日本語３５０ 宿題１の答 (JPN 350 HW #1 Answers)

1. (1) a (2) b (4) c (5) d (3) e (1) f (5)

2. (1) Simple [ミシガンの冬は] [寒いです。]
   (2) Complex (Coordinate) [妹は出かけました] coordinate conjunction が、[私は出かけませんや]
   (3) Complex (Subordinate) [雪だったので] (reason clause)、[家にいいました。] (main clause)

4. (1) Communication strategies (2) Cultural knowledge about Japan and Japanese society, inkling the Japanese people

5. (1) No. (2) No (cf. Maynard, p. 12). Note: When you greet the Japanese, look at them in the eye and greet with おじぎ


7. (1) When you haven’t seen someone for a while, or you are genuinely concerned about someone’s mental/physical health. お元気ですか is also commonly used in letters since letters are usually written to someone you have not seen for a while.
   (2) Make comments about the weather, e.g. 今日も寒いですねえ。いい天気ですねえ。(3) そうですねえ。

8. (1) To solicit agreement (2) To request confirmation (3) To express familiarity (ちょっと待ってね。) (4) To make one’s speech sound softer. (これ、明日までに、かならずしてね。)


11. (1) A. Older people; B. Socially superior people (higher rank, higher status); C. Unfamiliar people, e.g. strangers
   (2) school, business, public speaking (e.g. presentations, panel discussions, lectures), ceremonies (wedding, funeral)

12. (1) No. (2) Initially, no. Later, if and when you become like their own children, maybe yes. (3) Depends on the relative status between you and the stranger (e.g. to a young child, yes)

13. (1) Very important. Many aspects of Japanese grammar can be explained by using uchi-soto concept.
   (2) (Inter)dependence (Amae is related to amai ‘sweet.’ amayakasu ‘to spoil someone’; amaeru

14. (1) Topic is “what is being talked about.” (2) The rest of the sentence is the “Comment” about the topic.

15. ドア is used for the Western-style door. 戸 is used for the traditional Japanese-style sliding doors.
   cf. ビル一建物、レストラン一食堂、

16. (1) f (2) e (3) h (4) a (5) b (6) l (7) j (8) c (9) d (10) g

17. (1) go on a leisurely drive usually to places with pretty scenery (2) personal computer (3) digital camera
   (4) part-time/temporary worker (5) severe (6) one’s own/privately owned car

19. (1) さま is used in very formal situations, e.g. in letters, addressee’s name on the envelop (中村みどり様),
   store clerk in addressing a customer (お客様), supernatural/divine entities, e.g. 神様 (god), ほけ様 (Buddha), お日様 (the Sun), お月様 (the Moon), addressing the public in a formal situation (皆様)
   さん: In most situations; -san is usually used with family names
   ちゃん: diminutive, endearment expression; towards young children, people with very close relationship
   (2) Without these terms, one would sound rude, unless the relationship is extremely close

20. (1) 先生 (2) おじさん、おねえさん (3) おにいさん、おねえさん、M=ボク、F=おじょうちゃん、あたし

21. (1) 家内/つまのゆかですか。 (2) 友達のゆかさんです。

22. です in 面白いです is not a verbal predicate ‘to be.’ It is simply used for stylistic functions for making the speech formal-sounding. は is inherently non-formal/polite since it is the plain form of です. So you cannot say 面白いだ (cf. Maynard, pp. 14 and 29)