ABSTRACT

Particle in Japanese is called *joshi*. There are so many kind of *joshi* in Japanese. Each *joshi* have their respective meanings depending on its use in Japanese sentence. And there are also, some particles which has some similarities like *joshi kara* with *wo hajime* and *joshi made* with *ni kakete*. This research is conducted to find out about the use and meaning of *kara*, *wo hajime*, *made* and *ni kakete* particles and then to determine the difference between *kara* with *wo hajime* and *made* with *ni kakete*. Qualitative methods is used to analyze the using of those particles in newspaper and magazine of 2005 on the online pages of www.kotonoha.gr.jp/shonagon/. This research is using the theory part of speech classification, particle, fukugouji, syntax and semantic. The result of the analysis is that there are similarities and differences between the using of particles in Japanese sentence. *Kara* particle is *kakujoshi*, *made* particle is *fukujoshi*, *wo hajime* and *ni kakete* are *kakujoshi sei fukugouji*. *Kara* can not be replace by *wo hajime* and vice versa. *Made* is also can not be replace by *ni kakete*, but *ni kakete* can be replace by *made* depends on the context of the sentence.

Keywords: *joshi kara*, *wo hajime*, *made* and *ni kakete*, part of speech classification, particle, fukugouji, syntax, semantic.