**Basic Particle Rules**

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| Particle を In this expression **Noun を Verb**, **を (wo)** is used to indicate the direct object of a verb.   * *ジョンさんは　あさごはん* ***を*** *たべます*   *Meaning: John eats breakfast.* |

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| **Particle に**  Particle**に (ni)** indicates the point in time when the action takes place.   * *七じ* ***に*** *コンサートをみます。 Meaning: I am going to watch a concert at 7pm.*   Particle に (ni) indicates the **exact** point in time. |

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| Particle へ In the expression **Place へ いきます**, the Japanese particle **へ (e)** is used to mark the direction of an action. It can only be used with verbs that indicate movement from one place to another -いきます (ikimasu), きます (kimasu) and かえります (kaerimasu).  *チンさんは がっこう* ***へ***  *いきます。 Meaning: Mr Chin goes to school.* |

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| Particle と When you do something with a person, that person is marked with the particle **と (to)**.   * ともだち **と**  アメリカへ いきます。 Meaning: I go to America with my friend. |

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| The question marker か Placing か at the end of a sentence changes a statement into a question. |

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| Origin and limit から and まで These particles indicate the starting point or border of an action. This may be a location as well as a time and corresponds roughly with "from" and "until". |

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| The topic and subject markers は and が The particle "は" (pronounced as "わ" when used as a particle) is the *topic marker* denoting topic of discussion、 while "が" is the *subject marker* and marks a noun that performs an action. |

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| Particle に  The particle に marks the place where something is, or direction.   * つくえ　の　した　に　あります。 It’s under the table. * せんしゅう　おおさか　に　いきました。 I went to Osaka last week. |