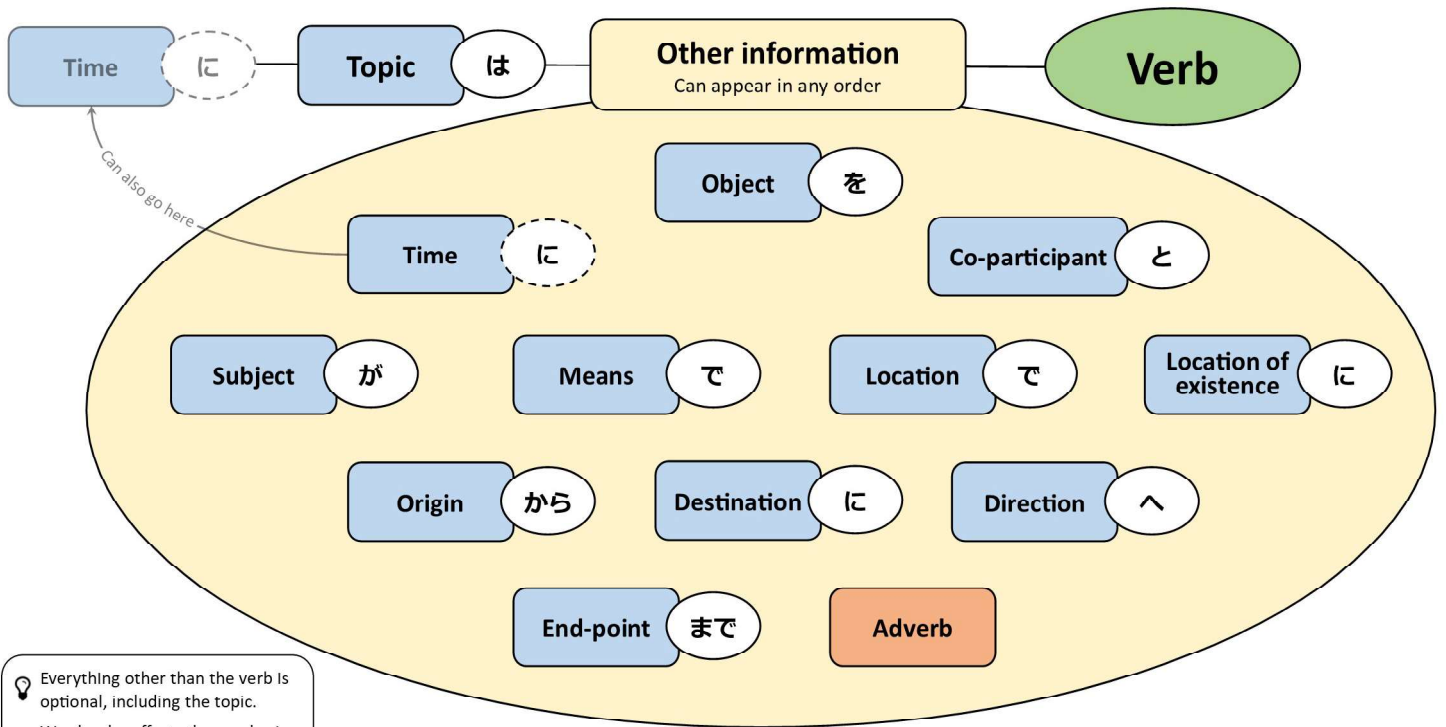


The 80/20 JAPANESE Guide To Japanese Sentence Structure



Confusing particle pairs

Adverbs

<p>Topic (は)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines topic of a sentence Emphasises info after は Clarifies context for what follows 	<p>Subject (が)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines doer of the action Emphasises info before が Contains new or important info 	<p>Location (で)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines where action takes place Used with verbs of action 	<p>Location of existence (に)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines where something is Used with verbs of existence (あります・います) 	<p>Adverb</p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>Regular descriptive adverbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> はやく・たのしく しずかに・きれいに* <p>Time-related adverbs</p> <p><i>Frequency</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> まいにち・ときどき にじかんごとに* <p><i>Duration</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> いちじかん・にじゅうかん いちねんじゆつ <p>*Treat particle に as part of the adverb, as it would not be an adverb without it.</p>
<p>Time (に)</p> <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 	<p>Time (に)</p> <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 	<p>Destination (に)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines a place something is moving to 	<p>Direction (へ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines the direction something is moving in 	
<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>				

Examples

<p>Topic (は) — Time (に) — Location (で) — Object (を) — Verb (しました)</p> <p>Taro played baseball at the park on Sunday.</p>	<p>End-point (まで) — Loc. of existence (に) — Subject (が) — Verb (いました)</p> <p>There was a monkey at the zoo until yesterday.</p>
<p>Time (に) — Topic (は) — Co-participant (と) — Means (で) — Destination (に) — Verb (いきます)</p> <p>Next week, I will go to Kyoto with my friend by train.</p>	<p>Remember</p> <p>Japanese is very flexible. There are almost always multiple ways to communicate the same information.</p>
<p>Topic (は) — Time (いま) — Location (としようかん) — Adverb (しずかに) — Object (ほん) — Verb (よんでいます)</p> <p>Eriko is quietly reading a book in the library now.</p>	