

## 文法第 8 課

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## 文法第 8 課

### Grammar Notes for Lesson 8

#### 1. Sentence with Noun as Predicate (part 2)

For general information about the sentence with nominal predicate, see lesson 3. Following chapters deal with further nominal sentence structures.

##### 1.1 Attributive Form of N

**sample structure:**

日本の山

Nihon no yama

Japanese mountains / mountains of Japan

As it is shown in the sample structure, not only adjectives but also a noun can modify the following noun. The first noun (日本) elucidates the status of the following noun (山).

Like it was in the case of adjectives, the first mentioned noun is nothing but an appendix or better to say an attribute of the last noun. The attributive form of a noun is marked by the (attributive) particle *の*.

The structure 日本の山 can be translated as *Japanese mountains* but also by a relative clause *mountains of Japan*.

The general structure of an attributive form of the N is:

N<sub>1</sub>の N<sub>2</sub>

This very simple structure renders often the so-called ***genitive case***, a grammatical form of nouns chiefly used to denote that the person or thing marked by the particle *の* is related to another as *source* or *possessor*:

私の車 my car, a car of mine

ドイツのビール a German beer, a beer of Germany

マリアのお母さん Maria's, mother of Maria

町のデパート the department store of the town

But there are also cases in which the *の* has different prepositional functions that *cannot* be explained alone by the expressions source or possessor. *の* is often enough an indicator of:

**the time:** 去年の冬 the winter of the last year

**the material:** 木のつくえ a table made of wood, a wooden table

**the origin:** ROLEXのとけい a watch by ROLEX

**the field of activity:** 会社の仕事 a job for the company

**the identity:** カナダ人のマイケル Michael, a Canadian

So it is important to reckon that this *o* is rather a universally used attributive particle than a pure marker of the source or the possessor. To avoid the problem which of the nouns elucidates and which of the nouns is elucidated, the consistent use of the *apostrophe and s* as a translation aid can be very helpful, though the result is sometimes problematic. Instead of the above mentioned proper version you can also say:

私の車  
ドイツのビール  
マリアのお母さん  
町のデパート  
去年の冬  
木のつくえ  
ROLEXのとけい  
会社の仕事  
カナダ人のマイケル

**Quiz 1:** Translate the following phrases including a nominal attribute.



日本の新聞  
彼の手  
駅の本屋  
昨日の新聞  
私のくつした  
町の公園  
夏の天気  
ビールのコップ  
ビールの国  
コップのビール  
日本の夏  
ドイツの冬  
冬のドイツ  
あの方の髪  
彼女の発音  
日本語の文法  
夏の果物  
山の本  
本の山  
森さんの先生  
先生の森さん  
マクドナルドのハンバーガー

## 1.2 Attributive Form of Pronouns

sample structure:

そこのお店

soko no omise  
the shop over there

Due to the fact that demonstratives and interrogatives belong to the word class of nouns, they can also be used as nominal attributes. In the following you find an overview of all demonstratives and interrogatives until lesson 7:

word	structure	sample phraze
ここ	→ こここのN	こここのワイン wine of this place, region
そこ	→ そここのN	そここの道 the street there
あそこ	→ あそここのN	あそここの学生 the student over there
どこ	→ どこのN	どこのビール beer of which place, region
何	→ 何(なん)のN	何の本 what kind of book
どなた	→ どなたのN	どなたの家 whose house
だれ	→ だれのN	だれの家 whose house
いつ	→ いつのN	いつの新聞 a newspaper from when
いくつ	→ いくつのN	いくつの子供 a child of what age
何+numeral	→ 何+numeralのN	何本のビール how many bottles of beer

more sample phrazes:

いつのパン	a bread from when
どなたの車	whose car
何冊の本	how many books
何人の先生	a teacher of what nationality
何語の本	a book in what language
どこの本屋	a bookstore of where
だれのくつ	whose shoes
いつの天気	the weather of when
何の国	a nation of what

**notice:** The expressions これのN, それのN, あれのN are seldom used.

### 1.3 Modification of the Nominal Attribute

Although modifications of the affirmative version of the nominal attribute  $N_1 \ominus N_2$  are somehow possible, they are not often used. Expressions like *a book not of mine* (私のでない本) or *a book that was mine* (私のだった本) sound curious and are scarcely acceptable. Other modified phrases are stylistically impossible and they should be substituted by other grammatical formulations. Furthermore, there are too many exceptions in the use of a modified  $\ominus$ . Hence we leave out this item without any problem from our main lesson.

### 1.4 Nominal Attribute used in a Sentence

The unit  $N_1 \ominus N_2$  can be placed in all parts of a sentence where a noun can stay. Some of the main positions will be itemized :

**Topic  $N_1 \ominus N_2$  は :**

森さんの子供は 5 つです。

Mori's child is five years old. (nominal predicate)

森さんの子供は 野菜が 嫌いです。

Mori's child does not like vegetables. (adjectival predicate)

森さんの子供は 野菜を 食べません。

Mori's child does not eat vegetables. (verbal predicate)

**Object  $N_1 \ominus N_2$  を :**

マイケルは スイスの とけいを 買いました。

Michael bought a watch made in Switzerland.

**Place  $N_1 \ominus N_2$  に /  $N_1 \ominus N_2$  で :**

マイケルは 森さんのお店に 行きました。

Michael went to the shop of Ms Mori.

マイケルは 森さんのお店で とけいを 買いました。

Michael bought in the shop of Ms Mori a watch.

**Predicate  $N_1 \ominus N_2$  です :**

あきら君は 森さんの 子供です。

Akira is Mori's child.

**Quiz 2:** Put the right particles into the space. (More than one answer is possible.)



私 家 古いです。  
私 目 大きいです。  
これ 山 本です。  
マイケル 医者 子供です。  
お父さん 子供 医者です。  
日本語 授業 どうです 。  
夏 天気 良いです。  
町 公園 行きます。  
あそこ お店 りんご 買いました。  
日本 歌 歌います。  
これ いつ パンです 。  
海 魚 おいしいです。  
何語 本 買いましたか。  
どなた 車 来ました 。  
昨日 日本 歌 歌いました。  
私 くつした 赤いです。  
私 くつした どこです 。  
それ 何語 本です 。  
どこ 本屋 買いました 。  
マリア 弟 コーヒー 飲みません。  
日本 友だち 元気です。  
日本 魚 おいしいです。  
ドイツ ビール 国です。  
昨日 ご飯 おいしかったです。  
ビール コップ どこです 。  
スイス 山 きれいです。  
マリア 弟 パリ 行きます。  
日本 夏 暑いです。  
森さん 子供 まだ 小さいです。  
冬 ドイツ とても 寒いです。  
これ 昨日 新聞です 。

## 1.5 の as a Substitute for a Noun

車を買いました。 古いのを買いました。  
 Kuruma o kaimashita. Furui no o kaimashita.  
 I bought a car. I bought an old one.

As we have already learnt in lesson 1, it is not necessary to repeat a noun which is mentioned in the foregoing sentence. In the first sample sentence somebody is talking about his car. So it is obvious that the expression *old* in the following sentence refers doubtless to the car, though it is not mentioned. In such cases the omitted noun must be replaced by the particle *の* as its substitute. This rule is only valid for nouns which are elucidated by an attribute, i.e. the nouns in  $N_2$  position.

Let us imagine a situation in which you bought a car last week. 先週車を買いました。

in case of nominal attributes:

それは日本の車です。 →  
 It is a Japanese car.

それは日本の\_\_です。  
 It is a Japanese (one),

マツダの車を買いました。 →  
 I bought a car of the brand MAZDA.

マツダの\_\_を買いました。  
 I bought one of MAZDA.

in case of adjectival attributes:

古い車を買いました。 →  
 I bought an old car.

古いの\_\_を買いました。  
 I bought an old one.

便利な車を買いました。 →  
 I bought a convenient car.

便利なの\_\_を買いました、  
 I bought a convenient one.

These sample sentences show us clearly that both noun with a nominal attribute and noun with an adjectival attribute can be substituted by *の*:

$N_1$ の $N_2$	→	$N_1$ の
VA-い N	→	VA-い の
NA-な N	→	NA-な の

More sample sentences:

昨日の新聞はどこですか。 →  
 Where is the yesterday's newspaper?

昨日のはどこですか。  
 Where is that of yesterday?

これは森さんの本です。 →  
 This is Ms Mori's book.

これは森さんのです。  
 This is Ms Mori's.

安いズボンを買いました。 →  
 I bought cheap trousers.

安いのを買いました。  
 I bought cheap ones.

有名な映画を見ます。 →  
 I am going to see a famous film.

有名なのを見ます。  
 I am going to see a famous one.

**notice:** *Creatures* in  $N_2$  position are rarely replaced by *の*.

**Quiz 3:** Replace noun with の when possible.

私の本は古いです。  
 これは山の本です。  
 古い自転車を買いました。  
 何語の本を買いましたか。  
 難しい漢字を書きます。  
 昨日日本の歌を歌いました。  
 あれはどなたの車ですか。  
 きれいな花を買います。  
 私のアパートは便利です。  
 これはかんたんな問題です。  
 私のくつしたはどこですか。  
 マリアの弟はコーヒーを飲みません。  
 日本の友だちは元気です。  
 日本の魚はおいしいです。  
 森さんの子供はまだ小さいです。

**1.6 Multiple Attribute**

A noun can be elucidated by more than one attribute. On the one hand the multiple attribute can be compounded of **mixed** attributes.

おいしいドイツのビール  
 a tasty German beer

VA い N<sub>1</sub> の N<sub>2</sub>

On the other hand the multiple attribute can be compounded of **words belonging to the same word class**:

冷たいおいしいビール  
 a cold tasty beer

VA<sub>1</sub> い VA<sub>2</sub> い N

イギリスのBudweiserのビール  
 the English Budweiser beer

N<sub>1</sub> の N<sub>2</sub> の N<sub>3</sub>

Theoretically the number of the mixed or non-mixed attributes can be endless. But in the reality and probably in all languages the upper bound of the number of attributes for each phrase seems to be *three*.

**Quiz 4:** Translate the following phrases.

- a good old friend
- a new little friend
- a difficult long task
- a long long song
- a new fast car
- a fast new car
- an old slow car
- a slow old car
- a friendly quiet woman
- a quiet friendly woman
- a quiet cute woman
- a cute quiet woman
- a healthy big man
- a big healthy man
- an important necessary book
- a poor diligent student
- a loud narrow room
- a light convenient apartment
- a warm spacious room
- a long boring song
- a room of my friend
- the weather of the summer of this year
- the shop of Ms Mori's younger brother
- the mother of the father of Ms Mori
- the elder sister of my wife
- a book about mountains of Switzerland
- the car of Michael's girlfriend
- a bookstore at the station of the town
- English newspapers in the bookstore of the town
- a tasty French wine
- a long pleasant vacation of summer
- the four famous long German novel

### 1.6.1 Non-mixed Adjectival Attributes

In case of non-mixed attributes composed of *adjectives*, the phrases are **unequivocal** independent of the number of the attributes, because there is always only *one* noun that is elucidated. It remains, so to say, all the time a *parallel* or synchronized attribution. A phrase like **冷たいおいしい安いビール** (a cold tasty cheap beer) is nothing but a combination of the three phrases:

冷たいビール	冷たい	→	Adjective 1	→	
おいしいビール	おいしい	→	Adjective 2	→	N
安いビール	安い	→	Adjective 3	→	

More sample phrases with three attributes:

にぎやかな 大きな 古い 町	a lively big old town
新しい 便利な 速い 車	a new convenient fast car
元気なかわいい やさしい マリア	a lively cute friendly Maria

#### notice 1:

The order of the adjectival attributes does not seem to be prescribed. In this respect you can change the order of the attributes more or less at will.

Instead of the above mentioned phrase **冷たいおいしい安いビール** (a cold tasty cheap beer), it is also possible to say **おいしい冷たい安いビール** (a tasty cold cheap beer) or **安い冷たいおいしいビール** (a cheap cold tasty beer) or **安いおいしい冷たいビール** (a cheap tasty cold beer). This will be more a matter of style and taste.

#### notice 2:

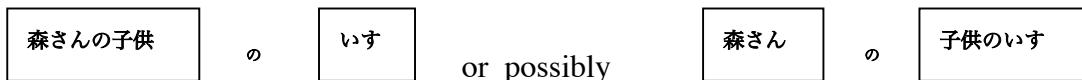
The very simple appearing connection of two and more adjectives without any new form of linkage is not wrong but just a makeshift construction. In **lesson 10** a far more elegant and elaborate way of linking will be presented.

### 1.6.2 Non-mixed Nominal Attributes

In case of non-mixed attributes composed of two or more *nouns* the phrases are sometimes **ambiguous**. The reason is very simple. A noun can either elucidate another noun or it can be elucidated by another noun. This fact can cause a tangled phrase:

A phrase like **森さんの子供のいす** can be understood as *a chair of Ms Mori's child*, i.e. the child owns a chair which can possibly be an adult's chair. But it can also be *a child's chair of Ms Mori*, i.e. Ms Mori owns, for instance as a collector, a chair that is designed for children. In such cases only the context can solve the problem.

The structure of **森さんの子供のいす** is:



More ambiguous sample phrases:

日本の 子供の 食べ物	food for Japanese children; food for children made in Japan
町の 公園の 木	trees of the municipal park; trees in the park of the town
この 冬の 映画	this film about the winter; the film about this winter

Unambiguous sample phrases:

私の 日本語の 教科書	my Japanese textbook
去年の ドイツの 冬の 天気	the weather of last year's winter in Germany
この 部屋の 木の つくえ	the wooden tables of this room

### 1.6.3 Mixed Attributes

As already mentioned a noun can be elucidated by two or more mixed attributes. In case of three attributes (i.e. the upper bound) there are logically *four* possible combinations:

- a. **noun - noun - adjective** plus an elucidated noun
- b. **noun - adjective - adjective** plus an elucidated noun
- c. **adjective - adjective - noun** plus an elucidated noun
- d. **adjective - noun - adjective** plus an elucidated noun

In all cases we can find sporadically ambiguous situations which are always caused by two competing nouns in the position behind an attribute. In other words a phrase can be particularly ambiguous if the attributes fit contextually to both subsequent nouns. Above all, it is the structure **AJD – N<sub>1</sub> – N<sub>2</sub>** that causes ambiguity.

きれいな森さんのセーター	(Ms Mori's beautiful sweater / a sweater of beautiful Ms Mori)
小さい私の母	(my small mother / the mother of mine who is small)
静かな先生の部屋	(the quiet room of the teacher / the room of the quiet teacher)

But the general question, which of the two nouns is elucidated by the foregoing attribute is mostly answered by the *context*. So for the most part the phrases are *non-ambiguous*! The following sample phrases reveal this fact:

#### a. N<sub>1</sub>の N<sub>2</sub>の ADJ- N<sub>3</sub>

私の友だちの古い車	an old car of my friend
スイスの山のきれいな写真	a beautiful picture of Swiss mountains
昨日のテストの複雑な漢字	complicated Kanji of the yesterday's test

#### b. N<sub>1</sub>の ADJ<sub>1</sub>- ADJ<sub>2</sub>- N<sub>2</sub>

私の遅い古い車	my slow old car
スイスのきれいな高い山	Switzerland's beautiful high mountains
昨日の長い複雑なテスト	yesterday's long and complicated test

#### c. ADJ<sub>1</sub>- ADJ<sub>2</sub>- N<sub>1</sub>の N<sub>2</sub>

遅い古い私の車	my slow old car
きれいな高いスイスの山	beautiful high Swiss mountains
長い複雑な昨日のテスト	long and complicated yesterday's test

#### d. ADJ<sub>1</sub>- N<sub>1</sub>の ADJ<sub>2</sub>- N<sub>2</sub>

遅い私の古い車	my slow old car
きれいなスイスの高い山	beautiful high Swiss mountains; <u>also</u> : high mountains of the beautiful Swiss
長い昨日の複雑なテスト	long and complicated yesterday's test <u>also</u> : a complicated test of the long yesterday

**Quiz 5:** Translate the following phrases.

- a good old friend of mine
- a new little friend of my younger brother
- a difficult long task of grammar
- a long long Japanese song
- a new fast Porsche car
- a fast new German car
- my old slow car
- a slow old car of Ms Mori
- a friendly quiet Japanese woman
- a quiet friendly Japanese woman
- a quiet cute small woman
- the mother of a cute quiet woman
- the hands of a healthy big man
- the big hands of a healthy man
- an important necessary grammar book
- a poor diligent student of the Japanese language
- a loud narrow room of mine
- a light convenient apartment of the town
- a warm spacious room of the college
- a long boring old German song
- an old room of my friend
- the hot weather of the summer of this year
- the little shop of Ms Mori's younger brother
- the mother of the father of Ms Mori
- the younger sister of my cheerful wife
- a book about high mountains of Switzerland
- the old car of Michael's girlfriend
- a big bookstore at the station of the town
- English newspapers in the bookstore of the town
- a tasty French old wine

## 1.7 Sentence with Multiple Attribute

マイケルは冷たいイギリスのビールを飲みました。

Michael drank a cold English beer.

それはおいしいBudweiserのビールでした。

It was a tasty Budweiser beer.

Independent of its structure (mixed or non-mixed), a multiple attribute can be placed in all parts of a sentence where a noun appears. The first sample sentence shows us a mixed attribute elucidating the object (beer), while the second sentence has also a mixed attribute which elucidates the nominal predicate.

The following sample sentences show a development (extension) of attribute:

マリアは古い町に来ました。

Maria came to an old town.

マリアは大きな古い町に来ました。

Maria came to a big old town.

マリアはにぎやかな大きな古い町に来ました。

Maria came to a lively big old town.

車でマリアはにぎやかな大きな古い町に来ました。

Maria came to a lively big old town by car.

速い車でマリアはにぎやかな大きな古い町に来ました。

By a fast car Maria came to a lively big old town.

便利な速い車でマリアはにぎやかな大きな古い町に来ました。

By a convenient fast car Maria came to a lively big old town.

新しい便利な速い車でマリアはにぎやかな大きな古い町に来ました。

By a new convenient fast car Maria came to a lively big old town.

新しい便利な速い車でさしいマリアはにぎやかな大きな古い町に来ました。

By a new convenient fast car the friendly Maria came to a lively big old town.

新しい便利な速い車でかわいいやさしいマリアはにぎやかな大きな古い

町に来ました。

By a new convenient fast car the cute friendly Maria came to a lively big old town.

新しい便利な速い車で元気なかわいいやさしいマリアはにぎやかな大きな古い

町に来ました。

By a new convenient fast car the vital cute friendly Maria came to a lively big old town.

**Quiz 6:** Translate the following sentences.

He is a good old friend of mine.

The name of my good old friend is Michael.

There came the new little friend of  
my younger brother.

This is a difficult long task of grammar.

We sang a long long Japanese song.

Ms Mori's father will buy a new fast Porsche car.

This Porsche is a fast new German car.

This is not my old slow car. It is Ms Mori's.

Ms Mori is a friendly quiet Japanese woman.

And she is a cute little woman.

These are the hands of a healthy big man.

Where is my important necessary  
grammar book?

We are the poor diligent students of  
the Japanese language.

I am going to study in the light convenient  
classroom of the college.

This is a warm spacious room of the college.

Yesterday I heard long boring old German  
songs in the pub.

The mother of the father of Ms Mori is still  
doing very well (vivid).

## 2. Demonstratives (part 2)

For general information about the sentence with demonstratives and the corresponding interrogatives, see **lesson 3**. The following chapter deal with the attributive version of some demonstratives and interrogatives.

### 2.1 The Demonstratives この、その、あの

As it is easy to determine the threeparted demonstratives この、その、あの point as attributive pronouns at things and creatures. They are dependent words and are always used with nouns:

この + N	この本	this book
その + N	そのつくえ	that table
あの + N	あの車	that car over there

Sample sentences:

この教室は広いです。	This classroom is spacious.
このりんごを 2 個買います。	I will buy these two apples.
その子供はいくつですか。	How old is that child.
あの飲み屋で昨日歌を歌いました。	In that pub over there I sang songs yesterday.
森さんの友だちはあの学生です。	Ms Mori's boyfriend is the student over there.
この漢字が一番難しいです。	This Kanji is the most difficult one.

### 2.2 The Interrogative どの

The fitting interrogative for the demonstratives この、その、あの is どの. どの means *which*. This interrogative pronoun is also a dependent word and should be always followed by a noun:

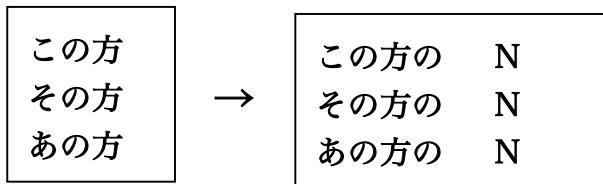
どの + N	どの車	which car
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Sample sentences:

どの部屋が広いですか。 Which room is spacious?	この部屋です。 It is this room.
どのりんごを買いますか。 Which apples are you going to buy?	その赤いりんごを買います。 I will buy these red apples.
森さんの子供はどの子供ですか。 Which child is Mori's?	あのかわいい子供です。 That sweet child over there.

### 2.3 Demonstratives この方、その方、あの方

The three-parted demonstratives この方、その方、あの方 are used to point at **people** (*this person, that person, the person over there*). They are genuine pronouns. The attributive versions of these pronouns are formed by adding the attributive particle の. These expressions are slightly *more polite* than our usually used ordinary polite level. On this account we cannot use them in all situations, because it can cause a mismatch between the language levels.

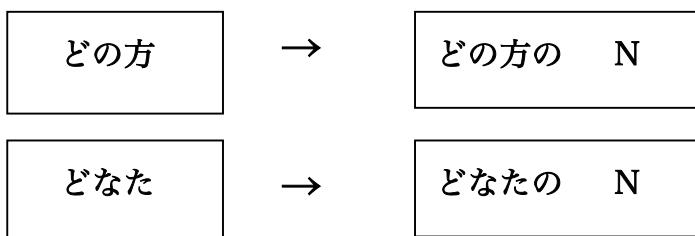


sample sentences:

この方が森さんです。	This is Ms Mori.
その方のお子供さんはいくつですか。	How old is that child?
あの方は日本から来ました。	That person over there came from Japan.

### 2.4 The Interrogative どの方

The fitting interrogative for the demonstratives この方、その方、あの方 is of course どの方. But the expression どなた is also alternatively used. Both mean *which person*. The attributive versions of どの方 and どなた are どの方の and どなたの. They should be always used together with a noun:



Sample sentences:

どの方が森ですか。	Which person is Ms Mori?
どなたが森ですか。	Which person is Ms Mori?
この方が森さんです。	This person is Ms Mori.
どの方のお子供さんが3つですか。	The child of which person is three years old?
どなたのお子供さんが3つですか。	The child of which person is three years old?
この方です。	That of this person.
どの方が日本から来ましたか。	Which person came from Japan?
どなたが日本から来ましたか。	Which person came from Japan?
この方です。	This person.

## 2.5 Demonstratives こちら、そちら、あちら

The three-parted demonstratives こちら、そちら、あちら are used primarily to point at the **place** (*here, there, over there* or more precisely *the place of this side, the place of that side, the place of the side over there*). They are also genuine pronouns. If you want to build the attributive version of these pronouns, just add the particle の. こちら、そちら、あちら are like the above mentioned words slightly *more polite* than our usually used ordinary polite level. Thus we cannot use them for all situations, because it can cause a mismatch between the language levels.

こちら	→	こちらの N
そちら		そちらの N
あちら		あちらの N

Sample sentences:

こちらが図書館です。

On this side we have the library.

そちらの教室に行きます。

I will go to the classroom on that side.

あちらは何ですか。

What is the place of the side over there?

In a figurative sense こちら、そちら、あちら are sometimes used to point at the **people** (*this person, that person, the person over there*), i.e. they have a function similar to the demonstratives of chapter 2.4. So we can repeat the sample sentences from there. Since こちら、そちら、あちら are primarily used as expressions to point a *place*, it is more recommendable to add the ending ~の方 to specify these words if you use them for people: こちらの方、そちらの方、あちらの方.

こちら(の方)が森さんです。

This is Ms Mori.

そちら(の方)のお子供さんはいくつですか。

How old is that child?

あちら(の方)は日本から来ました。

That person over there came from Japan.

## 2.6 The Interrogative どちら

The fitting interrogative for the demonstratives of place こちら、そちら、あちら (and also the people こちらの方、そちらの方、あちらの方) is of course どちら (or どちらの方).

As an interrogative of the place, どちら means firstly *which place* or more precisely *which side*. So it can be understood as a question for a place. But secondly, it is an *alternative question* in the sense of **which one**, i.e. there are *two* things or persons and one of them should be chosen! So どちら has the meanings: *which place, which of the two persons* and *which thing* (of the two):

どちらから来ましたか。

Where do you come from?

どちらが奥さんですか。

Which of them two is your wife?

どちらを良く読みますか。

Which of them two do you read more?

どちらが難しいですか。

Which of them two is more difficult?

### 3. Specification of the Existence

In this chapter we learn different words and structures to express the existence (position) of things and creatures in particular places.

#### 3.1 Specification of the position with nouns of location

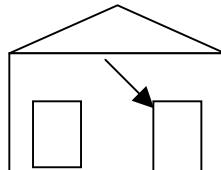
Prepositions like *above* (上), *behind* (後ろ), *between* (間), nouns like *left* (左) and *right* (右) and expressions like *in front of* (前) and *next to* (隣) are used to mark the position of things and creatures. In Japanese these expressions are consistently **nouns**. In other words they are treated like all other nouns in phrases and sentences. Further it is not easy to translate these words literally:

上を見ました。	I saw (the space) above.
木の下で本を読みます。	I will read a book (at the place) under the tree.
右は森さんです。	The right (person) is Ms. Mori.
後ろに行きます。	I am going (to the place) behind.
それは隣です。	That is (the) neighbouring (space).

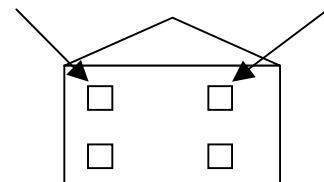
Mostly you find these expressions, which denote location, in *two* positions:

a. In the position of an **attribute** like 右のN (the right N), 前のN (the front N), 隣のN (the next N), 上のN (the above N), 後ろのN (the behind N), 中のN (the inner N), etc. These structures point out things and creatures in the fixed position:

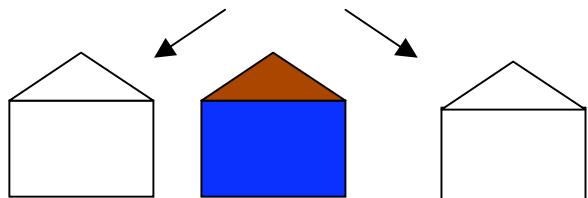
右のドア  
the right door



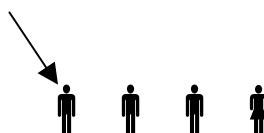
上の窓  
the above windows



隣の家  
the neighbouring houses ,  
the next-door houses



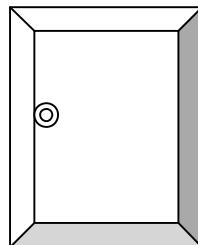
左の男の人  
the left man



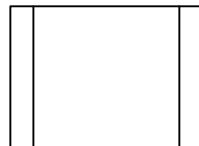
b. in the position of the noun that is elucidated by an attribute like  
**N の右** (right side of N), **N の前** (in the front of N), **N の隣** (next to the N),  
**N の上** (on the top of, above N), **N の後ろ** (behind N), **N の中** (in the N), etc.

In this case the local words point out only the **space** or the **place** where a thing or a creature can be located.

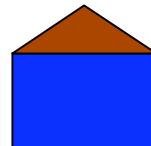
ドアの右  
right side of the door ,  
the right part of the door



窓の上  
above /on the top of the window,  
the above part of the window



家の隣  
next to the house,  
the space next to the house



男の人の左  
the space on the left of the man  
the space on the man's left (side)



more sample sentences:

教室の右はトイレです。

The place right of the classroom is a toilet.

右のトイレは汚いです。

The right toilet is dirty.

ドイツの隣はフランスです。

The neighbouring space of Germany is France.

家の近くは駐車場です。

The vicinity (surrounding) of the house is a parking lot.

近くの家は大きいです。

The houses in the vicinity are big.

We can diversify these sentences by using the structures introduced in the following chapter.

### notice 1:

The expression denoting location 間 (between) needs normally *two nouns*. It is often used in the structure **N<sub>1</sub> と N<sub>2</sub> の間** e.g. 車と家の間 (between the car and the house).

### notice 2:

The word 前 can be used as a word for *place* like 前の家 (the house in the front) or 家の前 (in the front of the house), but also in the *temporal* meaning *before*, *foregoing*, or *last*:

前のテスト (the last test) or テストの前 (before the test). But 後ろ is exclusively used to denote place/location!

**Quiz 7:** Translate (or explain) the following phrases:



本の上  
上の本  
右の木  
木の右  
木と木の間  
左の学生  
前の家  
家の隣  
家の近くの公園  
駅の中  
私の左  
家の外  
大学の前の道  
ホテルの右  
右のホテル  
風呂の中  
病院の後ろ  
私の家の近く  
近くのスーパー  
つくえの上  
部屋の中  
ホテルと警察の間  
夏の前  
前の奥さん  
アパートの下  
アパートの右  
アパートの上  
アパートの隣  
アパートの中  
右のアパート  
隣の部屋  
授業の前  
ベッドの下

### 3.2 Place of the Existence with いる or ある

*Maria is a student. Maria is in the kitchen.* These two sentences include the verb *to be*. The Japanese language strictly differentiates between the act of **subordination** and the status of **existence**. In other words the first sentence predicates only the *affiliation* of Maria to the group of students, while the second sentence indicates the position of a human being in a particular place. Maria *exists*, so to say, and *can be found* in the kitchen. In Japanese the subordination is rendered by the structure **N<sub>1</sub>waN<sub>2</sub>desu**. (see lesson 3), whereas the status of existence is rendered by the **弱V いる** and the **強V ある**.

The **弱V いる** is used for the existence of **moving creatures** (i.e. animals and human beings, but *not* plants or dead creatures, not counting ghosts).

森さんはあそこにいます。 Ms Mori is over there.

ねこが外にいました。 There was a cat outside.

森には鳥がいます。 In the forest there are birds.

The **強V ある** is used for the existence of **things and not moving creatures** (materials, plants, dead creatures etc.).

トイレはそこにあります。 The toilet is there.

大学の前に本屋がありました。 There was a bookstore in front of the university.

森には木がたくさんあります。 In the forest there are many trees.

Usually いる and ある are used to show the existence of creatures and materials in a particular place. For that reason they are always marked by the particle of place に. ( Since the existence is not seen as an *action*, the particle で would be inappropriate.) The ideal structures of a sentence with the two verbs are:

**Moving creature は locationに います。**

**Thing / not moving creature は locationに あります。**

If the location should be emphasized, the structure is reversed and the already known structure with は and が namely **N<sub>1</sub>にはN<sub>2</sub>がいます。** or **N<sub>1</sub>にはN<sub>2</sub>があります。** should be used:

**Locationには mobile creature が います。**

**Locationには thing / not moving creature が あります。**

#### notice:

Besides いる and ある there are some more verbs used to denote location which are not appraised as action verbs. The two verbs of our lesson are exclusively marked by に:

～に住んでいる to live in/to reside in    ～に泊まる to stay over night

Sample sentences with both structures:

町には人がたくさんいます。	In the town there are many people.
町にはお店がたくさんあります。	In the town there are many shops.
マイケルは教室にいます。	Michael is in the classroom.
教室にはOHPがあります。	In the classroom we have an over head projector.
OHPが教室にあります。	The OHP is in the classroom.
つくえの上には本があります。	On the table there is a book.
本はつくえの上にあります。	The book is on the table.
ねこは家の中にいます。	The cat is in the (inner part of the) house.

**notice:**

It is not impossible to say マイケルは教室です。 or OHPは教室です。 in the meaning of *Michael is in the classroom.*, *The OHP is in the classroom.* I.e. you can use the structure of subordination to show the location of a person or a thing in a particular place, because the mentioned topic is somehow an “element” of the location.

In that sense both versions are acceptable:

母は家にいます。	母は家です。	My mother is in the house.
ねこはつくえの上にいます。	ねこはつくえの上です。	The cat is on the table.
本はつくえの上にあります。	本はつくえの上です。	The book is on the table.
本屋は駅の中にあります。	本屋は駅の中です。	The bookstore is in (the inner part of) the station.

**Quiz 8:** Choose the right verb.



- ここにはねこが...
- 森には鳥が...
- 本屋の右には警察が...
- 家と家の間にはマリアが...
- 動物園は森の隣に...
- 家の近くには鳥がたくさん...
- パン屋は駅の中に...
- 彼の左にはマリアが...
- 車は家の外に...
- 肉屋は銀行の右に...
- 右のホテルには彼が...
- アパートの後ろには公園が...
- 野菜は近くのスーパーに...
- 家の中には彼と私が...
- 警察はホテルと銀行の間に...
- 自転車はアパートの下に...
- 森さんはアパートの中に...

### 3.3 Indication of Possession with ある

In the foregoing chapter 3.2 we have learnt that いる is used for the existence of moving creatures. In those cases where *not* the existence of the creature but the **possessing condition** should be described ある is often used. Normally, this ある is used only for human beings.

ここには子どもがいます。	At this place there are children.
but: 森さんは子どもがいます。	Ms Mori has children.
弟は教室にいます。	My younger brother is in the classroom.
but: 私は弟がいます。	I have a younger brother.
友だちがたくさんいます。	There are many of my friends.
but: 友だちがたくさんあります。	I have many friends.
彼のご両親はもうカナダにいません。	His parents are not anymore in Canada.
but: 彼はもうご両親がありません。	He has no parents anymore.

**Quiz 9:** Build sentences with help of following words.



つくえの上 ねこ  
 右の木 鳥  
 木の右 家  
 木と木の間 マリア  
 駐車場 家の隣  
 妹 学校の教室の中  
 私 妹 二人  
 家の近くの動物園  
 本屋 駅の中  
 私の左 マイケル  
 車 家の外  
 もう 両親  
 銀行 ホテルの右  
 右のホテル 日本人  
 病院の後ろ 公園  
 マリア 友だち たくさん  
 果物 近くのスーパー  
 部屋の中 彼と私  
 銀行 ホテルと警察の間  
 スーパー アパートの下  
 東京 アパートの由

## 4. Clock Times (part 1)

The clock time is a point in time. So it is marked by the temporal particle **に**. (Besides this general marker you can also use the particles **から** and **まで** if you like to say *from...to*.) The hours 時間 (じかん, also a synonym for *time*) are usually counted in a cycle of **12** (and not 24) hours. The clock time is counted with the numeral ~時 (じ, *o'clock*), which is attached as a *suffix* to the numbers 1 to 12:

1 時	いちじ	one o'clock
2 時	にじ	two o'clock
3 時	さんじ	three o'clock
4 時	よじ	four o'clock
5 時	ごじ	five o'clock
6 時	ろくじ	six o'clock
7 時	しちじ	seven o'clock
8 時	はちじ	eight o'clock
9 時	くじ	nine o'clock
10 時	じゅうじ	ten o'clock
11 時	じゅういちじ	eleven o'clock
12 時	じゅうにじ	twelve o'clock

Please notice the special pronunciation of 4, 7 and 9 o'clock.

Only in special cases where a more precise specification of the clock time is necessary (e.g. flight time), one uses also times like **13時** (じゅうさんじ), **18時** (じゅうはちじ), etc.

In special cases the words 午前 (ごぜん a.m.) and 午後 (ごご p.m.) are used as prefix:

午前 10時 (ごぜんじゅうじ) 10 a.m. 午後 10時 (ごごじゅうじ) 10 p.m.

The **approximate** time (e.g. *around* 10 o'clock) is expressed by the suffix **~ごろ** (sometimes also: **~ころ**). In this case you *can* omit the particle **に**, since an approximate time is strictly seen no more a point in time:

今朝 7時ごろ 起きました。／ 今朝 7時ごろに 起きました。  
Today I stood up at around 7 o'clock in the morning.

The **interrogative** for time of day is **いつ** (*when*) or more precisely: **何時** (なんじ *what time*) which is normally marked by **に** if it asks about the precise clock time:

何時ですか。 11時です。 What time is it? It is 11 o'clock.

何時に起きましたか。 7時に起きました。 When did you get up? At 7 o'clock.

The combination of time unit from 1 to 12 and the numeral 時 is a temporal **noun**. So in a sentence it is treated like all other nouns. Most frequently it is used in the **adverbial** function:

毎朝 8時に 大学に 来ます。 そして 夜 7時ごろ 家へ 帰ります。  
Every morning at 8 o'clock I go to the university. And in the evening at about 7 o'clock I return home.