



日本語

ノート・L2



▷ 7-FORMS OF ADJECTIVES & NOUNS

- You can use the 7-form to combine clauses.

い' - adj.	Take off -い' Add -くて
いく' - adj. & nouns	Add -て'

Ex. あもしろくて、たのしいです。

It was interesting and fun.

- You can only use 7-form to combine positive clauses.
For negative clauses, use 7' instead.
- Subjective (opinions) should go after objective adjectives.

Ex. つやたくて、おいしいです。

~~おいしいと、つやたいです。~~

▷ EXPRESSING DESIRE FOR NOUNS

- Use ほしい as an adjective to indicate something is wanted.
- Do not use ほしい to ask/say about superiors' desires.
- When saying you don't want something, you can use ほ *instead of* 7' to soften the statement.

Ex. 娘いぐるみが“ほしいです。

I want a stuffed animal.

- When talking about another person's desires, use the verb ほしかる.
It's usually used in 7-います form, and takes て.

Ex. 田中さんはくるまをほしかがっています。Tanaka-san wants a car.

▷ SOMETHING, NOTHING

- か and も can replace て to indicate something/nothing, respectively.

Ex. → 何かしましたか。 Did you do something?
+ いいえ、何もしませんでした。 No, I did nothing.

- For は, や, and て, か instead goes before, and て goes after.

Ex. どこかに行きました。 I went somewhere.
どこにも行きませんでした。 I didn't go anywhere.

- To use with noun-phrases, use [QW] か [ADJ] [GEN. NOVN].

Ex. どこかおもしろいところ
だれかやさしい人
何かおいしいもの
何かたのしいこと

Somewhere interesting
Someone nice
Something tasty
Something fun

▷ GIVING

- あげる is used when talking about you giving a gift, or a 3rd person giving or receiving a gift
- くれる is used when you (the speaker) is receiving a gift, or the listener is receiving from a 3rd person
- Also use くれる when a family member is the receiver

- [GIVER] は [RECEIVER] を [OBJECT] を あげます
cannot be が or に
- [GIVER] が [RECEIVER] を [OBJECT] を くれます
cannot be が or に が : if the giver hasn't been introduced
- When using あげる, you can leave out the [INDIRECT OBJECT] に
Since it's assumed to be speaker/listener for statements/questions respectively.

▷ RECEIVING

- You can use もりう to describe receiving
- [RECEIVER] は [GIVER] に [OBJECT] を もります
cannot be speaker or family
- You cannot use てう when the speaker is receiving or the listener is receiving from a 3rd person

▷ WANTING TO DO THINGS

- ~たじ makes a verb into an adjective; conjugate like い-adjective
- Replace ~ます with ~たいです
- In statements, 1st person subject is assumed; in questions, 2nd person is assumed
- It is rude to use ~たいですか to ask about social superiors
- You can use either て or が"
 - Using が" makes desire stronger
 - When using negative (~たく+よじてます), you can use ば

Ex. ピザ-を飲みたくなかったです。

I didn't want to eat pizza.

- To relay desires of others, use ~たがる, usually in て-form.

Ex. 田中さんは日本に行きたがっています。

Tanaka-san wants to go to Japan.

▷ てみる

- To say "to try something out", use て-form + みる.

Ex. あたりいレストランに行ってみませんか。

Do you want to go to the new restaurant?

- てみる is not written in Kanji.

▷ PREFERENCES & ABILITIES

- Some adjectives you can use:
 - きらい: hate
 - 上手 (じょうず): good at something
 - 下手 (へた): bad at something
 - とくし: comfortable with a skill
 - にぎり: not confident /don't like doing something
 - わかる: understand
- Don't say 上手 about your own skills, else you sound conceited! But, you can use とくし.

▷ VERB NOMINALIZER

- To form a gerund (noun-verb), put の after a verb.

Ex. 山田さんはうたをうたるのが上手です。

Yamada-san is good at singing songs.

▷ PLAIN FORM: NON-PAST VERBS

- Plain form in speech marks a casual, intimate speaking style.
- In writing, plain form marks an objective, dispassionate narrator.

	NON-PAST	PAST
る-Verbs	Dictionary form	Take off る, add ない
る-verbs	Dictionary form	Change /u/ to /a/ and add ない
する	する	しない
くる	くる	こない
ある	ある	ない

- Any い-verb that ends in い ends in - わない

▷ PLAIN FORM: NON-PAST ADJECTIVES

- Take off て“
- For “い”-adjectives & nouns in the affirmative, add て“
 - Except, delete て“ if it's at the end of a sentence

▷ GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION OF PLAIN FORM

- To give a reason in response to a question without having to repeat the result, use から“です。
- But, in the reason, you must use plain form.

Ex. → ひまじやないですか。 I'm not free.
← どうしてですか? Why not?
→ はたらくから からです。 Because I work.

- If you're using polite form and have two clauses connect with や“, the 2nd clause's form can be plain. But not for や“!

▷ ALTERNATIVE PARTICLE

- You can use カ“ to mean "or" between two nouns.

Ex. サラダ カピサ を食べます。
I will eat salad or pizza.

▷ PURPOSE OF MOTION

- Use a verb stem (ま行 form without ま行) with に“ for purpose of motion.

Direction Purpose Stem
Ex. [カフ] に [ともだちに 会] に 行きます。
I'm going to a cafe to meet my friend.

Ex. うちに 何をしに かれりますか?
What are you going home to do?

▷ POLITE PROHIBITION

- You can use the negative non-past plain form + -て“くた”“さい” to tell someone not to do something.

Ex. 食へ“なじて”“くた”“さい”。
Don't eat, please.

▷ PERMISSION

- To indicate/ask for permission, use T-form + -もし“じ”“です”.

Ex. 食べても“じい”“ですか”。
Can I eat?
(lit. even if I eat, is it good?)

▷ LEAD-IN SENTENCES

- You can use -んて“すか” to lead into a sentence with background information
- Plain form precedes -んて“すか”, except -te“” is replaced with な。
- It can be used with questions, invitations, and requests.
- If the question is obvious, it can be omitted.
- In plain form, use -んた”“けど”.

Ex. しつもんか“ある”“ですか”, 今は“じい”“ですか”。
I have a question, so is now a good time?

▷ REQUESTS

- Use T-form + くれませんか or くたさびませんか to form a request.

Ex. 先生、かんじをかいて“くたさび”“ませんか”。
Teacher, can you write the Kanji?

▷ PLAIN PAST

- To form plain-past forms of verbs, find the 7-form, and change /e/ to /a/

Ex. 食べた。飲んだ。

I ate. I drank.

- For negative, find negative plain non-past (なげし), and change -し to -かっだ。

Ex. 洗濯しなかった。

I didn't do laundry.

- For adjectives, simply take off -いだ。

- For て-adjectives & nouns in past plain affirmative, add -た"だ。

Ex. びきった。

I was free.

▷ EXPLANATIONS

- You can use -なぜ? to provide explanations for shared information.
 - It indicates an eagerness to learn more; not using it can come off as cold, but using it too much can seem pushy
 - It can be used to indicate irritation or to provide an excuse.
-
- In casual speech:
 - なぜ? is replaced with -の? in questions
 - なぜ? is replaced with -なぜ? in statements

▷ IMPRESSIONS (ADJECTIVES)

- To say "it looks like it's <adj>" use <adj stem> そう。 Use it as a なーadj.

Ex. おいしそうなケーキです。

This is a tasty-looking cake.

- いじ → よさそう (irregular)

- You cannot use そう with nouns in the positive case.

- For negative, take the negative-conjugated adj. stem, and add -さそう.

- You can use nouns in the negative case.

Ex. たりくなさそうです。 It doesn't look spicy.

た"いじよふ"じゃなさそうです。 He doesn't look okay.

日本人じゃなさそうです。 He doesn't look like a Japanese person.

▷ IMPRESSIONS (VERBS)

- You can say something is about to/likely to happen with <verb stem> そそです。
 - Verb stem is ます form without the ます

Ex. あめがふりそそです。

It looks like it's about to rain.

▷ HOW A VERB IS PERFORMED

- You can state the manner in which a verb is performed by using <adj stem> そそに。

Ex. みんなは楽しそうにおどっています。

Everyone's dancing in a fun-looking way.

▷ ASSUMPTIONS & OPINIONS

- You can use **-と思う** to express "I think/feel that."
- **と** is the quotative particle.

Ex. 仔はかわいいと思います。 I think the dog is cute.

- The quoted phrase is plain form - don't drop the た"

Ex. (私は)[アイさんは 仔が“好きた”]と思います。
I think Ai-san likes dogs.

- To form negative, negate the thought, not "to think"

Ex. アイさんは ネコは好きじゃないと思います。
I don't think Ai-san likes cats.

Ex. アイさんは毎日仔とあそんで“いる”と思います。
I think Ai-san plays with her dog every day.

- You can ask what someone thinks about something.

Ex. アイさんはアルバイトについてどう思いますか。
Ai-san, what do you think about your job?

- When talking about a 3rd person's thoughts, use **-と思って**じます.

Ex. スミスさんは アイさんはかわいいと思っています。
Smith-san thinks Ai-san is cute.

▷ QUOTATIONS

- You can use -と 言っていました to quote something someone said.
- Direct quotation: exact words in quotation marks
- Indirect quotation: "he said that ..." Use plain form for the quote.

Ex. アイさんは [スミスさんは おかしか ほしい] と言っていました。

Ai-san said that Smith-san wants snacks.

Ex. 先年はすじせんじょうについて何と言っていましたか。

What did the teacher say about the recommendation letter?

▷ DEFINITIONS

- You can ask "how do you say —" with と言いますか.

Ex. 「ふゆ」は 英語で 何と言いますか。

How do you say "Fuyu" in English?

▷ NON-EXHAUSTIVE LISTING OF ACTIONS

- You can use -たう to link actions.
- Unlike T-form, this does not imply a sequence of one event after another.
- This implies there could be more actions like etc.
- Form past-plain + う, and end with する.

Ex. 明日、そらじしたり、おふろに入たりします。

Tomorrow, I will clean and take a bath (among other things).

▷ EXPERIENCES

- To say you have done something (similar to perfect tense) use たことがあります。

Ex. ふじ山にのぼったことがあります。

I have climbed Mt. Fuji.

(lit. I have the experience of climbing Mt. Fuji.)

- Don't use this form to ask if someone has already done something routine ("have you eaten breakfast"). Use て; instead

▷ ADVERBIAL FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

- To turn adjectives into adverbs:

- い - adj: change い to ん

- よく - adj: add ん

Ex. かわいくうたう。

He sings cutely.

▷ TO BECOME

- Use <adv> ～る to say "to become <adj>"
- use <adv> する to say "to make <adj>"

Ex. おいしくなれ！

Become tasty!

▷ SUPERLATIVES

- To say something is the most <adj> among a category, use <category> の 中で “一番<adj>”です。
The ^{most} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{category} ^{is} ^{the} ^{best}.

Ex. 田中さんはクラスメートの中で“一番やさしい”です。
Tanaka-san is my ^{nicest} classmate.

- For questions, put the category first.

Ex. 日本の町の中で“どこが”一番大きいですか。
What's the biggest city in Japan?

- For frequency of actions, use “一番よく”。

Ex. スポーツの中で“何を一番よく見ますか”
Which sport do you watch ^{most} often?

▷ COMPARATIVES

- Use AはBより to compare A to B.
 - The noun with より is the lesser of the two.

Ex. イヌはネコよりされば“女子”です。
Dogs like walks more than cats.

▷ COMPARATIVE QUESTIONS

- To ask which is more <adj>, use
<noun>と<noun>とどちらのほうが<adj>

Ex. イヌとネコとどちらのほうが好きですか。
Do you like dogs or cats more?

- To answer, use
(lesser)より(greater)のほうが<adj>

Ex. (ネコより)イヌのほうが好きです。

- どちら can turn into どっち in casual speech.
- You can use this form for verbs too.

Ex. にくとさかなどちらのほうをよく食べますか。
Do you eat meat or fish more often?

▷ BOTH / NEITHER

- To express the same info for two things, use <x>も<y>も.
 - も replaces “を, が,” and は, but goes after other particles.

Ex. ネコもイヌも好きです。
I like both cats and dogs.

▷ ABILITIES / AVAILABILITY

- Use dictionary Form + ことができる to describe what someone can do.

Ex. 日本語を話すことができます。

I can speak Japanese.

▷ "ONE OF"

- You can use an adjective with the indefinite pronoun の which replaces the noun.

Ex. → どんな映画を見たいですか。

What kind of movie do you want to watch?

→ こわいのはどうですか。

What about a scary one?

- Delete の if two の's appear in a row.

Ex. アイさんののです。

It's Ai-sen's.

▷ NOUN MODIFICATION CLAUSES

- Use plain form before a noun to describe a (X) that does (Y).

Ex. 家に住んでいるネコ

A cat who lives in the house

Ex. あまり聞かないうた

A song I don't listen to often

- You can also use い-adjectives, な-adjectives (with る), and nouns (with の).

Ex. スポーツが上手な人

A person who is good at sports

Ex. 目がみどりの人

A person whose eyes are green

Ex. きれいじゃなかったホテル

A hotel that wasn't pretty

Verbs	べんきょうする	かんじ	べんきょうしない	かんじ
	べんきょうした	かんじ	べんきょうしなかった	かんじ
い-adjectives	おいしい	みせ	おいしい	みせ
	おいしかった	みせ	おいしくなかった	みせ
な-adjectives	きれいな	ホテル	きれいじゃない	ホテル
	きれいだった	ホテル	きれいじゃなかった	ホテル
Nouns	お金持ちの	人	お金持ちじゃない	人
	お金持ちだった	人	お金持ちじゃなかった	人

- If the subject of the modifying clause is different than the sentence's topic, use が.

Ex. これは私がみかわにあげるプレゼントです。

This is the present I will give to Mika

- Use a clause + の to restructure a question

Ex. だれがおいでいますか。

→ おいでいるのはだれですか。
"人"

▷ WHEN CLAUSES

- Use 一時 (とき) to indicate when something happens.
- Use dictionary form to indicate while something is happening, or to form to indicate when something has happened.
- Use the same rules as now modification clauses.

Ex. 学校に行く時、うたいます。

I'm going to sing when I am going to school.

Ex. 学校に行った時、うたいます。

I'm going to sing when I have gone to school.

▷ RESEMBLANCES

- Use みたい or よう to say something looks like something else.

Ex. このひじゅつかれはふね みたい です。

このひじゅつかれはふね のよう です。

This museum looks like a boat.

▷ こと NOMINALIZER

- To say X is _ing, use こと.

Ex. しゃみはうたを作ることです。

My hobby is making songs.

▷ METHOD/MANNER

- To describe the way someone does something, use ます stem + 方.
- For する verbs, use のし方.
- Replace を & が / は with の.
 - Other particles are kept before の, except に, which is dropped.

Ex. 先生 強い方 How to study

このかないの読み方 How to read this Kanshi

先生との話しかけ How to talk to a teacher

病院 (へ)の行き方 How to go to the hospital

Ex. 日本語のメールの書き方をおしえてください。

Please teach me how to write an email in Japanese.

Ex. 田中さんの言話し方が女子です。

I like how Tanaka-san speaks.

▷ AFTER

- Use て-form + から to express "after doing something".
- Only use it when chronology is intentional, not when something happens to happen.
- てから implies actions are unrelated, unlike て、てます

▷ POTENTIAL FORM

- Use potential form to express that you can do something.
- 3-Verbs: change 3 to られる
- う-Verbs: change /u/ to /e/ and add -る.
- する turns into できる
- くる turns into こられる
- You then conjugate the 3 as 3-verbs.
- て can be changed to か".
(required for だ3)

Ex. 中国言語が話せます。

I can speak Chinese.

▷ 前に & 後で"

- You can use 前に and あとで", along with noun-modification clauses to indicate chronology.
- For 前に, always use non-past modifying verb.
- For あとで", always use past modifying verb.
- Mark subject as か".

▷ PREPARATION

- If you are doing something in preparation for something, use -て + おく

Ex. パーティーの前に、食飲み物をひやしておきます。

Before the party, I will chill some drinks [in preparation].

▷ IF CLAUSES

- Use **-たら** form to express "if" something happens
- Add plain past + **-ば**
- For **な**-adjectives & nouns, add **-ば** to **-たら**
- This form can also be used to express "When something happens..."
- Replace **は** with **が** in the conditional clause.

Ex. 山田さんが来たら、私は帰ります。

I'll go home (if/when) Yamada-san comes.

▷ CONJECTURES

- You can use **みたい** / **よう** to express conjectures.

Ex. このみせのピザはおいしいみたいですね。

It looks like this store would have good pizza.

- For **たる**, use **(noun)みたい** or **(な-adi)みたい**, or simply plain form.
- For **よう**, use **(noun)のよう** or **(な-adi)なよう** or plain form.
- Don't use **じゅうぶん** after **みたい** / **よう**; rather, negate the part before **たる** / **よう**.