Japanese Audio Flashcard Lessons,

Grammar Guide, 2-11-19

General Notes

Verbs
There are 2 main kinds of verbs in Japanese: **u verbs** and **ru verbs**. Both of these verb types have **plain speech** forms and **masu** forms. The masu forms are more polite.

The **root** of a verb is the pre-u or pre-ru form. The **stem** of a verb is the pre-masu form. For an ru verb, the root and the stem forms are the same.

For example, **nomu** is a ru verb; it means 'drink.' **Nomimasu** is the masu form of nomu. The root of nomu is nomi. The stem of nomu is nomi.

**Taberu** is an ru verb; it means 'eat.' **Tabemasu** is the masu form of taberu. The root of taberu is tabe. The stem of taberu is also tabe.

**Nomu** and taberu are **plain speech** verbs. Their masu forms are **nomimasu**. and tabemasu.

**U and ru verbs are often used as adjectives.** For example, **watashi ga taberu pan** = 'the bread I eat.' **Anata ga nonda biiru** = 'the beer that you drank.'

**Desu** (meaning 'it is') is a copula, or linking verb. It is neither a u verb, nor an ru verb. Its plain speech form is **da**.

Adjectives
There are 2 main kinds of adjectives in Japanese: **i** (pronounced ‘ee’) adjectives and **na** adjectives. **I adjectives** end in ‘i’ and modify a noun directly.

For example, **oishii** = 'delicious.' **Oishii pan** = 'delicious bread.'

To make the **stem** of an i adjective remove the final ‘i.’ For example, the stem of oishii is oishi.

**Na adjectives** are followed by **na** when they are used to modify a noun. For example, **shizuka = 'quiet.' Shizuka wa heya = ‘a quiet room.’**

You may use desu after an i adjective. However, **you may not use da after an i adjective. Oishii desu** (meaning, 'it's delicious') is OK. **Oishii da** is not OK. Using plain speech, you may simply say **oishii** by itself, if you mean 'it's delicious.'

You may use either desu or da after a **na adjective.** For example, **kono heya wa shizuka desu = kono heya wa shizuka da** = ‘as for this room, it’s quiet.’

Chapter 1

パスポートを見せてください。

Pasupooto wo misete kudasai.

(‘Please show the passport.’)

**Wo** is used to show that the preceding term is a direct object. For example, **hon wo kau = hon wo kaimasu** = ‘I will buy a book’ or ‘I buy a book’ (or books).

**Misete** is the **te form** of **miseru** = ‘show.’ Since the te or de form of a verb sometimes adds the meaning ‘ing,’ **misede** can sometimes be translated as ‘showing.’ Verbs ending in ru, tsu, ku, su and u have **te forms.** Verbs ending in mu, nu, gu and bu have **de forms.** Verbs also have **past forms.** The past tense of plain speech verbs ends in ta or da. For example, the plain speech past form of **misera** is **miseru** = ‘showed.’ The past tense of masu verbs ends in **mashita.** For example, the past form of **misemasu** is **mishita = showed.’**

**Kudasai** = ‘please.’ **Kudasai** is often preceded by the te or de form of a verb. For example, **hon wo kudasai = hon wo kaimasu** = ‘I buy the book.’ (**Kau = buy**; **katte** is the te form of **kau.** Kudasai is the imperative form of **kudasu,** a humble verb meaning ‘to honorably give to me or to someone in my in-group.’ For example, **sensei ga hon wo kudasu = the teacher honorably gives (or will give) a book to me’ (or to someone in my in-group).

マイケルウェブさんですね。

Maikeru Uebbu san desu ne.

(‘It’s Michael Webb, huh.’)

**San** is an honorific term used after another person’s name.

観光ですか仕事ですか。

Kankou desu ka shigoto desu ka.
('Is it sightseeing?  Is it work?')

*Ka* is used to indicate a question.

観光じゃありません。

*Kankou ja arimasen.*

('It isn’t sightseeing. ’)

*Ja* is the short form of *dewa*, which forms the first part of the phrase *dewa arimasen = ja arimasen = ‘something is not something else.’* For example *hon dewa arimasen = hon ja arimasen = ‘it isn’t a book.’

*Arimasu* is the masu form of the plain speech verb *aru = ‘exist’* (used for inanimate things, including plants). *Arimasen* is the negative form of *arimasu*. The masu form of *u verbs* is formed by adding *‘imasu’* to the root (the pre-u form). For example, *nomu = nomimasu = ‘drink.’*

You may be surprised to learn that *aru* is a *u verb*, not an *ru verb*. There are *a number of u verbs that end in ru*, including *aru* (*‘exist’*). What these verbs have in common is that you ‘double the t’ **when making the te or ta forms.** In this case, *aru = ‘exist.’* *Atte = ‘existing.’  Atta = ‘existed.’*

*Ru verbs* always end with *iru or eru*. The masu form of *ru verbs* is formed by replacing *‘ru’* with *‘masu.’* With *ru verbs, you do not ‘double the t’ when making the te or ta forms*. For example, *taberu = tabemasu = ‘eat.’  Tabete = ‘eating.’  Tabeta = ‘ate.’*

There are *three irregular verbs: Suru = shimasu = ‘do.’  Shite = ‘doing.’  Shita = ‘did.’*

*Kuru = kimasu = ‘come.’  Kite = ‘coming.’  Kita = ‘came.’*

*Iku= ikimasu = ‘go.’  Ite = ‘going.’  Ita = ‘went.’*

To change a *masu verb* (whether *u verb*, *ru verb* or irregular verb) **to a negative form,** change the *‘u’* at the end to *‘e.’* For example, *nomimasu = ‘I drink’ or ‘I will drink. ’ Nomimasen = ‘I don’t drink’ or ‘I won’t drink.’

これは何ですか。

*Kore wa nan desu ka.*

(‘As for this, what is it?’)

*Kore = ‘this,’ sore = ‘that,’ are = ‘that over there.’  

*Wa* is used to show the **topic,** as opposed to the subject, of a sentence. *Ga* is used to show the **subject.** In this key sentence, the subject is the silent pronoun ‘it,’ and *ga* does not appear. This sentence is an example of **sentence pattern A:** it begins with a noun or pronoun followed by *wa* (indicating a topic) and then goes on to ask a question about, or make a comment on, this topic. For example, *kono mise wa ookii desu = ‘as for this store, it’s big.’*  

*Nan = nani = ‘what.’  Nan is the shorter form of this pronoun. Use *nan,* rather than *nani,* before the verb *desu.**

じゃ何ですか。

*Ja, nan desu ka.*

(‘Well, what is it?’)

*Ja* can also mean ‘well.’

はい。いいですよ。

*Hai.  Ii desu yo.  (‘Yes. It’s good for sure.’)*

*Ii is an i adjective meaning ‘good.’

*Yo is used for emphasis. It can be roughly translated as ‘for sure.’*

どれですか。

*Dore desu ka.  (‘Which is it?’)*

*Dore = ‘which.’*

本を見せてくださいませんか。

*Hon wo misete kudasaimasen ka.*

(‘Won’t you show the book and give?’)

The **te or de form of a verb can add the meaning ‘and’** to a verb. For example, *tabete ikimasu = ‘I (or ‘someone,’ since the subject is often not specified in Japanese sentences) will eat and go.”

*Kudasaimasu* is the *‘masu’ form of kudasaru = ‘honorably give to me or someone in my in-group.’

*Kudasaimasen* is the negative form of *kudasaimasu.  Kudasaimasenka means ‘won’t you ... and honorably give?’ or ‘won’t you do it for me?’*
はい。わかりました。
Hai. Wakarimashita.
(‘Yes, I understood.’)
To make the **past form of a masu verb**, change ‘masu’ to ‘mashita.’ For example, *taberu* = *tabemasu* = ‘I eat’ (or ‘I will eat’). *Tabemashita* = ‘I ate’; the plain speech form is *tabeta*.
*Nomu* = *nomimasu* = ‘I drink’ (or ‘I will drink’). *Nomimashita* = ‘I drank’; the plain speech form is *nonda*.
*Da* = *desu* = ‘it is.’ To make the **past form of desu**, say *deshita*. To make the **past form of da**, say *datta*.

申し訳ないんですが。
Mo u shiwake nain desu ga...
(‘There’s no excuse, but ...’)
*Nai* is the plain speech form of *arimasen* = ‘not exist’ or ‘nothing.’ *Nain* is a softened form of *nai*.

In order to make your speech more friendly, you can ‘soften’ the word *nai*, as well as *i adjectives* and plain speech verbs, by adding ‘n’ or ‘no’ to them. **If you soften a word by using ‘n,’ you must follow it with the copula ‘desu’ or ‘da’ (or by their negative equivalents ‘ja arimasen’ or ‘jai nai’; or by kamoshiremasen = kamoshirenai = ‘it might be’)**
You can only soften plain speech verbs, not ‘masu’ verbs.

For example, *nai* = *nai desu* = *nain desu* = *nai no* = ‘it doesn’t exist.’ *Oishii* = *oishii desu* = *oishiin desu* = *oishii no* = ‘it’s delicious.’ *Ikimasu* = *iku* = *ikun desu* = *iku no* = ‘I will go.’

**When asking questions, you can soften the word desu by putting no in front of it.** For example, *nai no desu ka* = ‘is there nothing?’ *Oishii no desu ka* = ‘is it delicious?’
You can use *no* with a rising intonation to **suggest a question and soften the sentence** at the same time. For example, *iku no* = ‘will you go?’ *Oishii no* = ‘is it delicious?’ *Nai no* = ‘is there nothing?’
You can soften **nouns and na adjectives** by adding *nan* to them. For example, *kuruma desu* = *kuruma nan desu* = ‘it’s a car.’ *Shizuka desu* = *shizuka nan desu* = ‘it’s quiet.’

**Ga can mean ‘but.’** For example, *ikimasu ga, sugu kaerimasu* = ‘I will go, but I will soon return.’

すみませんがもう一度名前を書いてくださいますか。
Sumimasen ga, mo u ichido namae wo kaite kudasaimasenka.
(‘Excuse me, but one more time, won’t you write the name and honorably give?’)
*Mou* = ‘another,’ ‘more,’ or ‘again’; *mou* can also mean ‘already.’
*Do* means ‘times.’ *Ichido* = ‘one time’; *nido* = ‘two times,’ etc.

Chapter 2

どなたですか。
*Donata desu ka.*
(‘Who is it?’)
*Donata* and *dare* both mean ‘who’; *donata* is more polite.

安部産業の土田です。
*Abe sangyou no tsuchida desu.*
(‘It’s Tsuchida of Abe Industries’)
The speaker is referring to himself and therefore doesn’t say *tsuchida san*.
*No* is used to show possession or belonging. For example, *watashi no hon* = ‘my book.’
はじめまして。どうぞよろしく。

Hajimemashite. Douzo yoroshiku.
('How do you do? Please to meet you.')

Hajimeru = hajimemasu = to start; hajimemashite is the te form of the verb and is usually translated 'how do you do?' Since the te form of a verb can add the meaning 'ing,' hajimemashite could also be understood to mean 'I am starting ...' Douzo means 'go ahead.'

Yoroshiku is the ku form (or adverbial form) of the polite adjective yoroshii = 'good,' so douzo yoroshiku can be understood as 'go ahead, in a good way,' or 'please be good to me.' It is often translated as 'pleased to meet you.'

こちらは奥さんですか。
Kochira wa, okusan desu ka.
('As for this way, is it the honorable wife?')

Kochira = 'this way,' sochira = 'that way,' achira = 'that way over there.'
Okusan = 'someone else's wife'; kanai or tsuma = 'my wife.'

どうぞよろしくお願いします。
Douzo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
('Go ahead be good to me, I humbly beg.')

This is a longer, even more polite version of douzo yoroshiku ('pleased to meet you' or 'please be good to me'). Another common version is yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Negau = negaimasu = to beg or pray.
Suru = shimasu = to do.

To form a humble verb construction, referring to actions that you perform, put o in front of the verb stem, and follow the verb stem with suru or shimasu. See Chapter 21. For example, onegai shimasu = 'I humbly beg.' Omise shimasu = 'I will humbly show it.' (miseru = misemasu = 'show')

土田さん、銀行はどこにありますか。
Tsuchida san, ginkou wa, doko ni arimasu ka.
(Tsuchida, as for a bank, where does it exist?)
Doko = where.

Use wa rather than ga because the subject is the silent pronoun 'it,' and 'bank' is the topic. This sentence illustrates sentence pattern A, described on page 2.

ええと、この通りの向こうに本屋があります。

Eeto, kono toori no mukou ni, honya ga arimasu.
('Uh, at this street’s far end, there’s a bookstore.')

Kono = 'this,' sono = 'that,' ano = 'that over there.'

Kono, sono and ano are always followed by a noun, unlike the equivalent kore, sore and are, which also mean, respectively, 'this,' 'that' and 'that over there.' For example, kore = 'this'; kono hon = 'this book.'

Toori = 'street.' Mukou ni = 'at farther away.'

Use ya after a product to indicate a store selling that product, e.g., hon = 'book'; honya = 'bookstore.'

You may recall that aru = arimasu ('exist') is used for inanimate objects including plants.

In contrast, iru = imasu ('exist') is used for animate objects like animals and people, not including plants. Iru is an ru verb, since you don’t ‘double the t’ when making its te and ta forms, i.e., ite = 'existing' and ita = 'existed.'

When you say that something or someone exists in a particular place, using aru or iru, follow the place description with ni.

For example, machi ni honya ga arimasu = 'at the town, a bookstore exists.' Mise ni tanakasan ga imasu = 'Mr. Tanaka is at the store.'

In the target sentence above, use ga rather than wa after honya because you’re talking about a particular bookstore. Also you should generally use ga with both imasu and arimasu – see the document ‘Ga vs. Wa’ on the web site for more information.

いいえ、大くありませんが、すぐわかりますよ。

Iie, ookiku arimasen, sugu wakarimasu yo.
('No, it isn’t big, but soon you will understand for sure.')
Ookii is an i adjective meaning ‘big’; ookiku is the ku form. To make the negative form of an i adjective, remove the final i and add ku; then add arimasen or nai. For example, oishii = delicious. Oishiku arimasen = oishikunai = ‘it isn’t delicious.’ Please note that you may not say oishii ja nai, or oishii ja arimasen. You must use the ku form when you make i adjectives negative. Only use the ku form with i adjectives and nai, not with verbs.

じゃ、行って来ます。
‘Well, I will go and come.’
Iku = ikimasu = ‘go.’ Itte is the te form of iku.
Kuru = kimasu = ‘come.’ Itte kimasu is a standard expression that you use when you leave a place and intend to come back. The appropriate response to this expression, from a person who intends to stay behind, is ittasshai (‘see you later’).

お待たせしました。
‘I’m sorry to have kept you waiting.’
Omatase shimasita is a standard polite phrase used when one is late. This is another humble verb construction. Mataseru is the causative tense of matsu = ‘wait.’ Mataseru = ‘make someone wait.’ Shimashita is the past tense of shimasu = suru = to do, so this phrase means, ‘I humbly made you wait.’

家内がいませんね。
‘The wife doesn’t exist huh,’ meaning ‘she isn’t here.’
Kanai ga imasen ne.
Kanai = inai = ‘does not exist.’ This is the negative form of imasu = iru = ‘exist.’ Use ga rather than wa because you’re introducing the wife into the conversation. However, if you had already introduced her into the conversation, you could say kanai wa imasen.
To change a plain speech ru verb to a negative form, add nai to the root. For example, taberu = tabemasu = I will eat. Tabenai = tabemasen = I won’t eat.

Try not to confuse these two sentence patterns:
Kanai ja arimasen = kanai ja nai = ‘it isn’t my wife.’
Kanai ga imasen = kanai ga inai = ‘my wife doesn’t exist’ (meaning, ‘she isn’t here’). Similarly, Hon ja arimasen = hon ja nai = ‘it isn’t a book.’

どこですか。
‘Where is she?’
Doko desu ka.
Doko = where.

バーバラさんはあそこの宝石やにいますよ。
(‘As for Barbara, she is in that place’s jewelry store, for sure.’)
Use wa because Barbara has already been introduced as a topic into the conversation.
Koko = here, soko = there; asoko = over there.

どの店ですか。
‘Which store is it?’
Dono mise desu ka.
Dono = ‘which.’

その前のきれいな店です。
(‘It’s that front’s pretty store,’ meaning ‘the pretty store in front of that.’)
Sono mae no, kirei na mise desu.
Sono = front. Ushiro = ‘rear.’ For example, sono mae no mise = ‘the store in front of that.’

Kirei = ‘pretty.’ Kirei is a na adjective; when you
use it to modify a noun, **follow it with na**.
あの人は目が大きいです。
*Ano hito wa, me ga ookii desu.*
(‘As for that person over there, the eyes are big.’)
This sentence illustrates another common Japanese construction, **sentence pattern B**. In this pattern, a topic is followed by **wa**, and then a subject is followed by **ga**.

どれがマイケルさんのパスポートですか。
*Dore ga maikerusan no pasupooto desu ka.*
(‘Which is Michael’s passport?’)
Use **ga** because you’re asking a question that was formed using an **interrogative pronoun** (dore) as the subject of the sentence. Interrogative pronouns include **dore** = ‘which,’ **nani** = ‘what,’ **doko** = ‘where,’ **dare** = ‘who,’ **ikutsu** = ‘how many,’ **ikura** = ‘how much,’ and **itsu** = ‘when.’ **Dou** (‘how’) and **doushite** (‘why’) are also interrogative pronouns, but they are never followed by **ga**.

これがマイケルさんのパスポートです。
*Kore ga maikerusan no pasupooto desu.*
(‘This is Michael’s passport.’)
Use **ga** because you’re answering a question that was formed using an interrogative pronoun (dore) as the subject.

この店は静かじゃないですか。
*Kono mise wa shizuka ja arimasen.*
(‘This store is not quiet.’)
To make the negative form of a **na adjective**, like **shizuka**, **follow the adjective with ja arimasen**, **dewa arimasen**, **ja nai** or **dewa nai**. **Ja** is the plain speech form of **dewa**. In this target sentence, **Kono mise wa shizuka dewa arimasen**, also OK.

今日は都合がいいですか。
*Kyou wa tsugou ga ii desu ka.*
(‘As for today, are the circumstances good?; “is it convenient for you?”)
**Tsugou ga ii** is an expression used to say that a person’s circumstances are good, meaning that there is time available.

そこの机の上にあります。
*Soko no tsukue no ue ni arimasu.*
(‘It exists on that place’s desk’s top,’ meaning ‘on top of that desk.’)
**Ue** = ‘above or top.’ **Shita** = ‘below’ or ‘bottom.’

あそこの机の中にあります。
*Asoko no tsukue no naka ni arimasu.*
(‘It exists in that place inside the desk.’)
**Naka** = ‘inside.’ **Soto** = ‘outside.’

**Tsukue no migi.**
(‘The desk’s right side.’ Side is understood.)
**Migi** = ‘right.’ **Hidari** = ‘left.’

**Chapter 3**

じゃあ、行きましょう。
*Ja, ikimashou.*
(‘Well, let’s go.’)
The **shou ending** replaces the **su ending** on a masu verb like **ikimasu** when you want to say **‘let’s do something’** or **‘I shall do something.’** The **shou ending** is also used to convert the word **desu** to the word **deshou** = ‘it probably is.’

ここからホテルまでどのくらいかかりますか。
*Koko kara, hoteru made, dono kurai kakarimasu ka.*
(‘From here, as far as the hotel, about how long will it take?’)
**Kurai** = ‘about,’ ‘approximately,’ ‘almost,’ or ‘something like’; this is often softened to **gurai**. **Dono kurai** (or **dono gurai**) means **approximately** ‘how many,’ ‘how long,’ ‘how much,’ or ‘how often.’ For example, **dono kurai kakarimasu ka** =
dono gurai kakarimasu ka = ‘about how long will it take?’

電車もありますがあまり便利じゃないです。

Densha mo arimasu ga, amari benri ja arimasen.
(‘A train also exists, but it isn’t very convenient.’)
Mo = ‘also’; it replaces wa and ga when used after a topic or subject.
Amari = ‘not very,’ in negative constructions; ‘very much’ or ‘excessively,’ in positive constructions.

今日はタクシーで行きましょう。

Kyou wa, takushii de ikimasho.
(‘As for today, let’s go by taxi.’)
De = ‘by means of.’

道がすいていますね。

Michi ga suite imasu ne.
(‘The street is being uncrowded, huh.’)
Suku = be uncrowded; suite is the te form of this verb.
The te or de form of a verb can carry the meaning ‘ing,’ especially when combined with iru or imasu.
Such verb combinations can be used with both animate and inanimate objects. For example, uchi wo dete iru = uchi wo dete imasu = ‘I am leaving home.’
Inu wo dashite iru = inu wo dashite imasu = ‘I am putting the dog out.’

バーバラさん、いつか一緒に行きましょう。

Baabarasan, itsuka issho ni ikimashou.
(‘Barbara, sometime together let’s go.’)
Itsu = ‘when,’ itsuka = ‘sometime’; doko = ‘where,’
dokoka = ‘somewhere,’ dare = ‘who,’ dareka = ‘someone’;
nani = ‘what,’ nanika = ‘something.’
Issho ni = ‘together.’

天気はあまりよくありません。

Tenki wa, amari yoku arimasen.
(‘As for the weather, it isn’t very good.’)

Ii means ‘good’; it’s an i adjective. To make the adverbial ku form of ii, don’t say iku; instead use the similar word yoi = ‘good,’ and convert this to yoku.

毎日東京に行きます。

Mainichi toukyou ni ikimasu.
(‘Every day, I go to Tokyo.’)
Mainichi toukyou e ikimasu, also OK.
You may use either ni or e to mean ‘to’; e means ‘toward’ and refers to the direction of movement, while ni means ‘to’ and refers to the destination itself, but you may consider the words interchangeable when you want to say ‘to.’

いつも本を読みます。

Itsumo hon wo yomimasu.
(‘I always read books.’)
Itsu = ‘when.’
Itsumo = ‘always’ in positive constructions, ‘never’ in negative constructions.
Itsudemo = ‘anytime.’

三時ごろ成田空港へ行きます。

Sanji goro, narita kuukou e ikimasu.
(‘About 3:00, I will go to Narita airport.’)
Goro means ‘approximately,’ but it’s only used with time of day, time of year, etc. In contrast, kurai (or gurai, which is a softer version of kurai) can be used after nouns in general to mean ‘approximately.’

三時にバーバラさんに会います。

Sanji ni, baabarasan ni aimasu.
(‘At 3:00, I will meet Barbara.’)

Four meanings for ni (see the index for more meanings): Ni is used before the verb au = ‘meet,’ to indicate whom is met. Ni is also used to mean at a time (sanji ni = ‘at 3:00’). Ni can be used to mean to a place (Oosaka ni iku = ‘I will go to Osaka’), and it can mean at a place when used with imasu (iru), arimasu (aru) and other ‘inactive’ verbs. For example, Oosaka ni iru = ‘I am at Osaka.’
Chapter 4

少なく休んだ方がいいですね。

Sukoshi yasunda hou ga ii desu ne.
(‘It would be better to rest a bit, huh.’)

Yasumu = yasumimashita = ‘rest;’ the polite past tense is yasumimashita.
The plain past tense is yasunda.
The idea ‘it would be better to do’ such and such is expressed by using the plain past tense of a verb followed by hou ga ii. For example, tabeta hou ga ii = ‘it would be better to eat.’ To say ‘it would be better not to do’ something, follow the negative plain speech form of the verb with hou ga ii, e.g., tabenai hou gai ii = ‘it would be better not to eat.’

飛行機の中でよく寝ました。

Hikouki no naka de yoku nemashita.
(‘Inside the plane, I slept well.’)

De is always used with ‘active’ verbs like hashiru = ‘run,’ to indicate the place where the action takes place. In Japanese, there are also a number of so-called ‘inactive’ verbs, like neru = ‘sleep,’ that can be used with either ni or de, depending on the intended meaning. When using these verbs, think of the particle de as meaning ‘in’ and the particle ni as meaning ‘at.’ In the sentence above, de is used to show that I slept ‘in’ the plane. It is also OK to say koko ni nete kudasai = ‘please sleep at here.’ Other ‘inactive’ verbs that can be used with either ni or de, depending on what you mean, include dekiru = ‘be able to,’ suteru = ‘throw away,’ ochiru = ‘fall,’ tomaru = ‘stop, intransitive,’ tomaru = ‘stop, transitive,’ suwaru = ‘sit,’ and tatsu = ‘stand.’ It seems that nokoru = ‘stay behind’ can only be used with ni. For example, kaisha ni nokoru = ‘she will stay behind at the company.’

飛行機の中でよく寝ました。

Maike is dono kurai kakarimasu ka.
(‘As for how much does it take?’)

Jikan = ‘time.’ Kan means ‘duration.’ For example, ichijikan = ‘1 hour duration,’ nishuukan = ‘2 weeks duration,’ sannenkan = ‘3 years duration,’ etc.

飛行機の中でよく寝ました。

Jikan wa, dono kurai kakarimasu ka.
(‘As for how much does it take?’)

Jikan = ‘time.’ Kan means ‘duration.’ For example, ichijikan = ‘1 hour duration,’ nishuukan = ‘2 weeks duration,’ sannenkan = ‘3 years duration,’ etc.

飛行機の中でよく寝ました。

Maike is dono kurai kakarimasu ka.
(‘As for how much does it take?’)

Jikan = ‘time.’ Kan means ‘duration.’ For example, ichijikan = ‘1 hour duration,’ nishuukan = ‘2 weeks duration,’ sannenkan = ‘3 years duration,’ etc.

飛行機の中でよく寝ました。

Maike is dono kurai kakarimasu ka.
(‘As for how much does it take?’)

Jikan = ‘time.’ Kan means ‘duration.’ For example, ichijikan = ‘1 hour duration,’ nishuukan = ‘2 weeks duration,’ sannenkan = ‘3 years duration,’ etc.

飛行機の中でよく寝ました。

Maike is dono kurai kakarimasu ka.
(‘As for how much does it take?’)

Jikan = ‘time.’ Kan means ‘duration.’ For example, ichijikan = ‘1 hour duration,’ nishuukan = ‘2 weeks duration,’ sannenkan = ‘3 years duration,’ etc.
arimasen deshita, OK. Semakunai deshita, not OK.

高かった。
Takakatta. (‘It was expensive.’)
To form the past plain speech form of an i adjective, drop the final i and add katta; this may be followed by desu, but desu is optional. Takai deshita, not OK.

こんなにうるさくありませんでした。
Konna ni urusaku arimasen deshita. (‘It wasn’t noisy like this.’)

Konna = ‘like this,’ sonna = ‘like that,’ anna = ‘like that over there,’ donna = ‘what kind of.’ When you add ni to any of these adjectives, they become adverbs, modifying a verb or another adjective. For example, konna ni oishii = ‘delicious like this.’

今日は映画に行きましょう。
Kyou wa, eiga ni ikimasho. (‘As for today, let’s go for the purpose of a movie.’)
Use ni after a verb stem, or after an activity, to indicate doing something for a purpose. For example, tabe ni ikimasu = ‘I will go for the purpose of eating.’ Tenisu ni ikimasu = ‘I will go for the purpose of tennis.’

本を読んでます。
Hon wo yondemasu. (‘He is reading a book.’)
In ordinary speech, te imasu is often shortened to temasu, and de imasu is shortened to demasu. For example, tabete imasu = tabetemasu = ‘I’m eating.’ Nonde imasu = nondemasu = ‘I’m drinking.’

CNNのニュースをよく見ます。
CNN no nyuuusu wo yoku mimasu. (‘I watch CNN’s news often.’)
Yoku is the ku form of ii = yoi = ‘good.’ It means ‘often.’ It also means ‘well.’ The ku form of an i adjective is an adverb. For example, yoku benkyou wo shimashita = ‘you studied well.’

Chapter 5

今日は暖かいからビールが飲みたいですね。
Kyou wa atatakai kara, biiru ga nomitai desu ne. (‘As for today, since it’s warm, I want to drink beer, huh.’)
Use -tai after a verb stem to add the meaning ‘desire.’ Often the resulting i adjective is followed by desu. You may use either wo or ga after –tai. For example, Sushi wo tabetai desu = sushi ga tabetai desu = ‘I want to eat sushi.’ Both Japanese sentences are correct. Desu is optional.

Garu is used to indicate that another person appears to have certain feelings. Add garu to the stem of an i adjective, or to a na adjective. For example, if you add garu to the stem of tabetai, you can say things like sushi wo tabetagatte imasu = ‘he appears to want to eat sushi.’

じゃあ、私はえびがいいわ。
Jaa, watashi wa ebi ga ii wa. (‘Well, as for me, shrimp is good.’)
Wa is used by women for emphasis.

ビールを三本。
Biiru wo sanbon. (‘Beer, 3 bottles.’)
Use wo after beer because it’s an object in this sentence.

ずいぶん人が多いですね。
Zuibun hito ga ooi desu ne. (‘Extremely, people are numerous, huh.’)

Ooi is an i adjective meaning ‘numerous.’ You cannot use ooi by itself to modify a noun. For
example, ooi hitsu ga kimasu, not OK. Instead, say ooku no hitsu ga kimasu = ‘a lot of people will come.’ Ooi can also mean ‘the majority.’ For example, gakusei no ooku wa otoko da = ‘the majority of students are male.’

Oozei means ‘a crowd of people’; oozei is a noun, not an adjective. It’s OK to substitute oozei for ooi in the target sentence above. For example, hito ga ooi = hito ga ooi desu = hito ga oozei = hito ga oozei desu = hito ga oozei imasu = ‘there are a lot of people.’ Hito ga ooi imasu, not OK. Another example: oozei no hito ga kimasu = ‘a lot of people will come.’ The opposite of ooi is sukunai (‘few’). For example, kuruma ga sukunai = ‘there are few cars.’ Hito ga sukunai = ‘there are few people.’ However, don’t use the ku form of sukunai in the way you would use the ku form of ooi. In other words, don’t say sukunaku no hito. Instead say sukunai hito (‘few people’).

ビール三本ください。

Biiru sanbon kudasai.

(‘Beer 3 bottles, please.’)

You don’t need to use the particle  wo after an object if you follow it with a number.

For example, kitte sanmai kaimashita = ‘I bought 3 stamps.’ Kitte wo sanmai kaimashita, also OK.

Counting objects up to 10: hitotsu, futatsu, mittsu, yottsukatsu, itsutsu, muttsu, nanatsu, yattsu, kokonotsu, too.

Names of months: Ichigatsu, Nigatsu, Sangatsu, Shigatsu, Gogatsu, Rokugatsu, Shichigatsu, Hachigatsu, Kugatsu, Juugatsu, Juuichigatsu, Juunigatsu

Days of the month: Tsuitachi = 1st, Futsuka = 2nd, Mikka = 3rd, Yokka = 4th, Itsuka = 5th, Muika = 6th, Nanoka = 7th, Youka = 8th, Kokonoka = 9th, Tooka = 10th, Juu ichi nichi = 11th, Juu nichi = 12th, Juu yokka = 14th, Hatsuka = 20th, Nijuu yokka = 24th.

Days of the week: Nichiyoubi = Sunday, Getsuyoubi = Monday, Kayoubi = Tuesday, Suiyoubi = Wednesday, Mokuyoubi = Thursday, Kinyoubi = Friday, Doyoubi = Saturday. Nanyoubi = ‘What day of the week?’

来週の日曜日にはどんなことをしたいですか。

Raishuu no nichiyoubi ni wa donna koto wo shitai desu ka.

(‘As for next week’s Sunday, what kinds of things would you like to do?’)

Koto ga shitai, also OK.

Koto = intangible things or facts. Mono = tangible things, or intangible things to which the speaker attaches an emotion.

疲れたからもう寝ます。

Tsukareta kara mou nemasu.

(‘Because I got tired, I'm going to bed already,’ meaning ‘now.’)

Node and kara both mean ‘because.’ Tsukareta kara mou nemasu = tsukareta node mou nemasu = ‘since I got tired, I will go to bed now.’

いい天気なので公園へ行きましょう。

Ii tenki na node, kouen e ikimasho.

(‘Since it’s good weather, let's go to the park.’)

You cannot use da or desu before node; instead you must use na to mean ‘it is.’

You cannot use da or desu before no or before noni (see p. 15-22); instead you must use na. For example, taiken da = ‘it's terrible.’ Taiken na no (using no as a softening word) = ‘it’s terrible.’

すみません。道が込んでいたので。

Sumimasen. Michi ga kondo ita node.

(‘Excuse me. Because the streets were crowded.’)

Note that although you can say kara desu, you can never say node desu. For example, michi ga kondo ita kara = ‘because the streets were crowded.’

Michi ga kondo ita kara desu = ‘it’s because the streets were crowded.’
なぜですか。
Naze desu ka.
(‘Why is it?’)

Naze and doushitte both mean ‘why?’ and can be used interchangeably. Naze desu ka = doushitte desu ka = ‘why is it?’

Chapter 6

ええ、みんな親切で明るい人たちでした。
Ee, minna shinsetsu de, akarui hitotachi deshita.
(‘Yeah, all of them were kind and cheerful people.’)

Minna means ‘everyone.’ Minasan (‘honorable everyone’) and minasama (‘very honorable everyone’) are terms often used to address a group.

Minna de = ‘all together.’ Minna no hito = ‘all the people.’
-tachi is a suffix used to make a noun plural. -tachi is optional when used with hito, since hito can mean either ‘person’ or ‘people.’ However, -tachi is mandatory when used with watashi and anata, i.e., watashitachi = ‘we’; anatatachi = you.’

バーバラが新しいのをほしがっているものです。
Baabara ga atarashii no wo hoshigatte iru mono desu.
(‘Since Barbara new ones seems to be wanting thing it is.’) (In this sentence, Michael is commenting on his wife’s shopping.)

To make a noun phrase with an i adjective, add no to the adjective, e.g. ‘atarashii no’ = the new one.
To make a noun phrase with a na adjective, add no after na, e.g. ‘shizuka na no’ = the quiet one.
To make a noun phrase with a verb, add no to the verb, e.g., ‘katta no’ = the purchased one.
The verb hoshii means ‘desire.’ It is typically preceded by ga. For example, biiru ga hoshii = ‘beer is desired’ or ‘I want some beer.’ The verb hoshigaru, ‘appear to desire,’ is a combination of hoshii and garu (‘appears’).

Hoshigaru is preceded by o. For example, biiru wo hoshigatte imasu = ‘he appears to be wanting beer.’ Mono means ‘tangible thing,’ but it also has other idiomatic meanings. Here it means something like ‘because’ and suggests an emotional component to Michael’s complaint. Baabara ga atarashii no wo hoshigatte iru kara, also OK.

ちょっとお待ちください。
Chotto omachi kudasai.
(‘Please honorably wait a moment.’)

To make a very polite honorific form of a verb request, in order to ask someone to do something in business or official situations, put o before the verb stem and follow the verb stem with kudasai, as shown in this sentence. See Chapter 21.
The most common expression used when asking someone to wait is Chotto matte kudasai = ‘please wait a moment.’ A still more polite way to ask someone to wait is shoushou omachi kudasai.

それではこんなのはいかがですか。
Sore de wa, konna no wa ikaga desu ka.
(‘Well then, as for this type, how is it?’)

Sore de wa = sore ja = ‘well then, in that case.’ It’s OK to use konna mono instead of konna no. For example, konna mono ikaga desu ka = ‘as for this kind of thing, how is it?’ Ikaga is a polite way to say ‘how.’ Dou also means ‘how.’

でもとても楽しいです。
Demo totemo tanoshii desu.
(‘But it’s very pleasant.’)

Demo (meaning ‘but’) is used only at the beginning of a sentence.

しかし田中さんは来ませんでした。
Shikashi tanakasan wa kimasen deshita.
(‘However, as for Tanaka, he didn’t come.’)

Shikashi (meaning ‘however’ or ‘but’) is used only at the beginning of a sentence. Shikashi is bookish.

広くて明るいです。

6-11
Hirokute akarui desu.
(‘It’s spacious and well-lighted,’ referring to a room.)

Te and De. When you are juxtaposing two terms (nouns, adjectives or verbs) in one sentence and want to insert and between them, use te or de after the first term. When you want to insert and after an i adjective, remove the final i and add kute. For example, in the above sentence, hiroi (‘spacious’) becomes hirokute.

Counting people: Hitori = ‘1 person,’ futari = ‘2 people,’ san nin = ‘3 people,’ yo nin (or yonnin) = ‘4 people,’ gonin = ‘5 people,’ etc.

どうぞ好きなのを取ってください。
Douzo suki na no totte kudasai.
(‘Please go ahead and take the ones you like.’)

Suki is a na adjective, e.g. suki na hon = ‘the book I like.’

ええ、それで結構です。
Ee, sore de kekkou desu.
(‘Yeah, that will be fine.’)

To say ‘something will be all right,’ say de kekkou desu, de ii desu, or de yoroshii desu. For example, kono resutoran de yoroshii desu = ‘this restaurant will be fine.’

Don’t confuse these phrases with the ones used to give permission, te mo ii, te mo yoroshii and te mo kamaimasen. (see Chapter 17.) For example, tabete mo ii desu = ‘it’s all right to eat.’

帰りに小さい店があったのでぼくも入った。
Kaeri ni chiisai mise ga atta node, boku mo haitta.
(‘At the return, because a small store existed, I also entered.’)

In some cases, you can form a noun from a verb’s stem form, i.e., the pre-masu form. Kaeri (‘the return’) is the stem form of kaeru = kaerimasu = ‘return.’

Chapter 7

行ったことがありますか。
Itta koto ga arimasu ka.
(‘Have you ever gone there?’)

One response to this question could be ee, itta koto ga aru = ‘yeah, I have gone.’

Koto = intangible thing. Itta koto ga aru means ‘went thing exists’ = ‘have ever gone.’ Tabeta koto ga aru = ‘ate thing exists’ = ‘have ever eaten.’

込んでいるかもしれませんよ。
Konde iru kamoshiremasen yo.
(‘It might be crowded, for sure.’)

Kamoshiremasen = kamoshirenai = ‘there’s a chance that.’

初めてです。
Hajimete desu.
(‘It’s starting,’ meaning ‘this is my first time.’)

Examples of how to use hajimete: Kono omatsuri wa hajimete desu = ‘it’s the first time I’ve been to this festival.’ Hajimete suki wo suru hito = suki wo hajimete suru hito = a person first learning to ski. Kore ga hajimete desu and kondo ga hajimete desu, both OK. Kono toki wo (or ga) hajimete desu, not OK. ima wo (or ga) hajimete desu, also not OK. It just sounds awkward to use toki and ima with hajimete. However, kyou ga hajimete desu is OK.

行くつもりです。
Ikutsumori desu.
(‘I plan to go.’)

Ikai tsumori desu = ‘I plan not to go’ (a mild statement). Ikutsumori wa arimasen = ‘There is no intention of going’ (a strong statement).

Tsumori = ‘plan to’ or ‘intend to.’

きっと来るでしょう。
Kittoko kuru deshou.
(‘It’s certain that he will come.’)

おそらく来るでしょう。

きっと来るでしょう。

きっと来るでしょう。

きっと来るでしょう。

きっと来るでしょう。

きっと来るでしょう。

きっと来るでしょう。

きっと来るでしょう。
Osoraku kuru deshou.
(‘It’s very likely that he will come.’)

たぶん来るでしょう。
(‘Probably he will come.’)

Chapter 8

それに通勤の電車は、込んで大変でしょう。
(‘Moreover, since the commuter trains get crowded, they're probably terrible.’)

Use the to or de form to express a reason, to mean ‘because.’ For example, kaze wo hiite ikimasen deshita = ‘because I caught cold, I didn’t go.’

行きの方がひどいと思いますよ。
(‘Going is more awful I think, for sure.’)

Iki is a noun meaning ‘to go’ or ‘going’ and is the stem form of ikimasu (‘go’). Again, the stem form of a verb can be used to make a noun.

Hou means ‘direction’ or ‘side.’ Hou ga is used to show an alternative and is combined with adjectives like hidoi (‘awful’) to mean ‘more than’ or ‘less than.’ Iki no hou ga hidoi could be translated as ‘the going’s side is more awful.’

To is used indicate quotation marks; for example, kuru to iimashita = ‘he said he will come.’

イヤホンで音楽を聞きながら新聞を読んでいる人もいますね。
(Iya hon de ongaku wo kiki nagara, shinbun wo yonde iro hito mo imasu ne.
(‘While listening to music with earphones, there are also newspaper-reading people, right?’)

To express the idea of doing something while doing something else, follow the stem form (the pre-masu form) of the verb with nagara. For example, gohan wo tabe nagara terebi wo mimasu = ‘while eating rice, I watch TV.’

でも日本語の教科書ほどじゃありませんよ。
(‘But not as much as a Japanese language textbook, for sure.’)

When hodo, meaning ‘not as ... as,’ is preceded by a noun, the verb must be negative, e.g., kuruma wa densha hodo hayaku arimasen = ‘as for the car, compared to the train, it isn't fast’ (ie., ‘the car is not as fast as the train’). However, when hodo means ‘to a degree,’ the verb can be either positive or negative, e.g., sono shigoto wa sore hodo yashin shi desu ka = ‘is that work that easy?’

Saki hodo = ‘a little while ago.’

When hodo is used with a quantifier, it means ‘about,’ e.g. biiru wo sanbon hodo nomimashita = ‘I drank about 3 bottles of beer.’

マイケルが買った本。マイケルの買った本。
(Maikeru ga katta hon. Maikeru no katta hon.
(‘A book that Michael bought.’)

Ga v. no. When modifying a noun using a clause, the subject of the modifying clause may be marked with either ga or no. For example, Ashi ga nagai hito = ashi no nagai hito = ‘a person with long legs.’

Kuruma ga nai hito = kuruma no nai hito = ‘a person without a car.’

Counting months: Ikka getsu, Nika getsu, Sanka getsu, Yonka getsu, Goka getsu, Rokka getsu, Nanaka getsu, Hakka getsu or Hachika getsu, Kyuuka getsu, Jikka getsu or Juuka getsu, Juuyonka getsu, Nijikka getsu or Nijuuka getsu.

Counting weeks: Isshuukan, nishuukan, sanshuukan, etc. Jisshuukan or jusshukan = ‘10 weeks.’

Nijisshuukan or nijusshukan = ‘20 weeks.’

Kan, meaning duration, is required for weeks and hours, e.g. isshuukan = ‘1 week,’ nijikan = ‘2 hours.’ Kan is optional for years, months, days and minutes,
e.g. ichinen or ichinenkan (‘1 year’), nikkagetsu or nikkagetsukan (‘2 months’), mikka or mikkakan (‘3 days’), yonpun or yonpukan (‘4 minutes’).

Do not use the optional kan before mae ni, ato ni, or go ni. For example, mikkakan no ryokou ni ikimasu = ‘I’m going on a 4-day trip.’ Mikka mae ni nihon ni kimashita = ‘I came to Japan 4 days ago.’

Three also can be used. Sando mo norikaemasu. (‘I transfer all of 3 times!’)

Use mo after a number or quantity for emphasis, to indicate that it is more than expected; or with negative verbs, to indicate that it is less than expected. For example, nijikan mo machimashita = ‘I waited all of one hour.’ Hitotsu mo arimasen = ‘there isn’t even one.’

As for the airport, there are banks, restaurants, etc. Kuukou ni wa ginkou ya resutoran nado ga arimasu. (‘As for the airport, there are banks, restaurants, etc.’)

To say etcetera, you may use ya, nado and/or toka. Here’s another example: Shitsu toka, airon toka, iiroiro na mono wo kaimashita = ‘sheets etc., an iron etc., I bought various things.’

Using yori, hou ga, mo and hodo to make comparisons.

B wa A yori ooku desu = ‘B is bigger than A.’ A yori B no hou ga takai desu = ‘B is more expensive than A.’ A wa B hodo takakunai desu = ‘A is not as expensive as B.’ A mo B mo takai desu = ‘A and B are both expensive.’ Denisha to kuruma to, dochira no hou ga hayai desu ka = ‘train v. car, which is faster?’ Denisha wa, kuruma yori, hayai desu = ‘the car is faster than the train.’ Sushi to tempura to, dochi ga suki desu ka = ‘sushi or tempura, which do you like better?’ Tenpura no hou ga suki = ‘I like tempura better.’ Sushi no tempura no suki = ‘I like both sushi and tempura.’ Dochira mo suki = ‘I like both.’ Toukyou ya oosaka hodo ooku arimasen = ‘not as big as Tokyo, Osaka, etc.’ Ookii desu ga, toukyou hodo ja arimasen = ‘it’s big, but not compared to Tokyo.’ Basu de iku yori, kuruma de iku hou ga, chotto hayai desu = ‘compared to going by bus, going by car is a little faster.’ (cannot say iku no hou ga or iki no hou ga)

いいえ、高いとは思いません。Iie, takai to wa omoimasen. (‘No, I don’t think they are high.’ Referring to prices.)

Use wa after to in negative sentences, when to is used to indicate quotation marks.

バーバラさんは日本物価は高いと思っています。Baabara-san wa nihon no bukka wa takai to omotte imasu. (‘As for Barbara, she thinks Japanese prices are high.’)

To state someone else’s opinion, say to omotte iru. To state your own opinion, say either to omou or to omotte iru. For example, nihon no bukka wa takai to omoimasu = nihon no bukka wa takai to omotte imasu = ‘I think Japanese prices are high.’

Chapter 9

Three are also used. San mai aru kara, ichimai agemashou. (‘Since 3 exist, I shall give you one.’)

San mai ga aru, not OK; you don’t need to use ga or wa after numbers, and here ga sounds wrong. Mai is a counter for flat thin items (stamps, in this case).

主人は今晚遅いと言ってましたからどうぞごゆっくり。Shujin wa konban osoi to ittemashita kara, douzo goyukkuri. (‘Since my husband was saying “tonight late,” go ahead, take your honorable time.’)
Goyukkuri shite kudasai, also OK. **Yukkuri** = 'slowly,' ‘taking time,’ ‘leisurely.’
The prefix **go** is honorific, similar to **o**. Words of Japanese origin may be preceded by **wo** to show respect, e.g., **osushi** (‘honorable sushi’). Words of Chinese origin may be preceded by **go**, e.g., **goshinpai** (‘honorible worry’).

Women use honorific prefixes more often than men do. Don’t use such prefixes when referring to your own affairs.

来月六つになると言ってました。
**Raigetsu muttsu ni naru to ittemashita.**
(‘They were saying he will become six next month.’)
**Rokusai**, also OK, instead of **muttsu** (both mean ‘six years old’)

Narute **narimasu** = to become; usually preceded by **ni**. For a noun, add **ni** and **naru** to describe a **change in state**. For example, **Otouto wa suupaaman ni naritai to omotte imasu** = ‘as for the little brother, he thinks he wants to become Superman.’

部屋がきれいになりました。
**Heya ga kirei ni narimashita.**
(‘The room became clean.’)

For a **na adjective**, add **ni** and **naru** to describe a **change in state**.

子供は大きくなります。
**Kodomo wa ookiku narimasu.**
(‘Children become big,’ meaning ‘they grow up.’)
For an **i adjective**, remove the final i, and then add **ku** and **naru** to describe a **change in state**. For example, **samuku narimasu** = ‘it will become cold.’

日本語が上手になったから日本に行きたくなりました。
**Nihongo ga jouzu ni natta kara, nihon ni ikitaku narimashita.**
(‘Since the Japanese became skillful, it developed that I want to go to Japan.’)

The ‘**tai**’ form is inflected like an **i adjective**.

漢字を覚えるのは大変です。
**Kanji wo oboeru no wa taihen desu.**
(‘To memorize kanji is terrible.’)

**Noun Phrases. No** and **koto** turn a previous phrase into a noun. **No** is preferred for something directly perceived by the senses. **Koto** is more formal or bookish. For example, **Samui wa ii kedo, atsui no wa iya desu** = ‘as for cold, it’s OK, but as for heat, it’s irritaiting.’ **Ashita ga yasumi na no wa ureshii desu** = ‘that tomorrow is vacation is pleasing.’ (You cannot say **yasumi da no**, since you cannot use **da** before **no**. So you must use **na** to mean ‘is,’ instead of **da**. Also you cannot say **yasumi da koto**.)

**No or **‘n can also be used to make the pronouns ‘one’ or ‘ones.’** For example, **anata ga tsukuttan desu ka** = ‘are they the ones that you made?’
Another example: **ichigo wo kureta no wa, dare? = ‘as for the one who gave us strawberries, who?’**

冷たい風が吹くのを感じました。
**Tsumetai kaze ga fuku no wo kanjimashita.**
(‘I felt the cold wind blow.’)

Since the wind is directly perceived by the senses, you may not substitute **koto** for **no** in this sentence.
**Tsumetai** is used for cold objects; **samui** is used for cold weather, cold days etc.

**Fuku** = ‘blow,’ ‘breathe,’ or ‘whistle.’ **Kanjiru** = ‘feel’ or ‘sense.’

マイケルは日本語を話すことができます。
**Maikeru wa nihongo wo hanasu koto ga dekimasu.**
(‘Michael can speak Japanese.’)

A plain speech verb followed by **koto ga dekiru** means ‘can do.’ For example, **Puuru de oyogu koto ga dekimasu** = ‘one can swim in the pool.’

先生に本を差し上げました。
**Sensei ni hon wo sashiagemashita.**
‘I gave a book to the teacher.’
Use **sashiajeru** if you or someone else give to...
someone not in your in-group, showing extra respect.

けい子さんはまき子さんに本を上げました。
Keikosan wa makikosan ni hon wo agemashita. 'Keiko gave a book to Makiko.'

あなたにこの本をあげましょう。
Anata ni kono hon wo age mas hau. 'I shall give this book to you.'

犬にえさをやりました。
Inu ni esa wo yarimashita. 'I gave animal food to the dog.'

弟に本をやりました。
Otouto ni hon wo yarimashita. 'I gave a book to little brother.'

家のうちをくれました。
Kanai wa kono hon wo kure mashita. 'The wife gave me this book.'

友達が娘にその本をくれました。
Tomodachi ga musume ni sono hon wo kure mashita. 'A friend gave that book to my daughter.'

先生がこの本をくださいました。
Sensei ga kono hon wo kudasaimashita. 'The teacher honorably gave me this book.'

Use **ageru** if you or someone else give to someone who is not in your in-group, showing normal respect.

犬にえさをやりました。
Inu ni esa wo yarimashita. 'I gave animal food to the dog.'

弟に本をやりました。
Otouto ni hon wo yarimashita. 'I gave a book to little brother.'

Use **yaru** if you give to a member of your in-group, or if you or someone else give to someone outside your in-group who is definitely inferior.

家内はこの本をくれました。
Kanai wa kono hon wo kure mashita. 'The wife gave me this book.'

友達が娘にその本をくれました。
Tomodachi ga musume ni sono hon wo kure mashita. 'A friend gave that book to my daughter.'

Use **kureru** if something is given to you or to a member of your in-group by someone in your in-group, or by someone outside your in-group who has equal or inferior status.

先生がこの本をくださいました。
Sensei ga kono hon wo kudasaimashita. 'The teacher honorably gave me this book.'

Use **kudasaru** if something is given to you or to a member of your in-group by someone outside your in-group who has equal or greater age or status.

この本を次郎さんからもらいました。
Kono hon wo jirousan kara moraimashita. 'I received this book from Jiro.'

Use **mora u** if you or another person receives from an equal or inferior. This can be used in almost any situation.

社長からこの本をいただきました。
Shachou kara kono hon wo itadakimashita. 'I received this book from the president.'

Use **itadaku** if you or a member of your in-group receives from an equal or superior (polite speech). Say **itadakimasu** before eating or drinking, or when you accept a gift of food or drink. Also, use this word to indicate your choice in polite situations, e.g., **kore wo itadakimashu** = 'I’ll take this one.'

子供の誕生日に何をやろうか。
Kodomo no tanjoubi ni nani wo yarou ka. ('What shall we give for the child’s birthday?')

To say a plain speech ‘shall’ or ‘let’s’ for a **u** verb, add **ou** to the root (the pre-u form). For example, **nomou** (from **nomu**) = 'I shall drink’ or ‘let’s drink.’

To say a plain speech ‘shall’ or ‘let’s’ for an **ru** verb, add **you** to the root. For example, **tabeyou** (from **taberu**) = ‘I shall eat’ or ‘let’s eat.’

Chapter 10

お茶でもいかがですか。
Ocha demo ikaga desu ka. ('Honorable tea, at least, how is it?’ Meaning, ‘would you like some tea, at least?’)

**Demo** means ‘but.’ It can also mean ‘at least’ or ‘or something.’ For example, **toranpu demo shimas hou ka** = ‘shall we play cards or something?’

もういっぱいお茶を入れましょうか。
Mou ippai ocha wo ire mas hau. ('Another cup, tea shall I make?')

**Hai** is a counter used for cups, bowls etc; **ippai** (‘1 cup’), **nihai** (‘2 cups’), **sanbai** (‘3 cups’) etc.
Transitive and intransitive verb pairs like *akeru* and *aku* (both meaning ‘open’) are common in Japanese. For example, *mado wo akeru* = ‘I open the window.’ *Mado ga aku* = ‘the window opens.’

The ‘*e* rule’ says that, looking at such verb pairs, transitive verbs tend to end in *eru*; e.g., *akeru* (‘open’) is transitive, *aku* is intransitive; *shimeru* (‘close’) is transitive, *shimaru* (‘close’) is intransitive. However, *su* trumps *eru* in determining which verbs are transitive, e.g. *kesu* (‘extinguish’) v. *kieru* (‘go out’), *dasu* (‘put out’) v. *deru* (‘go out’ or ‘exit’); *nekasu* (‘put to sleep’) v. *neru* (‘sleep’).

**Exceptions to the *e* rule** include: *kiru* (‘cut,’ transitive) v. *kireru* (‘be cut’); *ureru* (‘sell something’) v. *ureru* (‘be sold’); *nuru* (‘paint’ or ‘get something wet’) v. *nureru* (‘get wet’).

The **te or de form of intransitive verbs** like *aku* (open) is followed by *imasu* when describing a fixed condition or an ongoing action, e.g., *mado ga aite imasu* = ‘the window is open’ or ‘the window is opening.’

The **te or de form of transitive verbs** is followed by *iru* (*imasu*) when describing an ongoing action, e.g., *mado wo akete imasu* = ‘I’m opening the window.’

However, the ‘transitive *aru* rule,’ or **transitive rule,** states that the **te or de form of transitive verbs** is usually followed by *aru* (*arimasu*), when describing a fixed condition, e.g., *mado ga akete arimasu* = ‘the window was opened by someone.’ *Doa ga shimete arimasu* = ‘the door was closed by someone.’

**Some verbs are exceptions to the transitive *aru* rule,** e.g., *hajimete imasu* = ‘it is begun by someone,’ *nakushte imasu* = ‘it is lost by someone.’

**Another exception to the transitive *aru* rule** occurs when you want to imply that *the speaker did something,* e.g., *denki wo tsukete imasu* = ‘the light is on (because I turned it on).’

*Mado wo akete imasu* = ‘the window is open (because I opened it).’

**Ga v. Wo:** In ‘*te aru*’ or ‘*de aru*’ constructions, the direct object of a transitive verb may be indicated by either *wo* or *ga,* e.g., *doa wo shimete aru* = ‘the door is closed by someone.’ Both of these Japanese sentences are correct.

いいえ、消さないでください。

*Lie, kesanai de kudasai.*

(‘No, please don't turn it off.’)

To **make a negative request,** follow the negative plain speech form of the verb with *de kudasai.* For example, *tabenai de kudasai* = ‘please don't eat.’

子供がお菓子を食べてしまいました。

*Kodomo ga okashi wo tabete shimaimashita.*

(‘The child ate up the sweets.’)

**Shimau** can be added to the te or de form of a verb to suggest that the action is done thoroughly and completely.

In ordinary speech, *te shimau* is shortened to *chau.*

In ordinary speech, *de shimau* is shortened to *jau.*

For example, *Oboete shimau = oboechau* = ‘I will memorize it completely.’

*Oboete shimaimashita = oboechatta* = ‘I memorized it completely.’

*Ocha wo none de shimaimasu = ocha wo none de shimau* = ‘I will drink the tea completely.’

*Ocha wo none de shimaimashita = ocha wo nonjatta* = ‘I drank the tea completely.’

この魚は新しいから刺身にしましょう。

*Kono sakana wa atarashii kara, sashimi ni shimashou.*

(‘As for this fish, since it’s fresh, let’s make sashimi out of it.’)

**Turning something into something else.** To express the idea of turning a noun into another noun, such as changing fruit to juice, or of changing something using a na adjective, such as making something clean, **add *ni suru* or *ni shimasu* to the resulting noun or na adjective.** For example, *Heya wo kirei ni shimashu* = ‘I will make the room clean.’

(Note that *ni suru* also means ‘I choose.’ See Chapter 12.)
部屋を暖かくします。
Heya wo atatakaku shimasu.
(‘I’ll make the room warm.’)

To express the idea of changing something into something else using an i adjective, such as making something warm, remove the final i and add ku suru or ku shimasu to the i adjective. For example, Kouri wo itte juusu wo tsumetaku shimasu = ‘Adding ice, let’s make the juice cold.’

Chapter 11

新しい漢字を十回ずつ書いて練習する。
Atarashii kanji wo jikki zutsu kaite renshuu suru.
(‘Writing new kanji 10 times each, I practice.’)

Kai means ‘times,’ similar to ‘do.’ For example, ikkai, nikai, sankai = ‘1 time,’ ‘2 times,’ ‘3 times.’ (Juudo doesn’t sound as good as jikkai here. Juukai also OK.) Zutsu = ‘each.’

会議があるから資料をコピーしておきましょう。
Kaigi ga aru kara, shiryou wo koji shite okimasou.
(‘Since a meeting exists, let’s copy the literature in advance.’)

Teoku means to do something as advance preparation. For example, souji wo shite okimashi = ‘I will clean in advance.’

電車に乗って行きましょう。
Densha ni notte ikimasou.
(‘Riding by train, let’s go,’ meaning ‘let’s go riding by train.’)
The te (or de) form of a verb can be thought of as adding the meaning ‘ing.’ For example, hon wo mite tabemasu = ‘reading a book, I eat.’

コピーは十時までにできる。
Kopii wa juuji made ni dekiru?
(‘As for the copying, will it be ready by 10:00?’)

Kopii ga, also OK.

Made ni is used after a plain non-past form of a verb or various time words to indicate the time by or before which an action is completed. For example, juuji made ni ikimashu = ‘I will go by 10 o’clock.’

田中は席をはずしておりますが。
Tanaka wa seki wo hazushite orimasu ga.
(‘Tanaka is leaving the seat humbly, but ...’, meaning ‘he’s absent’)

Seki wo hazusu = ‘leave one’s seat.’

Orimasu = oru = humble form of iru = imasu; oru is used in very polite situations to refer to yourself or members of your in-group.

Chapter 12

少し飲みすぎたんですね。
Sukoshi nomisugitan desu ne.
(‘A little, you drank too much, huh?’)
The suffix -sugiru means ‘to excess;’ this may be combined with a verb stem, e.g., nomi plus sugiru = nomisugiru = ‘drink too much.’ Or it may be combined with the stem of an i adjective, e.g., ookisugiru = ‘too big.’

田中さんは六時までに来るはずでしたが、なかなか来ませんでした。
Tanaka san wa rokuji made ni kuru hazu deshita ga, nakanaka kimasen deshita.
(‘Tanaka was supposed to come by 6:00, but he didn’t come readily.’)

To show that something ought to, should or is supposed to be, use hazu desu after the plain form of a verb, or after an i adjective. For example, Kono mise no kookii wa oishii hazu desu = ‘This shop’s coffee ought to be good.’

Nakanaka means ‘considerably,’ ‘quite,’ ‘not easily,’ ‘not readily.’

掃除をしたから部屋はきれいなはずです。
Souji wo shite kara heya wa kirei na hazu desu.
('Since I cleaned, the rooms ought to be clean.')
To show that something ought to, should or is
supposed to be, use na hazu desu after a na
adjective.

これはバレラさんのハンドバッグのはず
です。
Kore wa baabarasan no handobaggu no hazu
desu.
('I expect this is Barbara's handbag.')
To show that something ought to, should or is
supposed to be, use no hazu desu after after a
noun.

田中さんはまだ仕事を
しているから来ない
はずです。
Tanaka san wa mada shigoto wo
shite iru kara, konai hazu
desu.
('Since Tanaka is still working, I expect him not to
come.')
To show that something is not supposed to be or
not expected to be, follow a negative verbal or
adjective with hazu desu.

私は明日会議に出るつもりです。
Watashi wa asu kaigi ni derutsumori desu.
('As for me, tomorrow, I plan to attend the
meeting.')
To state what you intend to do, add tsumori to the
plain speech form of a verb. For example, nihon e
ikutsumori desu = ‘I plan to go to Japan.’

会議は十時から始めることになりました。
Kaiigi wa juuji kara hajimeru koto ni
narimashita.
('As for the meeting, it was decided that someone
will start it from 10:00.')
To show that an action is to be decided on (an
impersonal decision), follow a plain speech verb with
koto ni naru.

来週ヨーロッパに出発することになって
います。
Raishuu yooroppa ni shuppatsu suru
koto ni natte imasu.
('Next week, I'm scheduled to leave for Europe.')
When stating the way things are, such as schedules,
rules, customs etc., follow a plain speech verb with
koto ni natte iru. For example,  Nihon de wa ie no
naka de wa kutsu wo hakanai koto ni natte imasu =
‘As for in Japan, as for inside houses, it's the custom
not to wear shoes."

_Haku_ = ‘put on’ or ‘wear’ shoes, socks or pants.

時間があったら。

_Jikan ga attara._

(‘When or if there is time.’)

To express the idea ‘if’ or ‘when,’ add _ra_ to the past plain speech form of a verb. This is called the _‘tara’ form._ For example, _atta_ (‘it existed’) becomes _attara_ (‘if or when it exists’). _Nonda_ (‘I drank’) becomes _nondara_ (‘if or when she drinks’).

もし風呂が熱すぎたら水を入れてください。

_Moshi furo ga atsusugitara mizu wo irete kudasai._ (‘Supposing the bath is too hot, please add water.’)

To say ‘supposing,’ or ‘in the event that,’ use _moshi_ or _moshimo_. For example, _Moshimo ame ga futtara ohanami wa yamemasu = ‘If it rains, the honorable flower viewing will be stopped by someone.’ _Both moshi and moshimo are optional and can be omitted without any loss of meaning._

あした晴れたらいいですね。

_Ashita haretara ii desu ne._ (‘It would be nice if it were sunny tomorrow, huh?’)

_Tara ii_ means ‘it would be nice if...’ For example, _Tanaka san mo issho ni kitara yokatta desu ne = ‘If Tanaka also together had come, it was good, huh?’

でも明日は映画も見たいし。

_Demo, ashita wa, eiga mo mitai shi .._ (‘But, as for tomorrow, I also want to see a movie, and so therefore ...’)

_Shii_ is used after plain speech verbs to mean _and_ or etc. If used after enumerating facts, it suggests that such facts justify one's actions, feelings or opinions.

日本の文化を勉強するために日本に来ました。

_Nihon no bunka wo benkyou suru tame ni nihon ni kimashita._ (‘In order to study Japanese culture, I came to Japan.’)

_Tame ni_ means ‘in order to.’ It is usually used after a plain speech verb. For example, _Shinkansen ni noru tame ni, toukyou eki ni iku = ‘In order to board a bullet train, I go to Tokyo Station.’_

Chapter 13

三週間で届くかどうかわかりませんよ。

_Sanshuukan de todoku kadouka wakarimasen yo._ (‘I don't know/understand whether it will arrive in 3 weeks, for sure.’)

_Kadouka_ = ‘whether or not.” For example, _iku kadouka wakarimasen = ‘I don’t know whether I will go or not.’_

**Question word with _ka:_** If you follow a question word with _ka_, it means _some_. For example, _nanika_ = something, _itsuka_ = sometime, _doreka_ =one of them.

**Question word with _mo:_** If you follow a question word with _mo_, it means _all or every in positive constructions; never, none or nowhere in negative constructions_. However, in affirmative sentences, use one of the following 3 words instead of _daremo or nanimo:_ _mina, mina, or subete_.

_Doremo_ means ‘any of them’ in positive constructions, ‘none of them’ in negative constructions.

**Question word with _demo:_** If you follow a question word with _demo_, it means _any_. _Doredemo_ means ‘any of them’ or ‘whichever one.’

誰にも会いませんでした。

_Dare ni mo aima sen deshita._ (‘I didn't meet anyone;’ literally, ‘I didn’t meet no one’)

When the particles _ni, e, to, kara & made are used with some interrogative pronouns (nan, dare, dare, donata, doko, dotchi & dochira) followed by mo, they are placed in the middle of the phrase._ For example, _Doko e mo ikimasen deshita = ‘I didn't go_
anywhere.’ (literally, ‘I didn’t go to nowhere’)

忘れないでください。
Wasurenai de kudasai.
(‘Please don’t forget.’)

To make a negative request, add one of the following phrases after a verb stem:
Nai de kudasaimasen ka = ‘won’t you please not do and honorably give’ (very polite form)
Nai de kudasai = ‘please don’t’ (polite form)
Nai de choudai, or nai de ne = ‘please don’t’ (colloquial form)
For example, tabete wa = tabenai de kudasai = tabete wa komarimasu = tabete wa dame desu, ikenai, dame desu

In colloquial speech, hashitcha and haite wa =
(‘as for doing’)
hashita = haite wa =
(‘as for running’)
sutecha = sutecha =
(‘as for entering’)
asonda = asonde wa =
(‘as for discarding’)
shite wa = shicha =
(‘as for playing’)

For a plain ‘do not,’ used by men or on signs, follow a plain non-past verb with na. For example,
taberu na = ‘do not eat.’

Chapter 14

むこうのおすしは日本のと同じですか。
Mukou no osushi wa nihon no to onaji desu ka.
(‘Is the honorable sushi on the other side the same as the Japanese?’)

Onaji means ‘the same.’ Onaji is a na adjective; however, onaji differs from all other na adjectives in that it is usually used without na when it precedes a noun, e.g., onaji mono = the same thing.
Onaji is not an i adjective, since you can say onaji da = ‘it’s the same,’ whereas you could never say something like eishii da. Also, onaji is not inflected like an i adjective, e.g., you say onaji ja nai = ‘it isn’t the same,’ not onajiku nai. Sometimes na is used after onaji, e.g., you can say onaji na koto = ‘the same thing,’ and na is also used after onaji when you follow it with noni or node, e.g., onaji na noni = ‘in spite of the fact that it’s the same,’ and onaji na node = ‘since it’s the same.’

Chigau means ‘different.’ For example, chigau zubon wo haite imasu = ‘they are wearing different pants.’ Onaji is only an adjective, albeit a very unusual one, whereas chigau is used as both an adjective and a verb. Onaji kutsu = ‘the same shoes.’ Chigau kutsu = ‘different shoes.’ Kutsu ga onaji desu = ‘the shoes are the same.’ Kutsu ga chigau = kutsu ga chigaimasu = ‘the shoes are different,’ or ‘the shoes differ.’

Ichinichi juu = ‘all day long.’ Hitoban juu = ‘all night long.’ Ichinen juu = ‘all year long.’ Natsu juu = ‘all summer long.’

Juu ni and Chuu ni. These phrases mean ‘sometime during,’ ‘anytime during’ or ‘before the end of.’ Kyou juu ni = ‘sometime today.’ Kotoshi juu ni = ‘sometime this year.’ Konshuu chuu ni (juu ni also OK) = ‘sometime this week.’ Kongetsu chuu ni (juu ni also OK) = ‘sometime this month.’ Juugatsu
chuu ni (juu ni, not OK) = ‘sometime in October.’
Natsuyasumi chuu ni (juu ni also OK) = ‘sometime during summer vacation.’

Still do = mada + affirmative. For example, mada kaisha de shigoto wo shite imasu = ‘he is still working at the company.’
No longer do = mou + negative. For example, mou tsukaimasen = ‘I won’t use it anymore.’

Ni yoru to = ‘According to someone.’
No hanashi de wa (literally, ‘as for someone’s story or speech’) = ‘according to what someone says.’
Sou desu, No da sou desu, ‘n da sou desu = ‘Something is reportedly true.’
N desutte, Desutte = ‘Something is reportedly true.’
Used by women in informal casual conversations.
N datte, Tte = ‘something is reportedly true.’ Used by men or women in informal casual conversations.

Ga or de plus to itte imashita, or ga or de plus tte ittemashita = ‘someone was saying.’
Ni plus to kaite arimasshita, or ni plus tte kaite arimasshita = ‘something was written.’
Kara plus to kikimasshita or kara plus tte kikimasshita = ‘I heard something from someone.’

田中君病気なのです。
Tanaka kun byouki na no desu.
(‘Young man Tanaka is sick.’)
In this sentence, no is used as a softening word. You must use an alternative to da (i.e., na) if you follow da with no (as a softening word).

Chapter 15

太郎だけが休んでいる。
Tarou dake ga yasunde iru.
(‘Only Taro is being off.’) Tarou dake yasunde iru, also OK. Tarou dake yasumi desu, also OK.

太郎ばかりやすんでいる。
Tarou bakari yasunde iru.
(‘Only Taro is being off,’ implying as usual and that it's not fair.)

To convey the idea of ‘only’ or ‘just,’ use either dake or bakari after a noun. Bakari implies that two choices have been compared and could mean ‘all the time,’ ‘every time,’ ‘all over,’ or ‘everywhere,’ and may express the speaker's feeling that the imbalance is not right or is unfair. Bakkari is more emphatic than bakari. The meaning of bakari following a te verb form is similar to that following a noun. For example, terebi wo mite bakari iru = ‘he’s only watching TV.’ It's OK to omit wa, ga or wo after either dake or bakari.

それじゃ体によくないですね。
Sore ja, karada ni yoku nai desu ne.
(‘In that case, for the body it’s not good, huh.’)

Note that karada ni yoku nai means ‘it isn’t good for the body.’ Karada ni iin ja nai has a very different meaning: ‘isn’t it good for the body?’

彼は来週旅行に行くのにまだ用意をしていません。
Kare wa raishuu ryokou ni iku noni, mada you wo shite imasen.
(‘As for him, even though next week he is going on a trip, he still isn't doing preparations.’)

To say ‘even though,’ or ‘in spite of the fact that,’ follow a verb (either past or non-past) or a plain adjective (either past or non-past) with noni.

Here’s another example, using an adjective: Ano hito wa, wakai noni, iiro no koto wo shite imasu = ‘that person over there, even though young, is
knowing various things.’

花子さんは絵が上手なのにあまりかきませ
ん。
Hanako san wa, e ga jouzu na noni, amari kakimasen.
(‘As for Hanako, even though she is skillful at pictures or drawing, she hardly draws.’)
To say ‘even though,’ or ‘in spite of the fact that,’ follow a na adjective with na noni.

春なのに暖かくなりません。
Haru na noni atatakaku narimasen.
(‘Even though it’s spring, it doesn’t become warm.’)
To say ‘even though,’ or ‘in spite of the fact that,’ follow a noun with na noni.

月曜日だったのに会社に行きませんでした。
Getsu youbi datta noni, kaisha ni i kimashita.
(‘Even though it was Monday, he didn’t go to the company.’)

元気だったのに仕事をしませんでした。
Genki datta noni, shigoto wo shimasen deshita.
(‘Even though he was healthy, he didn’t do work.’)
To say ‘even though,’ or ‘in spite of the fact that,’ in past constructions, follow a noun or a na adjective with datta noni.

雨が降っているけれどテニスに行きましょう。
Ame ga futte iru keredo, tenisu ni ikimashou.
(‘Although it's raining, let's go to play tennis.’)
Do not use noni with volitional expressions like ‘let’s’ or ‘I will.’

毎日雨が降ってるで梅雨のようです。
Mainichi, ame ga futte, maru de tsuyu no you desu.
(‘Every day, since it rains, it’s completely like the rainy season.’)

When modifying a noun, to express the ideas ‘is like,’ ‘similar to,’ ‘same as,’ or to describe the way something appears in comparison to some other noun, use no you after the noun.

毎日雨が降ってるで梅雨見たいです。
Mainichi, ame ga futte, maru de tsuyu mitai desu.
(‘Every day, since it rains, it’s completely like the rainy season.’)
When modifying a noun, another way to express the ideas of ‘is like,’ ‘similar to,’ ‘same as,’ or to describe the way something appears in comparison to some other noun, is to use mitai after the noun.

No you can be used with any style of speech, while mitai is more colloquial. When used as adjectives, both no you and mitai are na adjectives. For example, Soba wa supagetti no you na tabemono desu = ‘soba is a food like spaghetti. Soba wa supagetti mitai na tabemono desu = ‘soba is a food like spaghetti.’

手が雪のように白い。手が雪みたいに白い。
Te ga yuki no you ni shiroi = te ga yuki mitai ni shiroi.
(‘The hands, like snow, are white.’)
No you and mitai are na adjectives meaning ‘like.’
When you add ni to a na adjective, it becomes an adverb, modifying a verb or another adjective.

朝起きたら雪が降っていました。
Asa okitara yuki ga futte imashita.
(‘Morning, when I got up, it was snowing.’)
To express a conditional when or whenever, follow the past form of a verb or an i adjective with ra. This is described as ‘using tara’ in these lessons. In this example, okiru = ‘get up.’ Okita = ‘I got up.’ Okitara = ‘if I get up’ or ‘when I get up.’ Here’s another example, using an i adjective: oishii = ‘it’s delicious. Oishikata = ‘it was delicious.’ Oishikattara = ‘if it’s delicious’ or ‘when it’s delicious.’
朝起きると雪が降っていました。
Asa okiru to yuki ga futte imashita.
(‘Morning, when I get up, it was snowing.’)
Another way to express a conditional when or whenever is to follow a plain speech non-past verb with to. This is more bookish but is preferred when the relationship is causal or inevitable, as in giving directions or discussing natural laws.

雨が止んだらハイキングに行きましょう。
Ame ga yandara haikingu ni ikimashou.
(‘When the rain stops, let’s go hiking.’)
You may not follow ‘to’ with a request, command, suggestion, or wish. Ame ga yamu to, haikingu ni ikimashou, not OK.

タバコを吸ったらだめですよ。
Tabako wo suttara dame desu yo.
(‘When you smoke tobacco, it’s bad for sure.’)
Use tara when you want your statement to sound more personal.

犬を散歩に連れて行ってやる。
Inu wo sanpo ni tsurete itte yaru.
(‘The dog, for the purpose of walking, I will take along and give.’)
Tsurete iku = ‘take a person or animal along.’

お父さんこの本を買って。
Otousan, kono hon wo katte.
(‘Father, buy this book.’)
When addressing one’s parent or older siblings directly, it’s appropriate to use otousan, okaasan, oniisan or oneesan. Use chichi, haha, ani and ane only when talking about your family with outsiders.

Chapter 16

曜日や授業料について書いてあります。
Youbi ya jugyouryou ni tsuite kaite arimashu.
(‘Concerning the days of the week, the tuition, etc. are written.’)
Ni tsuite = ‘concerning,’ ‘regarding,’ ‘pertaining to.’
If you use ni tsuite, you omit ga. In the sentence above, you could say ni tsuite wa, but wa and ni tsuite are similar, so it’s best to omit wa as well.

今日は忙しくてこの仕事はとってもできません。
Kyou wa isogashikute kono shigoto wa tottemo dekimashen.
(‘As for today, since I’m busy, this work is completely unable to be accomplished.’)
Totemo = ‘very.’ Tottemo = ‘terribly,’ ‘extremely,’ or ‘completely’ (can also be spelled totemo).

Chapter 17

ちょっとお願いしてもういいかしら。
Chotto onegaishite mou ii kashira.
(‘A little, doing begging is OK, I wonder.’)
Kashira and kana mean ‘I wonder.’ Kashira used more by women; kana more by men.

あのう家内を連れて行ってもいいですか。
Anou, kanai wo tsurete itte mo ii desu ka.
('Say, is it OK if I take the wife along?')

Permission:  
Te mo ii = te mo yoroshii = ‘it’s OK.’  
Te mo kamaimasen = ‘it doesn’t matter.’ For example: tabete mo ii desu ka = ‘is it OK if I eat?’  
Hai, tabete mo ii = ‘yes, it’s OK to eat.’  
Yasunde mo kamaimasen = ‘it doesn’t matter if you rest’ (meaning, ‘take time off’).

‘As for a person’s slander, I don’t want you to say and I receive it, huh.’

Another way to ask someone not to do something is to use the te form of the verb, followed by hoshikunai, moraitakunai, or itadakitakunai.

鉛筆を使いないで。

Enpitsu wo tsukai suginai de.

('Don’t use too many pencils.'  
Sugiru = ‘too much’; sugina is the negative form. 
Oosugiru = ‘too much quantity.’ For example,  
satou ga oosugiru = ‘there’s too much sugar.’  
Kooto ga ooki sugimasu = ‘the coat is too big.’  
Hatarakisugi ja nai = ‘isn’t it too much labor?’ (Hatarakisugi is a noun derived from hatarakisugiru = ‘labor too much.’)

東京で二番めに高いビルですよ。

Toukyou de niban me ni takai biru desu yo.  
('Of Tokyo, it's the second tallest building for sure.'  
Ni turns the word nibanme = ‘second’ into an adverb, modifying takai. Incidentally, nibanme can also be combine with no and used as an adjective, e.g., nibanme no hikidashi = ‘the second drawer.’)

朝早く起きなさい。

Asa hayaku okinasai.  
('Get up early in the morning.')  
Okiru = ‘get up.’  
Nasai may be added to the stem form of a verb to give a command to a child or a subordinate. Note: in at least one situation, nasai may be used with the opposite meaning, e.g., iikagen ni shinai, which should mean ‘do irresponsibly,’ actually means ‘don’t do irresponsibly.’ Apparently, this is due to the fact that the negative form of nasai, nasaruna, is no longer in active use in Japanese. However, it is also OK to say iikagen ni shinai de kudasai which means the same thing as iikagen ni shinai. Note that the te kudasai form is much more polite than the nasai form, e.g., okite kudasai = ‘please get up.’

人の悪口は言ってもらいたくないです。

Hito no warukuchi wa, itte moraitakunai desu ne.
ケーキを食べてもいいです。
Keeki wo tabete mo ii desu.
(‘It’s OK to eat the cake.)

To say that it’s OK to do something, follow the te or de form of the verb with mo ii desu.

Chapter 18

テレビもゆっくり見られません。
Terebi mo yukkuri miraremasen.
(‘I can’t leisurely watch even TV.’)

Mo means ‘even’ in this sentence. (Terebi demo... means ‘even though’ and doesn’t make sense here.)

Mo can mean ‘also.’ For example, terebi mo arimasu = ‘there is also a TV.’

Mo can mean ‘more than expected.’ For example, Nijikan mo kakarimasu = ‘It takes 2 full hours.’

With negative verbs, mo can mean ‘less than expected.’ For example, Jippun mo kakarimasen = ‘It doesn’t even take 10 minutes.’

Mo can mean ‘also.’ For example, kakeba (from kaku) = ‘if I write, then.’

最初は天気予報が正確に聞き取れればいいですよ。
Saisho wa tenki yohou ga seikaku ni kikitorereba ii desu yo.
(‘As for the beginning, if you are able to listen/take the weather report accurately, then it will be good, for sure.’)

To make the eba verb form, add reba to the root of an ru verb. Note that toru (‘take’) is a u verb, since its te form is totte and its ta form is totta. Kikitoru (‘listen/take’) which is derived from kiku and toru, is also a u verb. However, kikitoreru (‘able to listen/take’) is an ru verb, since its te form is kikitorete and its ta form is kikitoreta. The root (pre-ru form) of kikitoreru is kikito; add reba to that, and you get the eba form.

スペイン語ができたら一度メキシコへ行ってみたいですね。
Supeingo ga dekitara, ichido mekishiko e itte mitai desu ne.
(‘If I could do Spanish, one time, I would like to go to Mexico and see, huh.’)

Dekiru means ‘able to do.’ For example, denwa ga dekinakatta = ‘I could not do a phone call.’ Zensen oyogu koto ga dekimasen deshita = ‘I was not able to swim at all.’ Shitsumon wo suru koto ga dekimasen deshita = ‘I was not able to ask a question.’

夜はテレビを見たりレコウドを聞いたりしてすごします。
Yoru wa terebi wo mitari, rekoodo wo kiitari shite sugoshimasu.
(‘As for evenings, watch TV etc., listen to records, etc., I do and spend.’)

Another way to say ‘etcetera’ is to add the suffix tari to the past plain speech stems of verbs or the past stems of i adjectives. The past plain speech stem of a verb or the past stem of an i adjective is the part remaining after you remove the final ta. When using tari, the last item listed, if you are listing more than one item, is followed by suru or desu. Here’s an example of the use of tari with only a single verb: koko de, yakyuu wo shitari shite wa ikemasen = ‘at here, do baseball etc. you mustn’t do.’

したりしなかったりです。
Shitari shinakattari desu.
Sometimes I do, sometimes I don’t do.

To express the idea ‘sometimes yes, sometimes no,’ combine the past plain speech stem of the same verb in the affirmative and in the negative and follow
手紙を書ける。手紙が書ける。
*Tegami wo kakeru. Tegami ga kakeru.*
('It's possible to write a letter.')

**Potential Tense:** To show that something is possible, add *eru* to the root of a *u* verb. For example, *nomeru* = 'I can drink.'

When using a potential verb with an object, you may use either *wo* or *ga*.

電話をかけられる。電話がかけられる。
*Denwa wo kakerareru. Denwa ga kakerareru.*
('I can make a phone call.')

To show that something is possible, add *rareru* to the root of an *ru* verb. For example, *taberareru* = 'I can eat.' Sometimes, *rareru* is shortened to *reru*, meaning the *ar* is removed. For example, *denwa wo kakereru* = *denwa ga kakereru* = 'I can make a phone call.' Again, you may use either *ga* or *o*.

When making the potential tense, there are 3 irregular verbs. Their potential forms are:

- *Ikareru* = *ikeru* = 'can go.' *Korareru* = *koreru* = 'can come.'
- *Dekiru* = 'can do.'

テニスをすることができます。
*Tenisu wo suru koto ga dekimasu.*
('One can play tennis.')

As discussed in Chapter 9, another way to say that one can do something is to use the phrase *koto ga dekiru.* For example, *go hyaku metoru oyugu koto ga dekimasu* = 'I am able to swim 500 meters.'

パーティートに行けなくなってしまいました。
*Paattii ni ikenaku natte shimaimashita.*
('It completely became unable to go to the party.')

The potential form of *iku* ('go') is *ikeru*, an *ru* verb. The negative form of *ikeru* is *ikenai*. To make the negative form of a *u* verb, add *anai* to the root. To make the negative form of an *ru* verb, add *nai* to the root. For example, *nomanai* = 'I won't drink.' *Tabenai* = 'I won't eat.'

自転車に乗れるようになりました。
*Jitensha ni noreru you ni narimashita.*
('I got to the point that I was able to ride a bicycle.')

*You ni naru* means 'come to be such that,' 'get to be such that,' or 'get to the point that.'

もっと漢字を覚えるようにします。
*Motto kanji wo oboeru you ni shimasu.*
('I'll make an effort to memorize more kanji.')

You can be understood as 'manner,' generally speaking. *Hou* can be understood as 'direction,' generally speaking, e.g., *migi no hou* = 'right side.'

どうぞ熱いうちに食べてください。
*Douz o, atsui uchi ni tabete kudasai.*
('Go ahead, while it's still hot, eat please.')

To indicate a period within which an action occurs, i.e. to say 'while still' (or 'before,' in negative constructions), follow a noun plus *no*, or a plain non-past verb or *i* adjective, or a *na* adjective plus *na*, with *uchi*. For example, *Ame ga yande iru aida ni, kaimono ni itte kimas hou.*

('While the rain is stopping, let's go for shopping and come.')

To indicate a period during or throughout which an action occurs, i.e., to say 'while,' or 'as,' follow a noun plus *no*, or a plain non-past verb with *aida ni.*

先生の話を聞いているうちに眠くなって来ました。
*Sensei no hanashi wo kiite iru uchi ni, nemukunatte kita.*
('As I am listening to the teacher's speech, it became sleepy and came,' meaning 'I got sleepy.')

*Uchi ni, like aida ni, can also be used to mean 'as,'*
i.e., as an action is being done.

ちょっとも疲れが取れません。

Chittomo, tsukare ga toremasen.

(‘Not at all, I can’t take the fatigue’ out of myself.)

Nouns can be made from some verb stems. For example, tsukare (from tsukareru) = ‘fatigue.’ Kaeri (from kaeru) = ‘the return.’ Hajime (from hajimeru) = ‘the beginning.’ Mukae (from mukaeuru) = ‘the greeting.’ Hanashiai (from hanashiau) = ‘the consultation.’ Iki (from iku) = ‘the outbound trip.’

一人で何もかもしないで部下に仕事を任せることを進めています。

Hitori de nanimokamo shinai de, buka ni shigoto wo makaseru koto wo susumete imasu.

(‘By oneself, not doing everything, and entrust work to subordinates thing is being advised.’)

Nanimokamo = everything. Makaseru = to entrust. Although kute following an i adjective root can mean ‘and’ (or ‘since’), that does not mean that you may substitute shinakute for shinai de in this sentence. Kute, when used with negative verbs, is used to suggest a reason, i.e., to mean ‘since,’ not to mean ‘and.’ For example, kanji ga wakaranakute, komarimasu = ‘since I don’t understand kanji, I get inconvenienced.’ In addition, you can’t use te to mean ‘since’ when you’re calling for action, e.g., atsukute, mado wo akete kudasai = ‘since it’s hot, please open the window’ is incorrect.

Nakute can also be used to say that ‘X is not Y but Z.’ For example, kare wa gakusei ja nakute, sensei desu = ‘he’s not a student, but a teacher.’

To see how to use nai de, see page 38.

Chapter 19

ボーナスってなにかしってます。

Boonasu tte nani ka shittemasu?

(‘As for the one called bonus, what (question) are you knowing?’)

Tte can mean ‘speaking of.’ Tte can substitute for wa as a topic marker, but only if the predicate expresses the speaker’s emotive evaluation/judgment. For example, you can say, Keikosan tte hen na hito desu = ‘Keiko is a strange person,’ but you can’t say, Keikosan tte sensei desu (meaning, ‘Keiko is a teacher’).

なんだ 0.8 か月分しか出ないのか。

Nanda rei ten hachikagetsu bun shika denai no ka.

(‘What do you mean, except for 0.8 month quantity only, it doesn’t come out?’) (hakkagetsu, also OK)

Nanda = ‘what do you mean?,’ ‘do you mean to say?,’ ‘is this all?’, ‘it’s nothing!’ cf. nante = ‘what sort of,’ ‘such a thing.’ cf. nande = ‘why?’

(colloquial)

Shika = ‘except for only.’ Use shika with a negative verb. It can be used with or without dake (‘only’), e.g., kore dake shika nain desu ka = kore shika nain desu ka = ‘except for only this, is there nothing?’

大郎君はくやしがっていたました。

Tarou kun wa kuyashigatte imashita.

(‘As for young man Taro, he appeared to be mortified.’)

Kuyashigaru comes from kuyashii (‘mortified’) plus garu and means ‘appears to be mortified.’

To say that someone appears to have certain feelings, use an i adjective stem, or a na adjective, plus garu.

ずいぶん楽しそうでしたよ。

Zuibun tanoshi sou deshita yo.

(‘Extremely pleasant it seemed for sure.’)

(Zuibun tanoshikatta sou desu yo, also OK.)

Another way to say that someone seems to have certain feelings, is to use an i adjective stem, or a na adjective, plus sou. The resulting word can be used as a na adjective. For example, kuyashisou desu = ‘he appears to be mortified.’ Kuyashisou na hito = ‘a person who appears to be mortified.’

花田さんを映画に誘って上げたらきっと喜ぶでしょう。

19-28
Hanada san wo eiga ni sasotte ageta, kitto yorokobu deshou.
(‘If you invite Hanada to a movie and give, certainly she will get delighted probably.’)
To say that someone probably has certain feelings, use darou or deshou.

ホンコンと言うのはどんなところですか。
Honkon to iu no wa, donna tokoro desu ka.
(‘As for the one called Hong Kong, what kind of place is it?’)
To ask about things like identity, definition, description or explanation concerning unfamiliar items, in other words, to say ‘as for the one called,’ ‘what is it’ or ‘how is it’ or ‘why is it,’ etc., use one of the following three phrases plus a question word plus desu. The second one is more bookish and the third one is colloquial.

To iu no wa, To wa, Tte.
For example, honkon to iu no wa = honkon to wa = honkon tte = ‘as for the one called Hong Kong.’

風邪を引かないように気をつけてください。
Kaze wo hikanai ni, ki wo tsukete kudasai.
(‘So as to not catch cold, please be careful.’)
Instead of using tame ni, meaning ‘for the sake of,’ or ‘for the purpose of,’ if you just want to make a milder statement, like ‘such that,’ ‘so as to,’ or ‘in such a way as to,’ use you ni.
For example, Daredemo yomeru you ni, ji wo kirei ni kaite kudasai = ‘so that any of them can read, please write characters cleanly.’ Watashi ni mo wakaru you ni, motto yasashiku setsumei shite kudasai = ‘in such a way that to me also will understand, more easily do explanation please.’

Chapter 20

As mentioned in Chapter 9, to say a plain speech ‘shall’ or ‘let’s’ for a u verb, add ou to the root (the pre-u form). To say a plain speech ‘shall’ or ‘let’s’ for an ru verb, add you to the root.
There are 3 irregular verbs. Ikou = ikimashou = ‘I shall go’ or ‘let’s go.’ Kyou = kimashou = ‘I shall come’ or ‘let’s come.’ Shiou = shimashou = ‘I shall do’ or ‘let’s do.’

ジュースを飲もうとしてこぼしてしまいました。
Juusu wo nomou to shite, koboshite shimaishita.
(‘Trying to drink juice, I spilled it completely.’)
To express the idea ‘to try to do something,’ implying that one failed or that one is not succeeding very well, use the plain let’s form of the verb, followed by to suru. For example, tabe you to shite imasu = ‘I’m trying to eat.’

これから出かけるところなんです。
Kore kara dekakeru tokoro nan desu.
(‘From now, I’m on the verge of leaving.’)
Tokoro can be used after a plain speech non-past verb to mean ‘on the verge.’ For example, hashiru tokoro desu = ‘he’s on the verge of running.’

勉強をしているところです。
Benkyou wo shite iru tokoro desu.
(‘I’m in the middle of studying.’)
Iru tokoro used after the te or de form of a verb means ‘in the process or in the middle.’ For example, hashitte iru tokoro = ‘he’s in the process of running.’

父は今お風呂に入ったところなんですね。
Chichi wa, ima, ofuro ni, haitta tokoro nan desu.
(‘As for my father, now, into the honorable bath, he has just entered.’)
Tokoro after a past plain speech verb means ‘has just finished’ or ‘is at the point of having just finished.’ For example, hashitta tokoro = ‘has just finished running’ or ‘is at the point of having just finished running.’

父は今お風呂に入ったらこちら。
Chichi wa, kaette kita bakari.
(‘As for my father, he returned and came a while ago.’)
Another way to express the idea of just having done something, besides using the past tense of a verb followed by tokoro, is to use the past tense of the verb followed by bakari. The past tense followed by tokoro implies that the action was done just now, while the past tense followed by bakari implies that the action was done a while ago.

ああ、黒田さんが転んだ。

Aa, Kuroda san ga koronda.

('Ah, Kuroda is falling!')

Use the past tense of a verb to report what you see as an exclamation. This is called the exclamatory form. For example, kita kita = 'He’s coming, he’s coming!' Utta. Homu ran desu = ‘He’s hitting! It’s a home run.’

As mentioned in Chapter 18, to express the conjectural or hypothetical idea, ‘if, then,’ add eba to the root of a u verb. Add reba to the root of an ru verb. For example, ikeba = ‘if I go, then...’ Suite ireba = 'if it's uncrowded, then ...'

高ければ。

Takakereba.

('If it’s expensive, then ...')

To make the eba form of i adjectives, including nai, add kereba to the stem. For example, Tenki ga yokereba = 'if the weather is good, then...'

Yasukanakereba kaimasen = ‘if it isn’t cheap, then I won’t buy.’

きれいであれば。

Kirei de areba.

('If it’s clean, then ...) Kirei nara and kirei naraba may be substituted for kirei de areba.

To make the eba form of na adjectives, add nara or naraba or de areba to the adjective. Referring to nouns, to say ‘if it is, then...,’ use de areba. (It doesn’t matter if the noun is animate or inanimate.) To say ‘if it isn’t, then...,’ use de nakereba.

走れ。

Hashire.

('Run!')

To form the imperative form, used at sporting events to shout encouragement, for a u verb, follow the verb root with e. Hashiru is a u verb because you ‘double the t’ when making hashitte and hashitta.

投げろ。

Nagero.

('Throw!')

To form the imperative form for an ru verb, follow the root with ro.

For the 3 irregular verbs, the imperative forms are: Ike = ‘go!’ Koi = ‘come!’ Shiro = ‘do it!’

Chapter 21

旅行に行くなら北海道はどうですか。

Ryokou ni iku nara, hokkaidou wa dou desu ka. ('In the case of to go for travel, as for Hokkaido, how is it?')

To express the idea ‘if it is,’ or ‘in case it is,’ in addition to the to, tara and eba forms that you’ve learned, there’s a 4th conditional form, often used to clarify the subject under discussion in order to make a comment. The word nara functions much like the topic marker wa, but implies a greater emphasis. Naraba may be used instead of nara, especially in written text.

After a noun or a na adjective, add nara. After an i adjective or a plain verb, you may use no or ‘n, before nara, but they are optional. For example, Atsuin nara, soko no mado wo akete mo ii desu yo = ‘in case it’s hot, it’s OK to open that place’s window, for sure.’

その部屋がきれいだったら借ります。

Sono heya ga kirei dattara, karimasu.

('If that room is clean, I’ll rent it.')

Dattara also means ‘if it is’ or ‘in case it is,’ and it can often be substituted for nara.
今朝は何時にお出かけになりましたか。
Kesa wa, nanji ni, odekake ni narimashita ka.
(‘As for this morning, at what time did you honorably depart?’)

Honorific verbs include irassharu, meaning ‘be,’ ‘come’ or ‘go’; and ossharu, meaning ‘say.’
To form an honorific verb construction with other verbs, put o in front of the verb stem, and follow the verb stem with ni naru or ni narimasu. For example, shachou ga omochi ni narimasu = ‘the president will honorably hold it.’

電話代をお払いしたいんですが。
Denwa dai wo oharai shitain desu ga...
(I would like to humbly pay the phone cost, but...)
To form a humble verb construction, referring to actions that you perform, put o in front of the verb stem, and follow the verb stem with suru or shimasu. For example, omochi shimasu = ‘I will humbly hold it.’ (In practice, this often means ‘I will humbly bring it.’) Another way to say ‘I will humbly bring it’ is motte mairimasu.)

あら。もうお帰りですか。
Ara. Mou okaeri desu ka.
(‘My goodness. Are you already honorably returning?’)
For a limited number of verbs, including machimasu, mochimasu, kaerimasu, kikimasu, yomimasu and tsukaimasu, you can form an honorific verb construction, used to say what someone else is doing, by putting o in front of the verb stem, and following the verb stem with desu. For example, Okyakusama ga osetsushitsu de omachi desu = ‘a very honorable customer is honorably waiting in the reception room.’

もしもし。先生はおいでになりますか。
Moshi moshi, sensei wa, oide ni narimasu ka.
(‘Hello, as for teacher, is he there?’)
An honorific word used to mean ‘come,’ ‘go’ or ‘exist’ is oide. Oide ni narimasu = ‘he exists’ = ‘he is here’ = ‘he is there.’ Oide kudasai can mean either ‘please come’ or ‘please go.’

ここにお名前とご住所をお書きください。
Koko ni onamae to goshou wo okaki kudasai.
(‘Please honorably write your honorable name and honorable address here.’)
To form an honorific form of a verb request, in order to ask someone to do something in business or official situations, as opposed to personal or social situations, put o in front of the verb stem and follow the stem with one of the following five responses: kudasai, kudasaimasenka, kudasaimasen deshou ka, itadakimasenka, or itadakemasenka. For example, osuwari kudasai = okake kudasai = ‘please honorably sit.’ (Suwaru is used for sitting on zabuton cushions, and kakeru is used for sitting on chairs.)
To say please come or please go, in this formal honorific construction, don’t use kuru or iku. Instead say oide kudasai.
Another way to say please come, in this formal honorific construction, is okoshi kudasai.
To say please do, in this formal honorific construction, say nasatte kudasai.

Chapter 22

雨が降るそうです。
Ame ga furu sou desu. (‘Reportedly it will rain.’)
As discussed in Chapter 14, sou desu can mean ‘reportedly.’ When used in this sense, it follows a plain speech verb (not the stem). For example, Taberu sou desu = ‘reportedly, she will eat.’
It may also follow an i adjective (not the stem). For example, oishii sou desu = ‘reportedly, it’s delicious.’ (You cannot say oishii da sou desu, since you can’t use da after i adjectives.) When sou in this sense is used with na adjectives or nouns, it must be preceded by da. For example, Ano mise wa, nigiyaka da sou desu = ‘as for that store over there, reportedly it’s lively.’ Kuruma da sou desu = ‘reportedly, it’s a car.’
Some Another way to say that something
Ame ga furanasa
雨が降らなさそうです。
doesn't appear delicious.'
mo nai = oishi
appears she will not eat.
For example, oishisou na keeki = 'a delicious-appearing cake.'

天気はよさそうです
Tenki wa yosa sou desu.
('As for weather, goodness seems to be' or 'the weather seems to be good.')
When you want to say that something appears to be
good, instead of saying i-sou desu, say yosa sou desu. For example, Ano sensei wa yosa sou desu =
'as for that teacher over there, she seems to be good.'
(When you add sa to the stem of nai or to the stem of an i adjective, you often create a noun. For example, hiroi = spacious; hirosa = area, expanse.)

明日はまだ元気になれそうな気がする。
Ashita wa, mata, genki ni nare sou na ki ga suru.
('As for tomorrow, again, to health I'll be able to
become, it appears, I have a feeling.')
Ki ga suru = 'to have a feeling that.' In the sentence above, ki is modified by the na-adjective phrase
genki ni nare sou = 'appears to be able to become healthy.' Ki means 'spirit,' 'soul,' 'feeling,' or 'intention.'
Other phrases that employ ki include ki ni iru = 'it pleases me'; ki ni shinai = 'to not care'; ki wo otosu = 'to get downhearted'; and ki wo tsukeru =
'to be careful.'

雨が降ったようです。
Ame ga futta you desu.
('It seems that it rained.)
You also means 'it appears,' based on evidence. It may be used with i adjectives and verbs.
For example, oishii you desu = 'it appears to be
delicious.' Taberu you desu = 'it appears that she will eat.'

あの声はマイケルさんのようですね。
Ano koe wa, maikeru san no you desu ne.
('As for that voice over there, it seems to be Michael,
After a na adjective, you may use na you to mean "it seems." For example, genki na you desu = "he seems to be healthy."

To say that a noun seems to be, you may follow the noun with no you. For example, tori no you desu = "it seems to be a bird."

You may use na after you to make an adjective but only after a noun, not after another adjective or after a verb. For example, you may say kuruma no you na katachi = "a shape that looks like a car." But Oishii na tabemono, not OK. Kirei na you na heya, not OK. Taberu na na hito, not OK.

今日は雨が降るらしいですね。
(As for today, it appears that it will rain, huh.)

Rashii also means "it appears," based on hearsay, or slim or indirect evidence. For example, if you have heard or read that it will rain, you may use rashii, but you wouldn’t use rashii just because the sky looks dark. You may use rashii after verbs, i adjectives, na adjectives, and nouns. Rashii implies more uncertainty than you. Since rashii is an i adjective, you cannot say rashii da, but rashii desu is OK. Rashii no da is also OK. Don’t use na after rashii; instead use rashii alone as an i adjective.

今日は雨が降るみたい。
(As for today, it looks like it will rain.)

Ame ga furu rashii desu na.
("It's Chinese medicine, and to a cold it seems to have a good effect, for sure.")

Kiku = 'be good for' or 'have an effect.' It also means 'hear' or 'ask.'

Chapter 23

名前を呼ばれるまでそのいすにかけていてください。
(Until the name is called, on that place’s chair, be sitting please.)

In a passive sentence, the subject is also an object that receives the effect of an action. For example, in English, 'I kick the ball' contains a subject, an active verb and an object. In contrast, 'The ball is kicked' contains a passive verb, and the subject 'ball' is the object of the action.

To form a passive verb form in Japanese, add areru to a u verb root; add rareru to an ru verb root.

In a passive sentence, the object of the action is followed by wa or ga. The doer of the action is followed by ni. For example, Watashi wa inu ni oikakerareta = 'I was chased by a dog.'

Irregular passive verb forms: iku, becomes ikareru; kuru, becomes korareru; suru, becomes sareru, in the passive tense.

In contrast to the passive tense, you may recall that the way to show that something is possible (the potential form), is to add eru to a u verb root & add rareru to an ru verb root. Therefore, an ru verb’s passive form is the same as its longer potential form. For example, watashi ga omatsuri wo miraremashita = 'I was able to look at the festival.' Watashi ga kanojo ni miraremashita = 'I was looked at by her.'

日本の薬で風邪によく効くらしいですよ。
(Its Chinese medicine, and to a cold it seems to have a good effect, for sure.)

Chuugoku no kusuri de, kaze ni yoku kikurashii desu yo.

Chapter 23

今日は雨が降るらしいですね。
(As for today, it appears that it will rain, huh.)

Rashii also means "it appears," based on hearsay, or slim or indirect evidence. For example, if you have heard or read that it will rain, you may use rashii, but you wouldn’t use rashii just because the sky looks dark. You may use rashii after verbs, i adjectives, na adjectives, and nouns. Rashii implies more uncertainty than you. Since rashii is an i adjective, you cannot say rashii da, but rashii desu is OK. Rashii no da is also OK. Don’t use na after rashii; instead use rashii alone as an i adjective.

今日は雨が降るみたい。
(As for today, it looks like it will rain.)

Ame ga furu mitai desu.
(He seems to be healthy.)

Mitai na katachi desu.
(It’s a tree-like shape.)

You may use na after mitai to make an adjective, but only when you use it after a noun, rather than after another adjective or after a verb.

このレポートを書かなければならないんです。
Kono repooto wo kakanakereba naranain desu.
(I must write this report.)

To say that one must do something, Japanese people say something like ‘if not, it will not become’ or ‘if not, it will be bad.’

There are a number of ways to say ‘must do’:
Nakereba naranai (narimasen), nakereba ikenai (ikemasen), nakute wa naranai (narimasen), nakute wa ikenai (ikemasen), nakute wa dame desu.
Nakute wa naranai (narimasen), nakute wa ikenai (ikemasen), nakute wa dame desu. Nai to naranai (narimasen), nai to ikenai (ikemasen), nai to dame desu.

In colloquial speech, nakereba is often shortened to nakya or nakerya. In colloquial speech, nakute is often shortened to nakucha.

For example, Motto hayaku oki nakya dame deshou = ‘you must get up earlier, probably.’

It is common for speakers to omit the second phrase when saying that one must do something.

For example, kaze no toki wa, yakkuri yasumanakute wa = ‘as for the cold’s time, you must leisurely rest.’

Hachiji made ni konaku te mo ii desu yo.
(‘You don’t have to come by 8:00, for sure.’)

To say that something is not necessary, combine a negative verbal form (ending with naku) with two phrases. The first phrase can be either of the following two possibilities, with the second one being colloquial: Te mo. Tatte. The second phrase can be one of the following 6 possibilities: Yoi. Ii desu. Kamawanai. Kamaimasen. Daijoubu desu. (However, do not combine tatte with yoi.) For example, tabunakute mo ii desu = tabenaku tatte ii desu = ‘you don’t have to eat.’

Shokuji wa ichinichi ni sando kichinto tabete kudasai.
(‘As for meals, three times per day, properly eat please.’)

Kichinto means ‘properly’ or ‘tidily.’
Ichinichi ni sankai = hi ni sankai = ichinichi ni sando = hi ni sando = ‘three times per day.’ (The ni is optional for ichinichi; but mandatory for hi, i.e., ‘hi sankai’ or ‘hi sando,’ are not OK.)
Isshukan ni ikkai = shuu ni ikkai = isshukan ni ichido = shuu ni ichido = ‘one time per week.’ (The ni is optional with isshukan; but mandatory for shuu, i.e., ‘shuu ikkai’ and ‘shuu ichido,’ are not OK.)
Hitotsuki ni nikai = ikkagetsu ni nikai = tsuki ni nikai = hitotsuki ni nido = ikkagetsu ni nido = tsuki ni nido = ‘two times per month.’ (The ni is optional for all.)
Ichinen ni yonkai = nen ni yonkai = ichinen ni yondo = nen ni yondo = ‘four times per year.’ (The ni is optional for all.)
二年おきに新しい車を買うんですよ。
Ninen oki ni, atarashii kuruma wo kaun desu yo.
(‘Every 2 years, he buys a new car for sure.’)

Oki ni means ‘every so often,’ i.e., every so many hours or days etc. When applied to days, ichinichi oki = ‘every 2 days,’ futsuka oki = ‘every 3 days.’

もう少し安いのがいいんですけど。
Mou sukoshi yasui no ga in desu kedo...
(‘A little cheaper one would be good, but...’)

Noni can also mean 'for the purpose of,’ ‘in the process of doing,’ ‘in order to do’; similar to tame ni.

スピードを出さなければよかったのに。
Supiido wo dasanakereba yokatta noni.
(‘If you don’t put out speed, it was good if only,’ meaning ‘if only you hadn’t put out speed.’)

To say ‘if only something were,’ use ii noni or yokatta noni. Do not use noni, in the sense of ‘if only,’ with actions that you yourself did.

来週ヨーロッパに行くはずだったのに。
Raishuu, yooroppa ni iku hazu datta noni.
(‘Next week, he was supposed to go to Europe, too bad.’)

Noni can also mean 'too bad' or ‘in spite of the fact that.’ It’s OK to use it when referring to yourself, for these two meanings.

Chapter 24

帰りましたら電話をするようにお伝えします。
Kaerimashitara, denwa wo suru you ni otsutae shimasu.
(‘When he returns, to do a phone call I will humbly tell.’)

You ni is used between two verbs, after a verb of suggested action, and before a verb like ‘say,’ to report a suggestion, command, request or warning given by someone. You ni may or may not be followed by to, meaning ‘quotation marks.’ For example, shachou ga kuru you ni osshatte imasu yo = shachou ga kuru you ni osshatte imasu yo = ‘the president is honorably saying to come, for sure.’

スピードを出さなければよかったのに。
Supiido wo dasanakereba yokatta noni.
(‘If you don’t put out speed, it was good if only,’ meaning ‘if only you hadn’t put out speed.’)

来週ヨーロッパに行くはずだったのに。
Raishuu, yooroppa ni iku hazu datta noni.
(‘Next week, he was supposed to go to Europe, too bad.’)

Noni can also mean 'too bad' or ‘in spite of the fact that.’ It’s OK to use it when referring to yourself, for these two meanings.

ここにはお弁当を食べるのにちょうどいい

Chapter 25

原田様とおっしゃる方がいらっしゃいました。
Harada sama to ossharu kata ga, irasshaimashita.
(‘A person whom they honorably call Very Honorable Mr. Harada honorably came.’)

Honorific and humble verb forms:
To go, honorific = Irassharu (irasshaimasu). To go, humble = Mairu (mairimasu). To come, honorific = Irassharu (irasshaimasu). To come, humble = Mairu (mairimasu). To be, honorific = Irassharu (irasshaimasu). To be, humble = Oru (orimasu). To say or tell, honorific = Ossharu (osshaimasu). To say, humble = Mousu (moushimasu), Moushiageru (moushiagemasu). To eat or drink, honorific = Meshiagaru (meshiagarimasu). To eat or drink, humble = Itadaku (itadakimasu). To do, honorific = Nasaru (nasaimasu). To do, humble = Itasu (itashimasu). To be doing, honorific = Te irassharu. To be doing, humble Te oru. To be knowing, honorific = Gozonji desu. To be knowing, humble = Zonji de orimasu. (zonjiru = to humbly know) To see or meet someone, honorific = Oai ni naru. To see or meet someone, humble = Ome ni kakaru. To

think/feel, honorific = Omoi ni naru. To
think/feel/know, humble = Zonji suru. To visit or ask, honorific = Otazune ni naru. To visit or ask, humble = Ukagau (ukagaimasu). To look at or see, honorific = Goran ni naru. To look at, see or read, humble = Haiken suru.

田中さんは来られましたか。
Tanaka san wa koraremashita ka.
(‘Did Tanaka honorably come?’)

The passive form of a verb is commonly used in daily speech as an honorific expression, not quite as polite as the honorific expressions already learned.

仕事が忙しくても月に一度は映画を見に行きます。
Shigoto ga isogashikutemo, tsuki ni ichido wa, eiga wo mi ni ikimasu.
(‘Even though work is busy, as for once a month, I go for the purpose of seeing a movie.’)

To express the idea ‘even if,’ ‘even though,’ or ‘no matter how,’ use temo after i adjectives, by combining mo with their te forms. Use temo or demo after verb stems, depending on the verb. Use demo after na adjectives and nouns. For example, Nihon de wa, doyoubi demo, kodomotachi wa gakkou ni ikimasu = ‘as for in Japan, even Saturday, as for children, they go to school.’ Gaikokugo wo narau toki wa, heta demo, takusan shabetta hou ga iiin desu yo = ‘as for to learn a foreign language time, even if unskillful, it’s better to chatter many, for sure.’

Recall the permission form you learned on pages 24-25 tabete mo ii desu = ‘it’s OK to eat.’ This sentence can be translated ‘even if you eat, it’s good,’ and it’s really just another example of the temo form.

Some words that are commonly used with the temo and demo forms are tatoe, meaning ‘supposing,’ ikura, meaning ‘how much,’ and donna ni, meaning ‘whatever kind.’ For example, Ikura tsuyoi otoko demo, oya ga shinda toki ni wa, naku deshou = ‘how much strong male even though, as for at the parent died time, he will cry probably.’ Donna ni samukutemo, watashi wa tsutoobu wo tsukemasen = ‘whatever kind of cold, as for me, I don’t turn on the space heater.’

仕事は遅くても午後八時には終わるでしょう。
Shigoto wa, osokutemo, gogo hachiji ni wa, owaru deshou.
(‘As for the work, at the very latest, as for at 8 p.m., I will probably finish.’)

With some adjectives expressing amount, temo is equivalent to ‘at the very most or least, etc.’ For example, Fuyu no boonasu wa, ookutemo, san ten go kagetsu bun gurai ja nai desu yo = ‘as for the winter’s bonus, at the very most, about 3.5 month’s portion, isn’t?, I think.’

先日のデモには少なくとも二千人の人が参加したようです。
Senjitsu no demo ni wa, suku nakutomo, nisen nin no hito ga sanka shita you desu.
(‘As for to the other day’s demonstration, at the very least, 2,000 people’s people participated, it seems.’)

Sometimes temo is replaced by tomo, but this is bookish. Tomo is used with adjectives but not with verbs.

マイケルさんはお茶を出しても飲まなかったんです。
Maikerusan wa, ocha wo dashitemo, nomanakattan desu.
(‘As for Michael, even though I put out honorable tea, he did not drink’ – a neutral statement.)

マイケルさんはお茶を出したのに飲まなかったんです。
Maikerusan wa, ocha wo dashita noni, nomanakattan desu. (‘As for Michael, even though I put out honorable tea, he did not drink’ – an emotional statement.)

The temo and demo forms, meaning ‘even though,’ and noni, meaning ‘in spite of,’ are similar, but temo and demo don’t carry the emotional overtones suggested by noni.

近くても車で行きます。 Chikakutemo, kuruma de ikimasu. (‘Even though close, I will go by car.’)

Temo and demo may be used for describing hypothetical situations, while noni is not used in that way. Thus it isn’t OK to use noni in the sentence above.

Chapter 26

課長がマイケルさんに報国書を作らせた。 Kachou ga, maikerusan ni, houkokusho wo tsukuraseta. (‘The section manager made Michael make a report.’)

Tsukuru is a u verb, so the root is tsukur; add aseru and you get tsukuraseru.

Causative Tense: to express the idea, ‘to cause someone to do something,’ for a u verb, follow the root, meaning the pre-u form, with aseru. For example, kakaseru = ’to make someone write.’

To express the idea, to cause someone to do something, for an ru verb, follow the root with saseru. For example, tabesaseru = ’to make someone eat.’

Irregular verbs: Ikaseru = ’to make someone go.’ Kosaseru = ’to make someone come.’ Saseru = ’to make someone do.’

When using this causative verb tense, the person causing the action is followed by ga, and the person who is being induced to do the action is followed by ni or wo.

In colloquial speech, aseru is sometimes shortened to asu; saseru can be shortened to sasu by removing ‘er.’ For example, Kodomo ni kusuri wo nomashitan desu = ‘to the child, I made drink medicine.’ In this sentence, the causative form of nomu is nomaseru; this is abbreviated to nomasu by removing ‘er.’

社長さんに書いていただきました。 Shachou san ni kaite itadakimashou. (‘To Mr. President write and let’s receive,’ meaning ‘let’s get the president to write.’)

黒田さんに書いてもらいましょう。 Kuroda san ni kaite moraimashou. (‘To Kuroda, write and let’s receive,’ meaning ‘let’s get Kuroda to write.’)

The causative form implies that the person being made to do something is inferior to you. If the person is equal or superior, it’s better to use the forms te morau or te itadaku.

お母さん、アイスクリームを食べさせて。 Okaasan, aisukuriimu wo tabesasete. (‘Mother, let me eat ice cream.’)

The causative ‘te’ form can be combined with verbs of giving and receiving to mean ‘let me do something.’ These verbs include kudasaru, ageru, yaru, kureru, itadaku and morau. For example, Buchou, sono shigoto wo watashi ni sasete kudasai = ‘Division manager, that work, to me, let do please.’

お茶を入れさせないでください。 Ocha wo iresasenai de kudasai. (‘Please don’t make me make tea.’)

The negative te form of the causative tense, nai de, plus kudasai, means ‘please don’t make me do such and such.’ For example, amari, zangyou wo sasenai de kudasai = ‘very much, overtime don’t make me do, please.’

お茶を入れさせないでください。 Ocha wo iresasenai de kudasai. (‘Please don’t make me make tea.’)

The negative te form of the causative tense, nai de, plus kudasai, means ‘please don’t make me do such and such.’ For example, amari, zangyou wo sasenai de kudasai = ‘very much, overtime don’t make me do, please.’

生徒たちは先生に作文を書かせられる。 Seitotachi wa, sensei ni, sakubun wo
kakaserareru.
('As for the students, by the teacher, they will be made to write a composition.')

The causative passive verb form implies that someone is forced to do an action which he does not wish to do and thus suffers discomfort, etc.

The person who causes the action is marked by ni, and the person who suffers the action is marked by ga or wa.

To make the causative passive form, for a u verb, combine the root with asareru. (mnemonic: 'aspirin era reru')

For u verbs that don’t end in su, this may be shortened to asareru, by removing the first ‘er.’ (mnemonic: ‘asa rerun’ or ‘morning rerun’)

Revising the example above, Seitotachi wa, sensei ni, sakubun wo kakasareru (think ‘morning rerun’) = ‘as for the students, by the teacher, they will be made to write a composition.’

However, the longer form is used with u verbs that do end in su, like hanasu. For example, the causative passive form of the verb ‘to talk’ is hanasaserareru (think ‘aspirin era rerun’).

子供はお母さんに野菜を食べさせられています。
('As for the child, by the honorable mother is being made to eat vegetables.' )

Kodomo wa okaasan ni yasai wo tabesaserarete imasu.
('As for the child, by the honorable mother is being made to eat vegetables.' )

To make the causative passive form of an ru verb, combine the root with saserareru. (mnemonic: ‘Saskatchewan era rerun’)

Irregular Verbs: The causative passive form of the verb to go is ikasareru (think ‘morning rerun’). The causative passive form of the verb to come is kosaserareru (think ‘Saskatchewan era rerun’). The causative passive form of the verb to do is saserareru (think ‘Saskatchewan era rerun’).

財布を持たないで出かけたので何も買えなかった。
('Since I left without holding my wallet, I was not able to buy anything.')

財布を持たずに出かけたので何も買えなかった。
('Since I left without holding my wallet, I was not able to buy anything.')

To express the idea of doing something without doing something else, combine the negative stem of verb 1 with either nai de or zuni and then add verb 2. Of these two forms, zuni is more formal. Nai de and zuni are used only with verbs, not with adjectives.

When using zuni with suru verbs, say se zuni, not shi zuni. For example, Maikerusan wa, kitamura san ni aisatsu wo se zuni, ie ni kaette shimaimashita = ‘as for Michael, to Kitamura not doing greeting, to the house he returned completely.’

日本では靴を履いたまま部屋に入れてはいけません。
('As for in Japan, you put on the shoes state, to a room you must not enter.')

Nihon de wa, kutsu wo haita mama, heya ni haitte wa ikemasen.
('As for in Japan, you put on the shoes state, to a room you must not enter.')

To express the idea of doing, or not doing, something in a particular state, use the past tense of verb 1 followed by mama, meaning ‘state,’ followed by verb 2.

朝、食事をしないで出かけることがあります。
Asa, shokuji wo shinai de dekakeru koto ga arimasu.
('Mornings, not doing a meal, to depart thing exists,' meaning, ‘sometimes I leave without eating.’)

To express the idea that sometimes such is the case, there are times when such things occur, or sometimes I do such a thing, combine either a non-past or a negative verb with koto ga aru. For example, Taitei wa, irashaimasu ga, tama ni, sanpo
ni irassharu koto ga arun desu yo = ‘as for usually, he honorably exists, but, occasionally, for the purpose of a walk, to honorably go thing exists, for sure.’
You may form similar expressions to indicate that sometimes something is the case, using toki or baai, rather than koto. For example, Asa, shokujii wo shinai de, dekakeru toki mo arimasu yo = ‘mornings, not doing a meal, to depart times also exist, for sure.’ Shinamono ga nai baai mo arimasu = ‘merchandise doesn’t exist cases also exist.’

Chapter 27
それにしても、一年の間に、ずいぶんいろいろなものが増えていて、驚きました。
Sore ni shitemo, ichinen no aida ni, zuibun, iroiro na mono ga fuete ite, odorokimashita.
(‘Even so, during one year, extremely, since various things are increasing, I got astonished.’)
Sore ni shitemo = ‘even so,’ ‘be that as it may.’

いつの間にか、増えてしまうんですね。
Itsu no manika, fuete shimaun desu yo ne.
(‘Before you realize it, they increase completely, for sure, huh.’)
Itsu no manika = ‘before you realize it.’

私も、転勤のたびに、古いものは捨てて、引越し先で、新しく買うことにしているんですよ。
Watashi mo, tenkin no tabi ni, furui mono wa sutete, hikkoshi saki de, atarashiku kau koto ni shite irun desu yo.
‘I also, at transfer’s occasions, as for old things, discarding, at moving destination, newly to buy I am deciding for sure.’
Tabi ni = ‘whenever,’ ‘every time,’ ‘occasions.’

Chapter 28
夜電気なしで本を読むことができません。
Yoru, denki nashi de, hon wo yomu koto ga dekimasen.
(‘Night, without electricity, I cannot read a book.’)
Nashi de, used after a verb stem, means ‘without.’

この音楽は聞きにくいです。
Kono ongaku wa kikinikui desu.
(‘This music is difficult to hear.’)
Nikui, used after a verb stem or an i adjective stem, means ‘difficult.’ Similarly, yasui, used after a verb stem or an i adjective stem, means ‘easy.’

秋が去り、冬が来る。
Aki ga sari, fuyu ga kuru.
(‘Autumn will depart, and winter will come.’) We have already learned that the te form of a verb can add the meanings ‘and’ or ‘since’ to a sentence. As the above sentence demonstrates, another way to say ‘and’ or ‘since’ is to use the stem of a verb. The stem is the pre-masu form. This works for both u verbs and ru verbs. It is generally used only in written sentences, as opposed to spoken sentences where the te form is preferred for the sake of clarity. If the stem of a verb is used to mean ‘and’ or ‘since,’ it must be followed by a comma in written Japanese.

In this example, the stem of the verb 去る saru (‘to depart’) is 去り sari which is equivalent to 去って satte. In other words, the sentence would have the same meaning if it were written 秋が去って、冬が来る aki ga satte, fuyu ga kuru = ‘autumn will depart, and winter will come.’

Here are two more examples in which verb stems are used to mean ‘and’: ご飯を食べ、寝ました gohan wo tabe, nemashita = ‘I eat rice and slept.’ ビールを飲み、しゃべりました biiru wo nomi, shaberimashita = ‘I drink beer and chatted.’

Here’s an example in which a verb stem is used to mean ‘since’: 子供のことを思い、早く帰りましょう。
28-40

た kodomo no koto wo omoi, hayaku kaerimashita = ‘Since I think of the child’s thing, I returned early.’

Also, the ku form of an i adjective can sometimes be used to mean ‘and’ (but not ‘since’). For example, 外は寒く、内は暖かい soto wa samuku, uchi wa atatakai = ‘as for outside cold, and as for inside warm.’ This has the same meaning as 外は寒くて、内は暖かい soto wa samukute, uchi wa atatakai = ‘as for outside cold, and as for inside warm.’ Note that, if the ku form of an i adjective is used to mean ‘and’ in written Japanese, it must be followed by a comma.

家族は支え合って生きていくべきだ。Kazoku wa, sasae atte ikite iku beki da. (‘As for the family, we must support each other and live and go, i.e., keep living.’) The suffix –beki, used after a plain speech verb, means should or must. Beki is followed by da or desu. In this sentence, sasae, the stem of sasaeru = to support, is combined with atte, the te form of au = ‘to fit or match,’ to mean ‘support each other and.’

金をもうけることだけ考える会社であってはならない。Kane wo moukeru koto dake kangaeru kaisha deatte wa naranai. (‘Earn-money-thing only to think company, to be will not do.’ Meaning, ‘The company shouldn’t only think about earning money.’) Deatte is the te form of dearu, a synonym for desu. In contrast, deiru is not a word. (In the sentence kono mama de iru = ‘I will be this way,’ de means ‘with.’)

見れば見るほどきれいな花ですね。Mireba miru hodo kirei na hana desu ne. (‘If you look look, it’s a pretty flower, huh.’ Meaning, ‘The more you look at it, it’s pretty.’) To say ‘the more you do something,’ follow the eba form of a verb with the plain speech form and then follow this combination with hodo. Hodo means ‘to the degree that.’ 

Hodo can mean ‘not as ... as’ when used with a negative verb, e.g. kuruma wa densha hodo hayaku arimasen = ‘as for the car, compared to the train, it isn’t as fast.’ Hodo can also mean ‘to a degree’ and can be used with both positive and negative verbs, e.g. sono shigoto wa sore hodo yasashiin desu ka = ‘is that work that easy?’ Saki hodo = a while ago. When used with a quantifier, hodo means ‘about,’ e.g. biiru wo sanbon hodo nomimashita = ‘I drank about 3 bottles of beer.’

安いと言う評判なんですがまあ行くだけで行ってしまう。Yasui to iu hyouban nan desu ga, maa iku dake demo itte mimashou. (‘It’s a cheap called reputation, but, well, to go as much as we can, let’s go and see.’ Referring to a restaurant that has been described as inexpensive. Meaning, ‘All we can do is go. Let’s go and see.’) To say ‘do as much as one can,’ follow a plain speech verb with dake demo, dake wa or dake.

北海道の一番北へ来ただけあって、寒さは厳しいですね。Hokkaidou no ichiban kita e kita dake atte, samusa wa kibishii desu ne. (‘Since I came to Hokkaido’s farthest north, the cold is severe huh.’) Dake atte, when used after a plain speech past or non-past verb, means ‘since.’ Dake ni can also be used to mean ‘since.’ For example, ishoukenmei benkyou shite iru dake ni, kare no nihongo no joutatsu wa mezamashii = ‘with all his might, since he is studying, as for his Japanese language’s improvement, outstanding.’

この頃は何でも忘れがちになって困っていまつ。Kono goro wa nandemo wasuregachi ni natte,
komatte imasu.
(‘As for these days, since anything forget tendency becomes, I am being inconvenienced.’ Meaning, ‘I’m starting to forget everything.’)
To express the idea of a tendency to do something, add the suffix -gachi to a verb stem, the pre-masu form. For example, yasumigachi means a ‘tendency to rest, or be absent.’

Chapter 29

兄にお金をもらうくらいなら、死んだ方がいい。
Ani ni okane wo morau kurai nara, shinda hou ga ii.
(‘From my older brother to receive money approximately case, it would be better to die.’ Meaning, ‘It would be better to die than to get money from my brother.’)
To express the idea that one choice is the lesser of two evils, use gurai nara (or kurai nara), which could be translated as ‘approximately case,’ followed by hou ga ii.

今年一番すばらしい演奏をしたと言ってもいいほどですよ。
Kotoshi ichiban subarashii ensou wo shita to itte mo ii hodo desu yo.
(‘This year, he did #1 wonderful performance, you could go so far as to say, for sure.’ Meaning, ‘You could say that it was the best performance of the year.’)
To express the idea ‘you could go so far as to say,’ follow a plain speech verb with ‘to itte mo ii hodo desu.’ Hodo means ‘to the degree that,’ so this means ‘it’s OK to say to that degree.’

内田さんご兄弟は、お兄さんは言うまでもなく、弟さんも優秀ですね。
Uchidasan gokyoudai wa, oniisan wa iu made mo naku, otoutosan mo yuushuu desu ne.
(‘As for the Uchida honorable brothers, as for older brother, needless to say, younger brother also is excellent, huh.’ Meaning, ‘Not only big brother, but, needless to say, also little brother is excellent.’)
To express the idea ‘needless to say,’ say ‘iu made mo naku.’ This is the adverbial form of iu made mo nai. Literally, this means ‘to say so far also is not, or not necessary.’

森さんは学者と言うよりはむしろ政治家です。
Morisan wa gakusha to iu yori wa mushiro seijika desu.
(‘As for Mori, not so much a scholar as he’s a politician.’)
To express the idea ‘A not so much as B,’ use ‘to iu yori wa mushiro’ between A and B. B can be followed with desu. To iu yori wa mushiro can be literally translated as ‘to say, as for compared to, rather’ or ‘rather than to say so,’ since mushiro means rather.

行かないと言うわけではないんだが、あまり気が進まなくてね。
Ikanai to iu wake de wa nai da ga, amari ki ga susumanakute ne.
(‘Not go, it isn’t that, but not very much, since feeling doesn’t advance, huh.’ Said in response to a question as to whether the speaker is not planning to go on a trip. Meaning, ‘It’s not that I won’t go, but I’m not very enthusiastic.’)
To deny that you mean something, i.e., to say, ‘it isn’t that,’ use ‘to iu wake de wa nai.’ Literally, this means ‘to say reason it isn’t.’ You may also use ‘wake de wa nai’ by itself, to say ‘it isn’t that.’

今週末から来週にかけて、彼は中国を訪問する予定です。
Konshuumatsu kara raishuu ni kakete, kare wa chuugoku wo houmon suru yotei desu.
(‘From this weekend extending into next week, as for him, it’s a visit on China plan.’)
To say, ‘from A extending into B,’ use the form ‘A

29-41
彼女は今学期を限りに大学を辞めるそうでね。
('As for her, at the limit of this semester (meaning “at the end”), she will resign from the university, reportedly, huh.')

台風でも来ない限りは、試合は中止しません。
('A typhoon or something doesn’t come, as long as, as for the game, we will not cancel it.’ Meaning ‘We won’t cancel it as long as there isn’t a typhoon or something.’)

ベッドに入ったらかと思うと、もう眠ってしまってしまった。
('He entered the bed, as soon as, already he slept completely.’ Meaning ‘As soon as he got into bed, he already slept.’)

光る物必ずしも金ではない。
('Shiny things, not necessarily gold.’)

見えることはなかった。
('I cannot see.’)
驚いたことには。松本さんがきのう亡くなっただそうです。
Odoroita koto ni wa.  Matsumotosan ga kinou nakunatta sou desu.
(‘I was astonished. Matsumoto died yesterday, reportedly.’)

To say ‘possibly,’ use koto mo nai after a plain negative verb. This double negative, nai koto mo nai, creates a weak positive meaning ‘possibly.’ In effect, you are saying ‘not thing also isn’t.’

佐藤さんの気持ちしだいで、結婚しないこともないような気がしますけど。
Satousan no kimochi shidai de, kekkon shinai koto mo nai you na ki ga shimasu kedo.
(‘Depending on Satou’s feeling, they will possibly marry, it appears, I have a feeling, but...’)
Shidai desu or shidai de mean ‘depending on.’

これが、行ったことは行ったんですが、込んでいて入れなかったんです。
Sore ga, itta koto wa ittan desu ga, konde ite hairenakattan desu yo.
(‘That, as for I went thing, I went, but since being crowded, I could not enter, for sure.’ Meaning, ‘I tried to go, but it didn’t work out.’)

値段によっては買わないこともないんです。
Nedan ni yotte wa kawanai koto mo nai desu ga.
(‘As for depending to the price, to buy thing is possible, but.’)

後は空港へ行きさえすればいいんだ。
Ato wa kuukou e iki sae sureba iin da.
(‘As for later, to the airport going only, if we do, it’s good.’ Meaning, ‘All we have to do later is go to the airport.’)

The word sae means ‘only’ when used before the eba form of a verb, and the resulting combination means ‘if only.’ This is a different meaning from the ‘if only’ that we associate with the word noni. Sae is used to say ‘if only one does something, that will be enough’ or ‘that’s all one needs.’ It is not used to express regret.

Every day练习するにしたがって、覚えられますよ。
Mainichi renshuu suru ni shitagatte, oboeremasu yo.
(‘Every day, to do practice, accordingly, and you will be able to memorize for sure.’)

Shitagatte means accordingly or in accordance with. To express this idea that one action naturally follows another, follow a plain verb with ni shitagatte.

暗くなるにつれて、温度がだんだん下がっていった。

To say I tried, implying that it didn’t work out, use a past plain verb followed by koto wa followed by the same past plain verb again. Literally, you are saying ‘as for I did thing, I did.’

この書類は人事課に提出するには及ばない。
Kono shorui wa jinjika ni teishutsu suru ni wa oyobanai.
(‘As for these documents, to the personnel department, as for to submit, it doesn’t reach.’
Meaning, ‘We don’t have to submit them.’)
To say that something is unnecessary, follow a plain verb with ni wa oyobanai. Oyobu means ‘to reach or extend.’ Literally this means ‘as for to ... it doesn’t reach.’
Kuraku naru ni tsurete, ondo ga dandan sagatte itta.
(‘It becomes dark, accordingly, the temperature gradually declined and went.’)
Another way to express the idea that one action naturally follows another, i.e., to say accordingly, other than following a plain verb with ni shitagatte, is to follow a plain verb with ni tsurete.

失業者が増えたと言っても、1パーセントにすぎない。Shitsugyou sha ga fueta to itte mo, ichipaasento ni suginai.
(‘Unemployed people increased, even though they say, to 1% it doesn’t exceed.’)
Sugiru means ‘to exceed or pass by.’ To say ‘it doesn’t exceed,’ use ni suginai.

ロケットは飛び立ったとたんに見えなくなった。Roketto wa tobitatta totan ni mienaku natta.
(‘As for the rocket, as soon as it took flight, it became unable to see.’)
Another way to say ‘as soon as’ is to use the phrase totan ni after a plain speech verb.

喉が乾いてたまらない。Nodo ga kawaite tamaranai.
(‘The throat gets dry and it’s intolerable.’)
Not OK to use kawakute instead of kawaite in this sentence. Kawakute is not used in Japanese. The kute form is used after i adjectives and after negative verbs [ending in nai], or after verbs expressing desire [ending in tai], but not after affirmative verbs like kawaku = ‘to get dry.’ Kute, when used after negative verbs, is used to suggest a reason, i.e., to mean ‘since,’ not to mean ‘and.’

働いても働いてもお金がたまらない。Hataraite mo hataraite mo okane ga tamaranai.
(‘Laboring also laboring also, money doesn’t accumulate.’ Meaning, ‘No matter how much I work, I can’t save.’)
To say ‘no matter how much,’ use the te form of a verb, followed by mo, and then repeat both words.

あの人はだれが何と言おうとも、消して聞いてかない。Ano hito wa dare ga nan to iou tomo, keshite kikanai.
(‘As for that person over there, who, what shall say, no matter, she never listens.’ Meaning, ‘No matter what a person shall say, she doesn’t listen.’
Another way to say ‘no matter,’ is to follow the let’s or shall form of a verb with tomo, meaning even though. For example, ikura tabeyou tomo futoranai means ‘no matter how much you shall eat, you don’t gain weight.’

他の人が行こうと行くまいと、私は行くつもりだ。Hoka no hito ga ikou to ikumai to, watashi wa ikutsumori da.
(‘Other person, if shall go, if no go, as for me, I plan to go. Meaning, ‘Whether or not anyone else goes, I plan to go.’)
To say ‘whether or not’ something will occur, follow the let’s or shall form of a verb with to, followed by the plain speech form of the same verb, followed by mai, meaning ‘not,’ followed by to. Literally, you are saying ‘if, if not.’

Chapter 30
京都に近いです。京都の近くです。Kyou to ni chikai desu. Kyou to no chikaku desu.
(‘To Kyoto, it’s close.’ ‘It’s Kyoto’s closely.’ Both sentences mean ‘it’s close to Kyoto.’)
Chikaku plays two different roles. It functions as an adverb some of the time, e.g., nijikan chikaku kakarimasu = ‘it takes nearly two hours.’ Chikaku also functions as a locative expression meaning ‘close to,’ similar to other locative expressions like mae, ushiro, ue and shita. In contrast, tooku does not function as a locative expression; it only
functions as an adverb.

雨が降らなければいいのに。 雨が降らないといいのに。
Ame ga furanakereba ii noni. Ame ga furanakattara ii noni. Ame ga furanai to ii noni.
(Three different ways to say 'I wish it wouldn’t rain' or 'if only it wouldn’t rain'.)

Note that ame ga furanai nara ii noni is not OK. Nara, short for naraba, means ‘supposing,’ and it can also serve as a topic marker, similar to wa; nara is not used to mean ‘when.’

Japanese people think it illogical to use nara to speculate about future weather, since the future weather is unknown and uncontrollable. However, one may say ame ga furanakatta nara yokaatta noni = ‘in case if it didn’t rain, it was good, if only’ or ‘I wish it hadn’t rained,’ since this refers to a known past weather event.

後二週間で帰ります。 二週間後に帰ります、二週間後に帰ります。
(Three different ways to say ‘I will return in 2 weeks.’)

Ato and go both = ‘after’ and are written with the same kanji, so that it is difficult to know which term to use when reading Japanese text. Ni = at; de = ‘of,’ ‘in,’ or ‘relating to.’

Ato can appear either before or after a duration word like nishuukan, while go can only appear after such a word. When ato appears before nishuukan, as in ato nishuukan de kaerimasu = ‘after, in 2 weeks I will return,’ ato forms a separate concept, indicated by the comma in the English translation. In contrast, when ato or go appear after nishuukan, they combine with nishuukan to form the meaning ‘2-weeks-later’ which refers to a specific time.

With this in mind, ato nishuukan ni kaerimasu is not OK, since this = ‘later, at 2 weeks I will return’ and doesn’t make sense. Here you must use de rather than ni. Also, nishuukan ato de kaerimasu, & nishuukan go de kaerimasu, are both not OK. Both of these can be translated ‘of (or ‘in’) 2-weeks-later, I will return’ which doesn’t make sense when referring to a specific time. Instead you must say simply ‘at 2-weeks-later, I will return,’ i.e., you must use ni with both nishuukan ato and nishuukan go.

20歳になったと言っても、精神的にはまだ幼い。
Niju ni natta to ittemo, seishinteki ni wa mada osanai.
(‘She became 20 years they say even though, as for mentally, still childish.’)

Seishin = mind, soul, spirit. Seishinteki [na] = spiritual, mental. The suffix –teki = ‘like’ or ‘related to,’ e.g., kikaiteki = machine-like or related to machines.

Chapter 31

人間が百メートルをわずか5秒で走れるわけではない。
Ningen ga, hyaku meetoru wo wazuka gobyou de hashireru wake ga nai.
(‘A human, on 100 meters, of only 5 seconds, to be able to run reason doesn’t exist.’)

Wake ga nai means that something is ‘not possible’ or is ‘unthinkable.’ This can be translated literally as ‘reason doesn’t exist.’

いろいろな店に足を運んで検討した結果、この機種にしたわけです。
Iroiro na mise ni ashi wo hakonde kento shita kkeka, kono kishu ni shita wake desu.
(‘To various stores I visit and did analysis result: I chose this model, reason it is.’)

Wake desu, or wake da, means ‘therefore,’ ‘or as a result.’ This can be translated literally as ‘reason it is.’

じゃあ、かれこれ1年日本にいるというわ
けですね。
Jaaj, karekore ichinen nihon ni iu to iu wake desu ne.
(‘Well, about one year you exist in Japan quote to say reason it is, huh.” Meaning, ‘Therefore you’ve been here about a year.’)

To iu wake da (or to iu wake desu), like wake da, means ‘therefore,’ or ‘as a result.’ To iu wake da (or to iu wake desu) can be translated literally as ‘quote to say reason it is.’

えっ、それじゃ寒いわけだ。
Ee, sore ja samui wake da.
(‘E! Well then, cold reason it is.’ Meaning, ‘That’s why it’s cold.’)

In addition to ‘therefore,’ or ‘as a result,’ wake da or wake desu can be used to mean ‘that’s why’ which, of course, is really just another way of saying ‘therefore.’

特になにか情報がほしいわけではないが、いつもインターネットに接続している。
Toku ni nanika jouhou ga hoshii wake de wa nai ga, itsumo intaanetto ni setsuzoku shite iru.
(‘In particular, something information I desire reason it isn’t, but always to the internet I am being connected.’ Meaning, ‘There’s no information in particular that I necessarily want, but I stay connected.’)

Another way to say ‘not necessarily,’ besides using kanarazu shimo, is use wake de wa nai. Literally this means ‘reason it isn’t.’

親に無理に頼んで授業料を出してもらったのだから、今勉強をやめるわけにはいかない。
Oya ni muri ni tanonde jyouyouryou wo dashite moratta no dakara, ima benkyou wo yameru wake ni wa ikanai.
(‘To the parents, forcibly requesting, since tuition they put out and I received, now, to quit study, I can’t possibly do.’)

To say that you can’t possibly do something, use wake ni wa ikanai. Literally, this means ‘as for to reason, it will not go.’

人間関係をよくしたいなら、まず相手を受け入れることだよ。
Ningen kankei wo yoku shita nara, mazu aite wo ukeireru koto da yo.
(‘In case you want to make human relationships good, first, on the opposite ones, to accept thing it is, for sure.’ Meaning, ‘If you want to improve your human relationships, first, you should accept other people.’)

To express the idea that one should do something, you may follow certain plain speech verbs with koto da or koto desu. Literally, this means ‘thing it is.’ For example, benkyou suru koto da means one should study. Note: only some plain verbs can be followed by koto da to form the meaning ‘should.’ For example, recall that kuru koto wa nai = ‘you don’t have to come.’ However, kuru koto da is not acceptable, if you mean to say ‘you should come,’ so koto da doesn’t work with all verbs.

第一志望の大学に合格して、どんなにうれしかったことか。
Daiichi shibou no daigaku ni gyoukaku shite, donna ni ureshikatta koto ka.
(‘To the number one hope’s university, acceptance do, and how much was pleased thing question.’ Meaning, ‘I got accepted to my first choice university, and how pleased I was.’)

To exclaim ‘how,’ as in ‘how far it is,’ use donna ni, meaning ‘how much,’ followed by an adjective, followed by koto ka. In effect, you are saying ‘how much thing, question.’

子供のころ、遅くまでテレビを見ないよう親に何回言われたことか。
Kodomo no koro, osoku made terebi wo minai you ni oya ni nankai iwareta koto ka.
(‘The child’s approximate time, until late, make an effort not to watch TV, from the parents, how many
times they said on me thing question.’
To exclaim ‘how many times,’ as in ‘how many times I did it,’ use nankai, meaning ‘how many times,’ followed by a verb, followed by koto ka. In effect, you are saying ‘how many times thing, question.’

支払率が高いことから、多くの国民が新内閣に期待していることがわかる。
Shiji ritsu ga takai koto kara, ooku no kokumin ga shin naikaku ni kitai shite iru koto ga wakaru.
(‘On the basis that approval ratings are high, many citizens, to the new cabinet, expectations are doing thing, I understand.’ Meaning, ‘I understand that they have high expectations for the new cabinet.’)

アニメが大好きな彼女のことだから、新しい作品は当然知っているだろう。
Anime ga daisuki na kanojo no koto dakara, atarashii sakuhin wa tozen shitte iru darou.
(‘The she-loves-anime “her,” based on, as for the new work of art, naturally she is knowing probably.’ Meaning, ‘Based on the fact that she loves anime, she naturally knows about the new work, probably.’)
To say ‘based on,’ follow a noun with no koto dakara. Literally, you are saying something like ‘since this noun’s thing is,’ with this noun being understood.

時間に厳しい彼のことだから、遅刻しないで来るに違いない。
Jikan ni kibishii kare no koto dakara, chikoku shinai de kuru ni chigainai.
(‘The to-time-strict “him,” based on, not being tardy to come is certain.’ Meaning, ‘Based on the fact that this guy is strict with time, it’s certain that he will come without being tardy.’)
Chigai means ‘difference’ or ‘discrepancy.’ It is written with the same kanji used for chigau, meaning to differ. To say ‘something is certain,’ use ni chigainai. Literally, this means, ‘to discrepancy not,’ or ‘there will be no discrepancy.’ For example, sore ni chigainai means ‘it’s certain,’ or ‘there’s no doubt about it.’

外国語の習得は難しいが、あきらめることなく続けたいと思う。
Gaikokugo no shuutoku wa muzukashii ga, akirameru koto naku tsuzuketai to omou.
(‘As for foreign languages’ acquisition, difficult, but to give up, thing not existing, I want to continue I think.’ Meaning, ‘It’s difficult to learn a foreign language, but I think I want to continue without giving up.’)
To say ‘without,’ as in ‘we can’t do it without his help,’ follow a statement with koto nai de, or with koto naku which is the adverbial form of koto nai. Literally you are saying ‘thing not existing.’

驚いたことに。90歳のプロスキーヤーが活躍しているそうだ。
Odorita koto ni. Kyuuujussai no puro sukiyaa ga katsuyaku shite iru sou da.
(‘I was astonished. A 90-year-old pro skier is doing activity, reportedly.’ Meaning, ‘The 90-year-old professional skier is flourishing, reportedly.’)
As mentioned in Chapter 29, you may use koto ni wa after a plain negative verb, to mean ‘unless,’ or after a positive verb expressing emotion, to emphasize the emotion. You may also emphasize emotion by using an abbreviated form of this phrase, koto ni, after an adjective or after a past plain verb expressing emotion.

課長から電話があり、10時ごろこちらに到着するということです。
Kachou kara denwa ga ari, juuji goro kochira ni touchaku suru to iu koto desu.
(‘From the section manager a phone call exists, and around 10:00, to this way he will arrive, to say thing it is.’ Meaning, ‘Reportedly, he’ll get here around
To say that something has been reported to be true, you may use the phrase *to iu koto da*, or *to iu koto desu*. Literally, this can be translated as ‘to say thing it is.’

社長がやると言ったということは、絶対にやらなければならないということだ。

(‘Because the president, “do” he said, definitely we must do, therefore.’)

The phrase *to iu no wa*, or *to iu koto wa*, can be used to mean ‘because.’ This can be literally translated as ‘as for to say thing.’

As mentioned above, the similar phrase *to iu koto da*, can be used to mean ‘reportedly.’ It can also be used to mean ‘it is concluded that’ or ‘therefore.’ *To iu koto da* can be literally translated as ‘to say thing it is.’

早いものだ、もう来日して１年経った。

(‘Fast thing it is, already, visiting Japan, one year elapsed.’ Meaning, ‘Time really flies. Already I’ve been in Japan for a year.’)

Sometimes you can express emotion by saying *mono da*. Literally, this can be translated as ‘thing it is.’

Chapter 32

出社したらまずあいさつをするものだ。

(‘When one goes to the office, first to do greetings thing it is.’ Meaning, ‘You should greet people as soon as you arrive at the office.’)

In addition to being used to express emotion, the phrase *mono da*, or *mono desu*, can also be used to express a low-key indirect suggestion that one should do something. These are similar to *koto da*, or *koto desu*, phrases that can be used with a limited number of plain speech verbs to mean that one should do something – see Chapter 31.

人に涙を見せるものではない。

*Hito ni namida wo miseru mono de wa nai.*

(‘To people, to show tears thing it isn’t.’ Meaning, ‘You shouldn’t show tears in public.’)

The opposite of *mono da* is *mono ja arimasen*, or *mono de wa nai*. *

Mono ja arimasen*, or *mono de wa nai*, expresses a low key suggestion that one should not do something. Literally, you are saying ‘thing it isn’t.’

電車が遅れたものだから、遅刻してしまいました。

*Densha ga okureta mono dakara, chikoku shite shimaimashita.*

(‘The train was delayed thing since it is, I got tardy completely.’ Meaning, ‘Since the train was delayed, I got tardy.’)

*Mono desu kara*, or *mono dakara*, can be used to mean ‘since’ or ‘because.’ These can be translated literally as ‘thing since it is.’ These are similar to *koto kara*, meaning ‘because’ or ‘on the basis that.’ They are also similar to *no koto dakara*, used after a noun to mean based on – see Chapter 31.

初めての海外旅行なんだもの、不安なのは当然だよ。

*Hajimete no kaigai ryokou nan da mono, fuan na no wa touzen da yo.*

(‘My first overseas trip it is thing, as for it’s uneasiness thing, it’s natural, for sure.’ Meaning, ‘Since it’s my first overseas trip, it’s natural to be uneasy.’)

Like *mono da* or *mono desu*, *da mono*, or *desu mono*, can be used to mean ‘since’ or ‘because.’ *

Da mono*, or *desu mono*, can be translated as ‘it is thing.’

この店は土曜日以外は開いています。

*Kono mise wa doyoubi igai wa aite imasu.*
As for this store, Saturday, as for except for, it's open. Meaning, 'it's open except on Saturdays.'

Igai means 'except (for)' or 'other than.'

経営者の苦しさが、経験のない人にわかるものか。

Keieisha no kurushisa ga, keiken no nai hito ni wakaru mono ka.

('Management person's pain, experience doesn't exist person to, to understand, thing-question.' Meaning, 'A person who hasn't experienced a manager's pain will never understand it.')

To say 'never,' use mono ka, or mono desu ka, or monka, after a plain speech verb. These can be translated literally as 'thing-question' or 'thing it is question.' By way of contrast, recall that koto ka is used with donna ni to exclaim 'how' – see Chapter 31.

あの学生は、漢字が書けないもののが、日本語の会話は十分できる。

Ano gakusei wa, kanji ga kakenai mono no, nihongo no kaiwa wa juubun dekiru.

('As for that student over there, even though he cannot write kanji, as for Japanese language's conversation, he can do enough.' We have learned to say 'even though' by using temo, tomo and noni. Another way to say 'even though' is to follow a plain verb with monono.

海外旅行、行けるものなら行きたいが、今では無理だ。

Kaigai ryokou, ikeru mono nara ikitai ga, ima wa muri da.

('Overseas travel, able to go thing supposing, I would like to go, but as for now, it's impossible.' Meaning, 'If it were possible to travel overseas, I'd like to go, but right now I can't.')

We have learned to say 'if possible' by using dekitara, dekireba and dekiru to. Another way to say 'if possible' is to use mono nara after a plain speech potential verb. Literally you are saying 'thing supposing.'

その提案については引き受けないものでもないが、もう少し具体的に聞かせてほしい。

Sono teian ni tsuite wa hikiukenai mono demo nai ga, mou sukoshi gutai teki ni kikase te hoshii.

('As for regarding that proposal, not to undertake not necessarily, but a little more specifically to make hear I desire.' Meaning, 'I won't necessarily not undertake the proposal, but I desire you to inform me more specifically.')

We have learned to say 'not necessarily' by using kanarazu shimo and also by using wake de wa nai. Another way to say 'not necessarily' is to follow a negative plain verb with mono demo nai. In effect, you are saying nai mono demo nai, which can be translated literally as 'not thing even not,' or 'even this negative thing may not exist.'

問題の答えは別の紙に書きなさい。

Mondai no kotae wa betsu no kami ni kakinasiai.

('As for the problem's answer, to the separate paper, write.')

Betsu means 'another defined object, person or place.' In contrast, hoka means 'another undefined object, person or place.' For example, betsu no hito no mono = 'the other person's thing'; hoka no hito no mono = 'some other person's thing.' Here's another example: betsu no heya ni itte = 'go to the other room'; hoka no heya ni itte = 'go to another room.'

Since the answers must be written on a defined piece of paper, not just any paper, it is not OK to substitute hoka for betsu in this sentence.

ひらがなもよく読めないのに、漢字が読めるはずがない。

Hiragana mo yoku yomenai noni, kanji ga yomeru hazu ga nai.

('While hiragana even I cannot read well, to be able to read kanji, expectation doesn't exist.' Meaning,
‘It’s impossible for me to read kanji while I cannot even read hiragana well.’ The word noni, can mean ‘although,’ ‘if only,’ ‘in spite of the fact that,’ and ‘in order to.’ It can also be used to mean ‘while.’

Chapter 33

発言させていただきます。
Hatsugen sasete itadakimasu.
(‘You let me do a statement, and I will humbly receive.’ Meaning, ‘With your permission I will make a statement.’)

Sasete itadakimasu is a very polite way of saying ‘with your or their permission I do, or I will do.’ Literally this can be translated as ‘you (or they) let me do and I humbly receive.’

それほどでもありませんよ。
Sore hodo demo arimasen yo.
(‘Not to that degree even, for sure.’ Meaning, ‘Not really.’ This can be said in response to a statement like, ‘That must have been expensive.’)

Hodo can mean ‘to the degree that.’ A noun followed by hodo ja arimasen = ‘not as much as this noun,’ e.g., nihongo no kyoukasho hodo ja arimasen = ‘not as much as Japanese textbooks.’ Sore hodo demo arimasen = ‘not to that degree even.’

もし休みが取れたとしても、旅行には行かずに家でのんびりしたいです。
Moshi yasumi ga toreru toshitemo, ryokou ni ikazuni, ie de nonbiri shitai desu.
(‘If I could take vacation, even if, as for, for the purpose of travel not going, at the house, I would like to do peacefully.’ Meaning, ‘Even if I were able to take a vacation, I would relax at the house, not traveling.’)

We have learned to use noni, demo, temo, tomo and monono to say ‘even if’ or ‘even though.’ Another way to say ‘even if,’ or ‘even though,’ is to use toshitemo after a past plain verb. This can also meaning ‘if,’ or ‘assuming that.’

Note the use of the past tense toreta = ‘I took’ in this sentence. This is similar to the English subjunctive, which also uses the past tense, i.e., ‘if I were able to take,’ or ‘if I could take.’ Moshi yasumi ga toreru toshitemo, which uses the present tense, is also OK in this sentence but not quite as good.

新幹線は、乗車券だけでなく、特急券が必要だ。
Shinkansen wa, jo shu kensan dake de naku, tokkyuu ken ga hitsuyou da.
(‘As for the bullet train, a boarding ticket, of only not existing, a special express ticket is necessary.’ Meaning, ‘For the bullet train, not only a regular boarding ticket but also you need a special express ticket.’)

The phrase dake de naku can be used to mean ‘not only but also.’

奥さんはショッピングに行ったら戻って来ません。
Okusan wa shoppingu ni ittakiri mode to kimasen.
(‘As for the honorable wife, since she went for the purpose of shopping, she doesn’t return and come.’)

The suffix -kiri can be used to mean ‘since,’ i.e., after a time in the past, not ‘because.’

彼らは2人きりになった。
Karera wa futarikiri ni natta.
(‘As for them, two people only became.’ Meaning, ‘The two people were left alone.’)

The suffix -kiri can also be used to mean ‘only’ or ‘just.’

Chapter 34

忘れるといけないので、手帳にメモをしておこう。
Wasureru to ikenaikara, tecou ni memo wo shite okou.
(‘If I forget, since bad, to the notebook I shall do a
memo in advance.’ Meaning, ‘Since it would be bad if I forgot, I shall write a note in the notebook.’
To say ‘if, since bad,’ follow the plain speech form of a verb with to ikenai kara. Ikenai can be understood to mean ‘bad.’

この授業を受けるに際して、次のことを守ってください。
Kono jugyō wo ukeru ni saishite, tsugi no koto wo mamotte kudasai.
(‘Take this class, at the time of, please observe the following things.’ Meaning, ‘At the time you take this course (or really, "before you take it"), please do the following things.
Ni saishite = ni atatte = ‘at the time of.’ It’s OK to substitute ni atatte for ni saishite in this sentence.

僕が、東大を受けても落ちるに決まっている。
Boku ga, toūdai wo uketemo ochiru ni kimatte iru.
(‘I, even if I apply to Tokyo University, to fail is being decided.’ Meaning, ‘Even if I apply, it’s certain that I won’t be accepted.’
Ni kimatte iru = ‘it’s bound to happen.’ This comes from kimaru = ‘to be decided, to be settled.’

タバコは吸っている本人だけではなく、近くにいる人にも害になる。
Tabako wa sutte iru honnin dake de wa naku, chikaku ni iru hito ni mo gai ni naru.
(‘As for tobacco, the being smoking person in question only is not, to the at closely being person also harm will become.’ Meaning, ‘Not only people who smoke but nearby people also are harmed.’
Plain speech.
Dake de wa naku, the adverbial form of dake de wa nai, like dake de naku, can be used to mean ‘not only, but also.’

田中さんの結婚祝いを買いますから、一人につき 1,000 円ずつ集めます。
Tanaka san no kekkon iwai wo kaimasu kara, hitori ni tsuki sen yen zutsu atsumemasu.
(‘Since we will buy Tanaka’s wedding present, per one person, 1000 yen apiece, we will collect.’
Ni tsuki = ‘because of, on account of, per, apiece.’
Hitori ni tsuki = ‘per person’; cf. ichijikan ni tsuki = ‘per hour’; cf. ni tsume = ‘concerning, regarding, per.’ Hitori ni tsuite is also OK in this sentence.

こんなにたくさんの料理、いくら僕でも食べきれないよ。
Konna ni takusan no ryouri, ikura boku demo tabekirenai yo.
(‘This kind of a lot’s cuisine, even if I, even though, cannot finish eating for sure.’
The suffix –kiru comes from the verb kiru = ‘to cut.’ When added to the stems of certain other verbs, it means ‘to cut off’ or ‘finish something.’ For example, yomikiru means ‘to finish reading.’
Tsukaikiru means ‘to finish using,’ or ‘to use up.’ In addition to meaning ‘how much’ and ‘how many,’ ikura can mean ‘even if.’

この小説は短いので、一日で読みきれるでしょう。
Kono shōsetsu wa mijikai node, ichinichi de yomikireru deshou.
(‘As for this novel, since it is short, of one day it will finish reading probably.’ Meaning, ‘I’ll probably finish it in a day.’
Kireru, intransitive, means ‘to cut (well),’ ‘to be disconnected,’ ‘to run out,’ or ‘to expire.’ Like kiru, -kireru can be used to mean ‘finish,’ in an intransitive sense, e.g., urikireru = ‘to sell out.’

マラソンで走り抜いた。
Marason de hashirinuita.
(‘Of the marathon, I ran all the way.’ Meaning, ‘I ran all the way to the end of the marathon.’
–Nuku, when added to the stems of certain other verbs, = ‘to do something to the end.’ cf. –kiru = to cut off or finish something; marason de hashirikitta, is also OK.

34-51
さっき雨が降ったかと思ったら、もうやんでいます。
Sakki ame ga futta ka to omottara, mou yande imasu.
(Previously, the rain precipitated question if I think, already it is stopping.’ Meaning, ‘Previously the rain fell a moment ago, already it’s stopping.’
We have learned that the phrases ka to omottara, or ka to omou to, when used after a plain past verb, mean ‘as soon as.’ In addition, these phrases, when used after a plain past verb, can mean ‘a moment ago’ or ‘just recently.’

この子は、泣いたと思ったらもう笑っている。
Kono ko wa, naita to omottara mou waratte iru.
(‘As for this child, it cried if I think, already it is laughing.’ Meaning, ‘It cried a moment ago, already it’s laughing.’
Sometimes the phrase ka to omottara, used after a plain past verb and meaning ‘a moment ago,’ is shortened to to omottara, i.e., the ka is omitted.

アメリカにいる息子のことが心配でしょうがない。
Amerika ni iru musuko no koto ga shinpai de shikata ga nai.
(‘The in-America-exists daughter’s thing, since worry, it can’t be helped.’ Meaning, ‘I’m really worried about my daughter in America.’)
We have learned to use the expressions shou ga nai and shikata ga nai to mean something like “it can’t be helped.” In addition, you may follow some words or phrases expressing negative emotion with de or te, meaning since, and then use shou ga nai or shikata ga nai, to emphasize the emotion.

希望の大学に入れなくて、残念でならない。
Kibou no daigaku ni harenakute, zannen de naranai.
(‘Since to hope’s university not able to enter, since too bad, it won’t become.’ Meaning, ‘I’m really disappointed that I couldn’t get into my first-choice university.’)
Another way to emphasize negative emotions is to follow words or phrases that express such emotions with de or te, meaning since, and then use naranai to emphasize the emotion.

お金なんかほしくない。
Okane nanka hoshikunai.
(‘Money, such a thing, I do not desire.’ Meaning, ‘It isn’t money that I want.’)

あの人が親切だなんて、とんでもない。
Ano hito ga shinsetsu da nante, tondemonai.
(‘That person is kind, such a thing, not at all.’ Meaning, ‘He isn’t kind at all.’)

英語の手紙など書けません。
Eigo no tegami nado kakemasen.
(‘An English language’s letter, such a thing, I cannot write.’ Meaning, ‘I can never write a letter in English.’)
The words nanka, nante and nado can be used to mean ‘such a thing,’ or ‘things like,’ or ‘something like,’ often in a derogatory context.

夕飯を食べかけたとき電話が鳴った。
Yuuhan wo taekaketa toki, denwa ga natta.
(‘When I was starting to eat supper, the phone rang.’)
-Kakeru is a suffix that can be added to certain other verb stems to mean ‘to begin,’ or ‘to be about to do something,’ e.g., yomikakeru = ‘to begin to read.’

タバコの煙は、吸わない人にしたら迷惑だ。
Tabako no kemuri wa, suwanai hito ni shitara meiwaku da.
(‘As for tobacco’s smoke, not to smoke person, from the point of view of, it’s an annoyance.’ Meaning, ‘From the point of view of people who don’t smoke,
tobacco smoke is annoying.’

The phrases *ni shitara*, *ni sureba*, and *ni totte* can be used to say something like, ‘from the point of view of.’ In this sentence, *ni sureba* is also OK, and *ni totte* is also OK. However, *ni tsuite* is not OK.

それは子供でさえできる問題だ。
*Sore wa kodomo de sae dekiru mondai da.*
(‘As for that, a child even to be able to do problem it is.’ Meaning, ‘Even a child can solve that problem.’)

We have learned that *sae* means only, and we have used *sae* before *eba* verbs to say ‘if only,’ meaning ‘that’s all one needs.’

*Sae* can also be used by itself, or after the word *de*, to mean ‘even.’ *Sae* and *de sae* replace other particles, like *ga*, *wa* and *wo*.

*De sae* means ‘even’ in this sentence. It is OK to omit the *de* here.

ひらがなさえ書けないのだから、漢字はもちろん書けません。
*Hiragana sae kakenai no dakara, kanji wa mochiron kakemasen.*
(‘Since hiragana even I cannot write, as for kanji, of course I cannot write.’)

*Sae* means ‘even’ in this sentence. It is OK to use *de sae* here.

ダイヤモンドは高いにしても、これは高すぎると思います。
*Daiyamondo wa takai ni shitemo, kore wa takasugiru to omoimasu.*
(‘As for diamonds, expensive, even so, as for this, it’s too expensive, I think.’)

Recall that *sore ni shitemo* can be used to say ‘even so,’ or ‘be that as it may.’ In addition, you may use an abbreviated version of this phrase, *ni shitemo*, to say ‘even so.’

田中さんは日本人にしても背が高い。
*Tanaka san wa nihonjin ni shite wa, se ga takai.*
(‘As for Tanaka, for a Japanese person, the height is tall.’)

When you want to say ‘for,’ as in ‘she is a fast runner for a child,’ use the phrase *ni shite wa*.

地震による被害の状況が伝えられた。
*Jishin ni yoru higai no joukyou ga tsutaerareta.*
(‘Due to the earthquake, damage’s circumstances got reported on.’ Meaning, ‘The damage caused by the earthquake was reported.’)

*Ni yoru* means ‘by means of,’ ‘due to,’ ‘because of.’ cf. *ni yoru* to which means ‘according to.’

工事中につき通行止めとなっております。
*Koujichuu ni tsuki tsuuko udometo tonatte orimasu.*
(‘Under construction due to, road closure is humbly becoming.’ Seen on a sign. Meaning, ‘Due to construction, the road is closed.’)

Like *ni yoru*, *ni tsuki* can mean ‘because of,’ or ‘on account of.’ It can also mean ‘regarding,’ ‘per,’ or ‘apiece.’

*To naru = ni naru* = ‘to become,’ ‘to amount to.’
It’s OK to substitute *ni naru* for *to naru* in this sentence. *To naru* is more dramatic and is not used much in ordinary speech.

日本の歴史における諸問題について論文を書きます。
*Nihon no rekishi ni okeru shomondai ni tsuite ronbun wo kakimasu.*
(‘Japan’s history regarding various problems regarding paper I will write.’ Meaning, ‘regarding Japanese history, I will write a paper about various issues.’)

*Okeru* is a preposition meaning ‘at,’ ‘in,’ or ‘for.’

*Ni okeru* means ‘as for, regarding.’ cf. *ni tsuite* = ‘concerning, regarding.’ In this sentence, it’s OK to reverse the order of these phrases, i.e., *nihon no rekishi ni tsuite shomondai ni okeru* is also OK.
Chapter 35

彼は経験がないわりによくやる。
*Kare wa keiken ga nai wari ni yoku yaru.*
(‘As for him, experience doesn’t exist relatively, he does well.’ Meaning, ‘considering that he doesn’t have experience, he does well.’)

Wari means ‘rate’ or ‘proportion.’ Wari ni means ‘comparatively’ or ‘relatively.’ No wari ni means ‘in proportion to,’ ‘in comparison with,’ or ‘relative to.’ For example, *Ano kurasu wa, joukyuu no wari ni wa yasashii* = ‘As for that class over there, as for advanced level’s comparatively, it’s easy,’ or ‘considering that it’s an advanced level class, it’s easy.’

ご予算に応じて商品をご用意しております。
*Goyosan ni oujite shouhin wo gyouyou shite orimasu.*
(‘To the honorable budget depending on, merchandise we are preparing humbly.’ Meaning, ‘we are ready with merchandise to fit your budget.’)

Oujire means ‘to respond, satisfy, accept, comply with, or apply for.’ Ni oujire means ‘depending on.’

そんな難しい問題、できっこない。
*Sonna muzukashii mondai, dekikonna.*
(‘That kind of difficult problem, I can never do.’)

 kamu ka = never can do, when used after a potential verb stem. For example, *taberarekkonai* = ‘I can never eat.’

病気なもんか。
*Byouki na monka.*
(‘I’m not sick at all.’ You would not say this about another person’s health, only your own.)

Mono ka and monka can also be used after both i and na adjectives to say that the opposite is true. For example, *atsui mono ka,* or *atsui monka,* means ‘it isn’t hot at all.’

その問題に関しては、何も意見はありません。
*Sono mondai ni kan shite wa, nanimo iken wa arimasen.*
(‘As for in relation to that problem, nothing, as for opinions, they don’t exist.’ Meaning, ‘I don’t have anything to say about that problem.’)

Kan suru means ‘to be related to, or connected with.’

Ni kan shite means ‘related to, in relation to.’ cf. *kankei* = ‘relation, relationship, connection,'
involvement, effect, sexual relationship.’ cf. **ni tsuite** = ‘concerning, regarding, per.’ It’s OK to substitute **ni tsuite** for **ni kan shite** in this sentence; cf. **Ni okeru** = ‘as for, regarding.’ It’s not OK to substitute **ni okeru** for **ni tsuite** in this sentence. cf. **ni totte** = ‘for, concerning, as far as ... is concerned, regarding, from the point of view of.’ It’s not OK to substitute **ni totte** for **ni tsuite** in this sentence; cf. **ni tsuki** = ‘because of, on account of, regarding, per, apiece.’

この映画は事実に基づいて制作された。
Kono eiga wa jijitsu ni motozuite seisaku sareta.
(‘As for this movie, reality basing to, was produced on.’ Meaning, ‘the movie was produced based on truth, or on a true story.’)

**Moto** means ‘fundamentals, foundation, counter for machines, formerly.’ **Motozuku** means ‘to be based on, to be grounded on, to be due to, to originate from.’ **Ni motozuku** means ‘to base on.’  **Ni motozuite** means ‘based on, on the basis of.’

厳しい指導のもとで訓練が続けられた。
Kibishii shidou no moto de kunren ga tsuzukerareta.
(‘Strict guidance, on the basis of, the training got continued on.’ Meaning, ‘the training continued under strict guidance.’)

**No moto de** means ‘under the supervision of, underneath, on the basis of.’ cf. **ni motozuite**
(previous paragraph) = ‘based on, on the basis of.’
It’s OK to substitute **ni motozuite** for **no moto de** in this sentence.

この行事には年齢を問わず参加できる。
Kono gyouji ni wa nenrei wo towazu sanka dekiru.
(‘As for to this festival, age regardless of, participation can be done.’ Meaning, ‘everyone can participate in this event regardless of age.’)

**O towazu** means ‘regardless of.’ cf. **ni kakawarazu** = regardless. It’s OK to substitute **ni kakawarazu** for **wo towazu** in this sentence.

体調が悪いにもかかわらず、働き続けた。
Taichou ga warui ni mo kakawarazu, hataraki tsuzuketa.
(‘The physical condition bad, even regardless, I continued to labor.’ Meaning, ‘even though I didn’t feel well, I kept working.’)

**Ni kakawarazu** means ‘regardless.’ For example, **seiu 晴雨 ni kakawarazu** = ‘rain or shine.’ **Ni mo kakawarazu** means ‘in spite of, nevertheless.’ For example, **uten 雨天 ni mo kakawarazu** means ‘in spite of the rain.’

**Nuki** = ‘without, not including, or dispense with.’

**Nuki ni** = nashi ni = ‘without.’ It’s OK to substitute nashi ni for **nuki ni** in this sentence.

その計画を実行に移す前に、もう一度よく考えたほうがいい。
Sono keikaku wo jikko ni utsusu mae ni, mou ichido yoku kangaeta hou ga ii.
(‘On that plan to put into action, at before, one more time, it would be better to think well.’ Meaning, ‘it would be better to think again before you implement that plan.’)

**Jikkou** = practice, performance, execution (of a program), realization, implementation. **Jikkou ni utsusu** = ‘put into action.’ **Utsusu** = ‘to change, substitute, transfer to, spend or take time, infect, to move on to the next stage of.’  cf. **jikkou suru** = ‘to
practice, implement, carry out a plan, put a law into force, realize one’s desire.'

何かにつけ、近所の人にはお世話になっている。
Nanika ni tsuke, kinjo no hito ni wa osewa ni natte iru.
(‘Anything whenever, as for by the neighborhood’s people, honorable care is becoming.’ Meaning, ‘whenever anything happens, we receive honorable care from our neighbors.’)  
Ni tsuke = ni tsukete = ‘every time,’ or ‘whenever.’

この子のポケットには虫やらガムやらいろんなものが入っている。
Kono ko no poketto ni wa mushi yara gamu yara ironna mono ga haitte iru.
(‘As for to this child’s pockets, insects etcetera, gum etcetera, various things are being entered.’)  
Yara = ‘etcetera.’ cf. ya, nado, toka and the suffix tari are also used to say ‘etcetera.’

彼の言ったことは脅かしにほかならなかった。
Kare no itta koto wa odokashi ni hoka naranakatta.
(‘As for his said thing, it was nothing but a threat.’ Meaning, ‘what he said was nothing but a threat.’)  
Hoka = ‘other, another.’ Ni hoka naranai = ‘is due to nothing but, is none other than.’ cf. hokanai = ‘can do nothing but, cannot help doing.’

途中でやめるなら、むしろしないほうがいい。
Tochuu de yameru nara, mushiro shinai hoi ga ii.
(‘On the way, to resign, in the case of, rather, not to do would be better.’ Meaning, ‘in case I’m going to quit half way, it would be better not to do it.’)  
Mushiro means ‘rather.’

今年になって一段と物価が上がり、生活がより厳しくなった。
Kotoshi ni natte ichidan to bukka ga agari, seikatsu ga yori kibishiku natte iru.
(‘This year develops and, all the more, prices increase, and the livelihood more strictly became.’ Meaning, ‘this year prices went up all the more, and my livelihood became more difficult.’)  
Ichidan to means ‘better (or worse) than usual (or before), especially, all the more.’ For example, ichidan to kirei = “more beautiful than usual.” cf. Issou = all the more (next paragraph). Yori, in addition to meaning ‘compared to’ or ‘than,’ can also mean ‘more’ when it is used as an adverb, as in this sentence.

夜になってから、風は一層強くなった。
Yoru ni natte kara, kaze wa is sou tsuyoku natta.
(‘After it becomes night, as for the wind, all the more, it became strong.’)  
Issou means ‘much more, still more, all the more.’

体が大きいばかりに不便なことが多い。
Kara da go ookii bakari ni fuben na koto ga ooi.
(‘The body is big, just because, inconvenient things are numerous.’ Meaning, ‘having a big body causes a lot of inconvenience.’)  
Bakari, or bakkari, means ‘nothing but, only, just.’  
Bakari implies that two choices have been compared and could mean ‘all the time,’ ‘every time,’ ‘all over,’ or ‘everywhere,’ and it may express the speaker’s feeling that the imbalance is not right or is unfair.  
Bakari can also mean ‘a while ago.’  
In contrast, bakari ni means ‘just because’ or ‘on account of.’

このカレーは辛くないから子供向きだ。
Kono karee wa karakunai kara kodomo muki da.
(As for this curry, since not spicy, it’s children suitability. Meaning, ‘it’s suitable for children.’)  
Muki means ‘direction, orientation, aspect, situation, exposure, suitability, tendency.’ cf. mukou 向こう, which employs the same kanji, = ‘opposite side, over there.’
このレポートは間違いだらけだ。
*Kono repooto wa machigai darake da.*
(‘As for this report, it’s full of mistakes.’)

*Darake* means ‘full of,’ in a derogatory context, e.g., ‘full of mistakes,’ or ‘covered with (e.g., blood).’

*Darake da* can also be used to describe something that is covered with dirt, dust or wounds.

遅れるって、いったいどういうことですか。
*Okureru tte, ittai dou iu koto desu ka.*
(‘Will be delayed quote, how to say thing is it?’
Meaning, ‘why on earth are you saying that you will be delayed?’)

*Ittai* is an adverb used for emphasis. It can be translated as ‘what the heck,’ ‘why on earth,’ etc.

いったい何、それ？気持ち悪い。
*Ittai nani, sore?  Kimochi warui.*
(‘What, that? Feeling, bad.’ Meaning, ‘what on earth is that? It makes me feel uneasy.’ Or ‘it looks creepy.’)

*Kimochi ga warui,* or *kimochi warui* mean ‘it makes me uneasy, it’s creepy, it’s yucky,’ etc.

俺の言う通りにするんだ。
*Ore no iu toori ni surun da.*
(‘To my to say way to do thing it is.’ Meaning, ‘you must do as I say.’ Man’s rough speech.)

*No da* or *‘n da* mean ‘you should or must’ when used after a plain speech verb. For example, *iku no da* = *iku na da* = ‘you should go.’ cf. *Ikun ja nai* = ‘you shouldn’t go.’ cf. *Mono desu,* or *mono da,* when used after a plain speech verb, also express the idea ‘one should or must do something.’

You may download the audio lessons that correspond to this grammar guide at [japaneseaudiolessons.com](http://japaneseaudiolessons.com). They are free of charge.
Index.

Achira – 4
Active verbs – 8
Adverbs, forming – 7,9,23,25
Ageru – 16, 37
Aida ni – 27
Amari – 7
Anna – 9
Ano – 4
Are – 2
Areru – 33
Aru (arimasu) – 2, 4
Aru rule - 17
As long as – 42
Aseru – 27
Asoko – 2
Asu – 5
Ato & Go – 45
Bakari (a while ago) – 30
Bakari (only, just) – 22
Bakari ni – 56
Beki – 40
Betsu – 49
Causative form – 37
Causative passive form – 38
Cha – 21
Changing something – 18
Chau – 17
Chigainai – 47
Chikaku – 44
Chuu(ni) – 21
Chigainai – 47
Chau – 17
Chikaku – 44
Chuu(ni) – 21
Commands, negative – 21
Counting objects – 10
Counting people – 12
Da (desu) – 1, 10, 22
Da (desu) mono – 48
Dake – 22
Dake atte – 40
Dake de naku – 50
Dake de wa naku – 51
Dake ni – 40
Darake (da) – 57
Dare – 3, 7, 12
Dareka – 7
Dattara – 30
Datte – 22
Days of the month – 10
Days of the week – 10
De (by means of) – 7
De areba, de nakereba – 30
De form – 1,7,12,13,17,18,24
De ii (kekkou, yoroshii) desu – 12
De naku – 50
De sae – 53
De vs. ni (place) – 8
Dearu (deatte) – 40
Dekiru – 26
Demo – 11,16,20,34,36,37
Desu (da) – 1, 10, 22
Desuette – 22
Dewa – 2
Do (times) – 3, 34
Do as much as one can – 40
Doko – 4, 5, 6, 7, 12
Dokodemo – 8
Dokoka – 7, 8
Dokomo – 8
Donata – 3
Donna – 9
Donna ni – 36
Donna ni koto ka – 46
Dono – 5
Dono kurai (gurai) – 6
Dore – 2, 5, 12
Dou – 6, 11, 12
Dou itashimashte – 3
Doushite – 6, 11, 12
Douzo yoroshiku – 4
E (to a place) - 7
E rule – 17
Eba – 26, 30
Eru – 27
Etcetera – 14, 26
Exclamatory form – 30
Extending into – 41
Frequency (per week etc.) – 34
Ga (but) – 3
Ga vs. no – 13
Ga vs. wa – 4, 5, 6
Ga vs. wo – 9, 17, 27
Gachi – 41
Garu – 9, 11, 28
Go & Ato – 45
Go (honorable) – 15
Goro – 7
Gozaimasu – 3
Gurai – 7
Gurai nara – 41
Hai (counter) – 16
Hajimemashte – 4
Hajimete – 12
Han (suru) – 54
Hazu – 19
Hitotsuyou – 34
Hodo – 13, 14, 40, 41, 50
Hoka (naranai) – 49, 56
Hokanai – 56
Hon (counter) – 9
Honorific verbs – 11,31,35,36
Hoshigaru – 11
Hoshii – 11, 25
Hou ga – 8, 13, 14, 41
Humble verbs – 31, 35
I adjective – 1, 2, 3, 5, 9
Ichidai to – 56
Igai – 49
Ii – 7
Iin ja nai – 22
Ikaga – 11
Ikemasen – 21, 34
Ikenai – 21, 34, 50
Iku – 2, 5
Ikura – 6, 12, 36
Ikutsu – 6, 12
Imasu (iru) – 4, 5, 7
Intransitive verbs – 8
-ing – 7, 18
Intentions – 12
Interrogative pronouns – 6
Intransitive verbs – 17
Iru tokoro (in the process) – 29
Issho ni – 7
Issou – 56
It isn’t that – 41
Itadaku – 16, 25, 35, 37
Iku – 6, 7, 12
Iku no manika – 39
Itsudemos – 7
Itsuka – 7
Itsumo – 7
Izai – 57
Iu koto da (desu) – 48
Iu made mo naku – 41
Ja – 2, 21
Jau – 17
Jikko – 9, 13
Jikko no naka – 39
Jikko ni utsusu – 55
Juu (ni) – 21
Ka – 2, 20
Ka douka – 20
Ka to omottara – 42, 52
Ka to omou to – 42, 52
Kagiri – 42
Kagiru – 54
Kai – 18, 34
Kakaru (kakarimasu) – 6
Kakawaraz – 42, 55
Kakeru – 52
Kakete – 41, 42
Kamu (kamaimasu) – 25, 34
Kamoshirenai (-masen) – 12
Kan – 8, 13-14
Kan suru – 54
Kana – 24
Kanarazu – 42
Kaneru – 42
Kara – 10
Kara ... ni kakete – 41–42
Kashira – 24
Kereba – 30
Ki (ga suru) (ni iru, shinai, wo otosu, wo tsukeru) – 32
Kiku (have effect) – 33
Kimochi (ga) warui – 57
Kirai – 8
Kireru – 51
Kiri – 50
Kuru – 51
Kitto – 12
Klonai – 54
Kochira – 4
Koko – 5
Konna – 9
Kono – 4
Kore – 2
Koto (intangible thing) – 10, 12
Koto (noun phrase) – 15
Koto da (desu) – 46, 48
Koto dakara – 47
Koto ga aru – 12, 38
Koto ga dekiru – 15, 27
Koto ka – 47
Koto kara – 47
Koto mo nai – 43
Koto nai de (naku) – 47
Koto ni – 47
Koto ni naru – 19
Koto ni suru – 19
Koto ni wa – 43
Koto wa nai (arimasen) – 34
Ku form – 5, 7, 8, 40
Ku naru – 15
Ku suru – 18
Kudasaru, kudasai – 1, 2, 16, 37
-kunai – 27
Kurai – 6
Kurai nara – 41
Kureru – 16, 37
Kuru – 2, 5
Kute – 12, 28, 44
Lesser of 2 evils – 41
Mada – 22
Made ni – 18
Mama – 38
Min (minna) – 8, 11
Mitai – 23, 33
Mo – 7, 14, 20, 26
Mo ii desu – 26
Mo nai – 32
Monka – 49, 54
Mono – 10, 11
Mono da (desu) – 48
Mono dakara – 48
Mono de wa nai – 48
Mono demo nai – 49
Mono desu ka – 49
Mono desu kara – 48
Mono ja arimasen – 48
Mono ka – 49, 54
Mono nara – 49
Monono – 49
Months (counting) – 13
Months (names) – 10
Morau – 16, 25, 37
Moshi, moshimo – 20
Moto (de) – 55
Motozuku – 55
Mou – 3, 22
Muki – 56
Mushiro – 41, 56
Must do – 34
Na (do not) – 21
Na (is) – 10, 22
Na adjectives – 1, 6
Nad – 14, 52
Nagara – 13
Nai – 3.5,8,21,27,30,32,38
Nai de – 21, 38
Nakatta – 8
Nakereba – 34
Nakerya – 34
Nakute – 28
Nakute wa (nakucha) – 34
Nan (nani) – 2
Nan (softening) – 3
Nanda – 28
Nande – 28
Nandemo – 8
Nani – 2, 7, 12
Nanica – 7, 8, 20
Namino – 8
Nanka – 52
Nankai koto ka – 47
Nante – 28, 52
Nara (narahab) – 30, 45
Naranai – 52
Naru (naramasu) – 15, 53
Nasa – 32
Nasai – 25
Nasaru – 35
Nashi de (or ni) – 39, 55
Naze – 11
Needless to say – 41
Negative commands – 21
Negative form, na adjective – 5
Negative form, na adjective – 6
Negative requests - 17, 20, 21
Negative verbs – 2, 5, 27
Ni (at a place) – 4, 7, 8
Ni (at a time) – 7
Ni (before au) – 7
Ni (for a purpose) – 9
Ni (making adverbs) – 9, 23, 25
Ni (mo) kikawara – 42, 55
Ni (to a place) – 7
Ni attate – 51
Ni chigaina – 47
Ni han shite – 54
Ni hoka naranai – 56
Ni kagiru – 54
Ni kan shite – 54
Ni kimatte iru – 51
Ni motozuite – 55
Ni nai (arimasen) – 32
Ni naru – 15, 19, 53
Ni naru (honorific) – 31
Ni okeru – 53, 54
Ni oujite – 54
Ni saishite – 51
Ni shi (noun) – 47
Ni shita (noun) – 53
Ni shite wa – 53
Ni shitemo – 53
Ni sureba – 53
Ni suru – 17, 19
Ni tai shite – 54
Ni totte – 53, 55
Ni tsuite – 24, 51, 55
Ni tsukai (or tsukete) – 56
Ni tsuki – 51, 53, 55
Ni turete – 44
Ni vs. de – 8
Ni vs. e – 7
Ni wa ooyobani – 43
Ni yor – 53
Ni yor to – 22
Nikui – 39
No (noun phrase) – 15
No (possession) – 3
No da (*n da) – 57
No hanashi de wa – 22
No koto dakara – 47
No matter – 44
No moto de – 55
No or ‘n (softening) – 3
No vs. ga – 13
No wari ni – 54
No you – 23, 33
Node – 10