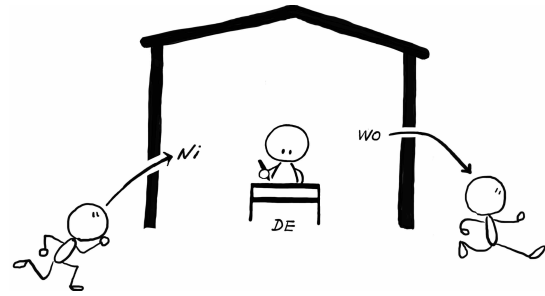


Strategic Japanese: Particle 2

You can omit particles as much as you can.
But there are some cases you cannot omit them.
You write “wo” in romaji, but pronounce it “o”.



1 Model

Please speak freely as natural as possible!

A: Nanji ni Toshokan ni tsuita? (What time did you arrive at library?)

B: 1 ji (ichi-ji) ni tsuita. (I arrived at 1 o'clock.)

A: Kinou nani shita? (Yesterday, where did you do?)

B: Toshokan de benkyo. (I studied at library.)

A: Nanji Toshokan wo deta? (What time did you leave library?)

B: 3 ji (san-ji) ni deta. (I left at 3 o'clock.)

2 Task

Convert the following verbs into past tense and formal style.

GN: past tense verb ending, *-ta* is the same as *-te*.

0. tsuku (arrive) → tsuita, tsukimashita

1. hairu (enter) → _____

2. yomu (read) → _____

3. kaku (write) → _____

4. deru (leave) → _____

5. kau (buy) → _____

6. dekakeru (leave) → _____

7. suru (do) → _____

8. kuru (come) → _____

9. mottekuru (bring) → _____

3 Activity

Ask your classmates in both casual and formal style.

A: a. Suzuki san, mō toshokan b. ni tsuita / wo deta?

B: c. Un, tsuita./ Uun, mada.

1. a. Suzuki b. ni tsuita c. mada or mō

2. a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

3. a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

4. a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

5. a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

4 Summary

Fill in the blanks with a particle.

1. daigaku _____ deru.

2. ie _____ benkyō shimashita.

3. daigaku _____ itta?

4. soto (outside) _____ tabeta?