

Portable Grammar Notes for Japanese Audio Flashcards, 12-26-20

These grammar notes are organized by lesson and **only cover Lessons 1-26**. They are highly compressed for maximum portability, and you may find them convenient to print for quick reference when you study the individual audio lessons.

General: 2 main kinds of verbs: **u verbs** and **ru verbs**. The **root** of a verb is the pre-u or pre-ru form. The **stem** is the pre-masu form. For an **ru verb**, the root and the stem forms are the same. **Desu** means 'it is'; its plain speech form is **da**; you may use desu after an i adjective, but not da. Oishii desu is OK. Oishii da is not OK. Oishii by itself is OK.

Lesson 1

'**wo**' is used to show that the preceding term is a **direct object**; misete is the 'te' form of miseru = to show; **verbs ending in ru, tsu, ku, su and u have te forms**; **verbs ending in mu, nu, gu and bu have de forms**; kudasai = please; **kudasai is often preceded by the te or de form** of a verb; kudasai is the imperative form of **kudasaru = to honorably give**, a polite verb used when another person gives to you or to someone in your in-group; '**san**' is an honorific term used after another person's name; **ka** is used to indicate a question; **ja** = short form of **dewa**, which forms the first part of the phrase '**dewa arimasen**' = '**ja arimasen**' = 'something is not something else'; **arimasu** = the masu form of the plain speech verb aru = to exist; the **masu form is more polite** than the plain speech form; arimasen is the **negative form** of arimasu; **ja** can also mean 'well'; **kore** = this, **sore** = that, **are** = that over there; **wa** is used to show the topic, as opposed to the subject, of a sentence; **sentence pattern A** begins with a noun or pronoun followed by wa, indicating a topic, and then goes on to ask a question about, or make a comment on, this topic; **i adjectives** end in i; to make the **stem of an i adjective**, remove the final i; **yo**, used for emphasis, can be roughly translated as 'for sure'; **dore** = which; **the te or de form of a verb can carry the meaning 'and'**; to make the **past form of a masu verb**, change 'masu' to 'mashita'; to make the **past form of desu**, change it to deshita; to make the **past form of da**, change it to datta; **nai** = plain speech form of arimasen = to not exist; To make your speech more friendly, you can '**soften**' the word **nai**, as well as **i adjectives and both u and ru verbs**, by adding 'n' or 'no' to them. You **can only soften plain speech verbs**, not 'masu' verbs. **If you soften a word using 'n' or 'no,' you must follow it with the copula 'desu' or 'da,' or with their negative equivalents 'ja arimasen' or 'ja nai,' or with kamoshiremasen = kamoshirenai = 'it might be.'** You can **soften nouns and na adjectives** by adding '**nan**' to them. **Ga can mean 'but'**; **Dou itashimashite** = you're welcome or it's nothing; gozaimashita is the past form of **gozaimasu** = to exist humbly or honorably; **mou** = another, more, again; **mou** also = already; **ichido** = one time, **nido** = two times, etc.

Lesson 2

donata and **dare** both mean 'who'; donata is more polite; **no** is used to show possession or belonging; **douzo yoroshiku** means 'please be good to me' or 'pleased to meet you'; **kochira** = this way, **sochira** = that way, **achira** = that way over there; **kono** = this, **sono** = that, **ano** = that over there; kono, sono & ano are always followed by a noun; **shimasu = suru** = to do; **onegai shimasu** = I will do humble begging, usually translated as 'please' or 'if you please' or 'I beg'; **doko** = where; **aru = arimasu** = exist, used for inanimate objects; when you say that something exists in a particular place, follow the place description with the particle **ni**; the **ku form of ii adjectives** is used before negative words like nai and arimasen; to convert an i adjective into the ku form, remove the final i and add **ku**; **iku = ikimasu** = to go; **kuru = kimasu** = to come; '**o**' is a **polite prefix** which can mean either 'honorable' or 'humble'; imasen = negative form of **imasu = iru** = to exist, used for animate objects; To change a **plain speech u verb** to a negative form, add **anai** to the root (the pre-u form). Nomanai = nomimasen = 'I won't drink.' To change a **plain speech ru verb** to a negative form, add **nai** to the root. Tabenai = tabemasen = I won't eat. **Try not to confuse these two sentence patterns:** Kanai ja imasen = kanai ja nai = 'it isn't my wife.' Kanai ga imasen = kanai ga nai = 'my wife doesn't exist' (meaning, 'she isn't here'). Similarly, Hon ja arimasen = hon ja nai = 'it isn't a book.' Hon ga arimasen = hon ga nai = 'there isn't a book.' **doko** = where; **dono** = which, always followed by a noun; **dore** also = which, but it's used by itself, without a noun; **koko** = here, **soko** = there, **asoko** = over there; **mae** = front; **ushiro** = rear; kirei is a **na adjective**; when you use it to modify a noun, follow it with na; in **sentence pattern B**, a topic is followed by wa, and then a subject is followed by ga; use **ga** when you ask, or answer, a question using an **interrogative pronoun** as the subject; interrogative pronouns include **dore** = which?, **nan** (or **nani**) = what?, **doko** = where?, **dare** = who?, **doushite** = why?, **dou** = how?, **ikutsu** = how many?, **ikura** = how much?, and **itsu** = when?; in **plain speech, desu can be omitted after i adjectives**; to make the **negative form of a na adjective**, like shizuka, follow the adjective with **ja arimasen** or **dewa arimasen**; '**tsugou ga ii**' is an expression used to say that a person's circumstances are good, meaning that there is time available

Lesson 3

the '**shou**' ending replaces the 'su' ending on a masu verb like ikimasu when you want to say 'let's do something'

or when you want to say ‘I shall do something’; the shou ending is also used to convert the word ‘desu’ to the word ‘deshou’ = ‘it probably is’; **kurai** = about, approximately, almost, something like; often softened to **gurai**; **Dono kurai** (or **dono gurai**) means ‘approximately how many,’ ‘how long,’ ‘how much,’ or ‘how often.’ **mo** = **also**; it replaces wa and ga when used after a subject or topic; **amari** = not very, in negative constructions; very much or excessively, in positive constructions; **de** = by means of; **the te or de form of a verb can carry the meaning ‘ing’**; **iru** or **imasu can be combined with the te or de form of a verb to mean ‘being’**; when it carries this meaning, it is used for both animate and inanimate objects; **dokoka** = somewhere; **dareka** = someone; **nanika** = something; **issho ni** = together; **ii (an i adjective) = good**; to make the **adverbial ku form of this adjective**, don’t say ‘iku;’ instead use the similar word yoi = good, and convert this to ‘yoku;’ you may use either ‘ni’ or ‘e’ to mean ‘to;’ **itsu** = when; **itsuka** = sometime; **itsumo** = ‘always’ in positive constructions, ‘never’ in negative constructions; **itsudemo** = anytime; **goro** means ‘approximately’ but is only used with time of day, time of year, etc.; **kurai**, or **gurai**, can be used after nouns in general to mean ‘approximately; **ni** is used to mean ‘at’ a particular time; **ni** is also used before the verb au = to meet, to indicate the person who is met; **kakarimasu = kakaru** = ‘take’ when referring to time, or ‘cost’ when referring to money; use **kan** to mean duration

Lesson 4

u verbs have a consonant (usually not ‘r’) before the final ‘u’; this includes words ending in ‘au’ or ‘ou,’ since these verbs are abbreviated (the ‘w’ left out); the masu form is formed by replacing ‘u’ with ‘imasu.’ Examples include kaku, kasu (kashimasu), shinu, matsu (machimasu), kiru, kau; the following **exceptions** are also u verbs: ganbaru, suwaru, noru, toru, hairu, hashiru, iru (to need), kiru, shiru and kaeru. What these exceptions have in common is that you double the ‘t’ when making the te or ta form, e.g., ganbatte, ganbatta, suwatte, suwatta;

ru verbs end with iru or eru; the masu form is formed by replacing ‘ru’ with ‘masu.’ Examples are iru (to be), taberu and miru; there are three irregular verbs: suru (and verbs formed from it, like mensuru), iku and kuru; with **ru verbs**, you do not double the ‘t’ when making the te or ta forms, e.g., ite, ita, tabete, tabeta. **ku form of ii adjective**: for an i adjective, remove the i and add **ku** before negative words like nai and arimasen; **ku also converts i adjectives to adverbs**; the idea ‘it would be better to do such and such’ is expressed by using the plain past tense of the verb followed by ‘**hou ga ii**’; to say it would be better not to do something, follow the negative plain speech form of the verb with hou ga ii, e.g. tabenai hou gai ii desu; **De is always used with ‘active’ verbs** like hashiru = ‘run,’ to indicate the place where the action takes place. There **are also a number of so-called ‘inactive’ verbs**, like neru = ‘sleep,’ **that can be used with either ni or de**. When using these verbs, it may be helpful to **think of the particle de as meaning ‘in’ and the particle ni as meaning ‘at.’** In the sentence ‘hikouki no naka de nemashita,’ de is used to show that I slept ‘in’ the plane. It is also OK to say koko ni nete kudasai = ‘please sleep at here.’ Other **‘inactive’ verbs that can be used with either ni or de** include dekiru, suteru, ochiru, tomaru, tomeru, suwaru and tatsu. It seems that nokoru = ‘stay behind’ can only be used with ni. **doko** = where; **dokodemo** = anywhere; **dokoka** = somewhere; **dokomo** = everywhere in positive constructions, nowhere in negative constructions; **to** = ‘and’; it can also mean ‘with’; **suki desu** = it is liked; the item being liked is usually followed by ga; **kirai desu** = it is disliked; **nandemo** = anything, **nanika** = something, **nanimo** = nothing in negative constructions; **minna, mina** or **subete** = everything; to form the past plain speech form of nai, or ‘not,’ drop the final i and add katta = **nakatta**; to form the **past plain speech form of an i adjective**, drop the final i and add katta; this may be followed by desu, but desu isn’t used in plain speech; **konna** = like this, **sonna** = like that, **anna** = like that over there, **donna** = what kind of; **when you add ni to any of these adjectives, they become adverbs**, modifying a verb or another adjective; use **ni** after an activity or after a verb stem to indicate doing something for a purpose; in ordinary speech, te imasu is often shortened to **temasu**, and de imasu is shortened to **demasu**; **yoku** = well; it also = often

Lesson 5

Counting long thin objects: Ippon, Nihon, Sanbon, Yonhon, Gohon, Roppon, Shichihon or Nanahon, Happon or Hachihon, Kyuuhon, Juppon or Jippon. Nanbon = ‘How many bottles?’ You don’t need to use the particle **wo** after an object if you follow it with a number. **Garu** is added to the stem of an i adjective or to a na adjective, to indicate that someone appears to have certain feelings, e.g. tabetai becomes tabetagaru, or tabetagatte imasu = appears wanting to eat; **koto** = intangible things or facts, **mono** = tangible things. **Names of months**: Ichigatsu, Nigatsu, Sangatsu, Shigatsu, Gogatsu, Rokugatsu, Shichigatsu, Hachigatsu, Kugatsu, Juugatsu, Juuichigatsu, Juunigatsu. **Days of the month**: Tsuitachi, Futsuka, Mikka, Yokka, Itsuka, Muika, Nanoka, Youka, Kokonoka, Tooka, Juu ichi nichi, Juu ni nichi, Juu yokka (16 & 26 are the only exceptions), 20th = Hatsuka, Nijuu yokka. **Days of the week**: Sunday – Nichiyoubi, Monday – Getsuyoubi, Tuesday – Kayoubi, Wednesday – Suiyoubi, Thursday – Mokuyoubi, Friday – Kinyoubi, Saturday – Doyoubi; What day of the week? = **Nanyoubi**. **Tai** means desire. Sushi **wo/ga** tabetai desu. Both are correct. Desu is optional. **hon** is a counter for long thin objects like bottles; **wa** is used by women for emphasis; **ooi**, an i adjective, = numerous; **oozei** is a noun, not an adjective; counting objects up to 10: **hitotsu, futatsu, mittsu, yottsu, itsutsu, muttsu, nanatsu, yattsu, kokonotsu, too**; **node** and **kara** both mean because;

node is used more to express objective reasons and kara is used more to express personal opinions; you **cannot use da or desu before node**; instead you must use **na**; cannot say ii tenki **da node**; must say ii tenki **na node**. **Cannot use da before no, 'n, node or noni**; must use **na** instead. You can say kara desu, **but you cannot say node desu**, e.g., kaze wo hiita node desu is not OK, although you can say kaze wo hiita kara desu; **naze** and **doushite** both = 'why?'; **dakara** = desu kara; don't use dakara after an i adjective, since you can't use da after an i adjective

Lesson 6

-tachi is a suffix used to make a noun plural; to make a **noun phrase with an i adjective, add no to the adjective; with a na adjective, add no after na; with a verb, add no to the verb**. **Hoshii** = desire, usually followed by ga. **Hoshigaru** = combination of hoshii and garu = appears to want, followed by o. **Mono** has other idiomatic meanings, carrying an emotional component, and can mean 'because.' To form an **honorific form of a verb request**, in order to ask someone to do something in business or official situations, put wo before the verb stem and follow the verb stem with kudasai, e.g., chotto omachi kudasai; **demo** meaning 'but' is used only at the beginning of a sentence; **shikashi** is used only at the beginning of a sentence; **sore de wa = sore ja = well then, in that case; ikaga = polite version of dou = how; Te and De**. When you are juxtaposing two terms (adjectives, nouns, verbs) in one sentence and want to insert 'and' between them, use te or de after the first term, e.g., kirei de totemo benri desu, amerikajin de kaishain desu. When you want to insert the term 'and' after an i adjective, remove the final i and **add kute**, e.g., hirokute akarui desu. Don't use the te or de form to combine two contrasting expressions. **Counting people**: Hitori = 1 person, futari = 2 people, san nin = 3 people, yo nin (or yonnin) = 4 people, etc. **Suki** is used as a na adjective, e.g., suki na hon. **Something will be all right: de kekkou desu, de ii desu, de yoroshii desu**; in some cases, **you can form a noun from the stem form (i.e., the pre-masu form) of a verb**, e.g., kaeri = the return, derived from kaerimasu = to return

Lesson 7

Itta koto ga aru = have ever gone. There's a chance that = **kamoshiremasen = kamoshirenai**. Examples of how to use **hajimete**: Kono omatsuri wa **hajimete** desu, kono resutoran wa **hajimete** desu, kono resutoran wa **hajimete** kimashita. Hajimete sukii wo suru hito = sukii wo hajimete suru hito = people who are starting to ski.

Intentions. Yes, I plan to go. Ee, **ikutsumori desu**. No, I plan not to go. (a mild statement) Iie, **ikanai tsumori desu**. No, there is no intention of going. (a strong statement) Iie, **ikutsumori wa arimasen**. **Probabilities**. It's certain that. **Kitto deshō**. It's very likely that... **Osoraku deshō**. Probably... **Tabun deshō**.

Lesson 8

Use the **te or de form** to express a reason, **to mean because; to is used to indicate quotation marks**; ongaku wo kiki **nagara** = while listening to music; To express the idea of doing something while doing something else, follow the **stem form** (the pre-masu form) of the verb with **nagara**. **Ga v. no**. A book that Michael bought. **Maikeru ga katta hon. Maikeru no katta hon**. A person with long legs. Ashi ga nagai hito. Ashi no nagai hito. A person without a car. Kuruma ga nai hito. Kuruma no nai hito. When **hodo**, meaning 'not as ... as,' is preceded by a noun, the predicate must be negative, e.g., takakunai; when hodo is used with a quantifier, it means 'about,' e.g., biiru wo sanbon **hodo** nomimashita; however, if a sentence or a demonstrative modifies hodo, the predicate can be either positive or negative, e.g., sono shigoto wa sore **hodo** yasashiin desu ka = is that work that easy? saki **hodo** = a little while ago. **Kan**, meaning duration, is required for Weeks and hours. **Kan** is optional for years, months, days and minutes. Do not use the optional **kan** before mae ni, ato ni, or go ni. I'm going on a 4-day trip. Mikkakan no ryokou ni ikimasu. I came to Japan 4 days ago. Mikka mae ni Nihon ni kimashita. Use **wa** after **to** in negative sentences, e.g., Iie, takai to wa omoimasen. **Mo**. Use this particle after a number or quantity for emphasis, to indicate that it is more than expected; or with negative verbs, to indicate that it is less than expected. **Etcetera**: use **ya, nado** and **toka**. Kuukou ni wa ginkou ya resutoran nado ga arimasu. Shitsu toka, airon toka, iroiro na mono wo kaimashita. **Comparisons**. B wa A **yorii** ookii desu = B is bigger than A. A **yorii** B **no hou ga** takai desu = B is more expensive than A. A wa B **hodo** takakunai desu = A is not as expensive as B. A **mo** B **mo** takai desu = A and B are both expensive. Densha to kuruma to, **dochira no hou ga** hayai desu ka = train v. car, which is faster? Densha wa, kuruma **yorii**, hayai desu. Sushi to tempura to, **dochi** ga suki desu ka = sushi or tempura, which do you like better? Tempura **no hou ga** suki = I like tempura better. Sushi **mo** tempura **mo** suki = I like both sushi and tempura. **Dochira mo** suki = I like both. Toukyou ya oosaka hodo ookiku arimasen = not as big as Tokyo, Osaka, etc. Ookii desu ga, toukyou hodo ja arimasen = it's big, but not compared to Tokyo. Basu de iku yori, kuruma de iku hou ga, chotto hayai desu = compared to going by bus, going by car is a little faster. (cannot say iku no hou ga) **Opinions**. To state your own opinion, say **To omou** or **to omotte iru**. To state someone else's opinion, say **To omotte iru**. **Counting months**: Ikka getsu, Nika getsu, Sanka getsu, Yonka getsu, Goka getsu, Rokka getsu, Nanaka getsu, Hakka getsu. Hachika getsu, Kyuuka getsu, Jikka getsu. Juuka getsu, Juuyonka getsu, Nijikka getsu. Nijuuka getsu. **Counting weeks**: Jissshukan. Jussshukan, Nijissshukan. Nijussshukan.

Lesson 9

Yukkuri = ‘slowly,’ ‘taking time,’ ‘leisurely.’ **Naru** = **narimasu** = to become, usually preceded by **ni**; **change in state**: For a na adjective, add **ni** and **naru** to describe a change in state. For an i adjective, remove the final i; then add **ku** and **naru** to describe a change in state. The **‘tai’ form** is inflected like an i adjective: *Nihon ni ikitaku narimashita*. **Noun Phrases**. **No** and **Koto** turn a previous phrase into a noun. (the first is preferred for something directly perceived by the senses, while the second is more formal or bookish) *Kanji wo oboeru no wa taihen desu*. *Samui no wa ii kedo, atsui no wa iya desu*. *Ashita ga yasumi na no wa ureshii desu*. (cannot say *yasumi da no*, so must use *na* instead of *da*; also cannot say *da koto*) **No** or **‘n** can also be used to make the pronouns **‘one’** or **‘ones.’** *Anata ga tsukuttan desu ka* = ‘are they the ones that you made?’ *Ichigo wo kureta no wa, dare?* = ‘as for the one who gave us strawberries, who?’ A plain speech verb followed by **koto ka dekiru** = able to do. **To give or receive**. **Sashiageru**. If you or someone else give to someone not in your in-group, showing extra respect. **Ageru**. If you or someone else give to a person of equal or lower status who is not in your in-group, showing normal respect. **Yaru**. If you give something to a member of your in-group, or if you or someone else give to someone who is inferior (including an animal or plant). **Kureru** If something is given to you or to a member of your in-group by someone of equal or inferior status, or by someone in your in-group. **Kudasaru**. If something is given to you or to a member of your in-group by someone outside your in-group who has equal or greater age or status. **Morau** A person receives from an equal or inferior. **Itadaku**. A person receives from an equal or superior (polite speech). To say **shall**, for a u verb, add **ou** to the **root** (the pre-u form). To say **I shall**, for an ru verb, add **you** to the root.

Lesson 10

Demo means ‘but.’ It also means **‘at least’** or **‘or something.’** **Hai** is a counter used for cups, bowls etc; **ippai**, **nihai**, **sanbai** etc. **Transitive and intransitive verb pairs**, like *akeru* and *aku* (both meaning to open) are common in Japanese. The **e rule** says that, looking at such verb pairs, **transitive verbs tend to end in eru**; e.g., *akeru* is transitive, *aku* is intransitive; *shimeru* is transitive, *shimaru* is intransitive. However, **su trumps eru** in determining which verb is transitive, e.g. *kesu* v. *kieru*, *dasu* v. *deru*; *nekasu* v. *neru*, *kowasu* v. *kowareru* (the *su* verbs in all these pairs are transitive). Some **exceptions** to the e rule include: *kiru* v. *kireru*; *uru* v. *ureru*; *nuru* v. *nureru* (all 3 of these verbs ending in *eru* are intransitive). The **te form of intransitive verbs**, like *aku*, is **followed by imasu**, e.g., ‘*mado ga aite imasu*’ (the window is open). The **te form of transitive verbs** is **also followed by imasu when describing an ongoing action**, e.g., ‘*mado wo akete imasu*’ (I’m opening the window). By contrast, the **transitive (aru) rule**, or **transitive rule**, states that the **te form of transitive verbs is followed by arimasu, when describing a fixed condition**, e.g., ‘*mado wo (ga) akete arimasu*’ (the window is opened by someone). However, there are some verbs which are **exceptions**, e.g., *sagete imasu* (it is hung down or carried by someone), *hajimete imasu* (it is begun by someone), *nakushite imasu* (it is lost by someone). **Another exception** occurs when you want to imply that *I* did something, e.g., ‘*denki wo tsukete imasu*’ (the light is on because I turned it on), and ‘*mado wo akete imasu*’ (the window is open because I opened it). **Ga v. Wo**: Another thing to remember about **transitive verbs and fixed conditions** is that, in ‘*te aru*’ constructions, the direct object of the transitive verb may be indicated by either *wo* or *ga*, e.g., ‘*doa wo shimete aru*, and ‘*doa ga shimete aru*’ (the door is closed by someone) - both sentences are correct. To make a **negative request**, follow the negative plain speech form of the verb with **de kudasai**. **Shimau** can be added to the *te* form of a verb to suggest that the action is done thoroughly and completely. In ordinary speech, *te shimau* is shortened to **Chau**. In ordinary speech, *de shimau* is shortened to **Jau**. **Turning something into something else**. To express the idea of turning a noun into another noun, such as changing fruit to juice, or of changing something using a na adjective, such as making something clean, add this phrase to the resulting noun or na adjective: **Ni suru. Ni shimasu**. (Note that **ni suru** also means **‘I choose.’** See Lesson 12.) To express the idea of changing something using an i adjective, such as making something warm, remove the final i and add this phrase to the i adjective: **Ku suru. Ku shimasu**.

Lesson 11

Kai = ‘times,’ similar to ‘do.’ **Zutsu** = ‘each’ or ‘apiece.’ **Te oku** – to do something as advance preparation. **The te (or de) form of a verb can be used as an adverb**. **Orimasu** = **oru** = **humble form of iru** = **imasu**; **oru** is used in very polite situations to refer to yourself or members of your in-group. **Made ni** – used after a plain non-past form of the verb or various time words to indicate the time by or before which an action is completed. **‘Use tara’ means to add ra to the past tense of a verb to mean if or when**, e.g., *tabetara* = if or when I eat.

Lesson 12

The suffix **-sugiru** = **‘to excess’**; **this is combined with a verb stem** (e.g., *nomisugiru* = to drink too much) **or with the stem of an i adjective** (e.g., *ookisugiru* = too big); To show that something ought to, should or is supposed to be, use **hazu desu** after the plain form of a verb, or after an i adjective. After a na adjective, to show that something ought to be, add **Na hazu desu**. After a noun, to show that something ought to be, add **No hazu desu**. To show that something is not supposed or not expected to be, follow a negative verbal or adjective by **Hazu desu**. To say that

something is impossible, follow hazu with *ga nai*, *wa nai*, *ga arimasen*, or *wa arimasen*. To state what you intend to do, don't use hazu. Instead use **Tsumori**. To state what you are scheduled to do, don't use hazu. Instead use *Koto ni natte iru*. **Koto ni suru**: To show that a person himself decides upon or chooses an action, follow the verb with this phrase. To show that one decides on a noun, follow the noun with *ni suru*. **Koto ni shite iru**: To indicate that you *have* decided upon or set a course of action for yourself (past tense), or that you do some action routinely, instead of *koto ni suru*, say *koto ni shite iru*. **Koto ni naru**: To show that an action is to be decided on (an impersonal decision), follow the verb with *koto ni naru*. **Koto ni natte iru**: When stating the ways things are, such as schedules, rules, customs etc., say *koto ni natte iru*. To express the idea 'if' or 'when,' add 'ra' to the past plain speech form of a verb. This is called the **tara form**. **Supposing**, or 'in the event that' = **moshi** or **moshimo**. **Tara ii**. It would be nice if. It would be nice if it were sunny tomorrow, huh? *Ashita haretara ii desu ne*. **Shi**. Word to use after plain verbals to mean and or etc. If used after enumerating facts, it suggests that such facts justify one's actions, feelings or opinions. **Tame ni** = 'in order to.'

Lesson 13

Ka douka = 'whether or not.' **Question word with ka**: If you follow a question word with *ka*, it means *Some*. (*doreka* means one of them) **Question word with mo**: If you follow a question word with *mo*, it means *All or every* in positive constructions, *never, none or nowhere* in negative constructions. (*doremo* means any of them in positive constructions, none of them in negative constructions). However, in affirmative sentences, use one of the following 3 words instead of *daremo* or *nanimo*: *Minna*. *Mina*. *Subete*. **Question word with demo**: If you follow a question word with *demo*, it means *Any*. (*doredemo* means any of them, whichever one) **When the particles ni, e, to, kara and made are used with some interrogative pronouns (nan, dore, dare, donata, doko, dotchi & dochira) followed by mo, they are placed in the middle of the phrase**. For example, *Doko e mo ikimasen deshita* = 'I didn't go anywhere.' **Negative Requests**. Won't you please do me a favor and don't, polite form: **Nai de** *kudasaimasen ka*. Please don't, neutral form: **Nai de** *kudasai*. Please don't, colloquial form: **Nai de** *choudai*, or **nai de** *ne*. **Negative Commands**. To say that someone must not do something, use the *te* form of the verb followed by *wa* followed by **Ikemasen, ikenai, dame desu, komarimasu** or **komaru**. **Cha and Ja**. *hashite wa* = *hashitcha*, in colloquial speech; *otte wa* = *otcha*; *haitcha* = *haite wa*; *sutecha* = *sutete wa*; *asonja* = *asonde wa*; *shite wa* = *shicha*. For a plain 'do not,' used by men or on signs, follow a plain non-past verb with **Na. Ni v. De**. **Active verbs** are used with **de**. **Inactive verbs** may be used with either **ni** or **de**, depending on the meaning. See Lesson 4 for a list of inactive verbs. *Nokoru*, to stay behind is used with *ni*, *kaisha ni nokoru*. *Mayou* is used with *ni* in the expression 'michi ni mayotte shimatta,' but this means 'to the way I got completely lost.' If you wanted to say 'I got lost in the park,' you would say 'kouen de mayotta.'

Lesson 14

All day long. *Ichi nichi juu*. All night long. *Hitoban juu*. All year long. *Ichinen juu*. All summer long. *Natsu juu*. **Chuu ni. Juu ni**. Added to certain time words, this phrase means *sometime during, anytime during or before the end of*. Sometime today. *Kyou juu ni*. Sometime this year. *Kotoshi juu ni*. Sometime this week. *Konshuu chuu ni*. (*juu ni* also OK) Sometime this month. *Kongetsu chuu ni*. (*juu ni* also OK) Sometime in October. *Juugatsu chuu ni*. (*juu ni* not OK) Sometime during summer vacation. *Natsuyasumi chuu ni*. (*juu ni* also OK) Still do = **Mada** + affirmative. No longer do = **Mou** + negative. **Ni yoru to**. According to someone. **No hanashi de wa**. (literally, as for from someone's story or speech) According to what someone says. **Sou desu. No da sou desu. 'n da sou desu**. Something is reportedly true. **N desutte. Desutte**. Something is reportedly true. Used by women in informal casual conversations. **N datte. Tte**. To express the idea that something is reportedly true. Used by men or women in informal casual conversations. **Ga** or **de** plus **to itte imashita** or **ga** or **de** plus **tte ittemashita**. To express the idea that someone was saying. **Ni** plus **to kaite arimashita**, or **ni** plus **tte kaite arimashita**. To express the idea that something was written. **Kara** plus **to kikimashita** or **kara** plus **tte kikimashita**. To express the idea that I heard something from someone. Must use an **alternative** to *da*, i.e., **na**, when following *da* with *no* or 'n (as a softening technique).

Lesson 15

To convey the idea of only or just, use one of the following two words after a noun: **Dake. Bakari**. *Bakari* implies that two choices have been compared and could mean all the time, every time, all over, everywhere and may express the speaker's feeling that the imbalance is not right or is unfair. *Bakkari* is more emphatic than *bakari*. (the meaning of *bakari* following a *te* verb form is similar to that following a noun) *Karada ni yoku nai* = it isn't good for the body; *karada ni iin ja nai* = isn't it good for the body? *Motto akarui hou ga yoku arimasen ka* = *Motto akarui hou ga iin ja nai desu ka* = isn't more bright better? To express surprise or complaint that things are different from expected, i.e., **to say even though, or in spite of the fact that**, follow a verb (either past or non-past) or a plain i adjective (either past or non-past) with **noni**. Follow a plain nonpast na adjective with **na noni**. Follow a plain past na adjective with **datta noni**. Follow a noun with **na noni**. In past constructions, follow a noun with **datta noni**.

(**One cannot use noni with volitional expressions like let's or I will.**) Although it's raining, let's go to play tennis. Ame ga futte iru keredo, tenisu ni ikimashou. When modifying a noun, to express the ideas of 'is like,' similar to, same as, or to describe the way something appears in comparison to some other noun, use one of the following 2 responses. The first can be used with any style of speech, while the second is more colloquial. When used as adjectives, both are na adjectives. **No you. Mitai. When you add 'ni' to a na adjective, it becomes an adverb.** Otoko no you ni hanashimasu. Otoko mitai ni hanashimasu. To express a conditional when or whenever, use one of the following two forms. The first one is added to a plain non-past verbal, is more bookish but is preferred when the relationship is causal or inevitable. The second one employs the past form of a verb or adjective. **To. Tara. You may not follow 'to' with a request, command, suggestion, or wish.** Use tara when you want your statement to sound more personal. Use to when you want to make your statement sound more general and less direct.

Lesson 16

If you use ni tsuite, you omit ga and wo; Youbi ya jugyouryou ni tsuite kaite arimasu. **Tottemo** = terribly, extremely, completely, can also be spelled **totemo** (totemo also = very). Kyou wa isogashikute kono shigoto wa tottemo dekimasen. Use the **te or de form of a verb** to express the idea of giving or receiving an action (as opposed to a thing). **Tsurete iku** = to take a person or animal along. **When addressing one's parent directly, it's appropriate to use otousan or okaasan.** Use only chichi or haha when talking about your parents with outsiders.

Lesson 17

Kana and **kashira** mean 'I wonder.' Kana is used more by men, kashira more by women. To say that you would like someone to do something for you, use the **te or de form of the verb** plus **Hoshii. Moraitai.** or **Itadakitai.** (kudasai, choudai or ne, also OK) When you to say that you would prefer that someone not do something, you can use the plain speech negative non-past form of the verb, followed by **de**, plus **Hoshii, Moraitai** or **Itadakitai.** (kudasai, choudai or ne, also OK) Another way to ask someone not to do something is to use the te form of the verb, followed by **Hoshikunai, Moraitakunai** or **Itadakitakunai.** **Permission: Te mo ii = te mo yoroshii** = 'it's OK.' e.g. tabete mo ii desu ka. **Kamau = kamaimasu** = to mind or care. **Te mo kamaimasen** = 'it doesn't matter.' **Sugiru** = too much, osugiru = too much quantity, e.g. satou ga osugiru, kotoo ga ooki sugimasu; mizu ga atsusugimasu; iresugiru to nuruku naru = if we put in too much, it will get lukewarm; hatarakisugi ja nai = isn't it too much labor? hatarakisugi is a noun; also OK to say hatarakisugiru ja nai. Toukyou de niban me ni takai biru desu yo. **Ni turns the adjective nibanme into an adverb, modifying takai.** **Nasai** may be added to the stem form of a verb to give a command to a child or a subordinate. However, the te kudasai form is more polite when addressing an adult. To say that it's OK to do something use the te or de form of the verb & follow it with **mo ii.**

Lesson 18

Mo = 'even.' Terebi mo yukkuri miraremasen. **Dekiru.** Supeingo ga dekitara, denwa ga dekinakatta, zenzen oyogu koto ga dekimasen deshita, shitsumon wo suru koto ga dekimasen deshita. **For an ru verb add reba to the root to mean if, then; for a u verb, add eba.** Another way to say 'etcetera' is to add the suffix **tari** to the past plain speech stems of verbs or the past stems of i adjectives. The past plain speech stem of a verb or the past stem of an i adjective is the part remaining after you remove the final ta or 't a.' When using tari, the last item listed, if you are listing more than one item, is followed by suru or desu. To express the idea, sometimes yes sometimes no, combine the *past* plain speech stem of the same verb in the affirmative and in the negative and follow each verb with **tari.** **Potential Tense:** To show that something is possible, change a u verb root by adding **Eru.** To show that something is possible, change a ru verb root by adding **Rareru. Wo v. ga.** Tegami wo kakeru. Tegami ga kakeru. Denwa wo kakerareru. Denwa ga kakerareru. (in each pair of sentences, when using a potential verb, one may use either wo or ga) Sometimes, **rareru is shortened to reru,** meaning the ar is removed. Can go. 2 responses. **Ikareru. Ikeru.** Can come. 2 responses. **Korareru. Koreru.** Come to be such that. Get to be such that. Get to the point that. **You ni naru. (you ni suru** = to see to it, to make an effort, to take care that) (you = manner, approximate; hou = direction, approximate. To indicate a period within which an action occurs, i.e., to say 'while still' (or 'before,' in negative constructions), use **Uchi ni** after a noun plus no, or a plain non-past verb or i adjective, or a na adjective plus na. To indicate a period during or throughout which an action occurs, i.e., to say 'while,' or 'as,' follow a noun plus no, or a plain non-past verb with **Aida ni. Uchi ni,** like aida ni, can also be used to mean 'as,' i.e., *as* an action is being done. **For u verbs, add anai; for ru verbs, add nai, to the verb root, to make the negative form.** Examples of **nouns made from verb stems:** tsukare, kaeri, hajime, mukae (greeting), hanashiai (consultation), iki. Hitori de nanimokamo shinai de, buka ni shigoto wo makaseru koto wo susumete imasu. Not OK to substitute nakute for shinai de here. The *te* in **nakute** is used to show a reason. It can't be used to mean 'and.'

Lesson 19

(**tte** can mean speaking of; it can substitute for wa as a topic marker, but only if the predicate expresses the speaker's emotive evaluation/judgment; e.g., you can say, Keiko tte hen na hito desu, but you can't say, Keiko tte sensei desu. **shika** = except for only; use with negative verb; Except for only this, is there nothing? Kore dake shika

nain desu ka. **nanda** = what do you mean? do you mean to say? is this all? it's nothing! cf. **nante** = what sort of, such a thing; cf. **nande** = colloquial for why? **4 meanings for ken:** **Ken** has a *ticket* to go see about a *matter* regarding a *house* in his *prefecture*. To say that someone *appears* to have certain feelings, use an adjective stem, plus **Garu**. To say that someone *seems* to have certain feelings, use an i adjective stem, or a na adjective, plus **Sou (na)**. To say that someone *probably* has certain feelings, use **Darou. Deshou. Wo v. Ga:** Eigo ga hanaseru hito is equivalent to eigo wo hanaseru hito. To ask about things like identity, definition, description or explanation concerning unfamiliar items, in other words, to say 'as for the one called,' what is it or how is it or why is it, etc., use one of the following 4 phrases + a question word + desu. The second one is more bookish and the third one is colloquial. **To iu no wa. To wa. Tte.**

Instead of using **tame ni**, meaning for the sake of, or for the purpose of, if you just want to make a milder statement, like such that, so as to, or in such a way as to, use **You ni**. Kaze wo hikanai you ni, ki wo tsukete kudasai.

Lesson 20

To say **I shall**, for a u verb, add **ou** to the **root** (the pre-u form). I shall write. Kakou= kakimashou. Oyogou = I shall swim. To say **I shall**, for an ru verb, add **you** to the root. I shall eat. Tabeyou.

I shall go. Ikou. I shall come. Koyou. I shall do. Shiou. To express the idea 'to try to do something,' implying that one failed or that one is not succeeding very well, use the plain let's form of the verb, followed by **To suru. Is on the verge of** running, is ready to run. Hashiru **tokoro. Is in the process of** running, is in the middle of running. Hashitte iru **tokoro. Has just finished** running, is at the point of having just finished running. Hashitta **tokoro.**

Another way to express the idea of just having done something, besides using the past tense of a verb followed by tokoro, is to use the past tense of the verb followed by **Bakari**. The past tense followed by tokoro implies that the action was done just now, while the past tense followed by bakari implies that the action was done a while ago.

When **reporting what you see as an exclamation**, what tense of the verb should you use? The past tense. Ah, he's coming, he's coming! A, kita, kita. To express the conjectural or hypothetical idea, 'if, then,' add the following suffix to the root of a u verb: **Eba**. To the root of an ru verb: **Reba**. To make the eba form of **i adjectives**, including nai, add **kereba** to the stem. To make the eba form of **na adjectives**, add **nara** or **naraba** or **de areba** to the adjective. Referring to a na adjective or a noun, to say 'if it is, then ...' use **De areba**. (doesn't matter if animate or inanimate) If it isn't, then ... **De nakereba**. If the weather is good = Tenki ga **yokereba**. If it's uncrowded: **Suite ireba**. To form the **imperative** form, used at sporting events to shout encouragement, follow the verb root with E for a u verb, Ro for an ru verb. Exceptions: Go! **Ike**. Come! **Koi**. Do it! **Shiro**. Mnemonic for remembering these 3 exceptions: 'There's a white koi in the pond, imperatively.'

Lesson 21

To express the idea 'if it is,' or 'in case it is,' in addition to the to, tara and eba forms that you've learned, there's a 4th conditional form, often used to clarify the subject under discussion in order to make a comment. After a noun or a na adjective, add **Nara**. After an i adjective or a plain verb, you may use **no** or '**n, before nara, but they are optional. The word nara functions much like the topic marker wa, but implies a greater emphasis.**

Dattara can also be used instead of nara. Verbs like irassharu, meaning to be, come or go, or ossharu, to say, are honorific. To form an **honorific** verb construction with other verbs, put o in front of the verb stem, and follow the verb stem with **Ni naru**. Or **Ni narimasu**. Contrast this with **suru, used with humble verbs**. e.g., omochi shimasu = I will humbly hold it (also means 'I will humbly bring it'); shachou ga omochi ni narimasu = the president will honorably hold it. To form a **humble** verb construction, referring to actions that you perform, put o in front of the verb stem, and follow the verb stem with **Suru**. Or **shimasu**. For a limited number of verbs, including machimasu, mochimasu, kaerimasu, kikimasu, yomimasu and tsukaimasu, you can form an **honorific** verb construction, used to say what someone else is *doing*, by putting o in front of the verb stem, and following the verb stem with **Desu**.

To form an **honorific** form of a verb **request**, in order to ask someone to do something in **business or official situations**, as opposed to personal or social situations, put o before the verb stem, and follow the verb stem with (5 responses) **Kudasai. Kudasaimasenka. Kudasaimasen deshou ka. Itadakimasenka. Itadakemasenka**. e.g., osuwari kudasai, okake kudasai both = please honorably sit. To say please come or please go, in this formal honorific construction, don't use kuru or iku. Instead say **Oide kudasai**. Another way to say please come, in this formal construction, is **Okoshi kudasai**. To say please do, say **nasatte kudasai**.

Lesson 22

ki ga suru = to have a feeling that; **ki ni iru** = it pleases me; **ki ni shinai** = to not care; **ki wo otosu** = to get downhearted; **ki wo tsukeru** = to be careful. **Sou**, meaning 'seems to be' – may use with i adjective stems (e.g., oishi, taka), na adjectives, and verb stems (e.g., tabe, from taberu). To say that an **i adjective** does **not** appear to be true, follow the stem with **sou ni nai, sou mo nai, sou ja nai** or **sou ja arimasen**. To say that it appears that an **action will not** take place, add **sou ni nai** or **sou mo nai** to the verb stem; may also follow the pre-nai form with **nasasou desu**, e.g., tabenasasou desu, nomanasasou desu. May not use sou with nouns. When you use nai before

sou, change it to nasa, e.g., mondai wa nasa sou da. When you use ii before sou, change it to yosa, e.g., kuruma wa yosa sou desu. (keeki da sou desu means, *reportedly*, it's cake) May use na after sou, to make an adjective. [By contrast, **sou can also be used to mean 'reportedly.'** In this case it follows the adjective (not the stem) or the verb (not the stem). **Sou, meaning reportedly:** ii da sou desu, not OK (don't use da after an i adjective). Yoi sou desu, or ii sou desu, are OK. OK to say kuruma da sou desu. OK to say kirei da sou desu. Not OK to say oishii da sou desu; must say oishii sou desu.] **You**, meaning 'it appears, based on evidence' – may use with i adjectives and verbs; use na you after a na adjective; may use with nouns if you follow the noun with **no you**; you may use na after you to make an adjective, but only after a noun, not after another adjective or after a verb. **Rashii** and **mitai** mean 'it appears'; rashii implies more uncertainty than you; cannot say 'rashii da' but 'rashii desu' is OK'; rashii no da, also OK. Rashii is an i adjective and is sometimes inflected like one. Don't use na after rashii; instead use rashii alone as an i adjective. You may use na after mitai to make an adjective, but only when you use it after a noun, rather than after another adjective or after a verb. **Kiku** = be good for, or have an effect. Chuugoku no kusuri wa kaze ni yoku kiku rashii = as for Chinese medicine, to a cold, it seems to have a good effect.

Lesson 23

to form a passive verb form, add **areru** to a u verb root; add **rareru** to an ru verb root; irregular forms are iku, becomes **ikareru**; kuru, becomes **korareru**; suru, becomes **sareru**; **use ni after the doer** of the action; by comparison, to show that something is possible (the potential form), add eru to a u verb root & add rareru to an ru verb root; so an ru verb's *passive* form is the same as its *potential* form. Ways to say **must do: Nakereba naranai (narimasen), nakereba ikenai (ikemasen), nakereba dame desu. Nakute wa naranai (narimasen), nakute wa ikenai (ikemasen), nakute wa dame desu. Nai to naranai (narimasen), nai to ikenai (ikemasen), nai to dame desu.** In colloquial speech, **nakereba** is often shortened to **Nakya** or **Nakerya**. In colloquial speech, **nakutewa** is often shortened to **Nakucha**. It is common for speakers to omit the second phrase when saying that one must do something. As for the cold's time, you must leisurely rest. Kaze no toki wa, yukkuri yasumanakute wa.

To say that **something is not necessary**, combine a negative verbal form (ending with naku) with two phrases. The first phrase can be either of the following two possibilities, with the second one being colloquial: **Te mo. Tatte.** The second phrase, used to say that something is not necessary, can be one of the following 6 possibilities. **Yoi. Ii desu. Kamawanai. Kamaimasen. Daijoubu desu.** However, do not combine tatte with yoi.

To say that **something is not necessary**, you may also combine a plain non-past verb with (2 responses):

Koto wa nai. Koto wa arimasen. Such a thing is not necessary (literally, that kind of necessary doesn't exist) = Sonna hitsuyou wa arimasen. *Rainen ni natte kara demo, maniaimasu yo.* ('After next year developing even though, you will be in time for sure.') To say **'even,'** use **mo.** To say **'even though'** (a hypothetical situation), use **demo.** In this sentence, you could omit the *de* and just use *mo* (*rainen ni natte kara mo*), but the meaning would not be as clear. In many cases, you **may not** omit the *de* without causing serious confusion. For example, the sentence *neko demo tabemasen* = 'even though it's a cat, it will not eat it.' If you removed the *de*, you would have *neko mo tabemasen* which could mean 'I won't even eat the cat' or possibly 'the cat also won't eat it.'

Three **times per day. Ichinichi ni sankai. Hi ni sankai. Ichinichi ni sando. Hi ni sando.** (the ni is optional for ichinichi; but mandatory for hi, i.e., 'hi sankai' or 'hi sando,' are not OK) One **time per week. Isshukan ni ikkai. Shuu ni ikkai. Isshukan ni ichido. Shuu ni ichido.** (the ni is optional with isshukan; but mandatory for shuu, i.e., 'shuu ikkai' and 'shuu ichido,' not OK) Two **times per month. Hitotsuki ni nikai. Ikkagetsu ni nikai. Tsuki ni nikai. Hitotsuki ni nido. Ikkagetsu ni nido. Tsuki ni nido.** (the ni is optional for all) Four **times per year.**

Ichinen ni yonkai. Nen ni yonkai. Ichinen ni yondo. Nen ni yondo. (the ni is optional for all) **Oki ni.** every so often, i.e., every so many hours or days etc. (when applied to days, **ichinichi oki = q. 2 days, futsuka oki = q. 3 days**). **Sa is a suffix that makes a noun out of an adjective by attaching to the stem of an i adjective, or to a na adjective;** yasashisa = kindness, gentleness; shinsetsusa = kindness

Lesson 24

In a **passive** sentence, the subject is the person or object that receives the effect of the action. This person or object is followed by wa or ga. The doer is followed by ni. This means that the subject has something done to it.

To form the passive form of a u verb, add **areru** to the verb root. (to form the permissive form, add eru)

To form the passive form of a ru verb, add **rareru** to the verb root. (to form the permissive form, add rareru or reru)

The root is the pre-u or pre-ru form. The passive form of the verb to go is **ikareru**, of the verb to come is **korareru**, of the verb to do is **sareru**. **You ni** is used between two verbs, after a verb of suggested action, and before a verb like 'say,' to report a suggestion, command, request or warning given by someone. **You ni** may or may not be followed by 'to.' To say **if only** something were, use **Ii noni** or **Yokatta noni**. Do not use noni, in the sense of 'if only,' with actions that you yourself did. **Noni can also mean 'too bad' or 'in spite of the fact that.'** It's OK to use it with these two meanings, relating to yourself. **Noni** is a forceful expression. A milder, more thoughtful way of expressing regret is to use expressions like 'no desu ga' or 'n desu kedo.' **Noni** can also mean, for the purpose of, in

the process of doing, in order to do; similar to tame ni.

Lesson 25

To go, honorific = **Irassharu**. To go, humble = **Mairu**. **Mairimasu**. To come, honorific = **Irassharu**. To come, humble = **Oru**. **Orimasu**. To say or tell, honorific = **Ossharu**. **Osshaimasu**. To say, humble = **Mousu**, **Moushimasu**, **Moushiageru**. **Moushiagemasu**. To eat or drink, honorific = **Meshiagaru**. To eat or drink, humble = **Itadaku**. To do, honorific = **Nasaru**. **Nasaimasu**. To do, humble = **Itasu**. **Itashimasu**. To be doing, honorific = **Te irassharu**. To be doing, humble = **Te oru**. To be knowing, honorific = **Gozonji desu**. To be knowing, humble = **Zonji de orimasu**. (zonjiru = to humbly know) To see or meet someone, honorific = **Oai ni narimasu**. To see or meet someone humble = **Ome ni kakaru**. To think/feel, honorific = **Omoi ni narimasu**. To think/feel/know, humble = **Zonji shimasu**. To visit or ask, honorific = **Otazune ni narimasu**. To visit or ask, humble = **Ukagau**. **Ukagaimasu**. To look at or see, honorific = **Goran ni narimasu**. To look at, see or read, humble = **Haiken shimasu**. The **passive** form of a verb is commonly used in daily speech as an honorific expression, not quite as polite as the honorific expressions already learned. To express the idea even if, even though, or no matter how, use **temo** after i adjectives, by combining mo with their te forms. Use temo or demo after verb stems, depending on the verb. Use **demo** after na adjectives and nouns. Some words that are commonly used with the temo or demo construction are **tatoo**, meaning supposing, **ikura**, meaning how much, and **donna ni**, whatever kind. With some adjectives expressing amount, **temo** is equivalent to 'at the very most or least, etc.' Sometimes temo is replaced by **tomoto**, with adjectives, not with verbs, but this is bookish. The **temo** and **demo** form, meaning 'even though,' and **noni**, meaning 'in spite of,' are similar, but temo and demo don't carry the emotional overtones suggested by noni. Also, **temo** and **demo** may be used for describing hypothetical situations, while noni is not used in that way. Use **zehitomo** to mean by all means (same meaning as zehi).

Lesson 26

To express the idea, to **cause** someone to do something, for a u verb, follow the root, meaning the pre-u form, with **Aseru**. To make someone write = **Kakaseru**. To express the idea, to cause someone to do something, for an ru verb, follow the root with **Saseru**. To make someone eat = **Tabesaseru**. To make someone go = **Ikaseru**. To make someone come = **Kosaseru**. To make someone do = **Saseru**. When using this causative verb tense, the person causing the action is followed by ga, and the person who is being induced to do the action is followed by ni or wo. In colloquial speech, **aseru** is sometimes shortened to **asu**; **saseru** can be shortened to **sasu** by removing 'er.' The **causative** form implies that the person being made to do something is inferior to you. If the person is equal or superior, it's better to use the forms **te morau** or **te itadaku**. The causative te form, can be combined with verbs of giving and receiving, to mean 'let me do something.' These verbs include **kudasaru**, **ageru**, **yaruru**, **kureru**, **itadaku** and **morau**. Division manager, that work, to me, let do please. = **Buchou, sono shigoto wo watashi ni sasete kudasai**. The negative te form of the causative tense, **nai de**, plus **kudasai**, means **please don't make me do** such and such. Very much, overtime don't make me do, please. = **Amari, zangyou wo sasenai de kudasai**. The **causative passive verb** form implies that someone is forced to do an action which he does not wish to do and thus suffers discomfort, etc. The person who causes the action is marked by ni, and the person who suffers the action is marked by ga or wa. To make the causative passive form, for a u verb, combine the root with **aserareru**. This may be shortened to **asareru**, by removing the first 'er.' The shortened form is commonly used with u verbs that don't end in su, but not with ru verbs. However, the longer form is used with u verbs that do end in su, like hanasu. The causative passive form of the verb to write is: **Kakaserareru**. **Kakaserareru**. The causative passive form of the verb to talk is **Hanasaserareru**. To make the **causative passive form** of an **ru verb**, combine the root with **saserareru**. The causative passive form of the verb to eat is **Tabesaserareru**. The causative passive form of the verb to go is **Ikaserareru**. The causative passive form of the verb to come is **Kosaserareru**. The causative passive form of the verb to do is **Saserareru**.

To express the idea of **doing something without doing something else**, combine the negative stem of verb 1 with either **nai de** or **zuni** and then add verb 2. Of these two forms, zuni is more formal. Also, when using zuni with suru verbs, say 'se zuni,' not 'shi zuni.' To express the idea of **doing, or not doing, something in a particular state**, use the past tense of verb 1 followed by **mama**, meaning 'state,' followed by verb 2. As for in Japan, you put on the shoes state, to a room you must not enter. = **Nihon de wa, kutsu wo haita mama, heya ni haite wa ikemasen**.

To express the idea that **sometimes such is the case**, there are times when such things occur, or sometimes I do such a thing, combine either a non-past or a negative verb with **koto ga aru**. As for usually, he honorably exists, but, occasionally, for the purpose of a walk, to honorably go thing exists, for sure. = **Taitei wa, irasshaimasu ga, tama ni, sanpo ni irassharu koto ga arun desu yo**. You may form similar expressions to indicate that sometimes something is the case, using **toki** or **baai**, rather than koto. **Yori mo = yori**, same meaning.

Index

(the numbers below refer to lesson numbers)

- Achira – 2
- Active verbs – 4, 13
- Adverbs, forming – 4, 11, 15, 17
- Ageru – 9, 26
- Aida ni – 18
- Amari – 3
- Anna – 4
- Ano – 2
- Are – 1
- Areru – 23, 24
- Aru (arimasu) – 1, 2
- Aru rule - 10
- Aseru – 26
- Asoko – 2
- Bakari (only, just) – 15
- Bakari (a while ago) – 20
- Causative form – 26
- Causative passive form – 26
- Cha – 13
- Chau – 10
- Chuu(ni) – 14
- Commands – 13
- Counting objects – 5
- Counting people – 6
- Da (desu) – General, 1, 5, 14
- Dakara – 5
- Dake – 15
- Dare – 2
- Dareka – 3
- Dattara – 21
- Datte – 14
- Days of the month – 5
- Days of the week – 5
- De (by means of) – 3
- De form – 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 17
- De ii (kekkou, yoroshii) desu – 6
- De vs. ni (place) – 4, 13
- De areba, de nakereba – 20
- De ii desu – 6
- Dekiru – 18
- Demo – 6, 10, 13, 23, 25
- Desu (da) – General, 1, 5
- Desutte – 14
- Dewa – 1
- Do (times) – 1, 23
- Doko – 2
- Dokodemo – 4
- Dokoka – 3, 4
- Dokomo – 4, 13
- Donata – 2
- Donna – 4
- Donna ni – 25
- Dono – 2
- Dono kurai (gurai) – 3
- Dou – 2, 6
- Dou itashimashite – 1
- Doushite – 2, 5
- Douzo yoroshiku – 2
- Dore – 1, 2
- E (to a place) - 3
- 'E' rule – 10
- Eba – 18, 20
- Eru – 18
- Etcetera – 8, 18
- Even – 23
- Exclamatory form – 20
- Frequency (per week etc.) – 23
- Ga (but) – 1
- Ga vs. no – 8
- Ga vs. wo – 5, 10, 18
- Ga vs. wa – 2
- Garu – 5, 19
- Goro – 3
- Gozaimasu – 1
- Gurai – 3
- Hai – 10
- Hajimete – 7
- Hazu – 12
- Hitsuyou – 23
- Hodo – 8
- Hon (counter) – 5
- Honorific verbs – 6, 21, 25
- Hou ga – 4, 8
- Hoshigaru – 6
- Hoshii – 6, 17
- Humble verbs – 21, 25
- I adjective – General, 1, 2
- Ii – 3
- Iin ja nai – 15
- Ikaga – 6
- Ikemasen – 13, 23
- Iku – 2
- Ikura – 2, 25
- Ikutsu – 2
- Imasu – 2, 3
- Imperative form – 20
- Inactive verbs – 4, 13
- Ing – 3
- Intentions – 7
- Interrogative pronouns – 2
- Intransitive verb – 10
- Iru tokoro (in the process) – 20
- Issho ni – 3
- Itadaki – 9
- Itsu – 2
- Itsuka – 3
- Itsumo – 3
- Itsudemo – 3
- Ja – 1, 13
- Jau – 10
- Juu (ni) – 14
- Ka – 1, 13
- Ka douka – 13
- Kai – 11, 23
- Kakaru (kakarimasu) – 3
- Kamau (kamaimasu) – 17
- Kamoshirenai (masen) – 7
- Kan – 3, 8
- Kana – 17
- Kara – 5
- Kashira – 17
- Ken – 19
- Kereba – 20
- Ki (ga suru) (ni iru, shinai, wo otosu, wo tsukeru) – 22
- Kirai – 4
- Kitto – 7
- Kochira – 2
- Koko – 2
- Konna – 4
- Kono – 2
- Kore – 1
- Koto (intangible thing) – 5
- Koto (noun phrase) – 9
- Koto ga aru – 7, 26
- Koto ga dekiru – 9
- Koto ni naru – 12
- Koto ni suru – 12
- Koto wa nai (arimasen) – 23
- Ku form – 2, 3, 4
- Ku naru – 9
- Ku suru – 10
- Kudasaru, kudasai – 1, 9
- Kunai – 17
- Kurai – 3
- Kureru – 9
- Kuru – 2
- Kute – 6
- Mada – 14
- Made ni – 11
- Mama – 26
- Mina (minna) – 4
- Mitai – 15, 22
- Mo – 3, 8, 13
- Mo (even) – 18, 23
- Mo ii – 17
- Mo nai – 22
- Months (counting) – 8
- Months (names) – 5
- Mono – 5, 6
- Mou – 1, 14

Morau – 9
 Moshi, moshimo – 12
 Must do – 23
 Na adjective – General, 2
 Na (do not) – 13
 Na (is) – 5, 14
 Nai – 1,2,3,4,18 20,22,23,26
 Nagara – 8
 Nai de – 13, 26
 Nakatta – 4
 Nakereba – 20
 Nakute – 18
 Nan (nani) – 2
 Nanda – 19
 Nande – 19
 Nandemo – 4
 Nanika – 3, 4
 Nanimono – 4
 Nante – 19
 Nara(naraba) – 20, 21
 Naru (narimasu) – 9
 Nasa – 22
 Nasai – 17
 Nasaru – 21, 25
 Naze – 5
 Negative form of i adjective – 2
 Negative form of na adjective – 2
 Negative commands – 13
 Negative requests – 10, 13, 26
 Negative verbs – 1, 2, 18
 Ni (before au) – 3
 Ni (place) – 2, 4, 13
 Ni (purpose) – 4
 Ni (making adverbs) – 4, 15, 17
 Ni (time) – 3
 Ni (to a place) – 3
 Ni nai (arimasen) – 22
 Ni naru – 9, 12
 Ni naru (honorific) – 21
 Ni suru – 10, 12
 Ni tsuite – 16
 Ni vs. de – 2, 4, 13
 Ni yoru to – 14
 Node – 5
 No (noun phrase) – 9
 No (possession) – 2
 No hanashi de wa – 14
 No vs. ga – 8
 Not necessary – 23
 No you – 15,22
 Noni – 15, 24, 25
 Noun phrases – 6, 9
 Nouns made from verbs – 6, 18
 O (honorific) – 2
 O (object marker) – 1
 Oide – 21
 Oki ni – 23
 Okoshi – 21
 Oku – 11
 Onegai shimasu – 2
 Ooi – 5
 Oozei – 5
 Opinions – 8
 Oru (orimasu) – 11
 Osoraku – 7
 Ou (I shall) – 3,9, 20
 Passive verbs – 23, 24, 25
 Past tense of i adjective – 4
 Per (year, month, etc.) – 23
 Permission – 17
 Plain speech – 1, 2
 Potential tense – 18, 23
 Rareru – 18, 23, 24
 Rashii – 22
 Reba – 18,20
 Requests – 6, 10, 13, 21, 26
 Root of verbs – General, 2
 Ru verb – General, 1, 2
 Sa (incl. nasa, yosa) – 22, 23
 Saseru – 26
 Sashiageru – 9
 Sentence Pattern A – 1
 Sentence Pattern B – 2
 Shall – 3, 9, 20
 Shi – 12
 Shika – 19
 Shimau – 10
 Shou – 3, 9, 20
 Sochira – 2
 Softening speech – 1
 Soko – 2
 Sonna – 4
 Sono – 2
 Sou (appears) – 19, 22
 Sou desu (reportedly) – 14, 22
 Sore – 1
 Sore de wa – 6
 Sore ja – 6
 Stem of i adjective – 1
 Stem of verbs – General
 Subete – 4, 13
 Sugiru – 12, 17
 Suki – 4, 6
 Tabun – 7
 Tachi – 6
 Tagaru – see Garu
 Tai – 5, 9
 Tame (ni) – 12, 19
 Tara – 11, 12, 15
 Tara ii – 12
 Tari – 18
 Tatoe – 25
 Te form – 1,3,6,8,10,11,17
 Te oku – 11
 Te mo ii – 17
 Temo – 25
 Times per (day, etc.) – 23
 To (and, with) – 4
 To (if) – 15
 To iu no wa – 19
 To (tte) kikimashita – 14
 To omou (omoiyasu) – 8
 To (quotation marker) – 8
 To suru (try to do) – 20
 To wa – 19
 Tokoro (on the verge, in the
 process or just finished) – 20
 Tomo – 25
 Totemo (tottemo) – 16
 Transitive (aru) rule – 10
 Transitive verb – 3, 10
 Try to do – 20
 Tsugou ga ii – 2
 Tsumori – 7,12
 Tsurete iku – 16
 Tte (speaking of) – 19
 Tte (reportedly) – 14
 Uchi ni – 18
 U verb – General, 1, 2
 Wa – 1, 2, 8
 Wa (emphasis) – 5
 Weeks – 8
 Wo (object marker) – 1
 Wo vs. ga – 5,10,18
 Yaru – 9
 Yo (emphasis) – 1
 Yoku – 3, 4
 You (I shall) – 9, 20
 You (appears) – 15, 22
 You ni – 19, 24
 You ni naru – 18
 You ni suru – 18
 Yori – 8, 26
 Yori mo – 26
 Yosa – 22
 Yukkuri – 9
 Zehitomo (zehi) – 25
 Zuni – 26
 Zutsu – 11

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