You can’t use これ, それ, and あれ to refer a person. Instead you use こちら, そちら or あちら. The Japanese equivalents to the English “this” “that” and “who” are こちら, そちら, あちら and どちら. These are used in formal contexts. These also indicate direction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This (person)</th>
<th>That (person)</th>
<th>That (person)</th>
<th>Who?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This way</td>
<td>That way</td>
<td>That way / over there</td>
<td>Which way? Where?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>こちら</td>
<td>そちら</td>
<td>あちら</td>
<td>どちら</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

トイレは どちらですか?  
Where is the washroom?

トイレは こちらです。  
The washroom is this way.

きょうしつは そちらです。  
The classroom is there. (that way)

たなかさんの レストランは あちらです。  
Mr.Tanaka’s restaurant is over there.

こちら, そちら, あちら and どちら are used to refer a person in a polite way so we often hear these expressions in business situations.

こちらは このレストランの シェフです。  
This (person) is this restaurant’s chef.

そちらは どちらさまですか?  
Who is that (person)?

あちらは New Tokyoの しゃちょうです。  
That is the president of “New Tokyo”.

-Note-
When it refers to a person, it is better to add さま after どちら to say “who”. It is more polite than どなた and だれ

+ polite どちらさま > どなた > だれ

It can also be used to ask for the name of organisations to which they belong to.

ExempleEX:

だいがくは どちらですか?  
Which university do you study at?

かいしゃは どちらですか?  
Who do you work for?

The particle も indicates an object that appears in addition to another object that has been introduced. It corresponds to “also” and “too” in English. It may follow structural particles except for は, が and を.

サラさんは イギリスじんです。  
Sarah is British.

サラさん も イギリスじんです。  
Chris is also British.

A: わたしはスペインじんです。  
A: I’m Spanish.

A: わたし すペインじんです。  
A: I am also Spanish.

A: らいねん にほんに いきます。  
A: I will go to Japan next year.

A: にほんに いきません。  
A: I don’t like the mushroom.

A: わたしも。  
A: Me too.

A: わたしも。  
A: Me neither.
Complete the following sentences.

1. ________は ________です。
   The house is this way.

2. ________は ________です。
   Where is the bathroom?

3. ________は ________です。
   The restaurant is that way.

4. ________は ________です。
   Our room is over there.

5. ________は ________ですか?
   Who is that (person)?

6. ________は ________です。
   This is Mr. Suzuki.

7. ロムもアメリカ人です。
   Tom is also an American.

8. ________も ________ですか?
   Is he also Spanish?

9. ________ですね。
   Are you also a teacher?

10. ________。
    Me neither.

Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. This is my friend.

2. That is Sarah’s mother.

3. Who is that person (over there)?

4. Where do you work? (Lit: Which is your company.)

5. Where is the classroom?

6. I’m also his friend.

7. Takeshi is also an office worker.

8. They (men) are also students of Japanese.
### Particle ね
The particle ね puts at the end of the sentence to express approval, transmit the speaker’s feeling, and confirm what the speaker says. It means “right?”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>にほんごは むずかしいですね。</td>
<td>Japanese language is difficult, isn’t it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>このチョコレートはとても おいしいですね。</td>
<td>This chocolate is very delicious, isn’t it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いいですね。</td>
<td>It is so good / a good idea! (Do you think so?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あなたの名前は トミーさんですね？</td>
<td>Your name is Tommy, right?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>たいへんですね。</td>
<td>It must be hard, right?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Particle よ
The particle よ puts at the end of the sentence to confirm and insist on the speaker’s opinion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>このパンは おいしいですよ。</td>
<td>This bread is delicious!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>そのパソコンはあまり よくないですよ。</td>
<td>(I’m sure that)That PC is not very good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>サラさんは アメリカじゅんですよ。</td>
<td>Sarah is American!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あのひとは ニコラスのおにいさんですよ。</td>
<td>He is Nicolas’s brother!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ちゃん，くん
ちゃん is typically used after girls’ names, but is also used for small children (either sex).

くん is typically used after a boy’s name. It usually refers to the persons whom we know very well or those who are the same age or younger, or in other kinds of informal communication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>たけしくんは とても しんせつです。</td>
<td>(My Friend)Teakeshi is very kind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はなちゃんは かわいい おんなのこです。</td>
<td>Hana(little girl) is a pretty girl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>けんちゃん(くん)は 5さいです。</td>
<td>Ken is 5 years old.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Complete the following sentences.
1. _________ は おいしいです 。
   This tea is good, isn’t it?
2. _________ は とても つよい です 。
   This alcohol is very strong, right?
3. _________ は でる です 。
   It’s tomorrow morning, right?
4. _________ おもしろい です 。
   Japanese is interesting, right?
5. _________ は おいしいです 。
   The German beer is good!
6. _________ の _________ は おいしいです 。
   The Black British tea is good!
7. _________ は ゆきこ _________ です 。
   That is Yukiko’s watch!
8. _________ です 。
   It is that restaurant (over there)!

Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
1. (I assure you that) That car is a Toyota.
2. Takeshi (a little boy) is Japanese.
3. Yuka (girl, 4 years old) is Tetsuo’s little sister.
4. Which one is your car?
5. This fruit is delicious.
6. Testuo (my friend) is a Tokyo university student.
## なんじですか?: What time is it?

なんじ is an expression that means “What time is it?”. なん means “what” and じ is a suffix which indicates “hour(s)”. ぷん or ふん is used according to the last number before the suffix “ぷん/ふん minute(s)”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one o’clock</td>
<td>いちじ</td>
<td>one minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two o’clock</td>
<td>にじ</td>
<td>two minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three o’clock</td>
<td>さんじ</td>
<td>three minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four o’clock</td>
<td>よじ</td>
<td>four minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five o’clock</td>
<td>ごじ</td>
<td>five minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six o’clock</td>
<td>ろくじ</td>
<td>six minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven o’clock</td>
<td>しちじ</td>
<td>seven minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight o’clock</td>
<td>はちじ</td>
<td>eight minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine o’clock</td>
<td>くじ</td>
<td>nine minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten o’clock</td>
<td>じゅうじ</td>
<td>ten minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eleven o’clock</td>
<td>よじゅうじ</td>
<td>half (30 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twelve o’clock</td>
<td>じゅうじ</td>
<td>How many minutes?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes it is accompanied by “ごぜん(a.m)” or “ごご(p.m)” in front of the time.

- いま なんじですか?  What time is it now?
- さんじ じゅうごふんです。 It is a quarter past three.
- ごろくじ はんです。 It is six thirty p.m.
- ごぜん じゅううじ にじゅうにふんです。 It is ten twenty-two a.m.
- いま じゅううじ よんじゅうはちふんです。 Now it is three forty-eight p.m.

## 〜じ 〜ぶん まえ: It is X to X

まえ literally means “before”. In this case it means “to” in English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>じゅうじ じゅっぷんまえ</td>
<td>十二 o’clock</td>
<td>ten to ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さんじ ごふんまえ</td>
<td>三 o’clock</td>
<td>five to three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はちじ ふんまえ</td>
<td>八 o’clock</td>
<td>two to eight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What time is it? Answer in Japanese.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12