。そこで食べます。

中国は国です。カナダは国です。

これはえんぴつです。それはえんぴつです。

ここは飲み屋です。そこは飲み屋です。

2.3 Particle や (non-exhaustive enumeration)

Example 1:

バナナやりんご

banana ya ringo

banana, apple and others

The nominal particle や is a so-called counterpart of と.

Using this particle you can also enumerate nouns. や can be translated as **and**, but it implies that the

enumeration is *non-exhaustive*, i.e. the explicitly mentioned nouns are only selected representatives of all those words which are implied. Therefore it would be recommendable to use supplementary expressions like **among others** or **etc.**

As it was in case of と, only nouns can be enumerated with や, and also it is *not* possible to use the や to connect two sentences.

Structure:

N_1 や N_2 (や N_3 や N_4 )

バナナやりんごを買いました。

Banana ya ringo o kaimashita.

(Among other things) I bought bananas and apples.

肉や魚や野菜やパンや果物を食べます。

Niku ya sakana ya yasai ya pan ya kudamono o tabemasu.

(Among other things) I will eat meat, fish, vegetables, bread, and fruits.

日本人は森さんや本田さんです。

Nihon-jin wa Mori-san to Honda-san desu.

(Among others) the Japanese are Ms Mori and Ms Honda.

Quiz 5: Put the right particle into the space.



私 日本人です。

彼 私 日本人です。

ビール 飲みます。

明日 ビール 飲みます。

日本 行きました。

昨日本 雑誌 読みました。

来週中国 日本 行きます。

週末 土曜日 日曜日です。

家 図書館 勉強 します。

りんご みかん バナナ 果物です。

2.3 Particle で (instrument)

Example:

鉛筆で漢字を書きます。

Enpitsu **de** moji o kakimasu.
I will write Kanji *with* a pencil.

In **lesson 1, chapter 3.5** we have already learnt the function of で as a marker for the action which is performed at a particular place. As it is shown in the sample sentence, this particle indicates also an **instrument** or, more generally, a **medium** (way or method) to perform an action. So an instrument or medium in a broader sense is not only a utensil for writing or eating (pen, pencil, PC, knife, fork etc.), but also a medium of *transportation*, i.e. vehicles, or a medium of *information* like the language, the broadcast etc. で is comparable with the preposition **with, in** or **by**. Other possibilities of translation are, for instance, **by means of** or **using...**:

おはしで食べます。O-hashī **de** tabemasu. To eat *with* chopsticks.

テレビで見ます。Terebi **de** mimasu. To watch on TV. (using the medium of TV)

日本語で話します。Nihon-go **de** hanashimasu. To speak *in* Japanese. (using the language)

漢字で書きます。Kanji **de** kakimasu. To write *in* Kanji. (using the font)

バスで来ます。Basu **de** kimasu. To come *by* bus. (using the vehicle)

A question concerning the instrument or medium *with what, whereby* is normally 何で (なんで) :

肉は何で食べますか。フォークとナイフで食べます。

Niku wa **nani de** tabemasu ka. Fooku to naifu **de** tabemasu.

What with do you eat meat? With a fork and a knife.

何で大学に来ますか。いつも市電で来ます。

Nan de daigaku ni kimasu ka. Itsumo shiden **de** kimasu.

Whereby do you come to the university? I always come by the streetcar.

オートバイは何で洗いましたか。水で洗いました。

Ootobai wa **nani de** araimashita ka. Mizu **de** araimashita.

What with did you wash the motorbike? I washed it with water.

何語で手紙を書きますか。英語で書きます。

Nani-go de tegami o kakimasu ka. Ei-go **de** kakimasu.

In what language do you write letters? I write them in English.

2.4 Particle に (time)

Example:

土曜日に買い物をしました。

Doyoobi ni kaimono o shimashita.
On saturday I went shopping.

In **lesson 1, chapter 3.2** we have learnt the function of に as a marker for the *aiming point*, i.e. as a marker of the location. The new function of に is shown in the sample sentence as a marker of time or, more precisely, of **point in time**. This temporal particle に is comparable with the preposition **at, on or in**.

As far as time is concerned, we distinguish between *point in time* (e.g. in the year 2025, at four o'clock, on Sunday) and *period of time* (three years, twenty hours, ten minutes). While the point in time is marked with に, the space of time is often used in an adverbial function (lesson 2, chapter 4), i.e. *without* any particles.

In lesson 8 and 9 expressions concerning the point in time (years, hours, minutes etc.) will be discussed. In this lesson we only have to learn the *names of the weekdays* which are to be regarded as points in time, too:

月曜日に映画館に行きます。
Getsuyoobi ni eiga-kan ni ikimasu.
On Monday I will go to the cinema.

火曜日に洗濯をします。
Kayoobi ni sentaku o shimasu.
On Tuesday I will wash (my clothes).

先週水曜日にケルンでオートバイを買いました。
Senshuu suiyooobi ni Kerun de ootobai o kaimashita.
Last week on Wednesday I bought in Cologne a motorcycle.

Quiz 6: Put right particles into the spaces.



ビール 飲みます。
明日 ビール 飲みます。
日本 行きました。
昨日 雑誌 読みました。
来週 中国 日本 行きます。
週末 土曜日 日曜日です。
家 図書館 勉強 します。
りんご みかん バナナ 果物です。

3. The Weekdays

Example:

今日は月曜日です。 日曜日は昨日でした。

Kyoo wa getsuyoobi desu. Nichiyooobi wa kinoo deshita.
Today is monday. Sunday was yesterday.

In the list of vocabulary of this lesson the names of weekdays are presented.

月曜日 Monday, 火曜日 Tuesday, 水曜日 Wednesday, 木曜日 Thursday, 金曜日 Friday, 土曜日 Saturday, and 日曜日 Sunday. Besides them you find the word for *weekend* 週末 (shuumatsu). All these words are genuine **nouns**, i.e. they can be marked with different particles (e.g. は、から～まで etc.) and they can also be used as a (nominal) predicate (e.g. 火曜日でした kayoobi deshita, *it was Tuesday*). So the usage of に is not a steady phenomenon. Please notice that only in those cases when these expressions are used to denote *points in time* (as we have seen in the foregoing chapter), the names of the weekdays, the word 週末 and the interrogative 何曜日 nan'yoobi (*what weekday*) have to be marked with に.

Quiz 7: Answer the question in a way that agrees with the initial situation (bold faced sentences):



今日は月曜日です。

明日は何曜日ですか。

昨日は何曜日でしたか。

あさっては何曜日ですか。

おとといは何曜日でしたか。

今日は火曜日です。

明日は何曜日ですか。

昨日は何曜日でしたか。

あさっては何曜日ですか。

おとといは何曜日でしたか。

今日は水曜日です。

明日は何曜日ですか。

昨日は何曜日でしたか。

あさっては何曜日ですか。

おとといは何曜日でしたか。

4. Numbers (part 1)

In modern Japanese the **decimal system** is used for all operations with numbers. Besides the *Arabic numbers* (1,2,3,4,5,...), the numbers written in Kanji are in special cases still in use:

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 十一 十二 十五 二十 五十 百
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 15 20 50 100 etc.

Principally, there are **two** ways to pronounce these abstract numbers. On the one hand we have the **native Japanese** version to count the numbers. But it is limited to the numbers from 1 to 10.

It is the so-called the **kun-reading** or the Japanese reading of Kanji. The rest, i.e. from 11 upwards, is nowadays no more in use.

On the other hand there is a way to pronounce all abstract numbers following the pronunciation of *Chinese origin* or better known as the **on-reading**.

In this lesson the Japanese version of counting from 1 to 10 will be introduced. (on-reading: lesson 5)

4.1 The native Japanese version of numbers

The native Japanese version of numbers is a fragment and so to say a relic of former times.

The pronunciation of numbers from 1 to 10 is as follows:

1	ひとつ	一つ
2	ふたつ	二つ
3	みっつ	三つ
4	よっつ	四つ
5	いつつ	五つ
6	むっつ	六つ
7	ななつ	七つ
8	やっつ	八つ
9	ここのつ	九つ
10	とお	十

The field of application of these numbers is extremely restricted. There are only two possibilities:

a. to count relatively small things corresponding to the expression **piece** as a classifier.

b. to count the age of human beings from 1 to 10, i.e. to say **...year(s) old**.

In other words the expressions *hitotsu, futatsu, mittsu...* do not mean *one, two, three...* but either *one, two, three pieces* or *one, two, three years old*!

notice 1:

the interrogative for these numerals is **ikutsu** いくつ

notice 2:

the numeral 10 written in Hiragana is とお but *not* とう!

notice 3:

horizontally written, it is possible to combine **Arabic numbers** with the counter っ (1っ, 2っ, 3っ, etc.)

Quiz 7: Read the following numerals.

1 つ、2 つ、3 つ、4 つ、5 つ
 6 つ、7 つ、8 つ、9 つ、10
 8 つ、10、2 つ、6 つ、3 つ
 7 つ、1 つ、4 つ、2 つ、5 つ
 5 つ、8 つ、10、6 つ、9 つ
 一つ、二つ、三つ、四つ、五つ
 六つ、七つ、八つ、九つ、十
 八つ、十、二つ、六つ、三つ
 七つ、一つ、四つ、二つ、五つ
 五つ、八つ、十、六つ、九つ

4.2 Japanese numbers in a sentence

Numbers are **nouns** (lesson 1, chapter 2.1), i.e. they can appear in all those segments of a sentence where a noun can stay. In the present state we can prove this fact only by very simple sentences where Japanese numerals achieve the status of a (nominal) predicate like in:

マイケルは3つです。Maikeru wa mittsu desu. *Michael is three years old.*

It requires more grammatical knowledge to build sentences with numerals functioning as subject, topic, or object etc. (see lesson 8)

However, in most cases the Japanese number is used **adverbially**, i.e. it is *not* marked by a particle. Further, the number often functions as a *modifier* of the *verbal* predicate. And its at least preferable position in the sentence is *directly after* the word which should be counted. Although other positions are also possible depending on the context, it is better to keep this condition.

Object + numeral + verbal predicate

Considering these facts we can build sentences like:

りんごを5つ買います。 or 5つりんごを買います。

Ringo o **itsutsu** kaimasu. **Itsutsu** ringo o kaimasu.

I will buy *five (pieces of)* apples.

じゃがいもを1つ食べます。 or 1つじゃがいもを食べます。

Jagaimo o **hitotsu** tabemasu. **Hitotsu** jagaimo o tabemasu.

I will eat *one (piece of)* potato.

昨日おかしを 2 つ食べました。 or 昨日 2 つおかしを食べました。
 Kinoo okashi o **futatsu** tabemashita. Kinoo **futatsu** okashi o tabemashita.
 Yesterday I ate *two (pieces of)* cakes.

月曜日に漢字を 1 0 覚えました。 or 月曜日に 1 0 漢字を覚えました。
 Getsuyoobi ni Kanji o **too** oboemashita. Getsuyoobi ni **too** Kanji o oboemashita.
 On Monday I learnt *ten (pieces of)* Kanji.

りんごを 1 つ とみかんを 2 つ食べます。
 Ringo o hitotsu to mikan o futatsu tabemasu.
 I am going to eat one apple and two tangerines.*

* In such cases where two or more things are enumerated, it is scarcely possible to change the position of the numerals.

Quiz 8: Build sentences with the help of following words.



りんご	食べました	2	
漢字	覚えます	1 0	
漢字	忘れます	4	
みかん	買います	5	
おかし	食べます	3	
コップ	買います	6	
パン	1	じゃがいも	3 食べました