Hello guys. In this video we’ll be going over how to the particles we use in communication.

* In English along with nouns, verbs and adjectives we have a group of words called articles and prepositions
* Articles are words such as ‘a’, ‘an’ ‘the’, whilst prepositions are words like ‘in’ ‘beside’ ‘on’ or ‘along’
* In Japanese we have a similar group of words known as ‘particles’. These particles are used in Japanese to help define the relations of the nouns, verbs and adjectives.
* They’re an essential building block in the construction of sentences in Japanese
* The ten basic ones are:
  + Wa, ga, wo, no, ni or he, de, mo and to
* The particles are very powerful in terms of how many use cases each one of these particles have
* However we can draw a general image of each of the above nine’s uses
* Wa: as perhaps mentioned before in a previous video, this particle is used to mark the subject of our sentence
* This is often the person/animal/thing that is doing the action onto the noun:
* [Mike kicked the ball] <- Highlight parts
* As can be seen here wa is used to mark that it was Mike that kicked the ball
* Another example:
* [The dog ate the sausage]
* Of course, the subject can be omitted if the subject is understood from context:
* [[The dog] ate the sausage]
* You’ll notice here that in making these sentences we’ve used another particle which you’ve encountered many times in previous videos: wo
* Wo is used to mark the object on which our verb acts upon
* [I kicked the ball]
* Ga is a particle that causes a lot of confusion because it is very similar to wa
* The academic definition is that it is used as a marker for the topic of the sentence which is close to the definition on the use of wa : used as a marker for the subject of the sentence
* As this is a basic Japanese fluency course, we won’t worry about this use of ga, as you’ll find that in conversation the difference between the two is so minute that you’ll be right like 80% of the time, if you just stick to using wa. Even if you do use the wrong one most of the time nobody will pull you up on it
* Just remember this rule: only use wa once in a sentence if you need to mark something else, use ga
* Although some types of sentences need it, you’ll learn more on the types of sentences that use it through the sentence structures we teach throughout this course
* No marks the ownership of a thing be it a person, animal or thing
* [My shoes are new]
* [The cat’s food was old]
* [The books pages were wet]
* As well as where something is in relation to something else
* [Left of the store]
* Or: Point of reference no word for the position
* The reference point can be the speaker’s pov as well
* [The building on the left of that building]
* If you wish to hear more about no please watch my location particles video
* Mo and to, these two, which we’ll go more in depth with soon, are generally used for when we want to list things, kinda how the word ‘and’ would be used by a 4 year old
* (and and and and…)
* We use mo for inexhaustive lists, as in when we want to list only some of things we have
* Such as explaining only some of the things we have that we brought along for the beach
* [mo mo wo moraimashita]
* Mo can also be used to talk about people or person who do the same thing as another group, like how ‘also’ is used in English
* [I ran in the park]
* [Hinako also ran in the park]
* Or: [Myself as well as Hinako ran in the park]
* To meanwhile is used for exhaustive lists, lists that including everything we have
* Like when we list off the ingredients we’ll use in a recipe
* [We need eggs, milk, butter and chocolate]
* To can also be used to mark the person with whom one performs an action with
* [Please eat with me]
* He/ni these two are, like ga and wa are so similar in their meanings that it is fine to just use ni, especially for a introductive course on Japanese
* However I’ve included he so you just know what it means if you ever encounter it
* He/ni are used to express movement to/from a place
* [Today I went to the store]
* Ni by itself can be used to describe things that are in relation to each other
* [The book is on the table]
* And to mark a point in time
* [Please come Thursday]
* Lastly we have de which we use to mark what tool or thing we’re using to do something tk
* [I played music with my guitar]
* [I ate the food with my fork]
* And to mark the location where an action takes place
* [Please seat here]

And that’s a simple overview on the basic particles used in Japanese, the use of these particles may be confusing at first but soon you’ll realise that each one of these particles has a common place, such as wa or ga at the start and wo at the end of the sentence, this and constant use will help develop your familiarity with the use of these particles. If you have any questions post it down below or sent me an email to my email address which you can find on the homepage of this course. Okay thanks guys.