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Japanese Grammar

JLPT N5

136 grammar points · Beginner

Meaning · formation · example sentences with furigana

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About this book

This book collects all 136 JLPT N5 Japanese grammar points from Hanabira, a free and open-source Japanese learning platform. Each entry gives the meaning, the formation pattern, example sentences with furigana and English translations, and a longer explanation of usage.

Every grammar point title in this book is a live link — tap it to open the full lesson online, complete with native-speaker audio, interactive quizzes, and a free spaced-repetition review system.

Browse all JLPT N5 grammar online: hanabira.org/japanese/grammarlist

How to use this book

Every example sentence is written with furigana — the small hiragana printed above each kanji show how it is read:

> 日本語(にほんご)が少(すこ)し分(わ)かります。
> I understand a little Japanese.

Readings sit above the kanji; the English translation follows below. No romaji crutch — just real Japanese, the way you'll meet it in the wild.

Table of Contents

A が いちばん～ (A ga ichiban～) 7
A。けれども、～B。(A. Keredomo,～ B.) 7
A。しかし、～B。 (A. Shikashi, ～B.) 8
A。じゃ、～B。(A. Ja, ～B.) 8
A。それじゃ、～B。(A. Soreja,～B.) 9
A。それでは、～B。(A. Soredewa,～B.) 9
A。 では、～B。 (A. Dewa, ～B) 10
A。でも、～B。(A. Demo, ～B) 11
Aと Bと どちら～ (A to B to dochira～) 11
AとBと どっち～ (A to B to docchi～) 12
A は B が～ (A wa B ga～) 12
A は B より～ (A wa B yori～) 13
A より B のほうが～ (A yori B no hou ga ～) 13
い-Adjective く + Verb (i-Adjective + ku + Verb) 14
い-Adjective く します (i-Adjective ku shimasu) 15
い-Adjective: Negative Polite Form 15
い-Adjective て (i-Adjective + te～) 16
な-Adjective に + Verb 16
な-Adjective で～ (na-Adjective de～) 17
な-Adjective に します (na-Adjective ni shimasu) 17
な-Adjective に なります (na-Adjective ni narimasu) 18
Noun か Noun か～ (Noun ka Noun ka～) 18
Noun が できます (Noun ga dekimasu) 19
Noun がほしいです (～ga hoshii desu) 20
Noun から Noun まで (Noun kara Noun made) 20
Noun くらい～ (Noun kurai～) 21
Noun ぐらい～ (Noun gurai～) 21
Noun ごろ～ (Noun + goro～) 22
Noun だけ～ (～dake) 22
Nounで～ (Noun de ～) 23
Noun と～ (Noun to～) 24
Noun に～ (Noun ni～) 24
Noun に 帰ります (Noun ni kaerimasu) 25
Noun に します (Noun ni shimasu) 25
Noun に なります (Noun ni narimasu) 26
Noun に 来ます (Noun ni kimasu) 26
Noun に 行きます (Noun ni ikimasu) 27
Noun の あとで (Noun no atode) 28
Noun の 前に (Noun no mae ni) 28

Noun は〜 (Noun wa〜) 29
Noun も〜 (Noun mo〜) 29
Noun や Noun など〜 (Noun ya Noun nado) 30
Noun を〜 (Noun wo〜) 30
Verb た あとで (ta ato de) 31
Verb たいです (taidesu) 32
Verb て〜 (Verb + te〜) 32
Verb て います (Verb te imasu) 33
Verb てから〜 (〜te kara) 33
Verb て ください (Verb-te kudasai) 34
Verb ないで ください (〜naide kudasai) 35
Noun に 戻ります (Noun ni modorimasu) 35
Verb に 来ます (Verb ni kimasu) 36
Verb に 行きます (Verb ni ikimasu) 36
Verb ましょう (mashou) 37
Verb ましょうか。 (〜mashou ka.) 37
Verb ませんか。 (Verb-masenka) 38
Verb ること〜 (〜ru koto) 39
Verb る こと が できます (ru koto ga dekimasu) 39
Verb る こと ができる (ru koto ga dekiru) 40
Verb る の〜 (Verb + ru + no〜) 40
Verb る 前に (ru mae ni) 41
あまり〜ありません (amari 〜 arimasen) 41
あまり〜ないです (amari 〜 nai desu) 42
〜あります (〜arimasu) 43
〜いかがですか。 (〜ikaga desu ka.) 43
いくつ〜 (ikutsu〜) 44
いつか〜 (itsuka〜) 44
いつでも〜 (itsudemo〜) 45
いつも〜 (itsumo〜) 45
〜て います (〜te imasu) 46
〜が (〜ga) 47
〜が、〜 (〜ga, 〜) 47
〜から、〜 (〜kara、〜) 48
〜からです (〜kara desu) 48
〜から もらいます (〜kara moraimasu) 49
〜が 私に くれます (〜ga watashi ni kuremasu) 49
〜けど、〜 (〜kedo、〜) 50
〜けれど、〜 (〜keredo、〜) 51
こちら〜 (kochira〜) 51
さっき〜 (sakki〜) 52

すぐに～ (sugu ni～) 52
ぜんぜん～ (zenzen～) 53
そして、～ (soshite、～) 53
そちら～ (sochira～) 54
それから、～ (sorekara、～) 54
だいたい～ (daitai～) 55
たいてい～ (taitei～) 56
だから、～ (dakara、～) 56
～たり、～たり します (～tari, ～tari shimasu) 57
だれ～ (dare～) 57
だれか～ (dareka～) 58
だれでも～ (dare demo～) 58
だれも～ないです (dare mo ～ nai desu) 59
だれも～ません (daremo ～masen) 60
～どう しますか。 (～dou shimasu ka.) 60
～どうですか。 (～dou desu ka.) 61
どうやって～ (douyatte～) 61
～どう 言いますか。 (～dou iimasu ka.) 62
～とき (～toki) 62
ときどき～ (tokidoki～) 63
どこ～ (doko～) 64
どこか～ (dokoka～) 64
どこでも～ (dokodemo～) 65
どこにも + Verb + ないです (doko ni mo + Verb + nai desu) 65
どこにも + Verb + ません (doko ni mo + Verb + masen) 66
どこへも Verb ないです (doko e mo + Verb + nai desu) 66
どこへも Verb ません (doko e mo + Verb + masen) 67
どこも Verb ないです (dokomo + Verb + naidesu) 68
どこも Verb ません (dokomo + Verb + masen) 68
どちら～ (dochira～) 69
どなた～ (donata～) 69
どの Noun (dono Noun) 70
どれでも～ (dore demo～) 70
どんな Noun (donna) 71
なに～ (nani～) 72
なにか～ (nanika～) 72
なにも～ないです (nani mo～nai desu) 73
なにも～ません (nanimo～masen) 73
なん～ (nan～) 74
なんで～ (nande～) 74
なんでも～ (nandemo～) 75

〜なんと 言いますか。 (〜nan to iimasu ka.) 75
〜に あげます (〜 ni agemasu) 76
〜に もらいます (〜ni moraimasu) 77
〜の (〜no) 77
〜はたいへんです (〜wa taihen desu) 78
ほとんど〜 (hotondo〜) 78
まあまあ〜 (maa maa〜) 79
まだ〜 (mada〜) 79
まだ〜ないです (mada 〜 nai desu) 80
まだ〜ません (mada 〜masen) 81
もう〜 (mou〜) 81
もうすぐ〜 (mou sugu〜) 82
もっと〜 (motto〜) 82
よく〜 (yoku 〜) 83
〜（場所）に〜があります (〜basho ni 〜 ga arimasu) 83

A が いちばん〜 (A ga ichiban〜)

Express the superlative degree; 'the most', 'the best', 'the least'.

FORMATION

Noun + が + いちばん + Adjective/Verb

EXAMPLES

> この中で、寿司が一番好きです。
> Of all these, I like sushi the most.

> 彼女はクラスで一番速く泳げます。
> She can swim the fastest in the class.

> この町では、この公園が一番きれいです。
> In this town, this park is the most beautiful.

> 飲み物の中では、紅茶が一番好きです。
> Among all drinks, I like tea the most.

USAGE NOTES

The A が いちばん〜 grammar point is used to express a superlative degree or the highest rank. It can be translated as 'the most', 'the best', or 'the least' in English. The formation is used with various adjectives and verbs, and can also be used in comparison with other items or people.

A。けれども、〜B。(A. Keredomo,〜 B.)

Used to express a contrast between two statements. It can be translated as 'but' or 'however'.

FORMATION

Statement A + けれども、+ Statement B

EXAMPLES

> 今日は晴れている。けれども、寒いです。
> It is sunny today. However, it is cold.

> 彼女はうるさい。けれども、面白いです。
> She is noisy. But, she is interesting.

> その映画は長かった。けれども、退屈じゃなかった。
> The movie was long. But, it wasn't boring.

> 彼は運動が得意だ。けれども、勉強は苦手だ。
> He is good at sports. However, he is not good at studying.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point A。けれども、～B。 is used to express a contrast or contradiction between statement A and statement B. It can be translated as 'but' or 'however' in English. けれども is a conjunction that links two clauses to show there is a conflicting or opposing idea between them.

A。しかし、～B。 (A. Shikashi, ～B.)

Expresses contrast or contradiction between two clauses; 'A, but B', 'A, however B'.

FORMATION

Sentence A + しかし + Sentence B.

EXAMPLES

今日(きょう)は忙(いそが)しい。しかし、時間(じかん)があるなら、コーヒーを飲(の)もう。
I'm busy today. However, if I have time, let's have coffee.

その映画(えいが)は面白(おもしろ)かった。しかし、長(なが)すぎました。
The movie was interesting. But, it was too long.

彼(かれ)は疲(つか)れていた。しかし、宿題(しゅくだい)を終(お)わらせた。
He was tired. However, he finished his homework.

部屋(へや)は狭(せま)いです。しかし、便利(べんり)な場所(ばしょ)にあります。
The room is small. But, it is in a convenient location.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point A。しかし、～B。 is used to show contrast or contradiction between two clauses. It can be translated as 'A, but B' or 'A, however B' in English. しかし is placed between two sentences to indicate a contrast between them.

A。じゃ、～B。(A. Ja, ～B.)

Indicates a decision or suggestion; 'well then', 'in that case', 'so'.

FORMATION

A: Sentence, B: Sentence (A and B can be any sentence type)

EXAMPLES

映画(えいが)は時間(じかん)がない。じゃ、また今度(こんど)行(い)こう。
There's no time for a movie. Well then, let's go another time.

お腹(なか)がすいた。じゃ、レストランに行(い)こう。
I'm hungry. In that case, let's go to a restaurant.

電車が遅れた。じゃ、バスで行こう。
The train is late. So, let's go by bus.

このシャツは高い。じゃ、別のを買おう。
This shirt is expensive. Well then, let's buy a different one.

USAGE NOTES
The A。じゃ、～B。grammar point is used to express a decision, suggestion, or course of action based on a given situation or information. It can be translated as 'well then', 'in that case', or 'so' in English. This grammar works with any form of sentence, whether it's a verb, noun, い-adjective, or な-adjective in both parts (A and B).

A。それじゃ、～B。(A. Soreja,～B.)

Connect two sentences; 'A, so/in that case, B'

FORMATION
Sentence A + 。それじゃ、 + Sentence B

EXAMPLES

今日は休みです。それじゃ、映画を観に行きましょう。
Today is a day off. In that case, let's go watch a movie.

電気が切れた。それじゃ、ろうそくを使いましょう。
The electricity went out. In that case, let's use candles.

レストランが混んでいます。それじゃ、別の場所で食べましょう。
The restaurant is crowded. In that case, let's eat somewhere else.

明日は雨が降るらしい。それじゃ、ピクニックは中止しましょう。
It seems it will rain tomorrow. In that case, let's cancel the picnic.

USAGE NOTES
The A。それじゃ、～B。grammar point is used to connect two sentences or ideas. It translates to 'A, so/in that case, B' in English. This expression is used when the first sentence (A) creates a situation or context and the second sentence (B) indicates the consequence or response to that situation.

A。それでは、～B。(A. Soredewa,～B.)

Express a change in situation; 'then', 'in that case', 'so'.

FORMATION
A (Statement) + 。それでは、 + B (Follow-up action or statement)

EXAMPLES

今日(きょう)は休(やす)みだ。それでは、映画(えいが)を見(み)に行(い)こう。
Today is a day off. In that case, let's go see a movie.

このパンはもう古(ふる)いです。それでは、捨(す)てましょう。
This bread is already old. Then, let's throw it away.

雨(あめ)が降(ふ)ってきた。それでは、室内(しつない)で遊(あそ)ぼう。
It started raining. In that case, let's play indoors.

お腹(なか)が空(あ)いた。それでは、何(なに)か食(た)べに行(い)きましょう。
I'm hungry. So, let's go eat something.

USAGE NOTES

The A。それでは、〜B。grammar point is used to express a change in situation or transition from one action to another. It can be translated as 'then', 'in that case', or 'so' in English. The formation consists of two sentences or clauses, with それでは connecting them and reflecting a change based on the previous statement (A).

A。 では、〜B。 (A. Dewa, 〜B)

Indicates a contrast or comparison between A and B; 'As for A, 〜B'.

FORMATION

Noun A + では、 + Subject + Predicate B

EXAMPLES

果物(くだもの)では、リンゴが一番(いちばん)好(す)きです。
As for fruits, apples are my favorite.

スポーツでは、サッカーが一番(いちばん)人気(にんき)です。
As for sports, soccer is the most popular.

今日(きょう)の天気(てんき)では、雨(あめ)が降(お)りそうです。
As for today's weather, it looks like it will rain.

料理(りょうり)では、和食(わしょく)が一番(いちばん)得意(とくい)です。
As for cooking, I am best at Japanese cuisine.

USAGE NOTES

The A では、〜B grammar point is used to indicate a contrast or comparison between A and B. It is used to express that 'As for A, 〜 B' or 'Regarding A, 〜 B'. This grammar structure is often used for contrasting or comparing different subjects/topics.

A。でも、～B。(A. Demo, ～B)

Used to express contrast between two statements; 'A, but B', 'A, however B'.

FORMATION

Clause A + でも + Clause B

EXAMPLES

昨日(きのう)は寒(さむ)かった。でも、今日(きょう)は暖(あたた)かいです。
Yesterday was cold. But today it's warm.

彼(かれ)は忙(いそが)しい。でも、友達(ともだち)と遊(あそ)ぶ時間(じかん)がある。
He is busy. However, he still has time to hang out with friends.

試験(しけん)に合格(ごうかく)した。でも、まだ勉強(べんきょう)を続(つづ)けています。
I passed the exam. But I'm still continuing to study.

彼女(かのじょ)は有名(ゆうめい)だ。でも、とても謙虚(けんきょ)です。
She is famous. However, she's very humble.

USAGE NOTES

The A。でも、～B。grammar point is used to express contrast or an unexpected continuation from statement A to statement B. It can be translated as 'A, but B' or 'A, however B' in English. The formation simply places でも at the beginning of the second sentence to show contrast with the first sentence.

Aと Bと どちら～ (A to B to dochira～)

Used to ask which of two alternatives is preferred or to compare two things

FORMATION

Aと Bと どちら + Verb/Adjective/Noun

EXAMPLES

りんごとみかんとどちらが好(す)きですか。
Which do you like, apples or oranges?

電車(でんしゃ)とバスとどちらで行(い)くべきですか。
Should I go by train or bus?

赤(あか)いワンピースと青(あお)いワンピースとどちらが似合(にあ)うと思(おも)いますか。
Which do you think suits me better, the red dress or the blue dress?

このカメラとあのカメラとどちらのほうが使(つか)いやすいですか。
Which one is easier to use, this camera or that camera?

USAGE NOTES

The grammar pattern Aと Bと どちら〜 is used to compare two alternatives A and B, and ask which one is preferred, better, or more suitable. It can be used with verbs, adjectives, or nouns.

AとBと どっち〜 (A to B to docchi〜)

Asking which one; 'which', 'A or B'.

FORMATION

AとBと どっち + Verb, AかBか どっち + Verb

EXAMPLES

コーヒーと紅茶(こうちゃ)とどっちが好(す)き？
Which do you like, coffee or tea?

映画(えいが)と音楽(おんがく)とどっちを楽(たの)しむ？
Which do you enjoy, movies or music?

赤(あか)いシャツと青(あお)いシャツとどっちを買(か)う？
Which one will you buy, the red shirt or the blue shirt?

日本語(にほんご)と韓国語(かんこくご)とどっちを勉強(べんきょう)したい？
Which do you want to study, Japanese or Korean?

USAGE NOTES

The AとBと どっち〜 grammar point is used to ask which one to choose between two options, A and B. It can be translated as 'which', 'A or B' in English. This is often used in casual speech and can be shortened to AかBか どっち〜.

A は B が〜 (A wa B ga〜)

Indicates that there is something unique or different about A and describes what is special about it.

FORMATION

A は (Topic) + B が (Characteristic/Feature) + Description/Action

EXAMPLES

彼女(かのじょ)は髪(かみ)が長(なが)いです。
What's special about her is that she has long hair.

このレストランは雰囲気(ふんいき)が良(よ)いです。
What's great about this restaurant is the atmosphere.

私(わたし)は朝(あさ)ごはんが一番(いちばん)好(す)きです。
What I like the most is breakfast.

彼(かれ)は英語(えいご)が得意(とくい)です。
He is particularly good at English.

USAGE NOTES
The A は B が～ grammar point is used to emphasize the uniqueness or difference of 'A' by describing a characteristic or feature 'B' that is specific to 'A'. This structure is used to convey that there is something notable or special about 'A' when compared to others.

A は B より～ (A wa B yori～)

Express a comparison between A and B; 'A is more/less than B'.

FORMATION
A は B より + Adjective

EXAMPLES

このジュースはあのジュースより甘(あま)いです。
This juice is sweeter than that juice.

夏(なつ)は冬(ふゆ)より暑(あつ)いです。
Summer is hotter than winter.

彼女(かのじょ)は私(わたし)より速(はや)く走(はし)ります。
She runs faster than me.

スーパーはコンビニより安(やす)いです。
The supermarket is cheaper than the convenience store.

USAGE NOTES
The A は B より grammar point is used to express a comparison between two items or subjects (A and B). It can be translated as 'A is more/less than B' in English. This structure is followed by an adjective that describes the comparison.

A より B のほうが～ (A yori B no hou ga ～)

Used to compare two items; 'B is more ～ than A'.

FORMATION
A + より + B + のほうが + Adjective

EXAMPLES

ピザよりハンバーガーのほうが美味(おい)しい。
Hamburgers are more delicious than pizza.

夏(なつ)より冬(ふゆ)のほうが寒(さむ)い。
Winter is colder than summer.

ここよりそこのほうが静(しず)かです。
There is quieter than here.

車(くるま)より電車(でんしゃ)のほうが速(はや)い。
Trains are faster than cars.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point A より B のほうが〜 is used to compare two items or situations and indicate that one is more (adjective) than the other. It can be translated as 'B is more 〜 than A' in English. It is used with both い-adjectives and な-adjectives.

い-Adjective く + Verb (i-Adjective + ku + Verb)

Used to connect an い-adjective to a verb, modifying the verb (adverbial usage).

FORMATION

い-Adjective (remove い) + く + Verb

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)は速(はや)く走(はし)りました。
He ran quickly.

この料理(りょうり)は美味(おい)しく食(た)べました。
I enjoyed eating this dish.

彼女(かのじょ)は優(やさ)しく話(はな)します。
She speaks kindly.

母(はは)は忙(いそが)しく仕事(しごと)をしています。
My mother is working busily.

USAGE NOTES

The い-Adjective + く + Verb grammar point transforms an い-adjective into its adverbial form, describing how the verb is performed. In English, this often corresponds to '-ly' adverbs (e.g., 'quickly', 'slowly').

い-Adjective く します (i-Adjective ku shimasu)

Use an い-adjective to express 'to make' or 'to become'.

FORMATION

い-Adjective (remove い) + くします

EXAMPLES

部屋(へや)を明(あか)るくします。
I will make the room brighter.

友達(ともだち)の気分(きぶん)を楽(たの)しくします。
I will make my friend ’ s mood more pleasant.

仕事(しごと)が簡単(かんたん)になるように、やり方(かた)を早(はや)くします。
I will make the way of doing things faster so that the work becomes easier.

食(た)べ物(もの)を美味(おい)しくします。
I will make the food delicious.

USAGE NOTES

By adding くします to an い-adjective, you express making something (or causing something to become) the quality of that adjective. In English, this often corresponds to phrases like 'make something more ADJECTIVE.'

い-Adjective: Negative Polite Form

Change an い-adjective into a polite negative form with ～くないです (or ～くありません).

FORMATION

い-Adjective (remove い) + くないです

EXAMPLES

このピザは美味(おい)しくないです。
This pizza is not delicious.

この部屋(へや)は広(ひろ)くないです。
This room is not spacious.

彼(かれ)の意見(いけん)は面白(おもしろ)くないです。
His opinion is not interesting.

その映画(えいが)は楽(たの)しくありません。
That movie is not enjoyable.

USAGE NOTES

To make an い-adjective negative and polite, remove the final い and add くないです. An alternative more formal style is くありません. For example, 美味しい → 美味しくないです / 美味しくありません。

い-Adjective て (i-Adjective + te〜)

Used to connect two or more い-adjectives to describe something.

FORMATION

い-Adjective (remove い) + くて + い-Adjective

EXAMPLES

> このリンゴは甘(あま)くて美味(おい)しいです。
> This apple is sweet and delicious.

> 彼女(かのじょ)は優(やさ)しくてかわいいです。
> She is kind and cute.

> 映画(えいが)は面白(おもしろ)くて感動的(かんどうてき)でした。
> The movie was interesting and moving.

> この部屋(へや)は広(ひろ)くて明(あか)るいです。
> This room is spacious and bright.

USAGE NOTES

The い-Adjective て form is used to connect two or more い-adjectives when listing attributes of something or someone. To form it, replace the final い with くて. For example, かわいい → かわいくて, おいしい → おいしくて.

な-Adjective に + Verb

Turn a な-adjective into an adverb by adding に.

FORMATION

な-Adjective (remove な) + に + Verb

EXAMPLES

> 彼(かれ)は静(しず)かに話(はな)す。
> He speaks quietly.

> 部屋(へや)をきれいに掃除(そうじ)した。
> I cleaned the room neatly.

> 彼女(かのじょ)は元気(げんき)に働(はたら)いています。
> She works energetically.

先生(せんせい)は親切(しんせつ)に説明(せつめい)してくれる。
The teacher explains kindly.

USAGE NOTES
To make a な-adjective modify a verb, remove the な and add に. This form describes how an action is performed. For instance, 静か（な） → 静かに, 親切（な） → 親切に.

な-Adjective で〜 (na-Adjective de〜)

Usage of で to connect or add information with a な-adjective.

FORMATION
な-Adjective + で

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)は綺麗(きれい)で優(やさ)しい女性(じょせい)が好(す)きです。
He likes women who are beautiful and kind.

この料理(りょうり)は健康的(けんこうてき)で、元気(げんき)な気分(きぶん)になります。
This dish is healthy and makes you feel energetic.

彼(かれ)は静(しず)かで落(お)ち着(つ)いた環境(かんきょう)で仕事(しごと)をしたい。
He wants to work in a quiet and calm environment.

この部屋(へや)は清潔(せいけつ)で気持(きも)ちがいいです。
This room is clean and feels good.

USAGE NOTES
Use な-adjective + で to connect it to another quality, action, or description. It can combine a な-adjective with another adjective, verb, or clause.

な-Adjective に します (na-Adjective ni shimasu)

Expressing a decision or preference with a な-adjective.

FORMATION
な-Adjective + に + します

EXAMPLES

静(しず)かにします。
I will be quiet.

部屋(へや)をきれいにします。
I will make the room clean.

明日(あした)の会議(かいぎ)は簡単(かんたん)にします。
I will make tomorrow ' s meeting simple.

健康的(けんこうてき)な食事(しょくじ)にします。
I will choose a healthy meal.

USAGE NOTES
The な-adjective に します pattern is used to express a decision or choice based on a な-adjective. It often translates as 'I ' ll make it ...,' 'I will choose ...,' or 'I ' ve decided on ...'.

な-Adjective に なります (na-Adjective ni narimasu)

Express a change or transformation into a state described by the な-adjective.

FORMATION
な-Adjective (remove な) + に + なります

EXAMPLES

この部屋(へや)は静(しず)かになります。
This room becomes quiet.

彼女(かのじょ)はきれいになります。
She becomes beautiful.

彼(かれ)は元気(げんき)になります。
He becomes energetic.

町(まち)はにぎやかになります。
The town becomes lively.

USAGE NOTES
The な-Adjective + に + なります grammar point is used to express a change or transformation into the state described by the な-adjective. It translates to 'become' or 'turn into' along with the meaning of the な-adjective.

Noun か Noun か〜 (Noun ka Noun ka〜)

Expresses choice or alternatives; 'either', 'or'.

FORMATION
Noun1 + か + Noun2 + か〜

EXAMPLES

今日(きょう)、映画(えいが)を見(み)るか、散歩(さんぽ)するかどちらにしますか？
Will we watch a movie or go for a walk today?

コーヒーか紅茶か、一つだけ選んでください。
Please choose only one, either coffee or tea.

電車かバスを使って、学校に行くつもりです。
I plan to go to school using either the train or the bus.

週末は山に登るか海に行くか、まだ決めていません。
I haven't decided whether to climb the mountain or go to the beach this weekend.

USAGE NOTES

The Noun か Noun か〜 grammar point is used to present two or more alternatives for a choice. It can be translated to 'either', 'or' in English. It is formed by placing the particle か in between two nouns or noun phrases.

Noun が できます (Noun ga dekimasu)

Express the ability to do something.

FORMATION

Noun + が + できます

EXAMPLES

英語ができます。
I can speak English.

料理ができます。
I can cook.

彼は泳ぎができます。
He can swim.

彼女はピアノができます。
She can play the piano.

USAGE NOTES

The Noun が できます grammar point is used to express the ability to do something. In this grammar pattern, the noun is the activity that the speaker or subject can do. It translates as 'can do' or 'able to do' in English.

Noun がほしいです (〜ga hoshii desu)

Express a desire or wanting something; 'I want', 'I would like'.

FORMATION

Noun + が + ほしいです

EXAMPLES

新(あたら)しい車(くるま)がほしいです。
I want a new car.

コーヒーがほしいです。
I would like some coffee.

彼女(かのじょ)は花(はな)がほしいです。
She wants flowers.

友達(ともだち)がほしいです。
I want a friend.

USAGE NOTES

The がほしいです grammar point is used to express a desire or the act of wanting something in polite form. It can be translated as 'I want' or 'I would like' in English. It is used with a noun and the particle が.

Noun から Noun まで (Noun kara Noun made)

Expresses a range; 'from...to', 'between...and'.

FORMATION

Noun1 + から + Noun2 + まで

EXAMPLES

朝(あさ)9時(じ)から午後(ごご)5時(じ)まで働(はたら)きます。
I work from 9 AM to 5 PM.

東京(とうきょう)から大阪(おおさか)まで電車(でんしゃ)で行(い)く。
I will go by train from Tokyo to Osaka.

地下鉄(ちかてつ)は午前(ごぜん)6時(じ)から深夜(しんや)まで運行(うんこう)しています。
The subway runs from 6 AM until midnight.

月曜日(げつようび)から金曜日(きんようび)まで学校(がっこう)に通(かよ)います。
I attend school from Monday to Friday.

USAGE NOTES

The から...まで grammar point is used to express a range between two nouns, indicating the starting point and ending point of an action, event, or period of time. It can be translated as 'from...to' or 'between...and' in English.

Noun くらい〜 (Noun kurai〜)

Express the extent or degree of something; 'about', 'approximately', 'at least'.

FORMATION

Noun + くらい

EXAMPLES

> この本(ほん)は三百(さんびゃく)ページくらいあります。
> This book has about 300 pages.

> 彼(かれ)の家(いえ)まで歩(ある)いて20分(ふん)くらいかかります。
> It takes about 20 minutes to walk to his house.

> 明日(あした)は暑(あつ)くて、30度(ど)くらいになるでしょう。
> Tomorrow will be hot, about 30 degrees.

> この料理(りょうり)を作(つく)るのに、材料(ざいりょう)は500円(えん)くらい必要(ひつよう)です。
> You need about 500 yen worth of ingredients to make this dish.

USAGE NOTES

The くらい grammar point is used with a noun to express the extent or degree of something, meaning 'about', 'approximately', or 'at least' in English. It helps to provide a rough estimate or minimum standard to the noun it is attached to.

Noun ぐらい〜 (Noun gurai〜)

Express an approximate amount or degree; 'about', 'approximately'.

FORMATION

Noun + ぐらい

EXAMPLES

> 一日(いちにち)中(ちゅう)勉強(べんきょう)したので、１０時間(じかん)ぐらい勉強(べんきょう)しました。
> I studied all day, so I studied for about 10 hours.

> この本(ほん)は１００ページぐらいある。
> This book has about 100 pages.

彼(かれ)は果物(くだもの)を５個(こ)ぐらい食(た)べました。
He ate about 5 pieces of fruit.

駅(えき)から家(いえ)まで歩(ある)いて２０分(ふん)ぐらいかかります。
It takes about 20 minutes to walk from the station to my house.

USAGE NOTES
The ぐらい grammar point is used with nouns to express an approximate amount or degree. It is often translated as 'about', 'approximately', or 'around' in English. This can be used for time, quantity, or other measurements.

Noun ごろ〜 (Noun + goro〜)

Expresses 'around' or 'about' a certain time or age.

FORMATION
Noun + ごろ

EXAMPLES

昼(ひる)ごろに電話(でんわ)してください。
Please call me around noon.

彼(かれ)は10歳(さい)ごろに日本(にっぽん)に来(き)ました。
He came to Japan around the age of 10.

午後(ごご)３時(じ)ごろに会(あ)いましょう。
Let's meet around 3 PM.

昨日(きのう)の夜(よる)8時(じ)ごろに帰(かえ)りました。
I returned home last night around 8 o'clock.

USAGE NOTES
The ごろ grammar point is used to indicate 'around' or 'about' a certain time or age. It is commonly used with time-related expressions and age-related expressions to give an approximate time or age.

Noun だけ〜 (〜dake)

Indicates 'only', 'just', or 'merely'.

FORMATION
Noun + だけ, Verb-casual + だけ, い-Adjective + だけ, な-Adjective-な + だけ

EXAMPLES

コーヒーだけ飲(の)んで、帰(かえ)りました。
I only drank coffee and went home.

この本は二十ページだけ読んだ。
I only read twenty pages of this book.

彼女はとても速いですが、走るだけでなく、考えるのも速いです。
She is very fast, not only at running but also at thinking.

この部屋は寝るだけの場所です。
This room is a place only for sleeping.

USAGE NOTES

The Noun だけ grammar point is used to emphasize the idea of 'only', 'just', or 'merely' in a sentence. It can be attached to nouns, verbs, い-adjectives, and な-adjectives to show this emphasis. This grammar point is commonly used in both spoken and written Japanese.

Nounで〜 (Noun de 〜)

Indicate a place or means for an action or situation; 'at, in, on', 'using', or 'by means of'.

FORMATION

Noun + で

EXAMPLES

図書館で勉強します。
I study at the library.

バスで学校に行きます。
I go to school by bus.

鉛筆で書きました。
I wrote it using a pencil.

英語で話しましょう。
Let's talk in English.

USAGE NOTES

The で grammar point is used to indicate a location, method, or tool for doing an action or for being in a situation. It can be translated as 'at, in, on', 'using', or 'by means of' in English. Nounで is formed by adding で after a noun.

Noun と〜 (Noun to〜)

Express 'with', 'and' or 'together with' when connecting nouns.

FORMATION

Noun1 + と + Noun2

EXAMPLES

リンゴとバナナを買(か)いました。
I bought apples and bananas.

友達(ともだち)と映画(えいが)を見(み)に行(い)きます。
I will go to watch a movie with my friend.

父(ちち)と母(はは)と一緒(いっしょ)に旅行(りょこう)しました。
I traveled together with my father and mother.

彼(かれ)と彼女(かのじょ)は結婚(けっこん)しました。
He and she got married.

USAGE NOTES

The Noun と grammar point is used to express a connection between two or more nouns, indicating 'with', 'and', or 'together with' in English. It functions as a particle that is used to simply list multiple items or express companionship.

Noun に〜 (Noun ni〜)

Express a specific direction, target or purpose; 'to', 'toward', 'for'.

FORMATION

Noun + に

EXAMPLES

彼女(かのじょ)にプレゼントをあげました。
I gave a present to her.

日本(にっぽん)に行(い)きます。
I am going to Japan.

6時(じ)に集合(しゅうごう)しましょう。
Let's meet at 6 o'clock.

友達(ともだち)に手紙(てがみ)を書(か)きます。
I will write a letter to my friend.

USAGE NOTES

The 'Noun に' grammar point is used to express a specific direction, target, or purpose in relation to a noun. It can be translated as 'to', 'toward', or 'for' in English. The に particle is added directly after the noun which indicates direction, target or purpose.

Noun に 帰ります (Noun ni kaerimasu)

Express going back or returning to a place: 'to return to', 'to go back to'.

FORMATION

Noun + に + 帰ります

EXAMPLES

> 夏休(なつやす)みが終(お)わったら、学校(がっこう)に帰(かえ)ります。
> When summer vacation ends, I'll go back to school.

> 買(か)い物(もの)を終(お)えたら、家(いえ)に帰(かえ)ります。
> After finishing shopping, I will go back home.

> 今週(こんしゅう) 末(まつ)、実家(じっか)に帰(かえ)ります。
> I'm going back to my parents' home this weekend.

> 友達(ともだち)と旅行(りょこう)に行(い)ったあと、東京(とうきょう)に帰(かえ)ります。
> After traveling with my friend, I'll return to Tokyo.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point 'Noun に 帰ります' is used to express physically going back or returning to a specific place. It can be translated as 'to go back to' or 'to return to' in English. The particle に indicates the destination of the return.

Noun に します (Noun ni shimasu)

Express a choice or decision; 'choose', 'decide on'.

FORMATION

Noun + に します

EXAMPLES

> 今日(きょう)の昼(ひる)ご飯(はん)は寿司(すし)にします。
> I'll choose sushi for today's lunch.

> この靴(くつ)を買(か)うか迷(まよ)っていますが、赤(あか)い色(いろ)の方(ほう)にします。
> I was hesitating about which shoes to buy, but I'll go with the red ones.

休みの日に何をするか決めた。映画館に行くことにします。
I've decided what to do on my day off. I'll go to the movie theater.

フランス語とスペイン語のどちらを勉強するか悩んだが、フランス語にします。
I was torn between studying French and Spanish, but I decided on French.

USAGE NOTES

The に します grammar point is used to express making a choice or decision. It can be translated as 'choose' or 'decide on' in English. It is often used in situations where someone has to make a selection or decide on something, such as ordering food at a restaurant or deciding on a vacation destination.

Noun に なります (Noun ni narimasu)

Expresses change or becoming something; 'to become', 'to turn into', 'to be'.

FORMATION

Noun + に + なります

EXAMPLES

彼は医者になります。
He will become a doctor.

この茶色の葉が赤になります。
These brown leaves will turn red.

料理が冷めたら、美味しくなくなります。
When the dish cools down, it becomes less delicious.

来年、東京オリンピックになります。
Next year, it will be the Tokyo Olympics.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point Noun に なります is used to express a change or transformation into something else, or to indicate that something 'becomes', 'turns into', or simply 'is' something. It is commonly used with nouns.

Noun に 来ます (Noun ni kimasu)

Used to express coming to a place.

FORMATION

Noun + に + 来ます (kimasu)

EXAMPLES

友達(ともだち)が 私(わたし) の家(いえ)に来(き)ます。
My friend will come to my house.

今晩(こんばん)、父(ちち)が駅(えき)に迎(むか)えに来(き)ます。
Tonight, my father will come to pick me up at the station.

明日(あした)、先生(せんせい)が学校(がっこう)に来(き)ます。
Tomorrow, the teacher will come to school.

有名(ゆうめい)な歌手(かしゅ)がこの街(まち)に来(き)ます。
A famous singer will come to this town.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point Noun に 来ます is used to indicate that someone or something comes to a specific place. The noun before に indicates the destination or place, while the verb 来ます expresses the action of coming. (Similarly, 'Noun に 行きます' means 'go to [Noun],' and 'Noun に 帰ります' means 'return to [Noun].')

Noun に 行きます (Noun ni ikimasu)

Used to express going to a location.

FORMATION

Noun + に + 行きます

EXAMPLES

学校(がっこう)に行(い)きます。
I will go to school.

明日(あした)、スーパーに行(い)きます。
I will go to the supermarket tomorrow.

週末(しゅうまつ) に映画館(えいがかん)に行(い)きます。
I will go to the movie theater on the weekend.

夏休(なつやす)みに海(うみ)に行(い)きます。
I will go to the sea during the summer vacation.

USAGE NOTES

The Noun に 行きます grammar point is used to express going to a specific location. This structure requires a noun (indicating the destination) followed by に and the verb 行きます, which means 'to go'.

Noun の あとで (Noun no atode)

Expresses the order of events; 'after', 'later than'.

FORMATION

Noun + の + あとで

EXAMPLES

朝(あさ)ご飯(はん)のあとで、歯(は)を磨(みが)きます。
After breakfast, I brush my teeth.

映画(えいが)のあとで、レストランで夕食(ゆうしょく)を食(た)べました。
After the movie, we ate dinner at a restaurant.

会議(かいぎ)のあとで、上司(じょうし)と話(はな)し合(あ)います。
I will discuss with my boss after the meeting.

晩(ばん)ご飯(はん)のあとで、散歩(さんぽ)に行(い)きました。
After dinner, I went for a walk.

USAGE NOTES

The の あとで grammar point is used to express the order of events, specifying that an action occurs after or later than the noun mentioned. It translates to 'after' or 'later than' in English. This structure is simply formed by attaching の あとで to the noun.

Noun の 前に (Noun no mae ni)

Used to describe a location or position 'in front of' a noun.

FORMATION

Noun + の + 前に

EXAMPLES

駅(えき)の前(まえ)にコンビニがあります。
There is a convenience store in front of the station.

家(いえ)の前(まえ)に車(くるま)を止(と)めてください。
Please park the car in front of the house.

私(わたし)の前(まえ)に彼(かれ)が立(た)っていました。
He was standing in front of me.

ホテルの前(まえ)にタクシーが来(き)た。
A taxi came in front of the hotel.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point Noun の 前に is used to describe a location or position 'in front of' a noun. It is formed by adding の 前に after the noun it refers to. (Note that 'Noun の 前に' can also mean 'before [Noun]' in time contexts, but these examples focus on physical location.)

Noun は〜 (Noun wa〜)

Used to mark the topic of a sentence; 'as for', 'speaking of'.

FORMATION

Noun + は

EXAMPLES

私(わたし)は日本(にっぽん)の料理(りょうり)が好(す)きです。
As for me, I like Japanese cuisine.

彼(かれ)は英語(えいご)が上手(じょうず)です。
As for him, he is good at English.

この本(ほん)は面白(おもしろ)いです。
As for this book, it's interesting.

今日(きょう)は暑(あつ)いですね。
Speaking of today, it's hot, isn't it?

USAGE NOTES

The は (wa) particle is used to indicate the topic of a sentence. It is usually translated as 'as for', 'speaking of', or it simply marks what the sentence is about. This is different from が (ga), which marks the subject of a verb.

Noun も〜 (Noun mo〜)

Indicates that the action or state is the same for multiple items or people; 'also', 'as well'.

FORMATION

Noun + も

EXAMPLES

私(わたし)も日本語(にほんご)を勉強(べんきょう)しています。
I am also studying Japanese.

彼(かれ)もケーキが好(す)きです。
He also likes cake.

東京(とうきょう)も大阪(おおさか)も観光(かんこう)スポットがたくさんあります。
There are many tourist spots in both Tokyo and Osaka.

この映画(えいが)もあの映画(えいが)も面白(おもしろ)かった。
Both this movie and that movie were interesting.

USAGE NOTES

The も grammar point is used after a noun to indicate that the action or state is the same for multiple items or people. It means 'also', 'as well', or 'too' in English. も often replaces は or が in the sentence to show that the same statement applies to this additional noun.

Noun や Noun など〜 (Noun ya Noun nado)

Lists items or examples but not exhaustively; 'such as', 'like', 'and so on'.

FORMATION

Noun1 + や + Noun2 + など

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)は野菜(やさい)や果物(くだもの)などを食(た)べるのが好(す)きです。
He likes to eat things like vegetables and fruits.

日本(にっぽん)の都市(とし)や東京(とうきょう)、大阪(おおさか)などに行(い)きたいです。
I want to go to Japanese cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, and so on.

彼女(かのじょ)は猫(ねこ)や犬(いぬ)など動物(どうぶつ)が好(す)きです。
She likes animals like cats, dogs, and so on.

この本屋(ほんや)では漫画(まんが)や小説(しょうせつ)などたくさんの本(ほん)が売(う)られています。
In this bookstore, many books such as manga and novels are sold.

USAGE NOTES

The や...など grammar point is used to list a few items or examples that belong to a similar category or context, but it is not exhaustive. It can be translated as 'such as', 'like', or 'and so on' in English. This grammar pattern is used with nouns.

Noun を〜 (Noun wo〜)

Indicates the direct object of a verb.

FORMATION

Noun + を + Verb

EXAMPLES

私(わたし)は本(ほん)を読(よ)みます。
I read a book.

彼(かれ)はケーキを食(た)べました。
He ate a cake.

母(はは)はコーヒーを飲(の)むのが好(す)きです。
My mother likes to drink coffee.

友達(ともだち)が私(わたし)のペンを使(つか)いました。
My friend used my pen.

USAGE NOTES

The を (wo) particle is used to mark the direct object of a verb in a sentence. It shows the noun that the action (verb) is performed on. The particle を is usually pronounced as 'o' in spoken Japanese.

Verb た あとで (ta ato de)

Indicates an action that takes place after another action.

FORMATION

Verb-た form + あとで

EXAMPLES

宿題(しゅくだい)をしたあとで、テレビを見(み)ました。
After doing my homework, I watched TV.

朝(あさ)ごはんを食(た)べたあとで、歯(は)を磨(みが)きます。
After eating breakfast, I brush my teeth.

仕事(しごと)が終(お)わったあとで、ジムに行(い)く予定(よてい)です。
After finishing work, I plan to go to the gym.

映画(えいが)を見(み)たあとで、カフェでコーヒーを飲(の)みました。
After watching the movie, I drank coffee at a cafe.

USAGE NOTES

The たあとで grammar point is used to indicate that one action takes place after another action is completed. It means 'after' or 'after doing' in English. The formation is created with the た form (past tense) of a verb, followed by あとで (ato de).

Verb たいです (taidesu)

Express desire or want to do something; 'I want to', 'I would like to'.

FORMATION

る-Verb: Remove る and add たいです, う-Verb: Replace the final verb character with the 〜い form and add たいです, Exception: する becomes したいです

EXAMPLES

> 私(わたし)は寿司(すし)を食(た)べたいです。
> I want to eat sushi.

> 彼(かれ)は日本(にっぽん)に行(い)きたいです。
> He wants to go to Japan.

> 彼女(かのじょ)は英語(えいご)を勉強(べんきょう)したいです。
> She wants to study English.

> 子供(こども)たちは遊(あそ)びたいです。
> The children want to play.

USAGE NOTES

The たいです grammar point is used to express the speaker's desire or want to perform a certain action. It can be translated as 'I want to' or 'I would like to' in English. The formation differs depending on whether the verb is a る-verb or an う-verb.

Verb て〜 (Verb + te〜)

A verb conjugation that connects actions or states.

FORMATION

Verb (Group 1) - Replace last syllable with 〜て, Verb (Group 2) - Replace 'る' with 〜て, Verb (Group 3) - する becomes して, くる becomes きて

EXAMPLES

> コーヒーを飲(の)んで、出(で)かけます。
> After drinking coffee, I will go out.

> 買(か)い物(もの)をして、家(いえ)に帰(かえ)りましょう。
> Let's go shopping and then go home.

> 宿題(しゅくだい)をして、寝(ね)ます。
> After doing my homework, I will sleep.

友達(ともだち)を待(ま)って、一緒(いっしょ)に映画(えいが)を見(み)に行(い)きます。
I will wait for my friend and go watch a movie together.

USAGE NOTES

The ～て form of a verb is used to connect actions or states in a sequence, implying that the first action is completed before the second one starts. The ～て form is frequently used in casual speech, and it can also be used in polite speech when combined with certain auxiliary verbs like ください (kudasai) or いる (iru).

Verb て います (Verb te imasu)

Express ongoing action or state; 'is doing', 'is doing (continuous)', 'has been doing'.

FORMATION

Verb て-form + います

EXAMPLES

彼女(かのじょ)は今(こん)ピアノを弾(ひ)いています。
She is playing the piano now.

私(わたし)たちは日本語(にほんご)を勉強(べんきょう)しています。
We are studying Japanese.

彼(かれ)は映画(えいが)を見(み)ています。
He is watching a movie.

入(はい)っていますので、お待(ま)ちください。
I am in, so please wait.

USAGE NOTES

The て います grammar point is used to express an action that is ongoing, continuous, or has been happening. It is formed by conjugating the verb in its て-form and adding います. It can be translated as 'is doing', 'is doing (continuous)', or 'has been doing' in English.

Verb てから～ (～te kara)

Express a sequence of actions or events; 'after', 'since', 'once'.

FORMATION

Verb-て形 + から

EXAMPLES

宿題(しゅくだい)をしてから、テレビを見(み)ました。
I watched TV after doing my homework.

食(た)べてから、歯(は)を磨(みが)きましょう。
Let's brush our teeth after eating.

仕事(しごと)が終(お)わってから、友達(ともだち)と飲(の)みに行(い)きます。
I will go drinking with my friends after work is done.

学校(がっこう)が終(お)わってから、図書館(としょかん)で勉強(べんきょう)します。
I will study in the library after school is over.

USAGE NOTES

The ～てから grammar point is used to indicate the sequence of actions or events, meaning that one action or event occurs after another. It can be translated as 'after', 'since', or 'once' in English. The て-form indicates the first action and から shows the sequence.

Verb て ください (Verb-te kudasai)

A request or command; 'please do'.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + ください

EXAMPLES

ドアを開(あ)けてください。
Please open the door.

電話番号(でんわばんごう)を教(おし)えてください。
Please tell me your phone number.

ゆっくり話(はな)してください。
Please speak slowly.

コーヒーを一(ひと)つ持(も)ってきてください。
Please bring me a coffee.

USAGE NOTES

The て ください grammar point is used to make a request or command someone to do something politely. The verb is conjugated into its て-form and followed by ください, which means 'please'. This structure is used when asking someone to do something with a polite and respectful tone.

Verb ないで ください (〜naide kudasai)

Used to make a polite request for someone not to do something; 'please don't'.

FORMATION

Verb-ない-form + で ください

EXAMPLES

タバコを吸わないでください。
Please don't smoke.

ここで走らないでください。
Please don't run here.

大きな声で話さないでください。
Please don't speak loudly.

写真を撮らないでください。
Please don't take photos.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point Verb ないで ください is used to make a polite request for someone not to do a certain action. In English, it can be translated as 'please don't'. To form this expression, take the verb in its negative form (ない-form) and add で ください.

Noun に 戻ります (Noun ni modorimasu)

Expresses the action of returning to a previous state, place, or condition.

FORMATION

Noun + に + 戻ります

EXAMPLES

冷蔵庫に入れると、溶けたアイスクリームは固体に戻ります。
When put in the refrigerator, the melted ice cream returns to its solid state.

休暇が終わったら、仕事に戻ります。
When the vacation ends, I will return to work.

リモートワークが終わった後、元のオフィスに戻ります。
After remote work is over, we will return to our original office.

外国で 勉強 した後、日本に帰ります。
After studying abroad, I will return to Japan.

USAGE NOTES

The Noun に 戻ります grammar point is used to express going back or reverting to a previous state, place, or condition. 戻る (modoru) literally means 'to go back' or 'to revert'. This is often used after a change has occurred, indicating that something is being undone or returned to its original form.

Verb に 来ます (Verb ni kimasu)

Expresses the purpose of coming to a place; 'come to (do something)'.

FORMATION

Verb (ます-stem) + に + 来ます

EXAMPLES

友達(ともだち)に会(あ)いに来(き)ました。
I came to meet my friend.

映画(えいが)を見(み)に来(き)ました。
I came to watch a movie.

先生(せんせい)に質問(しつもん)しに来(き)ました。
I came to ask the teacher a question.

買(か)い物(もの)をしに来(き)ました。
I came to go shopping.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point Verb に きます is used to express the purpose of coming to a place to perform an action. It can be translated as 'come to (do something)' in English. To form this expression, use the verb's ます-stem (i.e., remove ます) followed by に きます.

Verb に 行きます (Verb ni ikimasu)

To go (somewhere) in order to do an action.

FORMATION

Verb (ます-stem) + に + 行きます

EXAMPLES

公園(こうえん)に遊(あそ)びに行(い)きます。
I will go to the park to play.

図書館(としょかん)に勉強(べんきょう)しに行(い)きます。
I will go to the library to study.

スーパーに買い物に行きます。
I will go to the supermarket to do some shopping.

映画館に映画を見に行きます。
I will go to the movie theater to watch a movie.

USAGE NOTES
The grammar point Verb に 行きます is used when expressing that someone is going to a certain place with the purpose of doing a specific action. Form it by taking the verb's ます-stem (for suru-verbs, remove する and add し) and then adding に 行きます.

Verb ましょう (mashou)

Making a suggestion or invitation; 'let's' or 'shall we'.

FORMATION
Verb (ます-stem) + ましょう

EXAMPLES

一緒に映画を見ましょう。
Let's watch a movie together.

散歩しましょう。
Let's take a walk.

今晩、食事に行きましょう。
Let's go out for dinner tonight.

明日 勉強 しましょう。
Let's study tomorrow.

USAGE NOTES
The ましょう grammar point is used to suggest or invite someone to do something in a polite and friendly way. It can be translated as 'let's' or 'shall we' in English. This grammar point is formed by attaching ましょう to the stem of the verb (i.e. remove ます).

Verb ましょうか。 (〜mashou ka.)

Used to make a polite suggestion or offer help; 'shall we', 'should we', 'do you want me to'.

FORMATION
Verb (ます-stem) + ましょうか

EXAMPLES

一緒(いっしょ)に映画(えいが)を見(み)に行(い)きましょうか。
Shall we go see a movie together?

コーヒーをもう一杯(いっぱい)飲(の)みましょうか。
Should we have another cup of coffee?

あなたの荷物(にもつ)を持(も)ちましょうか。
Do you want me to carry your luggage?

窓(まど)を開(あ)けましょうか。
Shall I open the window?

USAGE NOTES

The ましょうか grammar point is used to make a polite suggestion, propose an action, or offer help. It can be translated as 'shall we', 'should we', or 'do you want me to' in English. This formation is used with verbs in their ます-form, replacing ます with ましょう and adding か.

Verb ませんか。 (Verb-masenka)

An invitation or suggestion; 'won't you', 'why don't you', 'shall we'.

FORMATION

Verb (ます-form) + ませんか

EXAMPLES

一緒(いっしょ)に映画(えいが)を見(み)ませんか。
Won't you watch a movie together with me?

明日(あした)のパーティーに参加(さんか)しませんか。
Why don't you join tomorrow's party?

週末(しゅうまつ)にピクニックに行(い)きませんか。
Shall we go for a picnic on the weekend?

一緒(いっしょ)に勉強(べんきょう)しませんか。
How about studying together?

USAGE NOTES

The ませんか grammar point is used for making invitations or suggestions in a polite manner. The verb is conjugated to its ます form and replaced with ませんか. This can be translated as 'won't you', 'why don't you', or 'shall we' in English.

Verb ること〜 (〜ru koto)

Express an action or event as a noun; 'the act of', 'doing'.

FORMATION

Verb (dictionary form) + こと

EXAMPLES

泳ぐことが大好きです。
I love swimming.

日本語を勉強することは楽しいです。
Studying Japanese is fun.

友達と話すことがストレスを軽減します。
Talking with friends reduces stress.

彼は歌うことが得意です。
He is good at singing.

USAGE NOTES

The ること grammar point is used to nominalize or turn a verb into a noun, which represents the action or event itself as a concept. It can be translated as 'the act of' or simply 'doing' in English. This formation is used with verbs in the dictionary (ru-)form.

Verb る こと が できます (ru koto ga dekimasu)

Express the potential form, or the ability to do something.

FORMATION

Verb (dictionary form) + ことができます

EXAMPLES

この問題を解くことができます。
I can solve this problem.

彼は英語を話すことができます。
He can speak English.

私は高い所に登ることができません。
I can't climb to high places.

彼女はピアノを弾くことができます。
She can play the piano.

USAGE NOTES

The ～ることができます grammar point is used to express that someone is capable of doing something or that something is possible. It is essentially the potential form of the verb. The formation is made by changing the verb to a noun phrase with こと and then adding ができます.

Verb る こと ができる (ru koto ga dekiru)

Expresses the potential form; 'can', 'be able to', 'is possible'.

FORMATION

Verb (dictionary form) + ことができる

EXAMPLES

この問題(もんだい)を解(と)くことができる？
Can you solve this problem?

彼(かれ)は泳(およ)ぐことができます。
He can swim.

日本(にっぽん)に行(い)くことができて、とても嬉(うれ)しいです。
I'm very happy that I can go to Japan.

彼女(かのじょ)はピアノを弾(ひ)くことができます。
She can play the piano.

USAGE NOTES

The る こと ができる grammar point is used to express the potential form of a verb, meaning the ability or possibility to do something. It can be translated as 'can', 'be able to', or 'is possible' in English. This grammar is often used with verbs ending in る, but can also apply to other verbs once they are in the dictionary form.

Verb る の～ (Verb + ru + no～)

Used to express the purpose or reason in casual speech, or nominalize the verb with の.

FORMATION

Verb (dictionary form) + の (casual)

EXAMPLES

買(か)い物(もの)をするために、銀行(ぎんこう)でお金(かね)をおろすの。
I'm withdrawing money at the bank so I can go shopping.

友達(ともだち)にプレゼントをあげるので、ケーキを焼(や)くの。
I'm baking a cake because I'm giving my friend a present.

ダイエットを始(はじ)めるので、ジムに入会(にゅうかい)するの。
I ’ m joining a gym since I'm starting a diet.

軽(かる)い食事(しょくじ)がいいので、サラダを作(つく)るの。
I'm making a salad because I want a light meal.

USAGE NOTES

The る の～ grammar point is a casual spoken pattern that can nominalize a verb or explain a purpose/reason by adding の. It's often seen in everyday conversation, and can be used for nuance such as giving an explanation. It's similar to ること, but is more colloquial or explanatory in tone.

Verb る 前に (ru mae ni)

Used to express 'before' in a sense of an action must be done before another action or event.

FORMATION

Verb (dictionary form) + 前に

EXAMPLES

出(で)かける前(まえ)に、部屋(へや)を掃除(そうじ)してください。
Please clean the room before leaving.

寝(ね)る前(まえ)に、歯(は)を磨(みが)きます。
I brush my teeth before going to bed.

雨(あめ)が降(ふ)る前(まえ)に、洗濯物(せんたくぶつ)を取(と)り込(こ)むこと。
Take in the laundry before it rains.

会議(かいぎ)が始(はじ)まる前(まえ)に、資料(しりょう)を準備(じゅんび)しましょう。
Let's prepare the documents before the meeting starts.

USAGE NOTES

The る前に (ru mae ni) grammar point is used to indicate that an action (in the dictionary form) should be completed before another action occurs or before a specific event happens.

あまり～ありません (amari ～ arimasen)

Express 'not very', 'not much', or 'not really' when describing a negative state or situation.

FORMATION

あまり + Verb-ないform + ありません / あまり + い-Adjective-く ありません / あまり + な-Adjective・Noun じゃありません

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)はあまり疲(つか)れていません。
He is not really tired.

彼女(かのじょ)はあまり早(はや)くないですよ。
She is not very fast.

私(わたし)はあまり勉強(べんきょう)しないです。
I don't study very much.

あまりお金(かね)がありません。
I don't have much money.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point あまり～ありません is used to describe a negative state or condition and indicate that it's not very, not much, or not really. It is commonly used with verbs in the negative form and can be used with い-adjectives, な-adjectives, and nouns.

あまり～ないです (amari ～ nai desu)

Express 'not really' or 'not very'; used to soften a negative statement.

FORMATION

あまり + Verb-ないform + です / あまり + い-Adjective-くない + です / あまり + な-Adjective-じゃない + です

EXAMPLES

あまり食(た)べないです。
I don't really eat much.

この映画(えいが)はあまり面白(おもしろ)くないです。
This movie is not really interesting.

彼(かれ)はあまり親切(しんせつ)じゃないです。
He is not very kind.

私(わたし)はあまり日本語(にほんご)が上手(じょうず)じゃないです。
I am not very good at Japanese.

USAGE NOTES

The あまり～ないです grammar point is used to express that something is 'not really' or 'not very' to a certain extent. It is often used to soften a negative statement. It can be used with verbs, い-adjectives, and な-adjectives in their negative forms.

～あります (～arimasu)

Indicate possession or existence of inanimate objects; 'there is', 'there are'.

FORMATION

Object + が + あります

EXAMPLES

教室(きょうしつ)に机(つくえ)があります。
There is a desk in the classroom.

この公園(こうえん)にたくさんの花(はな)があります。
There are many flowers in this park.

駅(えき)の近(ちか)くにコンビニがあります。
There is a convenience store near the station.

家(いえ)の中(なか)に古(ふる)いテレビがあります。
There is an old TV inside the house.

USAGE NOTES

The あります grammar point is used to indicate the possession or existence of inanimate objects. It can be translated as 'there is' or 'there are' in English. It is different from います, which is used for people and most living creatures. あります is commonly used with particle が to mark the object.

～いかがですか。 (～ikaga desu ka.)

A polite way to ask someone's thoughts, opinions, or preferences; 'how about', 'how is'.

FORMATION

Noun + は + いかがですか / (Verb-て form + は) いかがですか

EXAMPLES

お茶(ちゃ)はいかがですか？
How about some tea?

このドレスはいかがですか？
How about this dress?

ケーキを食(た)べてはいかがですか？
How about eating some cake?

映画(えいが)を見(み)てはいかがですか？
How about watching a movie?

USAGE NOTES

The ～いかがですか grammar point is used to politely ask someone's thoughts, opinions, or preferences. It can be translated as 'how about' or 'how is' in English. The formation is quite straightforward when used with verbs or nouns.

いくつ～ (ikutsu～)

Used to express 'how many' or ask for the number of something.

FORMATION

いくつ + Noun (optional)

EXAMPLES

> リンゴはいくつありますか？
> How many apples are there?

> いくつかの問題(もんだい)を解決(かいけつ)しなければなりません。
> I have to solve several problems.

> あなたはいくつの言語(げんご)を話(はな)せますか？
> How many languages can you speak?

> パーティーにはいくつかの飲(の)み物(もの)があります。
> There are several drinks at the party.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point いくつ is used when asking or expressing 'how many' of something there are, or to indicate an unspecified number. In English, it can be translated as 'how many' or 'several'.

いつか～ (itsuka～)

Indicates an unspecified point in time; 'someday', 'one day', 'at some point'.

FORMATION

いつか + sentence

EXAMPLES

> いつか日本(にっぽん)に行(い)きたいです。
> I want to go to Japan someday.

> 彼(かれ)はいつか有名(ゆうめい)な作家(さっか)になるでしょう。
> He will become a famous writer someday.

> いつかあの山(やま)を登(のぼ)りたいと思(おも)っています。
> I think I want to climb that mountain someday.

彼女(かのじょ)はいつか夢(ゆめ)を叶(かな)えることができると信(しん)じています。
I believe she can achieve her dream someday.

USAGE NOTES
The grammar point いつか is used to indicate an unspecified point in time, meaning 'someday', 'one day', or 'at some point' in the future or the past. It can be used in sentences to express hopes, dreams, or possibilities.

いつでも〜 (itsudemo〜)

Expresses 'anytime', 'always', or 'whenever'.

FORMATION
いつでも + (Verb)

EXAMPLES

いつでも遊(あそ)びに来(き)てください。
Please come to play anytime.

彼女(かのじょ)はいつでも笑顔(えがお)です。
She is always smiling.

いつでも電話(でんわ)で連絡(れんらく)できます。
You can contact me by phone anytime.

この店(みせ)はいつでも混(こ)んでいます。
This store is always crowded.

USAGE NOTES
The いつでも grammar point is used to express that something occurs, can occur, or is allowed to occur anytime, always, or whenever. It emphasizes the lack of restrictions related to time for a certain action or event.

いつも〜 (itsumo〜)

Expressing 'always' or 'usually' in a sentence.

FORMATION
いつも + Verb / Adjective / Noun

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)はいつも遅刻(ちこく)します。
He is always late.

私(わたし)はいつも優(やさ)しい犬(いぬ)が好(す)きです。
I always like gentle dogs.

彼女(かのじょ)はいつも静(しず)かな場所(ばしょ)で勉強(べんきょう)します。
She always studies in a quiet place.

いつも朝(あさ)ご飯(はん)を食(た)べます。
I always eat breakfast.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point いつも (itsumo) is used to express the meaning of 'always' or 'usually' when describing a habitual action or situation. It is often used with the present tense or past tense to show that something is done on a regular basis or has been happening consistently.

～て います (～te imasu)

Expresses the present continuous or ongoing action; 'to be doing', 'currently doing'.

FORMATION

Verb て-form + います

EXAMPLES

今(いま)、音楽(おんがく)を聞(き)いています。
I am listening to music right now.

父(ちち)は新聞(しんぶん)を読(よ)んでいます。
My father is reading a newspaper.

彼女(かのじょ)は英語(えいご)を勉強(べんきょう)しています。
She is studying English.

子供(こども)たちは公園(こうえん)で遊(あそ)んでいます。
The children are playing in the park.

USAGE NOTES

The ～て います grammar pattern is used to express that an action is currently happening or ongoing. It can be translated as 'to be doing' or 'currently doing' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is a る-verb, う-verb, or an irregular verb, but all use the verb ' s て-form + います.

～が (～ga)

Particle indicating the subject of a sentence or expressing 'but'.

FORMATION

Noun + が / い-Adjective + が / な-Adjective + が / Verb + が

EXAMPLES

私(わたし)が学生(がくせい)です。
I am a student.

このりんごが美味(おい)しい。
This apple is delicious.

彼(かれ)は頭(あたま)がいいが、性格(せいかく)が悪(わる)い。
He is smart but has a bad personality.

走(はし)りたいが、足(あし)が痛(いた)い。
I want to run, but my leg hurts.

USAGE NOTES

The ～が grammar point is a particle that is used to indicate the subject of a sentence or to express a contrast similar to 'but' in English. It has various functions depending on the context.

～が、～ (～ga, ～)

Express a contrast between two sentences; 'but', 'however'.

FORMATION

Sentence 1 + が、+ Sentence 2

EXAMPLES

デザートは美味(おい)しいが、カロリーが高(たか)い。
The dessert is delicious, but it is high in calories.

彼(かれ)は頭(あたま)がいいが、少(すこ)し怠(なま)け者(もの)だ。
He is smart, but a bit lazy.

会社(かいしゃ)は利益(りえき)を上(あ)げたが、従業員(じゅうぎょういん)の給与(きゅうよ)は上(あ)がらなかった。
The company made a profit, however, the employees' salaries did not increase.

外国語(がいこくご)を勉強(べんきょう)することが楽(たの)しいが、時々(ときどき)難(むずか)しい。
Studying foreign languages is fun, but sometimes difficult.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜が、〜 grammar point is used to express a contrast or contradiction between two sentences or clauses. It can be translated as 'but' or 'however' in English. This grammar point is slightly more formal than けど and is used to show a contrast in the situation.

〜から、〜 (〜kara、〜)

Expresses reason or cause; 'because', 'since', 'so'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + から / い-Adjective + から / な-Adjective + だから / Noun + だから

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)は試験(しけん)があるから、今晩(こんばん) 勉強(べんきょう) しなければなりません。
Because I have an exam tomorrow, I must study tonight.

この部屋(へや)は狭(せま)いから、もっと大(おお)きい部屋(へや)を探(さが)しています。
Since this room is small, I am looking for a bigger one.

彼(かれ)は友達(ともだち)だから、手伝(てつだ)ってくれるでしょう。
Since he is my friend, he will probably help me.

雨(あめ)が降(ふ)ったから、外(そと)に出(で)られません。
Because it rained, I can't go outside.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜から grammar point is used to indicate the reason or cause for something. It can be translated as 'because', 'since', or 'so' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

〜からです (〜kara desu)

Express the reason or cause; 'because', 'since', 'due to'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + からです / い-Adjective + からです / な-Adjective + だからです / Noun + だからです

EXAMPLES

寒(さむ)いからです。コートを着(き)ています。
It ' s because it ' s cold. That ' s why I ' m wearing a coat.

この店(みせ)は安(やす)いからです。よく来(き)ます。
It ' s because this store is cheap. That ' s why I come often.

彼(かれ)は親切(しんせつ)だからです。みんなに好(す)かれています。
It ' s because he ' s kind. Everyone likes him.

彼女(かのじょ)は学生(がくせい)だからです。図書館(としょかん)で 勉強(べんきょう) しています。
It ' s because she ' s a student. She studies at the library.

USAGE NOTES
The ～からです grammar point is used to state the reason or cause of something, often as a short concluding statement. It can be translated as 'because', 'since', or 'due to' in English. The formation can be used with verbs, い-adjectives, な-adjectives, or nouns, but be careful with な-adjectives and nouns: typically, it's [Noun/な-adjective] + だからです.

～から もらいます (～kara moraimasu)

To receive something or get someone to do something.

FORMATION
Noun + から + (Verb-て form) + もらいます

EXAMPLES

友達(ともだち)からプレゼントをもらいました。
I received a present from my friend.

先生(せんせい)に 宿題(しゅくだい) を渡(わた)してもらいました。
I had the teacher hand me the homework.

お母(かあ)さんに料理(りょうり)を作(つく)ってもらいました。
I got my mom to cook for me.

兄(あに)に 車(くるま) を貸(か)してもらいました。
I got my older brother to lend me his car.

USAGE NOTES
The ～からもらいます grammar point is used to express receiving something from someone or getting someone to do something for you. In English, it can be translated as 'to receive from' or 'to get someone to do something'.

～が 私に くれます (～ga watashi ni kuremasu)

Used to express that someone gives a gift or favor to 'me'; 'someone gives me'.

FORMATION
Person + が + (Thing or Action) + 私に + くれます

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)がプレゼントを私(わたし)にくれました。
He gave me a present.

友達(ともだち)が宿題(しゅくだい)を手伝(てつだ)って私(わたし)にくれました。
My friend helped me with my homework.

お母(かあ)さんがお弁当(べんとう)を作(つく)って私(わたし)にくれました。
My mom made me a lunch box.

先生(せんせい)がアドバイスを私(わたし)にくれました。
The teacher gave me advice.

USAGE NOTES

The ～が私にくれます grammar point is used to express that someone gives 'me' something or does something for me. It can be translated as 'someone gives me' or 'someone does something for me' in English. Typically, the giver is marked by が, and the receiver is 私に (to me).

～けど、～ (～kedo、～)

Used to connect two clauses; 'but', 'however', 'although'

FORMATION

Verb-casual + けど / い-adjective + けど / な-adjective + だけど / Noun + だけど

EXAMPLES

授業(じゅぎょう)に出(で)たけど、まだ宿題(しゅくだい)をしないといけない。
I attended the class, but I still have to do my homework.

昨日(きのう)寒(さむ)かったけど、今日(きょう)は暖(あたた)かいです。
Yesterday was cold, but today is warm.

彼(かれ)は親切(しんせつ)だけど、ちょっと怖(こわ)い。
He is kind, but a little scary.

これはおいしそうだけど、高(たか)すぎる。
This looks delicious, but it is too expensive.

USAGE NOTES

The ～けど grammar point is used to connect two clauses, often to show a contrast or to introduce a different point of view. It can be translated as 'but', 'however', or 'although' in English. It's more casual than けれど or が.

～けれど、～ (～keredo、～)

Expresses a contrast or contradiction; 'but', 'however', 'even though'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + けれど / い-Adjective + けれど / な-Adjective + だけれど / Noun + だけれど

EXAMPLES

今日(きょう)は寒(さむ)いけれど、散歩(さんぽ)に行(い)きます。
Even though it's cold today, I'll go for a walk.

彼(かれ)は親切(しんせつ)けれど、少(すこ)し怖(こわ)いです。
He is kind, but a little scary.

この部屋(へや)は狭(せま)いけれど、明(あか)るいです。
This room is small, but it's bright.

彼女(かのじょ)は病気(びょうき)だけれど、毎日(まいにち) 働(はたら) いています。
She is sick, but she works every day.

USAGE NOTES

The ～けれど grammar point is used to express a contrast or contradiction between two statements. It can be translated as 'but', 'however', or 'even though' in English. This grammar point is slightly more formal than けど.

こちら～ (kochira～)

Refers to a person, place or thing; 'this', 'this one', 'this way', 'here'.

FORMATION

こちら / こちら + の + Person/Thing

EXAMPLES

こちらは田中(たなか)さんです。
This is Mr./Ms. Tanaka.

こちらのレストランは美味(おい)しいです。
This restaurant is delicious.

こちらへどうぞ。
Please come this way.

こちらの方(ほう)がいいですか、それともあちらの方(ほう)がいいですか？
Is this one better, or is that one better?

USAGE NOTES

The こちら grammar point is used to refer to a person, place, or thing that is closer to the speaker, or to show politeness when referring to someone. It can mean 'this', 'this one', 'this way', or 'here'.

さっき～ (sakki～)

Refers to a short time ago or just now.

FORMATION

さっき + verb / さっき + phrase

EXAMPLES

> さっき電話(でんわ)がありました。
> There was a phone call just now.

> さっき部屋(へや)を掃除(そうじ)しました。
> I cleaned the room a short while ago.

> さっき彼(かれ)に会(あ)いました。
> I met him just now.

> さっきのニュースを見(み)ましたか？
> Did you watch the news a short time ago?

USAGE NOTES

The word さっき (sakki) is an adverb used to express that something happened or was done a short time ago or just now. It can be combined with verbs or other phrases to convey that meaning.

すぐに～ (sugu ni～)

Immediately or right away; used to express promptness or quickness.

FORMATION

すぐに + Verb/Adjective

EXAMPLES

> 友達(ともだち)が来(き)たら、すぐに電話(でんわ)をかけてください。
> When my friend arrives, please call me right away.

> そのニュースを聞(き)いたら、すぐに会社(かいしゃ)に行(い)きました。
> Upon hearing that news, I went to the company immediately.

> 彼女(かのじょ)はすぐに泣(な)き出(だ)した。
> She started crying right away.

> 教室(きょうしつ)に入(はい)ると、先生(せんせい)はすぐに授業(じゅぎょう)を始(はじ)めた。
> As soon as I entered the classroom, the teacher started the lesson immediately.

USAGE NOTES

The すぐに〜 grammar point is used to express an action happening immediately or right away. It often indicates promptness or quickness and can be used with both verbs and adjectives.

ぜんぜん〜 (zenzen〜)

Used to express 'not at all' or 'completely' in negative sentences.

FORMATION

ぜんぜん + [Negative verb/adjective]

EXAMPLES

> 彼(かれ)はぜんぜん話(はな)さない。
> He doesn't talk at all.

> この部屋(へや)はぜんぜん暗(くら)くない。
> This room is not dark at all.

> 彼女(かのじょ)はぜんぜん疲(つか)れていない。
> She is not tired at all.

> その映画(えいが)はぜんぜん面白(おもしろ)くなかった。
> That movie was not interesting at all.

USAGE NOTES

The ぜんぜん grammar point is used to emphasize a negative statement and can be translated as 'not at all' or 'completely (in negative sense)'. It is commonly used with negative verbs or negative forms of adjectives, placed before the negative part.

そして、〜 (soshite、〜)

Used to connect two sentences; 'and then', 'and'.

FORMATION

Sentence 1 + そして + Sentence 2

EXAMPLES

> 朝起(あさお)きて、そして宿題(しゅくだい)をしました。
> I woke up in the morning and then did my homework.

> コーヒーを飲(の)んで、そして新聞(しんぶん)を読(よ)みました。
> I drank coffee and then read the newspaper.

家(いえ)を出発(しゅっぱつ)しました。そして、駅(えき)へ行(い)きました。
I left my house and then went to the station.

彼(かれ)はゲームをした。そして、テレビを見(み)ました。
He played games and then watched TV.

USAGE NOTES

The そして grammar point is used to connect two sentences or ideas, expressing a sequence of events or actions. It is commonly translated to 'and then' or simply 'and' in English.

そちら～ (sochira～)

Indicates a direction or person in moderate distance; 'that way', 'that person'.

FORMATION

そちら [alone] / そちら + の + Noun

EXAMPLES

そちらのレストランはどうですか？
How is that restaurant over there?

そちらの方(ほう)、お名前(なまえ)を教(おし)えていただけますか？
Could you tell me the name of that person over there?

そちらに行(い)く途中(とちゅう)で駅(えき)があります。
There is a station on the way to that direction.

そちらのかばん、私(わたし)のと似(に)ていますね。
That bag over there looks similar to mine.

USAGE NOTES

The そちら grammar point is used to refer to a direction or a person that is moderate distance from both the speaker and listener, often closer to the listener. It can be translated as 'that way', 'that person', or 'that side'. This is distinct from あちら, used for things far from both speaker and listener.

それから、～ (sorekara、～)

Meaning 'after that', 'and then' or 'then', indicating sequence of events.

FORMATION

Clause 1 + それから + Clause 2

EXAMPLES

コーヒーを飲(の)んで、それから家(いえ)を出(で)ました。
I drank coffee, and then I left the house.

買い物をして、それから映画を見に行きました。
I went shopping, and then I went to watch a movie.

彼女は 勉強 をして、それから寝ました。
She studied, and then she went to sleep.

パーティーに行って、それから友達と話しました。
I went to the party, and then I talked with my friends.

USAGE NOTES

The それから grammar point is used to describe the sequence of events or actions, indicating that one action or event takes place after another. It can be translated as 'after that', 'and then', or 'then' in English. It can be used with verbs, adjectives, and nouns but should be placed between two clauses.

だいたい～ (daitai～)

Expresses 'roughly', 'approximately', or 'almost'.

FORMATION

だいたい + Number/Amount/Percentage

EXAMPLES

だいたい１００人がパーティーに参加しました。
Approximately 100 people attended the party.

彼女はだいたい２時間でその仕事を終えます。
She finishes that work in roughly two hours.

だいたい８０%の生徒が試験に合格しました。
About 80% of the students passed the exam.

今日はだいたい３０度の暑さです。
Today is almost 30 degrees hot.

USAGE NOTES

The だいたい～ (daitai～) grammar point is used to express a rough estimate or generalization, meaning 'roughly', 'approximately', or 'almost' in English. It can be used before numbers, amounts, or percentages to show that the value is not exact.

たいてい〜 (taitei〜)

Used for expressing 'usually', 'mostly', or 'generally'.

FORMATION

たいてい + Verb/い-Adjective/な-Adjective/Noun

EXAMPLES

> **たいてい朝(あさ)８時(じ)に起(お)きます。**
> I usually wake up at 8 o'clock in the morning.

> **彼(かれ)はたいてい遅刻(ちこく)します。**
> He is usually late.

> **この店(みせ)の商品(しょうひん)はたいてい安(やす)いです。**
> The items at this store are usually cheap.

> **たいていの人(ひと)はその映画(えいが)が好(す)きです。**
> Most people like that movie.

USAGE NOTES

The たいてい grammar point is used to describe a situation that occurs frequently or under normal circumstances. It can be translated as 'usually', 'mostly', or 'generally' in English. It is often used with verbs, but can also be used with adjectives and nouns.

だから、〜 (dakara、〜)

Expresses a reason or cause; 'because', 'so', 'therefore'.

FORMATION

Noun + だから / な-Adjective + だから

EXAMPLES

> **雨(あめ)だから、傘(かさ)を持(も)って行(い)きましょう。**
> Because it's raining, let's bring an umbrella.

> **このケーキは有名(ゆうめい)だから、みんなが食(た)べたいです。**
> Because this cake is famous, everyone wants to eat it.

> **彼(かれ)は病気(びょうき)だから、学校(がっこう)に行(い)けません。**
> Because he is sick, he cannot go to school.

> **彼女(かのじょ)は学生(がくせい)だから、このレストランで割引(わりびき)があります。**
> Because she is a student, there is a discount at this restaurant.

USAGE NOTES

The だから grammar point is used to connect two sentences and express a reason or cause for the second sentence. It is typically used with nouns or な-adjectives, and can be translated as 'because', 'so', or 'therefore' in English. For verbs/い-adjectives, the form is usually ～から (not だから).

～たり、～たり します (～tari, ～tari shimasu)

Used to list multiple actions or states; 'do things like', 'and'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual-past + たり + Verb-casual-past + たり + します

EXAMPLES

休日(きゅうじつ)には、映画(えいが)を見(み)たり、友達(ともだち)と遊(あそ)んだりします。
On holidays, I do things like watch movies and hang out with friends.

彼(かれ)は歌(うた)ったり、踊(おど)ったり、ピアノを弾(ひ)いたりします。
He sings, dances, plays the piano, among other things.

このレストランでは、寿司(すし)を食(た)べたり、刺身(さしみ)を食(た)べたりします。
At this restaurant, you can eat sushi, sashimi, and so on.

彼女(かのじょ)は毎朝(まいあさ)、ジョギングしたり、ヨガをしたりします。
Every morning, she does things like jogging and yoga.

USAGE NOTES

The ～たり、～たり します grammar point is used to list multiple actions or states without fully enumerating them. It can imply that there are more items in the list and can be translated as 'do things like', 'and', 'among other things', or 'and so on' in English. It is formed by attaching たり to the casual past tense of the verb, followed by します.

だれ～ (dare～)

Asking 'who' in a sentence, used to inquire about someone's identity or to clarify who is being referred to.

FORMATION

だれ + appropriate particle (が, は or を)

EXAMPLES

だれがその本(ほん)を買(か)いましたか。
Who bought that book?

だれを待(ま)っていますか。
Whom are you waiting for?

だれがそのリンゴを食(た)べましたか。
Who ate that apple?

だれが鍵(かぎ)を持(も)っていますか。
Who has the key?

USAGE NOTES
The だれ～ grammar point is used to ask about the identity of someone in a sentence. It can be translated as 'who' or 'whom' in English. It is often used with the particle が, は, or を, but can also be combined with other particles depending on the context.

だれか～ (dareka～)

Indicates 'someone' or something done or possessed by 'someone'.

FORMATION
だれか + Verb, だれか + Adjective, だれか + Noun

EXAMPLES

だれかがドアをノックしました。
Someone knocked on the door.

だれかが私(わたし)の傘(かさ)を盗(ぬす)みました。
Someone stole my umbrella.

だれか助(たす)けてください。
Someone, please help.

だれかのせいで、電気(でんき)がきれました。
Because of someone, the electricity went out.

USAGE NOTES
The grammar point だれか～ is used to suggest that something is done by, possessed by, or related to 'someone', usually when the actual person is unidentified or not important. It can be used with verbs, adjectives, or nouns.

だれでも～ (dare demo～)

Used to express 'anyone' or 'everyone'; 'no matter who'.

FORMATION
だれでも + Verb/Adjective/Noun

EXAMPLES

だれでもこのゲームができます。
Anyone can play this game.

だれでも疲(つか)れることがあります。
Everyone gets tired sometimes.

だれでも無料(むりょう)でこのイベントに参加(さんか)できます。
Anyone can participate in this event for free.

だれでもこの町(まち)の観光(かんこう)スポットを楽(たの)しむことができます。
No matter who you are, you can enjoy the sightseeing spots in this town.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point だれでも is used to emphasize that something applies to everyone or anyone, regardless of who they are. It can be translated as 'anyone', 'everyone', or 'no matter who' in English. It is used in sentences to show that a certain situation, characteristic, or condition applies to all people.

だれも〜ないです (dare mo 〜 nai desu)

Express 'nobody' or 'no one' in a negative sentence.

FORMATION

だれも + Verb-negative form (ないです), だれも + い-Adjective-negative form (ないです), だれも + な-Adjective-negative form (じゃないです)

EXAMPLES

だれも知(し)らないです。
Nobody knows.

だれも来(こ)ないです。
Nobody is coming.

彼女(かのじょ)はだれも好(す)きじゃないです。
She doesn't like anyone.

ここにはだれもいないです。
There is nobody here.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point だれも〜ないです is used to express the idea of 'nobody' or 'no one' in a negative sentence. だれも is followed by the negative form of a verb or adjective, often using the polite ないです form.

だれも〜ません (daremo 〜masen)

Express 'nobody' or 'no one' in negative sentences.

FORMATION

だれも + Verb-negative (ません)

EXAMPLES

だれも秘密(ひみつ)を知(し)りません。
No one knows the secret.

だれもその質問(しつもん)に答(こた)えませんでした。
Nobody answered that question.

だれも彼(かれ)を助(たす)けてあげません。
Nobody will help him.

だれもその映画(えいが)を見(み)たがりません。
No one wants to watch that movie.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point だれも is used in combination with a negative form of the verb, usually ません, to express the idea of 'nobody' or 'no one' doing something. It is used with questions or statements and can be translated as 'nobody' or 'no one' in English.

〜どう しますか。 (〜dou shimasu ka.)

Asking for someone's opinion or decision; 'what will you do?', 'how will you handle it?'.

FORMATION

Situation + どうしますか

EXAMPLES

雨(あめ)が降(ふ)っているので、どうしますか？
It's raining, so what will you do?

この問題(もんだい)について、どうしますか？
What are you going to do about this issue?

彼(かれ)が来(こ)なかったら、どうしますか？
If he doesn't come, what will you do?

進路(しんろ)を決(き)める時(とき)、どうしますか？
What will you do when choosing your career path?

USAGE NOTES
The ～どうしますか grammar point is used to ask for someone's opinion, decision, or course of action in a specific situation. It can be translated as 'what will you do?' or 'how will you handle it?' in English. This grammar point is formed by attaching どうしますか to the end of a sentence.

～どうですか。 (～dou desu ka.)

Asking for opinions or suggestions; 'how about', 'what do you think of'.

FORMATION
Noun + は/が + どうですか / Verb-casual + の + どうですか / い-Adjective + どうですか / な-Adjective + な + どうですか

EXAMPLES

この映画(えいが)はどうですか？
How about this movie? / What do you think of this movie?

晩(ばん)ご飯(はん)に寿司(すし)を食(た)べるのはどうですか？
How about eating sushi for dinner?

この部屋(へや)は広(ひろ)いと思(おも)いますが、どうですか？
I think this room is spacious, what do you think?

新(あたら)しい会社(かいしゃ)の要件(ようけん)が厳(きび)しいですね。鈴木(すずき)さん、転職(てんしょく)するならどうですか？
The new company's requirements are strict, aren't they? Suzuki-san, how about changing jobs if that's the case?

USAGE NOTES
The ～どうですか grammar point is used to ask for someone's opinion or suggestion on something. It can be translated as 'how about' or 'what do you think of' in English. This expression is neither casual nor super-formal, and can be used in various situations.

どうやって～ (douyatte～)

Ask 'how' something is done or how to do something.

FORMATION
どうやって + Verb-casual

EXAMPLES

どうやってお寿司(すし)を作(つく)りますか？
How do you make sushi?

どうやって日本語(にほんご)を勉強(べんきょう)しましたか？
How did you study Japanese?

どうやってこの問題(もんだい)を解決(かいけつ)しますか？
How do you solve this problem?

どうやって駅(えき)に行(い)きますか？
How do you go to the station?

USAGE NOTES
The grammar point どうやって is used to ask how something is done or how to do something, and is translated as 'how' in English. It is often used in combination with verbs to inquire about the method or process someone goes through to complete a task or action.

～どう 言いますか。 (～dou iimasu ka.)

Asking for the way to say something; 'how do you say'.

FORMATION
Word/Phrase + は [language]でどう言いますか / Word/Phrase + をどう言いますか

EXAMPLES

「ありがとう」は英語(えいご)でどう言(い)いますか。
How do you say 'thank you' in English?

この言葉(ことば)を日本語(にほんご)でどう言(い)いますか。
How do you say this word in Japanese?

「すみません」はフランス語(ご)でどう言(い)いますか。
How do you say 'excuse me' in French?

その表現(ひょうげん)をスペイン語(ご)でどう言(い)いますか。
How do you say that expression in Spanish?

USAGE NOTES
The ～どう言いますか grammar point is used to ask someone how to express something in a particular language or the appropriate way to say it. It can be translated as 'how do you say' in English.

～とき (～toki)

Expresses the time when something happens, 'when', 'at the time'.

FORMATION
Verb-casual + とき / い-Adjective + とき / な-Adjective + なとき / Noun + のとき

EXAMPLES

公園(こうえん)で遊(あそ)ぶとき、帽子(ぼうし)をかぶりましょう。
When playing in the park, let's wear a hat.

このりんごが赤(あか)いとき、食(た)べごろです。
This apple is ready to eat when it is red.

私(わたし)が勉強(べんきょう)するとき、家族(かぞく)は静(しず)かにしてくれます。
When I am studying, my family keeps quiet for me.

子供(こども)のとき、よくおばあちゃんの家(いえ)に遊(あそ)びに行(い)きました。
When I was a child, I often went to play at my grandmother's house.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜とき grammar point is used to express the time when something happens or happened. It can be translated as 'when' or 'at the time' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

ときどき〜 (tokidoki〜)

Used to indicate the frequency of an event; 'sometimes', 'occasionally', 'now and then'.

FORMATION

ときどき + Verb/Adjective/Noun

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)はときどきケーキを作(つく)ります。
He sometimes makes cakes.

ときどき雨(あめ)が降(ふ)るので、傘(かさ)を持(も)って行(い)ったほうがいいです。
It occasionally rains, so it's better to bring an umbrella.

私(わたし)はときどきこの店(みせ)で買(か)い物(もの)をします。
I shop at this store now and then.

彼女(かのじょ)はときどき遅刻(ちこく)します。
She is sometimes late.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point ときどき is an adverb used to describe an event or action that occurs occasionally or at irregular intervals. It can be translated as 'sometimes', 'occasionally', or 'now and then' in English. It is often used to indicate that the speaker cannot predict the exact time when a certain event occurs.

どこ～ (doko～)

Express 'where', used with question words for asking about locations.

FORMATION

どこ + question particle

EXAMPLES

駅(えき)はどこですか？
Where is the station?

どこで映画(えいが)を見(み)ましたか？
Where did you watch the movie?

どこに住(す)んでいますか？
Where do you live?

どこへ行(い)きたいですか？
Where do you want to go?

USAGE NOTES

The どこ～ grammar point is used to express 'where', primarily for asking about locations or places. It is often combined with question words such as どこへ (doko e), どこで (doko de), and どこに (doko ni) to ask about destinations, locations of actions, and existence, respectively.

どこか～ (dokoka～)

Expresses 'somewhere', used when the specific location is unknown or uncertain.

FORMATION

どこか + (Particle, if needed) + Verb/Noun/Adjective

EXAMPLES

どこかで財布(さいふ)をなくしました。
I lost my wallet somewhere.

今日(きょう)はどこかに行(い)きたいです。
I want to go somewhere today.

どこか安(やす)いレストランがありますか？
Is there a cheap restaurant somewhere?

どこか静(しず)かな場所(ばしょ)で勉強(べんきょう)したい。
I want to study in a quiet place somewhere.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point どこか is used when the speaker wants to express that something is happening or located 'somewhere', but the exact location is either unknown or uncertain. It can be used by itself or combined with other words.

どこでも〜 (dokodemo〜)

Express 'anywhere' or 'everywhere' in Japanese.

FORMATION

Simply use the word どこでも in the sentence as an adverb to indicate 'anywhere' or 'everywhere'.

EXAMPLES

> どこでも好(す)きな場所(ばしょ)で勉強(べんきょう)できます。
> You can study anywhere you like.

> このノートパソコンは便利(べんり)なので、どこでもインターネットが使(つか)えます。
> This laptop is convenient, so you can use the internet anywhere.

> 彼(かれ)はどこでも寝(ね)ることができます。
> He can sleep anywhere.

> 彼女(かのじょ)はどこでも歌(うた)うのが大好(だいす)きです。
> She loves singing anywhere.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point どこでも is used to express 'anywhere' or 'everywhere' in Japanese. It is usually used in sentences to indicate that an action or situation could happen or exist in any location.

どこにも + Verb + ないです (doko ni mo + Verb + nai desu)

Express that an action cannot be performed anywhere or something cannot be found anywhere.

FORMATION

どこにも + Verb in ない-form + です

EXAMPLES

> どこにも傘(かさ)が売(う)ってないです。
> Umbrellas are not sold anywhere.

> 彼(かれ)はどこにも見(み)つけられないです。
> He cannot be found anywhere.

どこにも勉強(べんきょう)できる場所(ばしょ)がないです。
There is no place to study anywhere.

どこにも美味(おい)しいビーガン料理(りょうり)がないです。
There are no delicious vegan dishes anywhere.

USAGE NOTES
The grammar point どこにも + Verb + ないです is used to express that an action cannot be performed anywhere or something cannot be found anywhere. It is used with a negative verb conjugation (ない-form) and highlights the unavailability or impossibility of finding or doing something in any location.

どこにも + Verb + ません (doko ni mo + Verb + masen)

Express 'not anywhere' or 'nowhere' with a negative verb.

FORMATION
どこにも + Verb-negative

EXAMPLES

どこにもあの猫(ねこ)がいません。
The cat is not anywhere.

どこにもお金(かね)を置(お)いていません。
I didn't put the money anywhere.

この町(まち)にはどこにも美味(おい)しいラーメン屋(や)がありません。
There are no delicious ramen shops anywhere in this town.

どこにも彼女(かのじょ)の名前(なまえ)が書(か)いていません。
Her name is not written anywhere.

USAGE NOTES
The どこにも〜ません grammar point is used to express that something doesn't exist, appear, or happen anywhere. It means 'not anywhere' or 'nowhere' when used with a negative verb. The formation is quite simple as you just need to add どこにも before the negative verb.

どこへも Verb ないです (doko e mo + Verb + nai desu)

Express that an action doesn't take place anywhere; 'nowhere', 'not anywhere'.

FORMATION
どこへも + Verb in negative form (ないです)

EXAMPLES

今週末(こんしゅうまつ)どこへも行(い)かないです。
I'm not going anywhere this weekend.

彼女(かのじょ)はどこへも買(か)い物(もの)に行(い)きませんでした。
She didn't go shopping anywhere.

スーパーはどこへも売(う)らないです。
It's not sold at any supermarket.

私(わたし)はどこへも行(い)く予定(よてい)がないです。
I have no plans to go anywhere.

USAGE NOTES

The どこへも + Verb ないです grammar point is used to express a situation where an action doesn't occur or isn't applicable anywhere. It emphasizes a strong sense of not performing the action anywhere. Keep in mind that only negative verbs can follow 'どこへも' in this construction.

どこへも Verb ません (doko e mo + Verb + masen)

Nowhere; Not to any place

FORMATION

どこへも + Verb-negative

EXAMPLES

今日(きょう)はどこへも行(い)きません。
I won't go anywhere today.

彼(かれ)はどこへも走(はし)りませんでした。
He didn't run anywhere.

どこへも買(か)い物(もの)に行(い)きませんでした。
I didn't go shopping anywhere.

彼女(かのじょ)はどこへも連(つ)れて行(い)かせません。
She won't take me anywhere.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point どこへも is used to express the idea of 'nowhere' or 'not to any place'. It is combined with the negative form of a verb to indicate that the action does not happen to any place or destination.

どこも Verb ないです (dokomo + Verb + naidesu)

Express that something cannot be found anywhere or in any place; 'nowhere', 'in no place'.

FORMATION

どこも + Verb-negative

EXAMPLES

> どこもうちわがないです。
> I can't find fans anywhere.

> この町ではどこも美味しいラーメンがないです。
> There are no delicious ramen shops anywhere in this town.

> どこも 駐車 場 がないです。
> There is no parking anywhere.

> どこも席がないです。
> There are no seats available anywhere.

USAGE NOTES

The どこも〜ないです grammar point is used to express that something cannot be found anywhere or in any place. It can be translated as 'nowhere' or 'in no place' in English. It is used in combination with a negative verb (ないです) to indicate the absence of something.

どこも Verb ません (dokomo + Verb + masen)

Express that 'nowhere' meets the verb action; 'nowhere does/can'.

FORMATION

どこも + Verb-ます form + ません

EXAMPLES

> どこも静かじゃありません。
> Nowhere is quiet.

> どこもその本を売っていません。
> Nowhere sells that book.

> この地域では、どこもインターネットに接続できません。
> In this area, nowhere can connect to the internet.

> どこも彼を知りません。
> No place knows him.

USAGE NOTES

The どこも + Verb ません grammar point is used to express that nowhere does or can fulfill the verb action. It is a negative statement and can be translated as 'nowhere (+ verb)' in English. Note that the first example below uses an adjective rather than a verb, which still conveys 'nowhere is ...'.

どちら～ (dochira～)

Used to ask about two choices or options.

FORMATION

どちら + が/を + verb, どちら + が/を + adjective, どちら + が/を + noun

EXAMPLES

> この二(ふた)つのリンゴ、どちらが美味(おい)しいですか？
> Which of these two apples is delicious?

> どちらのドレスを着(き)たいですか？
> Which dress would you like to wear?

> この二(ふた)つの町(まち)、どちらに行(い)きたいですか？
> Which of these two towns do you want to go to?

> どちらの映画(えいが)が面白(おもしろ)いと思(おも)いますか？
> Which movie do you think is interesting?

USAGE NOTES

The どちら grammar point is used to ask about two choices or options. It translates to 'which of the two' or simply 'which' in English. It is commonly used with question words like どちらが or どちらを and can be combined with verbs, adjectives, and nouns to ask about preferences or to make comparisons.

どなた～ (donata～)

A polite way to ask 'who', used for asking about someone's identity or when seeking information about an unknown person.

FORMATION

どなた

EXAMPLES

> すみません、どなたが山田(やまだ)さんですか？
> Excuse me, who is Mr. Yamada?

> どなたも知(し)っている有名(ゆうめい)な俳優(はいゆう)です。
> He is a famous actor whom everyone knows.

明日(あした)のパーティーにはどなたが来(き)ますか？
Who is coming to the party tomorrow?

どなたか手伝(てつだ)っていただけますか？
Could someone please help me?

USAGE NOTES
The word どなた is a polite version of the question word だれ (who). It is used when asking about someone's identity or when seeking information about an unknown person in a polite or formal context. It can be used in questions and sometimes with も to express 'no matter who'.

どの Noun (dono Noun)

Expresses 'which'; used to ask about specific items within a group.

FORMATION
どの + Noun

EXAMPLES

どの本(ほん)が一番(いちばん) 面白(おもしろ)いですか。
Which book is the most interesting?

どの服(ふく)を着(き)たいですか。
Which clothes do you want to wear?

どの色(いろ)が好(す)きですか。
Which color do you like?

どのレストランに行(い)きたいですか。
Which restaurant do you want to go to?

USAGE NOTES
The どの Noun grammar point is used to ask about specific items or objects within a group. It is the combination of the question word ど (which) and the particle の to connect to a noun. In English, it can be translated as 'which' depending on the context.

どれでも～ (dore demo～)

Indicates 'any' or 'whichever' when referring to multiple items.

FORMATION
どれ + でも

EXAMPLES

どれでもいいですか？
Is any choice okay?

どれでも選(えら)んでください。
Please choose whichever you like.

どれでもおいしいです。
All of them are delicious.

この中(なか)でどれでも好(す)きなものを持(も)って行(い)ってください。
Please take whichever you like from these.

USAGE NOTES
The どれでも grammar point is used to express that any option or element among multiple choices is acceptable. It can be translated as 'any' or 'whichever' in English. It is often used in questions or suggestions and is commonly seen with でも, but it can also be used with だれでも, いつでも, どこでも, etc.

どんな Noun (donna)

Used to ask or describe 'what kind' or 'what type' of something.

FORMATION
どんな + Noun

EXAMPLES

どんな音楽(おんがく)が好(す)きですか？
What kind of music do you like?

彼女(かのじょ)はどんな映画(えいが)が好(す)きだと思(おも)う？
What kind of movies do you think she likes?

どんな本(ほん)が一番(いちばん)面白(おもしろ)いですか？
What kind of books are the most interesting?

どんな料理(りょうり)が得意(とくい)ですか？
What kind of dishes are you good at making?

USAGE NOTES
The どんな (donna) grammar point is used to ask or describe 'what kind' or 'what type' of something. It is usually followed by a noun. It is similar to the English expression 'What kind of' or 'What type of' when asking about a specific characteristic or attribute.

なに〜 (nani〜)

Asking about 'what' or 'which' in Japanese

FORMATION

Verb + なに, い-Adjective + なに, な-Adjective + なに, Noun + なに

EXAMPLES

> **これはなにですか。**
> What is this?

> **あの人はなにをしているのですか？**
> What is that person doing?

> **なにが好きですか？**
> What do you like?

> **今日の天気はなにですか？**
> What is today's weather?

USAGE NOTES

The なに〜 grammar point is used to ask questions about 'what' or 'which' in Japanese. It can be combined with various parts of speech to create different questions. The formation differs depending on whether it's used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

なにか〜 (nanika〜)

Indicates 'something' or 'some kind of'.

FORMATION

なにか + Noun

EXAMPLES

> **なにか飲み物を持ってきてください。**
> Please bring some kind of drink.

> **なにか質問があれば、遠慮なく聞いてください。**
> If you have any questions, please feel free to ask.

> **彼女はなにかプレゼントを持っている。**
> She has some kind of present.

> **なにか助けが必要なら、言ってください。**
> If you need any help, please let me know.

USAGE NOTES

The なにか grammar point is used to express the idea of 'something' or 'some kind of' in Japanese. It is often used when the speaker is unsure or not specific about the details of the noun being referred to. なにか is used before the noun it modifies.

なにも〜ないです (nani mo〜nai desu)

Used to express 'not any' or 'nothing' in a negative sentence.

FORMATION

なにも + Verb-negative

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)はなにも言(い)わなかったです。
He didn't say anything.

私(わたし)はなにも食(た)べないです。
I don't eat anything.

彼女(かのじょ)はなにも持(も)っていないです。
She doesn't have anything.

この箱(はこ)にはなにも入(はい)っていないです。
There is nothing in this box.

USAGE NOTES

The なにも〜ないです grammar point is used in negative sentences to express the idea of 'not any', 'not at all', 'nothing', or 'none'. It is commonly used with verbs in the negative form.

なにも〜ません (nanimo〜masen)

Used to express 'not anything', 'nothing'.

FORMATION

なにも + Verb-ます form + ません

EXAMPLES

昨日(きのう)はなにも食(た)べませんでした。
I didn't eat anything yesterday.

彼(かれ)はなにも話(はな)しません。
He doesn't say anything.

この部屋(へや)ではなにも見(み)えません。
I cannot see anything in this room.

彼女(かのじょ)はなにも買(か)いませんでした。
She didn't buy anything.

USAGE NOTES
The grammar point なにも〜ません is used to express the idea of 'not anything' or 'nothing' in negative sentences. It is placed before the verb in its negative form (〜ません).

なん〜 (nan〜)

Used to form interrogative questions and emphasize the question word for 'what', 'how'.

FORMATION
なん + Counter / なん + Verb / なん + Adjective

EXAMPLES

あなたはなん歳(さい)ですか？
How old are you?

これはなんですか？
What is this?

彼(かれ)はなんで来(き)ましたか？
Why did he come?

あのレストランはなんと言(い)う名前(なまえ)ですか？
What is the name of that restaurant?

USAGE NOTES
The なん〜 grammar point is used to form interrogative questions and emphasize the question word for 'what' or 'how'. It is an abbreviation of '何' meaning 'what'. Its usage can vary depending on whether it is used with a counter, verb, or adjective.

なんで〜 (nande〜)

Asking the reason or cause; 'why', 'how come'.

FORMATION
なんで + [phrase or sentence]

EXAMPLES

なんで遅(おく)れたの？
Why were you late?

なんでこの部屋(へや)はこんなに汚(きたな)いの？
Why is this room so dirty?

なんで彼女(かのじょ)は怒(おこ)っているの？
Why is she angry?

なんで今日(きょう)は休(やす)みなの？
Why is today a holiday?

USAGE NOTES
The なんで grammar point is used to ask the reason or cause behind something. It can be translated as 'why' or 'how come' in English. It is a casual way of asking for an explanation, and it can be used with verbs, い-adjectives, な-adjectives, and nouns.

なんでも～ (nandemo～)

Means 'any', 'anything', 'anyone'.

FORMATION
なんでも + Verb / なんでも + Adjective / なんでも + Noun

EXAMPLES

なんでも食(た)べられるから、何(なに)を頼(たの)んでも大丈夫(だいじょうぶ)です。
I can eat anything, so it's okay to order whatever you want.

なんでもよければ、この本(ほん)をおすすめします。
If you're okay with anything, I recommend this book.

なんでもできるスタッフを探(さが)しています。
We are looking for a staff member who can do anything.

この食堂(しょくどう)では、なんでも美味(おい)しくて安(やす)い料理(りょうり)が出(だ)されます。
In this cafeteria, any dish served is delicious and inexpensive.

USAGE NOTES
The なんでも grammar point is used to express the concept of 'any', 'anything', or 'anyone' in Japanese. It can be used with verbs, adjectives, and nouns. It is often used in the meaning of 'no matter what' or 'regardless of'.

～なんと 言いますか。 (～nan to iimasu ka.)

Asking how something is called or referred to; 'how do you say'

FORMATION
Noun + は/が + なんと言いますか

EXAMPLES

この花(はな)はなんと言(い)いますか。
How do you say this flower?

この料理(りょうり)はなんと言(い)いますか。
What do you call this dish?

日本(にっぽん)でこれはなんと言(い)いますか。
How do you say this in Japanese?

その映画(えいが)の名前(なまえ)はなんと言(い)いますか。
What is the name of that movie?

USAGE NOTES

The ～なんと言いますか grammar point is used to ask how something is called, expressed, or referred to in a polite manner. It can be translated as 'how do you say' or 'what do you call' in English. The formation is used with a noun or a topic where you would like to know the proper expression or name for something.

～に あげます (～ ni agemasu)

Used to express giving something to someone; 'give', 'offer'.

FORMATION

Receiver + に + Object + を + あげます

EXAMPLES

私(わたし)は友達(ともだち)に本(ほん)をあげました。
I gave a book to my friend.

彼(かれ)にプレゼントをあげましょう。
Let's give him a present.

先生(せんせい)に花(はな)をあげます。
I will give flowers to the teacher.

お母(かあ)さんにチョコレートをあげたいです。
I want to give chocolate to my mom.

USAGE NOTES

The ～に あげます grammar point is used when the speaker offers or gives something to someone. It emphasizes that the action is performed for the benefit of the receiver. The formation involves using the particle 'に' after the person receiving the item, followed by the verb あげます.

～に もらいます (～ni moraimasu)

To receive something or some action from someone; 'to get', 'to receive'.

FORMATION

Giver + に + Verb-te form + もらいます / Giver + に + Object + を + もらいます

EXAMPLES

友達(ともだち)にプレゼントをもらいました。
I received a gift from my friend.

先生(せんせい)にアドバイスをもらいました。
I got advice from my teacher.

おばあさんに手紙(てがみ)を書(か)いてもらいました。
I had my grandmother write a letter for me.

弟(おとうと) に 宿題(しゅくだい) を手伝(てつだ)ってもらいました。
I got help from my younger brother with my homework.

USAGE NOTES

The ～に もらいます grammar point is used to express receiving something or some action from someone. It can be translated as 'to get' or 'to receive' in English. The formation involves placing に after the giver and もらいます to show the act of receiving.

～の (～no)

Express possession, apposition, or description using 'of' or ''s'.

FORMATION

Noun1 + の + Noun2, (Adjective/Clause) + の (nominalized), etc.

EXAMPLES

これは 私(わたし) の 鞄(かばん) です。
This is my bag.

彼女(かのじょ)は赤(あか)いバッグを持(も)っています。
She has a red bag.

彼(かれ)はきれいな部屋(へや)があります。
He has a clean room.

東京(とうきょう) の天気(てんき)は暑(あつ)いです。
The weather in Tokyo is hot.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜の grammar point is used to express possession, apposition, or description. It functions like 'of' or an apostrophe + 's' (' s) in English. It can be used with nouns, adjectives, and verbs to show relationships between words.

〜はたいへんです (〜wa taihen desu)

Express that something is difficult or tough.

FORMATION

Noun + はたいへんです

EXAMPLES

漢字(かんじ)を覚(おぼ)えるのはたいへんです。
It is difficult to remember kanji.

この仕事(しごと)はたいへんです。
This job is tough.

日本(にっぽん)の駅(えき)のことを理解(りかい)するのはたいへんです。
Understanding Japanese train stations is difficult.

彼女(かのじょ)は病気(びょうき)の時(とき)、生活(せいかつ)はたいへんです。
When she is sick, life is tough.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜はたいへんです grammar point is used to express that something is difficult or tough to do, handle, or face. It can be translated as 'is difficult' or 'is tough' in English. The formation is used with a noun followed by はたいへんです.

ほとんど〜 (hotondo〜)

Used to express 'almost', 'nearly', or 'most'.

FORMATION

ほとんど + Verb / ほとんど + Noun

EXAMPLES

彼女(かのじょ)はほとんど英語(えいご)を話(はな)せません。
She can hardly speak English.

ほとんどの人(ひと)がパーティーに出席(しゅっせき)しました。
Most people attended the party.

私(わたし)たちはほとんど勉強(べんきょう)しないでテストに合格(ごうかく)しました。
We passed the test with hardly any studying.

この本(ほん)はほとんど読(よ)み終(お)わりました。
I have almost finished reading this book.

USAGE NOTES
The ほとんど〜 grammar point is used to express that something is 'almost', 'nearly', or 'most'. It can appear in both negative contexts (hardly/barely) or positive contexts (almost all). It is typically followed by a verb or used with a noun to describe the quantity or extent of something.

まあまあ〜 (maa maa〜)

Expresses something as 'so-so', 'not bad', or 'average'.

FORMATION
Used as an adverb or short expression with no special grammar structure.

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)の料理(りょうり)の腕前(うでまえ)はまあまあです。
His cooking skills are so-so.

今日(きょう)の天気(てんき)はまあまあですね。
The weather today is not bad, huh?

あの映画(えいが)はまあまあ面白(おもしろ)かったです。
That movie was somewhat interesting.

彼女(かのじょ)の歌(うた)はまあまあ上手(じょうず)だと思(おも)います。
I think her singing is not bad.

USAGE NOTES
The expression まあまあ is used to describe something that is neither particularly good nor bad, but rather average or 'so-so'. It is a neutral term and can be used in various contexts when discussing quality, feelings, or situations.

まだ〜 (mada〜)

Indicates something has not yet happened or is still happening; 'still', 'not yet'.

FORMATION
まだ + Verb (non-past / negative / te-form), まだ + い-adjective, まだ + な-adjective + じゃない/ではない, まだ + Noun + じゃない/ではない

EXAMPLES

昼(ひる)ご飯(はん)はまだ食(た)べていません。
I haven't eaten lunch yet.

山田(やまだ)さんはまだ来(き)ていません。
Yamada-san has not arrived yet.

この部屋(へや)はまだ暑(あつ)いです。
This room is still hot.

彼(かれ)はまだ学生(がくせい)じゃないです。
He is not a student yet.

USAGE NOTES

The まだ～ grammar point is used to express that something has not yet occurred or is still in progress. It can be translated as 'still' or 'not yet' in English. Depending on the context or if expressing the negative, まだ can be used with different combinations of verb, adjective, or noun.

まだ～ないです (mada ～ nai desu)

Expresses that something has not happened or been done yet.

FORMATION

まだ + Verb-negative + です

EXAMPLES

まだ宿題(しゅくだい)をしていないです。
I haven't done my homework yet.

彼(かれ)はまだ来(こ)ないです。
He hasn't come yet.

映画(えいが)はまだ始(はじ)まっていないです。
The movie hasn't started yet.

私(わたし)たちはまだ夕食(ゆうしょく)を食(た)べていないです。
We haven't eaten dinner yet.

USAGE NOTES

The まだ～ないです grammar point is used to indicate that a certain action or event has not yet happened or been completed. It is used with the negative form of a verb (casual negative + です) and can be translated as 'not yet', 'still', or 'haven't' in English.

まだ〜ません (mada 〜masen)

Expresses that something has not happened or been done yet (polite form).

FORMATION

まだ + Verb-ます form (negative)

EXAMPLES

昼(ひる)ご飯(はん)をまだ食(た)べていません。
I have not eaten lunch yet.

宿題(しゅくだい)がまだ終(お)わっていません。
I have not finished my homework yet.

東京(とうきょう)にはまだ行(おこな)ったことがありません。
I have not been to Tokyo yet.

彼(かれ)はまだ来(き)ていません。
He hasn't come yet.

USAGE NOTES

The まだ〜ません grammar point is used to express that something has not happened or been done yet in a polite register. It is used with the negative ます-form of a verb (〜ません). まだ is placed before the verb phrase.

もう〜 (mou〜)

Expresses 'already', 'anymore', or 'soon'.

FORMATION

もう + Verb / もう + Adjective / もう + Noun

EXAMPLES

もう昼(ひる)ごはんを食(た)べました。
I already ate lunch.

もうここでは働(はたら)かない。
I won't work here anymore.

もうすぐ夏休(なつやす)みですね。
Summer vacation is coming soon, isn't it?

もう十分(じゅうぶん)です。
It's already enough.

USAGE NOTES

The もう grammar point is used to express the idea of 'already', 'anymore', or 'soon' in English. It indicates that something has already happened, won't happen anymore, or will happen soon. It can be used with verbs, adjectives, or nouns depending on context.

もうすぐ～ (mou sugu～)

Express an action or event happening soon: 'soon', 'in a short while', 'almost'.

FORMATION

もうすぐ + Verb (～ます form or ～る form)

EXAMPLES

もうすぐ春(はる)が来(き)ます。
Spring is coming soon.

もうすぐ彼女(かのじょ)の誕生日(たんじょうび)です。
Her birthday is coming up soon.

もうすぐ試験(しけん)が終(お)わる。
The exam will be over soon.

もうすぐ雨(あめ)が止(や)むでしょう。
The rain will likely stop soon.

USAGE NOTES

The もうすぐ grammar point is used to express that an action or event is going to happen soon or is almost happening. It can be translated as 'soon', 'in a short while', or 'almost' in English. もうすぐ is usually followed by a verb or a noun indicating an event.

もっと～ (motto～)

Expresses 'more' or 'even more' when describing a quantity, frequency, or degree.

FORMATION

もっと + Verb / い-Adjective / な-Adjective

EXAMPLES

もっと勉強(べんきょう)しなければなりません。
I have to study more.

このかばんをもっと大(おお)きいサイズに変(か)えたいです。
I want to change this bag to a larger size.

もっと静(しず)かな場所(ばしょ)で働(はたら)きたいです。
I want to work in a quieter place.

彼女(かのじょ)はもっと上手(じょうず)になりたいと思(おも)っています。
She wants to become even better.

USAGE NOTES
The もっと～ grammar point is used to emphasize the desire or need for something to be 'more' or 'even more' in terms of quantity, frequency, or degree. It is often translated as 'more' or 'even more' in English. もっと can be used with verbs, い-adjectives, or な-adjectives.

よく～ (yoku ～)

Often used to express 'doing something well' or 'often'.

FORMATION
よく + Verb-casual

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)はよく勉強(べんきょう)します。
He studies often.

彼女(かのじょ)はよく料理(りょうり)を作(つく)ります。
She often cooks.

昔(むかし)の友達(ともだち)とよく遊(あそ)んでいました。
I used to play a lot with my old friends.

よくできました！
Well done!

USAGE NOTES
The よく～ grammar point is used to express that someone does something well, frequently, or often. It is often placed before the verb and can also mean 'well done' or 'good job' when praising someone's action.

～（場所）に～があります (～basho ni ～ ga arimasu)

Express the existence or presence of something in a place.

FORMATION
Place + に + Object/Thing + が + あります

EXAMPLES

図書館(としょかん)にたくさんの本(ほん)があります。
There are many books in the library.

公園(こうえん)に池(いけ)があります。
There is a pond in the park.

駅(えき)の前(まえ)にコンビニがあります。
There is a convenience store in front of the station.

山(やま)の上(うえ)に神社(じんじゃ)があります。
There is a shrine on top of the mountain.

USAGE NOTES

The ～（場所）に～があります grammar point is used to express the existence or presence of something in a specific location. In this structure, the place is followed by 'に', then the object, plus が, and finally あります (to exist / there is).

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