Grammar:

* Sentences are generally composed of nouns, adjectives and verbs
* Let’s begin with nouns: a place, people or things such as inu, Tokyo, restaurant
* Adjectives : a descriptive word, such as chiisai, ookii, kirei
* There are two types of adjectives, known as i- and na-adjectives, easy to differentiate as, i-adjectives end with a i-sound whilst all other adjectives are na
* Na-adjectives technically end in na- when in a sentence but generally omitted in dictionaries
* Why I included kirei in the above examples as it actually ends in na and is so a na-adjective
* This is the only exception you have to be mindful of
* This categorisation governs how what grammar rules apply to them and what dosen’t
* Verbs- a action word, like ikimasu, imasu and shimasu
* Notice that they all end in ‘–masu’, verb stem, all verbs when in their polite form have this, in plain form they end in a ‘u’ sound
* For the above iku, iru and suru
* We’ll go over how to convert soon
* Each one of these can form the ending of a sentence