

## JAPANESE IB ab initio GRAMMAR LIST

<b>Pronouns</b>	<b>Example</b>
これ – this one	
それ – that one	
あれ – that one over there	
どれ – which one	

<b>Modifying nouns</b>	<b>Example</b>
<a href="#">the possessive particle の</a>	
<a href="#">い adjectives before nouns</a>	
<a href="#">な adjectives before nouns</a>	
<a href="#">この – this</a>	
その - that	
あの – that over there	
どの - which	
こんな – this kind	
そんな – that kind	
あんな –that kind (over there)	
どんな – which kind	

<b>Particles after nouns</b>	<b>Example</b>
<a href="#">は-</a> topic 'wa'	
が - subject	
<a href="#">を - object</a>	
も - also	
で – by means of	
<a href="#">に / へ – destination</a>	
<a href="#">に – specific time</a>	
<a href="#">に – location with あります・います</a>	
<a href="#">で – location with an action verb</a>	
<a href="#">の – to link nouns</a>	
から – from/therefore	
ので- therefore	

	まで – until/as far as	
	と – with (a person)	
	や – and (etc)	
	だけ - only	
	か - question	

	Particles after mid-sentence verbs	Example
	...が...- .....but....	
	<u>...から...- ....therefore...</u>	
	<u>.....ので.....- ....therefore...</u>	

	Particles after verbs at end of sentence	Example
	か - ?	
	よ - !	
	ね – isn't it	
	わ - ! (used by females)	

\*How to tell if a verb is Group 1, 2 or 3

	<u>Basic Verbs in -masu form</u> Verb stem (what remains after removing ます) = *	Example
	*ます – (I) <i>verb</i>	
	*ません – (I) do not <i>verb</i>	
	*ました - (I) <i>verbed</i>	
	*ませんでした - (I) didn't <i>verb</i>	
	*ましょう – let's <i>verb</i>	
	*ましょうか – shall we <i>verb</i> ?	
	*ませんか – won't you <i>verb</i> ?	
	*、 - linking clauses	

	<u>Verbs in -masu form</u> <u>(continuous)</u>	Example
	Verb in te form + います – (I) am <i>verbing</i>	
	Verb in te form + いません – (I) am	

	not <i>verbing</i>	
	Verb in te form + いました - (I) was <i>verbing</i>	
	Verb in te form + いませんでした - (I) was not <i>verbing</i>	

	Use of verb stem (verb stem=*)	Example
	* <u>に行きます</u> <sup>い</sup> – go in order to <i>verb</i> (this pattern may be used with any verb of motion)	
	* はじめます – begin <i>verbing</i>	
	* おわります – finish <i>verbing</i>	
	* つづけます – continue <i>verbing</i>	
	* たいです – want to <i>verb</i>	
	* かた – way of <i>verbing</i>	
	* にくいです – difficult to <i>verb</i>	
	* やすいです – easy to <i>verb</i>	
	* ながら – whilst <i>verbing</i>	
	* すぎます – to <i>verb</i> too much	

	<u>Verbs in plain form</u>	Example
	うる ending – (I) <i>verb</i>	
	* <u>ない</u> – (I) do not <i>verb</i> (Group 1: Verb stem with the last hiragana changed to the ‘あ’ row = *) (Group 2: Verb stem = *) (Group 3: し/こ = *)	
	<u>た/だ</u> - (I) <i>verbed</i> (change the て/で form ending to た/だ)	

<p><u>* なかった - (I) didn't verb</u>  (Group 1: Verb stem with the last hiragana changed to the 'あ' row = *)  (Group 2: Verb stem = *)  (Group 3: し/こ = *)</p>	
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Verb in plain form- continuous	Example
Verb in て form + いる – (I) am verbing	
Verb in て form + いない – (I) am not verbing	
Verb in て form + いた – (I) was verbing	
Verb in て form + いなかった - (I) was not verbing	

Use of Verb in plain form (continuous)	Example
Verb in て form + いる <sup>あいだ</sup> 間に - While verbing.....	

<u>て form of verbs (*) and uses</u>	Example
* ください – please verb	
* 、 - linking clauses	
* から – after verbing	
* もいいですか – may I verb?	
* もいいです – you may verb	
* は だめ です – you must not verb!	
* は いけない です - you must not verb!	
* は いけません - you must not verb!	
* みます – to try verbing (to see if you like it)	

Use of present negative plain form (*)	Example
* で ください – please do not <i>verb</i>	

<u>Use of plain form (*)</u>	Example
* まえに – before <i>verbing</i> (alternative: NOUN のまえに – before NOUN)	
* ときに – when I/you/he/she <i>verbs</i>	
* つもりです – intend to <i>verb</i>	
<u>* ことができます – can do <i>verb</i></u>	
<u>* ことが好きです – like <i>verbing</i></u>	
* ことがあります – there are times when (I) <i>verb</i>	
* のが <sup>じょうず</sup> 上手です – be good at <i>verbing</i>	
* でしょう – I will probably <i>verb</i>	
* はずです – you should <i>verb</i>	
* よていです – I plan to <i>verb</i>	
* かもしれません – I wouldn't be surprised if ( <i>verb clause</i> )	

Use of past plain positive form (*) (Change the 'te' form to the plain past by replacing 'te' with 'ta')	Example
* ことがあります – (I) have <i>verbed</i>	
<u>* り*ります – (I) do things like <i>verbing</i> and <i>verbing</i></u>	
* 後 <sup>あと</sup> で – after <i>verbing</i> (alternative: NOUN の後 <sup>あと</sup> で – after NOUN)	
* ときに – when I/you/he/she <i>verbed</i>	

	Use of plain form verb - any tense	Example
	* けれども – although...	
	* <sup>おも</sup> と 思います – (I) think “...”	
	* <sup>い</sup> と 言います – (I) say “...”	
	* <sup>か</sup> と 書きます – (I) write “...”	

	Question words	Example
	<sup>なに なん</sup> 何・何 - what	
	いつ – when	
	だれ – who	
	どこ – where	
	どちら – which of two/where (polite)	
	どれ – which of three	
	どの – which + noun	
	どんな – what kind of	
	どなた – who (polite)	
	<sup>なん</sup> 何 + counter – how many (objects which go with the counter)	
	<sup>なに</sup> 何か - something	
	<sup>なに</sup> 何も+negative verb - nothing	
	<sup>なん</sup> 何でも - anything	
	どこか - somewhere	
	どこも+negative verb - nowhere	
	どこでも - anywhere	
	いつか - sometime	
	いつでも - anytime	
	だれか - someone	
	だれも+negative verb - no one	
	だれでも - anyone	

<b>Numbers 0 - 100, 000, 000</b> (including hitotsu, futatsu etc)	
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Number( * ) counters	Example
* 人 - people	
* が月 – no. of months	
<small>さい</small> * 才 - years old	
<small>しゅうかん</small> * 週間 - no. of weeks	
<small>ねん</small> * 年 - no. of years	
<small>えん</small> * 円 - yen	
<small>じ</small> * 時 - o'clock	
<small>かい</small> * 階 - floors	
* ど - times	
* かい - times	
* さつ – bounds paperwork	
* ひき – small animals	
<small>ほん</small> * 本 - long, thin things	
* まい – thin, flat things	
* じょう - pills	

<u>い Adjectives</u>	Example
い adjective stem (the adjective without い) = *	
* いです – is <i>adj</i>	
* <u>くないです</u> – isn't <i>adj</i>	
* <u>かった</u> – was <i>adj</i>	
* <u>くなかった</u> – wasn't <i>adj</i>	
* <u>くて、 - is <i>adj</i> and...</u>	
* <u>なくて、 isn't <i>adj</i> and...</u>	
<u>AはBより*いです – A is more <i>Adj</i> than B</u>	
AはBほど*いです – A is as <i>adj</i> as B	

もっと*いです – it is more <i>Adj</i>	
いちばん 一番(*い)です – the most <i>adj</i>	
*いほうが好きです – I prefer <i>adj</i>	

<u>な Adjectives</u> な adjective stem (the adjective without な) = *	<b>Example</b>
*です – is <i>adj</i>	
*ではありません – isn't <i>adj</i>	
*でした – was <i>adj</i>	
*ではありませんでした – wasn't <i>adj</i>	
*な NOUN – an <i>adj</i> NOUN	
<u>*で – linking 'na' adjective</u>	

<b>Adverbs</b>	<b>Example</b>
To make an い adjective into an adverb: change the い to く	
To make a な adjective into an adverb: change the な to に	

<b>Idiomatic expressions</b>	<b>Translation</b>
おはようございます	Good Morning
こんにちは	Good Day (Hello)
こんばんは	Good Evening
おやすみなさい	Good Night
はじめまして	How do you do? (start of self-intro)
どうぞよろしく	Pleased to meet you. (end of self-intro)
いただきます	Said before eating
ごちそうさまでした	Said after eating
すみません	Excuse me
ごめんなさい	Sorry
おそくなってすみません	Sorry for being late
おだいじに	Get well soon



	ありがとうございます	Thank you very much
	ありがとうございました	Thank you very much (for past favour)
	どういたしまして	Don't mention it
	たんじょうびおめでとう	Happy Birthday
	おめでとうございます	Congratulations