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1 Verb Conjugation

1.1 The 3 Verb Groups

- Group 3: 来る and する make up the group 3 verbs.
- 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.
- Exceptions: There are some exceptions to group 2: 帰る, 切る, 知る, 入る, 走る these are group 1 verbs.
- Group 1: Everything else. Including る ending verbs which are not in group 2.

1.2 The Polite-Style, ます-Form

- Group 1: Change the う-ending to a い-ending and add ます.
- Group 2: Remove the る and add ます instead.
- 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

- 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

- 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.
- Group 2: Remove the る and add ない.
- Group 3: する → しない, 来る → 来ない

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

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

1.4 The て-Form

- Group 1:
 - Ending with: る, つ, う: Remove the ending and replace it with って.
 - Ending with: む, ぶ, ぬ Remove the ending and replace it with んで.
 - Ending with: く, ぐ: The く becomes いて and the ぐ becomes いで. Exception: いく becomes 行って.
 - Ending with: す: Remove the ending and replace it with 「して。」
- Group 2: Replace the ending る with て.
- Group 3: する → して, 来る → きて

1.4.1 The た-Form

- For the た-Form simply replace the て with た and で with だ.

1.5 The Passive-Form

- Group 1: Change the last character as you would for negative verbs (う-ending to an あ-ending, if the verb ends in う itself, change it to わ instead.) and attach 「れる」
- Group 2: Replace the last 「る」 with 「られる」
- Group 3: 「する」 becomes 「される」 and 「くる」 becomes 「こられる」
- Note: All passive verbs become る-verbs, as they then must end with れる.

1.6 The Casual Volitional-Form ㇿ

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

1.7 The Potential-Form ㇿ

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

1.8 The Causative-Form

- This form expresses one to let (with あげる, くれる, もらう) or make someone else do something, though it usually is interpreted as forcing somebody else to do something.
- Group 1: Change the ending from its う-form to the あ-form (わ for う) and add せる.
- Group 2: Take out the ending る and replace it with させる.
- Group 3: する → させる, 来る → 来させる.
- Warning: All Verbs in causative-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 ほしい is an adjective and not a verb, the object of the sentence is marked by が and not を.
 - 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.
 - 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 が 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 がって thus we are back to using を.
- 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言っています。

2.3 Comparing たい and ほしい

- あなたはなにがほしいですか。→ What do you want?
- 彼女はなにをほしがっていますか。→ What does she want?
- あなた何^{なに}がしたいですか。→ What do you want to do?
- 彼は^{なに}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^{いぬ}をこわがっています。→ It seems she is afraid of dogs.
- 彼女は犬^{いぬ}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^{かな}しい as い-adjective the third person however derives 悲^{かな}しんで from 悲^{かな}しむ.
- 私はかな^{かな}しいです。→ I am sad.
- 彼女は悲^{かな}しんでいます。→ She is sad.

3.4 寂しい → さびしい → lonely

- The first person uses 寂^{さび}しい as い-adjective the third person however again uses it in connection with がって forming さび^{さび}しがっています.
- 私は寂^{さび}しいです。→ I am lonely.
- 彼はさび^{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 隣 must be of the same type, caliber, or quality. They must be perceived in some regard as equal. 隣 is also used to refer to the nearest object of the same type, regardless of whether the actual distance is near or far.
- 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: 嫌いではありません.
- Both すき and きらい are not to be modified with things like たいへん for emphasis, but instead だい. Also 大好き for example.
- Example sentence structures:

Question:	あなた	は	コーラ	が	好き	です	か。	→ Do you like cola?	
Positive answer:	はい、	私	は	コーラ	が	好き	です	。	→ Yes i like cola.
Negative answer:	いいえ、	私	は	コーラ	は	嫌い	です	。	→ No i hate cola.

Question:	あなた	は	なに	が	好き	です	か。	→ What do you like?
Answer:	私	は	ビール	が	好き	です	。	→ I like beer.

6 Normalising a verb through the use of こと

- Changing the verb to dic-style and adding こと 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:
 - あなたが好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		が	出来ます	。	→ I am capable of Japanese.	
彼	は	日本語	を	話す	事が	出来る	。	→ He can speak Japanese.
彼女	は	日本語	を	読む	事が	上手です	。	→ She is good at reading Japanese.
彼達	は	日本語	を	書く	事が	下手です	。	→ They are bad at writing Japanese.
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	苦手です	。	→ She is bad at running and dislikes it.	
彼	は	ピアノ	を	ひく	事が	得意です	。	→ He likes to play the piano and is good at it.
彼女	は	フルート	を	ふく	事が	苦手です	。	→ She likes to play the flute and is good at it.

7.1 Other sentence structures:

必要^{ひつよう}(to need), 分かる^わ (to understand/know), 苦手^{にがて}(to dislike)

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

8 Expressions of Possession

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

The い-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 あります 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^{うんてん}が得意^{とくい}な友達^{ともだち}が、全部^{ぜんぶ}で十人^{じゅうにん}あります。 -> She has 10 friends who can drive very well.

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

- 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^{なんにん}兄弟^{きょうだい}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^{ふたり}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^{ひとりっこ}です。 -> I am a lone child.
- 私はふたご^{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 experience something:
あなたは なんかい それを した ことがありますか。
 なんと
- Modifying counting words:
how often once twice thrice several times many times
なんかい いかい にかい さんかい なんかい なんかいも
なんと いちど にど さんど なんと なんども
- Further question words which can be modified:
何時^{いつ}= when, -> 何時^{いつ}か = someday, -> 何時^{いつ}も = always/usually/every time |never (with neg. verb)
何処^{どこ}= where, -> 何処^{どこ}か = somewhere, -> 何処^{どこ}も = everywhere/wherever |nowhere (with neg. verb)
何^{なに}= what, -> 何^{なに}か = something, -> 何^{なに}も = all |nothing (with neg. verb)
誰^{だれ}= who, -> 誰^{だれ}か = someone, -> 誰^{だれ}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-が^s-structure. Where the whole is initially named through the particle は and then the part is indicated by standing before the が^s. After the が^s 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 being 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.
かのじょ	は	かみ	が	ながいです。	Her hair is long.
かれ	は	め	が	わるいです。	His eyesight is bad.
今日	は	あめ	が	ふっています。	It rains.
あした	は	ゆき	が	ふります。	It will snow tomorrow.

11 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*

12 Passive construction, causes and death.

- See Verb conjugation for the passive form. For conjugation rules.
- This changes verb meanings into "to be ..".
Examples: to kill -> to be killed, to say -> to be said/ to be told
to make -> to be made, to write -> to be written

Ns	は	N	によって	かかれました。	-> Ns was written by N.
			に	つくりました。	-> Ns was created by N.
			から		

Example sentences:

active:	A	は	B	を	ころしました。	-> A killed B.
passive:	B	は	A	によって	ころされました。	-> B was killed by A.
active:	B	は	じつ	(を)	しました。	-> B killed himself. /B committed suicide.
cause:	B	は	びょうき	で	しにました。	-> B died of sickness.
cause:	B	は	とし	で	しにました。	-> B died of age.
cause:	B	は	せんそう	で	しにました。	-> B died because of the war.
cause:	B	は	じこ	で	しにました。	-> B died through an accident.

13 The causative construction

- The causative can either be used to force somebody to do something, or in connection with *あげる*, *くれる*, *もらう* to express that somebody does let somebody else do something, or asks for said permission.

Noun1	は	Noun2	を	V(intra)-causative	(Only intransitive Verbs can be used with を)
私	は	弟	を	買い物に行かせます。	-> I order my little brother to go shopping.

Noun1	は	Noun2	に	NounObject	を	V-causative.	(All Verbs can be used with に)
私	は	妹	に	歌	を	歌わせます。	-> I order my little sister to sing a song.

- The passive and causative forms can be combined. They then usually express that the subject is forced to do something against his will.
- Example:
- 弟は父に東京へ行かせられました。 = My brother was made to go to Tokyo by my father.

14 Verbs of Giving and Receiving

- Giving and receiving verbs are depending on who gives to whom. *あげる* expresses giving away from 家 towards 外 (outwards movement) or within the same level. *くれる* is the opposite and describes giving from 外 towards 家 (inwards movement). *もらう* means 'is given' or received and describes always a inward movement or one on the same level.

A	が	B	に	N	を	あげます。	-> A gives N to B.
G	が	R	に	N	を	くれます。	-> G gives N to R.
X	が	Y	に	N	を	もらいます。	-> X is given N by Y.
			から				-> X receives N from Y.

15 The Giving and Receiving of Acts

- Doing something for somebody else or having something done for oneself is expressed through the giving and receiving of acts in Japanese.

X 私	が は	Y タロウ	に に	Noun 英語	を を	Vte-あげます。 教えてあげました	 -	X does N を Vte for Y. -> I taught Taro English.
Y タロウ	が が	X 私	に に	Noun 日本語	を を	Vte-くれます。 教えてくれました。	 -	Y does N を Vte for X. -> Taro taught me Japanese.
X 私	が は	Y タロウ	に に	Noun 日本語	を を	Vte-もらいます。 教えてもらいました。	 -	X has Y do N を Vte (for X) -> I asked Taro to teach me Japanese.