

### 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 *Indirect Object / Target* には *Target X, in contrast to other targets* にも *Target X also...*

と *"With" / Partner* とは *Partner X in contrast to other partners* とも *Partner X also...*

から *"From"* からは *From X in contrast to from others* からも *From X also...*

まで *Up to; until; end point* までは *Until X in contrast to other end points* までも *Until X also...*

### Group 1, Set 1

(X) には "Target X, in contrast to other *targets*"

(X) にも "Target X, like other *targets*"

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。

As for me (and I don't know about you or other people), Benz is the most fashionable car.

(X) には "Target X, in contrast to other destinations.."

【今回】 こんかいの休みはロンドンにはいきます。

On this vacation, I will go to London (but not to other places).

来週東京には【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).

私にもベンツが一番おしゃれな車です。

As for me (just like you and perhaps other people), Benz is the most fashionable car.

(X) にも "Target X, like other destinations.."

【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 (also) go to London. (Meaning, besides London, I'm going to other places).

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 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\*\*"

日本ではお【辞儀】じぎが【普通】ふつうです。

In Japan (but not elsewhere), bowing is common.

カナダでは雪が4月まで降ります。

In Canada (but not elsewhere), snow falls until April.

(X) では "In case of X, but not other cases\*\*"

【数学】すうがくではジロくんは【得意】とくいです。

When it comes to math, Jiro is good at it (but not in other subjects).

僕の時計ではもう10時です。

When it comes to my clock (but not other clocks), it's already 10 o'clock.

(X) でも "In place X as well\*\*"

日本でもお【辞儀】じぎが【普通】ふつうです。

In Japan (also), bowing is common. (Maybe the speaker also talks about that bow and Japan is one of them).

カナダでも雪が4月まで降ります。

In Canada (also), snow falls until April. (Maybe the speaker is talking about countries or snow falls in April).

(X) でも "In case of X as well\*\*"

【数学】すうがくでもジロくんは【得意】とくいです。

Jiro is (also) good at math (among other subjects).

僕の時計でももう10時です。

It's already o'clock in my watch (also). (Just like yours, his).

### Other functions of でも

#### ✓1. "Even"

この漢字は日本人でも間違える。Even Japanese people get this kanji wrong.

それは子供でもできる仕事だ。Even a child can do the work.

#### ✓2. "How about some..."



### Other functions of でも (cont)

お茶でもどうですか。 How about some tea?

コーヒーでも飲まない? Do you want to drink coffee or something?

#### ✓3. "でも + Interrogative Pronouns

誰でも = whoever, なんでも = wherever, どこでも = anywhere

いくらでも = any amount; as much as you want, 誰でも = anybody

#### ✓4. Noun + でも、Noun + でも "Either (N)... or (N)" "Neither (N)... nor (N)"

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】くうぎが必要です。 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.

### でも vs だって "Even; or something"

#### でも

📌1. Noun + でも "Even Noun..."\*\*

This is used directly after a noun. But unlike たって, this cannot be used with verbs and adjectives.

カレーすきやきだって今日はなんでも作ってあげるよ。 I'll make anything for you today, even curry and sukiyaki.

泳んでいるというより【溺れている】おぼれているんね。【亀】カメだってもっと【速く】はやく泳げる。 You're drowning rather than swimming. Even turtles can swim faster.

📌2. QW + でも "No matter how"\*\*\*

どんなに / いくら + でも = Any amount; as much as you want

なんでも = anything, everything; 誰でも = anyone, anybody, everybody

どこでも = anywhere, wherever; いつでも = anytime, whenever

どちらでも = whichever, either; 何時でも = whatever time

誰でも大事な思い出があるもんさ。 Everyone has precious memories.

どこでもいいから、出かけた。 Anywhere is fine, I just want to go outside.

みくさんはなんでも食べます。 Miku eats anything.

#### Difference with: だって

\*\*📌1. Noun / Verb + たって "Even if; even; no matter how"

Noun / な-Adj + だって / じゃなくて

い Adj + くだって / なくたって

あんただってわかってるだろ? Even you understand, right?

私だってする時はするよ。 There are times when even I do it too, you know.

📌2. QW + だって "No matter how"\*\*\*

誰 + だって: Everybody / No matter who

なん + だって: Everything / No matter what

どこ + だって: Everywhere / No matter where

いつ + だって: Every time / No matter when

どうだっていい: It doesn't matter how

そんなこと、どうだっていいじゃない? Things like that don't matter, right?

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 person.

### Group 1, Set 2-3

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

(X) とも "With Person X as well"



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### Group 2, Set 1-4 (cont)

【食堂】しょくどうでの【会議】かいぎ何時からですか。	オンラインでの勉強はつまらないです。
【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.	オンラインでの勉強 = The studying that's done through online learning
From what time is the meeting at the cafeteria?	Studying online is boring.
!?! Why not 【食堂】しょくどうの【会議】かいぎ = Cannot be because it can mean, "The meeting about"	【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。
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。	でローンでの【購入】こうにゅう = purchasing by/using a loan
Toronto's summer festival was cancelled due to covid.	Because interest is high, please avoid purchasing by loan.
<b>Y への X = Direction Target.</b>	<b>Y との X = With; Partner</b>
【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。	田中先生とのお話はどうですか。
【大阪】おおさかへの【飛行機】ひこうき = The plane that is going to Oosaka.	田中先生とのお話 = The conversation of the with Mr. Tanaka
The plane bound for Oosaka has already left.	How's your conversation with Mr. Tanaka?
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。	【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。
山への【遠足】えんそく = The excursion of the going to the mountains	【お客様】おきゃくさまとの【交渉】こうしょう = Negotiations with the customer
I think an excursion to the mountains is interesting for elementary kids.	Negotiations with the customer isn't really going well.

### Group 2, Set 3-6

<b>Y もの X = Even (if) "X has Y and you think Y is too much"</b>	<b>Y からの X = From / Start Point</b>
ミス.ジャパンは 1 0 0 万円ものがオンを着ています。	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。
1 0 0 万円ものがオン = 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 souver off/from Mr. Smith
Miss Japan is wearing "a (lavish) 1-million-yen gown.	The Canadian souvernier (we got) from Mr. Smith was delicious ice wine.
日本語クラスには 4 0 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。



### Group 2, Set 3-6 (cont)

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】ちよぎん新しい車を買うつもりです。

これまでの【貯金】ちよぎん = 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.

**のも = Clause also...**

**のか = Accusatory male speech; expressing doubt**

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

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

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

**ので = Because...**

**のを = Clause is direct object**



### Group 3 (cont)

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.      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  
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いくて彼女は綺麗になりたいくて【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.

誰も見つけれられないように【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 university, you must work hard until graduation.

### Special Conjunctions

#### のに = Although

"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

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

#### Difference with: けれども (けど, けども, けれど)

"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.

Main Clause is yet to happen. Expresses the following:



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### Special Conjunctions (cont)

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

1. Request - てください / ないてください

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、まだ出かけますか。 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)

V / Adj + ばいい + のに

V / Adj + ばいい + だけど (ですけれども)

"Even if"





### のに / けど to express discontent (cont)

もっと運動するすれはいのに。 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

弟は運動しますが【に】【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

### <せに / <せにして vs のに Differences

"Despite/Eventhough/Even if ... <せに、 <reason>"

✓1. When insulting or blaming the other party.

!□!□Used when we accuse / tease/ criticize someone. It shows speaker's contempt, dissatisfaction. This is more negative, stronger, judgmental and condescending compared to のに。

彼は日本人の<せに漢字が読めない。

!□!□Usually used when to refer to people (or animals), groups or entities ONLY. のに must be used when referring to being disappointed to people, things or events.

Even though he is Japanese, he can't read Kanji.

You don't usually use<せに when you are talking about yourself (unlike のに) as this grammar is condescending.

✓2. Casual : Stopping mid-sentence (<せに as the sentence ender)"



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### <せに / <せにして vs のに Differences (cont)

!□!□Note: When you speak Japanese, it is okay to cut in the middle as the last clause is already implied and understood. So stopping at <せに in casual conversation is okay. You do not need to say the entire sentence.

【電話する】って言ったくせに！ (電話しなかった)

Full sentence : 【電話する】って言ったくせに (-電話しなかった) You told me that you were going to call me (but you didn't).

#### ✓3. To tease or diss someone

A. あいつなんて大嫌い！ I hate that guy.

B. まだ好きなくせに！ I know you still like him! (B is teasing A)

#### Formation:

Verb (plain form) + <せに / <せにして (more emphasis)

Noun + の

な-adjective + な

い-adjective



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