

To carry

【持つ】 もつ	【持ち運ぶ】 もちはこぶ	【持ち歩く】 もちあるく	【運ぶ】 はこぶ
To hold something. Can be used as carry when the location is not mentioned in a sentence.	To carry something from one place to another.	To carry something convenient for you to use (carry something to somewhere and use it. i.e. Portable things).	To carry something with you (Always carry around and take it with you).
このバッグ持ちます。I'll carry this bag.	この【椅子】いす【二階】にかいに運びます。I'll carry this chair to the second floor.	このパソコンは持ち運ぶのに【便利】べんりです。This laptop is convenient to carry around.	私は【財布】さいふをいつも持ち歩きます。I always take this wallet with me.

Suddenly

【突然】 とつぜん	【急に】 きゅうに	いきなり
When something unexpected happens in an instant.	When what you can expect happens earlier than you expected.	Used when you suddenly jump over the order of things. Cannot be used with 突然 and 急に
突然、空に大きな虹が出た。A big rainbow suddenly appears in the sky.	中学生の弟は、今年急に【背】せいが【伸びる】のびた。My younger brother, who is in junior high school, has grown a lot this year.	田中さんは、小学校を卒業したあと、いきなり大学に【進学】しんがくしたそう。It seems that after graduating from elementary school, Tanaka-san went straight to university.
	【伸びる】のびる : to stretch; to extend; to lengthen; to grow (of hair, height, grass, etc.)	【進学】しんがく : ALS; entering a higher-level school, esp. going on to university
(Nuance: It is unpredictable that a big rainbow appears and is momentary. What's more, it's something you can't control.)	(Nuance: It is predictable that junior high school students will grow taller. It is expected that they will grow taller but he grew faster than I expected.)	(Nuance: Normally, after graduating from elementary school, you proceed in the order of junior high school, middle school, university and so on. However, you can use this grammar in the sense that you have jumped in the order of things.)

Maybe; Probably

かもしれない	多分	おそらく	もしかしたら / もしかすると
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Maybe; Probably (cont)

Indicates possibility. しれない can be omitted but when you are going to add another sentence, you have to put かもしれない。	Higher probability. Usually at the beginning of the sentence or in the middle. Never at the end of the sentence. Cannot use to speculate listener's thoughts or feelings. But can be used to speculate the third party's feelings or thoughts. Can be used alone but sounds very casual.	Formal way of saying, "- Maybe". - Used in a business setting.	Should both be understood as 'perhaps' or 'maybe' rather than probably. Given the hint in the name - もし means 'if'. Note that this is not used in a business setting as it sounds childish. This is usually used with かもしれません。 Sentence must not end with もしかしたら、 but with かもしれません。
あめがふるかもしれないから、かさを もって行ったほうが いいよ。 You should take an umbrella with you because it might rain.	×多分【疲れている】つかれている。 You are probably tired. / You must be tired. (You cannot use it with feelings)	おそらく 1 0 0 まんえ んになると- 思います。 I think it will probably be 1 million yen.	もしかしたらイギリス人じゃないかな。 I think he's probably British.

□□【疲れている】つかれているでしょう。

You are probably tired. / You must be tired.

多分違います。 That's probably wrong.

*

🔪きつい	🔪難しい	🔪大変な	🔪きつい
"Tight" literal translation.	"Difficult; impossible; not doable"	"Hard; tough" (e.g. Work, schedule, life, emphasize someone)	Can be used in both situations wherein 難しい and 大変 is used.
このズボン、きつくて入らない。 These trousers are too tight to fit in.	【数学】すうがく、【物理】ぶつり、日本語は私にとって本当に難しいですよね Math, Physics, Japanese are really difficult for me.	一人で【運ぶ】はこぶのは大変です。 It's hard to carry it by myself. (Complaining it's hard but I'm not saying it's not possible)	仕事がきつい。 Work is hard.

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* (cont)

一人で【運ぶ】はこぶのは難しいです。
It's difficult (impossible) to carry it by
myself. (Not doable)

大変ですね。That must
be hard. / That sounds
rough (for you).

ああ、きつい！しんどい！ Ahh, rough/tough! Exhausting.

A. これ、1時間でやれる？ Can you get this done in an hour?

B. 難しいです。/ きついです。/ ちょっときつい。 It's difficult /
impossible / it's a bit tough (impossible).

A. きつい仕事のあと何をする？ What do you (like to) do after
tough work?

B. 私はプチ 仕事の後 おかしいよ 食べます。そしてズボンもきつ
くなります。I (personally) eat snacks after a tough work. And my
trousers get tighter.

"Sometimes"

👉【時々】ときどき

-Used when an action sometimes happens.

-Adverb; placed anywhere before the verb it applies to

-Used in daily life

時々映画館に行く。I sometimes go to the cinema.

👉(Verb-plain) + ことがある

-Used when an action sometimes happens.

-Placed at the end of a sentence

-Used more often in formal settings

映画館に行くことがある。I sometimes go to the cinema.

!□!□Difference : The frequency of 【時々】ときどき in which you do something is higher than (Verb-plain) + ことがある as 時々 simply
means "sometimes" whilst (Verb-plain) + ことがある means "The occurrence of (verb) exist"

*

👉【凹む】へこむ

👉【落ち込む】おちこむ

👉【焦る】あせる

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* (cont)

"To get dented / to feel down; to be bummed" Usually used in Hiragana but can also be used in Kanji. Kanji has dent in it so it is easily be remembered.	"To feel down; to feel depressed"	"To panic; to get flustered; to be in a hurry"
A. どうしたの？ What's wrong?	落ち込んでいる。 / 凹んでいる。 I'm feeling down. / I'm feeling bummed.	焦っている。 I'm panicking. (You feel stressed out when somebody commands you to be hurry)
B. 欲しかったピカチュウのぬいぐるみが売り切れで、凹んでいる。 The Pikachu plush I wanted is sold put and I'm feeling down/I'm bummed.		焦らないで / 焦らなくていいよ。 Don't panic. / No need to rush.
A. そんなにへこまないでよ。 Don't be so bummed out.		焦らなくていいよ。 / あわてなくていいよ。 Don't panic. / No need to rush.
		【無くした】なくしたかと思って、【焦った】あせった。 I thought I lost it (but I didn't) and I panicked.
		【壊した】こわしたかと思って、【焦った】あせった。 I panicked because I thought I broke it (but I didn't).

【嫌い】 嫌い vs 【嫌】 いや

【嫌い】 嫌い

1. 1 Permanent dislike of something

私は納豆が嫌いだ (I don't like natto)
You are stating a permanent dislike for the sticky delight natto.

1.2 The opposite of 好き

【嫌】 いや

1.1 Finding something/some situation/some manner that is disagreeable to you, making you unable to accept it.

この会社で働くのはもう嫌だ (I don't like working at this company anymore!) You had a really bad day, and are expressing your hate for working at your company. Everything about it you find disagreeable and don't want to work there anymore.

1.2 A refusal of, a rejection of, a denial of...



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【嫌い】 くらい vs 【嫌】 いや (cont)

A. 私とデートしてください (Please go out on a date with me!) Pre

pare to get rejected and expect to hear: 嫌です！

1.3 Not liking

1.3 Not wanting

嫌い (and 好き) relate towards your plus/minus feelings of something or someone. 嫌 also has a meaning of 嫌い, but while 嫌い is your general feeling towards something, 嫌 includes more of a spontaneous and negative decision/reaction. And when 嫌 is involved with some sort of action or occurrence, you are including your feeling of refusal, denial, or rejection towards that action.

Difference

【中】 なか : middle

【仲】 なか : relationship (esp. friendship)

【両親】 りょうしん : parents

【親】 おや : parents (informal)

【片親】 かたおや : single parent

【二親】 ふたおや : both parents (antonym of 【片親】 かたおや)

【外出する】 がいしゅつする : to go out (formal)

【出かける】 出かける : to go out (informal)

【外交】 がいこう : diplomacy

【外交官】 がいこうかん : diplomat

【海外】 かいがい : overseas; abroad

【留学】 りゅうがく : studying abroad

【観光】 かんこう : sightseeing

【観光客】 かんこうきやく : tourist

【両替】 りょうがえ : (money) exchange

【交換】 こうかんする : exchange; switching;

【外国為替】 がいこくかわせ : foreign exchange

【合計】 ごうけい : total amount

【現金】 げんきん : cash

【通貨】 つうか : currency

【支払う】 しはらう : to pay (formal)

【払う】 はらう : to pay (informal)

たくさん : a lot (a noun but often used as an adverb or adj) たくさん
の(Noun) : a lot of noun

【多く】 おおく : a lot (functions as たくさん but is in written language)

【隅】 すみ : corner (when seen from the inside)

【角】 かど : corner (when seen from the outside)

【変】 へん : strange; weird (な adj; describe something weird)

【変わった】 かわった : v. unusual (past tense of かわる = to change. "-
Something changed and is difference from how it usually is)

【貸す】 かす : to lend (when you give something to someone and
expect to get it back later)

【借りる】 かりる : to borrow (you take something from someone and
give it back later)

【習慣】 しゅうかん : habit (refers to normal or good habit that you
acquire from doing something for a long period of time)

【癖】 くせ : habit (refers to a bad habit)

【合格する】 ごうかくする : to pass (an exam) (formal)

【受かる】 うかる : to pass (an exam) (casual; spoken)

【掃除する】 そうじする : to clean (scrubbing, wiping)

【方づける】 かたづける : to tidy up (to put things in their proper place)

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Difference (cont)

【選ぶ】えらぶ : to choose (to select one or more things from a list of available options)	【決める】きめる : to decide (when you come to a conclusion after carefully considering all the available options)
【断る】ことわる : to refuse; decline (a proposal; invitation after considering it) (Politely decline something)	【拒む】こばむ : to refuse; decline (flatly decline something in a very direct way that you don't want to do something. Also used to decline something that is mandatory)
【本日】ほんじつ : today (present/day); formal/written	【今日】きょう : today (now/day); casual and formal
【注意する】ちゅういする : to be careful/be mindful (formal)	【気を付ける】きをつける : to be careful (informal)
ありがとう : thank you (standard japanese)	おおきに : thank you (kansai dialect) (おおきに comes from the abb of おおきにありがとう meaning "thank you very much". This is an adv form of 大きな which means greatly of very much.)
【未来】みらい : future (very far future-objective)	【将来】しょうらい : (subjective-personal) in the future
【覚える】おぼえる : to memorize (general memorization often through experience or exposure)	【暗記】あんきする : to memorize (intentional memorization through constantly repeating the same thing. eg. exams, etc.)
始める : to start (casual)	【開始】かいしする : to begin (formal)
【諦める】あきらめる : to give up (e.g. life, etc)	【譲る】ゆずる : to give up (e.g. one's seat)

Difference

【友人】ゆうじん : friend (formal)	【友達】ともだち : friend (informal)	【親友】しんゆう : close friend; best friend
【遂に】ついに : Finally! (formal; written)	とうとう : Finally! (casual)	やっと : Finally!
【誘う】さそう : invite (someone to do something together)	招待する】しょうたいする : invite someone to an event which you are hosting (formal)	【招く】まねく : invite someone to an event which you are hosting (informal)
【終わる】おわる : something finishes by itself (intransitive)	【終える】おえる : a subject finishes something (transitive)	【終わらせる】おわらせる : to make (something) finish (nuance: you make an effort for the completion of something)
【列車】れっしゃ : train (漢字 : row car) a car that pulls the wagons forward	【電車】でんしゃ : electric train (漢字 : electricity train)	【汽車】きしゃ : train (漢字 : steamed car)



Difference (cont)

【混雑する】こんごつする : to be crowded; to be congested (carries a negative nuance that there's too much of something) Formal	【込む】こむ : to be crowded; to be congested (carries a negative nuance that there's too much of something) Casual; often used in daily life	【賑わう】にぎわう : to be crowded (to be bustling with which means that something is full of energetic activity. In contrast to the other two words, this carries a positive nuance)
【覚える】おぼえる : to memorize (express general memorization often through experience or exposure)	【覚えている】おぼえている : to remember	【暗記する】あんきする : to memorize (intentional memorization through constantly repeating the same thing eg. exams)

Antonym

【過去】かこ : past	【現在】げんざい : present
【浅い】あさい : shallow	【深い】ふかい : deep
【危険】きけん : danger; peril; hazard; risk	【安全】あんぜん : safety; security
【自然】しぜん : artificial	【人工】じんこう : artificial
【成功】せいこう : success	【失敗】しっぱい : failure; mistake; blunder



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