



ELJ101: Genki Slides

Lesson 2

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Dialogue Listening Exercises

- Dialogue 1
 1. Why didn't Mary buy the first two watches?
 2. How much is the watch that Mary bought?
- Dialogue 2
 3. Why did Mary say 「ありがとうございます。」？
- Dialogue 3
 4. What is 「とんかつ」？
 5. What did Mary think とんかつ was first?
 6. Is there a bathroom in the restaurant?

Large Numbers up to 99,999,999 I

Review: Large Numbers up to 99

- Once you know how to count up to 10, you can count any number up to 99 by counting how many 10's there are in the number, followed by how many 1's.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{さん} \quad \text{じゅう} \quad \text{ご} \\ \cdot 35 = 3 \times 10 + 5 \\ \text{ご} \quad \text{じゅう} \quad \text{ろく} \end{array}$$

$$\cdot 56 = 5 \times 10 + 6$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{はち} \quad \text{じゅう} \\ \cdot 80 = 8 \times 10 \\ \text{きゅう} \quad \text{じゅう} \quad \text{きゅう} \end{array}$$

$$\cdot 99 = 9 \times 10 + 9$$

Large Numbers up to 999

- In Japanese, 100 is ひゃく . Like the numbers up to 99, we will count how many 100's there are in a large number (followed by 10's and 1's).

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{さん} \quad \text{ひゃく} \quad \text{きゅう} \quad \text{じゅう} \quad \text{ご} \\ \cdot 395 = 3 \times 100 + 9 \times 10 + 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{はち} \quad \text{ひゃく} \quad \text{さん} \quad \text{じゅう} \quad \text{に} \\ \cdot 832 = 8 \times 100 + 3 \times 10 + 2 \end{array}$$

Large Numbers up to 99,999,999 II

Large Numbers up to 9,999

- In Japanese, 1000 is せん. Like the numbers up to 999, we will count how many 1000's there are in a large number (followed by 100's, 10's and 1's).
- Note that 1 will be pronounced only in 1's (it will not be pronounced 10's, 100's, and 1,000's).

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} & \text{ご} & & \text{せん} & & \text{なな} & & \text{ひやく} & & \text{さん} & & \text{じゅう} & & \text{よん} \\ \cdot & 5,734 = 5 \times 1000 + 7 \times 100 + 3 \times 10 + 4 \\ & \text{はち} & & \text{せん} & & \text{ひゃく} & & \text{ろく} & & \text{じゅう} & & \text{いち} & & \end{array}$$
$$\cdot 8,161 = 8 \times 1000 + 1 \times 100 + 6 \times 10 + 1$$

Large Numbers up to 99,999,999 III

Large Numbers up to 99,999,999

- Unlike in English whose basic number element is 1,000's, the basic number unit in Japanese is 10,000, which is called **まん**.
- 10,000 is pronounced as 10 × 1,000 in English, but it is simply 1 × 10,000 in Japanese.
- In English, large numbers are pronounced by counting how many 1,000's there are in a number. In Japanese, large numbers are pronounced by counting how many 10,000's.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{に} \quad \text{まん} \quad \text{ひゃく} \quad \text{ご} \quad \text{じゅう} \quad \text{きゅう} \\ \cdot \quad 21,459 &= 2 \times 10000 + 1 \times 1000 + 4 \times 100 + 5 \times 10 + 9 \\ & \quad \text{ご} \quad \text{じゅう} \quad \text{よん} \quad \text{まん} \quad \text{ご} \quad \text{せん} \quad \text{に} \quad \text{ひゃく} \quad \text{ろく} \quad \text{じゅう} \quad \text{ご} \\ \cdot \quad 545,265 &= (5 \times 10 + 4) \times 10000 + 5 \times 1000 + 2 \times 100 + 6 \times 10 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

Large Numbers up to 99,999,999 IV

- It might be easier to pronounce large numbers in Japanese if we put a comma every 4 digits rather than 3 digits.

• 27316	• 401015	• 6797410	• 21170014
• 75248	• 755244	• 8324322	• 51489950
• 31945	• 814349	• 7832533	• 33814963
• 40491	• 301367	• 4349583	• 48471053
• 66531	• 943435	• 3258201	• 58086785
• 14931	• 764463	• 2285370	• 74066609
• 16094	• 421477	• 5924265	• 17148425
• 60407	• 962110	• 4687104	• 70058832
• 62468	• 338478	• 2427293	• 99999999

これ/それ/あれ/どれ

これ/それ/あれ/どれ

- In Japanese, demonstratives (e.g., *this*, *that*) have three variations depending on the spacial or psychological distances between the speaker and the listener
 - **これ**: An object closer to the speaker (i.e., *this*)
 - **それ**: An object closer to the listener (i.e., *that*)
 - **あれ**: An object that is far from both the speaker and the listener (i.e., *that over there*)
 - **どれ**: An unidentified object (i.e., *which*)

DEMONSTRATIVE			
(1)	これ	は	ペンです。
(2)	それ	は	ペンです。
(3)	あれ	は	ペンです。
(4)	どれ	が	ペンですか？

これ/それ/あれ/どれ III



この/その/あの/どの

この/その/あの/どの

- この/その/あの/どの is similar to これ/それ/あれ/どれ, but この/その/あの/どの is always immediately followed by a noun.
 - この: An object closer to the speaker (i.e., *this X*)
 - その: An object closer to the listener (i.e., *that X*)
 - あの: An object that is far from both the speaker and the listener (i.e., *that X over there*)
 - どの: An unidentified object (i.e., *which one*)

DEMONSTRATIVE

- | | | | |
|-----|------|---|---------|
| (5) | このペン | は | たかいです。 |
| (6) | そのペン | は | たかいです。 |
| (7) | あのペン | は | たかいです。 |
| (8) | どのペン | が | たかいですか？ |

この/その/あの/どの III



この/その/あの/どの IV



New York Yankees
TEAM STORE



ここ/そこ/あそこ/どこ

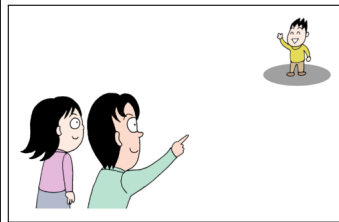
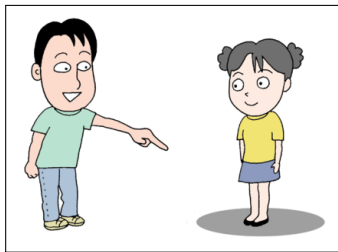
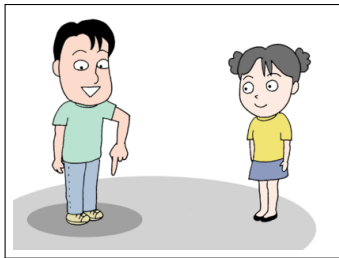
ここ/そこ/あそこ/どこ

- ここ/そこ/あそこ/どこ is similar to これ/それ/あれ/どれ, but ここ/そこ/あそこ/どこ always indicates a location.
 - ここ: A place closer to the speaker (i.e., *this place = here*)
 - そこ: A place closer to the listener (i.e., *that place = there*)
 - あそこ: A place that is far from both the speaker and the listener (i.e., *that place over there*)
 - どこ: An unidentified place (i.e., *where*)

DEMONSTRATIVE

- | | | | |
|------|-----|---|----------|
| (9) | ここ | は | だいがくです。 |
| (10) | そこ | は | だいがくです。 |
| (11) | あそこ | は | だいがくです。 |
| (12) | どこ | が | だいがくですか？ |

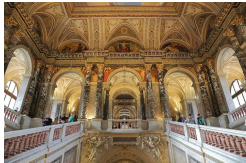
ここ/そこ/あそこ/どこ



ここ/そこ/あそこ/どこ III



ここ/そこ/あそこ/どこ IV



ここ/そこ/あそこ/どこ



ここ/そこ/あそこ/どこ VI

- Summary of こそあど (demonstratives)

	OBJECT (-れ)	OBJECT (w/ noun) (-の)	LOCATION (-こ)
こ (close to the speaker)	<u>こ</u> れ	<u>こ</u> の	<u>こ</u> こ
そ (close to the listener)	<u>そ</u> れ	<u>そ</u> の	<u>そ</u> こ
あ (far from the both)	<u>あ</u> れ	<u>あ</u> の	<u>あ</u> そこ
ど (question)	<u>ど</u> れ	<u>ど</u> の	<u>ど</u> こ

だれの + noun

- だれの means whose

だれの

QUESTION MARKER

(13) だれの ペンです か？

(14) だれの でんわです か？

(15) たけしさんの ペンです。

(16) メアリーさんの でんわです。

だれの + noun II



Noun + じゃないです |

Noun + じゃないです

- じゃないです means *is/are not*.

- (20) これ は じゃないです ペンです。
- (21) これ は ペンじゃないです。

~ね/~よ |

~ね/~よ

- ね seeks for agreement or confirmation from the listener (e.g., *isn't it?* and *right?*)
- よ indicates affirmation or confidence of the speaker (e.g., *Let me assure you....* and *Yo!*)

~ね/~よ

(22) これは ペンです ね。

(23) これは ペンです よ。

Conversation Activities in Ch.2 I

Conversation Activity 1

1. No English is allowed next 10 min. Class will break into pairs. If this is the first time to speak with your partner, introduce each other.
 - A & B: はじめまして。 NAME です。どうぞよろしくお願ひします。
2. One member (B) shows an object that she/he likes. The other member (A) asks about the object.
 - A: それはなんですか？
 - B: これは _____ です。
3. B asks more questions about the object.
 - A: それはいくらですか？
 - B: これは _____ えんです。
4. A comments on the object.
 - たかい / やすいですね。

Conversation Activities in Ch.2 II

Conversation Activity 2

1. No English is allowed next 10 min. Class will break into pairs. Use this menu file:
<https://bit.ly/3Ip9NKY>.
2. One member (A) is a waiter/waitress and the other member(s) (B) are customers.
 - A: いらっしゃいませ。これがメニューめいゆーです。
 - B: ありがとう。
3. B orders food. Order at least two items using と (and).
 - B: _____ と _____ をおねがいします。(or をください)
 - A: _____ と _____ ですね。ありがとうございます。
4. B asks about the price.
 - B: いくらですか？
 - A: _____ えんです。

Conversation Activities in Ch.2 III

しら
調べてみよう (p. 78) リンク

1. マクドナルド: <https://www.mcdonalds.co.jp/menu/>
2. スターバックス: <https://product.starbucks.co.jp/beverage/>
3. ピザハット: <https://www.pizzahut.jp/order/pizza>
4. ケンタッキー・フライドチキン: <https://www.kfc.co.jp/menu>
5. サブウェイ: <https://www.subway.co.jp/menu/sandwich/>
6. くら寿司: <https://www.kurasushi.co.jp/menu/?area=area0>



McDonald's



Starbucks



Pizza Hut



KFC



Subway



Sushi

Bibliography I

Banno, E., Ikeda, Y., Ohno, Y., Shinagawa, C., and Tokashiki, K. (2020). *Genki 1: An Integrated Course in Elementary Japanese*. The Japan Times, Tokyo, Japan, 3rd edition. Price: 3,500 yen.

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