

LESSON NOTES

Particles #22

Your Japanese-Speaking Goals
Will Be Met in No Time with
Particles E, Ni, and De!

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar

22

KANJI

1. (保健室)
2. 佐藤けい子: びっくりしたわよ。だめよ。ご飯を食べなさい。
3. かおる: でも、きれいになりたいんです。モデルになりたいんです。
4. 佐藤けい子: 何をいっているの。病気になるわよ。
今、一人で住んでいるの？
5. かおる: いえ、兄と二人で住んでいます。
両親は仕事で海外に住んでいます。
6. 佐藤けい子: わかった。仕事、5時で終わるから、一緒に家でご飯を食べましょ
う。
7. かおる: え？先生の家へ行くんですか？
8. 佐藤けい子: お兄さんと二人で来て。

KANA

1. (ほけんしつ)
2. さとうけいこ: びっくりしたわよ。だめよ。ごはんを たべなさい。
3. かおる: でも、きれいになりたいんです。モデルになりたいんです。
4. さとうけいこ: なにをいっているの。びょうきになるわよ。
いま、ひとりですんでいるの？

CONT'D OVER

5. かおる: いえ、あとふたりですんでいます。
りょうしんはしごとでかいがいですんでいます。
6. さとうけいこ: わかった。しごと、ごじで おわるから、いっしょにうちでごはん
をたべましょう。
7. かおる: え？せんせいのうちへいくんですか？
8. さとうけいこ: おにいさんとふたりできて。

ROMANIZATION

1. (Hokenshitsu)
2. SATŌ KEIKO: Bikkuri shita wa yo. Dame yo. Gohan o tabenasai.
3. KAORU: Demo, kirei ni naritain desu. Moderu ni naritain desu.
4. SATŌ KEIKO: Nani o itteiru no. Byōki ni naru wa yo.
Ima, hitori de sunde iru no?
5. KAORU: Ie, ani to futari de sunde imasu.
Ryōshin wa shigoto de kaigai ni sunde imasu.
6. SATŌ KEIKO: Wakatta. Shigoto, go-ji de owaru kara, issho ni ie de gohan o
tabemashō.
7. KAORU: E? Sensei no uchi e ikun desu ka?
8. SATŌ KEIKO: O-nii-san to futari de kite.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (In the nurse's office)
2. KEIKO SATO: It really took me by surprise! That's not good. You must eat something.
3. KAORU: But, I want to be pretty. I want to be a model.
4. KEIKO SATO: What are you talking about? You'll get sick!
Are you living by yourself now?
5. KAORU: No, I live with my older brother.
My parents live abroad because of their jobs.
6. KEIKO SATO: I see. My job ends at five o'clock, so let's all eat dinner at my house.
7. KAORU: Huh? You mean, I'll go to your house?
8. KEIKO SATO: Come together with your brother.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English |
|--------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|
| びっくりする | びっくりする | bikkuri suru | to be surprised; V3 |
| 両親 | りょうしん | ryōshin | parents |
| 一緒に | いっしょに | issho ni | together |
| 終わる | おわる | owaru | to finish, to end; V1 |
| 仕事 | しごと | shigoto | work, job |
| 一人 | ひとり | hitori | one person |
| 病気 | びょうき | byōki | sickness, illness |
| モデル | モデル | moderu | model |
| なる | なる | naru | to become; V1 |

| | | | |
|-----|------|--------|-------------------|
| きれい | きれい | kirei | beautiful;Adj(na) |
| ご飯 | ごはん | gohan | cooked rice, meal |
| だめ | だめ | dame | no good, Adj(na) |
| 海外 | かいがい | kaigai | overseas |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>寿司がとてもおいしくて、びっくりしました。</p> <p><i>Sushi ga totemo oishikute bikkuri shimashita.</i></p> <p>I was surprised that sushi was so good.</p> | <p>明日両親に会います。</p> <p><i>Ashita ryōshin ni aimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll meet my parents tomorrow.</p> |
| <p>一緒にコンサートに行きましょう。</p> <p><i>Isshoni konsāto ni ikimashō.</i></p> <p>Let's go to a concert together.</p> | <p>終わりました！</p> <p><i>Owarimashita!</i></p> <p>I'm done!</p> |
| <p>仕事をください。</p> <p><i>Shigoto o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please give me a job.</p> | <p>弟が一人います。</p> <p><i>Otōto ga hitori imasu.</i></p> <p>I have one younger brother.</p> |
| <p>病気で会社を休みました。</p> <p><i>Byōki de kaisha o yasumimashita.</i></p> <p>I didn't go to work because I was sick.</p> | <p>モデルは細い。</p> <p><i>Moderu wa hosoi.</i></p> <p>Models are slender.</p> |
| <p>最近、寒くなったね。</p> <p><i>Saikin samuku natta ne.</i></p> <p>It's been getting colder lately, hasn't it.</p> | <p>このイヤリングはきれいです。</p> <p><i>Kono iyaringu wa kirei desu.</i></p> <p>These earrings are beautiful.</p> |
| <p>ご飯とパンと、どちらが好きですか。</p> <p><i>Gohan to pan to dochira ga suki desu ka.</i></p> <p>Which do you prefer, rice or bread?</p> | <p>わたしは、お酒がダメです。</p> <p><i>Watashi wa o-sake ga dame desu.</i></p> <p>I can't handle any alcohol.</p> |
| <p>海外に行きたい。</p> <p><i>Kaigai ni ikitai.</i></p> <p>I want to go abroad.</p> | |

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is a Review of Particles *E*, *Ni*, and *De*

両親は仕事で海外に住んでいます。

Ryōshin wa shigoto de kaigai ni sunde imasu.

"My parents live abroad because of their jobs."

In this lesson, you'll review the usage of particles *e*, *ni*, and *de*. You'll also learn a new construction, **[adjective/noun] + *naru***, and more usages of particle *de*.

へ (*e*)

The particle *e* indicates a direction or goal. When *e* is not a part of a word but a particle, it's written as へ in hiragana. However, please note that the pronunciation is not *he* but *e*. We can replace this usage of the particle *e* with the particle *ni*.

Lesson 5: へ (*e*) Marks the Direction or Destination of an Action

For Example:

1. これは空港へ行きますか。
Kore wa kūkō e ikimasu ka.
"Does this go to the airport?"

Lesson 5: へ (*e*) Marks the Recipient of an Action

For Example:

1. 友達へ電話をした。
Tomodachi e denwa o shita.
"I called my friend."

に (*ni*)

The particle *ni* indicates location, time, time duration, movement, purpose and so on.

Lesson 5: に (*ni*) Indicates Movement Toward a Place or the Purpose of the Movement

For Example:

1. 家に帰る。
Uchi ni kaeru.
"I'm going home." (location)
2. 買い物に行く。
Kaimono ni iku.
"To go shopping." (purpose)
3. 右に曲がってください。
Migi ni magatte kudasai.
"Please turn right." (movement)

Lesson 6: (に (ni) Indicates a Point of Time When Something Takes Place

For Example:

1. 六月に日本へ行きます。
Roku-gatsu ni Nihon e ikimasu.
"I'm going to Japan in June."

Lesson 6: (に (ni) Indicates the Frequency with Which Something Takes Place

1. 一週間に一度病院へ行きます。
Isshūkan ni ichido byōin e ikimasu.
"I go to the hospital once a week."

Lesson 7: (に (ni) Marks the Location Where a Person or Thing Exists

For Example:

1. 二階にトイレがあります。
Ni-kai ni toire ga arimasu.
"There's a bathroom on the second floor."

Lesson 7: (に (ni) Marks the Location Where a Person Lives or the Place Where a Person Works

We often use *ni* with certain verbs, such as *sumu* ("to live") and *tsutomeru* ("to work for"), where it marks the location.

For Example:

1. ケンはロンドンに住んでいる。
Ken wa rondon ni sundeiru.
"Ken lives in London."

に (ni) +なる (naru)

When *ni* precedes a verb such as *naru* ("to become"), it indicates the result of a change.

[na-adjective] + [ni naru] / [noun] + [ni noun]

When *naru* precedes a *na*-adjective or noun, you need to insert the particle *ni* between them.

For Example:

1. マリアさんは、きれいになりました。
Maria-san wa kirei ni narimashita.
"Maria became beautiful."
2. 今年、私は23歳になりました。
Kotoshi, watashi wa nijūsan-sai ni narimashita.
"I turned twenty-three years old this year."

[adverbial form of i-adjective] + [naru]

When *naru* follows an *i*-adjective, it directly attaches to the adverbial form of *i*-adjectives without the particle *ni*. To make the adverbial form, we must replace the last syllable *i* of the *i*-adjective with *ku*.

For Example:

1. "My daughter became big..."
⇒ ○ 娘は大きくなりました。
Musume wa ōkiku narimashita.
⇒ × 娘は大きいになりました。
Musume wa ōkii ni narimashita.

で (de)

De marks locations, the means of doing something, materials something is made from, a reason for something, and so on.

Lesson 7: で (*de*) Marks the Place Where an Action Takes Place

For Example:

1. 学校で日本語を勉強しています。
Gakkō de nihon-go o benkyō shite imasu.
"I study Japanese at school."

Lesson 15: で (*de*) Indicates a Means, an Implement, or a Material

For Example:

1. わたしは電車で学校に行く。
Watashi wa densha de gakkō ni iku.
"I go to school by train."
2. ぶどうでワインを作る。
Budō de wain o tsukuru.
"I make wine from grapes."

Lesson 18: で (*de*) Indicates a Reason

For Example:

1. かげで学校を休みました。
Kaze de gakkō o yasumimashita.
"I didn't go to school because I had a cold."

Other Usages of the Particle で (*de*)

***De* Marks the Amount of Money or Time, Corresponding to "within...," "for...," or "in...," in English**

For Example:

1. 私はその本を 1 時間で読んだ。
Watashi wa sono hon o ichi-jikan de yonda.
"I read that book in an hour."
2. わたしは友達から車を 300 ドルで買った。
Watashi wa tomodachi kara kuruma o sanbyaku doru de katta.
"I bought a car from a friend for three hundred dollars."

De Marks the Time or Age Something Finishes

For Example:

1. 仕事は五時で終わる。
Shigoto wa go-ji de owaru.
"Work finishes at five." (= "Work goes until five o'clock.")

We can replace this *de* with the particle *ni*. When we use *ni*, it creates a general statement that is simply telling the time work finishes.

For Example:

1. 仕事は五時に終わる。
Shigoto wa go-ji ni owaru.

De Indicates the Condition of an Action

For Example:

1. 私は一人で東京に住んでいる。
Watashi wa hitori de Tōkyō ni sundeiru.
"I live alone in Tokyo."

Reference

わ (*wa*) as a sentence-ending particle ⇒ Lesson 13

よ (*yo*) as a sentence-ending particle ⇒ Lesson 13

を (*o*) as an object marker ⇒ Lesson 2

の (*no*) indicates a colloquial question ⇒ Lesson 4

- と (to) means "and" or "with" ⇒ Lesson 8
は (wa) as a topic marker ⇒ Lesson 1
から (kara) indicates a reason ⇒ Lesson 18
の (no) as a possessive marker ⇒ Lesson 1
か (ka) as a question marker ⇒ Lesson 4

Practice

Please choose the best particle from the choices given.

1. わたしはたまご (へ/に/で) オムレツを作った。
Watashi wa tamago (e/ni/de) omuretsu o tsukutta.
"I made an omelet out of eggs."
2. 今年、むすめは大学生 (へ/に/で) になりました。
Kotoshi musume wa daigakusei (e/ni/de) narimashita.
"My daughter became a college student this year."
3. 父はアフリカ (へ/に/で) 住んでいます。
Chichi wa Afurika (e/ni/de) sundeimasu.
"My father lives in Africa."
4. かげ (へ/に/で) 会社を休みました。
Kaze (e/ni/de) kaisha o yasumimashita.
"I didn't go to work because I had a cold."
5. 父と母は、二人 (へ/に/で) ジムに行きます。
Chichi to haha wa futari (e/ni/de) jimu ni ikimasu.
"My father and mother go to the gym together."
6. トイレはどこ (へ/に/で) ありますか。
Toire wa doko (e/ni/de) arimasu ka.
"Where is there a restroom?"

Answer:

- 1) で 2) に 3) に 4) で 5) で 6) に