

~らしい	(It seems that ~)
~ <i>rashii</i>	
~ し‡	(~ and)
~ <i>shi</i>	
~ そうだ	(I heard that ~)
~ <i>sōda</i>	
~ 時†	(when)
~ <i>toki</i>	
~ わけだ	(No wonder ~; It means that ~; That's why ~)
~ <i>wake da</i>	
~ ようだ	(It appears that ~)
~ <i>yōda</i>	
~ ように†	(in such a way that ~; as ~ do ~)
~ <i>yōni</i>	

† The formal form can also be used in very polite speech.

‡ The formal form can also be used in rather polite speech.

D. Vinf · nonpast + _____

~がある	(There are times when)
~ <i>koto ga aru</i>	
~ ことができる	(can do ~)
~ <i>koto ga dekiru</i>	
~ ことになる	(It's been decided that ~)
~ <i>koto ni naru</i>	
~ ことになっている	(It is a rule that ~; be supposed to do ~)
~ <i>koto ni natte iru</i>	
~ ことにする	(decide that ~)
~ <i>koto ni suru</i>	
~ ことにしている	(make it a rule to do ~)
~ <i>koto ni shite iru</i>	
~まで†	(till)
~ <i>made</i>	
~までに†	(by the time when)
~ <i>made ni</i>	
~前に†	(before)
~ <i>mae ni</i>	
~ものだ	(should do ~)
~ <i>mono da</i>	
~な	(Don't do ~)
~ <i>na</i>	
~のに†	(in order to do ~)
~ <i>no ni</i>	

～ため	(in order to do ~; because)
～ <i>tame</i>	
～と†	(if; when)
～ <i>to</i>	
～ところだ	(be about to do ~)
～ <i>tokoro da</i>	
～つもりだ	(intend to do ~)
～ <i>tsumori da</i>	
～うちに†	(while)
～ <i>uchi ni</i>	
～ようになる	(come to do ~)
～ <i>yōni naru</i>	
～ようにする	(try to do ~)
～ <i>yōni suru</i>	

† The formal, nonpast form can also be used in very polite speech.

E. Vinf · past + _____

～あとで	(after)
～ <i>ato de</i>	
～ことがある	(have done ~ (Experience))
～ <i>koto ga aru</i>	
～ものだ	(used to do ~)
～ <i>mono da</i>	
～ら‡	(if; when)
～ <i>ra</i>	
～らどうですか	(Why don't you do ~?; How about doing ~?)
～ <i>ra dōdesu ka</i>	
～り～りする	(do things like doing ~ and doing ~)
～ <i>ri ~ ri suru</i>	
～ため‡	(because)
～ <i>tame</i>	
～って	(even if)
～ <i>tte</i>	
～ところだ	(have just done ~; just did ~)
～ <i>tokoro da</i>	
～つもりだ	(mean; believe)
～ <i>tsumori da</i>	

‡ The formal, past form can also be used in rather polite speech.

F. Vte + _____

~あげる	(do ~ for s.o.)
~ <i>ageru</i>	
~ある	(have been done)
~ <i>aru</i>	
~ほしい	(want s.o. to do ~)
~ <i>hoshii</i>	
~いく	(do ~ and go; keep doing ~ from now on)
~ <i>iku</i>	
~いる	(be doing ~; have done ~)
~ <i>iru</i>	
~から	(after)
~ <i>kara</i>	
~ください	(Please do ~)
~ <i>kudasai</i>	
~くれる	(s.o. does ~ for me)
~ <i>kureru</i>	
~くる	(do ~ and come; come to do ~)
~ <i>kuru</i>	
~みる	(do ~ and see; try to do ~)
~ <i>miru</i>	
~も	(even if; even though)
~ <i>mo</i>	
~もいい	(may (Permission))
~ <i>mo ii</i>	
~もらう	(have s.o. do ~ for me)
~ <i>morau</i>	
~おく	(do ~ in advance)
~ <i>oku</i>	
~しまう	(have done ~; finish ~)
~ <i>shimau</i>	
~はいけない	(must not do ~)
~ <i>wa ikenai</i>	

G. Vcond + _____ (Gr. 2: Vstem+re+_____)

~ばよかった	(I wish ~ had done ~)
~ <i>ba yokatta</i>	

H. Vvol + _____

~ようと思う	(~ think ~ will do ~)
~ <i>yō to omou</i>	
~ようと/or する	(try to do ~)
~ <i>yō to suru</i>	

I. Adj(*i*)inf + _____

~間に(に)	(while)
~ <i>aida</i> (ni)	
~だけ	(just)
~ <i>dake</i>	
~だろう	(probably)
~ <i>darō</i>	
~はず	(It is expected that ~)
~ <i>hazu</i>	
~かもしれない	(might)
~ <i>kamo shirenai</i>	
~かしら / ~かなあ	(~, I wonder)
~ <i>kashira</i> / ~ <i>kanā</i>	
~けれども†	(although)
~ <i>keredomo</i>	
~ことは~	(indeed (but))
~ <i>koto wa</i> ~	
~(の)なら	(if)
~ (no) <i>nara</i>	
~にちがいない	(must (Certainty))
~ <i>ni chigainai</i>	
~{の / んだ}	(It is that ~; The fact is that ~; The explanation is that ~)
~{no / n}da	
~ので†	(since; because)
~ <i>node</i>	
~のに†	(in spite of the fact that ~)
~ <i>noni</i>	
~のは~だ	(It is ~ that ~)
~ <i>no wa</i> ~ da	
~らしい	(It seems that ~)
~ <i>rashii</i>	
~し†	(and)
~ <i>shi</i>	
~そうだ	(I heard that ~)
~ <i>sōda</i>	
~ため	(because)
~ <i>tame</i>	
~時	(when)
~ <i>toki</i>	
~つもり	(believe)
~ <i>tsumori</i>	

~わけだ	(No wonder ~; That's why ~)
~ wake da	
~ ようだ	(It appears that ~)
~ yōda	

† The formal form can also be used in very polite speech.

‡ The formal form can also be used in rather polite speech.

J. Adj(i)inf · nonpast + _____

~ことがある	(There are times when)
~ koto ga aru	
~と	(when, if)
~ to	
~うちに	(while)
~ uchi ni	

K. Adj(i)inf · past + _____

~ことがある	(There were times when)
~ koto ga aru	
~ら	(if; when)
~ ra	
~り～りする	(~ is sometimes ~ and sometimes ~)
~ ri ~ ri suru	
~って	(even if)
~ tte	

L. Adj(i)te + _____

~も	(even if; even though)
~ mo	
~もいい	(It is all right if ~)
~ mo ii	
~たまらない	(unbearably)
~ tamaranai	

M. Adj(i)stem + _____

~がる	(show the sign of)
~ garu	
~み	[Noun form of Adj(i)]
~ mi	

~さ	[Noun form of Adj(i)]
~ <i>sa</i>	
~そくだ	(look)
~ <i>sōda</i>	
~すぎる	(excessively)
~ <i>sugiru</i>	

N. Adj(*na*)stem + {*na*
 {*datta*} + _____

~間に(に)	(while)
~ <i>aida</i> (ni)	
~だけ	(only)
~ <i>dake</i>	
~はず	(It is expected that ~)
~ <i>hazu</i>	
~ことは~	(indeed ~ (but))
~ <i>koto wa</i> ~	
~{の / ん}だ	(It is that ~; The fact is that ~; The explanation
~ { <i>no</i> / <i>n</i> }da	is that ~)
~ので	(since; because)
~ <i>node</i>	
~のに	(in spite of the fact that ~)
~ <i>noni</i>	
~のは~だ	(It is ~ that ~)
~ <i>no wa</i> ~ <i>da</i>	
~ため	(because)
~ <i>tame</i>	
~時	(when)
~ <i>toki</i>	
~つもり	(mean; believe)
~ <i>tsumori</i>	
~わけだ	(No wonder ~; That's why ~)
~ <i>wake da</i>	
~ようだ	(It appears that ~)
~ <i>yōda</i>	

O. {Adj(*na*)stem}
 {*N*} + {*da*
 {*datta*} + _____

~けれども†	(although)
~ <i>keredomo</i>	
~し†	(and)
~ <i>shi</i>	

~そうだ
~ sōda
(I heard that ~)

† The formal form of *da* / *datta* (i.e., *desu* / *deshita*) can also be used in rather polite speech.

P. {Adj(*na*)stem}_N + { \emptyset } + {*datta*} + _____

- ~だろう (probably)
~ *darō*
- ~かもしれない (might)
~ *kamoshirenai*
- ~かしら / ~かなあ (~, I wonder)
~ *kashira* / ~ *kanā*
- ~なら (if)
~ *nara*
- ~にちがいない (must (Certainty))
~ *ni chigainai*
- ~らしい (It seems ~)
~ *rashii*

Q. {Adj(*na*)stem}_N + *da* + _____

- ~と† (when; if)
~ *to*

† The formal form of *da* (i.e., *desu*) can also be used in very polite speech.

R. Adj(*na*)stem + *na* + _____

- ~ことがある (There are times when ~)
~ *koto ga aru*
- ~うちに (while)
~ *uchi ni*

S. {Adj(*na*)stem}_N + *datta* + _____

- ~ことがある (There were times when ~)
~ *koto ga aru*
- ~ら† (if; when)
~ *ra*
- ~り～りする (~ is sometimes ~ and sometimes ~)
~ *ri ~ ri suru*

～って	(even if)
～ tte	

‡ The formal form of *datta* (i.e., *deshita*) can also be used in rather polite speech.

T.	{Adj(<i>na</i>)stem} N	+ <i>de</i> + _____
----	-----------------------------	---------------------

～も	(even if; even though)
～ <i>mo</i>	
～もいい	(It is all right if ~)
～ <i>mo ii</i>	

U.	Adj(<i>na</i>)stem + _____
----	------------------------------

～さ	[Noun form of Adj(<i>na</i>)]
～ <i>sa</i>	
～そうだ	(look)
～ <i>sōda</i>	
～すぎる	(excessively)
～ <i>sugiru</i>	

V.	N + { <i>no</i> <i>datta</i> } + _____
----	---

～間に	(during; while)
～ <i>aida</i> (ni)	
～はず	(It is expected that ~)
～ <i>hazu</i>	
～ため	(for; because of; because)
～ <i>tame</i>	
～時	(at the time of; when)
～ <i>toki</i>	
～つもり	(mean; believe)
～ <i>tsumori</i>	
～ようだ	(It appears that ~; look)
～ <i>yōda</i>	

W.	N + { <i>na</i> <i>datta</i> } + _____
----	---

～{の / ん}だ	(It is that ~; The fact is that ~; The explanation
～ { <i>no</i> / <i>n</i> }da	is that ~)
～ので	(since; because)
～ <i>node</i>	

～のに	(in spite of the fact that ~)
～ <i>noni</i>	
～のは～だ	(It is ~ that ~)
～ <i>no wa</i> ～ <i>da</i>	

X. N+*no*+ _____

～うちに	(while)
～ <i>uchi ni</i>	

Appendix 5 *Ko-so-a-do*

Non-Modifier			
What is being talked about is	Demonstrative Pronoun	Location	Direction
			nonpolite
close to the speaker	これ <i>kore</i> (this)	ここ <i>koko</i> (here)	こっち <i>kotchi</i> (this way)
close to the hearer	それ <i>sore</i> (that)	そこ <i>soko</i> (there)	そっち <i>sotchi</i> (that way)
removed from both the speaker and the hearer	あれ <i>are</i> (that over there)	あそこ <i>asoko</i> (over there)	あっち <i>atchi</i> (that way over there)
being questioned	どれ <i>dore</i> (Which?)	どこ <i>doko</i> (Where?)	どっち <i>dotchi</i> (Which way?)

Notes

1. *Ko-so-a-do* of direction can be used to refer to persons as well as things, places and directions, as in:
 - (1) a. こちらは山田さんです。
Kochira wa Yamada-san desu.
 (This is Mr. Yamada.)
 - b. こっちの方が安いよ。
Kotchi no hō ga yasui yo.
 (This one is cheaper, you know.)
 - c. お手洗いはこちらです。
O-tearai wa kochira desu.
 (The toilet is this way.)
 - d. こっちが僕の車だ。
Kotchi ga boku no kuruma da.
 (This one is my car.)

Modifier			
polite	Demonstrative Adjective	Kinds	Manner
こちら <i>kochira</i> (this way)	この <i>kono</i> (this ~)	こんな <i>konna</i> (this kind of)	こう <i>kō</i> (like this)
そちら <i>sochira</i> (that way)	その <i>sono</i> (that ~)	そんな <i>sonna</i> (that kind of)	そう <i>sō</i> (like that)
あちら <i>achira</i> (that way over there)	あの <i>ano</i> (that ~ over there)	あんな <i>anna</i> (that kind of)	ああ <i>ā</i> (like that)
どちら <i>dochira</i> (Which way?)	どの <i>dono</i> (Which ~?)	どんな <i>donna</i> (What kind of?)	どう <i>dō</i> (How?)

2. The *so*-series can be used to direct attention to a referent removed from both the speaker and the hearer if information about the referent has been given to the hearer, as in:

(2) A : きのう車で湖に行って來たよ。

Kinō kuruma de mizuumi ni itte kita yo.
(Yesterday I went to a lake by car.)

B : その湖には魚がいたかい?

Sono mizuumi ni wa sakana ga ita kai?
(Were there fish in the lake?)

3. The speaker feels most empathetic with an item referred to by the *ko*-series, because the item is closest to him. On the other hand, the speaker feels least empathetic with an item referred to by the *a*-series, because the item is removed from him and his hearer.

Appendix 6 Numerals and Counters

A. Numerals

	Native Japanese Numerals	Sino-Japanese					
1	一 (つ) <i>hito(-tsu)</i>	1	一 <i>ichi</i>	11	十一 <i>jū-ichi</i>	21	二十一 <i>ni-jū-ichi</i>
2	二 (つ) <i>futa(-tsu)</i>	2	二 <i>ni</i>	12	十二 <i>jū-ni</i>	22	二十二 <i>ni-jū-ni</i>
3	三 (つ) <i>mit(-tsu)</i>	3	三 <i>san</i>	13	十三 <i>jū-san</i>	30	三十 <i>san-jū</i>
4	四 (つ) <i>yot(-tsu)</i>	4	四 <i>{yon shi}</i>	14	十四 <i>jū-{yon shi}</i>	40	四十 <i>yon shi}-{jū</i>
5	五 (つ) <i>itsu(-tsu)</i>	5	五 <i>go</i>	15	十五 <i>jū-go</i>	50	五十 <i>go-jū</i>
6	六 (つ) <i>mut(-tsu)</i>	6	六 <i>roku</i>	16	十六 <i>jū-roku</i>	60	六十 <i>roku-jū</i>
7	七 (つ) <i>nana(-tsu)</i>	7	七 <i>shichi</i>	17	十七 <i>jū-{shichi nana}</i>	70	七十 <i>shichi nana}-{jū</i>
8	八 (つ) <i>yat(-tsu)</i>	8	八 <i>hachi</i>	18	十八 <i>jū-hachi</i>	80	八十 <i>hachi-jū</i>
9	九 (つ) <i>kokono(-tsu)</i>	9	九 <i>{kyū ku}</i>	19	十九 <i>jū-{kyū ku}</i>	90	九十 <i>kyū-jū</i>
10	十 <i>tō</i>	10	十 <i>jū</i>	20	二十 <i>ni-jū</i>	100	百 <i>hyaku</i>

Notes

1. The native Japanese numeral system is used from 1 to 10 only. For numbers greater than 10 the Sino-Japanese numeral system is used. The parenthesized *-tsu* is a counter for things.
2. 1,000 is usually read as *sen*, not as *is-sen*.
3. Telephone numbers are given in Sino-Japanese numerals. For example,

Numerals

126	百二十六 <i>hyaku-ni-jū-roku</i>	1,352	千三百五十二 <i>sen-san-byaku-go-jū-ni</i>	100,000	十 万 <i>jū-man</i>
200	二 百 <i>ni-hyaku</i>	2,000	二 千 <i>ni-sen</i>	1,000,000	百 万 <i>hyaku-man</i>
300	三 百 <i>san-byaku</i>	3,000	三 千 <i>san-sen</i>	10,000,000	一千万 <i>is-sen-man</i>
400	四 百 <i>yon-hyaku</i>	4,000	四 千 <i>yon-sen</i>	100,000,000	一 億 <i>ichi-oku</i>
500	五 百 <i>go-hyaku</i>	5,000	五 千 <i>go-sen</i>	1,000,000,000	十 億 <i>jū-oku</i>
600	六 百 <i>rop-pyaku</i>	6,000	六 千 <i>roku-sen</i>	10,000,000,000	百 億 <i>hyaku-oku</i>
700	七 百 <i>nana-hyaku</i>	7,000	七 千 <i>shichi } -sen</i> <i>nana }</i>	100,000,000,000	(一)千億 <i>(is-)sen-oku</i>
800	八 百 <i>hap-pyaku</i>	8,000	八 千 <i>has-sen</i>	1,000,000,000,000	一 兆 <i>it-chō</i>
900	九 百 <i>kyū-hyaku</i>	9,000	九 千 <i>kyū-sen</i>		
1,000	千 <i>sen</i>	10,000	一 万 <i>ichi-man</i>		

389-2681 is read as “*san-hachi-kyū-no, ni-roku-hachi-ichi*”. However, 4 and 7 are often read as *yon* and *nana*, respectively.

4. The year according to the Western calendar is given in Sino-Japanese numerals followed by *nen*, the counter for year. Thus, 1984 is read as “*sen-kyūhyaku-hachijū-yo(n)nen*”.

B. Counters (The following chart lists some commonly-used counters.)

	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D	Type E
	枚 -mai (thin object: <i>paper,</i> <i>ticket</i> etc.)	本 -hon (long object: <i>pencil,</i> <i>stick,</i> etc.)	課 -ka (lesson)	冊 -satsu (volume)	頁 -pēji (page)
1	一枚 <i>ichi-mai</i>	一本 <i>ip-pon</i>	一課 <i>ik-ka</i>	一冊 <i>is-satsu</i>	一頁 <i>ip</i> <i>ichi</i> } -pēji
2	二枚 <i>ni-mai</i>	二本 <i>ni-hon</i>	二課 <i>ni-ka</i>	二冊 <i>ni-satsu</i>	二頁 <i>ni-pēji</i>
3	三枚 <i>san-mai</i>	三本 <i>san-bon</i>	三課 <i>san-ka</i>	三冊 <i>san-satsu</i>	三頁 <i>san-pēji</i>
4	四枚 <i>yo(n)-mai</i>	四本 <i>yon-hon</i>	四課 <i>yon-ka</i>	四冊 <i>yon-satsu</i>	四頁 <i>yon-pēji</i>
5	五枚 <i>go-mai</i>	五本 <i>go-hon</i>	五課 <i>go-ka</i>	五冊 <i>go-satsu</i>	五頁 <i>go-pēji</i>
6	六枚 <i>roku-mai</i>	六本 <i>rop-pon</i>	六課 <i>rok-ka</i>	六冊 <i>roku-satsu</i>	六頁 <i>roku</i> <i>rop</i> } -pēji
7	七枚 <i>nana</i> <i>shichi</i> } -mai	七本 <i>nana</i> <i>shichi</i> } -hon	七課 <i>nana</i> <i>shichi</i> } -ka	七冊 <i>nana</i> <i>shichi</i> } -satsu	七頁 <i>nana</i> <i>shichi</i> } -pēji
8	八枚 <i>hachi-mai</i>	八本 <i>hachi-hon</i> <i>hap-pon</i>	八課 <i>hachi</i> <i>hak</i> } -ka	八冊 <i>has-satsu</i>	八頁 <i>hachi</i> <i>hap</i> } -pēji
9	九枚 <i>kyū-mai</i>	九本 <i>kyū-hon</i>	九課 <i>kyū-ka</i>	九冊 <i>kyū-satsu</i>	九頁 <i>kyū-pēji</i>
10	十枚 <i>jū-mai</i>	十本 <i>jup-pon</i>	十課 <i>juk-ka</i>	十冊 <i>jus-satsu</i>	十頁 <i>jup-pēji</i>

Type F	Irregular Types			
頭 -tō (head of cattle)	人 -nin (people)	日 -ka (day of the month)	日 -nichi (day)	晚 -ban (night)
一頭 <i>it-tō</i>	一人 <i>hitori</i>	一日 <i>tsuitachi</i>	一日 <i>ichi-nichi</i>	一晚 <i>hito-ban</i>
二頭 <i>ni-tō</i>	二人 <i>futari</i>	二日 <i>futsu-ka</i>	二日 <i>futsu-ka</i>	二晚 <i>futa-ban</i>
三頭 <i>san-tō</i>	三人 <i>san-nin</i>	三日 <i>mik-ka</i>	三日 <i>mik-ka</i>	三晚 <i>mi-ban</i>
四頭 <i>yon-tō</i>	四人 <i>yo-nin</i>	四日 <i>yok-ka</i>	四日 <i>yok-ka</i>	四晚 <i>yo-ban</i>
五頭 <i>go-tō</i>	五人 <i>go-nin</i>	五日 <i>itsu-ka</i>	五日 <i>itsu-ka</i> <i>go-nichi</i>	五晚 <i>go-ban</i>
六頭 <i>roku-tō</i>	六人 <i>roku-nin</i>	六日 <i>mui-ka</i>	六日 <i>mui-ka</i> <i>roku-nichi</i>	六晚 <i>roku-ban</i>
七頭 <i>nana } -tō</i> <i>shichi } -tō</i>	七人 <i>nana } -nin</i> <i>shichi } -nin</i>	七日 <i>nano-ka</i>	七日 <i>nano-ka</i> <i>shichi-nichi</i>	七晚 <i>nana-ban</i>
八頭 <i>hat-tō</i>	八人 <i>hachi-nin</i>	八日 <i>yō-ka</i>	八日 <i>yō-ka</i> <i>hachi-nichi</i>	八晚 <i>hachi-ban</i>
九頭 <i>kyū-tō</i>	九人 <i>kyū } -nin</i> <i>ku } -nin</i>	九日 <i>kokono-ka</i>	九日 <i>kokono-ka</i> <i>ku-nichi</i>	九晚 <i>kyū-ban</i>
十頭 <i>jū-tō</i>	十人 <i>jū-nin</i>	十日 <i>tō-ka</i>	十日 <i>tō-ka</i>	十晚 <i>jū-ban</i>

Notes

- Depending on the initial sound of a counter, the pronunciation of the number and / or the counter changes. Counters are classified according to the phonetic modifications they undergo. Type A counters are straightforward cases of *Sino-Japanese Number+Counter*, with no phonetic modifications. The following is a chart of phonetic modifications for Type B through Type F. If there is no entry for a given number it indicates that there is no phonetic modification for that particular number. As for the remaining irregular types, you have to memorize them piecemeal.

Counters Numbers \	Type B <i>h-</i>	Type C <i>k-</i>	Type D <i>s-</i>	Type E <i>p-</i>	Type F <i>t-</i>
1	[<i>ipp-</i>]	[<i>ikk-</i>]	[<i>iss-</i>]	[<i>ipp-</i>]	[<i>itt-</i>]
3	[<i>sanb-</i>]				
6	[<i>ropp-</i>]	[<i>rokk-</i>]		([<i>ropp-</i>])	
8	([<i>happ-</i>])	([<i>hakk-</i>])	[<i>hass-</i>]	([<i>happ-</i>])	[<i>hatt-</i>]
10	[<i>jupp-</i>]	[<i>jukk-</i>]	[<i>juss-</i>]	[<i>jupp</i>]	[<i>jutt-</i>]

([]) indicates that [] is optional.

- The 20th day of the month and 20 days are not *nijūnichi* but *hatsuka*. ‘Twenty years old’ is referred to as *hatachi*.
- The following is a list of other examples of each type:

Type A: 倍 -*bai* ‘time’ 番 -*ban* ‘ordinal number’
 度 -*do* ‘frequency’ 叠 -*jō* ‘tatami mat’
 部 -*bu* ‘part’ 面 -*men* ‘newspaper page’

Type A': (Exactly the same as Type A except that number 4 is pronounced *yo* not *yon*.)

時 -*ji* ‘o'clock’ 時間 -*jikan* ‘hour’ 年 -*nen* ‘year’

Type A'': (Exactly the same as Type A except that numbers 4, 7 and 9 are pronounced *shi*, *shichi* and *ku*, respectively.)

月 -*gatsu* ‘name of the month’

Type A''': (Exactly the same as Type A except that the initial sound of the counter with number 3 changes from *wa* to *ba*.)

羽 -*wa* ‘bird’

Type B: 杯 -*hai* ‘cup of’ 匹 -*hiki* ‘animal’

Type B': (Exactly the same as Type B except that the initial sound of the counter with number 3 is not *b-* but *p-*.)

	泊 - <i>haku</i> 'stay (overnight)'	分 - <i>hun</i> 'minute'
Type C:	か月 - <i>ka getsu</i> 'month'	回 - <i>kai</i> 'frequency'
	巻 - <i>kan</i> 'volume'	個 - <i>ko</i> 'piece'
Type C':	(Exactly the same as Type C except that the initial sound of the counter with number 3 can be either <i>k-</i> or <i>g-</i> .)	
	階 - <i>kai</i> 'floor'	
Type D:	歳 - <i>sai</i> '-year old'	隻 - <i>sō</i> 'boat'
Type D':	(Exactly the same as Type D except that the initial sound of the counter with number 3 is <i>z-</i> not <i>s-</i> .)	
	足 - <i>soku</i> 'footgear'	
Type E:	ポンド - <i>pondō</i> 'pound'	
Type F:	等 - <i>tō</i> 'class, grade'	トン - <i>ton</i> 'ton'
	通 - <i>tsū</i> 'letter'	

Appendix 7 Compound Words

A compound is a word that consists of two or more independent words with a meaning which cannot be predicted from the combination of the constituent elements. For example, *hana o miru* means ‘to see flowers’, but the compound version *hana-mi* means specifically ‘the viewing of cherry blossoms’.

The following is a list of basic nominal, verbal and adjectival compounds and their formation.

Formation	Examples
(A) Nominal Compounds	
(a) Noun + Vmasu (intransitive)	<p>水遊び (dabbling in water) <i>mizu-asobi</i> (Lit. water-play)</p> <p>昼寝 (siesta) <i>hiru-ne</i> (Lit. noon-sleep)</p> <p>山登り (mountain climbing) <i>yama-nobori</i> (Lit. mountain-climb)</p>
(b) Noun + Vmasu (transitive)	<p>花見 (the viewing of cherry blossoms) <i>hana-mi</i> (Lit. flower-view)</p> <p>人殺し (manslaughter) <i>hito-goroshi</i> (Lit. man-kill)</p> <p>靴みがき (shoe polishing; shoebblack) <i>kutsu-migaki</i> (Lit. shoe-polish)</p>
(c) Vmasu (intransitive) + Noun	<p>乗り物 (vehicle) <i>nori-mono</i> (Lit. ride-thing)</p> <p>出口 (exit) <i>de-guchi</i> (Lit. leave-mouth)</p> <p>寝酒 (nightcap) <i>ne-zake</i> (Lit. sleep-sake)</p>
(d) Vmasu (transitive) + Noun	<p>飲み水 (drinking water) <i>nomi-mizu</i> (Lit. drink-water)</p>

	<p>食べ物 (food) <i>tabe-mono</i> (Lit. eat-thing)</p> <p>借り物 (borrowed thing) <i>kari-mono</i> (Lit. borrow-thing)</p>
(e) Vmasu (intransitive) + Vmasu (intransitive)	<p>上り下り (ascending and descending) <i>nobori-ori</i> (Lit. go up-go down)</p> <p>出入り (going in and out) <i>de-hairi</i> (Lit. leave-enter)</p> <p>行き帰り (going and coming back) <i>iki-kaeri</i> (Lit. go-return)</p>
(f) Adj(<i>i</i>)stem + Noun	<p>古本 (secondhand book) <i>furu-hon</i> (Lit. old-book)</p> <p>黒船 (black ship that came to Japan from America and Europe during the Edo period) <i>kuro-fune</i> (Lit. black-boat)</p> <p>青ひげ (a blue beard) <i>ao-hige</i> (Lit. blue-beard)</p>
(g) Adj(<i>na</i>)stem + Noun	<p>安全地帯 (safety zone) <i>anzen-chitai</i> (Lit. safe-zone)</p> <p>健康食品 (health food) <i>kenkō-shokuhin</i> (Lit. healthy-food)</p> <p>柔軟体操 (calisthenics) <i>jūnan-taisō</i> (Lit. flexible-exercise)</p>
(h) Noun + Noun	<p>川魚 (freshwater fish) <i>kawa-zakana</i> (Lit. river-fish)</p> <p>女子学生 (co-ed) <i>joshi-gakusei</i> (Lit. female-student)</p>

	東京大学 (the University of Tokyo) <i>Tōkyō-Daigaku</i> (Lit. Tokyo-University)
(i) Adj(<i>i</i>)stem + Vmasu	早分かり (quick understanding) <i>haya-wakari</i> (Lit. quick-understand) 早起き (early rising; early riser) <i>haya-oki</i> (Lit. early-get up) 長話 (long talk) <i>naga-banashi</i> (Lit. long-talk)
(B) <i>Verbal Compounds</i>	
Vmasu + Vinf · nonpast	歩きまわる (walk around) <i>aruki-mawaru</i> (Lit. walk-go round) 話しかける (speak to) <i>hanashi-kakeru</i> (Lit. talk-hang) 話し合う (discuss with) <i>hanashi-au</i> (Lit. talk-fit) 読み続ける (continue to read) <i>yomi-tsuzukeru</i> (Lit. read-continue) 食べ始める (begin to eat) <i>tabe-hajimeru</i> (Lit. eat-begin) 書き終わる (finish writing) <i>kaki-owaru</i> (Lit. write-finish)
(C) <i>Adjectival Compounds</i>	
(a) Adj(<i>i</i>)stem + Adj(<i>i</i>)	薄暗い (dim) <i>usu-gurai</i> (Lit. thin-dark) 青白い (pale) <i>ao-jiroi</i> (Lit. blue-white) 堅苦しい (formal) <i>kata-kurushii</i> (Lit. hard-painful)

(b) Noun+Adj(i)	心強い (feel secure) <i>kokoro-zuyoi</i> (Lit. heart-strong) 气難しい (hard to please) <i>ki-muzukashii</i> (Lit. spirit-difficult) 義理堅い (grateful) <i>giri-gatai</i> (Lit. obligation-hard)
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Notes

In compound words, the initial voiceless consonant (i.e., plosives such as *k*-, *t*-; fricatives such as *s*-, *h*-, *f*-; affricates such as *ts*-, *ch*-) of the second element of the compound tends to become voiced as shown below:

- e.g. *hito* 'man' + *koroshi* 'kill' → *hitogoroshi* 'manslaughter'
ami 'net' + *to* 'door' → *amido* 'screen door'
ne 'sleep' + *sake* 'rice wine' → *nezake* 'nightcap'
naga 'long' + *hanashi* 'talk' → *nagabanashi* 'long talk'
ki 'tree' + *fune* 'boat' → *kibune* 'wooden vessel'
kokoro 'heart' + *tsuyoi* 'strong' → *kokorozuyoi* 'feel secure'
hana 'nose' + *chi* 'blood' → *hanaji* 'nosebleed'

Voicing, however, does not normally take place if one of the following conditions is met.

1. The second element is a borrowed word whose 'foreignness' is still strongly felt.

- e.g. *kyōiku* 'education' + *terebi* 'television'
→ *kyōiku* {*terebi* / **derebi* 'educational television'
kateiyō 'home use' + *konpyūtā* 'computer'
→ *kateiyō* {*konpyūtā* / **gonpyūtā* 'home computer'

But if a borrowed word is free from 'foreignness', then voicing tends to take place.

- e.g. *ame* 'rain' + *kappa* 'Portuguese *capa*' → *amagappa* 'raincoat'
iroha 'Japanese alphabet' + *karuta* 'Portuguese *carta*' → *irohagaruta* 'Japanese alphabet cards'

2. The consonant of the second syllable of the second element is voiced.

- e.g. *hi* 'sun' + *kage* 'shade' → {*hikage* 'shade'
**higage*
ushiro 'back' + *sugata* 'appearance' → {*ushirosugata*
**ushirozugata*
'appearance from the back'

Appendix 8 Improving Reading Skill by Identifying an ‘Extended Sentential Unit’

In Japanese, the most important principle of word order is that *the modifier precedes what is being modified.* (⇒ Characteristics of Japanese Grammar, 1. Word Order) The typical modifier modified word order in Japanese can be summarized as follows:

MODIFIER	+	MODIFIED	MEANING
Adjective	+	Noun	
おもしろい <i>omoshiroi</i> (interesting)		人 <i>hito</i> (person)	‘an interesting person’
Adverb	+	Adjective	
とても <i>totemo</i> (very)		大きい <i>ōkii</i> (big)	‘very big’
Adverb	+	Verb	
速く <i>hayaku</i> (quickly)		歩く <i>aruku</i> (walk)	‘walk fast’
Noun	+	Particle	
子供 <i>kodomo</i> (child)		が <i>ga</i> (subject)	‘a child (subject)’
先生 <i>sensei</i> (teacher)		に <i>ni</i> (to)	‘to a teacher’
Sentence	+	Conjunction	
本を買う <i>hon o kau</i> ((I) buy books)		から <i>kara</i> (because)	‘because I buy books’
雨が降った <i>ame ga futta</i> (it rained)		けれども <i>keredomo</i> (although)	‘although it rained’

Sentence	+	Nominalizer	
映画を見る <i>eiga o miru</i> (see a movie)	:	の / こと <i>no / koto</i> (to ; -ing)	' to see a movie '
Sentence	+	Modal	
あしたは晴れる <i>Ashita wa hareru</i> (It will clear up tomorrow)	:	ようだ <i>yōda</i> (it appears)	' It looks like it will clear up tomorrow '
ぼくは若い <i>Boku wa wakai</i> (I am young)	:	んだ <i>n da</i> (It is that)	' It is that I am young '

Let's call the cohesive unit of *modifier + modified* an *Extended Sentential Unit* (=ESU). If all ESUs started at the beginning of the sentence, students would have no trouble identifying them. But in reality an ESU often comes somewhere between the beginning and the end of a sentence. Moreover, in written Japanese an ESU is quite frequently embedded within another ESU. The ability to identify each ESU in a complex sentence is a must for reading comprehension.

The following examples will serve to illustrate this point.

(1) a. 私は **辞書** をまだ使っている。

Watashi wa jisho o mada tsukatte iru.

(I'm still using the dictionary.)

b. 私は小さな **辞書** をまだ使っている。

Watashi wa chisana jisho o mada tsukatte iru.

(I'm still using the small dictionary.)

c. 私は父が買ってくれた小さな **辞書** をまだ使っている。

Watashi wa chichi ga katte kureta chisana jisho o mada tsukatte iru.

(I'm still using the small dictionary which my father bought for me.)

d. 私は中学に入った時に父が買ってくれた小さな **辞書** をまだ使っている。

Watashi wa chūgaku ni haitta toki ni chichi ga katte kureta chisana jisho o mada tsukatte iru.

(I'm still using the dictionary which my father bought for me when I entered junior high school.)

If we choose *jisho* ‘dictionary’ as the modified word, where does its modifier start in each sentence of example (1)? In other words, exactly what part of each sentence is the *ESU*? Since (1a) obviously doesn’t have any modifier, there is no *ESU*. How about in (1b)? The modifier is a simple adjective *chisana* ‘small’. In (1c) the modifier is the entire relative clause which starts with *chichi ga* ‘father (subject)’. Notice that the sentence-initial noun phrase *watashi wa* ‘I (subject / topic)’ is not a part of the *ESU* in question, because *watashi wa* is the subject of the main verb *tsukatte iru* ‘am using’. Sentence (1d) is the most complex sentence of the four. Where does the *ESU* for *jisho* start in (1d)? It starts from *chūgaku* ‘junior high school’, because the clause *chūgaku ni haitta toki ni* ‘when (I) entered junior high school’ modifies the verb *katte kureta* ‘(he) bought for me’.

A quick and accurate identification of an *ESU* is a prerequisite for reading comprehension. The following is a list of guidelines which will help students to identify *ESUs* in written Japanese.

Guideline I

A modified element (= *m.e.*) is typically a noun, a head noun of a relative clause, a nominalizer *no* or *koto*, a coordinate or a subordinate conjunction (such as *ga* ‘but’, *kara* ‘because’, *keredomo* ‘although’), a modal (such as *hazu da* ‘it is expected that ~’, *no da* ‘it is that ~’, *yōda* ‘it appears that ~’, *sōda* ‘I hear that ~’), an adjective, a verb or a particle, as shown in the *MODIFIER+MODIFIED* chart.

Guideline II

If an element preceding an *m.e.* modifies some element that comes after the *m.e.*, that element is outside the *ESU*.

Thus, if *kyō* ‘today’ in (2) is judged to modify *itta* ‘said’, an element that comes after the *m.e.* *to* ‘quote marker’, *kyō* is outside the *ESU*. But, if the same adverb is judged to modify *nai* ‘there isn’t’, then the adverb is a part of the *ESU*.

(2) ジョンは今日授業がないと言った。

Jon wa kyō jugyō ga nai to itta.

(Today John said that there wasn’t any class. / John said that there isn’t class today.)

Guideline III

A sentence-initial topic phrase *Noun Phrase+wa()* is very often considered outside an *ESU*, especially when the topic phrase is the main subject of the sentence. The same is true of a *Noun Phrase+mo()*.

Some more examples follow:

- (3) a. 私は / も子供が病気だったから行けなかった。
Watashi wa / mo kodomo ga byōki datta kara ikenakatta.
(I couldn't go there (either), because my child was ill.)
- b. 私は / も鈴木さんが行かなければ行かない。
Watashi wa / mo Suzuki-san ga ikanakereba ikanai.
(I won't go there (either) if Mr. Suzuki won't go there.)
- c. 山本は / も雪子が結婚したことを知らない。
Yamamoto wa / mo Yukiko ga kekkonshita koto o shiranai.
(Yamamoto doesn't know (either) that Yukiko got married.)
- d. きのうはここにあった本が今日はない。
Kinō wa koko ni atta hon ga kyō wa nai.
(The book which was here yesterday is not here today.)

In (3a) through (3c), *wa* and *mo* phrases are outside the *ESU* of the boxed *m.e.'s*, but in (3d) *wa* is inside the *ESU* of the *m.e.* *hon* 'book', because *wa* is used in this sentence as a contrast marker, not as a topic marker.

Guideline IV

When two sentences are combined by the conjunction *ga*(.) 'but', the first sentence is very often outside the *ESU* of the *m.e.* contained in the second sentence.

For example, in (4) the first sentence is outside the *ESU* of the respective *m.e.'s*.

- (4) a. 宿題がたくさんあったが、疲れていたのですぐ寝てしまった。
Shukudai ga takusan atta ga, tsukarete ita node sugu nete shi-matta.
(I had a lot of homework to do but I went to sleep right away because I was tired.)
- b. 「将軍」を読むつもりだったが、テレビで見たから読むのをやめた。
 $"Shōgun"$ o yomu tsumori datta ga, *terebi de mita kara yomu no o yameta.*
(I intended to read *Shogun*, but I quit because I had seen it on TV.)

When two sentences are combined by the *te-form* of a verb / adjective, the first sentence is either inside or outside the *ESU* depending on the context, as illustrated by (5).

- (5) a. 洋子は頭が痛くて仕方がないと言った。
Yōko wa atama ga itakute shikata ga nai to itta.
(Yoko said that she had a terrible headache.)

- b. 洋子は京都に行って、前から買おうと思っていた着物を買った。

Yōko wa Kyōto ni itte, mae kara kaō to omotte ita kimono o katta.

(Yoko went to Kyoto, and bought the *kimono* which she had been thinking of buying for some time.)

In (5a) the *ESU* includes the first sentence, whereas in (5b) it doesn't.

Guideline V

When an *m.e.* is a modal, its *ESU* normally extends to the beginning of the sentence, including *wa / mo* phrase.

- (6) a. リサは来年日本へ行くらしい。

Risa wa rainen Nihon e iku rashii.

(It seems that Lisa is going to Japan next year.)

- b. ボブには日本語は難しすぎるようだ。

Bobu ni wa nihongo wa muzukashisugiru yōda.

(It appears that Japanese is too difficult for Bob.)

- c. あんな所には行きたくないんだ。

Anna tokoro ni wa ikitakunai n da.

(Lit. It is that I don't want to go to such a place.)

- d. ナンシーは大学をやめるそうだ。

Nanshi wa daigaku o yameru sōda.

(I heard that Nancy is going to quit college.)

Guideline VI

When an *m.e.* is the quote marker *to*, Guideline III is overridden, because a quote is supposed to follow the original source as closely as possible; if *wa* is in the original sentence, that *wa* has to be quoted. Examples follow:

- (7) a. 人間は考えるあしだとパスカルが言った。

Ningen wa kangaeru ashi da to Pasukaru ga itta.

(Pascal said that a human is a thinking reed.)

- b. 本にペットは老人にいいと書いてあった。

Hon ni petto wa rōjin ni ii to kaite atta.

(It was written in a book that pets are good for elderly people.)

Guideline VII

Some *m.e.*'s allow their *ESU* to extend beyond the sentence boundary. This is especially true with sentence-initial conjunctions such as *shikashi* 'but', *shitagatte* 'therefore', *sunawachi* 'namely', *tadashi* 'but', *tokoro ga* 'but' and *da kara* 'so' and the modal *no da* 'it is that ~'.

- (8) a. 幸子は大学を出た。しかし仕事はなかった。
Sachiko wa daigaku o deta. **Shikashi** shigoto wa nakatta.
 (Sachiko graduated from college. But she didn't get a job.)
- b. 急に胸が苦しくなったんです。だから病院に行きました。
Kyūni mune ga kurushiku natta n desu. **Da kara** byōin ni ikimashita.
 (Suddenly I had a pain in my chest, so I went to the hospital.)
- c. あしたは朝五時に起きます。五時半の汽車に乗るんです。
Ashita wa asa goji ni okimasu. **Gojihan no kisha ni noru n desu.**
 (I'll get up at five o'clock tomorrow morning. It's because I'm going to catch the 5:30 train.)

So far, seven basic guidelines which can be used to identify *ESU* have been presented. The student should read Japanese carefully, searching for *ESUs*, especially for the following four *ESUs* that create enormous difficulties.

- (i) Sentence + Conjunction
- (ii) Relative Clause + Noun
- (iii) Sentence + Nominalizer (*no* / *koto*)
- (iv) Sentence + Modal

For your practice, a short, simple passage containing 10 boxed *m.e.'s* is provided below. Underline the *ESUs* for each *m.e.* The answers are given below the passage.

Practice Passage

友達に借りた車¹で花子さんと一緒に先週京都まで行ってきました。ぼくはハイウェーを走るの²は初めてだったので³少し緊張しました。けれども一時間ぐらい運転していると⁴スピードにもなれてしまい、時々眠りそう⁵になりました。京都までに五度ぐらいサービスエリアに入ってコーヒーを飲みました。ぼくは隣に座っていた花子さん⁶といろいろ話しながら⁷行ったから⁸京都もそんなに遠く感じませんでした。こんな楽しい旅行なら⁹もう一度してみたいと¹⁰思います。

*Tomodachi ni karita kuruma*¹ de Hanako-san to isshonī senshū Kyōto made itte kimashita. Boku wa haiwē o hashiru *no*² wa hajimete datta *node*³ sukoshi kinchōshimashita. Keredomo ichijikan gurai untenshite iru *to*⁴ supido ni mo nareteshimai, tokidoki nemuri *sō*⁵ ni narimashita. Kyōto made ni godo gurai sābisueria ni haitte kōhi o nomimashita. Boku wa tonari ni suwatte ita *Hanako-san*⁶ to iroiro hanashi *nagara*⁷ itta *kara*⁸ Kyōto mo sonna ni tōku kanjimasen-deshita. Konna tanoshii ryokō *nara*⁹ mō ichido shite mitai *to*¹⁰omoimasu.

(Last week I went to Kyoto with Hanako in a car I borrowed from my friend. I was a little nervous because it was the first time that I had driven on the

highway. But after having driven about an hour I became used to the speed, and every now and then I almost fell asleep. Before we reached Kyoto, I stopped at service areas about five times and drank coffee. Because I drove while talking a lot with Hanako sitting next to me, I didn't feel that Kyoto was that far. If the trip is this pleasant, I would like to make it again.)

1. 友達	2. さうで	3. さうで	4. 一時間	5. 眠り	6. 瞳	7. 瞳	8. 瞳	9. 瞳	10. 瞳	tonari	tonari	tonari	tonari	tonari
tomodachi	haiwe	haiwe	ichijikan	nemuri	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	tonari	tonari	tonari	tonari	tonari

Answers: The words given below indicate the first words of the ESUs.

GRAMMAR INDEX

Note: X <Y> indicates that X is found under Y.

adverb *amari, dō, ichiban, mada, mō, sekkaku, yahari*
auxiliary *darō, mashō, sōda¹*
auxiliary adjective *hoshii², mitai-dā <yōdā>, nikui, rashii, sōda², tai, yasui, yōda, yōni²*
auxiliary verb *ageru², aru², dasu, garu, hajimeru, iku², iru², kudasai, kururu², kuru², miru, morau², nasai, oku, owaru, rareru^{1,2}, shimau, sugiru*
causative *saseru, sasu <saseru>*
causative passive *saserareru <rare-ru¹>*
cause *de³, kara³, node, tame (ni), te*
cleft sentence *~ no wa ~ da*
command \Rightarrow imperative
comparison *hō ga ~ yori, yori*
conditional *ba, nara, tara, to⁴*
conjecture *darō, rashii, sōda², yōda*
conjunction *ato de, ba, ga², kara^{2,3}, keredo (mo), mae ni, nagara, nara, node, noni^{1,2}, shi, sore de, sore de wa, sore kara, sore nara, soretomo, so-shite, suru to, tara, tatte, te mo, to⁴, toka, uchi ni, ya, yōni¹*
contrastive *wa¹, jibun²*
coordinate conjunction *ga²*
copula *da*
dependent noun \Rightarrow noun
direct object marker *o¹*
ellipsis Characteristics of Japanese Grammar 3
empathy \Rightarrow viewpoint

exhaustive listing *ga¹, to*
existence *aru¹, iru¹*
experience *koto ga aru¹*
gerund *te*
giving and receiving verb *ageru^{1,2}, kureru^{1,2}, morau^{1,2}*
honorific expression *o ~ ni naru*
honorifics *o-, o ~ ni naru, o ~ suru*, Characteristics of Japanese Grammar 6
humble expression *o-, o ~ suru*
imperative *na, nasai*, Appendix 1
indefinite pronoun *no²*
inexhaustive listing *~ tari ~ tari suru, ya*
infix *-shi-*
nominalizer *koto², no³*
noun *hazu, koto¹, mama, mono (da), tame (ni), toki, tsumori*
particle *bakari, dai, dake, de^{1,2,3,4}, demo, e, ga¹, goto ni, hodo, ka^{1,2}, ka (dō ka), kai, kara¹, kashira, kurai, made, made ni, mo^{1,2}, na, nado, nanka <nado>, ne, ni^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}, ni shite wa, no^{1,4}, o^{1,2,3,4}, shika, to^{1,2,3}, to shite, to shite wa, tte^{1,2}, wa^{1,2}, yo, yori^{1,2}, zutsu*
passive *rareru¹*, Characteristics of Japanese Grammar 5
phrase *aida (ni), ba yokatta, dake de (wa) naku ~ (mo), hō ga ii, hō ga ~ yori, kawari ni, koto ga aru^{1,2}, koto ga dekiru, koto ni naru, koto ni suru, koto wa, nai de, nakereba naranai, naku naru, nakute, ni chigainai,*

ni suru, no da, o ~ ni naru, o ~ suru, tara dō desu ka, tamaranai, ~ tari ~ tari suru, te mo ii, to ieba, to iu, tokoro da^{1,2}, wa ikenai, wake da, yōni iu, yōni naru, yōni suru, yō to omou, zu ni <nai de>

plural -tachi

polite expression ⇒ honorifics

possessive no¹

potential kikoeru, koto ga dekiru, mieru, rareru²

prefix go- <o->, mai-, o-

pronoun jibun^{1,2}, no²

purpose ni³, noni², tame ni

quotation to³, tte²

question marker dai, ka², kai

reason de³, kara³, node, tame (ni), te

relative clause Relative Clause

request kudasai

Semantic Derivations De, Ni, To

sentence-final particle dai, ka², kai, kashira, na, ne, no⁴, wa², yo, Characteristics of Japanese Grammar 7

structure ~ mo ~ mo, ~ no wa ~ da, ~ wa ~ da, ~ wa ~ ga

subject marker ga¹

subordinate conjunction aida (ni), ato de, ba, kara^{2,3}, keredo (mo), mae ni, nagara, nara, node, noni^{1,2}, tame (ni), tara, tatte, te mo, to⁴, toki, uchi ni, yōni¹

suffix -chan <-sama>, -goro, -kata, -kun, -sa, -sama, -san <-sama> -tachi, -ya

superlative ichiban

tag question ne

te-form te

topic to ieba, to ittara <to ieba>, to kitara <to ieba>, ttara <to ieba>, tte¹, wa¹, Characteristics of Japanese Grammar 2

viewpoint ageru^{1,2}, iku^{1,2}, jibun¹, kureru^{1,2}, kuru^{1,2}, morau^{1,2}, passive, tai, Characteristics of Japanese Grammar 9

volitional mashō

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Note: X <Y> indicates that X is found under Y.

A

- a(n) *ga*¹
about *bakari, -goro, gurai* <*kurai*>, *kurai*
across *o*²
after *ato de, kara*²
after all *kekkyoku* <*yahari*>, *yahari*
after that *sore kara*
almost did s.t. *tokoro da*²
along *o*²
a lot of *ōi, ōzei* <*ōi*>, *takusan* <*ōi*>
already *mō*
also *mo*¹, *yahari*
although *keredomo, noni*¹, *te mo*
and *de*³, *ni* <*to*>, *soshite, te, to*¹, *to-ka, ya*
and so on *nado*
and the like *nado*
and then *sore kara*
and what is more *shi*
any *mo*²
appear *sōda*², *yōda*
approximately *bakari, gurai* <*kurai*>, *hodo, kurai*
around *goro*
as *to shite, yōni*²
as expected *yahari, yappari* <*yahari*>
as far as *made*
as for *wa*¹
as it is *mama*
as many / much / long as ~ *mo*²
at *de*^{1,4}, *ni*^{1,6}

at the time when *toki*
audible *kikoeru*

B

- be** *aru*¹, *iru*¹
be -able *rareru*²
be able to *koto ga dekiru, rareru*²
be about to do s.t. *tokoro da*²
because *kara*³, *mono (da), node*
because ~ not ~ *nakute*
because of *de*³, *tame (ni)*
be done *aru*²
be -ed *rareru*¹
before *mae ni, uchi ni*
begin to *dasu, hajimeru, kuru*²
be in a place where it takes ~ to get to *tokoro da*¹
be -ing *iru*²
be in the midst of doing s.t. *tokoro da*²
be like *yōda*
be ready to do s.t. *bakari*
both ~ and ~ *mo ~ mo ~*
but *daga* <*ga*²>, *dakedo* <*ga*²>, *demo* <*ga*²>, *ga*², *keredomo, shikashi* <*ga*²>
by *de*², *made ni, ni*³
by (the time when) *made ni*

C

- called** *to iu*
can do s.t. *koto ga dekiru, rareru*²
can hear *kikoeru*
cannot do s.t. *wa ikenai*

can see *mieru*

come *kuru¹*

come about *kuru²*

come to *kuru²*

continue *iku²*

considering that *ni shite wa*

cost *suru⁴*

D

decide on *ni suru*

decide to do s.t. *koto ni kimeru*

<koto ni suru>, koto ni suru

despite the fact that *noni¹*

difficult to do s.t. *nikui*

dislike *kiraida*

do *suru¹*

do in such a way that *yōni suru*

do me or s.o. a favor by doing s.t. *kureru²*

do not do ~ and ~ *nai de*

Don't do s.t. *na, wa ikenai*

do s.o. a favor by doing s.t. *ageru²*

do s.t. and see *miru*

do s.t. for s.o. *ageru²*

do s.t. in advance *oku*

do s.t. too much *sugiru*

do things like ~ and ~ *~ tari ~*

tari suru

due to *de³*

during (the time when) *aida (ni),*

chū (ni) <uchi ni>, uchi ni

E

easy to *yasui*

either *mo¹*

either ~ or ~ *soretomo*

even *demo, made, mo²*

even if *tatte, te mo*

even though *noni¹*

every *goto ni, mai-, oki ni <goto ni>*

exist *aru¹, iru¹*

F

feel *suru³*

feel like *soda²*

few *sukunai, wazuka <sukunai>*

finish doing s.t. *-owaru, shimau*

for *de², ni², ni shite wa, to shite wa*

~ for example *nado*

for the purpose of ~ *noni², tame (ni)*

for the sake of ~ *tame (ni)*

from *de², kara¹, ni³*

G

get *morau¹*

get -ed *rareru¹*

get s.o. to do s.t. *saseru*

get to know *shiru*

give *ageru¹, kureru¹*

go *iku¹*

go ahead and do s.t. *oku*

go on -ing *iku²*

grow *kuru²*

H

had better do s.t. *hō ga ii*

hard to do s.t. *nikui*

have *aru¹, suru², ~ wa ~ ga*

have been done *aru²*

have done s.t. *iru², koto ga aru¹, shi-mau*

have just done s.t. *bakari, tokoro da²*

have s.o. / s.t. do s.t. *morau², saseru*

have s.t. done by s.o. *morau²*

have to *nai to ikenai <nakereba nara-*

nai), *nakereba ikenai* <*nakereba naranai*>, *nakereba naranai*, *nakute wa ikenai* <*nakereba naranai*>, *nakute wa naranai* <*nakereba naranai*>, *neba naranai* <*nakereba naranai*>

hear *suru*³

how *dō*

How could ~! *mono da*

how to *hōhō*, -*kata*

I

I expect that ~ *hazu*

if *ba*, *ka*², *nara*, *tara*, *to*⁴

if it is the case that ~ *nara*

if it is true that ~ *nara*

if (or not) *ka* (*dō ka*)

I hear / heard that ~ *sōda*¹

I tell you *yo*

in *de*^{1,4}, *ni*^{1,6}, *o*²

indeed ~ (but ~) ~ *koto wa* (~ *ga*)

indeed s.o. does s.t. alright (but ~) ~ *koto wa* (~ *ga*)

in front of *mae ni*

-ing *koto*², *no*³, *te*

in order to do s.t. *noni*², *tame ni*

in place of *kawari ni*

in spite of the fact that ~ *noni*¹

in such a way that *yōni*¹

instead of *kawari ni*

intend to *tsumori da*, *yō to omou*

in that case *sore nara*

in the process of doing s.t. *noni*²

isn't it? / is it? / etc. *ne*

it is all right if ~ *te mo ii*

it is expected that ~ *hazu*

it is natural that ~ *hazu*

it is that ~ ~ *no da*

it is ~ that ~ ~ *no wa* ~ *da*
it will be decided that ~ *koto ni naru*

I wonder *kashira*

J

just *bakari*, *dake*

L

leave *oku*

leave as it is *mama*

Let's do s.t. *mashō*

let s.o. / s.t. do s.t. *saseru*

like *sukida*, *yōni*²

little *sukunai*, *wazuka* <*sukunai*>

look *sōda*²

look as if *yōda*

look like *rashii*, *sōda*², *yōda*

M

make it *ni suru*

make s.o. / s.t. do s.t. *saseru*

manner of -*kata*

many *ōi*, *ōzei* <*ōi*>, *takusan* <*ōi*>

may *te mo ii*

might *kamoshirenai*

more ~ than ~ ~ *hō ga* ~ *yori*

most *ichiban*

Mr. / Mrs. / Miss / Ms. -*sama*, -*san*
 <-*sama*>

much *ōi*, *takusan* <*ōi*>

must be *ni chigainai*

must do s.t. *nakereba naranai* (⇒ have to)

must not do s.t. *wa ikenai*

N

need *iru*³

neither ~ nor ~ ~ mo ~ mo (~ nai)
-ness -mi <-sa>, -sa
no ~ but shika
no matter wh- demo
(not) any mo²
(not) any longer mō
(not) ~ any more mō (nai), (nai) yōni naru, naku naru
(not) as ~ as hodo
(not) ~ either mo¹
(not) even (one) mo²
not only ~ but also ~dake de (wa) naku ~ mo
(not) very (much) amari, anmari <amari>
(not) yet mada
no wonder wake da
now mō

O

of no¹
on de^{1,2,4}, ni^{1,4,6}
one no²
only bakari, dake, shika
onto ni⁴
out of kara¹
or ka¹, soretomo
over o²
owing to tame (ni)
own jibun^{1,2}

P

per mai-
play suru¹
Please do s.t. kudasai
probably darō

R

rather ~ than ~ yori
reach the point where ~ yōni naru
receive morau¹

S

's no¹
seem rashii, yōda
-self jibun^{1,2}
Shall I / we do s.t.? mashō
should hazu, mono(da), ~ hō ga ii
should like to ~ -tai
should not do s.t. wa ikenai
show signs of ~ -garu
since kara^{2,3}, node
smell suru³
so kara³, node, sore de
sometimes ~ and sometimes ~
 ~ tari ~ tari suru
so that yōni
Speaking of ~ to ieba, tte¹, wa
start to do s.t. dasu, kuru²
stay iru¹
still mada, yahari
store -ya

T

take the trouble of doing s.t. sek-kaku, wazawaza <sekkaku>
Talking about ~ to ieba, tte¹, wa¹
tell to do s.t. yōni iu
than yori
that koto², no³, to³, to iu, tte²
that's all dake
the wa¹
then sore de wa, sore kara, sore nara,
 suru to

there are times when ~	<i>koto ga aru²</i>
there was a time when ~	<i>koto ga aru¹</i>
therefore	<i>sore de</i>
thing	<i>koto¹, mono <koto></i>
things like	<i>nado</i>
think ~ will	<i>yō to omou</i>
though	<i>keredomo</i>
through	<i>o², made</i>
till	<i>made</i>
to (infinitive)	<i>koto², no³</i>
to e, ni^{2,7}	
to do s.t.	<i>ni⁵, tame ni, noni²</i>
to make up for	<i>kawari ni</i>
to the extent that	<i>hodo</i>
too	<i>mo¹, sugiru</i>
towards	<i>e, ni⁷</i>
try to do s.t.	<i>miru, yō to suru <miru></i>

U

unbearably	<i>tamaranai</i>
unchanged	<i>mama</i>
understand	<i>wakaru</i>
until	<i>made</i>
up to	<i>made, made de</i>
used to	<i>mono da</i>
using	<i>de²</i>

V

visible	<i>mieru</i>
----------------	--------------

W

want s.o. to do s.t.	<i>hoshii²</i>
want s.t.	<i>hoshii¹</i>
want to do s.t.	<i>-tai</i>
way of	<i>-kata</i>
what	<i>koto¹</i>
What about doing s.t.?	<i>~ tara dō desu ka</i>
when	<i>tara, to⁴, toki</i>
whether	<i>ka²</i>
whether or not	<i>ka dō ka</i>
while	<i>aida (ni), nagara, uchi (ni)</i>
Why don't you do s.t.?	<i>~ tara dō desu ka</i>
(I / We) will do s.t.	<i>mashō</i>
(I) wish ~ had done s.t.	<i>-ba yokatta</i>
with	<i>de², to²</i>
with effort	<i>sekkaku, wazawaza <sek-kaku></i>
without doing s.t.	<i>nai de, zu ni <nai de></i>
would	<i>nara</i>
would like to do s.t.	<i>-tai</i>
	Y
yet	<i>mada, mó</i>
you know	<i>ne, yo</i>

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