

Talking about self

N1 wa N2 des

watashi wa *ken* des I am Ken

ken to moushimas I am Ken (polite)

watashi wa *indo-jin* des I am an Indian

Casual form of des is da

Polite form of des is degozaimasu

Asking something about someone unknown

[Sentence] ka?

ano-hito wa dare des Who is that person?
ka

ano-kata wa donata *polite form*
des ka

anohito -> that person
dare / *donata* (p) - who

Talking about age

maria-san wa nan-sai des ka How old are you Maria-san?

maria-san wa *polite form*
oikutsu des ka

~sai -> ~years old

Inviting someone along (e particle)

Isshyoni eki e Won't you go to the station w/ me? (polite)
ikimasen ka

kyoto e Let's go to Kyoto
ikimashou (pushy)

isshyoni ocha o Won't you have tea with me (L10)
nomimasen ka

I've noticed *e* is used when subject is talking about going towards a destination.

de is used when talking about being there

Reply to invitations can be - hai, ii des (Yes, sounds good)

nan vs nani

Usage of nan

Usage of nani

Before ta,da,na syllables (des,no)

Directly saying "- What?"

Before counters(*sai*,*nin*)

Before particles *o* and *mo*

Common phrases

Atsui des It's hot isn't it?
ne

Taihen des That's tough, isn't it?
ne

ikimas yo / I'm going! / This is tasty!
oishi yo (emphasise new info)

Is it A or B or both?

N1 ka, N2 ka

It is N1 or N2?

hon ka, jisho ka

Is it a book or a dictionary

dou-yobi to nichu-yobi
hatarakimasen

I don't work on Sat & Sun

Pronunciation inflections

n + p = ~mp

sanposhi -> samposhi

n + k = ~ng

nankai -> nangkai

Demonstrative (Pointing) words

ko~ so~ a~ do~

thing kore sore are dore

thing/- kono sono ano dono
person

place koko soko asoko doko

Demonstrative (Pointing) words (cont)

direct- kochira sochira achira dochira
ion/pl-
ace(p)

Examples:

- toire* wa asoko des - Toilet is that way
- pasokon uriba* wa ikkai des - Computer dept is on the 1st floor
- ken-san wa kaigishitsu des - Ken is in the conference room (Better - ken-san wa kaigishitsu ni imasu)

doko/dochira is also used to ask for country, organisation etc.

- kuni wa dochira des ka

sochira also means "your place"

Did you do it already ?

mou tabemashita ka Did you eat already?

To confirm, say "hai, tabemashita"

To deny, say "iie, mada des" (no, not yet)

Interrogative words

dare / donata who (person)

doko where

dou (dou des ka) how (is it)

donna what kind of

nan / nani what

dore which one

dochira which of the two

doushite why

Explaining why you did something

jikan ga amari I didn't have much
arimasen kara time, that's why I
benkyoshimasen didn't study

benkyoshimasen. I didn't study. I didn't
jikan ga amari have much time,
arimasen kara that's why

kara is used as "that's why" here



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Not published yet.

Last updated 28th November, 2024.

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Adverbs of degree or quantity

	Degree	Quantity
Affirmative	yoku	takusan
	daitai	
	skoshi	skoshi
Negative	amari	amari
	zenzen	zenzen

These are used before verbs or adjectives
 yoku = very well | takusan = plenty
 daitai = roughly/mostly | skoshi = little bit
 amari = not very much | zenzen = not at all

Note: Use the negative form of the verb when the adverb is negative

Eg: skoshi wakarimas (I understand a little bit) | amari wakarimasen (I don't understand much)

Usage w/ adjectives

Eg: koko wa skoshi samui des (It's a little cold here)

Self Introduction (jiko-shokai)

hajimemashite	How do you do (lit. for the first time)
watashi wa <i>ken</i> des	I am Ken
indo-jin des	I'm Indian
<i>indo</i> kara kimashita	I am from India (<i>polite</i>)
<i>daigakusai</i> / <i>kaishain</i> des	I am a student / an employee
douzo yoroshiku onegaishimas	Pleased to meet you
	lit. Please be nice to me

Accept / Deny a statement

N1 wa N2 ja arimasen	
watashi wa <i>ken</i> des	I am Ken
watashi wa <i>maria</i> ja arimasen	I am not Maria
watashi wa <i>nihon-jin</i> ja arimasen	I am not Japanese
<i>maria-san</i> wa sensei ja arimasen	Maria is not a teacher
sou des / sou des ka / sou des ne	Yes. it is / Is that so? / It is, isn't it?
sou ja arimasen / chigaimas	No. it isn't

The opposite of *des* is *ja arimasen*
 The polite form of *ja* is *denwa*

Using also or too

N1 mo N2 des	
<i>maria-san</i> mo <i>enginia</i> des	Maria is also an engineer
<i>watashi</i> mo	Me too

Counting

	Hundreds	Thousands
1- ichi	hyaku	
2- ni	~	
3- san	sanbyaku	sanzen
4 - yon (shi)		
5 - go		
6 - roku	roppyaku	
7 - nana (shichi)		
8 - hachi	happyaku	hassen
9 - kyu (ku)		
10 - juu		

Inflections:

ku-ji
 shi-gatsu, shichi-gatsu, ku-gatsu

Going places

[place] e ikimas/ki-mas/kaerimas	Going to/Coming from/ Back to [place]
kyo-nen nihon e kimashita	I came to Japan last year
raishu doko e ikimas ka	Where are you going next week?
doko-mo ikimasen	I'm going nowhere
kare-no uchi e nan de ikimas ka	How do you go to his house?
densha de ikimas	I go by train
kare wa Maria-san to gakkou e ikimas	He goes to school with Maria *
dare to rondon e ikimashita ka	Who did you go to London with? *
kazoku wa itsu kimas ka	When is your family coming?

Kaerimas is usually used to say "Going back home"

doko-mo means "everywhere". adding ikimasen makes it "I'm going nowhere".
 Other examples: dare-mo, nani-mo

Particle "e" is used to denote direction i.e towards somethings (कडे)

Particle "de" is used to medium of action (मध्ये)

* Sentence structure in Japanese is usually [subject] [with/on/to] [verb] des
 The order of [with/on/to] indicates the primary focus

How to say a certain word in a language

"Thank you" wa nihon-go de nan des ka?	What is "Thank you" called in Japanese?
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Using adjective in sentences

maria wa kirei des	Maria is beautiful
maria wa hima ja arimasen	Maria is not free



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Using adjective in sentences (cont)

eiga wa omoshirokunai des	The movie is not interesting
kore wa suteki-na kaban des	This is a nice bag
osaka wa totemo nigiyaka des	Osaka is a lively city
osaka wa amari shizukana machi ja arimasen	Osaka is not a very quiet city
kore wa omoshiro-kunai eiga des	This movie is not interesting

There are 2 types of adj: na & i adjectives
Adj. ending with -i are called i adj. (eg: omoshiroi)

Exceptions: kirei, yumei are na adj.

When we add adj. just before noun:

1. For na, we add -na suffix eg: kirei-na hito
2. For i, it remains the same

To negate:

1. For na, adjective inflects if before a noun, and we add ja arimasen
2. For i, we remove i and replace with *kunai* eg: takakunai, yokunai des

Adverbs are totemo (very) and amari (not very)

Asking for something

sumimasen, camera wa arimasen ka	Excuse me, do you have a camera/camera?
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This can be used with a friend or in a store

Mentioning multiple similar things

yasai ya kudamono (nado) o kaimashita	I bought vegetables, fruits and so on
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nado can be optional. better to use it for now

Asking something about someone known

N1 wa N2 des ka	
maria-san wa sensei des ka	Is Maria a teacher?
ano-hito wa maria des ka	Is that person Maria?

Adding ~ka to a statement turns it into a question

~ka is spoken with a rising intonation

Someone's something (no particle)

N1 no N2	
ken wa apple no shain des	Ken is an employee of Apple
maria wa pune daigaku no gakusei des	Maria is a student of Pune University
kono kasa wa watashi-no des	This umbrella is mine
itaria no kutsu	Italian shoes

Express time

ima ni-ji juu-fun des	It's 9:10 now
ginko wa ni-ja kara go-ji made des	Bank is from 2 to 5

Everyday habits

mai-nichi roku-ji ni okimas	I wake up at 6 everyday
kesa roku-ji ni okimashta	I woke up at 6 yesterday
hiru-yasumi wa ichi-ji kara ni-ji made des	Lunch break is from 1 to 2

The present and future forms of verbs are the same. eg: okimas

Add ~masen to verbs to indicate the opposite. eg: okimasen

For past form, change mas to mashita | masen to masendeshita

Talking about something nearby

kore wa / sore wa / are wa	this / that / that over there unknown thing
kono / sono / ano	this / that / that over there known thing
kore wa hon des ka?	Is this a book?
sono hon wa anata-no des ka?	Is that book yours?

Express time

ima ni-ji juu-fun des	It's 9:10 now
ginko wa ni-ji kara go-ji made des	Bank is (open) from 2 to 5

Describing actions (o/de particle)

mizu o nomimas	I drink water
sakka/kaigi/denwa o shimas	I play soccer/hold meeting/call
nani o shimas ka	What are you doing?
restoran de tabemas	I eat at a restaurant
doko de aimasu ka*	Where will you meet?

Structure of sentence is: *Subject wa [ni/de] object o verb*

Using something to do something (de particle)

hashi de tabemas	I eat with chopsticks
eigo de tegami o kakimashita	I wrote the letter in English

Giving and receiving

anata ni kore o agemasu	I'll give this to you
ken wa maria ni okane o kashimashita	Ken lent money to Maria



Giving and receiving (cont)

gakko e denwa o kakemas * I'll call the school

maria wa ken ni hana o moriamashita Maria received flowers from Ken

If the verb denotes giving (eg: agemas, kashimas), we use *ni* in front of the receiver
*If receiver is a place/organisation, we use *e* instead of *ni*

If the verb denotes receiving (eg: moraimas), we use *ni* in front of the giver

When to use ga particle

kuruma ga arimas I have a car

nihongo ga wakarimas I understand Japanese

dansu ga suki des I like dancing

eiga ga kirai des I hate the movie

spotsu ga jouzu des I'm good at sports

ryori ga heta des I'm bad at cooking

1. When verb is arimas/wakarimas
2. Expressing likes/dislikes
3. Expressing if you're good or bad at something

There is something at some place

inu ga arimas There is a dog

uchi ni maria ga imasu Maria is at home

ken wa jimusho ni imasu Ken is in the office

inu wa doko ni imasu ka Where is the dog?

imasu is used for living self-moving objects
you can use arimasu for inanimate objects

Words describing relative position

ue above

shita below

mae in front of

ushira behind

migi right (side)

hidari left (side)

naka inside

soto outside

tonari next to

chikaku near

hon wa terebi no ue ni arimasu

The book is on top of the tv thing *no* position



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