



ELJ103: Genki Slides

Lesson 11

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September 27, 2018

Dialogue Listening Exercises

- Dialogue 1

1. How was Mary's vacation? What did she do?
2. How was Michiko's vacation? What did she do?

- Dialogue 2

3. Among Mary, John and Michko, who came to Japan most recently?

- Dialogue 3

4. Where does John come from?
5. What is famous in the Nagano prefecture?

Desire: ～たい I

Desire ～たい

- Stem is a verb form, derived by removing **ます** from the long form (e.g.,
^た食べ^たます → ^た食べ)
- [Stem + たい] indicates the speaker's wish or desire.
- **を/が conversion:** When ～たい is used, the object-marker **を** changes to **が** (which is usually the subject-marker particle).

	THING	が	STEM の	たいです
(1)	わたしは コーヒー	が	飲み	たいです。
(2)	わたしは すし	が	^た 食べ	たいです。

Desire: ～たい II

- [stem + たい] conjugates as い-adjective (cf. ^{たか}高い、^{たか}高くない、^{たか}高かった、^{たか}高くなかった、^{たか}高くて)

1. ^{わたし}私は、^のコーヒーが飲みたいです。
2. ^{わたし}私は、^のコーヒーが飲みたくないです。
3. ^{わたし}私は、^のコーヒーが飲みたかったです。
4. ^{わたし}私は、^のコーヒーが飲みたくなかったです。

- Use ～たいとおもっています for a long-term wish.

1. ^{わたし}私は、^{にほん}日本に^い行きたいとおもっています。

- For someone else's wish, use ～たがっています。

1. ^のたけしさんは、^のコーヒーを飲みたがっています。

Desire: ～たい III

1. I want to drink coffee.
2. I want to eat sushi.
3. I want to go to Japan.
4. I want to watch anime in Japanese.
5. I want to speak in Japanese.
6. I want to buy Nintendo Switch.
7. I want to take a picture.
8. I want to stand up.
9. This room is hot. I want to open the window.
10. This room is dark. I want to turn on the light.
11. This room is dirty. I want to clean.
12. The music is good. I want to dance.

Desire: ～たい IV

13. I don't want to drink coffee.
 14. I wanted to drink coffee.
 15. I didn't want to drink coffee.
 16. Takeshi wants to drink coffee.
 17. Takeshi doesn't want to drink coffee.
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18. Your Japanese friend asked you out for a dinner, but you are too tired to go out.
 19. You want to ask what your boyfriend / girlfriend wants to do this Sunday.
 20. You are playing a game but you need to go to bathroom.

Example listing: ～たり、～たりする I

Example listing: ～たり、～たりする

- [た-form + り、た-form + りする] combines more than two verbs.
- Two major differences between ～たり、～たりする and [て-form + Long form] are:
 - There is no inherent sequence of activities in ～たり、～たりする.
 - ～たり is example listing whereas て-form is exhaustive listing (cf. The difference between と and や).

	た-FORM	り		た-FORM	りします
(3)	<small>の</small> コーヒーを 飲んだ	り	すしを	<small>た</small> 食べた	りします。
(4)	ともだちと <small>べんぎょう</small> 勉強した	り		<small>あそ</small> 遊んだ	りします。

Example listing: ～たり、～たりする II

- [た-form + り、た-form + りする] conjugates as irregular verb.

1. コーヒーを飲^のんだり、すしを食^たべたりする。
2. コーヒーを飲^のんだり、すしを食^たべたりしない。
3. コーヒーを飲^のんだり、すしを食^たべたりした。
4. コーヒーを飲^のんだり、すしを食^たべたりしなかった。

Example listing: ～たり、～たりする III

1. I drink coffee and study Japanese at Starbucks.
 2. I go to class and meet with friends at school.
 3. I watch the TV and play games on Sunday.
 4. I do shopping and eat at a restaurant in Manhattan.
 5. I listen to music and read books on the subway.
 6. I study Japanese and do a part-time job this semester (今学期^{こんがつき}).
 7. I go to Japan and swim in the ocean in summer.
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8. What will you do when you go to Starbucks?
 9. What will you do when you go to Japan?
 10. What will you do when you go out for a date?

Past experience: ～たことがある I

Past experience: ～たことがある

- [た-form + ことがある] indicates the speaker's experience (usually unexpected, uncommon experience).

	た-FORM	ことがあります
(5) おいしいコーヒーを	^の 飲んだ	ことがあります。
(6) ^{たか} 高いすしを	^た 食べた	ことがあります。

Past experience: ～たことがある II

1. I have drunk Japanese coffee before.
 2. I have eaten expensive sushi before.
 3. I have met a famous person before.
 4. I have been to the Bronx Zoo before.
 5. I have smoked before.
 6. I have eaten a strange food before.
 7. I have been to the church before.
-

8. What have you done before?

Noun conjunction: や I

Noun conjunction: や

- [NOUN + や + NOUN] combines two nouns (like the noun conjunction と)
- Unlike と, the noun conjunction や lists examples of one category rather than list everything in the category exhaustively.

	NOUN	や	NOUN	
(7)	コーヒー	や	おちゃ	の を飲みます。
(8)	すし	や	ピザ	た を食べます。

Noun conjunction: や II

1. I will drink coffee and tea (and other things).
 2. I will eat pizza and sushi (and other things).
 3. I will go to school and the gym (and other places).
 4. I will buy books and pens (and other things).
 5. I will study Japanese and English (and other subjects).
 6. I will rest in the park and at home (and at other places).
 7. I will borrow an umbrella and shoes (and other things).
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8. What do you drink?
9. What do you eat?
10. What kinds of sports do you play?
11. What kinds of games do you play?

Noun conjunction: や III

12. What kinds of music do you listen to?
13. What kinds of TV shows do you watch?
14. What kinds of books do you read?
15. Where do you go if you visit Japan?

手	▶しゅ ▷て (hand)
紙	▶し ▷がみ かみ (paper)
好	▶こう ▷す この (favorite; to like)
近	▶きん ▷ちか (near)

明	▶めい ▷あか (bright)
病	▶びょう (ill; sick)
院	▶いん (institution)
映	▶えい ▷うつ (to reflect)

画	▶が かく (picture)
歌	▶か ▷うた (to sing)
市	▶し ▷いち (city)
所	▶じょ しょ ▷ところ ところ (place)
勉	▶べん ▷つと (to make efforts)
強	▶きょう ごう ▷つよ (strong)
有	▶ゆう ▷あ (to exist)
旅	▶りょ ▷たび (travel)

まとめ dialogue

A: _____ さん、^{ひさ}久しぶりですね。^{やす}休みはどうでしたか？

B: すごく^{たの}楽しかったです。_____ で、_____ たり、_____ たりしました。

A: いいですね。^{わたし}私も_____ たいです。

B: _____ さんの^{やす}休みはどうでしたか？

A: 私は、^{わたし}_____ ^いに行って、_____ たり、_____ たりしました。とても_____ です。

Bibliography I

Banno, E., Ikeda, Y., Ohno, Y., Shinagawa, C., and Tokashiki, K. (2010). *Genki 1: An Integrated Course in Elementary Japanese*. The Japan Times, Tokyo, Japan, 2nd edition. Course: ELJ101, ELJ102; Price: 3,500 yen.

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