

# A DICTIONARY OF BASIC JAPANESE GRAMMAR

日本語基本文法辞典

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## Preface

This is a dictionary of basic Japanese grammar designed primarily for first and second year Japanese students and for teachers of Japanese. After having examined major textbooks being used in Japan and the United States we have chosen what we believe to be basic grammatical items. Our descriptions and explanations have incorporated the recent findings in Japanese linguistics which we felt were of practical significance.

We have spent three years and a half preparing this dictionary. Each of us initially prepared half of the original draft: approximately 200 entries. Upon completion of the first draft of the dictionary (i.e., Entries, Appendixes, Characteristics of Japanese Grammar, and Grammatical Terms), we closely examined, discussed and improved our individual drafts. Therefore, every part of this dictionary has virtually been written by both of us.

Naturally we owe a great deal to our predecessors whose works are listed in the references. Our heart-felt thanks go to them, although we could not acknowledge them individually in each entry where we used their insightful explanations. We would also like to acknowledge many profitable discussions with our colleagues at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign and at the Summer Japanese School of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont. For fear of omission, we would rather not attempt a comprehensive listing of names. Even so we would like to mention four individuals whose technical assistance has made it possible to publish this dictionary: First, Mr. Burr Nelson of the University of Illinois and Mrs. Sharon Tsutsui, who have edited our English and provided us with valuable comments and suggestions from the user's viewpoint; also, Mr. Mamoru Yoshizawa, who has patiently and conscientiously assisted with the proofreading; and, last but not least Mr. Masayuki Ishida of The Japan Times, who has done such conscientious editing: he has been a perfect midwife for the birth of our progeny and our special thanks go to him.

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## To the Reader

This dictionary consists of the following parts:

- A. *Grammatical Terms* contains brief explanations or informal definitions of the grammatical terms frequently used in this book. If the reader finds that he is not familiar with these terms, we suggest he read this section carefully.
- B. *Characteristics of Japanese Grammar* introduces the reader to the major characteristics of Japanese grammar and the important concepts involved. The reader should read through this section before he starts to consult the dictionary. Some entries from the *Main Entries* section refer the reader to topics in this section which provide broader perspectives on those entries.
- C. *Main Entries* constitutes the core of this book. Each entry is organized as follows:

① [entry name]	② [part of speech]
③ [meaning / function]	④ [English counterpart(s) [antonym]
	⑤ [related expression(s)]
⑥ ♦ <b>Key Sentence(s)</b>	
⑦ <b>Formation</b>	
⑧ <b>Examples</b>	
⑨ <b>Note(s)</b>	
⑩ <b>[Related Expression(s)]</b>	

- ① [entry name]: Each entry is given in romanized spelling followed by its *hiragana* version. Entries are alphabetically ordered based on their romanized spellings.
- ② [part of speech]: Each entry is followed by its part of speech.
- ③ [meaning / function]: The general meaning or function of the entry is given in the box below the entry name.
- ④ [English counterpart(s)]: English expressions equivalent to the entry are given to the right of the box. When the entry has an antonym, it is provided, as in (ANT. xxx).

- ⑤ [related expression(s)]: Items which are related semantically to the entry are listed as [REL. aaa; bbb; **ccc** (ddd)]. Expressions in non-bold type like aaa are explained in the entry under **[Related Expression(s)]** (⑩). Expressions in bold type like **ccc** contain comparisons to the entry under **[Related Expression(s)]** for **ccc**. Parenthesized expressions like (ddd) are explained in the **ccc** entry.
- ⑥ ♦ **Key Sentence(s)**: Key sentences present basic sentence patterns in frames according to sentence structure. The parts in red color are recurrent elements. The same is true of *Formation*.
- ⑦ **Formation**: The word formation rules / connection forms for each item are provided with examples.
- ⑧ **Examples**: Example sentences are provided for each entry.
- ⑨ **Note(s)**: Notes contain important points concerning the use of the item.
- ⑩ **[Related Expression(s)]**: Expressions which are semantically close to the entry are compared and their differences are explained.
- D. *Appendixes* contains information such as tables of verb / adjective conjugations, a list of connection rules for important expressions and a list of counters.
- E. *Indexes* contains three indexes: the grammar index, the English index and the Japanese index. The reader, therefore, has three means of access to the word he is looking up.

## List of Abbreviations

Adj(*i*)=*i*-type adjective (e.g. *takai* 'high, expensive', *yasui* 'inexpensive')  
 Adj(*na*)=*na*-type adjective (e.g. *genkida* 'healthy', *shizukada* 'quiet')  
 Adv.=adverb  
 Aff.=affirmative  
 ANT.=antonym  
 Aux.=auxiliary  
 Conj.=conjunction  
 Cop.=copula (= *da* / *desu*, *datta* / *deshita*)  
 Fml.=formal (= *-des-*, *-mas-*)  
 Gr.=Group  
 Inf.=informal  
 Irr.=Irregular (e.g. *kuru* 'come', *suru* 'do')  
 KS=Key Sentence  
 LSV=Location+Subject+Verb  
 N=Noun  
 Neg.=negative  
 Nom.=nominalizer (= *no* and *koto*)  
 NP=Noun Phrase  
 Phr.=phrase  
 Pl.=plural  
 Pot.=potential  
 Pref.=prefix (e.g. *o-*, *go-* 'politeness markers')  
 Pro.=pronoun  
 Prt.=particle  
 REL.=Related Expression  
 S=Sentence  
 Sinf= Sentence that ends with an informal predicate (e.g. *Nihon ni iku* of *Nihon ni iku n desu* 'It is that I am going to Japan.')

SLV=Subject+Location+Verb  
 S.o.=someone  
 S.t.=something  
 SOV=Subject+Object+Verb  
 SV=Subject+Verb  
 Str.=structure

Suf.=suffix (e.g. *-sa* '-ness', *-ya* 'store')

V=Verb

Vcond=conditional stem of Gr. 1 Verb (e.g. *hanase* of *hanaseba* 'if s.o. talks')

Vinf=informal form of verbs (e.g. *hanasu* 'talk', *hanashita* 'talked')

Vmasu=*masu*-stem of Verb (e.g. *hanashi* of *hanashimasu* 'talk')

Vneg=informal negative stem of Gr. 1 verb (e.g. *hanasa* of *hanasanai* 's.o. doesn't talk')

Vstem=stem of Gr. 2 Verb (e.g. *tabe* of *taberu* 'eat')

Vte=*te*-form of Verb (e.g. *hanashite* 'talk and ~', *tabete* 'eat and ~', *kite* 'come and ~', *shite* 'do and ~')

Vvol=volitional form of Verb (e.g. *hanasō* 'let's talk', *tabeyō* 'let's eat', *koyō* 'let's come', *shiyō* 'let's do it')

WH-word=an interrogative word (e.g. *nani* 'what', *doko* 'where', *dare* 'who', *itsu* 'when', *dō* 'how', *naze* 'why')

## List of Symbols

⇒=See or refer to.

?=The degree of unacceptability is indicated by the number of question marks, three being the highest.

\*=ungrammatical or unacceptable (in other words, no native speaker would accept the asterisked sentence.)

{A / B}C=AC or BC (e.g. {V/Adj(*i*)}inf=Vinf or Adj(*i*)inf)

∅=zero (in other words, nothing should be used at a place where ∅ occurs.

Thus, Adj(*na*) {∅ / *datta*} *kamoshirenai* is either Adj(*na*) *kamoshirenai* or Adj(*na*) *datta kamoshirenai*.)

## Characteristics of Japanese Grammar

### 1. Word Order

Japanese is typologically classified as an *SOV* (Subject+Object+Verb) language, whereas English is classified as *SVO*. An important fact about Japanese word order is that each sentence ends in a verb, an adjective or a form of the copula, and that the order of the other sentence elements is relatively free, except for the topic noun or noun phrase, which normally comes at sentence-initial position. A sample sentence follows.

(1)

Subject (topic)	Location	Direct Object	Verb (transitive)			
スミスさん <i>Sumisu-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	日本 <i>Nihon</i>	で <i>de</i>	日本語 <i>nihongo</i>	を <i>o</i>	勉強している。 <i>benkyōshite iru.</i>
(Mr. Smith is studying Japanese in Japan.)						

The Location and the Direct Object can be switched, but the Subject (topic) and the Verb must normally be in sentence-initial and sentence-final positions, respectively.

The word order principle for Japanese is *the modifier precedes what is modified*. This principle holds whether the modified word is dependent or fully independent. The function of the modifier is to specify the meaning of the modified word. Thus, in (1), the verb *benkyōshite iru* 'is studying' is modified by the preceding elements Subject, Location and Direct Object. Observe the following phrases and clauses.

(2)

Adjective	Noun
赤い <i>akai</i>	車 <i>kuruma</i>
(a red car)	

(3)

Noun Phrase	
Relative Clause	Noun
父 が きのう 読んだ <i>chichi ga kinō yonda</i>	本 <i>hon</i>
(a book which my father read yesterday)	

(4)

Noun	Particle
スミスさん <i>Sumisu-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>
(Mr. Smith (topic))	
スミスさん <i>Sumisu-san</i>	が <i>ga</i>
(Mr. Smith (subject))	
スミスさん <i>Sumisu-san</i>	を <i>o</i>
(Mr. Smith (object))	
スミスさん <i>Sumisu-san</i>	も <i>mo</i>
(Mr. Smith also)	
スミスさん <i>Sumisu-san</i>	に <i>ni</i>
(to / by / from Mr. Smith)	
スミスさん <i>Sumisu-san</i>	から <i>kara</i>
(from Mr. Smith)	
スミスさん <i>Sumisu-san</i>	より <i>yor</i>
((more ~) than Mr. Smith)	

(5)

Subordinate Clause	
Sentence	Conjunction
日本 へ 行く <i>Nihon e iku</i>	から <i>kara</i>
(Because I go to Japan)	
日本 へ 行く <i>Nihon e iku</i>	けれど <i>keredo</i>
(Although I go to Japan)	
日本 へ 行く <i>Nihon e iku</i>	と <i>to</i>
(When I go to Japan)	
日本 へ 行く <i>Nihon e iku</i>	なら <i>nara</i>
(If you go to Japan)	

Note: A subordinate clause precedes a main clause.

(6)

Nominalized Noun Phrase	
Sentence	Nominalizer
音楽 を 聞く <i>ongaku o kiku</i>	の / こと <i>no / koto</i>
(to listen / listening to music)	

In (2) and (3) where the modified word is an independent noun the basic principle holds; in (4) (5) and (6) where the second element is a dependent word, such as a particle, conjunction, or nominalizer, the basic modificational principle also holds, because the meaning of the modified word is fully specified by the modifier. Unlike independent words, however, dependent words require modifiers.

It is important for students of Japanese to recognize and understand some of the most basic Japanese sentence types and their word order. Examples of these basic sentence types are given below:

# A DICTIONARY OF BASIC JAPANESE GRAMMAR

(Main Entries)

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ageru<sup>1</sup> あげる v. (Gr. 2)

S.o. gives s.t. to a person who is not a member of the giver's in-group but whose status is about equal to that of the giver.

give

【REL. *kureru*<sup>1</sup> (*morau*<sup>1</sup>)】

### ◆ Key Sentence

Topic (subject)	Indirect Object	Direct Object	
私 <i>Watashi</i>	は <i>wa</i>	良子 <i>Yoshiko</i>	に <i>ni</i>
		花 <i>hana</i>	を <i>o</i>
			あげた / あげました。 <i>ageta / agemashita.</i>
(I gave Yoshiko flowers.)			

### Examples

- (a) 大野さんは山本さんに本をあげた。  
*Ōno-san wa Yamamoto-san ni hon o ageta.*  
(Ms. Ono gave Mr. Yamamoto a book.)
- (b) 君はアンに何をあげましたか。  
*Kimi wa An ni nani o agemashita ka.*  
(What did you give to Ann?)

### Notes

1. *Ageru* is one of a set of giving and receiving verbs; the meaning is 'give'. However, *ageru* cannot be used when the indirect object is the first person (i.e., *I* or *we*) or a person with whom the speaker empathizes (usually a member of the speaker's in-group). Thus, (1a) and (1b) are ungrammatical.

- (1) a. \*花子は私に本をあげた。  
\**Hanako wa watashi ni hon o ageta.*  
(Hanako gave me a book.)
- b. \*花子は私のむすこに本をあげた。  
\**Hanako wa watashi no musuko ni hon o ageta.*  
(Hanako gave my son a book.)

The reason for this is as follows: *Ageru* requires the giver's point of view or a neutral point of view when describing an event. When an event involves the first person or a person the speaker empathizes with,

however, the event is normally described from that person's point of view. (See Characteristics of Japanese Grammar, 9. Viewpoint.) Therefore, if the first person or a person the speaker empathizes with is a recipient in *ageru*-sentences, a viewpoint conflict arises, making the sentences ungrammatical. The grammatical sentences for (1a) and (1b) are (2a) and (2b), respectively. (⇒ *kureru*<sup>1</sup>)

- (2) a. 花子は私に本をくれた。  
Hanako wa watashi ni hon o **kureta**.  
(Hanako gave me a book.)
- b. 花子は私のむすこに本をくれた。  
Hanako wa watashi no musuko ni hon o **kureta**.  
(Hanako gave my son a book.)

2. The humble polite version of *ageru* is *sashiageru*. Example:

- (3) 私は先生に本をさしあげました。  
Watashi wa sensei ni hon o **sashiagemashita**.  
(I gave my teacher a book.)

The degree of politeness expressed in *sashiageru* is higher than that of *kudasaru* and *itadaku*, which are the polite versions of *kureru* and *morau*, respectively. (⇒ *kureru*<sup>1</sup>, REL. II)

3. When the giver is in a higher position than the recipient or the recipient is a person very close to the speaker, *yaru* is used instead of *ageru*. Examples:

- (4) a. 私は弟に本をやった。  
Watashi wa otōto ni hon o **yatta**.  
(I gave my little brother a book.)
- b. ひろしは猫にミルクをやった。  
Hiroshi wa neko ni miruku o **yatta**.  
(Hiroshi gave milk to the cat.)
- c. [Tom is the speaker's intimate friend.]  
私はトムにケーキをやりました。  
Watashi wa Tomu ni kēki o **yarimashita**.  
(I gave a cake to Tom.)

**ageru<sup>2</sup> あげる** aux. v. (Gr. 2)

S.o. gives some action as a favor to a person who is not a member of the giver's in-group but whose status is about equal to that of the giver.

do s.t. for s.o.; do s.o. a favor by doing s.t.

[REL. *kureru*<sup>2</sup> (*morau*<sup>2</sup>)]

#### ◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)	Indirect Object	Direct Object	Vte				
私 Watashi	は wa	信男さん Nobuo-san	に ni	ネクタイ nekutai	を o	買って katte	あげた / あげました。 ageta / agemashita.
(I bought a tie for Nobuo.)							

(B)

Topic (subject)	Direct Object	Vte			
僕 Boku	は wa	春子さん Haruko-san	を o	なぐさめて nagusamete	あげた / あげました。 ageta / agemashita.
(I consoled Haruko.)					

#### Formation

Vte あげる  
*ageru*

話して あげる (talk for s.o.'s sake)  
*hanashite ageru*

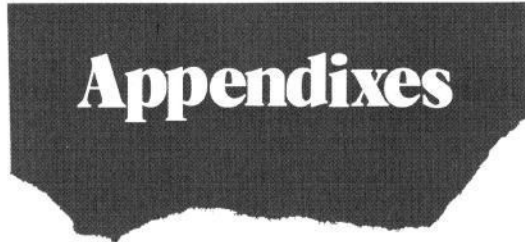
食べて あげる (eat for s.o.'s sake)  
*tabete ageru*

#### Examples

- (a) 君はお母さんに何をしておきましたか。  
Kimi wa o-kā-san ni nani o shite agemashita ka.  
(What did you do for your mother?)
- (b) 田中さんはスミスさんに本を貸してあげた。  
Tanaka-san wa Sumisu-san ni hon o kashite ageta.  
(Mr. Tanaka lent a book to Mr. Smith.)

## Appendixes

## Appendix 1 Basic Conjugations



	inf., neg., nonpast	formal, nonpast ( <i>masu</i> - form) <sup>2</sup>	inf., nonpast (dictionary form)	condi- tional	voli- tional	<i>te</i> -form
<b>Group 1 verbs<sup>1</sup></b>						
書く (write) <i>kaku</i>	書かない <i>kakanai</i>	書きます <i>kakimasu</i>	書く <i>kaku</i>	書けば <i>kakeba</i>	書こう <i>kakō</i>	書いて <i>kaite</i>
行く (go) <i>iku</i>	行かない <i>ikanai</i>	行きます <i>ikimasu</i>	行く <i>iku</i>	行けば <i>ikeba</i>	行こう <i>ikō</i>	行って <sup>3</sup> <i>itte</i>
話す (talk) <i>hanasu</i>	話さない <i>hanasanai</i>	話します <i>hanashimasu</i>	話す <i>hanasu</i>	話せば <i>hanaseba</i>	話そう <i>hanasō</i>	話して <i>hanashite</i>
待つ (wait) <i>matsu</i>	待たない <i>matanai</i>	待ちます <i>machimasu</i>	待つ <i>matsu</i>	待てば <i>mateba</i>	待とう <i>matō</i>	待って <i>matte</i>
死ぬ (die) <i>shinu</i>	死なない <i>shinanai</i>	死にます <i>shinimasu</i>	死ぬ <i>shinu</i>	死ねば <i>shineba</i>	死のう <i>shinō</i>	死んで <i>shinde</i>
読む (read) <i>yomu</i>	読まない <i>yomanai</i>	読みます <i>yomimasu</i>	読む <i>yomu</i>	読めば <i>yomeba</i>	読もう <i>yomō</i>	読んで <i>yonde</i>
乗る (ride) <i>noru</i>	乗らない <i>noranai</i>	乗ります <i>norimasu</i>	乗る <i>noru</i>	乗れば <i>noreba</i>	乗ろう <i>norō</i>	乗って <i>notte</i>
ある (exist) <i>aru</i>	ない <sup>4</sup> <i>nai</i>	あります <i>arimasu</i>	ある <i>aru</i>	あれば <i>areba</i>	(あろう) <sup>4</sup> <i>(arō)</i>	あって <i>atte</i>
買う (buy) <i>kau</i>	買わない <i>kawanai</i>	買います <i>kaimasu</i>	買う <i>kau</i>	買えば <i>kaeba</i>	買おう <i>kaō</i>	買って <i>katte</i>
泳ぐ (swim) <i>oyogu</i>	泳がない <i>oyoganai</i>	泳ぎます <i>oyogimasu</i>	泳ぐ <i>oyogu</i>	泳げば <i>oyogeba</i>	泳ごう <i>oyogō</i>	泳いで <i>oyoide</i>
呼ぶ (call) <i>yobu</i>	呼ばない <i>yobanai</i>	呼びます <i>yobimasu</i>	呼ぶ <i>yobu</i>	呼べば <i>yobeba</i>	呼ぼう <i>yobō</i>	呼んで <i>yonde</i>
おっしゃる (say (Honorific)) <i>ossharu</i>	おっしゃ らない <i>ossharanai</i>	おっしゃ います <sup>5</sup> <i>osshaimasu</i>	おっしゃる <i>ossharu</i>	おっしゃ れば <i>osshareba</i>	(おっしゃ ろう) <sup>4</sup> <i>(ossharō)</i>	おっしゃ って <i>osshatte</i>



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.)

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

1. 友達	2. ハイウェイ	3. ハイウェイ	4. 一時間	5. 眠り	6. 隣	7. 隣	8. 隣	9. こんな	10. こんな
tomodachi	haiwei	haiwei	ichijikan	nemuri	tonari	tonari	tonari	konna	konna

## GRAMMAR INDEX

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

**adverb** *amari, dō, ichiban, mada, mō, sekkaku, yahari*

**auxiliary** *darō, mashō, sōda<sup>1</sup>*

**auxiliary adjective** *hoshii<sup>2</sup>, mitai-da <yōda>, nikui, rashii, sōda<sup>2</sup>, tai, yasui, yōda, yōni<sup>2</sup>*

**auxiliary verb** *ageru<sup>2</sup>, aru<sup>2</sup>, dasu, garu, hajimeru, iku<sup>2</sup>, iru<sup>2</sup>, kudasai, kureru<sup>2</sup>, kuru<sup>2</sup>, miru, morau<sup>2</sup>, nasai, oku, owaru, rareru<sup>1,2</sup>, shimau, sugiru*

**causative** *saseru, sasu <saseru>*

**causative passive** *saserareru <rareru<sup>1</sup>>*

**cause** *de<sup>3</sup>, kara<sup>3</sup>, node, tame (ni), te*

**cleft sentence** *~ no wa ~ da*

**command**  $\Rightarrow$  imperative

**comparison** *hō ga ~ yori, yori*

**conditional** *ba, nara, tara, to<sup>4</sup>*

**conjecture** *darō, rashii, sōda<sup>2</sup>, yōda*

**conjunction** *ato de, ba, ga<sup>2</sup>, kara<sup>2,3</sup>, keredo (mo), mae ni, nagara, nara, node, noni<sup>1,2</sup>, shi, sore de, sore de wa, sore kara, sore nara, sore tomo, so-shite, suru to, tara, tatte, te mo, to<sup>4</sup>, toka, uchi ni, ya, yōni<sup>1</sup>*

**contrastive** *wa<sup>1</sup>, jibun<sup>2</sup>*

**coordinate conjunction** *ga<sup>2</sup>*

**copula** *da*

**dependent noun**  $\Rightarrow$  noun

**direct object marker** *o<sup>1</sup>*

**ellipsis** Characteristics of Japanese Grammar 3

**empathy**  $\Rightarrow$  viewpoint

**exhaustive listing** *ga<sup>1</sup>, to*

**existence** *aru<sup>1</sup>, iru<sup>1</sup>*

**experience** *koto ga aru<sup>1</sup>*

**gerund** *te*

**giving and receiving verb** *ageru<sup>1,2</sup>, kureru<sup>1,2</sup>, morau<sup>1,2</sup>*

**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** *no<sup>2</sup>*

**inexhaustive listing** *~ tari ~ tari suru, ya*

**infix** *-shi-*

**nominalizer** *koto<sup>2</sup>, no<sup>3</sup>*

**noun** *hazu, koto<sup>1</sup>, mama, mono (da), tame (ni), toki, tsumori*

**particle** *bakari, dai, dake, de<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, demo, e, ga<sup>1</sup>, goto ni, hodo, ka<sup>1,2</sup>, ka (dō ka), kai, kara<sup>1</sup>, kashira, kurai, made, made ni, mo<sup>1,2</sup>, na, nado, nanka <nado>, ne, ni<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7</sup>, ni shite wa, no<sup>1,4</sup>, o<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, shika, to<sup>1,2,3</sup>, to shite, to shite wa, tte<sup>1,2</sup>, wa<sup>1,2</sup>, yo, yori<sup>1,2</sup>, zutsu*

**passive** *rareru<sup>1</sup>, 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<sup>1,2</sup>, 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 dô desu ka, tamaranai, ~ tari ~ tari suru, te mo ii, to ieba, to iu, tokoro da<sup>1,2</sup>, wa ikenai, wake da, yōni iu, yōni naru, yōni suru, yō to omou, zu ni <nai de>*

**plural** -*tachi*

**polite expression** ⇨ honorifics

**possessive** *no<sup>1</sup>*

**potential** *kikoeru, koto ga dekiru, mieru, rareru<sup>2</sup>*

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

**pronoun** *jibun<sup>1,2</sup>, no<sup>2</sup>*

**purpose** *ni<sup>3</sup>, noni<sup>2</sup>, tame ni*

**quotation** *to<sup>3</sup>, tte<sup>2</sup>*

**question marker** *dai, ka<sup>2</sup>, kai*

**reason** *de<sup>3</sup>, kara<sup>3</sup>, node, tame (ni), te*

**relative clause** Relative Clause

**request** *kudasai*

**Semantic Derivations** *De, Ni, To*

**sentence-final particle** *dai, ka<sup>2</sup>, kai, kashira, na, ne, no<sup>4</sup>, wa<sup>2</sup>, yo, Characteristics of Japanese Grammar 7*

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

**subject marker** *ga<sup>1</sup>*

**subordinate conjunction** *aida (ni), ato de, ba, kara<sup>2,3</sup>, keredo (mo), mae ni, nagara, nara, node, noni<sup>1,2</sup>, tame (ni), tara, tatte, te mo, to<sup>4</sup>, toki, uchi ni, yōni<sup>1</sup>*

**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>, tte<sup>1</sup>, wa<sup>1</sup>, Characteristics of Japanese Grammar 2*

**viewpoint** *ageru<sup>1,2</sup>, iku<sup>1,2</sup>, jibun<sup>1</sup>, kureru<sup>1,2</sup>, kuru<sup>1,2</sup>, morau<sup>1,2</sup>, passive, tai, Characteristics of Japanese Grammar 9*

**volitional** *mashō*

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

**at the time when** *toki*

**audible** *kikoeru*

## B

**be** *aru<sup>1</sup>, iru<sup>1</sup>*

**be -able** *rareru<sup>2</sup>*

**be able to** *koto ga dekiru, rareru<sup>2</sup>*

**be about to do s.t.** *tokoro da<sup>2</sup>*

**because** *kara<sup>3</sup>, mono (da), node*

**because ~ not ~** *nakute*

**because of** *de<sup>3</sup>, tame (ni)*

**be done** *aru<sup>2</sup>*

**be -ed** *rareru<sup>1</sup>*

**before** *mae ni, uchi ni*

**begin to** *dasu, hajimeru, kuru<sup>2</sup>*

**be in a place where it takes ~ to get to** *tokoro da<sup>1</sup>*

**be -ing** *iru<sup>2</sup>*

**be in the midst of doing s.t.** *tokoro da<sup>2</sup>*

**be like** *yōda*

**be ready to do s.t.** *bakari*

**both ~ and ~** *mo ~ mo ~*

**but** *daga <ga<sup>2</sup>>, dakedo <ga<sup>2</sup>>, demo <ga<sup>2</sup>>, ga<sup>2</sup>, keredomo, shikashi <ga<sup>2</sup>>*

**by** *de<sup>2</sup>, made ni, ni<sup>3</sup>*

**by (the time when)** *made ni*

## C

**called** *to iu*

**can do s.t.** *koto ga dekiru, rareru<sup>2</sup>*

**can hear** *kikoeru*

**cannot do s.t.** *wa ikenai*

## A

**a(n)** *ga<sup>1</sup>*

**about** *bakari, -goro, gurai <kurai>, kurai*

**across** *o<sup>2</sup>*

**after** *ato de, kara<sup>2</sup>*

**after all** *kekkyoku <yahari>, yahari*

**after that** *sore kara*

**almost did s.t.** *tokoro da<sup>2</sup>*

**along** *o<sup>2</sup>*

**a lot of** *ōi, ōzei <ōi>, takusan <ōi>*

**already** *mō*

**also** *mo<sup>1</sup>, yahari*

**although** *keredomo, noni<sup>1</sup>, te mo*

**and** *de<sup>3</sup>, ni <to>, soshite, te, to<sup>1</sup>, to-ka, ya*

**and so on** *nado*

**and the like** *nado*

**and then** *sore kara*

**and what is more** *shi*

**any** *mo<sup>2</sup>*

**appear** *sōda<sup>2</sup>, yōda*

**approximately** *bakari, gurai <kurai>, hodo, kurai*

**around** *goro*

**as** *to shite, yōni<sup>2</sup>*

**as expected** *yahari, yappari <yahari>*

**as far as** *made*

**as for** *wa<sup>1</sup>*

**as it is** *mama*

**as many / much / long as ~** *mo<sup>2</sup>*

**at** *de<sup>1,4</sup>, ni<sup>1,6</sup>*