

ブリー・ウィッテモア
マイク・スコールニック
ジョン・ウィアズ

Starter Information

Accent

- Accented syllables are higher pitch than unaccented syllables.
- Generally used to show unity of words in a phrase than to distinguish meaning.
 - Notable exception: はし (bridge), はし (chopsticks)
- Sometimes the accent of the particle after the word distinguishes the meaning.
はながおおきい (the flower is big) はながおおきい (the nose is big)
- The pitch of the first syllable is always different from the second.
- Within a single word, if the pitch falls, it does not rise again.

Devoiced Vowels

- When vowels い and う fall between voiceless consonants (k, s, sh, t, ch, ts, h, and p) or ends the word after one of these, it is whispered.

Syllabary order:

あ、か、さ、た、な、は、ま、や、ら、わ、ん

Speech Fillers:

ええとですねえ。。。
そうですねえ。。。
あのお。。。
ええと。。。

Sayings:

ええ、よろこんで。 Yes, with pleasure.
ええ / すみません、ちょっと... Yes/sorry, (but it's a) little... This is a polite way to say no, and ちよつと! can also mean "Wait!"
こちこそ。 "It's my side." A response to はじめまして、どうぞよろしく。 or どうもすみません。 Also as a "No, I should thank you/I should be the one that's sorry." etc.
おねがいします。 Please do for/give me...
もしもし hello (phone)
いっしょに together (with me)

Hello (first meeting) **hajimemashite** はじめまして
*[Comes from hajimeru > hajimemasu (polite), "to begin." Hajime (noun) is "beginning."]

Nice to meet you. **douzo yoroshiku** どうぞ よろしく
*[Normally, you greet with hajimemashite, then say your name (and company if more formal), then this phrase as an ender. Lit. along the lines of "please take care of me."]

See you later. **ja/dewa mata** じゃ/では また
*[Literally "well, later." Ja is a contraction of dewa, and is a bit less formal. When used by itself, it functions as pause "well," as it is here, often with a comma. Mata means "again." Other forms include less formal "mata ne" (see ya, okay?), "mata ato de" (see you later, lit. "again after"), very informal "ja..." (well then), etc.]

Goodbye.

sayo(u)nara

さよ(う)なら

*[Use the long o (the +u) normally, unless being lazy or informal. Do not use this word unless you are expecting to not see the person for more than a couple days, as it has a sense of finality. Exception: school children say this at the end of the day.]

Thank you very much.

(no spaces in Japanese)

(doumo) arigatou (gozaimasu)

A	B	C
very	thank you	(formal)
(どうも)	ありがとう	(ごぞいます)

*[Many combinations for different formality. The least formal is doumo: A, B, AB, BC, ABC most formal.]

Excuse me/Sorry/Thank you. **sumimasen'**

すみません

*[A common, formal apology, if used as such. As "excuse me," it can be used to get someone's attention as well. For thanking someone, it is sometimes followed by deshita (lit. "was"), and is often used for thanking someone for the trouble they went through.]

Expressing likes and dislikes

*すき is a な-adjective.

大好きです。 I love (like very) much.

大好きじゃありません。 I do not like it.

大好じゃない。

大きらいです。 I hate (dislike very) much.

Basic Information

Time:

ごろ "about" (polite, time-specific)

ぐらい / くらい about (quantity)

ほど about (quantity, "as much as")

よく often

時々 sometimes

あまり not often

ぜんぜん completely/never

Sentence Connectors

それから and then...(lit. "from that")

そして and then...(lit. "so doing")

そのあと after that...

でも but, even so

しかし however (bookish/formal)

が but (ですが used in writing as opposed to ですけども)

かれども / けども / けれど / けど although, however, nevertheless

-can be used at the beginning of sentences

-listed most formal to least, last 2 lesser degree of contrast

-ですけども only in convo, and ですけども～ in writing

+て-form+から after

Phone Numbers

-hyphens are replaced with の

Addresses

都会 (とかい) , 区 (く) , 町 (ちょう) , 丁目 (ちょうめ) , 番地 (ばんち) (ちょうめ#, ばんち#, lot #)

The copula です

(Subject) は (Name, object, etc) + です。

(Subject) は (Name, object, etc) + ではありません。

(Subject) は (Name, object, etc) + じゃありません。

Personal pronouns and demonstratives

私 I

私たち We

ぼくたち We (male, informal)

あたしたち We (female, informal)

あなた You

あなたがた You

かれら、かれたち They (male)

かのじょら、かのじょたち They (female)

あの人たち They

あの方たち They (polite)

ぼく I (male, informal)

あたし I (female, informal)

われわれ We (as in a large group, formal)

あなたたち You

かれ He

かのじょ She

あの人 He/she

あの方 He/she (polite)

	Thing	Place	Direction
こ-series	これ	ここ	こちら here
そ-series	それ	そこ	そちら there
あ-series	あれ	あそこ	あちら there (somewhere)
ど-series	どれ	どこ	どちら where

Asking questions: interrogatives

(Statement or question) + か

Interrogative + か / も / でも

Interrogatives: 何、だれ、いつ、どこ、どれ、どちら (what, who, when, where, which, which of 2)

(Interrogative) + か adds "some" to meaning. (something, someone, sometime, somewhere, one of them, either)

(Interrogative) + も adds "every" or "no" to meaning.

-If positive sentence (everything, everyone, always, everywhere, everyone, both).

-If negative sentence (nothing, no one, never, nowhere, none, neither).

(Interrogative) + でも adds "any" to meaning. (anything, anyone, anytime, anywhere, any of them, either).

More Interrogatives

いくら how far/long/many, much

いかがですか。。。 how about...

どう how (...はどうですか "how is...?/how about...?")

どんな what kind of

どうして why (more informal, emotional; something like "how is that?")

なぜ why (more formal, bookish)

Adjectives/Adverbs

Adjectives and adverbs

Prenominal (before noun) Usage	(い adjective) + Noun
Predicate (after noun) Usage	Noun + は + (い adjective) + です/あります。
Predicate Negative (Informal)	Noun + は + (い adjective - い + くない) + です。
Predicate Negative (Formal)	Noun + は + (い adjective - い + く) + ありません。
Example: こわい こわくない こわくありません	

Prenominal (before noun) Usage	(な adjective) + な + Noun
Predicate (after noun) Usage	Noun + は + (な adjective) + です/あります
Predicate Negative	Noun + は + (な adjective) + じゃない + です。
Predicate Negative	Noun + は + (な adjective) + では + ありません
Examples: しずかな人, しずかに話す, リラリラと雨	

*ない and たい are themselves adjectives: かわいくなくて、こわいです。食べたくない。

*い-adjectives use く to denote an adverb.

*な-adj can be adverbs by adding に instead of a な.

*Onomatopoeia use と for adverbs.

Conjugating adjectives

Present Tense:

Affirmative plain = (Dictionary form of い adjective)だ。

Affirmative polite = (Dictionary form of い adjective) + です。

Negative plain = (Dictionary form of い adjective) - い + く + ない。

Negative polite = (Dictionary form of い adjective) - い + く + ない + です。

Negative polite = (Dictionary form of い adjective) - い + く + ありません。

Affirmative plain = (Dictionary form of な adjective) + だ。

Affirmative polite = (Dictionary form of な adjective) + です。

Negative plain = (Dictionary form of な adjective) + ではない or じゃない。

Negative polite = (Dictionary form of な adjective) + では ありません or じゃありません。

Past Tense:

Past affirmative plain = (Dictionary form of い adjective) - い + かった。

Past affirmative polite = (Dictionary form of い adjective) - い + かった + です。

Past negative plain = (Dictionary form of い adjective) - い + く + なかった。

Past negative polite = (Dictionary form of い adjective) - い + く + なかった + です。

Past negative polite = (Dictionary form of い adjective) - い + く + ありませんでした。

Past affirmative plain = (Dictionary form of な adjective) + かった。

Past affirmative polite = (Dictionary form of な adjective) + かったです。

Past negative plain = (Dictionary form of な adjective) + かではなかった or かじゃなかった。

Past negative polite = (Dictionary form of な adjective) + かでは ありませんでした。

Past negative polite = (Dictionary form of な adjective) + かじゃありませんでした。

いい & よい adjectives

Plain いい、よい

Negative Plain よくない

Past Plain よかった

Past Negative Plain よくなかった

Polite いいです。

Negative Polite よくありません or よくないです。

Past polite よかったです。

Past negative polite よくありませんでした
よくなかったです

*いい is always よい when conjugated.

The Te-form of adjectives and the copula

Used to link together adjectives or whole clauses in a sentence, as and is used in English.

(い adjective) - い + く + て

(な adjective) + で

*Last adjective in clause (next to です) remains in regular form.

Particles

Particles showing grammatical relationships

- を -Marks (follows) a direct object. (A direct object is something or someone directly affected by the action of a verb.)
-Also used to indicate a place or object from which something or someone leaves.
-Also used to indicate a place that something moves over, along, or through.
- に -Point in time (at, on, in)
-Location or existence.
-Purpose (for, in order to) when the verb is 行く、来る
- へ -Motion in a general direction. (often interchangeable with に). Pronounced "e" as a particle.
- で -Marks location where an action takes place.
- から -Used to express the starting point in space or time of an action, and followed by まで to represent its ending point.
- も -Means too or also. Can replace が、は、を。 Can be added to make にも、へも、でも
- と -Means together with.
- か -can also be used as "or"
- だけ -only, just, alone (after noun)

Usage of は/が

は is used in identification/description, that is, with です, and also with negative statements. It is pronounced "wa" as a particle.

が is used with question words and also commonly with actions

Usage of the も particle

Both A and B

A + も + B + も

As much as or as many as this quantity

Numeral + counter + も

Indefinite pronoun の

Can replace a noun, referring to a person, thing, concept, etc.

I-adjectives (plain form) + の “the (adjective) one”

赤いの

Na-adjectives (dictionary form) + な + の “the (adjective) one”

しずかなの

Verb (plain form) + の “the one that does (verb)”

うどん食べるの

Possessive Particle の

(Subject) の (object, person, etc): 私の本

*Without adding an object, it means "mine"; e.g. a box labeled たかだの means "Takada's"

Going somewhere with a purpose: Using the particle に to express purpose

(Verb – “mas”) + に + (Verb for movement). “to go (come, etc) in order to do ...”

Sentence-Final Particles

*Note: Very basic guide; situations vary; easy to learn by listening to usage.

Gender-Neutral

ね/ねえ formal/informal confirmation/agreement

な/なあ (superior status) informal self-confirmation (confident)

よ (superior status) formal/informal explanatory with emphasis

さ (superior status) casual insistence of obviousness; "duh"

の formal/informal question/empathy

Masculine

わ (low tone) formal/informal mild insistence

ぜ (among friends/superior status) casual strong insistence

ぞ (among friends/superior status) casual strong insistence, slightly weaker than ぜ

な (superior status) casual negative imperative

Feminine

わ (high tone) formal/informal mild insistence

Explaining a Reason

Sentences ending in のだ (polite form のです) explain the reason for some event or information known to both the speaker and hearer. In colloquial speech んだ (polite form んです) commonly replaces のだ (polite のです). Women will often end with の instead of のだ or のです in casual speech.

Positional words

(Noun) + の + (Positional word). Ex: The book is on top of the desk. = 本はつくえの上にあります。

Conjoining nouns:

と -Used when making an all inclusive list of nouns. Sometimes it is added after the last item listed, and sometimes not.

や -Used when making a partial list of representative objects.

Verbs

Basic structure of Japanese verbs

-The dictionary form of Class 1 verbs always ends in う、く、す、つ、む、る、ぐ

-The dictionary form of Class 2 verbs always end in る、 and are preceded by い or え sounds.

-Class 3 verbs: する、くる

Conjugate dictionary form to negative:

-Class 1 う sound changes to あ sound + ない。

会う = 会わない 行く = 行かない

-Class 2 る sound changes to ら sound + ない。

食べる = 食べない

-Class 3 する、くる --> しない、こない。

Nonpast, polite form of verbs

Conjugate dictionary form, to polite form:

-Class 1 う sound changes to い sound + ます。

会います 行きます

-Class 2 drop る、+ ます。

食べます

-Class 3 する、くる --> します、きます

Negative form of polite verbs

ます --> ません

会いません 食べません

Past, polite form of verbs

ます --> ました

会いました 食べました

Negative form of past verbs

ません --> ませんでした

会いませんでした

Making suggestions

ます --> ましょう (let's.../shall we...?)

行きましょう

Volitional Verb form...

Class 1 - 買う --> 買おう

Class 2 - 食べる --> 食べよう

Class 3

- する --> しよう

- 来る (くる) --> 来よう (こよう)

The Past, plain forms of verbs

Class 1

Non-past, negative plain/polite

(Dictionary form) - (う sound) + (あ sound) + ない。

(Dictionary form) - (う sound) + (い sound) + ません。

Past, affirmative plain/polite

(Dictionary form) - (う sound) + Etc

う、つ、る --> った

ぶ、む、ぬ --> んだ

く --> いた

ぐ --> いだ

す --> した

くる --> きた

する --> した

いく --> 行って

Past, negative plain/polite

(Dictionary form) - (う sound) + (あ sound) + なかった。

(Dictionary form) - (う sound) + (い sound) + ませんでした。

Class 2

Non past, negative plain/polite

(Dictionary form) - る + ない。

(Dictionary form) - る + ません。

Past, affirmative plain/polite

(Dictionary form) - る + た。

(Dictionary form) - る + ました。

Past, negative plain/polite

(Dictionary form) - る + なかった。

(Dictionary form) - る + ませんでした。

Class 3

Non past, negative plain/polite

する --> しない します --> しません

くる --> こない きます --> きません

Past, affirmative plain/polite

する --> した くる --> きた

します --> しま した きます --> きました

Past, negative plain/polite

する --> しなかった くる --> こなかった

します --> しませんでした きます --> きませんでした

The Te-form of Verbs

Class 1

(Dictionary form) – (う sound) + Etc

う、つ、る --> って

ぶ、む、ぬ --> んで

く --> いて

ぐ --> いた

す --> して

Class 2

(Dictionary form) – る + て

Class 3

する --> して

くる --> きて

The Te-form of verbs + います

(Verb in て form) + いる (います)。

a. A continuing action at a certain point in time.

b. A state or condition that was created by a previous action or event and still currently occurring.

The Te-form of Verbs + Verbs みる、しまう、いく、くる

To see or try

(Verb て form) + 見る (見ます)。

Expressing to completely finish

[Did X completely]

(Verb て form) + しまう。(しまいます)。

*しまう is also often contracted to ちゃう: 食べちゃう

Action and coming/going

[Do, then came]

(Verb て form) + くる。(来ます)。

[Do, then went]

(Verb て form) + 行く。(行きます)。

Potential form of verbs (...can do this action)

(Dictionary form of verb) + ことができる。

Also by changing the verb form...

Class 1: (Dictionary form) – (う sound) --> (え sound) + る。

会える 行ける

Class 2: (Dictionary form) – る + られる。

食べられる

Class 3: する --> できる、くる --> こられる

*All new forms of the verbs now conjugate as Class 2.

*られる is often shortened to れる: たべれる。

-たい / -たがる form

*this is used for wanting to do something

*you use the conjunctive form of the verb

*たい is an adjective and conjugates as such, and たがる is a class 1 (class 5 in Japan) verb

*たい is for yourself wanting to do something, while たがる is for someone else wanting something

飲みたい

食べたい

来たい / したい

[1st person verb wanting]

Xは + Yが (を/に/で/へ) + verb without "mas" + たい。(+です)。

私は本を読みたい。

Xは + Yが (を/に/で/へ) + verb without "mas" + たくない。(+です)。

読みたくない

[Long-term desire] *Note: It can be rude to use たがる, as it seems presumptuous.

Xは + Yを (に/で/へ) + verb without "mas" + たがる。(たがります)。

かれは日本へ行きたがる。

[Current desire]

Xは + Yが (を/に/で/へ) + verb without "mas" + たがっている。(います)。行きたがっている。

-ば form

*means if [verb]

*え-row + ば

Class 1 会えば

Class 2 食べれば

Class 3 すれば / 来(く)れば

Imperative

*Command (i.e. "Go!")

Class 1

Class 2

Class 3

*conjunctive form (え-row)

*conjunctive form + ろ

しろ / 来(こ)い

飲め

食べろ

Polite command

*Conjunctive form (いrow) + なさい

Class 1 飲みなさい

Class 2 食べなさい

Class 3 しなさい / 来(き)なさい

Numerals/Counters

Numerals and counters

1-10 Japanese counting system

ひとつ, ふたつ, みっつ, よっつ, ひとつ, むっつ, ななつ, やっつ, ここのつ, とお

Large Numbers

10 じゅう (十) 100 ひゃく (百) 1000 (いっ) せん (「一」千)

10,000 いちまん (一万) 100,000 じゅうまん (十万) 1,000,000 ひゃくまん (百万)

10,000,000 (いっ) せんまん (「一」千万) 100,000,000 いちおく (一億)

Counters

～人 (にん)

People

～ヶ月 (かげつ)

Number of months

～台 (だい)

Heavy machinery, vehicles, office equipment, etc.

～番 (ばん)

Number of order.

～度 (ど)

Degrees

～時間 (じかん)

Number of hours

～枚 (まい)

Thin, flat items (paper, bedsheets, floppy disks, toast, etc)

～着 (ちゃく)

clothes

～課 (か)

lessons

～歳 (さい)	age
～冊 (さつ)	books, notebooks, bound volumes
～頭 (とう)	large animals (elephant, whale, horse, etc)
～分 (ふん)	minutes いっぶん、にぶん、さんぶん・・・
～杯 (はい)	cupfuls or glassfuls いっぱい、にはい、さんばい
～本 (ほん)	long, thin items (pencil, banana, leg, tree, road, tape, etc) いっぽん、にほん、さんぽん
～階 (かい)	floors of a building いっかい
～足 (そく)	shoes, socks, footwear
～匹 (ひき)	small animals (dog, cat, etc) いっぴき、にひき、さんびき・・・
～羽 (わ)	birds
～軒 (けん)	houses, buildings
～倍 (ばい)	...times (magnification)
～回 (かい)	...times (occurrences) いっかい、にかい、さんかい
～個 (こ)	round or square objects (pears, bars of soap, boxes, etc)

Sentence Structure

Comparatives and superlatives

XはYより+Adjective X is more... than Y.
 犬は猫よりかわいいです。

XはYより+Adverb+verb X does... more... than Y.
 私の犬はきみの犬より速く食べる。

XとYとどちら (の方[ほう]) が+(adjective or adverb + verb) か。 Which... is more... X or Y?
 私の犬ときみの犬とどちらの方がかわいいですか。

X (のほう) が+(adjective or adverb + verb) X is more (does something more)
 私の犬の方がかわいい。

XとYとZの中で (or のうちで)、X が (or other particle) 一番(いちばん)+adjective or adverb + verb
Between X, Y, and Z, X is/does the most...
 犬と猫とうさぎの中で、犬が一番大きいです。

XはYと同じぐらい+adjective or adverb + verb. X and Y are about the same....
 きみの子猫はうさぎと同じぐらい小さいです。

XはYほど+negative form of adjective of adverb + negative verb. X is/does not... as much as Y.
 きみの犬は私の犬ほど食べない。

Expressing probability and conjecture

*かも is the shortened form of かもしれない / かもしれません

When guessing about present or future...

(Noun, i-adjective (non past, plain), na-adjective (dictionary form), verb (non past, plain) + でしょう (だろう) or かもしれません (かもしれない)

When guessing negatively about present and future...

(Noun + で (は) ない, i-adjective (non past, plain, negative), na-adjective (dictionary form + で[は]ない), verb (non past, plain, negative) + でしょう (だろう) or かもしれません (かもしれない)

When guessing about the past...

(Noun だった、i-adjective (past, plain), na-adjective (past, plain), verb (past, plain)) + でしょう (だろう) or かもしれません (かもしれない)

When guessing negatively about the past...

(Noun ではかった (じゃなかった) , i-adjective (past, plain, negative), na-adjective (past, plain, negative), verb (past, plain, negative) + でしょう (だろう) or かもしれません (かもしれない)

Describing abilities

上手 (じょうず) — good at doing

下手 (へた) — bad at doing

得意 (とくい) — good at and likes doing

苦手 (にがて) — poor at and dislikes doing

A + は + B が + (descriptor) + です (だ) 。

A + は + B が + できます (ききる) 。 A can do B.

Nominalizers こと & の

Change verbs or adjectives to nouns or noun phrases.

(Plain form of verb, i-adjective, na-adjective) + こと or の

の is used in sentences that express something subjective, something directly related to the speaker or something perceived or experienced by the speaker.

こと is used when talking more generally or objectively.

Relative Clauses

1. Relative clauses in Japanese precede nouns that they modify.

2. There are no relative pronouns or adverbs required in Japanese. Relative clauses directly precede the nouns they modify.

3. The possessive marker の is often substituted for が in relative clauses and other noun modifying clauses.

[(Clause – Complete sentence) <-- Acts as subject] は (optional adjective, adverb) + (Verb).

[(Clause – Complete sentence) <-- Acts to modify following topic] + (Topic) + (particle) + (optional adjective, adverb) + (Verb).

Expressing existence

(Inanimate noun) + が + ある (あります) 。

(Animate noun) + が + いる (います) 。

(Inanimate noun) + が + ない (ありません) 。

(Animate noun) + が + いない (いません)

Indicating Location

(Inanimate noun) + は + (Location noun) + に + ある (あります) 。

(Animate noun) + は + (Location noun) + に + いる (います) 。

Describing a change in state

The verb なる (class 1) means to become, to turn into.

Noun + に + なります (なる) 。

Na-adjective + に + なります (なる) 。

root of i-adjective + く + なります (なる) 。

Expressing experience: The Ta-form of Verbs + ことがある

[Have experienced]

(た-form of verb) + ことがある (ことがあります) 。

[Have not experienced]

(た-form of verb) + ことがない (ことがありません) 。

Expressing a desire (nouns)

[1st person wanting noun]

Xは + Yが (を/に/で/へ) + ほしい (です)。

[2nd person wanting noun]

Xは + Yを (に/で/へ) + ほしがる (ります)。

[3rd person wanting noun]

Xは + Yを (に/で/へ) + ほしがっている (います)。

-**がる form:** adjective - い+がる (more commonly, がつています)

-This is used to say someone seems to be [something].

さびしがっています。 He seems/appears to be lonely.

Expressing an opinion と思う

[Action + I think/believe]

(Plain form of verb/adjective/です) + と思う (思います)。

Quoting speech: という

*When saying what someone is called or named, いう should be written WITHOUT kanji.

[A calls X, Y]

Aは + Xを + Yと + いう (いいます)。

[X is called Y]

Y + という + X (Independent clause)

[Indirect quote]

(Clause w/ plain verb, adjective, or です) + と言う (言います)。

[Direct quote]

(Exact Quote) と (subject person) は 言いました。

[Direct quote]

(Subject person) は (Exact quote) と 言いました。

Reporting hearsay: ... そうだ

“I hear(d) that, they say that (it is said that)...”

I-adjective (plain form) + そうだ (そうです)。

Na-adjective (dictionary form) + だ/だった + そうだ (そうです)。

Verb (plain form) + そうだ (そうです)。

Copula だ/だった + そうだ (そうです)。

[(source) + によると] or [(person's name) + の話では] “according to...”

*in informal speech, also (ん) ですって (female), んだって、 って (also a variant of quote marker と)

Saying whether or not something is true: ...かどうか

Xかどうか “whether or not X.”

(Noun) or (Noun + だった) + かどうか

I-adjective (plain) + かどうか

Na-adjective (root) + だった + かどうか

Verb (plain) + かどうか

Excessiveness

[Action + too much]

(Verb without “ます”) + すぎる (すぎます)。

[Adjective + too much]

(Adjective without い or な) + すぎる (すぎます)。

Expressing Intention: つもり and the volitional form of verbs

[Will plan to do]

(Dictionary form of verb) + つもりだ (つもりです)。

[Never plan to do]

(Dictionary form of verb) + つもりはない (つもりはありません)。

[Think will do]

(Verb volitional form) + と思う (と思います)。

Expressing simultaneous actions: ~ながら

[Do X while doing Y]

(Verb without “mas”) + ながら, + (additional clause)

When something happens: Temporal clauses ending in 時

Noun + の + 時

“When I was (noun)”

I-adjective (dictionary form) + 時

“Sometime when (adjective)”

Na-adjective + な + 時

“Sometime when (adjective)”

Verb (dictionary form non past plain, or past plain) + 時

“When (or whenever) I do (verb)” or “When I did (verb)”

Verb + 時 + に、 + (clause referring to time clause)

“When I do (did) this, ...”

Demonstrative adjectives: この、そんな、どんな

その時、こんな時、どんな時 that time, these times, what times

Making If-then statements: The たら conditional

Add ら to a past statement to say “if this occurs, than something else”.

Typically used when the resultant clause expresses a request, suggestion, permission, volition, or prohibition.

May also be used to express a hypothetical situation.

Verbs, I-adjectives, Na-adjectives, copula

(past, plain, negative/positive form) + ら + resultant clause

もしも、もし sometimes placed before first clause to mean “supposing”

～たらいい adjective to mean “hopefully”

Giving reasons with ...し、...し

Used to enumerate mutually compatible facts or conditions.

I-adjective (plain) + し

Na-adjective (root) + だ/だった + し

Verb (plain) + し

“Some condition, furthermore, something else.”

Can also be used to avoid saying no.

By ending the sentence after し, the listener assumes a negative conclusion.

やすい / にくい

-conjunctive form + やすい / にくい

このペンは書きやすい / にくいです。

* Beware of みにくい (means "ugly") or 言にくい (means socially awkward to say)