

Japanese Koto Practice [10] 01/18/2022

-- [Japanese] -----

kono buranketto wa yawarakai desu.

buranketto : blanket
yawarakai : soft

Suugaku no sensei wa wakai.

wakai : young

Kaze ga tsuyoi desu.

tsuyoi : strong
kaze : wind

Ano hoteru wa furui.

Kanojo wa seikaku ga akarui desu.

seikaku : correct, accurate, exact,
akarui : bright

Kono buranketto wa yawarakai desu. Kono buranketto wa karui desu.

karui: light

Kono buranketto wa yawaraka-kute karui desu.

yawarakai : soft ("te" version of this adjective)
karui: light

Suugaku no sensei wa waka-kute yasashikatta.

wakai : young ("te" version of this adjective)
???

Kaze ga tsuyo-kute, nami wa takai desu.

nami: wave
takai : high / expensive / tall

Ano hoteru wa furu-kute, kura-kute, kitanakatta.

furui : old ("te" version of this adjective)
kurayami : darkness ("te" version of this adjective)
kitanai : dirty

Kanojo wa seikaku ga akarukute yasashii desu.

akarui : bright ("te" version of this adjective)
yasashii : kind

-- [English] -----

This blanket is soft.

The math teacher is young.

The wind is strong.

That hotel is old.

She has a bright personality.

This blanket is soft. This blanket is light.

This blanket is soft and light.

The math teacher was young and kind.

The wind is strong, and the waves are high.

That hotel was old, dark, and dirty.

She has a bright and kind personality.

<https://bondlingo.tv/blog/how-to-say-and-in-japanese-linking-adjectives-with-%E3%81%8F%E3%81%A6/>

(with i-adjectives)

- Omokute osoi. (It's heavy and slow.) you take the te-form of "omoi," which is "omokute."

(with na-adjectives)

- Ano hito ha kirei de yuumei da. (That person is pretty and famous). You take the te-form of the verb "desu/da," which is "de."

<https://www.japan-guide.com/forum/quereadisplay.html?0+73591>

So do I use "de" when using two -i adjectives as well?

No. i-adjectives and na-adjectives are grammatically completely different things.

You would say "omokute osoi. (Heavy and slow.)

omoi : heavy

osoi : slow

When you string up two predicates (verbs, i-adjectives, or na-adjectives with desu verb), you use the te-form for the first one.

(with verbs)

- Kinou wa takusan **nonde** tabeta. (Yesterday I drank a lot and ate a lot.) You take the te-form of "nomu" (to drink), which is "nonde."

(with i-adjectives)

- **Omokute** osoi. (It's heavy and slow.) you take the te-form of "omoi," which is "**omokute**."

(with na-adjectives)

- Ano hito wa kirei **de** yuumei da. (That person is pretty and famous). You take the te-form of the verb "desu/da," which is "de."