Cheatography

Japanese 101 Grammar Cheat Sheet by shamslam845 via cheatography.com/20442/cs/3225/

Lesson 1 - 견 형

~です。 It is...

じゅうにじはんです。 (It) is half past twelve.

がくせえです。 (I) am a student.

Lesson 1 - Xは Yでき

XはYです。 X is Y. As for X, it is Y. わたしはすうきむです。 I am Sue Kim.

やましたさんはせんせい です。 Mr. Yamashita is a teacher.

Use the pattern X は Y 전 す to identify a person or a thing X as item Y.

Lesson 1 - Question Sentences

りゅうがくせいですか。 (Are you) an international student?

せんもんはなんですか。 What is your major?

なんじ (what time)

なんさい (how old)

なんねんせい (what year in school)

*To form a question, add か to the end of a

*Question sentences may also contain a "question word" like \$\delta \times \text{(what).}

esson 1 - noun1Ø noun2

noun1∅ noun2

noun2 is the main idea and noun1 is a further restriction to noun2.

たけしきんのでんわばんごう Takeshi's phone number

だいがくのせんせい a college professor

にほんごのがくせい a student of the Japanese language

A phrase of the form "noun10 noun2" acts like on big noun. You can put it wherever you can put a noun, as in the following example:

たけしさんのおかあさん は こうこうのせんせいです。

Takeshi's mother is a high school teacher.

ø is a particle that connects two nouns.

Lesson 2-これ それ あれ どれ

When we want to talk about things that we do not know the names of, we use $\mathbb{Z}/2$

それ、 and あれ。

これはいくらですか。

How much is this?

それはさんぜんえんです。 That is 3,000 yen.

There is also ど か for "which."

どれですか。

Which one is it?

こ ነ refers to a thing that is close.

 $\ensuremath{\mathcal{T}}$ $\ensuremath{\mathcal{T}}$ refers to a thing that is close to the person you are talking to.

 \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{N} refers to a thing that is neither close to the speaker nor the listener.

Lesson 2 - この/その/あの/どの + noun

If you want to be slightly more specific than $\mathbb C$ $\mathbb A$, and $\mathbb B$ $\mathbb A$,

you can use この、 その、 and

あの together with a noun.

If you are holding a watch:

このとけいはいくらですか。

How much is this watch?

If talking about a watch held by the person you are talking to:

そのとけいはきんぜんえんで す。

That watch is 3,000 yen.

If the watch is far from both speaker and listener:

あのとけいはさんぜんごひゃく えんです。

That watch over there is 3,500 yen.

If you already know that one of several watches is 3,500 yen but do not know which, you can say:

どのとけいがさんぜんごひゃく えんですか。

Which watch is 3,500 yen?

Since dono is a question word, just like dore discussed above, we cannot use the particle wa with it; we must use ga.

 \mathbb{C} in ($\mathbb{C} \sim$) \mathbb{C} o noun ($\mathbb{C} \sim$) close to the person speaking

それ (は \sim) その noun(は \sim) close to the person listening

あれ(は \sim) あの noun(は \sim) far from both people

どれ (が \sim) どの noun(が \sim)

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Lesson 2-ここ そこ あそこ どこ

To ask for directions:

すみません。 ゆうびんきょく はどこですか。

Excuse me. Where is the post office?

If close by, you can point toward the post office and say:

あそこです。

(The post office is) right over there.

ここ here, near me そこ there, near you あそこ over there どこ where

Lesson 2- だ れ の nour

これはだれのかぱんですか。 Whose bag is this? それはすさんのかぱんです。

*The question for "who" is dare, and for "whose," we add the no particle.

Lesson 2 - noun ₺

That is Sue's bag.

たけしさんはにほんじんです。 Takeshi is a Japanese person.

みちこさんもにほんじんです。 Michiko is Japanese, too.

*A は X です。 A is X. *B も X です。 B too is X.

Lesson 2 - 1: もないです

やまださんはがくせいじゃない です。

Mr. Yamada is not a student.

*To negate a statement of the form X wa Y desu, where Y is a noun, replace desu with janai desu.

affirmative: (Xは)Yです。 X is Y. negative: (Xは)Y{じゃないです;じゃありません;ではありまえん} X is not Y.

Lesson 2 - ~ 1 /~ 1

ね = =

> りいさんのせんこうはぶんがく ですね。

Ms. Lee, your major is literature, right? これはにくじゃないですね。

This is not meat, is it?

ょ

= =

とんかつ はきかなじゃないです よ。

Let me assure you. "Tonkatsu" is not fish.

*If a speaker is seeking the listener's confirmation or agreement to what has been said, then ne("right?") could be added.

*Another particle, yo("I tell you"), is added to a statement if the speaker wants to assure the listener of what has been said.

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