



## LIST OF JAPANESE PARTICLES

- が (ga) Connects two sentences with the meaning “but...”
- が (ga) Indicates the subject of a relative clause
- が (ga) Indicates the subject of subordinate clause when it is different from the subject of the main clause
- が (ga) Used to soften a statement or refusal
- か (ka) Indicates uncertainty about a state or reason
- か (ka) Indicates uncertainty about something
- か (ka) someone, something
- かしら (kashira) At the end of a sentence to express uncertainty, a request or a question and mainly used by women
- かな (kana) At the end of a sentence to express uncertainty, a request or a question and mainly used by men
- かないうちに (ka nai uchi ni) “no sooner had”, “hardly had”
- がはやいか (ga hayai ka) “as soon as”
- から (kara) Indicates a source such as a giver, a cause or material
- から (kara) Indicates a starting point in time or place
- から (kara) Used as a conjunction and indicates a cause or reason
- きり (kiri) Indicates the last time a certain incident occurred
- くらい (kurai) Indicates an approximate amount
- けれども (keredomo) Connects 2 sentences meaning “but” or “although”
- けれども (keredomo) Indicates a desire
- けれども (keredomo) Indicates a preliminary remark
- こそ (koso) Emphasizes a reason or a cause
- こそ (koso) Emphasizes the word preceding it
- こと (koto) At the end of a sentence to indicate emotion, used by women
- さえ (sae) “even”, used to emphasize
- さえ (sae) “if only” or “as long as”
- し (shi) Used as a conjunction indicating a reason
- しか (shika) Used with a negative verb to indicate limits on conditions or quantities meaning “only”
- すら (sura) Emphasizes in the meaning of “even”
- ぜ (ze) At the end of a sentence to add for to sentence, used by men
- だけ (dake) “the more... the more...”
- だけ (dake) Indicates a limit on an action or state
- だけ (dake) Indicates a limit on things or amounts
- だけ (dake) used to express “not only...but also”
- だけに (dake ni) Indicates a cause or reason
- だの (dano) Indicates a pair of opposite actions or states
- だの (dano) Indicates two or more items or actions of a longer list (similar to toka とか)
- たら (tara) Used as a conjunction, indicates a supposition or condition
- たり (tari) Indicates actions or states that alternate
- たり (tari) List of two or more actions in no particular sequence
- で (de) Indicates a cause or a reason
- で (de) Indicates a limit or scope
- で (de) Indicates a state / condition of something
- で (de) Indicates the location of an action
- で (de) Indicates the time of completion or expiration of something
- で (de) Limits numbers
- でも (demo) Following a noun, means “or something like this”
- でも (demo) Indicates emphasis
- でも (demo) Indicates two or more items as an example of a larger list
- でも (demo) Together with an interrogative word it means “anything”, “anyone”, “any time”

ても (temo) Indicates an approximate limit with the meaning of “at the most”  
と (to) “about to do something”, “trying to do something”  
と (to) “even if...”, “whether... or not”  
と (to) Indicates a comparison  
と (to) Indicates a condition that results in an inevitable outcome  
と (to) Used when quoting someone  
と いう (to iu) Indicates the name of something  
とか (toka) “something like”  
とか (toka) Indicates that a list of two or more things or actions is not exhaustive  
ところ (tokoro) Used as a conjunction to indicate a condition that brings about a discovery  
どころか (dokoro ka) “far from”, “not to mention”  
ところで (tokoro de) “even if”  
として (toshite) Indicates status, capacity or function  
として (toshite) Provides emphasis in a negative sentence  
とも (tomo) “no matter what”, “even if”  
とも (tomo) Indicates an approximate maximum or minimum  
とも (tomo) Indicates inclusion  
とも (tomo) Used with numbers and counters to mean “both” or “all”  
とも...とも (tomo... tomo) “can’t say whether... or...”  
ともあろうひと (tomo aroo hito) To express that someone did something not to be expected  
な (na) At the end of a sentence and used by men to confirm a statement  
なあ (naa) At the end of a sentence to express emotion, used by men  
ながら (nagara) “although”, “though”, “but”  
ながら (nagara) Indicates that an action is happening simultaneously  
など (nado) Expresses a humble attitude towards an item  
など (nado) Indicates examples  
など (nado) Used with や (ya) to partially list up multiple items  
なら (nara) Indicates a topic and is used as an alternative to wa (No.1)  
なり (nari) “anything”, “anyone”, “any time”  
なり (nari) “as soon as”  
に (ni) Connects two or more items to indicate a matching or a contrast  
に (ni) Indicates a person who gives something or who provides a service  
に (ni) Indicates a point of arrival  
に (ni) Indicates an entering motion  
に (ni) Indicates the one acting or the one acted upon  
に (ni) Joins two or more nouns to indicate a list of items  
にしては (ni shite wa) Indicates a generally agreed upon standard  
にとって (ni totte) Indicates an effect or value of a person or thing  
ね (ne) At the end of a sentence to indicate a reason or cause  
ね (ne) At the end of a sentence to soften a request or suggestion  
ねえ (nee) At the end of a sentence to indicate emotion  
の (no) At the end of a sentence to express a question or soften a command, used by women  
の (no) Indicates a modified pronoun  
の (no) Used to nominalize verbs & sentences  
のに (noni) “although”, “in spite of the fact that”  
のに (noni) Indicates a purpose or function  
のみ (nomi) used to express “not only...but also”  
ば (ba) Used as a conjunction to express a probable results  
ば (ba) Used to enumerate two or more actions or states  
は (wa) + が (ga) Indicates the relation between an object / subjects and a verb or adjective  
は (wa) Emphasizes contrasting elements  
ばかり (bakari) Indicates an approximate amount  
ばかりでなく (bakari de naku) “not only... but also”

ばかりに (bakari ni) Emphasizes a reason or cause  
ほど (hodo) Indicates a comparison in a negative sentence  
ほど (hodo) Indicates an approximate amount  
までもない (made mo nai) "there is no need to..."  
も (mo) "nothing", "nobody", "nowhere" if used with an interrogative word  
も (mo) both...and..., neither...nor... (with negative verb)  
も (mo) Emphasizes in a positive or negative way  
も (mo) means "too", "either", "also"  
もの (mono) At the end of a sentence to express a reason or excuse  
ものか (monoka) At the end of a sentence to express a negative determination, used by men  
ものの (mono no) "but" or "although"  
や (ya) At the end of a sentence to soften a statement, request or suggestion, used by men  
や (ya) Used to connect and partially list up multiple items  
やいなや (ya ina ya) "as soon as"  
やら (yara) Indicates two or more items of a longer list  
やら (yara) Indicates uncertainty  
よ (yo) At the end of a sentence to articulate a request or suggestion  
より (yori) Indicates a starting point in time or place but more formal than kara (20)  
わ (wa) At the end of a sentence to soften a statement, used by women  
を (wo/o) Indicates a point of departure  
を (wo/o) Indicates a route of a movement/motion  
を (wo/o) Used with a verb expressing emotions, it indicates the cause of this emotion  
を (wo/o) Expresses an occupation or position  
ほど (hodo) "the more... the more..."  
が (ga) "even if", "whether... or not"  
か (ka) Indicates a choice or alternative  
から (kara) conjunction meaning "after" or "since"  
きり (kiri) Indicates a limit to an amount  
くらい (kurai) Expresses an extent of an action or condition similar to ぐらい gurai  
くらい (kurai) Indicates a comparison  
こと (koto) At the end of a sentence to express a suggestion or invitation, used by women  
さ (sa) At the end of a sentence to indicate slight emphasis, used by men  
し (shi) Used as a conjunction, indicating two or more actions or states  
しかない (shika nai) used with a verb meaning "to have no choice but to"  
ぞ (zo) At the end of a sentence to add force to a sentence or to express a question to oneself  
だけ (dake) "as... as..."  
たら (tara) At the end of a sentence to indicate a suggestion or proposal  
たら (tara) Used as a conjunction to indicate that one action takes place before the action described in the main sentence  
で (de) Indicates a means or material  
ても (temo) a conjunction meaning "even if"  
ても (temo) Together with an interrogative word it means "no matter what/where/who"  
ても (temo) Used with a set of contrasting verbs and adjectives  
と (to) Emphasizes a number in a negative sentence  
ところ (tokoro) Indicates that an action takes place, just took place or is about to take place  
とも (tomo) At the end of a sentence to express an assertion  
な (na) At the end of a sentence to express a prohibition, used by men  
なあ (naa) At the end of a sentence to express a desire  
ながら (nagara) Used with numbers and counters to mean "both" or "all"  
など (nado) "something to the effect"  
なら (nara) Used as a conjunction and indicates a supposition or condition  
なり (nari) "either...", "whether...or"  
に (ni) Used together with a verb to express a purpose  
に (ni) Used with a verb to indicate a change or choice

について (ni tsuite) “about”, “concerning” something or someone  
ね (ne) At the end of a sentence to confirm a statement  
の (no) Indicates the subject of a relative clause  
ので (node) Indicates a strong reason  
のです (no desu) Asks for an explanation or reason  
のみ (nomi) Indicates a limit (similar to だけ dake)  
は (wa) Indicates that a number is the higher or lowest limit  
ばいい (ba) “all you have to do...”  
ばかり (bakari) Indicates an action was just completed  
ばかり (bakari) Indicates that an item, state or action is a single one  
ばかり (bakari) Indicates the only action left to do  
ほど (hodo) Indicates the extend of an action or condition  
まで (made) “even”, used to emphasize  
まで (made) Indicates a limit on time, space or quantity  
やら (yara) At the end of a sentence to indicate a rhetorical question with a negative implication  
よ (yo) At the end of a sentence to state a strong conviction  
より (yori) Indicates a comparison  
より (yori) Indicates superlative

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