

# Japanese sentences Cheat Sheet by sevilla775 via cheatography.com/209596/cs/45084/

### [A] is [B]

[Noun] は [Noun/Adjective] です (de su)

### [A] is not [B]

- 1) [Noun] は [Noun/Adjective] ではありません (de wa a ri ma se n)
- \* If [B] is a na-adjective, remove な
- 2)[Noun] は [I-adjective] くありません (...ku a ri ma sen)
- (...ku a ii iiia seii)
- \* Change last い to <

### [A] is [B]?

[Noun] は [Noun/Adjective] ですか (de su ka)

### Past Tense

- 1) [Noun] は [Noun/Na-Adjective]でした (de shi ta)
- 2)[Noun] は [Noun/I-Adjective]かったです ( katta de su)

## Past Tense Negative

- 1)[Noun] は [Noun/Na-Adjective]
- ....ではありませでした
- (de wa a ri ma se n de shi ta)
- 2) [Noun] は [Noun/I-Adjective]
- ....くありませでした
- (ku a ri ma se n de shi ta)
- 3)....ありませでした
- (a ri ma se n de shi ta) =
- ...ではな かったです
- (de wa na katta de su)

### [A] is doing [B]

[Noun] は [Verb] ます (ma su)

### [A] is not doing [B]

[Noun] は [Verb] ません (ma se n)

### [A] was doing [B]

[Noun] は [Verb] ました (ma shi ta)

### [A] was not doing [B]

[Noun] は [Verb] ませんでした (... ma se n de shi ta)

# [A] is doing [B]?

[Noun] は [Verb] ますか (ma su ka)

#### "I et's...'

[Verb] ましょう (ma sho u)

#### "I want to....

[Verb] たいです (taide su)

### "Please dont do ...."

[Verb(nai-form)] ないでください (... na i de ku da sa i)

### 3 Groups of Japanese Verbs

- 1) Ichi-Dan Verbs: Before
- ないです (na i de su) is "i" or "e"
- 2)Go-Dan Verbs: before
- ないです(na i de su) is "a"
- 3)Irregular Verbs:
- きます(ki ma su) => to come
- します(shi ma su) => to do/ play

#### Te-Form

### Ichi-dan verbs / Irregular verbs"

....ます => .... て

### go-dan verbs:

- いちりって
- にびみんで
- きいて
- ぎいで
- しして

### Continuing Action:

[Verb in Te-Form] います

## います (i ma su)

#### (For living things)

やまださん は とうきょう に **います** 

Mr Yamada is in Tokyo

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### あります (a ri ma su)

### For nonliving things

のみもの は れいぞうこ に **あります** 

Drinks are in the refrigerator.

#### Demonstatives

これ/この(always connected to noun): this

それ/その(always connected to noun): that

あれ/あの(always connected to noun): that

(thing is very far from speaker)

256 756 855: when referring to a

### を(wo/o) particle

### を mainly follows the direct object of a verb.

Sometimes follows:

- 1) the place to perform an action
- 2)the starting point of an action
- 3) time spent

### と(to) Particle

#### "and"

#### "with"

わたし は ラーメン  $\mathbf{c}$  すし を たべました i ate ramen and sushi

わたし は ともだち **と** がっこう に いきま

i went to school with my friend

### も(mo): also, too

は (wa) can be replaced with も (mo)

を(wo) can also be replaced with も (mo)

\* depending on situation the position of  $\pounds$  (mo) differs.

### で(de) Particle

#### Place of an Action:

がっこう **で** べんきょうます

i study at school

Means Particle : "by using..."

スプーン で ごはん を たべます

i eat rice with a spoon

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By sevilla775

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# に(ni) Particle

Time:

わたし は ろくじ **に** あさごはん を たべま

す

I eat breakfast at 6 o'clock

Destination:

いえに かえります

I will go home

Location: (place of existence) わたしはがっこうにいます

I am at school

#### **Dictionary Form**

Ichi-Dan Verbs

ます===> る (dictionary form)

Go-Dan Verbs

い(i) ===> う (dictionary form



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