

Grammar Notes 第3課 B

I . Adjectivals + Nominals

II . Counting 10 , 000 (-万[まん])

III . Phrase - particle と

IV . Usage of Nominal の

MN

I . Adjectivals + Nominals

Direct-style Adjectivals (-い form) can modify nominals by occurring immediately before them.

れい(Examples)

1. おおきいほんですねえ。
It's a big book, isn't it?
2. むずかしいにほんごでしたよ。
It was difficult Japanese.
3. A: おもしろいざっしじゃありませんか。
Isn't it an interesting magazine?
B: これですか。おもしろくないですよ。
This? It's not interesting.
4. A: どのワープロですか。
Which word processor is it?
B: あのやすいワープロです。
It is that cheap word processor over there.

ねんしゅう (Exercises)--Express the following in Japanese.

1. It's a fresh cake.
2. They were cheap cakes.
3. It's not an interesting book, is it!
4. A: Is it an expensive word processor?
B: No, it isn't expensive.
5. A: Was it easy Japanese?
B: Hmm... It wasn't very easy, I'm telling you.
6. A: Which one is it?
B: It's that small dictionary over there.

II . Counting 10 , 000 (-万[まん])

ねい(Examples)

1. 10 , 000 [いちまん]
2. 45 , 000 [よんまんごせん]
3. 130 , 000 [じゅうさんまん]
4. A: いくらでしたか。
How much was it?
B: 18 , 000 円でした。
It was 18,000-yen.

ねんしゅう (Exercises)--Express the following in Japanese.

1. [It's 70,000-yen.](#)
 2. [Do you mean this one? It's 16,500-yen.](#)
 3. [Do you mean this computer? It was 240,000-yen.](#)
 4. [It was 907,500-yen! It was expensive, wasn't it?](#)
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III . Phrase - particle と

X と Y (と z...) "X and Y (and Z...)"

Note: と connects only nominals.

**やさしいとおもしろいです。(Adjectivals)

**たべますとのみます。(Verbals)

You will learn how to connect other word classes later on.

れい(Examples)

1. A: どれですか。

Which one is it?

B: これとそれです。

This one and that one.

2. A: どなたですか。

Who are they?

B: すずきさんとたなかさんです。

They are Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Tanaka.

ねんしゅう (Exercises)--Express the following in Japanese.

1. (I mean) this book and that dictionary (over there).
 2. (I mean) Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Suzuki.
 3. A: Did you use (it) today?
B: No, I used (it) yesterday and the day before yesterday.
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IV . Usage of Nominal の

Compare

- a. ふるいコンピューターです。
- b. ふるいのです。

れい (Examples)

Customer: いくらですか。

How much is it?

Clerk: どのコンピューターですか。

Which computer (do you mean)?

Customer: そのおおきいのです。

The big one (near you).

Clerk: これですか。

(You mean) this?

Customer: はい、それです。

Yes, that one.

Clerk: 2,800ドルです。

It is \$2,800.

れんしゅう (Exercises)--Respond to the following questions.

1. どれですか。

[\(That small one.\)](#)

2. どれですか。

[\(That one over there.\)](#)

3. あたらしいざつしですね。

[\(You mean this one? No, it's not a new one.\)](#)

MN

1. Usage of ぜんぜん ((not) at all):

ぜんぜん usually occurs with Negative Form of a predicate:

e.g. 1. ぜんぜん わかりません。

(I don't understand (it) at all.)

2. ぜんぜん おもしろくありませんでした。

(It was not interesting at all.)

Note: ぜんぜん may occur with Affirmative Form of a predicate, if the predicate in questions has a negative connotation. Examine the following:

ぜんぜん だめです。

(It's totally no good.)

ぜんぜん ちがいます。

(It's totally wrong.)

2. Usage of ほとんど :

e.g. 1.ほとんど 1万円でした。

(It was almost 10,000 yen.)

2.ほとんどできました。

(I've managed most of (it).)

3.ほとんどたべません。

(I hardly eat it.)

3. Usage of へえ: great surprise

4. Usage of やつぱり: after all...it turned out like this/ as I expected