# Lecture 3

16/05/2018 [W]

### **Lecture 3.1** More Numbers (100+)

	10s	100s	1000s	10,000s			
	[n]- <b>juu</b>	[n]- <b>hyaku</b>	[n]-sen	[n]-man			
2x	ni-juu	ni-hyaku	ni-sen	ni-man			
Exceptions							
1x	juu	hyaku	sen	ichi-man			
3x	-	san-byaku	sanzen	-			
6x	-	roppyaku	-	-			
8x	-	happyaku	hassen	-			

## **Lecture 3.2 Talking About Things**

	Japanese	English	Situation
Kore	wa Noun desu.	This is Noun.	You are close.
Sore	wa Noun desu.	This is <i>Noun</i> .	They are close.
Are	wa Noun desu.	This is <i>Noun</i> .	Neither you nor them are close.
Dore	wa Noun desu.	Which is <i>Noun</i> .	-
Kono Noun1	wa Noun2 desu.	This Noun1 is Noun2.	You are close.
Sono Noun1	wa Noun2 desu.	This <i>Noun1</i> is <i>Noun2</i> .	They are close.
Ano Noun1	wa Noun2 desu.	This Noun1 is Noun2.	Neither you nor them are close.
Dono Noun1	wa Noun2 desu.	Which <i>Noun1</i> is <i>Noun2</i> .	-

#### **Examples**

- Kore wa tokee desu. This is a watch.
- Kono booshi wa ni-sen-en desu. This watch is 2000 yen.
- Dono kaban wa **ikura** desu ka. How much does that bag cost?

## **Lecture 3.3** More Terms

Japanese	English
Ikura	How much
Dare	Who
Donato	Who (formal)

**Ex.** Kanojo wa dare desu ka. — Who is she?

### **Lecture 3.4 Double Consonants**

- Double consonants are replaced with a small tsu (♥).
- Ex. Kitte (Postal Stamp) =  $\stackrel{*}{>}$   $\sim$  7.

# **Lecture 3.5** Double Vowels

- ee: Represent second *e* using i (<sup>1</sup>).
- oo: Represent second o using u ( $\eth$ ).
- Note: There are exceptions.

#### **Examples**

- Sensee (teacher) = せんせい.
- Ohayoo (good morning) = おはよう.