



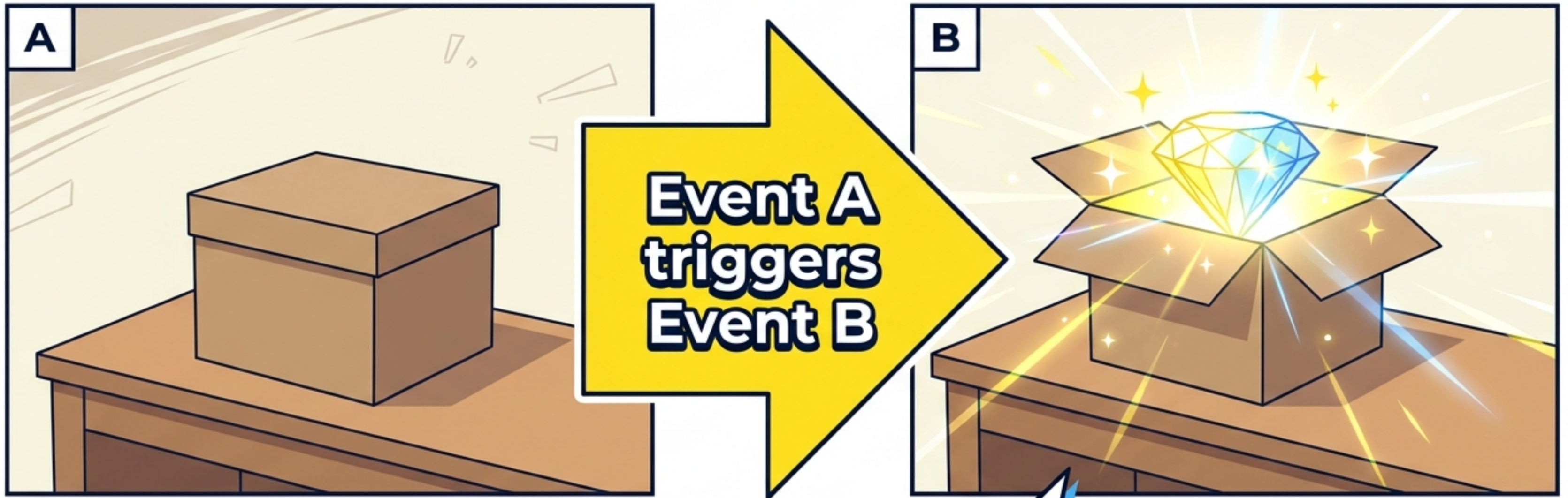
Verb
(Dict Form)

+ とき

**(When / At
the time of)**

The Timing Connector
(タイミングをつなぐ)

Connecting Two Actions in Time



'Toki' literally means 'Time'. Putting a verb before it means 'At the time of doing X, I do Y'.

Dict Form = Action is NOT FINISHED

Unfinished actions have a pulse—they are still happening!
(e.g., “*iku toki*” = before or on the way to going. You haven’t arrived yet!)





みちをわたるとき、くるまをみます。
(When crossing the street, I look at cars.)

Raya's Hack

*Does it have
a heartbeat?*

[Action A]

とき、

[Action B]

Japanese sentences
get long.
Always pause at *Toki!*

Add a comma to signal
to the listener:
*"That was the condition.
Now, here comes
the main action!"*

Don't do this!

**Ikimasu
toki...**



✗ 行きますとき (Polite Form Error)

Never put a 'Masu' form before a noun! 'Toki' acts like a noun.
Treat it like a living action, use Plain Form (Iku toki).

Structure: [Verb Dict Form] + とき

Meaning: When I do... / Before doing...

Rule: Use Plain Form, never Masu.

Example: ねるとき、でんきを
けします。(When going to sleep, I
turn off the light).

