

Grammar Notes Lesson 1A

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I . Verbals

1. Conjugations:

V-masu (affirmative imperfective)

V-masen (negative imperfective)

V-masita (affirmative perfective)

V-masen desita (negative perfective)

2. Tense:

imperfective--unfinished/has not occurred

perfective----finished/has occurred

れい(Examples)

1. Ikimasu.
2. Wakarimasen.
3. Tukurimasita.
4. Dekimasen desita.

ねんしゅう (Exercises)

How do you say the following in Japanese?

1A.1: I understand/don't understand.

1A.2: I will come/won't come.

1A.3: I understood/didn't understand.

1A.4: I came/didn't come.

1A.5: I drank/didn't drink.

II . Sentence - particles: か [ka] ,ね [ne], よ [yo]

1. か [ka]-- for questions
2. ね [ne]-- for confirmation
3. よ [yo]-- for assertion

れい (Examples)

1. Wakarimasita ka.
2. Asita kimasu ne.
3. Kinoo kaimasita yo.

ねんしゅう (Exercises)

How do you say the following in Japanese?

1A.6: Do you understand (it)?

1A.7: I UNDERSTOOD (it). (asserting)

1A.8: You understand, don't you? (confirming)

III . Negative Questions

れい (Examples)

1. A: Wakarimasen ka.
B: Hai, wakarimasen. Sumimasen.
2. A: Kinoo simasen desita yo.
B: Aa, simasen desita ka.
3. A: Tabemasen ka.
B: Arigatoo gozaimasu.

れんしゅう (Exercises)

How do you say the following in Japanese?

- 1A.9: A: I won't come.
B: Won't you come? (confirming what A said)
- 1A.10: A: I won't come.
B: (Oh), won't you come?
(what A said is contrary to B's assumption.)
- 1A.11: A: Won't you come? (Invitation)
B: Yes. Thank you.
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IV . Affirming and Negating

はい[hai]/ええ[ee] means "(yes) what you have said is correct".

いいえ[iie]/いえ[ie]/いや[iya] means "(no) what you have said is not correct".

れい (Examples)

1. A: Tigaimasu ka.
B: Ee, tigaimasu yo.

2. A: **Kyoo simasita ne.**
B: **Ie, simasen desita. Asita simasu yo.**
3. A: **Dekimasen desita ka.**
B: **Ie, dekimasita yo. Hai.**

ねんしゅう (Exercises)

- 1A.12: A: Did you understand?
B: Yes, I did.
- 1A.13: A: Did you drink (it)?
B: No, I didn't.
- 1A.14: A: Won't you come?
B: No, I won't. (That's right, I won't come.)
- 1A.15: A: Didn't you understand (it) ?
B: No, I didn't. (That's right, I didn't understand (it).)
- 1A.16: A: You're going to eat (it), aren't you?
B: Yes, I'm going to.
- 1A.17: A: You are not going to eat (it), are you?
B: That's right. I am not going to eat (it).
- 1A.18: A: Won't you drink (some)? (Invitation)
B: Yes, thank you. (Acceptance)
- 1A.19: A: Won't you eat (some) (Invitation)
B: Well..... (rejecting the Invitation)
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Miscellaneous Notes

1. Usage of **dekimasu**
(a) completion: **Dekimasita ka?** (Did you finish (it)?)

- (b) ability/capability of sports, languages, etc.
(talking about Tennis, for instance) **Dekimasu ka?** (Can you play ?)
2. Usage of **tyotto** "a little/a bit": this phrase can be used as a polite refusal as we see in ex. 19 above.
 3. **Itadakimasu** (before you start eating/drinking).....
(cf. **Gotisoosama desita** (after you finish eating/drinking))
 4. Usage of the verbs: **ikimasu** "to go" (motion away from the speaker) and **kimasu** "to come" (motion towards the speaker.)
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