

§1 **kyoushitsu wa koko desu.** (The classroom is here.)

'**koko**' means "here / this place", '**soko**' means "there / that place" and '**asoko**' means "over there / that place." (Basically, when we mention the place within five meters from where we are, we use '**soko**' and mention over five meters from where we are, we use '**asoko**'.)

Example:

ex.1 **otearai wa soko desu.** (The toilet is there.)

ex.2 **uketsuke wa asoko desu.** (The reception desk is over there.)

*New Question-Word:*

ex.3 Q: **jimusho wa doko \* desu ka.** (Where is the office?)

A: **[jimusho wa] soko desu.** (It is there.)

ex.4 Q: **yuubinkyoku wa doko \* desu ka.** (Where is the post office?)

A: **[yuubinkyoku wa] asoko desu.** (It is over there.)

\* '**doko**' is a question-word for asking where it is and it means "where".



§2 **shachou no heya wa kochira desu.** (The boss's room is here / this way.)

'**kochira**' means "here / this place" or "this way." '**sochira**' means "there / that place" or "that way." '**achira**' means "over there / that place" or "that way." The usage of '**kochira**', '**sochira**' and '**achira**' are a bit complicated. See the points below.

1. They are more polite expressions than '**koko**', '**soko**' and '**asoko**'.
2. They are used when we cannot see the place.
3. They are used when we show the direction.
4. They also can be used as more polite expressions of '**kono hito** (this person)', '**sono hito** (that person)' and '**ano hito** (that person)'.

Example:

ex.1 **toire wa sochira desu.** (The toilet is there / that way.)

ex.2 **genkan wa achira desu.** (The front door is over there / that way.)

ex.3 **kochira wa Shingapouru no Tan san desu.** (This is Mr Tan from Singapore.)

*New Question-Word:*

ex.4 Q: **bijutsukan wa dochira \* desu ka.** (Where / Which way is the art museum?)

A: **[bijutsukan wa] sochira desu.** (The art museum is there / that way.)

ex.5 Q: **apaato wa dochira \* desu ka.** (Where / Which way is the apartment?)

A: **[apaato wa] achira desu.** (The apartment is there / that way.)

\* '**dochira**' is a question-word for asking where it is or which way it is and it means "where / which

way".

*Japanese demonstrative pronouns ("this", "that", etc.):*

thing		place	place / direction	direction
<b>kore</b>	<b>kono</b> + noun	<b>koko</b>	<b>kochira</b>	<b>kotchi 2</b>
<b>sore</b>	<b>sono</b> + noun	<b>soko</b>	<b>sochira</b>	<b>sotchi</b>
<b>are</b>	<b>ano</b> + noun	<b>asoko</b>	<b>achira</b>	<b>atchi</b>
<b>dore 1</b>	<b>dono</b> + noun	<b>doko</b>	<b>dochira</b>	<b>dotchi</b>

1 'dore' and 'dono' means "which."

2 'kotchi', 'sotchi', 'atchi' and 'dotchi' are also used to mean "this way", "that way" and "which way", however they are less polite expressions than 'kochira', 'sochira', 'achira' and 'dochira'.



§3 **Tanaka san wa otearai desu.** (Mr Tanaka is in the toilet.)

In §3, '(A) wa (B) desu' expresses "(A) is in / at (B = place)." Therefore §3 does not mean "Mr Tanaka is a toilet."

Example:

ex.1 **watashi no uchi wa Toukyou desu.** (My house is in Tokyo.)

ex.2 **kare no kaisha wa Kanagawa desu.** (His company is in Kanagawa.)

ex.3 **sensei wa kyoushitsu desu.** (My teacher is in the classroom.)

*New Question-Word:*

ex.4 Q: **anata no kaisha wa doko (dochira) desu ka. \***

(Where is your company? / What is the name of your company?)

A1:[**watashi no kaisha wa**] Hougang **desu.** (My company is in Hougang.)

A2:[**watashi no kaisha wa**] Nihon **denki desu.** (My company is Japan Electric.)

\* This question has two meanings. One is "Where is your company?" and the other is "What is the name of your company?" When you especially want to ask the name of the company, you can say '**anata no kaisha no namae wa nan desu ka**' which means "What is the name of your company?" and especially want to ask the place of the company, you can say '**anata no kaisha no basho wa doko desu ka?**' which means "Where is the place of your company?" '**basho**' means "place." This rule can be applied to '**gakkou** (school)'.



§4 **kore wa Nihon no kuruma desu.** (This is a car made in Japan.)

We have studied a few usages of 'no' at the previous lesson. We study one more usage of 'no' here. In §4, '(A) no (B)' means "(B) made in (A) / (B) from (A)".

Example:

ex.1 **sore wa Amerika no terebi desu.** (That is a television made in U.S.)

ex.2 **are wa Chuugoku no rajio desu.** (That is a radio made in China.)

ex.3 **kore wa Mareishia no kudamono desu.** (This is a fruit from Malaysia.)

New Question-Word:

ex.4 Q: **kore wa doko no \* kutsu desu ka.** (Where is this pair of shoes made in?)

A1: **[sore wa] Indoneshia no kutsu desu.** (It is a pair of shoes made in Indonesia.)

A2: **[sore wa] NEW BALANCE no kutsu desu.** (It is a pair of shoes from NEW BALANCE.)

ex.5 Q: **kore wa doko no \* kuruma desu ka.** (Where is this car made in?)

A1: **[sore wa] Doitsu no kuruma desu.** (It is a car made in Germany.)

A2: **[sore wa] HONDA no kuruma desu.** (It is a HONDA car.)

ex.6 Q: **kono tokei wa doko no \* tokei desu ka.** (Where is this watch made in?)

A1: **[sono tokei wa] Nihon no tokei desu.** (It is made in Japan.)

A2: **[sono tokei wa] CASIO no tokei desu.** (It is a CASIO watch.)

ex.7 Q: **sono dejikame wa doko no \* dejikame desu ka.** (Where is that digital camera made in?)

A1: **[kono dejikame wa] Kankoku no dejikame desu.** (It is made in Korea.)

A2: **[kono dejikame wa] NICON no dejikame desu.** (It is a NICON.)

\* '**doko no**' is a question-word for asking where something or someone is from / made in and it means "from where / made in where". '**doko no**' also can be used to ask the name of the manufacturer or brand, however, '**doko no kaisha no ...**' and '**doko no burando no ...**' are more proper way of asking them. For example, '**anata no keitai denwa wa doko no kaisha no keitai denwa desu ka?**' means "What is the manufacturer of your handphone?" and '**anata no saifu wa doko no burando no saifu desu ka?**' means "What is the brand of your wallet?"

Note 1:

When the meaning of '(A) no (B)' is "(B) on / about (A)" or "(B) from/ made in (A)", we cannot leave out (B) right after 'no' even if you mention (B) in a topic and a subject position.

Note 2:

The following sentences may have two meanings respectively. So, you should guess the meaning of 'no' according to the situation.

**kore wa Nihon no hon desu.**

(This is a book on Japan. / This is a book made in Japan.)

**kore wa Nihon-go no hon desu.**

(This is a book on the Japanese language. / This is a book written in Japanese.)

**kore wa Nihon-jin no hon desu.**

(This is a book which belongs to Japanese. / This is a book on the Japanese.)

Summary:

1. Q: **anata wa dare (donata) desu ka?** (Who are you?)  
A: **[watashi wa] Tanaka desu.** (I am Tanaka.)
2. Q: **anata no namae wa nan desu ka?** or **o-namae wa nan desu ka?** (What is your name?)  
A: **[watashi no namae wa] Tanaka desu.** (My name is Tanaka.)
3. Q: **anata wa oikutsu (nan-sai) 1 desu ka?** (How old are you?)  
A: **[watashi wa] 34 [sai] desu.** (I am 34 years old.) \*20 years old = **hatachi**
4. Q: **anata no kuni wa doko 2 desu ka?** or **o-kuni wa doko desu ka?** (What is your country?)  
A: **[watashi no kuni wa] Nihon desu.** (My country is Japan.)
5. Q: **anata no shigoto wa nan desu ka?** or **o-shigoto wa nan desu ka?** (What is your job?)  
A: **[watashi wa] kaishain desu.** (I am an employee of the company.)
6. Q: **anata no kaisha wa doko desu ka?** (Where is your company? / What is the name of your company?)  
A: **[watashi no kaisha wa] Hougang desu.** (My company is at Hougang.)
7. Q: **anata no kaisha no namae wa nan desu ka?** (What is the name of your company?)  
A: **[watashi no kaisha no namae wa] NEC desu.** (The name of my company is NEC.)
8. Q: **anata no uchi wa doko desu ka?** (Where is your house?)  
A: **[watashi no uchi wa] Hougang desu.** (My house is at Hougang.)
9. Q: **anata no denwa bangou wa nan-ban desu ka?** (What is your telephone number?)  
A: **[watashi no denwa bangou wa] 62827590 [ban] desu.** (My telephone number is 62827590.)
10. Q: **anata no keitai denwa no bangou wa nan-ban desu ka?** (What is your hand phone number?)  
A: **[watashi no keitai denwa no bangou wa] 92827590 [ban] desu.**  
(My hand phone number is 92827590.)

1. '**oikutsu**' and '**nan-sai**' mean "how old" and are used to ask the person's age. '**-sai**' means "-years old." '**hatachi**' is especially used for the age of twenty since you are considered to be an adult at this age in Japan.

2. To ask the name of the country, we use '**doko**' or '**dochira**', not '**nan**'.

**A: anou, sumimasen. yuubinkyoku wa dochira desu ka.**  
**B: yuubinkyoku desu ka? etto, ano biru no mukou 1 desu.**  
**A: sou desu ka. 2 ato, 3 ginkou to 4 toshokan wa doko desu ka?**  
**B: eeto, ginkou wa yuubinkyoku no tonari 5 desu ne.**  
**soshite, 6 toshokan wa yuubinkyoku no mae desu.**  
**demo, 7 toshokan wa kyou yasumi 8 desu yo. 9**  
**A: sou desu ka. tonikaku, doumo arigatou gozaimasu.**

1. '**mukou**' means "beyond [the point]."
2. '**sou desu ka**' means "Is that so?" or "Oh, I see."
3. '**ato**' means "I would like to say one more thing."
4. '**to**' is a particle which is used to join the nouns and it means "and."
5. *How to shows the detailed places:*

(A) <b>no mae</b> .....in front of (A)	(A) <b>no hidari</b> .....the left side of (A)
(A) <b>no ushiro</b> .....behind (A)	(A) <b>no tonari</b> .....next to (A)
(A) <b>no migi</b> .....the right side of (A)	(A) <b>no chikaku</b> .....near (A)

6. '**soshite**' is a conjunction which join the sentences and it means "and." Please understand the difference between '(noun) **to** (noun)' and '(sentence) **soshite** (sentence)' properly.
7. '**demo**' is a conjunction and it means "but."
8. The basic meaning of '**yasumi**' is "holiday, vacation." However, its meaning is changeable according to the sentence. In this conversation, '**yasumi desu**' means "... is closed."
9. '**yo**' shows the speaker's strong conviction. It means "..., you know? / ..., I tell you."

A: Err excuse me, where is a post office?

B: Post office? Well, it's beyond that building.

A: Oh, I see. And, where are a bank and a library?

B: Let me see, the bank is next to the post office and the library is in front of the post office.

But, the library is closed today.

A: Oh, I see. Anyway, thank you very much.