

## Re: vampires?

**Source:** <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.lang.japan/2005-03/0756.html>

---

**From:** necoandjeff (*spam\_at\_schrepfer.com*)

**Date:** 03/18/05

Date: Fri, 18 Mar 2005 00:11:38 GMT

Bart Mathias wrote:

> *Gabor Farkas wrote:*

>> *Chris Kern wrote:*

>>

>>> [...]

>>>> *so "no" is used in this case to create a noun, like "iku no" ?*

>>>> *but then why does a noun follow it?*

>>>>

>>>> *"no" here has the same function as normal -- X no Y means that Y is*

>>>> *described in terms of X. In this case X is "machi de" which means*

>>>> *"in town" ("de" is used rather than "ni" because it's the location*

>>>> *an action is taking place).*

>>>> [...]

>

>> *thanks for the explanation... just a little more..*

>>

>> *when should i use "de no" ?*

>>

>> *because even in your example, i would say "toshi de shigoto" or maybe*

>> *"toshi no shigoto" ..but not both of them together..so..when should*

>> *one use the "de no" form?*

>

> *I hope you follow Chris' able explanation of why the "-no" is*

> *necessary, but let me emphasize the point a bit.*

>

> *In Japanese, every word is in a form that tells you whether it links*

> *with some following noun, or some following verb/adjective or adverb.*

> *The last particle in a word that ends in one or more particles must*

> *serve that purpose. So if you want to modify/qualify a noun using a*

> *word that doesn't by nature link to a noun, then you must add a "-no"*

> *(there are other things that work in special cases).*

>

> *Often these things are abbreviations of longer phrases, where there*

> *would have been a verb or adjective in noun-modifying form has been*

> *omitted, because the sense is established well enough by context.*

>

> *In the case of "machi-de-no uwasa," it can be considered an*

> *abbreviation of something like "machi-de sareru uwasa" or "machi-de*

sci.lang.japan: Re: vampires?

- > *kiku uwasa.* "The verb is no more essential than it would be to have
- > to say, in English, "rumours bandied about in town" or "rumours you
- > hear in town," instead
- > of "rumours in town." But the "in" has to stay; you can't just say
- > "rumours town."
- >
- > In the end, Japanese is pretty much like English, except for the
- > spelling.

What an obvious conclusion...