

Noun + 【的】 てき "-tic, -al, -ine, -able"

"-tic, -al, -ine, -able, -ive, like-, - wise"

We add this suffix to a noun to make an adjective that describes a characteristic.

Formation:

+ 的 + auxiliary verb だ/です : to be ~

Adjective : ~的な

Adjective : ~的に

!□!□Note: You can't just add this suffix to any noun. It only works with certain nouns.

Adj: N + 的な "-ing"

Noun → な-Adj "-ing"

Adverb: N + 的に + Verb

Noun → Adverb (Verb Modifier) "-ly, -like, -al"

Person + 的 "That's so like (Somebody)"

Noun + Suffix "That's so like (Somebody)"

Basic:

あの映画を見て、感動した。 I saw that movie and I was moved.

それは【技術】ぎじゅつ的に無理です。 That's technically impossible.

リサ的にはどう思おもう？ In a Lisa-way, what do you think?

Adding 「的」 to make 「感動」 into an adjective:

朝ご飯は【習慣】しゅうかんに毎朝食べます。 I customarily eat breakfast every morning.

それは本当にタナ力的な考えかただな。 That is such a Tanaka-way of thinking.

あの映画は感動的だった。 That movie was very moving.

そんな【感情】かんじょう的にならなくてもいいのに。 You don't have to get that emotional. (Speaking in terms of emotions, there's no need to get like that)

ここは【現実的】げんじつてきに考えてみましょう。 Let's be realistic here.

この仕事には、【実践的】じっせんてきな【経験】けいけんが必要だ。 You need practical experiences for this job.

あれは感動的な映画だった。 That was a very moving movie.

N + 的 tic, al, ine, able, ive, like, ~ wise

Noun + 【的】 てき

Noun + 【圈】 けん



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N + 的 tic, al, ine, able, ive, like, ~ wise (cont)

Speaking in the sphere of (A), (B). (B) can only be said within the sphere of (A).

Occurring in the sphere of (A), (B). (B) only happens inside of (A).

彼女は【国民】こくみんアイドルです。She is a national star. (Speaking in terms of the nation, she is a star)

彼は英語【圏】けんの国に【引っ越しました】ひっこしました。He moved to an English speaking country. (A country within the English speaking world)

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!□!□Note: When you want to convey something that can be said from a specific standpoint, 【的】てき will be a logical choice.

Nouns with 的

開放	kaihou	openness
開放的	kaihouteki	open, open-minded
知的	chiteki	intelligent
積極的	sekkyokuteki	positive, vigorous, aggressive, assertive, pushy, active, enthusiastic.
消極的	shoukyokuteki	passive
攻撃的	kougekiteki	more aggressive character
感情的	kanjouteki	emotional
現実的	genjitsuteki	realistic
非現実的	higenjitsuteki	unrealistic
行動的	koudouteki	active
具体的	gutaiteki	concrete, practical
抽象的	chuushouteki	abstract
一般的	ippanteki	general
実践的	jissenteki	practical
論理的	ronriteki	logical
論理的に言う	Ronriteki ni iu to...	Logically speaking...
否定的	hiteiteki	negative
技術的	gijyutsuteki	technical
美的	biteki	aesthetic
定期的	teikiteki	periodical
科学的	kagakuteki	scientific
心理的	shinriteki	psychological
経済的	keizaiteki	economical
金銭的	kinsenteki	financial
理想的	risouteki	ideal
私的	shiteki	personal
客観的	kyakkanteki	objectively
主観的	shukanteki	subjectively
文化的	bunkateki	cultural



Nouns with 的 (cont)

芸術的	geijutsuteki	artful, artistic
友好的	yuukouteki	friendly
生産的	seisanteki	productive
科学的	kagakuteki	scientific
日本的*	nihonteki	Japanese, something typical or representative

Adj + がる / がっている

いな-Adj + がる / がっている

"To show signs of; to appear; to feel, to think ~"

彼は犬を怖がる。 He is (appears to be/seems to be) generally afraid of dogs.

(を) ほしい + がる (this is a verb)

"He/she wants..." Express someone's strong desire or want for something.

クルーズ先生は新しい自転車を欲しがる。 Cruise sensei wants a new bicycle (very badly).

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!□!□Note: がる (garu) is generally used for speaking in the 3rd person, but it is also acceptable to use it for yourself in some situations.

Noun + 【無し】 なし "Without"

1. なし : Same word as ない

-Like ない, なし means not exist, not present, without, missing.

問題なし。 No problem. / 問題ない。

2. なしで : Means "without something", where the particle で indicates the missing medium or thing:

あなたなしで生きていけない。 I can't live without you.

3. なしに

今日は昼飯なしにする。 I decided to go without lunch today.

!□!□Note: Although なし is an adjective, it is considered a noun, and used as such.

!□!□Since なし is considered a noun, it can be followed by the copula だ, by the particle の, and by に to become adverb. In this sense, なし has the same meaning and usage as ないこと

々 (のま)

々 (のま) is placed after a kanji to repeat it so that you don't have to write it twice.

-Since the 々 (のま) repeats the same kanji, the pronunciation is often the same.

-This also pluralize words because you are saying it twice.

【小々】 しょうしょう : just a minute; small quantity

【人々】 ひとびと : people

【島々】 しまじま : islands

【日々】 ひび : every day; daily; day after day; days (e.g. good old days)

々 (のま) (cont)

【隅々】 すみずみ : every corner; every nook and cranny; all the ins and outs

【云々】 うんぬん : and so on; and so forth; etc; and such; and the like

【云々】 うんぬんする : comment; criticism

【様々】 さまざま : varied; various

【箇々】 ここ : individual; one by one; separate

【元々】 もともと : originally; by nature;

