

## 6. [noun] **wa** [interrogative] **desu ka.**

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*No change in word order is required even when the question contains interrogative pronouns such as "dare", who, "nan", what, "doko", where, etc.*

Kore **wa** ikura **desu ka.** (As for this,) how much is it?

Kore **wa** nan **desu ka.** (As for this,) what is it?

Koko **wa** doko **desu ka.** (As for here,) where is it?

*When the topic is obvious, the following phrases are often used.*

Ikura **desu ka.** How much is (it)?

Nan **desu ka.** What is (it)?

Doko **desu ka.** Where is (this)?

## 7. [noun] **o** **kudasai.**

[noun] **o** [numeral(with counter)] **kudasai.**

[noun] **o** **kudasai.**

*"Kudasai", please give me, follows the object (a noun referring to concrete things only). Placed after a noun, "o" indicates that it is the object.*

Menyuu **o** **kudasai.** Please give me the menu.

Koohii **o** **kudasai.** Please give me coffee.

Kitte **o** **kudasai.** Please give me some stamps.

[noun] **o** [numeral(with counter)] **kudasai.**

Koohii **o** hitotsu **kudasai.** Please give me a cup of coffee.

Kitte **o** 2(ni)-mai **kudasai.** Please give me two stamps.

Biiru **o** 3(san)-bon **kudasai.** Please give me three bottles of beer.

## 8. Verb tense stem of **-masu form**

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masu non-past

mashita past

masen non-past negative

masen deshita past negative

*The verb comes at the end of the sentence. Verbs have two tenses, the past form and the non-past form. The past shows something that has already happened; the non-past shows something that has not yet happened. Exact tense is determined from the context.*

Tabemasu. (I) eat. (I) will eat.

Tabemashita. (I) ate. (I) have eaten.

Tabemasen. (I) don't eat. (I) won't eat.

Tabemasen deshita. (I) didn't eat.