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1 Verb Conjugation

1.1 The 3 Verb Groups

- 1. Group 3: 来る and する make up the group 3 verbs.
- 2. Group 2: If there is a え or い ending syllable before the る-ending of the verb then it is a group 2 verb.
- 3. Exceptions: There are some exceptions to group 2: 帰る,切る,知る,入る,走る these are group 1 verbs.

1.2 The Polite-Style, ます-Form

- 1. Group 1: Change the う-ending to a い-ending and add ます.
- 2. Group 2: Remove the 3 and add \$\mathcal{t}\$ instead.
- 3. Group 3: する -> します, 来る -> 来ます

1.2.1 The Forms ません, ました, ませんでした, ましょう

1. Remove the ます and add ません for the negative-form, ました for the past-form, ませんでした for the past-negative-form and finally ましょう for the 'lets-do'-form.

1.3 The Plain-Style, ない-Form

- 1. Group 1: Change the う-ending to an あ-ending, if the verb ends in う itself, change it to わ instead. Add ない. ある is an exception, it becomes simply ない itself.
- 2. Group 2: Remove the る and add ない.
- 3. Group 3: する -> しない, 来る -> 来ない

1.3.1 The negative Plain-Style, なかった-Form

1. In order to negate any verb in plain style simply remove the ない and add なかった instead.

1.4 The ₹-Form

- 1. Group 1:
 - (a) Ending with: る, つ, う: Remove the ending and replace it with って.
 - (b) Ending with: む, ぶ, ぬ Remove the ending and replace it with んで.
 - (c) Ending with: く、ぐ: The く becomes いて and the ぐ becomes いで. Exception: いく becomes いって.
 - (d) Ending with: \dagger : Remove the ending and replace it with $\cup \tau$.
- 2. Group 2: Replace the ending る with て.
- 3. Group 3: する -> して、 来る -> きて

1.4.1 The *t***-Form**

1. For the \not E-Form simply replace the τ with τ and τ with τ .

1.5 The Casual Volitional-Form \forall

- 1. This form expresses ones desire to do something akin to 'Let's...', it is the plain-style of ましょう.
- 2. Group 1: Change the ending from its う-form to the お-form and add う. This then forms essentially a long o.
- 3. Group 2: Take out the ending \Im and replace it with \Im .
- 4. Group 3: する -> しよう, 来る -> 来よう.

1.6 The Potential-Form \forall

- 1. This form expresses ones ability to know how to, to be able to, do something.
- 2. Group 1: Change the ending from its \mathfrak{I} -form to the \mathfrak{I} -form and add \mathfrak{I} .
- 3. Group 2: Take out the ending る and replace it with られる.
- 4. Group 3: する -> できる, 来る -> 来られる.
- 5. Warning: All Verbs in potential-form are group 2 verbs when conjugating further.

1.7 The Causative-Form \forall

- 1. This form expresses one to let or make someone else do something.
- 2. Group 1: Change the ending from its う-form to the あ-form and add せる.
- 3. Group 2: Take out the ending る and replace it with させる.
- 4. Group 3: する -> させる, 来る -> 来させる.
- 5. Warning: All Verbs in potential-form are group 2 verbs when conjugating further.

2 To want something...

2.1 Desiring things: ほしい

- ほしい is used when the thing you desire is an object and not an action.
- First Person:
 - Because $\not\exists L V$ (hoshii) is an adjective and not a verb, the object of the sentence is marked by \dot{D}^{\sharp} (ga) and not \dot{E} (o).
 - Example: 私はお金がほしいです。→> I want money.
- Third Person:
 - : When expressing other's desires using ほしがっています you should use the particle を instead of が (ga).
 - Example: 彼女はワインをほしがっています。-> She seems to want wine. (Wordstem: ほしがる)
 - An equivalent would be: 彼女はワインがほしいと言っています。-> She said she wants wine.

2.2 Desiring actions: たい

- たい works again like an adjective thus β is used and the negative can be formed with (た) くない。
- Positive first person: 私はパンが食べたいです。-> I want to eat bread.
- Negative first person: 私はパンが食べたくないです。-> I do not want to eat bread.
- Again third person is formed with $\mathcal{N} \supset \mathcal{T}$ thus we are back to using \mathcal{E} .
- Third Person: かれはコーヒーを飲みたがっています。-> He wants to drink coffee.
- Equivalent: コーヒーがのみたいといっています。

2.3 Comparing たい und ほしい

- あなたはなにがほしいですか。-> What do you want?
- 彼女はなにをほしいがっていますか。 -> What does she want?
- あなた何がしたいですか。 -> What do you want to do?
- 彼は何をしたがっています。 -> What does she want to do?

3 Expressions of Desire or Hope

3.1 怖い -> こわい -> scary/awful

- 彼女はこわいです。-> She is awful.
- 彼女は犬をこわがっています。-> It seems she is afraid of dogs.
- 彼女は犬をこわいと言ってます。 -> She said she is afraid of dogs.
- All statements are to be taken as facts, the uncertainty the middle one contains comes from politeness.

3.2 嬉しい / 喜んで -> happy

うれしい and よろこんで both mean happy. But うれしい is used in first person and よろこんで in third person. よろこんで comes from よろこぶ.

- 私はうれしいです。-> I am happy.
- 彼はよろこんでいます。-> He is happy.

3.3 悲しい -> かなしい -> sad

- The first person uses 悲しい as い-adjective the third person however derives 悲しんで from 悲しむ.
- 私はかなしいです。-> I am sad.
- 彼女は悲しんでいます。-> She is sad.

- The first person uses 寂しい as い-adjective the third person however again uses it in connection with がって forming さびしがっています.
- 私は寂しいです。-> I am loney.
- 彼はさびしがっています。-> He is lonely.

3.5 恥ずかしい -> はずかしい -> ashamed / shy

- The first person uses 恥ずかしい as い-adjective the third person however again uses it in connection with がって forming 恥ずかしがっています.
- 私は恥ずかしいです。-> I am ashamed.
- 彼女は恥ずかしがっています。-> She is ashamed.

3.6 羨ましい -> うらやましい -> envy / jealous

- The first person uses 羨ましい as い-adjective the third person however again uses it in connection with がって forming 羨ましがっています.
- 私は、彼女が羨ましいです。 -> I am envious of her. / I envy her.
- 彼は、彼女を羨ましがっています。 -> He is envious of her. / He envies her.

4 The difference between となり and よこ¥

- Things that are provided must be of the same type, caliber, or quality. They must be perceived in some regard as equal. Provided in some regard as equal. Provided in some regard as equal. They must be perceived in some regard as equal.
- Things that are 横 are right next to each other, size and quality do not matter.

5 Expressions of Like or Dislike

- 好き -> to like:
 - すき is a な-adj, thus the negative is formed as: 好きではありません.
 - 私はビールが好きです。
- 嫌い -> to hate
 - きらい is also a な-adj, thus again the negative is formed as: 嫌いではありませn.
- Both すき and きらい are not to be modifierd with things like たいへん for emphasis, but instead だい. Also 大好き for example.
- Example sentence structures:

あなた は か。 -> Do you like cola? Question: が はい、 私 は コーラ 好き -> Yes i like cola. Positive awnser: は コーラ いいえ、 は Negative awnser: 私 -> No i hate cola. Question: あなた は すき です か。 -> What do you like?

Awnser: 私 は ビール が すき です 。 -> I like beer.

Normalising a verb through the use of こと

- Changing the verb to dic-style and adding $\subset \succeq$ results in the verb becoming a noun.
 - 本を読みます。 それは楽しいです。-> thus becomes -> 本を読むことは楽しいです。
- Other Examples are:
 - あなたがすきなことはなんですか。-> What do you like?
 - 私が好きなことは、音楽をきくことです -> I like to listen to music.

7 Describing Ability

私 は 日本語 。 -> I am capable of Japanese. が -> He can speak Japanese. 彼 は 日本語 事 話す 彼女 は を 読む 事 が • -> She is good at reading Japanese. 日本語 書く が -> They are bad at writing Japanese. 彼達 は 日本語 事 彼 は 食べる 事 が 得意です • -> He is good at eating and likes it. 彼女 は 走る 事 が -> She is bad at running and dislikes it. 彼 は を ひく が -> He likes to play the piano and is good at it. ピアノ 事 苦手です 彼女 が は フルート -> She likes to play the flute and is good at it.

7.1 Other sentence structures:

必要(to need), 分かる (to understand/know), 苦手(to dislike)

ミルク が 苦手 です。 -> I dislike milk. あなた は 日本語 が わかります -> Do you understand Japanese? か。 が 私 は 時間 必要 です。 -> I need time. じょうず は だれ な ひと ですか。 -> The person who plays the piano is who?

8 Expressions of Possession

```
には
          N2
               が
                            あります。
                                      -> N1 has N2.
    には
          N2
               が
                            です。
N1
                   おおい
                                      -> N1 has many/much N2.
                                                               (This effectively means たくさん)
    には
          N2
               が
                   すこない
                            です。
                                      -> N1 has few/little N2.
                                                               (This effectively means すこし)
N1
```

The V-adjective can also be modified to become a noun as usual:

• おおくのがくせいがいます。-> There are many students. (There is no opposite for few persons.)

Furthermore this structure allows to use $\mathfrak{sh}\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{r}$ on inanimate objects:

(Note the consent amongst the Japanese is that this is complete nonsense, so maybe don't use it in real life.)

- N1 には N2 があります。/Using あります on inanimate objects however is limited to friends and family.
- 彼女には、車の運転が得意な友達が、全部で十人あります。—> She has 10 friends who can drive very well.

Possession of inanimate objects however can be expressed through the verb t:

• Ns は No をもっています。 -> To have/own something.

How many siblings does one have?

- あなたは何人兄弟ですか。-> How many siblings are you(altogether). -> Effectively asking how many brothers and sisters one has.
- 私はふたりきょうだいです. In regards to me there are 2 siblings. (your sibling + you) -> Meaning that one has one sibling.
- 私は一人っ子です。-> I am a lone child.
- 私はふたごです。-> I am a twin.

9 Expressions of Experience

- N1 は...V-たことがあります. = N1 has the experience of V-ing.
- N1 は...V-dic ことがあります. = It sometimes happens that N1 does V = There are cases in which N1 does V

9.1 Counting Experience

• Asking how often did one epperience something:

```
あなたは なんかい それを した ことがありますか。
なんど
```

• Modifying counting words:

```
how often
        once
                twice
                       thrice
                               several times
                                         many times
                にかい
                       さんかい
なんかい
        いっかい
                               なんかいか
                                          なんかいも
なんど
        いちど
                にど
                       さんど
                               なんどか
                                          なんども
```

• Further question words which can be modified:

```
何時 when, \rightarrow 何時か = someday, \rightarrow 何時も = always/usually/every time | never (with neg. verb) 何処 where, \rightarrow 何処か = somewhere, \rightarrow 何処も = everywhere/wherever | nowhere (with neg. verb) 何= what, \rightarrow 何か = something, \rightarrow 何も = all | nothing (with neg. verb) 誰も = who, \rightarrow 誰も = everyone / anyone | no-one (with neg. verb)
```

も can here also always be replaced with にも for further modification of the question words.

10 The Whole and it's Parts

• An elegant structure to define parts of a whole is via usage of the は-か-structure. Where the whole is initially named through the particle は and then the part is indicated by standing before the か. After the か an adjective or a verb can be used to describe the part or what it is doing. The conjugation of a verb can express the time as usual here, with た-form beeing past, て-form present and dic-form future in an informal setting. (ました /て-form /ます for a formal setting)

```
きょう
         は
            てんき
                    が
                       いいです。
                                    The weather today is good.
かれ
         は
            あたま
                    が
                       わるいです。
                                    He is unintelligent.
                       ながいです。
                    が
かのじょ
         は
            かみ
                                    Her hair is long.
かれ
         は
            め
                    が
                       わるいです。
                                    His eyesight is bad.
                    が
         は
                       ふっています。
今日
            あめ
                                    It rains.
あした
         は
            ゆき
                    が
                       ふります。
                                    It will snow tomorrow.
```

Having Interest in Something

The object interested in is marked with に. Both かんしん and きょうみ can be used to express this interest then.
 私は テニス に かんしん があります。 I am interested in tennis.
 Noun きょうみ