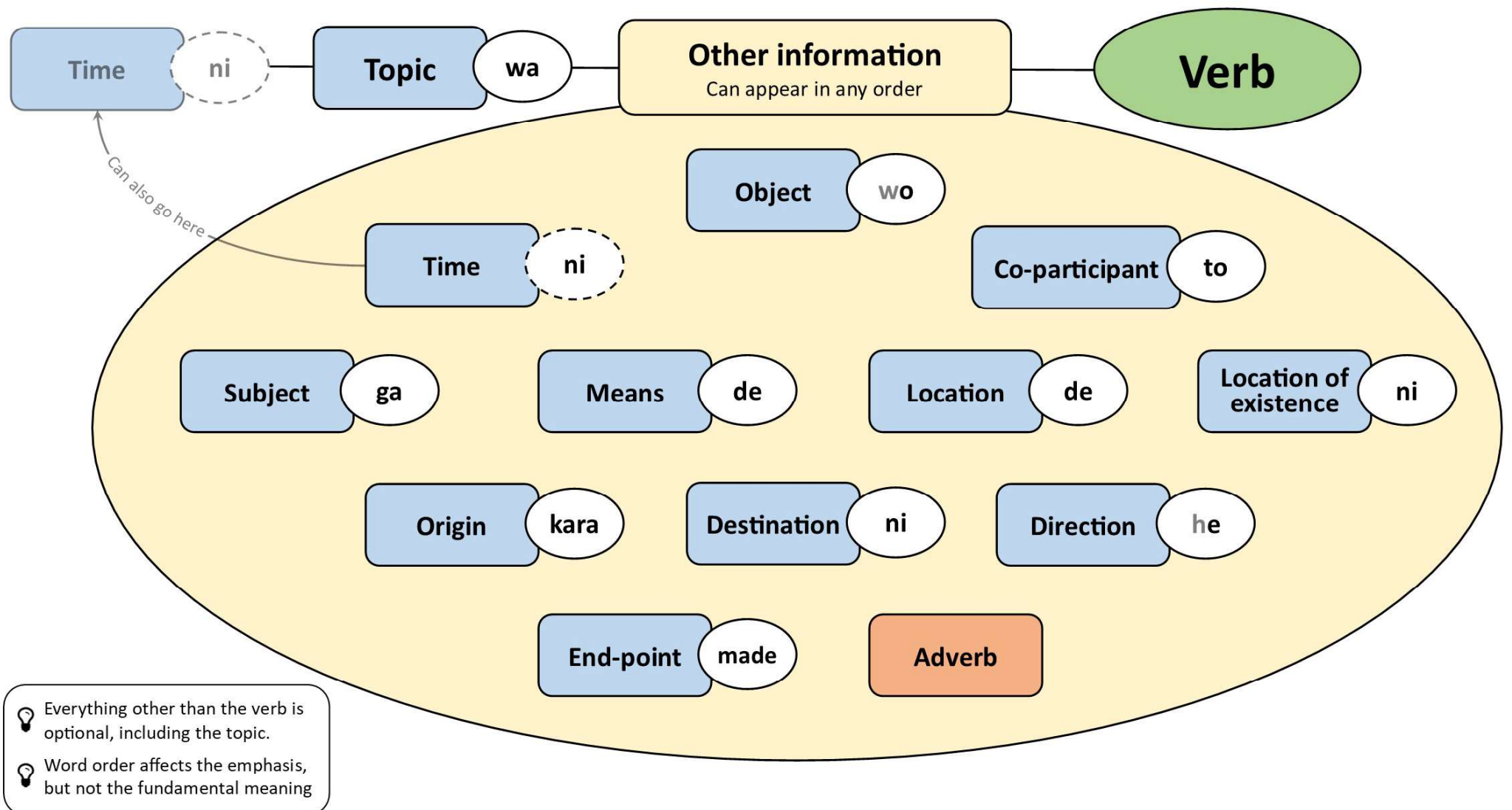


The 80/20 JAPANESE Guide To Japanese Sentence Structure



Confusing particle pairs

Adverbs

Topic (wa) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines topic of a sentence Emphasises info after wa Clarifies context for what follows 	Subject (ga) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines doer of the action Emphasises info before ga Contains new or important info 	Location (de) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines where action takes place Used with verbs of action 	Location of existence (ni) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines where something is Used with verbs of existence (arimasu, imasu) 	Adverb <p>Includes:</p> <p>Regular descriptive adverbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hayaku, tanoshiku shizuka ni, kirei ni* <p>Time-related adverbs</p> <p><i>Frequency</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mainichi, tokidoki ni jikan goto ni* <p><i>Duration</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ichi jikan, ni shūkan ichinenjū <p>*Treat particle <i>ni</i> as part of the adverb, as it would not be an adverb without it.</p>
Time (ni) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For points in time that occur repeatedly, eg. there are many Sundays, Januarys and 5 o'clocks Context tells us which one is being referred to 	Time () <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For time references that change depending on when 'now' is, eg. 'today', 'next week' and 'last year' are different depending on when they are said 	Destination (ni) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines a place something is moving to <p>A destination can also be a direction (eg. you can move in the direction of a place, such as 'home'), but a direction is not always a destination (eg. 'north' is not a place you can go to).</p>	Direction (he) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines the direction something is moving in 	

Examples

