

Nihongo Cup

The Japanese Speech Contest for Secondary Schools KS3 2020

KS3: Topic → わたし (or ぼく) の ゆめ (My Dream)
Length → 2 - 3 minutes

Final Date to record speeches: Friday 20th March 2020
Date of finals in Oxford: June 2020 (date to be confirmed)

Some useful sentence patterns:

To begin → ***^{はな}について話^{おも}したいと 思^{おも}います。
(I would like to talk about ***)

To end → これ^おでスピーチを終わります。ありがとうございます。
(With that, I end my speech. Thank you very much)

To link sentences:

Sentence A ending in です。 Sentence B。

→ Sentence A で、 Sentence B。

Sentence A ending in a verb。 Sentence B。

→ Sentence A ending in the 'te' from of the verb、 Sentence B。

Because of Sentence A, Sentence B。

→ Sentence A から Sentence B。

Sentence A, but Sentence B。

→ Sentence A が、 Sentence B。

Starting new sentences:

まず。。	Firstly...		
つぎに。。	Next...	そのうえ。。	Furthermore.....
それから。。	After that....	たとえば。。	For example.....
そして。。	And (then).....	また。。	also.....
そのあとで。。	After that....	でも。。	But....
そのまえに。。	Before that..	ですから。。	Therefore...
ところが。。	however...	やはり。。	When all is said and done....

To link 'i' adjectives (eg ^{たの}楽しい-fun、おもしろい-interesting) :

→ 1st adjective (with the final い replaced with くて) followed by 2nd adjective

^{たの}楽しく^くておもしろいです。 It/he/she is fun and interesting.

To link 'na' adjectives (eg ^すきれい -pretty、好き-likeable) :

→ 1st 'na' adjective followed by で followed by 2nd 'na' adjective.

^すきれい^で、好き^すです。 It/he/she is pretty and I like them. (It/he/she is pretty and likeable.)

Key sentence patterns:

1. A is B
A は、B です。

2. There is (I have) an A.
A があります。(inanimate)
A があります。(animate)

3a. I do A.
[わたしは] A をします。

3b. I go to A.
[わたしは] A に 行きます。

Some Adjectives you might like to use:

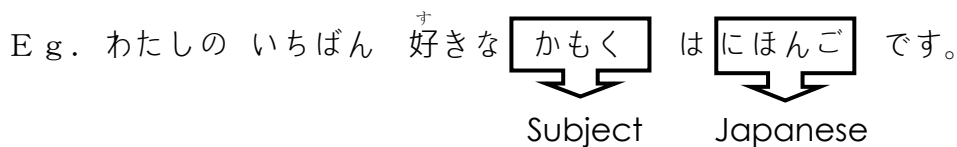
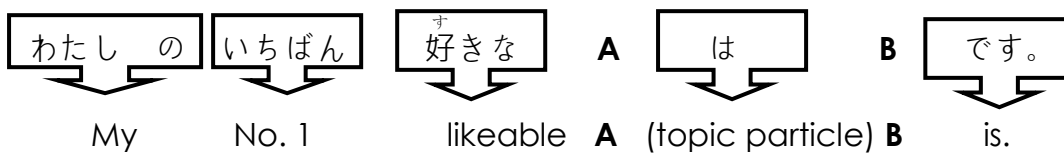
'い' adjectives:

Interesting	おもしろい
Boring	つまらない
Busy	いそがしい
Fun	たのしい
Kind	やさしい
Grumpy	おこりっぽい
Difficult	むずかしい

'な' adjectives:

Kind	しんせつ
Cheeky	なまいき
Famous	ゆうめい
Pretty	きれい
Hateful	きらい
Easy	かんたん
Handsome	ハンサム

To say 'my favourite A is B' Eg. 'My favourite subject is Japanese':



The 'want to' form.

You might want to use sentences which say: 'I want to.....'

In Japanese:

..... [verb stem] たい です。

NB. If you want to add an object, you may use particle が or object particle を。

Eg.

いしゃ になり たい です。 I want to become a doctor.

アフリカ に 行 きたい です。 I want to go to Africa.

おちゃ が 飲 みたい です。 I want to drink green tea.

Some useful vocab:

しょうらい In the future

できれば... If I can, ...

When you have completed your speech:

- type out your completed speech in Japanese script [if your computer does not support Japanese script you can use a site such as google translate as a Japanese word processor –but do not be tempted to put an English speech into google translate as the output will make no sense at all!]
- then, cut and paste your speech into a good text-to-speech site (<http://imtranslator.net/translate-and-speak/>)
- choose a slow speed to begin with
- download the audio file to practise your pronunciation.

Feedback from the judges at previous Nihongo Cup events:

At KS3, the greatest fault is that the speech is a collection of random ideas / sentences, which do not seem to connect or flow in any way. Pupils' work could be improved by having a definite structure in mind before starting to write the speech, and by using some connectives to link the sentences together.