

LESSON NOTES

Learn Japanese Grammar Video - Absolute Beginner S1 #19 Negative Forms of Class 2 Japanese Verbs

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19

KANJI

1. ケントはテレビを見ない。
2. 1時に食べる。

KANA

1. ケントはテレビをみない。
2. いちじにたべる。

ROMANIZATION

1. Kento wa terebi o minai.
2. Ichi-ji ni taberu.

ENGLISH

1. Kent doesn't watch TV.
2. I eat at one o' clock.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
起きる	おきる	okiru	to wake up, to get up; V2

テレビ	テレビ	terebi	TV
出る	でる	deru	to leave; V2
半	はん	han	half (when used with time half past)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

毎朝、私は六時に起きる <i>Maiasa, watashi wa roku-ji ni okiru.</i> I get up at six o'clock every morning.	テレビはどこですか。 <i>Terebi wa doko desu ka.</i> Where is the TV?
今、家を出ました。 <i>Ima ie o demashita.</i> I've just left my house.	映画は1時半からです。 <i>Eiga wa ichi-ji-han kara desu.</i> The movie starts at 1:30.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Negative Form of Class Two Verbs

In the last lesson, we looked at how to create the negative form of Class One verbs. In this lesson, you'll learn how to create the negative form of Class Two verbs, which means you'll be able to say things like "I'm not going to [verb]" or "I don't [verb]" in informal Japanese. You will also learn how to say the time you will do an action, as in "I will wake up at six o'clock."

The Negative Form of Class Two Verbs

Let's take a look at how to create the negative form of Class Two verbs in Japanese. Note that Class Two verbs always end in *-ru*. (Also note, however, that not every verb that ends in *-ru* is a Class Two verb).

Here is the step: change the final *-ru* to *-nai*.

Affirmative	"English"	Negative	"English"
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<i>miru</i> (みる)	"to watch," "to see"	⇒	<i>minai</i> (みない)	"don't/doesn't see," "won't see"
<i>okiru</i> (おきる)	"to get up"	⇒	<i>okinai</i> (おきない)	"don't/doesn't wake up," "won't wake up"
<i>taberu</i> (たべる)	"to eat"	⇒	<i>tabenai</i> (たべない)	"don't/doesn't eat," "won't eat"

Sample Sentences

- わたしは甘いものを食べない。
Watashi wa amaimono o tabenai.
"I don't eat sweets."
- ケントはテレビをみない。
Kento wa terebi o minai.
"Kent doesn't watch TV."

Saying the Time You Will Do an Action

In a previous lesson, you learned how to tell time in Japanese by adding *-ji* (時) to the number of the hour: for example, *ichi* ("one") plus *ji* is *ichi-ji*, which means "one o'clock." Here, you will learn how to say that you do an action at a certain time.

To say what time you or someone else does an action, say the time, add the particle *ni*, and then add the action.

Structure: [time] + *ni* + [action]

Time	<i>ni</i>	Action	"English"
<i>Ichi-ji</i> (一時)	<i>ni</i> (に)	<i>taberu</i> (たべる)	"I eat at one o'clock."
<i>Roku-ji</i> (六時)	<i>ni</i> (に)	<i>okiru</i> (おきる)	"I get up at six o'clock."

<i>Jūichi-ji</i> (十一時)	<i>ni</i> (に)	<i>neru</i> (ねる)	"I go to sleep at eleven o'clock."
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Sample Sentences

1. 六時にでます。
Roku-ji ni demasu.
"I'll be leaving at six o'clock a.m."
Rokuji is "six o'clock," followed by the particle *ni* and the polite verb *demasu*, meaning "to leave."
2. 五時半に起きます。
Go-ji-han ni okimasu.
"I'll get up at five-thirty a.m."
Go-ji-han is "five-thirty," followed by the particle *ni* and the polite verb *okimasu*, meaning "to get up."