

あそこに留学生がいます。
りゅうがくせい

There's an international student over there.

(place に)	thing が	あります	} <i>There is/are . . .</i>
	person が	います	

2 Describing Where Things Are

We learned in Lesson 2 that to ask for the location of item X, you can use the word どこ (where) and say Xはどこですか.

マクドナルドはどこですか。

Where's McDonald's?

In response, one can, of course, point and say:

マクドナルドは { あそこ
そこ
ここ } です。 *McDonald's is* { *over there.*
right there near you.
right here.

In this lesson, we will learn to describe locations in more detail. More specifically, we learn to describe the location of an item relative to another item, as in "X is in front of Y." The Japanese version looks like XはYの前まえです。

(マクドナルドは) あのデパートの前まえです。
It's in front of that department store.

Other useful words describing locations are as follows:

location words	
XはYの	{ みぎ ひだり まえ うしろ なか うえ した そば ⁴ となり ⁵ } です。
XはYとZのあいだです。	{ <i>to the right of</i> <i>to the left of</i> <i>in front of</i> <i>behind</i> <i>inside</i> <i>on/above</i> <i>under/beneath</i> <i>near</i> <i>next to</i> } Y.
	<i>X is between Y and Z.</i>

銀行は図書館のとなりです。
ぎんこう としょかん
 The bank is next to the library.

かさはテーブルの下です。
した
 The umbrella is under the table.

レストランはデパートと病院の間です。
びやういん かいだ
 The restaurant is between the department store and the hospital.

One can use any of the above location words together with a verb to describe an event that occurs in the place. To use these phrases with verbs such as 食べる and 待つ, one will need the particle で.

私はハーゲンダッツの前でメアリーさんを待ちました。
わたし まえ
 I waited for Mary in front of the Häagen-Dazs place.

3 Past Tense

The past tense forms of verbs look like the following, where ~ stands for the stem of a verb.

	affirmative	negative
present tense	~ます	~ません
past tense	~ <u>ました</u>	~ <u>ませんでした</u>

メアリーさんは九時ごろうちに帰りました。 *Mary returned home at about nine.*
わたし くにへ かえ

私はきのう日本語を勉強しませんでした。 *I did not study Japanese yesterday.*
わたし にほんご べんきょう

The various details of formation of the long forms that we learned in Lesson 3, like the *ru-verb/u-verb/irregular verb* distinctions, all apply to the past tense forms as well.

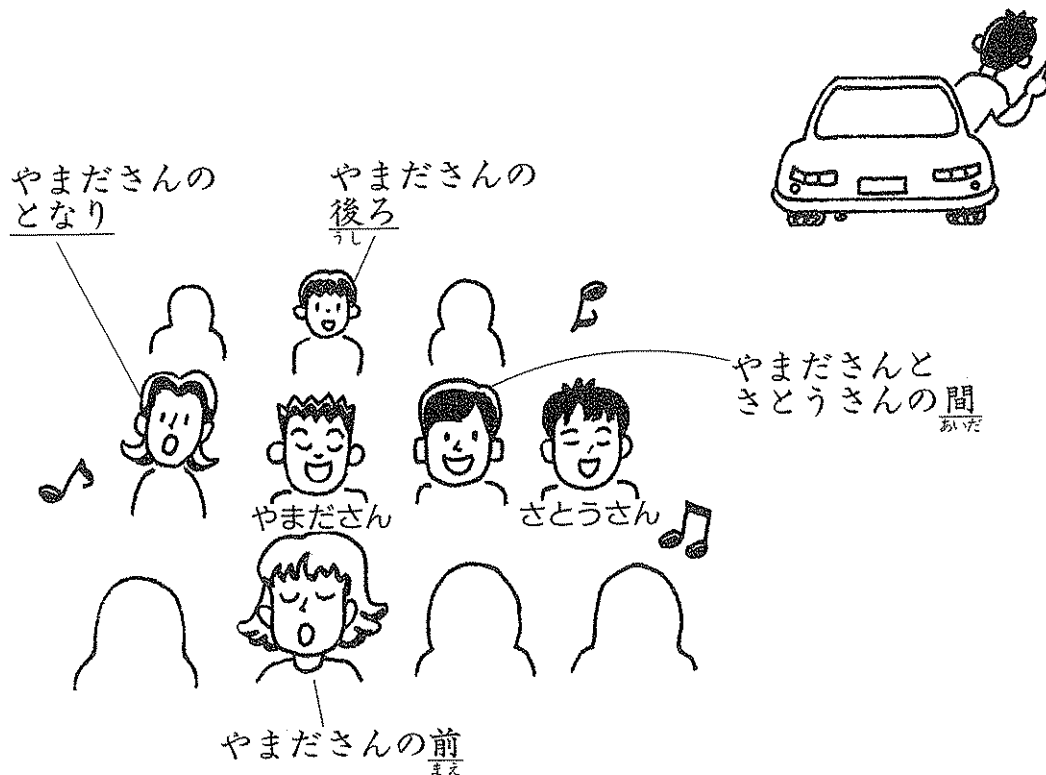
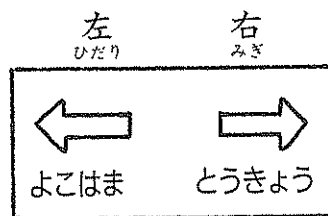
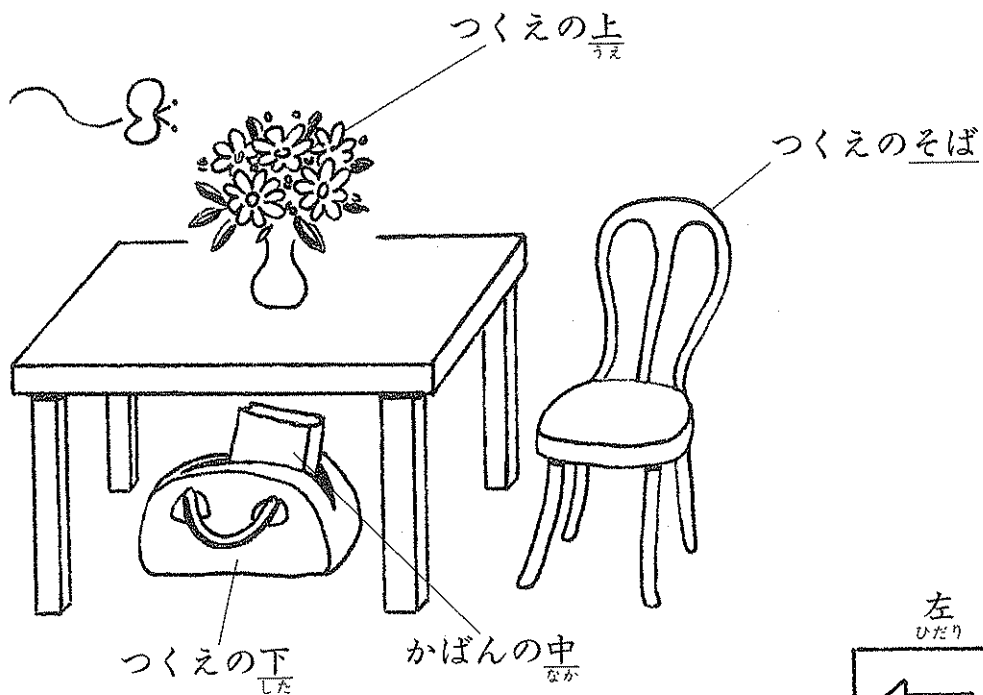
⁴Another word for "near" that is also commonly used is ちかく.

⁵Both *XはYのとなりです* and *XはYのよこです* describe situations where two items (X and Y) are found side by side. For a *となり* sentence to be considered appropriate, items X and Y need to belong to the same category; two people, two buildings, and so forth. In contrast, an item can be *よこ* in relation to another item even if they are quite distinct.

○電話はトイレのよこです。 *The telephone is by the restroom.*
 ×電話はトイレのとなりです。 (odd)

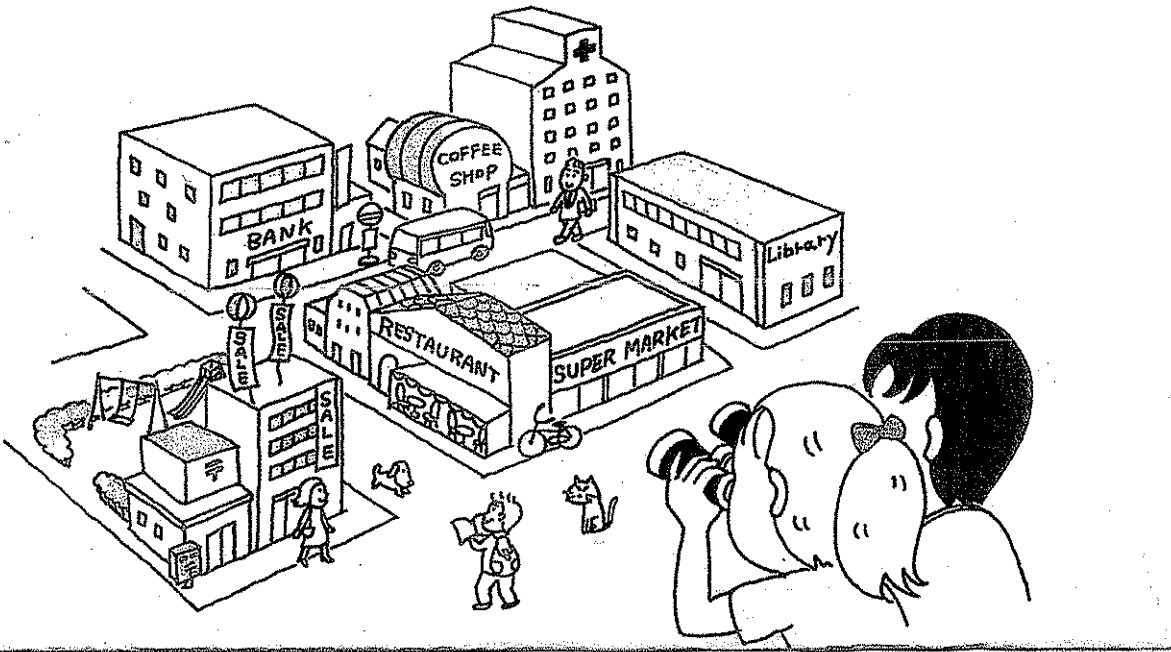
位置

Locations



ØVELSER

Kig på billedet og fortæl hvad du ser og hvor de er:

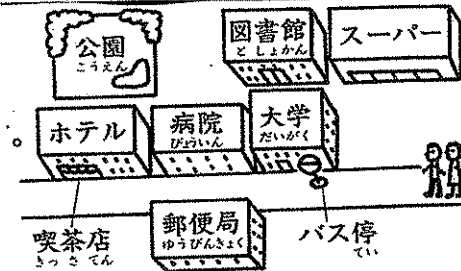


Kig på billedet og fortæl hvor de forskellige ting er:

1.

Eksempel: toshokan
Toshokan wa daigaku no ushiro desu.
Toshokan wa sūpā no tonari desu.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. yūbinkyoku | 2. kissaten | 3. basutei |
| 4. kōen | 5. sūpā | 6. byōin |



2.

Eksempel: Hon wa tsukue no ue desu.

1. empitsu
2. raketto
3. tokei
4. denwa
5. kaban
6. bōshi

