

Japanese Particles 01: "kara"

kara: "from", "through", "out of", "in", "at", "since",

Look at the word before "kara"

- after a noun, it means "from"
- after an adj or verb and a coupula, it indicates a reason or cause.

1. Placed after a noun ("from"). If it's after a preposition, it denotes "action directed from that person".

watashi wa sono hanashi o (n) sensee kara kiki-mashita.
"I heard that story from my teacher"

hanashi : (noun) story
kiki-mashita: (verb) heard past tense / kikimasu

boku wa (n) kanojo kara raburetaa o moratta.
"I received a love letter from her"

raburetaa : (noun) love letter
moratta : (verb / dictionary) "to get / moriamasu,

sono hon o (n) dare kara kari-mashita ka?
"From whom did you borrow the book?"

karimashita : (verb / formal) to borrow / karimasu

watashi wa (n) sensee kara homerarete ureshikatta.
"I was happy that my teacher gave me a compliment"

homerarete : compliment / past tense(?)
ureshii: (adj) happy

(n) anata kara dōzo ohanashi kudasai
"Please, if you could start talking first" / "Starting with you, please tell us your story"

ohanashi : (noun) story

2. After a noun (a place or space), showing something starts/started at that place:

kare wa (n) poketto kara kuruma no kaji o tori-deshita
"He took his car keys out of his pocket"

poketto : (noun) pocket
kuruma (noun) car
kaji (noun) key
tori-deshita (verb) torimasu / to take / past tense

dorobō wa (n) mado kara haitta rashii
"It looks like the robber got into the house through the window"

dorobō: (noun) robber
mado: (noun) window
haitta (verb / dictionary / past) to enter, to go into

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kara: (cont)

ki kara ringo ga ochite kita
"An apple fell from the tree"

ochite: (verb / te form) to fall down
kita: kita = from / past tense of verb "kimasu/kuru" (to come)

<https://www.japanesepod101.com/blog/sample-sentence-with-this-expression/>

taiyō wa (n) higashi kara nobori-masu.
"The sun rises in the east"

taiyō: (noun) sun
noborimasu : (verb) to ascend, to go up, to rise <-- not in our list

watashi wa sono chishiki o (n) hon kara e-mashita.
"I obtained that knowledge from a book"

chishiki: (noun) knowledge
emashita: (verb, formal, past tense) "to get" / emasu <-- not in our list

3. After a time word, something begins at that moment:

nihongo no jugyō wa, asa (n) ku-ji kara hajimari-masu.
"The Japanese language class begins at 9am"

jugyō: (noun) language class (?)
hajimarimasu: (verb) to begin <--hajimemasu

4. Shows a range/span of space/time:

(n) san-ji kara yo-ji made no aida ni kite kudasai.
"Please come over between 3 and 4 o'clock"

san-ji : 3pm / **yo-ji:** 4pm
made: by; not later than; before
aida: between
kite: (verb / te-form) to come "kimasu"

5. Placed between repeated words to indicate the same action occurs one after another in succession:

oo-nami ga (n) tsugi kara tsugi e to oshi-yosete kita.
"One after another, great waves came rolling in"

tsugi : (noun) next, subsequent
oo-nami: (noun) billow, surge, large wave
oshi- : a prefix that means "forcefully"
yosete : to break on the shore and retreat (of a wave)

6. Indicates the composition of something:

pan wa (n) komugi-ko kara tsukuri-masu.
"We make bread from out of flour"

komugi-ko: (noun) wheat flour

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tsukurimasu: (verb) to make / formal / present

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kara: (cont)

nihon wa yottsu no ookii (n) shima kara natte imasu.

"Japan consists of four big islands"

"Japan four big islands from is becoming"

yottsu : four

shima: (noun) island

imasu : (verb) exist, to be, formal, present

nat-te imasu: "to become" .. the verb is "narimasu /naru" and it's te- form is "nat-te"

natteimasu: can be translated as "consists", or it looks more like "consisting".

- After an abstract noun, adjective, or verb .. indicates a cause or reason:

(adj) isogashii kara, hirugohan o tabemasen deshita.

"Because i was busy, i didn't eat lunch"

osakana ga (adj) yasukatta kara takusan kai-mashita.

"Because I found the fish inexpensive, I bought lots of them"

osakana : fish (in a trap) / aka: sakana

yasukatta : inexpensive / past tense

- After an abstract noun, indicates someone's viewpoint:

anata no (n) me kara mire ba, kono shigoto wa kantan deshoo.

"From your viewpoint, this task may seem to be easy"

mire ba / **みれば** / "the more one looks at it" (?)

shigoto: (noun) work

kantan: (adj) easy, simple

deshoo: **でしょう** : "it seems; I think; I guess; I wonder"

watashi wa (n) ureshisa kara tobi-agatta.

"I jumped for joy"

ureshisa: (noun) cry of joy / shriek of delight

tobi-agatta: (verb) jumped up, dictionary past

<-- not in our list