

PART 2: Used between clauses (and sometimes at the end of sentences) with the meaning “but”.

1. Used between two clauses to indicate that they are opposed in meaning, “but, although”

- [1] konogoro hiru wa atatakai-n desu ga, yoru wa samuku narimashita.
Lately, the days are warm but the nights have turned cold [It's warm during the daytime these days, but cold at night]
- [2] watashi no ie kara sūpā wa chiaki-n desu ga, eki wa tōi-n desu.
The supermarket is close to my house, but the train station is far away.

2. Indicates that a given subject has two different qualities “but, although”

- [3] sakura no hana wa kirei da ga, kaori ga nai.
Cherry blossoms are pretty, but they have no fragrance.
- [4] kono eiga wa omoshiroi ga, nagasugimasu ne.
This movie is interesting, but it's too long.

3. Connects two clauses without any adversarial implication “and”.

- [5] Tani-san wa atama ga ii ga, Yokota-san mo ii desu.
Tani is smart, so is Yokota.
- [6] Kinō Fuki-san o hajimete mimashita ga, kirei deshita.
I saw Mt Fuji for the 1st time yesterday and it was beautiful.

4. Indicates a preliminary remark.

- [7] watashi, Hirono to mōshimasu ga, goshujin wa irasshaimasu ka.
My name is Hirono. Is your husband home?
- [8] senjitsu onegai shita koto desu ga, dō narimashita deshō ka
About the request I made several days ago, how has it turned out? [has there been any progress?]

5. Used at the end of a sentence. (a) implies unstated meaning or (b) softens a refusal.

- [9] (a) ossharu koto wa mottomo desu ga ...
What you say is quite right, but ... [it's difficult to implement right now]
- [10] (b) buchō wa ima kaigi-chū de gozaimasu ga ...
The division chief is in a meeting now ... [so you'll have to wait to see him]

6. When used at the end of a sentence of clause preceded by “to ii”, indicates speaker wants the event to come out as stated.

- [11] rainen gaikoku e ryokō dekiru to ii ga, dame no yō desu.
It would be nice if I could make a trip abroad next year, but it seems as though I can't [seems impossible]
- [12] hayaku haru ga kuru to ii-n da ga ... ? kuru to ii-n”
It would be nice if spring came soon / I hope the spring comes soon.
- [13] kanojo ga dokushin do to ii-n da ga. ? “do to ii”
I hope she is single. (Or: knowing she's not “I wish she was single”)

7. Used idiomatically after contrastive verbs or adjectives “whether or not” (a) after -ō form v or adj (b) after -ō/-mai form same verb.

- [14] (a) watashi wa tasukarō ga shinō ga kamaimasen.
I don't care whether I live [“if i am saved”] or die.
- [15] (a) atsukarō ga samukarō ga watashi wa daijōbu desu (Samukarou = it must be cold, Atsukarou = it must be hot)
I'm all right [it doesn't bother me] whether it's hot or cold.
- [16] (b) watashi wa ikō ga ikumai, anata ni wa kankei nai koto desu ? “kōi”

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Whether I go or not has nothing to do with you [it is not your concern]

- [17] (b) tanaka-san ga shinjiyō ga shinjimai ga, boku wa hakkiri to yūfō o mimashita.
Whether Tanaka believe it or not, I clearly saw a UFO.
- [18] (b) mado a akeru ga hayai ka, neko ga tobikonde kita.
No sooner had the window been opened than the cat jumped in.
- [19] (b) yoko ni naru ga hayai ka, sugu nemutte shimatta.
No sooner had I lain down that I feel asleep.
“No sooner than i became horizontal”, soon, I fell asleep

Nouns:

yoru	evening, night
sūpā	supermarket
eki	train station
sakura	cherry tree
sakura no hana	cherry blossoms / flowers
kaori	fragrance, smell
eiga	movie
goshujin	your husband, her husband
onagai	request, wish, favor
buchō	division chief
kaigi-chū	meeting ("during a meeting")
gaikoku	foreign country
ryokō	trip
dokushin	single person
boku	i, me (male)
mado	window
yoko	horizontal, lying down
haru	spring
hiru	noon, midday
goro	time, around, about, toward

Adverbs:

konogoro	these days, lately, at present
hajimete	for the 1st time
senjitsu	the other day, a few days ago
dō	how, in what way, how about
mottomo	most, extremely ... or "reasonable, natural, just"
hayaku	soon

Adjectives:

atatakai	warm
samui / samuku (i-adj)	cold
chiaki	close
tooi	far away
kirei	pretty
omoshiroi	interesting
nagasugimasu (verb?)	too long
dame (na)	hopeless, wasted, in vain
samukarou	it must be cold.
atsukarou	it must be hot.
hakkiri	clearly, plainly, distinctly
hayai	fast, quick, rapid

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Verbs:	narimasu (naru) / natte imasu	to become
	mimasu (miru) / mite imasu	to look, to see
	moushimasu (mosu) / moushite imasu	to say, to be called
	irashaimasu (irashairu) / irashaite imasu	to come, to go, to be somewhere
	osshaimasu (ossharu) / osshatte kudasai	to say
	dekimasu (dekiru) / dekite imasu	to be able
	akemasu (akeru) / akete imasu	to open (a window or door)
	tobikomimasu (tobikomu) / tobikonde kudasai	to jump into
	nemurimasu (nemuru) / nemutte kudasai	to fall asleep
	tasukarimasu (tasukaru) / tasukatte imasu	to be saved
tasukarō / let's be saved		
shinimasu (shinu), shinde imasu	to die	
shinō = let's die		
kamaimasu (kamau) / kamatte imasu	to care about, to mind	
Expressions:	deshō	it seems, i think, i wonder
	dame no yō desu.	looking like it's hopeless / in vain.
	ikō	on and after, from .. onward, since
	shinjiyō ga shinjimai しんじょう	“believe it or not”

NOTE: This little "n" thing is difficult to explain... but "n" is often used to refer to something already talked about before.