

LESSON NOTES

Particles #23

Reviewing Your Choices Is Impossible without First Reviewing Japanese Particles No and To!

CONTENTS

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

23

KANJI

1. かおる: 先生、兄は後で来るといっていました。
2. 佐藤けい子: あらそう。
3. かおる: 手伝いましょうか。
4. 佐藤けい子: じゃ、その、青いの取って。
5. かおる: この青いお皿ですか？
6. 佐藤けい子: そう。ありがとう。
細くなりたいのはわかるけど、食べないのはだめよ。
7. かおる: はい。これからは運動しようと思います。
8. (ピンポン)
9. 鈴木広: はじめまして。かおるの兄の鈴木広と申します。

KANA

1. かおる: せんせい、あにはあとでくるといっていました。
2. さとうけいこ: あらそう。
3. かおる: てつだいましょうか。
4. さとうけいこ: じゃ、その、あおいのとって。
5. かおる: このあおいおさらですか？

CONT'D OVER

6. さとうけいこ: そう。ありがとう。
ほそくなりたいのはわかるけど、たべないのはだめよ。
7. かおる: はい。これからはどうしようとおもいます。
8. (ピンポン)
9. すずきひろし: はじめまして。かおるのあにのすずきひろしと申します。

ROMANIZATION

1. KAORU: Sensei, ani wa atode kuru to itte imashita.
2. SATŌ KEIKO: Ara sō.
3. KAORU: Tetsudaimashō ka.
4. SATŌ KEIKO: Ja, sono, aoi no totte.
5. KAORU: Kono aoi o-sara desu ka?
6. SATŌ KEIKO: Sō. Arigatō.
Hosoku naritai no wa waku kedo, tabenai no wa dame yo.
7. KAORU: Hai. Kore kara wa undō shiyō to omoimasu.
8. (pinpōn)
9. SUZUKI HIROSHI: Hajimemashite. Kaoru no ani no Suzuki Hiroshi to mōshimasu.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. KAORU: Ms. Sato, my brother said he'd come by later.
2. KEIKO: Oh, okay.
3. KAORU: Can I help you with anything?
4. KEIKO: Oh, well, can you pass me that blue one?
5. KAORU: This blue plate?
6. KEIKO: Yes! Thanks.
I understand you wanting to be thin, but not eating anything is not good!
7. KAORU: Okay. From now on, I'll start exercising.
8. (ding-dong)
9. HIROSHI SUZUKI: Nice to meet you. I'm Kaoru's older brother, Hiroshi Suzuki.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
兄	あに	ani	older brother
後で	あとで	atode	afterwards, later
手伝う	てつだう	tetsudau	to help, to assist; V1
青い	あおい	aoi	blue, green, pale; Adj (i)
取る	とる	toru	to take, to pick up, to get, to pass; V1
お皿	おさら	o-sara	plate, dish

細い	ほそい	hosoi	thin, slender, slim; Adj(i)
運動する	うんどうする	undō suru	to exercise; V3
申す	もうす	mōsu	(hum) to say, to be called;V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

兄が、一人います。 <i>Ani ga, hitori imasu.</i> I have an older brother.	じゃ、また後で。 <i>Ja, mata atode.</i> Well then, see you later.
手伝いますよ！ <i>Tetsudai masu yo.</i> I'll help you.	沖縄の空は青い。 <i>Okinawa no sora wa aoi.</i> The sky in Okinawa is blue.
しょうゆを取ってください。 <i>Shōyu o totte kudasai.</i> Please pass the soy sauce.	お皿を洗いましょうか。 <i>O-sara o araimashō ka.</i> Shall I do the dishes?
フラミンゴの足は細いです。 <i>Furamingo no ashi wa hosoi desu.</i> Flamingos' legs are thin.	よく運動しますか。 <i>Yoku undō shimasu ka.</i> Do you often exercise?
水木一男と申します。 <i>Mizuki Kazuo to mōshimasu.</i> My name is Kazuo Mizuki.	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Reviewing Particles *No* and *To*.

はじめまして。かおるの兄の鈴木広と申します。

Kaoru no ani no Suzuki Hiroshi to mōshimasu.

"Nice to meet you. I'm Kaoru's older brother, Hiroshi Suzuki."

In this lesson, you'll review the usage of particles *no* and *to*. You'll also learn the usages of the pronoun *no*, the nominalizer *no*, and the particle *to* that we use for quotes.

の (*no*)

We use the particle *no* between two nouns to indicate that the first noun modifies the second noun. We can also use it as a sentence-ending particle.

Lesson 1: の (*no*) Indicating that the First Noun Possesses the Second Noun

For Example:

1. これは、私のさいふです。
Kore wa watashi no saifu desu.
"This is my wallet."

Lesson 3: の (*no*) Marking the Category, Origin, Material, or Attribute of the Following Noun

For Example:

1. 彼は英語の先生です。
Kare wa eigo no sensei desu.
"He is a teacher of English."
2. 日本の車が好きです。
Nihon no kuruma ga suki desu.
"I like Japanese cars."
3. JapanesePod101.comのピーターです。
Japanīzupoddo ichi-maru-ichi dotto komu no Pītā desu.
"I'm Peter from JapanesePod101.com."

Lesson 3: の (*no*) Indicating Location or Position

For Example:

1. 駅の前 に大きいビルがあります。
Eki no mae ni ōkii biru ga arimasu.
"There's a big building in front of the station."

Lesson 20: の (*no*) Indicating the Subject in the Noun Modifying Clause

For Example:

1. わたしの読んだ本は難しかった。
Watashi no yonda hon wa muzukashi katta.
"The book I read was difficult."

Lesson 4: The Sentence-ending Particle の (*no*) Indicating a Colloquial Question or Explanation

For Example:

1. どこに行くの?
Doko ni iku no?
"Where are you going?"

Usage of the Pronoun の (*no*)

We can use *no* in place of a noun when it would otherwise sound repetitive to repeat the noun. It corresponds to "one" in English; however, unlike "one," we cannot use *no* by itself.

In the dialogue, Keiko said *Sono aoi no totte* (その、青いの取って。), meaning "Pass me the blue one."

What she meant by *aoi no* (青いの) was *aoi o-sara* (青いお皿), meaning "blue plate." Because she thought that what she was talking about was clear from the situation, she replaced the noun *o-sara* with *no*.

Usage of Nominalizer の (*no*)

When *no* follows a verb in informal speech, the verb changes into a noun.

For Example:

1. 車を運転する
kuruma o unten suru
"to drive a car"

To say "driving a car is fun," attach the nominalizer *no* to the verb and add *wa tanoshii* (は楽しい):

1. 車を運転するのは楽しい。
Kuruma o unten suru no wa tanoshii.
"Driving a car is fun."

In this case, the nominalized phrase (verb + *no*) was the subject of the sentence; however, it can also be an object.

For Example:

1. わたしは、ケントがイギリスに帰るのを知らなかった。
Watashi wa Kento ga Ijirisu ni kaeru no o shiranakatta.
"I didn't know that Kent was going back to England."

と (*to*)

The particle *to* follows a noun and corresponds to "and," "with," or "or" in English.

Lesson 8: と (*to*) Connects Two or More Nouns to List Things

For Example:

1. 私はフランス語と中国語を勉強している。
Watashi wa Furansu-go to Chūgoku-go o benkyō shiteiru.
"I'm studying French and Chinese."

Lesson 8: と (*to*) Marks the Person Who Acted with the Speaker

For Example:

1. 私は妻とフランス語を勉強している。
Watashi wa tsuma to Furansu-go o benkyō shiteiru.
"I'm studying French with my wife."

Lesson 8: と (to) Marks Choices in a Comparison Sentence

For Example:

1. フランス語と中国語と どちらが むずかしいですか。
Furansu-go to Chūgoku-go to dochira ga muzukashii desu ka.
"Which is more difficult, French or Chinese?"

Quotation Marker, と (to)

The particle と (*to*) marks a quotation and is required for both direct and indirect quotations.

For Example:

1. ケントは「来年イギリスに帰ります」と言った。
Kento wa "rainen Igirisu ni kaerimasu" to itta.
"Kent said, 'I'm going to go back to England next year.'"
2. 彼はパーティーが水曜日だと言っていました。
Kare wa pātī ga suiyōbi da to itte imashita.
"He said that the party is on Wednesday."

We often use it with the verb *mōsu* (申す), meaning "to humbly say," and we use it to give one's name in a formal manner.

For Example:

1. 私は、ピーターギャランテと申します。
Watashi wa Pītā Gyarante to mōshimasu.
"My name is Peter Galante."

Reference

-
- は (wa) as a topic marker ⇒ Lesson 1
か (ka) as a question marker ⇒ Lesson 4
は (wa) as a contrast marker ⇒ Lesson 11
よ (yo) as a sentence-ending particle ⇒ Lesson 13

Practice

Please choose the best particle from the choices given.

1. このかさは あなた (と / の / で / に) ですか。
Kono kasa wa anata (to/no/de/ni) desu ka.
"Is this umbrella yours?"
2. 電車 (と / の / で / に) バス (と / の / に) どちらがはやいですか。
Densha (to/no/de/ni) basu (to/no/ni) dochira ga hayai desu ka.
"Which is faster, (going by) train or bus?"
3. わたしは、山田花子 (と / の / で / は) 申します。
Watashi wa Yamada hanako (to/no/de/wa) mōshimasu. .
"I'm Hanako Yamada."
4. 毎日、僕は彼女 (と / の / で / を) 電話する。
Mainichi, boku wa kanojo (to/no/de/o) denwa suru.
"I talk with my girlfriend on the phone every day."
5. 日本語を勉強する (の / を) は楽しい。
Nihongo o genkyō suru (no/o) wa tanoshii.
"Studying Japanese is fun."
6. なにをしている (と / の / は) 。
Nani o shiteiru (to/no/o).
"What are you doing?"

Answer:

- 1) no、 2) to、 to、 3) to、 4) to、 5) no、 6) no