

～たい vs ～がる

□ ～たい vs ～がる vs ～がらない

～たい = MY desire □

～がる = SOMEONE'S visible reaction/desire □

～がらない = SOMEONE does not show that reaction/desire □

まず + たい = "want to..."

The key: I have a desire inside me.

日本に行きたい。I want to go to Japan.

まず + たい + がっている = "(Someone) want to..."

～がる = "show signs of wanting/feeling..." "to show outward signs of an internal feeling."

～がっている = showing the feeling now

You generally don't use ～たい to directly state another person's internal desire as a simple fact.

～がらない "Does not want to"

～がらない = don't show that feeling

So たがらない is often stronger than simply saying "doesn't want."

What about ～たい used for other people?

REPORTED SPEECH

彼は行きたいと言っている。→
He says he wants to go.

彼は日本に行きたがっている。He wants to go to Japan. / He seems to want to go to Japan.

行きたがる = show signs of wanting to go

彼は人前で話すのを嫌がる。He dislikes speaking in front of people. / He tends to dislike it.

子供が野菜を食べたがらない。The child doesn't want to eat vegetables.

彼は帰りがたらない。"He doesn't want to go home / He shows no desire to go home."

OBSERVABLE SPEECH

彼は行きたがっている。→ He is showing that he wants to go.

もっと:

寒がり = Being sensitive to the cold

"寒がりですか。"

暑がり = Being sensitive to the heat

怖がり = Being easily frightened

～がり

The ～がり here is exactly the same ～がる pattern we just discussed: it turns an internal sensation like 寒い into a characteristic of how someone tends to react to it.

例 : NUANCE

DEEPER MEANING



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Not published yet.
Last updated 23rd September, 2026.
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～がり (cont)

寒がりです	I get cold easily	★ Most natural for a personal tendency	私は寒がりだから、冬はいつも厚着(あ-つぎ)します。 I'm sensitive to the cold, so I always dress warmly in winter.
寒さに弱いです	I'm sensitive to cold/ I don't handle cold well	More literal: "I'm weak against cold"	
寒さに敏感です	I'm sensitive to cold	More formal/li-teral; less conversational	
冷えやすいです	I get cold easily	Especially about your body/hand-s/feet getting cold	

寒がり vs 寒気

寒い → 寒がる → 寒がり	寒気 (さむけ) = 「a chill」
cold → show that you're cold → a person who tends to feel cold	This is a sensation in your body.
=It describes a person's characteristic.	寒気がする。 I feel a chill. / I have chills.
私は寒がりです。 I'm sensitive to the cold / I get cold easily. You're basically saying: "My body/p-ersonality tends to react to cold easily."	急に寒気がしてきた。 I suddenly started feeling chills.
	This can happen because you're cold, tired, or sometimes because you're getting sick.

てほしい

All three use ～て + someone receives an action:

POLITE EQUIVALENT:

～てほしい → CASUAL "I want you to do it."

～てもらいたい → POLITE "I would like to have you do it for me."

～ていただきたい → SUPER POLITE "I would like to have you do it for me." (very polite/humble)

～てくれる = ACTUAL FAVOR "do something for me/us"



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Not published yet.

Last updated 23rd September, 2026.

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てほしい (cont)

～てほしい = I want you to...

～てもらいたい = I would like you to do...

～ていただきたい = I would like you to... □

～てくれる = "do something for me/us"

Person に + Vてほしい

Person に + Vてもらいたい

Person に + Vていただきたいです

Person が/は + Vて + くれる

The important thing is: I → want → YOU → to do something

Literally, the structure is: I receive/obtain the favor of you doing X

ていただきたい → I would humbly like to receive that favor

Someone does something, and I/us receive the benefit.

Directly expresses your desire for another person to do something.

You're focusing on receiving the benefit/favor of someone's action.

Think of it as: YOU → □ □ → ME

△□ Even with です, ～てほしい can sound fairly direct because you're directly saying what you want the other person to do.

So くれる adds the speaker's perspective of receiving a favor.

もう少しゆっくり話してほしいです。I want you to speak a little more slowly.

てもらいたい → I would like to receive that favor

先生に説明していただきたいです。I would like the teacher to explain it.

友達が手伝ってくれた。My friend helped me.

先生に説明してほしいです。I want the teacher to explain it.

先生に説明してもらいたいです。I would like the teacher to explain it to me.

この書類を確認していただきたいです。I would like to ask you to check this document.

The important feeling is not simply "my friend helped."

It's: My friend did something FOR ME. That's the heart of くれる.

NOTE: させてほしい and させてもらいたい. These are the same meaning as してもいいですか. But this is a more polite way.

飲ませてほしい。Please let me drink.

飲ませてもらいたい。

飲ませないでほしい。Please don't force me to drink.

調子が悪いので帰らせていただきたいのですが。。。。

他の例文：

フロント：すみません、チェックインは 15 時からなんです。

私：先にスーツケースだけ、置かせてもらってもらいたいのですか。

他の例文：エアコンが壊れています。暑いですが、でも仕事をしなければなりません。

私：こんなに暑い中で、仕事をさせないでほしいです。

～ふりをする (振りをする)

ふりをする = act as if / pretend to be/do something



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Not published yet.
Last updated 23rd September, 2026.
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～ふりをする (振りをする) (cont)

The key idea is “make your outward behavior look like X, even though reality may be different.”

Think: Reality ☺ → □ outward appearance → “I look like X”

So ふり = appearance / behavior that makes it seem that way. You create a false appearance through your behavior.

(N の ふりをする =
pretend to be N

② Vる ふりをする = pretend to do

③ Vない ふりをする = pretend NOT to do /
pretend not to know

□ ふり vs ように見え
る

ように見える = □
seems/looks like

ふり = □ intentional
acting

知らない人のふりをす
る。Pretend to be a
stranger.

なんで聞こえないふりをしている-
の? Why are you pretending not to
hear me?

知らないふりをする。Pretend not to know.

彼は寝ているふりをし
ている。He is
pretending to be asleep.

彼は学生のふりをして
いる。He is pretending
to be a student.

彼は寝るふりをして、話を聞いてい
た。He pretended to sleep while
listening to the conversation.

なんで聞こえないふりをしているの? Why are
you pretending not to hear me?

=The person is delibe-
rately acting.

彼は何もなかったふりをしている。e's
acting as if nothing happened.

彼は私に気づいていたのに、気づかないふり
をした。Even though he had noticed me, he
pretended not to notice me.

彼は寝ているように見
える。He looks like he
is sleeping.



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