

Lesson 13

65 わたしは 友達(ともだち)が ほしいです。

I want some friends.

Notes: ほしい → (I) want ...(ほしい is an i-adjective, so it can conjugate.)

ほしい is not employed to describe somebody else's wish.

66 (わたしは) てんぷらが 食(た)べたいです。

I want to eat some tempura.

Notes: たい (です) → (I) would like to

Employ this for your wish or to ask if the listener would like to do something.

67 神戸(こうべ)へ インド料理(りょうり)を 食(た)べに 行(い)きます。

I go to Kobe in order to eat Indian food.

Notes: 食(た)べに → in order to eat

に in this usage denotes a purpose of going / coming/ returning.

68 神戸(こうべ)へ お祭(まつり)に 行きます。

I go to Kobe to see a festival.

Notes: お祭(まつり)に → to see a festival

に is placed just after the activity-related noun to express the purpose of the speaker.

69 7時に うちを 出(で)ましょう。

Let's leave home at 7pm.

Notes: を → a particle that denotes movement

を here is not used as an object marker.

70 どこかに 行(い)きましたか。 - 図書館(としょかん)に 行(い)きました。

Did you go somewhere? - I went to a library.

Notes: どこか → somewhere

Notice the difference between どこか and どこ.

Lesson 14

71 かう、かえる、まつ、いく、かく、はなす、よぶ、のむ、いそぐ

to buy, to return, to wait, to go, to write, to speak, to call, to drink, to hurry

Notes: Group 1 verbs → Non-る ending verbs + some る-ending verbs

Refer to a Japanese alphabet chart to conjugate these.

72 たべる、みる

to eat, to see

Notes: Group 2 verbs → Ru-ending verbs

Drop る to conjugate informally and formally.

73 くる、する

to come, to do

Notes: Group 3 verbs → Irregular verbs

Learn the conjugations of these (formal and informal) by heart.

74 ぜひ あそびに きて ください。

Please come to my place.

Notes: Verb て-ください → Please do...

Drop ください for informal versions.

75 山田(やまだ)さんは 今(いま) コーヒーを 飲(の)んでいます。

Mr. Yamaha is having coffee now.

Notes: Verb て- います → is/am/are ...V ing = present progressive form
 てる / てる is very informal versions of ている / ている as in 飲んでる.

76 荷物(にもつ)を 持(も)ちましょうか。

Shall I carry your parcel?

Notes: Verb-ましょうか → Shall I/we...?
 This can mean "Shall I ...?" or "Shall we...?", ie. context- ridden.

77 すみませんが、さとうを とって ください。

Excuse me, but can you pass me the sugar?

Notes: が → but
 が is employed to join two sentences without any clear reason to give just a sense of continuity.

Lesson 15

78 ここで 写真(しゃしん)を とつても いいですよ。

You can take some photographs here.

Notes: Vても いいです → permission
 The negative form of this is とつては いけません.

79 ここで たばこを すつては いけません。

You can not smoke here.

Notes: Vては いけません → prohibition
 Say すいません when you are told off with this phrase.

80 わたしは 結婚(けっこん)して います。

I am married.

Notes: Vて います。 → continued state

The grammatical formation of this is the Present progressive form.

81 妹(いもうと)は 大学(だいがく)で 勉強(べんきょう)して います。

My younger sister studies at university.

Notes: Vて います。 → habitual action

This is also Present Progressive form.

Lesson 16

82 ジョギングをして、シャワーをあびて パーティーに 行(い)きます。

I will go jogging, take a shower then go to a party.

Notes: ～て、～て V-します → some actions take place in succession

Limit the number of verbs in this construction up to three.

83 この おべんとうは やすくて おいしいですね。

This bento is cheap and delicious.

Notes: <て → join an い-adjective to other adjective

と cannot join two adjectives.

84 ハンサムで 親切(しんせつ)です。

handsome and kind

Notes: で → join a な-adjective to other adjective

と can not be used to join two adjectives.

85 友達(ともだち)に あってから、食事(しょくじ)を しました。

I had a meal after I met my friend.

Notes: Vて から → after doing something

から can denote "a starting point" or "reason" or "after", depending on the context.

86 大阪(おおさか)は おこのみやきが おいしいです。

Okonomi yaki in Osaka is good.

Notes: は、、、が、、、です → to describe something/somebody

Notice that both は (a topic marker) and が (a subject marker) are employed.

87 大学(だいがく)まで どうやって 行(い)きますか。

How do you get to the university?

Notes: どうやって → how / method

With どうやって, you are talking about a method to achieve some object.

88 田中(たなか)さんは どの 人(ひと)ですか。

Which person is Mr Tanaka?

Notes: どの → which (person / book / etc)

You are talking about one specific person out of more than three people.

Lesson 17

89 心配(しんぱい)しないで ください。

Don't worry.

Notes: V-ないで ください → Please do not (Verb).

Drop ください to be informal.

90 薬(くすり)を 飲(の)まなければなりません。

You must take some medicine.

Notes: V-なければなりません → must

Informal - 飲まなければならぬ → 飲まなくちゃだめ → 飲まなくちゃ/飲まなきゃ

91 あしたは 来(こ)なくてもいいです。

You don't have to come tomorrow.

Notes: V-なくてもいいです → You do not have to do...

Informal version: 来なくてもいい(よ・ね)。

92 やさい ジュースは よく飲(の)みます。

I often drink vegetable juice.

Notes: は → topic marker

This implies that you do not drink other kind of juice such as banana juice, for instance.

93 来週(らいしゅう)までに、この 本(ほん)を 読(よ)まなければなりません。

I must read this book by next week.

Notes: までに → deadline

Distinguish the usage of までに and まで.

Lesson 18

94 ミラーさんは 漢字(かんじ)を 読(よ)むことができます。

Mr Miller can read kanji.

Notes: V-dictionary form + ことができます → ability to do something

Verb-dictionary forms + こと can make verbs into noun - or the idea of doing something.

95 兄は フランス語が できます。

My brother can speak French.

Notes: Noun + が できる → ability to do something

できる, which means "can do", is a potential form of する.

96 わたしの 趣味(しゅみ)は 音楽(おんがく)を 聞(き)くことです。

My hobby is listening to music.

Notes: Verb - dictionary form + こと → Verb-turned into noun

"Listening" here functions as a noun, not a verb.

97 ねるまえに 日記(にっき)を 書(か)きます。

I write my diary before I go to bed.

Notes: Verb - dictionary form + まえに → before one does something

Regardless of the tense of the main verb at the end of the sentence, employ a dictionary form to mean "before".

98 漢字(かんじ)が なかなか 分(わ)かりません。

I do not understand kanji (despite my effort to do so).

Notes: なかなか～ません → cannot do something despite your huge effort

An element of frustration is implied in this construction.

99 ぜひ パーティーに 行きたいですね。

I really like going to a party

Notes: ぜひ～たいです/Vて ください → earnestly / with pleasure

Your willingness is implied here.

Lesson 19

100 馬(うま)に 乗(の)ったことが あります。

I have been a horse riding before (, so I know a bit about it).

Notes: Vた ことが ある → your experience

This implies that you have some idea of what the horse riding is like.

101 週末(しゅうまつ)は、テニスを したり、友達(ともだち)に 会(あ)ったりしました。

At the weekend I played tennis, saw my friend and so on.

Notes: V1たり、V2たり する → do this and that, etc.

This usually requires two different verbs.

102 ひこうきは 高(たか)く なりましたね。

The air fare has gone up!

Notes: たかく なる → to become expensive (い-adjecive) / なる means "to become".

This implies that some change has taken place – price has gone up.

103 寒(さむ)く なりましたね。

It has got cold, hasn't it!

Notes: 寒(さむ)く なる → to become cold (な-adjecive) / なる means "to become".

A change in temperature takes place.

Lesson 20

104 コーヒー 飲(の)む? – うん、飲むよ、どうも。

Would you like some coffee? – Yeah, thanks.

Notes: うん / ううん → Informal はい / いいえ

はい / いいえ sometimes sound too formal in informal conversations.

105 コーヒー 飲(の)む? – うん、飲(の)まない、どうも。

Would you like some coffee? – No, thanks.

Notes: コーヒー飲(の)む? → Never place か in informal questions.
の as in "コーヒー飲むの?" can also be employed in informal questions.

106 あしたは、ひま だよ。

Tomorrow, I am free.

Notes: だ → An informal form of です.
Informal form of です → だ、じゃない、だった、じゃなかった

106 カレーは 辛いけど、好(す)き。

Curry is hot, but I like it.

Notes: けど → Informal が
カレーは 辛いですが、好(す)きです。 is a formal version of the sentence above.

107 あしたは、ひま だよ。

Tomorrow, I was free.

Notes: だ → informal form of です
Make sure of the formal/informal forms of だ.

Lesson 21

108 あしたは 雨だと 思(おも)う。

I think it will rain tomorrow.

Notes: と 思(おも)います → I think that... / と as a quotation marker
Keep a verb that precedes と informal.

109 この くつは 高いと 思(おも)いますか。

Do you think these shoes are expensive?

Notes: 高(たか)い です → Informal form of い-adjectives

Note that informal い-adjectives take nothing after them, so do not place だ・です after them.

110 食(た)べる前(まえ)に 「いただきます」と いいます。

We say 'いただきます' before we eat.

Notes: と 言(い)います → と as a quotation marker

と, as a quotation marker, quote what one quotes.

111 あした、パーティーに 行くでしょう。

I expect that you are going to the party tomorrow.

Notes: でしょう → To ask for the listener's agreement

だろう is an informal version of でしょう.

112 東京で、あした テニスの 試合が あります。

There is a tennis match in Tokyo tomorrow.

Notes: ある → To describe that some event takes place

ある、ない、あった、なかった are informal forms of ある.

113 コーヒーでも 飲みませんか。

What about a drink, for example, some coffee?

Notes: コーヒーでも → coffee or something else

Use this to offer some drinks to your Japanese friends.

Lesson 22

114 先週(せんしゅう) 見(み)た 映画(えいが)は おもしろかった。

The film I saw last week was interesting.

Notes: 先週(せんしゅう) 見(み)た 映画(えいが) → Adjective clause

Master this construction for a quantum leap improvement.

115 わたし が 先週(せんしゅう) 見(み)た 映画(えいが)は おもしろかった。

The film I saw last week was interesting.

Notes: わたし が → the subject of adjective clauses is denoted by が

の instead of が is also possible here.

Lesson 23

116 図書館(としょかん)で 本(ほん)を かりるとき、カードが いきます。

When you borrow a book from the library, you need a card.

Notes: Verb-dictionary form+とき → when

とき is not a good tool to describe what you would like to do at a specific time. たら in Lesson 25 deals with this.

117 国(くに)へ 帰(かえ)ったとき、この 時計(とけい)を 買(か)いました。

When I went back to my country, I bought this watch.

Notes: Verb-た form+とき → completion of the action

Note that whether とき means when/or completion of action depends on the form of the verb that precedes とき。

118 この ボタンを 押(お)すと、冷(つめ)たい 水(みず)が できます。

Whenever you press this button, chilled water comes out.

Notes: と → whenever

The tense in this construction is always non-past.

119 まいにち、公園(こうえん)を 散歩(さんぽ)します。

Everyday I walk around the park.

Notes: を → a particle that denotes movement

を here is not an object maker as in 本(ほん) を 買(か)いました. Clear?

Lesson 24

120 友達(ともだち)が おいしい ケーキを くれました。

My friend gave ME a good cake.

Notes: くれる → Somebody give something to ME

Employ くれる only when somebody give/gave something to ME.

121 友達(ともだち)が おいしい ケーキを つくって くれました。

My friend cooked a good cake and thankfully gave it to me.

Notes: Verb-てform + くれる → Somebody did / do a favour for me

Employ くれる only when somebody do/did some favour to ME.

122 あには 友達(ともだち)に 本(ほん)を 買(か)って もらいました。

My brother's friend kindly bought him a book .

Notes: Verb-てform + もらう → Somebody receiv(ed) a favour from somebody else.

Here you are talking about an action, not a noun, that somebody does/did for somebody.

123 あねは 友達(ともだち)に 本(ほん)を 買(か)って あげました。

My elder sister kindly bought her friend a book.

Notes: Verb-てform + あげる → Somebody did/does a favour for somebody else/me.

Some action here an act of buying a book, is involved.

Lesson 25

124 お金が あったら、旅行(りょこう)を したいですね。

If I have money, I would like to travel.

Notes: Verb-た form + ら → if

This is the Japanese version of the subjunctive mood.

125 10時になったら、宿題(しゅくだい)を します。

When it gets to 10 o'clock, I will do my homework.

Notes: Verb-た form + ら → when

たら can be interpreted either into "when" or "if", depending on the context.

126 もし 時間が たくさん あったら、この 本を もういちど 読(よ)みたいですね。

If I have a lot of time, I would like to read this book again.

Notes: もし Verb-た form + ら → conditional

もし is to stress the degree of supposition.

127 いくら 高くても、この 辞書(じしょ)が 買いたい。

No matter how expensive this dictionary is, I would like to buy it.

Notes: いくら adjective-ても → No matter how adjective

Keep the form of adjective a connective form for this construction.

128 いくら 考(かんが)えても、分(わ)かりません。

No matter how much I think, I do not understand.

Notes: いくら Verb-ても → No matter how much

Verb-て form is required in this construction.
