

Expressing a Reason - どうして、あの女の人が好きですか。 Why Do You Like Her? (present/future tense, affirmative)

Tell Reason: Polite-Style Sentence +から

Tell Reason: Plain-Style Sentence +からです

Tell Reason and Result:
Plain Sentence + から + Polite Sentence

Noun:

It's because she's a good teacher.

いい先生です から。

Noun:

It's because she's a good teacher.

いい先生だからです。

Noun:

Because she's a good teacher, I like her

(あの女の人)が いい先生だから (私は) 好きです。

Adjectival Noun (=な-Noun = な-Adjective):

It's because she's pretty.

きれいです から。

Adjectival Noun (=な-Noun = な-Adjective):

It's because she's pretty.

きれいだ からです。

Adjectival Noun (=な-Noun = な-Adjective):

Because she's pretty, I like her.

(あの女の人)が きれいだ から (私は) 好きです。

Adjective:

It's because she's nice.

やさしいです から。

Adjective:

It's because she's nice.

やさしいから です

Adjective:

Because she's nice, I like her.

(あの女の人)が やさしいから (私は) 好きです。

Verb:

It's because she plays video games.

テレビゲームを します から。

Verb:

It's because she plays video games.

テレビゲームを する から です。

Verb:

Because she plays video games, I like her.

(あの女の人)が テレビゲームを する から (私は) 好きです。

Notes:

1. だ is the plain form of です.
だ follows a noun to make a plain-style Noun Sentence.
2. An adjective without です is already a plain-style Adjective Sentence.
So, だ never follows an adjective.
3. A plain-style verb is already a plain-style Verb Sentence.
So, だ never follows a verb.

Notes:

1. The person who likes (私) is the main topic - followed by は.
2. The person in the "secondary clause" is followed by が.