

は が

## Key Function

These particle comes after the topic you are talking about or subject who is doing the action

### With a topic

example  
これは日本語です。  
(Kore **wa** nihongo desu.)  
"This **is** Japanese language."

### With a subject

example  
かれは日本人です。  
(Kare **wa** nihon-jin desu.)  
"He **is** Japanese."

### When you use "like"

example  
りんごが大好きです。  
(Ringo **ga** suki desu.)  
"I like apples"

### When you specify/emphasize

example  
かのじょがお母さんです。  
(Kanojo **ga** okaasan desu.)  
"She **is the** mother."

### Special use : contrasting

example  
これはおおきいが、  
それはちいさいです。  
(Korewa ookii **ga**  
sorewa chiisai desu.)  
"This is big **but** that is small."

を

## Key Function

It is used to mark the direct object of a verb, indicating what is being acted upon in the sentence.

### With a verb

example  
わたしは本を読みます。  
(Watashi wa hon **o** yomimasu.)  
"I read **a book**."

も

## Key Function

It is used to mean "also," "too," or "even," indicating that the same action, state, or quality applies to an additional subject.

### With a topic (too)

example  
りんごも大好きです。  
(Ringo **mo** sukidesu.)  
"I like apples **too**."

### With a subject (also)

example  
わたしも行きます。  
(Watashi **mo** ikimasu.)  
"I will **also** go."

に

## Key Function

They indicates destination or recipient also emphasizes direction or path, used like "to".

### With a place/direction (to)

example  
かのじょはがっこうに行きます。  
(Kanojo wa gakkou **ni** ikimasu.)  
"She goes **to** school."

### With a place/direction (to)

example  
こちらへきてください。  
(Kochira **e** kitekudasai.)  
"Please come (**to**) this way."

へ

と

## Key Function

It is used to indicate accompaniment "with" and listening "and".

### Accompaniment (with)

example  
友だちと公園に行きます。  
(Tomodachi **to** kōen ni ikimasu.)  
"I'm going to the park **with** my friend."

### Listing (and)

example  
犬と猫が大好きです。  
(Inu **to** neko ga suki desu.)  
"I like dogs **and** cats."

で

## Key Function

It indicates the location where an action takes place or the means by way of something is done.

### Where action take place (at)

example  
いえでごはんを食べます。  
(Ie **de** gohan o tabemasu.)  
"I eat a meal **at** home."

### Where action take place (at)

example  
カフェでコーヒーを飲みます。  
(Cafe **de** Cohi o nomimasu.)  
"I drink coffee **at** the cafe."

### By way of using something (with)

example  
ペンで書きます。  
(Pen **de** kakimasu.)  
"I write **with** a pen"

### By way of using something (by)

example  
バスでがっこうに行きます。  
(Kuruma **de** gakkou ni ikimasu.)  
"I go to school **by** bus"

の

## Key Function

Used as "of" or the apostrophe-s ('s) in English, and it can also turn a phrase into a noun-like modifier for another noun.

### Possession

example  
ねこの名前  
(Neko **no** namae)  
Cat's name

### Noun Modifier

example  
日本語の先生  
(Nihongo **no** sensei)  
Japanese language teacher

### Noun Modifier

example  
友達の自転車  
(Tomodachi **no** jitensha)  
the bicycle of a friend.

から

まで

## Key Function

They are used together to express a range, indicating "from" (start point) and "to" (end point), respectively, in terms of time, place, or quantity.

### With a time range

example  
9時から6時まで  
(9ji **kara** 5ji **made**.)  
"from 9 o'clock **to** 5 o'clock."

### With a location range

example  
いえからがっこうまで  
(Ie **kara** gakkou **made**.)  
"from home **to** school."

Particle

