

日本語  
101  
11/1/2020

Verbs  
かんじ



# Chapter 2 Test

Thursday (11/3)

Listening: online

- 1 dialog
- 1 monolog

Grammar: in person

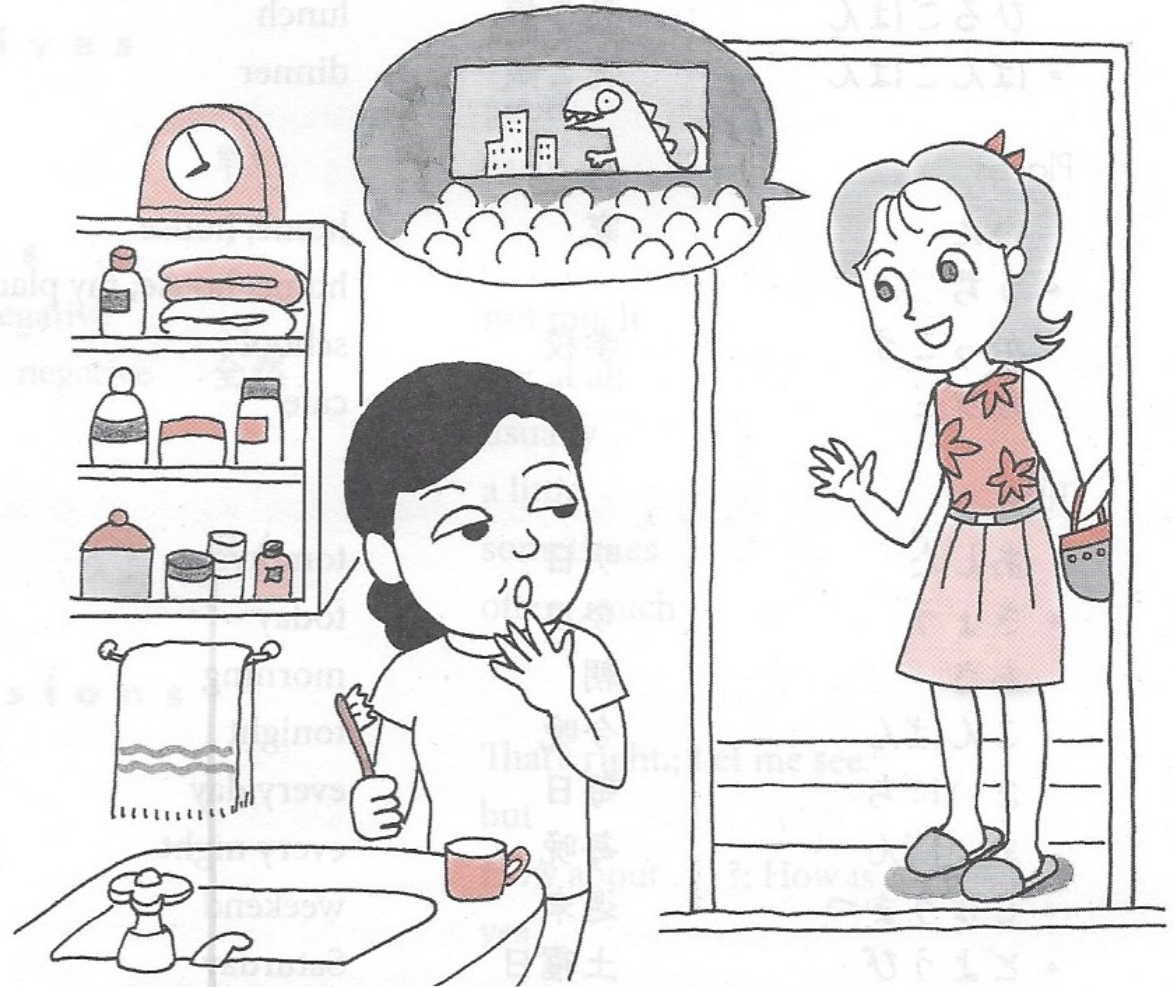
- Fill in the blanks
- Answer the questions
- Correct expressions for the context given.

Reading Comprehension: in person

- 2 Short dialogs
- Descriptions of Items

# Chapter 3

- Talk about daily life
- Inviting friends for activities
  - New items in this Chapter
    - Verbs
    - Particles
    - 漢字 (かんじ)



# かんじ

- Kanji :

- Pronunciation

- Not just a syllable

- 何 → なん

- 本 → ほん

- Meaning

- 何 'what'

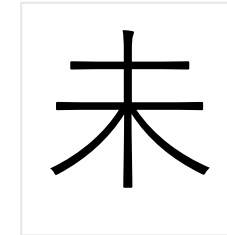
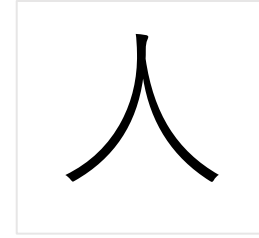
- 本 'book(s)'

- Shape (stroke order)

- Length, direction, etc. may change the word represented by it

- How many Kanji?

- Unlimited
    - About 2000 listed as "Common Use"
    - About 5000~6000 needed to read a newspaper
    - About 1000 taught 1<sup>st</sup> through 6<sup>th</sup> grades in Japan
    - About 150 introduced in Japan 101-103



きょうのか  
んじ

- 一
- 二
- 三
- 四
- 五

- いち、いっ
- に
- さん
- よん / し
- ご

一

二

三

四

五

かんじ

- 六
- 七
- 八
- 九
- 十

- ろく、ろっ
- なな・しち
- はち、はっ
- きゅう、く
- じゅう、じゅっ

六

七

八

九

十

# Verbs in Japanese

- Short and Long Forms

English meaning	Short (Dictionary) Form	Long (ます-form)Form
Eat	たべる	たべます
Go	いく	いきます
Study	べんきょう する	べんきょう うします

## Formality (Politeness)

- Short form ... casual, plain style, private speech
- Long form ... formal, polite style, public speech

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- Conjugation Types

- る verbs

たべる

たべます

- う verbs

いく

いきます

- Irregular verbs

べんきょうする

べんきょうします

- Textbook lists verbs based on the conjugation type in the short form



# The Long (or ます) Form

- ～ます ... present affirmative formal style
  - る verbs:
    - drop る from short form, add ます・ません
  - う verbs:
    - change “u” of the short form to “i” ます・ません
  - Irregular:      する    →    します  
                         くる    →    きます

# Verbs (Chapter 3) る-verbs

- おいきる → おきます
- たべる → たべます
- ねる → ねます
- みる → みます

- To get up, wake up
- To eat
- To sleep, go to bed
- To watch, see

# Verbs (Chapter 3) う -verbs

- いく → いきます
- かえる → かえります
- きく → ききます
- のむ → のみます
- はなす → はなします
- よむ → よみます

- To go
- To return
- To listen, to ask
- To drink
- To speak
- To read

Verbs  
(Chapter 3)  
irregular-verbs

- する → します
  - べんきょう します
- くる → きます

- To do
  - To study
- To come

# (Action) Verbs in Japanese

- Action verbs: verbs describing action carried out by someone/something
- Stative verbs: verbs describing state of being, mental/psychological state
- Action Verbs
- Conjugation:
  - affirmative vs. negative
  - ~ます vs. ~ません
  - present vs. past
    - present ≠ present time (currently on-going activity)
    - = habit (things you do regularly, repeatedly)
    - = future (things that will happen in the future)

# Japanese Sentences:

- Verbs/Predicate?
  - At the end of a sentence
- Word Order (a.k.a Syntax)?
  - English???
    - Rigid: subject ... at the beginning, object ... after the verb
  - Japanese???
    - Free: as long as the verb/predicate is at the end of a sentence
- Grammatical Relations (object, subject, etc.)?
  - Particles!
    - One or two syllable element attached to a Noun (Phrase): Noun-Particle



# Particles

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- The person/thing that initiates the action (aka “subject”)
  - ～は (until we teach a different particle)
- The person/thing to which the action is directed (aka “direct object”)
  - ～を
- Location where the action takes place (location)
  - ～で
- Specific time at which the action takes place (time)
  - ～に
- Location at which the action ends (goal)
  - ～に ・ ～へ (pronounced as [e])

を: direct  
object (ます  
Formでいって  
ください)

- Eat sushi
- Read a magazine
- Watch a movie
- Speak Japanese
- Listen to J-Pop
- Drink coffee

- すしをたべます
- ざっしをよみます
- えいがをみます
- にほんごをはなします
- J-popをききます
- コーヒーをのみます



Particle: で

- で : location of action
  - としょかんで、べんきょうします。  
“Study at a library”
  - うちで、コーヒーをのみます。  
“Drink coffee at home”

# Particles: に and へ

- に : specific time
  - 5 じに、たべます。 “eat at 5”
  - 10 じに、かえります。 “go home at 10”
- に・へ : destination, goal (with verbs いきます・きます・かえります)
  - とうきょうに いきます。 “go to the library”
  - としょかんに、きます。 “come to the library”
  - うち(home)へ、かえります。 “go home”

## Use particles in a sentence

- My teacher drinks coffee at home at 10:30.
- せんせいは、10じはんに　　うちで　　コー  
ヒーを　　のみます。
- Mary comes to college (campus) at 8.
- メアリーさんは、8じに　　だいがくに  
きます。
- Takeshi reads books at the library at 5.
- たけしさんは、5じに　　としょかんで  
ほんを　　よみます。