

文法第9課

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1. More Diverse Ways of Expression

In this lesson we learn new ways of expression.

1.1 Expressions with 好きだ, きらいだ, 得意だ, ほしい, 必要だ, 上手だ, 下手だ, できる, わかる and いる

Sample sentence:

日本語が少しできます。

Nihon-go ga sukoshi dekimasu.
I can (speak) little Japanese.

In lesson 7, chapter 1.1 we have learnt the structure **N1 wa N2 ga Adjective** to emphasize qualitatively one part of a whole. In a modified form you can use this structure to lay emphasis selectively on the **mental** or **physical part** of creatures. Mostly it deals with the mental and physical *capability* of human being like the ability of doing something.

The four structures

N₁はN₂が**できます**。(できる=弱V...*can* do something)

N₁はN₂が**わかります**。(わかる=強V...*understand* something)

N₁はN₂が**上手です**。(上手だ=NA...*to be good* at something)

N₁はN₂が**下手です**。(下手だ=NA...*to be unskilful* in something)
show the *ability* or *inability* to do something.

For further inflexion (past, negation etc.) it is important to know that できる and わかる are verbs, while 上手だ and 下手だ are nominal adjectives.

The three structures

N₁はN₂が**ほしいです**。(ほしい=VA...*want* to have something)

N₁はN₂が**好きです**。(好きだ=NA...*to like* something)

N₁はN₂が**きらいです**。(きらいだ=NA...*to dislike* something)

show the *affection* or *aversion* towards things and actions. ほしい (also: 欲しい) is a verbal adjective, 好きだ and きらいだ (also: 嫌いだ) are nominal adjectives.

The remaining two structures

N₁はN₂が**いります**。(いる=強V...*to need* something)

N₁はN₂が**必要です**。(必要だ=NA...*to require* something)

show the feeling of necessity in respect of an action or a thing. いる (also: 要る, be careful,

it is a 強V and *not* the 弱V *to be*!) is a verb and 必要だ is a nominal adjective.

As you can easily ascertain, most of these expressions are used to emphasize the mental features and not the physical characteristic of a person.

Apart from the arrangement in groups according to the meaning, it is also possible to put the expressions in groups in a more grammatical way:

N₁はN₂が 好きです／きらいです／得意です／ほしいです／必要です／上手です／下手です
are sentence structures all formed by *adjectival predicates*. So they describe the *quality*.

N₁はN₂が できます／わかります／いります
are sentence structures formed by *verbal predicates*. They describe the *permanent condition* or the *state*.

In all cases N₁ is usually a human being or at least living object or personified object. (The *state* needs more money. My cat understands me. The car dislikes dust.)

Sample sentences:

森さんはねこが好きです。

Ms Mori likes cats.

でも、犬がきらいです。

But she dislikes dogs.

マイケルはサッカーが得意です。

Michael is good at soccer.

ゴルフはお金と時間がいります。

For golfing you need money and time.

私は英語が下手です。

I am bad in English. My E. is poor.

あの犬はダンスができます。

That dog can dance.

この国はもっと水が必要です。

This nation needs more water.

彼は中国語が少しわかります。

He understands Chinese a little.

Quiz 1: Complete the sentences by using the following expressions:

好きです／きらいです／得意です／ほしいです／必要です／上手です／
下手です／できます／わかります／いります



for instance:

日本人は魚が

彼は漢字が

森さんはテニスが

私はお金が

隣の学生はこの問題が

ドイツ人はビールが

あの方は医者さんが

彼女は洗濯が

文法は練習が

彼女は彼が

森さんは子どもが

日本へ行きます。何が

1.2 Give and Receive あげる、もらう、くれる

Sample sentences:

マイケルは MARIA に花をあげました。

Michael gave flowers to Maria.

MARIA は マイケル に / から 花をもらいました。

Maria received flowers from Michael.

マイケルは 私 にも 花をくれました。

Michael gave also to me flowers.

The sample sentences show very clearly that there is *one* equivalent for the word *to receive* namely the 強V もらう, but there are *two* equivalents for the verb *to give* and these are the 弱V あげる and くれる.

1.2.1 Receive もらう

もらう describes the process in which the recipient (the topic and the acting person) is getting something (the direct object) from another person. The ideal sentence structures of this kind of action are:

N_1 は N_2 に N_3 を もらいます。

N_1 は N_2 から N_3 を もらいます。

As it is already illustrated in the sample sentence, N_1 and N_2 are *mostly persons* (Maria and Michael) or at least animals, and N_3 is a *thing* (flowers). But sentences like *this nation gets subsidy from other industrialized nations* are also imaginable.

Sample sentences:

森さんはお父さんからプレゼントをもらいました。

Ms Mori got a present from her father.

ご主人は奥さんからお金をもらいます。

The husband will get money from his wife.

その赤いセーターはどなたにももらいましたか。彼女にももらいました。

From whom did you get that red sweater? From my girlfriend.

この犬はいつも母からおいしい物をもらいます。

This dog gets always delicious things from my mother.

notice 1: Depending on the context, the nominal segments can be omitted or their positions can be changed: お父さんからプレゼントをもらいました。or, for instance, お父さんからもらいました。

notice 2: It is unusual to use the first person (i.e. *I* or *me*) in the N_2 position unless the sentence describes a conscious and distanced observation of the action in which the speaking person himself is involved. So usually statements like

ボクは森さんからプレゼントをもらいました。 Ms Mori got a present from me (myself) sound eccentric. In a

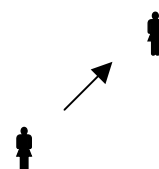
similar way people closely relating to you like parents, brothers and sisters, friends etc. can hardly be used as N_2 .

1.2.2 Give あげる

あげる describes the process in which one person (the topic and the acting person) is donating something (the direct object) to the recipient. The Kanji for あげる is 上げる, i.e. to raise a thing to an upper position. So this word points out in a quite figurative way the typical Japanese attitude that the counterpart is always in a higher position.

The ideal sentence structure of this kind of action is:

N_1 は N_2 に N_3 を あげます。



N_1 and N_2 are *mostly persons* and N_3 is a *thing* (in the widest sense). But as it was mentioned in the foregoing chapter, sentences with personified actors are also imaginable. Although the original meaning of あげる is *to raise*, i.e. the recipient is in upper position, you often hear statements like 犬にご飯をあげます。(to give something to eat to a dog.), or even 花に水をあげます。(to give water to the plants.)

Sample sentences:

彼は彼女にプレゼントをあげました。
He gave her a present.

奥さんはご主人にお金をあげます。
The wife gives money to her husband.

その赤いセーターはどなたあげますか。彼にあげます。
To whom are you going to give that red sweater? To my boyfriend.

母はいつもこの犬においしい物をあげます。
My mother is giving always delicious things to this dog.

1.2.3 Give (me) くれる

くれる is the central problem of this chapter. Like the verb あげる, this くれる also describes the process in which one person (the topic and the acting person) is donating something (the direct object) to the recipient. But the verb くれる has an additional meaning of giving something to **me** (to the speaker) or to people closely relating to the speaker like relatives, friends, colleagues or even to an animal that belongs to the speaker. (It is not clear whether plants pertain to this circle.)

The ideal sentence structure of this kind of action is:

N_1 は N_2 に N_3 を くれます。

While the N_2 position is reserved either for the speaker or the people and animals connected with him, the holder of the N_1 position always depends on the question *who is N_2 ?*

If N_2 is 私, we have no problems. Every human being, i.e. including all people of the 私-sphere and even animals, (provided that these animals are able to perform the act of giving e.g. *The friendly ape gave me an apple.*) can resume the position of N_1 :

父は私に本をくれました。

My father gave me a book.

子どもは私にお菓子をくれます。

A child is going to give me sweets.

森さんは私にプレゼントをくれません。 Ms Mori does not give me a present.

But if N₂ *is not* 私, the position of N₁ *cannot* be taken by people of the 私-periphery. In other words it is normally *not possible* to say 父は母に本をくれました。 *My father gave my mother a book.*

In such cases the giving person is getting automatically estranged, i.e. the father is catapulted out of the intimate area of the speaker. Sentences like

父は母に本をくれました。 兄は弟に本をくれました。 友だちは父に本をくれました。
My father gave to my mother a book. My elder brother gave to my younger brother a book. My friend gave to my father a book.

always show latently the speaker's strong connection to N₂ and his alienation from N₁.

Since N₁ is the main acting person, it is very often marked with the subject particle が :

N₁が N₂に N₃を くれます。

More sample sentences with くれる:

先生が弟にお菓子をくれました。
 The teacher gave sweets to my little brother.

森さんは父にプレゼントをくれました。
 Ms Mori gave to my father a present.

彼女は私にねこをくれました。
 She gave me a cat.

マリアに花をくれました。
 Someone gave to (my) Maria flowers.

Quiz 2: Build sentences by using あげる、くれる or もらう:



for instance:

マリア	私	セーター	くれる
彼	彼女	本	もらう
マリア	子ども	お菓子	あげる
森さん	本田さん	これ	もらう
父	私	お金	くれる
先生	マイケル	本	くれる
私	母	花	あげる
母	私	CD	くれる
友だち	私	ねこ	くれる
彼女	彼	ケーキ	あげる
森さん	私	時間	くれる
私	手紙		
兄	弟	お菓子	
その花	だれ	か。	
友だち	何	か。	

1.3 to put on and to take off

Sample sentences:

マイケルはめがねをかけました。

Michael put on the glasses.

それからぼうしをかぶりました。

And then he put on a cap.

そして手袋をはめました。

And finally he put on the gloves.

In connection with things like clothing, accessories, and other items a person can wear, carry by oneself, or take off, there are several special verbs in use. The three sample sentences show that the action of wearing three different things めがね, ぼうし, and 手袋 is also performed by three different verbs. (かける, はめる, and はめる). Particularly with regard to the action of *putting on* but less of taking off things, there are **fixed expressions**. A certain systematic relation between these actions and the articles of clothing or other things a person can carry by oneself is evident:

着る shows the action of wearing articles of clothing often *with sleeves* which are worn in a way of coating or infolding. The process of putting on often follows the direction *top down*. Examples of such articles of clothing are shirts, suits, sweaters, coats, dresses etc. (By the way the *kimono* 着物 means nothing but *a thing to wear*.)

Sample sentences with 着る:

マイケルはワイシャツを着ます。

Michael is going to put on a shirt.

それから、スーツを着ます。

Then he will put on a suit.

そして、コートを着ます。

Finally, he will put on a coat.

はく shows the action of wearing articles of clothing which are put on bottom-up. So it is a curious scene if someone is saying ワイシャツをはきます。(I am going to put over my shirt.) Examples of articles of clothing which are used with はく are trousers, skirts, briefs, socks, shoes etc.

Sample sentences with はく:

マリアはスカートをはきます。

Maria is going to put on a skirt.

それから、くつしたをはきます。

Then she will put on socks.

そして、くつをはきます。

Finally, she will put on shoes.

脱ぐ shows the action of undressing of all the articles of clothing relating to *both* verbs 着る and はく.

Sample sentences with 脱ぐ:

マイケルはコートをぬぎました。

Michael put off his coat.

それから、上着もぬぎました。

Then he also put off his jacket.

そして、くつをぬぎました。

Finally, he put off his shoes.

more fixed expressions:

Other fixed expressions for clothing, accessories, and other items a person can wear, carry by oneself, or take off are:

articles	to wear	to put off
眼鏡 (eyeglasses)	かける	はずす or とる
手袋 (gloves)	はめる or する	はずす or とる
ボタン (buttons)	はめる or する	はずす or とる
ネクタイ (neckties)	しめる or する	はずす or とる
アクセサリー (accessories)	つける or する	はずす or とる
ぼうし (hat, cap)	かぶる	ぬぐ or とる
かさ (umbrellas)	さす	どじる

Quiz 3: Find the right verb for putting on and taking off for the following things:

セーターを...	くつしたを...	きものを...	ワイシャツを...
ぼうしを...	かさを...	ズボンを...	うわぎを...
ボタンを...	ネクタイを...	くつを...	アクセサリーを...

Quiz 4: Build sentences by using 着る、はく、ぬぐ、はずす etc.



for instance:

兄 シャツ
 それから ズボン
 そして くつした くつ
 姉 スカート
 それから セーター
 私 今朝 手袋
 彼 ときどき ネクタイ
 マリア よく アクセサリー
 会社員 いつも 背広
 先生 ぜんぜん ネクタイ
 母 ぼうし
 暑いんです。コート
 暑いんです。手袋
 暑いんです。シャツのボタン

雨が降ります。

雨が止みます。

2. Clock Time (part 2)

In lesson 8, chapter 4 we have learnt the hours. In this lesson the minutes will be introduced.

Sample sentence:

今何時ですか。 11時35分です。

What time is it now? It is eleven thirty-five.

As it was mentioned in lesson 8, the clock time is formed by using a number and its classifier. Speaking about time in **minutes** 分 (ふん or ぶん), we use the structure **number plus the suffix** 分 (1分, 2分, 3分, 4分, 5分 etc.)

The combination of a number and the suffix 分 is subjected to *regular changes* in sound caused by the overlap of syllables. (see lesson 6, chapter 2.1)

The usual pronunciation of 分 in the meaning of *minute* is ふん and the aberrations (these are all minutes including the numbers 1,3,4,6,8, and 10) are pronounced regularly as ぶん. In the following table the aberrations are written in bold:

1分	い っ ぶん	1 minute
2分	にぶん	2 minutes
3分	さんぶん	3 minutes
4分	よ ん ぶん	4 minutes
5分	ごぶん	5 minutes
6分	ろ っ ぶん	6 minutes
7分	ななぶん	7 minutes
8分	は っ ぶん	8 minutes
9分	きゅうぶん	9 minutes
10分	じゅ っ ぶん	10 minutes
11分	じゅ っ い っ ぶん	11 minutes
12分	じゅうにぶん	12 minutes
13分	じゅうさんぶん	13 minutes
14分	じゅうよ ん ぶん	14 minutes
15分	じゅうごぶん	15 minutes
.....		
20分	にじゅ っ ぶん	20 minutes
30分	にじゅ っ ぶん	30 minutes
40分	よんじゅ っ ぶん	30 minutes

notice 1:

The expression for **half past** (hour) is the suffix ～半 (～はん). E.g. 12:30 is

12時半(じゅうにじはん).

But there are *no* expressions in Japanese for *a quarter of an hour*.

notice 2:

The exceeded hour **past** is expressed in Japanese by the suffix ～過ぎ (～すぎ). E.g. 12:05 is 12時5分過ぎ(じゅうにじごふんすぎ). But normally it is *not* necessary to mark the exceeded minutes explicitly with a 過ぎ, because clock times like 12時5分(じゅうにじごふん) mean already the overrunning of the hour. Further the use of 過ぎ is limited to approximately 15 minutes.

I.e. 12:13 is either 12時13分(じゅうにじじゅうさんぶん) or rare but not wrong version

12時13分過ぎ (じゅうにじじゅうさんぶんすぎ, while 12:20 is 12時20分(じゅうにじにじゅつぶん), but *never* 12時20分過ぎ(じゅうにじにじゅつぶんすぎ).

notice 3:

The not yet reached hour **to** is expressed by the suffix ～前 (～まえ). E.g. *five minutes to twelve* is 12時5分前(じゅうにじごふんまえ). This ～前 as an indication for the not yet reached hour is *definitely* required.

Further, the use of this expression is also limited to approximately 15 minutes.

I.e. 11:47 can be presented as 12時13分前(じゅうにじじゅうさんぶんまえ *thirteen minutes to twelve*), while 11:40 *cannot* be described as 12時20分前(じゅうにじにじゅつぶんまえ). It can be only described as 11時40分 (過ぎ) (じゅういちじよんじゅつぶん(すぎ)).

notice 4:

The *interrogative* for the minutes is 何分(なんぶん). The approximate time is (still) ～ごろ.

Quiz 5: Answer the question 今何時ですか。



09:05

08:55

08:30

10:10

10:15

10:33

10:45

11:11

11:28

11:30

11:44

11:48

12:16

Quiz 6: Answer the question by using the minutes.

今何時何分ですか。
 今朝何時何分に起きましたか。
 授業は何時何分に始まりますか。
 何時何分に寝ましたか。
 電車は何時ごろ駅に着きますか。
 この授業は何時頃までですか。
 学食は何時から何時までですか。
 週末は何時ごろ起きますか。

3. The Space of Time

The general difference between the point in time and the space of time was already mentioned in lesson...

While points in time are usually marked by the particle *に*, the spaces of time in normal use are often in an *adverbial* position and they are not marked by any particles.

In Japanese all words referring to the space of time like *2000 years, three months, ten weeks, four days, eight hours, five minutes* etc. can be used together with the suffix *～間* (*～かん*). This Kanji read in *kun* as *あいだ* means *the space*, in both *local* and *temporal* senses. In most of the expressions referring to the space of time this suffix is omitted. Only the specification of the hour *～時間* (*～じかん*) and the specification of the week *～週間* (*～しゅうかん*) should always be used together with *～間*.

3.1 The space of time ～時間

The **hour** as space of time is formed by using a number and the classifier *～時間* (*～じかん*). In the following table the systematical aberrations of the pronunciation of the hours in respect of the numbers **4, 7, and 9** (14, 17, 19, 24, 27, 29 etc.) are written in bold:

1 時間	いちじかん	1 hour
2 時間	にじかん	2 hours
3 時間	さんじかん	3 hours
4 時間	よじかん	4 hours
5 時間	ごじかん	5 hours
6 時間	ろくじかん	6 hours
7 時間	ななじかん／しちじかん	7 hours
8 時間	はちじかん	8 hours
9 時間	くじかん	9 hours

notice 1:

The **interrogative** for the hour (*how many hours*) is the 何時間 (なんじかん).

notice 2:

In order to give the **approximate time in hours**, we use the prefix 約~ or the suffix ~ぐらい, e.g. 約100時間 or 100時間ぐらい.

notice 3:

For the **half an hour** the expression 半 (はん) is used as a suffix to 時間. So 2時間半 means two and a half hours, 14時間半 means fourteen and a half hours.

As a synonym for 30 minutes (see next chapter) you sometimes hear the expression 半時間 (はんじかん *half-hour*). The pronunciation of this word is confusing because of the quite similar pronunciation of *three* hours: 3時間(さんじかん).

Quiz 7: Read the following hours:

3 時間
7 時間
6 時間
2 4 時間
4 8 時間
5 5 時間
1 0 0 時間
約 3 時間
約 半 時間
9 時間半

Quiz 8: Answer the question by using the hours.

いつも何時間寝ますか。
週末は何時間ぐらい寝ますか。
何時間ぐらい勉強をしますか。
大学の授業は約何時間ですか。
試験は何時間でしたか。
ここからカナダまで何時間ですか。
この授業は何時ですか。

3.2 Space of time ～分 (間)

To indicate the **minute** ～分 (～ぶん／～ぷん) as space of time, it is not necessary to use the suffix ～分間 (～ぶんかん／～ぷんかん). The ending ～分 alone means already the length of minutes.

In the following table the aberrations of the pronunciation of minutes involving numbers **1,3,4,6, 8, and 10** (also 11,13,14,16,18,20 etc.) are written in bold:

1 分 (間)	い っ ぷん (かん)	1 minute
2 分 (間)	にぶん (かん)	2 minutes
3 分 (間)	さ ん ぷん (かん)	3 minutes
4 分 (間)	よ ん ぷん (かん)	4 minutes
5 分 (間)	ごぶん (かん)	5 minutes
6 分 (間)	ろ っ ぷん (かん)	6 minutes
7 分 (間)	ななぶん (かん)	7 minutes
8 分 (間)	は っ ぷん (かん)	8 minutes
9 分 (間)	きゅうぶん (かん)	9 minutes
1 0 分 (間)	じゅ っ ぷん (かん)	10 minutes

notice 1:

The **combination** of hour and minute is easily made by using the structure number時間 + number分 like 2時間15分 (にじかんじゅうごぶん *two hours and fifteen minutes*).

notice 2:

The **interrogative** for the minute (*how many minutes*) is 何分(間) (なんぶん(かん)).

notice 3:

In order to give an **approximate time in minutes**, we add the prefix 約～ or the suffix ～ぐらい, e.g. 約100分 or 100分ぐらい.

notice 4:

The number of minutes exceeding **60** is often replaced by the next higher unit, i.e. the hour. So the space of time 1時間40分 (*one hour and 40 minutes*) is at any rate more popular than 100分 (*hundred minutes*).

Quiz 9: Read the following minutes :



2 分
3 分
1 分
8 分
1 7 分
6 0 分
6 分
2 8 分
5 5 分
3 4 分
3 6 分
4 1 分
1 0 分

Quiz 10: Read the following combination of hours and minutes as space of time:



3 時間半
7 時間 2 0 分
6 時間 5 5 分
1 時間 1 3 分
2 時間 4 8 分
3 時間 1 4 分
1 0 0 時間 1 分
約 3 時間 4 0 分

Quiz 11: Answer the questions by using the hours and minutes.



いつも何時間寝ますか。
何分間ぐらい朝ご飯を食べますか。
大学の授業は約何分ですか。
試験は何分でしたか。
家からここまで何分ですか。
ここからケルンまで何分ですか。
昨日何分ぐらい電話をしましたか。

4. The Numbers (part 3)

In lesson 4 and 5 we have learnt the basics of the Japanese numbers. This chapter deals with numbers consisting of up to *nine* digits (999 millions). Since the Japanese currency, the so-called **Yen** (the latinized symbol of yen is ¥, the Kanji is 円, the pronunciation えん) has no fractional currency like cents, centimes or pence often valued at 1/100 of the main currency. Thus relatively high numbers are commonly used. (Almost all Japanese are multimillionaires!):

4.1 The numbers up to 999,999,999,999

1	一	いち	
10	十	じゅう	
100	百	ひゃく	
1,000	千	せん	
10,000	万	まん	(or 一万 いちまん)
100,000	十万	じゅうまん	
1,000,000	百万	ひゃくまん	
10,000,000	千万	せんまん	(or 一千万 いっせんまん)
100,000,000	億	おく	(or 一億 いちおく)

This line-up of the Japanese numbers up to hundred million makes it clear that there is a special denotation for the number *ten thousand* which is called 万 (まん) or more precisely 一万 (いちまん). Unfortunately, it is not like in Western languages where a simple ten-fold increase of the thousand should have allowed to produce a number like 十千 (じゅうせん). Such word does not exist! In Japanese 10,000 is not a 10 x 1,000 but a **1 x 10,000** (一万). The consequence of this difference in denotation for the five digit numbers in comparison with Western languages is that the Japanese version of numbers has a complete *displacement* of the naming for further digits: 100,000 is not 100x1,000 but **10x 10,000** (十万) and a million is a **100x 10,000** (百万), ten millions are **1,000x 10,000** (千万) etc. While Western languages have a special name for the *seven digit* numbers (it is a *million*), Japanese seven digit numbers still remain to be the hundredfold multiplication of 万. Only after it has reached the *nine digit* numbers a new name appears in the Japanese numerical series: Instead of an absurdity like 万万 we have the number 億(おく) or more precisely 一億 (*one hundred million*). (By the way *one billion* 1,000,000,000 is 十億, and *one trillion* 1,000,000,000,000 is 一兆 (いっちょう) which is still a part of the Japanese daily life within the scope of, for instance, the national finances.)

4.2 Changes in sound of 百 and 千

Coming back to the less astronomical numbers of *hundreds* 百(ひゃく) and *thousands* 千(せん), it is important to notice that they are subjected to *regular changes* in sound caused by the overlap of syllables.

In the following table the *aberrations* are written in bold:

百	ひゃく	100
二百	にひゃく	200
三百	さんびゃく	300
四百	よんひゃく	400
五百	ごひゃく	500
六百	ろっぴゃく	600
七百	ななひゃく	700
八百	はっぴゃく	800
九百	きゅうひゃく	900

千	せん	1,000
二千	にせん	2,000
三千	さんぜん	3,000
四千	よんせん	4,000
五千	ごせん	5,000
六千	ろくせん	6,000
七千	ななせん	7,000
八千	はっせん	8,000
九千	きゅうせん	9,000

4.3 Currencies 円¥、ドル\$、ユーロ

The three currencies Japanese Yen, U.S. Dollar, and Euro are:

¥ = 円 (えん) (sometimes the designation 日本円
にっぽんえん or にほんえん is used)

\$ = ドル (for U.S. Dollar the designation 米ドル(べいドル) is also used)

= ユーロ

The names of the currencies are of course **nouns**.

今日日本円が安いです。 In the moment the Japanese Yen is cheap.

カメラをドルで買いました。 I paid for a camera in Dollars.

The combination of a number and the name of a currency (amount of money) is treated like all other combinations of a number and a classifier (numeral):

この上着は28,000円でした。 This jacket was ¥28,000.

1 ユーロは今日約149円です。 Today one Euro is approximately 149 Yen.

100円のライター a one hundred Yen lighter

The **interrogative** for the amount of money is *いくら* or *何* plus a currency,

Quiz 10: Read the following numbers:



1 0 0

2 0 0

3 0 0

5 0 0

1 2 3

6 6 0

8 0 0

7 4 0

3 7 7

9 9 9

8 4 4

1,0 0 0

3,0 0 0

8,0 0 0

8,8 8 8

3,3 3 3

1 5,0 0 0

9,6 0 0

5 5,5 5 5

3 3,3 3 3

2 1,8 0 0

7 3,1 2 3

7 0 0,0 0 0

1 2 3,4 5 6

9 9 9,9 0 0

1,0 0 0,0 0 0

3,0 0 0,0 0 0

6,0 0 0,0 0 0

1 0,0 0 0,0 0 0

3 3,0 0 0,0 0 0

8 8,0 0 0,0 0 0

1 0 0,0 0 0,0 0 0

Quiz 11: Read the following combination of numbers and numerals:



百人

百本

1 5 1 人

2 0 0 台

5 5 0 番

5 5 0 冊

百円

百ドル

百ユーロ

1 2 0 ドル

1, 2 0 0 円

9 9 9 円

3 3 5 ドル

二千ユーロ

1, 3 3 3 ユーロ

百五十本

3 0 0 時間

1 6, 0 0 0 人

2, 0 0 0 円

1 1, 0 0 0 円

1 2, 0 0 0 円

1 0 0, 0 0 0 円

3 5 0, 0 0 0 円

Quiz 12: Answer the questions.



学食のご飯はいくらですか。

コーヒーや水はいくらぐらいですか。

アパートは何ユーロですか。

そのシャツはいくらでしたか。

今いくらぐらいお金を持っていますか。

一番好きな車は何ユーロぐらいですか。

