

## 5 noun も

In Lesson 1, we learned how to say “Item A is this, item B is that.” We now learn how to say “Item A is this, and item B is this, too.”

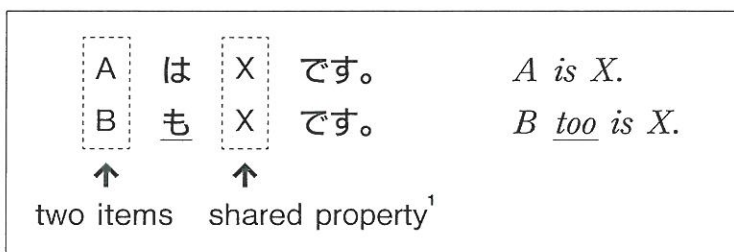
たけしさんは にほんじんです。  
Takeshi san wa nihonjin desu.

*Takeshi is a Japanese person.*

みちこさんも にほんじんです。  
Michiko san mo nihonjin desu.

*Michiko is Japanese, too.*

Note that these two sentences are almost identical in shape. This is natural, as they both claim that a certain person is Japanese. The second sentence, however, is different from the first in that we do not find the particle *wa* in it. We have *mo* instead. *Mo* is a particle that indicates that that item, *too*, has the given property. One thing that you should watch out for is exactly where the particle is placed. In English, the word “too” can be placed after the sentence as a whole, as in the example above. Not so in Japanese. In the above example, *mo* must directly follow *Michiko san*.



## 6 noun じゃありません

To negate a statement of the form *X wa Y desu*, where *Y* is a noun, you replace *desu* with *ja arimasen*.<sup>2</sup>

やまださんは がくせいじゃありません。 *Mr. Yamada is not a student.*  
Yamada san wa gakusee ja arimasen.

<sup>1</sup>We cannot use *mo* to describe a situation like the following: Our friend, Pat, has dual citizenship; Pat is a Japanese, but at the same time, she is an American. To describe the second half of this situation, we cannot say, *Patto mo amerikajin desu*, because the sentence would mean that Pat, in addition to somebody that has been mentioned, is an American. Neither can we say, *Patto wa amerikajin mo desu*. (Japanese speakers would say, *Patto wa amerikajin demo arimasu*.)

<sup>2</sup>In the dialogues, there are two sentences that end with *desu*, which call for special attention: *Are mo takai desu ne* (That one too is expensive), and *Oishii desu yo* (It is delicious). These sentences cannot be negated by replacing *desu* with *ja arimasen*, because *takai* and *oishii* are not nouns. *Are mo takai ja arimasen* and *oishii ja arimasen* are therefore not grammatical. Instead, one would have to say *takaku arimasen* and *oishiku arimasen*. We will learn about the conjugation pattern of adjectives in Lesson 5.

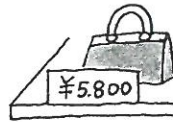
(1) second year

Mary

Tanaka



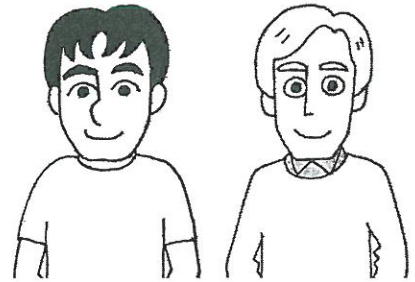
(2) ¥5,800



(3) 22-years old

Takeshi

Robert

(4) とけい  
tokee

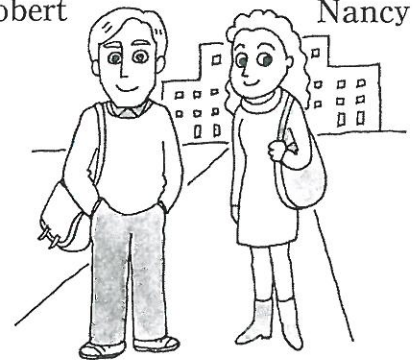
(5) vegetable



(6) U. of London students

Robert

Nancy



⑤ めありに  
V メアリーさんは にほんじんじゃありません

A. Look at the chart on the next page and answer the questions. (🔊)

Example: Q : めありにさんは にほんじんですか。  
Mearii san wa nihonjin desu ka.

A : いいえ、にほんじんじゃありません。あめりかじんです。  
Iie, nihonjin ja arimasen. Amerikajin desu.

- たけしさんは ちゅうごくじんですか。  
Takeshi san wa chuugokujin desu ka.
- ロバートさんは あめりかじんですか。  
Robaato san wa amerikajin desu ka.
- やましたせんせいは かんこくじんですか。  
Yamashita sensee wa kankokujin desu ka.
- ロバートさんの せんもんは にほんごですか。  
Robaato san no senmon wa nihongo desu ka.
- スーさんの せんもんは けいざいですか。  
Suu san no senmon wa keezai desu ka.
- たけしさんは どうざいだいがくの がくせいですか。  
Takeshi san wa Toozai daigaku no gakusee desu ka.