

### Invite someone to do sthg

#### FORMAL FORM FOR INVITATION:

##### (一緒に) V-ませんか "Won't you...?"

-When you want to invite someone to do something

!□!□Note: An invitation using V ませんか shows more consideration to the listener's will than that using V まし ょう. Sounds assertive.

##### "V-ましょうか "Shall I/We..."

-Used to invite someone. It is also used when responding positively to an invitation.

-Can be used to offer help by asking someone.

##### "V-ましょう "Lets..."

-Used to invite someone. It is also used when responding positively to an invitation.

-Can be used to offer help by asking someone.

晩御飯を食べませんか。 Won't you eat dinner?

晩御飯を食べましょうか。 Shall we eat dinner?

晩御飯を食べましょう。 Let's eat dinner.

お茶を飲みませんか。 Won't you drink tea?

お茶を飲みましょうか。 Shall we drink tea?

お茶を飲みましょう。 Let's drink tea.

一緒に 京都へ 行きませんか。 Won't you go to Kyoto with us?

一緒に 京都へ 行きましょうか。 Shall we go to Kyoto together?

一緒に 京都へ 行きましょう。 Let's go to Kyoto together.

ちょっと休みませんか。 Won't you take a break for a bit?

ちょっと休みましょうか。 Shall we take a break for a bit?

ちょっと休みましょう。 Let's take a break for a bit.

#### PLAIN FORM FOR INVITATION:

##### V-ない ? "Won't you...?"

-Used with family, closed friends and social subordinates.

-When we use plain form, we do not add か at the end of the sentence. Although doing so is not gramatically wrong, it will just sound like you're old and grumpy.

-Instead of か、 say it in a rising tone to indicate it's an invitation that requires a response.

##### V-おうか "Shall I/We..."

-Said with a rising intonation.

##### V-おう "Lets..."

晩御飯を食べない ? Won't you eat dinner?

晩御飯を食べよう ? Shall eat dinner?

晩御飯を食べよう。 Let's eat dinner.



### Invite someone to do sthg (cont)

お茶を飲まない? Won't you drink tea?	お茶を飲もう? Shall we drink tea?	お茶を飲もう。Let's drink tea.
一緒に京都へ行かない。Won't you go to Kyoto with us?	一緒に京都へ行こう? Shall we go to Kyoto together?	一緒に京都へ行行こう。Let's go to Kyoto together.
お茶にする? Would you care for some tea?	お茶にしよう? Shall we have some tea?	お茶にしよう。Let's have some tea.
ちょっと休まない? Won't you take a break for a bit?	ちょっと休もう? Shall we take a break for a bit?	ちょっと休もう。Let's take a break for a bit.

### Asking and Giving Permission

#### V-てもいい(ですか) "You may do..."

#### VARATIONS:

##### Ask Permission :

V-てもいい(ですか)

V-よろしい(ですか)

大丈夫(ですか)

【構う】かまいません。(Meaning. to mind; to care about)

##### Give Permission :

はい、V-てもいい

V-よろしい(です)

大丈夫(です)

【構う】かまわない。"I don't mind."

はい、どうぞ。"Go ahead."

#### Examples:

今帰ってもいいですか。 May I go home now?	好きな車を選んでもいいです。 You may choose the car that you like.
電話を使ってもいいですか。 May I use the phone?	ここで待ってもよろしいですか。 May I wait here?
【今夜】こにゃ【洗濯】せんたくしてもいいですか。 May I do the laundry tonight?	時間がまだあるから、もう【一曲】いっきょくを歌ってもいいですよ。 Because there's still time, you may sing one more song.
【黒板】こくばんを消してもいいですか。 May I erase the blackboard?	昼ごはんの前に、泳いでもいいです。 You may swim before lunch.
一つ質問をきいていいですか? Do you mind if I ask you a question?	君と日本語を【練習】れんしゅうしても構う【かまいません】か。 May I practice Japanese with you?

### て FORM FOR NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

な-Adj are grammatically nouns; hence, will take だ。The て form for だ is (で)。

な-Adj / Noun + てもいい(か)

お茶でもいいですか。 How about some tea?

はい、お茶でもいいです。 Yes, some tea is good.

~~な~~-Adj + くてもいい(か)

高くてもいいですか。 Is it okay even if it's expensive?

はい、高くてもいいです。 Yes, it's okay even if it's expensive.



### Asking and Giving Permission (cont)

簡単でもいいですか。Is (something) simple good.

はい、簡単でもいいです。Yes, (something) simple good.

### PROHIBITION "Can't do; Not allowed to do..."

V-ては いけません / なりません "Not allowed to do; may not do; must not do"

なりません - Objective; Gives a feeling that it is an obligation. Like you have to do it because others expect us to do it.

-The speaker must fulfill their obligations under the laws, social norms, etc.

いけません Subjective; "I have to..." "I need to..."

-Speaker feels that they have to do it. Feels the need to do something because of personal reasons.

### VARATIONS:

V-て(は)ならない	ならない is formal and used in writing
V-て(は)いけない	"You must not do..." (Lit. Doing so, you can't go) いけない is neutral
V-ては / じゃ ダメ(です)	"If you do, it's bad" だめだ is casual and mostly used in conversation
V-ては 困る / 困ります	"If you do, I will be troubled"

### Examples:

👉V-て(は)ならない	👉V-て(は)いけない	👉V-ては / じゃ ダメ(です)	👉V-ては 困ります / 困る	👉V-ないで "Please don't..."
<i>FORMAL; Writing; Objective</i>	<i>いけない is neutral; Subjective</i>	<i>CASUAL; Conversation</i>		<i>Request someone not to do something</i>
-This is a formal and official speech so it does not sound soft.	-This is a formal and official speech so it does not sound soft.			
-Only used if you are a person of authority	-Only used if you are a person of authority			

### PROHIBITION "Can't do; Not allowed to do..." (cont)

日本では電車で電話をかけ- てはならない。In Japan, you can't make a phone call on the train.	いいえ、メアリーさんは学校 の後で、働いてはいけませ ん。No, Mary must not work after school.	いいえ、ここの本と【雑誌】 ざつ氏を読んでではダメです。No, you ust not read the books and magazines here.	いいえ、もう【一曲】いつ- きよ句を歌っては困りま す。No, you may not sing one more song.	はいらない で。Don't come in. (request)
	こどもはビールを飲んではい けません。Children are not allowed to drink beer.	ここで待ってはダメです。No, you may not wait here.	いいえ、部屋を【掃除】そうじして困 る。No, you may not clean the room.	
		いいえ、トイレにはダメです。 No, you must not go to the washroom.		
		入っちゃだめ。/はいっちゃだめ です。Don't come in! You CAN'T come in.		
		【鍵】かぎのかけるの忘れちゃだ め。You can't forget to lock the door.		
		A. 【不便】ふべんでもいいです か。Is it alright if it's incon- venient?		
		B. いいえ、【不便】ふべんで もいいです。No, inconvenient is no good.		

### OBLIGATION "You must; I must"

☞なければならない / なりません

☞ないといけない

☞CASUAL: なきゃダメ

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### OBLIGATION "You must; I must" (cont)

Written Conversation

もう帰らなきゃだめだ。 I need to go home. (If you add **だめ**, it sounds like you are more desperate)

【病院】びょういんに【行かな】いかないといけないよ。  
[You] have to go to the hospital.

漢かん字じをもっと練習】れんしゅうしなきゃだめ(だ/です)。  
[I] must practice kanji more.

!□!□Note: **なければ** actually sounds really formal and is rarely used in conversation. By replacing **なければ** with **なきゃ**, you can make your speech more suitable for conversation. In this context, **だめだ** or **いけない** should be used.

**なくちゃ** is short for **なくては**. **ては** is another way of saying "if" but not used often. You can see **ては** with **いけません** which means, not allowed to do something.

### V-てしまう Regret / Completion

V-てしまう / ちゃう "I unfortunately; I completely"

#### MEANINGS:

- Expresses regret/guilt because you admit that you did something bad.
- "To get it over and done with". To get things done all at once so that it won't bother you anymore. Often used when you made up your mind to do something "Okay, let's get it done". Usually used in volitional form **しましょ / しまおう**. **か** particle is also used when you make up your mind to do something.
- "To finish (food/drink) something so it won't bother you anymore". used in volitional or request form.
- "If you don't do it then something bad might happen" Nuance: If this thing had happened, then you can't do anything about it. You cannot take it back, undo it. You can also use the past tense **V-てしまった** to say that "something bad had happened" (and you cannot do anything about it).

#### □□□□Caution:

-Usually is not used in the past tense to say **V-てしまった** "got things done". Although this is correct grammar, it may sound like doing something to get things done is something bad. Because this grammar has another function which means "to regret doing something".

Expresses regret/guilt for your own action

To get things done all at once

To finish (food/drink) all at once

To say something bad might happen

先生、すいません、遅れて-  
しまいました。

よし、部屋をよし、【片付けて】かた  
づけてしまおう。

A. もう遅いから私  
帰るね。

【急ぐ】いそがないと、【飛行機】ひこうき  
に乗り遅れちゃうよ。

Sensei, I'm sorry I'm late  
(and I regret it).

Okay, let's clean up the room (and get it  
over and done with).

It's late, I'm going  
home.

If you don't hurry, you will miss the plane.

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### V-てしまう Regret / Completion (cont)

VS	VS	B. あとウイスキーちょっとだけ【残ってる】のこってるからさあ、こんなちよつと残しても仕方がないから、これ全部飲んじゃおう。	田中さん、 どうして 田中さん いつも私にこんなに優しくしてくれるの？ 私 田中さんのこと好きになっちゃうよ。田中さん、ちゃんと【責任】せきにん取ってね。
先生、すいません、遅れてしまいました。	よし、部屋を【片付けて】かたづけよう。	There's a little bit of whisky left. No use in leaving that fraction of it. So let's finish it all.	Tanaka-san, why are you always so nice to me? I'm starting to like you. Tanaka, you need to take responsibility.
Sensei, I'm sorry I'm late.	Let's clean up the room. (No nuance of having it done so that it won't bother me in the future).	このサラダ残しても捨てるだけだからさあ、全部食べちゃって。	(Nuance: Once I started liking you, then there's nothing you can do about it. You're doomed.)
(Nuance: It seems like you are not sorry about it and not acknowledging that I did something bad).	よし、今日【請求書】せいぎゅうしょ。全部払ってしまおう。	Leftovers of salad will just go to waste. So just finish it all.	
すみません。ねぼしてしまいました。	Well, let's pay all the bills at once today (let's get it done).		
I'm sorry I overslept (and I feel bad about it).	(Nuance: I know that sooner or later I need to pay the pile of bills anyway so I will pay everything all at once. By doing so, I could get rid of the problem so it won't bother me anymore in the future.)		
【書類】しよるいを忘れてしまいました。			



### V-てしまう Regret / Completion (cont)

I'm sorry, I forgot the document.

#### V-そ ちゃった (past) "I knew I shouldn't but I still do..."

-To express regret that you have done something

#### V-そ ちゃえ "Screw it, let's do it"

-This is in Rude Imperative form but this form sounds friendly and mischievous-

#### V-そ ちゃおう!

-Volitional form: Screw it, let's do it and don't worry about the consequences

✖✖DONTs: Must not be used to mean "To have something done" as it will mean that you feel bad doing it

ピカチュウを買っちゃった。

I couldn't help but buy a Pikachu.

買ちゃえ! Fucking buy it!

(This is supposed to be rough language but this grammar sounds friendly and mischievous)

この高いけど、買ちゃおう!

This dress is pricey but (screw it) I'll buy it.

(I knew I shouldn't but I bought Picachu.)

どっちも買っちゃいましょう。You should buy both! (Don't worry about the consequences).

✖部屋を【片付けて】かたづけてしまった。

I cleaned up my room. (and it's something bad).

(People don't use past tense of this grammar "got things done. It may sound like cleaning up the room is something bad).

A. 食べてもいいかな。。。? I wonder if I can eat it.

B. 食べちゃえ!

(It's fine) Eat it! (Screw it!)

\*\*

### VOCABS:

【書類】しよるい : document; official papers

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### V-てしまう Regret / Completion (cont)

【提出】 ていしゅう : presentation (of documents); submission (of an application, report, etc.); production (e.g. of evidence); introduction (e.g. of a bill); filing; turning in

【請求書】 せいきゅうしょ : bill, account, invoice

【小説】 しょうせつ : novel; (short) story

【表紙】 ひょうし : cover (of a book, magazine, etc.); binding

こぼす : to spill; to drop; to shed (tears)

【責任取】 せきにん : duty; responsibility (incl. supervision of staff); liability

### Verb Nominalization

#### MAKE NOUN-BASED SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

-Noun based subordinate clauses describe nouns within a sentence and allow you to make and sophisticated Japanese sentences

-Subordinate Clauses have a subject and verb that don't convey a complete idea.

-They often signals the words: that, which, who, where, when clauses

-Noun based subordinate clauses are made simply by putting the plain form of the verb before the noun

-The subject of the subordinate clause uses the subject particle が

Ex. "The car THAT I will buy"

(私が)買う車 = 私が can be omitted as it is already implied that you are talking about YOUR car

「買う車」 is a subordinate clause describing 車

#### Examples:

買った車 = The car (that) I bought

買わない車 = The car I won't buy

買わなかった車 = The car that I did not buy

買ってもいい車 = The car that you may buy

(買ってもいい describes 車)

買ってはいけない車 = The car (that) you're not allowed to buy

買ってしまった車 = The car I unfortunately bought

朝ごはんを食べるお客さん = The customer who will eat breakfast

結婚する女 = The woman who will get married

#### Sentences:

買ってはいけない車 The car (that) you're not allowed to buy

買う車はトヨタです。 The car that I will buy is a Toyota.

Main sentence: 車はトヨタです。

Subordinate clause: 買う車

買った車はよくないです。

The car that I bought is not good.

買った車を妹にやります。

I will give the car that I bought to my sister.





### Verb Nominalization (cont)

彼が君に【渡す】 = The money he handed over to you  
わたしたちのお金

(Note that the particle を is used as 買った車 is the direct object of the sentence which is a noun that receives the action of the verb)

*When the subjects of the main and subordinate clause are different, the subject of the subordinate clause takes が and the subject of the main clause typically takes は*

SAME SUBJECT	DIFFERENT SUBJECTS (main and subordinate clauses)	2 SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN 1 SENTENCE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE AS THE DIRECT OBJECT
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-Subject in the subordinate clause can be omitted	-Note that you have to mention both the subjects of the main and subordinate clauses if it happens that the sentence has 2 different subjects.
---	--

【銀座】ギンザで買った酒を飲む。 I will drink sake that I bought at the Ginza.	食べた料理は寿司でした。 The dish that I ate was sushi.	食べた料理は田中さんが寿司でした。 The dish that I ate was sushi that Mr Tanaka made.	買った車を妹にやります。 I will give the car that I bought to my sister.
---	--	---	---

弟は私が買った車を運転します。

My younger brother will drive the car that I bought.

仕事で疲れた私は【銀座】ギンザで買った酒を飲む。

(We add 私が as the subject of the subordinate clause is different from the subject of the main clause which is 弟は)

I who am tired from work will drink sake that I bought from Ginza.

仕事で疲れた = describes 私

【銀座】ギンザで買った = describes 酒

### Nominalization using の and こと

-Transform noun, adjective, and verb clauses into a noun → NOMINALIZATION

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Nominalization using の and こと (cont)

-Subject, predicate, direct object, indirect object, etc.

-If the clause to be nominalized ends with "Noun + だ/です (is, am, are, to be) : だ/です changes to であることは / だと言うこと if you are going to use こと. If you use の、change だ/です to なの。\*

#### MEANINGS :

1. "The fact that..."
2. "to (verb)..." Ex. To eat
3. gerund - "...ing..." Ex. Eating

こと = general fact                      の = Emotional investment / connection

タバコを吸うことは【健康】けんこうに悪いです。      タバコを吸うのは【健康】けんこうに悪いです。

Smoking is bad for the health.                      Smoking is bad for the health.

窓を閉めることを忘れないでください。      去年彼女が結婚したのを知っていますか。

Don't forget to close the window.                      Did you know she got married last year?

車を買うのを考えています。

I'm thinking of buying a car.

#### NOMINALIZE NOUN PHRASES\*

Noun (だ/です) + であること / だ      Noun (だ/です) + なの  
ということ

【津波】つなみであることは危ないです。      【津波】つなみなのは危ないです。

OR 【津波】つなみだと言うことは危ないです。      It's dangerous that it's a tsunami.

It's dangerous that it's a tsunami.

(That it's a tsunami = needs to be nominalized)

女の子であることはとても嬉しいです。      女の子だと言うのはとても嬉しいです。

女の子だと言うことはとても嬉しいです。      I'm so happy it's a baby girl.

I'm so happy it's a baby girl.                      (It is not indicated in the sentence who is happy that it's a baby girl but if you are going to use の to nominalize it, it is clear that YOU yourself is the one who's happy)

#### NOMINALIZE NOUN PHRASES\*

い/な-Adj い/な + こと = general fact; distant      い/な-Adj い/な + の = emotional connection

い-ADJ



### Nominalization using の and こと (cont)

赤ちゃんが可愛いことは当たり前です。                      赤ちゃんが可愛いのは当たり前です。

It's natural that babies are cute.                                      It's natural that babies are cute.

今年の冬が暖かいことは変です。                                      今年の冬が暖かいのは変です。

It's strange that this year's winter is warm.                                      It's strange that this year's winter is warm.

#### な-ADJ

彼らは赤ちゃんが元気なことを【確かめる】たしかめる。                      彼らは赤ちゃんが元気なのを【確かめる】たしかめる。

They make sure that the baby is healthy.                                      They make sure that the baby is healthy.

彼が有名なことはニュースで分かった。                                      彼が有名なのはニュースで分かった。

I understood from the news that he is famous.                                      I understood from the news that he is famous.

### WHEN TO ONLY USE こと

1. こと is part of a set pattern/formula:

★Experience : V-た + ことがある

★Occasional Occurrence : V-る + ことがある

★Ability : V-る + ことができる

★"I decide to" : V-る + ことにする

★"It will be decided to" : V-る + ことになる

### WHEN TO ONLY USE の

1. There is emotional investment : 好き、嫌い

Ex. 私は日本の歌を歌うのが好きです。 I like to sing Japanese songs.

部屋を掃除するのが嫌いです。 I hate cleaning my room.

2. The verb in the main sentence is a verb of perception: 見る、見える、聞く、聞こえる、感じる、味わう

Ex. お母さんがサンタさんをキスしたのを見た。 I saw Mommy kissing Santa Claus.

あなたが日本の歌を歌うのを聴きます。 I will listen to you sing a Japanese song.

子供達が笑っているのが聞こえます。 I hear the children laughing. (Lit. The children laughing is audible.)

2. The sentence is abstract, indirect or general.

Ex. 生きることは誰かを愛することです。 To live is to love somebody.

見ることは信じることです。 Seeing is believing.

3. When you want to be emphatic

Ex. 彼女を殺したのは彼だ！ It is he who killed her.

雨が降ったのは土曜日です。 It was on Saturday that it rained.



### Nominalization using の and こと (cont)

【未成年者】みせいねんしゃにアルコールを売ることは【違反】いはんです。 Selling alcohol to minors is illegal. 君を助けたのは俺だ！ It was I who saved you.

#### 4. When making an explanatory sentence

A. 遅れましたね。You're late!

B. 【目覚まし】めざまし【時計】どけいがならなかったの/んです。

(That's because) my alarm didn't go off.

### もの vs こと

【物】 もの	【事】 こと
Thing; object (usually tangible)	Thing; matter. Something intangible (i.e. You can't hold it) (More on actions)
Convert verbs to noun counterparts that mean things. Note that this does not work on all verbs.	
V-ます + もの : V-ing	
V-る + もの : Things to V	
買い物。Shopping.	すること。 Things to do.
VS	怖いこと。 Scary thing to do.
買う物。 Things to buy.	悪いこと。 Something bad
高いものはいらない。	考えていること。
I don't need expensive things.	Things one is thinking about.
なんか美味しいもの食べようか。	手伝えることはありますか。
Let's go eat something yummy, shall we ?	Is there anything I can do to help?

### VERBS TO THINGS

化ける change into something bad/take form of	→ 化け物 monster	【破れる】 われる to break	→ 破れ物 fragile items
食べる to eat	→ 食べ物 food	忘れる to forget	→ 忘れ物 forgotten items

### もの vs こと (cont)

落とす to drop	→ 落とし物 lost items	書く to write	→ 書物 writing materials
呼ぶ to call	→ 呼びもの an attraction	【履く】はく to wear footwear	→ 【履物】はきもの footwear
飲む to drink	→ 飲み物 drink	聞く to listen	→ 聞き物 a highlight
乗る to ride	→ 乗り物 vehicles	【巻く】まく to roll	→ 巻物 a scroll
持つ to own	→ 持ち物 personal effects	【置く】おく to put	→ 置き物 figurine
買う to buy	→ 買い物 shopping	つく to be attached	→ 付きもの accessory
【揚げる】あげる to fry	→ 揚げ物 fried foods	【焼く】やく to bake	→ 焼き物 pottery
生きる to live	→ 生き物 living things	【打つ】うつ to hit	→ うちもの weapons
入れる to put in	→ 入れ物 container	洗う to wash	→ 洗い物 things to wash
考える to think	→ 考えもの a puzzle	【拾う】ひろう to pick up	→ 拾い物 a find
借りる to borrow	→ 借り物 borrowed thing	もらう to receive	→ 貰い物 received gift
着る to wear	→ 着物 a kimono	吸う to inhale	→ 吸い物 clear soup
見る to see	→ 見もの spectacle	使う to use	→ 使い物 useful thing
見せる to show	→ 見せもの exhibit	笑う to laugh	→ 笑い物 laughing stock
【投げる】なげる to throw	→ 投げ物 liquidated goods	建てる to build	→ 建物 buildings

### The way of doing~" 方 vs の仕方 vs 方法

#### Usages:

-Adding 方 to the masu-stem of a verb to mean 'way of doing verb' e.g. 食べ方 (way of eating)

-する verbs are irregular. The correct way to write it would be 勉強の仕方. So, quite simply, 仕方 is used with する verbs.

-You could replace 仕方 with 方法 to get 勉強の方法 but this is just the formality difference

-仕方 also appears in set phrases like 仕方がない ("it can't be helped").

#### Comparison:

##### 方

1. If you read it as "hou" means direction; toward to somewhere.

##### 方法

This is used only for "how to use/ the way to do it"



### The way of doing~”方 vs の仕方 vs 方法 (cont)

こっちの方(こっちの"ほう") = this direction/ this one

2. If you read it as "kata" means person

あの方(あの"かた") = that person (honorific)

3. Comparing

まだいい方(まだいい"ほう") = still the better one

4. Your / my side

5. Field

やり方(やり"かた") = way of doing

V-ます + 【方】 かた

Noun の + 【仕方】 しかた

V-plain + 【方法】 ほうほう

Formation:

-仕方 is a noun; hence, の particle is required

Formation:

Noun の + V-ます 【方】 かた

V-plain + 【方法】 ほうほう

Noun の + 【仕方】 しかた

Noun の + 【方法】 ほうほう

ここへの行き方を知っていますか。

仕方(が)ない。

【仲良】なかよくなる方法。

Do you know how to get here?

There's no way of doing it. (It can't be helped.)

How to get along.

この漢字の読み方はなんですか。

フランス料理の仕方を勉強しました。

イギリス人の方法

How do you read this kanji?

I studied the way of doing French cuisine.

The British way

【箸】はしの使い方を教えてください。

私のほうほう

I'm teaching how to use chopsticks.

My way

先生の教え方が好きです。

日本語を勉強した方法だ。

I like the teacher's way of teaching.

The way I studied Japanese.

【機械】きかいの使い方がわかりますか。

アメリカの方法はちょっと強いと思う。



### The way of doing~" 方 vs の仕方 vs 方法 (cont)

Do you know the way to use the machine?

I think the american way is a little strong.

京都への一番早い生き方は【新幹線】しんかんせんです。

The fastest way of going to Kyoto is the bullet train.

### Express: "Want (to do); Don't want (to do)"

-Use this conjugation only for yourself or when asking people what they want or don't want to do.

-It is okay to use 2nd persons when asking questions.

-は shall be used to mark the direct object in a negative sentence while を in an affirmative one.

#### POSITIVE

#### NEGATIVE

Ex. 日本語を勉強しな  
かったです。

日本語は勉強しなかつたで  
す。

I wanted to study  
Japanese.

I did not want to study  
Japanese.

#### □□DONTs:

-This cannot be used when talking about someone's wants. You cannot presume what someone is thinking.

-Don't use this to make invitations as it would sound too direct, blunt and impolite as if the person is dying to do the action. Use V-ませんか instead for invitations.

### WHEN REFERRING TO WHAT OTHER PEOPLE WANT/DO NOT WANT (TO DO)

1. V-たがる "It seems like (A) wants (to do verb)..."

-When using たがる、we can no longer use the particle が to mark the direct object but have to use を because it is now a full verb and no longer an adjective.

2. V-たいと思います "I think A wants to do..."

を/が particles can be used to mark the direct object particle as V-たい is both a verb and an adjective

3. V-たいと言っていました "(A) said that he/she wants to do..."

4. Other modalities: そうだ、野田、らしい、みたい

V-ますたい "Want (to do  
verb)"

V-ますたくない "Don't want  
(to do verb)"

V-たがる "It seems like (A) wants (to do  
verb)..."

V-たがる "It seems like (A) wants (to do  
verb)..."

-When referring to what other people  
want/don't want.

-When referring to what other people  
want/don't want.

日本に行きたい。

何もしたくない。

【真由美】まゆみさんは寿司を食べた  
がっています。

【真由美】まゆみさんは寿司を食べた  
がっています。





### Express: "Want (to do); Don't want (to do)" (cont)

I want to go to Japan.	I didn't want to do anything.	It seems that Mayumi wants to eat sushi.	It seems that Mayumi wants to eat sushi.
日本の会社で働きたい。	聞きたくない。	【真由美】まゆみさんは寿司(を/が)食べたいと思います。	【真由美】まゆみさんは寿司(を/が)食べたいと思います。
I want to work at a Japanese company.	I didn't want to hear that.	I think that Mayumi wants to eat sushi.	I think that Mayumi wants to eat sushi.
見たかった。	諦めたくなかったから、頑張った。		
I wanted to see it.	I didn't want to give up so I tried my best.		

### "I WANT (NOUN)"

<Noun> がほしい "I want (noun)"	<Something> が ...てほしい "I want it to..."	<Somebody> に ...てほしい "I want somebody to..."	V-てもらいたい です / V-ていただきます "I want to have somebody do (something for me)..."	V-ないでほしい "I don't want you to do..."
	-When you want something like an object, idea or something you can't control (weather) and you want that thing to change,		-Not as direct; used when you are asking for a favor	
	✖DONTs: V-てもらいたい is NEVER used for this grammar		-てほしい sounds more like entitled than てもらいたい	-Expressing what you don't want
			-It's natural to use んですが / んですけど when making a request / asking somebody a favor	



### Express: "Want (to do); Don't want (to do)" (cont)

V-ていただきたい is similar to いただけませんか

リンゴが欲しいんですが。	雨は降ってほしい。	【誤る】あやまってほしい。	手伝ってもらいたいです。	忘れないでほしい。
I would like an apple (if that's okay).	I want it to rain.	I want you to apologize.	I want you to help me.	I don't want you to forget it.
	(Lit. I want rain to fall.)	聞いてほしい。	(Lit. I want to have you help me.)	【復讐】ふくしゅうするのを忘れないでほしい。
晴れてほしい。	I want you to listen/ask to me.	日本語を教えてほしいんですけど。。。 / 日本語を教えていただきたいんですが。。。。		I don't want you to forget to review.
I want it to be sunny.	しんげんに聞いてほしい。	I would like you to teach me Japanese...		ここでタバコを吸わないでほしい。
早く金曜日に-なってほしい。	I want you to listen to me carefully.			I don't want you to smoke here.
I want it to be Friday ASAP.	(Lit. I want you to take me seriously.)			
	誰かに家の掃除を手-伝ってほしい。			
	I want somebody to help me clean the house.			

### VOCABS:

しんげんに seriously; in a serious manner

### "Easy to; Difficult to"

V-ます やすいです "Easy to do...; V will easily happen"	V-ます やすくない "It isn't easy to do..."	V-ます にくいです "Difficult to do...; V will not easily happen"	V-ます にくくない "It's difficult to do..."
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### "Easy to; Difficult to" (cont)

-Takes particle は/が

このアプリは使いやすです。	寿司は食べやすくないです。	はしでは食べにくい 【納豆】なつとうは食べにくい 【納豆】なつとうは食べにくい 【納豆】なつとうは食べにくい	【納豆】なつとうは食べにくい 【納豆】なつとうは食べにくい 【納豆】なつとうは食べにくい 【納豆】なつとうは食べにくい
This (phone) app is easy to use.	Sushi isn't easy to eat.	It's hard to eat with chopsticks.	Fermented beans isn't hard to eat.
先生の説明はわかりやすです。	彼の話し方はわかりやすなかつた 【調節】ちょうせつしやす【椅子】いすが ありますか。	車の【窓】まどガラスは【割る】われにくくて、安全で すよ。	The car's glass window is hard to break, so it is safe.
The teacher's explanation is easy to understand.	His way of talking wasn't easy to understand.		
この薬は水に【混ぜる】まぜると、飲みやす くなりますよ。		雨の日は【洗濯】せんたく物が【乾く】かわきにくい です。	Things won't dry easily on a rainy day.
If you mix this medicine with water, it will be easy to take.			
【調節】ちょうせつしやす【椅子】いすが ありますか。			
Do you have easy to adjust chair?			
雪の日は【道】みちがよく【滑る】すべり やすです。			
On snowy days, it's easy to slip on the roads.			
白いシャツは【汚れる】よごれやすです。			
A white shirt gets dirty easily.			

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### "Easy to; Difficult to" (cont)

AS THESE ARE TECHNICALLY い-ADJ,  
USE IT AS ANY OTHER ADJ.

CAN BE USED AS AN ADVERB

-Can be put to any other noun to modify it.

やすい	にくい	Adjective	Adverb
分かりやすい言葉	分かりにくい先生	開けやすい	→ 開けやすく
easy to understand word	hard to understand teacher	開けにくい	→ 開けにくく
飲みやすいジュース	食べにくいステーキ		
easy to drink juice	hard to eat steak		ドアノブでドアが開けやすくします

I will make it easy to open. (します is a transitive verb; hence, will take the particle を)

ドアノブでドアを開けやすくなります

The door becomes easy to open with a doorknob. (なるます is an intransitive verb; hence, will take the particle が)

【鍵】かぎでドアが開けにくくします。

With a lock, I'll make the door difficult to open.

【錆】さびでドアが開けにくくなった。

Because of the rust, the door became difficult to open.

難しい言葉で、文をわかりにくくします。



### "Easy to; Difficult to" (cont)

With difficult words, I'll make the sentence hard to understand.

【字幕】じまくスーパーがないから映画は分かりにくくなります。

Because there are no subtitles, the movie becomes hard to understand.

### VOCABS:

【調節】ちょうせつ : regulation; adjustment; control

【混ぜる】まぜる : mix

【破れる】やぶれる : to tear; to rip; to break; to destroy

【滑る】すべる : to glide; to slide

【錆】さび : rust

【字幕】じまくスーパー : subtitles

### V-てみる vs ようとする "TRY / ATTEMPT"

#### V-てみる "To try doing and see the outcome"

#### Volitional-ようとする "Tried to do, but didn't or couldn't (but failed)"

-Can only be used if it is your first time doing/-trying it or it's been a long time/a while since you did it.

-Tried to do something but ended up not doing it right/failed (it does not always because of yourself, it can be because of a situation that is why you failed); or did not do it in the end

-When the other will probably say no but you will try

-When you know that it will be hard but you will try anyway

ラーメンを作ってみた。

ラーメンをつ作ろうとした。

I tried making ramen. (for the first time / though it was hard)

I tried attempted to make ramen (but I couldn't)

テラミスを作ってみたが【失敗】しっばいしてしまった。

写真を撮ろうとしたけど、【電池】でんちがきれた。

I tried making tiramisu but I (sadly) failed.

I tried to take a picture but my battery died. (and I couldn't)

ドアを閉めてみましたができませんでした。

写真を撮ろうとしたけど、他の人に前をあるかれた。

I tried to close the door but couldn't.

I tried to take a picture but someone walked in front of me. (and I couldn't)

毎日運動してみよう！

きゅうりを食べようとしたけど、【無理】むりだった。

Try to exercise everyday!

I tried to eat a cucumber but I couldn't (it was impossible)



### V-てみる vs ようとする "TRY / ATTEMPT" (cont)

この車を運転して見てもいいですか。

May I try to (test) drive this car?

### NEGATIVE FORM V-てみたくない "I don't want to try"

【工場】 こうじょうで仕事してみたくないです。

I don't want to try working at a factory.

### ADJECTIVE CONNECTOR

#### POSITIVE TO POSITIVE ADJECTIVES

**ひ-Adj + くて "And..."**

To connect adj in a sentence.  
Positive to positive

けど = Used for Negative to Positive

**な-Adj / Noun + で "And..."**

To connect adj in a sentence. Positive to positive only

だけど = Negative to Positive

この料理はおいしくて安いです。

This dish is delicious and cheap.

田中さんはきれいで【新設】しんせつです。

Ms Tanaka is beautiful and kind.

□□彼は私の【同僚】どうりょうで、友達です。

He is my colleague and my friend.

×彼は私の【同僚】どうりょうと友達です。

(You cannot use と we are connecting 2 sentences.)

□□私の休みは土曜日と日曜日です。

と particle is used as this is only one sentence. If you will split this into two sentences, it will become, "My day off is Saturday, and my day off is Sunday" which does not make any sense.

#### POSITIVE TO NEGATIVE ADJECTIVES

**ひ-Adj + けど "But; However"**

-Used to connect two contradicting phrases

!□!□Note: You must put けど after a negation (ない) AT ALL TIMES.

**な-Adj / Noun + だけど "But; However"**

-Used to connect two contradicting phrases

買ったけど壊れた。

I bought it but it broke.

明日仕事だけど飲む。

It will rain tomorrow but it will be warm.

【辛い】つらいけど諦めない。

It's difficult but I won't give up.

綺麗だけど高い。

It's beautiful but it's expensive.

綺麗じゃないけど安い。

嫌いだけど食べる。



### ADJECTIVE CONNECTOR (cont)

It isn't pretty but it's cheap. 嫌いじゃないけどいらない。 I don't hate it but I don't want it .	I hate it, but I'll eat it.
<b>V-る/ない / い-Adj / から "Because"</b> !□!□Note: Can also use with negative form -ない even if it's a な adjective	<b>だから "Because"</b> -Used if you want to say Because at the beginning of the sentence
雨だから行かない。 I'm not going because it's raining. おばあさんは元気だから山を【上る】のぼれる。 My grandmother can climb a mountain because she's healthy. そろそろ行くから【準備】じゅんびして Get ready because we're leaving. 楽しいから帰ったくない。 I don't want to go home because I'm having fun. 頭よくなりたいから勉強する。 I study because I want to become smart.	春だから山が綺麗 The mountains are beautiful because it's Spring. その綺麗だから住みたい。 I want to live in that house because it's beautiful.

### VERB CONNECTOR

<i>To enumerate actions</i>		
<b>V-たり、V-たり。。。する "I do... do... and so on." (for verbs and adj)"</b>	<b>V-て "AND THEN"</b>	<b>し "On top of that; Not only that; and; and what's more ~ (emphasis)"</b>
-Enumerate a few actions among many, in no particular order (verbs)	-To combine 2 verbs in a sentence	-When you list 1 fact and add more information by listing verbs, nouns or adjectives
-Describe repetitive actions (verbs)	-To list what you do (actions) chronologically	-Used for exaggeration; complaining
-Describe inconsistent states and situations (adj, nouns)	-The ending verb decides the tense of the entire sentence	も particle is used in replaced to を
		それに is used when adding another sentence.



### VERB CONNECTOR (cont)

土曜日は本をよんだり、コーヒーを飲んだり、友達と電話で話したり、買い物に行ったりします。	7時に起きて、8時に朝ごはんを食べました。	マルコくん優しいし、笑顔も素敵だし、面白いし、あと、めっちゃ話しやすい。
On Saturday I read books, drink coffee, talk to my friends on the phone, go shopping and so on.	I woke up at 7 and ate breakfast at 8.	Marco is kind, not only that, he's got a nice smile, on top of that he's fun. Also, he's easy to talk to.
【洗濯】せんたくしたり、友達とチャットしたりしました。	A. 昨日のよる、何をしましたか。	
I did such things as doing laundry and chatting online with a friend (for example).	What did you do last night?	
行ったり来たりする。	B. 日本語を勉強して映画を見ました。	
Come and go	I studied Japanese and watched a movie.	
笑ったり泣いたりする		
To laugh and cry		
立ったり座ったりする		
Stand up and sit down		
A. 毎日べ今日しますか。		
Do you study everyday?		
B. いいえ、勉強したりしなかりします。		
No, sometimes I do (study), sometimes not (inconsistent actions)		
中国語の先生は中国人だったりそうじゃなかったりします。		
Chinese language teachers are sometimes Chinese and sometimes not.		

### "Is like; -ish"

👉 (Noun) + らしい / (Noun) らしく (Verb)	👉 (Noun) + つぼい	👉 (Verb / Adj) + つぼい (set phrases)
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### "Is like; -ish" (cont)

is like; -ish; is acting like" (Acts the way it should)	is like; -ish; is acting like" (Acts like something else)	Adj (-ful); Noun (-ish); Noun (-ble)
らしい is an い-adjective; hence, can be used as predicate and be put at the end of the sentence.	Something acting like something else. (Usually) acting opposite of how they should. Not always opposite / negative; can mean has a trait similar to something.	忘れる to forget = 忘れっぽい forgetful (私は忘れっぽいです。 I am forgetful.)
みさはこどもらしい。 Misa acting like a child. (like she should be as she is one)	みさはこどもっぽい。 Misa is childish. (not acting like she's supposed to be)	おこす to get angry = おこりっぽい irritable/short tempered
日本人らしくはして食べる。 I eat with chopsticks like a Japanese person (should).	おとなっぽい。 (They're) so grown up / mature. (positive)	くろ black = くろっぽい blackish
		ほこり dust = ほこりっぽい dusty
		あぶら oil/fat = あぶらっぽい oily / greasy

\*\*

### ADVICE V-たほうがいい

V-たほうがいい "Should; it's better to"	V-たほうがいい "Should; it's better for (3rd person)"	V-た方がいいですか "is this good for me?"	V-ないほうがいい "- Should not; it's better to NOT"
-Giving advice to others (2nd person)	-If you are going to give advice to the 3rd person, you have to specify the person as the topic of the sentence.	-When the conjugation is in question, it refers to the speaker (1st person) "is this good for me?"	



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### ADVICE V-たほうがいい (cont)

!□!□Note: There is such a thing as the present form of V-る + ほうがいい which is a weaker advice, and is mostly like a suggestion.

-If you are going to give advice to the 3rd person, you have to specify the person as the topic of the sentence.

朝ごはんを食べた方がいいです。	じろくんは朝ごはんを食べた方がいいです。	朝ごはんを食べた方がいいですか。	お酒をんおまない方がいいです。
It's is better for you to eat breakfast.	It's better for Jiro to eat breakfast.	Is it better for me to eat breakfast?	It's better not to drink alcohol.
今夜早く寝た方がいいです。	スミスさんは日本語を話す行方がいいです。	青いコートを着る方がいいですか。	窓を開けない方がいいです。
It is better for you to sleep early tonight.	It is better for Ms Smith to speak in Japanese.	Is it better for me to wear a blue coat?	It's better for you not to leave the window open.

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### ADVICE V-たほうがいい (cont)

子供達は【庭】に  
わで遊んだ方がいい  
です。  
(V-る form is used to not  
sound not too strong.  
After all, I'm unsure what  
to wear)

それについて何も知らない方がいいですよ。

It is better for the  
children to play in  
the garden.

お客様とあった方がいい  
ですか。

I tell you, it is better for you not to know anything about it.

Is it better for me to meet  
the customer?

### ADJECTIVES

#### NEGATIVE

い-Adj + 方がいいで  
す

い-Adj くない + 方  
がいいです

な-Adj な + 方がいいです

な-Adj じゃない + 方  
がいいです

(Noun) の + 方  
がいいです "It's  
better that it is  
a..."

(Noun) じゃない / で  
はない + 方がいいで  
す "It's better that it is  
a..."

-As ほう is a noun,  
attach the い adj  
directly to 方がいい  
い。

-For the affir-  
mative, we use  
particle の

【薔薇】ばらは赤  
い方がいいです。

【薔薇】ばらは赤  
くない方がいいで  
す。

【会議室】かいぎしつは  
静かな方がいいです。

【会議室】かいぎしつは  
静かじゃない方がいいで  
す。

花はひまわり-  
のほうがいい  
です。

花はひまわりじゃな-  
いほうがいいです。

It is better for the  
roses to be red. (as  
opposed to another  
color)

It is better for the  
rose to not be red  
(as opposed to it  
being red)

It is better for the meeting  
room to be quiet. (as  
opposed to being noisy)

It is better for the  
meeting room to not be  
quiet. (as opposed to it  
being quiet)

As for flowers,  
it's better for it  
to be sunflo-  
wers.

It's better for the  
flowers to not be  
sunflowers.



### ADVICE V-たほうがいい (cont)

【水槽】すいそうの魚は小さい方がいいです。	コンサートは【賑やか】に-ぎやかな方がいいです。	(As opposed to something else)
It is better for the aquarium fish to be small. (as opposed to being big)	It is better for the party to be lively. (as opposed to dull)	大学の先生は【博士】は【小学】しょうがくの先生は【博士】はかせの方がいいです。

### VOCABS:

【薔薇】ばら : roses  
ひまわり : sunflowers  
博士】はかせ : PhD

### Ability V-ることができる

(Lit. To do the action is doable)

Long Version : V-ことができる / できた "I can/could do"	**Long Version : V-ことができ ない / できなかった	Short Version : V-Potential Form られる "I can/could do"	Short Version : V-Potential Form ら れない "I can't/couldn't do"
--	--------------------------------------	---	--

-When using the potential form, the direct object can take the particle を or が

(私は)日本語を話すことができます。	運動しても痩せられない。	(私は)日本語を/が話せます。	いくら頑張っても【勝つ】かてません。
I can speak Japanese.	Even if I exercise, I can't lose weight.	I can speak Japanese.	No matter how hard I try, I can't win.
うるさい部屋で勉強することができますか。	それはお母さんに聞けないことです。	私はいつでも旅行できる。	
Can you study in a noisy room?	That's the thing that I can't ask Mom.	I can travel anytime.	
明日学校に来ることができますか。	もっと急げませんか。		
Can you come to school tomorrow?	Can't you hurry a bit more?		
若い時、ビールをたくさん飲むことができますか。			



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### Ability V-ることができる (cont)

When I was young, I could drink lots of beer.

【去年】 きょねん日本へ行くことができなかった。

I couldn't go to Japan last year.

### Enumerate/list things

👉 や〜など

👉 (A) とか (B) とか

👉 やら

Enumerate/list things ~and so on

"Among other things" "such as" "like"

"And" conjunction for lists and items but has other meanings:

Formal; や is only used once followed by など

Informal, Semi-formal; Enumerate/list things ~and so on

やら typically expresses doubt, uncertainty and even dismay and concern.

はこの中に手紙や写真などがあります。There are letters, pictures and so on in the box.

私はお寿司とかラーメンとか日本料理が大好きです。I love Japanese food, like sushi, ramen, etc.

息子は毎日毎日ゲームばかりして、何をしているのやら。My son plays every single day, I really don't know what he's doing.

A. 山中さん、どんな運動をいらっしゃいますか。Ms Yamanaka, what kind of exercise do you do?

どこにパスポートを置いたのやら、思い出せない。I can't remember where I put my passport.

B. そうですね。ダンスとか【水泳】すいえいとか。。Well, dancing, swimming, and so on.

友達はいつも【不機嫌】ふきげんそうだ。いったい何が【不満】ふまんなのやら、分からない。My friends always seem to be in a bad mood. I don't understand why they are dissatisfied.

やら~やら for lists

You often find and hear the double use of やら: It is used in the case of listing of things, objects or in which situations similar to each other are reported.

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### Enumerate/list things (cont)

!□!□Note: The contexts in which やら~やら is used are often negative in nature, reporting unpleasant, difficult, annoying and complicated things to do or deal with.

【財布】さいふの中にカードやらレシートやらが入っている。 In the wallet there are credit cards, receipts, etc.

昨日は雨が降るやら強い風が【吹く】ふくやらで、どこへも行かなかった。 Yesterday between rain and wind, we went nowhere.

あなたの部屋は本やら服やらで散らかっている。 Your room is cluttered with books and clothes.

### Difference between やら~やら and や:

The synonyms for やら~やら in the listings are:

~や~など

~たり~たり

や is used only with nouns.

### どうやら - "It seems that~" "it looks like ...," "apparently"

As adverb: apparently, evidently

In combination with a verb: it seems that ..., "it looks like ...," "apparently"

どうやら【誤解】ごかいがあったようだ。

Apparently there was a misunderstanding.

どうやら明日は雨らしい。

It will probably rain tomorrow.

### (Noun) から/で 作ります "Made of"

#### 👉(Noun) から (作ります)

"Noun is made from..."

-When something is made from a raw material, the material is marked with から.

#### 👉(Noun) で (作ります)

"Noun is made of..."

-When it is obvious to the eye that something is made of a particular material, the material is marked with で:

ビールは 【麦】むぎから作られます。 Beer is made from barley.

昔、日本の家は全部木で作られました。 In the past, Japanese houses were all made of wood.



### (Noun) から/で 作ります "Made of" (cont)

このカバンはアバカで作られました。 This bag is made of abaca.

### ～ないで, ～なくて, and ～ずに

V-ないで "Without doing (A), I do (B);"

V-~~ない~~ずに "Without doing (A), I do (B);"

～なくて "Because of (A-reason), so (this happened)"

SPOKEN LANGUAGE

WRITTEN LANGUAGE

MUST HAVE A REASON

-Only used with verbs

-Only used with verbs

-Can use all verbs, adjectives, and nouns

-Used to indicate an action done without another action

-Same uses as ~~ない~~で but this form is formal and used in writing

A is the reason, cause of B. It's only OK to use ~~なくて~~ when its verb expresses a reason for something. Sentence B is often with emotions.

#### Formation:

い adj + ~~なくて~~

な adj + ~~でなくて~~ / ~~じゃなくて~~

Noun + ~~がなくて~~

砂糖をいれなくて コーヒーを飲みます。 I drink coffee without sugar.

あきらめずにがんばろう。 - Don't give up, keep trying.

家族に会えなくて、寂しいです。 Because I can't see my family, I'm sad.

傘を持たなくて 出かけました。 I went out without an umbrella.

お金がなくて、友だちに借りました。 I didn't have any money so I borrowed it from a friend.

教科書を見なくて 教えてください。 Please answer without looking at the textbook.

電車がこわなくて【遅刻】ちこくしました。 The train didn't come so I was late.

【お化け】おばけじゃなくて、安心しました。 I was relieved to find out that it wasn't a ghost.

□□□□NOTE: If the verb is a reason, either form can be used - ~~なくて~~ would emphasize the reason, where ~~ないで~~ would simply describe it.

□□肉を食べなくて野菜を食べます。

□□肉じゃなくて、野菜を食べます。

□□肉を食べずに野菜を食べます。

Eat vegetables, not meat.

### 場合は "In case that; In case of..."

Formation:

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### 場合は "In case that; In case of..." (cont)

Verb (casual) + 場合は

Noun + の

な-adjective + な

い-adjective

予約をキャンセルする場合はいつでも連絡してください。 In case you will cancel the reservation, just contact us anytime. **VOCABS:**

【火事】かじが起きた場合はすぐに119に電話してください。 In case there is a fire, call 119 right away. **【非常口】** ひじょうぐち : - emergency exit

ハンコが見つからない場合はどうしたらいいですか。 In case I can't find my seal, what should I do? **【逃げる】** にげる : to escape; to run away

【領収書】りょうしゅうしょがひつよう 場合は店のの人に言って。 In case a receipt is needed just tell the store staff. **【領収書】** りょうしゅうしょ : receipt

【熱】ねつが高い場合はこのくすりを飲んでください。 In case your fever is high, please take this medicine.

【地震】じしんの場合は【非常口】ひじょうぐちから【逃げる】にげてください。 In case of an earthquake, run away through the emergency exit.

### "To do something in a certain way"

**FORMATION:**

い-Adj く + Verb

な-Adj に

**VOCABS:**

【細かい】こまかい : small pieces

【詳しい】くわしい : detailed; full; minute

野菜を【細かい】こまかく切ってください。

Please cut the vegetables into small pieces.

見た事を【詳しい】くわしく説明してください。

Please explain in detail what you've seen.

もう少し静かに話しましょう。

Please talk more quietly.

電気や水は大切に使いましょう。

Let's conserve electricity and water. (lit. use with care/importance)

### NOUN にする "I will have/select/take..."

A. 部屋はシングルにしますか、ツインにしますか。

**VOCABS:**

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### NOUN にする "I will have/select/take..." (cont)

Would you like a single room or a twin room?

【和食】 わしょく : Japanese food

B. シングルにします。

【洋食】 ようしょく : western food

I'll have the single room.

A. ランチは何にしましょうか。

What shall we have for lunch?

B. 昨日【和食】 わしょくを食べたから、今日【洋食】 ようしょくにしましょうか。

We had Japanese food yesterday, so let's have western food today.

### "To become..." transitive vs intransitive

#### Intransitive

なる to become

Ex. 部屋が綺麗になりました。The room became clean.

#### Transitive

→ する to do

Ex. 部屋を綺麗にしました。I cleaned the room.

(Lit. I did the room to be cleaned.)

!□!□Note: Both なる and する can express change of states. The difference is that なる indicates your state alone will change like "to become" while する indicates someone will change your state like "to make it something." The target of change is expressed by the particle に.

#### Adj + </>になる (something turns into something/different state)

-There is no doer of the action

We use "</> or になります" when we talk about a logical or normal change.

Ex. ADVERB: 大きい → 大きくなる to become big / to grow

強くなりたいです。I want to become strong.

日本語が上手になりましたね。Your Japanese has gotten better.

今年、30歳になります。This year, I'll turn 30 years old.

#### </>にする (somebody turns something into something else/different state)

-There is a doer of the action. We know who turned it to something else

We use "</> or にする" when we talk about purposely changing something.

Ex. ADVERB: 大きい → 大きくする to make something big

前髪が【前髪】まえが身がもう長いからです、少し短くしてください。My bangs are already long, please make it short a little.

ちょっと待って、部屋を綺麗にします。Wait a moment, I'll just tidy up my room.

ご飯の【量】りようは多すぎるから、半分にしてください。The amount of rice is too much, please cut it in half.

### At least (amount) / As much as (amount)

#### Quantifier + は "At least (amount)"

#### Quantity + も "Takes as much as (amount)" *emphasis on the amount*



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### At least (amount) / As much as (amount) (cont)

Nuance: To emphasize that the quantity is too much

-Can be used with a quantity even if there isn't anything in the set already.

-Adds the nuance that the number/quantity is big. Express that something is a lot

家を【建てる】たてるのに、4000万円は必要です。At least forty million yen is required to build a house.

家を【建てる】たてるのに、4000万円も必要です。Does it take as much as forty million yen is required to build a house?

漢字を2000覚えるのに、3年がかかります。It takes at least 3 years to learn 2,000 kanji.

漢字を2000覚えるのに、3年もかかります。Does it take as much as 3 years to learn 2,000 kanji?

東京で一人で【生活】せいかつするのに、月に20万円はいりません。It costs at least 200,000 yen a month to live alone in Tokyo.

東京で一人で【生活】せいかつするのに、月に20万円もいります。Does it cost as much as 200,000 yen a month to live alone in Tokyo?

ハンバーガーを6個も食べちゃった。I ate six hamburgers!

5キロも太った。I gained five kilos.

3時間も待った。I waited for three hours.

ゲーセンで一万円もつっちゃった。Oops! I spent 10,000 yen in the arcade.

### MAKE STATEMENT "Had him do sth for me"

#### V-てもらいます

-Used when someone equal did something for you.

#### V-ていただきます

-Used when someone higher did something for you.

#### V-Causative

-Used when the speaker tells a person from outside his own group that he will make someone from within his group something.



### MAKE STATEMENT "Had him do sth for me" (cont)

-Received an action from a person of a equal status	-Received an action from a person of a higher status	-When verbs denoting emotions are used (make someone feel something). It doesn't matter what the status is as long as you make someone feel something (even if it's your mother, father, sister, etc. as long as they made you feel something). Eg. 安心する、心配する、がっかりする、【喜ぶ】よろこぶ、悲しむ、怒る、etc.
---	--	---

(私は)友達に説明してもらいました。	(私は)部長に説明していただきました。	駅に着いたら、お電話をください。かかり【者】もの【迎え】むかえに行かせます。
--------------------	---------------------	--

I had my friend explain it to me.	I had the department manager explain it to me.	When you arrive at the station, please call me. I will send someone to pick you up.
-----------------------------------	--	---

Nuance: You do not care if the かかり【者】もの (person in charge) has a higher status or equal than you because he is outside of your group.

子供の時、体が弱くて、母を心配させました。

When I was a child, I made my mother worry because of my poor health.

あなたを悲しませたくない。

I don't want to make you sad.

### "No longer; not anymore..."

なくなる "No longer; not anymore..."	Potential + なくなった "Could no longer... (no ability)"	**V-たいく + なくなる "No longer want to do"	V-ないといけなく + なくなる "It becomes necessary to..."(must)
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### "No longer; not anymore..." (cont)

This grammar is so frequently used that this is a verb unto itself and not merely a conjugation.

Must: V-ないといけない

【暖房】だんぼうを入れたら部屋が寒くなくなる。If you use a heater, this room will no longer be cold.

彼女は足を【怪我】ケガしてしばらく歩けなくなった。She hurt her foot and could no longer walk for a while.

彼女が行くなら僕は行きたくなくなる。If she goes, I no longer want to go.

【入学試験】にゆうがくしけんに落ちたのでもっと勉強しないとイケなくなる。Because I failed the school entrance test, it becomes necessary to study more.

駅が近くにできてからこの街は静かなじゃなくなった。After the station nearby was completed, this town was no longer quiet.

最近仕事が忙しくて【帰宅】きたくが遅いため早く寝ることができなくなる。Because lately work is busy and I come home late, I can no longer sleep early.

【卒業】そつぎょうしたら君はもう学生じゃなくなるよ。When you graduate, you'll no longer be a student.

ラーメンの中に髪の毛を見つけて【食欲】しょくよくがなくなつた。I found a hair in my ramen and I no longer have an appetite.

\*\*

### VOCABS

【帰宅】きたく : coming home

【十分】じゅうぶん : enough

### Making Request "Please do; don't..."

V-てください "(Please) do... (for me)"

### VARATIONS:

V-てください



### Making Request "Please do; don't..." (cont)

V-てくれ

V-て

V-てください

V-てくれ

-Less polite version which is used by someone of a higher social stature to someone who's a subordinate. Can be used with closed friends and family members.

V-て

-Less polite version which is used by someone of a higher social stature to someone who's a subordinate. Can be used with closed friends and family members.

先生に聞いてください。Please ask the teacher.

本を読んでから、【返す】かえしてくれ。After you read the book, please return in.

帰って。Go home.

これを見てください。Please look at this.

ここで待って。 (Please) wait here.

自分のランチを作って。Make your own lunch.

よく勉強してください。Please study well.

僕と日本語を練習して。 (Please) practice Japanese with me.

### ADVERB + する

これを大きくしてください。 Please make this big.

この机を綺麗にしてください。 Please make this table clean.

【指示】しじを簡単にしてください。 Please make the instructions simple.

### V-ないで(ください) "(Please) don't... (for me)"

#### VARATIONS:

V-ないでください

V-ないでくれ

V-ないで

V-ないでください

V-ないでくれ

V-ないで

-Less polite version which is used by someone of a higher social stature to someone who's a subordinate. Can be used with closed friends and family members.

-Less polite version which is used by someone of a higher social stature to someone who's a subordinate. Can be used with closed friends and family members.

"Please" are in brackets bc the Japanese equivalent isn't really that polite and already borders on being a command.

"Please" are in brackets bc the Japanese equivalent isn't really that polite and already borders on being a command.



### Making Request "Please do; don't..." (cont)

【鈴木】すずきさんと話さないでください。Please don't speak with Ms Suzuki.	学校の後で、働かないでくれ。(Please) don't work after school.	本を読んでから、本棚に返さないで。After you read the book, (please) don't return it on the shelf.
牛乳を飲みないでください。Please don't drink the milk.	好きじゃない車を選ばないでくれ。(Please) don't choose the car that you don't like. 【】 【】	昼ごはんの後で、【泳ぐ】およがないで。(Please) don't swim after lunch.
パーティーに来ないでください。Please don't come to the party.	【問題】もんだいを【複雑】ふくざつにしないでくれ。(Please) don't make the problem complicated.	【黒板】こくばんを消さないで。(Please) don't erase the blackboard.
【遅い】おそまで勉強しないでください。Please don't study until late.		スケジュールを【不便】ふべんにしないで。(Please) don't make the schedule inconvenient.

### VOCABS :

- 【指示】しじ : instructions
- 【複雑】ふくざつ : complicated

### "Plan; Intention"

-Expressing "will and intent" in Japanese is usually a first person affair because Japanese don't want to assume to know what other people's will and intent are.

つもり / ない-つもり "I intend to; I don't intend to"	予定 / ない-予定 / N + の + 予定 "I plan to; I plan not to"	Volitional + と思う "I'm thinking of doing (but we'll see)"
NOT SOLID (POSITIVE & NEGATIVE ONLY)	SOLID "MEETINGS & APPOINTMENTS (POSITIVE ONLY)	FOR KIDS (POSITIVE ONLY)
-Expresses strong intention of doing something	-Expresses schedule (time, place, accommodation, itinerary) or plan	-To express intent at the spur of the moment. The decision is on you. つもり is much stronger than this grammar and is used by kids often.
-つもり is what you are thinking; not a solid plan and there's a possibility that it can be changed.	-Used when you have solid plans, meetings, appointments and schedules. Not used with intention	✖✖Cannot use with a negative sentence since this is something that you plan on doing so negative does not work.

つまらないので、仕事はやめるつもりです。	【会議】かいぎは 1 時に始める予定です。	あまりお金を使わないつもりです。
Because it's boring, I intend to quit the job.	The meeting is scheduled to start at 1 o'clock.	I'm not planning on spending much money.
たのしいので、仕事はやめないつもりです。	今週は予定がありますか。	明日がっこうに行こうと思っています。



### "Plan; Intention" (cont)

Because it's fun, I intend not to quit the job.      What is your plan this weekend?      I'm thinking of going to school (but I don't have to.) (The decision is on you.)

VS

何をするつもりですか。(This is not a common question to ask someone since this is something that you do / you are thinking of doing.)

母：宿題しなさい！ Do your homework!

子：今しようと思っていた。 I was just about to do it (Lit. I'm thinking of doing it now.)

\*\*

**Volitional + と思います "I've been thinking (about it for a while)**

-It isn't a spur of the moment decision and you've been thinking about it for a while

スミスさんは和食を食べようと思います。

Mr Smith thinks he will eat Japanese food.

!□!□Note: 予定です is already solid so it is very rare to use this with a negative sentence.

!□!□Fixed Phrase:

どう言うつもり？

What the heck are you doing?

(What's your intention? What are you planning to do?) (Lit. I don't understand what you are planning on doing.) (Said when you are upset)

なんのつもりでそんなことを言うの？

Why will you say such a thing? For what intention will you say such a thing?



