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Notes

Sim Ray En Ryan

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1 第 1 課

a

2 第 2 課

a

3 第 3 課

a

4 第 4 課

a

5 第 5 課

a

6 第 6 課

a

7 第 7 課

a

8 第 8 課

a

9 第 9 課

a

10 第 10 課

a

11 第 11 課

a

12 第 12 課

a

13 第 13 課

a

14 第 14 課

a

15 第15課

a

16 第16課

a

17 第17課

a

18 第18課

a

19 第19課

a

20 LAJ2202：第20課

a

21 第21課

a

22 第22課

a

23 第23課

a

24 第24課

a

25 第25課

a

26 第26課

a

26.1 んです

26.2 ていただけませんか

26.3 Vたらいいですか

26.4 は

27 第27課

a

27.1 可能形

27.2 見えると聞こえる

27.3 できる

27.4 しか

27.5 は

27.6 は

28 第28課

a

28.1 ながら

28.2 ています

28.3 し

28.4 それで

28.5 とき

29 第29課

a

29.1 ています

29.2 しまいます

29.3 にいく・来る・帰る

29.4 それ・その・そう

29.5 ありました

29.6 どこかで・に

30 第30課

a

30.1 てあります

30.2 ておきます

30.3 まだ

30.4 とか

30.5 も

31 第31課

a

- 31.1 意思形
- 31.2 つもり
- 31.3 よてい
- 31.4 まだVていません
- 31.5 V→N

32 第3 2課

a

- 32.1 ほうがいいです
- 32.2 でしょう
- 32.3 かもしれません
- 32.4 ましょう
- 32.5 で
- 32.6 何か心配なこと

33 LAJ2203：第3 3課

a

- 33.1 命令形と禁止系
- 33.2 と書いてあります・よみます
- 33.3 という
- 33.4 と言っていました
- 33.5 と伝えていただけませんか

34 第3 4課

a

- 34.1 とおり
- 34.2 て

35 第3 5課

a

- 35.1 条件形
- 35.2 いいです
- 35.3 なら
- 35.4 はありませんか

36 第3 6課

a

- 36.1 ように
- 36.2 ようになります
- 36.3 ようにします
- 36.4 A→Adverb

37 第37課

- 37.1 受身形
- 37.2 つくります
- 37.3 の
- 37.4 この、その、あの

38 第38課

- q
- 38.1 の
- 38.2 のは
- 38.3 のが
- 38.4 のを忘れました
- 38.5 のを知っていますか
- 38.6 のは

39 第39課

- a
- 39.1 て
- 39.2 ので
- 39.3 途中で

40 第40課

- a
- 40.1 か
- 40.2 かどうか
- 40.3 てみる
- 40.4 Aい→Aさ
- 40.5 でしょうか

41 第41課

- a
- 41.1 Giving and Receiving
- 41.2 てくださいませんか
- 41.3 NにV

42 第42課

q

42.1 ために

42.2 に

42.3 は・も

42.4 によって

43 第4 3課

a

43.1 そうです

43.2 て来ます

43.3 てくれませんか

44 第4 4課

a

44.1 すぎます

44.2 やすい・にくい

44.3 します

45 LAJ3201：第4 5課

45.1 場合は

Is an expression used to describe what to do in a given situation. 場合 is a noun

V場合は：雨が降る場合は

Vない場合は：間に合わない場合は

Vた場合は：時間に遅れた場合は

Aい場合は：調子が悪い場合は

Aな場合は：必要な場合は

Nの場合は：地震の場合は

45.2 のに

Used when the second part contradicts what is expected from the first. のに expressed a speakers feelings conveys a feeling of surprise, dissatisfaction, or disappointment.

Vのに：約束をしたのに

Aいのに：調子が悪いのに

Aなのに：必要なのに

Nなのに：日曜日なのに

It is different from が and ても in that those are simply stating facts, whereas のに expresses a speakers feelings. ても can contain invitations, suggestions, or imperatives, while のに cannot. ても also can be used to indicate possible situations, whereas のに can only be used for events that have occurred, and cannot be used if the situation is expected:

(故障した自動販売機)

お金を入っても、ジュースが出ませんよ。Even if you pay, nothing will come out.

お金を入れたのに、ジュースが出ませんでよ。Even when I paid, nothing came out. (Incorrect if it is already known that the vending machine is broken)

のに can be used as an ender if the second part has been mentioned earlier.

46 第4 6課

46.1 ところです

Describing that an action is being done. Is a noun

46.1.1 Vところです

Use of dictionary form indicates that the action is just about the begin. Often used with 今から、これから

これから昼ご飯を食べるところです。

46.1.2 Vているところです

Use of ている form indicates action is in progress. Often used with いま、まだ

今故障の原因を調べているところです。

46.1.3 Vたところです

Use of form indicates action has just been completed. Often used with たった今

たった今帰ったところです。

46.2 Vたばかりです

Used to describe that not much time has passed since an action has been performed or occurred. The time here is relative, where short depends on the speakers perception, as opposed to immediately happening in たところです. Can be conjugated to form other patterns such as ばかりなのに

さっき昼ご飯を食べたばかりです。

先週買ったばかりなのに、調子がおかしいです。

46.3 はずです

To describe a logical expectation and conclusion based on particular grounds. Must be a very strong, logical, infallible reason.

Vはずです：来るはずです

Vないはずです：来ないはずです

Aいはずです：赤いはずです

Aなはずです：必要なはずです

Nのはずです：月曜日のはずです

47 第4 7課

47.1 そうです

An expression to convey information from another source, without one's own opinion. Often used with によると.

天気予報によると、寒くなるそうです。

It is different from the other そう where そう refers to "it looks", and it is different from と言っている since the information comes directly from the source.

雨が降りそう: It looks like it is raining

雨が降るそう: I heard that it is going to rain

ミラーさんは京都へ行くそうです。I heard someone say that Mr Miller is going to Kyoto.

ミラーさんは京都へ行くといっていました。Mr Miller said that he is going to Kyoto.

ミラーさんは京都へ行きそうです。It looks like Mr Miller is going to Kyoto.

47.2 ようです

To describe a conclusion based on a situation and information gained from five senses. Used with どうも to indicate uncertainty.

Vのようです：電話があったから、来るようです

Aいのようです：顔を見ると、辛いようです

Aなのようです：書いてあるから、必要なようです

Nのようです：込んでいるから、日曜日のようです

It is different from the “looks like” そう where そう refers just to external appearance, while よう can be derived from any other reasons. It is also different from はず where はず is a logical conclusion and carries connotations of “should”, while よう is based on indirect evidence, and has connotations of “it appears”.

ミラーさんは忙しそうです。Mr Miller looks busy.

ミラーさんは忙しいそうです。I heard Mr Miller is busy.

ミラーさんは忙しいようです。It seems Mr Miller is busy (he is uncontactable).

47.3 声・音・においかがします

Describes a voice, sound, smell, taste, or other sensations that the speaker has perceived.

48 第48課

48.1 使役形（しえきけい）

Causative verbs indicate compulsion or permission. As such, it is normally used from someone of higher status to someone of lower status. If a similar meaning is required, ていただきました or てもらいました can be used instead.

48.1.1 Group I

Keep the consonant of the last mora, but change the vowel い→え

行きます→行かせます

48.1.2 Group II

As with other Group II conjugations, just replace ます→させます

食べます→食べさせます

48.1.3 Group III

Special case for Group III verbs.

来ます→来（こ）させます

します→させます

48.2 自動詞

Nを使役形V

部長はミラーさんをアメリカへ出張させます。Buchou makes Mr Miller go to America for a business trip.

A special case occurs when there is another を as part of the sentence. The first を is changed to a に.

私は子供に道の右側を歩かせます。I make my children walk on the right side of the road.

48.3 他動詞

NにNを使役形V

先生は生徒に自由に意見を言わせました。The teacher let her students express their views freely.

48.4 ていただけませんか

Used to ask a superior for permission to do something.

調子が悪いので、早く帰らせていただけませんか。 I'm not feeling well, could you please let me go back early?

49 第49課

49.1 敬語

敬語 is used to show respect to a listener or a person being referred to. They are used when talking to someone of higher status, someone who unknown status or unfamiliar terms, or when talking formally. There are two types: 尊敬語 and 謙譲語. If referring to someone of higher status, while speaking to someone of appropriate status, the plain forms of 敬語 can be used.

49.2 尊敬語

49.2.1 Respectful Verbs

The same as 受身形. For reference, they are:

Group I い→えます

Group II ます→られます

Group III

来ます → 来られます

します → されます

中村さんは7時に来られます。 Nakamura is (respectfully) coming at 7.

49.2.2 おVになります

This form is considered more polite than the previous category.

社長はもうお帰りになりました。

If the verb only has one syllable, then it does not have this form. An alternative may be used:

寝ます→お休みになります

49.2.3 Special Respectful Verbs

These are the most respectful.

49.2.4 お・ごVください

The respectful equivalent of ください. お is used for Group I and II verbs, while ご is used for Group III verbs:

どうぞお入りください。Please come in

忘れ物にご注意ください。 Please take care not to leave anything behind.

普通形	尊敬語 (辞書形)	尊敬語 (ます形)
行く・来る・いる	いらっしゃる	いらっしゃいます
食べる・飲む	召し上がる	召し上がります
言う	おっしゃる	おっしゃいます
知っている	ご存じだ	ご存じです
知りません	ご存じではない	ご存じではありません
見る	ご覧になる	ご覧になります
する	なさる	なさいます
くれる	くださる	くださいます

If the verb only has one syllable, then it does not have this form. The special respectful verb or other alternatives are used.

またいらっしゃってください。 Please come again.

49.2.5 Nouns, adjectives, and adverbs

お and ご are attached to the front on the word. This is generally dependent on if the word has origins from Chinese, or from Japanese.

49.3 まして

Change Vて to Vまして to make it more polite.

49.4 ますので

Change ので to ますので to make it more polite.

50 第50課

50.1 謙譲語

Humble expressions are used to humbly refer to actions of the speaker (or the associated group) in order to show respect towards which those actions are directed.

50.1.1 お・ごVします

The humble equivalent of verbs. お is used for Group I and II verbs, while ご is used for Group III verbs:

重そうですね。お持ちしましょうか。 That looks heavy. Shall I help you carry it?

今日の予定をご説明します。 I will explain today's schedule.

There are exceptions such as お電話する and お約束する.

50.1.2 Special Humble Verbs

These are the most respectful.

普通形	謙譲語 (辞書形)	謙譲語 (ます形)
行く・来る	参る	参ります
いる	おる	おります
食べる・飲む	いただく	いただきます
言う	申す・申し上げる	申します・申し上げます
知っている	存じている	存じています
知りません	存じない	存じません
会う	お目にかかる	お目にかかります
聞く	伺う	伺います
見る	拝見する	拝見します
する	いたす	いたします

1 第1課

1.1 Nから・でできる

Is made out of or made from. から indicates that the material has been processed and is not obvious, while で indicates the material is used as-is.

木でできた家。

木からできた紙。

できる is used in generic statements, while できている is used when describing something specific.

1.2 Adjさ

Used to describe the level of an adjective.

広い：広さ

便利な：便利さ

いい：よさ

1.3 ように

Used to describe when the first predicate resembles or explains the second predicate, or when the first predicate explains or shows the second predicate.

Nのように

V (Plain) ように

1.4 はで有名だ・知られている

Used to say that something is famous or known for something.

イギジプトンはピラミッドで有名です。

日本はアニメで知られています。。

1.5 V、く

Same objective the てform used in spoken language, but in written language.

1.6 ことがある、こともある

Vことがある indicates something happens occasionally, while Vこともある indicates something else may also occur. The plain, non-past tenses of the verbs should be used. This is different from if a past tense is used, which means that “I have ... before”.

1.7 かどうか・かはNによる

Indicates that something depends on something else. かどうか and かは are used depending on the type of question asked, and による is used to mean that it depends on. によって違う emphasises that the results differ.

性格は人によって違う。

合格かどうか、頭の良さによります。

1.8 V始める

Use the ます form of the verb, but attach 始める instead. It refers to the action of starting to do that verb.

勉強し始める。

雨が降り始める。

1.9 Particleの

Nominalizes the noun phrase.

友達へのプレゼント。

日本での仕事。

先生とのミーティング。

8時からのパーティ。

東京までの電車。

1.10 と言われている

Indicates that something is said often.

秋葉原は最近お宅の町だと言われています。

1.11 と言えば

Translates literally to “speaking of”.

1.12 とか

Used to list examples non-exhaustively. Similar to や but can also list verbs. The final とか is optional if it precedes a particle.

1.13 というのは

The meaning of. Usually ends with Nのことだ、Nということだ、Nという意味だ。

1.14 だけじゃなく

Indicates that something is not only ..., but also Can be changed to では for written language, and も is used to emphasize the “also”.

1.15 って

Used in colloquial language as a replacement for は。It often comes attached with verbs such as 言う、聞く、書く、呼ぶ. These verbs may also be omitted and is inferred through context.

3 第3課

3.1 他には・他にも

In addition to. Both are the same, but 他には can end with a negative, which can indicate except for or other than. 他にも has a larger emphasis on the “in addition to”.

3.2 同じくらい

About the same as.

3.3 型

Style, type, model.

3.4 それに

In addition, moreover, furthermore.

3.5 のなら

If. The preceding clause does not have to happen first, unlike in たら。

3.6 として

Indicates the role of someone or something.

学校の代表として、スピーチコンテストに出ます。

3.7 ことになっている

Indicates that something has been decided, and is still in effect. The verb used here is in plain form, and not in past tense.

3.8 ことになった

Also used to indicate that something has been decided.

3.9 しているN

Used to describe a feature of someone or something.

3.10 て来る・て行く

て来る refers to events or actions that affect the speaker, while て行く refers to those that affects the one the speaker speaks to. て来る also usually refers to actions that began in the past, and is going to continue, while て行く refers to actions that begin in the present and will continue in the future.

3.11 ように頼む・言う

Used to indicate a quote or request or command indirectly.

3.12 てくれる・くれない・もらえる・もらえない

Used to make requests.

3.13 ようにする

Indicates a conscious effort to do something.

3.14 かなあ

I wonder.

3.15 なるべく

As much as possible.

3.16 ようとした

Was going to.

4 第4課

4.1 毎のように

Almost every.

4.2 と考えられている・思われている

Introduces a generally-accepted opinion regarding a matter. 考えられている refers to an opinion arrived at through logic, while 思われている refers to opinion derived from intuition. Both reflect the speaker's opinions.

4.3 など・なんて

Short form of などということは. Refers to things "such as".

4.4 まず

First of all, to begin with.

4.5 合う

Attached after a verb, to mean to verb to each other. 助け合う、話し合う.

4.6 ように

In order to, so that. It is different from ために where the first clause of ために can be controlled by the subject to induce the second clause, but not for ように.

4.7 ある

A certain.

4.8 ではないでしょうか

Isn't it that. Expresses an opinion in an indecisive fashion.

4.9 ずに

A contraction of ないで.

4.10 いう

こういう、そういう、ああいう refers to this/that/those kinds of. そういう is used when a speaker has just introduced something, ああいう is used when someone mentions something known to both, and こういう is used when it is a fact.

4.11 と言える

Stating that something is true but phrased as a question. It can be said that ... right?

4.12 ということなの

Used to explain something, similar to んです。

4.13 んか*

Used as a preliminary remaker by the speaker to inform the hearer of their desire, situation, before asking a question, opinion, or request.

4.14 それで

A sentence conjunction to show that S1 is the cause for S2. Cannot be used when S2 is a speakers judgement or request, where だから should be used instead.

4.15 ても

No matter.

4.16 うちに

Do something before something happens, or while something is happening. Similar to 間に but can be used with negative forms of verbs too. うちに also implies that when the うち changes, it may be difficult to carry out the aforementioned action.

4.17 できれば

If possible, if you don't mind, if it is all right.

4.18 たばかり

Indicates that something has happened or be done in a relatively short time.

5 第5課

5.1 当たり

Proceeds a number and a counter, refers to "per".

5.2 SのはXの方だ

It is X that S.

5.3 ぐらい

About. When affixed by は, it means "at least".

5.4 をはじめ

Starting with,

5.5 以上以下

More, or less.

5.6 NさえVば

If only, as long as.

5.7 ついに

Finally.

5.8 化する

-ize. Changing to.

5.9 ところが

Nevertheless.

5.10 に違いない

It is certain that.

5.11 をもとにして

Based on.

5.12 と同じ・と違って

Just like, unlike.

5.13 らしい

Someone or something is representative of something else.

5.14 N的な

Added to nouns to make them な adjectives.

5.15 たらしいのに

Indicates a speaker's wish or hope. Usually used with potential form.

5.16 ほとんど

Almost all, most of.

5.17 気がする

Uncertainty, but has a feeling that it is true,

5.18 ところ

Refer to Minna no Nihongo.

6 Lesson 6

6.1 に気がつく

に気がつく (ni ga tsuku) means to notice or realize. It's used when you become aware of something you hadn't paid attention to before.

6.2 ように (と) 願う・祈る

よう (と) 願う・祈る (yō ni (to) negau/inoru) means to wish or pray for something to happen. It's a way to express a strong desire for a specific outcome.

6.3 NもVば、NもV

This pattern, NもVば、NもV (N mo V-ba, N mo V), is used to list two parallel or contrasting examples. It means "both N... and also N..." or "some N... and some N as well."

6.4 のだろうか

なのだろうか (na no darō ka) is a rhetorical question form used to express doubt or deep reflection. It means "I wonder if it's..." or "could it be that...?"

6.5 そんな、こんな、あんな

These are demonstrative adjectives. こんな (konna) means "this kind of," そんな (sonna) means "that kind of" (near the listener), and あんな (anna) means "that kind of" (far from both).

6.6 それぞれ

それぞれ (sorezore) means each or respectively. It refers to individual items or people within a group.

6.7 らしい

らしい (rashii) means it seems, it looks like, or is typical of. This is used to state a judgment based on a feeling or secondhand information.

6.8 V続ける

V続ける (V tsuzukeru) means to continue to V. This expresses that an action or a state is ongoing.

6.9 ばかり

ばかり (bakari) means only, just, or nothing but. It emphasizes exclusivity or a state of being completely immersed in one thing.

6.10 わけだ

わけだ (wake da) is used to state a logical conclusion or reason. It often translates to "that's why," "that means," or "it follows that..."

6.11 でよければ・でよかつたら

でよければ・でよかつたら (de yokereba/de yokattara) is a polite way to offer something. It means "if... is okay" or "if... is good."

6.12 なかなか

なかなか (nakanaka) can mean "quite" or "fairly" (in a positive sense), but when used with a negative verb, it means "hardly" or "not easily."

6.13 そう言えば

そう言えば (sō ieба) means "speaking of which," or "now that you mention it." It's a conversational phrase to bring up a related topic.

6.14 ということ

ということ (to iu koto) means "the fact that..." or "the thing that..." It turns a clause into a noun phrase.

6.15 はとなっている

はとなっている (wa to natte iru) means "it has been decided that..." or "it is set up as..." This is used to announce rules, schedules, or decisions.

7 Lesson 7

7.1 S。では、それでは、じゃ、S

These conjunctions, では, それでは, じゃ, are used to transition between topics or conclude a statement. They mean "well then," "in that case," or "so."

7.2 S。その上、S

その上 (sono ue) means "in addition to that," or "what's more." It's used to add another piece of information to the previous statement.

7.3 Nさえ

Nさえ (N sae) means "even N." It's used to emphasize a surprising or unexpected example.

7.4 N向け

N向け (N-muke) means "intended for N" or "geared towards N." It describes the target audience or purpose of something.

7.5 である

である (de aru) is the formal or literary version of です (desu). It's used in written reports, academic papers, and formal speeches.

7.6 V出す

V出す (V dasu) means to begin to V, or to suddenly V. This implies a sudden start of an action.

7.7 Vないは (い) ない

Vないは (い) ない (V nai wa (i) nai) is a double negative structure meaning "there isn't anyone who doesn't V," or "everyone V-s."

7.8 XはYに当たる・Yに当たるX

XはYに当たる (X wa Y ni ataru) means "X corresponds to Y," or "X is equivalent to Y." It's used to explain what something is or represents.

7.9 S (という) ことに・となる

S (という) ことに・となる (S (to iu) koto ni / to naru) is a formal way to state that something has been decided or that a certain situation has come about.

7.10 傾向がある・見られる

傾向がある・見られる (keikō ga aru / mirareru) means "there is a tendency to..." or "a trend is observed." It indicates a pattern or general habit.

7.11 (もし) としたら

(もし) としたら ((moshi) to shitara) means "if it were the case that..." or "if you were to..." This is a hypothetical condition.

7.12 Onomatopeiaする

Onomatopeiaする (Onomatopoeia suru) is a broad category for Japanese onomatopoeia words that act as verbs when followed by する. It describes a sound or state.

7.13 くせに

くせに (kuse ni) means "even though..." or "in spite of..." This expresses a contrast with a feeling of reproach or criticism.

7.14 話し言葉

話し言葉 (hanashi kotoba) means colloquial speech or spoken language, as opposed to written or formal language.

7.15 (という) わけでは・じゃない

(という) わけでは・じゃない ((to iu) wake dewa / janai) is used to negate a logical conclusion. It means "it's not that..." or "it doesn't mean that..." to clarify a misunderstanding.

8 Lesson 8

8.1 NはNに・と関係がある

NはNに・と関係がある (N wa N ni/to kankei ga aru): This means "N is related to/has a connection with N." It is used to show a relationship between two things.

use ni when it is unidirectional, and to when it is bidirectional

8.2 による

による (ni yoru): This has multiple meanings, but it often means "depending on" or "due to." It can also indicate the source or cause of something.

Formal version of 'ni yotte'z

8.3 S。すると、S

S。すると、S (S. suru to, S): This phrase means "and then" or "thereupon." It connects two sentences, with the second sentence being a result or consequence of the first.

8.4 とおりに

とおりに (tōri ni): This means "as, in the way that, or following." It is used to show that an action is performed in the same way as a model or a set of instructions.

Different from youni which is "like"

8.5 ほど

ほど (hodo): This is a comparative expression that means "to the extent that" or "about." It can also indicate a degree or a limit.

8.6 さて

さて (sate): A transitional word used to change the topic or to begin a new section of a conversation or a speech. It means "well now" or "moving on."

8.7 を中心と・にする

を中心と・にする (o chūshin to/ni suru): This means "with... as the center" or "to center around." It indicates the central theme, person, or object.

8.8 逆

逆 (gyaku): The opposite or reverse. It can be used as a noun or an adverb.

8.9 はず

はず (hazu): This expresses a strong expectation or belief that something is true. It means "it should be the case that" or "it is supposed to be."

8.10 点

点 (ten): Point, aspect, or regard. This is used to specify a particular detail or viewpoint.

8.11 ますます

ますます (masumasu): Increasingly or more and more. It indicates a continuous increase in degree or amount.

8.12 V直す

V直す (V naosu): To re-do or do over again. It is attached to the stem of a verb to show that the action is repeated, often with the intent to correct a mistake.

8.13 ことはが・けど

ことはが・けど (koto wa ga/kedo): This pattern means "it's true that..., but..." It acknowledges one point while contrasting it with another.

8.14 おかげ・せい

おかげ・せい (okane/sei): Both indicate a reason or cause. おかげ is used for positive outcomes ("thanks to"), whileせい is used for negative outcomes ("because of").

8.15 どんどん

どんどん (dondon): Rapidly, quickly, or progressively. It indicates a quick pace or a continuous increase.

8.16 たびに

たびに (tabi ni): Every time or whenever. It indicates that an action happens on every occasion of a certain event.

8.17 とうとう

とうとう (tōtō): Finally or at last. This is used when something you've been waiting for or expecting happens in the end.

9 Lesson 9

9.1 XてもY（なく）ても

XてもY（なく）ても (X te mo Y (naku) te mo): This means "whether it's X or not Y." It covers both possibilities.

9.2 前者、後者

前者 (ぜんしや) (zensha) means the former, and 後者 (こうしや) (kōsha) means the latter. These are used when referring back to two things that have just been mentioned.

9.3 といったN

といったN (to itta N): This means "N such as" or "N like." It is used to give a few examples from a larger category.

9.4 方

方 (hō): This means "way," "method," or "side." It's a versatile noun used in many different expressions.

9.5 あるいは

あるいは (aruiwa): Or, possibly. This is a formal way to present an alternative.

9.6 なかなかない

なかなかない (nakanaka nai): This means "not easily" or "with difficulty." It is used to express that something is hard to do or accomplish.

9.7 つまり

つまり (tsumari): In short, in other words, or to put it simply. It's used to summarize or clarify a previous statement.

9.8 そこで

そこで (sokode): Therefore, so, or for that reason. It's a conjunction used to introduce a logical next step or action.

9.9 以外

以外 (igai): Except for, other than. It is used to exclude something from a group or category.

9.10 決してない

決してない (kesshite nai): Never. This is a strong negative adverb used to emphasize that something absolutely will not happen.

9.11 ら

ら (ra): A casual and often feminine suffix for pluralizing nouns, especially for people. It is a shortening of たち (tachi) or others.

9.12 に対して

に対して (ni taishite): In contrast to, toward, or with regard to. It shows a comparison or direction.

9.13 限り

限り (kagiri): As long as, as far as, or to the extent that. It indicates a condition or a limit.

9.14 にも関 (かか) わらず

にも関 (かか) わらず (ni mo kakawarazu): In spite of, despite. It expresses a situation that is contrary to expectations.

9.15 せっかく

せっかく (sekkaku): This implies that something was done with great effort or is a special opportunity. It often means "with much trouble" or "at long last."

9.16 言っても

言っても (itte mo): Even if you say so. This expression is used to acknowledge a point but then offer a counterpoint or a more realistic view.

9.17 思うように

思うように (omou yō ni): As one thinks. It is often used with a negative verb to mean "not going as one had hoped."

10 Lesson 10

10.1 ほど

ほど (hodo): To the extent that, about. It can indicate a degree or a comparison.

10.2 という

という (to iu): This is a versatile phrase that can mean "called" or "what is called." It can also present a specific example.

10.3 に合わせる

に合わせる (ni awaseru): To match, to adjust, or to conform to. It indicates adapting to a certain standard, person, or situation.

10.4 まるでようだ

まるでようだ (marude yō da): As if, as though, or just like. It's used to make a strong comparison.

10.5 言うまでもない

言うまでもない (iu made mo nai): It goes without saying, or needless to say. It's used for something that is obvious.

10.6 Nまでも

Nまでも (N made mo): Even N, or to the extent of N. It's used to include a surprising or extreme example.

10.7 でもでも

でもでも (de mo de mo): Either... or..., both... and... It's used to present alternatives or list examples.

10.8 X。したがってY。

X。したがってY。 (X. shitagatte Y.): Therefore, consequently. This is a formal conjunction used to show that Y is a logical conclusion of X.

10.9 というのは事実だ

というのは事実だ (to iu no wa jijitsu da): It is a fact that... This phrase confirms the truth of a statement.

10.10 Nという点から考えると

Nという点から考えると (N to iu ten kara kangaeru to): From the viewpoint of N. This is used to introduce a specific perspective or aspect.

10.11 S上に

S上に (S ue ni): In addition to S. It means "on top of that" and is used to add another piece of information to the first clause.

10.12 ことに

ことに (koto ni): To one's surprise, luckily, or sadly. It's an expression used to add a feeling or emotion to a statement.

10.13 S。だが、S

S。だが、S (S. daga, S): But, however. This is a formal and strong conjunction used to introduce a contrast.

10.14 に対して

に対して (ni taishite): In contrast to, toward. It shows a comparison or a direction.

10.15 ことはない

ことはない (koto wa nai): There is no need to... It is used to say that an action is unnecessary.

10.16 ?かというと

?かというと (? ka to iu to): "When you ask if...?" This is a rhetorical phrase used to introduce a topic and then provide the answer.

10.17 それなら

それなら (sore nara): In that case, if so. It's a conjunction used to introduce a suggestion or a reaction based on the previous statement.

11 第11課

11.1 少なくない

少なくない (sukunakunai) means "not a few," "many," or "much". It is used to point out an amount that is significant and cannot be ignored. It is mainly used as a predicate at the end of a sentence, but can sometimes modify a noun.

Example: 客が来なくなって、営業をやめた店も少なくない。

(Translation: "Many shops [a not insignificant number] have stopped operating because customers stopped coming.")

Example: 少なくない量のプラスチックごみが海に捨てられている。

(Translation: "A significant [not small] amount of plastic garbage is being thrown into the sea.")

Vs. 多い (ooi): 「多い」 simply describes 'many' or 'much'. 「少なくない」 specifically points out that the amount is large enough that it shouldn't be overlooked.

11.2 Nを通して

Nを通して (o tooshite) has two main meanings.

- Meaning 1: "through," "by means of," "via" (as a medium or intermediary). It's often used with verbs related to expansion or recognition.

Example: SNSを通して知り合った彼女と結婚した。

(Translation: "I married my girlfriend, whom I met through [via] SNS.")

- Meaning 2: "throughout," "for the entire period" (used with time expressions). It's often followed by a state verb or adjective.

Example: 1年を通して雨が多い。

(Translation: "It rains a lot throughout the whole year.")

Vs. Nを通じて (o tsujite): In most cases, these are exchangeable. However, 「通して」 is more appropriate when expressing one's wish or a request, as it focuses more on the action.

Vs. Nによって / Nで (ni yotte / de): To express a simple means or method, 「によって」 or 「で」 is more appropriate.

11.3 NからNにかけて

N1からN2にかけて (kara... ni kakete) means "from N1 to N2". It is used with time or space expressions to indicate a range where the boundary is not clear or is vague.

Example: 北海道から関東にかけて、雨が降るでしょう。

(Translation: "It will probably rain from [the] Hokkaido [area] to [the] Kanto [area].")

Example: この城は16世紀から17世紀にかけて建てられました。

(Translation: "This castle was built sometime between the 16th and 17th centuries.")

Vs. N1からN2まで (kara... made): 「まで」 indicates a clear and precise start and end point. 「にかけて」 indicates a less defined, approximate range.

11.4 Nで言うと

Nで言うと (de iu to) has two main meanings.

- Meaning 1: "in terms of," "if we put it in (N)'s framework". Used to restate something in a different context or framework to make it easier to understand.

Example: 東京の銀座は、シンガポールで言うとオーチャードだ。

(Translation: "Tokyo's Ginza, in Singaporean terms [if you were to say it in Singapore], is Orchard.")

- Meaning 2: "speaking of (N)" (used to raise a topic).

Example: スポーツで言うと、私はラグビーが一番好きだ。

(Translation: "Speaking of sports, I like rugby the most.")

11.5 各

各 (kaku-) is a prefix meaning "each" or "various".

- With a clear reference, it means "each" (e.g., 各問題 "each problem").
- Without a clear reference, it means "various" (e.g., 各国 "various countries").

Example: 各大学から学生が10人ずつ選ばれた。

(Translation: "10 students were chosen from each university.")

Example: 各国の首相や大統領が集まって、エネルギー問題について話し合った。

(Translation: "The prime ministers and presidents of various countries gathered and discussed the energy problem.")

Note: It can only be used with certain nouns (e.g., 各国, 各地, 各自).

11.6 XばかりでなくYも / XばかりかYも

XばかりでなくYも (bakari de naku Y mo) is the equivalent of 「XだけでなくYも」 ("not only X, but also Y").

Example: 肉や魚ばかりでなく、野菜も食べるようにしてください。

(Translation: "Please make sure to eat not only meat and fish, but also vegetables.")

XばかりかYも (bakari ka Y mo) is a similar pattern, but it often implies that Y is something more extreme or unexpected. It is NOT used with requests or expressions of desire.

Example: 薬を飲んでもよくならないばかりか、頭まで痛くなってきた。

(Translation: "Not only did I not get better after taking the medicine, but my head also started to hurt.")

11.7 N風

N風 (-fuu) means "-style," "-type," or "in the manner of".

Example: 部屋のインテリアを和風にするか洋風にするか悩んでいる。

(Translation: "I'm trying to decide whether to make my room's interior Japanese-style or Western-style.")

Example: スーツを着たビジネスマン風の男性が現れた。

(Translation: "A man who looked like a businessman [businessman-style] in a suit appeared.")

Vs. 的 (teki): 「N風」 is used only with concrete nouns, especially place names (e.g., 関西風 "Kansai-style"). 「N的な」 can be used with both concrete and abstract nouns (e.g., 日本的な考え方 "Japanese-style way of thinking," 政治的な問題 "political problem").

11.8 とともに

とともに (to tomo ni) has three main meanings.

- **Meaning 1: "together with"** (a formal equivalent of といっしょに).
Example: 広い家に、両親とともに住んでいる。
(Translation: "I am living together with my parents in a large house.")
- **Meaning 2: "at the same time as," "as"** (indicates a change happening simultaneously with another change).
Example: 経済の発展とともに生活は豊かになった...
(Translation: "Along with economic development, life has become richer...")
- **Meaning 3: "and also"** (indicates two parallel states or roles).
Example: 彼女は仕事のパートナーであるとともに、私の妻でもある。
(Translation: "She is my work partner, and at the same time, she is also my wife.")

11.9 ずっと

ずっと (zutsu) means "per," "at a time," or "each". It indicates an equal distribution or a repeated amount at a time. It's used with numbers + counters or amount expressions like 少し or いくらか.

Example: 1人3つずつ取ってください。

(Translation: "Please take 3 items per person.")

Example: うれしいことに、少しづつ日本語が上手になってきた。

(Translation: "Happily, my Japanese has been improving little by little.")

11.10 NからNに至るまで

N1からN2に至るまで (kara... ni itaru made) means "from X all the way to Y" or "from X even to Y". It is a classical/bookish expression used to emphasize an extremely wide range, often from something expected to something unexpected.

Example: ごみ問題から国際経済に至るまで、ワット先生は何でもご存じだ。

(Translation: "From the garbage problem all the way to international economics, Mr. Watt knows everything.")

11.11 同士

N同士 (doushi) means "among," "between," or "each other". It is attached to nouns (usually people or groups) to show a reciprocal or mutual relationship.

Example: 試合の後で、選手同士でユニフォームを交換した。

(Translation: "After the match, the players exchanged uniforms with each other.")

Example: アジアの国同士で協力する。

(Translation: "The Asian countries will cooperate among themselves.")

11.12 Vべき

Vべきだ (beki da) means "should" or "ought to". It expresses a strong suggestion or obligation based on social norms, morals, or ethics.

- For Group 3 Verbs (する), it can be both 「するべきだ」 or 「すべきだ」.

- The present tense 「べきだ」 cannot be used for the speaker's (私) own actions, but the past tense 「べきだった」 (should have) can be.

Example: 首相はこの問題についてちゃんと説明すべきだ。

(Translation: "The Prime Minister should properly explain this issue.")

Example: 中間休みに勉強すべきだったのに、全然しなかった...

(Translation: "I should have studied during the mid-term break, but I didn't at all...")

Vs. なければならない (must): 「べきだ」 implies the subject has a choice, but it's the "right" thing to do. It's not appropriate for fixed rules or plans.

Vs. ほうがいい (had better): 「べきだ」 focuses on morals/ethics. 「ほうがいい」 is advice given to avoid a negative outcome.

11.13 からすると

からすると (kara suru to) means "judging from" or "based on". It indicates a judgment made from a particular source, criteria, or standpoint.

Example: 私の経験からすると、食べる量を減らすだけではやせない。

(Translation: "Judging from my experience, you can't lose weight just by reducing the amount you eat.")

Example: あの言い方からすると、よくわかってないんじゃないかな。

(Translation: "Judging from the way he said that, I'd say he doesn't really understand.")

Vs. によると (according to): 「によると」 is used to report or quote a source of information. 「からすると」 is used when the speaker makes their own *judgment* based on the source.

11.14 Vぬ

Vぬ (nu) is a classical Japanese negative form equivalent to 「ない」 . In contemporary Japanese, it is only used in set phrases, proverbs, or very formal writing.

Example: 聞くは一回の恥、聞かぬは一生の恥。

(Translation: "To ask is a moment's shame, to not ask (聞かぬ) is a lifetime of shame.")

11.15 Nの上で / N上で

Nの上で (no ue de) / N上で (jou de) means "in terms of," "from the viewpoint of," "on (paper/data)," or "among". It indicates that something is true within a specific, often abstract or informational, context.

Example: 地図の上では近く見えたが、本当はかなり遠かった。

(Translation: "On the map, it looked close, but in reality it was quite far.")

Example: データ上では数が増えていますが…

(Translation: "In terms of the data, the numbers are increasing, but...")

11.16 Nと並んで

Nと並んで (to narande) means "alongside," "as well as," or "on par with". It is used to present similar examples or to state that something is equal to something else.

Example: 奈良、鎌倉の大仏と並んで日本三大大仏と言われる高岡大仏を見に行った。

(Translation: "I went to see the Takaoka Daibutsu, which is said to be one of Japan's Three Great Buddhas, alongside [on par with] the ones in Nara and Kamakura.")

11.17 おそらく

おそらく (osoraku) means "probably," "perhaps," or "likely". It is a more formal and written equivalent of 「たぶん」 .

Example: 台風12号は、おそらく明日の夜には東京に来るでしょう。

(Translation: "Typhoon No. 12 will probably reach Tokyo by tomorrow night.")

11.18 まったく

まったく (mattaku) has several meanings.

- Meaning 1: "completely," "totally," "absolutely" (used with positive or affirmative statements).

Example: これはオリンピックで使われたものとまったく同じものです。

(Translation: "This is completely the same as the one used in the Olympics.")

- Meaning 2: "(not) at all" (used with negative statements). It is more formal than 「全然」 .

Example: 家の子どもはまったく勉強をしなくて困っている。

(Translation: "My child doesn't study at all, and it's troubling.")

- Meaning 3: As a response, "Indeed," "Totally" (to show strong agreement).

Example: A: 毎日雨ばかりだね。 B: まったく。

(Translation: "A: It's nothing but rain every day. B: Totally.")

12 第12課

12.1 いったい

いったい (ittai) means "what on earth," "what in the world," or "just where/what/why". It is used with question words (e.g., どこ, どうやって, 何) to add emphasis, expressing strong doubt, confusion, or curiosity.

Example: こんなに重い荷物をいったいどうやって運べばいいのだろうか。

(Translation: "How on earth am I supposed to carry such heavy luggage?")

Example: いったいミラーさんはどこで何をしていたのだろうか。

(Translation: "What on earth was Mr. Miller doing, and where?")

12.2 Sentence とされている

Sとされている (to sareteiru) means "it is said that," "it is believed to be," or "it is considered to be". It is used to introduce a commonly held belief, a social norm, or a general assumption, rather than a proven fact.

Example: 今のシンガポールを作ったのはラッフルズとされている。

(Translation: "It is said that Raffles is the one who founded modern Singapore.")

Example: パーティーではスーツかドレスを着るとされている。

(Translation: "It is (the norm/considered proper) to wear a suit or dress at the party.")

12.3 第一の / 第一に

第一の (daiichi no) means "first," "primary," or "number one" (as an adjective). 第一に (daiichi ni) acts as an adverb meaning "firstly," or "above all". 第一だ (daiichi da) means "is the first priority".

Example: 今の経済がよくない第一の理由は、戦争で物価が上がっていることだ。

(Translation: "The primary reason the current economy is not good is that prices have risen due to the war.")

Example: 子どもたちの安全が第一だと思い、授業をハイブリッドで行うことにした。

(Translation: "Thinking that the children's safety is the first priority, we decided to conduct classes in a hybrid format.")

Vs. 番(目): 「第」 is for ordinal numerals (1st, 2nd) and is often formal or used with ranks. 「一番」 means "the most" or "number one" in a general sense.

Vs. まずはじめに: 「まずはじめに」 ("first of all") is used for the first action in a sequence. 「第一に」 is used to state the first and most important reason or priority.

12.4 Nに関する / 関して

Nに関するN (ni kansuru N) or Nに関してV (ni kanshite V) is a formal equivalent of 「について」 ("about"). It means "regarding," "concerning," or "related to".

Example: 戦争に関する新聞記事を読んで、要約してください。

(Translation: "Please read the newspaper article regarding the war and summarize it.")

Example: 昨日起きた事故に関してちゃんと説明してください。

(Translation: "Please explain properly regarding the accident that occurred yesterday.")

12.5 考えられない

考えられない (kangaerarenai) literally means "cannot think," and is used to express that something is "unthinkable," "unimaginable," "inconceivable," or "unacceptable".

Example: 今のシンガポールで、スマートフォンがない生活は考えられない。

(Translation: "In today's Singapore, a life without a smartphone is unthinkable.")

Example: F1が電気で走る自動車で行われるように変わることも考えられないことではない。

(Translation: "It is not unthinkable [i.e., it's possible] that F1 will also change to be held with electric cars.")

12.6 生かす

生かす (ikasu) literally means "to keep alive". It is used to mean "to make the most of," "to put to good use," or "to effectively use" one's skills, experience, or a situation.

Example: 大学で勉強したことか生かせる仕事をしたい。

(Translation: "I want to do a job where I can make the most of what I studied at university.")

Example: この経験を生かして、次は勝ちたい。

(Translation: "I want to use this experience [put it to good use] and win next time.")

12.7 Sentenceことから

Sことから (koto kara) means "from the fact that S," "because S," or "due to S". It is used to explain the reason, cause, or origin of something, such as a name, a decision, or a conclusion.

Example: ある王子が海岸でライオンを見たことから、シンガポールという名前になりました。

(Translation: "From the fact that a prince saw a lion on the coast, it came to be named 'Singapore'.")

12.8 Nなし

Nなし (nashi) means "without N".

- NなしでV: "to V without N".

Example: 字幕なしでYouTubeの動画を楽しめるようになりたい。

(Translation: "I want to become able to enjoy YouTube videos without subtitles.")

- NなしのN: "a N without N".

Example: いなかでは車なしの生活は考えられない。

(Translation: "In the countryside, a life without a car is unthinkable.")

- NなしではVない: "cannot V without N".

Example: いじめられた経験は、涙なしでは話せない。

(Translation: "I cannot talk about my experience of being bullied without tears.")

12.9 こそ

こそ (koso) is an emphasis particle meaning "precisely," "definitely," or "the very". It strongly highlights the word or phrase that comes before it, often to show contrast or a strong affirmation. It cannot be used with negative statements.

Example: あなたこそ私が探していた人です。

(Translation: "You are the very person I was looking for.")

Example: 来年こそN2に合格したい。

(Translation: "Next year for sure (if not any other year), I want to pass the N2.")

Vてこそ means "only by V-ing" or "precisely when one V-s" does a positive result appear.

Example: 勉強したことは、実際に生かしてこそ意味がある。

(Translation: "What you've studied only has meaning precisely when you actually put it to use.")

12.10 V込む

V込む (V-komu) is a compound verb suffix with several meanings.

- **Meaning 1:** "in," "into" (physical movement).

Example: 日本の駅には、乗客を電車に押し込むバイトがある。

(Translation: "At Japanese stations, there is a part-time job for pushing passengers into the train.")

- **Meaning 2:** "heavily," "deeply," "thoroughly" (indicates doing an action intensely).

Example: 仕事の途中で考え込んでしまうことがある。

(Translation: "Sometimes I get completely lost in thought [think heavily] in the middle of work.")

12.11 さ

さ (sa) is an interjectory particle used in casual, colloquial speech. It is used to get or keep the listener's attention, similar to "y'know" or "like" in English.

Example: 昨日、彼女とさ、居酒屋でさ、飲んでたんだけどさ。

(Translation: "Yesterday, y'know, I was drinking with my girlfriend at an izakaya, y'know, and...")

12.12 でもある

でもある (de mo aru) means "is also," "is... as well as...". It is the polite 「である」 form combined with 「も」 (also). It indicates that something or someone has two or more properties or roles.

Example: 大谷選手は、ピッチャーでもあり、バッターでもある。

(Translation: "Shohei Ohtani is a pitcher, and he is also a batter.")

Example: やっとできるようになったドイツへの旅行が、楽しみでもあり、心配でもある。

(Translation: "The trip to Germany, which I'm finally able to take, is something I'm excited about, but also worried about.")

12.13 ずっと

ずっと (zutto) has two main meanings.

- **Meaning 1:** "all this time," "continuously," "forever".

Example: あなたのことがずっと好きでした。

(Translation: "I have loved you all this time.")

- **Meaning 2:** "much," "far" (used for comparison).

Example: 日本で買うよりずっと安い。

(Translation: "It's much cheaper than buying it in Japan.")

12.14 Number 1, Number 2+counter

Using consecutive numbers (e.g., 1, 2 or 2, 3) with a counter indicates an approximate amount.

Example: コロナは1、2年では収まらないだろうと考えられていた。

(Translation: "It was thought that Corona would probably not be resolved in just one or two years.")

Example: 2・3回食べたことがあるが、もう食べなくともいい。

(Translation: "I've eaten it two or three times, but I don't need to eat it anymore.")

12.15 まま

まま (mama) means "as it is," "unchanged," or "to leave (in a state)". It indicates that a state remains unchanged, or an action is done without changing the current state.

- **V-ta まま:** 椅子に座ったまま、寝てしまった。

(Translation: "I fell asleep while still sitting in the chair [in the state of having sat].")

- **Nounのまま:** このあたりは、昔のままの味を変えないで...

(Translation: "This area, without changing the taste from the old days...")

Vs. ながら (while V-ing): 「まま」 indicates a static state (e.g., 電気をつけたまま寝てしまった "fell asleep *with the light on**"). 「ながら」 indicates two simultaneous *actions* (e.g., 本を読みながら寝てしまった "fell asleep *while reading* a book").

13 第13課

13.1 代 / 年代

代 (-dai) is used for one's age group.

Example: 40代になってから、つかれやすくなった。

(Translation: "After entering my 40s, I started to get tired easily.")

年代 (-nendai) is used for a decade or era.

Example: このお店は1970年代からある。

(Translation: "This shop has been around since the 1970s.")

13.2 (の)姿

姿 (sugata) means "appearance," "form," "figure," or "the way one does something".

- Nounの姿: "in the form of N," "one's appearance in N".

Example: 制服姿の子どもたちが、学校から出てきた。

(Translation: "Children in their school uniforms [uniform-wearing appearance] came out of the school.")

- Verb姿: "the way one (Verbs)".

Example: あの子が歌う姿は、お母さんとまったく同じだ。

(Translation: "The way that child sings [her singing appearance] is exactly the same as her mother.")

Vs. 様子 (yousu): 「姿」 is often used for one's physical appearance or form. 「様子」 is broader and can describe a state or situation that isn't necessarily visible (e.g., 疲れている様子だ "they seem tired").

13.3 Vでは、V

Vでは、V (V-te wa, V) is used to describe a repeated cycle of two actions, one after the other, over time. The verb is often in its ます-stem form before the 「では」.

Example: 食べては寝、寝ては食べ的生活をしていたら、太ってしまった。

(Translation: "I was living a life of just eating and sleeping, eating and sleeping (repeatedly), and I got fat.")

Example: レポートを書いてはいつも直されている。

(Translation: "I write my report, and then it always gets corrected (this cycle repeats).")

Vs. Vても、Vても: This pattern means "no matter how much I (verb)..." (e.g., 食べても食べてもなくならない "No matter how much I eat, it doesn't run out").

13.4 たものだ

たものだ (ta mono da) is used to fondly or nostalgically recall a past habit or a recurring event. It means "used to..." or "I often...".

Example: 子どものころはよく川で泳いだものだ。

(Translation: "When I was a child, I used to swim in the river often.")

Example: 小学校のときは兄とけんかをしていつも母にしかられたものだ。

(Translation: "When I was in elementary school, I used to fight with my older brother and was always scolded by my mother.")

13.5 だんだん / だんだんと

だんだん (dandan) or だんだんと (dandan to) means "gradually" or "step by step". It is used to describe a change that happens over time.

Example: 最初は難しくても読み続ければ、だんだん難しい本も読めるようになる。

(Translation: "Even if it's difficult at first, if you keep reading, you will gradually become able to read difficult books as well.")

13.6 Xについて、Y

Xについて、Y (ni tsurete) means "as X changes, Y also changes," or "in proportion to X, Y...". It indicates that Y is a change that happens naturally as X (also a change) occurs. X is often the cause for Y.

Example: 年をとるについて、だんだん好きな食べ物が変わる。

(Translation: "As (in proportion to) I get older, my favorite foods gradually change.")

Example: 経済発展について、人口も多くなってきた。

(Translation: "As the economy developed, the population also increased.")

Vs. とともに: 「とともに」 (at the same time) is not appropriate for a gradual change over a short period. 「について」 is also not used for one-time natural phenomena (e.g., an earthquake).

13.7 V上げる / V上がる

V上げる (V-ageru) (transitive) and V上がる (V-agaru) (intransitive) are compound verb suffixes.

- **Meaning 1: "to finish," "to complete".**

Example (Transitive): フット先生は、10年かかって論文を書き上げた。

(Translation: "Mr. Watt spent 10 years and finished writing his thesis.")

Example (Intransitive): パンが焼き上がったおいしそうにおいがしている。

(Translation: "There's a delicious smell of freshly baked [finished baking] bread.")

- **Meaning 2: "upward".**

Example (Transitive): ジムでバーベルを持ち上げる。

(Translation: "I lift the barbell at the gym.")

13.8 Vかけに

Vかけに (V-gake ni) means "on the way" or "in the middle of V-ing". It is usually used with verbs of motion like 行く, 来る, or 帰る. The verb is in its ます-stem form.

Example: 学校からの帰りかけに交通事故にあった。

(Translation: "On my way home from school, I got into a traffic accident.")

Example: 会社への行きかけにコンビニでコーヒーを買う。

(Translation: "On my way to work, I buy coffee at the convenience store.")

13.9 だけで

だけで (dake de) means "just by," "only with," or "only".

Example: 薬を飲むだけでやせられると書いてあったが、うそだった。

(Translation: "It was written that you could lose weight just by drinking medicine, but it was a lie.")

Example: 家族がそばにいてくれるだけで十分だ。

(Translation: "Just having my family by my side is enough.")

13.10 あまりに(も)

あまりに(も) (amari ni (mo)) means "too," "excessively," or "so much... that...". It emphasizes an excessively high degree of something, often with a resulting consequence.

Example: あまりに急な彼の自殺は、世界中を驚かせた。

(Translation: "His all too sudden suicide shocked the entire world.")

Example: この映画はあまりにも長すぎて、見ながら寝てしまった。

(Translation: "This movie was so excessively long that I fell asleep while watching it.")

13.11 には

には (ni wa) is used to express "in order to" or "for the purpose of". It is used to state a purpose, and is typically followed by a judgment, evaluation, or necessary condition (e.g., "is necessary," "is good," "is convenient").

Example: 公園に行くには、この道が便利です。

(Translation: "In order to get to the park, this road is convenient.")

Example: 料理が上手になるには、毎日練習することが必要だ。

(Translation: "In order to become good at cooking, practicing every day is necessary.")

Vs. ために: 「ために」 can be followed by a direct action. 「には」 is followed by a judgment or evaluation.

13.12 だいたい

だいたい (daitai) means "mostly," "most," "approximately," or "on the whole".

Example: Netflixの番組はだいたい見てしまった。

(Translation: "I've watched most of the shows on Netflix.")

Example: だいたいの数でいいので、参加する人の数を教えてもらえますか。

(Translation: "An approximate number is fine, so could you tell me the number of people participating?")

Vs. ほとんど (hotondo): 「だいたい」 cannot be used with negative sentences (e.g., *だいたい休まなかった is incorrect).

「ほとんど」 cannot be used to mean "approximately" with questions like "how much" (e.g., *ほとんどいくらですか is incorrect).

13.13 Nにおける / Nにおいて

NにおけるN (ni okeru N) / NにおいてV (ni oite V) is a formal, written equivalent of 「で」 or 「に」. It means "in," "at," "on," or "regarding," and is used to indicate a location, time, or field.

Example: シンガポールにおけるUNIQLOの人気は高く、店がどんどん増えている。

(Translation: "UNIQLO's popularity in Singapore is high, and more and more stores are opening.")

Example: 卒業式は UCC において行われます。

(Translation: "The graduation ceremony will be held at the UCC.")

13.14 もまた

もまた (mo mata) means "also" or "too". It is a more emphatic and formal way of saying 「も」.

Example: 成功だけでなく、失敗することもまた、人生に意味があるのだ。

(Translation: "Not only success, but failure also has meaning in life.")

13.15 なんだ / ほら

ほら (hora) means "Look!" "See?" or "Hey!". It is used to draw the listener's attention.

なんだ (nanda) is an expression of slight surprise, or sometimes disappointment. It's like "Oh," "What?" or "Aw, it's this?".

Example: A: ほら、プレゼントだよ。開けてみて。B: ありがとう!! なんだ、これか。もう持ってるよ。

(Translation: "A: Look, it's a present. Try opening it. B: Thanks!! Oh, it's this? I already have one.")

14 第14課

14.1 を除いて / を除き / を除く

を除いて (o nozoite) / を除き (o nozoki) / を除く (o nozoku) means "except for," "excluding," or "with the exception of".

Example: 遠くの島を除いて、選挙は今日行われる。

(Translation: "Except for the distant islands, the election will be held today.")

Example: 店内は喫煙席を除き、禁煙です。

(Translation: "Inside the store, with the exception of the smoking seats, is non-smoking.")

Example: 警察の車を除く乗り物はここから先には入れない。

(Translation: "Vehicles, excluding police cars, cannot enter beyond this point.")

Vs. 以外 (igai): For "except for," they are often interchangeable. However, 「以外」 can also mean "besides" or "in addition to" (a "plus" meaning), whereas 「除いて」 strictly means "to exclude".

14.2 すなわち

すなわち (sunawachi) means "that is," "namely," or "in other words". It is a formal/written equivalent of 「つまり」. It is used to rephrase something, give a concrete example, or provide additional information.

Example: 彼は東日本大震災があった年、すなわち2011年に生まれた。

(Translation: "He was born in the year of the Great East Japan Earthquake, namely, 2011.")

14.3 一応

一応 (ichiou) has two main meanings.

- **Meaning 1:** "for now," "tentatively," "more or less". It indicates something is done, but not perfectly, not fully satisfactory, or is only a temporary measure.

Example: レポートは一応終わったが、まだ書き直す必要がある。

(Translation: "The report is more or less finished, but it still needs to be revised.")

- **Meaning 2:** "just in case," "as a precaution". It is an equivalent of 「念のため」.

Example: 問題ないと思いますが、一応確認しておきますね。

(Translation: "I don't think there's a problem, but I'll check just in case.")

14.4 左右する

左右する (sayuu suru) literally means "left-right," and is used to mean "to influence," "to govern," or "to control". It implies a strong, decisive influence over an outcome.

Example: このテストは、子供にとって将来を左右する大切なテストだ。

(Translation: "For the children, this is an important test that will influence [govern] their future.")

Example: インフレの問題をどうするかが、選挙の結果を左右するかもしれない。

(Translation: "How the inflation problem is handled might influence [decide] the election results.")

Vs. 影響する (eikyou suru): 「左右する」 implies strong control or governance. 「影響する」 ("to affect") is a more general, neutral term for influence. You can be "influenced" by an idol (影響されて), but not "governed" by them (左右されて).

14.5 Noun 1、Noun 2共に

N1、N2共に (tomo ni) means "both N1 and N2". It is a formal/written equivalent of 「N1もN2も」.

Example: 男性、女性共に平等な社会を作る必要がある。

(Translation: "It is necessary to build a society that is equal for both men and women.")

Example: スキル、経験共にミラーさんが一番優れている。

(Translation: "In terms of both skill and experience, Mr. Miller is the most outstanding.")

14.6 [period]に入る

[period]に入る (ni hairu) literally means "to enter [period]", and is used to mean "[period] begins" or "to start".

Example: 3月に入って、日本では桜の花が咲き始めた。

(Translation: "Entering March, the cherry blossoms began to bloom in Japan.")

Example: 21世紀に入り、インターネットが世界中で使われるようになった。

(Translation: "As we entered the 21st century, the internet came to be used all over the world.")

14.7 を問題にする / が問題にされる / が問題になる

This pattern relates to "making an issue of" or "becoming an issue".

- Xを問題にする (o mondai ni suru): "to make X an issue," "to question X".

Example: 地球温暖化を防ぐために、省エネを問題にする必要がある。

(Translation: "To prevent global warming, it is necessary to make energy saving an issue [to bring it up].")

- Xが問題にされる (ga mondai ni sareru): "X is made into an issue" (passive).

Example: 円安の状況が続いていることが問題にされている。

(Translation: "The fact that the weak yen situation is continuing is being made into an issue.")

- Xが問題になる (ga mondai ni naru): "X becomes an issue."

Example: 今回の選挙では、経済をどうやってよくするかが問題になっている。

(Translation: "In the current election, how to improve the economy has become the issue.")

14.8 未だ(に)

未だ(に) (imada (ni)) means "still," "even now," or "yet". It is a formal/written equivalent of 「今でも」. It often carries a nuance of surprise that something is (or is not) still happening.

Example: 小学校の先生に習ったことを未だに覚えている。

(Translation: "Even now, I still remember what I learned from my elementary school teacher.")

Example: 相撲の土俵には未だに女性が上がれないことを問題にする人もいる。

(Translation: "There are people who make an issue of the fact that women are still not allowed to enter a sumo ring.")

14.9 いかにか

いかにか (ikani... ka) means "how," "how much," or "in what way". It is a formal/written equivalent of 「どんなに」 or 「どのように」. It is used to express a strong degree or a method.

Example: 自分の意見をいかにわかりやすく伝えるかを考えてください。

(Translation: "Please think about how to convey your opinion in a way that is easy to understand.")

Example: 生徒たちの顔から、今年のテストがいかに難しかったかがわかる。

(Translation: "From the students' faces, you can see just how difficult this year's test was.")

14.10 しかしながら

しかしながら (shikashi nagara) means "however," "but," or "nevertheless". It is a very formal/written equivalent of 「しかし」.

Example: 学生の仕事は勉強することだ。しかしながら、彼はアルバイトばかりしている。

(Translation: "A student's job is to study. However, he is doing nothing but part-time jobs.")

14.11 かなり

かなり (kanari) means "considerably," "quite," or "rather". It indicates a degree that is higher than average or higher than expected.

Example: 今日はかなり寒い。

(Translation: "It's considerably cold today.")

Example: かなりの確率で、明日は雨が降る。

(Translation: "With a considerably high probability, it will rain tomorrow.")

Vs. けっこう (kekou): 「けっこう」 is more colloquial and often means "more than one expected". 「かなり」 is more objective and simply means "to a high degree".

14.12 Verbれる / られる

The "passive" form **Vれる / られる** (reru / rareru) can be used as respectful language (尊敬語). This is a way to show respect to the subject (the person performing the action). It is generally considered less polite than special respectful verbs (e.g., 召し上がる) or the 「おになる」 pattern.

Example: 首相は今回の選挙についてどう思われますか。

(Translation: "Prime Minister, what do you (respectfully) think about the election this time?")

Example: ワット先生はテニスをされる。

(Translation: "(The respected) Professor Watt plays tennis.")

14.13 N次第

N次第だ (shidai da) means "depends on N". N次第で (shidai de) means "depending on N".

Example: 明日の試合は天気次第だ。

(Translation: "Tomorrow's match depends on the weather.")

Example: 今回の選挙の結果次第で、首相が変わるかもしれない。

(Translation: "Depending on the results of this election, the Prime Minister might change.")

Vs. よって: 「次第」 is used when N is the condition for a decision. 「によって」 is used to express variety (e.g., 人によって考えが違う "Opinions differ depending on the person").

14.14 とは限らない

とは限らない (to wa kagiranai) means "it's not necessarily true that," "it's not always the case that," or "does not necessarily mean". It is used to negate a common assumption, generalization, or stereotype. It is often used with words like 「いつも」, 「誰でも」, or 「からと言って」.

Example: 日本人がみんな寿司が好きだととは限らない。

(Translation: "It's not necessarily true that all Japanese people like sushi.")

Example: 強いチームでも、全部の試合に勝てるととは限らない。

(Translation: "Even a strong team isn't guaranteed to win every match.")

Vs. わけではない: Often interchangeable. 「とは限らない」 is used to deny a general rule or assumption. 「わけではない」 is a partial negation of a specific fact.

14.15 ちゃんと / きちんと

ちゃんと (chanto) and きちんと (kichinto) both mean "properly," "correctly," "in good order," or "diligently".

- 「ちゃんと」 is more colloquial than 「きちんと」.

Example: ちゃんと朝ご飯を食べなさい。

(Translation: "Eat your breakfast properly.")

- 「きちんと」 is more formal and can also have a stronger nuance of "neatly" or "in an orderly fashion".

Example: 面接のときはきちんとしたスーツを着ていく必要がある。

(Translation: "For an interview, you need to wear a proper suit.")

15 第15課

15.1 少なくともは

少なくともは (sukunaku tomo... wa) means "at least". It is used to set a minimum line or expectation.

Example: あそこは遠いですよ。歩いたら少なくとも30分はかかりますよ。

(Translation: "That place is far. If you walk, it will take at least 30 minutes.")

Example: せっかく外で食べるんだから、少なくとも自分では作れないものを食べようよ。

(Translation: "Since we're making the effort to eat out, let's eat at least something we can't make ourselves.")

15.2 も…ば、も

も…ば、も (mo... ba, ...mo) has two main uses.

- Meaning 1: "X as well as Y" (listing similar items to emphasize there are many).

Example: このロボットは、料理もできれば、そうじもできる。

(Translation: "This robot can cook, and it can also clean.")

- Meaning 2: "There are... and there are also..." (listing contrastive items to show variety).

Example: 動物が好きな人もいれば、嫌いな人もいる。

(Translation: "There are people who like animals, and there are also people who dislike them.")

15.3 のうち(で)

のうち(で) (no uchi (de)) means "out of," "among," or "within". It is a formal/written equivalent of 「の中(で)」 and is used to limit a range or set from which something is chosen or is true.

Example: 100人の選手のうち、プロに進めたのは1人だけだった。

(Translation: "Out of 100 players, only one was able to advance to the pros.")

Example: 一日のうちで、十分な栄養がとれるのか学校の給食だけという子どももいる。

(Translation: "There are also children for whom school lunch is the only time within a day that they can get proper nutrition.")

15.4 あと(の)

あと(の) (ato (no)) has two main meanings.

- Meaning 1: "the remaining," "the rest of".

Example: 1週間の旅行のうち、最初の3日間は東京、あと4日間は京都へ行く予定だ。

(Translation: "Of my 1-week trip, the first 3 days are in Tokyo, and I plan to go to Kyoto for the remaining 4 days.")

- Meaning 2: "more," "left" (to reach a goal).

Example: あと3人で、この遊園地に入った人が1万人になる。

(Translation: "With just 3 more people, the number of people who have entered this amusement park will reach 10,000.")

15.5 何より(も)

何より(も) (nani yori (mo)) means "more than anything else," "above all," or "the most".

Example: 人の話に耳を傾けることが、何よりも大切です。 (Translation: "Listening to what people have to say is more important than anything else.")

Example: 何よりうれしかったのは、ひさしぶりに友達に会えたことだ。

(Translation: "What made me happiest (more than anything) was that I could meet my friend for the first time in a while.")

15.6 にしたがって

にしたがって (ni shitagatte) has two main meanings.

- Meaning 1: "in accordance with," "following," "complying with".

Example: 医者に言われたことにしたがって、毎日運動するようにしている。

(Translation: "In accordance with what the doctor said, I am trying to exercise every day.")

- Meaning 2: "as," "in consequence" (as X changes, Y also changes).

Example: 時間がたつにしたがって、よくわかるようになってきた。

(Translation: "As time passed, I came to understand it well.")

Vs. につれて: Both mean "as X changes, Y changes." However, 「につれて」 is used only for one-way, gradual changes (e.g., increase, decrease). 「にしたがって」 can also be used for two-way or fluctuating changes (e.g., 増減 increase/decrease).

15.7 たった(の)

たった(の) (tatta (no)) means "only," "just," or "merely". It is used to emphasize a very small quantity or number.

Example: え、この服たったの100円ですか。安いですね。

(Translation: "Huh? This clothing is only 100 yen? That's cheap!")

Example: 先週のクラスにはたった2人しか来なかつた。

(Translation: "Only 2 people came to class last week.")

15.8 て しかたがない / しようがない / しょうがない

てしかたがない (te shikata ga nai) / てしょうがない (te shou ga nai) means "can't help... -ing," "extremely," or "unbearably". It is used to express a strong feeling, sensation, or desire that the speaker is unable to control.

Example: 公園で会ったすてきな人のことが気になってしかたがない。

(Translation: "I can't help but be curious [I'm so curious] about the wonderful person I met in the park.")

Example: 眠くてしょうがないので、30分だけ寝させてください。

(Translation: "I'm unbearably sleepy, so please let me sleep for just 30 minutes.")

Note: Formality is しかたがない & しようがない. 「てたまらない」 (te tamaranai) has a very similar meaning.

15.9 以来

以来 (irai) means "since" or "after". It indicates a point in the past from which a new state has started and is still continuing.

Example: ダイエットを始めて以来、毎日5キロは走ることにしている。

(Translation: "Since starting my diet, I've made it a rule to run 5km every day.")

Example: ミラーさんは日本へ来て以来、日本語の勉強を続けている。

(Translation: "Mr. Miller has been continuing his Japanese studies ever since he came to Japan.")

Vs. てから: 「以来」 specifically implies a long-term, continuing state. It cannot be used for simple, non-continuing sequences.

Vs. ぶり: 「ぶり」 is used for "the first time in (a period)" (e.g., 1年ぶり "first time in one year"). 「以来」 is used with a *point in time* (e.g., 去年の10月以来 "since last October").

15.10 何から何まで

何から何まで (nani kara nani made) means "everything," "from A to Z," or "all". It is more emphatic than 全部 or すべて.

Example: 君が言っていることは、何から何までおかしい。

(Translation: "Everything you're saying, from start to finish, is strange.")

Example: 何から何まで全部1人でする必要はない。

(Translation: "There's no need to do absolutely everything by yourself.")

15.11 AかえってB

AかえってB (A kaette B) means "A, but on the contrary B". It is used when doing action A leads to B, an unexpected and opposite or undesirable result.

- Meaning 1: Expecting a good result, but the opposite happens.

Example: 親切で言ったのに、かえって怒らせてしまった。

(Translation: "I said it to be kind, but on the contrary, I made them angry.")

- Meaning 2: An action leads to an unexpected, undesirable result.

Example: 早く行こうとタクシーに乗ったのに、道が混んでいて、かえって遅れてしまった。

(Translation: "I took a taxi to get there faster, but the roads were crowded, and I ended up being (on the contrary) even later.")

15.12 と同時に

と同時に (to douji ni) has two main meanings.

- Meaning 1: "as soon as," "at the same time as" (X and Y happen at the exact same moment).

Example: 私が乗り込むと同時に、電車のドアが閉まった。

(Translation: "As soon as I got on, the train doors closed.")

- Meaning 2: "and also," "at the same time," "while also" (X and Y are two parallel properties or facts).

Example: 選挙に勝てて、うれしく思うと同時に、責任も感じています。

(Translation: "I am happy to have won the election, but at the same time, I also feel a sense of responsibility.")

15.13 っけ

っけ (-kke) is a casual, conversational particle used at the end of a sentence. It is used to confirm something that the speaker once knew but can't recall clearly, like "was it...?" or "did you say...?"

Example: 明日は休みだっけ。

(Translation: "Is tomorrow a holiday? [I feel like I knew this...]")

Example: あの人の名前は何だっけ。

(Translation: "What was that person's name again? [I've forgotten].")

15.14 Vっぱなし

Vっぱなし (V-ppanashi) is used with the verb stem and has two main meanings.

- Meaning 1: "to leave (a verb) on/as is" (equivalent to Vまま). It often carries a negative connotation of negligence or a bad result.

Example: 窓を開けっぱなしにして外に行って、母に怒られた。

(Translation: "I went outside leaving the window open [and as a bad result], and my mother got angry.")

- Meaning 2: "to keep (verb)ing" (to be in a continuous state).

Example: 席が空いていなくて、大阪まで立ちっぱなしだった。

(Translation: "There were no open seats, so I was standing [continuously] all the way to Osaka.")

Vs. まま: 「まま」 is neutral. 「っぱなし」 often has a negative connotation of blame. 「っぱなし」 cannot be used when the state is permitted (e.g., *靴をはきっぱなしで部屋に入ってもいいですよ。 is incorrect).