

■ Usage of Case Particles

The usage of case particles, along with usage examples, is shown in Chart 2-10.

Chart 2-10: Overview of the Usage of Case Particles

[ga]	(1) Subject	<i>inu ga hashitteiru</i> ‘a dog is running’ <i>ginkō ga aru</i> ‘there is a bank’
	(2) Object	<i>umi ga sukida</i> ‘like the ocean’ <i>mizu ga nomitai</i> ‘want to drink water’ <i>tebukuro ga ameru</i> ‘be able to knit gloves’
	(1) Object	<i>hankachi o tatamu</i> ‘fold a handkerchief’ <i>ocha o nomu</i> ‘drink tea’ <i>ryōri o tsukuru</i> ‘prepare a dish’
	(2) Point of Origin	<i>ie o deru</i> ‘leave home’ <i>basu o oriru</i> ‘get off the bus’
[o]	(3) Area one passes through	<i>sora o tobu</i> ‘fly in the sky’ <i>ōdanhodō o wataru</i> ‘cross the pedestrian crossing’ <i>kawa o oyogu</i> ‘swim in the river’
	(1) Location	<i>tsukue no ue ni aru</i> ‘is on the desk’ <i>ōsaka ni sumu</i> ‘live in Osaka’
	(2) Arriving point	<i>bijutsukan ni iku</i> ‘go to the art museum’ <i>gomibako ni suteru</i> ‘discard in the trash can’ <i>otona ni naru</i> ‘grow up to be an adult’
[ni]	(3) The other party	<i>tomodachi ni au</i> ‘see a friend’ <i>sensei ni morau</i> ‘receive from the teacher’ <i>haha ni sōdan suru</i> ‘consult my mother’
	(4) Receiver	<i>watashi ni wa wakaru</i> ‘is obvious to me’ <i>kodomo ni wa muzukashii</i> ‘is difficult

		for a child'
	(5) Cause/Reason	<i>ōkina oto ni odoroku</i> 'is startled by a loud noise' <i>samusa ni furueru</i> 'shiver with cold'
	(6) Direction	<i>Tōkyō ni mukau</i> 'head for Tokyo' <i>nanboku ni nagai</i> 'is stretched north-south'
	(7) Purpose	<i>kenbutsu ni iku</i> 'go sightseeing'
	(8) Time	<i>gozen 10 ji ni kaiten suru</i> 'the store opens at 10:00am'
[de]	(1) Location	<i>kissaten de au</i> 'meet at the coffee shop' <i>kawa de oyogu</i> 'swim in the river'
	(2) Instrument	<i>naifu de kiru</i> 'cut with a knife' <i>hikōki de iku</i> 'go by plane'
	(3) Material	<i>ki de tsukuru</i> 'build with wood'
	(4) Manner	<i>T-shatsu de shusseki suru</i> 'attend in a T-shirt' <i>hadashi de aruku</i> 'walk barefoot'
	(5) Cause	<i>kaze de yasumu</i> 'be absent because of the cold' <i>ōkina oto de me ga sameru</i> 'wake up by a loud noise'
	(6) Limit	<i>gogo 7 ji de heiten suru</i> 'the store closes at 7:00pm' <i>100 do de futtō suru</i> 'boil at 100 degrees'
	(7) Unit of Measurement	<i>hitori de sumu</i> 'live alone' <i>3 tsu de 100 en da</i> 'they are 3 for 100 yen'
[e]	Direction	<i>shokuba e mukau</i> 'head for the workplace'
[to]	(1) The Other Party	<i>kazoku to iku</i> 'go with the family' <i>kodomo to kenka suru</i> 'quarrel with the

		child'
		<i>haha to sōdan suru</i> 'consult my mother'
	(2) Object of Comparison	<i>mukashi to chigau</i> 'different from the old days'
		<i>watashi no to onajida</i> 'the same as mine'
	(3) Content	<i>mukō to minasu,</i> 'deem invalid'
		<i>onshi to yobu</i> 'call someone one's mentor'
[<i>kara</i>]	(1) Starting Point	<i>Kansai Kūkō kara shuppatsu suru</i> 'leave from the Kansai Airport'
		<i>shigatsu kara hajimaru</i> 'start in April'
	(2) Raw Material	<i>kome kara tsukuru</i> 'make from rice'
	(3) Material	<i>shiken kekka kara handan suru</i> 'judge from the test results'
	(4) Cause	<i>fuchūi kara jiko o okosu</i> 'cause an accident out of carelessness'
[<i>yor</i>]	(1) Object of Comparison	<i>watashi yori umai</i> 'more skillful than I'
	(1) Point of Origin	<i>Tōkyō yori kita da</i> 'farther north than Tokyo'
		<i>10ji yori hajimeru</i> 'starts at 10:00'
[<i>made</i>]	Terminating Point	<i>Kyūshū made dekakeru</i> 'go to Kyushu'
		<i>12ji made benkyō suru</i> 'study until 12:00'

→Verbs and Case Particles (2-D), Compound Case Particles (2-D)

● References

Gengogaku Kenkyūkai, ed. (1983) *Nihongo bunpō, rengoron (shiryō hen)* (Japanese Grammar: Study of Collocation:Literature Compilation). Mugis Shobo.

Masuoka, Takashi & Takubo Yukinori (1987) 'Kakujoshi' (Case Particles) in *Nihongo bunpō serufu mastaa shiriizu 3* (Japanese Grammar Self Master Series #3). Kurosio Publishers.

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