

Sinclair`s pocket Dictionary

An introduction into Basic Japanese

-Ru verbs are the easiest verb to recognize. The last three syllables always end in (eru) or (iru) E.g. (okiru)!! To wake up, Get up!! (neru)!! To sleep!! (miru)!! To see, watch, look!!. If the last three syllables end in anything other than **iru** or **eru** you can be sure they`re not a -Ru verb. (E.g. (Aru) !!to exist!! (Uru) !!to sell!! (tsukuru) !!to make!!.

Tabē-たべ-eat

Tabē-ru] たべる] To eat

Tabē-masu] たべます] To eat

Tabē-nai] たべない] Don`t eat

Tabē-masen] たべません] Don`t eat

Tabē-ta] たべた] Ate

Tabē-mashita] たべました] Ate

Tabē-tai] たべたい] Want to eat

Tabē-takunai] たべたくない] Don`t want to eat

Tabē-te-mo-ii-desu-ka] たべてもいいですか] Is it ok if I eat this?

Tabē-te-mo-ii-desu] たべてもいいです] It`s ok if you eat that

Tabē-raremasu-ka] たべられますか] Can I, you, we, eat

Tabē-rarenai] たべられない] Can`t eat

Tabē-raremasen] たべられません] Can`t eat

Tabē-masen-ka] たべませんか] Won`t you eat

Tabē-nasai] たべなさい] Eat it

Tabē-nakareba-naranai] たべなければならぬ] Have to eat

Tabē-mashou] たべましょう] Let`s eat

Tabē-mashou-ka] たべましょうか] Shall we eat?

Tabē-yasui] たべやすい] Easy to eat

Tabē-nikui] たべにくい] Hard to eat

Tabē-houdai] たべほうだい] All you can eat

Tabē-nasasou] たべなさそう] Look`s like(you/ he/she) can`t eat

Tabē-sou] たべそう] Look`s like (you/he/she) can eat

Mi-み-見-See, Watch, Look

Mi-ru[みる] To see ,watch ,look

Mi-masu[みます] To see ,watch ,look

Mi-nai[みない] Don` t see, watch ,look

Mi-masen[みません] Don` t see, watch, look

Mi-ta[みた] Seen, Sore, Watched, looked

Mi-mashita[みました] Seen, Sore, Watched, Looked

Mi-sete-mo-ii-desu-ka[みせてもいいですか] Is it ok if I look at that?

Mi-sete-mo-ii-desu[みせてもいいです] It`s ok if you it

Mi-tai[みたい] Won` t to see, Watch, Look

Mi-takunai[みたくない] Don` t want to see, watch, look

Mi-raremasu-ka[みられますか] Can we see?

Mi-e-masu-ka[みえますか] Can you see?

Mi-e-nai[みえない] Can` t see

Mi-re-nai[みれない] Can` t watch

Mi-masen-ka[みませんか] Won` t you see? , watch? ,look?

Mi-nasai[みなさい] Watch it, Look at it

Mi-nakareba-naranai[みなかればならない]Have to watch, look, see

Mi-mashou[みましよう] Let`s watch, see, look

Mi-mashou-ka[みましようか] should we watch? ,see? ,Look?

Mi-yasui[みやすい] Easy to watch, see, look

Mi-nikui[みにくい] Hard to watch, see, look

-U - う verbs

Other than the -Ru verbs the conjugation for -U verbs is slightly more difficult to remember. With -U verbs generally if the last letters don't end with **iru** or **eru** than it is an -U verb. There are three simple patterns you can follow with most -U verbs. Just below in the conjugation list for (Nomu !!to drink!!) I have highlighted three key syllables **-U**, **-I** and **-A**. -U will always be the (simple present-future tense). If you drop the **-U** from (Nomu) and add **-I** (Nomii-masu) it becomes the (polite present-future tense). If you drop the **-I** from (Nomii-masu) and add **-A** (Nomaa-nai) it becomes the (simple negative present-future tense). The same rule can be applied to the other -U verbs I have given you here. (Iku) !!to go!! (Kaku) !!to write!! (Hanasu) !!to speak!! (Asobu) !!to play!! (Nugu) !!to take of something!!. If you just drop **-U** and add either **-A** or **-I** it becomes a different tense

Nomu -のむ-飲む-Drink

Nomu]のむ] To drink
Nomii-masu]のみます] To drink
Nomaa-nai]のまない] Don't drink
Nomi-masen]のみません] Don't drink
Nomi-takunai]のみたくない] Don't want to drink
Nomi-yasui]のみやすい] Easy to drink
Nomi-nikui]のみにくい] Hard to drink
Nome-masuka]のめますか] Can you drink?
Nome-nai-desu-ka]のめないですか] Can't you drink ?
Nome-nai]のめない] Can't drink
Nome-masen]のめません] Can't drink
Nomi-masen-ka]のみませんか] Won't you drink
Nomi-mashou]のみましょう] Let's drink
Nomi-mashouka]のみましょうか] Shall we drink

Kaku -かく-書く Read

Kaku]かく] To read
Kakii-masu]かきます] To read
Kakaa-nai]かかない] Don't read
Kaki-masen]かきません] Don't read

Kaki-takunai]かきたくない] Don` t won` t to read

Kaki-yasui]かきやすい] Easy to write

Kaki-nikui]かきにくい] Hard to write

Kake-masuka]かけますか] Can you write

Kake-nai]かけない] Can` t write

Kake-masen]かけません] Can` t write

Kaki-masen-ka]かきませんか] Won` t you write

Kaki-mashou]かきましよう] Let`s write

Kaki-mashou-ka]かきましようか] Shall we write

I r r e g u l a r v e r b s

There are only two irregular verbs in Japanese you need to worry about.

They are (Suru) !!to do!! and (Kuru) !!to come!! And the polite present-future tense is (Shi-masu) !!to do!! and (Ki-masu) !!to come!!

Almost every verb in Japanese follows one of the two –U or –Ru paradigms, so it`s easy to tell if it`s an irregular verb.

Suru する To do

Su-ru]する] To do

Shi-masu]します] To do

Shi-nai]しない] Don` t do

Shi-masen]しません] Don` t do

Shi-ta]した] Did it or Done it

Shi-mashita]しました] Did it or Done it

Shi-te-iru]している] Doing it

Shi-te-imasu]しています] Doing it

Shi-mashou]しましよう] Let`s do it

Shi-mashou-ka]しましようか] Shall we do it

Kuru くる To come

Ku-ru]くる] To come

Ki-masu]きます] To come

Ko-nai]こない] Don` t come

Ki-masen]きません] Don` t come

Ki-ta[きた] Came
Ki-mashita[きました] Came
Ki-te-iru[きている] Coming
Ki-te-imasu[きています] Coming
Ko-rare-ru[こられる] Can come
Ko-rare-masu[こられます] Can come
Ko-rare-nai[こられない] Can't come
Ko-rare-masen[こられません] Can't come

Useful words related to work

Riyosha – Service user.
Ryoshin – Parents
Renrakucho – Communications booklet
Kenonhyo – “Temperature Check Sheet” – The log book used to record vital signs.

Taion – Temperature
Tai-onkei – Thermometer
Kyu-inki – Aspirator (Used for clearing blockages of phlegm)
SP02 – A device that measures SP02 and pulse.
Tomari – Staying overnight
For staff, the official term is (やかんけあ) – Yakan Keya – “Night time care”.
Futon – Sleeping mattresses
Zabuton – Cushion
Makura – Pillow

Dako – Lift and carry a service user.
Kuruma-isu – Wheel Chair

Obento – Packed Lunch
O-cha – Japanese tea
Oyatsu – Snacks
Kyushoku – Lunch cooked in the unit by hired cook-Food service
Asagohan – Breakfast
Hirugohan – Lunch
Bangohan – Dinner

Hamigaki – Brushing teeth

Ugai – Gargling

Ofuro – Bath

Ofuro-setto – Bath kit.

Sengan – Facewash

Kigae – Change of clothes

Hosa – Fit

Keiren – Spasm

Sara-arai – Washing up the dishes.

Biniru-Bukuro – Plastic bag

Gomi-bukuro – Bin Bag

Gomi – Rubbish

Eyakon – Airconditioner

Senpuki – Electric fan

Zanpan-bukuro – Waste food bag

Kaimono – Shopping

Sogei-Pick – Up and Drop-Off

Eiga – Film

Kunren – Training

Asa-no-kai – Morning Meeting

Uta – Song

Zentai-Meetingu – Whole meeting

Shukkinbo – Time Sheet to be filled in before the last day of the month so wage for next month's wage can be calculated.

Soji – Cleaning

Sojiki – Vacuum cleaner

Sentaki – Washing Machine

Sentakumono – The washing

Kansoki – Clothes dryer

Senzai – Washing up liquid

Shodoku – Disinfectant

Mizu-arai – Rinsing a garment with cold water.

Waido-Haita – Bleach for disinfecting soiled clothing

Byoin-yo Haita – Bleach used for disinfecting surfaces, utensils, toothbrushes, etc.

Byo-in – Hospital

O-Kusuri – Medicine

Byoki – Ill

Kaze – Cold

Netsu – Fever, but also used to mean temperature.

Shindoi – Tired

Nemui – Sleepy

Genki – Fit and well

Iki – Breathing

Kokyu – Breathing

O-te-arai – Toilet

O-shikko – Urine

Ben – Faeces

Mo-leh – leak

O-mutsu – Nappies

Mutsu-kokan – Change Nappies

Fuku – To wipe.

O-shiri-nappu – Wet tissue

Ben-setto – Kit used for cleaning faeces.

Insen-setto – Kit for washing genitals – An alternative name for 'ben-setto'.

Inbu – Genitals

Itai – Pain

Osoi – Late

Da-me – No good

Akan – 'Da-me' in Osaka dialect.

Abunai – Dangerous

Kitanai – Dirty

Kowareta – Broken

Shuri – Repair

Nemutai – want to sleep