



# ELJ103: Genki Slides

## Lesson 14

Tomonori Nagano <[tnagano@lagcc.cuny.edu](mailto:tnagano@lagcc.cuny.edu)>

Education and Language Acquisition Dept.  
LaGuardia Community College

May 3, 2018

# Dialogue Listening Exercises

- Dialogue 1
  1. What will Mary do on the Valentine Day?
- Dialogue 2
  2. Where did Mary get the sweater?
  3. Why Takashi said ” ちょうどいいよ”?
- Dialogue 3
  4. Who gave John chocolate?
  5. What is White Day?
  6. What happens on the White Day?

# Noun がほしい I

## Noun がほしい

- [Noun がほしい] indicates one's desire (cf. *I want something.*). It's similar to ～たい, which only takes the stem of verbs.
- [Noun がほしい] can be used only for the first person (i.e., 私<sup>わたし</sup>) since it is a *private predicate*. For the second and third persons, use ～がほしいと言っています or ～をほしがっています.

- |     |                        | が | ほしい         |
|-----|------------------------|---|-------------|
| (1) | <sup>わたし</sup> 私は、コーヒー | が | ほしいです。      |
| (2) | <sup>わたし</sup> 私は、すし   | が | ほしいです。      |
| (3) | <sup>たけし</sup> 武さんは、すし | が | ほしいと言っています。 |

# Noun がほしい II

- [Noun がほしい] conjugates as い-adjective.

- 私<sup>わたし</sup>は、コーヒーがほしいです。
- 私<sup>わたし</sup>は、コーヒーがほしくないです。
- 私<sup>わたし</sup>は、コーヒーがほしかつたら、スターバックス<sup>い</sup>に行きます。

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

- コーヒー を ほしい → コーヒー が ほしい。
- すし を ほしい。 → すし が ほしい。

# Noun がほしい III

1. I want coffee.
  2. I want sushi.
  3. I want chocolate.
  4. I want a sweat shirt.
  5. I want a stuffed animal.
  6. I want a necktie.
  7. I want winter scarf.
  8. I want a comic book.
  9. I want a ring.
  10. I want a radio.
- 
11. What do you want at the Christmas Day?
  12. What do you want on your birthday?
  13. What do you want at Starbucks?

# Short form + かもしれない I

## Short form + かもしれない

- [Short form + かもしれない] indicates something (the predicate) is a possibility (cf. *might*.).
- [Short form + かもしれない] conjugates as い-adjective.

### SHORT FORM

### かもしれない

- |     |                             |                      |           |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| (4) | <small>わたし</small> 私は、コーヒーを | <small>の</small> 飲む  | かもしれないです。 |
| (5) | <small>わたし</small> 私は、すしを   | <small>た</small> 食べる | かもしれないです。 |
| (6) | このケーキは、                     | おいしい                 | かもしれないです。 |

# Short form + かもしれない II

- [Short form + かもしれない] conjugates as い-adjective, but it is rarely used in negative (i.e., no *might not*).

- 私<sup>わたし</sup>は、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>むかもしれないです。
- \*私<sup>わたし</sup>は、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>むかもしれなくないです。
- 私<sup>わたし</sup>は、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>むかもしなかったです。

- Both [Short form + かもしれない] and [Short form + でしょう] indicate possibility, but [Short form + かもしれない] is much less certain than [Short form + でしょう].

- 私<sup>わたし</sup>は、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>むかもしれないです。
- 私<sup>わたし</sup>は、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>むでしょう。

## Short form + かもしれない III

1. I might drink coffee.
2. I might eat sushi.
3. I might go to school today.
4. I might swim in the pool tomorrow.
5. I might go to Japan next year.
6. I might eat dinner before class.
7. This cake might be sweet.
8. This cake might be delicious.
9. This boy might be energetic.
10. This boy might be smart.
11. This girl might be lonely.



## Short form + かもしれない IV

12. This girl might be busy.

---

13. What do you plan to do tomorrow?

14. Where do you think you will be in 10 years (十年後<sup>じゅうねんご</sup>)

15. Where do you think the best coffee shop (一番<sup>いちばん</sup>いいカフェ) is?

16. Where do you think the best restaurant (一番<sup>いちばん</sup>いいレストラン) is?

# あげる/くれる/もらう (verbs of giving and receiving) I

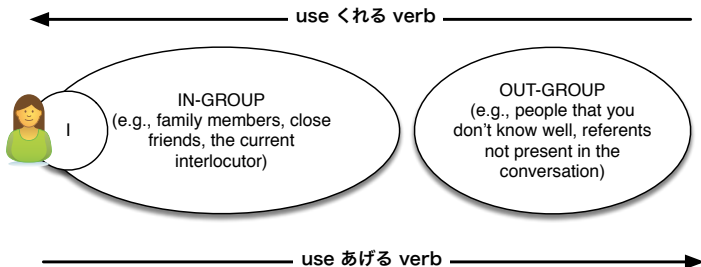
## あげる/くれる/もらう (verbs of giving and receiving)

- Both あげる/くれる means *to give* and they mark THE GIVER with は/が and THE RECIPIENT with に. Both あげる and くれる are る-verb.
- もらう means *to receive* and it marks THE RECIPIENT with は/が and THE GIVER with に. もらう is a う-verb.

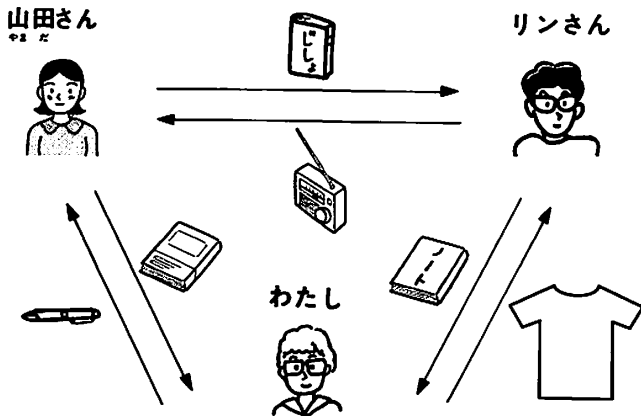
	GIVER		は/が	RECIPIENT		に		ITEM		を		あげる/くれる
(7)	私 <small>わたし</small>		は	友だち <small>とも</small>		に		コーヒー		を		あげます。
(8)	先生 <small>せんせい</small>		は	友だち <small>とも</small>		に		コーヒー		を		くれます。
	RECIPIENT		は/が	GIVER		に/から		ITEM		を		もらう
(9)	学生 <small>がくせい</small>		は	先生 <small>せんせい</small>		に		コーヒー		を		もらいます。

# あげる/くれる/もらう (verbs of giving and receiving) II

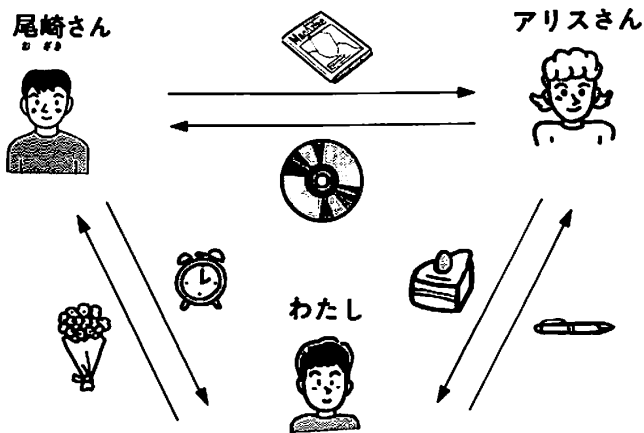
- In Japanese, there are two different types of *to give*.
  - あげる (*to give (outward)*) is an outward movement of an item in your relative psychological distance with the giver.
  - くれる (*to give (inward)*) is an inward movement of an item.



# あげる/くれる/もらう (verbs of giving and receiving) III



# あげる/くれる/もらう (verbs of giving and receiving) IV



# あげる/くれる/もらう (verbs of giving and receiving) V

1. I will give my father a present.
2. I will give my friend a present.
3. I will give my mother a present.
4. I will give my girlfriend a present.
5. I will give a stranger (知らない人) a present.
6. My father will give me a present.
7. My friend will give me a present.
8. My mother will give me a present.
9. My girlfriend will give me a present.
10. A stranger will give me a present.
11. My father will give my friend a present.
12. My friend will give my father a present.
13. My girlfriend will give my friend a present.

# あげる/くれる/もらう (verbs of giving and receiving) VI

- 14. My friend will give my girlfriend a present.
  - 15. I will receive a present from my father.
  - 16. I will receive a present from my friend.
  - 17. I will receive a present from my mother.
  - 18. I will receive a present from my girlfriend.
  - 19. I will receive a present from a stranger (知らない<sup>し</sup>人<sup>ひと</sup>).
- 

- 20. What will you give to your friend?
- 21. What will your girlfriend/boyfriend give to you?
- 22. What does your teacher give and to whom?

# た-form + らどうですか I

## た-form + らどうですか

- [た-form + らどうですか] indicates advice or recommendation (cf. *how about -ing?* / *why don't you?.*).
- [た-form + らどうですか] implies that the person has not performed the activity yet.

た-FORM

の  
飲んだ

た  
食べた

べんきょう  
勉強した

らどうですか

(10) たけしさん、コーヒーを

(11) たけしさん、すしを

(12) たけしさん、

らどうですか

らどうですか。

らどうですか



# た-form + らどうですか II

- Different ways to indicate advice or recommendation.

- たけしさん、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>まなければいけません。
- たけしさん、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>んだほうがいいです。
- たけしさん、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>んでください。
- たけしさん、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>まないでください。
- たけしさん、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>んではいけません。
- たけしさん、コーヒーを飲<sup>の</sup>んだらどうですか。

# た-form + ら とうですか III

1. How about drinking coffee?
2. How about eating sushi?
3. How about going to school every day?
4. How about studying Japanese?
5. How about helping your mother?
6. How about buying this book?
7. How about resting?
8. How about talking to the professor?
9. How about writing a letter to your girlfriend?
10. How about watching this game?
11. How about sleeping for about 8 hours?
12. How about closing the window?

13. How about turning on the light?

---

14. Your friend looks very tired?
15. Your friend does not know that there is a very difficult quiz next week?
16. Your friend is wondering if he should rent a car and drive in New York City?
17. Your friend broke up with her boyfriend?
18. Your friend lost his wallet?
19. Your friend has two full-time jobs?

# Number + も / Number + しか I

## Number + も / Number + しか

- [Number + も] indicates *as many as*.
- [Number + しか] indicates *as few as / only*. [Number + しか] is always used in the negative sentence.

	NOUN	を	NUMBER	も	
(13)	コーヒー	を	<small>さん</small> 三はい	も	<small>の</small> 飲みました。
(14)	すし	を	<small>みつ</small> 三つ	も	<small>た</small> 食べました。

	NOUN	を	NUMBER	しか	NEGATIVE
(15)	コーヒー	を	<small>いっ</small> 一はい	しか	<small>の</small> 飲みませんでした。
(16)	すし	を	<small>ひとつ</small> ひとつ	しか	<small>た</small> 食べませんでした。

## Number + も / Number + しか II

1. I drank as many as 5 cups of coffee today.
  2. I drank as few as 1 cup of coffee today.
  3. I ate as many as 15 pieces of sushi today.
  4. I ate as few as 3 pieces of sushi today.
  5. I take as many as 6 classes this semester.
  6. I take as few as 2 classes this semester.
  7. I go to Manhattan as many as five times a week.
  8. I go to Manhattan as few as once a month.
  9. I spent as much as \$500 for games this month.
  10. I spent as little as \$10 for games this month.
- 
11. How many cups of coffee do you drink a day?

## Number + も / Number + しか III

12. How many classes are you taking this semester?
13. How many times a week do you go to Manhattan?
14. How many siblings do you have?
15. How much money do you use for your clothes?

彼	▷かれ かの (he)
代	▷だい ▷か (age; replace)
留	▷りゅう る (to stay; to keep)
族	▷ぞく (family; tribe)

親	▷しん ▷おや した (parent; intimacy)
切	▷せつ ▷き きっ (to cut)
英	▷えい (English; excellent)
店	▷てん ▷みせ (shop)

音	▶ おん ▷ おと    ね  (sound)
楽	▶ がく がっ    らく ▷ たの  (pleasure)
医	▶ い   (doctor; medicine)
者	▶ しゃ ▷ もの  (person)



# 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.

This presentation slide was created with  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and *beamer*  $\text{\LaTeX}$  style.