



ELJ103: Genki Slides

Lesson 13

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Dialogue Listening Exercises

- Dialogue 1
 1. Why did John call the restaurant?
 2. When did John decide to meet with the restaurant staff?
- Dialogue 2
 3. Why is John interested in this job?
 4. When will he start working?
- Dialogue 3
 5. How often does John work?

Potential Form I

Potential Form

- The potential form indicates a potential or an ability to do something (cf. *can* and *has the ability to*)
- The potential form conjugates as る-verb.
- Sometimes ら in られる is dropped.

	が	POTENTIAL FORM
(1) <small>わたし</small> 私は、コーヒー	が	<small>の</small> 飲めます。
(2) <small>わたし</small> 私は、すし	が	<small>た</small> 食べられます。
(3) <small>わたし</small> 私は、すし	が	<small>た</small> 食べれます。

Potential Form II

- The conjugation pattern of the potential form is as following:

ru-verbs: Drop the final *-ru* and add *-rareru*.

見る (*mi-ru*) → 見られる (*mi-rareru*)
み み

u-verbs: Drop the final *-u* and add *-eru*.

行く (*ik-u*) → 行ける (*ik-eru*)
い い

話す → 話せる
はな はな

買う → 買える
か か

泳ぐ → 泳げる
およ およ

遊ぶ → 遊べる
あそ あそ

待つ → 待てる
ま ま

読む → 読める
よ よ

死ぬ → 死ねる
し し

取る → 取れる
と と

irregular verbs:

くる → こられる

する → できる

Potential Form III

- The conjugation pattern of う-verb is rather systematic than it sounds.
 - The stem of all う-verbs (base form without ます) ends with the [i] sound.
 - The [i] sound changes to the [u] sound for the plain/short form.
 - The [i] sound changes to the [a] sound for the plain/short negative form.
 - The [i] sound changes to the [e] sound for potential form.

n	w	r	y	m	h	n	t	s	k	
ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

Potential Form IV

- All potential forms conjugate as the る-verb.

- コーヒーが^の飲めます。→ コーヒーが^の飲める。
- コーヒーが^の飲めます。→ コーヒーが^の飲めない。
- コーヒーが^の飲めます。→ コーヒーが^の飲めて、すしも^た食べられます。
- すしが^た食べられます。→ すしが^た食べられる。
- すしが^た食べられます。→ すしが^た食べられない。
- すしが^た食べられます。→ すしが^た食べられて、コーヒーも^の飲める。

- **を/が conversion:** When the potential form is used, the object-marker を changes to が (which is usually the subject-marker particle) (cf. ～たい).

- コーヒー を^の飲みます。→ コーヒー が^の飲めます。
- すし を^た食べます。→ すし が^た食べられます。

Potential Form V

1. I can drink coffee.
2. I can eat sushi.
3. I can play tennis.
4. I can wake up early in the morning.
5. I can see the sign (sign = サイン)
6. I can watch the TV tonight.
7. I can go to Japan next year.
8. I can open the window.
9. I cannot drink coffee.
10. I cannot eat sushi.
11. I cannot play games tomorrow.
12. I cannot stay awake until late (until late = おそくまで)
13. I cannot study at home.

Potential Form VI

- 14. I cannot drink coffee at Starbucks.
 - 15. I cannot be late.
-

- 16. What can you do at school?
- 17. What can you do at home?
- 18. What can you do during the spring/summer break?
- 19. What can you do in New York City?
- 20. What is your unique ability that no one else can do?

Giving multiple reasons: ～し I

Giving multiple reasons: ～し

- [Reason1 + し + Reason2 + し + Situation] is used to provide multiple reasons for a situation.
- The REASON should be in the plain/short form.

- ^の飲みます → ^の飲む
- ^た食べます → ^た食べる
- します → する

- ^{おお}大きいです → ^{おお}大きい
- ^{げんき}元気です → ^{げんき}元気だ

REASON 1

し

REASON 2

し

SITUATION

- (4) さむい し ねむい し コーヒーを^の飲みます。
- (5) おいしい し 好きだ し すしを^た食べます。

Giving multiple reasons: ～し II

1. I will drink coffee because it's cold and I'm sleepy.
 2. I will eat sushi because it's delicious and my favorite.
 3. I will do exercise because I have gained weight and the gym is cheap.
 4. I will study Japaense because it's fun and easy.
 5. I will go to school because there is a class and I meet with my friends.
 6. I like Starbucks coffee because it's delicious and cheap.
-

7. What is your plan this weekend and why?
8. What is your plan after graduation and why?
9. What food do you like the most and why?

Observation/It seems: ～そうです I

Observation/It seems: ～そうです

- [Stem + そうです] indicates something seems to have certain properties.
- [Stem + そうです] conjugates as な-adjective.

	STEM	そうです
(6) たけしさんは、コーヒーを	<small>の</small> 飲み	そうです。
(7) このコーヒーは	おいし	そうです。
(8) このすしは	たか	そうです。
(9) このレストランは、すしが	あり	そうです。

Observation/It seems: ～そうです II

1. Takeshi seems to drink coffee.
2. Takeshi seems to eat sushi.
3. Takeshi seems study a lot.
4. Takeshi seems to speak Japanese.
5. Takeshi seems have a girl friend.
6. Takeshi seems to forget about the date.
7. Takeshi seems to teach Japaense.
8. Takeshi seems kind.
9. Takeshi seems smart.
10. Takeshi seems good at tennis.
11. Takeshi seems to like Mary.
12. This quiz looks difficult.
13. This restaurant looks expensive.

Observation/It seems: ～そうです III

14. This school looks old.

15. This city seems large.

16. Describe LaGuardia Community College.

17. Describe New York City (Manhattan).

18. Describe New York City (Queens).

19. Describe one of your classmates (be nice).

Trying something: ～みる I

Trying something: ～みる

- [て-form + みる] indicates that you are doing something tentatively or trying something.
- [て-form + みる] conjugates in the same way as 見る (る-verb), but it is always written in ひらがな.

		て-FORM	みます
(10)	<small>わたし</small> 私は、このコーヒーを	<small>の</small> 飲んで	みます。
(11)	<small>わたし</small> 私は、このすしを	<small>た</small> 食べて	みます。

Trying something: ～みる II

1. I will try drinking coffee.
2. I will try eating sushi.
3. I will try studying Korean.
4. I will try practicing tennis.
5. I will try helping my mother.
6. I will try speaking in Spanish.
7. I will try playing this new game.
8. I will try doing exercise.
9. I will try going to Japan.
10. I will try riding on the train today.
11. I will try opening the door.

Trying something: ～みる III

12. I will try working part-time.

13. What do you want to try in Japan?

14. What do you want to try if you have a lot of money?

Limiting the range: なら I

Limiting the range: なら

- ～なら indicates a limitation of the scope of your conversation. (cf. *If it is x*)

NOUN OR PLAIN FORM

なら

PREDICATES/ACTION

(12) スターバックスのコーヒー

なら

の
飲みます。

(13) おいしいすし

なら

た
食べます。

Limiting the range: なら II

1. I will drink coffee only if it is Starbucks.
2. I will eat sushi only if it is delicious.
3. I will play tennis only if it is free.
4. I will go to Japan only if it is cheap.
5. I will go to the party only if it is fun.
6. I will take this exam only if it is easy.
7. I will go to Central Park only if it is sunny.
8. I will help my mother only if she gives me money.
9. I will study Japanese only if the class is in the evening.
10. I will speak with Mary only if she return my money.

Frequency: に I

Frequency: に

- [Period + に + Frequency] indicates the frequency of an activity.
- The period is often accompanied with the duration marker 間かん
 - 一分間いっぶんかん
 - 一時間いちじかん
 - 一日 (間)いちにち (かん)
 - 一週間いっしゅうかん
 - 一ヶ月 (間)いっかげつ (かん)
 - 一年 (間)いちねん (かん)
- The frequency is often accompanied with 回かい

	PERIOD	に	FREQUENCY	
(14)	一日間 <small>いちにち かん</small>	に	三回 <small>さんかい</small> くらい	コーヒー <small>の</small> を飲みます。
(15)	一週間 <small>いっしゅうかん</small>	に	二回 <small>にかい</small>	すし <small>た</small> を食べます。

Frequency: に II

- Frequency and Duration

Frequency	Days	Hours	Months	Years
いっかい	いちにち	いちじかん	いっかげつ	いちねん
にかい	ふつか	にじかん	にかげつ	にねん
さんかい	みっか	さんじかん	さんかげつ	さんねん
よんかい	よっか	よじかん	よんかげつ	よねん
ごかい	いつか	ごじかん	ごかげつ	ごねん
ろっかい	むいか	ろくじかん	ろっかげつ	ろくねん
ななかい	なのか	しちじかん	ななかげつ	ななねん
はっかい	ようか	はちじかん	はっかげつ	はちねん
きゅうかい	ここのか	くじかん	きゅうかげつ	きゅうねん
じゅうかい	とおか	じゅうじかん	じゅうかげつ	じゅうねん

Frequency: に III

1. once a week
2. twice a week
3. four times a week
4. six times a week
5. ten times a month
6. twelve times a month
7. once a day
8. once every other day
9. three times every two weeks
10. two hours a day
11. five hours a week
12. twice a week
13. three times every month

Frequency: に IV

14. ten times a year
 15. once every half a year
 16. twice every four years
 17. five times every five years
 18. once every 10 years
-
19. How often do Olympic Games happen?
 20. How often do you go to Starbucks every week?
 21. How many days do you have Japanese class?
 22. How many hours do you study Japanese every day?
 23. How often do you eat pizza?
 24. How often do you play games?

物	▶ぶつ ▷もの (thing)
鳥	▶ちょう ▷とり (bird)
料	▶りょう (ingredients; fare)
理	▶り (reason)

特	▶とく とっ (special)
安	▶あん ▷やす (cheap; ease)
飯	▶はん (food; cooked rice)
肉	▶にく (meat)

漢字Ch.13 II

悪	▶あく ▷わる (bad; wrong)	着	▶ちやく ▷つ き (to reach; to wear)
体	▶たい ▷からだ (body)	同	▶どう ▷おな (same)
空	▶くう ▷そら あ から (sky; empty)	海	▶かい ▷うみ (sea)
港	▶こう ▷みなと (port; harbor)	昼	▶ちゅう ▷ひる (noon; daytime)

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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