

### けれども、けれど、けど "But" "Although"

#### けど (casual)

日本語はむずかしいけどたのしい。 Japanese is difficult but fun.

#### けれども (formal speech)

は10キロ走ったけれども、疲れていません。 I ran 10km, but I am not tired.

#### けれど (writing)

彼女は【貧しい】まずしいけれど【福】こうふくです。 She is poor, but she is happy.

まだ彼のことが、好きだけど、忘れることにします。 I still have feelings for him but I'll try to forget about him.

In terms of meaning, the three forms けれども、けれど、けど are interchangeable. Used between 2 contradicting ideas. Phrases should be positive and negative adjectives, verbs, nouns.

Verb / い Adj + けど、 けれども、 けれど

な Adj / Noun + だけど

### でも vs しかし "But"

#### でも (Casual; semi)

-Used at the end beginning of a sentence.

#### しかし (Formal)

-Used at the end beginning of a sentence. Used in textbooks

#### だって + phrase: "because, but"

だって that appears at the beginning of sentences emphasizes what has come before it, in order to explain further. もん or もの will often come at the end of that sentence to strengthen the opinion of the speaker. This is more commonly used by women or children.

A. これ、明日までにやってね。 Do this by tomorrow, okay? B. でも。 But...

あきらはなんどもまけて、ケガもした。しかしかれはあきらめなかった。 Akira lost many times over and even got hurt. However, he didn't give up.

A. もう寝る時間ですよ。 "It's time you went to bed." B. だって眠くないんだもの。 "But I'm not sleepy."

A. つべこべ言わない。 No buts! (No complaining) (Always used w/ the verb: 言う)

しかし【奇跡】きせきが起こりました。 However, a miracle happened.

A. 外に食べに行きたくないの? "You don't want to eat out?" B. だって疲れているんだもの。 "Because I'm tired."

### —が / ですが / ますが "But" "Although"

#### が

#### ですが / ますが

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### —が / ですが / ますが "But" "Although" (cont)

-Formal; Used to connect 2 contradicting ideas	-First clause <b>ですが/ますが</b> (set up), second clause (main point) -Introductory remark (conversation opener like "so" in English) -It's like making an introduction first before going to the main point
日曜ですが、えいぎょうします。 It's Sunday but we are open.	しゅくくたいをしました、いえにわすれてきました。 I did the homework but I forgot it at home (and came here).

### N + だって and でも as "Even; too"

<b>Noun + でも</b> "Even; too; or something"	<b>Noun + だって:</b> "Even, too"
おちゃでもしない? / おちゃでもしませんか。 Shall we get tea or something?	なんでしてっの? 仕事クビになってことは【親】おやにだって言ってないのに。。。 Why do you know about that? I didn't even tell my parents that I was fired from work. <b>クビになる</b> : <i>to be sacked; to be fired; to be dismissed</i>

### だって and でも as "Even; too; or something"

Noun + だって  
Noun + でも

### だって and でも (Usage with QW)

なんでも anything	誰 + だって: Everybody
どこでも anywhere	なん + だって: Everything
誰でも anybody	どこ + だって: Everywhere
いくらでも any amount; as much as you want	いつ + だって: Every time
<b>でも (Used with interrogative pronoun)</b>	<b>だって (Used with interrogative pronoun)</b>
どこでもいいから、出かきたい。 - Anywhere is fine, I just want to go outside.	日本人として誰だってそれには【怒ります】おこります Everyone gets angry at that as a Japanese. Grammar として: From the point of view of someone; From the standpoint of; with the qualification of; under the name of



