

N + として — “as / in the role of”		
として — “as / in the role of / from the standpoint of”	N + としては = as N, speaking from N's standpoint	N + としての + N = “N as a/an...”
-It means you are treating someone/something in a particular role, category, or standpoint.	It often adds a contrast or qualification.	N + として + Verb/Adjective
	-The は makes the standpoint more explicit. Gives evaluation as a "NOUN"	「role of N」 → what someone does/is in that role
例 :	例 :	「role of N」 → a noun connected to that role
学生として頑張る。I'll work hard as a student.	私としては、【賛成】さんせいです。Personally / speaking for myself, I'm in favor.	
介護士として働いています。I work as a care worker.	私としてはそう思いません。→ From my standpoint, I don't think so.	介護士としての責任 = responsibility as a care worker
人の人間として、それは許せない。As a human being, I can't forgive that.	学生としてはこの試験は少し難しいです。As for students, this exam is a bit difficult.	教師としての責任を【果たしたい】はたしたい。I want to fulfill my responsibilities as a teacher.
Core feeling: “Look at/do something in the capacity of X.”	日本人としては彼の日本語はとても上手です。As for a Japanese, his Japanese is good.	親としての気持ちはよく分かります。I understand your feelings as a parent well.
【日本代表】にほんだいひょうとして【大会】たいかいに【出場】しゅつじょうします。	新人としては彼の仕事は完璧です。As for a newcomer, his work his perfect.	友達としての意見を聞かせてください。Please tell me your opinion as a friend.
I will participate in the tournament as a representative of Japan.	Core feeling: AS SOMEONE, you are giving evaluation or standpoint to something	教師としての経験がある。I have experience as a teacher.

N + として — “as / in the role of” (cont)

先生として【生徒】せいとの【成長】せいちょうを助けたいです。As a teacher, I want to help the students' growth.

イリピン人としては私たちが払っている【税金】ぜいきんが【汚職】おしょくに使われず良いサービスを受ける権利があると思います。As Filipinos, I believe we have the right to receive good services, and that the taxes we pay should not be used for corruption.

親として子供を守る【責任】せきにんが-
あります。As a parent, I have the
responsibility to protect my children.

介護福祉士として高齢者の生活を支援します。As a careworking, I support the daily life of the elderly.

でも vs としても

☐ Most important: And don't think of と here as the normal quotation particle. It's part of the larger construction とする = to take/set something as an assumption.

ても

****としても**

例：

例：

雨が降っても、行く。 Even if it rains, I'll go.**

雨が降るとしても、行く。 Even if it rains, I'll go.

They're both correct. But the feeling is different.

雨が降っても = Very direct: "Even if it rains..."

雨が降るとしても = More deliberate/hypothetical:

You're simply giving a condition.

“Even assuming/accepting the possibility that it rains...”

It sounds like you're considering a possibility and then saying your decision doesn't change.

「彼は来ないと思う。」 I don't think
he'll come.

You say: 「彼が来ないとしても、私たちは行こう。」 Even if he doesn't come, let's go.

The deeper meaning isn't just: "If he doesn't come..."

It's: "Okay, let's take 'he doesn't come' as one possible situation. Even under that situation, our plan should still be to go."

としても vs としたら vs とすれば

N / verb + としても "Even if...;
Even assuming..."

としたら — “IF we assume
that... ; suppose; imagine...”

とすれば → “if we assume that..., then logically...”

**とすると = “if that is the case / assuming that...” * *

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Page 2 of 8.

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としても vs したら vs とすれば (cont)

としても → “even if we take that as the assumption...”	したら → hypothetical “What if X?”	とすれば → logical “If we assume X...”	とすると → consequence “If X is the case, then...”
Comes from とする = “let’s take X as the assumption”	X したら = “If we suppose X is the case...” = “If X were the situation...”	とすれば → “if we assume that..., then logically...” = More like reasoning from an assumption.	
You’re not necessarily saying you will go. You’re mentally setting that situation as the premise.	It’s more hypothetical than ordinary たら. したら has a “thought experiment” feeling	Note: ば is used for hypothetical sentences.	
例 :	This is why you’ll often hear it with: もし = if; 仮に = hypothetically; suppose; imagine	Note: ば is used for hypothetical sentences.	
行くとしても、明日です。 → Even if I go, it’ll be tomorrow.	「もしベルギーに住むしたら、どこに住みたい？」 If you were to live in Belgium, where would you want to live?		
雨が降るとしても、行きます。 Even if it rains, I’ll go.		例 :	
= “Even taking rain as the hypothetical situation, I’ll go.”	Compare:	彼が本当だとすれば、問題だ。 If we assume what he says is true, that’s a problem.	彼が来ないとすると、私たちだけで行く？ If we’re assuming he isn’t coming, shall we go just by ourselves?
	日本に行ったら、東京に行きたい。 If I go to Japan, I want to go to Tokyo.	彼が犯人だしたら、どうしてここに来たの？ If he were the culprit, why did he come here?	It often feels like: “Okay, if that’s the situation, then what follows?”
	= This is a fairly normal if/when.	More conversational/hypothetical.	

としても vs したら vs とすれば (cont)

But: 彼が犯人だとすれば、【証拠】しょうが必要だ。If we assume he's the culprit, evidence is necessary.

日本に行くとしたら、東京に行きたい。If we assume I'm going to Japan, I'd want to go to Tokyo.

Here, 行く is not being presented as a real plan. You're saying:

"Let's imagine/assume that I were going to Japan. Under that hypothetical situation..."

にとって

N + にとって = "for / to / from the perspective of"

N + にとっての + N = "N's perspective/-interest regarding something"

N + にとっては = "for N, specifically / as far as N is concerned"

This means "for someone/something" in terms of their evaluation, feelings, importance, or circumstances.

The は adds contrast/emphasis.

Core feeling: "How is this from X's point of view / for X personally?"

例 :

高齢者にとって、この施設は便利です。For elderly people, this facility is convenient.

私にとっての幸せ。"what happiness means to me / my idea of happiness"

私にとっては簡単です。→ For me, it's easy.

あなたにとって何が一番大切？ For you, what's most important?

This can imply: "It may not be easy for other people, but for me it is."

COMPLETELY DIFFERENT GRAMMAR: にしては

N / verb / い-adj / な-adj + にしては

"considering that... / for... / given that..."

初心者にしては上手ですね。

Shoshinsha ni shite wa jōzu desu ne.

→ You're good for a beginner.

The nuance is that the result is different from what you would normally expect.

にしても vs にしては

~にしても = 「Aを認めたとしても、それでもB」

~にしては = 「Aなら普通はこう。でも実際はB」



にしても vs にしては (cont)

"Even granting A, B is still true."	"If we judge this according to the standard for A, B is surprisingly different."
You temporarily accept A as a premise , but then say that A doesn't change your conclusion .	You use A as a standard of expectation , then point out the gap between expectation and reality.
Typical result: criticism, concession, insistence	Typical result: surprise, evaluation, unexpected result
(You have an idea, you accept that fact A, but your conclusion B remains the same judgment)	(You have NO idea, that is why you are surprised)
Particle matters: も = even / also	Particle matters: は = contrast/topic
So: A にしても has the feeling: "Even A..."	So: A にしては has the feeling: "As for A / considering A..."
Similar mental feeling: A でも → even A	Then comes a contrast: A → expected X
A にしても → even if we take A / even considering A	but → B
忙しいにしても、連絡ぐらいできるでしょう。→ Even if you're busy, you could at least contact me.	～にしては: 「普通のAなら...でも」
冗談にしても、言いすぎだ。→ Even if it was a joke, you went too far.	子供にしては、しっかりしている。→ He's very responsible for a child. (Considering that he is a child, he is very responsible.)
誰が失敗したにしても、こんなに落ち込むことはない。Even if he failed, he does not have to be that depressed.	20歳にしては、落ち着いている。
いくら忙しいにしても予約を守るべきだ。Even if you are busy, you should keep your promises.	
=This is why にしても often has a slightly argumentative or corrective feeling.	

DEEPER UNDERSTANDING:

① ～にしても: 「それでも」

高いにしても、高すぎる。

高い → Okay, I accept that it's expensive.

↓

それでも → Even accepting that...

↓

高すぎる → it's TOO expensive.

= So the speaker isn't necessarily comparing it with a normal expectation.

They're saying: "Fine. I'll grant you A. But even after granting A, B is still true."

DEEPER UNDERSTANDING:

～にしては: 「普通のAなら...でも」

初心者にしては、上手だ。

初心者

↓

Normally I would expect → not very skilled

↓

BUT

実際 → 上手

So: 初心者にしては、上手だ。→ For a beginner, they're good.

The important thing is the gap.

高いにしては、品質が低い。→ Considering how expensive it is, the quality is low.

Notice the difference:

にしても: expensive → **even so** → **too expensive**

にしては: expensive → you'd expect good quality → **but quality is low**



にしても vs にしては (cont)

それ にしても “Even if we take A as the case...” even if / even considering / even for

"PERO KAHIT GANUN PAMAN" - You acknowledge the fact (positive or negative)

それ にしては “Considering A, B is unexpectedly different.” for / considering / unusually for

"Given that situation, it's surprising/unexpected" (PERO KAHIT/BAKIT GANUN...)

A: 今日は雨が降って聞いた。

B: それにしてはいい天気だね。Pero kahit ganoon, ang ganda ng panahon.

向け (むけ) vs 用 (よう)

① N + ~向け (むけ) = “aimed at / intended for”

The focus is the target audience/person/group.

向け = “pointed toward”

向く = to face/turn toward

□向け → □ WHO are they targeting?

外国人向け → targeted at foreigners

子供向けの映画 → a movie aimed at children

=It doesn't necessarily mean children actually use/watch it. It means the creator **designed it with children as the target**.

例 :

初心者向けの本 → a book for beginners

外国人向けのサービス → a service aimed at foreigners

女性向けの雑誌 → a magazine aimed at women

② N + ~用 (よう) = “for ~向け “suitable for” use / intended use”

The focus is the purpose or use. This is slightly different from 向け.

向け talks more about the intended target.

向き talks more about whether it suits that person.

□用 → □ WHAT is it used for?

仕事用 → used for work

子供用の靴 → shoes for children to use

仕事用のバッグ → a bag for work

外出用の服 → clothes for going out

日常用のバッグ → a bag for everyday use

「何に使う？」 “What is it used for?”

□向き → □ WHO is it suitable for?

初心者向き → suitable for beginners

Compare:

初心者向け → designed/targeted at beginners

初心者向き → suitable for beginners

この本は初心者向きです。 → This book is suitable for beginners.

向け (むけ) vs 用 (よう) (cont)

高齢者向けの施設 → a facility intended for elderly people

Deeper Feeling:

向け = "pointed toward"

So: 子供 + 向け = "pointed toward children"

「誰に向けて？」 "Who is it directed toward?"

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Page 8 of 8.

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