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Japanese Grammar

JLPT N4

124 grammar points · Elementary

Meaning · formation · example sentences with furigana

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About this book

This book collects all 124 JLPT N4 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 N4 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.

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A とか B とか

Used to express multiple examples or possibilities; 'such as', 'like', 'for example'.

FORMATION

Noun + とか + Noun + とか

EXAMPLES

> **週末(しゅうまつ)は映画(えいが)とか買(か)い物(もの)とか楽(たの)しいことをしたいです。**
> I want to do fun things like watching movies and shopping on the weekend.

> **彼女(かのじょ)は英語(えいご)とかフランス語(ご)とかいろいろな言葉(ことば)を話(はな)せます。**
> She can speak various languages, like English and French.

> **この店(みせ)は寿司(すし)とか刺身(さしみ)とか日本料理(にっぽんりょうり)を提供(ていきょう)しています。**
> This restaurant offers Japanese dishes such as sushi and sashimi.

> **$1BOXとか$5BOXとか、異(こと)なる価格(かかく)のランチBOXがあります。**
> There are lunch boxes with different prices, like $1 boxes and $5 boxes.

USAGE NOTES

The とか grammar point is used to list multiple examples or possibilities. It can be translated as 'such as', 'like', or 'for example' in English. とか is used between the listed items and expresses that the list is not exhaustive.

A は B ほど〜ありません (A wa B hodo 〜 arimasen)

Express that A is not as much as B; 'not as... as', 'not... to the extent of'.

FORMATION

A は B ほど Verb/adjective ありません

EXAMPLES

> **今日(きょう)は昨日(きのう)ほど寒(さむ)くありません。**
> Today is not as cold as yesterday.

> **彼(かれ)は私(わたし)ほど上手(じょうず)に英語(えいご)を話(はな)せません。**
> He cannot speak English as well as I can.

> **このレストランはあのレストランほど高(たか)くありません。**
> This restaurant is not as expensive as that restaurant.

> **彼女(かのじょ)は彼(かれ)ほど忙(いそが)しくありません。**
> She is not as busy as him.

USAGE NOTES

The は B ほど〜ありません grammar point is used to express that A is not as much as B or not to the same extent as B, emphasizing the difference. It can be translated as 'not as... as' or 'not... to the extent of' in English.

A は B ほど〜ない (A wa B hodo 〜 nai)

Expressing that A is not as 〜 as B; 'not as...as'

FORMATION

A は B ほど + い-Adjective stem (without い) + くない, な-Adjective + じゃない, Verb-negative potential form

EXAMPLES

> 山田(やまだ)さんは鈴木(すずき)さんほど背(せ)が高(たか)くない。
> Yamada is not as tall as Suzuki.

> このリンゴはあのリンゴほど甘(あま)くない。
> This apple is not as sweet as that apple.

> 彼(かれ)は私(わたし)ほど勉強(べんきょう)ができない。
> He can't study as well as I can.

> このレストランはあのレストランほど静(しず)かじゃない。
> This restaurant is not as quiet as that restaurant.

USAGE NOTES

The A は B ほど〜ない grammar point is used to express that A is not as 〜 as B in some aspect. It can be translated as 'not as...as' in English. This structure is commonly used with い-adjectives (without い) and な-adjective. For verbs, you can use the negative potential form.

A より B のほうが〜 (A yori B no hou ga 〜)

Comparing two things; 'B is more 〜 than A'.

FORMATION

A + より + B + のほうが + Adjective/Verb

EXAMPLES

> 田中(たなか)さんより鈴木(すずき)さんのほうが背(せ)が高(たか)いです。
> Suzuki is taller than Tanaka.

> リンゴよりバナナのほうが甘(あま)いです。
> Bananas are sweeter than apples.

冬(ふゆ)より夏(なつ)のほうが暑(あつ)いです。
Summer is hotter than winter.

東京(とうきょう)より京都(きょうと)のほうが歴史(れきし)があると思(おも)います。
I think Kyoto has more history than Tokyo.

USAGE NOTES
The より and のほうが grammar pattern is used to compare two things by means of an adjective or verb. In this structure, item A is compared to item B, suggesting that item B is more ～ than item A.

い-Adjective く する/なる (i-Adjective kusuru/naru)

Express a change happening or making something change.

FORMATION
い-Adjective (remove い) + く + する/なる

EXAMPLES

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

彼(かれ)の顔(かお)は赤(あか)くなりました。
His face turned red.

この料理(りょうり)を辛(つら)くしてください。
Please make this dish spicy.

雨(あめ)が降(ふ)ると、道(みち)が滑(すべ)りやすくなります。
When it rains, the road becomes slippery.

USAGE NOTES
The い-Adjective く する/なる grammar point is used to indicate a change happening (naru) or intentionally making something change (suru). When using this grammatical structure, the い-adjective is changed to its く form, and then is followed by either する (to make the change) or なる (the change happens).

な-adjective に する/なる

Used to indicate change or decision; 'to become' or 'to make' with na-adjectives.

FORMATION
な-Adjective + に + する/なる

EXAMPLES

部屋(へや)をきれいにする。
To make the room clean.

彼(かれ)は元気(げんき)になりました。
He became energetic.

毎日(まいにち)静(しず)かにすることが大切(たいせつ)です。
It is important to make it quiet every day.

日本語(にほんご)の勉強(べんきょう)が楽(たの)しくなるように努力(どりょく)します。
I will try to make studying Japanese become enjoyable.

USAGE NOTES

The な-adjective に する/なる grammar point is used to express a change or a decision related to a na-adjective. The なる (naru) form indicates a change that occurs by itself, while the する (suru) form indicates a conscious decision made by someone.

Noun しか〜ない (Noun shika〜nai)

Expresses 'only', 'nothing but', or 'no other'.

FORMATION

Noun + しか + Negative Verb

EXAMPLES

私(わたし)はリンゴしか食(た)べない。
I eat only apples.

電車(でんしゃ)で行(い)くしかないです。
There is no other way but to go by train.

彼(かれ)は一冊(いっさつ)の本(ほん)しか持(も)っていない。
He has only one book.

この店(みせ)にはビールしかない。
There is nothing but beer in this store.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point Noun しか〜ない is used to emphasize the small quantity or exclusiveness of something. It can be translated as 'only', 'nothing but', or 'no other' in English. It is used with a negative verb to convey the meaning.

Noun に する (Noun ni suru)

Used to indicate a choice or decision, 'to decide on' or 'to choose'.

FORMATION

Noun + に + する

EXAMPLES

> **メニューからピザにしました。**
> I decided on pizza from the menu.

> **誕生日(たんじょうび)プレゼントに時計(とけい)にするつもりです。**
> I plan to choose a watch as a birthday present.

> **今日(きょう)の午後(ごご)は買(か)い物(もの)にすることにしました。**
> I decided to go shopping this afternoon.

> **海外旅行(かいがいりょこう)の目的地(もくてきち)として、日本(にっぽん)にする。**
> I will choose Japan as the destination for my overseas trip.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point 'Noun に する' is used to express making a choice or decision, which can be translated as 'to decide on' or 'to choose' in English. It is often used when deciding between different options or making a decision in various situations, such as choosing a menu item, deciding on a plan, or selecting a gift.

Noun に なる (Noun ni naru)

To become; to change into; to turn into.

FORMATION

Noun + に + なる

EXAMPLES

> **彼(かれ)は医者(いしゃ)になりました。**
> He became a doctor.

> **子供(こども)の頃(ころ)、私(わたし)は先生(せんせい)になりたかったです。**
> When I was a child, I wanted to become a teacher.

> **彼女(かのじょ)は緊張(きんちょう)して顔(かお)が赤(あか)くなりました。**
> She got nervous, and her face turned red.

> **春(はる)になると桜(さくら)が咲(さ)きます。**
> When it becomes spring, cherry blossoms bloom.

USAGE NOTES

The 'Noun に なる' grammar point is used to show a change or a transformation from one state or form into another. In English, it can be translated as 'to become', 'to change into', or 'to turn into'. It is often used with nouns that indicate profession, status, or condition.

のために (no tame ni)

Used to express purpose or reason; 'for', 'for the sake of', 'in order to'.

FORMATION

Noun + のために

EXAMPLES

勉強(べんきょう)のために、図書館(としょかん)で静(しず)かな場所(ばしょ)を探(さが)しています。
In order to study, I am looking for a quiet place in the library.

彼(かれ)は家族(かぞく)のために、一生懸命(いっしょうけんめい)働(はたら)いています。
He works hard for the sake of his family.

健康(けんこう)のために、毎日(まいにち)運動(うんどう)をしています。
I exercise every day for the sake of my health.

世界平和(せかいへいわ)のために、みんなで協力(きょうりょく)しましょう。
Let's all cooperate for the sake of world peace.

USAGE NOTES

The のために grammar point is used to express the purpose or reason for doing something, or for the benefit of someone or something. It can be translated as 'for', 'for the sake of', or 'in order to' in English. The formation is straightforward, simply place のために after a noun.

Noun の 間に (〜no aida ni)

Expresses 'while' or 'during' a specific period or time.

FORMATION

Noun + の間に

EXAMPLES

昼休(ひるやす)みの間(ま)に銀行(ぎんこう)に行(い)きます。
I will go to the bank during lunch break.

夏休(なつやす)みの間(ま)に海外旅行(かいがいりょこう)に行(い)く予定(よてい)です。
I plan to go on an overseas trip during the summer vacation.

子供(こども)たちが学校(がっこう)の間(ま)に買(か)い物(もの)に行(い)きました。
I went shopping while the kids were at school.

母(はは)の日(ひ)にお母(かあ)さんにプレゼントを送(おく)りました。
I sent a gift to my mother ’ s Day.

USAGE NOTES

The Noun の 間に grammar point is used to indicate a specific period or time during which an action takes place. It is often translated as 'while' or 'during' in English. This grammar point requires a noun to represent the time or period.

Noun ばかり (〜bakari)

Expresses 'only', 'nothing but', 'always', or 'just'.

FORMATION

Noun + ばかり, Verb-casual + ばかり, い-Adjective + ばかり, な-Adjective + だ ばかり

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)はお金(かね)の話(はなし)ばかりする。
He talks about nothing but money.

彼女(かのじょ)は勉強(べんきょう)ばかりしている。
She is always studying.

デパートには高(たか)い商品(しょうひん)ばかりだ。
There are only expensive items in the department store.

この部屋(へや)は狭(せま)いばかりだ。
This room is nothing but small.

USAGE NOTES

The ばかり grammar point is used to express that something is only, nothing but, just, or always. It can be attached to nouns, verbs, or adjectives, and has various meanings based on the context.

Noun を あげる (Noun wo ageru)

To give something to someone; 'give', 'offer', 'present'.

FORMATION

Noun + を + あげる

EXAMPLES

プレゼントをあげる。
I give a present.

友達(ともだち)に花(はな)をあげた。
I gave flowers to my friend.

父(ちち)に時計(とけい)をあげます。
I will give a watch to my father.

彼女(かのじょ)に手紙(てがみ)をあげたい。
I want to give her a letter.

USAGE NOTES

The を あげる grammar point is used to express giving something to someone. It can be translated as 'give', 'offer', or 'present' in English. This construction is commonly used with nouns to indicate giving or offering a tangible item, action, or favor to someone else.

Nounをいただく (Noun wo itadaku)

To receive or accept something politely; 'to receive', 'to get', 'to accept'.

FORMATION

Noun + を + いただく

EXAMPLES

プレゼントをいただきありがとうございます。
Thank you for the gift that I received.

先生(せんせい)からアドバイスをいただきました。
I received advice from my teacher.

このコーヒーをいただいていいですか？
May I have this coffee?

会社(かいしゃ)の上司(じょうし)に昇進(しょうしん)のお知(し)らせをいただきました。
I received a promotion notification from my boss at the company.

USAGE NOTES

The Nounをいただく grammar point is used to express the action of receiving or accepting something in a polite or humble manner. The verb 'いただく' is a more respectful version of the verb 'もらう' (to receive), so using 'いただく' shows humility and respect towards the person who is giving you something.

Nounをくださる

Used to express someone doing something as a favor or for the benefit of the speaker.

FORMATION

Noun + を + くださる

EXAMPLES

先生(せんせい)が資料(しりょう)をくださった。
The teacher gave me the materials.

お母(かあ)さんがおやつをくださる。
My mother gives me snacks.

上司(じょうし)がアドバイスをくださいました。
My boss gave me advice.

友達(ともだち)がプレゼントをくださった。
My friend gave me a present.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point 'Nounをくださる' is a polite expression used to say that someone is giving or doing something for the benefit of the speaker. It is often used when referring to people who have a higher social status or when expressing gratitude for their actions.

Noun を くれる (Noun wo kureru)

Expresses that someone gives a thing to the speaker or someone close to the speaker.

FORMATION

Giver + が + Receiver + に + Noun + を + くれる

EXAMPLES

友達(ともだち)が私(わたし)にプレゼントをくれました。
My friend gave me a present.

彼(かれ)が私(わたし)に花(はな)をくれた。
He gave me flowers.

先生(せんせい)が私(わたし)に本(ほん)をくれました。
The teacher gave me a book.

お母(かあ)さんが弟(おとうと)にお菓子(かし)をくれました。
Mom gave my little brother some sweets.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point Noun を くれる is used to express when someone (other than the speaker) gives something to the speaker or someone close to the speaker. The giver is the subject, and the receiver is the speaker or someone close to the speaker. くれる indicates that the action of giving 'favors' the speaker or someone close to the speaker.

Noun を さしあげる (Noun wo sashiageru)

A polite way of expressing to give something.

FORMATION

Noun + を + さしあげる

EXAMPLES

先生(せんせい)に本(ほん)をさしあげます。
I will give a book to the teacher.

お母(かあ)さんに花(はな)をさしあげたいです。
I want to give flowers to my mother.

お客様(きゃくさま)にお茶(ちゃ)をさしあげましょう。
Let's offer tea to the guest.

先輩(せんぱい)にプレゼントをさしあげたら、喜(よろこ)んでいました。
When I gave a present to my senior, they were delighted.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point Noun を さしあげる is used to say that you are giving something to someone in a polite way. When offering something to a person of higher status, this expression is used. It is used in conjunction with a noun and replaces the regular verb あげる (ageru) to give.

Noun もらう (Noun wo morau)

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

FORMATION

Noun + を + もらう

EXAMPLES

友達(ともだち)から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.

お父(とう)さんからお小遣(こづか)いをもらう。
To receive an allowance from one's father.

彼女(かのじょ)に手紙(てがみ)をもらった。
I got a letter from her.

USAGE NOTES
The もらう (morau) grammar point is used to express the action of receiving or getting something from someone. It usually emphasizes that the action was done for you or you were the beneficiary of the action. The formation requires a noun followed by the particle を (wo) before 'もらう'.

Noun + 中 (Noun + ちゅう)

Express 'in the middle of', 'during', or 'in the process of'.

FORMATION
Noun + 中 (ちゅう)

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)は仕事(しごと)中(ちゅう)です。
He is in the middle of work.

試験(しけん)中(ちゅう)、携帯電話(けいたいでんわ)を使(つか)ってはいけません。
During the exam, you must not use your mobile phone.

映画(えいが)を観(み)ている最中(さいちゅう)に、彼(かれ)は泣(な)き始(はじ)めました。
In the middle of watching the movie, he started to cry.

彼女(かのじょ)は今勉強中(こんべんきょうちゅう)です。
She is currently studying.

USAGE NOTES
The 中 (ちゅう) grammar point is used to express that something is in the middle of, during, or in the process of happening. It is attached to a noun to convey this meaning (e.g., 勉強中, 仕事中, 会議中). It is also sometimes read as じゅう depending on the word (e.g., 授業中).

Verb させられる (Verb-saserareru)

Express the passive causative form; 'to be made to', 'to be forced to'.

FORMATION
Group 1 Verb: Replace ～う with ～わせられる, Group 2 Verb: Replace ～る with ～させられる, Group 3 Verb: する → させられる, くる → こさせられる

EXAMPLES

子供(こども)たちは先生(せんせい)に宿題(しゅくだい)をやらせられました。
The children were made to do their homework by the teacher.

彼(かれ)は会社(かいしゃ)にもっと働(はたら)かせられた。
He was forced to work more by the company.

私(わたし)は友達(ともだち)にその機密(きみつ)を話(はな)させられました。
I was made to reveal that secret by my friend.

怪我(けが)をした選手(せんしゅ)は、コーチに休(やす)ませられました。
The injured player was forced to rest by the coach.

USAGE NOTES

The Verb させられる grammar point is the passive causative form of the verb. It is used to describe a situation where someone or something causes or forces another person to do something. This construction of passive causative is useful to show that the action was not done voluntarily by the person.

Verb させる (Verb-saseru)

Expresses 'to make someone do something', 'to let someone do something', or 'to cause someone to do something'.

FORMATION

Group 1 Verbs: Change the last hiragana to ～せる, Group 2 Verbs: Remove ～る and add ～させる, Group 3 Verbs: する → させる, くる → こさせる

EXAMPLES

先生(せんせい)が生徒(せいと)に宿題(しゅくだい)をさせました。
The teacher made the students do homework.

母(はは)が私(わたし)に部屋(へや)を掃除(そうじ)させました。
My mother made me clean my room.

彼女(かのじょ)にピアノを弾(ひ)かせてあげました。
I let her play the piano.

上司(じょうし)は彼(かれ)にそのプログラムを作(つく)らせました。
The boss made him create the program.

USAGE NOTES

The ～させる verb form is used to describe causing or allowing someone to do something. It can be translated as 'to make someone do something', 'to let someone do something', or 'to cause someone to do something' in English. The formation of the ～させる form depends on the verb it is attached to.

Verb た ことがある (Verb ta koto ga aru)

Expresses the experience of having done something in the past.

FORMATION

Verb-た-form + ことがある

EXAMPLES

日本(にっぽん)に行(い)ったことがあります。
I have been to Japan before.

寿司(すし)を食(た)べたことがありますか？
Have you ever eaten sushi before?

彼(かれ)はマラソンを走(はし)ったことがあります。
He has experienced running a marathon.

私(わたし)はスカイダイビングをしたことがありません。
I have never experienced skydiving.

USAGE NOTES

The ～たことがある grammar point is used to express the experience of having done an action in the past. It indicates that the speaker has had the experience of doing something at least once before. It is formed by adding ことがある to the た-form of the verb.

Verb た ときに (Verb た ときに)

Express an action or event that occurred at a specific time in the past; 'when', 'at the time'.

FORMATION

Verb-た + ときに

EXAMPLES

映画(えいが)を見(み)たときに、泣(な)きました。
When I watched the movie, I cried.

彼(かれ)に初(はじ)めて会(あ)ったときに、遅刻(ちこく)していました。
When I first met him, he was late.

日本へ行ったときに、たくさんの写真を撮りました。
When I went to Japan, I took a lot of photos.

友達が家に来たときに、ゲームをしました。
When my friend came to my house, we played games.

USAGE NOTES
The たときに grammar point is used to express an action that happened at a specific time in the past, usually with a focus on a specific event or moment. It can be translated as 'when' or 'at the time' in English. This grammar point requires a verb in its た-form followed by ときに to indicate the time at which the action occurred.

Verb た ところ (Verb ta tokoro)

Expresses the situation right after an action has taken place.

FORMATION
Verb (た form) + ところ

EXAMPLES

ドアを開けたところ、猫が飛び出してきた。
When I opened the door, a cat came jumping out.

電話を切ったところ、また鳴った。
Right after I hung up the phone, it rang again.

宿題を終わらせたところで、友達から連絡が来た。
Just as I finished my homework, I got a message from my friend.

買い物をして帰ったところ、財布を失くしたことに気づいた。
After shopping and returning home, I realized I had lost my wallet.

USAGE NOTES
The たところ grammar point is used to describe a situation that occurs right after an action has taken place. It is often translated as 'just now', 'right after', or 'when'. The formation is relatively simple as it only requires the verb in its た form (past tense) followed by ところ.

Verb たほうがいい (〜ta hou ga ii)

Used to give advice or make a suggestion to someone - 'it's better if...'.

FORMATION
Verb (past tense) + ほうがいい

EXAMPLES

早く寝たほうがいい。
It's better if you go to bed early.

もっと勉強したほうがいい。
You should study more.

病気の時は、薬を飲んだほうがいい。
It's a good idea to take medicine when you're sick.

コーヒーを飲まないほうがいい。
It's better if you don't drink coffee.

USAGE NOTES

The たほうがいい grammar point is used to give advice or make a suggestion to someone. It can be translated as 'it's better if...', 'should', or 'it's a good idea to'. It is formed by conjugating the verb into the past tense (た-form) and adding ほうがいい.

Verb ために (tame ni)

Used to describe the purpose or reason for an action; 'for the sake of', 'in order to', 'because of'.

FORMATION

1) Verb (dictionary form) + ために (purpose) 2) い-Adjective + ために (reason) 3) な-Adjective + な + ために (reason) 4) Noun + の + ために (reason)

EXAMPLES

試験に合格するために、毎日勉強しています。
I study every day in order to pass the exam.

健康のために、毎日運動しなければなりません。
For the sake of health, I must exercise daily.

仕事が忙しいために、友達と会う時間がありません。
Because my work is busy, I don't have time to meet friends.

雨が降ったために、試合が中止されました。
The game was canceled because of the rain.

USAGE NOTES

The ために (tame ni) grammar point is used to express either the purpose of doing something (in which case it translates to 'for the sake of' or 'in order to') or the cause/reason for a situation (in which case it translates to 'because of'). Typically, we use the dictionary form of the verb (e.g., 合格する) for the 'in order to' meaning. For an adjective or noun, attach ために appropriately (い-Adjective + ために, な-Adjective + な + ために, Noun + の + ために).

Verb つもり (〜tsumori)

Express the intention, plan, or determination to do something; 'I intend to', 'I plan to', 'I'm determined to'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + つもり

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)、友達(ともだち)に会(あ)うつもりです。
I plan to meet my friend tomorrow.

今夜(こんや)、晩(ばん)ご飯(はん)を作(つく)るつもりです。
I intend to cook dinner tonight.

来年(らいねん)、留学(りゅうがく)するつもりです。
I plan to study abroad next year.

この週末(しゅうまつ)、山(やま)に登(のぼ)るつもりです。
I'm determined to climb the mountain this weekend.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜つもり grammar point is used to express the intention, plan, or determination to do something. It can be translated as 'I intend to', 'I plan to', or 'I'm determined to' in English. It is used with verbs in the casual form.

Verb てあげる (Verb te ageru)

Used to express doing something for someone; 'do something for someone'.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + あげる

EXAMPLES

友達(ともだち)が疲(つか)れていたから、荷物(にもつ)を持(も)ってあげた。
Since my friend was tired, I carried their luggage for them.

弟(おとうと)は宿題(しゅくだい)がわからなかったので、手伝(てつだ)ってあげた。
My younger brother couldn't understand the homework, so I helped him.

彼女(かのじょ)が遅(おく)れそうだったから、駅(えき)まで迎(むか)えに行(い)ってあげた。
She was running late, so I went to pick her up at the station.

犬(いぬ)はのどが渇(かわ)いたそうだったので、水(みず)を飲(の)ませてあげた。
The dog seemed thirsty, so I gave it water to drink.

USAGE NOTES

The てあげる grammar point is used to express that the speaker or someone other than the listener is doing something for someone else. It shows that the action is being done as a favor or out of kindness. This grammar point is used with verbs in their て-form, followed by あげる.

Verb て ある (Verb-te aru)

Indicates that an action has been done and its result is still in effect.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + ある

EXAMPLES

窓(まど)が開(あ)けてある。
The window has been opened (and remains open).

宿題(しゅくだい)がもう終(お)わってある。
The homework has already been done (and remains that way).

洗濯物(せんたくぶつ)が全部(ぜんぶ)干(ほ)してある。
The laundry has been hung up to dry (and remains that way).

この部屋(へや)はきれいに掃除(そうじ)してある。
This room has been cleaned (and remains clean).

USAGE NOTES

The ～てある grammar point is used to express that an action has been done and its result remains in effect. It indicates that the action was intentionally performed and its effect continues. The formation is done by conjugating the verb into its て-form and then adding ある.

Verb て いく (Verb-te iku)

Expresses an action that continues on into the future or a change that progresses over time.

FORMATION

Verb in て-form + いく

EXAMPLES

> このまま練習(れんしゅう)を続(つづ)けていくと、上達(じょうたつ)するでしょう。
> If you keep practicing like this, you will improve.

> 彼(かれ)は成長(せいちょう)していくうちに、自立心(じりつしん)が強(つよ)くなった。
> As he grew up, his independence became stronger.

> この会社(かいしゃ)はこれからも技術革新(ぎじゅつかくしん)を行(おこな)っていくでしょう。
> This company will continue to innovate in technology in the future.

> 子供(こども)たちはどんどん学(まな)んでいく。
> Children will keep learning more and more.

USAGE NOTES

The て いく grammar point is used to indicate that an action will continue or a change will progress into the future. It can be attached to the て-form of a verb and is often translated as 'to keep', 'to continue', or 'to go on' in English.

Verb ていただきたい (te itadakitai)

Express a polite request or desire that someone does something for you.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + いただきたい

EXAMPLES

> 資料(しりょう)をコピーしていただきたいです。
> I would like you to make copies of the documents.

> この仕事(しごと)を手伝(てつだ)っていただきたいのですが。
> I would like to ask for your assistance with this work.

> もしよろしければ、指導(しどう)していただきたいです。
> If it is not too much trouble, I would like you to guide me.

> 駅(えき)まで送(おく)っていただきたいんですが。
> I was wondering if you could give me a ride to the station.

USAGE NOTES

The ていただきたい grammar point is used to express a polite request or a desire for someone to do something for you. It is formed by attaching いただきたい to the て-form of the verb. It is more polite than the て-form + ほしい construction.

Verb ていただく (〜te itadaku)

Used to express receiving someone's favor or help; 'to kindly do'.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + いただく

EXAMPLES

メールを送(おく)っていただいて、ありがとうございます。
Thank you for kindly sending the email.

荷物(にもつ)を運(はこ)んでいただいて、助(たす)かりました。
You really helped me by carrying the luggage.

資料(しりょう)をチェックしていただきたいです。
I would like you to kindly check the documents.

先生(せんせい)にアドバイスをしていただきました。
The teacher kindly gave me advice.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜ていただく grammar point is used to express that someone has kindly done a favor or provided help. It is a more polite and humble way of saying that you received someone's help. The formation is created by attaching the て-form of the verb + いただく.

Verb て いただけませんか (Verb te itadakemasen ka)

A polite request; 'Could you please...', 'Would you mind...'

FORMATION

Verb-て form + いただけませんか

EXAMPLES

この手紙(てがみ)を投函(とうかん)していただけませんか。
Could you please mail this letter for me?

この荷物(にもつ)を持(も)っていただけませんか。
Could you please carry this luggage for me?

隣(となり)の部屋(へや)にいる人(ひと)に静(しず)かにしていただけませんか。
Could you please ask the person next door to be quiet?

説明書(せつめいしょ)を読(よ)んでいただけませんか。
Could you please read the instruction manual?

USAGE NOTES
The て いただけませんか grammar point is used to make a polite request to someone. It is a more polite form of て くれませんか, and can be translated as 'Could you please...' or 'Would you mind...' in English. To use it, change the verb to its て-form and add いただけませんか.

Verb て いる (Verb-te iru)

Expresses an ongoing action or a state resulting from a past action.

FORMATION
Verb (て-form) + いる

EXAMPLES

今(いま)、本(ほん)を読(よ)んでいます。
I am reading a book now.

彼(かれ)は英語(えいご)を勉強(べんきょう)しています。
He is studying English.

ケーキが冷蔵庫(れいぞうこ)に入(はい)っています。
The cake is in the refrigerator.

部屋(へや)がきれいになっています。
The room has become clean.

USAGE NOTES
The ている form is used to express either an ongoing action or a state resulting from a past action. It is formed by conjugating the verb into its て-form and then adding いる. In English, this can be translated as verb-ing or 'have verb-ed'. Its usage depends on the type of verb: action verbs or state verbs.

Verb て いる ところ (Verb te iru tokoro)

Describes an action that is currently happening; 'in the middle of', 'in the process of'.

FORMATION
Verb-て form + いる ところ

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)は宿題(しゅくだい)をしているところです。
He is in the middle of doing his homework.

私(わたし)たちは映画(えいが)を見(み)ているところでした。
We were in the process of watching a movie.

子供(こども)たちは公園(こうえん)で遊(あそ)んでいるところです。
The kids are in the middle of playing in the park.

彼女(かのじょ)はケーキを作(つく)っているところで、すぐ来(き)ます。
She is in the process of making a cake and will come soon.

USAGE NOTES

The て いる ところ grammar point is used to express an action that is currently happening or taking place. It can be translated as 'in the middle of' or 'in the process of' in English. It is formed by using the て-form of a verb followed by いる and ところ.

Verb ている間に (te iru aida ni)

Expresses 'while' or 'during the time' something is happening.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + いる + 間に

EXAMPLES

映画(えいが)を見(み)ている間(ま)に、彼(かれ)は寝(ね)てしまった。
While watching the movie, he fell asleep.

子供(こども)が遊(あそ)んでいる間(ま)に、私(わたし)は料理(りょうり)を作(つく)ります。
While the children are playing, I'll cook.

会議(かいぎ)が行(おこな)われている間(ま)に、雨(あめ)が降(ふ)り始(はじ)めた。
While the meeting was being held, it started raining.

彼(かれ)が仕事(しごと)をしている間(ま)に、私(わたし)たちは買(か)い物(もの)に行(い)く。
While he is working, we'll go shopping.

USAGE NOTES

The ～ている間に grammar point is used to express that an action or event occurs during the time another action or event is happening. It is often translated to 'while' or 'during the time' in English. It is formed by combining the て-form of a verb with いる and adding 間に.

Verb ておく (〜te oku)

Perform an action in preparation for a future situation; 'to do something in advance'.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + おく

EXAMPLES

駅(えき)で切符(きっぷ)を買(か)っておこう。
Let's buy the tickets in advance at the station.

明日(あした)早(はや)く起(お)きるために、今晩(こんばん)早(はや)く寝(ね)ておきます。
I will go to bed early tonight to wake up early tomorrow.

試験(しけん)前(まえ)に勉強(べんきょう)しておかないと、失敗(しっぱい)するかもしれない。
If I don't study in advance before the exam, I might fail.

彼(かれ)が到着(とうちゃく)する前(まえ)に、部屋(へや)をきれいに掃除(そうじ)しておきましょう。
Let's clean the room before he arrives.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜ておく grammar point is used when you want to express performing an action in preparation for a future situation or to do something in advance. It is attached to the te-form of a verb and expresses the idea of doing something beforehand, as a preparatory action.

Verb て くださいませんか (Verb-te kudasaimasen ka)

Polite request for asking someone for a favor.

FORMATION

Verb in て-form + くださいませんか

EXAMPLES

コーヒーを飲(の)んでくださいませんか。
Would you please drink some coffee?

ドアを閉(し)めてくださいませんか。
Would you please close the door?

明日(あした)お昼(ひる)に会(あ)ってくださいませんか。
Would you please meet me at lunch tomorrow?

その資料(しりょう)を送(おく)ってくださいませんか。
Would you please send me that document?

USAGE NOTES

The て くださいませんか grammar point is a polite way of asking someone for a favor or requesting them to do something. It is more formal than the simple て form followed by ください, and it is commonly used in more formal settings or when speaking to someone who is not close.

Verb て くださる (Verb-te kudasaru)

Expresses gratitude for receiving someone's favor; 'to kindly do'.

FORMATION

Verb て-form + くださる

EXAMPLES

先生(せんせい)が手伝(てつだ)ってくださる。
The teacher kindly helps.

お母(かあ)さんが美味(おい)しい料理(りょうり)を作(つく)ってくださる。
My mother kindly cooks delicious meals.

友達(ともだち)が私(わたし)を駅(えき)まで送(おく)ってくださる。
My friend kindly gives me a ride to the station.

部長(ぶちょう)がすぐに質問(しつもん)に答(こた)えてくださる。
The manager kindly answers the questions immediately.

USAGE NOTES

The て くださる grammar point is used to express gratitude for receiving a favor or action from someone else. It is an honorific way to say that someone kindly does something for the speaker or the listener. The verb is conjugated to its ～て form and followed by くださる.

Verb て くる (Verb te kuru)

An action that starts in the past and continues to the present or future; 'come to', 'begin to', 'become'.

FORMATION

Verb て-form + くる

EXAMPLES

最近(さいきん)、日本語(にほんご)が分(わ)かってくるようになりました。
Recently, I've come to understand Japanese.

寒(さむ)くなってきたので、コートを着(き)ましょう。
Since it's gotten cold, let's put on a coat.

雨(あめ)がやんできました。
The rain has stopped (and it's cleared up).

彼(かれ)がだんだん怖(こわ)くなってきた。
He has become progressively scarier.

USAGE NOTES
The て くる grammar point is used to express an action that starts in the past and continues to the present or future. It can also show a change in state or condition. The formation involves attaching the て-form of the verb followed by くる.

Verb てくれませんか (〜te kuremasen ka)

A polite way to request someone to do something for you; 'Could you please', 'Would you please', 'Won't you'.

FORMATION
Verb-て form + くれませんか

EXAMPLES

ドアを開(あ)けてくれませんか。
Could you please open the door?

これを見(み)てくれませんか。
Would you please take a look at this?

手伝(てつだ)ってくれませんか。
Won't you help me?

明日(あした)、迎(むか)えに来(き)てくれませんか。
Could you please come to pick me up tomorrow?

USAGE NOTES
The 〜てくれませんか grammar point is used to ask someone politely to do something for you. It is formed by using the て-form of a verb followed by くれませんか. It translates to 'Could you please', 'Would you please', or 'Won't you' in English.

Verb て くれる (Verb-te kureru)

Expresses that someone does something for the speaker (or another person in speaker's group); 'to do something for me/us'.

FORMATION
Verb-te form + くれる

EXAMPLES

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

弟(おとうと)が部屋(へや)を掃除(そうじ)してくれた。
My younger brother cleaned the room for me.

先生(せんせい)が質問(しつもん)に答(こた)えてくれます。
The teacher answers my questions for me.

彼女(かのじょ)が手紙(てがみ)を書(か)いてくれる。
She writes a letter for me.

USAGE NOTES

The て くれる grammar point is used to express when someone does something for, or gives something to the speaker (or someone in the speaker's group). The action is usually done willingly or as a favor by the person performing the action. It is usually translated into English as 'to do something for me' or 'to give something to me'.

Verb て + さしあげる (Verb TE sashiageru)

A polite way to express giving or doing something for someone.

FORMATION

Verb-てform + さしあげる

EXAMPLES

お茶(ちゃ)を入(い)れてさしあげます。
I will prepare and serve tea (for you).

メッセージを送(おく)ってさしあげました。
I have sent the message (for you).

荷物(にもつ)を持(も)ってさしあげましょうか。
Shall I carry the luggage (for you)?

お電話(でんわ)をかけてさしあげます。
I will make a phone call (for you).

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point 'Verb て + さしあげる' is used to express the action of giving or doing something for someone in a polite manner. It is mainly used when the speaker is offering or doing something for someone of higher social status or showing respect towards the person. To form this expression, you need to conjugate the verb into its て-form and attach さしあげる.

Verb てしまう (〜te shimau)

Expresses unintentional actions or actions with regrettable outcomes; 'to end up doing', 'to accidentally do'.

FORMATION

Verb-te form + しまう

EXAMPLES

> ケーキを全部食べてしまった。
> I ended up eating the whole cake.

> 宿題を忘れてしまいました。
> I accidentally forgot my homework.

> 彼に秘密を言ってしまった。
> I accidentally told him the secret.

> 値札を見ずに高い服を買ってしまった。
> I ended up buying expensive clothes without looking at the price tag.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜てしまう grammar point is used to indicate unintentional actions or actions with regrettable outcomes. It can often be translated as 'to end up doing' or 'to accidentally do' in English. The formation requires adding しまう to the て-form of a verb.

Verb て ほしい (Verb-te hoshii)

Express a desire for someone else to do something; 'I want (someone) to'.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + ほしい

EXAMPLES

> 子供にもっと勉強してほしい。
> I want my child to study more.

> 彼にもっと早く来てほしい。
> I want him to come earlier.

> 友達にその本を読んでほしい。
> I want my friend to read that book.

先生(せんせい)に質問(しつもん)に答(こた)えてほしい。
I want the teacher to answer the question.

USAGE NOTES
The て ほしい grammar point is used to express the speaker's desire for someone else to do an action. It is formed by combining the て-form of a verb with ほしい. The subject is usually followed by the particle に, but it can be dropped in casual speech.

Verb てみる (〜te miru)

Used to express 'try to' or 'attempt to do'.

FORMATION
Verb-て form + みる

EXAMPLES

この料理(りょうり)を作(つく)ってみます。
I will try to make this dish.

その服(ふく)を着(き)てみてください。
Please try on those clothes.

新(あたら)しいレストランに行(い)ってみよう。
Let's try going to the new restaurant.

映画(えいが)を見(み)てみたいです。
I want to try watching the movie.

USAGE NOTES
The 〜てみる grammar point is used with verbs to express 'trying' or 'attempting' to do something. It emphasizes the idea of giving something a go or trying it out, often to see what the results or outcome will be.

Verb てもらいたい (〜te moraitai)

Express a desire to receive a favor or service from someone else.

FORMATION
Verb-て-form + もらいたい

EXAMPLES

この荷物(にもつ)を運(はこ)んでもらいたいです。
I want you to carry this luggage for me.

彼(かれ)にそのニュースを教(おし)えてもらいたい。
I want him to tell me the news.

友達(ともだち)に日本語(にほんご)を教(おし)えてもらいたい。
I want my friend to teach me Japanese.

スタッフにチェックインの方法(ほうほう)を説明(せつめい)してもらいたい。
I want the staff to explain the check-in process to me.

USAGE NOTES

The ～てもらいたい grammar point is used to express one's desire to receive a favor, service, or action from someone else. It is formed by attaching もらいたい to the て-form of verbs. This structure emphasizes the help or favor the speaker wants from someone else.

Verb て もらう (Verb-te morau)

Express receiving a favor or action from someone.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + もらう

EXAMPLES

友達(ともだち)に宿題(しゅくだい)を手伝(てつだ)ってもらった。
I had my friend help me with my homework.

母(はは)に部屋(へや)を掃除(そうじ)してもらいました。
I had my mother clean my room.

彼(かれ)に荷物(にもつ)を持(も)ってもらいたい。
I want him to carry my luggage for me.

先生(せんせい)に質問(しつもん)に答(こた)えてもらえますか？
Can I have the teacher answer my question?

USAGE NOTES

The Verb て もらう grammar point is used to express that the speaker or a third person receives a favor or action from someone else. It describes an action performed by someone for the benefit of the speaker or a third person, implying gratitude or request from the beneficiary.

Verb てもらえませんか (〜te moraemasen ka)

A polite way to ask for a favor or request someone to do something.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + もらえませんか

EXAMPLES

> **この手紙(てがみ)を見(み)てもらえませんか。**
> Could you take a look at this letter for me?

> **荷物(にもつ)を持(も)ってもらえませんか。**
> Could you carry this luggage for me?

> **部屋(へや)を掃除(そうじ)してもらえませんか。**
> Could you clean the room for me?

> **明日(あした)のミーティングに参加(さんか)してもらえませんか。**
> Could you attend tomorrow's meeting for me?

USAGE NOTES

The 〜てもらえませんか grammar point is a polite and indirect way of asking someone to do something for you or asking for a favor. It is formed by conjugating the verb into the て-form and adding もらえませんか. This form is used in conversations to show politeness and humility.

Verb ない ことがある (Verb-nai koto ga aru)

Expresses that something doesn't always happen or there are occasions when it doesn't happen.

FORMATION

Verb-negative form + ことがある

EXAMPLES

> **彼(かれ)は会議(かいぎ)に出席(しゅっせき)しないことがある。**
> There are times when he doesn't attend meetings.

> **この電車(でんしゃ)は定刻(ていこく)に来(こ)ないことがある。**
> There are occasions when this train doesn't come on time.

> **私(わたし)は朝食(ちょうしょく)を食(た)べないことがある。**
> There are times when I don't eat breakfast.

> **彼女(かのじょ)は電話(でんわ)に出(で)ないことがある。**
> There are occasions when she doesn't answer the phone.

USAGE NOTES

The ないことがある grammar point is used to indicate that there are instances or times when something doesn't happen or isn't done. It is formed by combining the negative form of a verb (ない) with ことがある.

Verb ない + ことにする (Verb nai koto ni suru)

To decide not to do something.

FORMATION

Verb-ない form + ことにする

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)のパーティーに行(い)かないことにする。
I've decided not to go to tomorrow's party.

そのケーキを食(た)べないことにします。
I've decided not to eat that cake.

今日(きょう)はジョギングをしないことにする。
I've decided not to go jogging today.

彼(かれ)と会(あ)わないことにしました。
I've decided not to meet him.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point Verb ない + ことにする is used to express the decision not to do something. This structure shows that the speaker has made a conscious choice to not take the action expressed in the verb.

Verb ない ことになる (Verb nai koto ni naru)

Expresses a result; 'end up not', 'it will become that', 'it would mean that'.

FORMATION

Verb-negative (ない) + ことになる

EXAMPLES

今日(きょう)彼(かれ)が来(こ)ないことになると、私(わたし)たちの予定(よてい)はキャンセルされます。
If he doesn't come today, our plans will be canceled.

このプロジェクトが進(すす)まないことになると、収益(しゅうえき)が減(へ)るでしょう。
If this project doesn't progress, it would mean that revenue will decrease.

彼女(かのじょ)は試験(しけん)に合格(ごうかく)しないことになると、卒業(そつぎょう)が遅(おく)れます。
If she ends up not passing the exam, her graduation will be delayed.

雨(あめ)が降(ふ)ると、ピクニックが行(おこな)われないことになるでしょう。
If it rains, it will become that the picnic doesn't take place.

USAGE NOTES

The Verb ない ことになる grammar point is used to express a result or consequence. It translates to 'end up not', 'it will become that', or 'it would mean that' in English. It is formed by using the negative form (ない) of a verb followed by ことになる.

Verb ないほうがいい (Verb nai hou ga ii)

Expresses the idea that it is better not to do something.

FORMATION

Verb-negative form + ほうがいい

EXAMPLES

この薬(くすり)は飲(の)まないほうがいいです。
It's better not to take this medicine.

急(いそ)いでいるときは、走(はし)らないほうがいい。
When you're in a hurry, it's better not to run.

彼(かれ)に秘密(ひみつ)を知(し)られたくなければ、話(はな)さないほうがいい。
If you don't want him to know your secret, it's better not to tell him.

雨(あめ)の日(ひ)には、外出(がいしゅつ)しないほうがいい。
It's better not to go out on a rainy day.

USAGE NOTES

The ないほうがいい grammar point is used to suggest that it's better not to do a certain action. It is formed by taking the negative form of the verb and adding ほうがいい.

Verb ながら (〜nagara)

Expresses 'while' or 'as' in the sense of doing two things simultaneously.

FORMATION

Verb-masu stem + ながら

EXAMPLES

テレビを見(み)ながら宿題(しゅくだい)をしました。
I did my homework while watching television.

音楽(おんがく)を聞(き)きながら料理(りょうり)をしました。
I cooked while listening to music.

歩(ある)きながらスマホを見(み)るのは危険(きけん)です。
Looking at your smartphone while walking is dangerous.

彼(かれ)は話(はな)しながら笑(わら)っていました。
He was laughing while talking.

USAGE NOTES

The ～ながら grammar point is used to indicate that two actions are happening simultaneously or that one action is happening while another is taking place. This can be translated to 'while' or 'as' in English. It is primarily used with verbs.

Verb なさい (～nasai)

A command form used to give orders or instructions; 'Please do', 'Do this'.

FORMATION

Verb-stem + なさい

EXAMPLES

部屋(へや)を掃除(そうじ)しなさい。
Clean your room.

勉強(べんきょう)しなさい。
Study.

早(はや)く起(お)きなさい。
Wake up early.

宿題(しゅくだい)をやりなさい。
Do your homework.

USAGE NOTES

The なさい grammar point is used to give orders or instructions, often used by teachers, parents, or other authority figures when addressing someone younger or of lower status. It is formed by attaching なさい to the stem of a verb. This form sounds polite, but can be considered strong and direct.

Verb にくい (〜nikui)

Express difficulty or complexity; 'hard to', 'difficult to', 'not easily'.

FORMATION

Verb-stem + にくい

EXAMPLES

> **この字(じ)は読(よ)みにくいです。**
> This character is hard to read.

> **このドアは開(あ)けにくい。**
> This door is difficult to open.

> **彼(かれ)の字(じ)は読(よ)みにくい。**
> His handwriting is hard to read.

> **この料理(りょうり)は作(つく)りにくい。**
> This dish is difficult to make.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜にくい grammar point is used to express that an action is difficult or relatively hard to do. It is used by attaching にくい to the stem of a verb. It can be translated as 'hard to', 'difficult to', or 'not easily' in English.

Verb やすい (〜yasui)

Indicates that something is easy to do; 'easy to', 'easy for'.

FORMATION

Verb-stem + やすい

EXAMPLES

> **この本(ほん)は読(よ)みやすいです。**
> This book is easy to read.

> **このシャツは着(き)やすい。**
> This shirt is easy to wear.

> **彼(かれ)は話(はな)しやすい人(ひと)です。**
> He is an easy person to talk to.

> **この料理(りょうり)は作(つく)りやすい。**
> This dish is easy to make.

USAGE NOTES

The やすい grammar point is used to express that something is easy to do or easy for someone. It is attached to the verb stem and can be translated as 'easy to' or 'easy for' in English. This formation is used with verbs only.

Verb ようと思う (Verb-you to omou)

Express intention or plan to do something; 'I think I will', 'I plan to', 'I intend to'.

FORMATION

Verb-volitional + と思う

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)、映画(えいが)を見(み)ようと思(おも)います。
I think I will watch a movie tomorrow.

週末(しゅうまつ)に友達(ともだち)と遊(あそ)ぼうと思(おも)っています。
I plan to hang out with friends on the weekend.

勉強(べんきょう)をもっと頑張(がんば)ろうと思(おも)う。
I intend to study harder.

来年(らいねん)は海外旅行(かいがいりょこう)に行(い)こうと思(おも)っている。
I plan to go on an overseas trip next year.

USAGE NOTES

The ようと思う grammar point is used to express the intention or plan to do something in the future. It can be translated as 'I think I will', 'I plan to', or 'I intend to' in English. The formation involves using the volitional form of the verb followed by と思う.

Verb ように (〜you ni)

Used to express 'like', 'as if', 'in order to', or 'so that'.

FORMATION

Examples: Noun + のように / Verb-casual + ように / い-adjective + ように

EXAMPLES

彼女(かのじょ)は鳥(とり)のように軽(かろ)やかに踊(おど)る。
She dances lightly like a bird.

覚(おぼ)えたことを忘(わす)れないように、毎日(まいにち)復習(ふくしゅう)しましょう。
In order not to forget what you've learned, let's review every day.

歌手(かしゅ)になるように、毎日(まいにち)歌(か)の練習(れんしゅう)をしています。
In order to become a singer, I practice singing every day.

道(みち)を渡(わた)る時(とき)、車(くるま)が来(こ)ないように確認(かくにん)してください。
When crossing the road, please make sure no cars are coming.

USAGE NOTES
The ～ように grammar point is used to express different meanings depending on the context: 'like', 'as if', 'in order to', or 'so that'. Formation patterns can include: Noun + のように, Verb dictionary/negative form + ように, い-adjective + ように, etc.

Verb ようにする (Verb ～you ni suru)

Make an effort to; try to; see to it that; ensure that.

FORMATION
Verb-dictionary form + ようにする

EXAMPLES

毎日(まいにち)運動(うんどう)するようにしています。
I try to exercise every day.

早(はや)く寝(ね)るようにしてください。
Please try to go to bed early.

約束(やくそく)を守(まも)るようにします。
I will make sure to keep my promise.

彼(かれ)に会(あ)わないようにする。
I will try not to see him.

USAGE NOTES
The ようにする grammar point is used to express that someone is making an effort, trying, or seeing to it that something happens. It can be translated as 'make sure to', 'try to', or 'ensure that' in English. The formation is simple, involving a verb in the dictionary form followed by ようにする.

Verb ようになる (～you ni naru)

Express a change in ability, situation or state; 'become able to', 'come to', 'begin to'.

FORMATION
Verb-dictionary/potential form + ようになる

EXAMPLES

日本語(にほんご)が話(はな)せるようになりました。
I have become able to speak Japanese.

最近(さいきん)、早(はや)く寝(ね)るようになった。
Recently, I have come to go to bed early.

彼(かれ)はピアノを弾(はじ)けるようになりました。
He has become able to play the piano.

この仕事(しごと)を始(はじ)めてから、毎日(まいにち) 忙(いそが)しいと感(かん)じるようになりました。
Since I started this job, I've begun to feel busy every day.

USAGE NOTES

The ようになる grammar implies a change or development involving new abilities, situations or states. It can be translated into English as 'become able to', 'come to' or 'begin to'. This grammar is often used when talking about a skill that has been acquired or a change in habit or situation over time.

Verb ように言う (Verb-you ni iu)

Tell someone to do something; 'tell to do', 'instruct to do'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + ように言う

EXAMPLES

先生(せんせい)は私(わたし)たちに宿題(しゅくだい)をやるように言(い)いました。
The teacher told us to do our homework.

母(はは)は弟(おとうと)に部屋(へや)を片付(かたづ)けるように言(い)いました。
My mother told my younger brother to clean his room.

上司(じょうし)は私(わたし)に報告書(ほうこくしょ)を提出(ていしゅつ)するように言(い)いました。
My boss told me to submit the report.

友達(ともだち)が私(わたし)に早(はや)く来(く)るように言(い)いました。
My friend told me to come early.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point Verb ように言う is used when someone tells or instructs another person to do something. It can be translated as 'tell to do' or 'instruct to do' in English. The formation is created by adding ように言う to the casual form of a verb.

Verb られる (〜rareru)

Expresses passive voice or potential form for verbs.

FORMATION

う-verb (passive): Replace the final う with われる / る-verb (passive & potential): Replace る with られる / Irregular: する → される, くる → こられる

EXAMPLES

> **彼(かれ)は先生(せんせい)に褒(ほ)められました。**
> He was praised by the teacher.

> **彼(かれ)は友達(ともだち)に笑(わら)われました。**
> He was laughed at by his friends.

> **映画(えいが)は観(み)られましたか？**
> Were you able to watch the movie?

> **彼女(かのじょ)はリーダーに選(えら)ばれました。**
> She was chosen as the leader.

USAGE NOTES

The られる grammar point can be used to express passive voice or potential form for verbs. Passive voice indicates that the action is being done to the subject, while potential form expresses the ability or possibility to do an action. The formation of られる depends on the type of verb (う, る, or irregular verbs).

Verb る ことがある (〜ru koto ga aru)

Used to express that something happens sometimes or has happened before.

FORMATION

Verb-dictionary form + ことがある

EXAMPLES

> **彼(かれ)は遅刻(ちこく)することがあります。**
> He is sometimes late.

> **私(わたし)は寝坊(ねぼう)することがあります。**
> I sometimes oversleep.

> **彼女(かのじょ)は歌(うた)を歌(うた)うことがあります。**
> She sometimes sings songs.

子供(こども)の頃(ころ)、よく山(やま)に登(のぼ)ることがありました。
When I was a child, I sometimes climbed mountains.

USAGE NOTES
The grammar point る ことがある is used to express that something occurs sometimes or has occurred in the past. It indicates that the action is not a regular or constant event, but rather something that takes place occasionally or has happened at least once.

Verb ることができる (〜ru koto ga dekiru)

Express ability or possibility of doing an action; 'can', 'be able to', 'is possible'.

FORMATION
Verb-る + ことができる

EXAMPLES

私(わたし)は日本語(にほんご)を話(はな)すことができます。
I can speak Japanese.

彼(かれ)はギターを弾(ひ)くことができます。
He can play the guitar.

この問題(もんだい)を解決(かいけつ)することができますか？
Can you solve this problem?

彼女(かのじょ)は犬(いぬ)を泳(およ)がせることができます。
She can make the dog swim.

USAGE NOTES
The 〜ることができる grammar point is used to express the ability or possibility of doing an action in Japanese. It can be translated as 'can', 'be able to', or 'is possible' in English. The formation is made by adding the phrase 'ことができる' to the verb in its conjugated る-form.

Verb ることにする (〜ru koto ni suru)

Decide to do something, make a decision.

FORMATION
Verb-る + ことにする

EXAMPLES

来週(らいしゅう)、ジムに行(い)くことにしました。
I decided to go to the gym next week.

この靴(くつ)を買(か)うことにしました。
I decided to buy these shoes.

毎日(まいにち)、散歩(さんぽ)をすることにしました。
I decided to take a walk every day.

彼(かれ)に電話(でんわ)をかけることにします。
I ’ ve decided to call him.

USAGE NOTES
The ～ることにする grammar point is used to express that someone has made a decision to do something or has decided on a specific course of action. It is formed by attaching ことにする to the verb in its る form.

Verb る ことになる (～ru koto ni naru)

Indicates that something has been decided or arranged; 'it has been decided that', 'it turns out that'.

FORMATION
Verb-る + ことになる

EXAMPLES

今日(きょう)は会議(かいぎ)がなくなることになりました。
It has been decided that there will be no meeting today.

来週(らいしゅう)、友達(ともだち)と旅行(りょこう)することになった。
It has been arranged that I will travel with my friends next week.

彼女(かのじょ)が今度(こんど)のプロジェクトのリーダーになることになりました。
It has been decided that she will be the leader of the next project.

急(きゅう)に仕事(しごと)が入(はい)ったので、休(やす)みを取(と)ることになった。
Due to sudden work, it has been decided that I will take a day off.

USAGE NOTES
The る ことになる grammar point is used to express that something has been decided or arranged. It often indicates a decision made by someone else or due to circumstances. It can be translated as 'it has been decided that' or 'it turns out that' in English. The formation requires a verb in る (dictionary) form.

Verb るときに (〜ru toki ni)

Describes the time when a certain action takes place; 'when', 'at the time'.

FORMATION

Verb-る + ときに

EXAMPLES

> **映画(えいが)を見(み)るときに、ポップコーンを食(た)べます。**
> When I watch a movie, I eat popcorn.

> **寝(ね)るときに、部屋(へや)の電気(でんき)を消(け)します。**
> When I go to bed, I turn off the room lights.

> **運動(うんどう)するときに、水分補給(すいぶんほきゅう)が大切(たいせつ)です。**
> When exercising, it's important to stay hydrated.

> **旅行(りょこう)するときに、カメラを持(も)っていくことが好(す)きです。**
> When I travel, I like to bring a camera.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜るときに grammar point is used to indicate the time when a certain action or event happens. It can be translated as 'when' or 'at the time' in English. The formation involves attaching ときに to the verb in its dictionary (る) form.

Verb る ところ (Verb-ru tokoro)

Expresses the state or moment when an action is about to happen or is happening.

FORMATION

Verb-dictionary form + ところ

EXAMPLES

> **彼(かれ)は食(た)べるところです。**
> He is in the process of eating.

> **私(わたし)は出(で)かけるところです。**
> I am just about to leave.

> **彼女(かのじょ)は泣(な)くところでした。**
> She was on the verge of crying.

> **私(わたし)たちは勉強(べんきょう)するところです。**
> We are in the middle of studying.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point 'Verb る ところ' is used to express that one is just about to do something, or is in the process of doing it. It can be translated as 'just about to' or 'in the middle of' in English, depending on context.

Verb 出す (〜dasu)

Express the action of taking something out, starting an action, or emphasizing a verb.

FORMATION

Verb stem + 出す (〜dasu)

EXAMPLES

本(ほん)を棚(たな)から出(だ)してください。
Please take the book out from the shelf.

彼(かれ)は部屋(へや)から急(いそ)いで出(で)ました。
He rushed out of the room.

授業(じゅぎょう)が始(はじ)まる前(まえ)に宿題(しゅくだい)を出(だ)してください。
Submit your homework before class starts.

彼女(かのじょ)は歌(うた)い出(だ)しました。
She began to sing.

USAGE NOTES

The verb 出す (〜dasu) is used to express the action of taking something out, starting an action, or emphasizing the verb it is attached to. To form this grammar point, simply attach 出す (〜dasu) to the stem of the verb.

Verb 方 (〜hou)

Indicates the way or method of doing something; often read as '〜かた' ('how to', 'the way of').

FORMATION

Verb-stem + 方 (read as かた)

EXAMPLES

誰(だれ)かがケーキの作(つく)り方(かた)を知(し)っていますか？
Does anyone know how to make a cake?

彼女(かのじょ)は英語(えいご)の話(はな)し方(かた)を学(まな)んでいます。
She is learning how to speak English.

このパソコンの使い方を教えてください。
Please teach me how to use this computer.

数学の問題の解き方を覚えるのが難しいです。
It is difficult to remember the way to solve math problems.

USAGE NOTES
The ～方 grammar point is used to express the way or method of doing something, similar to 'how to' or 'the way of' in English. It can be attached to the stem of a verb to form a noun that indicates the method of doing the action. In practice, ～方 is usually read as '～かた' (e.g., 作り方＝つくりかた).

Verb 終わる (～owaru)

Verbal action is completed; 'to finish', 'to end'.

FORMATION
終わる (owaru) is a godan (u-verb)

EXAMPLES

映画が終わったら、家に帰ります。
When the movie finishes, I'll go home.

仕事が終わるまで、待ってください。
Please wait until the work is finished.

パーティーはもうすぐ終わります。
The party will be over soon.

試験が終わったら、友達と遊びに行く予定です。
Once the exam is over, I plan to go out with my friends.

USAGE NOTES
The verb 終わる (owaru) is used to express that an action has been completed or something has come to an end. Despite ending in る, 終わる is a godan (u-verb), so it does not follow the typical ichidan (る-verb) conjugation. It is translated as 'to finish', 'to end' or 'to be over' in English.

Verb + 続ける (つづける, tsuzukeru)

To continue doing or to keep doing an action.

FORMATION
Verb-masu-stem + 続ける

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)は毎日(まいにち)ジムで運動(うんどう)を続(つづ)けています。
He continues to exercise at the gym every day.

彼女(かのじょ)は勉強(べんきょう)を続(つづ)けるために図書館(としょかん)に行(い)きました。
She went to the library to continue studying.

私(わたし)たちは雨(あめ)にも関(かか)わらず散歩(さんぽ)を続(つづ)けました。
We continued walking despite the rain.

彼(かれ)は仕事(しごと)を続(つづ)けることに決(き)めた。
He decided to continue working.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point 続ける (tsuzukeru) is attached to the masu-stem form of verbs, and it indicates the ongoing continuity of an action. It can be translated as 'to continue doing' or 'to keep doing' in English.

～かしら (～kashira)

Indicates uncertainty or doubt; 'I wonder', 'I'm not sure'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + かしら, い-Adjective + かしら, な-Adjective + かしら, Noun + かしら

EXAMPLES

今日(きょう)は雨(あめ)が降(ふ)るかしら？
I wonder if it will rain today?

このケーキは美味(おい)しいかしら？
I wonder if this cake is delicious?

彼(かれ)は病気(びょうき)かしら？
I wonder if he is sick?

彼女(かのじょ)は学生(がくせい)かしら？
I wonder if she is a student?

USAGE NOTES

The ～かしら grammar point is used to express uncertainty or doubt about a situation. It can be translated as 'I wonder' or 'I'm not sure' in English. It is primarily used by females in casual conversations but can be used by males in some contexts as well. ～かしら is used with verbs, い-adjectives, な-adjectives, and nouns.

～かどうか (～ka dou ka)

Used to express 'whether' or 'if' in indirect questions or statements.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + かどうか, い-Adjective + かどうか, な-Adjective + (だ)かどうか, Noun + (だ)かどうか

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)が来(く)るかどうか知(し)りません。
I don't know if he will come or not.

この本(ほん)が面白(おもしろ)いかどうか教(おし)えてください。
Please tell me if this book is interesting or not.

彼女(かのじょ)が綺麗(きれい)だかどうかは分(わ)かりません。
I don't know whether she is beautiful or not.

彼(かれ)が先生(せんせい)だかどうか覚(おぼ)えていません。
I don't remember if he is a teacher or not.

USAGE NOTES

The ～かどうか grammar point is used to express 'whether' or 'if' in indirect questions or statements. It is often used to express uncertainty or to inquire about information in a more polite form. ～かどうか can be used with verbs, い-adjectives, な-adjectives, and nouns.

～かなあ (～kanaa)

Expresses uncertainty or wonder; 'I wonder', 'I'm not sure'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + かなあ, い-Adjective + かなあ, (な-Adjective/Noun) + (だ) + かなあ

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)雨(あめ)が降(ふ)るかなあ。
I wonder if it will rain tomorrow.

このケーキは美味(おい)しいかなあ。
I wonder if this cake is delicious.

彼(かれ)は病気(びょうき)かなあ。
I wonder if he is sick.

彼女(かのじょ)は学生(がくせい)かなあ。
I wonder if she is a student.

USAGE NOTES

The ～かなあ grammar point is used to express a feeling of uncertainty or wonder about a situation or statement. It can be translated as 'I wonder' or 'I'm not sure' in English. In casual spoken Japanese, when using nouns or な-adjectives before かなあ, the copula だ is often omitted or replaced with の (e.g., 学生かなあ or 学生なのかなあ). This grammar point should not be used when asking questions directly to someone, as it may come off as too direct or impolite.

～かもしれない (～kamoshirenai)

Express uncertainty; 'maybe', 'might', 'possibly'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + かもしれない, い-Adjective + かもしれない, な-Adjective + だかもしれない, Noun + だかもしれない

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)雨(あめ)が降(ふ)るかもしれない。
It might rain tomorrow.

このケーキは美味(おい)しいかもしれない。
This cake might be delicious.

彼(かれ)が病気(びょうき)かもしれない。
He might be sick.

彼女(かのじょ)は学生(がくせい)かもしれない。
She might be a student.

USAGE NOTES

The ～かもしれない grammar point is used to express uncertainty or the possibility of something occurring. It can be translated as 'maybe', 'might', or 'possibly' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun. In everyday speech, speakers often omit だ before かもしれない for nouns and な-adjectives.

～から (～kara)

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

FORMATION

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

EXAMPLES

雨(あめ)が降(ふ)るから、傘(かさ)を持(も)って行(い)ってください。
Because it's raining, please bring an umbrella.

このケーキは美味(おい)しいから、みんな食(た)べるでしょう。
Because this cake is delicious, everyone will probably eat it.

彼(かれ)は病気(びょうき)だから、学校(がっこう)を休(やす)みます。
He will be absent from school because he is sick.

今日(きょう)は日曜日(にちようび)だから、学校(がっこう)がありません。
There is no school today because it is Sunday.

USAGE NOTES

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

～けれど (～keredo)

Indicate a soft contrast or contradiction; 'but', 'however'.

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)は忙(いそが)しいけれど、明日(あした)はもっと時間(じかん)がある。
I'm busy today, but I have more time tomorrow.

このレストランは高(たか)いけれど、料理(りょうり)が美味(おい)しい。
This restaurant is expensive, but the food is delicious.

彼(かれ)は若(わか)いけれど、とても経験(けいけん)豊富(ほうふ)だ。
He is young, but he is very experienced.

彼女(かのじょ)は病気(びょうき)だけれど、明(あか)るく元気(げんき)だ。
She is sick, but she is cheerful and energetic.

USAGE NOTES

The ～けれど grammar point is used to express a soft contrast or contradiction between two statements. It can be translated as 'but' or 'however' in English. It is relatively informal and can be replaced by more formal expressions like けれども or が. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～させてください (～sasete kudasai)

Express a polite request to allow or permit someone to do something.

FORMATION

Verb-causative form + ください

EXAMPLES

> **もう少し考えさせてください。**
> Please let me think a little more.

> **写真を撮らせてください。**
> Please let me take a photo.

> **もうちょっと練習させてください。**
> Please let me practice a little more.

> **ここで待たせてください。**
> Please let me wait here.

USAGE NOTES

The ～させてください grammar point is used to make a polite request to allow or permit someone to do something. It can be translated as 'please let me' or 'please allow me to' in English. It is formed by taking the causative form of a verb and adding ください.

～し、～し、～ (～shi, ～shi, ～)

Express multiple reasons or characteristics; 'and', 'because', 'since'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + し, い-Adjective + し, な-Adjective + だし, Noun + だし

EXAMPLES

> **彼は若いし、元気だし、フレンドリーだし、みんなと仲良くなれると思います。**
> He is young, energetic, friendly, and I think he can get along with everyone.

> **このレストランは料理が美味しいし、雰囲気がいいし、価格も手頃だからお勧めです。**
> I recommend this restaurant because the food is delicious, the atmosphere is nice, and the prices are reasonable.

> **彼女は勉強ができるし、スポーツも得意だし、性格もいい。**
> She is good at studying, good at sports, and has a good personality.

> **今日は寒いし、雨も降っているし、家でゆっくり休んだ方がいいでしょう。**
> It's cold today, and it's raining, so it's better to relax at home.

USAGE NOTES

The ～し、～し、～ grammar point is used to connect multiple reasons or characteristics that support a conclusion or statement. It can be translated as 'and', 'because', or 'since' in English. This grammar can be used with verbs, い-adjectives, な-adjectives, and nouns.

～すぎる (～sugiru)

Expresses that something is excessive or overdone; 'too much', 'too', 'over'.

FORMATION

Verb-stem + すぎる, い-Adjective (remove い) + すぎる, な-Adjective + すぎる

EXAMPLES

> この部屋(へや)は暑(あつ)すぎる。
> This room is too hot.

> 彼(かれ)は早(はや)く来(き)すぎた。
> He came too early.

> この箱(はこ)は重(おも)すぎて持(も)ち上(あ)げられない。
> This box is too heavy to lift.

> 彼女(かのじょ)は忙(いそが)しくて遊(あそ)びすぎはしない。
> She's too busy to play too much.

USAGE NOTES

The ～すぎる grammar point is used to express that something is excessive or beyond a certain level. It can be translated as 'too much', 'too', or 'over' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, or な-adjective.

～ずつ (～zutsu)

Indicates equal distribution; 'each', 'per', 'apiece'.

FORMATION

Noun + ずつ

EXAMPLES

> りんごを2つずつ配(くば)ります。
> I will distribute 2 apples each.

> 私(わたし)たちは週(しゅう)に一度(いちど)ずつ掃除(そうじ)をします。
> We each clean once per week.

みんなは同じ距離を一歩ずつ歩いた。
Everyone walked the same distance, one step at a time.

彼女は子供たちに一枚ずつプレゼントをくれました。
She gave one present to each child.

USAGE NOTES
The ～ずつ grammar point is used to express an equal distribution of something, whether it is an action, an amount, or an item. It is translated as 'each', 'per', or 'apiece' in English.

～そうだ (～sou da)

Express the appearance, seeming, or feeling of something; 'looks like', 'seems', 'appears'.

FORMATION
Verb-ますstem + そうだ, い-Adjective (without い) + そうだ, な-Adjective + そうだ

EXAMPLES

その花はとてもきれいそうだ。
That flower looks very beautiful.

彼は疲れそうだ。
He looks tired.

この本は面白そうだ。
This book looks interesting.

雨が降りそうだ。
It looks like it's going to rain.

USAGE NOTES
The ～そうだ grammar point is used to describe the appearance or feeling of something based on what is observed or inferred. It can be translated as 'looks like', 'seems', or 'appears' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, or な-adjective.

そんな (sonna) + Noun

Expresses 'that kind/type of'; referring to something near the listener or previously mentioned.

FORMATION
そんな + Noun

EXAMPLES

そんな話、信じられない。
I can't believe that kind of story.

そんな映画(えいが)、見(み)たくない。
I don't want to watch that kind of movie.

USAGE NOTES
The word 'そんな' is used before a noun to indicate 'that kind of' or 'that type of', typically referring to something near the listener or previously mentioned in the conversation. It specifies the noun based on context or shared understanding between the speaker and the listener.

そんなに～ (sonna ni～)

Expresses 'not so much', 'not that', or 'not so ～'.

FORMATION
そんなに + Verb-negation, そんなに + Adjective-negation

EXAMPLES

そんなに急(いそ)がなくてもいいですよ。
You don't have to hurry that much.

そんなに難(むずか)しくない問題(もんだい)だと思(おも)います。
I don't think the problem is that difficult.

彼女(かのじょ)はそんなに背(せ)が高(たか)くありません。
She is not that tall.

そんなにたくさん食(た)べる必要(ひつよう)はないと思(おも)う。
I don't think there's a need to eat so much.

USAGE NOTES
The grammar point そんなに is an adverb used to express that something is not as extreme as described or not to that extent. It is often translated as 'not so much', 'not that', or 'not so ～'. It is commonly followed by a negative form of a verb or adjective.

～たらいい (～tara ii)

Expressing a desire or suggestion for a particular outcome; 'it would be good if', 'should', 'I hope'.

FORMATION
Verb-casual-past + たらいい

EXAMPLES

もっと勉強(べんきょう)したらいいですよ。
It would be good if you studied more.

雨(あめ)が止(や)んだらいいな。
I hope the rain stops.

早(はや)く元気(げんき)になったらいいですね。
It would be good if you got well soon.

彼(かれ)に連絡(れんらく)したらいいと思(おも)います。
I think it would be good if you contacted him.

USAGE NOTES

The ～たらいい grammar point is used to express a desire, suggestion, or hope for a particular outcome. It can be translated as 'it would be good if', 'should', or 'I hope' in English. The formation is simple, and it is used with verbs in their casual past tense form.

～たら いかがですか (～tara ikaga desu ka)

Making polite suggestions; 'how about if', 'what if', 'it would be good if'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual, past + たら いかがですか, い-Adjective + かったら いかがですか, な-Adjective + だったら いかがですか, Noun + だったら いかがですか

EXAMPLES

図書館(としょかん)に行(い)ったらいかがですか。
How about going to the library?

寒(さむ)かったらカーディガンを着(き)るのはいかがですか。
How about wearing a cardigan if it's cold?

部屋(へや)が暗(くら)かったら照明(しょうめい)を付(つ)けるのはいかがですか。
What if you turn on the light if the room is dark?

自分(じぶん)の意見(いけん)だったら他人(たにん)に聞(き)くのはいかがですか。
How about asking others if it's your own opinion?

USAGE NOTES

The ～たら いかがですか grammar point is used to make polite suggestions, ask for opinions, or imply that something would be good or desirable if the condition is met. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～たら どうですか (～tara doudesuka)

Express a suggestion or advice; 'what if', 'how about', 'why don't you'.

FORMATION

Verb-た form + ら どうですか

EXAMPLES

スキーに行(い)ったらどうですか？
How about going skiing?

少(すこ)し休(やす)んだらどうですか？
What if you take a little break?

この本(ほん)を読(よ)んだらどうですか？
Why don't you read this book?

タクシーで帰(かえ)ったらどうですか？
How about going home by taxi?

USAGE NOTES

The ～たら どうですか grammar point is used to make a suggestion or give advice to someone. It can be translated as 'what if', 'how about', or 'why don't you' in English. This structure is used with the た-form of verbs to make a gentle, polite suggestion.

～たり～たり (～tari ～tari)

Used to list multiple actions or states; 'doing things like', 'and so on', 'etc.'

FORMATION

Verb-ta + り + next verb-ta + り, い-Adjective + かったり + next verb-ta + り, な-Adjective + だったり + next verb-ta + り, Noun + だったり + next verb-ta + り

EXAMPLES

週末(しゅうまつ)は映画(えいが)を観(み)たり、本(ほん)を読(よ)んだりする。
On weekends, I do things like watching movies and reading books.

彼女(かのじょ)は料理(りょうり)が上手(じょうず)だったり、歌(うた)がうまかったりする。
She is good at things like cooking and singing.

このリゾートではスキーをしたり、温泉(おんせん)に入(はい)ったりできる。
At this resort, you can do things like skiing and going to hot springs.

この地域(ちいき)の天気(てんき)は暑(あつ)かったり、寒(さむ)かったりする。
The weather in this area can be hot or cold.

USAGE NOTES

The ～たり～たり grammar point is used to list two or more actions or states, without specifying their order or importance. It implies that these actions or states are representative examples, and there may be others. This construction is useful for describing general or habitual actions.

～だろう (～darou)

Express probability, likelihood or certainty; 'probably', 'maybe', 'I think'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + だろう, い-Adjective (drop い) + だろう, な-Adjective + だろう, Noun + だろう

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)は晴(は)れるだろう。
It will probably be sunny tomorrow.

彼(かれ)は忙(いそが)しいだろう。
He is probably busy.

この本(ほん)は面白(おもしろ)いだろう。
This book is probably interesting.

彼女(かのじょ)は先生(せんせい)だろう。
She is probably a teacher.

USAGE NOTES

The ～だろう grammar point is used to express probability, likelihood, or certainty about a situation or event. It can be translated as 'probably', 'maybe', or 'I think' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～っていう (～tte iu)

Used to quote, define, or specify a noun.

FORMATION

Noun/Adjective/Verb + っていう + Noun

EXAMPLES

ピザっていう料理(りょうり)が大好(だいす)きです。
I love the dish called pizza.

彼(かれ)っていう男性(だんせい)はすごく面白(おもしろ)いです。
That man (called ‘ kare ’) is really interesting.

この映画(えいが)っていうのは本当(ほんとう)に感動的(かんどうてき)だよ。
This movie, I mean, is really touching.

彼女(かのじょ)が言(い)っているっていう店(みせ)はここではない。
The store she's talking about, I mean, is not here.

USAGE NOTES
The ～っていう grammar point is used for quoting, defining, or specifying a noun. It can be translated as 'called', 'that is to say', or 'I mean' in English. This expression is similar to ～という, but it is more casual and commonly used in spoken conversations.

～で (～de)

Indicates the means, method, or place.

FORMATION
Noun + ～で

EXAMPLES

私(わたし)は自転車(じてんしゃ)で学校(がっこう)に行(い)きます。
I go to school by bicycle.

彼(かれ)は日本語(にほんご)で手紙(てがみ)を書(か)いた。
He wrote a letter in Japanese.

鉛筆(えんぴつ)で絵(え)を描(えが)きました。
I drew a picture with a pencil.

レストランで昼食(ちゅうしょく)を食(た)べました。
I had lunch at a restaurant.

USAGE NOTES
The ～で grammar point is used to indicate the means or method used to perform an action, or to specify the place where an action took place. It is typically used with verbs and comes after a noun.

～でしょう (～deshou)

A conjecture or probability; 'probably', 'I think', 'it seems'.

FORMATION
Verb-ますstem + でしょう, い-Adjective + でしょう, な-Adjective + でしょう, Noun + でしょう

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)は晴(は)れでしょう。
It will probably be sunny tomorrow.

彼(かれ)は元気(げんき)でしょう。
He is probably fine.

この本(ほん)は面白(おもしろ)いでしょう。
This book is probably interesting.

彼女(かのじょ)は医者(いしゃ)でしょう。
She is probably a doctor.

USAGE NOTES

The ～でしょう grammar point is used to indicate a conjecture or probability. It can be translated as 'probably', 'I think', or 'it seems' in English. It can be used with verbs, い-adjectives, な-adjectives, and nouns.

～てはいけない (～te wa ikenai)

Expresses prohibition; 'must not', 'cannot'.

FORMATION

Verb-て-form + はいけない

EXAMPLES

公園(こうえん)でたばこを吸(す)ってはいけない。
You must not smoke in the park.

ここで写真(しゃしん)を撮(と)ってはいけない。
You cannot take pictures here.

図書館(としょかん)で大(おお)きな声(こえ)を出(だ)してはいけない。
You must not speak loudly in the library.

バスの中(なか)で立(た)っている人(ひと)に席(せき)を譲(ゆず)ってはいけない。(Note: Unusual in real life, but grammatically correct.)
You should not give up your seat to someone standing on the bus. (Note: Odd in actual social context, but valid grammar.)

USAGE NOTES

The ～てはいけない grammar point is used to express strict prohibition or something that must not be done. It can be translated as 'must not', 'cannot', or 'should not' in English. It is formed by adding て-form of a verb followed by はいけない.

～てもいい (～temo ii)

To give or ask permission; 'it's okay to', 'may', 'can'.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + もいい

EXAMPLES

> **ここで写真(しゃしん)を撮(と)ってもいいですか。**
> Is it okay to take a photo here?

> **このリンゴを食(た)べてもいいですか。**
> May I eat this apple?

> **試験(しけん)が終(お)わったら、帰(かえ)ってもいいです。**
> You can go home after the exam is over.

> **今夜(こんや) 友達(ともだち)と遊(あそ)んでもいい。**
> It's okay to play with friends tonight.

USAGE NOTES

The ～てもいい grammar point is used to give or ask for permission to do something. It can be translated as 'it's okay to', 'may', or 'can' in English. The formation is derived by adding てもいい after the て-form of a verb.

～ても/でも (～te mo/demo)

Expresses 'even if' or 'even though'; used to convey contradiction or contrast.

FORMATION

Verb-て-form + も, い-Adjective (-い) + くても, な-Adjective + でも, Noun + でも

EXAMPLES

> **雨(あめ)が降(ふ)っても、学校(がっこう)に行(い)きます。**
> Even if it rains, I will go to school.

> **この部屋(へや)が汚(きたな)くても、掃除(そうじ)しないつもりです。**
> Even if this room is dirty, I don't intend to clean it.

> **その映画(えいが)が面白(おもしろ)くなくても、見(み)ます。**
> Even if that movie is not interesting, I will watch it.

> **彼女(かのじょ)が病気(びょうき)でも、働(はたら)きます。**
> Even if she is sick, she will work.

USAGE NOTES

The ～ても/でも grammar point is used to express 'even if' or 'even though' in a sentence, showing the idea of contradiction or contrast. The formation of ても differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, or な-adjective. For nouns, でも is used.

～といい (～to ii)

Express a wish or hope; 'I hope', 'it would be good if'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + といい, い-Adjective + といい, な-Adjective + だといい, Noun + だといい

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)は晴れるといいね。
I hope it will be sunny tomorrow.

この試験(しけん)に合格(ごうかく)するといい。
I hope to pass this exam.

彼(かれ)が元気(げんき)だといいな。
I hope he is doing well.

そのレストランが美味(おい)しいといいですね。
It would be nice if that restaurant is delicious.

USAGE NOTES

The ～といい grammar point is used to express a wish or hope for a certain situation or outcome. It can be translated as 'I hope', 'it would be good if', or 'it would be nice if' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～という (～to iu) Noun

Used to define or explain a noun more specifically.

FORMATION

Noun + という + Noun, な-Adjective + という + Noun, Adjectival Verb + という + Noun

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)は日本語(にほんご)が流暢(りゅうちょう)なアメリカ人(じん)という人(ひと)です。
He is an American who speaks fluent Japanese.

昨日(きのう)、美味(おい)しかったというケーキを食(た)べました。
Yesterday, I ate a cake that was said to be delicious.

有名(ゆうめい)な歌手(かしゅ)という彼女(かのじょ)は、たくさんのファンがいます。
She, who is called a famous singer, has many fans.

環境(かんきょう)に優(やさ)しいという製品(せいひん)が人気(にんき)があります。
Products that are said to be environmentally friendly are popular.

USAGE NOTES
The ～という grammar point is used to define or explain a noun more specifically. It is often translated as 'called', 'named', or 'that is to say' in English. It can be used with nouns, な-adjectives, and adjectival verbs.

どういう Noun (dou iu Noun)

Asking for clarification or more information about a noun; 'what kind of', 'what sort of'.

FORMATION
どういう + Noun

EXAMPLES

どういう仕事(しごと)をしていますか？
What kind of work do you do?

どういう映画(えいが)が好(す)きですか？
What kind of movies do you like?

どういう服(ふく)を着(き)たいですか？
What kind of clothes do you want to wear?

どういう理由(りゆう)で遅(おく)れましたか？
What sort of reason caused you to be late?

USAGE NOTES
The どういう Noun grammar point is used to ask for more information or clarification about a specific noun. It can be translated as 'what kind of' or 'what sort of' in English. The formation is simply using どういう followed by the noun in question.

～と思う (～to omou)

Express one's thoughts or opinions; 'I think', 'I believe'.

FORMATION
Verb-casual + と思う, い-Adjective + と思う, な-Adjective + だと思う, Noun + だと思う

EXAMPLES

明日晴れると思います。
I think it will be sunny tomorrow.

この映画は面白いと思う。
I think this movie is interesting.

彼は親切だと思います。
I think he is kind.

鈴木さんは先生だと思う。
I think Suzuki-san is a teacher.

USAGE NOTES

The ～と思う grammar point is used to express one's thoughts or opinions on a particular subject or situation. It can be translated as 'I think' or 'I believe' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～という (～to iu)

Used to quote, express hearsay or define something.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + という, い-Adjective + という, な-Adjective + という, Noun + という

EXAMPLES

彼は「好きだ」と言った。
He said 'I like you'.

その映画は面白いという評判があります。
The movie has a reputation for being interesting.

日本には富士山という高い山があります。
In Japan, there is a tall mountain called Mount Fuji.

彼女は難しい仕事をしているという話です。
I heard she is doing a difficult job.

USAGE NOTES

The ～という grammar point is used to quote someone's words, express something you heard or read from someone else, or define and clarify the subject. It can be translated as 'called', 'that', or 'it is said'. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～ないといけない (～nai to ikenai)

Express a necessity; 'must', 'have to', 'need to'.

FORMATION

Verb-negative + といけない

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)試験(しけん)があるから、今夜(こんや)勉強(べんきょう)しないといけない。
I have an exam tomorrow, so I have to study tonight.

9時(じ)に出発(しゅっぱつ)しないといけない。
We must leave at 9 o'clock.

風邪(かぜ)をひかないように、手(て)をよく洗(あら)わないといけない。
To avoid catching a cold, we have to wash our hands well.

この仕事(しごと)は明日(あした)までにに終(お)わらないといけない。
This work must be finished by tomorrow.

USAGE NOTES

The ～ないといけない grammar point is used to express a sense of necessity or obligation, similar to 'must', 'have to', or 'need to' in English. This structure is formed by using the negative form of the verb (ending in ない) followed by といけない.

～なきゃいけない (～nakya ikenai)

Express a necessity or obligation; 'must', 'have to'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual (negative form without い) + なきゃいけない

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)までに宿題(しゅくだい)を終(お)わらなきゃいけない。
I have to finish my homework by tomorrow.

もうすぐ出(で)かけるから、急(いそ)いで準備(じゅんび)しなきゃいけない。
We're leaving soon, so I have to hurry and get ready.

このプロジェクトは来週(らいしゅう)提出(ていしゅつ)しなきゃいけない。
I must submit this project by next week.

電車(でんしゃ)に乗(の)る前(まえ)に、切符(きっぷ)を買(か)わなきゃいけない。
I have to buy a ticket before getting on the train.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜なきゃいけない grammar point is used to express a sense of necessity or obligation, similar to saying 'must' or 'have to' in English. It is a casual and more colloquial form of the 〜なければいけない grammar point. The formation is different for verbs, but it is not used with い-adjectives, な-adjectives, or nouns.

〜なくちゃいけない (〜naku cha ikenai)

Express the obligation to do something; 'have to', 'must', 'need to'.

FORMATION

Verb-ない form (-ない ending is dropped) + なくちゃいけない

EXAMPLES

仕事(しごと)に行(い)かなくちゃいけないので、早起(はやお)きしなければなりません。
I have to go to work, so I must wake up early.

試験(しけん)があるから、勉強(べんきょう)しなくちゃいけません。
I have a test, so I must study.

パスポートを更新(こうしん)しなくちゃいけないので、大使館(たいしかん)に行(い)かなければ。
I have to renew my passport, so I need to go to the embassy.

今日(きょう)はお金(かね)を払(はら)わなくちゃいけないから、銀行(ぎんこう)に行(い)かないと。
I have to pay money today, so I need to go to the bank.

USAGE NOTES

The 〜なくちゃいけない grammar point is used to express that there is an obligation or necessity to do something. It can be translated as 'have to', 'must', or 'need to' in English. This grammar point is mainly used with verbs.

〜なくてはいけない (〜nakute wa ikenai)

Expresses the necessity or obligation; 'must', 'have to'.

FORMATION

Verb-negative form + なくてはいけない

EXAMPLES

宿題(しゅくだい)をしなくてはいけない。
I have to do my homework.

この手紙(てがみ)を明日(あした)までに出(だ)さなくてはいけない。
I must send this letter by tomorrow.

食べ物を無駄にしなくてはいけない。
We must not waste food.

早退したいが、授業が終わるまで待たなくてはいけない。
I want to leave early, but I have to wait until the class finishes.

USAGE NOTES
The ～なくてはいけない grammar point is used to express the necessity or obligation to do something. It can be translated as 'must' or 'have to' in English. The formation requires the negative form of a verb and is followed by いけない (cannot go/progress). It indicates that if something is not done, it will be a problem or inappropriate.

～なくてもいい (～nakutemo ii)

Expresses that something is not necessary to do; 'it's okay if not', 'don't have to'.

FORMATION
Verb-ない-form + てもいい

EXAMPLES

コーヒーは飲まなくてもいいです。
You don't have to drink the coffee.

宿題を今日しなくてもいいです。
It's okay if you don't do your homework today.

すぐに返事をしなくてもいいですよ。
You don't have to reply immediately.

全部食べなくてもいいですから、無理しないでください。
You don't have to eat everything, so please don't force yourself.

USAGE NOTES
The ～なくてもいい grammar point is used to express that an action or situation is not necessary or required, implying that it's okay if it does not occur. It can be translated as 'it's okay if not' or 'don't have to' in English. This grammar is used with verbs.

～なければ ならない (～nakereba naranai)

Express obligation or necessity; 'must', 'have to', 'need to'.

FORMATION
Verb-ない form + なければ ならない

EXAMPLES

宿題(しゅくだい)をやらなければならない。
I have to do my homework.

明日(あした)までにこの本(ほん)を読(よ)まなければならない。
I have to read this book by tomorrow.

授業(じゅぎょう)に遅(おく)れないように、早(はや)く起(お)きなければならない。
I have to wake up early so I don't be late for class.

旅行(りょこう)に行(い)く前(まえ)に切符(きっぷ)を買(か)わなければならない。
I have to buy a ticket before going on a trip.

USAGE NOTES

The ～なければ ならない grammar point is used to express obligation or necessity. In English, it can be translated as 'must', 'have to', or 'need to'. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb. It cannot be used with い-adjectives, な-adjectives or nouns.

～に (～ni)

Indicates direction, destination, purpose, or time.

FORMATION

Noun + に

EXAMPLES

母(はは)は私(わたし)にケーキを作(つく)りました。
My mother made a cake for me.

彼女(かのじょ)は東京(とうきょう)に引(ひ)っ越(こ)しました。
She moved to Tokyo.

銀行(ぎんこう)にお金(かね)を預(あず)けます。
I deposit money in the bank.

私(わたし)は７時(じ)に起(お)きます。
I wake up at 7 o'clock.

USAGE NOTES

The ～に grammar point is one of the most versatile Japanese particles. It is commonly used to indicate the direction or destination of an action, to show the purpose of an action or item, or to specify a point in time. Depending on the context, it can be translated as 'to', 'at', 'in', 'on', or 'for' in English.

～ので (～node)

Express a reason or a cause for something; 'because', 'since', 'so'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + ので, い-Adjective + ので, な-Adjective + なので, Noun + なので

EXAMPLES

> 明日(あした) 試験(しけん)があるので、今晩(こんばん) 勉強(べんきょう) します。
> I will study tonight because there is a test tomorrow.

> このドレスが高(たか)いので、買(か)わないことにします。
> I will not buy this dress because it is expensive.

> 田中(たなか)さんは病気(びょうき)なので、今日(きょう)は来(き)ません。
> Tanaka-san will not come today since he is sick.

> 雨(あめ)が降(ふ)っているので、外(そと)に出(で)ない方(ほう)がいいですよ。
> It is better not to go outside because it is raining.

USAGE NOTES

The ～ので grammar point is used to express reason or cause for something. It can be translated as 'because', 'since', or 'so' in English. It is similar to から but is considered more polite and formal. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～のです (～no desu)

Provides an explanation or gives background information; 'the fact is', 'the reason is', 'actually'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + のです, い-Adjective + のです, な-Adjective + なのです, Noun + なのです

EXAMPLES

> この本(ほん)は難(むずか)しいのです。
> This book is difficult, you see.

> 明日(あした)は忙(いそが)しいのです。
> The fact is, I am busy tomorrow.

> 彼女(かのじょ)は英語(えいご)の先生(せんせい)なのです。
> The reason is, she is an English teacher.

> 私(わたし)は風邪(かぜ)なのです。
> Actually, I ’ ve got a cold.

USAGE NOTES

The ～のです grammar point is used to provide an explanation or give background information on a situation, often used when there is a need to justify or clarify one's statement. It can be translated as 'the fact is', 'the reason is', or 'actually' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～のに (～no ni)

Used to express contrast between expectation and reality, or to indicate a purpose for doing something

FORMATION

Verb-casual + のに, い-Adjective + のに, な-Adjective + なのに, Noun + なのに

EXAMPLES

> 遅刻(ちこく)したのに、先生(せんせい)は怒(おこ)らなかった。
> Even though I was late, the teacher didn't get angry.

> 彼(かれ)は疲(つか)れているのに、まだ働(はたら)いています。
> Despite being tired, he is still working.

> 勉強(べんきょう)するのに静(しず)かな場所(ばしょ)が必要(ひつよう)です。
> In order to study, I need a quiet place.

> 健康(けんこう)のために毎日(まいにち)運動(うんどう)するのに、うちでヨガをしている。
> In order to exercise for my health every day, I do yoga at home.

USAGE NOTES

The ～のに grammar point has two main usages. The first is to express contrast between an expectation and reality, with translations like 'even though', 'despite' or 'in spite of' in English. The second is to indicate a purpose for doing something, translated as 'in order to' or 'for the purpose of'. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～ばいい (～ba ii)

Express a suggestion or advice; 'should', 'it would be good if'.

FORMATION

Verb-ば-form + いい, い-Adjective + ければいい, な-Adjective + であればいい, Noun + であればいい

EXAMPLES

> もっと勉強(べんきょう)すればいい。
> You should study more.

お腹が空いたら、何か食べればいい。
If you're hungry, you should eat something.

もっと速く走ればいい。
You should run faster.

わからなければ、先生に聞けばいい。
If you don't understand, you should ask the teacher.

USAGE NOTES
The ～ばいい grammar point is used to express a suggestion, recommendation or advice. It can be translated as 'should', or 'it would be good if' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～まで (～made)

Indicates extent, 'until', 'up to', 'as far as', 'even'.

FORMATION
Verb + まで, い-Adjective + まで, な-Adjective + まで, Noun + まで

EXAMPLES

仕事が終わるまで待っています。
I will wait until work is finished.

ここから駅まで歩いて10分かかります。
It takes 10 minutes to walk from here to the station.

私は彼が成功するまで応援します。
I will support him until he succeeds.

彼女は猫まで好きです。
She likes even cats.

USAGE NOTES
The ～まで grammar point is used to express extent or range in terms of time, distance, or degree. It can be translated as 'until', 'up to', 'as far as', or 'even' in English. It is used with verbs, い-adjectives, な-adjectives, or nouns.

～までに (～made ni)

Express 'by' or 'before' a certain time or action.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + までに, Noun + までに, Time expression + までに

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)の朝(あさ)８時(じ)までに起(お)きてください。
Please wake up by 8 a.m. tomorrow.

来週(らいしゅう)の金曜日(きんようび)までにレポートを提出(ていしゅつ)してください。
Please submit the report by next Friday.

彼(かれ)が帰(かえ)るまでに料理(りょうり)を終(お)わらせたい。
I want to finish cooking before he comes back.

３０分(ふん)までに駅(えき)に着(つ)く必要(ひつよう)があります。
We need to arrive at the station by 30 minutes (from now).

USAGE NOTES

The ～までに grammar point is used to indicate that something must be completed or occurs by a certain time or before a specific action. It can be used with verbs, nouns, and time expressions.

～まま (～mama)

Express 'as it is', 'while' or 'unchanged state'.

FORMATION

Verb-てform + いる+ まま, Adjective (い & な) + まま, Noun + のまま

EXAMPLES

ドアを開(あ)けたまま出(で)かけてしまった。
I accidentally left with the door open.

彼(かれ)は目覚(めざ)まし時計(とけい)を止(と)めたまま寝(ね)てしまった。
He fell asleep with the alarm clock stopped.

その部屋(へや)はきれいなままにしておいてください。
Please keep the room clean.

彼女(かのじょ)は子供(こども)のままの心(こころ)を持(も)っている。
She has the heart of a child.

USAGE NOTES

The ～まま grammar point is used to express a state or condition that remains unchanged or continues, often translated as 'as it is', 'while', or 'unchanged'. It can be used with verbs and adjectives to show that something remains in a certain state or condition.

～みたいだ (～mitai da)

Indicates similarity, resemblance or 'like'; 'it seems', 'appears', 'looks like'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + みたいだ, い-Adjective + みたいだ, な-Adjective + みたいだ, Noun + みたいだ

EXAMPLES

彼女(かのじょ)が病気(びょうき)のみたいだ。
She seems to be sick.

このドレスは高(たか)いみたいだ。
This dress seems to be expensive.

あの人(ひと)は有名人(ゆうめいじん)みたいだ。
That person looks like a celebrity.

彼(かれ)は今(いま)忙(いそが)しいみたいだ。
It seems he is busy right now.

USAGE NOTES

The ～みたいだ grammar point is used to express that something appears, seems or resembles something else. It can be used with nouns, verbs, い-adjectives, and な-adjectives. It can be translated as 'it seems', 'appears', or 'looks like' in English.

～も (～mo)

Indicates 'also', 'too', or 'as well'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + も, い-Adjective + も, な-Adjective + も, Noun + も

EXAMPLES

私(わたし)もお寿司(すし)が好(す)きです。
I also like sushi.

彼女(かのじょ)は英語(えいご)も日本語(にほんご)も話(はな)せます。
She can speak both English and Japanese.

その映画(えいが)は面白(おもしろ)いし、彼(かれ)も見(み)たいと言(い)っています。
That movie is interesting, and he also said he wants to see it.

今日(きょう)は寒(さむ)いです。明日(あした)も寒(さむ)いでしょう。
It is cold today. It will probably be cold tomorrow as well.

USAGE NOTES

The ～も grammar point is used to express that something is also true, or to add some additional information to the previous statement. It can be translated as 'also', 'too', or 'as well' in English. The grammar point can be used with verbs, adjectives, and nouns.

～ようだ (～you da)

Expresses appearance, similarity or inference; 'it seems', 'it looks like', 'it appears'.

FORMATION

Verb-て form + ようだ, い-Adjective (drop い) + ようだ, な-Adjective + のようだ, Noun + のようだ

EXAMPLES

彼(かれ)は元気(げんき)がないようだ。
He seems to be lacking energy.

この料理(りょうり)は美味(おい)しいようだ。
This dish seems to be delicious.

彼女(かのじょ)は有名人(ゆうめいじん)のようだ。
She seems like a famous person.

この部屋(へや)は図書館(としょかん)のようだ。
This room looks like a library.

USAGE NOTES

The ～ようだ grammar point is used to express appearance, similarity or inference about a situation or action. It can be translated as 'it seems', 'it looks like', or 'it appears' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

～んです (～n desu)

Provide an explanation or reason; 'it is that', 'the thing is', 'the reason is'.

FORMATION

Verb-casual + んです, い-Adjective + んです, な-Adjective + なんです, Noun + なんです

EXAMPLES

遅れたんですが、電車が遅れました。
I was late because the train was delayed.

疲れたんです。
I'm tired (that's why).

彼は優しいんです。
The thing is, he is kind.

宿題が多いんです。
The reason is I have a lot of homework.

USAGE NOTES

The ～んです grammar point is used to provide an explanation or reason for a situation or action. It can be translated as 'it is that', 'the thing is', or 'the reason is' in English. The formation differs depending on whether it is used with a verb, い-adjective, な-adjective, or noun.

文A。そのうえ 文B。

Shows additional information; 'furthermore', 'besides', 'in addition'.

FORMATION

Sentence A + そのうえ + Sentence B + 。

EXAMPLES

このソフトウェアは使いやすい。そのうえ、価格も手ごろだ。
This software is easy to use. Furthermore, the price is reasonable.

彼女は美人だ。そのうえ、頭もいい。
She is beautiful. In addition, she is smart.

この映画は面白い。そのうえ、俳優たちの演技も素晴らしい。
This movie is interesting. Besides, the actors' performances are also great.

東京はたくさんの観光スポットがある。そのうえ、美味しいレストランも多い。
Tokyo has many sightseeing spots. In addition, there are many delicious restaurants.

USAGE NOTES

This grammar point is used to connect two sentences, where the first sentence 文A provides some information, and the second sentence 文B adds additional related information. It can be translated as 'furthermore', 'besides', or 'in addition' in English.

文A。それで 文B (Bun A. Sorede Bun B)

Used to connect two sentences; 'So', 'That's why', 'Therefore'.

FORMATION

Sentence A。それで Sentence B。

EXAMPLES

> **今日(きょう)は暑(あつ)いです。それで、エアコンをつけました。**
> It is hot today. So, I turned on the air conditioner.

> **電車(でんしゃ)が遅(おく)れました。それで、仕事(しごと)に遅(おく)れてしまいました。**
> The train was delayed. That's why I was late for work.

> **彼(かれ)は疲(つか)れている。それで、早(はや)く寝(ね)ることにした。**
> He is tired. Therefore, he decided to go to bed early.

> **試験(しけん)に合格(ごうかく)しました。それで、友達(ともだち)とお祝(いわ)いパーティーを開(ひら)きました。**
> I passed the exam. So, I held a celebration party with friends.

USAGE NOTES

The grammar point 文A。それで 文B is used to connect two sentences and show that the second sentence (文B) is a result or consequence of the first sentence (文A). It can be translated as 'so', 'that's why', or 'therefore' in English.

文A。それに 文B (Bun A. Soreni Bun B)

Express 'in addition to; besides,' used to include additional information.

FORMATION

Sentence A + それに + Sentence B

EXAMPLES

> **彼(かれ)は頭(あたま)がいい。それに、スポーツも得意(とくい)だ。**
> He is smart. In addition, he is good at sports.

> **このケーキはおいしい。それに、値段(ねだん)も安(やす)い。**
> This cake is delicious. Besides, the price is also cheap.

> **私(わたし)は日本語(にほんご)が話(はな)せます。それに、韓国語(かんこくご)も話(はな)せます。**
> I can speak Japanese. On top of that, I can also speak Korean.

> **彼女(かのじょ)は美人(びじん)だ。それに、性格(せいかく)もいい。**
> She is beautiful. In addition, she has a good personality.

USAGE NOTES

This grammar point 文A。それに 文B is used to express an additional statement on what was mentioned earlier. It can be translated as 'in addition to,' 'besides,' or 'on top of that,' in English. It connects two sentences by highlighting supplementary information, opinions, or reasons.

文A。だから 文B (Bun A. Dakara Bun B)

Express reason or cause; 'because', 'so', 'therefore'.

FORMATION

Sentence A + だから + Sentence B

EXAMPLES

明日(あした)は試験(しけん)だ。だから今日(きょう)勉強(べんきょう)しなければならない。
Tomorrow is the exam, so I have to study today.

この料理(りょうり)は簡単(かんたん)だ。だから初心者(しょしんしゃ)でも作(つく)れる。
This dish is simple, so even beginners can make it.

彼(かれ)は病気(びょうき)だ。だから今日(きょう)学校(がっこう)を休(やす)む。
He is sick, so he will take a day off from school today.

駅(えき)まで遠(とお)い。だからタクシーで行(おこな)ったほうがいい。
The station is far, so it's better to go by taxi.

USAGE NOTES

The 文A。だから 文B grammar point is used to indicate that the reason or cause of an action or event expressed in the second sentence (文B) is a result or consequence of the situation described in the first sentence (文A). It can be translated as 'because', 'so', or 'therefore' in English.

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