

## LESSON NOTES

# Particles #24

## As Much as You Study Japanese, Shouldn't You Know Japanese Particles Ka and Mo?

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# 24

## KANJI

1. 佐藤けい子: 広さんは、大学卒業後、どうするの？
2. 鈴木広: まだ何をするか決めていません。  
大学院に行こうかどうか、悩んでいます。
3. 佐藤けい子: 大学院か・・・。  
私も何度も大学院に行こうと思った。  
でも、学費が高いから...。
4. 鈴木広: そうですね。一年に200万円もかかります。

## KANA

1. さとうけいこ: ひろしさんは、だいがくそつぎょうご、どうするの？
2. すずきひろし: まだなにをするかきめていません。  
だいがくいんにいこうかどうか、なやんでいます。
3. さとうけいこ: だいがくいんか・・・。  
わたしもなんどもだいがくいんにいこうとおもった。  
でも、がくひがたかいから...。
4. すずきひろし: そうですね。いちねんにひゃくまんえんもかかります。

## ROMANIZATION

1. SATŌ KEIKO: Hiroshi-san wa, daigaku sotsugyō go, dō suru no?

CONT'D OVER

2. SUZUKI HIROSHI: Mada nani o suru ka kimete imasen.  
Daigakuin ni ikōka dōka, nayan de imasu.
3. SATŌ KEIKO: Daigakuin ka....  
Watashi mo nando mo daigakuin ni ikō to omotta.  
Demo, gakuhi ga takai kara....
4. SUZUKI HIROSHI: Sō desu ne. Ichi-nen ni ni-hyaku man'en mo kakarimasu.

## ENGLISH

1. KEIKO SATO: Hiroshi, what are you going to do after you graduate from college?
2. HIROSHI SUZUKI: I haven't decided what I'll do yet.  
I'm debating whether or not I should go to graduate school.
3. KEIKO SATO: Graduate school, huh?  
I've thought about going to graduate school many times.  
But, the tuition is so expensive, so...
4. HIROSHI SUZUKI: Yes it is. It's as much as 2,000,000 yen for one year.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
大学	だいがく	daigaku	university, college
卒業	そつぎょう	sotsugyō	graduation
決める	きめる	kimeru	to decide ; V2
大学院	だいがくいん	daigakuin	graduate school
悩む	なやむ	nayamu	to be worried, to be troubled;V1

何度も	なんども	nando mo	many times
学費	がくひ	gakuhi	tuition, school expenses
高い	たかい	takai	high, tall, expensive; Adj(i)
かかる	かかる	kakaru	to take (time, money); V1

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>兄は、大学二年生だ。 <i>Ani wa daigaku ni-nensei da.</i></p> <p>My brother is a sophomore in college.</p>	<p>今年、高校を卒業します。 <i>Kotoshi, kōkō o sotsugyō shimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to graduate high school this year.</p>
<p>決めてください。 <i>Kimete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please make up your mind.</p>	<p>私は大学院生です。 <i>Watashi wa daigakuinsei desu.</i></p> <p>I'm a graduate student.</p>
<p>何を悩んでいるの。 <i>Nani o nayande iru no.</i></p> <p>What's troubling you?</p>	<p>友達に何度も電話してみた。 <i>Tomodachi ni nandomo denwa shite mita.</i></p> <p>I tried calling my friend many times.</p>
<p>大学の学費は高い。 <i>Daigaku no gakuhi wa takai.</i></p> <p>College tuition is expensive.</p>	<p>ダイヤモンドは高いです。 <i>Daiyamondo wa takai desu.</i></p> <p>Diamonds are expensive.</p>
<p>一時間位かかります。 <i>Ichi jikan kurai kakarimasu.</i></p> <p>It takes about an hour.</p>	

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is Reviewing the Particles *Ka* and *Mo*.**  
**まだ何をするか決めていません。**

***Mada nani o suru ka kimete imasen.***  
**"I haven't decided what I'll do yet."**

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In this lesson, you'll review how to use particles *ka* and *mo*.

## か (*ka*)

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The particle *ka* comes at the end of a sentence and turns it into a question.

### Lesson 4: か (*ka*) as a Question Marker

#### For Example:

1. 英語がわかりますか。  
*Eigo ga wakarimasu ka.*  
"Do you understand/speak English?"

#### [Negative sentence] + (*ka*)

When *ka* comes after to a formal negative phrase, it indicates an invitation or suggestion.

#### For Example:

1. 映画に行きませんか。  
*Eiga ni kimasen ka.*  
"How about going to a movie?"

#### Talking to oneself

When talking to ourselves, we sometimes use the particle *ka* at the end of a phrase or sentence. We do this when trying to organize our thoughts or confirm something by actually saying it out loud.

#### For Example:

1. 明日はもう金曜日か...。  
*Ashita wa kinyōbi ka...*  
"Tomorrow is already Friday..."

## Other Usages of か (*ka*)

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## Alternative

The particle *ka* comes after choices and indicates alternatives. We often omit the last *ka*. It corresponds to "or" or "whether or not" in English.

### For Example:

1. 紅茶かコーヒー(か)が飲みたい。  
*Kōcha ka kōhī (ka) ga nomitai.*  
"I want to drink tea or coffee."

## Indirect Question (embedded question)

*Ka* follows informal speech when forming an indirect question or an embedded question.

### For Example:

1. 車を買うかわかりません。  
*Kuruma o kau ka wakarimasen*  
"I don't know whether I'll buy a car."
2. これが何かわかりません。  
*Kore ga nani ka wakarimasen.*  
"I don't know what this is."

When a yes-no question is embedded inside a sentence, *dō ka* (どうか) often follows *ka* (か).

### For Example:

1. 車を買うかどうかわかりません。  
*Kuruma o kau ka dō ka wakarimasen*  
"I don't know whether I'll buy a car or not."

## も (mo)

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も (*mo*) follows a noun and means "too" or "also."

## Lesson 1:

## も (*mo*) Meaning "also" or "too"

### For Example:

1. これは百円です。あれも百円です。  
*Kore wa hyaku-en desu. Are mo hyaku-en desu.*  
"This is one hundred yen. That is also one hundred yen."

\*Please note that *mo* directly follows the noun it modifies. The meaning of the sentence changes depending on where we insert *mo*. Note the difference between the following two sentences.

### For Example:

1. 私も車を買います。  
*Watashi mo kuruma o kaimasu.*  
"I'll also buy a car (in addition to somebody else)."
2. 私は車も買います。  
*Watashi wa kuruma mo kaimasu.*  
"I'll also buy a car (in addition to something else)."

## Lesson 12: も (*mo*) Marks Information Followed by Other Particles

### For Example:

1. 京都へも大阪へも行きたいです。  
*Kyōto e mo Ōsaka e mo ikitai desu.*  
"I want to go to both Kyoto and Osaka."

### Emphatic Marker

も (*mo*) emphasizes the amount or the extent of something. It corresponds to "as many as" or "as much as."

### For Example:

1. 日本から南アフリカまで18時間もかかります。  
*Nihon kara minami afurika made jūhachi-jikan mo kakarimasu.*  
"It takes a good eighteen hours (as long as eighteen hours) to get to South Africa from Japan."

2. ケイトは漢字を5000も知っています。  
*Keito wa kanji o gosen mo shitte imasu.*  
 "Kate knows as many as five thousand kanji."

## WH-word + か (*ka*)/WH-word + も (*mo*)

The particles *ka* and *mo* follow interrogative words or WH-words.

- WH-word + *ka* ⇒ "some..."
- WH-word + *mo* in an affirmative sentence ⇒ "every..."
- WH-word + *mo* in a negative sentence ⇒ "no..."

Interrogative	+ <i>ka</i>	+ <i>mo</i> (affirmative)	+ <i>mo</i> (negative)
何 ( <i>nani</i> ) "what"	何か ( <i>nanika</i> ) "something"	-	何も ( <i>nanimo</i> ) "nothing"
誰 ( <i>dare</i> ) "who"	誰か ( <i>dareka</i> ) "someone"	-	誰も ( <i>daremo</i> ) "anyone"
いつ ( <i>itsu</i> ) "when"	いつか ( <i>itsuka</i> ) "someday," "sometime"	いつも ( <i>itsumo</i> ) "always"	いつも ( <i>itsumo</i> ) "never"
どこ ( <i>doko</i> ) "where"	どこか ( <i>dokoka</i> ) "somewhere"	どこも ( <i>dokomo</i> ) "everywhere"	どこも ( <i>dokomo</i> ) "anywhere"

**For Example:**

1. A: 何か買いましたか。  
*Nanika kaimashita ka.*  
"Did you buy anything?"  
B: 何も買いませんでした。  
*Nanimo kaimasen deshita.*  
"No, I didn't buy anything."
  
2. A: 夏休みにどこか行きますか。  
*Natsu-yasumi ni dokoka ikimasu ka.*  
"Are you going somewhere for summer vacation?"  
B: どこも、こむので、どこもいきません。  
*Dokomo komu node dokomo ikimasen.*  
"Everywhere is going to be crowded so I'm not going anywhere."

## Reference

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は (*wa*) as a topic marker ⇒ Lesson 1

の (*no*) as a colloquial question ⇒ Lesson 4

を (*o*) as an object marker ⇒ Lesson 2

に (*ni*) indicates movement toward a place or purpose of the movement ⇒ Lesson 5

と (*to*) as a quotation marker ⇒ Lesson 23

が (*ga*) construction: (Noun 1) *wa* (Noun 2) *ga* (adjective) ⇒ Lesson 19

ね (*ne*) as a sentence-ending particle ⇒ Lesson 13

## Practice

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1 Please choose the best particle from the choices given.

1. 何 ( か / も ) 飲みますか。  
*Nani (ka/mo) nomimasu ka.*  
"Would you like something to drink?"
  
2. ありがとうございます。でも、何 ( か / も ) ありません。  
*Arigatō gozaimasu. Demo, nani (ka/mo) irimasen.*  
"Thank you, but I don't need anything."

2 Please put an appropriate particle into the blanks.

1. わたしは、会社でも家 ( ) ( ) 日本語を話します。  
*Watashi wa kaisha demo uchi ( ) ( ) nihon-go o hanashimasu.*  
"I speak Japanese both at work and home."
2. 大学院に行く ( ) どうか、わかりません。  
*Daigakuin ni iku ( ) dōka wakarimasen.*  
"I'm not sure whether I'll go to graduate school or not."
3. ここはどこです ( ) 。  
*Koko wa doko desu ( ) .*  
Literal meaning: "Where is here?"  
"Where am I?"
4. スーパーで200ドル ( ) 使いました。  
*Sūpā de nihyaku-doru ( ) tsukaimashita.*  
"I spent as much as two hundred dollars at the supermarket."

Answer:

1-1) か [ka] 1-2) も [mo]

2-1) でも [de mo] 2-2) か [ka] 2-3) か [ka]、 2-4) も [mo]