

1. わたしは うちで にほんごを はなします。 I speak Japanese at home.  
 WATASHI WA UCHI DE NIHONGO O HANASHIMASU.
2. ぼくは がっこうで えいごを はなします。 I speak English at school.  
 BOKU WA GAKKOO DE EIGO O HANASHIMASU.

C. Adverbs

よく	YOKU	well, often
すこし	SUKOSHI	a little
ちょっと	CHOTTO	a little (More colloquial usage than すこし SUKOSHI.)

Adverbs describe verbs. In Japanese sentences, adverbs generally come somewhere after the topic of the sentence and before the verb. No particles follow adverbs.

1. おばあさんは よく にほんごを はなします。  
 OBAASAN WA NIHONGO O YOKU HANASHIMASU.  
 My grandmother speaks Japanese well.
2. あねは すこし スペインごを はなします。  
 ANE WA SUKOSHI SUPEINGO O HANASHIMASU.  
 My older sister speaks a little Spanish.
3. よく みえます。 I can see well.  
 YOKU MIEMASU.

D. Sentence 1. でも、 Sentence 2。 Sentence 1. However, sentence 2.

DEMO

でも DEMO which means "however" is only used at the beginning of sentences.

1. これは わたしのです。 でも、それは あなたのです。  
 KORE WA WATASHINO DESU. DEMO, SORE WA ANATANO DESU.  
 This is mine. However, that is yours.
2. ははは にほんごを はなします。 でも、ちちは はなしません。  
 HAHA WA NIHONGO O HANASHIMASU. DEMO, CHICHI WA HANASHIMASEN.  
 My mother speaks Japanese. However, my father does not speak it.

E. Answering a verb-ending question.

When a question ends with a verb, the answer should also be answered with a verb. そうです SOO DESU and そうではありません SOO DEWA ARIMASEN are incorrect responses.

Ex. Verb question: あなたは にほんごを はなしますか。 Do you speak Japanese?  
 ANATA WA NIHONGO O HANASHIMASU KA.

Positive answer: はい、 はなします。 Yes, I do.  
 HAI, HANASHIMASU.