

Beginner Japanese

with Tanner

Lesson 1

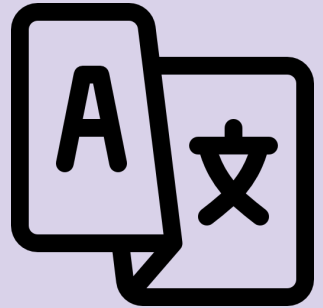
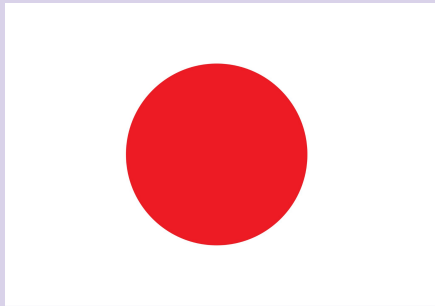


My Classes

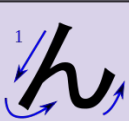

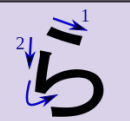


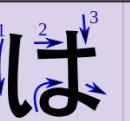
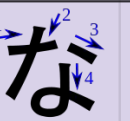
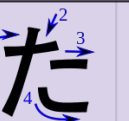
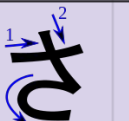
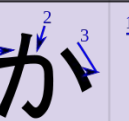
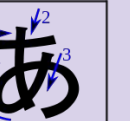

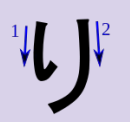

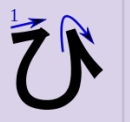
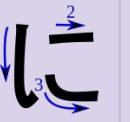
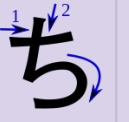
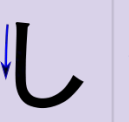
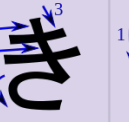
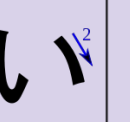






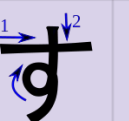

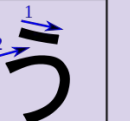






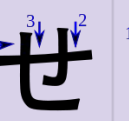
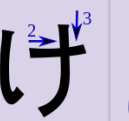





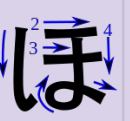


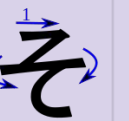
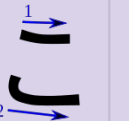
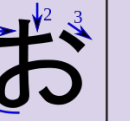
- My goal is to help with your confidence in self studying Japanese!

GRAMMAR FOCUSED LESSONS

- Grammar is usually the hardest part of a new language so building a good foundation will help you learn faster and with more confidence!



n w- r- y- m- h- n- t- s- k-

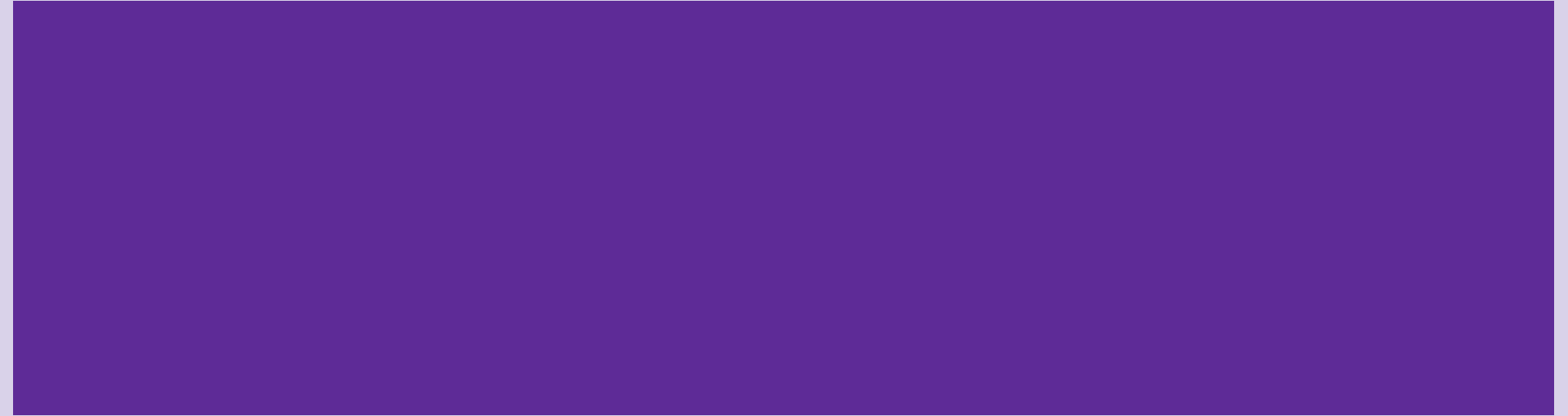
 N	 WA	 RA	 YA	 MA	 HA	 NA	 TA	 SA	 KA	 A	-a
	 WI	 RI		 MI	 HI	 NI	 CHI	 SHI	 KI	 I	-i
		 RU	 YU	 MU	 FU	 NU	 TSU	 SU	 KU	 U	-u
	 WE	 RE		 ME	 HE	 NE	 TE	 SE	 KE	 E	-e
	 WO	 RO	 YO	 MO	 HO	 NO	 TO	 SO	 KO	 O	-o

Hiragana

n	w-	r-	y-	m-	h-	n-	t-	s-	k-		
											-a
											-i
											-u
											-e
											-o

Katakana

Important Phrases



Greetings

- こんにちは - Hello, Good afternoon
 - おはようございます - Good Morning (polite)
 - おはよう - Good morning (casual)
 - こんばんは - Good evening
-
- はじめまして - Nice to Meet You
 - よろしくおねがいします - Please Treat me well; Let's work well together



Farewells

- さようなら - Goodbye
- じゃまた・じゃね - See you later
- またね - See you again
- おやすみなさい - Goodnight (polite)
- おやすみ - Goodnight (casual)
- 行ってきます - I'm leaving/I'll be back
- はい・いいえ - Yes/No

Important Phrases

- お元気(げんき)ですか. - How are you? (polite)
- 元気(げんき)? - How are you? (casual)
- ありがとうございます - Thank you (polite)
- ありがとう - Thank you (casual)
- すみません - Excuse me, I'm sorry
- ごめんなさい - I'm sorry

Verb Overview



Basic Verbs

Three Groups of Verbs:

Group 1 - う-Verbs

Ex. 買う(かう) to buy

Group 2 - る-Verbs

Ex. 寝る(ねる) to sleep

Group 3 - Irregular Verbs

くる & する

Common う- Verbs

書く (かく)	to write
話す (はなす)	to speak
待つ (まつ)	to wait
飲む (のむ)	to drink
言う (いう)	to say
行く (いく)	to go
会う (あう)	to meet
聞く (きく)	to hear
使う (つかう)	to use
死ぬ (しぬ)	to die

Group 2 & 3 Verbs

Common る-verbs:

見る(みる) - to see

食べる (たべる) - to eat

起きる (おきる) - to wake up

寝る (ねる) - to sleep

出る (でる) - to leave

Irregular Verbs:

くる - to come

する - to do

かえる - to return

わかる - to understand

つくる - to make

ある - exists (inanimate)

いる - exists (animate)

Present Tense Conjugations - Polite (ます) form

This is the most common form/conjugation in Japanese. The ます-form is used when speaking politely to people you don't know well, in professional settings, or when showing respect.

When NOT to Use ます-Form

- In casual conversations with friends and family.
- In written instructions or technical documents (dictionary form is more common).
- In inner thoughts or diary writing.

1

HOW TO CONJUGATE - Group 1

う- Verbs:

1. Change the ending “u” sound to an “i” sound
 - a. <-----> き
2. Add the ending

	Present	Past
Positive	～ます	～ました
Negative	～ません	～ませんでした

Group 1 Example

○

	Present	Past
Positive	～ます	～ました
Negative	～ません	～ませんでした

Example: 話す(はなす) to speak

	Present	Past
Positive	話します	話しました
Negative	話しません	話しませんでした

HOW TO CONJUGATE - Group 2

2

る- Verbs:

1. Drop the “る” Character
2. Add the ending

	Present	Past
Positive	～ます	～ました
Negative	～ません	～ませんでした

2

Group 2 Example

○

	Present	Past
Positive	～ます	～ました
Negative	～ません	～ませんでした

Example: 見る(みる) to see

	Present	Past
Positive	見ます	見ました
Negative	見ません	見ませんでした

2 Irregular Verbs

くる - to come

	Present	Past
Positive	きます	きました
Negative	きません	きませんでした

する - to do

	Present	Past
Positive	します	しました
Negative	しません	しませんでした

Irregular Verbs

Some む-verbs end in る but are conjugated as う-verbs.

Rule: a-る, o-る, u-る endings are usually Group 1
i-る, e-る endings are usually Group 2

Example: 帰る(かえる) to return

	Present	Past
Positive	かえります	かえりました
Negative	かえりません	かえりませんでした

Practice - Group 1

書く	(かく)	to write
話す	(はなす)	to speak
待つ	(まつ)	to wait
飲む	(のむ)	to drink
行く	(いく)	to go
会う	(あう)	to meet
聞く	(きく)	to hear
使う	(つかう)	to use
死ぬ	(しぬ)	to die

Present Tense, Positive

かきます
はなします
待ちます
のみます
いきます
あいます
ききます
つかいます
しにます

Negative

かきません
はなしません
待ちません
のみません
いきません
あいません
ききません
つかいません
しにません

Practice - Group 2

見る (みる) - to see

Present Tense, Positive

みます

Negative

みません

食べる (たべる) - to eat

たべます

たべません

起きる (おきる) - to wake up

おきます

おきません

寝る (ねる) - to sleep

ねます

ねません

出る (でる) - to leave

でます

でません

Practice - Irregulars

くる - to come

する - to do

帰る - to return

Present Tense, Positive

きます

します

かえります

Negative

きません

しません

かえりません

Next Class

- *Review Verbs*
- *Basic Nouns*
- *Start Particles!*

wa は	ga が	ga が	ni に	ni に	ni に	ni に
Main Topic	Specific Topic	Subject of Existence	Destination	Place of Existence	Time	Purpose of movement

助詞 【じょし】 Japanese Particles

o を	to と	to と	ka か	ya や	de で	de で
Direct Object	With whom	"and"	"or"	"and, for example"	Means	Place of Action

THANK YOU FOR JOINING!

