

### Sequence

Copulative Conjunctions:	Disjunctive Conjunctions:	Adversative Conjunctions:	Conclusive Conjunctions
-Expresses the addition and/or connection of meanings.	-Expresses the disjunction of their meanings.	-Expresses the opposition of their meanings.	
And:	-or, -or : -ka, -ka ..か、..か	But:	So:
と、	-and, -and : -ya, -ya ..や、..や	しかし、	それで、
や、		が、	なので
そして		けど	
		けれども	And then:
Also:		なのに	それから、
も、		でも	その後
もまた			
		However:	Therefore:
Then:		しかしながら、	それゆえに、
そして、		ところが	だから、
それから			したがって
		Despite:	
Or:		にもかかわらず	Thus:
または、			ゆえに、
また			したがって

### ところが

ところが "However; Despite that"	なぜなら... から "Because, The reason is, That is because"	そこで "Accordingly; Now; Therefore; To that end"	【但し】 ただし "but; however; provided that"
(Expectation) Phrase + ところが + (Unexpected Result) Phrase	Phrase (A)。なぜなら(ば) + Reason for (A) Phrase + から + だ	(Situation) Phrase。そこで + (Solution) Phrase	
-Used to highlight that (A) was expected, but the unexpected result (B) occurred. It is usually translated as 'however', or 'despite that'.	'why (A), that is because (B)'. Essentially, it is a way to highlight that a 'because' is coming at the end of the sentence, drawing attention to it.	-This phrase behaves very similarly to 'as such' in English.	



### ところが (cont)

-Often used at the beginning of a new sentence

-Literally, **なぜなら ~から** is similar to 'why is (A) so, (B) is the cause'. This sounds quite dramatic in English, but is a perfectly natural way of emphasizing a statement/fact in Japanese.

-Usually, a first sentence will highlight what the 'situation' is, before **そこで** goes on to explain how that situation was or will be resolved.

納豆は安いし、美味しいし、健康にもいい。ところが、納豆を嫌いな日本人も少ないのだ。

明日は仕事に来ません。なぜなら、明日は友達の結婚式に行くからです。

彼は雨の中、傘なしで立っている。そこで、私は車から出て彼に私の傘をあげた。

今日は5時に仕事が-  
終わります。ただし-  
残業があったらもつ-  
と遅くなります。

Natto is cheap, delicious, and healthy. However, there are very few Japanese people who dislike natto.

I will not come to work tomorrow. Why? That's because I will be going to my friends' wedding.

He is standing in the rain without an umbrella. As such, I got out of the car and gave him mine.

I'll finish work at 5 o'clock today. However, if there is overtime, I will be late longer.

お腹が空いた。そこで、コンビニに行った。

I was hungry. As such, I went to the convenience store.

### Correlate Similar Thoughts

と "And"

-Used to connect nouns

や "And"

-Used to connect nouns; only list only some parts of a whole

そして "And" "Thus; And then"

-Used to add noun(s), or to explain an action that follows (usually used at the start of a new sentence).

Ex. テーブルの上りんごとみかん、そしてバナナがあります。

There are apples, oranges, and bananas on the table.

私はりんごを食べます。そしてみかんも食べます。

I'll eat an apple. And then I'll eat an orange, too.

### Express Condition

もし "If;" "In case; supposing"

-Used with **たら、なら、ば**



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### Express Condition (cont)

-Emphasized that it's hypothetical. This puts more emphasis that it is only a theory: "WHAT IF".

-たら / なら / ば are necessary for IF but not "もし". You cannot use もし with と。

V-たら "If; When" -It's usually used to express a relationship of assumption, as well as a specific and one-time consequence.

V-plain なら "If; When" -Unlike たら (-tara), なら (-nara) is usually used to express a speaker's decision, order, hope, or opinion of assumption when assuming a certain thing.

Ex. 京都へ行くなら、新幹線で行きたいです。

If I go to Kyoto, I want to go by Shinkansen.

V-plain すると "If" -When using すると (suruto) as a conditional conjunction, と (to) or だと (da to) usually come in front of it. It expresses a relationship of assumption and a consequence.

Ex. 彼が間に合わないとなると、私たちは会議を始められません。

If he can't come in time, we can't start a meeting.

### Express Cause

から/だから "So; Therefore; Thus" -Has a nuance of putting a blame or justify your action because of something

-Used for sequential events, volition, requests, state

ので "So; Therefore; Thus" -Feeling is neutral; Objectively presents a cause and effect relationship as a natural course of events

-Used in written and spoken language; Gentler sounding

ので is used to connect phrases to which indicates that there is a willful action. It is your own decision to do it.

ため/のため(に) "because (of) ...; as a consequence of ..."

Ex. 雪のため電車は遅れました。

Because of the snow, the train was delayed.

なぜなら "Because" -A sentence of a particular situation comes before なぜなら (nazenara), and a sentence to explain why follows it. It often comes with だから (da kara) or から (kara) to explain why.



### Express Cause (cont)

Ex. 彼女は怒って帰りました。なぜなら【彼氏】かれしが【浮気】うわきしたのを知ったからです。

She got angry and left, because she came to know her boyfriend had cheated on her.

### Express Choices

または / もしくは "Or; Otherwise"

-Used when you want to show options for something.

-または is more common and is used more often than もしくは

Ex. 電車またはバスで行きます。

I will go by train or bus.

か "Or...; Whether... or"

-Usually used twice in a sentence to indicate alternatives.

Ex. 今レストランは開いているか、閉まっているか、知っていますか。

Do you know if the restaurant is open or closed now?

あるいは "Or; Alternatively"

-Used to express a choice between A or B

-Used to show things which are of the same or similar kind. It has a nuance of "alternatively."

Ex. 私は来年大阪あるいは名古屋へ転勤になります。

I will be transferred to Osaka or Nagoya next year.

### Other Conjunctions

ところで "By the way"

-Used when you change the topic in a conversation, and it's generally used before asking a question.

Ex. ところで、今週末は何か予定ありますか。

By the way, do you have any plans for this weekend?

【一方で】 いっぽうで "On the other hand; while; meanwhile"

-Used to indicate that the following sentence will be in a direction different from the previous sentence. The following sentence doesn't necessarily have to be completely opposite from the previous one.

Ex. 彼女は寿司が好きです。一方で彼はピザが好きです。



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### Other Conjunctions (cont)

She likes sushi. On the other hand, he likes pizza.

例えば "For example"

さらに "In addition; moreover"

-Used when you want to add something.

Ex. 日曜日に買い物へ行き、さらにジムへ行きました。その上、夜は映画を見に行きました。

I went shopping, and in addition, I went to the gym on Sunday. Moreover, I went to see the movie.

その上 "On top of that"

-Used when you want to add something.

- Stronger emphasis than さらに

Ex. 日曜日に買い物へ行き、さらにジムへ行きました。

I went shopping, and moreover, I went to the gym on Sunday.

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