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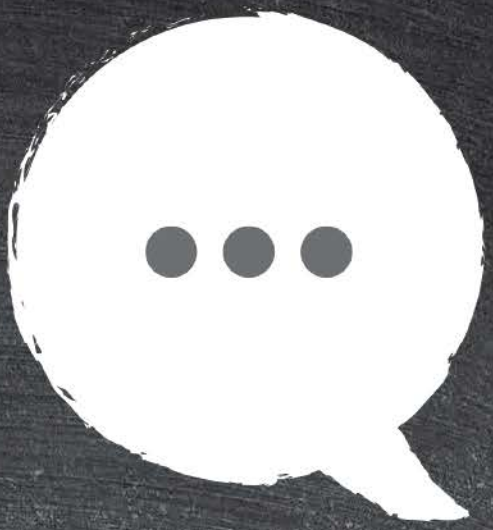
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25 Sentence Patterns For Beginners

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LESSON NOTES

Japanese Vocab Builder S1 #99 Common Actions

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

#99

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
する	する	suru	do	verb
行く	いく	iku	go	verb
食べる	たべる	taberu	eat	verb
話す	はなす	hanasu	speak	verb
来る	くる	kuru	come	verb
欲しい	ほしい	hoshii	want	i-adjective
立つ	たつ	tatsu	stand	verb
言う	いう	iu	say	verb
電話する	でんわする	denwa suru	call	verb
恐れる	おそれる	osoreru	fear	verb
感じる	かんじる	kanjiru	feel	verb
信じる	しんじる	shinjiru	believe	verb
できる	できる	dekiru	can	verb
似る	にる	niru	resemble	verb
尊敬する	そんけいする	sonkei suru	respect	verb
感謝する	かんしゃする	kansha suru	thank	verb
～です	～です	~desu	be	verb
愛する	あいする	aisuru	love	verb
必要	ひつよう	hitsuyō	need	na-adjective
読む	よむ	yomu	read	verb
見る	みる	miru	watch	verb
入る	はいる	hairu	enter	verb
外す	はずす	hazusu	miss	verb
会う	あう	au	see	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

あなたを愛してます。
Anata o aishite masu.

I love you.

LESSON NOTES

Japanese Vocab Builder S1 #149 Must-Know Adverbs and Phrases for Connecting Thoughts

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

149

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
～も	～も	~mo	also	adverb
まだ	まだ	mada	still	adverb
それから	それから	sorekara	then	conjunction
けれども	けれども	keredomo	however	conjunction
だから	だから	dakara	therefore	conjunction
一方	いっぽう	ippō	on the other hand	adverb
現在	げんざい	genzai	currently	adverb
実際には	じっさいには	jissai ni wa	in fact	adverb
とうとう	とうとう	tōtō	finally	adverb
それなのに	それなのに	sorenanoni	nevertheless	adverb
その結果	そのけっか	sono kekka	consequently	adverb
確かに	たしかに	tashika ni	indeed	adverb
その代わり	そのかわり	sono kawari	instead	adverb
同様に	どうように	dōyō ni	likewise	adverb
さらに	さらに	sara ni	moreover	adverb
その間	そのあいだ	sono aida	meanwhile	adverb
最終的に	さいしゅうてきに	saishū teki ni	eventually	adverb
ほかに	ほかに	hoka ni	besides	adverb
確かに	たしかに	tashika ni	certainly	adverb
その上	そのうえ	sono ue	in addition	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

朝ごはんを食べ、それから家を出た。
Asa-gohan o tabe, sorekara ie o deta.

I ate breakfast and then left home.

コンサートに行きたかったけれども、予定があって行けなかった。
Konsāto ni ikitakatta keredomo, yotei ga atte ikenakatta.

I wanted to go to the concert, however I had plans and could not go.

いつも行きつけのお店が閉まっていた。だから、新しいお店を開拓した。
Itsumo ikitsuke no o-mise ga shimatte ita. Dakara, atarashii o-mise o kaitaku shita.

I found my favorite shop was closed. Therefore, I searched for a new shop.

日本語をしゃべりたい一方で、間違えることが不安である。
Nihongo o shaberitai ippō de, machigaeru koto ga fuan de aru.

On one hand I want to speak Japanese, but on the other hand I'm afraid to make mistakes.

とうとう私の番が来た。
Tōtō watashi no ban ga kita.

Finally, my turn has come.

去年と同様に、夏休みには海に行く。
Kyonen to dōyō ni, natsu yasumi ni wa umi ni iku.

We'll go to the beach during summer vacation like last year.

お腹いっぱい食べた後、さらにデザートを食べる。
Onaka ippai tabeta ato, sara ni dezāto o taberu.

I ate until I got full, and now I'll have a dessert.

ビデオを修理に出しているその間に、買い物をする。
Bideo o shūri ni dashite iru sono aida ni, kaimono o suru.

I'll take my video deck in for repair. Meanwhile, I'll go the shopping.

こちら以外、他に何かよろしいですか。
Kochira igai, hoka ni nani ka yoroshii desu ka.

Would you like anything besides this one?

LESSON NOTES

Japanese Vocab Builder S1 #11 What's the Adjective That Describes Your Personality the Best?

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
落ち着いた	おちついた		calm	
つまらない	つまらない	Tsumaranai	Boring	i-adjective
不安になる	ふあんになる		anxious	i-adjective
面白い	おもしろい	omoshiroi	funny, interesting	
面白い	おもしろい		humorous	i-adjective
活気のある	かっきのある		energetic	phrase
丁寧	ていねい	teinei	polite, courteous, careful, care, kind, close, thorough, conscientious	
行動的 (na-adj)	こうどうてき		active	
誠実 (na-adj)	せいじつ		honest	
勤勉	きんべん		diligent	na-adjective
強い	つよい	tsuyoi	strong	i-adjective
内向的	ないこうてき		introverted	na-adjective
外向的	がいこうてき		extroverted	na-adjective
賢い	かしこい	kashikoi	smart	i-adjective
勇敢	ゆうかん		brave	na-adjective
親切 (na-adj)	しんせつ		kind	
腕白	わんぱく		naughty	na-adjective
静か	しずか	shizuka	quiet	na-adjective
まじめ	まじめ		serious	na-adjective

恥ずかしい	はずかしい	hazukashii	shy, ashamed, embarrassed;Adj(i)	
忍耐強い	にんたいづよい		patient	i-adjective
かっこいい	かっこいい	kakkoii	cool	i-adjective
たわいない	たわいない		silly	i-adjective
感情的	かんじょうてき		emotional	none
熱心	ねっしん		enthusiastic	na-adjective
利口	りこう		intelligent	na-adjective
おろか	おろか		stupid	na-adjective
ロマンチック	ロマンチック	romanchikku	romantic	noun
自己チュー	じこチュー		selfish	na-adjective
尻が重い	しりがおもい		lazy	expression
心大きい	こころおおきい		generous	phrase
血あり涙あり	ちありなみだあり		sympathetic	phrase
意欲的	いよくてき		ambitious	na-adjective
頼もしい	たのもしい		reliable	i-adjective
積極的	せっきょくてき		aggressive	na-adjective
センスがいい	センスがいい		artistic	phrase
フレンドリー	フレンドリー		friendly	na-adjective
独創的	どくそうてき		creative	na-adjective
のんき	のんき		easygoing	na-adjective
勤勉	きんべん		hard-working	na-adjective
優柔不断	ゆうじゅうふだん		indecisive	na-adjective

気分屋	きぶんや	kibun'ya	volatile, moody, temperamental	
怒りっぽい	おこりっぽい		bad-tempered	i-adjective
社交的	しゃこうてき		social	na-adjective
物分かりのいい	ものわかりのいい		understanding	phrase
思いやりのある	おもいやりのある		thoughtful	phrase
慎重	しんちょう		careful	na-adjective
優しい	やさしい	yasashii	nice, gentle, kind, tender	
カリスマ性がある	カリスマせいがある		charismatic	phrase
無邪気	むじゃき		naive	na-adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

恥ずかしい間違えをたくさんした。 *Hazukashii machigae o takusan shita.* I made a lot of embarrassing mistakes.	かっこいいねえ。 *Kakkoii nē.* Cool, isn't it?

彼は、やる気がある時と、ない時がよく変わるので、気分屋だと思う。
Kare wa yaruki ga aru toki to nai toki ga yoku kawaru no de kibun'ya da to omō.

He often goes from being full of enthusiasm to having none, so I thinK he's temperamental.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #1 Making a Simple Sentence By Linking Two Nouns

CONTENTS

2 Kanji
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
6 Grammar

1

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KANJI

1. 私は鈴木です。
2. 私は医者です。
3. これはおみやげです。
4. 私は学生です。
5. 私は学生ではありません。
6. あなたは学生ですか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Watashi wa Suzuki desu.
2. Watashi wa isha desu.
3. Kore wa o-miyage desu.
4. Watashi wa gakusei desu.
5. Watashi wa gakusei dewa arimasen.
6. Anata wa gakusei desu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I am Suzuki.

CONT'D OVER

2. I am a doctor.

3. This is a souvenir.

4. I am a student.

5. I am not a student.

6. Are you a student?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
警察官	けいさつかん	keisatsukan	police officer	noun
母	はは	haha	my mother	noun
学生	がくせい	gakusei	student	noun
私たち	わたしたち	watashitachi	we	pronoun
看護師	かんごし	kangoshi	nurse	noun
山田さん	やまださん	Yamada-san	Mr./Ms. Yamada	proper noun
店員	てんいん	ten'in	shop clerk	noun
父	ちち	chichi	my father	noun
私の友達	わたしのともだち	watashi no tomodachi	my friend	noun
教師	きょうし	kyōshi	teacher	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

母は教師です。 *Haha wa kyōshi desu.* My mother is a teacher.	彼は学生なので一生懸命勉強します。 *Kare wa gakusei nano de isshōkenmei bekyō shimasu.* He studies hard because he is a student.
彼女はいい学生です。 *Kanojo wa ii gakusei desu.* She is a good student.	ぼくは学生です。 *Boku wa gakusei desu.* I'm a student.
私たちはよく散歩をします。 *Watashitachi wa yoku sanpo wo shimasu.* We often go for a walk.	私たちは看護師です。 *Watashitachi wa kangoshi desu.* We are nurses.
私は看護師です。 *Watashi wa kangoshi desu.* I'm a nurse.	山田さんは学生です。 *Yamada-san wa gakusei desu.* Mr. Yamada is a student.
店員は私の言っていることを理解できなくても、丁寧で礼儀正しく接してくれた。 *Ten'in wa watashi no itte iru koto o rikai dekinakutemo, teinei de reigi tadashiku sesshite kureta.* The shop clerk was very polite and courteous, even though he didn't understand a word of what I was saying.	父は警察官です。 *Chichi wa keisatsukan desu.* My father is a police officer.
私の友達は店員です。 *Watashi no tomodachi wa ten'in desu.* My friend is a shop clerk.	私は教師です。 *Watashi wa kyōshi desu.* I'm a teacher.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first and the third elements:

Pattern

Noun A + は + Noun B + です。
"Noun A is Noun B"

For example

1. *私は医者です。*
   Watashi wa isha desu.
   "I am a doctor."

Replace "Noun A" with:			**Word Class**
山田さん	*Yamada-san*	Mr./Ms. Yamada	proper noun
母	*haha*	my mother	noun
父	*chichi*	my father	noun
私の友達	*watashi no tomodachi*	my friend	noun
私たち	*watashitachi*	we	pronoun

Replace "Noun B" with:			**Word Class**
学生	*gakusei*	student	noun
教師	*kyōshi*	teacher	noun
警察官	*keisatsukan*	police officer	noun
店員	*ten'in*	shop clerk	noun
看護師	*kangoshi*	nurse	noun

For example:

1. 山田さんは学生です。
   Yamada-san wa gakusei desu.
   "Mr. Yamada is a student."

2. 母は教師です。
   Haha wa kyōshi desu.
   "My mother is a teacher."

3. 父は警察官です。
   Chichi wa keisatsukan desu.
   "My father is a police officer."

4. 私の友達は店員です。
   Watashi no tomodachi wa ten'in desu.
   "My friend is a shop clerk."

5. 私たちは看護師です。
   Watashitachi wa kangoshi desu.
   "We are nurses."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is how to use a sentence pattern for Linking Two Nouns to Make a Simple Sentence

---

Use the following pattern to link two nouns to make a simple sentence:

Noun A + は + Noun B + です。 *Noun A + wa + Noun B + desu.* "Noun A is Noun B."

1. 私は鈴木です。
   Watashi wa Suzuki desu.
   "I am Suzuki."

To say "Noun A is Noun B" in Japanese, you can use (*wa*) to link Noun A, in this case, (*watashi*) and Noun B (*Suzuki*), (*Watashi wa Suzuki*), and then add the linking verb *desu* at

the end: (*Watashi wa Suzuki desu.*)

Structure for "A is B"

[A] *wa* [B] *desu.*
"[A] is [B]."

In this pattern,
A = the item being talked about ("me," "you," "he," "the dog," "an apple," "this", etc.)
B = what you are identifying it as ("Jennifer," "Raul," "a souvenir," "water," etc.)

To use this pattern, simply interchange parts A and B, without making any changes to *wa* or *desu.*

Now, let's make some sentences using this pattern:

A / *wa* / B / *desu.*

1. 私はジェニファーです。
   Watashi ("I") wa Jenifā desu.
   "I'm Jennifer."

2. 私はシェフです。
   Watashi wa shefu ("chef") desu.
   "I'm a chef."

3. これは水です。
   Kore wa mizu ("water)" desu.
   "This is water."

Pronouns

Personal pronouns:

私・watashi - "I/me"
僕・boku - "I/me" (masculine)
あなた・anata - "you"
彼・kare - "he/him"
彼女・kanojo - "she/her"

Demonstrative pronouns (*kore, sore, are*)

これ *Kore*: "this thing"

それ *Sore*: "that thing"
あれ *Are*: "that one over there"

Review

The pattern for linking two nouns, is simply Noun A, the topic marking particle (*wa*), and Noun B and then add the linking verb (*desu*) at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #2 Using Adjectives to Describe

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2 Kanji
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
6 Grammar

2

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KANJI

1. これはおいしいです。
2. 私はうれしいです。
3. かおりさんは優しいです。
4. 私の髪は長いです。
5. 私の髪は長くありません。
6. あなたの髪は長いですか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Kore wa oishii desu.
2. Watashi wa ureshii desu.
3. Kaori-san wa yasashii desu.
4. Watashi no kami wa nagai desu.
5. Watashi no kami wa nagaku arimasen.
6. Anata no kami wa nagai desu ka.

ENGLISH

1. This is delicious.

CONT'D OVER

2. I'm happy.

3. Kaori is kind.

4. My hair is long.

5. My hair is not long.

6. Is your hair long?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
小さい	ちいさい	chīsai	small	expression, i-adject
私の犬	わたしのいぬ	watashi no inu	my dog	phrase
長い	ながい	nagai	long	i-adjective
みかさん	みかさん	Mika-san	Mika	proper noun
きれい（な）	きれい（な）	kirei(na)	clean/beautiful	na-adjective
私の髪	わたしのかみ	watashi no kami	my hair	phrase
静か（な）	しずかな	shizuka(na)	quiet	na-adjective
この車	このくるま	kono kuruma	this car	phrase
あの公園	あのこうえん	ano kōen	that park	phrase
大きい	おおきい	ōkii	big	i-adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

大は小を兼ねる。 *Dai wa shō o kaneru.* Too big is better than too small.	私の犬は大きいです。 *Watashi no inu wa ōkii desu.* My dog is big.
あまり長くならないと良いのですが。 *Amari nagaku naranai to yoi no desu ga.* I hope it doesn't take too long.	みかさんはきれいです。 *Mika-san wa kirei desu.* Mika is beautiful.
. 私の髪は長いです。 *Watashi no kami wa nagai desu.* My hair is long.	この車は小さいです。 *Kono kuruma wa chiisai desu.* This car is small.
あの公園は静かです。 *Ano kōen wa shizuka desu.* That park is quiet.	この小さなオフィスにそのつくえは大きすぎます。 *Kono chiisa na ofisu ni sono tsukue wa ōki sugi masu.* That desk is too big for this small office.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first and the third elements:

Pattern

Noun A + は + Adjective + です。
"Noun A is Adjective."

1. *私はうれしいです。*
   Watashi wa ureshii desu.
   "I'm happy."

Replace "Noun A" with:	Word Class

私の髪	*watashi no kami*	my hair	phrase
私の犬	*watashi no inu*	my dog	phrase
この車	*kono kuruma*	this car	phrase
あの公園	*ano kōen*	that park	phrase
みかさん	*Mika-san*	Mika	proper noun

Replace "Adjective" with:			**Word Class**
長い	*nagai*	long	i-adjective
大きい	*ōkii*	big	i-adjective
小さい	*chiisai*	small	i-adjective
静か（な）	*shizuka(na)*	quiet	na-adjective
きれい（な）	*kirei(na)*	clean/beautiful	na-adjective

For example:

1. *私の髪は長いです。*
   Watashi no kami wa nagai desu.
   "My hair is long."

2. 私の犬は大きいです。
   Watashi no inu wa ōkii desu.
   "My dog is big."

3. この車は小さいです。
   Kono kuruma wa chiisai desu.
   "This car is small."

4. あの公園は静かです。
   Ano kōen wa shizuka desu.
   "That park is quiet."

5. みかさんはきれいです。
Mika-san wa kirei desu.
"Mika is beautiful."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is How to Use a Sentence Pattern for Describing Something Using an Adjective

---

Use the following pattern to describe something using an adjective:

Noun A + は + Adjective + です。 Noun A + *wa* + Adjective + *desu*. "Noun A is Adjective."

For example:

1. *これはおいしいです。*
Kore wa oishii desu.
"This is delicious."

To describe "Noun A is an Adjective" in Japanese, you just use (*wa*) to connect Noun A, in this case (*kore*) and an adjective, in this case (*oishii*). Finally, you can put the linking verb (*desu*) at the end. (*Kore wa oishii desu.*)

_i_-adjective

There are two types of adjectives and one of those is the *i*-adjective," which ends with *-i* when it comes before a noun.

おいしい - *oishii* - "delicious"

うれしい - *ureshii* - happy"

優しい- *yasashii* - "kind"

長い - *nagai* - "long"

大きい - *ōkii* - "big"

小さい - *chiisai* - "small"

You've just learned how to make the sentence pattern "Noun A is Adjective." Here, the adjective works as a predicate.

Let's make some sentences using this pattern:

1. *すしはおいしいです。*
   Sushi wa oishii desu.
   "Sushi is delicious."

2. *この時計は高いです。*
   Kono tokei wa takai ("expensive") desu.
   "This watch is expensive."

3. *今日は寒いです。*
   Kyō wa samui ("cold") desu.
   "It's cold today."

* "It's cold today" becomes the idea "Today is cold." in Japanese, the sentence pattern "Noun is Adjective."

_na_-adjective

The other type of adjective is the *na*-adjective, which ends with *-na* when it comes before a noun.

静か（な） - *shizuka(na)* - "quiet"

きれい（な） - *kirei(na)* - "clean/beautiful"

にぎやか（な） - *nigiyaka(na)* - "lively"

便利（な） - *benri(na)* - "convenient"

元気（な） - *genki(na)* - "fine"

You've just learned how to make the sentence pattern "Noun A is Adjective." Here the adjective works as a predicate. When a *na*-adjective is followed by *-desu,* the ending *-na* disappears.

Let's make some sentences using this pattern:

1. *東京はにぎやかです。*
   Tōkyō wa nigiyaka desu.
   "Tōkyō is lively."

2. *地下鉄は便利です。*
   Chikatetsu wa benri desu.
   "The subways are convenient."

3. *私は元気です。*
   Watashi wa genki desu.
   "I'm fine."

Review

To describe something using an adjective, use a topic marking particle (*wa*) to connect a noun A with an adjective and then add a linking verb (*desu*) at the end. *"A" wa "adjective" desu.*

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #3 Asking for Information About Something

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2 Kanji
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
5 Grammar

3

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KANJI

1. これは何ですか。
2. それは何ですか。
3. あれは何ですか。
4. ようかんは何ですか。
5. 歌舞伎は何ですか。
6. お仕事は何ですか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Kore wa nan desu ka.
2. Sore wa nan desu ka.
3. Are wa nan desu ka.
4. Yōkan wa nan desu ka.
5. Kabuki wa nan desu ka.
6. O-shigoto wa nan desu ka.

ENGLISH

1. What is this?

CONT'D OVER

2. What is that?

3. What is that(over there)?

4. What is yōkan?

5. What is Kabuki?

6. What is your job?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
好きな食べ物	すきなたべもの	suki na tabemono	favorite food	phrase
それ	それ	sore	that	pronoun
これ	これ	kore	this	pronoun
あれ	あれ	are	that (over there)	pronoun
しゅみ	しゅみ	shumi	hobby	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

好きな食べ物は何ですか。 *Suki na tabemono wa nan desu ka.* What is your favorite food?	それは何ですか。 *Sore wa nan desu ka.* What is that?
A「どれにしますか」　B「それください」 *A:Dore ni shimasu ka. B:Sore kudasai.* A: What would you like? B: I'll take that.	これは何ですか。 *Kore wa nan desu ka.* What is this?

あれ？これは私のですか。 *Are? Kore wa watashi no desu ka.* Huh? Is this mine?	あれは何ですか。 *Are wa nan desu ka.* What is that (over there)?
しゅみは何ですか。 *Shumi wa nan desu ka.* What is your hobby?	健康と集中力を保つには、しゅみをもつことが必要です。 *Kenkō to shūchū-ryoku o tamotsu ni wa, shumi o motsu koto ga hitsuyō desu.* Everybody needs a hobby to stay healthy and focused.

しゅみは何ですか。
Shumi wa nan desu ka?

What's your hobby? / What's your interest?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Noun A + は + なん + ですか。
"What is Noun A?"

For example:

1. *それは何ですか。*
   Sore wa nan desu ka.
   "What is that?"

Replace "Noun A" with:			Word Class
これ	*kore*	this	pronoun

それ	*sore*	that	pronoun
あれ	*are*	that (over there)	pronoun
しゅみ	*shumi*	hobby	noun
好きな食べ物	*suki na tabemono*	favorite food	phrase

For example:

1. *これは何ですか。*
   Kore wa nan desu ka.
   "What is this?"

2. それは何ですか。
   Sore wa nan desu ka.
   "What is that?"

3. あれは何ですか。
   Are wa nan desu ka.
   "What is that (over there)?"

4. *しゅみは何ですか。*
   Shumi wa nan desu ka.
   "What is your hobby?"

5. 好きな食べ物は何ですか。
   Suki na tabemono wa nan desu ka.
   "What is your favorite food?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is how to use a sentence pattern for Asking for Information About Something

---

Use the following pattern to ask for information about something:

Noun A + は + なん + ですか。 *Noun A + wa + nan + desu ka.*
"What is Noun A?"

For example:

1. これは何ですか。
   Kore wa nan desu ka.
   "What is this?"

To ask "What is Noun A?" in Japanese, the subject (*kore*) comes first; then use (*wa*) to connect it to the interrogative pronoun *(nan*), then the linking verb (*desu*). Finally, add the question marker (*ka*) to complete the question.

The Interrogative Pronoun "what"

The interrogative pronoun *nan* is originally from *nani*, which means "what." But it becomes *nan* before a *D* or *T* sound.

× **これはなにですか。**

Kore wa nani desu ka.

○ **これはなんですか。**

Kore wa nan desu ka.

Questions: construction

The construction of questions in Japanese is very easy: just put the question marker *ka* at the end of a sentence and it becomes a question. Normally, as when asking questions in English, the intonation rises at the end of questions with the particle *ka*.

これは水です。
Kore wa mizu desu.
"This is water."
⇒⇒⇒
これは水ですか。
Kore wa mizu desu ka.
"Is this water?"

When the interrogative pronoun *nan* is included in a sentence, the question marker *ka* is necessary.

これは水です。
Kore wa mizu desu.
"This is water."
⇒⇒⇒

これは何ですか。
Kore wa nan desu ka.
"What is this?"

Review

To turn a statement into a question you can simply add *ka* to the end of a sentence. To ask what something is in particular, first say the thing you want to know about, then use *wa* to connect it with the question words *nan,* and *desu*. Finally, add *ka* to make the sentence to a question.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #4 Asking About Location or Position

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2 Kanji
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
5 Grammar

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KANJI

1. トイレはどこですか。
2. 駅はどこですか。
3. 公園はどこですか。
4. 佐藤さんはどこですか。
5. 私のめがねはどこですか。
6. 渋谷はどこですか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Toire wa doko desu ka.
2. Eki wa doko desu ka.
3. Kōen wa doko desu ka.
4. Satō san wa doko desu ka.
5. Watashi no megane wa doko desu ka.
6. Shibuya wa doko desu ka.

ENGLISH

1. Where is the bathroom?

CONT'D OVER

2. Where is the station?

3. Where is the park?

4. Where is Mr.Satō?

5. Where are my glasses?

6. Where is Shibuya?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
私のかさ	わたしのかさ	watashi no kasa	my umbrella	phrase
佐藤さん	さとうさん	Satō-san	Mr. Satō	proper noun
入口	いりぐち	iriguchi	entrance	Noun
コンビニ	こんびに	konbini	convenience store (abbreviation)	noun
交番	こうばん	kōban	police box	Noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

私のかさはどこですか。 *Watashi no kasa wa doko desu ka.* Where is my umbrella?	佐藤さんはどこですか。 *Satō-san wa doko desu ka.* Where is Mr. Satō ?
入口はどこですか。 *Iriguchi wa doko desu ka.* Where is the entrance?	入口は、あちらです。 *Iriguchi wa, achira desu.* The entrance is over there.

コンビニはどこですか。 *Konbini wa doko desu ka.* Where is the convenience store?	私はコンビニに行きます。 *Watashi wa konbini ni ikimasu.* I'll go to the convenience store.

交番はどこですか。
Kōban wa doko desu ka?

Where is the police box?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Noun A + は + どこ + ですか。
"Where is Noun A?"

For example:

1. *駅はどこですか。*
   Eki wa doko desu ka.
   "Where is the station?"

Replace "Noun A" with:			Word Class
コンビニ	*konbini*	convenience store	noun
入口	*iriguchi*	entrance	noun
交番	*kōban*	police box	noun
私のかさ	*watashi no kasa*	my umbrella	phrase
佐藤さん	*Satō-san*	Satō-san	proper noun

For example:

1. コンビニはどこですか。
   Konbini wa doko desu ka.
   "Where is the convenience store?"

2. 入口はどこですか。
   Iriguchi wa doko desu ka.
   "Where is the entrance?"

3. 交番はどこですか。
   Kōban wa doko desu ka.
   "Where is the police box?"

4. 私のかさはどこですか。
   Watashi no kasa wa doko desu ka.
   "Where is my umbrella?"

5. 佐藤さんはどこですか。
   Satō-san wa doko desu ka.
   "Where is Mr. Satō?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is How to Use the Sentence Pattern for Asking about Location or Position

---

Use the following pattern to ask about location of position.

Noun A + は + どこ + ですか。 *Noun A + wa + doko + desu ka.*
"Where is Noun A?"

For example:

1. トイレはどこですか。
   Toire wa doko desu ka.
   "Where is a bathroom?"

To ask "Where is Noun A?" in Japanese, the topic, in this case "the bathroom", literally, "the toilet" (*toire*) comes first; Noun A (*toire*) is followed by the topic marking particle (*wa*), then the interrogative pronoun (*doko*) with the linking verb (*desu*), and finally add the question marker (*ka*) at the end. (*Toire wa doko desu ka.*)

The Interrogative Pronoun "where"

The interrogative pronoun どこ (*doko)* meaning "where" is used while asking about location or position.

Questions: construction

The construction of questions in Japanese is very easy; Just put the question marker ka at the end of a sentence and it becomes a question. Normally the intonation rises on the particle ka.

トイレはそこです。
Toire wa soko desu.
"The bathroom is there."
⇒⇒⇒
トイレはそこですか。
Toire wa soko desu ka.
"Is the bathroom there?"

When any interrogative pronoun, such as *doko*, is included in a sentence, the question marker *ka* is necessary.

トイレはそこです。
Toire wa soko desu.
"The bathroom is there."
⇒⇒⇒
トイレはどこですか。
Toire wa doko desu ka.
"Where is the bathroom?"

Now let's make some sentences using this pattern:

A / wa / doko / desu ka.

1. ティッシュはどこですか。
   Tisshu ("tissue") wa doko desu ka.
   "Where is the tissue?"

2. 改札はどこですか。
Kaisatsu wa doko desu ka.
"Where is the ticket gate?"

Review

To ask about the location or position of something, say Noun A, the topic marking particle (*wa*), an interrogative pronoun (*doko*), a linking verb (*desu*) and add the question marker (*ka*) at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #5 Asking About Time

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KANJI

1. たんじょうびはいつですか。
2. 休みはいつですか。
3. 旅行はいつですか。
4. パーティはいつですか。
5. 映画はいつですか。
6. 出発はいつですか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.
2. Yasumi wa itsu desu ka.
3. Ryokō wa itsu desu ka.
4. Pātī wa itsu desu ka.
5. Eiga wa itsu desu ka.
6. Shuppatsu wa itsu desu ka.

ENGLISH

1. When is your birthday?

CONT'D OVER

2. When is your holiday?

3. When is your trip?

4. When is the party?

5. When is the movie?

6. When is your departure?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
帰り	かえり	kaeri	return	noun
夏休み	なつやすみ	natsu yasumi	summer vacation	verb, noun
出張	しゅっちょう	shucchō	business trip	noun
試験	しけん	shiken	exam	noun
キャンプ	きゃんぷ	kyanpu	camp	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

帰りはいつですか。
Kaeri wa itsu desu ka.

When is your return?

夏休みはいつですか。
Natsu-yasumi wa itsu desu ka.

When is your summer vacation?”

夏休み何か予定はありますか。私はないです。
Natsu-yasumi nanika yotei wa arimasu ka. Watashi wa nai desu.

Do you have any plan for this summer vacation? I don't have any.

毎年、夏休みは海水浴に行く。
Maitoshi natsuyasumi wa kaisuiyoku ni iku.

(I) go swimming in the ocean every summer vacation.

出張はいつですか。 *Shucchō wa itsu desu ka.* When is your business trip?	今週、出張で東京に行きます。 *Konshū, shutchō de Tōkyō ni ikimasu.* I'm going to Tokyo for a business trip this week.
父は来月の終わりに出張にいかなければならない。 *Chichi wa raigetsu no owari ni shucchō ni ikanakereba naranai.* My father needs to go on a business trip at the end of next month.	出張ですか。 *Shucchō desu ka.* Are you here on business?
試験はいつですか。 *Shiken wa itsu desu ka.* When is the exam?	キャンプはいつですか。 *Kyanpu wa itsu desu ka.* When is camp?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Noun A + は + いつ + ですか。
"When is Noun A?"

For example:

1. *休みはいつですか。*
   Yasumi wa itsu desu ka.
   "When is your holiday?"

Replace "Noun A" with:			Word Class
出張	*shucchō*	business trip	noun

帰り	*kaeri*	return	noun
試験	*shiken*	exam	noun
キャンプ	*kyanpu*	camp	noun
夏休み	*natsu-yasumi*	summer vacation	noun

For example:

1. *出張はいつですか。*
   Shucchō wa itsu desu ka.
   "When is your business trip?"

2. *帰りはいつですか。*
   Kaeri wa itsu desu ka.
   "When is your return?"

3. *試験はいつですか。*
   Shiken wa itsu desu ka.
   "When is the exam?"

4. *キャンプはいつですか。*
   Kyanpu wa itsu desu ka.
   "When is camp?"

5. *夏休みはいつですか。*
   Natsu-yasumi wa itsu desu ka.
   "When is your summer vacation?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is A Sentence Pattern for Asking About Time

---

Use the following pattern to ask about time:

Noun A + は + いつ + ですか。 *Noun A + wa + itsu + desu ka.*
"When is Noun A?"

For example:

1. たんじょうびはいつですか。
   Tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.
   "When is your birthday?"

To ask "When is Noun A?" in Japanese, the topic, in this case "birthday" (*tanjōbi*) comes first; Noun A (*tanjōbi*) is followed by the topic marking particle (*wa*), then the interrogative pronoun (*itsu*) with the linking verb (*desu*), and finally, add the question marker (*ka*) at the end. (*Tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.*)

The Interrogative Pronoun "when"

The interrogative pronoun いつ (*itsu*) meaning "when" is used while asking about time.

Questions: construction

The construction of questions in Japanese is very easy: just put the question marker *ka* at the end of a sentence and it becomes a question. Normally intonation rises on the particle ka.

たんじょうびは四月です。
Tanjōbi wa shi-gatsu desu.
"My birthday is in April."
⇒⇒⇒
たんじょうびは四月ですか。
Tanjōbi wa shi-gatsu desu ka.
"Is your birthday in April?"

When an interrogative pronoun *itsu* is included in a sentence, the question marker *ka* is necessary.

たんじょうびは四月です。
Tanjōbi wa shi-gatsu desu.
"My birthday is in April."
⇒⇒⇒
たんじょうびはいつですか。
Tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.
"When is your birthday?"

Now let's make some sentences using this pattern:

A / wa / itsu / desu ka.

For example:

1. 出張はいつですか。
   Shucchō ("business trip") wa itsu desu ka.
   "When is your business trip?"

2. 結婚式はいつですか。
   Kekkon-shiki ("wedding ceremony") wa itsu desu ka.
   "When is the wedding ceremony?"

Review

To ask about time, first state the topic, followed by the topic marking particle (*wa*), the interrogative pronoun (*itsu*), the linking verb (*desu*) and add the question marker (*ka*) at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #6 Talking About Family Members

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KANJI

1. 妹がいます。
2. こどもがいます。
3. 日本人の友達がいます。
4. 弟がいます。
5. 弟がいません。
6. 弟がいますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Imōto ga imasu.
2. Kodomo ga imasu.
3. Nihon-jin no tomodachi ga imasu.
4. Otōto ga imasu.
5. Otōto ga imasen.
6. Otōto ga imasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I have a sister.

CONT'D OVER

2. I have a kid.

3. I have a Japanese friend.

4. I have a younger brother.

5. I don't have a younger brother.

6. Do you have a younger brother?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
兄	あに	ani	(my) older brother	noun
犬	いぬ	inu	dog	noun
父と母	ちちとはは	chichi to haha	(my) father and (my) mother	phrase
姉	あね	ane	(my) older sister	noun
恋人	こいびと	koibito	partner	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

兄がいます。 *Ani ga imasu.* I have an older brother.	犬がいます。 *Inu ga imasu.* I have a dog.

柴犬という犬は、常に日本人に人気のある日本犬です。 *Shibaken to iu inu wa, tsune ni Nihon-jin ni ninki no aru Nihonken desu.* The “shibaken” is a Japanese breed of dog which has always been one of the most popular with Japanese people.	私の犬です。 *Watashi no inu desu.* It's my dog.
父と母がいます。 *Chichi to haha ga imasu.* I have a father and a mother.	姉がいます。 *Ane ga imasu.* I have an older sister.

恋人がいます。
Koibito ga imasu.

I have a partner.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

[someone] + が + います。
"I have [someone]."

For example:

1. こどもがいます。
   Kodomo ga imasu.
   "I have a kid."

Replace "someone" with:			Word Class
父と母	*chichi to haha*	(my) father and (my) mother	phrase

兄	*ani*	(my) older brother	noun
姉	*ane*	(my) older sister	noun
恋人	*koibito*	partner	noun
犬	*inu*	dog	noun

For example:

1. *父と母がいます。*
   Chichi to haha ga imasu.
   "I have a father and a mother."

2. *兄がいます。*
   Ani ga imasu.
   "I have an older brother."

3. *姉がいます。*
   Ane ga imasu.
   "I have an older sister."

4. *恋人がいます。*
   Koibito ga imasu.
   "I have a partner."

5. *犬がいます。*
   Inu ga imasu.
   "I have a dog."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is A Sentence Pattern for Talking About Family Members

Use the following pattern to talk about family members

[someone] + が + います。 [someone] + *ga* + *imasu.* "I have [someone]."

For example:

1. 妹がいます。
   Imōto ga imasu.
   "I have a sister."

To say "I have [someone]." in Japanese, the subject (*imōto*) comes first, followed by the subject marking particle (*ga*), then the verb "to have/exist" (*imasu*). (*Imōto ga imasu.*)

The Verbs "to exist" and "to have" for Animate Things

The verb います *(imasu*) means "to exist" and "to have," and is used for animate things, such as people, animals, insects, and so on.

To change it into its negative form, use -ません/*-masen* instead of -ます/*-masu* =→ いません/*imasen.*

Let's see some sentences with *imasu:*

1. 兄がいます。
   Ani ga imasu.
   "I have an older brother."

2. 恋人がいません。
   Koibito ga imasen.
   "I don't have a partner."

Family Members and Loved Ones

父 - *chichi* - "father"

母 - *haha* - "mother"

兄 - *ani* - "older brother"

姉 - *ane* - "older sister"

弟 - *otōto* - "younger brother"

妹 - *imōto* - "younger sister"

祖父 - *sofu* - "grandfather"

祖母 - *sobo* -"grandmother"

主人 - *shujin* - "husband"

妻 - *tsuma* - "wife"

息子 - *musuko* - "son"

娘 - *musume* - "daughter"

子供 - *kodomo* - "child"

孫 - *mago* - "grandchild"

彼氏 - *kareshi* - "boyfriend"

彼女 - *kanojo* - "girlfriend"

恋人 - *koibito* - "partner"

友達 - *tomodachi* - "friend"

Review

To say you have a family member, friend or partner, say the person you are speaking about, the subject marking particle (*ga*), and the verb (*imasu*) at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #7 Talking About Belongings

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KANJI

1. 時間があります。
2. 約束があります。
3. お願いがあります。
4. アレルギーがあります。
5. アレルギーがありません。
6. アレルギーがありますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Jikan ga arimasu.
2. Yakusoku ga arimasu.
3. O-negai ga arimasu.
4. Arerugī ga arimasu.
5. Arerugī ga arimasen.
6. Arerugī ga arimasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I have time.

CONT'D OVER

2. I have an appointment.

3. I have a favor to ask.

4. I have an allergy.

5. I don't have an allergy.

6. Do you have an allergy?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
仕事	しごと	shigoto	work	noun
予定	よてい	yotei	plan	noun
アレルギー	あれるぎー	arerugī	allergy	noun
虫歯	むしば	mushiba	cavity	noun
自信	じしん	jishin	confidence	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

仕事があります。 *Shigoto ga arimasu.* I have my work.	私は、土曜日も仕事をします。 *Watashi wa doyōbi mo shigoto o shimasu.* I also work on Saturdays.
予定があります。 *Yotei ga arimasu.* I have a plan.	今夜、予定がありますか。 *Konya, yotei ga arimasu ka.* Do you have any plans tonight?

アレルギーがあります。 *Arerugī ga arimasu.* I have an allergy.	ピーナッツアレルギーがあります。 *Pīnattsu arerugī ga arimasu.* I'm alllergic to peanuts.
虫歯があります。 *虫歯があります。* I have a cavity.	自信があります。 *Jishin ga arimasu.* I have confidence.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

[something] + が + あります。
"I have [something]."

For example:

1. *約束があります。*
   Yakusoku ga arimasu.
   "I have an appointment."

Replace "something" with:			Word Class
アレルギー	*arerugī*	allergy	noun
仕事	*shigoto*	work	noun
虫歯	*mushiba*	cavity	noun
自信	*jishin*	confidence	noun
予定	*yotei*	plan	noun

For example:

1. *アレルギーがあります。*
   Arerugī ga arimasu.
   "I have an allergy."

2. *仕事があります。*
   Shigoto ga arimasu.
   "I have my work."

3. *虫歯があります。*
   Mushiba ga arimasu.
   "I have a cavity."

4. *自信があります。*
   Jishin ga arimasu.
   "I have confidence."

5. *予定があります。*
   Yotei ga arimasu.
   "I have a plan."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is A Sentence Pattern for Talking About Belongings

---

Use the following pattern to talk about belongings:

[something] + が + あります。

[something] + *ga* + *arimasu.*

"I have [something]."

For example:

1. *時間があります。*
   Jikan ga arimasu.
   "I have time."

To say "I have [something]." in Japanese; literally, something you have. The subject, in this case "time" (*jikan*), comes at first; [something] is followed by the subject marking particle (*ga*), then the verb (*arimasu*); (*Jikan ga arimasu.*)

The Verbs "to exist" and "to have" for Inanimate Things

The verb *あります (arimasu)* means "to exist" and "to have," and is used for inanimate things or intangible things, such cars and buildings, or time and illnesses.

To change it into its negative form, use -ません (*-masen*) instead of -ます (*-masu*) → ありません (*arimasen.*)

Let's see some sentences with *arimasu:*

1. *車があります。*
   Kuruma ga arimasu.
   "I have a car."

2. *やる気がありません。*
   Yaruki ("motivation") *ga arimasen.*
   "I don't have motivation."

Review

To say that you have something, first state that [something], then the subject marking particle (*ga*) and the verb (*arimasu*) at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #8 Talking About Things You Do Often

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2 Kanji
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
6 Grammar

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KANJI

1. 私は、よく運動します。
2. 私はよく寿司屋に行きます。
3. 日本人はよく、魚を食べます。
4. 私はよくビールを飲みます。
5. 私はあまりビールを飲みません。
6. あなたはよくビールを飲みますか。

ENGLISH

1. I often exercise.
2. I often go to a sushi place.
3. Japanese people often eat fish.
4. I often drink beer.
5. I don't often drink beer.
6. Do you often drink beer?

ROMANIZATION

1. Watashi wa, yoku undō shimasu.

CONT'D OVER

2. Watashi wa yoku sushi-ya ni ikimasu.

3. NIhon-jin wa, yoku sakana wo tabemasu.

4. Watashi wa yoku bīru wo nomimasu.

5. Watashi wa amari bīru wo nomimasen.

6. Anata wa yoku bīru wo nomimasu ka.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
公園に行きます	こうえんにいきます	kōen ni ikimasu	to go to the park	verb
散歩をします	さんぽをします	sanpo wo shimasu	to go for a walk	verb
泣きます	なきます	nakimasu	to cry	verb
クラシック音楽を聞きます	くらしっくおんがくをききます	kurashikku ongaku wo kikimasu	to listen to classic music	verb
手紙を書きます	てがみをかきます	tegami wo kakimasu	to write a letter	verb
あの人	あのひと	ano hito	that person	phrase
母	はは	haha	(my) mother	noun
加藤さん	かとうさん	Katō-san	Mr. Katō	proper noun
赤ちゃん	あかちゃん	aka-chan	baby	noun
私たち	わたしたち	watashitachi	we	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

あの人は、悲しそうです。 Ano hito wa, kanashisō desu. That person looks sad.	あの人はよく公園に行きました。 Ano hito wa yoku kōen ni ikimashita. That person used to go to the park.
母はよくクラシック音楽を聞きます。 Haha wa yoku kurashikku ongaku wo kikimasu. My mother often listens to classical music.	加藤さんはよく手紙を書きます。 Katō-san wa yoku tegami wo kakimasu. Mr. Katō often writes a letter.
赤ちゃんはよく泣きます。 Aka-chan wa yoku nakimasu. Babies often cry.	赤ちゃんはかわいい。 Aka-chan wa kawaii. Babies are cute.

私たちはよく散歩をします。
Watashitachi wa yoku sanpo wo shimasu.

We often go for a walk.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first and the fourth elements:

Pattern

[Person] は + よく + Verb or Verb phrase (*masu* form).
"[Person] often do [something]."

For example:

1. *私はよく寿司屋に行きます。*
   Watashi wa yoku sushi-ya ni ikimasu.
   "I often go to a sushi place."

Replace "Person" with:			**Word Class**
加藤さん	*Katō-san*	Katō-san	proper noun
母	*haha*	(my) mother	noun
赤ちゃん	*aka-chan*	baby	noun
私たち	*watashitachi*	we	proper noun
あの人	*ano hito*	that person	phrase

Replace "Verb or Verb phrase (*masu* form) with":			**Word Class**
手紙を書きます	*tegami wo kakimasu*	to write a letter	verb

クラシック音楽を聞きます	*kurashikku ongaku wo kikimasu*	to listen to classic music	verb
泣きます	*nakimasu*	to cry	verb
散歩をします	*sanpo wo shimasu*	to go for a walk	verb
公園に行きました	*kōen ni ikimashita*	to go to the park	verb

For example:

1. *加藤さんはよく手紙を書きます。*
   Katō-san wa yoku tegami wo kakimasu.
   "Mr. Katō often writes a letter."

2. *母はよくクラシック音楽を聞きます。*
   Haha wa yoku kurashikku ongaku wo kikimasu.
   "My mother often listens to classical music."

3. *赤ちゃんはよく泣きます。*
   Aka-chan wa yoku nakimasu.
   "Babies often cry."

4. *私たちはよく散歩をします。*
   Watashitachi wa yoku sanpo wo shimasu.
   "We often go for a walk."

5. *あの人はよく公園に行きました。*
   Ano hito wa yoku kōen ni ikimashita.
   "That person used to go to the park."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is A Sentence Pattern for Talking About Something You Do Often

---

Use the following pattern to talk about something you do often

[Person] は + よく+ Verb or Verb phrase (masu form).

[Person] wa + yoku + Verb or Verb phrase (masu form).

"[Person] often do/does [something]."

For example:

1. 私は、よくカラオケに行きます。
   Watashi wa, yoku karaoke ni ikimasu.
   "I often go to karaoke."

To say "[Person] often do/does [something]." in Japanese, person plus the topic marking particle (*watashi wa*) comes first; and the frequency adverb (*yoku*), then a verb or verb phrase in the non-past tense or *masu* form meaning "do something", in this case, (*undō shimasu*). (*Watashi wa, yoku undō shimasu.*)

Verbs for Daily Practices (*masu* form)

There are two tenses in Japanese: Past and Non-Past. ます (*-masu* is Non-Past and can be used for habitual action.

This *masu* form (one of several verb forms in Japanese) makes sentences polite and it is used in formal conversations.

Note that Japanese sentences always end with verbs.

To talk about something you do often, say [Person], the topic marking particle (*wa*), the frequency adverb (*yoku*), and a verb or verb phrase in the non-past tense or *masu* form at the end.

Verbs that use the particle に (*ni*), indicating movement toward a place:

行きます - *ikimasu* - "to go"

来ます - *kimasu* - "to come"

帰ります- *kaerimasu* - "to get back/to return"

Verbs that use particle を (*o*), indicating the direct object of an action:

買います - *kaimasu* - "to buy"

書きます - *kakimasu* - "to write"

聞きます - *kikimasu* - "to listen"

飲みます - *nomimasu* - "to drink"

読みます - *yomimasu* - "to read"

見ます - *mimasu* - "to watch/to see/to look"

食べます - *tabemasu* - "to eat"

し ます - *shimasu* - "to do"

To make the negative form of *-masu*, change the stem into *-masen*.

行きます - *ikimasu*

買います - *kaimasu*

Frequency Adverbs

よく - *yoku* - "often"

ときどき - *tokidoki* - "sometimes"

いつも - *itsumo* - "always"

毎日 - *mainichi* - "every day"

毎朝 - *maiasa* - "every morning"

毎晩 - *maiban* - "every night"

あまり - *amari* - "not often" (used with a negative verb)

ぜんぜん - *zenzen* - "never" (used with a negative verb)

Let's make some sentences with frequency adverb:

1. *私は、ときどきジムに行きます。*
   Watashi wa, tokidoki jimu (読み, "gym") ni ikimasu.
   "I sometimes go to gym."

2. *ゆみさんは、あまり本を読みません。*
   Yumi-san wa, amari hon ("book") o yomimasen.
   "Yumi doesn't often read books."

Review

To talk about something you do often, say [Person], the topic marking particle (*wa*), the frequency adverb (*yoku*), and a verb or verb phrase in the non-past tense or *masu* form at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #9 Talking About the Future

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2 Kanji
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary
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6 Grammar

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KANJI

1. 私は、あした、京都に行きます。
2. 私は、あした、寿司を食べます。
3. 明日、電話します。
4. 来週、日本に帰ります。
5. 来週、日本に帰りません。
6. 来週、日本に帰りますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Watashi wa, ashita Kyōto ni ikimasu.
2. Watashi wa, ashita, sushi wo tabemasu.
3. Ashita, denwa shimasu.
4. Raishū, Nihon ni kaerimasu.
5. Raishū, Nihon ni kaerimasen.
6. Raishū, Nihon ni kaerimasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I'll go to Kyoto tomorrow.

CONT'D OVER

2. I'll eat sushi tomorrow.

3. I'll call you tomorrow.

4. I'll go back to Japan next week.

5. I won't go back to Japan next week.

6. Will you go back to Japan next week?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
ともこさん	ともこさん	Tomoko-san	Mrs. Tomoko	proper noun
田中さんの奥さん	たなかさんのおくさん	Tanaka-san no oku-san	Mr. Tanaka's wife	phrase
私の友達	わたしのともだち	watashi no tomodachi	my friends	phrase
姉	あね	ane	(my) sister	noun
明後日	あさって	asatte	after tomorrow	noun
もうすぐ	もうすぐ	mō sugu	very soon	phrase
あとで	あとで	atode	later	phrase, adverb
父と母	ちちとはは	chichi to haha	(my) father and mother	phrase
来年	らいねん	rainen	next year	Noun
東京に引っ越します	とうきょうにひっこします	Tokyō ni hikkoshimasu	to move to Tokyō	phrase
ここに来ます	ここにきます	koko ni kimasu	to come here	phrase
家に着きます	いえにきます	ie ni tsukimasu	to arrive home	phrase

結婚します	けっこんします	kekkon shimasu	to get married	verb
50才になります	ごじゅっさいになります	50 sai ni narimasu	to become 50 years old	phrase
来月	らいげつ	raigetsu	next month	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ともこさんは、あさって、東京に引っ越します。 *Tomoko-san wa, asatte, Tokyō ni hikkoshimasu.* Tomoko will move to Tokyō after tomorrow.	田中さんの奥さんは、もうすぐ、家に着きます。 *Tanaka-san no oku-san wa, mōsugu, ie ni tsukimasu.* Tanaka's wife will arrive home soon.
私の友達は、あとで、ここに来ます。 *Watashi no tomodachi wa, atode, koko ni kimasu.* My friends will come here later.	姉は、来月、結婚します。 *Ane wa, raigetsu, kekkon shimasu.* My sister will get married next month.
もうすぐ赤ちゃんが産まれる。 *Mō sugu akachan ga umareru.* My baby will be born very soon.	あとでコンビニに行きます。 *Ato de konbini ni ikimasu.* I'll go to the convenience store later.
父と母は、来年、50才になります。 *Chichi to haha wa, rainen, 50 sai ni mar imasu.* My father and mother will become 50 years old next year.	成人式は来年です。 *Seijinshiki wa rainen desu.* My coming-of-age ceremony is next year.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute all elements:

Pattern

[Person] は + [Future time expression] + Verb or Verb phrase (*masu* form).
"I'll [do something]."

For example:

1. *私は、あした、寿司を食べます。*
   Watashi wa, ashita, sushi o tabemasu.
   "I'll have sushi tomorrow."

Replace "Person" with:			**Word Class**
ともこさん	*Tomoko-san*	Tomoko-san	proper noun
田中さんの奥さん	*Tanaka-san no oku-san*	Tanaka-san's wife	phrase
私の友達	*watashi no tomodachi*	my friends	phrase
姉	*ane*	(my) sister	noun
父と母	*chichi to haha*	(my) father and mother	phrase

Replace "Future time expression" with:			**Word Class**
あさって	*asatte*	after tomorrow	noun
もうすぐ	*mōsugu*	very soon	phrase
あとで	*atode*	later	adverb
来月	*raigetsu*	next month	noun
来年	*rainen*	next year	noun

Replace "Verb or Verb phrase (*masu* form)" with:			**Word Class**
東京に引っ越します	*Tokyō ni hikkoshimasu*	to move to Tokyō	phrase

家に着きます	*ie ni tsukimasu*	to arrive home	phrase
ここに来ます	*koko ni kimasu*	to come here	phrase
結婚します	*kekkon shimasu*	to get married	verb
50才になります	*50 sai ni narimasu*	to become 50 years old	phrase

For example:

1. *ともこさんは、あさって、東京に引っ越します。*
   Tomoko-san wa, asatte, Tokyō ni hikkoshimasu.
   "Tomoko will move to Tokyō after tomorrow."

2. *田中さんの奥さんは、もうすぐ、家に着きます。*
   Tanaka-san no oku-san wa, mōsugu, ie ni tsukimasu.
   "Tanaka's wife will arrive home soon."

3. *私の友達は、あとで、ここに来ます。*
   Watashi no tomodachi wa, atode, koko ni kimasu.
   "My friends will come here later."

4. *姉は、来月、結婚します。*
   Ane wa, raigetsu, kekkon shimasu.
   "My sister will get married next month."

5. *父と母は、来年、50才になります。*
   Chichi to haha wa, rainen, 50 sai ni mar imasu.
   "My father and mother will become 50 years old next year."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is A Sentence Pattern for Describing Something in the Future

Use the following pattern to describe something in the future:

[Person] は + [Future time expression] + Verb or Verb phrase (masu form).

[Person] wa + [Future time expression] + Verb or Verb phrase (masu form).

"I'll [do something]."

For example:

1. *私は、あした、京都に行きます。*
   Watashi wa, ashita Kyōto ni ikimasu.
   "I'll go to Kyōto tomorrow."

To say "I'll [do something]. " in Japanese, the topic (*Watashi wa*) comes first, then a future time expression (*ashita*) and verb or verb phrase (*Kyōto ni ikimasu*). (*Watashi wa, ashita, Kyōto ni ikimasu.*)

Non-past Tense for Future Actions

The ます *(-masu)* form is in Non-Past tense and can be used for habitual actions (*see #08) and future actions. As there are frequency adverbs for habitual actions of ます (*-masu*) form, adverbs of time in future are often used for future actions.

Adverbs of Time: Future

あした - *ashita* - "tomorrow"

あさって - *asatte* - "the day after tomorrow"

来週 - *raishū* - "next week"

来月 - *raigetsu* - "next month"

来年 - *rainen* - "next year"

今度 - *kondo* - "next time"/"soon"

Let's make some sentences with adverbs of time in future:

1. *私は、来週、旅行をします。*
   Watashi wa, raishū, ryokō ("trip") *o shimasu.*
   "I will go for a trip next week."

2. *私の家族は、今度、日本に来ます。*
   Watashi no kazoku wa, kondo, nihon ni kimasu.
   "My family will come to Japan soon."

Review

To describe something in the future, say ([Person] *wa*), [future time expression], and a verb or verb phrase at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #10 Talking About the Past

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KANJI

1. 私は、きのう、寿司を食べました。
2. 私は、先週、富士山に登りました。
3. 私は去年、沖縄に行きました。
4. 今日の朝、新聞を読みました。
5. 今日の朝、新聞を読みませんでした。
6. 今日の朝、新聞を読みましたか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Watashi wa, kinō sushi wo tabemashita.
2. Watashi wa senshū, Fujisan ni noborimashita.
3. Watashi wa kyonen, Okinawa ni ikimashita.
4. Kyō no asa, shinbun wo yomimashita.
5. Kyō no asa, shinbun wo yomimasendeshita.
6. Kyō no asa, shinbun wo yomimashita ka.

ENGLISH

1. I had sushi yesterday.

CONT'D OVER

2. I climbed Mt. Fuji last week.

3. I went to Okinawa last year.

4. I read a newspaper this morning.

5. I didn't read a newspaper this morning.

6. Did you read a newspaper this morning?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
林さん	はやしさん	Hayashi-san	Mr. Hayashi	proper noun
私とかおりさん	わたしとかおりさん	watashi to Kaori-san	Kaori and I	phrase
みんな	みんな	min'na	everybody	noun
私の息子	わたしのむすこ	watashi no musuko	my son	phrase
彼女	かのじょ	kanojo	she	pronoun
去年	きょねん	kyonen	last year	noun
先月	せんげつ	sengetsu	last month	noun
もう	もう	mō	already	adverb
先週の日曜日	せんしゅうのにちようび	senshū no nichi-yōbi	last Sunday	phrase
森さんに会いました	もりさんにあいました	Mori-san ni aimashita	to meet Mr. Mori (past tense)	phrase
帰りました	かえりました	kaerimashita	to go back home (past tense)	verb

旅行をしました	りょこうをしました	ryokō wo shimashita	to make a trip (past tense)	phrase
家を出ました	いえをでました	ie wo demashita	to leave home (past tense)	phrase
髪を切りました	かみをきりました	kami wo kirimashita	to cut one's hair (past tense)	phrase
さっき	さっき	sakki	a moment ago	None

SAMPLE SENTENCES

林さんは、去年、森さんに会いました。 *Hayashi-san wa, kyonen, Mori-san ni aimashita.* Mr. Hayashi met Mr. Mori last year.	みんなは、もう、帰りました。 *Min'na wa, mō, kaerimashita.* Everybody already went back home.
私の息子は、さっき、家を出ました。 *Watashi no musuko wa, sakki, ie wo demashita.* My son left home a moment ago.	彼女は、先週の日曜日、髪を切りました。 *Kanojo wa, senshū no nichi-yōbi, kami wo kirimashita.* She cut her hair last Sunday.
彼女は鈴木さんです。 *Kanojo wa Suzuki-san desu.* She is Ms. Suzuki.	去年、郊外に移った。 *Kyonen kōgai ni utsutta.* I moved to the suburbs last year.
先月オーストラリアに行きました。 *Sengetsu Ōsutoraria ni ikimashita.* Last month I went to Australia.	もう、終わりました。 *Mō, owarimashita.* I already finished.
もう８じです。うちにかえりませんか。 *Mō hachi-ji desu. Uchi ni kaerimasen ka.* It's already 8. Shouldn't we go back home?	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute all the elements:

Pattern

[Person] は + Past time expression + Verb or Verb phrase (past tense).
"[Person] did [something] [yesterday]."

For example:

1. *私は、先週、富士山に登りました。*
   Watashi wa, senshū, Fujisan ni noborimashita.
   "I climbed Mt. Fuji last week."

Replace "Person" with:			**Word Class**
林さん	*Hayashi-san*	Mr. Hayashi	proper noun
私とかおりさん	*watashi to Kaori-san*	I and Kaori	phrase
みんな	*min'na*	everybody	noun
私の息子	*watashi no musuko*	my son	phrase
彼女	*kanojo*	she	pronoun

Replace "Past time expression" with:			**Word Class**
去年	*kyonen*	last year	noun
先月	*sengetsu*	last month	noun
もう	*mō*	already	adverb
さっき	*sakki*	a moment ago	none
先週の日曜日	*senshū no nichi-yōbi*	last Sunday	phrase

Replace "Verb or Verb phrase (past tense)" with:			Word Class
森さんに会いました	*Mori-san ni aimashita*	to meet Mr. Mori (past tense)	phrase
旅行をしました	*ryokō wo shimashita*	to make a trip (past tense)	phrase
帰りました	*kaerimashita*	to go back home (past tense)	verb
家を出ました	*ie wo demashita*	to leave home (past tense)	phrase
髪を切りました	*kami wo kirimashita*	to cut one's hair (past tense)	phrase

For example:

1. *林さんは、去年、森さんに会いました。*
   Hayashi-san wa, kyonen, Mori-san ni aimashita.
   "Mr. Hayashi met Mr. Mori last year."

2. *私とかおりさんは、先月、旅行をしました。*
   Watashi to Kaori-san wa, sengetsu, ryokō wo shimashita.
   "I and Kaori made a trip last month."

3. *みんなは、もう、帰りました。*
   Min'na wa, mō, kaerimashita.
   "Everybody already went back home."

4. *私の息子は、さっき、家を出ました。*
   Watashi no musuko wa, sakki, ie wo demashita.
   "My son left home a moment ago."

5. *彼女は、先週の日曜日、髪を切りました。*
   Kanojo wa, senshū no nichi-yōbi, kami wo ki r imashita.
   "She cut her hair last Sunday."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is A Sentence Pattern for Talking About Something in the Past

Use the following pattern to talk about something in the past:

[Person] は + Past time expression + Verb or Verb phrase (past tense).

[Person] wa + Past time expression + Verb or Verb phrase (past tense).

"[Person] did [something] [yesterday]."

For example:

1. *私は、きのう、寿司を食べました。*
   Watashi wa, kinō sushi o tabemashita.
   "I had sushi yesterday."

To say "[Person] did [something] [yesterday]." in Japanese, the topic (*watashi wa*) comes first, then a past time expression (*kinō*) and verb or verb phrase in the past tense (*tabemashita*). (*Watashi wa, kinō sushi wo tabemashita.*)

Past Tense (*masu* form)

To make a sentence polite past tense, just change *-masu* of verb into *-mashita*, which indicates an action or a happening in the past.

And to make the negative form of *-mashita*, change the stem into *-masen deshita*.

行きます ("to go") *ikimasu → ikimashita - ikimasen deshita*

来ます ("to come") *kimasu → kimashita - kimasen deshita*

買います ("to buy) *kaimasu → kaimashita - kaimasen deshita*

飲みます ("to drink") *nomimasu → nomimashita - nomimasen deshita*

見ます ("to look") *mimasu → mimashita - mimasen deshita*

食べます ("to eat") *tabemasu → tabemashita - tabemasen deshita*

し ます ("to do") *shimasu → shimashita - shimasen deshita*

Adverbs of Time: Past

きのう - *kinō* - "yesterday"

おととい - *ototoi* - "the day before yesterday"

先週 - *senshū* - "last week"

先月 - *sengetsu* - "last month"

去年 - *kyonen* - "last year"

この前 - *kono mae* - "the other day"

もう - *mō* - "already"

Let's make some sentences with past time expressions:

1. *私は、去年、沖縄に行きました。*
   Watashi wa, kyonen, Okinawa ni ikimashita.
   "I went to Okinawa last year."

2. 母は、もう、寝ました(Haha wa, mō, nemashita.
   "My mother already went to bed."

3. *つよしさんは、きのう、勉強しませんでした。*
   Tsuyoshi-san wa, kinō, benkyō shimasen deshita.
   "Tsuyoshi didn't study yesterday."

NOTE: The past tense frequency adverb *yoku*, means "often used to ~."

For example:

1. *私は、よく映画を見ました。*
   Watashi wa, yoku eiga o mimashita.
   "I often used to watch movies."

Review

To talk about something in the past, say ([Person] *wa*), a past time expression, and a past tense verb or verb phrase at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #11 Using the Auxiliary Verb "Can"

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2 Kanji
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
6 Grammar

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KANJI

1. 私は、日本語ができます。
2. 私は、ピアノができます。
3. 学さんは、料理ができます。
4. 佐藤さんはテニスができます。
5. 佐藤さんはテニスができません。
6. 佐藤さんはテニスができますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Watashi wa, Nihon-go ga dekimasu.
2. Watashi wa, piano ga dekimasu.
3. Manabu-san wa, ryōri ga dekimasu.
4. Satō san wa tenisu ga dekimasu.
5. Satō san wa tenisu ga dekimasen.
6. Satō san wa tenisu ga dekimasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I can speak Japanese.

CONT'D OVER

2. I can play the piano.

3. Manabu can cook.

4. Satō can play tennis.

5. Satō cannot play tennis.

6. Can Satō play tennis?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
運転	うんてん	unten	driving	noun
あのおじいさん	あのおじさん	ano o-jii-san	that old man	phrase
先生	せんせい	sensei	teacher	noun
私の友達	わたしとともだち	watashi no tomodachi	my friend	phrase
ギター	ギター	gitā	guitar	noun
あきらさん	あきらさん	Akira-san	Akira	proper noun
この問題	このもんだい	kono mondai	this question	phrase
彼	かれ	kare	he	pronoun
スキー	すきー	sukī	ski	noun
中国語	ちゅうごくご	chūgoku-go	Chinese language	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

私は運転が好きです。 *Watashi wa unten ga suki desu.* I like driving.	トラックの運転はむずかしい。 *Torakku no unten wa muzukashii.* It's hard to drive a truck.
あのおじいさんは、スキーができます。 *Ano o-jii-san wa, sukī ga dekimasu.* That old man can ski.	先生は、中国語ができます。 *Sensei wa, chūgoku-go ga dekimasu.* The teacher can speak Chinese.
彼は大学の英語の先生です。 *Kare wa daigaku no eigo no sensei desu.* He is an English teacher at the university.	とてもいい先生です！ *Totemo ii sensei desu!* The teacher is great!
先生は黒板に文字を書きます。 *Sensesi wa kokuban ni moji o kakimasu.* The teacher writes letters on the blackboard.	先生に謝った。 *Sensei ni ayamatta.* I apologized to the teacher.
私の友達は、ギターができます。 *Watashi no tomodachi wa, gitā ga dekimasu.* My friend can play the guitar.	ギターをかき鳴らす。 *Gitā o kakinarasu.* Strumming the guitar.
ギターをかき鳴らす。 *Gitā o kakinarasu.* Strumming the guitar.	あきらさんは、この問題ができます。 *Akira-san wa, kono mondai ga dekimasu.* Akira can solve this problem.
この問題は、難しそうです。 *Kono mondai wa, muzukashisō desu.* This problem looks difficult.	あきらさんは、この問題ができます。 *Akira-san wa, kono mondai ga dekimasu.* Akira can solve this problem.
彼は運転ができます。 *Kare wa unten ga dekimasu.* He can drive a car.	彼は今朝、ニワトリにえさをあげた。 *Kare wa kesa, niwatori ni esa o ageta.* He fed the chickens this morning.
彼は田中さんです。 *Kare wa Tanaka-san desu.* He is Mr. Tanaka.	私はスキーが好きです。 *Watashi wa sukī ga suki desu.* I like skiing.

私は中国語を話します。
Watashi wa chūgokugo o hanashimasu.

I speak Chinese.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first and the second elements:

Pattern

[Person] は + [something] + が + できます。
"[Person] can do [something]."

For example:

1. *私は、ピアノができます。*
   Watashi wa, piano ga dekimasu.
   "I can play the piano."

Replace "Person" with:			**Word Class**
あきらさん	*Akira-san*	Akira-san	proper noun
私の友達	*watashi no tomodachi*	my friend	phrase
先生	*sensei*	teacher	noun
あのおじいさん	*ano o-jii-san*	that old man	phrase
彼	*kare*	he	pronoun

Replace "something" with:	**Word Class**

この問題	*kono mondai*	this question	phrase
ギター	*gitā*	guitar	noun
中国語	*chūgoku-go*	Chinese language	noun
スキー	*sukī*	ski	noun
運転	*unten*	driving	noun

For example:

1. *あきらさんは、この問題ができます。*
   Akira-san wa, kono mondai ga dekimasu.
   "Akira can solve this problem."

2. *私の友達は、ギターができます。*
   Watashi no tomodachi wa, gitā ga dekimasu.
   "My friend can play the guitar."

3. *先生は、中国語ができます。*
   Sensei wa, chūgoku-go ga dekimasu.
   "The teacher can speak Chinese."

4. *あのおじいさんは、スキーができます。*
   Ano o-jii-san wa, sukī ga dekimasu.
   "That old man can ski."

5. *彼は運転ができます。*
   Kare wa unten ga dekimasu.
   "He can drive a car."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is how to use a Sentence Pattern for Expressing your Ability to do Something

---

Use the following pattern to express your ability to do something:

[Person] は + [something] + が + できます。

[Person] wa + [something] + ga + dekimasu.

"[Person] can do [something]."

For example:

1. *私は、日本語ができます。*
   Watashi wa, Nihon-go ga dekimasu.
   "I can speak Japanese."

To say "[person] can do [something]." in Japanese, the topic (*watashi wa*) comes first. Then [something] (*nihon-go*) with a subject marking particle (*ga*) and ends with the verb (*dekimasu*). (*Watashi wa Nihon-go ga dekimasu.*)

The Verb for "can," "be able to"

The verb *できます (dekimasu)* means "can" or "be able to," expressing that someone is able to do something, or sometimes someone is good at something.

With this verb *できます (dekimasu)*, *ga* is usually used to mark the direct object, rather than the direct object marker *wo*.

Nouns That Can be Used as an Object of *dekimasu*

Let's see some examples in a sentence, which can be used as object:

1. *私は、料理ができます。*
   Watashi wa, ryōri ga dekimasu.
   "I can cook."

2. *姉は、テニスができます。*
   Ane wa, tenisu ga dekimasu.
   "My sister can play tennis."

3. *よしさんは、勉強ができます。*
Yoshi-san wa, benkyō ga dekimasu.
"Yoshi is good at studying."

Other than the above, the following words are used:

スポーツ - *supōtsu* - "sports"

スキー - *sukī* - "ski"

ピアノ - *piano* - "piano"

ギター - *gitā* - "guitar"

運転 - *unten* - "driving"

Review

To make the pattern for expressing your ability to do something, say ([person] *wa*), [something], the subject marking particle (*ga*) and end with the verb (*dekimasu*).

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #12 Proposing an Activity

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5 Grammar

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KANJI

1. 食べましょう。
2. 昼ごはんに行きましょう。
3. ５時に会いましょう。
4. 電車に乗りましょう。
5. ワインを飲みましょう。
6. ゴルフをしましょう。

ROMANIZATION

1. Tabemashō.
2. Hiru-gohan ni ikimashō.
3. Go-ji ni aimashō.
4. Densha ni norimashō.
5. Wain wo nomimashō.
6. Gorufu wo shimashō.

ENGLISH

1. Let's eat.

CONT'D OVER

2. Let's go to lunch.

3. Let's meet at 5.00.

4. Let's take the train.

5. Let's drink wine.

6. Let's play golf.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
帰り	かえり	kaeri-	to go back	verb
あのレストランに入り	あのれすとらんにはいり	ano resutoran ni hairi-	to enter that restaurant	phrase
もう寝	もうね	mō ne-	to go to bed now	phrase
ワインを開け	わいんをあけ	wain wo ake-	to open a bottle of wine	phrase
ドライブをし	どらいぶをし	doraibu wo shi-	to go for a drive	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

帰りましょう *Kaerimashō.* Let’s go back.	あのレストランに入りましょう。 *Ano resutoran ni hairimashō.* Let’s enter that restaurant.
もう寝ましょう。 *Mō nemashō.* Let’s go to bed now.	ワインを開けましょう。 *Wain wo akemashō.* Let’s open a wine.

ドライブをしましょう。
Doraibu wo shimashō.

Let’s go for a drive.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Verb or Verb phrase (*masu*-stem of verb) + ましょう。
"Let's do [something]."

For example:

1. *昼食に行きましょう。*
   Chūshoku ni ikimashō.
   "Let's go for lunch. "

Replace "Verb or Verb phrase (masu-stem of verb)" with:			Word Class
帰り	*kaeri-*	to go back	verb
あのレストランに入り	*ano resutoran ni hairi-*	to enter that restaurant	phrase
もう寝	*mō ne-*	to go to bed now	phrase
ワインを開け	*wain wo ake-*	to open a bottle of wine	phrase
ドライブをし	*doraibu wo shi-*	to go for a drive	phrase

For example:

1. 帰りましょう
   Kaerimashō.
   "Let's go back."

2. あのレストランに入りましょう。
   Ano resutoran ni hairimashō.
   "Let's enter that restaurant."

3. もう寝ましょう。
   Mō nemashō.
   "Let's go to bed now."

4. ワインを開けましょう。
   Wain wo akemashō.
   "Let's open a wine."

5. ドライブをしましょう。
   Doraibu wo shimashō.
   "Let's go for a drive."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is How to Use a Sentence Pattern for Making Suggestions

---

Use the following pattern to make suggestions:

Verb or Verb phrase (masu-stem of verb) + ましょう。

Verb or Verb phrase (masu-stem of verb) + mashō.

"Let's do [something]."

For example:

1. 食べましょう。
   Tabemashō.
   "Let's eat."

To say "Let's do [something]." in Japanese, you just have to replace the *-masu* in a verb or verb phrase with the *masu* stem (*Tabemasu-*) with *mashō*. (*Tabemashō.*)

Expression "let's"

The expression "let's ~" in Japanese is expressed by the polite volitional form of a verb. It is made by adding *ましょう/mashō* to the -masu stem of the verb.

Polite Volitional Form

行きます/ikimasu

食べます/tabemasu

飲みます/nomimasu

見ます/mimasu

します/shimasu

Now let's make some sentences using this form:

1. *映画を見ましょう。*
   Eiga o mimashō.
   "Let's watch a movie."

2. *ワインを飲みましょう。*
   Wain o nomimashō.
   "Let's drink some wine."

3. *家に帰りましょう。*
   Ie ni kaerimashō.
   "Let's get back home."

Review

To make suggestions, just say a verb or verb phrase *masu*-stem of verb connected with *mashō.*

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #13 Proposing something

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KANJI

1. 手伝いましょうか。
2. 行きましょうか。
3. どこに行きましょうか。
4. お皿を洗いましょうか。
5. 何を食べましょうか。
6. いつ会いましょうか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Tetsudaimashō ka.
2. Ikimashō ka.
3. Doko ni ikimashō ka.
4. O-sara o araimashō ka.
5. Nani o tabemashō ka.
6. Itsu aimashō ka.

ENGLISH

1. Shall I help you?

CONT'D OVER

2. Shall we go?

3. Where shall we go?

4. Shall I wash the dishes?

5. What shall we eat?

6. When shall we meet?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
ドアを閉め	どあをしめ	doa wo shime-	to close the door	phrase
電気をつけ	でんきをつけ	denki wo tsuke-	to turn the light on	phrase
荷物を持ち	にもつをもち	nimotsu wo mochi-	to carry the baggage	phrase
テレビを見	てれびをみ	terebi wo mi-	to watch TV	phrase
明日何をし	あしたなにをし	ashita nani wo shi-	what to do tomorrow	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ドアを閉めましょうか。 *Doa o shimemashō ka.* Shall I close the door?	電気をつけましょうか。 *Denki wo tsukemashō ka.* Shall I turn the light on?
荷物を持ちましょうか。 *Nimotsu wo mochimashō ka.* Shall I carry the baggage?	テレビを見ましょうか。 *Terebi wo mimashō ka.* Shall we watch the TV?

明日何をしましょうか。
Ashita nani o shimashō ka.

What shall we do tomorrow?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Verb or Verb phrase (*masu*-stem of verb) + ましょう + か。
"Shall I do [something]?"

For example:

1. *手伝いましょうか。*
   Tetsudaimashō ka.
   "Shall I help you?"

Replace "Verb or Verb phrase (masu-stem of verb)" with:			Word Class
ドアを閉め	*doa o shime-*	to close the door	phrase
電気をつけ	*denki o tsuke-*	to turn the light on	phrase
荷物を持ち	*nimotsu o mochi-*	to carry the baggage	phrase
テレビを見	*terebi o mi-*	to watch TV	phrase
明日何をし	*ashita nani o shi-*	what to do tomorrow	phrase

For example:

1. ドアを閉めましょうか。
Doa o shimemashō ka.
"Shall I close the door?"

2. 電気をつけましょうか。
Denki o tsukemashō ka.
"Shall I turn the light on?"

3. 荷物を持ちましょうか。
Nimotsu o mochimashō ka.
"Shall I carry the baggage?"

4. テレビを見ましょうか。
Terebi o mimashō ka.
"Shall we watch the TV?"

5. 明日何をしましょうか。
Ashita nani o shimashō ka.
"What shall we do tomorrow?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is How to Use a Sentence Pattern for Proposing Something

---

Use the following pattern to propose something:

Verb or Verb phrase (masu-stem of verb) + ましょう + か。

Verb or Verb phrase (masu-stem of verb) + mashō + ka.

"Shall I do [something]?"

For example:

1. *手伝いましょうか。*
   Tetsudaimashō ka.
   "Shall I help you?"

In the last lesson, you learned how to make a suggestion. To make a proposal, all you have to do is add the question marker *ka* to the end of the suggestion. To ask "Shall I do [something]?" in Japanese, you can just say a verb or verb phrase with the *mashō* ending and add a question marker (*ka*) at the end of the phrase;(*Tetsudaimashō ka.*)

Phrase for "Shall I ~?"

To express "Shall I ~?" in Japanese, you use *ましょうか (mashō ka)*; this is composed of the polite volitional form of the *masu*-stem verb *mashō*, in addition to a question marker *ka*.

For example:

1. *お皿を洗いましょうか。*
   O-sara ("dishes") *o araimashō ka.*
   "Shall I wash the dishes?"

2. *何をしましょうか。*
   Nani o shimashō ka.
   "What shall I do for you?"

NOTE: According to the context, the ましょうか (*mashō ka*) sentence becomes "Shall we ~?", to express politely a suggestion, proposition, or invitation.

For example:

1. *音楽を聞きましょうか。*
   Ongaku ("music") *o kikimashō ka.*
   "Shall we listen to some music?"

2. *明日どこに行きましょうか。*
   Ashita doko ni ikimashō ka.
   "Where shall we go tomorrow?"

Review

To propose something, just say the verb or verb phrase connected with *mashō* and then add the question marker (*ka*) at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #14 Offering a Polite Invitation

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KANJI

1. 日本酒を飲みませんか。
2. 一緒に昼ごはんを食べませんか。
3. お祭りに行きませんか。
4. 映画を見ませんか。
5. 私の家に来ませんか。
6. 一緒にスキーをしませんか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Nihonshu o nomimasen ka.
2. Issho ni hiru-gohan o tabemasen ka.
3. O-matsuri ni ikimasen ka.
4. Eiga wo mimasen ka.
5. Watashi no ie ni kimasen ka.
6. Issho ni sukī o shimasen ka.

ENGLISH

1. Would you like to drink Japanese sake?

CONT'D OVER

2. Would you like to have lunch together?

3. Would you like to go to the festival?

4. Would you like to watch a movie?

5. Would you like to come to my home?

6. Would you like to ski together?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
もう少し待ち	もうすこしまち	mō sukoshi machi-	to wait a little more	phrase
そろそろ店を出	そろそろみせをで	sorosoro mise wo de-	to leave the store now	phrase
サッカーをし	さっかーをし	sakkā wo shi-	to play soccer	phrase
今日会い	きょうあい	kyō ai-	to see today	phrase
一緒に帰り	いっしょにかえり	issho ni kaeri-	to get home together	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

もう少し待ちませんか。 *Mō sukoshi machimasen ka.* Would you like to wait a little more?	そろそろ店を出ませんか。 *Sorosoro mise wo demasen ka.* Would you like to leave the store now?
サッカーをしませんか。 *Sakkā wo shimasen ka.* Would you like to play soccer?	今日会いませんか。 *Kyō aimasen ka.* Would you like to see me today?

一緒に帰りませんか。
Issho ni kaerimasen ka.

Would you like to go home together?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Verb or Verb phrase (negative masu form) + か。
"Would you like do [something]?"

For example:

1. *一緒にお昼を食べませんか。*
   Issho ni o-hiru wo tabemasen ka.
   "Would you like to have lunch together?"

Replace "Verb or Verb phrase (negative masu form)" with:			Word Class
もう少し待ち	*mō sukoshi machi-*	to wait a little more	phrase
そろそろ店を出	*sorosoro mise wo de-*	to leave the store now	phrase
サッカーをし	*sakkā wo shi-*	to play soccer	phrase
今日会い	*kyō ai-*	to see today	phrase
一緒に帰り	*issho ni kaeri-*	to get home together	phrase

For example:

1. もう少し待ちませんか。
Mō sukoshi machimasen ka.
"Would you like to wait a little more?"

2. そろそろ店を出ませんか。
Sorosoro mise wo demasen ka.
"Would you like to leave the store now?"

3. サッカーをしませんか。
Sakkā wo shimasen ka.
"Would you like to play soccer?"

4. 今日会いませんか。
Kyō aimasen ka.
"Would you like to see me today?"

5. 一緒に帰りませんか。
Issho ni kaerimasen ka.
"Would you like to get home together?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is How to Use a Sentence Pattern for Making a Polite Invitation

---

Use the following pattern to make a polite invitation:

Verb or Verb phrase (negative masu form) + か。

Verb or Verb phrase (negative masu form) + ka.

"Would you like do [something]?"

For example:

1. 日本酒を飲みませんか。
Nihonshu wo nomimasen ka.
"Would you like to drink Japanese sake?"

To ask "Would you like do [something]?" in Japanese, the verb or verb phrase comes first (*Nihonshu o nomimasen*) and a question marker (*ka*) at the end. (*Nihonshu o nomimasen ka.*) Note: This pattern would be literally translated as "Won't you~?".

Conjugation of Verbs (Negative *masu* Form)

To make a negative masu form, change the *-masu* stem into *-masen.*

行きます - *ikimasu*

買います - *kaimasu*

見ます - *mimasu*

食べます - *tabemasu*

し ます - *shimasu*

Formulating an invitation: "Would you like...?" (as a question)

The expression ませんか (*-masen ka)* is very similar to ましょうか (*-mashō ka*) pattern. But ませんか (*-masen) ka* is more polite and it's an expression you use to invite someone or to ask whether or not the listener would like to do something.

Let's see some sentences using this pattern:

1. 私の家に来ませんか。
   Watashi no ie ni kimasen ka.
   "Would you like to come to my home?"

2. コーヒーを飲みませんか。
   Kōhī ("coffee") *o nomimasen ka.*
   "Would you like to have some coffee?"

3. 一緒に歩きませんか。
   Issho ni arukimasen (arukimasu "to walk"*) ka.*
   "Would you like to walk with me?"

Review

To make a polite invitation, just say a verb or verb phrase and then add the question marker (*ka*) at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #15 Using the Present Continuous

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KANJI

1. 私は、テレビをみています。
2. 私は、日本語を勉強しています。
3. りかさんは、そうじしています。
4. 母は、寝ています。
5. 母は、寝ていません。
6. 母は、寝ていますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Watashi wa, terebi o mite imasu.
2. Watashi wa, Nihongo o benkyō shite imasu.
3. Rika-san wa, sōji shite imasu.
4. Haha wa nete imasu.
5. Haha wa nete imasen.
6. Haha wa nete imasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I'm watching TV.

CONT'D OVER

2. I'm studying Japanese.

3. Rika is cleaning.

4. Mother is sleeping.

5. Mother isn't sleeping.

6. Is mother sleeping?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
田中さんは	たなかさんは	Tanaka-san wa	Mr. Tanaka is	phrase
英語を話して	えいごをはなして	eigo o hanashite	speaking English	phrase
メールをして	めーるをして	mēru o shite	sending emails	phrase
ピアノをひいて	ぴあのをひいて	piano o hiite	playing the piano	phrase
本を読んで	ほんをよんで	hon o yonde	reading a book	phrase
子どもたちは	こどもたちは	kodomo tachi wa	children are	phrase
あの人たちは	あのひとたちは	ano hito tachi wa	those people are	phrase
主人は	しゅじんは	shujin wa	my husband is	phrase
娘は	むすめは	musume wa	my daughter is	phrase
プールで泳いで	ぷーるでおよいで	pūru de oyoide	swimming in the pool	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

田中さんは、本を読んでいます。 *Tanaka-san wa, hon o yonde imasu.* Mr. Tanaka is reading a book.	あの人たちは、英語を話しています。 *Ano hito tachi wa, eigo o hanashite imasu.* Those people are speaking English.
主人は、メールをしています。 *Shujin wa, mēru o shite imasu.* My husband is sending emails.	娘は、ピアノをひいています。 *Musume wa, piano o hiite imasu.* My daughter is playing the piano.
田中さんは、本を読んでいます。 *Tanaka-san wa, hon o yonde imasu.* Mr. Tanaka is reading a book.	子どもたちは、プールで泳いでいます。 *Kodomo tachi wa, pūru de oyoide imasu.* Children are swimming in the pool.
あの人たちは、英語を話しています。 *Ano hito tachi wa, eigo o hanashite imasu.* Those people are speaking English.	主人は、メールをしています。 *Shujin wa, mēru o shite imasu.* My husband is sending emails.
娘は、ピアノをひいています。 *Musume wa, piano o hiite imasu.* My daughter is playing the piano.	子どもたちは、プールで泳いでいます。 *Kodomo tachi wa, pūru de oyoide imasu.* Children are swimming in the pool.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first and the second elements:

Pattern

[Person] は + Verb phrase (verb: te-form) + います。

"I'm [doing something]."

1. 私は、テレビをみています。
   Watashi wa, terebi o mite imasu.
   "I'm watching TV."

Replace "[Person] は " for:			Word Class
田中さんは	*Tanaka-san wa*	Mr. Tanaka is	phrase
娘は	*musume wa*	my daughter is	phrase
主人は	*shujin wa*	my husband is	phrase
あの人たちは	*ano hito tachi wa*	those people are	phrase
子どもたちは	*kodomo tachi wa*	children are	phrase

Replace "Verbal phrase (verb: te-form) " for:			Word Class
本を読んで	*hon o yonde*	reading a book	phrase
ピアノをひいて	*piano o hiite*	playing the piano	phrase
メールをして	*mēru o shite*	sending emails	phrase
英語を話して	*eigo o hanashite*	speaking English	phrase
プールで泳いで	*pūru de oyoide*	swimming in the pool	phrase

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. 田中さんは、本を読んでいます。
   Tanaka-san wa, hon o yonde imasu.
   "Mr. Tanaka is reading a book."

2. *娘は、ピアノをひいています。*
   Musume wa, piano o hiite imasu.
   "My daughter is playing the piano."

3. 主人は、メールをしています。
Shujin wa, mēru o shite imasu.
"My husband is sending emails."

4. あの人たちは、英語を話しています。
Ano hito tachi wa, eigo o hanashite imasu.
"That people are speaking English."

5. 子どもたちは、プールで泳いでいます。
Kodomo tachi wa, pūru de oyoide imasu.
"Children are swimming in the pool."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Sentence Pattern to Let Others Know What Someone is Doing

---

Use the following pattern to let others know what someone is doing:

[Pattern]

[Person] は + Verb/Verb phrase (verb: *te*-form) + います。

[Person] *wa* + Verb/Verb phrase (verb: *te*-form) + *imasu*.

"I'm [doing something]."

[Example 1]

1. 私は、テレビをみています。
Watashi wa, terebi o mite imasu.
"I'm watching TV."

To let others know what someone is doing, first say the subject plus a topic marking particle, (*watashi wa*), then the te-form of a verb or verb phrase, (*terebi o mite*) and add -*imasu* at the end. (*Watashi wa, terebi o mite imasu.*)

GRAMMAR POINT #1: Present Continuous

[Te-form of verb + *imasu*] can express a present progressive action.

Here's how to put verb into te-form:

1. 使います
   tsukaimasu
   ("to use") → 使って *tsukatte*

2. 泳ぎます
   oyogimasu
   ("to swim") → 泳いで *oyoide*

3. 話します
   hanashimasu
   ("to speak") → 話して *hanashite*

4. 飲みます
   nomimasu
   ("to drink") → 飲んで *nonde*

5. 見ます
   mimasu
   ("to watch/look") → 見て *mite*

6. 食べます
   tabemasu
   ("to eat") → 食べて *tabete*

7. します
   ("to do") → して *shite*

Now let's make some sentences with [te-form of verb + *imasu*]

1. *けんは、シャワーを使っています。*
   Ken wa, shawā o tsukatte imasu.
   "Ken is using a shower."

2. *私は、日本酒を飲んでいます。*
Watashi wa, nihonshu o nonde imasu.
"I'm drinking Japanese sake."

3. 彼女は、今運転をしています。
Kanojo wa, ima unten o shite imasu.
"She is driving now."

Review

So remember, to describe what someone is doing, say [person] *wa*, then the te-form of a verb or a verb phrase with *imasu* at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #16 Describing Someone's Emotions or State

CONTENTS

2 Kanji
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
6 Grammar

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KANJI

1. 私は、疲れています。
2. 私は怒っています。
3. ジョンさんは、よろこんでいます。
4. あやさんは、かなしんでいます。
5. あやさんは、かなしんでいません。
6. あやさんは、かなしんでいますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Watashi wa, tsukarete imasu.
2. Watashi wa okotte imasu.
3. Jon wa yorokonde imasu.
4. Ayasan wa, kanashinde imasu.
5. Ayasan wa, kanashinde imasen.
6. Ayasan wa, kanashinde imasu ka?

ENGLISH

1. I'm tired.

CONT'D OVER

2. I'm angry.

3. John is happy.

4. Aya is sad.

5. Aya isn't sad.

6. Is Aya sad?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
この店は	このみせは	Kono mise wa	This store is	phrase
東京に住んで	とうきょうにすんで	Tōkyō ni sunde	lives in Tōkyō	phrase
彼を知って	かれをしって	kare o shitte	knows him	phrase
結婚して	けっこんして	kekkon shite	married	phrase
もう閉まって	もうしまって	mō shimatte	already closed	phrase
姉は	あねは	Ane wa	My sister is	phrase
リンダさんは	りんださんは	Rinda-san wa	Linda is	phrase
父は	ちちは	Chichi wa	My father is	phrase
まことさんは	まことさんは	Makoto-san wa	Makoto is	phrase
とても落ち込んで	とてもおちこんで	totemo ochikonde	very depressed	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

この店は、もう閉まっています。 *Kono mise wa, mō shimatte imasu.* This store is already closed.	リンダさんは、東京に住んでいます。 *Rinda-san wa, Tōkyō ni sunde imasu.* Linda lives in Tōkyō.
父は、彼を知っています。 *Chichi wa, kare o shitte imasu.* My father knows him.	まことさんは、結婚しています。 *Makoto-san wa, kekkon shite imasu.* Makoto is already married.
この店は、もう閉まっています。 *Kono mise wa, mō shimatte imasu.* This store is already closed.	姉は、とても落ち込んでいます。 *Ane wa, totemo ochikonde imasu.* My sister is very depressed.
リンダさんは、東京に住んでいます。 *Rinda-san wa, Tōkyō ni sunde imasu.* Linda lives in Tōkyō.	父は、彼を知っています。 *Chichi wa, kare o shitte imasu.* My father knows him.
まことさんは、結婚しています。 *Makoto-san wa, kekkon shite imasu.* Makoto is already married.	姉は、とても落ち込んでいます。 *Ane wa, totemo ochikonde imasu.* My sister is very depressed.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first and the second elements:

Pattern

[Subject] は + Verb/Verb phrase (verb: te-form) + います。

"[Subject] is [in a certain state.]"

1. 私は、疲れています。
   Watashi wa, tsukarete imasu.
   "I'm tired."

Replace "[Subject] は" for:			Word Class	Gender
この店は	*Kono mise wa*	This store is	phrase	
まことさんは	*Makoto-san wa*	Makoto is	phrase	
父は	*Chichi wa*	My father is	phrase	
リンダさんは	*Rinda-san wa*	Linda is	phrase	
姉は	*Ane wa*	My sister is	phrase	

Replace "Verbal (verb: te-form) " for:			Word Class	Gender
もう閉まって	*mō shimatte*	already closed	phrase	
結婚して	*kekkon shite*	married	phrase	
彼を知って	*kare o shitte*	knows him	phrase	
東京に住んで	*Tōkyō ni sunde*	lives in Tōkyō	phrase	
とても落ち込んで	*totemo ochikonde*	very depressed	phrase	

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. この店は、もう閉まっています。
   Kono mise wa, mō shimatte imasu.
   "This store is already closed."

2. まことさんは、結婚しています。
   Makoto-san wa, kekkon shite imasu.
   "Makoto is already married."

3. 父は、彼を知っています。
Chichi wa, kare o shitte imasu.
"My father knows him."

4. *リンダさんは、東京に住んでいます。*
Rinda-san wa, Tōkyō ni sunde imasu.
"Linda lives in Tōkyō."

5. *姉は、とても落ち込んでいます。*
Ane wa, totemo ochikonde imasu.
"My sister is very depressed."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Sentence Pattern for Describing Someone's Emotions or State

---

Use the following pattern to describe someone's emotions or state.

Pattern

[Subject] は + Verb/Verb phrase (verb: te-form) + います。

[Subject] wa + Verb/Verb phrase (verb: te-form) + imasu.

"[Subject] is in a certain state."

1. 私は、疲れています。
Watashi wa, tsukarete imasu.
"I'm tired."

To describe how someone is feeling or their current state in Japanese, you just say the subject (*watashi wa*), then the te-form of the verb (*tsukarete*) and add the masu-form of the verb "to exist" (*imasu*) to imply the current state of someone or something. (*Watashi wa, tsukarete imasu.*)

GRAMMAR POINT #1: Usage of "te imasu" Expressing Present State

[Te-form of verb + imasu] can express present condition.

Let's see an example:

1. テニスをしました。
   Tenisu o shimashita.
   "I played tennis."

2. 私は、疲れています。
   Watashi wa, tsukarete imasu.
   "I'm tired."

The second sentence is the state of being tired, which was created by the past action (played tennis).

Other examples used for present continuous state:

1. 私は、シャツを着ています。
   Watashi wa, shatsu o kite imasu.
   "I'm wearing a shirt."

2. 私は、アメリカに住んでいます。
   Watashi wa, amerika ni sunde imasu.
   "I live in America."

3. テレビはまだついています。
   Terebi wa mada tsuite imasu.
   "The TV is still on."

GRAMMAR POINT #2: Phrases using te-imasu expressing person's emotions or states

[Te-form of verb + imasu] can also describe person's emotions or states.

Let's take a look at some verbs that express emotions or states.

1. 疲れます
   tsukaremasu
   "to get tired"

2. 怒ります
okorimasu
"to get angry"

3. がっかりします
gakkari shimasu
"to be disappointed"

4. おなかがすきます
onaka ga sukimasu
"to be hungry"

5. おちつきます
ochitsukimasu
"to be calm"

When they change into [te-form + imasu], they mean present condition of person's emotions or states.

1. 疲れています
tsukarete imasu
"being tired"

2. 怒っています
okotte imasu
"being angry"

3. がっかりしています
gakkari shite imasu
"being disappointed"

4. おなかがすいています
onaka ga suite imasu
"being hungry"

5. おちついています
ochitsuite imasu
"being calm"

Now let's make some sentences with this expression.

1. 私は、怒っています。
   Watashi wa, okotte imasu.
   "I'm angry"

2. けいこさんは、がっかりしています。
   Keiko-san wa, gakkari shite imasu.
   "Keiko is disappointed."

Review

So remember, to describe someone's emotions or state, say [subject] wa, then the te-form of the verb and add *imasu* at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #17 Talking About Doing Something

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2 Kanji
2 Romanization
2 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
5 Grammar

17

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KANJI

1. 沖縄に行こうと思っています。
2. 彼と結婚しようと思っています。
3. お酒をやめようと思っています。
4. プレゼントを買おうと思っています。
5. プレゼントを買おうと思っていません。
6. プレゼントを買おうと思っていますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Okinawa ni ikō to omotte imasu.
2. Kare to kekkon shiyō to omotte imasu.
3. O-sake o yameyō to omotte imasu.
4. Purezento o kaō to omotte imasu.
5. Purezento o kaō to omotte imasen.
6. Purezento o kaō to omotte imasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I'm thinking about going to Okinawa.

CONT'D OVER

2. I'm thinking of getting married with him.

3. I'm thinking of giving up drinking.

4. I'm thinking of buying a present.

5. I'm not thinking of buying a present.

6. Are you thinking of buying a present?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
そろそろ寝よう	そろそろねよう	sorosoro neyō	I'm going to bed soon	phrase
早く家を出よう	はやくいえをでよう	hayaku ie o deyō	I'm going to leave home soon	phrase
もう帰ろう	もうかえろう	mō kaerō	I'm going home now	phrase
明日はゆっくりしよう	あしたはゆっくりしよう	ashita wa yukkuri shiyō	I'm going to relax tomorrow	phrase
今晩ワインを飲もう	こんばんわいんをのもう	konban wain o nomō	I'm going to drink wine tonight	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

そろそろ寝ようと思っています。 *Sorosoro neyō to omotte imasu.* I'm thinking about going to bed soon.	早く家を出ようと思っています。 *Hayaku ie o deyō to omotte imasu.* I'm thinking about leaving home soon.

もう帰ろうと思っています。 *Mō kaerō to omotte imasu.* I'm thinking about going home now.	明日はゆっくりしようと思っています。 *Ashita wa yukkuri shiyō to omotte imasu.* I'm thinking about going to relax tomorrow.

今晩ワインを飲もうと思っています。
Konban wain o nomō to omotte imasu.

I'm thinking about going to drink wine tonight.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Verb/verb phrase (verb: informal volitional form) +と+ 思っています。

"I'm thinking about doing something."

1. *沖縄に行こうと思っています。*
   Okinawa ni ikō to omotte imasu.
   "I'm thinking about going to Okinawa."

Replace "Verbal phrase (verb: informal volitional form) for:			Word Class
そろそろ寝よう	*sorosoro neyō*	I'm going to bed soon	phrase
早く家を出よう	*hayaku ie o deyō*	I'm going to leave home	phrase
もう帰ろう	*mō kaerō*	I'm going home now	phrase
明日はゆっくりしよう	*ashita wa yukkuri shiyō*	I'm going to relax tomorrow	phrase

今晩ワインを飲もう	*konban wain o nomō*	I'm going to drink wine tonight	phrase

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. そろそろ寝ようと思っています。
   Sorosoro neyō to omotte imasu.
   "I'm thinking about going to bed soon."

2. *早く家を出ようと思っています。*
   Hayaku ie o deyō to omotte imasu.
   "I'm thinking about going to bed soon."

3. *もう帰ろうと思っています。*
   Mō kaerō to omotte imasu.
   "I'm thinking about going home now."

4. *明日はゆっくりしようと思っています。*
   Ashita wa yukkuri shiyō to omotte imasu.
   "I'm thinking about going to relax tomorrow."

5. 今晩ワインを飲もうと思っています。
   Konban wain o nomō to omotte imasu.
   "I'm thinking about going to drink wine tonight."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is A Sentence Pattern for Describing Something You're Thinking About Doing

---

Use the following pattern to describe something you're thinking about doing.

[Pattern]

Verb/verb phrase (verb: informal volitional form) +と+ 思っています。

Verb/verb phrase (verb: informal volitional form) + *to* + *omotte imasu.*

"I'm thinking about doing something."

[Example 1]

沖縄に行こうと思っています。
Okinawa ni ikō to omotte imasu.
"I'm thinking about going to Okinawa."

To say what you're thinking about doing in Japanese, start with a verb or verb phrase in the informal volitional form, (*Okinawa ni ikō*) then add the quotation marking particle, (*to*), and add "be thinking of" (*omotte imasu*) at the end. (*Okinawa ni ikō to omotte imasu.*)

You could say, *Watashi wa Okinawa ni ikō to omotte imasu,* in a full sentence. However, in Japanese, you can omit saying the subject of the sentence when it's clear. Therefore, in this case, you can omit the subject part, (*watashi wa*), and simply say *Okinawa ni ikō to omotte imasu.*

GRAMMAR POINT #1: Expression "I'm thinking" with a quotation marker, "to"

When you tell somebody that you want or intend to do something, use the structure of [informal volitional form + *to omotte imasu* (と思っています)], which means "I'm thinking about doing something."

The part of your intention is quoted by "と(*to*)" plus verb "思っています(omotte imasu)", the present progressive form of "思います(omoimasu)"

GRAMMAR POINT #2: Verbs in volitional form (informal)

Verbs ending in "-(y)ō" are in the informal volitional form and generally translatable by "be going to do".

Here are some examples:

1. *行く*
   iku
   ("to go") → *行こう ikō*

2. 話す
hanasu
("to speak") → 話そう *hanasō*

3. *待つ*
matsu
("to wait") → 待とう *matō*

4. 食べる
taberu
("to eat") → 食べよう *tabeyō*

5. 見る
miru
("to watch") → 見よう *miyō*

6. *する*
suru
("to do") → しよう *shiyō*

7. 来る
kuru
("to come") → 来よう *koyō*

Review

So remember, to say what you're thinking about doing, say a verb or verb phrase in the informal volitional form, then say, *to omotte imasu,* at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #18 Talking About Something You've Done Before

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5 Grammar

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KANJI

1. 富士山に登ったことがあります。
2. 京都に行ったことがあります。
3. 寿司を食べたことがあります。
4. この絵を見たことがあります。
5. この絵を見たことがありません。
6. この絵を見たことがありますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Fuji-san ni nobotta koto ga arimasu.
2. Kyōto ni itta koto ga arimasu.
3. Sushi o tabeta koto ga arimasu.
4. Kono e o mita koto ga arimasu.
5. Kono e o mita koto ga arimasen.
6. Kono e o mita koto ga arimasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I have climbed Mt. Fuji.

CONT'D OVER

2. I have been to Kyōto.

3. I have had sushi.

4. I have seen this picture.

5. I haven't seen this picture.

6. Have you seen this picture?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
この本を読んだ	このほんをよんだ	kono hon o yonda	I read this book	phrase
その名前を聞いた	そのなまえをきいた	sono namae o kiita	I heard the name	phrase
けいさんと会った	けいさんとあった	Kei-san to atta	I met with Kei	phrase
マラソンを走った	まらそんをはしった	marason o hashitta	I ran a marathon	phrase
イタリア語の勉強をした	いたりあごをべんきょうした	itariago no benkyō o shita	I studied Italian	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

この本を読んだことがあります。 *Kono hon o yonda koto ga arimasu.* I have read this book.	その名前を聞いたことがあります。 *Sono namae o kiita koto ga arimasu.* I have heard the name.

けいさんと会ったことがあります。 *Kei-san to atta koto ga arimasu.* I have met with Kei.	マラソンを走ったことがあります。 *Marason o hashitta koto ga arimasu.* I have run a marathon.

イタリア語の勉強をしたことがあります。
Itariago no benkyō o shita koto ga arimasu.

I have studied Italian.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Verb/Verb phrase (informal past tense) +こと+ が+あります。

"I have done something before."

1. 富士山に登ったことがあります。
   Fuji-san ni nobotta koto ga arimasu.
   "I have climbed Mt. Fuji."

Replace "Verbal phrase (informal past tense)" for:			Word Class
この本を読んだ	*kono hon o yonda*	I read this book	phrase
その名前を聞いた	*sono namae o kiita*	I heard the name	phrase
けいさんと会った	*Kei-san to atta*	I met with Kei	phrase
マラソンを走った	*marason o hashitta*	I ran a marathon	phrase
イタリア語の勉強をした	*itariago no benkyō o shita*	I studied Italian	phrase

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. *この本を読んだことがあります。*
   Kono hon o yonda koto ga arimasu.
   "I have read this book."

2. *その名前を聞いたことがあります。*
   Sono namae o kiita koto ga arimasu.
   " I have heard the name."

3. *けいさんと会ったことがあります。*
   Kei-san to atta koto ga arimasu.
   "I have met with Kei."

4. *マラソンを走ったことがあります。*
   Marason o hashitta koto ga arimasu.
   "I have run a marathon."

5. *イタリア語の勉強をしたことがあります。*
   Itariago no benkyō o shita koto ga arimasu.
   "I have studied Italian."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Sentence Pattern for Describing Something You've Done Before

---

Use the following pattern to describe something you've done before:

Verb/Verb phrase (informal past tense) +こと+ が+あります。

Verb/Verb phrase (informal past tense) + *koto* + *ga* + *arimasu.*

"I have done something before."

1. *富士山に登ったことがあります。*
   Fuji-san ni nobotta koto ga arimasu.
   "I have climbed Mt. Fuji."

To say that you've done something before in Japanese, first comes the verb phrase or action that you've done in the informal past tense (*Fuji-san ni nobotta*). This is followed by the nominalizer, *koto,* plus a subject marking particle, *ga*, then *arimasu* at the end. *(Fuji-san ni nobotta koto ga arimasu.)*

GRAMMAR POINT #1: Phrases Expressing That One Has Done Something

The past expression *-ta koto ga arimasu* shows the fact that a person has experienced a particular thing. *Koto* turns the preceding verb or verbal phrase into a noun, and the usage of *ga arimasu* is same as we learned before, meaning "I have ~ (before)".

*Note that this phrase is used in combination with verbs in informal past tense.

Let's see some sentences using this pattern:

1. *新幹線に乗ったことがあります。*
   Shinkansen ni notta koto ga arimasu.
   "I have taken Shinkansen (before)."

2. *１０キロ泳いだことがあります。*
   Jukkiro oyoida koto ga arimasu.
   "I have swimmed 10km (before)."

3. *東京に住んでいたことがあります。*
   Tōkyō ni sunde ita koto ga arimasu.
   "I have lived in Tōkyō (before)."

Review

So remember, to say that you've done something before, say a verb or verb phrase describing the thing you've done in the informal past tense, then just add *koto ga arimasu*, at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #19 Talking About Something You Plan to Do

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2 Romanization
2 English
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3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
5 Grammar

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KANJI

1. 飲みに行きます。
2. 映画を見に行きます。
3. 本を借りに行きます。
4. 友達に会いに行きます。
5. 友達に会いに行きません。
6. 友達に会いに行きますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Nomi ni ikimasu.
2. Eiga o mi ni ikimasu.
3. Hon o kari ni ikimasu.
4. Tomodachi ni ai ni ikimasu.
5. Tomodachi ni ai ni ikimasen.
6. Tomodachi ni ai ni ikimasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I'm going to drink.

CONT'D OVER

2. I will go to see a movie.

3. I will go to borrow a book.

4. I will go to see my friends.

5. I won't go to see my friends.

6. Will you go to see your friends?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
服を買い	ふくをかい	fuku o kai-	to buy clothes	phrase
お昼を食べ	おひるをたべ	o-hiru o tabe-	to eat lunch	phrase
友だちと遊び	ともだちとあそび	tomodachi to asobi-	to play with my friends	phrase
娘を迎え	むすめをむかえ	musume o mukae-	to pick up my daughter	phrase
テニスをし	てにすをし	tenisu o shi-	to play tennis	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

服を買いに行きます。 *Fuku o kai ni ikimasu.* I'll go to buy clothes.	お昼を食べに行きます。 *O-hiru o tabe ni ikimasu.* I'll go to eat lunch
友だちと遊びに行きます。 *Tomodachi to asobi ni ikimasu.* I'm going to play with my friends.	娘を迎えに行きます。 *Musume o mukae ni ikimasu.* I'll go to pick up my daughter.

テニスをしに行きます。
Tenisu o shi ni ikimasu.

I'll go to play tennis.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Verbal phrase (verb masu-stem) + に + 行きます。

"I'll go to do [something.]"

1. *飲みに行きます。*
   Nomi ni ikimasu.
   "I'll go to drink."

Replace "Verbal phrase (verb masu-stem) for:			Word Class
服を買い	*fuku o kai-*	to buy clothes	phrase
お昼を食べ	*o-hiru o tabe-*	to eat lunch	phrase
友だちと遊び	*tomodachi to asobi-*	to play in the park	phrase
娘を迎え	*musume o mukae-*	to pick up my daughter	phrase
テニスをし	*tenisu o shi-*	to play tennis	phrase

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. *服を買いに行きます。*
   Fuku o kai ni ikimasu.
   "I'll go to buy clothes."

2. *お昼を食べに行きます。*
   O-hiru o tabe ni ikimasu.
   "I'll go to eat lunch"

3. *友だちと遊びに行きます。*
   Tomodachi to asobi ni ikimasu.
   "I'm going to play with my friends."

4. *娘を迎えに行きます。*
   Musume o mukae ni ikimasu.
   "I'll go to pick up my daughter."

5. *テニスをしに行きます。*
   Tenisu o shi ni ikimasu.
   "I'll go to play tennis."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Sentence Pattern for Talking About Something You Plan to Do

---

Use the following pattern to talk about something you plan to do.

[Pattern]

Verbal phrase (verb masu-stem) + に + 行きます。

Verbal phrase (verb masu-stem) + *ni* + *ikimasu.*

"I'm going to do [something.]"

[Example 1]

1. *飲みに行きます。*
   Nomi ni ikimasu.
   "I'm going to drink."

To say "I'm going to do [something.]" in Japanese, the masu-stem of a verb comes first, in this case *nomi-*, plus *ni*, a particle indicating the purpose of action, and then the verb for "will go" (*ikimasu*) at the end. (*Nomi ni ikimasu.*)

GRAMMAR POINT

[masu-stem of a verb + *ni +ikimasu*] is a pattern for expressing the purpose of going somewhere. The particle *ni* in this case, indicates purpose of movement, similar to "in order to", in English.

Let's make some sentences with this expression

1. *ごみを捨てに行きます。*
   Gomi o sute ni ikimasu.
   "I'm going to throw the garbage away."

2. *花を届けに行きます。*
   Hana o todoke ni ikimasu.
   "I'm going to deliver the flower."

3. *アメリカに英語を勉強しに行きます。*
   Amerika ni eigo o benkyō shi ni ikimasu.
   "I'm going to America to study English."

Review

So remember, to talk about something you are going to do, say a verbal phrase with the masu-stem, then add *ni ikimasu.*

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #20 Using the Verb "To Like"

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KANJI

1. 食べることが好きです。
2. 寝ることが好きです。
3. テレビを見ることが好きです。
4. 朝早く起きることが好きです。
5. 朝早く起きることが好きではありません。
6. 朝早く起きることが好きですか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Taberu koto ga suki desu.
2. Neru koto ga suki desu.
3. Terebi o miru koto ga suki desu.
4. Asa hayaku okiru koto ga suki desu.
5. Asa hayaku okiru koto ga suki dewa arimasen.
6. Asa hayaku okiru koto ga suki desu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I like eating.

CONT'D OVER

2. I like to sleep.

3. I like to watch TV.

4. I like getting up early in the morning.

5. I don't like getting up early in the morning.

6. Do you like getting up early in the morning?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
写真をとる	しゃしんをとる	shashin o toru	to take pictures	phrase
本を読む	ほんをよむ	hon o yomu	to read books	phrase
山に登る	やまにのぼる	yama ni noboru	to climb mountains	phrase
料理をする	りょうりをする	ryōri o suru	to cook	phrase
朝散歩をする	あささんぽをする	asa sanpo o suru	to take a walk in the morning	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

写真をとることが好きです。 *Shashin o toru koto ga suki desu.* I like taking pictures.	本を読むことが好きです。 *Hon o yomu koto ga suki desu.* I like reading books.
山に登ることが好きです。 *Yama ni noboru koto ga suki desu.* I like climbing mountains.	料理をすることが好きです。 *Ryōri o suru koto ga suki desu.* I like cooking.

朝散歩をすることが好きです。
Asa sanpo o suru koto ga suki desu.

I like taking a walk in the morning.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Verb/Verb phrase (dictionary form) + こと + が + 好きです。

"I like doing [something]."

1. *食べることが好きです*
   Taberu koto ga suki desu.
   "I like eating."

Replace "Verbal phrase (verb: dictionary form)" for:			Word Class	Gender
写真をとる	*shashin o toru*	to take pictures	phrase	
本を読む	*hon o yomu*	to read books	phrase	
山に登る	*yama ni noboru*	to climb mountains	phrase	
料理をする	*ryōri o suru*	to cook	phrase	
朝散歩をする	*asa sanpo o suru*	to take a walk in the morning	phrase	

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. *写真をとることが好きです。*
   Shashin o toru koto ga suki desu.
   "I like taking pictures."

2. *本を読むことが好きです。*
   Hon o yomu koto ga suki desu.
   "I like reading books."

3. *山に登ることが好きです。*
   Yama ni noboru koto ga suki desu.
   "I like climbing mountains."

4. *料理をすることが好きです。*
   Ryōri o suru koto ga suki desu.
   "I like cooking."

5. 朝散歩をすることが好きです。
   Asa sanpo o suru koto ga suki desu.
   "I like taking a walk in the morning."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Sentence Pattern for Discussing Likes

---

Use the following pattern to discuss like:

Verb/Verbal phrase (in the dictionary form) + こと + が + 好きです。

Verb/Verbal phrase (in the dictionary form) + *koto* + *ga* + *suki desu.*

"I like doing [something]."

[Example 1]

1. 食べることが好きです。
   Taberu koto ga suki desu.
   "I like eating."

To describe what you like to do in Japanese, first say the verb phrase or action word of the thing you like to do in the dictionary form (*taberu*). This is followed by the nominalizer, *(koto*), a subject marking particle, (*ga*), and finally "like" (*suki desu*) at the end. (*Taberu koto ga suki desu.*)

GRAMMAR POINT #1: Verb "To Like"

The verb "to like" in Japanese is expressed as 好きです (*suki desu*), which is a na-adjective (="likable") in combination with です(desu). The "likable" object is marked with the subject marking particle が(ga).

For example

1. 犬が好きです。
   Inu ga suki desu.
   "I like dogs."

2. *音楽が好きです*。
   Ongaku ga suki desu.
   "I like music."

GRAMMAR POINT #2: Nominalizer *koto* and *no*

Both *こと(koto)* and *の(no)* turn the preceding verb or adjective or sentence into a noun. *の(no)* is used to express something subjective, whereas *こと(koto)* is used to express something more general or objective.

Usually, we can use either both *こと(koto)* or *の(no)* when it's followed by an expression that describes one's feeling or likes and dislikes.

Let's see some examples:

"I like eating."

1. 食べることが好きです。
   Taberu koto ga suki desu.

2. *食べるのが好きです。*
   Taberu no ga suki desu.

"I like playing the piano."

1. ピアノをひくことが好きです。
   Piano o hiku koto ga suki desu.

2. *ピアノをひくのが好きです。*
   Piano o hiku no ga suki desu.

"I don't like writing letters."

1. *手紙を書くことが好きではありません。*
   Tegami o kaku koto ga suki dewa arimasen.

2. 手紙をかくのが好きではありません。
   Tegami o kaku no ga suki dewa arimasen.

Review

So remember, to say what you like to do, in Japanese, first say the dictionary form of verb (*taberu*), plus, *koto ga suki desu. (Taberu koto ga suki desu.)*

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #21 Using the Verb "To Want"

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KANJI

1. 休みたいです。
2. ラーメンが食べたいです。
3. 沖縄に行きたいです。
4. 彼女と結婚したいです。
5. 彼女と結婚したくないです。
6. 彼女と結婚したいですか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Yasumi tai desu.
2. Rāmen ga tabetai desu.
3. Okinawa ni ikitai desu.
4. Kanojo to kekkon shitai desu.
5. Kanojo to kekkon shitaku nai desu.
6. Kanojo to kekkon shitai desu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I want to take a rest.

CONT'D OVER

2. I want to eat rāmen.

3. I want to go to Okinawa.

4. I want to get married with her.

5. I don't want to get married with her.

6. Do you want to get married with her?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
ビールが飲み	びーるがのみ	bīru ga nomi-	to drink beer	phrase
友だちと話し	ともだちとはなし	tomodachi to hanashi-	to talk with my friends	phrase
明日ドレスが着	あしたどれすがき	ashita doresu ga ki-	to wear a dress tomorrow	phrase
もう帰り	もうかえり	mō kaeri-	to go home now	phrase
週末買い物がし	しゅうまつかいものがし	shūmatsu kaimono ga shi-	to go shopping this weekend	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ビールが飲みたいです。 *Bīru ga nomi tai desu.* I want to drink beer.	友だちと話したいです。 *Tomodachi to hanashi tai desu.* I want to talk with my friends.
明日ドレスが着たいです。 *Ashita doresu ga ki tai desu.* I want to wear a dress tomorrow.	もう帰りたいです。 *Mō kaeri tai desu.* I want to go home now.

週末買い物がしたいです。
Shūmatsu kaimono ga shi tai desu.

I want to go shopping this weekend.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Verb/Verbal phrase (verb masu-stem) + たい + です。

"I want to do [something]."

1. *休みたいです。*
   Yasumi tai desu.
   "I want to take a rest."

Replace "Verbal phrase (verb masu-stem)" for:			Word Class
ビールが飲み	*bīru ga nomi-*	to drink beer	phrase
友だちと話し	*tomodachi to hanashi-*	to talk with my friends	phrase
明日ドレスが着	*ashita doresu ga ki-*	to wear dress tomorrow	phrase
もう帰り	*mō kaeri-*	to go home now	phrase
週末買い物がし	*shūmatsu kaimono ga shi-*	to go for a shopping this weekend	phrase

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. ビールが飲みたいです。
   Bīru ga nomi tai desu.
   "I want to drink beer."

2. 友だちと話したいです。
   Tomodachi to hanashi tai desu.
   "I want to talk with my friends."

3. 明日ドレスが着たいです。
   Ashita doresu ga ki tai desu.
   "I want to wear dress tomorrow."

4. もう帰りたいです。
   Mō kaeri tai desu.
   "I want to go home now."

5. 週末買い物がしたいです。
   Shūmatsu kaimono ga shi tai desu.
   "I want to go shopping this weekend."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Sentence Pattern for Expressing That You Want to Do Something

---

Use the following pattern to express that you want to do something.

[Pattern]

Verb/Verb phrase (verb masu-stem) + たい + です。

Verb/Verb phrase (masu-stem) + *tai* + *desu.*

"I want to [do something]."

[Example 1]

1. 休みたいです。
   Yasumi tai desu.
   "I want to take a rest."

To describe what you want to do in Japanese, first say the verb of the thing you want to do in the masu-form (*yasumi*), and then the auxiliary verb *-tai* and add *desu* at the end. *(Yasumi tai desu.)*

GRAMMAR POINT #1: Formation of "Verb (masu-stem) + *tai*"

The formation of [verb (masu-stem) + tai] expresses what you want to do.

休みます *yasumi-mas u* → **休みたい** yasumi-tai

"to take a rest" → "to want to take a rest"

スペイン**に行**きます *supein ni iki-masu* → スペイン**に行**き**たい** *supein ni iki-tai*

"to go to Spain" → "to want to go to Spain"

In this sentence pattern, when the verb takes object, the particle *が(ga)* is often used instead of *を(o)*.

す**しを食べ**ます *sushi o tabe-masu* → す**しが食べたい** *sushi ga tabe-tai*

"to eat sushi" → "to want to eat sushi"

電話をします d*enwa o shi-masu* → **電話がしたい** *denwa ga shi-tai*

"to call" → "to want to call"

*This form cannot be used to refer to a third person. It's always used directly as the speaker's hope or desire in an affirmative sentence, so the subject *私は*(*watashi wa*) is usually omitted.

GRAMMAR POINT #2: Negative conjugation of *tai*

The negative form of *-tai desu* is *-taku arimasen*. [Verb (masu-stem) + *tai*] conjugates regularly as an i-adjective.

1. 今日、会社に行きたくありません。
   Kyō, kaisha ni ikitaku arimasen.
   "I don't want to go to work today."

2. ホラー映画は(を)見たくありません。
Horā eiga wa(o) mitaku aimasen.
"I don't want to see horror movies."

*Note that in a negative sentence, when the verb takes object, the particle *が(ga)* changes to *は(wa)*.

Review

To make the pattern for expressing that you want to do something, say the masu-stem of a verb and add *-tai desu.*

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #22 Expressing Opinions

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KANJI

1. それはむずかしいと思います。
2. それはいいと思います。
3. 明日は雨が降ると思います。
4. 彼は来ると思います。
5. 彼は来ないと思います。
6. 彼は来ると思いますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Sore wa muzukashii to omoimasu.
2. Sore wa ii to omoimasu.
3. Ashita wa ame ga furu to omoimasu.
4. Kare wa kuru to omoimasu.
5. Kare wa konai to omoimasu.
6. Kare wa kuru to omoimasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. I think that it's difficult.

CONT'D OVER

2. I think it's good.

3. I think it's going to rain tomorrow.

4. I think that he will come.

5. I don't think that he will come.

6. Do you think that he will come?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
バスはもうすぐ来る	ばすはもうすぐくる	basu wa mōsugu kuru	the bus is coming soon	sentence
父はパーティーに行かない	ちちはぱーてぃーにいかない	chichi wa pātī ni ikanai	my father won't go to the party	sentence
この服はかわいい	このふくはかわいい	kono fuku wa kawaii	these clothes are pretty	sentence
まいさんはきれいだ	まいさんはきれいだ	Mai-san wa kirei da	Mai is beautiful	sentence
彼はそれを言わなかった	かれはそれをいわなかった	kare wa sore o iwanakatta	he didn't say that	sentence

SAMPLE SENTENCES

バスはもうすぐ来ると思います。
Basu wa mōsugu kuru to omoimasu.

I think that the bus is coming soon.

父はパーティーに行かないと思います。
Chichi wa pātī ni ikanai to omoimasu.

I don't think that my father will go to the party.

この服はかわいいと思います。 *Kono fuku wa kawaii to omoimasu.* I think that these clothes is pretty.	まいさんはきれいだと思います。 *Mai-san wa kirei da to omoimasu.* I think that Mai is beautiful.

彼はそれを言わなかったと思います。
Kare wa sore o iwanakatta to omoimasu.

I don't think that he said that.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

[Sentence, in informal form] + と + 思います。

"I think that ~."

1. それはむずかしいと思います。
   Sore wa muzukashii to omoimasu.
   "I think that it's difficult."

Replace "[Sentence, in informal form]" for:			Word Class
バスはもうすぐ来る	*basu wa mōsugu kuru*	the bus is coming soon	sentence
父はパーティーに行かない	*chichi wa pātī ni ikanai*	my father won't go to the party	sentence
この服はかわいい	*kono fuku wa kawaii*	this cloth is pretty	sentence
まいさんはきれいだ	*Mai-san wa kirei da*	Mai is beautiful	sentence

彼はそれを言わなかった	*kare wa sore o iwanakatta*	he didn't say it	sentence

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. バスはもうすぐ来ると思います。
   Basu wa mōsugu kuru to omoimasu.
   "I think that the bus is coming soon."

2. 父はパーティーに行かないと思います。
   Chichi wa pātī ni ikanai to omoimasu.
   "I don't think that my father will go to the party."

3. この服はかわいいと思います。
   Kono fuku wa kawaii to omoimasu.
   "I think that this clothes is pretty."

4. まいさんはきれいだと思います。
   Mai-san wa kirei da to omoimasu.
   "I think that Mai is beautiful."

5. 彼はそれを言わなかったと思います。
   Kare wa sore o iwanakatta to omoimasu.
   "I don't think that he said it."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Sentence Pattern for Expressing Opinion

---

Use the following pattern to express opinion

[Pattern]

[Sentence, in informal form] + と + 思います。

[Sentence, in informal form] + *to* + *omoimasu.*

"I think that ~."

[Example 1]

それはむずかしいと思います。

Sore wa muzukashii to omoimasu.

"I think that it's difficult."

To say "I think that ~" in Japanese, first state your opinion or thought in the informal form, (*sore wa muzukashii*) then add the quotation particle, *to,* plus, *omoimasu*. (*Sore wa muzukashii to omoimasu.*)

GRAMMAR POINT #1: Formation of "I think that ~"

To express your opinion or what you think about something, you can attach the verb *思います(omoimasu)*, meaning "to think.", after a sentence or phrase. *と(to)* is a quotation marker used at the end of a quote to link it to the speaker. In this case, however, it is used after an opinion or thought and corresponds to "I think/don't think **that** ~" in English.

● Verb Sentences

雨が降ります。

Ame ga furimasu.

"It's going to rain."

1. *雨が降ると思います。*
Ame ga furu to omoimasu.
"I think it's going to rain."

2. *雨が降らないと思います。*
Ame ga furanai to omoimasu.
"I don't think it's going to rain."

3. *雨が降ったと思います。*
Ame ga futta to omoimasu.
"I think it rained."

● *i*-adjective Sentences

テストは難しいです。

Tesuto wa muzukashii desu.

"The test is difficult."

1. **テストは難しいと思い**ます。
Tesuto wa muzukashii to omoimasu.
"I think the test is difficult."

2. **テストは難しくないと思い**ます。
Tesuto wa muzukashikunai to omoimasu.
"I don't think the test is difficult."

3. **テストは難しかったと思い**ます。
Tesuto wa muzukashikatta to omoimasu.
"I think the test was difficult."

● *na*-adjective Sentences

テストは簡単です。

Tesuto wa kantan desu.

"The test is easy."

1. **テストは簡単だと思い**ます。
Tesuto wa kantan da to omoimasu.
"I think the test is easy."

2. **テストは簡単じゃないと思い**ます。
Tesuto wa kantan janai to omoimasu.
"I don't think the test is easy."

3. **テストは簡単だったと思い**ます。
Tesuto wa kantan datta to omoimasu.
"I think the test was easy."

● Noun Sentences

みきは学生です。

Miki wa gakusei desu.

"Miki is a student."

1. **みきは学生だと思い**ます。

みきは学生だと思います。
Miki wa gakusei da to omoimasu.
"I think Miki is a student."

2. **みき**は学生じゃないと思います。
Miki wa gakusei ja nai to omoimasu.
"I don't think Miki is a student."

3. **みき**は学生だったと思います。
Miki wa gakusei datta to omoimasu.
"I think Miki was a student."

The second example of each set of sentences has a phrase that begins with the English "I don't think~". To convey this kind of idea in Japanese, we can conjugate the phrase that comes before *思います(omoimasu)*, instead of *思います(omoimasu)* itself.

Review

So remember, to say "I think that~", first say a statement in the informal form, then add *to omoimasu.*

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #23 Tag Questions

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#23

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KANJI

1. パーティは5時からですよね。
2. 先生は帰りましたよね。
3. 今日は晴れますよね。
4. 父は寝ていますよね。
5. 彼は来ませんよね。
6. 大田さんは恋人がいますよね。

ROMANIZATION

1. Pātī wa go-ji kara desu yo ne.
2. Sensei wa kaerimashita yo ne.
3. Kyō wa haremasu yo ne.
4. Chichi wa nete imasu yo ne.
5. Kare wa kimasen yo ne.
6. Ōta-san wa koibito ga imasu yo ne.

ENGLISH

1. The party is starting at 5, right?

CONT'D OVER

2. The teacher went home, right?

3. It's going to be sunny today, right?

4. Father is sleeping, right?

5. He won't come, right?

6. Ōta has a partner, right?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
娘さんは５才です	むすめさんはごさいです	musume san wa go-sai desu	your daughter is 5 years old	sentence
みきさんの料理はおいしかったです	みきさんのりょうりはおいしかったです	Miki-san no ryōri wa oishikatta desu	Miki’s dishes were delicious	sentence
さかいさんはゴルフをしません	さかいさんはごるふをしません	Sakai-san wa gorufu o shimasen	Mr. Sakai doesn’t play golf	sentence
彼女を知っています	かのじょをしっています	kanojo o shitte imasu	you know her	sentence
日本に行ったことがあります	にほんにいったことがあります	nihon ni itta koto ga arimasu	you have been to Japan	sentence

SAMPLE SENTENCES

娘さんは５才ですよね。 *Musume san wa go-sai desu yo ne.* Your daughter is 5 years old, right?	みきさんの料理はおいしかったですよね。 *Miki-san no ryōri wa oishikatta desu yo ne.* Miki's dishes were delicious, right?

さかいさんはゴルフをしませんよね。 *Sakai-san wa gorufu o shimasen yo ne.* Mr. Sakai doesn't play golf, right?	彼女を知っていますよね。 *Kanojo o shitte imasu yo ne.* You know her, right?

日本に行ったことがありますよね。
Nihon ni itta koto ga arimasu yo ne.

You have been to Japan, right?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

[Sentence] + よね。

"[Sentence], right?"

1. *パーティは5時からですよね。*
   Pātī wa go-ji kara desu yo ne.
   "The party is starting at 5, right?"

Replace "[Sentence]" for:			Word Class
娘さんは５才です	*musume san wa go-sai desu*	your daughter is 5 years old	sentence
みきさんの料理はおいしかったです	*Miki-san no ryōri wa oishikatta desu*	Miki's cooking was delicious	sentence
さかいさんはゴルフをしません	*Sakai-san wa gorufu o shimasen*	Mr. Sakai doesn't play golf	sentence
彼女を知っています	*kanojo o shitte imasu*	you know her	sentence

日本に行ったことがあります	*nihon ni itta koto ga arimasu*	you have been to Japan	sentence

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. *娘さんは5才ですよね。*
   Musume san wa go-sai desu yo ne.
   "Your daughter is 5 years old, right?"

2. *みきさんの料理はおいしかったですよね。*
   Miki-san no ryōri wa oishikatta desu yo ne.
   "Miki's cooking was delicious, don't you think?"

3. *さかいさんはゴルフをしませんよね。*
   Sakai-san wa gorufu o shimasen yo ne.
   "Mr. Sakai doesn't play golf, right?"

4. 彼女を知っていますよね。
   Kanojo o shitte imasu yo ne.
   "You know her, right?"

5. *日本に行ったことがありますよね。*
   Nihon ni itta koto ga arimasu yo ne.
   "You have been to Japan, right?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Sentence Pattern for Seeking Confirmation About a Statement

---

Use the following pattern when seeking confirmation about a statement.

[Pattern]

[Sentence] + よね。

[Sentence] + *yo ne.*

"[Sentence], right?"

[Example 1]

1. パーティは5時からですよね。
   Pātī wa go-ji kara desu yo ne.
   "The party is starting at 5, right?"

To say "~ right?" in Japanese, first state the thing that you want to confirm, (*Pātī wa go-ji kara desu*) then add the add sentence particles *yo ne* at the end. (*Pātī wa go-ji kara desu yo ne*.)

GRAMMAR POINT #1: Tag Questions

yo ne = yo + ne

よ*(yo)* : a sentence ending particle to indicate assertion.

ね*(ne):* a sentence ending particle to seek confirmation.

よね *(yo ne)*: used at the end of a sentence to add the meaning, "don't you agree?", "am I right?", "~right?" in English.

Let's look at how to use these particles

1. さっき田中さんが来ましたよね。
   Sakki Tanaka-san ga kimashita yo ne.
   "Mr.Tanaka came just now, right?"

2. このレストランは高いですよね。
   Kono resutoran wa takai desu yo ne.
   "This restaurant is expensive, right?"

3. おまつりは5月ではありませんよね。
   O-matsuri wa go-gatsu dewa arimasen yo ne.
   "The festival is not in May, right?"

Review

So remember, when seeking confirmation about a statement, state the thing you want to confirm and just add *yo ne* at the end.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #24 Politely Asking Someone to do Something, Part 1

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KANJI

1. 待ってください。
2. ゆっくり話してください。
3. ここに名前を書いてください。
4. よく聞いてください。
5. もう一度言ってください。
6. ここを見てください。

ROMANIZATION

1. Matte kudasai.
2. Yukkuri hanashite kudasai.
3. Koko ni namae o kaite kudasai.
4. Yoku kiite kudasai.
5. Mō ichi-do itte kudasai.
6. Koko o mite kudasai.

ENGLISH

1. Please wait.

CONT'D OVER

2. Please speak slowly.

3. Please write your name here.

4. Please listen carefully.

5. Please say it again.

6. Please take a look at this.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
写真を見せて	しゃしんをみせて	shashin o misete	show me the picture	phrase
ドアを開けて	どあをあけて	doa o akete	open the door	phrase
電気を消して	でんきをけして	denki o keshite	turn off the light	phrase
メールアドレスを教えて	めーるあどれすをおしえて	mēru adoresu o oshiete	tell me your email address	phrase
電話をして	でんわをして	denwa o shite	call me	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

写真を見せてください。 *Shashin o misete kudasai.* Please show me the pictures.	ドアを開けてください。 *Doa o akete kudasai.* Please open the door.
電気を消してください。 *Denki o keshite kudasai.* Please turn off the light.	メールアドレスを教えてください。 *Mēru adoresu o oshiete kudasai.* Please tell me your email address.

電話をしてください。
Denwa o shite kudasai.

Please call me.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Verbal phrase (verb: te-form) + ください。

"Please do [something]."

1. 待ってください。
   Matte kudasai.
   "Please wait."

Replace "Verbal phrase (verb: te-form)" for:			Word Class
写真を見せて	*shashin o misete*	show me the picture	phrase
ドアを開けて	*doa o akete*	open the door	phrase
電気を消して	*denki o keshite*	turn off the light	phrase
メールアドレスを教えて	*mēru adoresu o oshiete*	tell me your email address	phrase
電話をして	*denwa o shite*	call me	phrase

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. 写真を見せてください。
   Shashin o misete kudasai.
   "Please show me the pictures."

2. ドアを開けてください。
   Doa o akete kudasai.
   "Please open the door."

3. 電気を消してください。
   Denki o keshite kudasai.
   "Please turn off the light."

4. メールアドレスを教えてください。
   Mēru adoresu o oshiete kudasai.
   "Please tell me your email address."

5. 電話をしてください。
   Denwa o shite kudasai.
   "Please call me."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Sentence Pattern for Politely Asking Someone to Do Something - Part 1

Use the following pattern to politely ask someone to do something.

[Pattern]

Verbal phrase (verb: *te*-form) + ください。

Verbal phrase (verb: *te*-form) + *kudasai*.

"Please [action]."

[Example 1]

1. 待ってください。
   Matte kudasai.
   "Please wait."

To politely tell someone to do something, just add *kudasai* to the te-form of a verb or verb phrase. (*Matte kudasai.*)

GRAMMAR POINT #1: Verb (te-form) + *kudasai*

[verb (te-form)] + *kudasai* = "Please do..."

Adding ください(*kudasai*) to the te-form of a verb enables you to make a request, suggest or direct someone politely.

Let's see some sentences using this expression

1. 10時に私の家に来てください。
   Jū-ji ni watashi no ie ni kite kudasai.
   "Please come to my home at 10:00."

2. ゆっくり休んでください。
   Yukkuri yasunde kudasai.
   "Please take a good rest."

3. このボタンを押してください。
   Kono botan o oshite kudasai.
   "Please push this button."

Review

So remember, to politely ask someone to do something, just add *kudasai* to the te-form of the verb or verb phrase.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Sentence Structures S1 #25 Politely Asking Someone to do Something, Part 2

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#25

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KANJI

1. 安くしてもらえますか。
2. 手伝ってもらえますか。
3. 道を教えてもらえますか。
4. 駅に来てもらえますか。
5. 本を貸してもらえますか。
6. これを片付けてもらえますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. Yasukushite moraemasu ka.
2. Tetsudatte moraemasu ka.
3. Michi o oshiete moraemasu ka.
4. Eki ni kite moraemasu ka.
5. Hon o kashite moraemasu ka.
6. Kore o katazukete moraemasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. Will you discount it for me?

CONT'D OVER

2. Can you help me?

3. Can you show me the way?

4. Will you come to the station for me?

5. Will you lend a book to me?

6. Will you tidy this up for me?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
これを食べて	これをたべて	kore o tabete	eat this	phrase
一緒に病院に行って	いっしょにびょういんにいって	issho ni byōin ni itte	go to the hospital with me	phrase
朝ごはんを作って	あさごはんをつくって	asa go-han o tsukutte	make breakfast	phrase
住所と電話番号を書いて	じゅうしょとでんわばんごうをかいて	jūsho to denwa bangō o kaite	write your address and telephone number	phrase
右に曲がって	みぎにまがって	migi ni magatte	turn to the right	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

これを食べてもらえますか。 *Kore o tabete moraemasu ka.* Will you eat this for me?	一緒に病院に行ってもらえますか。 *Issho ni byōin ni itte moraemasu ka.* Will you go to the hospital with me?

朝ごはんを作ってもらえますか。 *Asa go-han o tsukutte moraemasu ka.* Will you make breakfast for me?	住所と電話番号を書いてもらえますか。 *Jūsho to denwa bangō o kaite moraemasu ka.* Will you write your address and telephone number?

右に曲がってもらえますか。
Migi ni magatte moraemasu ka.

Will you turn to the right?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Related Words and Phrases

Using the pattern you just learned, use the following information to substitute the first element:

Pattern

Verbal phrase (verb: te-form) + もらえます + か。

"Will you do [something] for me?"

1. *安くしてもらえますか。*
   Yasukushite moraemasu ka.
   "Will you discount it for me?"

Replace "Verbal phrase (verb: te-form)" for:			Word Class
これを食べて	*kore o tabete*	eat this	phrase
一緒に病院に行って	*issho ni byōin ni itte*	go to the hospital with me	phrase
朝ごはんを作って	*asa go-han o tsukutte*	make breakfast	phrase
住所と電話番号を書いて	*jūsho to denwa bangō o kaite*	write your address and telephone number	phrase

右に曲がって	*migi ni magatte*	turn to the right	phrase

If more than 1 element can be substituted, copy the sentence and chart above and fill it in for this other element.

Sample Sentences:

1. *これを食べてもらえますか。*
   Kore o tabete moraemasu ka.
   "Will you eat this for me?"

2. *一緒に病院に行ってもらえますか。*
   Issho ni byōin ni itte moraemasu ka.
   "Will you go to the hospital with me?"

3. *朝ごはんを作ってもらえますか。*
   Asa go-han o tsukutte moraemasu ka.
   "Will you make breakfast for me?"

4. *住所と電話番号を書いてもらえますか。*
   Jūsho to denwa bangō o kaite moraemasu ka.
   "Will you write your address and telephone number?"

5. *右に曲がってもらえますか。*
   Migi ni magatte moraemasu ka.
   "Will you turn to the right?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Sentence Pattern for Politely Asking Someone to Do Something - Part 2

Use the following pattern to ask politely someone to do something for you.

[Pattern]

Verbal phrase (verb: *te*-form) + もらえます +か。

Verbal phrase (verb: *te*-form) + *moraemasu* + *ka.*

"Will you do [something] for me?"

[Example 1]

1. *安くしてもらえますか。*
   Yasukushite moraemasu ka.
   "Will you discount it for me?"

To ask someone to do something for you in Japanese, say the te-form of verb or verb phrase describing what you want done for you (*yasukushite*), then add "can have/can receive" (*moraemasu*) with the question marker (*ka*) at the end. (*Yasukushite moraemasu ka.*)

GRAMMAR POINT #1: Verb *moraimasu*

もらえます(*moraemasu*) is the potential form of the verb *もらいます*(*moraimasu*), which means "to receive".

When asking for something, such as "water" (みず), you can simply say もらえますか after the thing you want.

1. *みず、もらえますか。*
   Mizu, moraemasu ka.
   "Can I have water?" (lit. "Can I receive water?")

In the same way, when you want someone to do something for you, you can use もらえますか after the te-form of a verb of action you want done.

1. *手伝ってもらえますか。*
   Tetsudatte moraemasu ka.
   "Will you help me?"

Let's see some examples using this pattern:

1. *もう一度言ってもらえますか。*
   Mō ichi-do itte moraemasu ka.
   "Will you say it again for me?"

2. ここに名前を書いてもらえますか。
Koko ni namae o kaite moraemasu ka.
"Will you write your name here?"

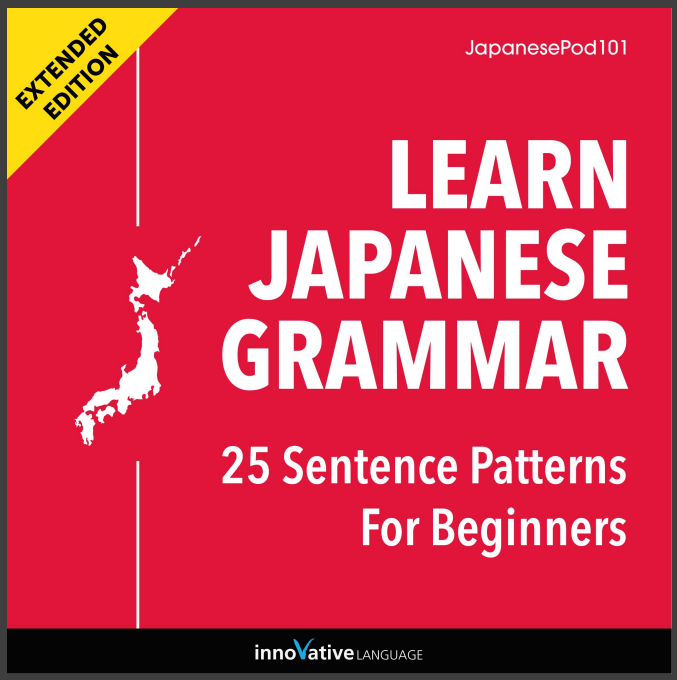
3. 住所を教えてもらえますか。
Jūsho o oshiete moraemasu ka.
"Will you tell me your address?"

Review

So remember, to politely ask someone to do something for you, first say the te-form of the verb or verb phrase, and add *moraemasu ka*.

This pattern implies "can you ~ for me?" and sounds more polite and passive than the pattern verb + *kudasai.*

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