

Double Particle Combination

は	Topic; Contrast	を	Direct object; Passage
が	Subject; But	と	"And" (fixed); Quotation;
の	"Of the"; Possession	や	And; etc
も	"Also"; Inclusion	から	From; Starting point
か	Question; Or	まで	Until; Up to; End point
に	Indirect Object (for whom something is done); Direction; Destination; Entry Specific time; Become	へ	Direction; Destination
で	Location of action; Method; Means; Totalizing;		

Categories of Double Particle

👉 Group 1	Contrast and Inclusion
に、と、で、から、まで	は、も
👉 Group 2	X + (particle) + の (Y)
で、へ、と、も、から、まで	(Where X and Y are both Nouns)
👉 Group 3	Nominalizer の + (particle)
は、が、に、か、も、で、を、と	
👉 Group 4	Miscellaneous
までに、にまで、からには	

Group 1 Category

✓ Group 1 Category	Contrast and Inclusion	
に、と、で、から、まで	Contrast = は、 Inclusion = も	
	は	も (Complete opposite of は - contrast)
に <i>Indirect Object / Target</i>	には <i>Target X, in contrast to other targets</i>	にも <i>Target X also...</i>
と <i>"With" / Partner</i>	とは <i>Partner X in contrast to other partners</i>	とも <i>Partner X also...</i>
から <i>"From"</i>	からは <i>From X in contrast to from others</i>	からも <i>From X also...</i>
まで <i>Up to; until; end point</i>	までは <i>Until X in contrast to other end points</i>	までも <i>Until X also...</i>

Group 1, Set 1

(X) には "Target X, in contrast to other <i>targets</i> "	(X) にも "Target X, like other <i>targets</i> "
田中さんには寿司は美味しくないです。	田中さんにも寿司は美味しくないです。
As for Tanaka (in contrast to other people), sushi isn't delicious.	As for Tanaka (same as with other people), sushi isn't delicious.



Group 1, Set 1 (cont)

私にはベンツが一番おしゃれな車です。	私にもベンツが一番おしゃれな車です。
As for me (and I don't know about you or other people), Benz is the most fashionable car.	As for me (just like you and perhaps other people), Benz is the most fashionable car.
(X) には "Target X, in contrast to other destinations.."	(X) にも "Target X, like other destinations.."
【今回】 こんかいの休みはロンドンにはいきます。	【今回】 こんかいの休みはロンドンにもいきます。
On this vacation, I will go to London (but not to other places).	On this vacation, I will (also) go to London. (Meaning, besides London, I'm going to other places).
来週東京には【出張】しゅっちょうしません。	来週東京にも【出張】しゅっちょうしません。
Next week, I won't go on business to Tokyo (but I will do so elsewhere).	Next week, I won't go on business to Tokyo too. (Just like I won't go on business on other places).

Group 1, Set 3

(X) では "In place X, but not elsewhere**"	(X) でも "In place X as well**"
日本ではお【辞儀】じぎが【普通】ふつうです。	日本でもお【辞儀】じぎが【普通】ふつうです。
In Japan (but not elsewhere), bowing is common.	In Japan (also), bowing is common. (Maybe the speaker also talks about that bow and Japan is one of them).
カナダでは雪が4月まで降ります。	カナダでも雪が4月まで降ります。
In Canada (but not elsewhere), snow falls until April.	In Canada (also), snow falls until April. (Maybe the speaker is talking about countries or snow falls in April).
(X) では "In case of X, but not other cases**"	(X) でも "In case of X as well**"
【数学】すうがくではジロくんは【得意】とくいです。	【数学】すうがくでもジロくんは【得意】とくいです。
When it comes to math, Jiro is good at it (but not in other subjects).	Jiro is (also) good at math (among other subjects).
僕の時計ではもう10時です。	僕の時計でももう10時です。
When it comes to my clock (but not other clocks), it's already 10 o'clock.	It's already o'clock in my watch (also). (Just like yours, his).

Other functions of でも

1. "Even" それは子供でもできる仕事だ。
2. "How about some..." お茶でもどうですか。 How about some tea?



Other functions of でも (cont)

3. "でも + Interrogative Pronouns

誰でも = whoever, なんでも = wherever,

4. "Either... or" "Neither... nor"

金持ちでも【貧乏】びんぼう【人間】にんげんがいきるためにはきれいな【空気】くうきが必要です。

Rich or poor, humans in order to live need clean air.

忙しい時は【夜間】やかんでも週末でも【生産】せいさんラインは止められない。

During busy times, we can't stop the production lines, not nights nor weekends.

Group 1, Set 2-3

(X) とは "With Person X, but not with others"

田中さんとはテニスをしたいです。

I like to play tennis with Mr. Tanaka (but not with others).

あんな【奴】やつとは付き合っははいけない。

You're not allowed to associate with that kind of fellow (but okay with others).

(X) とも "With Person X as well"

田中さんともテニスをしたいです。

I like to play tennis with Mr. Tanaka (too).

あんな【奴】やつとも付き合っははいけない。

You're not allowed to associate with that kind of fellow (also)..

Group 1, Set 4-5

(X) までは "Until X only, but not beyond..."

5時まではまだ仕事です。

Until 5 o'clock (but not beyond) is still work time.

(X) までも "Until X also..."

5時までもまだ仕事です。

Even until 5 o'clock is still work.

Other functions of までも

(Set phrases)

"Until X also"

いつまでも = *Until when "forever"*

いつまでも、君のことが忘れられません。

(Lit. I can't forget you (until when) forever. I can never ever forget you.

どこまでも = *"Until where" or "where ever" or more likely, "whatever"*

どこまでもあなたを【応援】おおえんします。

I will support you in (whatever) all the way.

Group 2 Category

Group 2 Category

Y + (particle) + の (X)

で、へ、と、も、から、
まで

Y での X = Location of action; Method or means

The X of the location Y where the action happens, the X of method Y

Y への X = Direction Target. Note: ~~にの~~ does not exist

The X of Y to whom or which you do an action

Y との X = With; Partner

The X of Y with whom you do an action with



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Page 3 of 9.

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Group 2 Category (cont)

Y もの X = Even (if)	X has Y and you think that Y is too much
Y からの X = From / Start Point	The X of Y from which something starts from
Y までの X = Until / End Point	The X of Y until which something happens

Group 2, Set 1-4

Y での X = Location of action

【食堂】しょくどうでの【会議】かいぎ何時からですか。
 【食堂】しょくどうでの【会議】かいぎ = (The meeting of the cafeteria where the meeting occurs; The meeting that will be held at the cafeteria.
 From what time is the meeting at the cafeteria?
 !?□ Why not 【食堂】しょくどうの【会議】かいぎ = Cannot be because it can mean, "The meeting about"
 トロントでの【夏祭り】なつまつりはコロナで【中止】ちゅうしとなった。

Toronto's summer festival was cancelled due to covid.

Y への X = Direction Target.

【大阪】おおさかへの【飛行機】ひこうきはもう【出発】しゅっぱつしました。
 【大阪】おおさかへの【飛行機】ひこうき = The plane that is going to Oosaka.
 The plane bound for Oosaka has already left.
 山への【遠足】えんそくは【小学生】しょうがくせいにとって面白いと思います。
 山への【遠足】えんそく = The excursion of the going to the mountains

I think an excursion to the mountains is interesting for elementary kids.

**Y での X = Method or means

オンラインでの勉強はつまらないです。
 オンラインでの勉強 = The studying that's done through online learning
 Studying online is boring.
 【利子】りしが高いのでローンでの【購入】こうにゅうは【避けて】さけてください。
 でローンでの【購入】こうにゅう = purchasing by/using a loan

Because interest is high, please avoid purchasing by loan.

Y との X = With; Partner

田中先生とのお話はどうですか。
 田中先生とのお話 = The conversation of the with Mr. Tanaka
 How's your conversation with Mr. Tanaka?
 【お客様】おきゃくさまとの【交渉】こうしょうはなかなか【上手く】うまくいきません。
 【お客様】おきゃくさまとの【交渉】こうしょう = Negotiations with the customer

Negotiations with the customer isn't really going well.

Group 2, Set 3-6

Y もの X = Even (if) "X has Y and you think Y is too much"	Y からの X = From / Start Point
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 Page 4 of 9.

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Group 2, Set 3-6 (cont)

ミス.ジャパンは100万円ものガオンを着ています。

スミさんからのカナダ【土産】みやげは美味しいアイスワインでした。

100万円ものガオン = The gown is 1-million-yen and you think that 1-million-yen is too much for gown

スミさんからのカナダ【土産】みやげ = Canadian souvenir from Mr. Smith

Miss Japan is wearing "a (lavish) 1-million-yen gown.

The Canadian souvenir (we got) from Mr. Smith was delicious ice wine.

日本語クラスには40人もの【生徒】せいとがサインアップした。

5時からの【上映】じょうえいはどこの映画館ですか。

40人もの【生徒】せいと = There are 40 students and you think 40 is just too much in one class

5時からの【上映】じょうえい = The showing that starts from 4 o'clock

(A good) 40 students signed up for Nihongo class.

Which theater is the 5 o'clock showing?

YまでのX = Until / End Point

これまでの【貯金】ちよきん新しい車を買うつもりです。

これまでの【貯金】ちよきん = The savings I have until now.

I intend to buy a new car with the savings (accumulated) until now.

3時までの【授業】じゅぎょうが終わってから会いましょう。

3時までの【授業】じゅぎょう = The class that is until 3 o'clock

Let's meet up after my class that ends at 3 o'clock finishes.

Group 3 Category

✓ Group 3 Category

Nominalizer の + (particle)

は、が、に、か、も、で、を、と

の -To nominalize whatever is before it; Turning it into a noun clause

のは = Clause is topic

のが = Clause is subject

のに = Although (Special conjunction)

のか = Male speech - express doubt

のも = Clause also...

ので - Reason/ Reason (Special conjunction)

のを = Clause is direct object

のと = Clause and... / the X one and...

Group 3

のは = Clause is topic

のが = Clause is subject

かれを【殺した】ころしたのは彼女だ。

日本語の勉強では【漢字】かんじを書くのが難しいです。

It is she who killed him.

In the study of Japanese, it is writing kanji that is difficult.



Group 3 (cont)

のも = Clause also...

漢字を読むのも難しいです。Reading kanji is also difficult.

のか = Accusatory male speech; expressing doubt

The speaker (usually male) isn't really asking a question but is making an accusation. Like, "Really?"

もう【掃除】そうじたのか？ You've already cleaned? Really? (Emphasizing that it seems like it is not)

ので = Because...

明日は仕事がありますのでもうそろそろ寝ます。 Because there's work tomorrow, I will soon go to bed.

のを = Clause is direct object

彼女が日本語を勉強しているのを知っていますか。 Do you know that she is studying Japanese?

のと = Clause and... / the X one and...

【甘い】あまいのと辛いのとどちらが好きですか。 Which one do you like, the sweet one or spicy one?

Group 4 Category

✓ Group 4 Category

までに = By this time...

にまで = Go to the extent of...

からには = Now that... / As long as...

Group 4

までに = By this time...

宿題を来週の金曜日までに
に出してください。
Please submit your
homework by Friday next
week.

にまで = Go to the extent of...

彼女は綺麗になりたくて彼女は綺麗になりたくて【整形手術】せいけいしゅじゅつにまで【受けた】うけた。 She wanted to become beautiful and went to the extent of getting plastic surgery.

からには = Now that... / As long as...

カナダに住んでいるからには、スキーぐらい【習いたい】ならいたいものだ。 Now that I am living in Canada, I'd like to learn at least to ski.

午後2時までに戻って
ください。 Please come
back by 2PM.

誰も見つけれないように【お祖父さん】おじいさんはお金を
はお金を【壁】かべの【裏】うらにまで【隠した】かくし
た。 In order that no one can find it, grandpa went to the
extent of hiding the money behind the wall.

大学には【入った】はいったからには、【卒業】そつひょうまで【頑張らない】がんばらな
いといけない。 Now that you've entered univer-
sity, you must work hard until graduation.

Special Conjunctions

のに = Although

Difference with: けれども (けど, けども, けれど)



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Page 6 of 9.

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Special Conjunctions (cont)

"Although X does Y, Z did/does..." Main clause is unexpected result that has already happened/ongoing/fact and the speaker has the feeling of surprise or dissatisfaction

"Although X does Y, Z did/does..." Main clause hasn't happened yet and the possibility may happen or not. The speaker feels less personal about it.

Wish, discontent, frustration or disappointment
 ←→ When this is directed towards OTHERS

Main Clause is yet to happen. Expresses the following:

Main clause is an unexpected result and already happened/ongoing/fact.

1. Request - てください / しないでください

V-る + のに

2. Command - しろ！ / するな!

い Adj + のに

3. Ask for permission - てもいいですか

な Adj / Noun + なのに

4. Suggestion - レバいい / た方がいい

5. Intention - しようとする / つもり / しようと思う

6. Direct question - しますか

7. Express a wish, discontent, frustration or disappointment about oneself.

!□!□Note: As the main clause is yet to happen, there's a possibility that this may not happen like the listener may refuse the command, may not heed the suggestion or advise, speaker may not get permission, or change his mind about his intention because we don't know that there's a feeling of discontent and therefore, we cannot use のに。

Ex. 僕は毎日【運動】うんどうしているのに-
 【痩せない】やせない。 Although I'm exercising everyday, I don't lose weight. (Feeling of disappointment)

"Although"

彼は長い【間】あいだ日本語を勉強しているのにまだ日本語が上手に話せません。
 Although he has studied Japanese for a long time, he still couldn't speak Japanese well.

Request: 暑いけれども、【窓】まどを開けないでください。 Although it is hot, please do not open the window.

あのパソコンは安いのに誰も買わない。
 Although that PC is cheap, no one buys it.
 (Statement of fact; conveys disappointment)

Command: 彼が濃いと言っていたけれど、パーティーにくな。 Although he said to come, don't go to the party.

彼は【貧乏】びんぼうなのに高い車を買いました。 Although he's poor, he bought an expensive car.

Permission: 【自信】じしんがないけどやってみてもいいですか。 Although I don't have confidence, may I try to do it?

Expressing displeasure: 雨が降っているのに、まだ出かけるんですか。 Will you still go out despite the rain?

Direct Straight Question: 雨が降っているけれど、まだ出かけるんですか。 Although it's raining will you still go out?

のに / けど to express discontent

のに : To other people

だけど : With oneself (myself)

V-ても (a bit related to のに)



のに / けど to express discontent (cont)

V / Adj + ばいい + のに	V / Adj + ばいい + だけど (でsけれども)	"Even if"
もっと運動するすればいいのに。I wish you would exercise more.	!□!□Note: けれど : Can be substituted with the particle が (But)	弟は運動しても【痩せません】やせません。Even if my younger brother exercises, he doesn't lose weight.(ても Nuance: He doesn't exercise ALWAYS but when he does he doesn't lose weight.)
Past: もっと運動するすればよかったのに。I wish you had exercised more.	もっと運動するすればですけど。I wish you I would exercise more. (Lit. It would have been good if I would exercise more, though.)	VS
夏休みがもっと長ければいいのに。I wish the summer vacation were longer.	弟は運動しますが【痩せません】やせません。My younger brother exercises but doesn't lose weight.	弟は運動するのに【痩せません】やせません。Although my younger brother exercises, he doesn't lose weight. (のに Nuance: You're disappointed and felt sympathy towards your brother)
		VS
		弟は運動しますけど【痩せません】やせません。My younger brother exercises but doesn't lose weight. (けど Nuance: Neutral feeling)

のに / けど Expressing a wish, discontent, frustration or disappointment



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