

Unit 11 Where is Nikko?

Can-do

Can-do 1 You can ask where the person is, and the location of the thing.

Can-do 2 You can talk about the event.

Grammar

1. Nが あります。
います。

The above patterns are used to refer to the existence/presence of objects, people, or animals. In the case of inanimate things ‘あります’ is used, while people, or animals (animate things) take ‘います’.

Example コンピューターが あります。(There is a computer.)
あべ
安倍さんが います。(There is Mr. Abe.)

- (place)に Nが あります。
います。

The particle ‘に *ni*’ marks the location where something/someone exists.

Example そこに ^{でんわ}電話が あります。
(There is a telephone there.)
ロビーに ^{あべ}安倍さんが います。
(There is Mr. Abe is in the lobby.)

2. Nは (place)に あります。
います。

This sentence pattern is focusing on where something/someone is.

On the other hand, ‘(place)に Nが あります’ pattern (see above) focuses on what/who is there.

Example コンピューターは そこに あります。
(A computer is there.)
あべ
安倍さんは ロビーに います。(Mr. Abe is in the lobby.)

3. Counting people.

Japanese uses many different counters to count objects, depending on the type of thing being countered. The following is the counting people.

How Many?:なんにん

1:ひとり 2:ふたり 3:さんにん 4:よにん
5:ごにん 6:ろくにん 7:しちにん 8:はちにん
9:きゅうにん 10:じゅうにん