

"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/い-Adj+ ようでは / ようじゃ / な-Adj + である "If A continues to happen, B will NOT have a good result"
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
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.
けしょうしなくても、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ですよ。 Tanaka-san, you don't need to wear a mask anymore. 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.	[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.

!□!□ 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 :

"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.

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

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)

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

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

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

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。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.

👉 こんな / そんな / あんな / どんな + に

-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).

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?

そんなこと言ってもしょうがないですよ。There is no point in saying that kind of thing.

あんなことはもう忘れなさい。Forget about such a thing.



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

こんなふうに【結ぶ】むすんだらすぐ【解ける】ほどけちゃうよ。 If you tie a knot like this, it will get undone easily. こんな人と話したくないです。 I don't want to talk to such a person. (Showing intolerance)

**

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

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.

【今日中】きょうじゅう : within today

どんなに

"Is like; -ish"

👉(Noun) + らしい / (Noun) らしく
(Verb)

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

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

みさはこどもらしい。 Misa acting like a child. (like she should be as she is one)

日本人らしくはして食べる。 I eat with chopsticks like a Japanese person (should).

👉(Noun) + っぽい

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

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

みさはこどもっぽい。 Misa is childish. (not acting like she's supposed to be)

おとなっぽい。 (They're) so grown up / mature. (positive)

👉(Verb / Adj) + っぽい (set phrases)

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

忘れる to forget = 忘れっぽい forgetful (私は忘れっぽいです。 I am forgetful.)

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

くろ black = くろっぽい blackish

ほこり dust = ほこりっぽい dusty

あぶら oil/fat = あぶらっぽい oily / greasy

**

ために vs ように "In order to"

👉Purpose 【V-Volitional ために】

"Do something so that; In order to"

👉Purpose 【V-Non Volition/Potential/ない ように】

"Do something so that; In order to" (LIT. IN ORDER TO/FOR ACHIEVE PURPOSE, DO THIS)

👉V-る + のに + (particular adj/verb)

"In order to... it's useful / good / convenient / takes time / is necessary (to do something)" "In order to... I use..."



ために vs ように "In order to" (cont)

EXPRESSES OWN WILL

-When an action happens intentionally or at your own will

!□!□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.

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.

◦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.

【移民局】いみんきょくでビザの【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.

DO NOT SHOW 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.

!□!□ように can be used for either the same subject or a different subject.

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.

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

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.

◦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.

!□!□Note: Although **ために** can be used with these adj/verbs, it is more natural to use **のに**:

✓使う : one uses, ✓【役に立つ】やくにたつ : it's useful

✓いい : good, ✓【便利】べんり : convenient

✓かかる : takes time, ✓かかる : takes time, 【必要】ひつよう : is necessary

【辞書】じしょは【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).

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

【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.

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ために vs ように "In order to" (cont)

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!□!□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)

"Plan; Intention"

👉つもり / ない-つもり	👉予定 / ない-予定 / N + の + 予定	👉Volitional + と思う
"I intend to; I don't intend to"	"I plan to; I plan not to"	"I'm thinking of doing (but we'll see)"
NOT SOLID (POSITIVE & NEGATIVE ONLY)	SOLID "MEETINGS & APPOINTMENTS (POSITIVE ONLY)	FOR KIDS (POSITIVE ONLY)
-Expresses strong intention of doing something	-Expresses schedule (time, place, accommodation, itinerary) or plan	-The decision is on you. つもり is much stronger than this grammar and is used by kids often.
-つもり is what you are thinking; not a solid plan and there's a possibility that it can be changed.	-Used when you have solid plans, meetings, appointments and schedules. Not used with intention	-Cannot use with a negative sentence since this is something that you plan on doing so negative does not work.
つまらないので、仕事はやめるつもりです。Because it's boring, I intend to quit the job.	【会議】かいはぎは 1時に始める予定です。The meeting is scheduled to start at 1 o'clock.	あまりお金を使わないつもりです。I'm not planning on spending much money.
たのしいので、仕事はやめないうつもりです。Because it's fun, I intend not to quit the job.	今週は予定がありますか。What is your plan this weekend?	明日がっこうに行こうと思っています。I'm thinking of going to school (but I don't have to.) (The decision is on you.)
	VS	母：宿題しなさい！ Do your homework!
	何をするつもりですか。(This is not a common question to ask someone since this is something that you do / you are thinking of doing.)	子：今しようと思っていた。I was just about to do it (Lit. I'm thinking of doing it now.)

!□!□Note: 予定です is already solid so it is very rare to use this with a negative sentence.

!□!□Note:

どう言うつもり？

What the heck are you doing?

(What's your intention? What are you planning to do?) (Lit. I don't understand what you are planning on doing.) (Said when you are upset)

"It would be nice/good if:"

To give general advice or recommendation or encouragement

👉V-といい

👉V-たらいい

👉V-えばいい



"It would be nice/good if;" (cont)

ENCOURAGING. General recommendation/ advice	CASUAL; SOFT. Slightly casual way of saying it. It can also be used as a question. It is very versatile.	CAN BE CARELESS. Gives a careless impression. It can also be used as a question. Depending on the context, it may not give a good impression to the other person, so be careful how you use it.
!□!□Caution : Cannot give negative advice such as "You shouldn't do this" or "Don't do this"	!□!□Caution: Using the standard 「しなかったら」 (don't do it) seems a little unnatural.	!□!□Caution : Can be used when making statements about something that the speaker believes is not possible. This shows that the speaker thinks that "it would be good, but is aware that it cannot/will not happen for some reason". In these cases, it is regularly paired with のに .
		As for the えび form's characteristics, just remember the grammar 「さえば」. It has a stronger connotation of "that's enough"!
×今度デートするんだけど、どんな服着るといい? I'm going on a date next time, what kind of clothes should I wear?	明日の飲み会、行きたくないのならば、行かなかったらいいと思うよ? If you don't want to go to the drinking party tomorrow, I think it's okay not to go.	行けばいいけど、行けるかわからない。 It would be good if I could go, but I don't know if I can.
自由がある間に、色んなことに【挑戦】しようせんするといいですよ。 It's good to try different things while you have freedom.	いつ行ったらいい? When should I go?	ペットボトルはここに【捨てる】すてればいい? Could I throw away this plastic bottle here? / Would it be good if I throw away this plastic bottle here?

!□!□Caution :
 とい Cannot give negative advice such as "You shouldn't do this" or "Don't do this" unlike **たら** and **えび** form. But all grammars can be used to answer a question and give advice or recommendation.

PROHIBITION "Can't do; Not allowed to do..."

ては ならない	じゃいけない	じゃ.ちゃだめ	V-ないで
ならない is formal and used in writing	いけない is neutral	だめだ is casual and mostly used in conversation	Request



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PROHIBITION "Can't do; Not allowed to do..." (cont)

電車で【携帯電話】けいたいでんわを【使かって】つかってならない。[You] must not use a cellphone on the train.	ここで【騒い】さわいじやいけないよ。[You] must not make noise here.	写真撮っちゃだめだよ。You can't take a picture. (Lit. It's no good if you take a photo).	はいらないで。Don't come in. (request)
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なりません - Objective

-Gives a feeling that it is an obligation. Like you have to do it because others expect us to do it.

-The speaker must fulfill their obligations under the laws, social norms, etc.

いけません - Subjective

"I have to..." "I need to..."

-Speaker feels that they have to do it. Feels the need to do something because of personal reasons.

OBLIGATION "You must; I must"

なければなら
ない / なりません

ないとけない

CASUAL: なきゃダメ

Written

Converation

もう帰らなきゃだめだ。I need to go home. (If you add だめ、it sounds like you are more desperate)

【病院】びょういんに【行かな】いかないといけないよ。[You] have to go to the hospital.

漢かん字じをもっと練習】れんしゅうしなきゃだめ(だ / です)。[I] must practice kanji more.

!□!□Note: なければ actually sounds really formal and is rarely used in conversation. By replacing なければ with なきゃ、 you can make your speech more suitable for conversation. In this context、だめだ or いけない should be used.

なくちゃ is short for なくては。ては is another way of saying "If" but not used often. You can see ては with いけません which means、 not allowed to do something.



