

Pseudonoun : わけ

わけ means 'reason'.

-A predicate extender to explain a reason, cause, or situation.

-Reflects the speaker's logical conclusion based on what they've seen or heard.

-Can be used alone in a sentence (unlike はず) as it is a noun which means 'reason'.

In a sentence can translate to :

★ "No wonder that..."

★ "Naturally..."

★ "That's why..."

★ "It means that..."

Similar Grammar:

はず = Expectation

アナさんは6年間も日本に【留学】りゆうがくしたのだから日本語が上手なわけです。

Because Anna studied abroad in Japan for 6 years, the reason her Japanese is good.

わけ = Outright Conclusion (based on what the speaker saw or heard)

アナさんは6年間も日本に【留学】りゆうがくしたのだから日本語が上手なわけです。

It should be that her Japanese is good.

FUNCTIONS:

1. Nominalizes verbs / verb clauses

2. Can be described by adjectives

3. Can be described by demonstrative pronouns

Ex. そのわけ "That reason...; In that case" "

そんな訳、こんな訳

4. Combines with other Nouns

(Noun) と言う訳 : Much like a quotation

5. わけは/がない "There's no reason..."

わけじゃない "It's not that..."

6. Can interchange with はず in some situations

Formation:

Verb (casual)

+ 【訳】わけだ

い-Adj

な-Adj + な

Noun + (である)

!□!□Note: である is the same as です or だ it is usually used in writing.

訳 as a nominalizer

Verb + 訳 "Reason why V"

い-Adj + 訳 "Regarding the reason why (nominalized adj)"

な-Adj + 訳 "Regarding the reason why (nominalized adj)"



訳 as a nominalizer (cont)

彼の怒っている訳がわからない。	チョコレートが苦いわけは【専門家】 せんもんかに聞いてみました。	コロナウイルスが危険なわけは悪い肺炎の引き 起こすことがあるからです。
I don't know (the reason) why he is angry.	Topic : 訳 "reason" and in front of it is the adj clause (chocolate is bitter)	Corona virus is dangerous because it sometimes brings about bad pneumonia.
彼が怒っている → "He is angry"	I asked an expert why chocolate is bitter.	
わけがわけがわからない → "I don't understand the reason"	(Lit. Regarding the reason why chocolate is bitter, I tried to ask an expert.)	
あなたがもう学校に来なかったわけ 教えてください。	彼女がそんなに忙しいわけ 言われませ ん。	アナさんは6年間も日本に【留学】りゅうがくし たのだから日本語が上手なわけです。
Please tell me why you no longer come to school	She can't be that busy.	Because Anna studied abroad in Japan for 6 years, the reason her Japanese is good.
わけ 教えてください → "Please tell me the reason"	(Lit. Regarding the reason why she is this busy, it doesn't exist.)	
Nominalized by 訳 : あなたがもう学校に来な かった → "You no longer came to school"		

VOCABS:

【引き起こす】ひきおこす : to cause; to induce; to bring about; to provoke
【肺炎】はいえん : pneumonia

"For that reason" Make a conclusion から/わけ

わけだ 【訳】 <Reason> から / ので / て + わけだ <Result>	<Verb> のは <Reason>, <Result> からです
"Because <reason>, for that reason..."	"The reason why <result>, is because"
-More emphasis on the result	-More emphasis on the reason
-Adding 訳だ in から / ので / て when stating reason + result puts emphasis on the result / the situation; although reason is still important	のは : means "The reason why"
	の particle acts like a TOPIC of the sentence followed by topic marker は



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"For that reason" Make a conclusion から/わけ (cont)

★わけ：【財布】さいふをなくしたから、払えない訳です。

Because I lost my wallet, it means / for that reason I can't pay

★Instead of : ピカチュウは可愛いから、好き。

I like Pikachu because he is cute.

★のは：払えないのは、【財布】さいふをなくしたからです。

The reason why I cannot pay is because I lost my wallet.

★のは：ピカチュウが好きなのは可愛いからです。

The reason I like Pikachu is because he's cute.

!□!□わけです is generally not translated. But it is there to express the result of the reason. Without the 訳だ, you are focusing on the reason, like you are explaining why you cannot pay.

もう走れないのは【骨折】こっせつしたからです。

The reason why I can't run anymore is because I broke my bone.

"It makes sense that" Conclusion/Result 訳

Sentence + ~ 【訳】わけだ "It makes sense that"

-This can also be used when you are talking to yourself.

Words often used:

★つまり："in other words",

★なるほど："It makes sense; I understood",

★【通り】どおりで："As expected..." "It makes sense that; No wonder"

★そりゃそりゃ：Very casual way of saying それは

Example:

あみちゃんは、優しいし、頭もいいし、おしゃれだし、モテるわけだ。

Amichan is kind, smart and fashionable. No wonder everyone fancies her.

"What are you trying to say (reason)?"

だって / なんだって / なんだって "I'm telling you!"

-Used when A directly asks B something about B. Can also be used to emphasize a quote (similar to "I'm telling you!")

<conclusion> わけ/訳です
"Are you trying to say...?"

-This grammar can also mean, "What are you trying to say...?"

<Reason>、<conclusion> 訳だ / わけですか。
"Are you trying to say...?"

-Giving a conclusion to what the speaker said to you. (Asking to make sure if the conclusion is correct.)



"What are you trying to say (reason)?" (cont)

Formation: 訳 in its purest form: conclusion from reasoning, judgement or calculation based on something read or heard; reason; cause; meaning; circumstances; situation

V (plain) / い-Adj + んだって

Noun / な Adj + なんだって

おい、待ってよ！乗るん じゃねえ！ヤベエんだって！	このままでいいわけ？	何が言いたいわけ？
Hey, wait! Don't get on! I'm telling you, It's dangerous!	You are telling me things are fine this way?	What are you trying to say? / What's your point?
A. またかよ。	無理だってわけ？	【無理】 むりだってわ け？
Again.	Are you trying to say that it's impossible?	Are you trying to say it's impossible?
B. 大丈夫だって。ビビんな よ、落ちないって。	何が言いたい訳？	
I'm telling you, it's alright. Don't freak out, you won't fall.	What are you trying to say? / What's your point?	
	A. 泣きたいのは私だよ。なんでお前が泣いてるわけ？	
	It's me who wants to cry. Why are you crying (instead)? (Sounds a bit harsh)	

Making a conclusion: わけ / はず

<conclusion-based on listener's statement> V-plain + 訳です

<conclusion-what you believe/witnessed> V-plain + はずです

"Which means..." "In other words..." "So basically..." "So from
what you said..."

"Must be; supposed to; I expect...; I believe"

Making a conclusion based on listener's statement

Making an assumption or conclusion based on what you believe, experience
or what you see.



Making a conclusion: わけ / はず (cont)

A. 田中さんはいつも時間を守るから、時間通りに来ます
よ。Tanaka always comes on time. B. じゃ、8 時前に来る-
わけですね。Okay so that means he'll come before 8, right? 桜は聞こえないはずですね。Sakura must not be able to hear us. / I believe
that... (Making a conclusion based on what you see. Given a scenario that
Sakura is far away from you and you can see that she's wearing headphones)

Negation: "There's no (訳-reason) way..."

<conclusion> + わけがない "There's
no way...; There's no reason..."

-Expresses an emphasized and
outright negation of something

-Giving objective conclusion. Meaning
making an unbiased, balanced
observation based on facts which can
be verified.

<conclusion> + はずがない "It's impossible..."

-Giving a subjective conclusion.

-Subjective means making assumptions, making interpretations based on personal opinions without
any verifiable facts. Information or perspectives based on feelings, opinions, or emotions. This is not
happening because this is not how it should be. Like this is what you believe; what you expect to
happen.

A. 【天才】てんさいの田中【先輩】 -
せんぱいが間違えるわけがない。

There is no way the genius Tanaka-
senpai would make a mistake.

田中【先輩】せんぱいが間違えるはずがない。

There is no way Tanaka-senpai would make a mistake.(This is not happening because this is not how
it's used to be.)

B. 田中【先輩】せんぱいも【人間】 -
にんげんだよ。いつも正しいわけがな
い。

He is a human being, too. It's
impossible to always be right.

【宇宙人】うちゅうじんがいるはずがない。

There is no way that an alien could exist. (An alien shouldn't exist. Based on my theory and belief)

【宇宙人】うちゅうじんがいるわけが
ない。

There is no way that an alien could
exist.

...わけがないでしょ?"Don't you
think?"

...わけがないでしょ! / だろう "You should know"

A. 【締め切り】しめきりは【明後
日】あさってです。

The deadline is the day after
tomorrow.

心配してるの? 俺が【浮気】うわきするわけないだろ。

Are you worried? There is no way I would cheat on you

B. 【二日】ふつかでできるわ- けがな
いでしょ。



Negation: "There's no (訳-reason) way..." (cont)

There is no way I can do that in two days, don't you think?

**

!□!□Note: The phrase わけない (sometimes even used as わけもない) is also used to express that something is very easy or simple. (Ex. わけもないことであった - "it was a simple act to pull off") It is rather simple itself however to know when this version is being used because it grammatically acts in the same way as an adjective word.

Common expression :

👉Note: You can still use this grammar without the "but" words

"It's not that. (That's not the reason)."

そんなに + adjective + negation

そういう訳じゃない(よ)。It's not that. (That's not the reason).

そんなに高くないよ。"It's not that VERY expensive."

Note:

"It's not that VERY expensive."

(But cannot be used with "It's not that expensive / pretty" as the 'that' in this sentence means "It's not VERY expensive / pretty" そんなに + adjective + negation shall be used in this situation)

「俺の【妹】いもうとこんなに可愛いわけがない。

My little sister couldn't be this pretty. (Lit. It's impossible that my little sister could be this cute.)

Negation: "It's not like/that (reason)"

<Verb-plain/Adj い/な> 訳 + じゃない / ではない / じゃありません "It's not like" "It's not that" "It doesn't mean that; it is not the case that; I don't mean that; it is not true that"

<noun> だと言うわけ + じゃない / ではない / じゃありません "It's not that it's <noun>"

-Expresses a softened and partial negation of something

Words often used: けど、が、ただ、でも "It's X but it's not like it's..."

Adjective

日本が好きだけど、日本人と結婚したい訳じゃない。

今【財布】さいふに一万円がありますが、お金持ちだという訳ではありません。 / だって訳じゃない。



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Negation: "It's not like/that (reason)" (cont)

I like Japan but it doesn't mean that I'd want to marry a Japanese person. I have 10,000 yen in my wallet now but it doesn't mean that I'm rich.

Verb

料理をするけど、上手な訳じゃない。/料理をするが、上手な訳ではない。

I cook but it's not that I'm good at it.

【嫌い】きれいな訳じゃないけど、好きでもない。

It's not that I hate it but I don't like it either.

頭がいいだけで【大統領】だいたいようになれる訳じゃない。

It's not like you can become a president just because you are smart.

Beyond the Basics of 訳 (わけ)

The word 訳 (わけ) variously translates to "meaning, reason, cause, conclusion derived from reasoning, judgment based on context." (Some of these definitions could be considered the opposite of each other, which is what marks the complexity of this word and the grammar patterns that derive from it.)

訳 (わけ) vs 理由 (りゆう)

In its purest form

(理由/わけ)もなく (Riyuu/wake) mo naku "without reason"

わけを話す "To state one's reason, to tell one's story"

!□!□When used in its purest form, as a standalone word, 訳 (わけ) is often comparable to the most commonly used word for "reason," 理由 (りゆう) and is even interchangeable with it in many cases.

はず (Expectation) vs わけ (Conclusion)

はず (Expectation) "It should be; I expect that..."

わけ (Conclusion)

これはビギナーコースだから、簡単なはずだ。

これはビギナーコースだから、簡単なわけだ。

Because it's a beginner course, it should be simple.

Unlike はず、訳 can be used alone in a sentence

Fixed Expressions:

-わけ standing along in a sentence means 'reason'.

訳があって、僕は【家内】かないと離婚することにした。

訳のない。



はず (Expectation) vs わけ (Conclusion) (cont)

For some reason (that I can't tell you), I decided to divorce my wife.

Unreasonable. (Lit. No reason)

Ex. これは訳のないことだ。

それとそれとはわけが違う。

Those are two different reasons. (Lit. That and that, the reason is different.)

わけもない。

Totally unreasonable! (Lit. Not even a reason)

それにはわけがあるに違いない。

も = even

There's surely a reason for sure. (Lit. In that, there is a reason for sure.)

Ex. これはわけもない争いだ。

This is a fight without even a speck of reason.

どう言う訳ですか。

What do you mean by that? (Lit. How do you say the reason?)

そう言う訳なら

If that's the case (Lit. If it's that reason)

どう言う訳でそんなことをしたんですか。

Ex. そう言う訳なら、車を買きましょう。

Why did you do such a thing? (Lit. With what reason you did that sort of thing>)

If that's the case, let's buy a car.

わけがわからない。

I don't understand the reason.

VOCABS:

【家内】かない : wife

~に違いない : there's a reason for it (grammar)

"Basically; Which means..." 訳と言うこと

"Basically; Which means..." 訳と言うこと (cont)

<conclusion> わけ訳で す "Which means...; So basically...; I conclude...; Are you trying to say...?"	<conclusion> と言う こと / ってこと "So it means that..."	<conclusion> 訳 ですか "Which means...; So basically...; I conclude...; right?"
-To make a conclusion from what the listener said. から is not used here. It is like rephrasing what the listener has said.	-The thing is saying that what comes before is a conclusion that is said earlier	-You are kind of doubting so you wanted to make sure if the conclusion is correct.
A. 【運転免許】 うんて- んめんきよを持ってい ません。	A. ひらがなとカタカ ナだけ読めます。	A. カッコいい車 ですね。
I don't have a driver's license.	I can only read hiragana and katakana.	That's a cool car.
B. 【運転】 うんてんで- きなわけですね。	B. 漢字が読めないっ てこと。	B. 昨日買った んです。ま あ、【免許】め んきよはあり ませんけど。
Which means you can't drive, right?	Which means you can't read kanji, right?	I bought it yesterday. Well, I don't have a license though.

【開店】かいてんは-
10時の【予定】よ-
ていだから、あと1
時間待たなければい
けないということだ
ね。

A. 【運転】う
んてんできな
わけですか。

The shop is scheduled to open at 10, so that means we have to wait another hour.	So you mean you can't drive?
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※Differences:

A. 明日飲み会を【開
き】ひらきです。

We're going to hold a
drinking party tomorrow.

B. 明日はちょっと忙し-
いんです。

I'm a little busy
tomorrow.

A. 【来れない】これな
いわけですね。

Which means / so
basically / so from what
you said you can't come,
right?

【来れない】これないわ
け。

【来れない】これないっ
てこと? So you mean you
can't come then? (More
friendly)

(Can sound rude when
talking casually without
adding です)

So you mean you can't come
then? (More friendly)



"Basically; Which means..." 訳と言うこと (cont)

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!□!□Note: You can only use 訳 in the formal speech because it may sound harsh if you just use 訳 only to confirm your conclusion. When used in question form, this may sound harsh; angry; upset if used in informal speech. But there are people who are using this grammar without sounding harsh based on their personality (like they just grew up talking casually and are just the way he is).

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