

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

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

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

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

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

Before counters(*sai*,*nin*)

Usage of nani

Directly saying "- What?"

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 I don't work on  
hatarakimasen 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/- person kono sono ano dono

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 arimasen kara I didn't have much 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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### 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 ken des           | I am Ken                                |
| indo-jin des                 | I'm Indian                              |
| indo kara kimashita          | I am from India (polite)                |
| daigakusai / kaishain 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 ken des                | I am Ken                                    |
| watashi wa maria ja arimasen      | I am not Maria                              |
| watashi wa nihon-jin ja arimasen  | I am not Japanese                           |
| maria-san 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             |                           |
| maria-san mo enginia des | Maria is also an engineer |
| watashi 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?

### 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/cameras? |
|----------------------------------|--|

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 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

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 des   |

### 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 I'll call the school  
kakemas \*

maria wa ken ni hana Maria received  
o moriamashita 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 I understand  
wakarimas 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 Ken is in the  
imasu office

inu wa doko ni imasu Where is the  
ka 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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