



ELJ101: Genki Slides

Lesson 3

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Dialogue Listening Exercises

- Dialogue 1
 1. What does Mary usually do on weekend?
 2. When do Takeshi and Mary go to a movie?
- Dialogue 2
 3. Where will Mary meet with Takeshi?
 4. What time does Mary plan to come back home?

Verb Conjugation

- There are three kinds of verb conjugation patterns:
 - **う (u)-verb:** Verb base ends with a consonant; probably 80-90% of verbs.
 - **る (ru)-verb:** Verb base ends with a vowel; probably 10-20% of verbs.
 - **Irregular verb:** Two irregular verbs; **します** (*to do*) and **きます** (*to come*)
- The stem (verb without **ます**) of う-verbs often ends with *i* whereas the stem of る-verbs often ends with *e*.
 - のみ (*nomi*), よみ (*yomi*), はなし (*hanashi*), いき (*iki*), かえり (*kaeri*)
 - ね (*ne*), たべ (*tabe*)
 - But there are a lot of exceptions such as おき (*oki*), み (*mi*)
- The irregular verb **します** (*do*) forms a large number of compound verbs
 - テニスします (*do tennis / play tennis*), べんきょうします (*do study / study*), デートします (*do a date / go out for a date*).

Verb Conjugation II

Verb Conjugation (cont.)

- There are a number of verb forms in Japanese. In this lesson, we will focus on only the dictionary form and the polite form:
 - **Dictionary form:** The form in which verbs are listed in the dictionary. If used in a natural conversation, the dictionary form indicates some degree of roughness (i.e., not polite). The dictionary form is also known as *short form* and *plain form*.
 - **Polite form:** The form in which verbs are often used in a natural conversation. The polite form indicates some degree of politeness. The polite form is also known as *long form* and *ます* form.

Verb Conjugation III

	u-verb	ru-verb	irr-verb
ENGLISH	to drink	to eat	to come / to do
VERB BASE	nom	tabe	-
DICTIONARY	のむ	たべる	くる / する
POLITE PRESENT AFFIRMATIVE	のみます	たべます	きます / します
POLITE PRESENT NEGATIVE	のみません	たべません	きません / しません
STEM	のみ	たべ	-

NOUN

PARTICLE

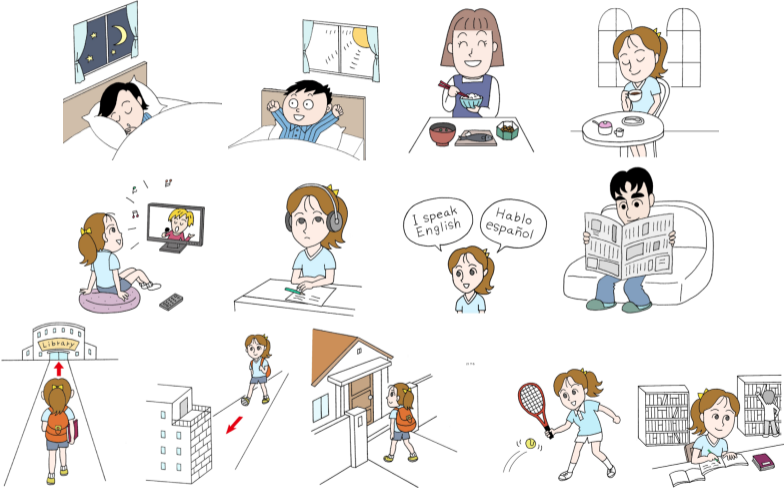
VERB

- (1) すし を たべます。
- (2) コーヒー^{こーひー} を のみます。
- (3) だいがく に いきます。

Verb Conjugation Rules

- Irregular verbs – you just have to memorize the two irregular verbs.
- Dictionary form to Polite Present Affirmative
 - う-verb: Change [u] to [i] and add **ます** (e.g., *nomu* → *nomi + masu*)
 - る-verb: Change **る** to **ます**
- Polite Present Affirmative to Polite Present Negative
 - う-verb and る-verb: Change **ます** to **ません**
- Polite Present Affirmative to Stem
 - う-verb and る-verb: Remove **ます**

Verb Conjugation V



Particles を, で, に, and へ |

Particles

- Japanese nouns are almost always marked (followed by) a particle. In this lesson, we cover the following four particles:
 - **を**^{wo}: Direct object marker, which describes an item that you act upon. In English, the direct object usually follows right after the verb without any marker (e.g., *eat sushi, drink coffee, watch TV* etc). The pronunciation of を is identical to お.
 - **で**^{de}: Action-place marker, which describes where an action takes place.
 - **に**ⁿⁱ: Time marker, which describes when an action takes place.
 - **に**ⁿⁱ or **へ**^e: Destination marker, which describes where an action is heading toward. The destination particle is used only with a limited number of verbs; i.e., *いきます, きます, かえります*. に and へ are interchangeable when used for destination (but not for time). The pronunciation of へ is identical to え.

Particles を, で, に, and へ II

DIRECT OBJECT

を

VERB

(4) すし を たべます。

(5) こーひー
コーヒー を のみます。

ACTION PLACE

で

PHRASE+VERB

(6) れすとらん
レストラン で すしをたべます。

(7) すたーばっくす
スターバックス で コーヒーをのみます。

TIME

に

PHRASE+VERB

(8) にちようび に すしをたべます。

(9) はちじ に コーヒーをのみます。

DESTINATION

に/へ

VERB

(10) レストラン に いきます。

(11) レストラン へ いきます。

Particles を, て, に, and へ III

- How do you say these expressions in Japanese?

(12) eat breakfast

(13) read the book

(14) listen to J-pop

(15) drink orange juice

(16) watch TV

(17) eat breakfast at home

(18) read the book at the library

(19) drink orange juice in the park

(20) listen to J-pop at school

(21) watch TV on Monday

(22) eat sushi at 7 o'clock

(23) study Japanese at 1 o'clock

(24) play tennis on Saturday

(25) go to school

(26) come to class

(27) go back (return) home

Time Expressions

- ^じ～時 = o'clock
 - いちじ (1)
 - にじ (2)
 - さんじ (3)
 - よじ (4)
 - ごじ (5)
 - ろくじ (6)
 - ななじ (7)
 - はちじ (8)
 - くじ (9)
 - じゅうじ (10)
 - じゅういちじ (11)
 - じゅうにじ (12)
- ^じ～時ごろ = about x o'clock
- ^{ようび}～曜日 = day of the week
 - げつ (Mon)
 - か (Tues)
 - すい (Wed)
 - もく (Thur)
 - きん (Fri)
 - ど (Sat)
 - にち (Sun)

Time Expressions II

- Time Particle に is often omitted when time is referential
 - はちじ (8 o'clock) → very specific
 - はちじごろ (about 8 o'clock)
 - にちようび (Sunday)
 - しゅうまつ (weekend)
 - あさ (morning)
 - まいにち (every day)
 - きょう (today), あした (tomorrow), きのう (yesterday) → very referential

	TIME		PHRASE+VERB
(28)	はちじ	に	コーヒーをのみます。
(29)	にちようび	に	コーヒーをのみます。
(30)	あさ	(に)	コーヒーをのみます。
(31)	まいにち		コーヒーをのみます。
(32)	きょう		コーヒーをのみます。

Time Expressions III

Days

日曜日 にちようび	月曜日 げつようび	火曜日 かようび	水曜日 すいようび	木曜日 もくようび	金曜日 きんようび	土曜日 どようび
	1 ついたち	2 ふつか	3 みっか	4 よっか	5 いつか	6 むいか
7 なのか	8 ようか	9 このか	10 とおか	11 じゅういちにち	12 じゅうににち	13 じゅうさんにち
14 じゅうよっか	15 じゅうごにち	16 じゅうろくにち	17 じゅうしちにち	18 じゅうはちにち	19 じゅうくにち	20 はつか
21 にじゅういちにち	22 にじゅうににち	23 にじゅうさんにち	24 にじゅうよっか	25 にじゅうごにち	26 にじゅうろくにち	27 にじゅうしちにち
28 にじゅうはちにち	29 にじゅうくにち	30 さんじゅうにち	31 さんじゅういちにち			

Time Expressions IV

Months

いちがつ (一月)——January

にがつ (二月)——February

さんがつ (三月)——March

しがつ (四月)——April

ごがつ (五月)——May

ろくがつ (六月)——June

しちがつ (七月)——July

はちがつ (八月)——August

くがつ (九月)——September

じゅうがつ (十月)——October

じゅういちがつ (十一月)——November

じゅうにがつ (十二月)——December

Time Expressions V

Time Words

Day	Week	Month	Year
おととい the day before yesterday	にしゅうかんまえ (二週間前) two weeks ago	にかげつまえ (二か月前) two months ago	おとし the year before last
きのう(昨日) yesterday	せんしゅう(先週) last week	せんげつ(先月) last month	きょねん(去年) last year
きょう(今日) today	こんしゅう(今週) this week	こんげつ(今月) this month	ことし(今年) this year
あした(明日) tomorrow	らいしゅう(来週) next week	らいげつ(来月) next month	らいねん(来年) next year
あさって the day after tomorrow	さらいしゅう (再来週) the week after next	さらいげつ (再来月) the month after next	さらいねん (再来年) the year after next

～ませんか |

～ませんか (invitation)

- ・ ～ませんか literary means "Don't you?," but it is used for an invitation (i.e., "Would you like to ... with me?") in Japanese
- ・ The typical responses to ～ませんか are:
 - ・ いいですね (That's good.)
 - ・ すみません (I'm sorry.)
 - ・ そうしましょう (Let's do so.)
 - ・ すみませんが、ちょっと (I'm sorry, it's a little ...)
 - ・ ええ、ぜひ (Yes, my pleasure.)

PHRASE

- (33) すしを
(34) (いっしょに)にほんごを
(35) コーヒーを

VERB+ ませんか

- たべませんか。
べんきょうしませんか
のみませんか。

～ませんか II

- How do you say these expressions in Japanese?
 - (36) Would you like to eat dinner (with me)?
 - (37) Would you like to drink coffee at Starbucks (with me)?
 - (38) Would you like to listen to this music (with me)?
 - (39) Would you like to watch this anime (with me)?
 - (40) Would you like to speak in Japanese (with me)?
 - (41) Would you like to study Japanese (with me)?
 - (42) Would you like to go to Central Park (with me)?
 - (43) Would you like to come to my home?
 - (44) Would you like to play (do) tennis (with me)?
 - (45) Would you like to play (do) game (with me)?

Japanese Word Order

- The word order in Japanese is extremely flexible. The following two conditions are the only restrictions in the Japanese word order.
 - Verb should come at the end of the sentence.
 - All nouns should be marked (i.e., followed by) particles
- The following sentences have exactly identical meanings in Japanese.

	PHRASE	PHRASE	PHRASE	PHRASE	VERB
(46)	<small>わたし</small> 私は	<small>はちじ</small> 八時に	<small>かふえ</small> カフェで	<small>こーひー</small> コーヒーを	のみます
(47)	私は	カフェで	八時に	コーヒーを	のみます
(48)	私は	カフェで	コーヒーを	八時に	のみます
(49)	カフェで	私は	八時に	コーヒーを	のみます
(50)	カフェで	八時に	コーヒーを	私は	のみます

Frequency Adverbs

FREQ ADVERB	FREQ	VERB FORM
まいにち (every day) or いつも (always)	100%	Used with a verb in the affirmative form (～ます)
よく (often)	70-80%	
ときどき (sometimes)	40-50%	
あまり (rarely)	20-30%	Used with a verb in the negative form (～ません)
ぜんぜん (never)	0%	

	FREQ ADV	PHRASE	VERB
(51)	まいにち	すしを	たべます。
(52)	ときどき	すしを	たべます。
(53)	あまり	すしを	たべません。
(54)	ぜんぜん	すしを	たべません。

Conversation Activities in Ch.3 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 ですか。どうぞよろしくお願ひします。

2. Ask your partner what they do (or don't). Use the following skit:

- A: なにをたべますか？ B: あさごはんをたべます。
- A: どこで あさごはんをたべますか？ B: うちで あさごはんをたべます。
- A: なんじに あさごはんをたべますか？ B: なんじに あさごはんをたべます。

3. These vocabulary items and the table on the next page will be helpful.

- Places: うち、くらす だいがく、まんはったん クラス、くいんず マンハッタン、らがーていあ クイーンズ、ラガーディア、れすとらん レストラン、かふえ カフェ、ばん でんしゃ、バス、きょうしつ、としょかん、こうえん etc.
- Time: いちじ、にじ、さんじ、きょう、あした、あさ、ひる、ばん、しゅうまつ、にちようび etc.

Conversation Activities in Ch.3 II

YOUR PARTNER'S ACTIVITIES			
Activities	What	When	Where
To eat	Breakfast (あさごはん)	7 o'clock (ななじ)	Home (うち)
To wake up	NA		
To sleep	NA		
To see/watch			
To go	NA		
To return	NA		
To listen			
To drink			
To speak			
To read			
To come	NA		

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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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