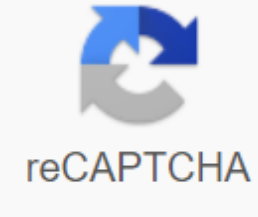




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## Genki 1 japanese textbook pdf

Genki: Integrated course in elementary Japanese[1] GenkiAuthorEri Banno,[2] Yutaka Ohno,[3] Yoko Sakane, Chikako Shinagawa,[4] Kyoko TokashikiOriginal[5]CountryJapan[6]LanguageJapanese[7]PublisherThe Japan Times[8]Pages382Website Genki: The Integrated Elementary Japanese Course is a textbook for Japanese language learners that starts at the absolute level of beginners. [9] [10] The textbook is divided into two volumes, which contain 23 lessons focused on Japanese grammar, vocabulary and kanji. [11] It is used in many universities throughout the English-speaking world and is also often used as a self-study of text. [12] Publication history 1st edition: May 20, 1999 2nd edition: March 20, 2011 3rd edition: beginning and end of 2020 Reference ^ Ecki (May 18, 2016). "Japanisch Lernen! - Genki". TheJapanGuy (August 30, 2015). The best way to start learning Japanese? Genki One: Integrated course in elementary Japanese - via YouTube. ^ JSTOR 489699 ^ Chikako Shinagawa. ^ M.J. Park (August 21, 2015). GENKI I - An inside look at one of the best books to learn Japanese - via YouTube. ^ Genki I - Integrated course in elementary Japanese (Books + Audio CD). ^ In-work, Intel. Genki : Integrated course in elementary Japanese 4789014401 9784789014403. ↑ Offer of courses – foreign languages and literature. ^ Genki One: Japanese Textbook Review - Japan Guy. ^ Richey, Michael (November 3, 2015). Definitive Genki Textbook Reviews. ^ Genki – What is GENKI?. genki.japantimes.co.jp. Won 2017-03-30. ↑ Genki – Universities/Universities using GENKI. genki.japantimes.co.jp. Won 2017-03-30. External links Official website This article about a book about language, linguistics or translation is too brief or does not contain important information. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte This article about the Japanese language or related topic is too brief or does not contain important information. 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Parodies cover one pattern each and last only a minute or two, which is tool for introducing, practicing, and reviewing key designs. What is Humor-filled parodies make GENKI even more fun to use, while helping to understand the material. -&gt; Genki Special Pages is a highly respected series of integrated resources for teaching the Japanese element through a well-balanced approach to all four language skills, listening, reading and writing areas. It is used in many Japanese language courses around the world. More (App) GENKI Vocab GEN CardsKI Vocab Card is a digital wording card app that allows users to learn how to apply 1200 basic words for beginners along with native pronunciation. at its own pace. GENKI Kanji Card GENKI Kanji Cards is a digital card app that helps users recognize 317 basic kanji studies of more than 1,100 kanji words at their own pace. GENKI Conjugation GEN CardsKI Conjugation card eables students handle 28 verbs with conjugation through sounds, example sentences and illustrations on 957 digital cards! Bookstores in Japan GENKI materials can be purchased through any bookstore in Japan. If what you're looking for isn't in stock, just get the store to backorder it for you. A list of bookstores that many Japanese language materials are available here. Location: Jersey City, New Jersey, United States Maritime Location: United States Excluded: Angola, Cameroon, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, Djibouti, French Polynesia, Honduras, Libya, Mongolia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Suriname, Guyana, Panama, Mauritius, Somalia, Brunei, Gad, Madagascar, New Kalena, West Samoa, Bahamas, Bermuda Trinidad and Tobago, Western Sahara, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Nepal, Bolivia, Mali, Fiji, Gambia, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Tabua New Guinea, Republic of The Congo, Seychelles , Solomon Islands, Sudan, Guádalupe, Uganda, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Myanmar, Antigua and Barbuda, Burundi, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kiribati, Reunion, Yemen, Aruba, Babedo, Belize, Ghana, Lunada, Haiti, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kribati, Reunion, Yemen Babedo, Belize, Ghana, Lunada, Haiti, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kiribati, Reunion Island, Yemen, Aruba, Babedo, Belize, Ghana, Grinada, Haiti, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ki Ribas, Réunion, Yemen, Aruba, Babedo, Babedo , Belize, Ghana, Lunada, Haiti, Republic of Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kiribati, Reunion Island, Yemen, Aruba, Babedo, Belize, Ghana, Grinada, Haiti, Republic of Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Comoros, Martinique, Tuvalu, Domingo, Lebanon, Niger Top Reviews The most recent review the second volume of Genki contains 10 lessons. The lessons of this guide and its workbook are divided into two parts in this second guide: the Conversation and Grammar section, which contains explanations of English and many examples, and Reading, And writing, a section that challenges your reading, writing, speaking and listening skills you learned in the previous section. As for the first volume, the Genki II workbook contains many exercises to help students improve their understanding and Expression. Genki 2 Revised 3rd edition textbook and workbook were released in September 2020. Learning Japanese is an agency. Learning as a beginner can feel almost impossible. That tongue has so much. Where do you start? If you ask the students of Japan, the answer you almost get is Genki. Genki is a two-part Japanese textbook published by the Japan Times in 1999. It was revised and updated to a second edition in 2011. It was written by Eri Banno, Yoko Sakane, Yutaka Ohno, Chikako Shinagawa, and Kyoko Tokashiki. Shortly after its publication, the Genki textbook became a popular choice for Japanese university classes throughout North America. It's gained quite a following and remains a popular choice even for those in self-learning. self-learning. Countless students and teachers swear by it. But is there a real reason for this devotion? Or is genki textbook outdated hype? To find out, let's take a look at the second edition of Genki I and its accompanying workbook. Who's Genki for? Depending on your situation, genki may or may not be right for you. This chart gives you a quick idea of whether it will suit your needs. Genki's For: Absolute Beginners Class Pupils Really Motivated Self-Learners Beginners, who have started learning Japanese but got frustrated people who want to level JLPT 5 or 4 People who want effective learning People who are intimidated by genki language teaching is not for: Tourists Unmotivated self-learners People who want to learn kanji Genki is designed for people who want the foundation to become fluent in Japanese. If you want useful words for your vacation in Japan, Genki will not learn the words that you will need in a short time of study. It is designed for university classes. People who use the Genki textbook with the help of professors and classmates get the most out of it. This means that self-chodci must be highly motivated. Even then, many exercises are group work that are difficult to do alone. Self-students will also have to figure out some way to check their work. Genki Textbooks Content Conversations and Grammar section Of the Conversation and Grammar section is the bulk of the textbook. That's the main reason you buy Genki. It consists of 12 chapters or lessons that teach grammatical points and offer exercises to strengthen what you learn. Niže je rozpis každého konceptu Genki učim: Japonský systém psaní Úvod Pozdravy 1: New Friends 2: Náкупní これ それあれどれ こです ~ね! ~よ そ /あと中 + podstatné jméno ここ そこあそこ だれ中 podstatné jméno じゃなです ~ね 3. 3: Tvorba Datum Sloveso Konjugační slovesa Typy a Přítomný čas Částice Čas Referenční ~ませんか Slovo pořadí frekvence příslovií téma částic は 4: První datum Xがあります /ます popisem, kde věci jsou v minulosti čas です minulý čas sloves も時間 たくさん と 5: Výlet do Okinawy přídavná jména 好き (な) / きら(な) ~ましよう / ~ましようか Počítání 6: Den v životě Roberta Te-forma ~てください ~ましよう ~てもです ~てはけません Popis dvou aktivit ~から ~ましようか?: Family Picture ~てる メリーさんは髪が長です Te-forms for Joining Sentences sloveso stem + に行く Counting People 8 : Barbecue Short Forms Informal Speech ~とまの/~と言った ~なでくだた ~なでくだの Verbsでの-何か and 何も 9: Kabuki Past Tense and Short Forms of Qualifying Nouns and verbs and adjectives まだ~ません ~から 10: Winter vacation plans Comparison between two items Comparison between three or more items adjective/noun + ~もだ adjective + な どこかの / どのこも で 11: After vacation ~た~た~たのまの ~こと of the noun A や noun B 12: Feeling bad ~んで ~ぎ~ほのので~で ~なけれど ~なけれのけません / ~なやけません ~でのよ Ye you may notice chapter names that do not show what you learn. Rather, they explain what's going on with Mary and her friends. This allows authors to teach grammatical points in the order they want, rather than shoehorning them into Category. Categorization should fall on your teacher if you have one. If not, it's not a problem. Figuring out the category of grammar concepts is less important than learning to use them well. The Reading and Writing section of the Post-Conversation section and grammar is reading and writing. A corresponding reading and writing chapter is available for each chapter of Conversation and Grammar. That's twelve chapters in each section, twenty-four in total. Each chapter of reading and writing teaches 14-16 kanji and comes with a multitude of exercises that strengthen your writing. We'll talk about that part later. Genki Textbook Style Genki textbook does not exist to have fun. It's a teaching tool. Style will get you interested, but it does not diminish its educational purpose. Lessons and exercises are in English. Other Japanese textbooks dive with instructions in Japanese. But at a basic stage it just hinders the learning process. You should learn Japanese in your native language so you understand what they're learning. Otherwise, you will misunderstood the instructions and practice wrong. Genki's writing is amazingly concise. Written information is information needed to understand a grammatical point. No long-lasting explanation to overwhelm you or calm you down to sleep. But it's not so vague that you don't understand it at all. Keep in mind Genki is a basic Japanese textbook. Explanations are intended for you by using grammar concepts quickly. You'll need more texts, like dictionaries of Japanese grammar, to dig deeper once you finish Genki I & II. The structure of sentences and the choice of word are informal. But there is almost no break in the educational tone. Following facts and instructions ensures that you don't waste time reading something unnecessary. But writing in a casual voice gives the illusion that it's on the ground. This facilitates the fight through dense material. Genki Art and Illustration Genki Art is one of its strengths. Perfectly complements lessons and exercises without becoming the center of attention. Some textbooks try to attract customers with flashy manga-style illustrations. But these books usually fail because their art is more engaging than the material. Genki knows what he wants to be, and his educational focus is reflected in the illustrative style. To be honest, At first I had mixed feelings about art. Sometimes I find myself charmed by illustrations. Other times, not so much. I couldn't quite put my finger on it until I looked closely at the dialog illustrations on page 209. The main characters in Genki (left) are more iconic, while the nameless supporting cast (right) has slightly more expressive features. But there's a reason for that. The main characters are designed to represent the reader. The fewer definitions they have visually, the easier it is to see in their shoes. A exactly what will happen as you continue your studies. While you may not find art particularly interesting at first, you will spend a lot of time with it. And because the spirit and function of art is so closely related to the material, your time and effort translates into connection with art and on behalf of the main characters. Of course, Genki gives Mary a break from her iconographic role with various activities. In practice exercises, Mary gets to do all kinds of fun things around her as a character. And your connection to it makes you feel rounded when you're learning. Even if it takes some time for you to connect with Mary and Takeshi, sub-characters' expressions will make you giggle and kickstart your connection with illustrations. Carlos, where have you been all my life? I realize that the design differences between the main and non-main characters are slight. The overall artistic approach to Genki is unified and consistent. It's the rare kind of cute illustration that doesn't try too hard to be cute. It is as it is, and it is obliged to enchant you with its authenticity. Illustrations overall do a great job of connecting you with the material and helping you learn. Genki textbooks wouldn't be the same without them. If you do not like art at first, these feelings will most likely wash away as you are attracted to the absorbing material. Genki Textbook Progression Teaching In many ways, Genki perfectly enacts the + 1 principle Koichi wrote about earlier. You want to work on something that is +1 above the current skill level. +2 or more will take more effort or out of your grip. But studying what comes next means always building on what was before. Use enough effort to learn, but not so much that you want to quit. It's a tough balance. How do you know what +1 is above your current skill level? How do you know what is too much or too small a fight? Genki solves this problem. If you follow the Genki textbook, you will always be on the right track. It teaches what you need to know and reduces fat. The best example of this: almost the absence of romaji. In the first two chapters it is more romaji that students have enough time to learn hiragana and katakana (a few hours is all you need). Then Romaji is left out and Genki forces you to move on. It would be nice if Genki treated furigana the same way romaji did and cut her gradually. Furigana is present throughout the book for all kanji. It works as crutches and disables any potential kanji reinforcements that might accompany reading and grammar exercises. Even a calculated removal of furigans would be fine, removing what the reader should know at some point. After completing Genki I and II, you have to go back to learn the nuances



of the series skips. But that's good. Genki textbook does not waste time teaching you every way to conjugate verbs at once. It'll teach you enough to keep you moving. You get efficiency rather than completeness. The Chapter textbook features in the Conversations and Grammar section follows a predictable structure. In each chapter you will deal with new information, but you will always know how to deal with it. No surprises except for information about the target. This is useful for creating a study groove. Here's the order you'll attack each lesson: Dialog Vocabulary Grammar Explanations practice inserted in the main sections of each chapter are breakout boxes of information. They are: Expression Notes Culture Notes Useful expressions Genki dialogues are the first point of contact with new material. First, you will see three (or more) dialogs in Japanese. Furthermore, English translations of these dialogues. Like せん this: いま なんじですか。 たけし: じゅうにじはんです。 マアリー: ありがとう ございます。 たけし: いいえ。 Excuse me. What time is it now? It's 11:30. Thank you. Takeshi: You're welcome. It may seem counterintuitive to start reading whole sentences of new material before you see a list of verbal vocab or an explanation of grammar. But there's a reason for that. Dialogues consist of two things: Information that you have already studied Information that you are going to study When reading dialogs, your mind distinguishes between things you know and things you do not know. Every time you get stuck, it's most likely new information. If you do not turn the page to refer to an explanation of vocab or grammar, you need to look at the corresponding English translation. This allows you to fill in the knowledge gaps through the deduction, rather than being told the answer. A little fight is a great way to start your brain as you start a new lesson. Of course, none of this works if you skip forward and look at vocab and grammar. The authors did a great job with elementary grammar and vocabulary to create unforgettable situations. Each dialog uses only concepts from previous lessons while introducing new concepts. It can't be easy to write. Repetitive characters and the ongoing story in the dialogues shows creativity. Although the stories are simplistic, you still find yourself making connections with characters and situations, which makes learning more enjoyable. Dialogues are easy to understand if you study the material well. This gives you a sense of success when you understand what you are reading. They are written in standard and polite Japanese, so there are few curveballs. All situations are collegial. I mean, characters and scripts revolve around college life. During the series, you can get to know Mary and Takeshi. Mary is an exchange student studying in Japan. Takeshi is a Japanese college student. The two of them meet, go on a date and fall in love. There are various B-stories between their romantic stories. Like Takeshi, who's going on vacation with her boyfriend Robert. Or Robert forgot his textbook and got smued by Mr. Yamashita. One of the biggest complaints I've seen in genki amazon review textbook the series focuses on life in college. Dialogue and exercise scenarios center around travel, homework, and dating. But given the target audience, the decision makes sense. It may annoy you, but it shouldn't be a circuit breaker solution, given the quality of the lessons you get. List of Vocab After the dialogue comes a list of vocabulary. Each of them has a dark gray border, so it is easy to find them when browsing the textbook. Vocabulary is divided into: nouns な-adjectives u-verbs ru-verbs irregular verbs (if available) adverb and other expressions Vocab list columns are divided into hiragana, kanji and English translation. This is great for good old column-covering cram sessions (although we recommend SRS). Keep in mind that some of the terminology used may differ from other books or sources. If you have learned these concepts from other books or classes, be aware of multiple names. Adjectives can be called keiyoushi 形容詞() or simply adjectives. な-adjectives can be called keiyou doushi 形容動詞() or adjectives. u-verbs and ru-verbs can be called ichidan and godan verbs. Whatever terminology you prefer, the genki textbook uses the names it uses. It may take some mental switching, but it won't hurt to learn different names for the same ideas. A common complaint I've seen in a Genki textbook or two is that vocab feels random or disordered. I'm sure the word choice was expedite, but I agree with a few odd vocabulary words pop into each list. It is difficult to say exactly which words are the most basic. But you can quantify which are the most used.. And it should give an idea of which words and types of words will be used first. With this in mind, take a look at some vocabulary from genki chapter 1. main (as well as in the main college) college, university international student Sweden anthropology lawyer again it points to the college Genki-centric approach. But it also shows a focus on teaching vocab based on dialogues. Rather than teaching the most used (or useful) words, they teach a word that fits into dialogue situations. Overall, it's a minor gripe. Odd words are a minority and most of the verbal knowledge is basic and useful. So you are not forced to learn many specialized words. The total number of vocabulary in both Genki volumes is 1700. Great start, which is the goal of the Genki series. They are the foundation on which you will build your lifelong Japanese studies. Finally, you use the Genki textbook for grammar. Learning vocabulary is his own challenge and no set of textbooks is going to fill that role. Learn genki vocab words because it will help you learn the grammar you teach. But supplement with tables full of Japanese words to learn the glossary you want to know. The grammar explanation of Genki's trademark effectiveness is best displayed in the way it teaches grammar. Genki only gives you what you need to know to and started using There are few, if any, peripheral distractions. Genki assumes that you will eventually become an advanced Japanese user during your lifelong language journey. This means that no matter the details they don't teach now, you will learn some time in a row. Their focus is that it gives you enough to start using language without overloading you. Some complain Genki teaches grammar as it is just the way it is in Japanese. Although I have never seen these words in the Genki textbook, I understand the complaints. Grammatical explanations are concise and complete, but does not specify. Teach the point of how it works and give an example (maybe two). Those who are looking for reasons why they will be impressed, this is exactly as it is in Japanese. It's not the same message. A more derived attitude, a side effect of a simplified approach to teaching. This can be frustrating, but it is important to accept at this stage. Why language is a linguistics and not a Genki focus. First, learn how. Most people do not understand why their native language, but use it in order. Focus on the task at hand and then ask the linguist why later. Genki, however, dissect grammar, but only if necessary. A good example is the ななけれません〜な/やけません on page 273. This grammatical phrase is basically the Japanese equivalent of a must in English. Genki could teach grammar, explained that it meant must, and left it at that. Instead, he stumbles and explains the components: なけれthe ななや means 'if you don't do it..' and やけません you can not go; なけれけません and な thatやけません, literally means 'you can't go do..' with double negatives that give rise to a positive sense of mandate. In addition to grammatical explanations, it is assumed that you will better understand grammar through exercise and workbook. It is also assumed that you will have a teacher who will give you additional examples of sentences and explanations. So there aren't many sample sentences in grammatical explanations. All the more reason to teach themselves to get a workbook and be proactive with services like HiNative. Although Genki's teaching approach is more effective, it tries to be complete in parts. Illustrative footnote. Not all explanations have them, but when they do, they can be revealing. An example is the とま〜と言った on page 193. After the example of the sentence 私たけんのののーんの ののだとのまの (I think Takeshi likes Mary), there is a footnote that explains how to portray this idea in the negative. There are two ways, but one is more common in Japanese. For English speakers it is more natural to say: I don't think Takeshi likes Mary. So the reader can assume rendering 〜とまもの (think) in negative would achieve their goal. It would, but it sounds insecure to the Japanese. Instead, Genki's textbook advises the sentence I think Takeshi doesn't like Mary. Clarifications like this are sprinkled throughout the book in and make the learning experience more complete. A minor grumble against Genki's grammatical explanation is that he doesn't learn real Japanese. That means they don't learn Japanese the way people speak it. That's true, but that's good. It's important to learn the language well before you learn that naturally.. Colloquial and informal language is definitely more fun, but it's not a good foundation for beginners. That being said, if you want to learn some colloquial and real Japanese along with Genki, check out the Japanese Manga Way. Keep in mind studying two books at once could slow you down. Practice practicing Genki's amazing grammar explanation would be nothing without exercising to back them up. The exercises are repetitive enough to strengthen key points, but varied enough to keep students engaged. Put in time and these exercises will go a long way to packing learned grammar and verbal vocab into the brain. There are many different types of exercises in the Genki textbook. Some you can see are: translate /conjugate word/sentence answer questions read questions read dialogue with partner ask questions with group look at chart and sentence/describe something/ask questions look at picture(s) and sentence/describe something/ask fill in missing information with partner matching chart role play to sing song combine parts of speech/grammar points together Although most exercises follow similar structures, they are not formulaic. And each lesson bends the structure to work uniquely with the target concept. In this way, you are faced with new material in a familiar way, which gives you some muscle memory in an unknown territory. Illustrations help to shuffle the practice process. Whatever your opinion of art, it serves an important purpose in the exercise section. Rather than pages of words, questions and graphs, there are exercises using images at least on every other page. Illustrations are part of the tasks and make them more engaging and memorable. If you're learning to hear, Genki's covering for you. Next to the selected lessons are sound icons. You have the corresponding audio files available on the CD. Sound components are mostly listen to and repeat versions of exercises, but there are several songs for kids learning. Some readers may be tempted to skip them, but they offer the necessary listening practice. Especially when you first learn Japanese, it's important to hear examples from native speakers. Even better is the opportunity to listen and repeat. Great kudos to Genki for recognizing this and providing a solution. As for the content of the exercises themselves, they can be specific or abstract. From conjugate to this form or describe what is happening in the picture. Students build tough language skills and then use them to express themselves. One of the drawbacks of exercise for self-students is the lack of attached key answers. When you learn for yourself important to check the answers to make sure that you are not misreading the information. While selling a self-employed Genki answer key can be an easy way to do this, there are other ways. Try Lang-8's Hi-Native service and check for answers you're not sure about. Ask questions in Japanese educational communities. Genki's answer key available as a standalone book would be worth buying. If you follow the path of the answer key, be aware that it is written for teachers who read Japanese fluently. So the whole thing is in Japanese and uses kanji you may not know. As an elementary student, it makes checking responses much slower, but not impossible. There are enough exercises in each lesson to give you a solid foundation with new grammar (if you get them all and do them well). But for self-students, the effectiveness of exercise is reduced by a considerable amount. Since the book is aimed at teaching in Japanese class, a large piece are a couple of works or group work. Some of them may be put into practice for the self-ed, but most of them will have to be completely skipped. Notes on the expression Several types of breakout boxes with additional information complement the lessons. Expression notes are the only type of breakout box that is not listed in the content. The Term Notes offer clarification of the use and nuances of Japanese. For example, note 8 explains the verb 遊ぶ (play) is used for pleasant spending time, but not for cases like playing tennis or playing games. Note 4 explains how the く (go) is used for movements from the speaker, while 来る (figure) is used for movements towards the speaker. There are only a total of 11 notes on the expression. Page 36 – ののののの、 のののなら、 ののせん、 ののえ、 ののららのやののつものま/ただまのかえのなの Page 46 –え Pronunciation ofか Numbers, Giving one's telephone number. せんせんで, Referring to the person you are talking to Page 67 – (を)くだ ど〜をぞ, On the pronunciation of number words, Big numbers Page 94 - く/来よつと Page 113 - X,えつつ Page 136 - 忙ぎやか(な) Page 155 - 遅く/遅、 ども、 Page 1 75 –遊ぶ, 知わか Page 197 – のの Page 236 – Using and けど at the end of a sentence to indicate intention Page 257 – In negative sentences. In negative sentences. In negative sentences. In a nice addition. They expect new learner assumptions about Japanese and help materialize idiosyncrasies. Culture Notes For those interested in culture notes, they are listed in the content, as opposed to the notes on the expression. These breakout boxes try to explain some of Japanese culture along with language. There is one comment about culture in one chapter. These include: Greetings and bowed Japanese names Japanese courtesy Japanese houses Japanese public holidays Japanese festivals Japanese education system Intercession Conditions Food in Japan Japanese traditional culture of public transport in Japan New Year's Japanese climate It just makes sense to learn culture with language. They go hand in hand. Throughout, the notes on culture are snippets of Japanese life, which differ in their usefulness. The Japanese currency and the Terms of Intercessive are useful, the latter being the most useful of all. The rest are great introductions. Use them to drive further cultural research while studying language. Useful expressions The third type of breakout box is the most practical. Useful expressions are exactly as the name suggests. They're lists additional vocabulary and set phrases to help in everyday life. Even college-focused lists, such as Classroom and Japanese Class, contain words that everyone should know. In addition to simply stating words, some boxes contain useful explanations or organizations. For example, breakout box Colors divides Japanese color words into adjectives and nouns. This explains that pronounceable colors become nouns by abandoning the colors and the colors of the noun must be attached to other nouns. This is not something that is immediately obvious to beginners. Here is a list of useful expressions sections throughout the book: Time/Age in Class Days/Weeks/Months/Years at the Post Office Guidelines body paint at the station in the Japanese Health and Disease Class Although I said Genki is not for tourists, I would recommend vacationers to look for useful expressions if they have a copy of the Genki textbook available. Remembering all of these would be helpful during a 2-3 week trip to Japan, especially when paired with a list of vital Japanese vocabulary. My only complaint is that there are no more useful expression boxes. They are handy and it wouldn't be hard to come up with a few more lists. When you consider that there is a Culture Notes breakout box in every chapter, it's strange that some chapters don't have useful box expressions. The Reading and Writing section of the Genki Reading and Writing section should not be skipped. Just 60 pages, that's not much practice. But what you get is an emphasis on game play and experimentation that will benefit the most motivated students. Each reading and writing lesson corresponds to the chapter of the conversation and grammar section. When working in each chapter, you should switch to the back and complete the reading and writing lesson with the same number. The first two lessons are kana. Lesson one practice hiragana and lesson two practice katakana. As I mentioned earlier, it's nice that Genki will teach you kana so quickly. With mnemonics, you can learn both writing systems in just hours. The exercises in the first two chapters of this section will enhance what you learn. Chapters 1 and 2 jump right into practical exercises. Again, it is assumed that you will have an instructor who will teach you a kana. Self-numerals will have to use kana tables on pages 24-26. There are also kana charts under the front and back covers. Lessons 3 through 12 are all kanji. The list of kanji is shown in the charts on two pages. It is assumed that you will remember them, put them in a package with cards, or do anything. Exists 14-16 for an hour. The stroke order is displayed but not being studied. There is little hand holding, so you have to make a plan to learn yourself the material before starting practice exercises. If you want to practice writing kana or kanji, you'll need to purchase a separate workbook or use your own graphics paper. Kanji given readers by heart are cherry-picked. They are useful and common, grouped into categories like Everyday Life, Travel and Folktales Kasajizo. Some sets are more useful than others. Progress based on previous concepts in the grammar is missing in the kanji section. You're expected to learn through nerding. Using rote memorization to force kanji into the brain is not necessarily a bad idea. Just inefficient and outdated. Still, stuffing these kanji may be worth your time. Assuming you keep up with the grammar lessons and learn the kanji required, practice exercises in the reading and writing section are a powerful tool. Armed with knowledge, you get the chance to play the language in a more creative way than in the grammar section. Many exercises are similar to those in the rest of the book. Talk about it. Fill in the blank, etc. But there are a few that shine particularly brightly. On page 295 there is a search for the words katakana. When you're learning to read kana, it's a great way to scan characters and identify them. Going in different directions helps relax the brain. There is no mention of radicals, but the Genki textbook does introduce the concept with a combination of kanji exercises. You'll see a certain number of kanji and tell you to join them and create new ones. It tests your knowledge of kanji and encourages you to research and establish contacts. Maps and charts return in this section. But this time you write whole sentences to describe actions or information in your own words. Some of the best exercises are reading comprehension. When you start learning Japanese, reading is generally a waste of time. You don't know enough kanji and grammar, so you'll keep stopping to look for concepts you don't know. But if you kept up with the lessons, reading the practice will only be presented using Japanese you know. Not only is reading itself a wonderful practice. You have questions based on passages. Having to receive, process, and output everything in Japanese is a great experience and hard to find as a beginner. CD add listening and speaking practice mix. All comprehension readings in these sections have matching audio files. Like these are open writing tasks that challenge your ability to form sentences and promote self-expression. Things like, you're having a party. Write a party flyer. Do not forget to mention: what kind of party is, when it starts, where it takes place, what to take with it, how to get there and so on. Language learning gets fun when you can express yourself correctly. And getting the chance to do it soon is valuable. This is a self-guided section. Self-students with low motivation will have problems. But those who push through and do the work get the most out of it. Indices We're finally at the end of the textbook. And the end of the textbook means indices! Beautiful indexes full of vocabulary. If you're looking for words to put into the SRS card board, here they are. There is the Japanese-English (< 人1) index and the English-Japanese index (< 人2). A pleasant feature of both is the way it indicates your position in the index. Above the Japanese-English index are the hirragana syllab and above the English-Japanese index the alphabet. Both are grayed out except for a specific letter or character listed on the page. This is a minor feature, but one that gives a more modern sense of analog practice to look for things in the book. Japanese-English index entries are kana, kanji, English, and section marker. At the beginning of the index is a section legend that lets you know which symbols represent which section. The English Japanese index is similar, with the main exception being the order of the items. In this case, it's English, kana, kanji and partition tag. Map of Japan It is exactly as the name describes. Map of Japan with each prefecture listed in kanji. There are some pictures too that are fine for small black and white pictures printed in the textbook. It could be a useful tool if you're stuck on a plane without internet access or something. Otherwise, check online for better maps with better features. Numbers Only if you think this textbook is made of material, it will surprise you. The Numbers chart is useful, albeit incomplete. Japanese has tons of counters that change reading numbers depending on what you count. They can change to ひと, ひとつ, かつぱん and a lot of other things. This chart will tell you how to render one to ten for 37 different categories of things. For those confused by counters, seeing them all sorted in chart form could help break the concept down into more understandable pieces. Verb Konjugation Chart Genki textbook gives you one last gift before signing off, verb conjugation chart. Like the number chart, it's super useful, but even more useful. For those who struggle with conjugation of verbs, this chart ranks everything for easy study. It does not provide every verb timing. Only those that have been mentioned in this book. But for beginners, these are great basic conjugation to practice. Trying to deal with the whole conjugation at once is too much. Control them and you'll have a simpler time with the basic conversation. From there you will be more than able to solve conjugation in the textbook Genki 2. Genki Textbooks Look and feel the physical makeup textbook Genki may seem trivial, but it's a lot of little things that affect learning in their own way. Your first impression of the textbook will probably be its nice cover. When you pick it up, it's hard for paper backs. Due to the density of information inside, weight is welcome. The design of the cover is fine. It's close to clean and modern but still feels early 2000s. Remove the outlined げん, rearrange some text elements, and it will be less dated. Inside is a nice mix of fonts, seed fonts are the most dominant. It's academic, but other font styles paired with illustrations let you know that learning will be fun. Some pleasure with your pain (and profit). Most Japanese text is set in what Genki calls textbook. It's very similar to handwriting. This is great because you will do so much writing in exercise. Everything is black and white. No disturbing colors, which is a big plus. It sucks when a language book confuses engagement with color. The photos are competent and high enough resolution. Unfortunately, their small size destroys their impact. Photos are mostly used for notes on the culture of breakout boxes. Without the pictures, the notes on the culture would feel much hollower. So photos are necessary, despite their shortcomings. Genki information is well organized, especially considering its density. Columns and sections make it easy to navigate knowledge. Margins and alignments offer plenty of white space. Visual appeal aside, Genki design invites you to write on the site. And those who take notes, highlight, dog's ear and doodling will learn the most. Although some have defended genki textbook pdf, I think it's a bad idea. It might be helpful to have an e-reader, but you won't learn nearly as much without the physical space to take notes. Physically speaking, newspapers are middle class. It won't tear easily, but it's not super fat. The book itself is hard to keep open on the table. You will find yourself using a heavy flat object so that it does not close. Bend that spine back as soon as possible for an easier learning experience. The supplied CD is stored in the back lapel. It makes it difficult to flip through the Genki textbook. Take the CD and store it in a safe place, such as a jewelry box or CD holder. The dust jacket is similarly annoying, it always slips or appears during study sections. Remove and save or throw away. Genki I Workbook You can (and should) create your own exercises to practice what you are learning. But if you find a well-built Japanese practice that is perfectly consistent with your studies, catch it. Genki The notebook is exactly that, and it's worth grabbing. Genki Workbook is divided into 2 sections: Dialogue and Grammar Reading and Writing Dialogue and Grammar section is a practice for all grammars in the textbook. Think of it as another exercise that strengthens the grammar you learn. The Reading and Writing section of the workbook corresponds to the textbook in the same way. It includes the practice of handwriting and translation exercises. At its core, the workbook is a collection of other techniques that help lessons in the textbook. And that's amazing. Doing a workbook in conjunction with textbook exercises is your learning specific. Even better, the exercises in the workbook are different than in the textbook. Mainly because they are open-ended and promote self-expression. For example, you get an exercise for translating sentences. This may sound straightforward. But there's rarely one right way to translate a sentence from Japanese to English and vice versa. Also there are exercises like on page 53, answer the following questions about your best trip. You need to read in Japanese, write in Japanese and draw on your own personal experience. Once you learn a decent amount of kanji, you get really open questions like report tomorrow's weather of the place where you live and a large empty space. There is some reading comprehension, but few for individual sentences. There are a few short paragraphs to read and answer questions. Fortunately, reading and writing part of the textbook applies to your reading practice. But it would be nice to have more in the notebook. What workbook is missing when reading comp, it will make up for when listening. Many exercises have matching audio files on the attached CD. This gives a crucial listening practice for beginners. Here's a list of the kinds of exercises you'll encounter in your workbook. Translate from Japanese to English Translate from English to Japanese Conjugate verbs Look at the picture and write about the picture in Japanese Answer Japanese questions in Japanese Here are the answers, now ask the correct questions Write how questions and answers in Japanese Listen to the audio clip and select the correct answer Listen to the audio clip and answer the questions about it Listen to the audio clip and fill in the table Read the passage, listen to the questions and write answers Complete conjugation table Describe what you (did /ate/saw/visited/etc) Describe what you think about each thing in the list Read the Japanese passage and draw what the passage describes: Write sentences using the target grammar Select words/grammar from the list and make sentences Finish dialog Describe the person , place or thing interview a person in Japanese and get their answers in Japanese advise reading and writing part of the workbook is small but worth doing for writing practice. Each chapter gets two pages, one for kanji/kana practice and one for exercise. Kanji/kana training pages should be copied several times for extra practice. So avoid writing in these. The practical exercises for each chapter are the same, one completed and one translation. Genki Audio CD-ROM CDs are indispensable. It's great that The Japan Times decided to wrap them up for the second edition. In addition, in the first edition, they also stood and were in a different format. Audio clips fill the listening/speaking gap present with most textbooks Although there are many Japanese audio sources now available online, Genki audio is of good quality and the content is perfectly paired with your studies. Clips are slow and clear for a beginner's ear, but not pander. They'll question the basic listening. Eventually you'll want to find more listening practice. But as a complete beginner, CDs are perfect. The sound quality is saused or missing. Sometimes the clips sound like they were recorded in a closet. Sometimes they're perfectly clear. Sometimes it sounds as if they have been exported in low quality and added alongside high quality clips. I couldn't find a formula either. Sometimes english speakers sounded tinny, and sometimes it was Japanese speakers. In the number pronunciation clip, one of the numbers was randomly tinny, low quality and spoken by a different Japanese voice actor than the rest of the numbers in the sequence. Today, podcasters and hobbyists put out high quality sound every day. This makes Genki CDs seem low quality in comparison. Quality aside, voice actors are both men and women, which is great. When you start learning, it's important to hear the differences between male and female Japanese. And voice actors also vary in age. A man's voice sounds anywhere between the late 1920s and early 1940s. Getting such a variety out of your listening practice make these CDs extra valuable. Note that CDs are not audio CDs. They're CDs. The first edition of the CD set was an audio CD. But they were a set of 6 CDs per volume. Japan Times fit 6 CDs worth of audio files into two CDs, which means less physical hassle for consumers. This also means that the new CD will not play in the CD player. They're not designed to play files, just store them. So you have to put the Genki CD on your computer, and drag the files to the folder. From here, you can do whatever you want with them. Put them in iTunes. Put them on your phone. Burn them to an audio CD. Whatever you do, i'm sure it'll be worth the effort. People online claim mp3 files on CDs are messy and hard to sort. Personally, I don't understand what the problem is. I popped a textbook CD into my laptop and was presented with 2 folders: One marked with a Genki1\_KaiwaBunpo-hen for the conversational and grammar section and the other marked with a Genki1\_Yomikaki-hen reading and writing section. Definitely not user friendly but everything was organised. Inside the folder are files: I understand that it's confusing at first glance. But the file names exactly match the sound icons in the textbook. Since the sound was made for use with a textbook, it makes sense. Could they have been better organized? Definitely. But it's nothing to stop you from finding and using files. Full disclosure, I used Genki CD-ROM on Mac. I didn't try it on a Windows PC. Access to files in Windows may be Somehow. If you need help getting files on iTunes, the Genki website has instructions. My biggest complaint is that CDs are being used ever. Navigating and accessing files is not a problem. It's finding the CD drive that's the problem. In 2011, when the second edition was released, CD discs were still a common feature on laptops. But with the advent of tablet computing, access to a CD is less and less common. It's nice to have a physical copy of the audio files. But it wouldn't be too difficult to include a sheet of paper with the key for downloading files from the cloud. Some kind of access to a single textbook genki book for members. Including cd-rom was a seer in 2011. Not so much today. However, it should be noted that most textbooks still come with CDs. So it's not that Genki is behind necessarily. It's just that the Japanese textbook world has yet to make an foray into cloud-based computing. Genki Textbook Price Perhaps the biggest complaint people have with Genki is the price. The retail price in the U.S. is \$59.99 for a textbook and \$29.99 for a workbook. That's about \$90 for the first volume. Add an additional \$90 if you're getting Genki II at the same time. How does that compare to other Japanese textbooks? Here are the retail prices of the first volumes of some of the most popular: Textbook Price Notebook CD Total Genki \$60 \$60 \$30 Included \$90 Minna no Nihongo \$25 \$9 Included \$34 Japanese for busy people \$27 \$22 Included 2 \$2 Included \$2249 Kakehashi \$40 \$20 N/A \$60 Adventure in Japanese \$70 \$30 \$60 \$160 Marugoto \$23 N/A N/A\$23 It makes Genki a bit more expensive than average. But it's theft when you consider the quality you get. You can pay \$49 for Japanese for busy people, but you get less than \$49 worth of education from it. If you really want to get a deal on Genki books, buy them from a dealer in Japan. At Amazon.co.jp, the textbook sells for 3,500 YEN (\$29) and the workbook sells for JPY 1,600 (\$13). It's like getting both halves out! Of course, that doesn't include transportation. To calculate Amazon Japan's shipping to your country, check out their international page. Real Deal Genki is not the only Japanese resource you will ever need. But this may be your primary textbook at the beginning of your Japanese language learning journey. It can be inclusive and demanding at the same time. Its predictable lesson structure and scaffolding progress ensures that you always move forward slowly and confidently. Grammar explanations are such home runs, which mostly make up possible shortcomings. Adding a CD and workbook to study mode cements concepts of Japanese grammar further than the textbook itself. Of course, if you are self-learning, using the Genki textbook will take more effort. It was designed for university classrooms, so you'll need a friend or key to answer to check your work. You won't have a ton of example sentences with grammar so plan to use other resources for cross cross grammar you have questions. Vocab lists are fine, but less than you have to converse comfortably. Adding a massive SRS vocab study will make your conversation stronger than it would otherwise be. In the end, it's up to you to decide if genki is right for you. It is ideal for classroom instruction. So if you're thinking of signing up for a Japanese class that uses Genki, jump on it. With a little effort, it could be excellent even for self-taught. Genki series was my first Japanese textbook, and I loved it. My entire Foundation in Japanese is thanks to Genki! But I used it in a school setting, so I'm definitely biased. Oh, but! As I worked my way through it, I saw students at another school struggling with their textbooks and I can't tell you how grateful I am that I happen to go to one who chose these books. Whenever someone asks me what textbook they should start with, I point to Genki. Genki is probably one of the best beginners Japanese textbook out there, so just being pretty decent puts you on top. Genki is quite decent, in my opinion. Get the workbook because it was designed for teachers (who create additional materials for their students to fill in the erroneous spaces of practice). When I think of Genki, solid is the first word I can think of. It covers what you need to know as a beginner and gives you a great foundation. Other books may exceed Genki in several areas, but very little can offer the overall quality you get here. Ideal for beginners Easy-to-predict structure Lessons Scaffolding Progression Clear, concise grammar explanation CD and workbook to enhance learning Not designed for self-learners No way to control work

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