# Lesson 13

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| **Particles** |
| **#** | **Name & meaning** | **Japanese (rough pronunciation)** | **Example Japanese sentence** | **Example English sentence** |
| **1** | Topic particleShows what you’re talking about. Means “**regarding** X…” | Wa | Watashi wa Adrian desu. | “**Regarding** me, am Adrian.” |
| **2** | Possessive particle“Adrian**’s**,” or “The laws **of** Moses.” | No | Brittany **no** school.Kare **no** inu. | **Brittany’s** school.**His** dog. |
| **3** | Direct object particle | Wo | Neko wa sakana **wo** tabemasu. | The cat eats **the fish** (wo goes after “the fish”). |
| **4** | Specific noun?Specific noun, the one whoUsed in some set expressions – Watashi **wa** pen **ga** arimasu.Neko **ga** suki desu. | Ga | Watashi **ga** Sara desu.Watashi **wa** pen **ga** arimasu.Neko **ga** suki desu. | I am **the one** who is Sara.I have a pen.Cats are desireable (to me).  |
| **5** | • Shows a destination • Shows an indirect object of an action | Ni | Kare **ni** hon wo agemasu.Watashi wa isha **ni** narimasu.Watashi wa Nihon **ni** ikimasu. | I give the book **to him**.I become a doctor. I go **to** Japan. |

 We’ve been using the particle “Wa” a lot.

## Making sentences with “Wo”

 We haven’t really used the particle “Wo” yet.

 The particle “Ni” has many uses in Japanese. Today let’s just focus on these:

## Using possession with “No”

 We’ve come across the particle “No” before. It’s relatively straightforward to use. While English has two ways of showing possession (“Adrian**’s**,” and “The laws **of** Moses”), Japanese only has this one way of showing possession. “No” is always is used like “**’s**”. It’s always used as “possessor no object”, like “Adrian no pen” means “Adrian’s pen.”

## Questions

# More verbs (use ni)

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| **1** | To become | Narimasu | なります |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

# More particles

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Used to mean a specific noun in questions | Ga | Dare **ga** gakusei?Dare **ga** kimasu ka? | Who is the one who is student?Who is the one who will come? |
|  | • Shows the location of an action• Shows the instrument of an action | De | Watashi wa ie **de** hon o yomimasu.Choki **de** kirimashita. | I read books **at** home.I cut (it) **with** scissors. |
|  | • Shows the location of an object• Shows a time an action was taken | Ni |  | I live **in** Tokyo.The book is **on top of** the desk.I eat **at** noon. |
|  | “Also.” | Mo |  | I am **also** a student. |
|  | Direction particle. Means “toward.” | He (The H is silent; pronounced “eh”) |  | I am going **toward** the  |
|  |  | “From” | Kara |  |

 We’re going to speak “Japanglish,” a hybrid of English and Japanese. We’ll use English words and Japanese grammar.

Rules:

1. Start by saying the person who does the action.

2. Add “wa” after saying the person.

3. If someone or something directly receives the action, say it now.

4. After saying the thing that receives the action, say “wo.”

5. Finally, say the verb.

Example without something that directly receives the action: I-wa eat.

Example with something that directly receives the action: I-wa apple-wo eat.

Practice saying the following in Japanglish:

I understand.

I eat sushi.

You understand.

You do homework.

He goes.

He does homework.

She says ?

She goes.

They come.

They