Genki I & II

なん before です and counters
なに before particles and 何人
どうぞ please; here it is
どうも thank you
えっ incredulous what
あっ suddenly notices/remembers something
それから and then…

4 o' clock よじ
7 o' clock しちじ
9 o' clockくじ
300 さんびゃく
600 ろっぴゃく
800 はっぴゃく
3000 さんぜん
8000 はっせん

ます conjugation

	Present Positive	Present Negative	Past Positive	Past Negative
る	〜ます	〜ません	〜ました	〜ませんでした
う	〜います	〜いません	〜いました	〜いませんでした

~ませんか used for invitations
~ましょう/ましょうか suggests plan of action

XはY の「location word」です

Uses for に
· Days of the week
· Numerical time expressions

です conjugation

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	です	じゃないです；じゃありません；ではありません
Past	でした	じゃなかったです；じゃありませんでした；ではありませんでした

も:

1. Uses
   a. Two or more people perform the same activity
   b. Someone buys, sees, etc., two or more things
2. Interaction with other particles
   a. Replaces は, が, orを
   b. Goes after に (にも）

から explains reason or cause of a situation

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	小さいです	小さくないです
Past	小さかったです	小さくなかったです

いい-adjective conjugations

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	いいです	よくないです
Past	よかったです	よくなかったです

な―adjectives conjugation

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	元気です	元気じゃないです
Past	元気でした	元気じゃなかったです

Counting People

Counters [item][number][counter] ex: 切符を三枚、傘を三本買った

Person が ○ います

て―form

1. Uses
    a. Making requests
        i. てください
    b. Giving and asking for permission
        i. てもいいです/ていいです
    c. Saying something is forbidden
        i. てはいけません ← strong prohibition/harsh
    d. Forming a sentence that describes two events or activities
        i. Connects two or more verbs
        ii. Describes the manner in which the second verb is performed
        iii. て-form describes the situation for which an apology is made

	Regular	て-form
い -adjective	安い	安くて
いい	いい	よくて
な -adjective	元気	元気で
Noun +です	日本人です	日本人で

	Final	て-form
る	る	○て
う	る,う,つ	○って
	む, ぬ, ぶ	○んで
	く	○いて
	ぐ	○いで
	す	○して
する	して	
くる	きて	
いく	いって	

ている

1. Action in progress
2. A past event connected with the present
   a. 行く＆来る indicate current state resulted from prior movement
      i. Example: 中国に行っている→ someone has gone to/is in China

もちろん of course　　　について about; concerning….　　　とくいです comfortable with
よかったら if you like　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　にがてです uncomfortable with
〜が but

Describe physical attributes in general

Aさんは [body part] が [adjective]

Collocations
背が高い
背が低い
頭がいい

Verb should be
in stem form

Destination of movement {に, へ} [the purpose of movement] に {来る, 行, 帰る}

Short form conjugation

		Affirmative	Negative
Verbs	Present	読む	読まない
い-adjective		かわいい	かわいくない
な-adjective		元気だ	元気じゃない
Noun +です		学生だ	学生じゃない
Verbs	Past	読んだ	読まなかった
い-adjective		かわいかった	かわいくなかった
な-adjective		元気だった	元気じゃなかった

Noun +です		学生だった	学生じゃなかった

Quote a person's utterances or thoughts

What was said/thought + と +
Verb in <u>short form</u>

言いました
言っていました
思いました

➔ You weren't there
➔ You were there
➔ You thought (*NEGATIVE*: ないと思いました)

To request that someone refrain on doing something

Negative verbal short form+ でください

の as a nominalizer

- o   Examples:
    - ❖ ケーキを食べる<u>の</u>が好きです
    - ❖ 料理する<u>の</u>が上手です

ぜひ certainly; without fail どうやって how; by what means 週間 for weeks このごろ these days

ところで by the way   〜か〜 or 〜ヶ月 for …months ~ご in…time; after…

Qualifying Nouns with Verbs and Adjectives

Short forms of verbs can be used to qualify nouns
Example: <u>あそこで本を読んでいる</u>学生はみちこさんです
            Relative clause

私はきのう宿題をしました   →   私は<u>もう</u>宿題をしました
            Simple Past   Present Perfect
私はきのう宿題をしませんでした   →   私は<u>まだ</u>宿題をしていません

(explanation) から, (situation)

   = (situation) because (explanation)

   = (explanation), therefore, (situation)

に, へ, で go in underscores
何か__ どこか__
何__も どこ__も

Comparison between two items

A<u>のほうが</u>B<u>より</u>(property) = A <u>is more</u> (property) <u>than</u> B

For opinion on two things or comparative terms

AとBと<u>どちら</u>のほうが(property)
        どっち
        どうち
        どち

Comparison among three or more items

[(class of items)の中で] Aがいちばん(property)

→のほうand どっち aren't used, instead: だれ, どれ (list), 何 (group referred collectively), いつ, どこ

Adjective/noun+ の → noun₁のnoun₂ = noun₁の

Adjective/noun + なる

い-adjective	かわいい	かわいくなる
な-adjective	元気	元気になる
Noun	会社員	会社員になる

Ambiguous whether or not
absolute or relative change

しゅっしん coming from そして and then まあまあ OK, so-so

つもりだ→ what you intend to do   Verb (present, short) + つもりだ

～たい

1. To describe hopes and aspirations
2. Verbs that take を can have either を or が when followed by たい
3. たい and verb combinations conjugate as い-adjectives.
4. "Have wanted to" → たいと思っています
5. When reporting, use たいと言っていました
6. Observation someone wants to do something たがっている (conjugates as う-verb)

たり～たりする
To mention activities/events as examples and in no set order
Verbs of activities should be in past short form   (activity A)たり(activity B)たりする
The たりする indicates the tense of the sentence

~ことがある
Describe you did something or something happened in earlier times
"Have the experience"
Verb (short past affirmative) +　ことがある

Noun Aや Noun B
や connects nouns
Suggests things are proposed as examples

は in negative sentences→ often used where you expect がor を
　　Ex. いいえ、テレビは見ません

だけ→ add だけ to numbers to talk about having just that many items
　　It suggests you are OK with that number, but could be higher

に→ indicate occasion in which you do something/role you want something to play

には→ describes place in terms of things that can be found there

Ex. 東京には answers to: "What is Tokyo like?"

Ex. 東京に answers to: "Where do you find (place)?"

ドライブ→ driving for pleasure (運転する when it is not for pleasure)

ゆめ→ uses verb 見る for sleeping dreams and 持っている/ ある for visions or goals

んです
- To explain
- Two components:
    o Explicitly described
    o Implied
- When it follows a noun or な-adjective, な comes in between
- In questions:
    o Invites explanation and further clarification
- Used to provide additional comment on what was said
- After <u>short form</u>
- Politeness
    o Casual: んだ
        ▪ Casual questions: ~~んですか~~ の
        ▪ Writing: のです

すぎる→ conjugates as る-verb
- Means "too much", "in excess", beyond normal or proper, suggests you do not welcome it
- In な & い adjectives, drop the い & な at the end and add すぎる

Verb stem+ すぎる

～ほうがいいです
It is better (for you) to do. It gives advice.
Affirmative: past tense short form
Negative: negative present tense short form

～ので
Gives reason for situation described
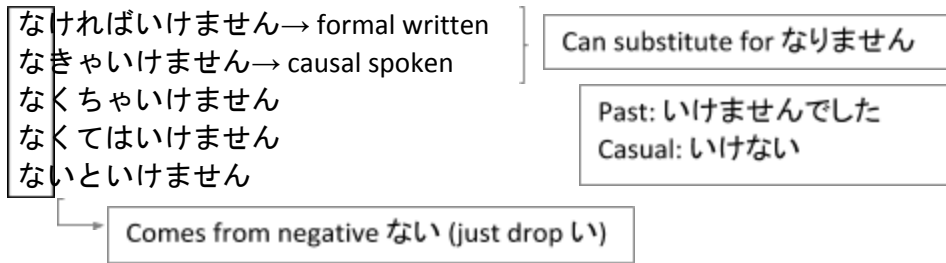More (slightly) formal than から

(reason) ので, (situation)

Short form
な adjective/noun= な in between

お大事に get well soon

できるだけ as much as possible　でしょう probably; …right?

"You can't go not doing" "Must"

なければいけません→ formal written
なきゃいけません→ causal spoken
なくちゃいけません
なくてはいけません
ないといけません

Can substitute for なりません

Past: いけませんでした
Casual: いけない

Comes from negative ない (just drop い)

でしょう→ "probably"

- Make guess or prediction
- でしょうか → used to invite other people's opinion or guess
- でしょう (rising intonation) → to check if partner agrees, and if you have correct understanding
- Follows な adjective bases and nouns directly
- CASUAL: だろう
    o Cautiously phrase prediction or analysis

じつは as a matter of fact

END OF GENKI I, START OF GENKI II

Potential Verbs
- They conjugate as る-verbs
- Particles that take particle をcan take either を or が when in potential form. できる takes が almost all the time

Examples: 私は日本語を話せる　　漢字が読める
　　　　　私は泳げないんです　　山に登れる
　　　　　仕事ができる

Verb		Present
る	＋られる	見られる
う	＋える	読める
くる		こられる
する		できる
	ら-less potential form	
出る	出れる	
くる	これる	

～し

(reason1)し, (reason2)し, (situation)

- Mention two or more reasons
- Using one し clause implies it is not the only reason
- Sometimes they follow the situation that is being explained
- し follows the short forms (except in very polite speech)
  - い adjective: 面白いし
  - な adjective: 好きだし
  - Noun +です: 学生だし

～そうです (It looks like)

- Add そうです to adjectives to say something "seemingly" has those properties
- そうです is used when you lack conclusive evidence.
  - Before eating: おいしそう→ After eating: おいしい
- Using a verb stem with そうです describes:
  - Your impression or guess
    - このセーターはいえで洗えそうです
  - Impression you express may be an event about to happen
    - 雨が降りそうです ← It looks like it will rain
- Negative ending ない changed to なさ before そう
  - You can also put the negative on そうです instead of an adjective
    - この本は難しそうじゃないです
- Using adjective + そうqualifies a noun. そう is considered a な-adjective so you have to say (adjective)そうな(noun).
  - Example: 暖かそうなセーターをきています ←She is wearing a warm-looking sweater

～てみる

Use て-form of a verb and みる (helping verb) to express the idea of "doing something tentatively" or "trying something out".
The helping verb みる comes from the verb 見る and conjugates as a regular る-verb. It is *always* written in hiragana

なら

- Noun A なら predicate X = predicate X applies only to A
- You can keep に, で, and から but は, が, and を, never go with なら
- Main ideas of a なら sentence are
  - Contrast
    - チリなら行ったことがありますが、ブラジルは行ったことがいません
  - Limitation
    - ひらがなならわかります→ if it is written in hiragana, I understand
- なら introduces a sentence that says something "positive" about the item that is contrasted.

| (period)に(frequency) |

- 一週間に三回
- 一ヶ月に一回
- 一年に二回

〜個	こ	Small items
〜冊	さつ	Bound volumes
〜台	だい	Equipment
〜匹	ひき	Smaller animals
〜本	ほん	Long objects

Playing instruments

弾く = keyboard and stringed instruments

吹く = wind instruments

たたく = percussion instruments

Potential: やる and できる

Ex. 何か楽器ができますか。

何か楽器をやりますか。

Turning adjectives into adverbs

な-adjectives= に is added

Ex. ロバートさんは上手に料理ができます

い-adjectives= final い is dropped and く is added

Ex. 毎日日本語を楽しく勉強しています

ほしい
- Means (I) want (something).
- Considered an い-adjective and is usually preceded by the particle が. In negative sentences は is also used
- It is similar to たいin that its use is primarily limited to first person.
    o To express it applied to second or third person:
        ▪ Quote
            ● Ex. ロバートさんはパソコンがほしいと言っています
        ▪ Guess
            ● きょうとさんはクラシックのCDがほしくないでしょう
        ▪ Special verb
            ● ほしがる. Conjugates as う-verb and usually is in the form ほしがっている. The particle after the object is を.
                o トムさんは友だちをほしがっています。

〜かもしれません
- Short form: かもしれない or simply かも
- Means that something is a possibility; when you're not really sure but are making a guess
- It goes after the short form of predicates
- It goes directly after the noun or な-adjective in present tense affirmative sentences (no だ)

あげる・くれる・もらう

あげる

(giver)は/が (recipient) に ｛ あげる くれる ｝

(recipient)は/が (giver) に/から　もらう
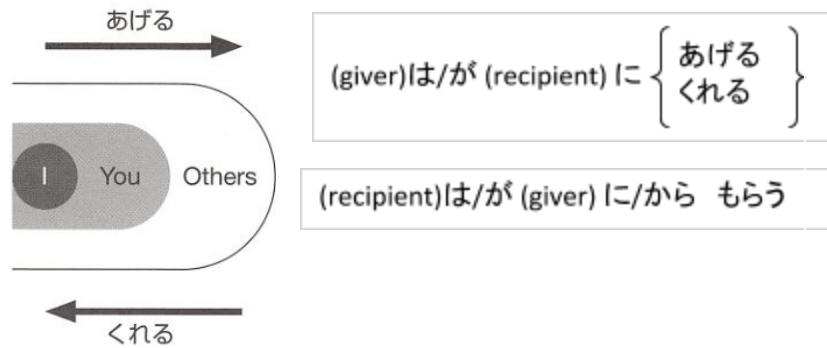
- くれる limited in contexts in which you think you have benefited from someone receiving something (close friends, family)
- Don't use もらう for yourself
  - o Ex. 私から手紙をもらいましたか

～たらどうですか

- After a verb it conveys advice or recommendations.
- May have a critical tone, criticizing the person for not doing the activity already
- NOT used for extending invitations
- た stands for past tense short form of an affirmative verb

Number + も /Number + しか + negative

- Add も to number word when you want to say "as many as"
  - o Ex. 私の母は猫を三匹もかっています。→ My mother has as many as three cats
- Add しか to number word and turn predicative into negative to say "as few as" or "only"
  - o Ex. この会社にはパソコンが二台しかありません

わあ when something is exciting

へえ when something is amusing/hard to believe/ mildly surprising

なあ at end, indicates exclamation of admiration, frustration, etc. Mostly when talking to yourself.

んだ/の more feminine version of んだ

できる can mean: "can do/be good at/ do well", "be completed/finished", "appear/ come into existence/ be made"

けど …but; …so

る-verb	る＋よう	食べよう
う-verb	う＋おう	買おう
くる	こよう	
する	しょう	

Volitional Form
- Less formal equivalent of ましょう
- Use it with か to ask for an opinion in offer or suggestion (Shall)

Volitional Form + と思っています
- Talk about determinations. "I've decided to/ I'm going to"
- と思います suggests decision was made on the spot
- と思っています suggests you have already decided to do something
- Using present tense= talking about prediction. Using volitional= talking about intention

〜ておく
- Describes an action done in preparation for something
- Short form + て. Often shortened to とく in speech
- Ex. あした試験があるので、今晩勉強しておきます

Short present + 予定 to say that something is scheduled to take place
これから from now on

〜てあげる/くれる/もらう
- When you do something for the sake of others, or someone does something for someone else.
- Puts focus on fact that the actions were performed "on demand" or "as a favor"
- くれる when someone does something for us. Beneficiary is almost always understood to be the speaker.

- て＋もらう when you say that we get, persuade, or arrange for, someone to do something for us. We "receive" the favor. Person performing action for us is accompanied byに
  - o   Sometimes it can simply acknowledge a person's goodwill in doing something for us..
- Inもらうsentences, the subject is the beneficiary, and inくれる sentence, the subject is the benefactor.

〜ていただけませんか

Variant of いただけませんかin decreasing levels of politeness
〜ていただけませんか
〜てくださいませんか
〜てもらえませんか
〜てくれませんか
〜てもらえない?
〜てくれない?

- Different levels of politeness:
  - o   〜ていただけませんか
    - ▪ Used to make a polite request (more appropriate than ください)
  - o   〜てくれませんか
    - ▪ Request roughly equal in degree of politeness to ください

- o 〜てくれない or simply a verb in て-form
  - Ask for a favor in a very casual way

〜といい

- Present tense short form + といいですね (polite)/といいね (casual) to say that you hope something nice happens to someone other than yourself
- When you hope something for your own good, use といいんですが (polite) /といいんですけど (casual).
- When you hope that *you* do something *for me* (aka: indirect request), use てくれるbeforeといいんです
  - o Ex. スーさんが来てくれるといいんです← Sue, I hope you will come
- When you hope to do something nice and it is under your control, turn the verb into the potential form.
  - o Ex. 大学に行けるといいんですが

〜時

- Describes *when* something happens or happened
- な-adjectives get a な and nouns get a の before時.
- Structure goes like this: (Sentence A) 時、(Sentence B)。
- Sentence A always ends with a short form.
- Use present tense:
  - Event A occurs after event B

  - State of A holds when event takes place

- ている form:
  - A describes an ongoing event during which B takes or took place (B will be in past form)

- Use past tense:
  - At the time of event B, event A is already "in the past"
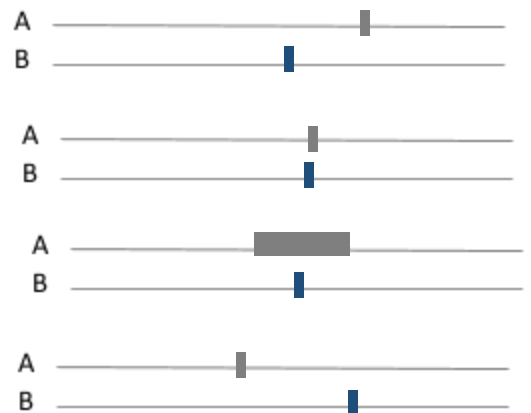
〜てすみませんでした

- Use て form on a verb to describe the things you have done that you want to apologize for.
- When you want to apologize for something that you failed to do, use 〜なくて (the な comes from the short negative form of a verb)

Turning adjectives into nouns
You can turn い-adjectives into nouns by replacing the finalい withさ.
Some な-adjectives can also be turned into nouns by replacing な withさ. Ex. 便利さ

〜かな(あ) I wonder　ずいぶん very　そうか I see　それに moreover　までに by (time; date)　〜にくらべて compared with　〜によると according to　やっぱり as expected

〜そうです（I hear）

- "seemingly".
- Presents a "hearsay report"
- Can also report things that you have come to know via people, printed material, or a broadcast by using 〜によると ("according to"). Ex. 天気予報によると、台風が来るそうです
- Reported speech retains the tense and polarity of original utterance
  - Verb ＋そうです　　　　　Ex. <u>買った</u>そうです
  - い-adjective＋そうです　　Ex. <u>楽しい</u>そうです
  - な-adjective＋だそうです　Ex. <u>好きだ</u>そうです
  - Noun+ ださうです　　　　Ex. <u>学生だ</u>そうです

〜って

- Add at end of sentence to quote what you have heard.
- Follows short forms and is the informal variant of と.
- Can also be used in place of と before verbs like 言う.
- Changes to て after ん て言ってた

〜たら

- Refers to conditional (*if*) dependence
- A たらB→ B is realized if and when the condition A is met
- B can only take place at the time A comes true or later
- Can describe a very *probable* condition and simply serves to arrange future events/activities in a temporal sequence
  - Ex. 今晩、うちに帰ったら、電話します→ I'll call you when I get home
- Can describe a condition that is unreal and contrary to fact
  - 私が猫だったら、一日中寝ているでしょう
- In polite speech it can follow the long form.
- た in たら comes from the past tense short form.
  - Verb　　　　　　読んだら
  - い-adjective　やさしかったら
  - な-adjective　静かだったら
  - Noun+です　休みだったら

〜なくてもいいです

- Describes what you do not need to do
- Formed by taking a negative sentence in short form, dropping the final い of ない and adding くてもいいです.
  - Ex. 靴を脱がなくてもいいです
- You can drop も (なくていい) to make it more casual

〜みたいです

- When it follows a:
  - Noun
    - Expresses idea that something or someone *resembles* the thing or person described by the noun.

- ▪ Resemblance usually in terms of external appearance
  - o Verb
    - ▪ Expresses idea that something "appears to be the case"
      - ● Ex. 雨が降ったみたいです
    - ▪ Can use it about yourself when you're not clear about the situation you're in.
      - ● Ex. 財布を忘れたみたいです
    - ▪ Can follow short form

〜前に/〜てから
- ● Use present tense short form + 前に to describe the event *before* which something happens
  - o Ex. 国に帰る前に、もう一度東京に行きます
- ● て-form + から
  - o To describe an event after which another thing happens
    - ▪ Ex. 勉強してから、友だちに手紙を書きました→ I studied and then wrote letters to my friends
  - o "A てからB" can also describe that the state of B has held true since the event A
    - ▪ Ex. 猫が死んでから、とてもさびしいです。→ I have been feeling very lonely since my cat died

〜ながら
Connect two verbs to say that two actions are being performed at the same time *and* same person.
ながらfollows a verb stem, second verb can be in any form
Ex. 私はいつも音楽を聞きながら日本語を勉強します

Transitivity Pairs

	Transitive	Intransitive
Calls for	Subject (agent) and object (thing that is worked on)	Subject (thing or person that goes through change)
Describes	Activities	Changes
Followed by 〜ている	Refers to actions in process Ex. 消しています→ is turning off	Refer to states that hold after the change takes place Ex. 消えています→ it's off
Example	開ける、閉める、入れる	開く、閉まる、入る

〜てしまう
- ● Two meanings:

Contracted Forms	
食べてしまいました	食べちゃいました
食べてしまった	食べちゃった
飲んでしまいました	飲んでじゃいました
飲んでしまった	飲んじゃった

- o Indicates that one "carries out with determination" or "completely" a plan described by verb. Typically involves bringing something to a culmination point (finishing it, having it done).
    - o "Lack of premeditation or control over how things turn out". Often comes with *the sense of regret*; something regrettable happens, or you do something that you did not intend to.
- ● Can't express negated ideas with しまう

〜と
- ● Clause A (short, present) と Clause B = means *whenever* situation described by Clause A holds, Clause B happens.
- ● Sometimes a と sentence describes a cause-effect relationship between specific events
- ● Second clause must follow the event described in the first clause.
- ● An adjective idea in the second clause (which usually expresses a change) can be expressed by an い-adjective base + くなる and a な-adjective base + になる

〜ばよかったです
- ● Means "I wish I had done" or "I should have done something". It can describe an alternative course of action you did not take.
- ● Use the ば form of verbs.
    - o Verbs in the affirmative: drop final う and add えば
    - o Verbs in the negative: drop final い and add ければ

おかげ
Noun のおかげ(で) is used to express gratitude to something or someone when things turn out as desired (thanks to you, I owe it to you, etc.)
おかげさまで is the proper response to 元気ですか
おかげさまで can also be used to show appreciation for the addressee's help/support/concern

Honorific Verbs
- ● Describe the actions of people you respect. Mean that somebody graciously does something.
- ● Used when you talk about:
    1. Somebody higher up in the social hierarchy
    2. Somebody you don't know them very well (especially when addressing directly)
- ● Do not use about what a person can/can't do or should/shouldn't do

Verb	Honorific Verb	Irregular Conjugation
いる	いらっしゃる	いらっしゃいます
行く		
来る		
見る	ご覧になる	—
言う	おっしゃる	おっしゃいます
する	なさる	なさいます
食べる	召し上がる	—

飲む		
くれる	くださる	くださいます
寝る	お休みになる	―
～ている	～ていらっしゃる	～ていらっしゃいます

Activities that don't have special honorific verbs

Use ていらっしゃいます instead of ています

- o   Ex. 話していらっしゃいます

Use form お + verb stem + になる

- o   お帰りになりました
- o   お読みになりました
- o   お使いになってください

Giving Respectful Advice

お + verb stem + ください→ More (courteously phrased) commands than requests. You are encouraged to perform the actions *for your own good*. Usually found in public announcements and stores.

With most する compound verbs the prefix ご is used instead of お. Also applies to honorific verbs.

    Ex. ご注意ください
        ご覧ください
        お召し上がりください

それで then; therefore   本当は in fact; originally

～てくれてありがとう

Use て-form of a verb.

Expresses gratitude to someone (more specifically, to the action you are grateful for)

To say "thank you for being such-and-such a person" use でいる instead of です

    Ex. いい友達でいてくれてありがとう

Honorific language: ～てくださってありがとうございます

～てよかったです

Use て-form of verb

Means "I'm glad that such and such is/was the case"

To mention something in the negative before よかった use negative て-form なくて

～はずです

Means "something is supposed to be the case"

Add はずです to a sentence ending in the short form

A statement about what you believe is true or likely, though you lack conclusive evidence.

はずです in past form はずでした describes that something was supposed to be the case but actually

turned out otherwise. The part preceding はずでした is in the present tense
  Ex. 先週電話をもらうはずでしたが、電話がありませんでした
はずがありません andはずがない means that something is inconceivable.

Honorific form of nouns and adjectives
Some can be made into honorific forms by adding prefixes お (usually used for words that originated in Japanese) and ご (words borrowed from Chinese).
Some other words are replaced by special vocabulary words
Can't be used to refer to yourself, family, or group you belong to.

それで/そして/それから
Used in different contexts
- それで = "and therefore" (to introduce the consequence of what comes before it)
    - 電車が来ませんでした。それで、遅刻しました。
- そして = "and last but not least" (to say something remarkable)
    - スーさんは韓国語と英語が話せます。そして、日本語も話せます。
- それから = "and then" (to add an item that comes later in time or in the order of importance.
    - 京都と奈良に行きました。それから、大阪にも行きました。

おや? Oh!   かしこまりました Certainly   それでは if that is the case…   少々 a few seconds
さあ I am not sure…/who knows   ～みたいなX X such as… とにかく anyhow; anyway

Extra-modest Expressions
Used to talk modestly about your own actions. Also to talk modestly about your own family or about the company you work for. Talk to customers, public address announcements.

Verb	Extra-modest Verb	Conjugated Verb
いる	おる	おります
行く	参る	参ります
来る		
言う	申す	申します
する	いたす	いたします
食べる	いただく	いただきます
飲む		
ある	ござる	ございます
～ている	～ておる	～ております
～です	～でござる	～でございます

Humble Expressions
When you do something out of respect for somebody. Can also be used to describe a situation where we do something for the person we are talking to, meaning "for you", "instead of you", and "saving you trouble".
Use pattern お + verb stem + する (not all verbs used this way)
する compound verbs do not follow that pattern, instead they simply have prefix ご or お
Special verb replacements:

- o あげる→いただく
- o もらう→さしあげる
    - o Using the て-form of さしあげる is not recommended, instead use the お + stem + する pattern.
        - ▪ Ex. 私は先生に地図をお見せしました。

Three types of "respect language"
1. Honorific Expressions: exalt the subject of the sentence
    - o Ex. 先生が　いらっしゃいました。
2. Extra-modest Expressions: talk modestly of what you do
    - o Ex. 私は　メアリー・ハートと申します。
3. Humble Expressions: demote the subject and raise the profile of another person
    - o Ex. 私は　先生に　本をお返ししました。

～ないで
If you do something without doing something else, the missed action can be mentioned as ない (short negative present) plus で.

　　Ex. きのうの夜は、寝ないで、勉強しました。

Questions within Larger Sentences
- Quoted questions are in short form
- Clause ends with:
    - o Particle か when contains question words (どこ, なに, だれ, どれ, etc.)
    - o Ends with かどうか when it doesn't contain a question word and has a yes/no answer. Similar to "whether or not" (though many people use か instead of かどうか)
- The present tense short form だ (used for な-adjectives or nouns) at the end of a clause is usually dropped.
- When a んですか is quoted, だ is dropped and ん is changed to の.
    - o Ex. どうしてメアリーさんが来なかったのわかりません
- Often use the particle が on the subject within a quoted sentence where は is expected.
- Similar to the acento enfático in Spanish.

Name という item
To talk about a person or a thing that goes by a certain name, but you believe the person you are talking to is not familiar with it.
(name)という (item) = (item) *called* "(name)"
～やすい/～にくい
- やすい
    - o Describes something as easy-to-do
    - o Verb stem + やすい (conjugates as い-adjective)
- にくい
    - o Describes something as hard-to-do
    - o Verb stem + にくい (conjugates as い-adjective)
- Sometimes the subject of a ～やすい/～にくい sentence is a place, a tool, etc.
    - o Ex. この町はとても住みやすいです

<div align="center">このグラスは飲みにくいです</div>

- Tends to focus on psychological ease or difficulty of doing something

Passive Sentences/Conjugation
- Use:
  - Affective passive
    - Express dissatisfaction when you are inconvenienced by something someone else has done
      - In most passive sentences the "victim" has been unfavorably affected by the "villain's" act
    - Some passive sentences are not perceptibly unfavorable
      - Ex. 私はその人にデートに誘われました
    - Few verbs come out neutral in their meaning when turned into passive
  - Direct passive
    - Non-human subjects
    - Human agent in the actions is followed by によって instead of に.

る-verb	Drop final る, add られる	食べられる
う-verb	Drop final う, addあれる	読まれる
	Ends with う add われる	買われる
する	される	
くる	こられる	

- Has non-human subjects. Human agent of the actions
- Can't add passive suffix to an already negated verb
- Passive forms are conjugated as a regular る-verb
- Basic structure: (victim)は/が (villain)に (evil act)
  - Victim = affected by event
  - Villain = performs the action
  - Evil act = passive form of a verb

～てある
- Characterizes a situation that *has been brought about on purpose* by somebody who remains unnamed in the sentence.
- You can use てある if somebody performed an action on purpose earlier, which can be described by ておく and the result of the action can still be observed at this moment. Since it describes a current state, it's in present tense
  - レストランの予約がしてありますis the result of予約をしておきました
- てあるnormally assigns the particleがorはto the noun. てあるgoes almost exclusively with a transitive verb.

- Differences between ている and てある
  - ている describe current states and goes with intransitive verbs.
    - Ex. 窓が閉まっています→ The window is closed
    - Ex. 窓が閉めてあります→ The window has been kept closed

- o With てある the current state of the window is the result of a human action. With a ている sentence, there is no such clear implication of human intervention, and it may not even be the result of someone closing it.

〜間に

- Pattern "A間にB" when the event B takes place *in the middle of* another event A.
  - o Event A is described with the continuous ている and it is in present tense even if it describes a situation in the past.
  - o If A is a noun use this pattern: (noun)の間に
    - ▪ Ex. 留守の間に友だちが来ました
  - o Event B must be of short duration and properly contained within event A. If B extends *throughout* the time A occurs, we use 間instead of間に
    - ▪ Ex. ルームメートがメールを書いている間、私は本を読んで待ちました. I waited, reading a book, while my roommate wrote an email.

Adjective + する

Means "to make something (adjective)". Ex. To make something cold/colder
い-adjectives: final い turns toく+する　Ex. 冷たい→ 冷たくする
な-adjectives + にする　Ex. 簡単な→ 簡単にする
Idiomatic expression: 静かにしてください。→ Please be quiet!

〜てほしい

When you want somebody to do something. The person the wish is directed to is marked with the に.
Ex. 私はルームメートに宿題を手伝ってほしかったです→ I wanted my roommate to help me with my homework
(私は) person (に) verb て-form ほしい = I want (person) to do…
When you don't want them to do something, you can negate ほしい and say てほしくないですor negate the verb and say 〜てないで欲しいです

Three words for "want" (for yourself, for others use ほしがる=ほしがっています)

たい verb stem + たい → I want to do…
ほしい noun が ほしい → I want something…
てほしい verb て-form + ほしい → I want someone to do…

こんなふう like this　そんなこと(は)ない I don't think so　自由に freely　ぜったいに definitely
ずっと for a long time; all the time　〜とか for example　なんども many times
もうすこし a little more

Causative Sentences/ Conjugation

る-verb	Dropる addさせる	直させる
う-verb	Dropう add あせる	歩かせる
	Ends with う add わせる	買わせる
する	させる	
くる	こさせる	

- Describes who *makes/lets* someone do something

- Basic structure: (director)は/が (cast)に/を* (action)
  - Director= decides what is allowed and what is to be done
  - Cast= performs the action
  - Action= causative form of verb
  - *In some cases the cast gets を
    - When the caused action is a reflex (crying, laughing, etc.)
      - Ex. 私はその子供を泣かせてしまいました
        アレンさんはおもしろい映画を作って、みんなを笑わせました
    - When the verb turned into causative did not originally call for を. Since the verb doesn't use the を (ex: 行く, 座る) it is up for grabs for marking the cast. When the verb calls for を it is no longer available for the cast to use.
      - Ex. その人は私をここに座らせました
- Can be interpreted with *make* or *let* somebody do. To distinguish:
  - When てあげる, てくれる, てもらうfollows a causative, you can assume it means "let"
  - Causative + てくださいask for permission and to volunteer to do something
    - Ex. 私にこの仕事をやらせてください

Verb Stem + なさい
It is a command and has a strong implication that you are "talking down" to someone.
When you want to say "don't do", use a verb followed by のをやめなさい
    Ex. 文句を言うのをやめなさい

～ば
"Clause A" ば "Clause B" is a conditional statement meaning "if A, then B". This pattern is also used to advise "A".
A describes the condition, *provided that* the consequence described in B will follow.
Usually, A guarantees a good result in B. So if it's negative, it's best to use たら. Embedded in a large sentence can overtly cancel the "good result" implication
    Ex. 歩けば電車に遅れるのはわかっていました
Conjugation for:
    Verbs in affirmative: Drop final う and add えば
    Verbs in negative and い-adjectives: Drop final い and add ければ
      Ex. おもしろい→ おもしろければ　歌わない→ 歌わなければ
    な-adjectives and nouns in affirmative: だ is replaced byなら or であれば
      Ex. 先生だ→ 先生ならor 先生であれば

のに
Connects two facts, A and B. "AのにB" means "A, but contrary to expectations, B, too" and "B, despite the fact A". Part A is in short form, if it ends with な-adjective or with noun + です, it appears as な. (Ex. 田中さんは親切なのに…). Connects two facts, so you can't have non-factual sentences (requests, etc.).
～のような/～のように
Noun A のようなNoun B → means "a B like/ similar to A". B has the same quality or appearance as A, or A is an example of B

Ex. 私は鎌倉のような町が好きです。I like towns like Kamakura.

Noun Aのように Verb/Adjective→ describe an action which is "done in the same way as A" or a characteristic "which is comparable to A".

Ex. メアリーさんは魚のように上手に泳げます。Mary can swim very well, just like a fish.

湖の街は夜の墓場のように静かです。This town is as quiet as a graveyard at night.

Causative-Passive Sentences/Conjugation

る-verbs	Drop る addさせられる	移させられる
う-verbs	End withす: dropう add あせられる	話させられる
	Others: Drop う add あされる	迷わされる
する	させられる	
くる	来させられる	

- The passive version of causative sentences.
- Say you were made to do, or harassed or talked into doing, something you did not want to.
- Basic pattern: (puppet)は/が (puppet master) に (action)
  o Puppet: forced into performing action
  o Puppet master: manipulates the puppet
  o Action: causative-passive verb
- The actors are switched between causative sentences and causative-passive sentences:
  o Causative: 友だちは私に宿題を手伝わせました。My friend made me help him with his homework.
  o Causative-passive: 私は友だちに宿題を手伝わされました。I was forced by my friend into helping him with his homework.

〜ても

"AてもB" means "B, even if A". B is still true in case of A, and it is certainly true if A is not the case.

Formed by adding も after theて-form of verbs or adjectives.

It does not have a sense so it can be followed by either tense.

Conjugation of affirmative:

Verbs　買う→ 買っても

い-adjectives　悲しい→ 悲しくても

な-adjectives　元気→ 元気でも

Nouns　学生→ 学生でも

Conjugation of negatives: Lastい of ない and じゃない are replaced by くても

Ex. 悲しくない→ 悲しくなくても

〜ことにする

Means "decide to do"

Follows the short form present tense of a verb (in positive or negative)

Can also use volitional construction of 行くことにしよう instead of 行こうwhen suggesting an activity. It has the additional implication that the suggestion is being done after a deliberation.

〜ことにしている means "do something as a regular practice"

Ex. 絶対にお酒を飲まないことにしている 。I have decided not to drink and have followed it.

〜まで

"Aまで" means "until A". In "AまでB", A is the description of the change that coincides with or causes the end of B. A is usually a verb of the "change" kind.

Ex. 日本語が上手になるまで、国に帰らない。

A is always in the present tense and in the affirmative.

When the subject of A is different from the subject of B, A is marked with が rather than は

Ex. 赤ちゃんが寝るまで、歌を歌ってあげます。

You can also use "AまでB" to describe a situation in the past.

Ex. 日本の生活に慣れるまで、大変でした。

いや No　元気でね Take care of yourself　最後に finally　そうそうYou are right
そろそろ it's about time to...　ものすごく extremely

〜方

Noun-forming suffix方 follows the stem of a verb and means "the way in which the action is performed" or "how to do…"

Ex. 泳ぎ方

Nouns marked with other particles when they go with a verb are marked with の before方.

Ex. 漢字を読→ 漢字の読み方
空港に行く→ 空港の行き方*

*The goal of movement usually marked with に can also be marked with combination of particles への, so you could also say 空港のへ行き方

With compound する verbs is as follows:

日本語を勉強する→日本語の勉強のし方

Since 方is a noun, it is followed by は and が.