I like tofu, I dislike celery

1. 好き、大好き、嫌い、大嫌い – like, love, dislike, dislike a lot Whatever or whomever is liked or disliked is <u>almost</u> always followed by the

particle $\frac{\pi}{2}$. Note: All of these words are $\frac{\pi}{2}$ adjectives. (You will learn more about $\frac{\pi}{2}$ adjectives in Chapter 8.)

私は (any noun)が 好き です。 = I like...

(私は) (any noun)が 大好き です。 = I love (really like)...

(私は) (any noun)が 嫌い です。 = I dislike...

(私は) (any noun)が 大嫌い です。 = I hate (really dislike)...

*notice that IF you use a topic like I (私), it is followed by the particle は, but you don't have to include the topic when it is understood.

Contrast can be shown by using to instead of to.

^{とうふ} す 豆腐<mark>が</mark> 好き です。 = I like tofu.

^{とうふ} す 豆腐<mark>が</mark> 好き です。でも セロリ<mark>は</mark> 嫌いです。

= I like tofu. But I don't like celery.

Both statements above mean "I like tofu" However, in the example using 14, the emphasis is slightly different. This statement could be restated as: "I like .tofu But as for celery, I dislike it."

(in the affirmative)

- B) 弟 は 食べる事が 好き です。 = My little brother likes to eat.
- ともだち りょこう きら C) 友達は 旅行が 嫌い です。 = My friend dislikes travelling.

(in the negative)

- すし A) 私は お寿司が 好きでは ありません。=I don't like sushi.
- B) 犬は 豆腐が 好きでは ありません。=Dogs don't like tofu.
- C) 友 さんは 歌う事が 好きじゃ ありません。 = Tomo does not like to sing.