

ために Uses

Formation:

Verb-plain + ために)

い/な-Adj (can be used with REASON only)

Noun の +

1. PURPOSE : "In order to"

-If you have the control over the main verb

-に particle is optional if a phrase follows ため。

Verb + ために

Noun の + ために

仕事に行くために車を買いました。

家族のために頑張ります。

In order to go to work, I bought a car. (signifies purpose; have control over 買いました)

I will work hard for my family.

車を買うためにアルバイトをします。

In order to buy a car, I will work part time job.

愛のために死んでもいいです。

病気になるらないために毎日運動します。

I'm okay to die for love.

In order not to get sick, I will exercise everyday.

あなたのためになんでもします。

I'll do anything for you.

2. REASON : "Because of"

-If you do NOT have the control over the main verb

-Can be replaced with から but this is more formal while から is more conversational.

Verb + ために

Adj + ために (Can only be used with reason)

Noun の + ために

この【辺り】あたりはバスがないためにあまり便利じゃないです。

暑いために(に)窓を開けた。

【台風】たいふうのために今日は-学校が休みになった。

Because this neighborhood doesn't have buses, it's not very convenient.

Because it's hot, I opened the window.

Because of the typhoon, school is closed today.

Main clause: This neighborhood is not very convenient

Reason: Because there's no bus (something that we have no control over)

【国賠】 こくない旅行が安くないため日本人はよくハワイへ行く。

休みになった = something we do not have control over



ために Uses (cont)

Because domestic travel is not cheap, Japanese often go to Hawaii.

-Can substitute で (reason)

【宝くじ】たからく時に当たったために彼はお金持ちになった。

Because he won the lottery, he became rich.

日本語が下手なため僕はもっと勉強しなきゃ。

コロナウイルスのため世界は【経済後退】 - 経済こうたいとなってしまった。

やる : something we have control over; but,

Because my Japanese is not good, I have to study more.

Because of the Corona virus, the world economy is in recession.

ため : denotes reason because it is what would make sense

バスがふべんだったために僕は【飛行機】ひこうきで- 帰りました。

Because the bus was inconvenient, I went home by plane.

【賑やか】にぎやかなところが好きじゃないため彼は- 【田舎】いなかへ【引っ越す】ひっこす。

Because he doesn't like lively places, he will move to the countryside.

VOCABS:

【国賠】こくない : domestic

Expressing Purpose : 行く、来る、帰る

PURPOSE: V-ますにいく

PURPOSE: V-plain ため(に)

-When the verb in the main sentence are: 行く、くる、帰る、we have the option of expressing purpose as the conjunction form of the V-ます + にいく。

【東大寺】とうだい寺を見に【奈良】ならへ行きました。

【東大寺】とうだい寺を見るために【奈良】ならへ行きました。

In order to see the Todaiji Temple, Mary went to Nara.

仕事が終わったら飲みに行きましょう。

仕事が終わったら飲むために行きましょう。

When work is done, let's go out to drink.



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Expressing Purpose : 行く、来る、帰る (cont)

日本語を勉強しに日本に行きます。

日本語を勉強するために日本に行きます。

In order to study Japanese, I will go to Japan.

田中さんが君と会いに行きます。

田中さんが君と会うためにいきます。

Mr Tanaka will come in order to meet you.

Reason: ために and から "Because of"

から "Because of"

V-plain/Adj/N + ために "Because of"

-Conversational speech; can be substituted with 為に

Formal speech

日本語が下手だから、僕はもっと勉強しなきゃ。

日本語が下手なため僕はもっと勉強しなきゃ。

Because my Japanese is not good, I have to study more.

この【辺り】あたりはバスがないからあまり便利じゃないです。

この【辺り】あたりはバスがないためにあまり便利じゃないです。

Because this neighborhood doesn't have buses, it's not very convenient.

"Do something so that; In order to"

Purpose 【V-Volitional ために】 "In order to"

Purpose/Goals/Dreams 【V-Non Volition/Potential/ない ように】 "In order to"

"Do something so that; In order to"

"Do something so that; In order to"

-When an action happens intentionally or at your own will

-When an action happens unintentionally

-Used for stative verbs (i.e. ある、分かる、聞こえる、見える) as they do not show will

今年家が買うためにたくさん残業してる。

今年家が買えるようにたくさん残業してる。

I'm working a lot of overtime this year to buy a house.

I'm working a lot of overtime this year to (hopefully) buy a house.

N3に合格するために毎日勉強してる。

N3に合格できるように毎日勉強してる。

I'm studying every day to pass the N3 level. (sounds flat as it sounds like you are not making an effort to achieve it.)

I'm studying every day to pass the N3 level.

彼氏と海に行くためにビキニを買った。

子供でも分かるように説明する。

I bought a bikini to go to the beach with my boyfriend.

I'll explain so even children can understand.

**

!□!□Note: When Japanese people talks about their goals, dreams or what they want to achieve, they tend to go with Potential + ように because they naturally express their hope and making an effort to achieve it.

Differences in subjects: 為に vs ように

ために : Subject is ALWAYS THE SAME PERSON.

ように : Two subjects.



Differences in subjects: 為に vs ように (cont)

-Note that the topic and the subject must match.

-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。

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 am saving money in order to travel to Europe next year.

I turned off my smartphone so that I wouldn't use it during the class.

⊙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.

大学に入るために貯金してる。

I'm saving up (in order) to enroll in a university.

⊙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.

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.

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

【娘】むすめが大学に入るように貯金してる。 I'm saving money for (so that) my daughter can enroll to college.

⊙The person who saved money is ME, but I did it for MY DAUGHTER.

Negation: V-ない + ように

□□Negation + ために

□□Negation + ように

ために CANNOT be used in Negation.

XX忘れないためにメモする。

忘れないようにメモする。

I will take a note in order to not forget.

I will take a note in order to not forget.

【授業中】じゅぎょうちゅうにスマホをいじらないように、電話を切りました。

I turned off my smartphone so that I wouldn't use it during the class.

**

(N) のために (V) "For the sake of N"

Noun/Nominalizer の + に particle "For the purpose of...; In order to... it's useful / good / convenient / takes time / is necessary (to do something)" "In order to... I use..."



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** (cont)

!□!□Note: ように cannot be used with Nouns.

-Using a particle に to express a purpose for something. The first clause must be nominalized using の then followed by particle 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

✓【必要】 ひつよう is necessary

家族のために【一所懸命】 いっしょけんめい働く。

やかんはお湯を【沸かす】 わかすのに使います。

I work hard for my family.

The kettle is used for boiling water. (Lit. For the purpose of boiling water, kettle is used.)

将来のために【貯金】 ちよぎんする。

辞書】 じしょは【意味】 いみを【調べる】 しらべるのに使います。

I will work hard for my future.

You use a dictionary (in order to) to look up the meaning (of a word).

【旅行】 りょこうのためのお金

帰るのに 1 時間かかります。

Money for the trip.

It takes an hour (in order to) to get home.

【結婚式】 けっこんしきのためのドレス。

この【公演】 こうえんに【入る】 はいるのに【千年】 せんえんかかります。

Dress for the wedding.

It costs one thousand yen to enter this park.

【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.

Particles for 【ために】

【Noun の】 + ためだけに “Just (only) for”

Noun のために “For (something)”

V-る + ために “To (the purpose of) verb”

一人のためだけにこんなに食べ物を【用意】 よういしたの？

【健康】 けんこうのために何をしていますか。

A. あれ、ギター弾けるの？

You prepared this much food just for one person?

What do you do for your health?

Huh, you can play guitar?

【健康】 けんこうのために毎日走っています。

B. いや、モテるために、買ったんだ。

I've been running every morning for my health.

No, I bought it to be popular.



Particles for 【ために】 (cont)

**

!□!□Note: に particle is required when there is a verb that follows. Formation: Purpose + (の)ために + Reason

【ために】 : Common Expressions

【役】 やくに立つ "To be useful; to be beneficial; to be helpful"	ためになる "To be useful; to be beneficial; informative"	【念】 ねんのため(です) / 【念】 ねんのため "Noun のためなら "If it's for (someone)" 【念】 ねんのため + Verb "Just in case; to do... just in case"
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-Used for useful tools (eg. chopsticks)

-When somebody tells you somebody informative or tips

-Very common expression

-Used to give knowledge; lessons (in life or anything)

パニックはその【目的】もくてき【達成】たっせいの役に立たない。

ミサ先生の【授業】 - じゅぎょうはためにになります。

使うかわからないけど、【念】 ねんのために持っていく。

【先輩】 せんぱいのためならなんでもします。

Panic won't serve my purpose.

Misa sensei's lessons are useful; beneficial; informative.

I don't know if I'll use it but I'll take it with me just in case.

I'd do anything (if it's) for my senpai.

正直言いますと、お役に立てるかどうかわかりません。

勉強は君のためになる。

(Lit. (if it's) for (someone) but usually used for this kind of situation "I'd do anything for you")

To be honest, I don't know what I can do for you.

Study will do you good (is useful; beneficial; informative).

To wish for oneself/someone else

Wish 【V-ますように】	Hoping for oneself V-といいな	Hoping for oneself といんですが...	Hoping for oneself といんだけど...	Hoping for someone else といいな
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"I hope; I wish; I pray"

(casual)

(formal)

Nuance: You are not really sure if you can do it or you are not confident that it will happen even though you hope so.



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To wish for oneself/someone else (cont)

-Sounds like a prayer
or a wish; Formal

明日ピクニックに行くから、雨が降らないといいな。	日本語は話せるようになるといいんですが。	試験に受かるといいんだけど。 / しけんにかるといいんだけど。	早く良くなるといいね。
試験に受かりますように。 / しけんにかりますように。	I'm going on a picnic tomorrow so I hope it does not rain. (Lit. It would be good if it does not rain.)	I hope to learn / to be able to speak Japanese.	I hope I can pass the exam...
I hope I pass the exam...	ようになる: shows the progress/change of the ability		I hope you get better soon. (Hoping for someone else)
おじいちゃんが元気になるように。			(Lit. It would be good if you get better soon)
I hope my grandpa will feel better.			うまく行くといいね。
			I hope it goes well for you.

Want to become/did not achieve

Want to become 【V-Potential ようになりたい】

"I want to be able to..."

-Want to be able to achieve something

Did not achieve 【V-Potential ようにならない】

"I've not come to be able to..."

-Express that you are not making any progress with something.

英会話ができるようになりたいです。

I want to be able to speak English.

もう5年も日本語を勉強してるけど、話せるようにならない。

I've been studying Japanese for 5 years already but I haven't improved my speaking.

なかなか話せるようにならない。

I'm having a difficult time improving my speaking.

毎日漢字を勉強してるけど、なかなか読めるようにならない。

ように vs ために with ~になる

Non-volitional / Static V+ ように + Intransitive

"So that it becomes / gets..."

Noun + </> / になるために + Transitive

"In order/ so that become (something)"



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ように vs ために with ~になる (cont)

-Used when an action happens unintentionally.

-Use ために when なる expresses state of state; changing YOURSELF or becoming something INTENTIONALLY (ex. body, personality, profession)

日本語が上手になるように毎日勉強しています。

【小説家】しょうせつかになるために本をたくさん読みます。

So that my Japanese gets better (improves), I study everyday.

I read lots of books to become a novelist.

日本語が上手になるように日本人と毎日話します。

(ために is used as we are talking about becoming a person with profession)

I talk to Japanese people everyday to improve my Japanese.

【医者】いしゃになるために / 【弁護士】べんごしになるために / 【教師】きょうしになるために

In order to become a doctor / lawyer / teacher

【健康】けんこうになるために = to be healthy

**

!□!□Note: Please be careful with the word なる to be used with ように and ために

ANTONYM / Habits acquired/not anymore

SOMETHING CHANGE TO A DIFFERENT STATE

Acquired habit 【V-plain ようになりました】 Learned how to...; Come to be able to...

Habit is no longer existed V-ない 【なくなる】 “No longer; not anymore”

-Express that a habit which did not exist before has been acquired.

“No longer Verb” “Don’t anymore”

-A habit has been acquired or repetition of a new action has become apparent.

-Express that a habit which existed before has been obsolete (no longer produced or used).

-Change someone's ability. (Ex. you were not able to do it last year, but now you were able to do it)

【去年】きょねんから、毎日ジムへ行くようになりました。

子供達が学校で勉強できなくなりました。

Since last year, I have been going to the gym everyday. (This is a new habit. Previously you do not go to the gym everyday and then it became a habit that you go everyday.

Children can no longer study at school.

アニメを見たら、漢字が読めるようになります。

パソコンを買ってから、もうテレビを見なくなります。

If you watch anime, you will be able to read Kanji.

Since I bought my computer, I don't watch TV anymore.

彼は会社を休むようになりました。

ロックダウンだから大せい【大せい】おおせいの人が【自由】じゆうに出かけられなくなります。



ANTONYM / Habits acquired/not anymore (cont)

He started taking time off from work. (He was on time previously but then he started to be late these days).

Because of the lockdown, many people won't be able to go out freely.

日本語が話せるようになりました。

I came to be able to speak Japanese.

【二十歳】はたちになったのでお酒が飲めるようになりました。

Now that I'm 20, I can drink alcohol.

Request repeat action ようにして下さい

“Please make efforts; Please keep in mind” 【V-plain ようにしてください】

USES:

✓ This is to make a request to repeat the action habitually.

毎朝【歯を磨く】はをみがくようにしてください。Please make an effort to brush your teeth every morning.

✓ When politely requesting someone to try to do something in a one time situation. It is more polite expression than しないでください (direct expression).

みんなが聞こえるように話してください。Please speak so that everyone can hear.

【規則】きそくを守るようにしてください。Please try to follow the rules.

明日は絶対に【送れない】おくれないようにしてください。Please (make sure to) don't be late tomorrow.

□□□□DONTs: This cannot be used when you request ON THE SPOT.

□□電気を消してください。Please turn off the lights.

✗電源を【消す】けすようにしてください。Please turn off the lights.

V-plain + ように 頼む "To ask to do ..."

✦ V-plain + ように
【頼む】 たの
む : "To ask to do ..."

✦ (Somebody に)
「sentence」と【頼む】
たのむ : Used to quote
what I said.**

✦ 「...V-る」と言う "To say"

✦ (Subject) は (Doer) に (Passive) 【頼
む】 たのまれた "I was asked... (Passive-頼
まれた)"

-To ask (somebody)
to do (something); To
ask a favour; Formal

-Commonly used
informally

友達に写真を撮るよ
うに頼んだ。I asked
my friend to take a
picture.

友達に「写真を撮って」
と言った。I said to my
friend, "Please take a
picture!"

友達に「写真を撮って」って【頼まれました】
たのまれた。My friend asked me "-
Please take a picture!" / I was asked by my
friend.

友達に「写真を撮って」って【頼まれました】
たのまれた。My friend asked me "-
Please take a picture!" / I was asked by my
friend.

