



ELJ103: Genki Slides

Lesson 12

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Dialogue Listening Exercises

- Dialogue 1

1. What is Mary's problem?
2. Why does Mary think it [the problem] happened?
3. What is Michiko's advice?

- Dialogue 2

4. What is Mary's new problem?
5. What is the doctor's advice?
6. What does お大事に^{だいじ} mean?

Explaining/implying reasons: ～んです I

Explaining/implying reasons: ～んです

- [Plain + んです] makes a statement, which explains/implies a reason for another (unstated) event.
- ～んです is an invariant form and is rarely used in the past (～んでした) or negative (～んじゃないです)

			PLAIN	んです
(1)	<small>わたし</small> 私は、	コーヒー	を <small>の</small> 飲む	んです。
(2)	<small>わたし</small> 私は、	すし	を <small>た</small> 食べる	んです。
(3)	<small>にほん</small> 日本	の	コーヒー	は おいしい んです。

Explaining/implying reasons: ～んです II

- [Plain + んです] is often used with どうして (why) and どうした (what has happened) and invites explanations and further clarifications.

1. どうして、コーヒーを飲む^のんですか。
2. とてもねむたい^のんです。

1. どうした^のんですか。
2. 今日^{きょう}は、クラスが三^{みつ}つある^のんです。

- In a formal register (e.g., writing), のです is used instead of なんです. [Plain + のです] is functionally identical to [Plain + なんです], but it is stylistically more formal.

1. 私は、コーヒーを飲む^のんです。
2. 私は、コーヒーを飲む^ののです。

Explaining/implying reasons: ～んです III

1. (Because) I will drink coffee.
2. (Because) I will eat sushi.
3. (Because) I will go to school study Japanese.
4. (Because) I am sad.
5. (Because) I have a lot of energy.
6. (Because) Japanese is fun.
7. (Because) I don't drink coffee.
8. (Because) I don't eat sushi.
9. (Because) I drunk coffee.
10. (Because) I ate sushi.
11. (Because) I did not drink coffee.
12. (Because) I did not eat sushi.

Explaining/implying reasons: ～んです IV

13. Your friend asked why you are not going out with him/her tonight.
14. Your friend asked why you bought so many candies.
15. Your friend asked why you are studying so hard.
16. Your mother asked why you are not waking up early today.
17. Your mother asked why you are not going to school today.
18. Your teacher asked why you did so well on your quiz.
19. Your teacher asked why you spoke English during the Japanese class.

Excessive amount: すぎる I

Excessive amount: すぎる

- [Stem + すぎる] indicates something is too much or excessive.
- [Stem + すぎる] shows that the speaker is not welcoming the condition.
(cf. とても or すごく)

	STEM	すぎます
(4) <small>わたし</small> 私は、コーヒーを	<small>の</small> 飲み	すぎます。
(5) <small>わたし</small> 私は、すしを	<small>た</small> 食べ	すぎます。
(6) すしは	<small>たか</small> 高	すぎます。
(7) <small>がくせい</small> 学生が	<small>げんき</small> 元気	すぎます。

Excessive amount: すぎる II

1. This book is too expensive.
2. This book is too old
3. This person is too quiet.
4. This person is too happy.
5. This person is too boring.
6. This person is too famous.
7. This person is too regrettable.
8. This cake is too delicious.
9. This cake is too cold.
10. This cake is too hot.
11. Takeshi sleeps too much
12. Takeshi speaks too much
13. Takeshi eats too much

Excessive amount: すぎる III

14. Takeshi drinks beer too much
 15. Takeshi sings too much
 16. Takeshi takes too many photos
 17. Takeshi is too skinny
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18. Takeshi always studies in the library from morning to evening.
 19. Takeshi had five beer in the last 10 minutes.
 20. Takeshi never speaks during a date.
 21. Takeshi walks very slowly.
 22. Takeshi plays video games all the time.
 23. Takeshi eats french fries for breakfast.

Giving advise: ～ほうがいいです I

Giving advise: ～ほうがいいです

- [た-form + ほうがいいです] is used to give someone advice.
- [た-form + ほうがいいです] is rather strong advice, indicating a serious consequence without following such advice. (cf. *should* vs. *would better*)

	た-FORM	ほうがいいです
(8) コーヒーを	^の 飲んだ	ほうがいいです。
(9) すしを	^た 食べた	ほうがいいです。

Giving advise: ～ほうがいいです II

- Although た-form (past plain affirmative form) is used, ～ほうがいいです usually refers to advice on current/present situations.
 - コーヒーを^の飲んだほうがいいです。 *You'd better drink coffee.*
 - すしを^た食べたほうがいいです。 *You'd better eat sushi.*
- You can also make negative advise with the plain present negative form.
 - コーヒーを^の飲まないほうがいいです。 *It's better not to drink coffee.*
 - すしを^た食べないほうがいいです。 *It's better not to eat sushi.*

Giving advise: 〜ほうがいいです III

1. You'd better drink coffee.
2. You'd better eat sushi.
3. You'd better go to school every day.
4. You'd better study Japanese.
5. You'd better help your mother.
6. You'd better buy this book.
7. You'd better rest.
8. You'd better talk to the professor.
9. You'd better write a letter to your girlfriend.
10. You'd better watch this game.
11. You'd better sleep for about 8 hours.
12. You'd better close the window.
13. You'd better turn on the light.

Giving advise: ～ほうがいいです IV

14. It's better not to drink coffee.
 15. It's better not to eat sushi.
 16. It's better not to buy things online.
 17. It's better not to go out at night.
 18. It's better not to ride on the subway.
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19. Your friend looks very tired.
 20. Your friend does not know that there is a very difficult quiz next week.
 21. Your friend is wondering if he should rent a car and drive in NYC.
 22. Your friend broke up with her boyfriend.
 23. Your friend lost his wallet.
 24. Your friend has two full-time jobs.

Giving the reason: ～ので I

Giving the reason: ～ので

- ～ので is used to give the reason for the situation.
- In Japanese, the reason clause precedes ～ので, which is followed by the clause describing the situation.

	REASON	ので	SITUATION
	あさ はや お		の
(10)	朝早く起きた	ので	コーヒーを飲みます
	にほん き		た
(11)	日本に来た	ので	すしを食べます

Giving the reason: ～ので II

- The meaning and function of ので is almost identical to から, but ので is slightly more formal than から.

- スターバックスはやすい から、よくあそこでコーヒーを^の飲みます。
- スターバックスはやすい ので、よくあそこでコーヒーを^の飲みます。

- Also, when used with な-adjective or noun, ので is used with the prenominal form of な-adjective or noun while から is used with the plain form.

- スターバックスは^{ゆうめい}有名だ から、よくあそこでコーヒーを^の飲みます。
- スターバックスは^{ゆうめい}有名な ので、よくあそこでコーヒーを^の飲みます。
- たけしさんは^{がくせい}学生だ から、お^{かね}金がありません。
- たけしさんは^{がくせい}学生な ので、お^{かね}金がありません。

Giving the reason: ～ので III

1. I drink coffee at Starbucks because I like coffee.
 2. I will eat a lot of sushi because I'm traveling to Japan.
 3. I will call my friend because I'm board.
 4. I study at LaGuardia because it is cheap.
 5. I like watching anime because it is fun.
 6. I turned on the light because it was dark.
 7. I turned off the light because it was bright.
 8. I will study hard because there is an exam.
 9. I will work part-time because I don't have money.
-
10. Your friend asked why you are not going out with him/her tonight.
 11. Your friend asked why you bought so many candies.

Giving the reason: ～ので IV

12. Your friend asked why you are studying so hard.
13. Your mother asked why you are not waking up early today.
14. Your mother asked why you are not going to school today.
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16. Your teacher asked why you spoke English during the Japanese class.

Indicating necessity: ～なければいけません I

Indicating necessity: ～なければいけません

- ～なければいけません indicates that it is necessary to do something (cf. *must*).
- ～なければいけません is used with the negative form without ない.
 - の 飲まない → の 飲ま
 - た 食べない → た 食べ
 - しない → しな
 - おいしくない → おいしく
 - げんき 元気じゃない → げんき 元気じゃ

NEGATIVE PLAIN WITHOUT ない

(12) コーヒーを^の飲ま

(13) すしを^た食べ

なければいけません

なければいけません

なければいけません

Indicating necessity: ～なければいけません II

- なければいけません has a large number of phonological variations. The following sentences are all equivalent each other.

1. たけしさんは、コーヒを飲^のま なければいけません。
2. たけしさんは、コーヒを飲^のま なきゃいけません。
3. たけしさんは、コーヒを飲^のま なくちゃいけません。
4. たけしさんは、コーヒを飲^のま なくてはいけません。
5. たけしさんは、コーヒを飲^のま ないといけません。
6. たけしさんは、コーヒを飲^のま なければなりません。
7. たけしさんは、コーヒを飲^のま なきゃなりません。
8. たけしさんは、コーヒを飲^のま なくちゃなりません。
9. たけしさんは、コーヒを飲^のま なくてはなりません。
10. たけしさんは、コーヒを飲^のま ないとなります。

Indicating necessity: ～なければいけません III

1. I must drink coffee at Starbucks.
 2. I must eat sushi at a Japanese restaurant.
 3. I must study Japanese a lot.
 4. I must do laundry tonight.
 5. I must sing a song at the party tonight.
 6. I must speak with the Japanese teacher in Japanese.
 7. I must come to school five days a week.
 8. I must write an essay in Japanese before Monday.
 9. I must get on this train because I am late.
-

10. What do you have to do at the gym?
11. What do you have to do at a restaurant?

Indicating necessity: ～なければいけません IV

12. What do you have to do at the karaoke place?
13. What do you have to do in Manhattan?
14. What do you have to do at LaGuardia?
15. What do you have to do at home?
16. What do you have to do in Japan?
17. What do you have to do at the library?

Probability: ～でしょう I

Probability: ～でしょう

- [PLAIN + ～でしょう] indicates the speaker's guess or prediction (cf. *probably*).

	PLAIN	でしょう
(14) たけしさんは、コーヒーを	<small>の</small> 飲む	でしょう
(15) たけしさんは、すしを	<small>た</small> 食べる	でしょう

Probability: ～でしょう II

- When used with な-adjective or noun, ～でしょう is used with the stem of な-adjective or noun.

1. たけしさんは ^{げんき}元気 でしょう。

2. たけしさんは _{にほんじん}日本人 でしょう。

Probability: ～でしょう III

1. I will probably wake up 8am tomorrow.
 2. I will probably study at the library today.
 3. I will probably play tennis in Central Park.
 4. I will probably watch TV with my friend.
 5. I will probably take photos in Japan.
 6. I will probably buy a new game because it's interesting.
 7. The Japanese class will probably begin soon.
 8. The Japanese class will probably end soon.
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9. Your friend asked about your schedule tonight.
10. Your friend asked about your schedule tomorrow.
11. Your friend asked about your schedule this weekend.
12. Please describe what you will be doing in 10 years.
13. Please describe what you will do when you travel to Japan.

昔	▷むかし (ancient times)
々	(symbol of repetition of a kanji)
神	▷じん しん こう ▷かみ (God)
早	▷そう ▷はや (early)
起	▷き ▷お (to get up)
牛	▷ぎゅう ▷うし (cow)
使	▷し ▷つか (to use)
働	▷どう ▷はたら ばたら (to work)

漢字Ch.12 II

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