

LESSON NOTES

Learn Japanese Grammar Video - Absolute Beginner S1 #20 Negative Forms of Class 3 Japanese Verbs

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KANJI

1. 大丈夫・・・
2. 遅刻しないよ。

KANA

1. だいじょうぶ・・・
2. ちこくしないよ。

ROMANIZATION

1. Daijōbu...
2. Chikoku shinai yo.

ENGLISH

1. It's fine...
2. I won't be late.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
来る	くる	kuru	to come;V3

むずかしい	むずかしい	muzukashii	difficult
サッカー	サッカー	sakkā	soccer, football
大丈夫	だいじょうぶ	daijōbu	OK, all right, no problem
授業	じゅぎょう	jugyō	class, lesson
先生	せんせい	sensei	teacher

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>電車は何時に来ますか。 <i>Densha wa nan-ji ni kimasu ka.</i></p> <p>What time will the train come?</p>	<p>日本語は難しいです。 <i>Nihon-go wa muzukashii desu.</i></p> <p>Japanese is difficult.</p>
<p>1999年以降、日本のサッカーはJ-1 とJ-2 のふたつのリーグがあります。 <i>sen kyūhyaku kyūjū kyūnen ikō, nihon no sakkā wa jeiwan to jeitsū no futatsu no rīgu ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>Since 1999, the Japanese soccer league has had two divisions: J-1 and J-2.</p>	<p>サッカーが苦手です。 <i>Sakkā ga nigate desu.</i></p> <p>I'm bad at playing soccer.</p>
<p>風邪ですか？大丈夫ですか？ <i>Kaze desu ka? Daijōbu desu ka?</i></p> <p>Do you have a cold? Are you all right?</p>	<p>日本語の授業が好きです。 <i>Nihongo no jugyō ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like Japanese class.</p>
<p>先生に謝った。 <i>Sensei ni ayamatta.</i></p> <p>I apologized to the teacher.</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Negative Forms of Class 3 Verbs *Suru* and *Kuru*

In the last two lessons, we looked at how to create the negative form of Class 1 and Class 2 verbs. In this lesson, you'll learn how to create the negative form of Class 3 verbs, which

means you'll be able to say things like "I'm not doing ____" or "I'm not coming" in informal Japanese.

The Negative Form of Class 3 Verbs

Let's take a look at how to create the negative form of Class 3 verbs in Japanese. Note that there are only two Class 3 verbs in Japanese: *suru* (meaning "to do") and *kuru* (meaning "to come"), and that they conjugate irregularly.

Affirmative	"English"		Negative	"English"
する <i>suru</i>	"to do"	⇒	しない <i>shinai</i>	"don't"/"doesn't do," "won't do"
くる <i>kuru</i>	"to come"	⇒	こない <i>konai</i>	"don't"/"doesn't come," "won't come"

Sample Sentences

1. まどかはサッカーをしない。
Madoka wa sakkā o shinai.
"Madoka doesn't play soccer."
2. 今日 ケントはサッカーをしない。
Kyō kento wa sakkā o shinai.
"Kent is not going to play soccer today."
3. 明日学校に来ない。
Ashita gakkō ni konai.
"I'm not going to school tomorrow."

The Phrase *Daijōbu* ("It's fine"/"I'm fine"/"No problem")

The word *daijōbu* (大丈夫) is one of the most common words you will encounter in Japanese. It literally means "all right" or "no problem," and its exact meaning depends on the situation. When we say it with rising intonation, it becomes a question to ask whether

someone/something is all right.

For Example:

	Statement ("I'm/it's okay")	Question ("Are you/Is it okay?")
Informal Japanese	<i>Daijōbu.</i> (大丈夫。)	<i>Daijōbu?</i> (大丈夫?)
Formal Japanese	<i>Daijōbu desu.</i> (大丈夫です。)	<i>Daijōbu desu ka?</i> (大丈夫ですか?)

Example:

1. 黒川先生：大丈夫ですか。授業は難しいですか。
Kurokawa sensei: Daijōbu desu ka. Jugyō wa muzukashii desu ka.
Ms. Kurokawa: "How are you getting on? Are your classes difficult?"

Here, Ms. Kurokawa is asking Kent whether everything is all right in regards to his classes. If Kent wanted to say that everything was all right, he could simply reply with *Daijōbu desu* (大丈夫です.).