§1 Satou-san wa me ga kirei desu. (Miss Sato has beautiful eyes.)

When we describe the characteristic of something or someone, the structure of '(A) wa (B) ga (adjective)' is used. In this structure, normally (B) is a part of (A). To describe characteristics, we seldom use '(A) no (B) wa (adjective) desu.' structure.

Example:

- ex.1 **Tanaka-san wa ashi ga mijikai desu.** (Mr Tanaka's legs are short.)
- ex.2 Suzuki-san wa hana ga takai desu. (Mr Suzki has a long nose.)
- ex.3 Kimura-san wa atama ga ii desu. (Mr Kimura is clever.)
- ex.4 kare wa se * ga takai desu. (He is tall.)
- ex.5 **zou wa hana ga nagai desu.** (An elephant has a long trunk.)
- ex.6 **zou wa mimi ga ookii desu.** (An elephant has big ears.)
- ex.7 kirin wa kibi ga nagai desu. (A giraffe has a long neck.)
- ex.8 wani wa karada ga nagai desu. (A crocodile has a long body.)
- ex.9 **usagi wa shippo ga marui desu.** (A rabbit's tail is round.)
- ex.10 shingapouru wa sentosa ga omoshiroi desu. (In Singapore, Sentosa is very fun.)

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§2 watashi wa ringo ga suki desu. (I like apple.)

When we translate "(A) like / dislike / is good at / is poor at / wants (B)" into Japanese, the structure of '(A) wa (B) ga (adjective)' is also used. (In Japanese, mentioning one's liking, skill .etc, means describing characteristic of the one, so we use '(A) wa (B) ga (adjective)' structure.) For example, 'watashi wa benkyou ga kirai desu' means "I dislike studying." 'watashi wa nihongo ga jouzu desu' means "I am good at Japanese." In Japanese, 'suki', 'kirai', 'jouzu' and 'heta' are na-adjectives, and 'hoshii' is an i-adjective.

Example:

- ex.1 watashi wa gokiburi ga kirai desu. (I hate cockroaches.)
- ex.2 kare wa tenisu ga heta desu. (He is poor at tennis.)
- ex.3 Tan san wa gitaa ga jouzu desu. (Mr Tan is good at playing the guitar.)
- ex.4 watashi wa atarashii kuruma ga hoshii desu. (I want a new car.)

New Question-Word:

- ex.5 Q: anata wa nani ga * suki desu ka. (What do you like?)
 - A: [watashi wa] okane ga suki desu. (I like money.)
- ex.6 Q: anata wa dare ga * suki desu ka. (Whom do you like?)
 - A: [watashi wa] ryoushin ga suki desu. (I like my parents.)
- ex.7 Q: anata wa nani ga* kirai desu ka. (What do you hate?)
 - A: [watashi wa] shigoto ga kirai desu. (I hate to work.)

^{* &#}x27;se' means "height." 'se ga ookii desu' is also used. 'se ga chiisai desu / hikui desu' means "short." In this case, 'se ga mijikai desu' is not used.

ex.8 Q: anata wa dare ga * kirai desu ka. (Wham do you hate?)
A: [watashi wa] fumajime na hito ga kirai desu. (I hate insincere persons.)

* 'nani ga' is the question-word for asking "what you like, dislike, are good at, be poor at, etc." To ask "where you like, dislike, etc.", 'doko ga' is used and to ask "whom you like, dislike, etc.", 'dare ga' is used.

- A: Tanaka san, are wa nan desu ka.
- B: are wa kirin desu. kirin wa kubi ga nagai desu ne. are wa zou desu. zou wa hana ga nagai desu. a, saru desu yo. saru wa banana ga suki desu.
- A: kono doubutsuen wa hontouni 1 tanoshii desu ne. Tanaka san wa doubutsu ga suki desu ka.
- B: ee, 2 suki desu. tokuni, 3 inu ga daisuki desu.
- A: sou desu ka. watashi wa tori ga suki desu. jaa, kirai na doubutsu wa nan desu ka.
- B: hebi ga daikirai desu. Tan-san wa?
- A: watashi mo hebi ga zenzen 4 suki ja arimase. ato, gokiburi mo kirai desu.
- 1. 'hontou ni' means "really" and it is an adverb.
- 2. 'ee' also means "Yes" and sounds more elegant than 'hai'.
- 3. 'tokuni' means "especially" and it is an adverb. In this case, 'tokuni'modifies a whole sentence.
- **4.** 'zenzen' is an adverb that means "(not) at all." It is used with the negative.
- A: Mr Tanaka, what's that animal?
- B: That's a giraffe. Its neck is long. That's an elephant. He has a long trunk. Look, That's a monkey. It likes banana.
- A: This zoo is very enjoyable, isn't it? Mr Tanaka, do you like animals?
- B: Yes. Especially, I love dogs.
- A: I see. I like birds. Then, what animals do you dislike?
- B: I hate snakes. How about Mr Tan?
- A: I also don't like snakes at all. I hate cockroaches as well.