



A. P:
Invi
ther
Ex.

C. どこへも + Negative form of direction verb. do not go/ return anywhere.

1. 「きんようびの ばん どこへ いきましたか。」
"Where did you go on Friday night?"
「どこへも いきませんでした。」 "I did not go anywhere."
2. にちようびに どこへも いきませんでした。そして、なにも しませんでした。
I did not go anywhere on Sunday. And I did not do anything.

D. Specific time and general time words.

Specific time words take the particle に, but general time words do not take the particle に.

Specific time words are words such as いちじ "one o'clock," にちようび "Sunday," etc. General time words are words such as まいにち "everyday,"きのう "yesterday," きょう "today," あした "tomorrow," あさ "morning," ひる "daytime," ばん "evening," etc. いつ "when?" does not take the particle に.

1. あした ごじに おきます。 I will get up at 5:00 tomorrow.
2. どようびの しちじに いきましょう。 Let's go at 7:00 on Saturday.
3. 「いつ パーティーPAATHを しますか。」 "When will you have a party?"
or 「パーティー PAATHは いつですか。」 "When is the party?"

【●ぶんかノート: Cultural Notes】

Japanese Weekends

Until several years ago, most Japanese only had one-day weekends. Adults worked six days a week and children went to school Monday through Saturday. Now, most schools take two-day weekends. More companies are beginning to give their employees two days off every weekend. Young people may stay home and watch television, read or play computer games. They often also go shopping or play sports. Fathers are able to spend more time with their families and couples are able to spend more time together.