



JAPANESE MADE EASY

A SIMPLIFIED GRAMMAR

WITH PRACTICAL EXERCISES

FOR BEGINNERS



PUBLICATION APPROVED BY
THE JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

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PUBLISHER
LEO FERNANDEZ

FIRST BOOK

MANILA

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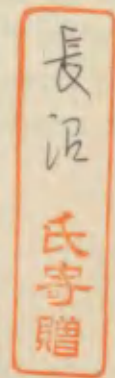


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FIRST BOOK

MANILA

FOREWORD


he Japanese language, according to a well known authority, is the most difficult one to learn. This statement may be an exaggeration, but it is not very far from the truth. The Japanese speech, with totally unfamiliar words, innumerable colloquialisms, and with an absolutely different syntax, is indeed a "hard nut to crack" for all beginners. Having such difficulties in mind, the author of this booklet has attempted to present to the student as simplified an approach as possible to the study of the language. This pamphlet is very far from being an exhaustive study of the subject, but its sheer brevity and simplicity of presentation, it is trusted, will greatly help the beginner in attaining the end in view — to speak Japanese in the shortest possible period of time.

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MANILA

NOTE

To simplify the study for beginners the author has adhered to the old form of spelling, the pronunciation of which is more similar to the Filipino pronunciation than the modern one. Thus the author has written **uchi** for **uti**, **shiroi** for **siroi**, **jidosha** for **zidoosya**, **kutsu** for **kutu**, etc., etc.

LESSON 1

THE VERB "TO BE"

Vocabulary

koré	— this	inu	— dog
soré	— that	jitensha	— bicycle
akai	— red	hikoki	— airplane
yasui	— cheap	heya	— room
tokei	— clock	shinbun	— newspaper
bara	— rose	mizu	— water
kudamono	— fruit	bin	— bottle
kago	— basket	shio	— salt
ushi	— cow	sató	— sugar
hatake	— field	doko	— where?

ka — a particle for asking questions.

The verb **to be** is translated by:

1. **Desu** (shortened, more familiar form of **de arimasu**), used to denote existence, quality, etc.

Koré wa tokei **desu** (**de arimasu**). — This is a clock.

Bara wa akai **desu**. — The rose is red.

2. **Arimasu** (or **aru**) used to indicate situation, position, etc. When referring to persons or animals **orimasu** (**oru**) or **imasu** (**iru**) is used instead of **arimasu**:

Kudamono ga kago ni **arimasu** (or **aru**).—The fruits are in the basket.

Ushi ga hatake ni **imasu** (**iru**). — The cows are in the field.

Arimasu may also be translated: **To Have**.

Inu ga **arimasu**. — To have a dog.

A still shorter, more familiar form of **de arimasu** is: **da**.

Koré wa tokei **da**. — This is a clock.

However, this form of the verb at the end of the sentence, being less polite, is only employed by men in familiar conversation, rarely, if ever, by women.

There is no article in Japanese. Nouns and adjectives have no gender, and generally speaking, no number. Verbs have neither number nor person:

Jitensha wa yasui desu. — The bicycle is cheap.
or The bicycles are cheap.

Note:

(a) Japanese nouns and pronouns (except immediately before **desu**) are invariably followed by what, for want of a better name, may be termed "postposition". In the case of the subject of a sentence, the "postposition" **wa** or **ga** is employed. With **arimasu** or when emphasis is laid on the subject, **ga** is used; with **desu** or when the predicate is the one emphasized, **wa** is usually employed.

(b) The verb always comes last in the sentence.

(c) The **u** of **desu** and **arimasu** is almost (but not quite) silent.

EXERCISES

(1) Is that an airplane? (2) Yes, this is an airplane.
(3) Are those fruits? (4) Yes, these are fruits. (5) Where is the dog? (6) The dog is in the room. (7) Where are the newspapers? (8) The newspapers are in the basket.
(9) Is there water in the bottle? (10) Yes, there is water in the bottle. (11) Is this salt? (12) That is sugar.
(13) Where is the bicycle? (14) The bicycle is in the room. (15) Where are the dogs? (16) The dogs are in the field. (17) Is the clock in the basket? (18) The clock is in the room. (19) Are there roses in the basket? (20) There are roses in the basket.

(1) Sore wa hikoki desu ka. (2) Hai kore wa hikoki desu. (3) Sore wa kudamono desu ka. (4) Hai kore wa kudamono desu. (5) Inu ga doko ni imasu ka. (6) Inu ga heya ni imasu. (7) Shinbun ga doko ni arimasu ka. (8) Shinbun ga kago ni arimasu. (9) Bin ni mizu ga arimasu ka. (10) Hai bin ni mizu ga arimasu. (11) Kore wa shio desu ka. (12) Sore wa sato desu. (13) Jitensha ga doko ni arimasu ka. (14) Jitensha ga heya ni arimasu. (15) Inu ga doko ni imasu ka. (16) Inu ga hatake ni imasu. (17) Tokei ga kago ni arimasu ka. (18) Tokei ga heya ni arimasu. (19) Kago ni bara ga arimasu ka. (20) Kago ni bara ga arimasu.

LESSON II

THE NEGATIVE FORM OF THE VERB

Vocabulary

empitsu	— pencil	gakkó	— school
hon	— book	kami	— paper
hakó	— box	isú	— chair
kodomo	— child	tsukué	— desk
uchi, iye, taku	— house	niwa	— garden, yard
momo	— peach	chomen	— composition book
ichigo	— strawberry	mado	— window
budo	— grapes	to	— door
nashi	— pear	kabe	— wall
neko	— cat		
uma	— horse		

A peculiarity of Japanese verbs and adjectives is that they have a negative as well as an affirmative form. There is a complete negative conjugation of the verb in all its tenses and moods.

The negative form of **desu** is **de wa arimasen**. This may be contracted to **ja arimasen** or to **ja nai**.

Sore wa empitsu **de wa arimasen**.—

or

Sore wa empitsu **ja arimasen**. —That is not a pencil.

or

Sore wa empitsu **ja nai**. —

The negative form of **arimasu** is **arimasen** (familiar form **nai**).

Hon ga hako ni **arimasen**.—The book is not in the box.

The negative form of **imasu** is **imasen** (familiar form **i-nai**).

Kodomo ga uchi ni **imasen**. — The child is not in the house.

The conjunction **and** when used to connect nouns is translated:

1. **To**. Between the last two nouns, it is sometimes followed by **soshite**.

Kago ni momo **to** ichigo **to** budo **to** (**soshite**) nashi ga arimasu.

There are peaches, strawberries, grapes and pears in the basket.

2. **Ya, dano, or to ka**. These are employed when the enumeration is not given as a complete one.

Kago ni momo **ya** (**dano, to ka**) ichigo **ya** (**dano, to ka**) budo **ya** (**dano, to ka**) nashi ga arimasu.

There are peaches, strawberries, grapes, pears, etc., etc., in the basket.

3. **Soshite**. Between the clauses of a compound sentence **and** may be translated **soshite**.

Inu ga heya ni imasu **soshite** neko ga hatake ni imasu.

The dog is in the room and the cat is in the field.

The conjunction **but** is translated **ga** or **keredomo**.

Hatake ni ushi ga imasu **ga** (**keredomo**) uma ga imasen.

In the field there is a cow but there is no horse.

EXERCISES

- (1) Are these strawberries? (2) No, those are not strawberries. (3) Those are grapes. (4) Is the child in the house? (5) No, the child is not in the house. (6) The child is in the school. (7) Is the paper in the box? (8) No, the paper is not in the box. (9) The paper is in the basket. (10) Where are the horses and the cows? (11)

The horses are in the yard and the cows are in the field.
 (12) In the room there is a chair, a desk and a clock. (13)
 Are there fruits and paper in the basket? (14) There are
 fruits but there is no paper. (15) Is that a book? (16)
 No, this is not a book. (17) This is a composition book.
 (18) In the room there are windows, doors, walls, etc., etc.
 (19) Are there books and pencils in the box? (20) There
 are no pencils but there is a book.

(1) Kore wa ichigo desu ka. (2) Iie sore wa ichigo
 de wa arimasen. (3) Sore wa budo desu. (4) Kodomo
 ga uchi ni imasu ka. (5) Iie kodomo ga uchi ni imasen.
 (6) Kodomo ga gakkō ni imasu. (7) Kami ga hako ni
 arimasu ka. (8) Iie kami ga hako ni arimasen. (9) Kami
 ga kago ni arimasu. (10) Uma to ushi ga doko ni imasu
 ka. (11) Uma ga niwa ni imasu soshite ushi ga hatake ni
 imasu. (12) Heya ni isu to tsukue to tokei ga arimasu.
 (13) Kago ni kudamono to kami ga arimasu ka. (14)
 Kudamono ga arimasu ga kami ga arimasen. (15) Sore
 wa hon desu ka. (16) Iie kore wa hon de wa arimasen.
 (17) Kore wa chomen desu. (18) Heya ni mado ya to ya
 kabe ga arimasu. (19) Hako ni hon to empitsu ga arimasu
 ka. (20) Empitsu ga arimasen ga hon ga arimasu.

LESSON III

THE ADJECTIVE

Vocabulary

chiisai	— little, small	chikai	— near
okii	— big	kirei na	— pretty
kuroi	— black	baka na	— foolish, silly
furui	— old	teinei na	— polite
atarashii	— new	riko na	— clever
hiroii	— wide	taihen	— very
semai	— narrow	kawa	— river
nagai	— long	hashi	— bridge
shiroi	— white	ike	— pond
toi	— far	hana	— flower, nose

Adjectives are classified into:

1. True adjectives. These have always the following terminations:

- ai** — like in **chiisai**
- ii** — like in **okii**
- oi** — like in **kuroi**
- ui** — like in **furui**

2. Quasi-adjectives. These are nouns to which the particle **na** or **no** has been added, thus allowing them to function as adjectives: **baka**, a fool; **baka na**, foolish.

True adjectives partake of the nature of the verb; when used predicatively in familiar speech, they may even be employed without a verb:

Hana wa **akai**, instead of: Hana wa **akai desu**.

When two or more true adjectives used in succession depend on the same verb, their final **i** is dropped, except in the case of the last adjective:

Hon wa **aka**, empitsu wa **kuro**, kami wa **shiroi** desu.

Quasi-adjectives cannot be used without a verb. However, when used predicatively, they drop the final **na** or **no**:

Kodomo wa **riko** desu. — The child is clever.

Adjectives, like verbs, have a negative as well as a positive conjugation.

The negative form of true adjectives is obtained by changing the final **i** to **ku** and adding **arimasen** or **nai**:

Kodomo wa **chisaku arimasen**. — The child is not small.

Inu wa **okiku arimasen**. — The dog is not big.

Kami wa **shiroku arimasen**. — The paper is not white.

Tsukue wa **furuku arimasen**. — The desk is not old.

When negative true adjectives are used attributively, **nai**, not **arimasen**, is employed. In this case, **nai** is neither familiar nor impolite.

Furuku nai boshi ga arimasu ka. — Is there a hat which is not old?

The negative form of quasi-adjectives is obtained by changing **desu** to **de wa arimasen** (**ja arimasen**, **ja nai**).

Kodomo wa **riko de wa arimasen**. — The child is not clever.

If used attributively, quasi-adjectives merely change the **na** or **no** to **de nai**.

Riko de nai kodomo. — A not clever child.

This and **that** and their plural forms when used as adjectives are translated:

Kono—when referring to something near the speaker:

Kono empitsu wa nagai desu. — This pencil is long.

Sono—when referring to something near the person spoken to:

Sono kudamono wa akai desu. — That fruit is red.

Ano—when referring to something far from both:

Ano kawa wa hiroi desu. — That river is wide.

EXERCISES

(1) Is this pencil new? (2) No, that pencil is not new. (3) Those pencils are old. (4) Is that room wide? (5) No, this room is not wide. (6) The river is not long and the bridge is very narrow. (7) Where are the pretty flowers? (8) The pretty flowers are in that narrow box. (9) That foolish child is not polite. (10) Is that small dog clever? (11) This small dog is not clever. (12) Where are the black cat and the pretty dog? (13) The black cat is in the basket, but the pretty dog is not in the house. (14) Is the pond near? (15) The pond is near, but the river is very far. (16) That big house is not cheap. (17) Those red flowers are very pretty. (18) Is the old book in that pretty basket? (19) No, the book is in that black box. (20) The house is small, the room, narrow, and the chairs are old.

(1) Kono empitsu wa atarashii desu ka. (2) Iie sono empitsu wa atarashiku arimasen. (3) Sono empitsu wa furui desu. (4) Sono heya wa hiroi desu ka. (5) Iie kono heya wa hiroku arimasen. (6) Kawa wa nagaku arimasen soshite hashi wa taihen semai desu. (7) Kirei na hana ga doko ni arimasu ka. (8) Kirei na hana ga sono semai hako ni arimasu. (9) Sono baka na kodomo wa teinei de wa arimasen. (10) Sono chiisai inu wa riko desu ka. (11) Kono chiisai inu wa riko de wa arimasen. (12) Kuroi neko to kirei na inu ga doko ni imasu ka. (13) Kuroi neko ga kago ni imasu ga kirei na inu ga uchi ni imasen. (14) Iie wa chikai desu ka. (15) Iie wa chikai desu ga kawa ga taihen toi desu. (16) Sono okii uchi wa yasuku arimasen. (17) Sono akai hana wa taihen kirei desu. (18) Furui hon ga sono kirei na kago ni arimasu ka. (19) Iie hon ga sono kuroi hako ni arimasu. (20) Uchi wa chiisa' heya wa semai soshite isu wa furui desu.

LESSON IV
THE PRONOUN

Vocabulary

jidosha	— automobile	kin	— gold
boshi	— hat	gin	— silver
jochu	— maid	saji	— spoon
	servant	ki	— wood, tree
kuchi	— mouth	rippa-na	— splendid,
kinu	— silk		magnificent,
tetsu	— iron		fine
yane	— roof	takai	— tall, high,
zabuton	— cushion,		dear,
	pillow		expensive
tomodachi	— friend	hato	— dove
kutsu	— shoes	yawarakai	— soft
kutsu shita	— socks,	katai	— hard
	stockings		

The personal pronouns are:

- I** — **Watakushi** or **watashi** (boys and men in familiar speech use **boku**).
- You** — **Anata** (boys and men in familiar speech use **kimi**. A much less polite form, **omae**, is sometimes used for so-called inferiors).
- He** — **Kare**, **ano hito**, **ano kata** (The name of the person referred to, if known, is always preferable when speaking of the third person).
- She** — **Kano jo**, **ano hito**, **ano kata**.
- It** — **Kore**, **sore**, **are**.
- We** — **Watakushi-tachi**, **watakushi-domo**, **wareware** (this last one is not often employed in the colloquial). **We**, meaning **you** and **I**, is translated **anata to watakushi**.

You (plural) — **Anata-tachi** or (more politely) **anata-gata** (**domo**, being less polite, is not used for the second person).

They — **Kore** (or **korera**), **sore** (**sorera**), **are** (**arera**).

The first forms are more frequently employed in the colloquial. As in the case of the adjectives, **kore** refers to what is near the speaker:

Kore wa nagai empitsu desu.—This is a long pencil.

Sore refers to what is near the person spoken to:

Sore wa takai jidosha desu. — That is an expensive car.

Are refers to what is far from both:

Are wa ki desu.—Those are trees.

Kochira (or **kotchi**), **sochira** (**sotchi**), and **achira** (**atchi**) are frequently used instead of **kore**, **sore**, and **are**.

Personal pronouns, when used as subjects of a sentence, are, like nouns, followed by either **wa** or **ga**. However, as we shall see later, the postposition changes as the cases change.

Pronouns in the possessive case are followed by the postposition **no**.

Nominative case:

Watakushi wa jidosha ga arimasu.—I have an automobile.

Possessive case:

Watakushi no jidosha wa takai desu.—My automobile is dear.

Not followed by a possessive pronoun is translated by the pronoun followed by **no de wa arimasen**, or **no ja nai**:

Kono boshi wa **watashi no de wa arimasen**.—This hat is not mine.—or—

Kore wa **watashi no** boshi **de wa arimasen**.—This is not my hat.

Our, meaning **our family's** is often translated: **uchi no**.

Uchi no inu.—Our dog.

Your, meaning **your family's** is **o-taku**.

O-taku no jochu.—Your maid.

No is also used after nouns in order to indicate possession:

Kodomo **no** kuchi.—The mouth of the child.

However, a noun, especially if it is the name of a place, when followed by **no** is sometimes equivalent to an adjective.

Nippon no kinu.—Japanese silk.

Tetsu no yane.—Iron roof.

No following an adjective becomes a sort of pronoun and may be translated as **one**.

Katai **no** ga arimasu.—There is a hard one.

Note:

1. Unless necessary to avoid ambiguity, personal and possessive pronouns are very seldom used in Japanese. As we shall study later, their place is often taken by the so-called honorific and humble expressions.

2. **It** and **them** used as direct objects in answer to a question are always omitted:

Anata wa saji ga arimasu ka?—Do you have spoons?

Hai arimasu. — Yes, I have.

EXERCISES

(1) Where are you? (2) I am in the large room of my friend's house. (3) Do you have horses? (4) No, I don't. (5) Are your shoes expensive? (6) No, my shoes are not expensive, but my stockings are very dear. (7) Our servant is very clever. (8) Where are your horses? (9) Our horses are in that nearby field. (10) Gold watches are not cheap. (11) Where are your silver spoons? (12) They are in that wooden box. (13) Is that fine house yours? (14) No, it is not mine, it belongs to my friend. (15) Is the soft cushion mine? (16) No, yours is the hard one. (17) Are your doves white? (18) No, our doves are not white, they are black. (19) Is this your hat? (20) No, that is not my hat.

(1) Anata wa doko ni imasu ka. (2) Watakushi wa tomodachi no uchi no okii heya ni imasu. (3) Anata wa uma ga arimasu ka. (4) Iie arimasen. (5) Anata no kutsu wa takai desu ka. (6) Iie watakushi no kutsu wa takaku arimasen ga watakushi no kutsu-shita wa taihen takai desu. (7) Uchi no jochu wa taihen riko desu. (8) Anata no uma ga doko ni imasu ka. (9) Uchi no uma ga sono chikai hatake ni imasu. (10) Kin no tokei wa yasuku arimasen. (11) Anata no gin no saji ga doko ni arimasu ka. (12) Sore wa sono ki no hako ni arimasu. (13) Sono rippa na uchi wa anata no desu ka. (14) Iie watakushi no de wa arimasen sore wa watakushi no tomodachi no desu. (15) Yawarakai zabuton wa watakushi no desu ka. (16) Iie anata no wa katai no desu. (17) O-taku no hato wa shiroi desu ka. (18) Iie uchi no hato wa shiroku arimasen sore wa kuroi desu. (19) Kore wa anata no boshi desu ka. (20) Iie sore wa watakushi no boshi de wa arimasen.

LESSON V

THE VERB

Class I

PRESENT AND FUTURE TENSES

Vocabulary

wakaru	— to under-stand	naku	— to cry, to sing (of birds)
tobu	— to fly, jump	o-cha	— tea
yomu	— to read	utau	— to sing (of persons)
nomu	— to drink	biiru	— beer
yobu	— to call	gohan	— rice
kau	— to buy	aomono	— vegetables
uru	— to sell	tamago	— eggs
tsaku	— to write	tori	— birds
arau	— to wash	ashita, asu	— tomorrow
warau	— to laugh		
kyo, konnichi	— today		

The present tense of all Japanese verbs ends in **u**: **wakaru**, **tobu**, **yomu**, etc. This we shall call the simple present; it may be employed towards so called inferiors or among familiar friends. However, the form most frequently used in conversation, since it is more polite, is obtained by changing the final **u** to **i** and adding **masu**.

wakaru — wakarimasu
 tobu — tobimasu
 yomu — yomimasu, etc., etc.

I (we, you, etc.) read the book.—Watashi (watashi-tachi, anata, etc.) wa hon wo **yomimasu**.

The negative form is obtained by changing **masu** to **masen**:

wakarimasu — wakarimasen
 tobimasu — tobimasen
 yomimasu — yomimasen

The simple familiar negative corresponding to the **u** termination of the affirmative is obtained by changing the **i** to **a** (*) and adding **nai**: **wakaranai**, **tobanai**, **yomanai**.

I (we, you, etc.) do not read the book. — Watashi (watashi-tachi, anata, etc.) wa hon wo **yomanai**.

The negative form of **aru** is **nai**, that of **iru**, **i-nai**.

The present tense is not only employed for the present, but to denote as well future events of whose occurrence there is a reasonable certainty. It is also used to inquire regarding the future of the second person.

Ashita jitensha wo **kaimasu**. — Tomorrow I shall buy a bicycle.

Ashita kakimasu ka. — Will you write tomorrow?

In interrogations regarding the future of the first and third persons, there is an element of uncertainty and, therefore, the present tense is not always employed.

Note:

- (a) The direct object is followed by the postposition **wo**.
- (b) The **w** of **wo** is silent, except after words ending in **n**: **hon wo**.
- (c) Order of the sentence:
 1. Subject
 2. Object
 3. Verb

(*) Later this will be referred to as the **a** or fourth termination; the simple present, will be called the **u** or first termination, and the polite present, minus the **masu**, will be known as the **i** or second termination. For the third termination, see Lesson XIII on THE SUBORDINATIVE.

EXERCISES

(1) Do you drink beer? (2) No, I don't drink beer.
 (3) I drink tea. (4) Does the dog jump? (5) No, the
 dog does not jump. (6) The cat jumps. (7) Do you
 understand? (8) I do. (9) I do not. (10) Do you
 call the dog? (11) No, I don't call the dog. (12) I call
 the servant. (13) Will you buy the rice and vegetables
 today? (14) I shall buy the vegetables today, but I shall
 not buy the rice. (15) Tomorrow, I shall sell these fruits
 and eggs. (16) Will you write tomorrow? (17) No,
 tomorrow I shall wash my stockings. (18) My friend laughs,
 but you cry. (19) Do the birds in the garden sing? (20)
 No, the birds do not sing, but you sing.

(1) Biiru wo nomimasu ka. (2) Iie biiru wo nomi-
 masen. (3) Ocha wo nomimasu. (4) Inu wa tobimasu
 ka. (5) Iie inu wa tobimasen. (6) Neko ga tobimasu.
 (7) Wakarimasu ka. (8) Wakarimasu. (9) Wakari-
 masen. (10) Inu wo yobimasu ka. (11) Iie inu wo
 yobimasen. (12) Jochu wo yobimasu. (13) Kyo gohan
 to aomono wo kaimasu ka. (14) Kyo aomono wo kaimasu
 ga gohan wo kaimasen. (15) Ashita kono kudamono to
 tamago wo urimasu. (16) Ashita kakimasu ka. (17) Iie
 ashita watashi no kutsu-shita wo araimasu. (18) Watashi
 no tomodachi wa waraimasu ga anata wa nakimasu. (19)
 Niwa no tori wa nakimasu ka. (20) Iie tori wa nakimasen
 ga anata wa utaimasu.

LESSON VI

THE PAST TENSE

Vocabulary

naze	— why?	sensei	— teacher,
kara, no de	— because		doctor
itsu	— when	tegami	— letter
kino	— yesterday	sara	— dishes
yube	— last night	ume	— plum
sengetsu	— last month	sakura	— cherry
kyonen	— last year	ame	— rain
asa, gozen	— morning	ame ga furu	— to rain
kesa	— this	tsuku	— to arrive
	morning	saku	— to bloom
gogo, hiru kara	— afternoon	byoki na	— sick

The past tense is formed by adding the suffix **mashita** to the second termination:

wakari — wakarimashita

tobi — tobimashita

yomi — yomimashita

For the negative form, change **mashita** to **masen deshita**:

wakari — wakarimasen deshita

tobi — tobimasen deshita

yomi — yomimasen deshita

Since there are no perfect tenses in Japanese, these forms must serve for both the past and the present perfect.

I jumped. — Watashi wa **tobimashita**.

I have jumped. — Watashi wa **tobimashita**.

In the case of **desu** and of other verbs ending in **su**, the **su** is changed to **shi**:

desu —deshita —de wa arimasen deshita.

kasu (to lend)—kashimashita—kashimasen deshita.

EXERCISES

(1) Where were you yesterday? (2) I was at my teacher's house. (3) Why were you not in school? (4) Because it rained. (5) Did you write the letter yesterday morning? (6) I did not. (7) When did you arrive in Manila? (8) This morning. (9) Since it rained last night, I was at home, but I did not write. (10) Did you read the afternoon papers? (11) No, but I read those of this morning. (12) Did the plum trees bloom last year? (13) They did not, but the cherry trees did. (14) Why did you not wash the dishes? (15) Because I was sick. (16) Was that hat yours? (17) No, it was not. (18) When did you buy that magnificent house? (19) I bought it last month. (20) It rained hard yesterday afternoon.

(1) Kino doko ni imashita ka. (2) Watashi no sensei no uchi ni imashita. (3) Naze gakko ni imasen deshita ka. (4) Ame ga furimashita kara (no de). (5) Kino no asa tegami wo kakimashita ka. (6) Kakimasen deshita. (7) Itsu Manila ni tsukimashita ka. (8) Kesa tsukimashita. (9) Yube ame ga furimashita kara uchi ni imashita ga kakimasen deshita. (10) Gogo no shinbun wo yomimashita ka. (11) Iie keredomo kesa no wo yomimashita. (12) Kyonen ume no ki wa sakimashita ka. (13) Sakimasen deshita ga sakura no ki ga sakimashita. (14) Naze sara wo araimasen deshita ka. (15) Byoki deshita kara. (16) Sono boshi wa anata no deshita ka. (17) Iie watakushi no de wa arimasen deshita. (18) Itsu sono rippa na uchi wo kaimashita ka. (19) Sengetsu kaimashita. (20) Kino no gogo taihen ame ga furimashita.

LESSON VII

VERBS ENDING IN E-RU AND I-RU *

Class II

Vocabulary

tabe'ru	— to eat	denki wo	— to put on
mi'ru	— to see	tsuke'ru	the electric
sute'ru	— to throw		light
	away	denki wo kesu	— to put off
shime'ru	— to close		the electric
ake'ru	— to open		light
mitsuke'ru	— to find	tsuki (o-tsuki	
de'ru	— to leave,	sama)	— moon
	to depart	hoshi	— star
hoe'ru	— to bark	fune	— vessel, boat
kaeru	— to return	niku	— meat
shiru	— to know	sakana	— fish
denki	— electricity	to mo	— certainly,
kitanai	— dirty		of course

Verbs ending in **e'ru** and in **i'ru** form their present tenses by eliminating the final **ru** and adding **masu** or **masen** as the case might be.

Affirmative Negative

tabe'ru—tabemasu—tabemasen (tabenai)

mi'ru —mimasu —mimasen (minai)

For the affirmative past tense, change **masu** to **mashita** and for the negative past add **deshita** to **masen**.

Affirmative Negative

tabemashita—tabemasen deshita

mimashita —mimasen deshita

(*) The dot in these verbs is merely to differentiate them from those of the first class which end in **eru** and in **iru**.

There are a few exceptions to this rule, like **kaeru** (to return) **shiru** (to know). These belong not to the second, but to the first class and form their tenses accordingly.

kaerimasu kaerimasen
kaerimashita kaerimasen deshita

EXERCISES

(1) Did you eat the rice and the eggs? (2) I ate the rice but I did not eat the eggs. (3) Why did you throw your black shoes? (4) Because they were dirty. (5) I closed the windows because it was raining. (6) Do you see the moon and the stars? (7) I see the moon but I do not see the stars. (8) I found this book yesterday. (9) When did the French ship leave? (10) It did not leave this morning. (11) Did the dogs bark last night? (12) They certainly did. (13) The servant did not open the doors. (14) Did you turn on the electric light? (15) No, I turned it off. (16) When will you return? (17) I do not know. (18) Did you eat the meat and the fish? (19) I ate the fish, but not the meat. (20) I returned this morning.

(1) Gohan to tamago wo tabemashita ka. (2) Gohan wo tabemashita ga tamago wo tabemasen deshita. (3) Naze anata no kuroi kutsu wo sutemashita ka. (4) Kitanai kara. (5) Ame ga furimashita kara mado wo shimemashita. (6) Tsuki to hoshi wo mimasu ka. (7) Tsuki wo mimasu ga hoshi wo mimasen. (8) Kino kono hon wo mitsukemashita. (9) Itsu Furansu no fune wa demashita ka. (10) Kesa demasen deshita. (11) Yube inu wa hoemashita ka. (12) Hoemashita to mo. (13) Jochu wa to wo akemasen deshita. (14) Denki wo tsukemashita ka. (15) Iie denki wo keshimashita. (16) Itsu kaerimasu ka. (17) Shirimasen. (18) Niku to sakana wo tabemashita ka. (19) Sakana wo tabemashita ga niku wo tabemasen deshita. (20) Kesa kaerimashita.

LESSON VIII

IRREGULAR VERBS

Iku (Yuku); Kuru; Suru

Vocabulary

iku (yuku)	— to go	katsudo	— cinemato-
kuru	— to come		graph
suru	— to do	onna (more	— woman
narau	— to learn	polite, onna-	
tsukuru	— to make	no-hito)	
ryoko suru	— to travel	otoko (more	— man
benkyo suru	— to study	polite, otoko-	
kenka suru	— to quarrel	no-hito)	
ichiba	— market	pan	— bread
kyokai	— church	hankechi	— handker-
kyoshitsu	— class room		chief
koen	— park	densha	— electric car
mise	— shop, store	okane	— money

The present and past tenses of **iku (yuku)**, **kuru** and **suru** are as follows:

Present Tense

ikimasu —ikimasen
kimasu —kimasen
shimasu —shimasen

Past Tense

ikimashita —ikimasen deshita
kimashita —kimasen deshita
shimashita —shimasen deshita

The verb **suru** enters into the composition of many other verbs. It is then preceded by a noun and the postposition **wo**, although this last may and is frequently omitted:

ryoko (wo) suru — to travel.

benkyo (wo) suru — to study.

Verbs of motion, like **iku** and **kuru**, require different postpositions from the ones studied so far. Motion from a place is usually indicated by **kara**, which, in this case, is no longer a conjunction but a postposition.

Ichiba **kara** kimasu.—I come from the market.

Motion towards a place is indicated by **e**:

Kyokai **e** ikimasu ka.—Are you going to church?

For action in a place **de** is employed:

Kyoshitsu **de** benkyo shimashita ka.—Did you study in the class room?

Motion within a place is also indicated by **wo**:

Ajia **wo** ryoko shimashita.—I traveled in Asia.

In every day conversation, **ni**, **e**, and **wo** are often used interchangeably, but whereas **ni** can always take the place of **e** and sometimes of **wo**, **e** cannot always be used for **ni**.

Koen **e** ikimashita ka.
or — Did you go to the park?

Koen **ni** ikimashita ka.

Ajia **wo** ryoko shimashita ka.
or — Did you travel in Asia?

Ajia **ni** ryoko shimashita ka.

But: Onna-no-hito wa heya **ni** (not **e** nor **wo**) imasu.—The woman is in the room.

When a verb of motion, like **iku**, **kaeru**, etc. follows another giving the reason why the motion is performed, the first verb is used in its second termination followed by the postposition **ni**. This may then be translated as: **to**, **in order to**, **for the purpose of**.

Ichiba e pan wo **kai ni** ikimashita. — I went to the market in order to buy bread.

If the second verb is not one of motion, then the first verb is used in its first termination followed by **tame ni**.

Narau **tame ni** benkyo shimasu. — I study in order to learn.

No **tame ni** is also used after nouns or pronouns. It then means: **for**, **for the sake of**.

Kono hankechi wo **anata no tame ni** tsukurimashita.—
I made this handkerchief for you.

With, meaning **in the company of** is translated: **to** or **to issho ni**.

Anata no tomodachi **to** (or **to issho ni**) kimashita ka.
Did you come with your friend?

With, meaning instrumentality, is translated **de**.
Empitsu **de** kakimasu.—I write with a pencil.

EXERCISES

(1) Where are you going today? (2) I shall go to a show today. (3) And where will you go tomorrow? (4) Tomorrow I shall go to the park. (5) Do you come from the market? (6) No, I come from the church. (7) Why don't you travel? (8) Because I have no money. (9) Why are you going to the market? (10) I am going to buy fish, meat, and vegetables. (11) Did you return by car? (12) No, I returned by electric car. (13) Did that man come with you? (14) No, he came from Manila with a friend. (15) I bought this for your sake. (16) I read books in order to learn. (17) I came from school in order to see you. (18) Where did you buy this gold watch? (19) I bought it at a shop in the Escolta. (20) I quarreled with a friend yesterday.

(1) Kyo doko e ikimasu ka. (2) Kyo katsudo e ikimasu. (3) Soshite (sorekara) ashita doko e ikimasu ka. (4) Ashita koen e ikimasu. (5) Ichiba kara kimasu ka. (6) Iie, kyokai kara kimasu. (7) Naze ryoko shimasen ka. (8) Okane ga arimasen no de. (9) Naze ichiba e ikimasu ka. (10) Sakana to niku to aomono wo kai ni ikimasu. (11) Jidosha de kaerimashita ka. (12) Iie, densha de kaerimashita. (13) Ano hito wa anata to issho ni kimashita ka. (14) Iie, ano hito wa Manila kara tomodachi to issho ni kimashita. (15) Kore wo anata no tame ni kaimashita. (16) Narau tame ni hon wo yomimasu. (17) Anata wo mi ni gakko kara kimashita. (18) Kono kin no tokei wa doko de kaimashita ka. (19) Escolta no mise de kaimashita. (20) Kino tomodachi to watashi wa kenka shimashita.

LESSON IX
INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Vocabulary

hirou	— to pick	kagami	— mirror
noboru	— to climb	zasshi	— magazine, journal
soji suru	— to clean, to sweep	mikan	— Japanese orange
kaban	— valise, trunk	umai	— nice, delicious
megane	— eyeglasses	kabin	— flower vase
ringo	— apple	omoshiroi	— interesting
yama	— mountain	amari	— too
o-isha	— physician	san	— mister, miss, etc.
niwatori	— hen, cock, chicken	ka . . ka	— or . . or
heitai	— soldier		
tsubo	— jar		

The principal interrogative pronouns are:

Who — **Dare** (*donata* in formal speech)

Dare ga tsukimashita.—Who arrived?

Whose — **Dare** (*donata*) **no**

Kore wa dare no kaban desu.—Whose trunk is this?

Whom — **Dare wo** (or *ni*)

Dare wo mimashita ka.—Whom did you see?

Which — **Dore** (among several)

Dore ga anata no megane desu.—Which are your eyeglasses?

Dochira (or *dotchi*) between two.

Dochira wo kaimashita.—Which did you buy?

In accordance with the rule that the subject, whenever emphasized, must be followed by **ga**, interrogative pronouns, when used as subjects of interrogative sentences, are always followed by the postposition **ga**. The same is true of the subject of the sentence which follows in answer to such questions.

Watashi ga tsukimashita.—I arrived.

Kore ga watashi no megane desu.—These are my eyeglasses.

In answer to **dochira**, **kochira** is often used instead of **kore**; **sochira**, instead of **sore**, and **achira**, instead of **are**.

Notice that after sentences containing an interrogative pronoun, the final **ka** may be omitted.

Which (as an adjective) is translated **dono** in the case of **dore**, and **dochira no** in the case of **dochira**.

Dono ringo ga umai desu ka.—Which apple is nice?

Dochira no ringo ga umai desu ka.—Which apple is nice?

What (as a pronoun)—**Nani**

Nani wo hiroimashita ka.—What did you pick?

What (as an adjective)—**Nan no**

Nan no yama ni noborimashita ka.—What mountain did you climb?

What, meaning, what kind, what sort of, is **donna**, or more politely, **do iu**, or **do iu yona**.

Donna (do iu, do iu yona) uma wo urimasu ka.—What kind of horses do you sell?

If further details about the thing are desired, then the proper expression is **donna (do iu) shurui no**.

Donna shurui no uma wo urimasu ka. — What kind of horses do you sell?

Such as this or such as that, like this or like that, this kind of or that kind of, is translated:

konna, ko iu, ko iu yona
sonna, so iu, so iu yona
anna, a iu, a iu yona

Very often these expressions are used in a contemptuous sense.

Naze **konna** (**sonna**, **anna**) sara wo kaimashita ka. —
Why did you buy such plates? (as these, or as those)

EXERCISES

(1) Who came this morning? (2) The doctor came.
(3) Whose chickens are these? (4) They are mine. (5)
Whom did you look at? (6) I looked at that soldier. (7)
Books such as these are not interesting. (8) Which will
you sell? (9) This (is the one). (10) Which will you
buy, the jar or the mirror? (11) The jar is too dear; I shall
buy the mirror. (12) Which magazine have you read?
(13) That one. (14) Which did you eat, the banana or
the mandarin? (15) Why did you buy a flower vase like
that? (16) Because it was cheap. (17) What are you
doing? (18) I am sweeping the room. (19) What sort
of flowers do you sell? (20) I sell this kind.

(1) Kesa dare ga kimashita. (2) O-isha san ga
kimashita. (3) Kore ga dare no niwatori desu. (4) Sore
ga watashi no desu. (5) Dare wo mimashita. (6) Ano
heitai san wo mimashita. (7) Konna hon ga omoshiroku
arimasen. (8) Dore wo urimasu. (9) Kore desu. (10)
Tsubo ka kagami ka dochira wo kaimasu. (11) Tsubo wa
amari takai desu kara kagami wo kaimasu. (12) Dono
zasshi wo yomimashita ka. (13) Sore desu. (14) Banana
ka mikan ka dochira wo tabemashita. (15) Naze anna
kabin wo kaimashita ka. (16) Yasui deshita kara. (17)
Nani wo shimasu ka. (18) Heya wo soji shimasu. (19)
Donna hana wo urimasu ka. (20) Konna hana wo urimasu.

LESSON X

THE INDIRECT OBJECT — ORDER OF THE SENTENCE

Vocabulary

age'ru	— to give	ojiisan	— grandfather
au	— to meet	obaasan	— grandmother
okuru	— to send	sumire	— violet
harau	— to pay	e	— picture
ningyo	— doll	nasu	— eggplant
shibai	— theatre	ninjin	— carrot
byoin	— hospital	ototoi	— day before yesterday
yofukuya	— tailor	utsukushii	— beautiful
ojisan	— uncle	mada . . . masen	— not yet
mei	— niece	ito	— thread

Nouns and pronouns which are used as indirect objects are followed by the postposition **ni**.

Kodomo **ni** kono ningyo wo agemasu.—I'll give this doll to the child.

There are certain verbs in Japanese which automatically cause the noun or pronoun preceding them to function as a dative: **au**

Kyokai de anata no ojisan **ni** aimashita.—I met your uncle at the church.

In the Japanese sentence, the indirect object usually precedes the direct object:

Sensei **ni** hana wo okurimasu.—I will send flowers to the teacher.

The proper order of the Japanese sentence is as follows:

1. Subject (if expressed) or any word for which special emphasis is desired.
2. Adverbs or any other expression of time.
3. Adverbs or any other expression of place.
4. Indirect object.
5. Direct object.
6. Verb.

Watashi wa ashita kono heya de tomodachi ni tegami wo kakimasu.—Tomorrow in this room I will write a letter to my friend.

However, with the exception of the verb (which must always come at the end) particularly emphasized words may be given more prominence by being placed at or nearer the beginning:

Ashita watashi wa kono heya de tegami wo tomodachi ni kakimasu.

or

Kono heya de watashi wa ashita tomodachi ni tegami wo kakimasu.

Of special significance are these three rules:

1. Postpositions (as their name implies) always follow the word to which they refer:

Kodomo no gakko	— school of the child.
heya ni	— in the room
ichiba e	— to the market
katsudo kara	— from the show
densha de	— by electric car, etc., etc.

2. Modifiers precede the words they qualify:

umai ringo	— nice apple
kino no asa	— yesterday morning

3. Dependent clauses come before the principal ones:

Byoki deshita kara ikimasen deshita.
I did not go because I was sick.

EXERCISES

- (1) Whom did you meet at the theatre last night?
(2) I met Mr. Santos and Miss Reyes. (3) And whom did you meet the day before yesterday at the hospital? (4) I met the beautiful niece of your teacher. (5) To whom will

you give that white thread and the new scissors? (6) To my tailor. (7) I shall write a long letter to your uncle. (8) My grandfather sent me a very interesting book. (9) Tomorrow morning I shall go to my grandmother's house. (10) Who is that person? (11) He is our doctor. (12) Did you give the violets to Miss Cruz. (13) No, I gave them to my grandmother. (14) I bought this fine picture yesterday afternoon. (15) What did you do this morning? (16) This morning I went to the market to buy carrots. (17) Did you pay the servants? (18) Not yet. (19) To whom did you sell the eggplants? (20) I sold them yesterday to Mr. Ramos.

(1) Yube shibai de dare ni aimashita ka. (2) Santos san to Reyes san ni aimashita. (3) Soshite ototoi byoin de dare ni aimashita. (4) Anata no sensei no utsukushii mei ni aimashita. (5) Sono shiroi ito to atarashii hasami wo dare ni agemasu ka. (6) Yofuku-ya ni agemasu. (7) Anata no ojisan ni nagai tegami wo kakimasu. (8) Watashi no ojisan wa watashi ni taihen omoshiroi hon wo okurimashita. (9) Ashita no asa obaasan no uchi e ikimasu. (10) Ano kata wa dare desu ka. (11) Are wa uchi no o-isha san desu. (12) Cruz san ni sumire wo agemashita ka. (13) Iie, watashi no obaasan ni agemashita. (14) Kino no gogo kono rippa na e wo kaimashita. (15) Kesa nani wo shimashita ka. (16) Kesa ninjin wo kai ni ichiba e ikimashita. (17) Jochu ni haraimashita ka. (18) Mada haraimasen. (19) Nasu wo dare ni urimashita ka. (20) Kino Ramos san ni urimashita.

LESSON XI

NUMERALS

Vocabulary

ikura	— how much	daigaku	— university
suzume	— sparrow	tatemono	— building
uraniwa	— back yard	itoko	— cousin
kasa	— umbrella	kitte	— postage stamp
kaeru	— frog		
kogawa	— brook	hamaki	— cigar
onna-no-ko	— girl	ima	— now
otoko-no-ko	— boy	han	— half
inaka	— the country	kisha	— train
kyodai	— brothers, sisters	kongetsu	— this month
		raigetsu	— next month

There are two common ways of counting from one to ten:

1	ichi	hitotsu
2	ni	futatsu
3	san	mitsu
4	shi, yo, yon	yotsu
5	go	itsutsu
6	roku	mutsu
7	shichi or nana	nanatsu
8	hachi	yatsu
9	ku or kyu	kokonotsu
10	ju	to

Above ten only one set of numerals is used:

11	ju-ichi
12	ju-ni
13	ju-san, etc.
20	niju
21	niju-ichi
22	niju-ni, etc.
30	sanju
31	sanju-ichi, etc.

40	shiju or yonju
50	goju, etc.
100	hyaku
200	ni-hyaku, etc.
1000	sen
100000	ju-man
1000000	hyaku-man
0	rei

The first set of numerals is used in counting money; also units of time, weight or measure; the numeral precedes the nouns without any intermediary word:

nana peso san-ju-go sen—P7.35

roku ji ni-ju-hachi fun —six (o'clock) 28 (minutes)

kyu pondo —nine pounds

ichi mairu —one mile

For counting other things and for persons and animals, the Japanese use what may be called an auxiliary numeral, a sort of termination which varies with the different nouns to be counted. For instance, in counting books, the auxiliary numeral employed is **satsu**, thus:

Hon ga **nan-satsu** arimasu ka.—How many books do you have?

Hon ga **ni-satsu** arimasu.

or

—I have two books.

Ni-satsu no hon ga arimasu.

As seen from the above, the order of the words is as follows:

Noun — postposition — number — auxiliary numeral
verb or

Number — auxiliary numeral — the particle **no**
noun — postposition — verb

Following are some of the most frequently employed auxiliary numerals with their respective irregularities or euphonic alterations:

(a) **nin** — for persons:

1 **hitori**, 2 **futari**, 3 **san-nin**, 4 **yonin** (or **yottari**) 5 **go-nin**, 6 **roku-nin**, etc., etc.
Ikutari, **ikunin**, or **nan nin**—How many persons?

(b) **wa** — for birds:

1 **ichi-wa**, 2 **ni-wa**, etc.
Nan wa — How many?

(c) **hiki** — for other animals:

Irregularities: 1 **ippiki**, 3 **sambiki**, 6 **roppiki**, 10 **jip-piki**.
Nambiki — How many.....?

(d) **hon** — for long cylindrical things, like pens, trees, sticks, etc.

Irregularities: 1 **ippon**, 3 **sambon**, 6 **roppon**, 10 **jippon**.
Nambon — How many.....?

(e) **hai** — for glassfuls, cupfuls, etc.

Irregularities: 1 **ippai**, 3 **sam-bai**, 6 **roppai**, 10 **jippai**.
Nambai — How many.....?

(f) **mai** — for flat things, e g.: paper, rugs, boards, etc.

Nam-mai — How many.....?

(g) **dai** — for vehicles:

Nan-dai — How many.....?

(h) **ken** — for houses, buildings and the like:

Nan-gen — How many.....?

(i) **cho** — for things with handles, like knives, tools, etc.

Irregularities: 1 **it-cho**, 8 **hat-cho**, 10 **jitcho**.
Nan-cho — How many.....?

(j) **soku** — for things worn on the feet.

Nan-soku — How many.....?

(k) **so** — for ships, boats, etc.

Nan-zo — How many.....?

(l) **tsui** — for pairs, such as vases, etc.

Nan-tsui — How many.....?

(m) **kai** — for stories or floors.

Nan-gai — How many.....?

(n) **do** — for number of times.

Iku do — How many times? How often?

(o) **ko** — for certain things that have no special auxiliary numeral, such as bundles, parcels, etc.

Nan-ko — How many.....?

The second set of numerals is used without any auxiliary with several objects, such as eggs, boxes, etc., etc. It is also used in counting the age of persons, altho the auxiliary numeral **sai** is also employed for this purpose.

Sono **futatsu** no hako ni tamago—There are nine eggs
ga **kokonotsu** arimasu. in those two boxes.

Anata wa **ikutsu** desu ka.

or —How old are you?

Anata wa **nan-sai** desu ka.

Itsutsu desu. (or) **Go-sai** desu.—I am five years old.

The days of the month up to the tenth are counted with the second set (after the final **tsu** has been suppressed) and the termination **ka**. There are a few irregularities:

1st **tsuitachi**, 2nd **futsuka**, 3rd **mikka**, 4th **yokka**,
5th **itsuka**, 6th **muika**, 7th **nanoka**, 8th **yoka**, 9th
kokonoka, 10th **toka**, 11th **ju-ichi-nichi**, 12th
ju-ni-nichi, etc., etc.,

Remember **ju-yokka** (14th), **niju-yokka** (24th), **hatsuka** (20) **misoka** (the last day of the month).

Ordinal numbers are seldom used; they are formed by adding **bam-me** to the first set of numerals (with or without **dai** before the noun): **dai-go-bam-me** — the fifth.

Whenever there is doubt as to the proper numeral, it is always preferable to employ the second set. Tho incorrect, the expression will be understood, whereas a noun with a wrong numeral is completely unintelligible.

Hon ga **futatsu** arimasu (hon ga **ni-hiki** arimasu, would be unpardonable).—There are two books.

Note:

n before **m** or **b**, becomes **m** — **sam mai**.

i before **h** or **f**, becomes **ip** while the **h** or **f** becomes **p** — **ip-pun**, **jip-pon**.

f or **h** after **m**, becomes **b** — **sam bon**, etc., etc.

EXERCISES

(1) There are twelve sparrows in our backyard. (2) How much do these twelve umbrellas cost? (3) Twenty pesos and thirty cents. (4) I saw two frogs in the brook. (5) How old is that girl? She is nine years. (6) And that boy, how old is he? (7) He is six years. (8) What time is it now? (9) It is five minutes past three. (10) When will you go to the country? (11) I shall go on the seventh of next month. (12) At what time does the train leave? (13) At ten minutes to four. (14) The three brothers went to the university at half past nine. (15) How many peaches will you buy? (16) I shall buy eight large peaches. (17) Whose are those two buildings? (18) My cousin's. (19) Twelve ships will leave on the twentieth of this month. (20) This morning I bought five stamps and three cigars in that small shop.

(1) Uchi no uraniwa ni suzume ga ju-ni wa imasu. (2) Kono kasa wa ju-ni-hon ikura desu ka. (3) Ni-ju peso san-jis-sen desu. (4) Kogawa ni kaeru wo ni-hiki mimashita. (5) Ano onna-no-ko wa ikutsu desu ka. Kokonotsu desu. (6) Soshite ano otoko-no-ko wa ikutsu desu ka. (7) Roku-sai desu. (8) Ima nan-ji desu ka. (9) San-ji go-fun sugi desu. (10) Inaka e itsu ikimasu ka. (11) Rai-getsu no nanoka ni ikimasu. (12) Kisha wa nan-ji ni demasu ka. (13) Yo-ji jip-pun mae ni demasu. (14) Kyodai wa sannin kyu-ji han ni daigaku e ikimashita. (15) Momo wo ikutsu kaimasu ka. (16) Okii momo wo yatsu kaimasu. (17) Sono ni-ken no tatemono wa dare no desu ka. (18) Watakushi no itoko no desu. (19) Ju-ni-so no fune wa kongetsu no hatsuka ni demasu. (20) Kesa sono chiisai mise de go-mai no kitte to sam-bon no hamaki wo kaimashita.

LESSON XII
SOME EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

Vocabulary

o-kome	— uncooked rice	hagaki	— postcard
		mori	— forest
yashi	— coconut	shishi	— lion
su	— vinegar	zo	— elephant
kohii	— coffee	hebi	— serpent
miruku, chichi	— milk	sabaku	— desert
omocha	— toy	rakuda	— camel
mitsu	— honey	ban	— evening
kojiki	— beggar	shashin	— photograph
akachan	— baby	dasu	— post, take out
untenshu	— chauffeur, driver		

When no auxiliary numerals are involved, **how much** or **how many** is simply translated **ikura** or more politely **ikahodo**.

O-kome ga **ikura** (**ikahodo**)
arimasu ka.
or —How much rice is there?
Ikura (**ikahodo**) no o-kome
ga arimasu ka.

However, if by **ikura** or **ikahodo** we mean the price of some thing, these words must follow the name of the thing:

Kono yashi wa ikura desu ka.—How much are these coconuts?

Another way of translating **how much**, **how many** is with **dono kurai** (often pronounced **dono gurai**). **Kurai** means literally **about**, yet it is frequently used when there is no uncertainty at all in the mind of the speaker, and the vagueness is merely a form of oriental politeness:

Su ga **dono gurai** arimasu ka. — About how much vinegar is there?

When the objects inquired about have their proper auxiliary numbers, these must be employed, as shown in the previous lesson: **ikunin**, **iku** or **nan-satsu**, **iku-hon** or **nan-bon**, etc., etc.

Iku satsu — How many books?

Much and **many** are expressed by **takusan**:

Kohii wo **takusan** nomimasu.
or —I drink much coffee.

Takusan no kohii wo nomimasu.

Little, **few** is **sukoshi**:

Miruku wo **sukoshi** kaimashita.
or —I bought a little milk.
Sukoshi miruku wo kaimashita.

Sukoshi may be used with **bakari** when followed by an affirmative verb and with **kiri** or **shika** when followed by a negative verb. The expression is then equivalent to **only a few**, **only a little**, **nothing but**.

Kodomo wa omocha ga **sukoshi**
bakari arimasu.
or —The child has only a few toys.
Kodomo wa omocha ga **sukoshi**
shika (**kiri**) arimasen.

Some is expressed by **ikuraka**:

Mitsu wo **ikuraka** tabemashita.
or —I ate some honey.
Ikuraka no mitsu wo tabemashita.

Several is **su** or **go-roku** followed by the proper auxiliary:
Akachan wa **su nin** (**go-roku-nin**)—Several babies.

Go-roku dai (**su-dai**) no hikoki—Several aeroplanes.
Enough is **jubun** or **mo takusan**:

Watashi wa o-kane ga **mo takusan**—I have enough money.
(**jubun**) arimasu.

EXERCISES

(1) How much tea do you have? (2) I have much.
 (3) I gave the baby a little milk. (4) Did you give the
 beggar some rice? (5) I gave him enough rice and eggs.
 (6) I have only one chauffeur but my rich grandmother has
 two. (7) I posted several postcards to several friends.
 (8) How much money do you have? (9) I have only
 sixty seven cents. (10) In the African forests there are
 many lions, elephants and serpents and in the desert there
 are plenty of camels. (11) I bought several sheets of paper
 yesterday evening. (12) Do you have enough sugar. (13)
 No, I have only a little. (14) There are several birds in
 your garden. (15) How much is this dictionary? (16)
 Three pesos, twenty cents. (17) There are several photos
 in that box. (18) How many eggs did you buy? (19) I
 only bought three. (20) I met several children at the park.

(1) O-cha ga ikura arimasu ka. (2) O-cha ga takusan
 arimasu. (3) Akachan ni miruku wo sukoshi agemashita.
 (4) Kojiki ni ikuraka no o-kome wo agemashita ka. (5)
 Ano hito ni o-kome to tamago wo mo takusan agemashita.
 (6) Watashi wa untenshu ga hitori bakari arimasu ga watashi
 no kanemochi no obaasan wa futari arimasu. (7) Go-roku
 nin no tomodachi ni su-mai no hagaki wo dashimashita.
 (8) O-kane ga dono gurai arimasu ka. (9) Roku-ju
 nana-sen shika arimasen. (10) Afurika no mori ni shishi
 to zo to hebi ga takusan imasu soshite sabaku ni takusan no
 rakuda ga imasu. (11) Kino no ban go-roku mai no
 kami wo kaimashita. (12) Sato ga mo takusan arimasu
 ka. (13) Iie sukoshi bakari arimasu. (14) O-taku no
 niwa ni go-roku wa no tori ga imasu. (15) Kono jibiki wa
 ikura desu ka. (16) San peso ni-jis-sen desu. (17) Sono
 hako ni shashin ga su-mai arimasu. (18) Tamago wo ikutsu
 kaimashita ka. (19) Mitsu shika kaimasen deshita. (20)
 Koen de kodomo ni go-roku nin aimashita.

LESSON XIII

THE SUBORDINATIVE

Vocabulary

honyaku suru	— to translate	onaka ga suku	— to be
naosu	— to translate, to mend	yofuku	— hungry — suit, clothes (European)
shinu	— to die	sendo	— boatman
hataraku	— to work	hari	— needle
tsukarete iru	— to be tired	nezumi	— rat
kogu	— to row	kotoshi	— this year
sumu	— to live, to reside	rainen	— next year
sagasu	— to look for, to search	isskokemmei	— with might and main
tsukamae'ru	— to seize	muzukashii	— difficult
mo	— already, also, too	kawai-so-na	— poor, pitiful

How to form the subordinative of verbs:

Verbs ending in **bu**, **mu**, and **nu**, change the last syllable
to **nde**:

yobu	—	yonde
yomu	—	yonde

Verbs ending in **tsu**, **ru**, change the last syllable to **tte**:

matsu	—	matte
uru	—	utte

Verbs ending in **ku**, change the last syllable to **ite**:

kaku	—	kaite
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Verbs ending in **gu**, change the last syllable to **ide**:

kogu	—	koide
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Verbs ending in **su**, change the last syllable to **shite**:

dasu	—	dashite
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Verbs ending in **au, iu, ou, uu**, change the last letter to **tte**:

kau		katte
omou		omotte

Verbs ending in **e'ru** and **i'ru**, change **ru** to **te**:

tabe'ru	—	tabete
mi'ru	—	mite

The subordinative is a peculiar inflexion of the Japanese verb and one very frequently employed too. It is especially useful in the formation of complex sentences, for without the subordinative, it would be extremely hard or at least awkward to make any but the simplest statements.

The most common use of the subordinative is to form the progressive tenses of the verb, indicating a state or a continued act. This is done with the help of the auxiliary **imasu** following the subordinative:

Affirmative

Pres. prog. — **Tabete imasu.** — I am eating.

Past prog. — **Tabete imashita.** — I was eating.

Negative

Pres. prog. — **Tabete imasen.** — I am not eating.

Past prog. — **Tabete imasen deshita.** — I was not eating.

A few verbs, however, when followed by **imasu** do not denote progressive action, but rather a condition or a state. Thus, **kaete imasu** does not mean **is returning**, but **has returned or is back**.

Ano hito wa mo **kaete imasu.** — He is already back.

Other verbs of this kind are: **iku, kuru, dekake'ru, de'ru, deki'ru, shinu**, etc. The progressive form of these verbs is formed with the simple present and the expression **tokoro desu**, which is also a sort of immediate future meaning **about to, just going to**:

Ano hito wa **kaeru tokoro desu.**—He is returning.
or He is about to return.

In the case of **shinu (to die)**, its progressive is formed with the subordinative of **kakaru** preceded by the second termination of **shinu** and followed by **imasu**:

Neko wa **shinikakatte imasu.**—The cat is dying.

The subordinative polite termination **mashite** cannot be used to form the progressive:

Kodomo wa **waratte imasu.** — The child is laughing.
(not **waraimashite**)

In other cases, however, it can be used instead of the shorter more common form mentioned at the beginning of the lesson.

EXERCISES

(1) What are you doing? (2) I am translating this difficult letter. (3) What were you doing last night? (4) I was mending an old suit. (5) Why is that baby crying? (6) Because it is hungry. (7) Is the poor dog already dead? (8) Not yet, but it is dying now. (9) Why aren't you working? (10) Because I am tired. (11) The boatmen are rowing with all their might. (12) Where are you living now? (13) I have been living in the country since last year, but next year I shall go to Manila. (14) What are you searching for? (15) I am looking for a needle. (16) The sick girl does nothing but cry. (17) Many birds are singing in the forest. (18) The boy is going to the field. (19) The cat is about to seize that rat. (20) I was not studying last night.

(1) Nani wo shite imasu ka. (2) Kono muzukashii tegami wo honyaku shite imasu. (3) Yube nani wo shite imashita ka. (4) Furui yofuku wo naoshite imashita. (5) Sono akachan wa naze naite imasu ka. (6) Onaka ga sukimashita kara. (7) Kawai-so-na inu wa mo shinde imasu ka. (8) Mada shinde imasen ga ima shinikakatte imasu. (9) Naze hataraite imasen ka. (10) Tsukarete imasu no de. (11) Sendo san wa isshokemmei ni koide imasu. (12) Ima doko ni sunde imasu ka. (13) Kyonen kara inaka ni sunde imasu ga rainen Manila e ikimasu. (14) Nani wo sagashite imasu ka. (15) Hari wo ippon sagashite imasu. (16) Byoki na onna-no-ko wa naite bakari imasu. (17) Mori de takusan no tori wa naite imasu. (18) Otoko-no-ko wa hatake e iku tokoro desu. (19) Neko wa sono nezumi wo tsukamaeru tokoro desu. (20) Yube watashi wa benkyo shite imasen deshita.

LESSON XIV

OTHER USES OF THE SUBORDINATIVE

Vocabulary

toru	— to take	chikayoru	— to approach
dekake'ru	— to leave, to depart	noru	— to ride
ne'ru	— to sleep, go to bed	niko niko suru	— to smile
itamu	— to hurt, to pain	kaze	— wind
sawagu	— be noisy, make merry	kaze ga fuku	— to blow (as the wind)
aruku	— to walk	kaminari	— thunder
moke'ru	— to earn, to gain	kaminari ga	— to thunder
sakebu	— to shriek, to shout	naruru	— teeth
		ha	— articles
		shinamono	— pig
		buta	— eyes
		me	— several, various
		iro-iro no	

As we have said in the previous lesson, the subordinative is particularly useful in the construction of complex and of long sentences. Thus:

1. When a sentence contains two or more verbs in the same tense, only the last one uses the proper termination; the others are put in the subordinative:

Niwa e **itte**, ikuraka no bara wo—I went to the garden,
totte dekakemashita. took some roses and left.

2. **Reason** or **cause** may be expressed by the subordinative:

Kaze ga **fuite** fune wa demasen.—As the wind is blowing (kaze ga **fukimasu** kara. . .) the boat will not leave.

3. Followed by **mo**, the subordinative is equivalent to **even if, although**.

Ame ga **futte mo** kyokai—Even if it rains, I will go
e ikimasu. to church.

Another way of translating **even if** is with the simple present followed by **tokoro ga** or **ni mo kakawarazu**:

Ame ga **furu tokoro ga** (**ni mo**—Even if it rains, I will **kakawarazu**) kyokai e ikimasu. go to church.

4. Followed by **kara**, the subordinative indicates that its action took place immediately before another one:

Watashi wa shinbun wo—After reading the newspaper, I went to bed.
yonde kara nemashita.

Should there be an interval between the two actions, then **kara** is followed by **ato de**:

Watashi wa shinbun wo—I read the newspaper and
yonde kara ato de nemashita. then went to bed.

5. **Kara** (or **irai**) after the subordinative is also equivalent to **since**:

Anata wa Bulacan kara **kite kara** (**irai**) hatarakimasen.
You have not worked since you came from Bulacan.

6. The subordinative followed by expressions like **tamarimasen** and **shikata** (or **shiyo**) **ga arimasen** denotes a state or condition so extreme that nothing can be done about it:

Ha ga **itande tamarimasen**.—My tooth aches terribly.
Kodomo ga **sawaide shikata**—The children are extremely noisy.
ga arimasen.

7. The subordinative is sometimes equivalent to a participle:

Aruite ikimashita. — I went walking.

8. The subordinative of a transitive verb followed by **arimasu**, is equivalent to the passive voice:

Tegami ni **kaite arimasu**.—It is written in the letter.

EXERCISES

(1) I went to the market, sold the chickens, and bought one pig. (2) What did you do after earning the money? (3) I bought various articles and then I returned home. (4) I will go even if it thunders. (5) The cat approached and caught the little rat. (6) Did you ride in that magnificent car? (7) No, I went walking. (8) The child came smiling. (9) That boy screams so! (10) How my eyes hurt! (11) Since I returned I have not yet met my teacher. (12) After finding the coffee, I drank a cupful. (13) Will you go even if it rains? (14) I certainly will. (15) How the wind is blowing! (16) Did you go riding in a street car? (17) No, I went by motor car. (18) What did you do after eating? (19) I wrote a letter and went to bed. (20) The box has been opened.

(1) Ichiba e itte niwatori wo utte buta wo ippiki kaimashita. (2) O-kane wo mokete kara nani wo shimashita ka. (3) Iro-iro no shinamono wo katte kara ato de uchi e kaerimashita. (4) Kaminari ga natte mo ikimasu. (5) Neko ga chikayotte chiisai nezumi wo tsukamaemashita. (6) Sono rippa na jidosha ni notte imashita ka. (7) Iie aruite ikimashita. (8) Kodomo wa niko-niko shite kimashita. (9) Sono otoko-no-ko wa sakende shikata ga arimasen. (10) Watashi no me ga itande tamarimasen. (11) Kaete kara (**irai**) sensei ni mada aimasen. (12) Kohii wo mitsukete kara ippai nomimashita. (13) Ame ga futte mo ikimasu ka. (14) Ikimasu to mo. (15) Kaze ga fuite shikata ga arimasen. (16) Densha ni notte ikimashita ka. (17) Iie jidosha de ikimashita. (18) Tabeto kara nani wo shimashita ka. (19) Tegami wo kaite nemashita. (20) Hako wa akete arimasu.

LESSON XV
THE IMPERATIVE

Vocabulary

isogu	— to hurry	asobu	— to play
ire'ru	— to put into	hiku	— to play
kasu	— to lend		(musical instruments)
wasure'ru	— to forget		
hakobu	— to carry	ki'ru	— to put on,
nuru	— to paint		to wear (on the body)
tsukau	— to use		
matsu	— to wait	iki'ru	— to live
oboe'ru	— to remem-ber	namae kusai	— name stinking, rotten, stale
kaburu	— to put on, to wear (on the head)	omoi	— heavy
haku	— to put on, to wear (on the feet)	chotto	— a little while, a short time
mise'ru	— to show		

The imperative is expressed by the subordinative followed by the word **kudasai**.

Isoide kudasai.—Please hurry.

Dozo or **doka** at the beginning of the sentence makes the imperative still more polite:

Dozo o-cha ni sato wo irete—Kindly put some sugar in the tea.
kudasai.

This form of the imperative is usually employed when the action is to be performed either approximately or remotely in favor of the first person.

A more familiar way of commanding or requesting is obtained through the use of the second termination of the verb preceded by **o** and followed by **nasai**:

O-tabe nasai.—Please eat. *

A less polite imperative is formed with the fourth termination of the verb followed by **nakereba ikemasen** (or **ikenai**) or by **nakereba narimasen** (**naranai**). Sometimes **no desu** after the first form has the same meaning.

Kawa* nakereba ikemasen (**ikenai**).

Kawa nakereba narimasen (**naranai**).—You must buy.

Kau no desu.

May is translated by the subordinative followed by **mo ii desu**, or simply **ii**:

Hana wo **totte mo ii desu**.—You may take the flower.

A request is often expressed by means of a negative question:

Shinbun wo kashite—Won't you please lend me the

kudasaimasen ka. newspaper?

Let us is translated by the second termination followed by **mashó**:

Ikimashó. — Let us go.

The negative imperative is formed with the fourth termination and **nai de kudasai**:

Wasure-nai de kudasai. — Don't forget.

A less polite negative imperative is obtained by:

1. The subordinative followed by **wa ikemasen**, **wa narimasen** or **dame desu**:

Wasurete wa ikemasen.—You must not forget.

2. The first termination followed by **to ikemasen**, **to narimasen**:

Wasureru to ikemasen. — You must not forget.

* Verbs ending in **au**, **iu**, **ou**, **uu**, form their fourth termination by changing the final **u** to **w** and adding **a**.

Let us not is translated:

1. By the second termination followed by **masumai**:
Ikimasumai. — Let us not go.
2. By the fourth termination followed by **nai de okimasho**:
Ika-nai-de okimasho. — Let us not go.

EXERCISES

(1) Please carry this heavy box. (2) Let us paint the walls of this room. (3) Will you please lend me your dictionary? (4) Yes, do use it. (5) Kindly wait a little while. (6) Please don't forget that man's name. (7) You must not throw away that old umbrella. (8) Please put on your hat, clothes, and shoes. (9) Don't eat that rotten fish. (10) Let us not show the child this picture. (11) It is raining; you must not play in the garden. (12) Will you kindly play the piano for me? (13) Please don't come to my room. (14) May I enter? (15) Do. (16) You may go to the show today. (17) You must eat in order to live. (18) In order to learn you must study. (19) The wind is blowing so we must close the doors. (20) Let us close the windows too.

(1) Kono omoi hako wo hakonde kudasai. (2) Kono heya no kabe wo nurimasho. (3) Anata no jibiki wo kashite kudasaimasen ka. (4) Hai o-tsukai nasai. (5) Chotto matte kudasai. (6) Ano hito no namae wo wasurenai de kudasai. (7) Sono furui kasa wo sutete wa ikemasen. (8) Boshi wo kabutte yofuku wo kite kutsu wo haite kudasai. (9) Sono kusai sakana wo tabete wa ikemasen. (10) Kodomo ni kono e wo misemasumai. (11) Ame ga futte niwa de asonde wa dame desu. (12) Dozo piano wo hiite kudasaimasen ka. (13) Watashi no heya e ko-nai de kudasai. (14) Haitte mo ii desu ka. (15) Haitte mo ii. (16) Kyo katsudo e itte mo ii desu. (17) Ikiru no tame ni tabe-nakereba ikemasen. (18) Narau no tame ni benkyo shinakereba narimasen. (19) Kaze ga fuite to wo shime nakereba naranai. (20) Mado mo shimemasho.

LESSON XVI

PREPOSITIONS

Vocabulary

ginko	— bank	washi	— eagle
eki, suteishon	— station	hi	— fire, sun
take no ki	— bamboo tree	kippu	— ticket
		mon	— gate
yubin kyoku	— post office	saru	— monkey
keisatsu sho	— police station	omu	— parrot
		tori-kago	— bird cage
teburu	— table	sagaru	— to hang down
mura	— village		
chochin	— paper lantern	suwaru	— to sit (Japanese style)
nakama	— comrade		
fujin	— lady	tatsu	— to stand

We have already given some of the most common expressions which mark the relation between words, such as **ni**, **no**, **e**, **kara** and **de**. These, which in English precede the word to which they refer, always follow it in Japanese and are, therefore, called **postpositions** instead of **prepositions**:

Gakko **e** — to school

Gakko **kara** — from school

Some nouns preceded by **no** and followed by another postposition may also be considered the equivalents of English prepositions. Here are some of the most common:

1. **nida** — among, between
2. **mawari** — around
3. **mae** — before, in front
4. **ushiro** — behind
5. **shita** — beneath, under
6. **soba** — beside, by
7. **muko** — beyond
8. **naka** — inside, among
9. **soto** — outside
10. **ue** — on, over

Ginko ga eki **no mae ni** — The bank is in front of the station.

Colloquially, **desu** may be used instead of **arimasu**; in that case the **ni** is omitted:

Ginko ga eki **no mae** — The bank is in front of the station.
desu.

EXERCISES

(1) Around my house there are five beautiful bamboo trees. (2) Is your school behind the church? (3) No, it is between the post office and the police station. (4) There are three airplanes flying over the mountains. (5) Are the plums inside the box? (6) No, they are on the table. (7) Is there a big village beyond this river? (8) No, the village is among those high mountains. (9) The paper lantern is hanging over the door. (10) Who is sitting behind you? (11) The child is sitting among his comrades. (12) The dog came out from beneath the table. (13) The beautiful lady is standing by the window. (14) Two eagles are flying over that field. (15) Let us sit in front of the fire. (16) The six tickets are under that jar. (17) I met the teacher outside the school gate. (18) There is a monkey on that tree. (19) Where is the parrot? (20) It is inside the cage.

(1) Watashi no uchi no mawari ni utsukushii take no ki ga go-hon arimasu. (2) Anata no gakkō wa kyōkai no ushiro ni arimasu ka. (3) Iie yubin kyōku to keisatsu shō no aida desu. (4) Yama no ue wo hikoki ga san-dai tonde imasu. (5) Ume ga hako no naka ni arimasu ka. (6) Iie sore wa teburu no ue ni arimasu. (7) Kono kawa no muko ni okii mura ga arimasu ka. (8) Iie mura ga sono takai yama no aida desu. (9) Chochin wa to no ue ni sagatte imasu. (10) Anata no ushiro ni dare ga suwatte imasu ka. (11) Kodomo wa nakama no aida ni suwatte imasu. (12) Inu wa teburu no shita kara kimashita. (13) Utsukushii fujin wa mado no soba ni tatte imasu. (14) Sono hatake no ue wo washī ga ni-wa tonde imasu. (15) Hi no mae ni suwarimashō. (16) Kippu ga roku-mai sono tsubo no shita ni arimasu. (17) Sensei ni gakkō no mon no soto de aimashita. (18) Sono ki no ue ni saru ga ippiki imasu. (19) Omu ga doko desu ka. (20) Tori kago no naka desu.

LESSON XVII

HONORIFIC VERBS AND NOUNS

Vocabulary

chichi	— father	musume	— daughter
(humble)		(humble)	
otosan	— father	ojo-san	— daughter
(honorific)		(honorific)	
haha	— mother		
(humble)			
okasan	— mother	ani	— elder
(honorific)		(humble)	brother
shujin, taku	— husband	nii-san	— elder
(humble)		(honorific)	brother
go shujin,		ane	— elder
danna sama	— husband	(humble)	sister
(honorific)		ne-san	— elder
kanai	— wife	(honorific)	sister
(humble)		imoto	— younger
okusan,		(humble)	sister
okusama	— wife	imoto san	— younger
(honorific)		(honorific)	sister
musuko	— son	ototo	— younger
(humble)		(humble)	brother
musuko san	— son	ototo san	— younger
(honorific)		(honorific)	brother

HONORIFIC VERBS

	Humble	Plain	Honorific
to be	aru	aru	gozaru
to be	iru, oru	iru, oru	irassharu
			oide nasaru
to be	desu	desu	de gozaru
come	mairu	kuru	irassharu
			oide nasaru
go	mairu	iku	irassharu
			oide nasaru
do	itasu	suru	(go) nasaru
look	haiken suru	miru	goran nasaru

A peculiarity of the Japanese language is its classification into what may be called humble language, plain, and honorific. Generally speaking, the humble language is employed by the first person when referring to his actions and possessions, the plain is used for the third person, and the honorific, for the second. Thus we see that these forms largely take the place of personal and possessive pronouns, of which little use is made in Japanese.

Ginko e **mairimasu**. — I go to the bank.

Ginko e **oide nasaimasu**. — You go to the bank.

Ginko e **ikimasu**. — He goes to the bank.

The rule concerning honorifics, however, is an elastic one; e.g., one may employ plain words when speaking of one's self or to one's social inferiors while the honorific forms are often employed in reference to the third person when one desires to show him special respect.

Watakushi wa **ikimasu**. — I go.

Maria (addressing one's servant) kite **kure** — Maria (**kure** is a less polite form of **kudasai**). come here.

Santos san wa **oide nasaimasu**. — Mr. Santos comes (or goes).

In the case of nouns, humble words refer to one's belongings or relatives, while honorifics refer to those of the second or third person. However, when referring to one's elder relatives, the honorifics may, and are sometimes employed, even by the first person.

Haha or **okásan**. — My mother
but

Imoto. — My younger sister

Imoto san. — Your younger sister

Where there is no special honorific noun, the letter **o** (sometimes **go**) is prefixed to the word:

o-tegami. — your letter

Women and children often prefix the **o** to many words without ulterior thought of doing honor to anybody:

o-sato (sugar)

o-mizu (water)

o-shio (salt)

o-tsukisama (moon) etc.

while men prefer to dispense with it. However, **o-cha** and **o-yu** (hot water) are almost invariably used with the honorific, which, through customary usage, has lost its original sense and may, therefore, refer even to the first person's tea or hot water.

O-cha wo nonde wa ikemasen. — Don't drink my tea.

To prevent ambiguity when referring to the relatives or things of the third person, it is advisable to use his name plus the postposition **no**, since a noun with an honorific usually refers to the second person and without it to the first.

Cruz san **no** o-taku. — The house of Mr. Cruz

Some words are always preceded by **o** or **go** in a few every day expressions:

Go-kuró sama deshita.—Many thanks for your trouble.

O-kage-sama de.... —Thanks to your assistance, or influence....

O-sewa-sama deshita. — Thanks for your kind assistance

Go-chiso sama deshita. — Thanks for the pleasant entertainment. or

I have certainly enjoyed your dinner.

O-kinodoku sama. — I deeply regret...

O-machidó sama deshita—Excuse me for keeping you waiting so long.

o is often employed by women even before adjectives:

o samui desu ne. — It's cold, isn't it?

Ordinary verbs without special respectful forms may be made honorific by the use of *o* preceding the verb in its second termination and the auxiliaries *nasaru*, *ni naru*, or *de gozaru*, following it: *kaku* — *o-kaki nasaru*, etc.

Tegami wo *o-kaki nasaimasu* ka.

Tegami wo *o-kaki ni narimasu* ka.—Are you writing a letter?

Tegami wo *o-kaki de gozaimasu* ka.

The polite forms of the verb are invariably used for the imperative mood.

In respect to honorifics, beginners should be especially careful never to apply *san* or any other respectful form when speaking of themselves; better use nothing but plain language than say *Watashi no o-uchi*. *Gozaru* is the one verb that can be used in its polite form with reference to all persons. *Gozaru*, like *nasaru*, *irassharu*, *kudasaru* (to give) and *ossharu* (to speak) drops the *r* before the *masu* terminations:

gozaimasu — *gozaimasen* — *gozaimashita*
gozaimasen deshita

Watashi no chomen ga koko ni—My composition book
gozaimasu. is here.

EXERCISES

(1) Are your father and mother at home? (2) Mother is, but father has gone out. (3) Will your daughter go to the hospital? (4) She will. (5) Look at the moon and the stars. (6) Where are your younger brother and sister? (7) My younger brother and sister are playing in the garden. (8) What are you doing? (9) I am sweeping the rooms. (10) Why are you not studying? (11) I am not studying because my eyes are hurting me. (12) Please come to my house between 6 and 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. (13) I will. (14) Will your husband and son go to Mr. Ramos' house? (15) Only my son will go. (16) Will your elder brother buy this bicycle? (17) My elder brother will not, but my husband will. (18) Has your wife already returned? (19) My wife has not yet returned, but my elder sister is back already. (20) Please come with your elder sister.

(1) Otósan to okásan wa o-taku ni irasshaimasu ka. (2) Haha (okasan) wa imasu ga chichi (otósan) wa dekakete imasu. (3) Ojo-san wa byoin e irasshaimasu ka. (4) Mairimasu. (5) O-tsukisama to o-hoshi-sama wo goran nasai. (6) Ototo san to imoto san wa doko ni oide nasaimasu ka. (7) Ototo to imoto wa niwa de asonde imasu. (8) Nani wo nasaimasu ka. (9) Heya wo soji itashimasu. (10) Naze go-benkyo nasaimasen ka. (11) Me ga itande benkyo itashimasen. (12) Ashita no asa roku ji to shichi ji no aida ni uchi e oide nasai. (13) Mairimasu. (14) Go-shujin to musuko san wa Ramos san no o-taku e irasshaimasu ka. (15) Musuko bakari mairimasu. (16) Niisan wa kono jitensha wo o-kai nasaimasu ka. (17) Ani wa kaimasen ga shujin ga kaimasu. (18) Okusan wa mo o-kaeri ni narimasu ka. (19) Kanai wa mada kaerimasen ga ane ga mo kaete imasu. (20) Nesan to issho ni irasshai.

LESSON XVIII
THE VERB "TO GIVE"

Vocabulary

ko-inu	— puppy	sekai	— world
sensu	— fan	chizu	— map
canariya	— canary	o-kashi	— cake
kusa	— grass	o-tsukemono	— pickles
hanashi	— story	katana	— sword
bata	— butter	oshie'ru	— to teach
gaito	— overcoat	toshiyorino	— old (for persons)
ohashi	— chopsticks	kawai	— lovely, charming
usagi	— rabbit	yoi, ii	— good
kogatana	— penknife		
kame	— turtle		

The verb **to give** is translated in three different ways:

1. **Yaru.** If the receiver's social position is inferior to that of the giver, or if the receiver is an animal.

Kodomo wa ko-inu ni miruku wo sukoshi **yarimashita.**

The child gave the puppy a little milk.

However, if the giver is addressing the receiver, for politeness sake, the former may use **ageru**, even though the latter happens to be an inferior.

Anata ni sukoshi o-kane wo **agemasu.**

I shall give you a little money.

2. **Age'ru.** If the receiver is in a superior social position to that of the giver. Again, for politeness sake, this is almost invariably assumed to be the case (unless the first person is the recipient), and **age'ru** is, therefore, much more frequently employed than **yaru**.

Onna-no-ko wa sensei ni sensu wo **agemashita.**

The girl gave the teacher a fan.

3. **Kudasaru.** If the receiver is the first person. A less polite, much more seldom used form of **kudasaru** is **kureru**, whose imperative is **kure** or **o-kure**.

Canariya wo ichi wa **kudasaimashita.**

He gave me one canary.

Yaru, age'ru and **kudasaru** mean not only the actual giving of something; when placed after a subordinative, they signify that the action of the latter is performed in favor of somebody else.

Uma ni ikuraka-no kusa wo—I shall buy some grass
katte yarimasu. for the horses.

Hanashi wo honyaku **shite**—I translated the story for
agemashita. you.

Sara wo **aratte kudasaimashita.**

She washed the dishes for me.

EXERCISES

(1) Give me the butter. (2) I gave an old beggar the old overcoat. (3) Will you give me those chopsticks? (4) I will. (5) I shall give my little sister a toy. (6) My father bought me three lovely rabbits. (7) Won't you lend me the penknife? Do use it. (8) You must give the pigs good water. (9) I shall buy a small turtle for my younger brother. (10) I shall teach you French next month. (11) Please teach me a little Japanese. (12) Tomorrow I shall lend you my map of the world. (13) I gave the cake to my elder sister and the milk to the kitten. (14) Give me the pickles and the rice. (15) Did my father show you the sword? (16) Yes, he did. (17) What shall I read to you? (18) Read me an interesting story. (19) What did my little sister give you? (20) She gave me one rose.

(1) Bata wo kudasai. (2) Toshiyori-no kojiki ni furui gaito wo **agemashita.** (3) Sono o-hashii wo **kudasaimasen ka.** (4) **Agemasu.** (5) Imoto ni omocha wo **agemasu.** (6)

Otosan wa kawai usagi wo sam-biki katte kudasaimashita. (7) Kogatana wo kashite kudasaimasen ka. O-tsukai nasai. (8) Buta ni yoi mizu wo yara-nakereba naranai. (9) Ototo ni chiisai kame wo katte agemasu. (10) Rai-getsu furansu-go wo oshiete agemasu. (11) Nippon-go wo sukoshi oshiete kudasai. (12) Ashita watakushi no sekai no chizu wo kashite agemasu. (13) Nésan ni o-kashi wo agete ko-neko ni miruku wo yarimashita. (14) O-tsukemono to gohan wo kudasai. (15) Otósan wa katana wo misete agemashita ka. (16) Hai misete kudasaimashita. (17) Nani wo yonde agemasu ka. (18) Omoshiroi hanashi wo yonde kudasai. (19) Imoto wa nani wo agemashita ka. (20) Bara wo hitotsu kudasaimashita.

LESSON XIX

THE SUBORDINATIVE FOLLOWED BY OTHER VERBS

Vocabulary

motte iku	— to take	hashiru	— to run
motte kuru	— to bring	nakunaru	— to be lost,
motte kaeru	— to bring back		to die,
dete iku	— to go out,		(honorific)
	to leave	nagare'ru	— to float
dete kuru	— to come	shosetsu	— novel
tsurete iku	— to take	hibari	— lark
	(person or	dorobo	— thief
	animal)	ko-neko	— kitten
motte iru	— to have	hon-ya	— bookstore
kurabete mi'ru	— to compare	ha	— leaf
ochi'ru	— to fall	yagi	— goat
nige'ru	— to escape		

The subordinative is very frequently employed followed by other verbs with which it forms a compound expression often equivalent to a single English verb. Following are the most common of these auxiliaries, together with their respective meanings:

1. **Iku** — indicates motion away from the speaker.
Inu wa hashite **ikimashita**. — The dog ran.

2. **Kuru** — indicates motion towards the speaker, though the English translation is oftentimes the verb **to go**. In Japanese, it is presumed that once the action is accomplished, the doer will return to the place from which he started.

Ototo wa tegami wo dashite — My brother went and
kimashita. posted the letter.

The idea of coming is sometimes rather vague and **kuru** often refers more to coming into existence than to coming toward the speaker.

Ame ga futte **kimashita**. — The rain has started.

3. **Miru** — indicates that something is to be attempted or essayed with some uncertainty as to what the outcome will be.

Kono shosetsu wo honyaku — I shall (attempt to) shite **mimasu**. translate this novel.

4. **Shimau** — indicates that an action has been completed and finally and ultimately disposed of.

Ushi ga shinde **shimaimashita**. — The cow has died.

It will be noticed that oftentimes these verbs have no equivalents in English.

EXERCISES

(1) Bring me ten sheets of paper. (2) Did you bring the kitten with you? I did not. (3) It has started to rain; will you take the umbrella? I will not. (4) I have no umbrella. (5) The robber escaped taking the money with him. (6) Our dog fell from the roof. (7) The pretty larks are flying away. (8) Try to read this difficult story. (9) Let us try and speak Japanese. (10) I forgot my pencil. (11) Mr. Borja brought back a lovely picture. (12) Let us compare your composition book with mine. (13) Try and write this letter. (14) Look! the moon is coming out. (15) Why is the dog running? (16) My money was lost last night. (17) I shall look for it today. (18) The leaves are floating on the river. (19) Your grandfather died yesterday. (20) I shall take the goats to the field.

(1) Kami wo ju-mai motte kite kudasai. (2) Ko-neko wo tsurete kimashita ka. Tsurete kimasen deshita. (3) Ame ga futte kite kasa wo motte ikimasu ka. Motte ikimasen. (4) Kasa wo motte imasen. (5) Dorobo wa o-kane wo motte nigete ikimashita. (6) Uchi no inu wa yane kara ochite kimashita. (7) Kirei na hibari wa tonde ikimasu. (8) Kono muzukashii hanashi wo yonde goran nasai. (9) Nippon-go wo hanashite mimasho. (10) Watakushi no em-

pitsu wo wasurete shimaimashita. (11) Borja san wa kawai e wo motte kaerimashita. (12) Anata no chomen to watakushi no wo kurabete mimasho. (13) Kono tegami wo kaite goran nasai. (14) Goran nasai! Otsukisama wa dete kimasu. (15) Inu wa naze hashite ikimasu ka. (16) Yube watakushi no o-kane wo nakunatte shimaimashita. (17) Kyo sagashite mimasu. (18) Ha wa kawa ni nagarete ikimasu. (19) Anata no ojiisan wa kino nakunatte shimaimashita. (20) Yagi wo hatake ni tsurete ikimasu.

LESSON XX
THE POTENTIAL

Vocabulary

nichiyobi	— Sunday	kazoe'ru	— to count
getsuyobi	— Monday	kakusu	— to hide
kayobi	— Tuesday	mie'ru	— to seem, to
suiyobi	— Wednesday	(potential of	appear
mokuyobi	— Thursday	mi'ru)	
kinyobi	— Friday	made	— until
doyobi	— Saturday	kurai	— dark
hanasu	— to speak	oto	— noise
oyogu	— to swim	yoru	— night
sentaku suru	— to wash	ana	— hole
damasu	— to deceive	chiri	— geography

The potential can be expressed in different ways:

1. The verb **can** meaning **to be able to** is translated by **dekiru**:

Anata wa kore ga **dekimasu** ka. — Can you do this?

Dekimasu. — I can.

Dekimasen. — I cannot.

2. When **can** is merely the auxiliary of another verb, it may be translated by the simple present of the principal verb, followed by the expression **koto ga dekiru**.

Akachan wa **hanasu koto ga dekimasen.**—Babies cannot talk.

Sometimes, when the meaning of the sentence is clear, the principal verb may be omitted.

Eigo ga **dekimasu** ka. — Can you speak English?

The same is true in the case of verbs of action formed by a noun and **suru**:

Kayobi ni **benkyo** (suru koto) — I could not study
ga **dekimasen** deshita. on Tuesday.

3. Verbs of Class I also form their potential by changing the final **u** into **e'ru**. They are then conjugated as ordinary verbs ending in **e'ru**: **yomu** — **yome'ru**

Anata wa **yomemasu** ka. — Can you read?

kaku — **kake'ru**:

Anata wa **kakemasu** ka. — Can you write?

oyogu — **oyoge'ru**:

Anata wa **oyogemasu** ka. — Can you swim?

4. The potential is also formed with the fourth termination and the ending **re'ru** for verbs of Class I and **rare'ru** for verbs of Class II. Incidentally, this form is also employed for the passive voice of the verb.

yomu — **yomare'ru**

taberu — **taberare'ru**

The following form their potential irregularly:

miru — **mie'ru**; **kuru** — **korare'ru**; **kiku** — **kikoe'ru**
or **kike'ru**

Suru has no potential in **e'ru**, and must avail itself, therefore, of **koto ga deki'ru**.

The object of the potential, except when followed by the entire expression **suru koto ga deki'ru**, is followed by the postposition **ga**.

Kore ga **dekimasu**. — I can do this.

Kono **hon ga** **yomemasu**. — I can read this book.

Kono **hon ga** **yomaremasu**. — I can read this book.
but

Kono **hon wo** **yomu koto ga** **dekimasu**.

Totemo is an emphatic negative expression equivalent to: **by no means, not at all.** It is frequently employed in conversation with the negative potential:

Totemo dekimasen. — I cannot do it at all.

EXERCISES

(1) Can you come on Wednesday? (2) No, I cannot come on Wednesday, but I can come on Thursday. (3) Can you swim from Manila to Cavite? (4) No, I cannot. (5) Is this fruit edible? (6) From my house I can hear the noise of the night trains. (7) I shall not be able to do the washing on Friday. (8) I certainly cannot understand this story. (9) Can the baby talk already? (10) No, not yet. (11) Can you swim? (12) I cannot. (13) I cannot possibly deceive a friend. (14) Can you count from one to one hundred? (15) I cannot hide myself in this narrow hole. (16) I shall not be able to take my little brother to the movies on Sunday. (17) Can you teach geography? (18) Can you read Spanish? (19) Can you study in this dark room. (20) I cannot.

(1) Suiyobi ni koraremasu ka. (2) Iie suiyobi ni koraremasen ga mokuyobi ni koraremasu. (3) Anata wa Manila kara Cavite made oyogemasu ka. (4) Iie oyogu koto ga dekimasen. (5) Kono kudamono ga taberaremasu ka. (6) Uchi kara yoru no kisha no oto ga kikoemasu. (7) Kinyobi ni sentaku suru koto ga dekimasen. (8) Kono hanashi ga totemo wakaremasen. (9) Akachan wa mo hanasu koto ga dekimasu ka. (10) Iie mada hanasemasen. (11) Anata wa oyogemasu ka. (12) Oyogaremasen (oyogemasen). (13) Tomodachi ga totemo damasemasen. (14) Ichi kara hyaku made kazoeraremasu ka. (15) Kono semai ana ni kakusemasen. (16) Nichiyobi ni katsudo e ototo wo tsurete iku koto ga dekimasen. (17) Chiri ga oshieraremasu ka. (18) Supein-go ga yomemasu ka. (19) Kono kurai heya de benkyo suru koto ga dekimasu ka. (20) Benkyo ga dekimasen.

REVIEW EXERCISES

The author would like to give the beginner an idea of what modern Japanese spelling is like by presenting some of the old familiar words under a new aspect which, by the way, is their standard one. Now that he is more familiarized with the language, the student should be able to recognize them without consulting the English translation, which has been purposely placed in second term. At the same time, it is hoped that the exercises will be useful as a brief review of all that has gone before.

(1) Kutu to **sinbun** ga sono **siroi** hako no naka ni arimasu. (2) **Uti** no **usi** ga hatake ni imasen. (3) Sore wa **itigo** de wa arimasen. (4) Anata no atarasii empitu wa mizikaku arimasen. (5) **Asita zidoesya** to **zitiesya** wo kaimasu. (6) **Watasi** no **hurui** bosi wo sutemasita. (7) **Yube ame** ga **hurimasen** desita. (8) **Nasi** to **sio** wo kai ni **itiba** e mairimasu. (9) **Itu gakkoo** kara oide nasaimasita ka. (10) Dare ga anata ni sono **omosiroi syoosetu** wo agemasita. (11) **Oisya** san ga kudasaimasita. (12) Sonna **ookii sazi** wo katte wa ikemasen. (13) Donna **tubo** wo kaimasita ka. (14) **Tiisai** no wo kaimasita. (15) **O-tomodati** ni mada aimasen. (16) Ni dai no **hikooki** wa yama no ue wo tonde imasu. (17) Ni-soo no **hune** wa yon **zi** han demasu. (18) Sono **yasi** wa **futatu** ikura desu ka. (19) **Hati zis** sen desu. (20) **Tukue** wo **sukosi sika** kaimasen. (21) **Zyotyuu** ga **hutari** arimasu. (22) **Kaze** ga **hutte** mo mado wo **sime** masen. (23) **Densya** de kite **kisya** de kaerimasu. (24) **Doozo otoosan** to **okaasan** wo yonde kudasai. (25) **Kirei** de nai **tyomen** wo **tukate** wa ikemasen. (26) **Watasi** no **kutu** sita wo sentaku **sita** kudasaimasen ka. (27) Sono **tikai tetu** no **hasi** no **sita** de kodomo wa oyoide imasu. (28) **Tyotin** wo kawa-nai-de kudasai. (29) **Utukusii tuki** to **hosi** ga miemasu. (30) **Kyoo** kago wo **tukuremasu** ka.

(1) The shoes and the newspaper are in that white box. (2) Our cows are not in the field. (3) Those are not strawberries. (4) Your new pencil is not short. (5) I shall buy a car and a bicycle tomorrow. (6) I threw away

my old hat. (7) It did not rain last night. (8) I am going to the market to buy pears and salt. (9) When did you come from school? (10) Who gave you that interesting novel? (11) The doctor gave it to me. (12) You must not buy such big spoons. (13) What kind of jar did you buy? (14) I bought a small one. (15) I have not met your friend yet. (16) Two airplanes are flying over the mountains. (17) The two ships will leave at four thirty. (18) How much are those two coconuts. (19) Eighty cents. (20) I shall buy only a few desks. (21) I have two maids. (22) Although the wind blows I shall not close the window. (23) I came by tram-car and shall return by train. (24) Please call your father and mother. (25) Don't use a composition which is not clean. (26) Won't you please wash my stockings? (27) The child is swimming under that nearby iron bridge. (28) Please don't buy the lanterns. (29) I can see the beautiful moon and stars. (30) Will you make the basket today?

FINAL REMARK

When working on the exercises, the student should bear in mind that there is more than one possible translation for many of the English sentences. This is due, in a large measure, to the classification of the Japanese language into the familiar, the plain and the honorific forms, as the following sentences will show.

Kare wa doko e iku ka.	}	Where is he going?
Kare wa doko e ikimasu ka.		
Ano hito wa doko ni irasshaimasu ka.		
Ano kata wa dochira e oide nasaimasu ka.		

Koko ni aru.	}	It is here.
Koko ni arimasu.		
Kochira ni gozaimasu.		
Koko desu.		

Anata wa hon wo yonde iru.	}	You are reading a book.
Anata wa hon wo yonde imasu.		
Anata wa hon wo yonde irasshaimasu.		

APPENDIX

THE USES OF "WA" AND "GA"

The problem of when to use wa and when to use ga is very puzzling for one who is just beginning to study the language. The beginner would still be more at a loss were he to know that even experts in the language sometimes disagree as to the correct use of wa and ga. This uncertainty has reached such proportions that a certain authority has gone to the extent of advising his students to merely learn a few easy rules and then to trust to luck or to their instinct. Perhaps he believes, and he may be right, that practice will do the rest.

Here, then, are a few of the rules upon which everybody agrees:

USE GA:

1. After the subject when it is the one emphasized.

Watashi ga sono uma wo — I (meaning I and nobody else) will buy that horse.
kaimasu.

2. After interrogative pronouns used as subjects of a sentence.

Dare ga kimashita. — Who came?

3. After the subject of the sentence in answer to such a question.

Pedro san ga kimashita. — Pedro came.

4. After the subject of a subordinate clause.

Anata ga itte mo watashi wa — Even if you go I will
ikimasen. not go.

5. After the object of a potential verb.

Anata wa kono **hon ga** yomemasu — Can you read
ka. this book?

6. After the subject followed by *arimasu* and *imasu* in all their tenses and moods.

Kudamono ga kago ni *arimasu*. — The fruits are in the basket.

7. After the object followed by *suki desu* (to like).
Watashi wa ringo ga taihen *suki* — I like apples very much.

8. After the object followed by *kirai desu* (to dislike).
Neko ga *kirai desu*. — I dislike cats.

9. After the object followed by *hoshii desu* (to want).
Inu ga *hoshii desu ka*. — Do you want a dog.

10. After the object followed by *iru*.
Empitsu ga *irimasu*. — I need a pencil.

11. After the object followed by *wakaru*.
Nippon-go ga *wakarimasu ka*. — Do you understand Japanese?

12. After the object followed by *dekiru*.
Eigo ga *dekimasu*. — I can speak English.

USE WA:

1. When the predicate and not the subject is emphasized.

Anata wa nani wo *shimasu ka*.—What are you doing?

2. To describe an object by stating its natural characteristics.

Inu wa *riko desu*. — Dogs are clever.

3. After the subject of a potential verb.

Anata wa kono hon ga *yomemasu ka*.—Can you read this book?

4. After words indicating divisions of time if used subjectively or if emphasis is desired.

Kino wa *atsui deshita*. — Yesterday was a hot day.

Ashita wa *ikimasu*. — I shall go tomorrow. (not any other day)

If such is not the case these words are not followed by any postposition at all.

Kino *kyokai e ikimashita*. — Yesterday I went to church.

5. After the name of a place when a descriptive or an informative statement follows.

Manila ni wa *o-kome wa takai*.—Rice is dear in Manila.

6. After the subject of a negative sentence.

Akachan wa *arukemasen*. — Babies cannot walk.

Verbs of Class I
The Verb "to read"
AFFIRMATIVE

Present and Future:

I* read, will read Yomimasu, yomu, yomu no desu

Present Progressive:

I am reading — Yonde imasu, yonde iru

Past Tense:

I read — Yomimashita, yonda

Past Progressive:

I was reading — Yonde imashita, yonde ita

Probable Future:

I shall (probably) read— Yomu desho, yomu daro, yomimasho, yomó.

Probable Future Prog.:

I shall be reading — Yonde imasho, yonde iru desho, yonde iru daro

Present Conditional:

If I read: — Yomeba, yomu nara

Pres. Cond. Prog.:

If I am reading — Yonde ireba.

Past Conditional:

If I had read — Yomimashitara, yondara

Past Cond. Prog.:

If I had been reading— Yonde imashitara, yonde itara

Imperative:

Read — Yonde kudasai, yonde okure, o yomi nasai, o yomi kudasai

You may read — Yonde (mo) ii desu; yonde mo yo gozaimasu; yonde mo kamaimasen.

You had better read — Yomu ho ga ii desu.

You must read — Yoma-nakute wa narimasen; yoma-nakute wa ikemasen yoma-nakoreba narimasen; yoma-nakoreba ikemasen yoma-nai to ikemasen yomu hazu desu; yomu no desu

* (we, you, etc.)

Verbs of Class I
The Verb "to read"
NEGATIVE

Present and Future:

I* do not read, will not read — Yomimasen, yoma-nai

Present Progressive:

I am not reading — Yonde imasen, yonde i-nai

Past tense:

I did not read — Yomimasen deshita, yoma-nakatta

Past Progressive:

I was not reading — Yonde imasen deshita, yonde i-nakatta

Probable Future:

I shall (probably) not read — Yoma-nai desho, yoma-nai daro, yomimasumai, yomumai

Probable Future Prog.:

I shall not be reading— Yonde imasumai, yonde i-nai desho, yonde i-nai daro

Present Conditional:

If I do not read — Yoma-nakereba, yoma-nai nara

Pres. Cond. Prog.:

If I am not reading — Yonde i-nakereba

Past Conditional:

If I had not read — Yomimasen deshitaru, yoma-nakattara

Past Cond. Prog.:

If I had not been reading — Yonde imasen deshitaru, yonde i-nakattara

Imperative:

Do not read — Yoma-nai de kudasai, yonde wa ike-nai yoma-nai de ii, o yomi kudasaimasu na

You need not read — Yoma-nai de (mo) ii desu; yoma-nakutte mo ii desu.

You had better not read — Yoma-nai ho ga ii desu; o yomu ni nara-nai ii desu.

You must not read — Yonde wa ikemasen; yonde wa parimasen; yonde wa dame desu.
Yomu to ikemasen; yomu no wa ikemasen.

* (we, you, etc.)

Verbs of Class II

The Verb "to eat"

AFFIRMATIVE

Present and Future:

I* eat, will eat Tabemasu, taberu, taberu no desu

Present Progressive:

I am eating — Tabete imasu, tabete iru

Past Tense:

I ate — Tabemashita, tabeta

Past Progressive:

I was eating — Tabete imashita, tabete ita

Probable Future:

I shall (probably) eat— Taberu desho, tabete daro, tabemasho, tabeyo

Probable Future Prog.:

I shall be eating — Tabete imasho, tabete iyo, tabeta iru desho, tabete iru daro

Present Conditional:

If I eat — Tabereba, taberu nara

Pres. Cond. Prog.:

If I am eating — Tabete ireba

Past Conditional:

If I had eaten — Tabemashitara, tabetara

Past Cond. Prog.:

If I had been eating— Tabete imashitara, tabete itara

Imperative:

Eat — Tabete kudasai, tabete okure, o tabe nasai, o tabe kudasai

* (we, you, etc.)

Verbs of Class II

The Verb "to eat"

NEGATIVE

Present and Future:

I* do not eat, will not eat — Tabemasen, tabe-nai

Present Progressive:

I am not eating — Tabete imasen, tabete i-nai

Past Tense:

I did not eat — Tabemasen deshita, tabe-nakatta

Past Progressive:

I was not eating — Tabete imasen deshita, tabete i-nakatta

Probable Future:

I shall (probably) not eat — Tabe-nai desho, tabe-nai daro
Tabemasumai, tabemai

Probable Future Prog.:

I shall not be eating— Tabete imasumai, tabete i-nai desho, tabete i-nai daro

Present Conditional:

If I don't eat — Tabe-nakereba, tabe-nai nara

Pres. Cond. Prog.:

If I am not eating — Tabete i-nakereba

Past Conditional:

If I had not eaten — Tabemasen deshitara, tabe-nakattara

Past Cond. Prog.:

If I had not been eating — Tabete imasen deshitara, tabete i-nakattara

Imperative:

Do not eat — Tabe-nai de kudasai, tabete wa ike-nai tabe-nai de ii, o tabe kudasaïmasu na.

* (we, you, etc.)

WHEN TO USE THE VARIOUS TERMINATIONS

USE THE FIRST:

1. For the familiar present:

Kodomo wa **yomu**. — The child reads.

2. For the present followed by **no desu** (**no desu** may be for emphasis or may serve merely to round off the sentence).

Kodomo wa **yomu no desu**. — The child reads.

3. Before **tame ni**:

Kodomo wa **yomu** tame ni hon wo — The child
kaimashita. bought the book in order to read.

4. Before **tokoro desu**:

Kodomo wa **kuru** tokoro — The child is coming.
desu. or The child is about to come.

5. Before **koto ga dekiru**:

Kodomo wa **yomu** koto ga dekimasu. — The child
can read.

USE THE SECOND:

1. For the present affirmative:

Kodomo wa **yomimasu**. — The child reads.

2. For the present negative:

Kodomo wa **yomimasen**. — The child does not read.

3. For the past affirmative:

Kodomo wa **yomimashita**. — The child read.

4. For the past negative:

Kodomo wa **yomimasen** deshita. — The child did
not read.

5. For the honorific forms:

Kodomo wa **o-yomi** nasaimasu.
Kodomo wa **o-yomi** ni narimasu. } The child reads.
Kodomo wa **o-yomi** de gozaimasu.

6. For the imperative:

O **yomi** nasai. — Read.

7. Before **ni** and a verb of motion:

Kodomo wa **yomi** ni gakkó e — The child went to
ikimashita. school in order to read.

USE THE THIRD:

For the subordinative:

Kodomo wa **yonde** imasu. — The child is reading.

Yonde kudasai. — Please read.

Yonde wa ikemasen. — Don't read.

Yonde mo ii desu. — You may read.

Kodomo wa **yonde** kara — After reading the child
asobimashita. played.

Kodomo wa **yonde** kakimasu. — The child reads
and writes.

USE THE FOURTH:

1. For the imperative negative:

Yoma nai de kudasai. — Please do not read.

2. For the imperative affirmative:

Yoma nakereba ikemasen. — You must read.

3. For the potential:

Yomaremasu. — I (we, you, etc.) can read.

VERB TERMINATIONS

The following are the terminations for all verbs ending in **au, iu, uu, and ou** like

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
celebrate, commemorate	—iwa -u	iwa -i	iwa -tte	iwa -wa
crawl, creep	—hau			
differ, disagree	—chigau			
disobey, oppose	—sakarau			
dislike	—kirau			
doubt	—utagau			
entreat, implore	—negau			
fight	—tatakau			
help	—tetsudau			
indemnify, compensate	—tsugunau			
long, yearn	—shitau			
mind, heed	—kamau			
nourish, foster	—yashinau			
swear, vow	—chikau			
exaggerate	—gyosan ni iu			
say	—iu			
thank	—o-rei wo iu			
sew	—nuu			
employ, hire	—yatou			
get intoxicated	—you			

The following are the terminations for all verbs ending in **bu, mu** like

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
bite	—kam -u	kam -i	ka -nde	kam -a
rejoice	—yorokobu			
tumble, fall down	—korobu			
cease	—yamu			
challenge, defy	—idomu			
deny	—inamu			

despise	—iyashimu
enclose (in) surround (with)	—kakomu
enjoy	—tanoshimu
envy	—urayamu
fold	—tatamu
give birth to, produce	—umu
load	—tsumu
perspire	—asebamu
pity	—awaremu
regret, repent	—kuyamu
request	—tanomu
rest	—yasumu
retreat, retire	—hikkomu
sink	—shizumu
smoke	—tabako wo nomu
steal	—nusumu
tread, stamp on	—fumu
wish, hope	—nozomu
worship	—ogamu

The following are the terminations for all verbs ending in **ku** like

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
ask	—ki -ku	ki -ki	ki -ite	ki -ka
applaud	—te wo tataku			
continue	—tsuzuku			
draw, paint	—egaku			
embrace	—daku			
expose, disclose	—abaku			
float	—uku			
invite	—maneku			
kindle	—taku			
kneel	—hizamazuku			
move	—ugoku			
peep	—nozoku			

polish	—migaku
pull	—hiku
put	—oku
reach	—todoku
roast, bake	—yaku
sow	—maku
stumble, trip	—tsumazuku
whisper	—sasayaku

The following are the terminations for all verbs ending in **gu** like

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
pour	—tsu -gu	tsu -gi	tsu -ide	tsu -ga
rinse	—susugu			
sharpen, whet	—togu			
smell	—kagu			
swing, waver	—yurugu			
water, sprinkle on	—sosogu			

The following are the terminations for all verbs ending in **ru** like

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
adorn, decorate	—kaza -ru	kaza -ri	kaza -tte	kaza -ra
age, grow old	—toshi wo toru			
apologize	—ayamaru			
ascend, rise	—agaru			
assemble, meet	—atsumaru			
become	—naru			
become angry	—okoru			
be completed, finished	—dekiagaru			
be healed, cured	—naoru			
be inconvenienced, at a loss	—komaru			
be silent	—damaru			
bury	—homuru			

caress, fondle	—kawaigaru
change, vary	—kawaru
chatter	—shaberu
cut	—kiru
decay, rot	—kusaru
depend, rely	—tayloru
dig	—horu
diminish, decrease	—heru
discharge (from service)	—hima wo yaru
drag	—hipparu
fear	—kowagaru
finish	—owaru
freeze	—koru
grow (bigger)	—okiku naru
kick	—keru
leak	—moru
need	—iru
pass	—toru
persist	—iiharu
pray	—inoru
prevail, be fashionable, popular	—hayaru
protect, guard	—mamoru
remain, be left over	—nokoru
receive	—uketoru
refuse, decline	—kotowaru
require, cost	—kakaruru
scold	—shikaru
shave	—soru
shine, gleam	—hikaru
slip, slide	—suberu
surpass	—masaru
swagger, be haughty	—ibaru
tear, rend	—yaburu

tie, bind —shibaru
 touch —sawaru
 turn —magaru
 weigh, calculate—hakaru

The following are the terminations for all verbs ending in **su** like

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
accustom,	—nara -su	nara -shi	nara -shite	nara -sa
train, ring				
admit, let pass	—tosu			
boil	—wakasu			
break,	—kowasu			
destroy				
burn	—moyasu			
copy, reflect	—utsusu			
crush, demolish	—tsubusu			
cultivate,	—tagayasu			
plough				
defeat	—makasu			
destroy	—kuzusu			
digest	—konasu			
disturb,	—midasu			
derange				
drop	—otosu			
dry	—kawakasu			
expel, oust	—oidasu			
explain,	—tokiakasu			
elucidate				
forgive, permit	—yurusu			
indicate, point	—shimesu			
out				
kill	—korosu			
melt	—tokasu			
postpone,	—nobasu			
lengthen				
punish	—korasu			
push	—osu			
recollect	—omoidasu			

repay, refund —haraimodosu
 repeat —kurikaesu
 restore, recover—torikaesu
 rouse —okosu
 scatter —makichirasu
 speak, set free —hanasu
 spend —tsuiyasu
 spill —kobosu
 surprise, startle—odorokasu

The following are the terminations for all verbs ending in **tsu** like

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
beat, strike	—u -tsu	u -chi	u -tte	u -tta
conquer	—katsu			
hold	—motsu			
keep, retain	—tamotsu			

The following are the terminations for all verbs ending in **e'ru, i'ru** like

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
add, sum up	—yos- e'ru	yos -e	yose -te	yos -e
answer	—kotae'ru			
appear	—araware'ru			
arrange, put in	—katazuke'ru			
order				
avoid, shun	—yoke'ru			
be born	—uma re'ru			
be late, behind	—okure'ru			
time				
begin	—hajime'ru			
burst	—yabure'ru			
claim, demand	—motome'ru			
collect, bring	—atsume'ru			
together				
command	—iitsuke'ru			
console,	—nagusame'ru			
comfort				
cough	—seki ga de'ru			

counterfeit, —nise·ru
 forge
 decide —kime·ru
 deposit —azuke·ru
 exchange —torikae·ru
 extend, spread —hiroge·ru
 gaze, stare —mitsume·ru
 guess, hit —ate·ru
 hang —kake·ru
 harvest —kariire·ru
 hurt, injure —itame·ru
 inform —shirase·ru
 investigate, —shirabe·ru
 examine
 join, unite —awase·ru
 make, —koshirae·ru
 manufacture
 mistake —machigae·ru
 mix, mingle —maze·ru
 notice, observe —mitome·ru
 offer —sashiage·ru
 pile, heap —kasane·ru
 plant —ue·ru
 praise —home·ru
 press —osae·ru
 prosper, thrive —sakae·ru
 prove —shokodate·ru
 pursue —oikake·ru
 raise, lift —age·ru
 recognize —mioboe·ru
 run —kake·ru
 save, help —tasuke·ru
 separate, divide —wake·ru
 stop —tome·ru
 strengthen, —tsuyome·ru
 emphasize
 swell —fukure·ru
 take care —ki wo tsu-
 ke·ru
 tease, vex, —ijime·ru
 annoy

think —kangae·ru
 throw, cast, —nage·ru
 fling
 torment, —kurushi-
 worry me·ru
 tremble —furu·ru
 undertake, be —hikiuke·ru
 responsible
 for
 wither —kare·ru
 vanish —kie·ru
 believe —shinji·ru
 borrow —kari·ru
 descend —ori·ru
 dream —yume wo
 mi·ru
 exceed —sugru
 feel —kanji·ru
 flatter —kobi·ru
 know —zonji·ru
 resemble —ni·ru
 try —yatte mi·ru

The following is the ending for all verbs formed with *suru* like

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
abbreviate	—ryaku suru	ryaku shi	ryaku shite	ryaku shi
admire	—kanshin suru			
advertise	—kokoku suru			
boast	—jiman suru			
bow	—(o) jigi suru			
consent	—shochi suru			
cook	—ryori suru			
educate	—kyoiku suru			
guide	—annai suru			
greet	—aisatsu suru			
hinder, obstruct	—jama suru			
hurt (oneself)	—kega suru			

