

3. [noun] **wa** [noun] **desu ka.**  
[noun] **wa** [noun] **dewa arimasen.**

[noun] **wa** [noun] **desu ka.**

[noun] **wa** [noun] **dewa arimasen.**

*The interrogative in Japanese is easy. Put "ka" at the end of a sentence and it becomes a question.*

*The negative form of "desu" is "dewa arimasen."*

Kore **wa** hon **desu ka.**

*(As for this,) is it a book?*

Hai, hon **desu.**

*Yes, it's a book.*

lie, hon **dewa arimasen.**

*No, it isn't a book.*

*In answering the question, the topic is not repeated.*

4. [noun] **desu ka.**

[noun] **desu ka.**

*The interrogative in Japanese is easy.*

*Put "ka" at the end of a sentence and it becomes a question.*

[Meepuru san] **desu ka.**

*(As for you,) are you Mr. Maple?*

*The use of pronouns such as "anata", you, "kare", he, and "kanojo", she, is avoided in this case. The person's name is used instead.*

*"-san" is a title of respect added to a name, so it cannot be used after one's own name.*

*"-san" may be used with both male and female names, with either surname or given name.*

5. [noun1] **no** [noun2]

noun1 **no** noun2

*"no" is used to connect nouns. Noun 1 modifies noun 2.*

ongaku no kyooshi

*teacher of music*

Kanada no omiyage

*souvenir from Canada*

watashi no hon

*my book*

*In answering the question, the topic is not repeated.*