

Cheatography

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)

* Change last い to く

[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] かつたです (katta de su)

Past Tense Negative

1) [Noun] は [Noun/Na-Adjective]ではありませんでした (de wa a ri ma se n de shi ta)

2) [Noun] は [Noun/I-Adjective]くありませんでした (ku a ri ma se n de shi ta)

3)ありませんでした (a ri ma se n de shi ta) =ではありませんでした (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)

"Let's..."

[Verb] ましょう (ma sho u)

"I want to..."

[Verb] たいです (ta i de 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:

いちりつて

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

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.

Demonstratives

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)

こちら そちら あちら: when referring to a person

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 ラーメンと 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 いきました
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 も (mo) differs.

で (de) Particle

Place of an Action:

がっこうで べんきょうします

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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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

Ichidan Verbs

ます====> る (dictionary form)

Godan Verbs

い(i)====> う (dictionary form)



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