

# **Japanese for Beginners**

Practical Learning with SynapseLingo

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**AI Development Notice:** This e-book was developed with AI-assisted tools and subsequently editorially reviewed to ensure the highest learning quality.

## Additional Training Materials

Enhance your learning experience with our interactive on-line training materials and audio resources.

**Access your interactive language trainer:**

[http://app.synapse-lingo.de/language-trainer/en\\_ja/index.html](http://app.synapse-lingo.de/language-trainer/en_ja/index.html)



Scan the QR code or click the link to go directly to your interactive trainer.

This interactive trainer includes:

- Full audio version of this book
- Audio pronunciation guides
- Interactive exercises
- Additional vocabulary practice
- Progress tracking

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Simply click the link or enter the URL in your web browser to access these supplementary materials.

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## Lesson 1: Learn Japanese: have = □□ (motsu)

*Boost your English – Japanese skills with a fun lesson on the verb “have” – □□ (motsu), □□□□□ (motte iru), and □□ (aru). We practice real-life phrases like have, I have, you have, he has, she has, it has, we have, and they have, with quick tips for natural usage. Perfect for learners searching “learn Japanese,” “English to Japanese,” and “verb have in Japanese.” Laugh, repeat, and get confident with possession in both English and Japanese.*

## Welcome to SynapseLingo

Hey you, great to have you here! Let's have fun and learn fast.

This podcast is brought to you by SynapseLingo – visit [www.synapse-lingo.com](http://www.synapse-lingo.com) for more resources. Today you'll master the mighty helper 'have': have, I have, you have, he has, she has, it has, we have, they have. Buckle up, word-hero!

## Your goal today

Your mission: use the right Japanese 'have' in the right moment.



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In Japanese you'll use three tools: the dictionary verb □□ (motsu) ('to have/hold'), the everyday state 'have' □□ □□ (motte iru), and the 'it has/there is' for inanimate things □□ (aru). Example: "I have a book" → □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ (watashi wa hon o motte iru); "The room has Wi-Fi" → Wi-Fi □□ □□ (Wi-Fi ga aru).

## Quick forms: I/you/he/she/it/we/they

Say them out loud with me – short and sweet.

- have (dictionary): □□ (motsu)
- I have: □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ (watashi wa motte iru)
- you have (singular): □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ (anata wa motte iru)
- he has: □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ (kare wa motte iru)
- she has: □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ (kanojo wa motte iru)
- it has (inanimate): □□ □□ □□ (\textasciitilde ga aru)
- we have: □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ (watashitachi wa motte iru)
- you have (plural): □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ (anata-tachi wa motte iru)
- they have: □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ (karera wa motte iru)

## Mini dialogue

Listen, smile, and shadow the lines.

- A: Do we have the tickets?

- B: Yes, we have them – □□□□□□□□ (watashitachi wa motte iru).
- A: Great. Who has the key?
- B: He has it – □□□□□□□ (kare wa motte iru).
- A: And the room, does it have Wi-Fi?
- B: Yes, Wi-Fi □□□ (Wi-Fi ga aru).
- A: If you have snacks, share!
- B: You have them, remember? □□□□□□□□ (anata wa motte iru).
- Crowd: We're saved – they have coffee! □□□□□□  
□□□□□□□ (karera wa kōhī o motte iru).

## Chant it!

Repeat after me – rhythm makes memory sticky.

- I have a book → □□□□□□□□ (watashi wa hon o motte iru).
- You have the key → □□□□□□□□□□ (anata wa kagi o motte iru).
- He has the map → □□□□□□□□□□ (kare wa chizu o motte iru).
- She has a pen → □□□□□□□□□□ (kanojo wa pen o motte iru).
- It has a window → □□□□ (mado ga aru).
- We have tickets → □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (watashitachi wa chiketto o motte iru).

- You all have a plan → □□□□□□□□□□□□ (anata-tachi wa keikaku o motte iru).
- They have the bag → □□□□□□□□□□ (karera wa kaban o motte iru).

## Culture tip: have vs there is

Tiny tip, huge wins.

For possessions in your control, use □□□□□ (motte iru) (e.g., “I have cash” → □□□□□□□□□□ (watashi wa genkin o motte iru)). For features or time, prefer □□ (aru) (e.g., “I have time” → □□□□□ (jikan ga aru), “The device has three buttons” → □□□□□□□□ (botan ga mittsu aru)). Misusing them is like trying to hold time in your pocket – funny, but not natural.

## Quick quiz

Answer out loud – no pressure, just play.

- Q1) Which base verb means “to have/hold”? A: □□ (motsu).
- Q2) Translate: “I have a pen.” A: □□□□□□□□□□ (watashi wa pen o motte iru).
- Q3) Fill the blank: “It has a window” → □□□- - - - □.  
A: □□ (aru).
- Q4) Say “You all have the map.” A: □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ (anata-tachi wa chizu o motte iru).
- Q5) True or False: For time, prefer □□ (aru) over □□□□ (motte iru). A: True.

## Final challenge

One minute of brave practice – go for it!

- Say three lines about your day: 1) I have my phone.  
→ □□□□□□□□□□ (watashi wa keitai denwa o motte iru).
- 2) She has the key. → □□□□□□□□□□ (kanojo wa kagi o motte iru).
- 3) The room has Wi-Fi. → Wi-Fi □□□ (Wi-Fi ga aru).  
Now swap subjects and items to create your own!

## Thanks from SynapseLingo

You did great today – seriously!

Thanks for listening! Keep practicing “have”: have, I have, you have, he has, she has, it has, we have, they have – plus □□ (motsu), □□□□□ (motte iru), and □□ (aru). For more lessons, games, and downloads, visit [www.synapse-lingo.com](http://www.synapse-lingo.com). See you next time!

## Lesson 2: Be in Japanese: だ (da) \ ます (desu) – Fun Copula Mini-Podcast

*Learn “be” in English and Japanese with a funny, fast mini-lesson on the Japanese copula. We’ll master だ (da) and ます (desu), plus smart uses like 彼 (kare) は いる (iru) for “he is (there).” Practice key phrases: be, I am, you are, he is, she is, it is, we are, you are (plural), they are. Perfect for English → Japanese learners who want real-life examples, laughs, and confidence using the copula.*

### Welcome from SynapseLingo

Hey, you! This episode is brought to you by SynapseLingo – your fun shortcut to language wins. Visit [www.synapse-lingo.com](http://www.synapse-lingo.com) for more resources and free drills.

Strap in for a playful deep-dive into the English verb “be” and its Japanese super-duo だ (da) and ます (desu). We’ll keep it friendly, fast, and a little goofy – because grammar smiles back when you do.

### Your goal today

In just a few minutes, you’ll say “I am,” “you are,” “he is,” and more – in natural Japanese.

Your mission: understand when to use the polite copula ます (desu), the casual copula だ (da), and the existence

verb for people □□ (iru) (as in “he is there”). By the end, the verb “be” will feel easy-breezy.

## Forms at a glance

Quick map before the jokes land. Repeat after me if you can.

- Casual “be” after nouns/adjectives: □ (da). Example: “I am a student” → □□□□□ (Watashi wa gakusei da).
- Polite “be”: □□ (desu). Example: “It is blue” → □□□ (Ao desu).
- Existence (animate like people/animals): □□ (iru). “He is (here/there)” → □□□□ (Kare wa iru).
- Topics you’ll nail now: be, I am, you are, he is, she is, it is, we are, you are (plural), they are.

## Mini dialogues

Let’s act it out – tiny scenes, big clarity. I’ll say English, then the Japanese. You repeat.

- I am a student. → □□□□□ (Watashi wa gakusei da).
- You are a star. → □□□□□□□□□ (Anata wa sutā desu).
- He is in the room. → □□□□□□□ (Heya ni kare wa iru).
- She is a doctor. → □□□□□□□ (Kanojo wa isha desu).
- It is blue. → □□□ (Ao desu).

- 
- We are a team. → □□□□□□□□ (Watashitachi wa chiimu desu).
  - You are (plural) ready. → □□□□□□□□ (Kimitachi wa junbi bantan da).
  - They are the winners. → □□□□□□□□ (Yūshōsha wa karera desu).
  - Bonus giggle: It is Monday, so coffee is mandatory. → □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (Getsuyōbi desu kara, kōhī wa hissu desu).

## Call and response drill

Your turn – say it out loud! I'll cue English; you answer in Japanese.

- Say: I am happy. → □□□□□ (Watashi wa shiawase da).
- Say: You are my friend. (polite) → □□□□□□□□□□ (Anata wa watashi no tomodachi desu).
- Say: He is here. (animate existence) → □□□□□□□ (Koko ni kare wa iru).
- Say: She is the manager. (polite) → □□□□□□□□□□ (Kanojo wa manējā desu).
- Say: It is delicious. → □□□□□□□ (Oishii desu).
- Say: We are from Tokyo. (polite) → □□□□□□□□□□ (Watashitachi wa Tōkyō shusshin desu).
- Say: You are champions! (plural, informal) → □□□□□□□□□□ (Kimitachi wa champion da).

- Say: They are our guests. (polite) → □□□□□□□□  
□□□□ (Watashitachi no gesuto wa karera desu).

## Culture tip

Sound natural with the right level of politeness.

Use □□ (desu) in most polite situations (work, new people). Use □ (da) casually with friends. For existence of people/animals, use □□ (iru) – that’s why “he is (there)” becomes □□□□ (kare wa iru). And surprise: Japanese often drops the subject entirely; “you are great” can just be □□□ □□ (sugoi desu) with context.

## Lightning quiz

Quick check – answer before the ding in your mind.

- Q1) Translate: It is Monday. A) □□□□□ (Getsuyōbi desu).
- Q2) Translate: He is in the café. (animate) A) □□□ □□□□□ (Kafe ni kare wa iru).
- Q3) Translate (polite): We are a team. A) □□□□□□ □□□ (Watashitachi wa chiimu desu).
- Q4) Translate (plural, informal): You are legends. A) □□□□□□□ (Kimitachi wa densetsu da).
- Q5) Point and say: They are. A) □□□□ (Karera desu).

## 30-second challenge

Ready for boss mode?



---

In 30 seconds, say these out loud: be, I am, you are, he is, she is, it is, we are, you are (plural), they are – each once in Japanese. For example: “I am Alex”→ □□□□□□ □ (Watashi wa Arekkusu da); “You are kind”(polite) → □□□ □□□□□ (Anata wa yasashii desu); “He is here”→ □□□□ (Kare wa iru); “She is a teacher”→ □□□□□□□ (Kanojo wa kyōshi desu); “It is correct”→ □□□□□ (Tadashii desu); “We are friends”→ □□□□□□□□ (Watashitachi wa tomodachi desu); “You are awesome!”(plural, informal) → □□□□□□ □ (Kimitachi wa saikō da); “They are the guests”→ □□□□ □□□□ (Gesuto wa karera desu). Go!

## Goodbye from SynapseLingo

You crushed it – high five!

Thanks for listening! Keep practicing □ (da), □□ (desu), and □□ (iru) until “be,” “I am,” “you are,” “he is,” “she is,” “it is,” “we are,” “you are (plural),” and “they are” roll off your tongue. For more lessons, quizzes, and laughs, visit [www.synapse-lingo.com](http://www.synapse-lingo.com). Brought to you by SynapseLingo – learn smart, smile more.

## Lesson 3: Learn 'Go' in Japanese: □□ (iku) – English – Japanese

*Boost your English – Japanese skills with a fun podcast on the verb “go”– □□ (iku). We cover everyday forms like I go, you go, he goes, she goes, it goes, we go, you (plural) go, and they go, plus the handy rating “so-so”= □□□□ (maa maa). Practice pronunciation and context-rich lines in both English and Japanese to learn fast, laugh often, and remember longer. Perfect for beginners who want a clear, spoken-friendly guide to □□ (iku).*

### Welcome to SynapseLingo

Hey you, great to have you here! This podcast is brought to you by SynapseLingo – visit [www.synapse-lingo.com](http://www.synapse-lingo.com) for more resources.

Today your mission is simple and fun: master “go” in Japanese, □□ (iku), with bite-sized jokes, drills, and a mini story. Buckle up – your brain’s passport is stamped!

### Your goal today

Let’s set a clear target so you know exactly what you’ll nail by the end.

- Key verb: go → □□ (iku).

- 
- I go → □□□□ (watashi wa iku).
  - You go → □□□□ (kimi wa iku).
  - He goes → □□□□ (kare wa iku).
  - She goes → □□□□□ (kanojo wa iku).
  - It goes (e.g., The train goes) → □□□□□ (densha wa iku).
  - We go → □□□□□□ (watashitachi wa iku).
  - You (plural) go → □□□□□□□□ (anata-tachi wa iku).
  - They go → □□□□□ (karera wa iku).
  - Bonus rating word: so-so → □□□□ (maa maa).

## Mini dialogue: station dash

Listen in and repeat the bold parts with confidence.

- A: Ready? We go now – □□□□□□ (watashitachi wa iku)!
- B: To the station – □□□□ (eki e iku).
- A: He goes for tickets – □□□□ (kare wa iku) – and she goes for snacks – □□□□□ (kanojo wa iku).
- B: The train? It goes soon – □□□□□ (densha wa iku). Hurry!

## Forms in action: quick repeats

Say it out loud after me – short and sharp.

- Go: □□ (iku).
- I go: □□□□ (watashi wa iku).
- You go: □□□□ (kimi wa iku).
- He goes: □□□□ (kare wa iku).
- She goes: □□□□□ (kanojo wa iku).
- It goes (train): □□□□□ (densha wa iku).
- We go: □□□□□□ (watashitachi wa iku).
- You (plural) go: □□□□□□□□ (anata-tachi wa iku).
- They go: □□□□□ (karera wa iku).

## Culture tip: rally cry

A tiny slice of culture keeps your memory sticky.

- In anime and sports, you'll hear "Let's go!" as □□□ (iku zo) – rooted in □□ (iku).
- When rating food or days on TV, people often say "so-so": □□□□ (maa maa). Use it politely as "Today was so-so": □□□□□□□□□□ (kyō wa maa maa deshita).

## Rapid drills

Lightning round – hear it, say it, smile.

- I go → say: □□□□ (watashi wa iku).