12. desu/masu form

In Japanese, you must change the way you speak according to whom you are speaking, either casually or politely. The difference appears by how you end each sentence.

Japanese language education usually begins by teaching you how to speak with sentences ending with "desu/masu". "Desu/masu" is a polite way of speaking. There are other ways to speak, more casually or with more respect, but this is what you will usually use when speaking with someone who is older than you, or whom you have met for the first time.

13. tai desu

To express desire, replace "masu" from of teh verb "masu" with "tai desu". Safest way to use this form is to express the speaker's desire only.

Nichi-yoobi ni Iwaki ni ikimasu.
Nichi-yoobi ni Iwaki ni ikita desu.
Eki de omiyage o kaimasu.
Eki de omiyage o kita desu.

14. masen ka/mashoo

The speaker makes a suggestion by using the "verb-masen ka" form. The "Verb-mashoo" form shows a stronger volition. In accepting the invitation, the "verb-mashoo" form is used.

A : Keeki o tabemasen ka.
B : Ee, itadakimasu.
A : Biiru o nomimasen ka.
B : Iie, kekkoo desu.
A : Tenisu o shimasen ka.
B : Ee, shimashoo.
A : Kaerimasoo.
B : Ee, kaerimasoo.
A : Would you like some cake?
B : Yes, I'd like some.
A : Would you like some beer?
B : No thank you.
A : Would you like to play tennis?
B : Yes, let's.
A : Let's go home.
B : Yes, let's.