

□ 21-1. Using なる with nouns

なる means “to become”. The item that is changing is marked with は or が and the thing it is changing into is に.

(NOUN A) becomes (NOUN B)

(NOUN A) が (NOUN B) になる

けむし ^{ちようちよう}
毛虫が蝶々になった。

The caterpillar became a butterfly.

たね ^{はな}
種が花になりました。

The seed became a flower.

こども ^{おとな}
子供はいつか大人になります。

Children someday become adults.

All of the examples above show NOUNS becoming other NOUNS. The next grammar deals with verbs.

□ 21-2. Using なる with な adjectives

なる shows a change in state. This is really handy with adjectives to say “it got hot” or “it got cold”. Remember there are い adjectives and な adjectives and they use なる slightly different from each other.

The pattern for な adjectives is the similar as taught in 21-1.

(NOUN) becomes (ADJECTIVE)

(NOUN) が (な ADJECTIVE) になる

まみこちゃん ^{きれい}
は綺麗になった。

Mamiko chan got pretty.

にほんご ^{べんきよう} ^{べんり}
日本語の勉強が便利になった。

Japanese study became convenient.

まいにちべんぎょう 毎日勉強すると、にほんご 日本語が じょうず 上手になります。

If you study Japanese every day, your Japanese will get skilled.

□ 21-3. Using なる with い adjectives

The pattern for い adjectives is as follows:

(NOUN) が (ADJECTIVE) minus い plus くなる
(NOUN) becomes (い ADJECTIVE)

こうくうけん たか 航空券が高くなった。

Airline tickets got expensive.

てんき さむ 天気が寒くなった。

The weather got cold.

あき てんき すこ 秋に天気が少しずつ暑くなります。

In fall, the weather will little by little get hot.

□ 21-4. Using なる with い verbs

い verb is a term I am using to refer to “any verb conjugated into a form that ends in い”.

Here are some example い verbs:

わからない

to not understand.

行かない

to not go

食べられない

to not be able to eat

^か
買いたい
to want to buy

That pattern is example the same is い adjectives in 21-3:

(い VERB) minus い plus くなる
Become (い VERB)

^{にほん} ^{しゃしん} ^み ^い
日本の写真を見たので、行きたくなった。
Since I saw pictures of Japan, I want to go now.

^ま ^{みみ} ^き
いつの間にか、耳が聞こえなくなりました。
Before I noticed, I couldn't hear anymore.

□ 21-5. Using なる with う verbs

う verb is a term I am using to refer to “any verb conjugated into a form that ends in any う form hiragana such as る、く、む etc.”.

This pattern is easy, BUT since it's so different from other patterns many people screw this up! Don't be like everyone else!

Here are some example う verbs:

わかる
to understand

^い
行ける
to be able to go

^た
食べられる
to be able to eat

The pattern for all う verbs is:

(う VERB) plus ようになる

Become (う VERB)

まえ ^{かんじ} ^か
前より漢字を書けるようになりました。

I can write more kanji than before.

すが ^{きら} ^た
すしが嫌いですが、ちょっと食べられるようになりました。

I don't like sushi, but I am able to eat a bit now.

Thank you for learning!



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