Japanese Cheat Sheet



| Form | al Verb Forms |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Present/Future Tense | e ~ I +ます |
| Past Tense | ~ I +ました |
| Progressive Tense | ∼TE +います |
| Negative Present/Fu | ture ∼I+ません |
| Negative Past Tense | ~ I +ませんでした |
| Command Form | ~TE + ください |
| | ▲~I +なさい |
| Negative Command | ∼ A + ないでください |
| Potential Form | ~E +ます |
| = can/ able to | する → できます |
| Want to | ~ I +たいです |
| Don't want to | ~ I + たくないです |
| Let's | ~ I +ましょう |
| Passive Form | (U-Verbs)∼A +れます |
| = to be [verb]ed | (RU-Verbs) ∼A +られます |
| | する → されます |
| | くる → こられます |
| Causative Form | (U-Verbs) ∼A +せます |
| = to allow x to [verb] | (RU-Verbs) ∼A +させます |
| = to force x to [verb] | する → させます |
| | 〈る → こさせます |

| Inform | nal Verb | For | ms | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---|
| Present/Future Tens | e | ~ U | | 0 |
| Past Tense | | ~T | A | 1 |
| Progressive Tense | | ~T | E +いる | 0 |
| Negative Present/Fu | ıture | ~A | +ない | Ø |
| Negative Past Tense | | ~A | + なかった | Ø |
| Command Form | | ~T | E | |
| ▲ する → しろ くる → こい | (U-Verbs) (RU-Verbs) | | +ろ | |
| Negative Command | | | + ないで + な | |
| Potential Form | する | | +る できる | Ø |
| Want to | | | +たい | 0 |
| Don't want to Let's | | | + たくない + う | Ø |
| Passive Form | (RU-Verbs) する | ~A → | + れる + られる される こられる | Ø |
| Causative Form | (RU-Verbs) する | ~A → | + せる + させる させる こさせる | Ø |

| Neutral Verb Forms | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| If ~E +ば ~U +と ~TA +ら…; | If not ∼A + なければ ∼A + ないと ∼A + なかったら | | | | | | | |
| Must/have to | \sim A + ないといけない \sim A + なければいけない | | | | | | | |
| After | ~TE +から ~TA +ら | | | | | | | |
| Before | 🕦 + まえに | | | | | | | |
| Because | № +から № +ので | | | | | | | |
| In order to | ~ U +ために | | | | | | | |
| While (at the same time) | ~ I + ながら | | | | | | | |
| Even (if) | ~TE +₺ | | | | | | | |
| Try to to do and see (the to make an effort | result) ~TE +みる ~O +うとする | | | | | | | |
| Must not | ~ TE + はいけない | | | | | | | |
| To do in advance | ~TE +おく | | | | | | | |
| To do too much | ~ I + すぎる | | | | | | | |
| To do and so on. | ∼TA +り+する | | | | | | | |
| Seem to want to | ∼TA +がる | | | | | | | |
| COMBINATION VERB | ~ I + VERB 2 | | | | | | | |
| STRINGING PHRASES | ~TE + PHRASE 2 | | | | | | | |

Conjugating Verbs U-VERB RU-VERB U-VERB TE/TA ENDINGS はな.さ たべ. Z はな.し たべ. Ι き う,つ,る って った はな.す U たべる する U くる ぶ,む,ぬ んだ たべ.れ はな.せ すれ E これ いた はな.そ O たべ.よ しよ \mathbf{O} こよ ぐ いで いだ TE たべ.て して TE きて す して TA たべ.た した TA きた した **FYCEDTIONS** → いく (to go) in **TE/TA**-form becomes いって/いった

| EXCEPTIONS → | The A -form ending for verbs ending in $\vec{\mathcal{P}}$ is $\vec{\mathcal{P}}$ |
|---------------------------|--|
| U-VERBS | いる (to need), はいる (to enter), しる (to know), きる (to cut) |
| (THAT LOOK LIKE RU-VERBS) | かえる (to go home), すべる (to slide), ける (to kick) |

| Forms of である (to be) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | FORMAL | INFORMAL | | | | | | | |
| Present Tense | です | だ 7 🕦 | | | | | | | |
| Past Tense | でした | だった 🕦 | | | | | | | |
| Probable | でしょう | ▲ だろう | | | | | | | |
| Negative Present Tense | ではありません | じゃない 🕦 | | | | | | | |
| Negative Past Tense | ではありませんでした | じゃなかった 🕦 | | | | | | | |
| Negative Probable ではないでしょう 🛕 じゃないだろう | | | | | | | | | |
| ▲ だろう is very masculine and direct. In most cases, it is better to use でしょう. When made into a noun, だ changes to な with の, and である with こと. | | | | | | | | | |

| Adjectives | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| I-ADJECTIV | VES | NA-ADJECTIVES | | | | | | |
| はや.い | fast | 0 | げんきな cheerful ? | | | | | |
| はや.さ NOUN FORM | speed | | げんき NOUNFORM cheer ? | | | | | |
| はや.く ADVERB FORM | quickly | | げんきに ADVERB FORM cheerfully | | | | | |
| はや.くて | fast and | | げんきで cheerful and | | | | | |
| はや.かった | was fast | Ø | Adjectives that end in 🕔 are I-Adjectives, | | | | | |
| はや.くない | not fast | 1 | except where the final $\ \ \ \ \ $ is part of a kanji. | | | | | |
| はや.くなかった | wasn't fast | Ø | EASILY CONFUSED NA-ADJECTIVES | | | | | |
| はや.ければ | if fast | | | | | | | |
| はや.くなければ | if not fast | | きれい (綺麗 / beautiful) ていねい (丁寧 / polite) | | | | | |
| はや.すぎる | too fast | 0 | ふこうへい(不公平 / unequal) | | | | | |
| Drop な or さ from NA-Adjectives if followed by a form of である. ? いい (good) always conjugates as よい. It is possible—but uncommon—to add さ to a NA-Adjective to create a noun (ie. げんきさ) | | | | | | | | |

| あ | か | が | さ | ざ | た | だ | な | は | ば | ぱ | ま | B | 5 | わ |
|--------------|----|------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|---------------|------|---------------|----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|
| A | KA | GA | SA | ZA | TA | DA | NA | HA | BA | PA | MA | YA | RA | WA |
| 11 | き | ぎ | L | じ | ち | ぢ | に | ひ | び | \mathcal{C}_{c} | み | | り | |
| Ι | KI | GI | SHI | JI | CHI | JI | NI | HI | BI | PΙ | MI | | RI | |
| う | < | 4 | す | ず | つ | づ | ぬ | 5 | 2 | 5° | む | ゆ | る | h |
| U | KU | $\mathbf{G}\mathbf{U}$ | SU | $\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{U}$ | TSU | ZU | NU | \mathbf{FU} | BU | PU | MU | YU | RU | N |
| え | け | げ | せ | ぜ | 7 | で | ね | \sim | 1, | \sim | め | | れ | |
| \mathbf{E} | KE | GE | SE | ZE | TE | \mathbf{DE} | NE | HE | BE | PE | ME | | RE | |
| お | 2 | 2" | そ | ぞ | と | ど | 0) | ほ | ぼ | ぼ | も | よ | ろ | を |
| О | KO | GO | SO | ZO | TO | DO | NO | НО | BO | PO | MO | YO | RO | WO |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Ka | taka | ına | | | | | | |
| ア | 力 | ガ | サ | ザ | タ | ダ | ナ | 11 | バ | パ | マ | ヤ | ラ | ワ |

|) | , | | Katakana | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------|----------|----|-----|------------------------|-----|---------------|----|--------|---------------|---------------|----|----|--------|----|
| , | | ア | 力 | ガ | サ | ザ | タ | ダ | ナ | 11 | バ | 18 | 7 | ヤ | ラ | ワ |
| Caut | tion! | A | | | | | | | | HA | | | | | | |
| | | イ | 丰 | ギ | シ | ジ | チ | ヂ | _ | ヒ | ビ | ピ | = | | IJ | |
| SO | N | I | KI | GI | SHI | JI | CHI | JI | NI | н | BI | PΙ | MI | | RI | |
| \] | >/ | ウ | ク | グ | ス | ズ | ツ | ヅ | ヌ | フ | ブ | プ | 1 | ユ | ル | ン |
| 1/ | | \mathbf{U} | KU | GU | SU | $\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{U}$ | TSU | ZU | NU | FU | \mathbf{BU} | \mathbf{PU} | MU | YU | RU | N |
| rsu | SHI | エ | ケ | ゲ | セ | ゼ | テ | デ | ネ | \sim | ~, | \sim | X | | レ | |
| 117 | 31 | \mathbf{E} | KE | GE | SE | $\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{E}$ | TE | \mathbf{DE} | NE | HE | BE | PE | ME | | RE | |
| | | 才 | コ | ゴ | ソ | ゾ | ト | F | ノ | ホ | ボ | ポ | モ | 日 | \Box | ヲ |
| | _ | O | KO | GO | SO | ZO | TO | DO | NO | но | BO | PO | MO | YO | RO | WO |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | JL | PT Lev | el 4 (N | 5) Kar | IJI (103 | in all) | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| いち | | <u>=</u> | <u>四</u> L | 五。 | <u>六</u> るく | 七比 | 八 はち | 九きゅう | じゅう | 百ひゃく | 于世份 | 万まん |
| | 子child | 男 man | 女woman | sun | 月 moon | 火 fire | 水 water | 木 tree | 金 money | ± ground | 大 | 川 \ small |
| 上 up | 下 down | 左 left | 右 right | 入in | 出 out | inside | 外 outside | 前 front | 後 back | 多 many | 小 few | 半 half |
| ☐ mouth | Eye | 手 hand | 足 foot | 耳 ear | 円 Yen | 本 book | 花 flower | 店 store | J river | Ш mountain | 車 car | 道 street |
| 文 father | 日 mother | 友 friend | 今 now | 午 | 時 hour | 週 week | 年 year | 何 what | 를 north | 南 south | 東 east | 西 west |
| 行 go | 来come | 見 see | 聞 hear | say | 話 talk | 語 language | 読 read | 書 write | 買 buy | 学 learn | 分 understand | 休 rest |
| 食 eat | 飲 drink | 生 live | stand | 会 meet | old | 新 new | 高 high | 安 safety | 長 long | 間 interval | 先 previous | 毎 each |
| 駅 station | 校 school | 社 company | 国 country | 名 name | 電 electricity | 天 heaven | 気 spirit | 空 sky | 魚 fish | rain | H white | |

Japanese Cheat Sheet



WA - Topic Marker

- Marks the topic of a sentence. (non-grammatical)
- Contrasts one option or thing from others.
- · Used when stating factual information.

くるまはわたしがうんてんしました。 As for the car, I drove it.

たなかさんはおかねをもっています。 Mr. Tanaka has money. (he is rich)



GA - Subject Marker

- Marks the subject of a verb. (grammatical)
- Separates / calls out one option or thing from others.
- Used when relating a chain of events.
- · Used when describing specific things with adjectives.
- Marks objects of potential form verbs. (can/able)
- · Connects clauses with a meaning of "but" or "despite."

にほんごがすこしはなせます。 (I) can speak Japanese a little.

たなかさんがおかねをもっています。 Mr. Tanaka has the money. (with him now)

WA vs. GA (Detailed Article) - http://nihonshock.com/waga



0 - Object Marker

- · Marks the object of a verb.
- · With verbs of motion, shows where the motion occurs.

くつをかいました。 (I) bought shoes.

そらをとぶ To fly (in) the sky

じぶんのことをはなす。 To talk about (things of) one's self.



NI - The "Aiming" Particle

- Marks an indirect object (the person/thing an action is done for/directed toward)
- Marks a destination, direction or specific place for an action. (to/at)
- Marks a specific point in time (ie. Monday / 3pm / 1972 / July)
- Marks a period of time that something repeats in. (ie. twice a week)
- Marks direct objects for: なる (to become), あう (to meet), のる (to ride)

かのじょにほんをあげた。 (I) gave her a book.

Let's meet at the park on Saturday.

どようびにこうえんにあいましょう。 いちにちにコーヒーをにはいのむ。 (I) drink 2 cups of coffee a day.



TO - The "Binding" Particle

- · Marks a person that an action is done with.
- Links nouns to create a complete "and" group. (3)
- · Marks quoted speech or complete ideas.
- Shows a natural, predictable "if-then" relationship between clauses.
- Marks onomatopaeic words. (words that mimic sounds)

ボスとじょうしとけんかしました。 (I) had an argument with (my) boss and manager. それはちがうとおもいます。 (I) think that's incorrect.

こそこそとはなす to speak in whispers



DE - The "Enabling" Particle

- Marks a place, area, or length of time inside which something occurs.
- · Marks a method/tool or condition/state for an action.
- Marks a material or substance, composition.

かんじをにねんでおぼえました。 (I) learned kanji in two years.

きょうはでんしゃできました。 Today (I) came by train.

ようもうでつくられたマフラー a scarf made of wool



MO - Even/Also Marker

- Used with other particles to add a meaning of "also/too" or "even." (In this usage, も replaces は, が, and を completely, but follows all other particles)
- Turns interrogative words (どこ, だれ, いつ, etc.) into every~/all~ words.

おおさかにもいきました。 (I) also/even went to Osaka.

むししてもいいですよ。かれはいつもそうです。 It's okay even if (you) ignore (him). He is always like that.



NO

Marks a sentence as a question.

Combines two nouns.

- Links nouns to create an "or" group.
- Turns interrogative words into some~ words.
 - だれ (who) + b = だれか (someone)

Shows possession. (わたしの = my/mine)

Note: the final noun becomes the "primary" meaning.



Links nouns to create an incomplete "and" group. (3)

Can be used instead of 12

to mark a destination.

Note: hiragana "he" is used.

ほんやえんぴつ books and pencils (and such)



- · Marks a limited amount or extent of something.
- Used with できる (and other potential verbs) to mean "as ~ as possible"

いちじかんだけまってください。 Please wait for just one hour.

できるだけはやくかいてください。 Please write it as quickly as you can.

NIHON shock.com

SHIKA

0

- Marks an extent or amount that the speaker thinks small/insufficient.
- Always used with a negative verb form.

わたしはせんえんしかもっていません。 I haven't but one thousand yen.

HODO

- Marks a degree or extent of something.
- · Marks an approximate length of time.
- Marks the greater element in a negative comparison.

そのくるまはこのくるまほどはやくないです。 That car is not as fast as this car.

はらがいたくなったほどわらいました。 I laughed so hard that my stomach became painful.

YORI

- · Marks the lesser element in a positive comparison.
- "From ~" (when closing a private letter)

そのくるまはこのくるまよりはやいです。 That car is faster than this car.



- · Marks a possibility or suggestion.
- Turns interrogative words into any~ words.
- (Used as an interjection) means "even so/but/however"

おちゃでものみましょうか。 Shall we drink some tea or something? いつでもでんわしてください。 Please call me anytime.



- Marks an approximate or negotiable degree, amount, or length of time. 6
- Can also be pronounced ぐらい.

かんじをじゅうかいぐらいかくとわすれないよ。 If you write a kanji about 10 times, you won't forget it.



- Means "only", or "to the exclusion of other things"
- Can be pronounced ばっかり/ばっか for emphasis.

あのきょうしつはおんなのこばかりいます。 That classroom has nothing but girls in it.



- · Marks a starting place or time.
- · Marks a source of information.

ともだちからききました。 I heard about it from a friend. かいぎはいちじからさんじまでです。

the meeting is from 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock.



- · Marks an ending place or time.
- When followed by ₹=, means "by/before"

あしたまでにレポートをかいてください。 Please write the report by tomorrow.

COMMON GRAMMATICAL WORDS / PATTERNS

| はず | Expectation | かれはせんせいだから、 <mark>しっている</mark> はずです。 He is a teacher, so he should <mark>know</mark> . |
|--|---------------|---|
| べき | Appropriacy | ぜいきんを <mark>ちゃんとはらうべきです</mark> よ。 You should <mark>pay your taxes properly</mark> . |
| わけ | Reality | かったわけではないけど、とてもたのしかったです。 Even though I didn't win, it was very fun. |
| つもり | Intend to | しゅくだいをするつもりだったけど・・・ I <mark>intended</mark> to do my homework, but |
| だけではなく | Not only | かのじょは <mark>からて</mark> だけではなくじゅうどうも <mark>できる</mark> 。 She c <mark>an do</mark> not only <mark>karate</mark> , but judo too. |
| わけにはいけない | Must not | あきらめるわけにはいけない。 l mustn't give up. |
| ~ ほうが | Comparison | でんしゃでいったほうが <mark>やすい</mark> です。 lt would be <mark>cheape</mark> r to go by train. |
| ~Eば ~U ほど | The more you~ | やれば <mark>やる</mark> ほど <mark>はやく</mark> なる。 The more you <mark>do</mark> it, the <mark>faste</mark> r you become. |
| かもしれない | Possibility | きょうさとうさんからでんわが <mark>ある</mark> かもしれない。 There might <mark>be</mark> a phone call from Mr. Sato today. |
| のように/な に=adverbial usage, な=adjectival usage. | Similarity | こどものようになく けむりのようなにおい a smoke-like smell |
| | | |

VERBS FOR GIVING AND RECEIVING

I receive You give to me I give くれる あげる もらう Informal くださる* Humble さしあげる いただく

NOTES:

🚺 : also marks objects of わかる (understand), ほしいです (want), and すきです (like). 👤 : きょう (today), あした (tomorrow), きのう (yesterday), etc. do not take に. 🔞 : a と group lists all is members, や only names some. © Lloyd Vincent

4 : the speaker thinks the amount/degree is neutral or considerable in size.

かいしゃのくるま = the company car

くるまのかいしゃ = a car company

5: the speaker thinks that the exactness of the number or amount is not important.