

V-ても "Even if"

"Even if; "No matter how much / what / where / etc."

!□!□Note : The subject in the subordinate clause (ても) always take the particle が、 and the subject in the main clause takes the particle は

V-ても	い- Adj + くても	な- Adj / Noun + ても
休んでもまだ疲れました。	【暑い】あつくても彼女は【冷房】れいぼうをつけません。	図書館が静かでもあそこで誰も勉強しない。
Even if I rested, I am still tired.	Even if it's hot, she won't turn on the airconditioner.	Even if the library is quiet, no one studies there.
【急ぐ】いそいでも間に合いません。		いい友達でも喧嘩します。
Even if I hurry, I won't make it on time.		Even good friends fight.
彼女は勉強してもまだ【落第】らくだいでしてしまう。		これは子供でもできることです。
Even if she studies, she still fails (unfortunately).		This is something that even a child can do.

NEGATIVE

V-ない なくても "Even if you don't..."	Adj-い なくても	な- Adj / Noun + じゃなくても / ではなくても
化粧けしょうしなくても、きれい。	安くても、買わない。	暇でも、行かないよ。
Even if you don't put makeup on, she's beautiful.	Even if it was cheap, I wouldn't buy it.	I wouldn't go even if I had free time.
お金がなくても、幸せ。	忙しくても、行く。	晴れじゃなくても、ピクニックする。
Even if I don't have money, I'm happy.	Even if I'm busy, I will go.	Even if it's not sunny, I would have a picnic.
たくさん食べなくても太ってしまう。	さむくなくても、コートを持って行った方がいい。	今日じゃなくても、大丈夫。



V-ても "Even if" (cont)

Even if I don't eat a lot, I get fat. Even if it's not cold, it's better to bring a coat. Even if it's not today, it's okay. (It doesn't have to be today.)

車が高くなっても彼は買いません。

Even if the car isn't expensive, he won't buy it.

INTERROGATIVE WORD += V-ても

Question Word	+ V-ても
どんなに / いくら	No matter how much
何があっても	No matter what happens
いつ	No matter when
どこへ	No matter where
誰に	No matter who

いつ来ても、込んでいる。こむ

No matter when I come, it's crowded.

ジェシカさんはいつ見てもきれいです。

No matter what time I see Jessica, she is always beautiful.

どんなにいい歌たでも、何回も聞くと【飽きる】あきるものだ。

No matter how good a song is, if we listen to it many times, we will get tired of it.

**

VOCABS:

【落第】 らくだい : fail

【冷房】 れいぼう : air conditioner

"Even if"

👉 Verb + ても "Even if"	👉 V-る + としても "Even if (something happens, the result will not change)"	👉 V-plain る/ない + ようでは / ようじゃ "If A continues to happen, B will NOT have a good result"
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A. もうあみちゃんに告白したら？ / もうあみちゃんにこくはくしたら？ Why don't you confess your love to Already?

-Usually used negatively.

Usages: Giving criticism, advice, warning



"Even if" (cont)

B. いやー。今告白しても、うまく行かないよ。No. Even if I confess my love now, it would not go well.	走ったとしても、【遅刻】ちこくしてしまうと思います。(【結果】けっかはあまり変わりません。走ったとしてもとなります。) Even if I run, I think I will end up being late.	Alphabetもかけないようじゃ、イギリスに留学するのは無理ですよ。If you can't write Alphabet letters, it's impossible to study abroad in Europe.
けししようしなくても、きれい。Even if you don't put makeup on, she's beautiful.	A. 田中さん、もうマスクしなくていいんですよ。Tanaka-san, you don't need to wear a mask anymore.	[虫]むしが[怖い]こわいようじゃ、[田舎]いなかに住めないよ。If you are scared of insects, you cannot live in the countryside.
B. はい、そうだとっても、私は気になるので。Yes, even if that's the case it still bothers me.		

Formation:

V-(plain) る/ない

い-Adj + ようでは / ようじゃ

な-Adj + である

!□!□ としても : In conversations, you can use reactions such as:

そうだとっても : Even if so; Even if that's the case

そうだとしたって :

"Getting more and more"

👉 Verb V-えば + V-る + ほど "The more... the more..."	👉 V-ていく "It will get/become more and more" (About the future) ていく → Present to Future	👉 V-てきた "Getting / becoming more and more; the beginning of a gradual change" てくる → Past to Present
Formation:	-Focuses on the the fact that the change will continue; not necessarily that change has already happened	-Used to express of the beginning of something changing
V-えば + V-る + ほど = 食べれば + 食べる + ほど		-Focuses on the beginning of the change



"Getting more and more" (cont)

い Adj ければ + い adj + ほど = 大きければ + 大きい + ほど

な Adj なら + な Adj + ほど = 静かなら + 静かな + ほど

Irreg: いい → 良い = よければ + 良い + ほど

寿司を作れば作るほど上手になる。

The more I make sushi, the better I become at it.

(Lit. If I make sushi to the extent that I make it, I will become better at it.)

僕は食べれば食べるほど大きくなってしまふ。The more I eat, the bigger I unfortunately become.

読めば読むほど分からなくなります。The more I read, the more I do not understand.

勉強すればするほど成績【成績】せいせきが高くなります。The more you study, the higher your grades become.

【風】かぜが【悪化】あつきました。My cold has gotten worse.

もっと暑くなっていきます。It's going to start getting even hotter. (It's already hot now but it will keep getting hotter.)

10月【頃】ごろから寒くなっていく。From around October, it's going to get colder.

VS

10月【頃】ごろから寒くなる。From around October, it's going to get hot. (It will become hot and doesn't imply anything about the change or the progress)

【太って】ふってきた。I'm starting to gain weight.

気持ち悪くなってきた。I'm starting to feel sick.

暑くなってきた。It's getting hotter. (It's starting to get hot; the beginning of change but also implying that it's changing gradually)

VS

暑くなって【始めた】はじめた。It began to get hot. (Focuses on the beginning)

痛くなってきた。It's starting to hurt.



“Getting more and more” (cont)

勉強すればするほど成績【成績】せいせきが高くなります。The more you study, the higher your grades become.

【危害】きがい : injury; harm; danger

!□!□Note: ていった / ていきました : “Got/became more and more...” is not as common

大きくなっていった。 It continued to grow big.

(You're talking about the bigger and continued to do that but we don't know what's going on right now.)

になる vs となる “To become; To end up”

👉V-plain + ことになる “To become; to become more...; to turn into...”	👉な-Adj + になってきた “It's getting / becoming more and more; the beginning of a gradual change”	👉V-plain + となる “To end up”
Formation:	Formation:	-Has the feeling of “Finally!”
Noun / な-Adj + になる	な-Adj + になってきた	❌❌Adjectives do not come before ...となる。
ひ-Adj + くなる	ひ-Adj + くなってきた	-Nuance: Has experienced struggles in order to finally become something.
-To naturally become. The change is expected by everyone	V-てくる → Past to Present “To keep going up until now” “-Getting / becoming more and more; the beginning of a gradual change”	
-To change time/season. やっと adverb is used to emphasize / add the feeling of “Finally”	-Expressing continuous action from the past until now	
夜になった。 It became night.	-Used to express of the beginning of something changing	
	-Focuses on the beginning of the change	
夜になった。	暗くなってきたから、帰ろう。	結婚することとなる。

になる vs となる “To become; To end up” (cont)

It became night.	It's getting dark.	We are finally getting married! (long process to get married: been dating, broken up, got together, and after everything, we are getting married.)
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さとしにことが好きになった。	【発音】はつおんがよくなってきた。	VS
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I fell in love with / I started to love Satoshi.	My pronunciation is getting better.	結婚することになる。
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日本語がもっと上手になりたい。	日本語の勉強は楽しくなってきた。	We are finally getting married. (No struggles along the way)
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I want to become better at Japanese. (もっと is to emphasize the MORE)	Learning Japanese is becoming more fun.	田中さんは医者となる。
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今年で30さいになります。(で = With) this year, I'll be 30 years old.	心配になってきた。I'm getting worried.	Tanaka is finally a doctor! (after struggling in medical school or fighting with parents just to finally become one.)
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今年で30さいになります。
(で = With) this year, I'll be 30 years old.

**

!□!□Note: V-くなる already has the nuance of “it becomes more ...(cold)-er” so using もっと is not used here. (Ex. 最近寒くなった・ vs もっとさむくなった。Recently, it got colder.)

**

Potential V+ ようになる	V-Potential / できる + ようにならない	V-Potential / できる + ようになりたい
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“I've come to be able to...” “I learned how to...” Something changes to a different state.	“I've not come to be able to...” Express that you are not making any progress with something	“I want to be able to...”
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“Lit. (I used to not... but now...) I've come to be able to...”



になる vs となる “To become; To end up” (cont)

Something changes to a different state. It illustrates that the situation of being unable to do something changes to something changes to that of being able to do it. (Ex. you were not able to do it last year, but now you were able to do it). Change of someone's ability.

!□!□Note: を is replaced with を for potential form.

ちゃんと発音できるようになった。

Now I can pronounce it properly!

もう5年も日本語を勉強してるけど、話せるようにならない。

I've been studying Japanese for 5 years already but I don't improve my speaking.

漢字を読めるようになりたい。

I want to be able to read Kanji.

【三味線】しゃみせんが【弾く】弾けるようになった。

I learned how to play Samisen.

毎日漢字を勉強しているけど、なかなか読めるようにならない。

I'm studying Kanji everyday but I'm having a difficult time reading them.

自然に話せるようになりたい。

I want to be able to speak Japanese naturally.

トマトが食べられるようになった。

【私は前はトマトが全然食べられなかったけど、今は食べられる。】

やっと英語が話せるようになった。

上手に絵を【描く】かけるようにまで、練習する。

I will practice until I can draw well.

日本語で映画が見(ら)れるようになるまで頑張る/【努力】どりよくする。



になる vs となる "To become; To end up" (cont)

【私は昔、英語が話せなかったけど、今は話せる。】

I will put effort until I can watch movies in Japanese.

✕やっと、日本に行けるようになった。Finally, I can go to Japan.

□□やっと、日本に行ける。

To go to Japan is not your ability, therefore this grammar is not used.

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□□Can also be used to talk about the future:

すぐに話せるようになるよ。

You will be able to speak in no time.

絶対すぐにできるようになるよ。

I'm sure you will be able to do it in no time.

*

V-Potential + なくなった

"NEGATION:Cannot do anymore..."

日本語は話せなくなった。

I can't speak Japanese anymore.

小さい字が読めなくなった。

I cannot read small letters anymore.

ギターが弾けなくなった。

I can't play guitar anymore.

もうドレスが着られなくなった。

I can't wear dress anymore.

ごめん、行けなくなった！

Sorry, I can't go in the end.

(行けなくなった expresses that you had a plan/intention but something happened so you need to cancel. It wasn't your intention

*

👉V-ない無くな 【なくなる】 "No longer; not anymore"

👉V-ます + 【そうになる】 "Almost; nearly; on the verge of"

Used for:

-Something almost becomes out of control; nearly; almost; in the verge of

Verbs "Not do anymore"

Usages:



* (cont)

Adjectives/Nouns "Is no longer; not anymore"

-It almost became situation A.

-It almost became situation A. When you thought something is going to happen but didn't

ロックダウンだから大せい【大せい】おおせいの人が【自由】じゆうに出かけられなくなります。

遅刻【ちこく】しそうになる。Almost being late.

Because of the lockdown, many people won't be able to go out freely.

餅【もち】もちを【喉】のどに詰まらせて死にそうになります。I almost died because the mochi was stuck in my throat.

子供達が学校で勉強できなくなりました。Ch

A. ねえねえ、昨日雪すごかったよね。Hey, it snowed a lot yesterday.

children can no longer study at school.

B. すごかったよね。【滑って】すべって【転び】ころびになったよ！ Yes, it did! I almost slipped!

パソコンを買ってから、もうテレビを見なくなります。

【廊下】ろうかが【濡れていた】ぬれていたの、【転び】ころびそうだった！ The floor was wet and I almost fell.

Since I bought my computer, I don't watch TV anymore.

VOCABS:

【滑る】すべる: to glide; to slide (e.g. on skis); to slip :to fail (an examination); to bomb (when telling a joke)

"Is like; -ish"

👉(Noun) + らしい / (Noun) らしく (Verb)

👉(Noun) + っぽい

👉(Verb / Adj) + っぽい
(set phrases)

"is like; -ish; is acting like" (Acts the way it should)

"is like; -ish; is acting like" (Acts like something else)

Adj (-ful); Noun (-ish);
Noun (-ble)

らしい is an い-adjective; hence, can be used as predicate and be put at the end of the sentence.

-Something acting like something else. (Usually) acting opposite of how they should. Not always opposite / negative; can mean has a trait similar to something.

みさはこどもらしい。

みさはこどもっぽい。

おこす to get angry = おこりっぽい irritable/short tempered



"Is like; -ish" (cont)

Misa acting like a child. (like she should be as she is one)	Misa is childish. (not acting like she's supposed to be)	くろ black = くろっぽい blackish
日本人らしくはしで食べる。	おとなっぽい。	ほこり dust = ほこりっぽい dusty
I eat with chopsticks like a Japanese person (should).	(They're) so grown up / mature. (positive)	あぶら oil/fat = あぶらっぽい oily / greasy
**		忘れる to forget = 忘れっぽい forgetful (私は忘れっぽいです。 I am forgetful.)

"Like a (Noun); Similar to..."

👉 N + みたいな + (Noun) / N + みたいに + (Verb/Adj)	👉 N + のような + (Noun) / N + のように + (Verb/Adj) / (Noun) のようです	👉 N + よう 【用】 + の (N)
"Like a (Noun); Similar to...; In the say way as..."	"Like a (Noun); Similar to..."	"For the use of (something)..." {The reading for the Noun is 訓読み (Japanese Reading); not 音読み (Chinese Reading).}
犬のように【吠えて】ほえてください。 Please bark like a dog.	犬のように吠えてください。 Please bark like a dog.	このベッドは犬用です。 This bed is for dogs.
	私は、【多く】おおくの人のように馬鹿なまねをした。 I've done silly things like everyone else. (Lit. Similar to a lot of people, I've done silly things.)	OR このベッドは犬のためのベッドです。 This bed is for dogs.
		iPhone のように作った。 I made it like (in the same way) an iPhone.
		VS iPhone ように作った。 I made it for an iPhone.

Formation:

Noun + みたいに + Verb/Adjective

Noun + みたいな + Noun

Verb-casual + みたいに + Verb/Adjective

Verb-casual + みたいな + Noun

Formation:

(A) は (B) のようです "A that is similar to B"

(A) ような (B) "B that is like A"

(Noun) のように (Verb) "Verb like"

"(It is entirely) as if... like..."

👉 まるで (noun) のように / みたいに (verb)



By jennilee
cheatography.com/jennilee/

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"(It is entirely) as if... like..." (cont)

Can be used in combination with each other to express that something really appears to be like something else. ように is used in written language as adverb to say that something is like something else.

花は花火のように咲いた。

The flower bloomed like fireworks.

VS

花はまるで花火のように咲いた。

The flower bloomed as if like fireworks.

"In a way that suggests; Noun-style"

👉 Noun 風 + の / Verb + 【風に】 ふうに

👉 こんな / そんな / あんな / どんな + に

"In a way that suggests; In such a way that; Noun-style; Noun-like"

"Such (a); this/that kind; something like this/that"

-Involves a speaker's emotion. It could be negative or positive. (When you show some kind of intolerance to a third person).

Often used with words:

こんな、そんな、あんな、どういふ + 風に for emphasis

このコスチュームは【吸血鬼】きゆうけつき風だ。

そんなこと言ってもしょうがないですよ。

This costume looks like a vampire. (Lit. This costume is a vampire-like/vampire-style.)

There is no point in saying that kind of thing.

彼は仕事をやっている【風】ふうに見えるけど、ただそう見えるだけで、何もしていない。

あんなことはもう忘れなさい。

He looks (in such a way) like he is doing his job, but it just looks like it and he isn't actually doing anything.

Forget about such a thing.

こんなふう【結ぶ】むすんだらすぐ【解ける】ほどけちゃうよ。

こんな人と話したくないです。

If you tie a knot like this, it will get undone easily.

I don't want to talk to such a person. (Showing intolerance)

こんな【景色】けしきを見たことがありますか。 Have you ever seen a view like this?

**

!□!□Note: If you put に after どんな = No matter how



"In a way that suggests; Noun-style" (cont)

どんなに【頑張って】がんばっても、【今日中】きょうじゅうに仕事を終わらせることができません。

No matter how hard I try, I cannot finish this work within today.

VOCABS:

【今日中】きょうじゅう : within today

ために vs ように "In order to"

👉 Purpose 【V-Volitional ために】	👉 Purpose 【V-Non Volition/Potential/ない ように】	👉 V-る + のに + (particular adj/verb)
"Do something so that; In order to"	"Do something so that; In order to" (LIT. IN ORDER TO/FOR ACHIEVE PURPOSE, DO THIS)	"In order to... it's useful / good / convenient / takes time / is necessary (to do something)" "In order to... I use..."
EXPRESSES OWN WILL	DO NOT SHOW WILL	!□!□Note: Although ために can be used with these adj/verbs, it is more natural to use のに:
-When an action happens intentionally or at your own will	声が後ろの方まで聞こえるように、マイクを使って話しました。 I talked with the microphone so that people seated at the back could also hear my voice.	✓使う : one uses, ✓【役に立つ】 やくになつ : it's useful
!□!□The topic and the subject must match when using ために, while ように can be used for either the same subject or a different subject.	!□!□ように can be used for either the same subject or a different subject.	✓いい : good, ✓【便利】 べんり : convenient
来年ヨーロッパ【旅行】りょこうをするために【貯金】ちよぎんをしています。 I am saving money in order to travel to Europe next year.	声が後ろの方まで聞こえるようにマイクを使って話しました。 I talked with the microphone so that people seated at the back could also hear my voice.	✓かかる : takes time, ✓かかる : takes time, 【必要】ひつよう : is necessary



ために vs ように "In order to" (cont)

◦Lit. The person who is saving money is ME, and the person who is doing so in order to travel to Europe next year is also ME.

◦Lit. The person who talked with the microphone is ME, but I did it for OTHER PEOPLE to hear me well.

【辞書】じしよは【意味】いみを【調べる】しらべるのに使います。You use a dictionary (in order to) to look up the meaning (of a word).

【移民局】いみんぎよくでビザの【更新】こうしんをするために1時間並びました。I queued up for an hour to extend my visa at the immigration office.

授業中にスマホをいじらないように、電源を切りました。I turned off my smartphone so that I wouldn't use it during the class.

帰るのに1時間かかります。It takes an hour (in order to) to get home.

◦Lit. The person who turned off the smartphone is ME, and the person who might have used it if the phone was on is also ME.

【お弁当】おべんとうを【温める】あたためるのに、【電子】でんしレンジを使います。I use the microwave to heat up a bento.

**

!□!□ように can be used with negative sentences, but not ために。ように expresses aims by describing ideal situations. Since it represents a state, "can speak (話せる potential-form)" is used instead of the action "speak (話す)" for example.

!□!□Dont's: When ように is used instead of ために:

1. Cannot be used when there are two subjects.
2. Cannot be used with negation. Use (V-ない ように instead)

V-てからN-たあとでN-上で "After doing"

👉V-てから "Right after doing..."

👉V-たあとで "After doing"

👉V-た + 上で "After (carefully) doing..."

👉Noun + の上(で)

👉(Clause) 上での + Noun

-Gives more emphasis that the second action NEEDS to be done after the other action. There is no special relation between the two verbs

-Only expressing the order. Simply indicates the order of 2 actions without any emphasis. It doesn't matter how long it takes from first action to next action.

-First verb is properly done in preparation for the second verb so there is a special relationship between the two verbs.



By **jennilee**
cheatography.com/jennilee/

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V-てからN-たあとでN-上で "After doing" (cont)

—First clause often contains words that describe confirmation or procedures.

Note: で in (Noun + の上で) can be omitted

卒業したしてから、日本に
来た。 卒業したあとで、日本に
来た。

【説明書】せつめい書を読んだ上で、この【活動】か
つどうに【参加】さんかしたいかどうか決めてくださ
い。

I came to Japan after
graduation.

I came to Japan after graduation.

After reading the instructions, please decide whether or
not you would like to participate in this activity.

(Sounds like you came to
Japan right after you
graduated.)

(It's just indicating the order of 2 actions. It doesn't
matter if you came right after or 5 years after you
graduated.)

家族と【相談】そうだんの上(で)、お【返事】へんじを
いたします。

We will reply to you after consulting with your family.

【金額】きんがくを【確認】かくにんの上(で)、サイン
をお願いします。

Please check the amount and sign it. (After checking
the amount, please sign.)

"And; On top of that," し vs 上に

👉い-Adj / V-る + 上に

👉い-Adj / V-る + し

👉い-Adj + くて

👉V-て

👉な-Adj / Noun + な上に

👉な-Adj / Noun + だし

👉な-Adj / Noun + で

"And..." "On top of that..." "So..."

"On top of that; Not only that; "As well; Also;"

"And"

"And"



"And; On top of that," し vs 上に (cont)

-Not only A but also B overlaps.	-Gives a nuance that there's more reason than the one reason provided	-Simply listing Adjectives; neutral	-Used to connect verbs
-If A is good, then B is good. Or if A is bad, then B is always bad.	-Can be used as exaggeration of how good or bad someone/someone -List multiple reasons, emphasizing them and lead to a conclusion		-Express the order of the action

NOTE: に is optional in spoken language.
-We want to simply tell that it's not the only reason why

It's the same as: A-し、それに...
-が/を particle are changed to も

Words often used: それに: besides; moreover、あと: also

きのう、仕事でミスをした上に、友達と喧嘩をした。最悪な一日だった。	メキシコは天気もいいし、料理も美味しい。	あみちゃんは- 綺麗だし、大人っぽい。	今日は【掃除】そうじもし、洗濯もし、車も洗った。
Yesterday I made a mistake at work, and quarreled with a friend. It was the worst day.	Mexico has good weather and it has delicious food.	Ami is beautiful and mature. (Emphasizing)	Today I cleaned, I did laundry and I also washed my car. (And other things not mentioned)
今年、暑い上に、雨が少ないので、野菜が育たない【そだつ】。		VS	VS
This year, it's hot and there is little rain, so vegetables don't grow.		あみちゃんは- 綺麗で、大人っぽい。	今日は【掃除】そうじ(を)して、【洗濯】せんたく(を)して、車(を)洗った。

"And; On top of that," し vs 上に (cont)

彼女は医者である上に小説家でもある。

Ami is beautiful and mature. (Simply listing)

Today I cleaned, I did laundry and I also washed my car. (List the order of the action)

She is a doctor as well as a novelist.

今日は【睡眠不足】すいみんぶそくの上、少し熱があるの、早く帰りたい。

I have a little fever due to lack of sleep today, so I want to go home early.

VOCABS:

【睡眠不足】すいみんぶそく: lack of sleep

になる vs となる "To become; To end up"

👉V-plain + ことになる "To become; to become more...; to turn into..."

👉な-Adj + になってきた "It's getting / becoming more and more; the beginning of a gradual change"

👉V-plain + となる "To end up"

Formation:

Formation:

-Has the feeling of "Finally!"

Noun / な-Adj + になる

な-Adj + になってきた

✖✖Adjectives do not come before ...となる。

ひ-Adj + くなる

ひ-Adj + くなってきた

-Nuance: Has experienced struggles in order to finally become something.

-To naturally become. The change is expected by everyone

V-てくる → Past to Present "To keep going up until now" "- Getting / becoming more and more; the beginning of a gradual change"

-To change time/season. やっと adverb is used to emphasize / add the feeling of "Finally"

-Expressing continuous action from the past until now



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になる vs となる “To become; To end up” (cont)

- Used to express of the beginning of something changing
- Focuses on the beginning of the change

夜になった。	心配になってきた。	結婚することとなる。
It became night.	I'm getting worried.	We are finally getting married! (long process to get married: been dating, broken up, got together, and after everything, we are getting married.)
さとしにことが好きになった。	暗くなってきたから、帰ろう。	VS 結婚することになる。
I fell in love with / I started to love Satoshi.	It's getting dark.	We are finally getting married. (No struggles along the way)
日本語がもっと上手になりたい。	【発音】はつおんがよくなってきた。	田中さんは医者となる。
I want to become better at Japanese. (もっと is to emphasize the MORE)	My pronunciation is getting better.	Tanaka is finally a doctor! (after struggling in medical school or fighting with parents just to finally become one.)
今年で30さいになります。	日本語の勉強は楽しくなってきた。	
(で = With) this year, I'll be 30 years old.	Learning Japanese is becoming more fun.	

**

!□!□Note: V-くなる already has the nuance of “it becomes more ...(cold)-er” so using もっと is not used here. (Ex. 最近寒くなった・ vs もっとさむくなった。Recently、 it got colder.)

か vs かどうか “Whether... / If...”

These grammars are usually used with expressions like:

知ってる？	→ Do you know?
覚える？	→ Do you remember?
分からない	→ I don't know
聞いてみる	→ I'll ask if...
確認する	→ I'll confirm; I'll check
心配	→ I'm worried whether...



か vs かどうか "Whether... / If..." (cont)

見る	→ I'll see
忘れた	→ I forgot if...
【調べる】しらべる	→ I'll search if...
教えてください	→ Tell me
【迷ってる】まよってる	→ I can't decide if...

か "

Interrogative (+ particle) + V/Adj/N plain + か / のか / なの
か

1.1 If you wish to combine two sentences (with an indirect question clause - clause) Ex. I don't know **where** he went.
Note: When you emphasize the meaning, uncertainty or doubts, you add の

かどうか

Plain V/Potential V/Adj + かどうか "Whether/If... or not.

*1.1 Used when there are no interrogative words. This can be used with Potential V. Also, どうか can be omitted in spoken language.

か = Basic:

One sentence:

かどうか = Basic:

One sentence:

彼はいつ来ますか。教えてください。When does he come? Please let me know.

彼はいつ来るか、教えてください。Please let me know when he comes.

その話は本当ですか。調べてください。Is that story true? Please check.

その話は本当かどうか、調べてください。Please check whether the story is true or not

この【靴】くつはいくらですか。分かりません。How much is this shoes? I don't know.

この【靴】くつはいくらか、分かりません。I don't know how much is this shoes.

田中さんは可愛いですか。教えてください。Is Tanaka san cute? Please let me know.

田中さんは可愛いかどうか、教えてください。Please let me know whether Tanaka san is cute or not.



か vs かどうか “Whether... / If...” (cont)

彼はどこへ行ったかわかりませ ん。 I don't know where he went.	(ミクは)けんが来るか(どうか)(を)知ってる? Do you know if Ken will come? (が particle is used after けん as the subject that you are talking to is implied to be using particle は)
今、何時かわかる? Do you know what time it is now?	WIFIはあるかどうか聞いてみる。 I will ask if they have WIFI.
新宿までいくらか教えてください か。 Will you tell me how much it will cost to Shinjuku?	美味しいか(どうか)分からないけど、食べてみて。 I don't know if it's delicious or not but please try.
これ誰なのかわからない。 I don't know who this is. (When you emphasize uncertainty add なの)	行けるかどうか分からない。 I don't know if I can go.

1.2 Aが, Bが Verb “Whether A or
B” (Listing 2 options; applies to
affirmative and negative verbs)

***XDONTS:** かどうか CANNOT be used for listing 2 options.

か = Basic:

One sentence:

今月か、来月か、分からない。 I
don't know if it's this month or next
month.

行くか行かないか分からない。 I
don't know if I will go or not.

行くか(どうか)分からない。 I don't know if I'll go or not.



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cheatography.com/jennilee/

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か vs かどうか "Whether... / If..." (cont)

【黒】くろか【茶色】ちやいろか(で)迷っている。I can't decide if it's black or brown.

買うか(どうか)迷ってる。I can't decide whether to buy it or not.

日本で仕事を探すか、【異国】きこくするか迷ってる。I can't decide if I will look for a job in Japan or go back to my country.

【就職】しゅうしょくするか、ビジネスを始めるか迷ってる。I can't decide if I should get a full time job or start my business.

**

Formation:

Interrogative + V/Adj/N plain + か、sentence

Interrogative + な-Adj/N + ではない/じゃない、だった、ではなかった/じゃなかった + か、sentence

Noun (+ particle) + か (= ka) / なのか、sentence

Ex.

【最初】さいしょ、マギー先生は人間なのかと思った。

I thought Maggie Sensei was a human being at first.

今日の試験【0点】れいてんじやないか心配です。

I worry if I will get a zero in today's lesson.

A: 「ねえ、行きたかった店、ここじゃない？」

Hey, isn't this the restaurant you always wanted to go to?

B: 「うーん、この店だったかよく覚えていないよ。」

Hmmm, I don't remember whether the restaurant (I was talking about) is this place or not.

V-ます すぎる "Too much"

V-ます すぎる "Too much; Too often; Too excessively"

-It combines with other modalities such as:



V-ます すぎる "Too much" (cont)

⇒ Permission

⇒ Request

⇒ Advice

Formation:

V-ます + すぎる

ひ-Adj

いい / 良ひ

な-Adj

Negative:

V-ない なさ + すぎる "Do little of"

ひ-Adj くなさ

な-Adj じゃなさ

TOO MUCH

(僕は)パーティーで寿司を食べすぎました。

I ate too much sushi at the party.

お酒を飲みすぎるな。

Don't drink too much alcohol!

寿司を作りすぎたくないから寿司を作りすぎたくないから【人数】にんすうを知らないといけない。

Because I don't want to make too much sushi, I need to know the number of people.

じろくんは寝過ぎてバスに【遅れる】おくれてしまいました。

Jiro slept too much and sadly missed the bus.

TOO LITTLE (NEGATIVE)

食べなさ

To eat too little of; not eat much of

田中さんは【果物】くだものを食べなさすぎる。

Mr Tanaka eats too little fruits.

あのレストランのサービスは早くなさすぎます。

That restaurant service is too slow.

ブレイクタイムの時図書館は静かじゃなさすぎる。

During break time, the library is too noisy.



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cheatography.com/jennilee/

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V-ます すぎる "Too much" (cont)

テレビを見過ぎたら目が悪くなってしまふよ。

If you watch too much TV, you will sadly wreck your eyes.

考えすぎはやめてください。

Please stop overthinking.

(考えすぎ is a noun which means overthinking)

VOCABS :

【人数】にんすう : number of people

~がする Non-Visual Perception

(X) は (Y = Non-Visual Perception) がする // (X) は (Y) がする = X has a property Y.

-Used to describe things.

-Express preception by the NON-VISUAL senses. It represents a sound, smell, taste or feeling perceived by the senses.

臭いがする / ニオイがする "It smells like..."

(The kanji/katakana has a nuance of negative meaning)

Ex. ゴミの匂い。 The smell of rubbish/trash.

匂いがする "It smells like..." (neutral)

Ex. 自然の匂い。 The smell of nature.

【香り】かおりがする "It smells like..." (positive meaning)

【香水】こうすいの香り The smell of perfume

味がする "It tastes like..."、

音がする "It sounds like..."、

声がする "Has a voice like..."、

感じがする "It feels like (heart and intuition)..."

-Often used when you feel it with your five senses.



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~がする Non-Visual Perception (cont)

気がする "It feels like (mind)..." -Used when there is no certainty but it seems to be.

Y = Can be Adj/ Noun の/ Verbs

!□!□Note: Only Nouns and Verbs it is optional to add ような / みたいな (like/seems)

匂いがする "It smells like..."

A. その【香水】こうすいはどんな匂いがしますか。

What kind of smell does that perfume have?

味がする "It tastes like..."

A. そのケーキはどんな味がしますか。

What kind of taste does that cake have? (Lit. What does that cake taste like?)

音がする "It sounds like..."

A. その【楽器】がっきはどんな音がしますか。

What sound does that musical instrument have? (Lit. What does that musical instrument sound like?)

声がする "Has a voice like..."

A. 【隣】となりの部屋からどんな音がしますか。

What kind of voice is coming from next door?

NOUN

B. ラベンダーの(ような)匂いがします。

It has a lavender smell.

B. 赤ワインの味がします。

It has a red wine taste.

B. 【海】うみの【波】なみの音がします。

It sounds like the waves of the sea.

今、ドアの外で人の声がします。

There's a voice of someone outside of the door right now.

い-ADJ

この【紅茶】こうちゃいい香りがしますね。

This tea has a good smell.

ちょっと【渋い】しぶい味がします。

It tastes a bit bitter.

【懐かしい】なつかしい音がします。

It has a nostalgic sound.

小さい音がします。

It's a small voice.

な-ADJ

この牛乳は少し変んな臭いがします。

This milk has a bit of strange smell.

【不思議】ふしぎな味がします。

It has a mysterious taste.

【2階】にかいの方で変な音がしますね？

There's some kind of weird sound by the second floor, isn't it?

【新設】しんせつな声がします。

It's a kind voice.

OR



~がする Non-Visual Perception (cont)

この牛乳は少し変んな臭いです。(both have the same meaning)

VERB

レモンを切った(ような)匂いがします。	ナツとチーズを【混ぜた】まぜた味がします。	人を幸せな気持ちにする音がします。	助けを呼ぶ声がします。
It has the smell of a cut lemon.	It tastes of nuts and cheese mixed together.	It has a sound that makes people feel happy.	It's a voice that's calling for help.

感じがする "It feels like (heart and intuition)..."

【紳士的】しんしてきな感じがします。
I feel that there's something gentlemanly about him.

あの先生は【冷たい】つめたい感じがする人です。

That teacher feels like a cold person.

【風景】ふうけいは【懐かしい】なつかしい感じがします。

This scenery feels nostalgic.

気がする "It feels like (mind)..."

彼女は「イエス」と言ってくれる気がします。
I feel that she will say "yes" to me.

田中さん【夫婦】ふうふは【離婚】りこんする気がします。

I feel that the Tanaka couple will divorce.

私は【課長】かちょうに行かされる気がします。

I feel that I'll be made to go on a business trip by the manager.

誰かに、呼ばれた気がします。

I feel like I was called by someone.

VOCABS:

Second floor: 【2階】にかい
in the direct of: ~の方

Direction: 【方向】ほうこう

~をしている Visual Perception

~をしている Visual Perception // (X) は (Y) をしている = X looks like Y.



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~をしている Visual Perception (cont)

-Used to describe things.

-Express VISUAL perception (what you can see).

形をしている "It has a shape like..."

色をしている "It has a colour like..."

顔をしている "It has a face like..."

【格好】かっこうをし -Typically refers to clothes; Subjective appearance (judgmental)
ている "It has an appearance like..."

【様子】ようすをして -Refer to state (of a person or thing), behavior, condition, objective appearance (in contrast to 格好 where it refers to
いる "It has a manner judgment of appearance
like..."

!□!□Note: Only Nouns and Verbs it is optional to add ような (like/seems). This can be added for emphasis.

形をしている "It has a shape like..."	色をしている "It has a colour like..."	顔をしている "It has a face like..."	*	*
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---	---

NOUN の

【金魚】きんぎょの- (ような)形をしています。	彼女の目は青空の色をしています。	【化け物】バケモノの顔をしているがとても優しいです。	彼女はまだ【若い】わかいのにいつもおばあさんスタイルの格好をしている。	【暴力団】ぼうりょくだんの【様子】ようすをしている【奴】やつ【避け-た】さけた方がいい。
This Japanese sweet is shaped like a goldfish.	Her eyes are the colour of blue sky.	That man has the face of a monster but he's very kind.	Although she's still young, she always has the style of a middle-aged woman.	It is better to avoid that guy with the gangster demeanor.

い-ADJ

~をしている Visual Perception (cont)

あの【美術館】 びじゅつかんは 面白い形をして います。	【大統領】だいてうりよ うの車はたいてい黒い色 をしています。	あの【女優】じょ ゆうは【美しい】う つくしい顔をしてい ます。	ハロウィンの時は色々面白い格好- した子供たちが【お菓子】おかし- をもらいに【近所】きんじよの家- に回ります。	その【生徒】せいとはとても気 分が悪い様子をしていた。
That museum has an intere- sting shape.	The presidential car generally has a black colour.	That actress has a beautiful face.	During Halloween, children in interesting clothes (appearance) go to neighborhood homes to receive candy.	That student looked very unwell.

な-ADJ

【開眼】かいが んにある【岩】 いわりろんな形- をしている。	【原宿】はらじゅくには 変な色をしていルカみの 【若者】わかものがたく- さんいます。	エリザベス【女 王】じょおうは【上 品】じょうひんな顔 をしています。	レディーガガはいつも華やかな格- 好している。	あんなに周りが【混乱】こんらん しているのに、彼はよく【冷- 静】れいせいな様子をしていら れるものだ。
The rocks on the beach have various shapes.	In Harajuku, there are lots of young people with strange coloured hair.	Queen Elizabeth has a regal face.	Lady Gaga is always in fabulous clothes.	How could he keep a calm demeanour like that although his surroundings are in chaos.

VERB



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cheatography.com/jennilee/

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~をしている Visual Perception (cont)

「川」と言う漢字は水が流れるような形をしています。	【煌めく】きらめく色をしている【サンゴ礁】サンゴしょうは【写真家】しゃしんがに人気がある。	彼女は気分は【関係】かんけいない顔をしている。	トロント【映画祭】えいがさいでは、有名人が人を振り返らせる格好している。	彼女は嘘をついて【課長】かちょうの前で【緊張】きんちょうした様子をしています。
The kanji called "kawa" has the shape of running water.	The coral reefs with their glittering colours are popular with photographers.	She has an "I have nothing to do with it" face.	At Toronto Film Festival, celebrities wear head-turning clothes.	She told a lie and has a nervous demeanor in front of the manager.

**

VOCABS :

- 【煌めく】きらめく : to glitter; to glisten; to sparkle; to twinkle; to glare; to gleam
- 【サンゴ礁】サンゴしょう : coral reef
- 【化け物】バケモノの : monster
- 【華やか】はなやか : fabulous
- 近所】きんじょ : neighborhood
- 振り返らせる : let turn around
- 【映画祭】えいがさい : film fest
- 【暴力団】ぼうりょくだん : gangster
- 【様子】ようす : manner
- 【避ける】さける : to avoid (physical contact with) (situation)
- 【周り】まわり : surrounding
- 【混乱】こんらん : disorder; chaos; confusion; mayhem
- 【冷静】れいせいな : calm

通り "Like; same; as..."

Pseudonoun: 通り "Like; same; as..."

✖✖ Cannot be used alone.

-Add に particle is for emphasis. It basically converts 通り, a grammatical noun into an adverb. This is added to verb if you want to say, "To do something as..." "In the same way as; in the way; as"

-Similar to the conjunction ような、ように (like) which is more flexible than 通り

!□!□Note: When someone tells you something, it is natural to use the passive voice.

Formation:

Verb る / た (plain form) + とおり (に)



通り "Like; same; as..." (cont)

Noun + とおり (に)

Noun の + とおり (に)

Demonstrative (この、その) + とおり (に)

Common phrases:

そのとおり I agree / Exactly

いつもの通り As usual

(Noun) どうり "as; same as"	Demonstrative (この、その) + とおり (に)	Verb + とおり (に)	(Noun/Verb) どうり "In the same way as; to do something as"
--------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------	--

-Add に particle if you want to say, "To do something as..."

よそうどおりだった。 / よそうのとおりだった。	その通りです。	田中さん歯医者さんに言われた通りお酒をやめた。	テキストに書いてある通りにべんきょうしたら、フランス語が話せるようになりました。
--------------------------	---------	-------------------------	--

It was as expected.	That's right. (Lit. It's like that.)	Just like he was told by the doctor, Mr Tanaka quit alcohol.	When I studied the way the textbook said, I came to be able to speak French.
---------------------	--------------------------------------	--	--

【詳細】 しょさいは【下記】かきの通りです。	【全く】 まったくその通りです。	思った通り日本は面白く楽しいです。	私がとおりに書いていてください。
------------------------	------------------	-------------------	------------------

The details are as follows.	You're absolutely right. (It's absolutely like that.)	Just as I thought, japan is interesting and fun.	Write as I say.
-----------------------------	---	--	-----------------

彼はいつもの通り午前7時に朝ごはんを食べます。	君はただその通りすればいいのだ。	自分(の/が)決めた通りにします。	言うとおりにしろ！
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He eats breakfast as always at 7AM.	It's better you just do it that way.	I'll do as I have decided myself.	Do as I say!
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------

約束の通り、彼が月曜日を休ませてくれます。	【冗談】 じょうだん言ったのが 結局その通りになった。	【願う】 ねがねがった通り彼女はイエスと言ってくれた。	
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通り "Like; same; as..." (cont)

As promised, he will let me take the day off on Monday.	I said it jokingly but it became true in the end. (Lit. I said it jokingly but it became like that in the end.)	Just as I wished, she said yes to me.	(Noun) どうり + に "In the same way as; to do something as"
【計画】 けいかくの通りに- 【行う】 行わなければならない。 い。	この通り会社員生活を【送る】おこなっていますから、遊ぶ時間もない。	思っていた通り、テストは簡単だった。	レシピの通りに作った。
We must carry out according to plan.	Living like this as a company employee, I have no time even to have fun.	As I thought, the exam was easy.	I cooked it as the recipe. (as it was written on the recipe)
彼女は時間通りに全然来ない。		人生はいつも【望む】のぞむ通りには進まない。	アドバイスのどうりにした。
She never comes on time.		Life always doesn't proceed as you expect.	I did as you advised.

According to (examples):

【想像】 そうぞう通り :
according to imagination

練習通り : according to
practice

【希望】 きぼう通り : ac-
cording to hope

**

VOCABS:

- 【詳細】 しょうさい : details
- 【下記】 かき : follows (below)
- 【望む】 のぞむ : to expect

V-ておく "Do something in advance"

おく as a verb alone means to put in place.

-Something has been done on purpose in preparation for something else.

Usages:

- 1) To do something in advance (to avoid regret in the future or in preparation of something)
- 2) To maintain a certain situation as it is. To leave something as it is.

V-ておく are used with:

- ✓ Volitional Verbs (actions you have control over)
- ✓ Active Verbs
- ✓ Transitive Verbs



V-ておく "Do something in advance" (cont)

COMPARISON:

V-ておく/とく

-Doing something in advance for A FUTURE CONVENIENCE OR BENEFIT.

-The agent is the speaker.

ドアを開けておく。

I will open the door in advance.

(Nuance: The door will be ready LATER. Eg. for when people return).

ドアを開けておきましたから、ドアが開けてあります。

Because I opened the door in advance, the door has been opened.

V-てある

-Doing something in the past for CURRENT CONVENIENCE.

-Did an action in the past to place an object in a continued state so it is ready to use right now.

-The agent is not mentioned and is not important.

ドアが開けてある。

The door has been opened.

(Nuance: The door is in the state of being opened because someone opened the door earlier and is continuous to be opened ready to let people inside RIGHT NOW.

Subject typically takes が。

V-ておく/とく

AFFIRMATIVE

【冷房】 れいぼうをつけておきます。

I will turn on the air conditioner in advance. (So that the room will be cool by lunchtime.)

晩御飯を食べておきました。

I ate dinner in advance. (So that I don't have to eat a lot at the party.)

考えとく。

I'll think about it. (And give you an answer later.)

(This is a polite way to refuse someone's request.)

やめとく。

NEGATIVE

コーヒーに砂糖を入れておきません。

I won't put sugar into the coffee in advance. (So that the customers can put sugar later as they like.)

ゴミを捨てておきませんでした。

I didn't throw out the garbage in advance. (That's why the garbage isn't collected for this week.)



V-ておく "Do something in advance" (cont)

I'll quit in advance. / I'll beg off for now. (Because I really can't make it.)

(This is one way to turn down invitations.)

Movement towards and Away from

V-てくる (Movement towards me)

-Someone or something is moving towards me or my point of view

V-ていく (Movement away from me)

-Someone or something moves away from me or my point of view

Usages:

- 1) Change
- 2) Continuation
- 3) Appearance
- 4) Emotional Involvement
- 5) Start of a Process

CHANGE

The use of either くる and いく also betrays the speakers attitude towards the listener whether the speaker views the listener as part of his in group or not.

V-てくる

-Describe within oneself or the speaker's in group

V-ていく

-Describe change with other people

最近僕は太ってきたけど。

I've gotten fat recently.

運動しないと太っていくよ。

If you don't exercise, you'll get fat you know.

VS

運動しないと太ってくるよ。

(The speaker views the listener as part of his in group.

日本語が上手になってきたね。

Your Japanese has gotten good, hasn't it.

(The speaker views the listener as part of his in group.

練習したら、日本語が上手になっていくよ。

If you practice, your Japanese will improve, you know.

(There is that professional one on one relationship between the teacher and student apparent on the use of V-ていく。

CONTINUATION

V-てくる

-Describe the continuation of an action or process from the PAST UNTIL NOW.

V-ていく

-Projects that process or action to continue from the PRESENT INTO THE FUTURE.



Movement towards and Away from (cont)

世界の【経済】けいざいが今まで強くなってきた。

世界の【経済】けいざいがこれからも強くなっていくだろう。

The world economy had gotten strong up until now.

The world economy will probably continue to be strong from now on too.

僕は今まで頑張ってきました。

僕はこれからも頑張っていきたいと思います。

I've worked hard up until now.

I think I would like to continue working hard from now on, too. (といます is added to make the sentence sound humble.)

僕は今まで一人で生活してきた。

僕はそんな安い【給料】きゅうりょうで生活していけない。

I've lived by myself up until now.

I can't survive on that kind of cheap salary.

APPEARANCE

V-てくる

-Describe something that's on the process of appearing

V-ていく

-Describe something on the process of disappearing

【虹】にじが見えてくる。

【虹】にじが消えていく。

The rainbow appears.

The rainbow disappears.

彼女のことはだんだん覚えてきた。

彼女のことはだんだん忘れていた。

I'm gradually remembered her.

I slowly forgot about her.

EMOTIONAL INVOLVEMENT

Which one the speaker uses betrays the users emotional attitude.

V-てくる

-Used to show empathy

V-ていく

-Used for a neutral or indifferent stance

トロントは10月から寒くなっていく。

トロントは10月から寒くなっていく。

Toronto gets cold from October.

Toronto gets cold from October.

(Nuance: The speaker looks forward to the winter or likes it.)

(Nuance: Betrays the feeling that the speaker is neutral or doesn't like winter.)

夏休みに東京にあそんで来ます。

夏休みに東京にあそんで行きます。

I'll have a vacation in Tokyo in summer.

I'll have a vacation in Tokyo in summer.

(Nuance: Empathizes with Tokyo; the speaker feels a close affinity with Tokyo like the speaker grew up there or have good memories with Tokyo while visiting in the past.)

(Nuance: Has a neutral or indifferent attitude towards Tokyo. maybe it's his first time to visit Tokyo.)

Movement towards and Away from (cont)

あのテレビドラマは面白くなってきています。

That TV drama is getting interesting.

あのテレビドラマはつまらなくなっていっています。

That TV drama is getting boring.

START OF A PROCESS

V-てくる

雪が急に降ってきた。

It suddenly started to snow. (And it continuous to snow)

【吹く】ふいてくる。

The strong wind will start to blow.

疲れてきた。

I've become tired. / I got tired. (And I'll continue to be tired until I get a rest or one shower.)

【緊張】きんちよ腕言葉が出てこない。

I'm too nearvous to speak. (Because of nervousness, the words don't come out.

And I'll continue until I muster enough courage to speak up.)

そうなってくると私はとても【困る】こまります。

If it comes to pass that way, I'll be troubled. (If it gets to be that way, I'll be in big trouble.)

VOCABS:

【経済】けいざい : economy



By **jennilee**
cheatography.com/jennilee/

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