

### Introduction to the Conditionals

"If...; When..."

VERBS	ADJECTIVES	NOUNS / PRONOUNS
If I go...	If it's fast...	If it's me...
If I don't go...	If it's not fast...	If it's not me...

### Conjugation

#### 1. V-る/ない + と

-Used in math, logic, natural phenomena

-Used to describe logical consequences

-Most restrictive

Formation:		Negative	
V-plain る/ない	+ と	ひ-Adj + くない	+ と
い-Adj + と			
な-Adj / Noun + (だ)		な-Adj / Noun+ ではない / じゃない	

#### V-たら

-Most flexible; can be used in almost all cases

Formation:		Negative	
V-た	+ ら	V-なかった	+ ら
ひ-Adj + かった		ひ-Adj + くなかった	
な-Adj / Noun + (だった)		な-Adj + ではなかった / じゃなかった	

- Opinion → I think...
- Volition → I will do...
- Request → Please...
- Command → Do! Don't do!
- Suggestion → It's better to...
- Invitation → Won't you...
- Counterfactuals

	Negative
V-えば / い-Adj ければ / な-Adj and Noun であ れば	V-ないければ / い-Adj くなければ / な-Adj or Noun ではなければ or じゃな ければ

V1 information comes from the speaker: "How about if..."

1. Opinion	→ I think...	Verb :	"If/When you don't do..."
2. Volition	→ I will do...		"Unless you do..."



### Introduction to the Conditionals (cont)

3. Request	→ Please... (Comes with conditions)		
4. Command	→ Do! Don't do! (Comes with conditions)	Nouns / Pronouns	"If/When it is not..."
5. Suggestions / Advice	→ It's better to... (Comes with conditions)		"Unless it is..."
6. Regret	→ I wish I had...		
7. Counterfactuals			

V-plain なら

V1 information comes from the listener / someone else "If you say that...; Speaking of..."

Formation:

Verb (casual form) + (の) + なら

い-adjective + (の)

な-adjective + (の)

Noun

-The main focus is on the 2nd clause which is the outcome

1. Opinion / Judgment

2. Volition → I will do...

3. Request → Please...

4. Command → Do! Don't do!

5. Suggestions → It's better to...

6. Counterfactuals

### MAIN TAKEAWAY

と	たら	えば	なら
Used only for:	-Can be used in almost all circumstances	-Can be used for a lot of circumstances.	-V1 information comes from the listener or someone else:
-math,		-V1 information comes from the speaker.	"If you say that...; Speaking of..."
-logic,			
-natural phenomena,			
-logical consequence			

### MAIN RESTRICTIONS

と	たら	えば	なら
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### MAIN RESTRICTIONS (cont)

Can't be used for:	-When V2 is past, V2 must be an action NOT done on purpose by the speaker.	-When V2 is a request, command or suggestion, then V1 cannot be an action.	-Information in V1 comes from the listener / someone else.
-Volition		-When V2 is past, V1 can't be a single event in the past.	
-Invitation			Can't be used if:
-Request			-V1 never fails to happen
-			-V1 is impossible
Command			
-Suggestion			-V2 happens as a result of V1

### V-plain る / ない + と

👉 "V-plain る / ない + と [A] happens, [B] ALWAYS happens"

-Sentences that express strong beliefs and opinions. They don't have necessarily to be true as long as the speaker believes it to be true and to be logical consequences, the grammar can be used.

-Used in math, logic, natural phenomena, logical consequences and strong beliefs and opinions

✖DONTs: V2 cannot be: Volition, Request, Command, Suggestion, Invitation.

#### 1. Math

一を一に【足す】たすようになります。

If you add 1 to 1, it becomes 2.

#### 2. Logic

この薬を飲むと痛みがなくなります。

If you take the medicine, the pain will disappear.

#### 3. Natural Phenomena

春になると桜が【咲】さきます。

When it becomes spring, cherry blossoms fall.

#### 4. Logical Consequences

ペットは【餌】えさをやらないと死んでしまう。

👉 (V-plain form) と、(past tense) "When I did... SURPRISINGLY happened"

-The meaning completely changes when the verb in the main clause changes to past tense.

-Surprising outcome. We wouldn't really put the past tense in the second clause unless you are talking about something that surprises you.

-Formal

【人形】にんぎょうの【髪】かみを【切る】きると、また【髪】かみが【延びました】のびました。

When I cut the doll's hair, it (surprisingly) grew back.

ランプをくすると、ジーニーが【現れる】あらわれました。

When I rubbed the lamp, Genie appeared.



### V-plain る / ない + と (cont)

If you don't feed pets, they unfortunately die.

\*5. Strong belief; Opinion

お【正月】しょうがつに【神社】じんじやに行かないと、残りの【年】としは【幸運】こううんがありません。

If you don't go to the temple on the New Year's Day, you won't have good luck for the rest of the year.

\*\*

### VOCABS:

【現れる】あらわれる : to appear; to come in sight; to become visible; to come out; to embody; to materialize; to materialise

### V-たら

#### 🔗"When...; After I do..." Subordinate V-たら (must happen first)、(before) main clause"

-Based on the thing that happens in the first clause, you will decide on the 2nd clause. (both clauses have to have a connection). The main focus is on the 2nd clause.

-Can do all the things that と can do but it does not mean that it will ALWAYS happen. It is not sure to happen but it MIGHT.

-Most flexible; can be used in almost all cases: Opinion/judgment, Volition, Request, Command, Suggestion, Invitation, and 7. Counterfactual statements (If it were true that...)

-In many cases, たら may also mean "After I do"

#### !□!□Note :

Subordinate clause takes : が

Main clause takes : は

The tense of the sentence depends on the tense of the verb in the main clause.

✖DONTs: The verb in the main clause cannot be in the past tense unless N2 is an action NOT done intentionally by the speaker.

#### Verb in the main clause can only be in the past tense if:

1. The verb is a spontaneous action
2. The subject is different from the subordinate clause
3. The speaker was forced to do the action

1. Opinion; Judgment	2. Volition	3. Invitation	4. Request
新しい車を買ったら、【週末】しゅうまつが楽しくなった。	雨が降ったら買ったばかりの傘を-【刺す】さして行きます。	暇だったら、テニスをしませんか。	仕事が終わったら、【窓】まどを閉めてください。
When I bought a new car, my weekends became fun.	If it rains, I'll open up my newly bought umbrella and go.	If you are free, won't you play tennis with me?	When you finish work, please close the window.



### V-たら (cont)

【火山】かざんが【爆発】ばくはつしたらこの【辺り】あたりも【危険】きけんです。 If the volcano erupts, this neighborhood is in danger too.	買ったばかり : just bought (normalization with noun)	(Can also translate to: "If you finish work" or "After you finish work")  (Can also use 時)
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### 5. Command

### 6. Suggestion

### 7. Asking or giving advice

### 8. Counterfactuals

-Note that this grammar when used as an advice may sound condescending compared to -えばいい

-Expresses "If I had done this, it would have been... that"

カバンが高かったら、買うな。 If the bag is expensive, don't buy it!	わからなかったら、-先生に聞いた方がいいですよ。 If you don't understand, it's better to ask the teacher.	A. どうしたらいいですか。 What should I do?	僕はもう少し頑張ったら、-【合格】ごうかくしたかもしれない。 If I had worked a bit harder, I might have passed the exam.
--	--	-------------------------------------	---

どうしたらいいですか。 What should I do?	B. 勉強したらいいです。 It's better to study.	僕はスーパーマンだったら、世界を【救う】すくいます。 If I were superman, I'd save the world.  (Being superman is far from reality so it is a counterfactual sentence.)
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□□DONTs: The verb in the main clause cannot be in the past tense unless N2 is an action NOT done intentionally by the speaker.

×口を【開う】ひらいたら、つい【失礼】しつれいなことを言った。

When I opened my mouth, I just said rude things.

□□口を【開う】ひらいたら、つい【失礼】しつれいなことを言ってしまった。

When I opened my mouth, I unfortunately just said rude things.

(The action of saying is no longer intentional as there is an element of regret (てしまっていた). Meaning to say, you intentionally said rude things although you felt bad for saying it.)

### VERB IN THE MAIN CLAUSE CAN ONLY BE IN THE PAST IF:



### V-たら (cont)

1. Verb is past tense but is okay if the verb is a spontaneous action.	2. The subject is different from the subordinate clause	3. The speaker was forced to do the action
僕はもう少し頑張ったら、【合格】ごうかくしたかもしれない。	家に帰ったら、【愛犬】あいけんが【玄関】げんかんで待っていた。	日本に行ったら、日本語で話をさせられた。
If I had worked a bit harder, I might have passed the exam.	When I arrived home, my pet dog was waiting at the foyer.	When I went to Japan, I was forced to speak Japanese.

(合格した is a spontaneous verb and not an active verb; hence, this sentence is grammatically correct.)

【地図】ちずを見たら、すぐ分かりました。

When I looked at the map, I right away understood.

\*\*

### VOCABS :

- 【火山】かざん : volcano
- 【爆発】ばくはつ : erupt
- 【辺り】あたり : neighborhood
- 【愛犬】あいけん : pet dog
- 買ったばかり : just bought (nomalization with noun)

### V-えば

-Works just like たら but the emphasis is on the "IF" clause like: "If and ONLY IF..." so it would sound like it is the "Only way".

-It sounds like it's not possible to happen. The outcome is usually good.

□□□□Note: な adj conjugation であれば sounds very formal so だったら is preferred when saying IF for な adj.

-With えば、when forming a requests, commands and suggestions, the verb in the subordinate clause must not be an action.

-Subordinate clause must be in: stative verb, spontaneous verb, adjective, pronoun or noun.

For requests/commands, V1 must not be an active action. Use V-たら instead.

### □□RESTRICTIONS:

R1. If V2 is a request, command, suggestion and the like, V1 cannot be an active verb.

R2. Main verb cannot be in the past tense unless: The sentence is counterfactual.

R3. if both verbs are in the past and the verb in the ば clause is a single past event, then we can't use the ば at all. たら is used instead.

R4. すぎる (as this is for negative sentence)

1. Opinion; Judgment

2. Volition

3. Request

4. Command



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Not published yet.  
Last updated 21st October, 2024.  
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### V-えば (cont)

For requests/commands, V1 must not be an active action. Use V-たら instead.

For requests/commands, V1 must not be an active action. Use V-たら instead.

東京は【新幹線】しんかんせんで行けば 1 時間ぐらいかかります。

時間があれば、映画を観ます。

安ければ、買ってください。

食べて見たければ、食べてみなさい。

If you go to Tokyo by Shinkansen, it takes about half an hour.

If there is time, I'll see a movie.

If it's cheap, please buy it.

If you like to try to eat, try eating it!

君の部屋を掃除あれば、おもちゃをやりませう。

(Although 食べて is an active action, たい conjugation turns verbs into adjectives; hence, the verb in subordinate clause is grammatically correct)

If you clean your room, I'll give you a toy.

### 5. Suggestion; Advice

### 6. V-えばよかった Regret "I wish I had"

### 7. Counterfactual Statements

-This construction is more polite and unassuming than the V-たらいい form.

-Often used with けど、が、のに at the end of the sentence to reinforce the nuance of regret.

-Sentences that reflect what could have been

A. どうすればいいですか。

早く来ればよかったですけど。

じろくんはあの時すぐに薬を飲めば早く【治す】なおったでしょう。

What should I do?

I wish I had come early.

Had Jiro quickly taken medicine that time, he would've probably gotten well quickly.

B. 運動すればいいです。

It's better to exercise.

早く帰ればいいです。

It's better to go home early.

### □□RESTRICTIONS:



### V-えば (cont)

If main clause is a request, command, suggestion, and the like, the verb in the subordinate clause cannot be in active action. V-たら shall be used.

Main verb cannot be in the past tense unless it is a counterfactual sentence

If V1 is a single past event and V2 is in the past.

-Counterfactual are sentences that reflect what could have been. It is contrary to fact

V-たら shall be used instead.

×ケイコが寿司を作れば、わさびを【準備】じゅんびしてください。

×暑くなければ、暑くなければ、【冷房】れいぼうをつけなかった。

×少し休めば、また元気になった。

→ "When I rested a little" is a thing in the past and "Became energetic again" is also a thing in the past. Hence; cannot use the ば conjugation.

□□ケイコが寿司を作ったら、わさびを【準備】じゅんびしてください。

□□暑くなければ、暑くなければ、【冷房】れいぼうをつけなかったら。

□□少し休んだら、また元気になった。

→ 気になった = a spontaneous action and not an action intentionally done by the speaker

If Keiko makes sushi, please prepare wasabi.

If it weren't hot, I wouldn't have turned on the AC.

□□少し休んだ時、また元気になった。

×お酒を飲めば運転しては行けない。

is contrary to fact

When I rested a little, I became energetic again.

□□お酒を飲んだら、運転しては行けない。

If you drink, you're not allowed to drive.

□□少し休めば、また元気になるでしょう。

The sentence is grammatically acceptable but you changed the meaning of the sentence from something that happened in the past to making it a non-past opinion.





### V-えば (cont)

If I rest a little, I probably get back my energy.

### PROVERBS IN ば :

住めば【都】みやこ。

No place like home.

Lit. If you live in a place, that place becomes the capital city. There's no place like home

【塵】ちりも【積もる】つもれば山となる。

Even dust when piled up becomes a mountain.

薬も過ぎれば【毒】どくとなる。

If you take too much, medicine becomes poison.

終わり良ければすべてよし。

All's well that ends well.

Lit. If the ending is good, then everything is good.

### VOCABS :

おもちゃ : toy

【都】みやこ : capital city

【塵】ちり : dust

【積もる】つもる : pile up

【毒】どく : poison

V-plain なら "2 happens → then 1 happens"

なら is sometimes expressed as ならば (formal)

V1 information comes from the listener / someone else, not the speaker "If you say that.; Speaking of..."

-The main focus is on the 2nd clause which is the outcome

-Note that the use of なら should have a context. You do not assume something, there has to have an evidence / context before giving a comment.

!□!□Note :

なら clause: が

Main clause: は

The tense of the sentence depends on the tense of the verb in the main clause.

□□RESTRICTIONS: Cannot be used if:

R1) V1 always happens.

R2) It's unknown if V1 is true or not.

R3) V1 automatically results in V2 (not a true conditional).

R4) If the speaker already knows that V1 is impossible.

R5) V2 is in the past tense. (Exception: Counterfactual sentence)

1. Opinion; Judgment "Speaking of...; If you say..."

2. Volition

\*3. Request

4. Command

今映画を見るならハリポッターが【お勧め】おすすりだと思ひ。

行く【所】ところが面白いなら、僕も行きます。

買い物に行くのならパンを買って来てください。

仕事したくないなら、帰れ!



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Not published yet.  
Last updated 21st October, 2024.  
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### V-plain なら "2 happens → then 1 happens" (cont)

If you'll watch a movie now, I think Harry Potter is "it".	If the places to go to are interesting (as you say), I'll also go.	If you're going for groceries (as you say), please buy me bread.	If you don't want to work (as you seem to be), go home!
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【外食】がいしょくをするなら、バイキングがいいですね。  
(の is optional and is added for emphasis)

Speaking of dining out, eat-all-you-can buffets are good, (I agree).  
自分で頭がいいと言うならこれを教えてよ。

車ならトヨタカローラが一番いいです。  
If you say yourself that you're smart, then teach me this.

Speaking of cars, the Toyota Corolla is the best.

- |                        |                   |   |   |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| 5. Suggestion / Advice | 6. Counterfactual | 7. Used in a situation where you do something because someone else said so "If you say / do A, I'll do B" | 8. Noun + なら - Contrast "If you are talking about (Noun), then... (info)" |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|---|

-Use with noun if you want to show the contrast

-Works just like は particle wherein you can emphasize the Noun/Subject of the sentence; or can be used to show contrast

A. 頭が痛い。	本当に部屋を掃除したならこんなに【汚い】きたないはずはない。	せんぱいがそう言うなら。	A. ドイツ語が話せますか。
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Last updated 21st October, 2024.  
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### V-plain なら "2 happens → then 1 happens" (cont)

My head hurts.	If you really cleaned the room (as you claim), it should not be this dirty.	If you say so, senpai.	Do you speak German?
B. 痛いなら、薬を飲んだ方がいいですよ。			B. オランダ語なら話せます。
If/Given that it hurts, you should take medicine.			I (can) speak German. But I speak Dutch.
(なら has a context. You know that the listener has a headache so you have the reason why you wanted to say to take medicine)			OR
VS			ドイツ語が話せません。でも、オランダ語は話せます。
頭が痛かったら、薬を飲んだ方がいいですよ。			I don't speak German. But I speak Dutch.
If you have a headache, you should take medicine.			A. フィリピンで1週間【旅行】りょこうをしようと思うっているんですが、どこかいいところがありませんか。



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 Last updated 21st October, 2024.  
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### V-plain なら "2 happens → then 1 happens" (cont)

(たら is acting like you don't know if it's true or not but IF you have a headache. There is no context, you just saw your co-worker pushing her temple indicating she must have a headache. You are just assuming something.)

I'm thinking of going on a one week trip to the Philippines. Are there any good spots there?

B. そうですね。1週間なら、パラワンかセブがいいと思います。

Well, let's see. If it's for a week, I think Palawan or Cebu is good.

### □□RESTRICTIONS: Cannot be used if:

V1 always happens.

When there's no way of knowing whether V1 is true or not

V1 resulted in V2 = Not really a conditional

The speaker already knows that V1 is impossible

V2 is in the past tense unless it is a counterfactual sentence

× 7 時になるなら、起きます。

×【火山】かざんが【爆発】ばくはつするなら、多くの人-  
ファ死んでしまう。

×サンタさんに手紙を書いたなら、クリスマス.プレゼントをもらった。

×私は猫ならあの木の上までの【-登る】ぼります。

×彼女がそのことを知らなかったなら、僕に聞いた。

□□ 7 時になったら、起きます。

If the volcano erupts, many people will die.

When I wrote Santa a letter, I got a Christmas present.

If I were a cat, I'd climb up that tree.

When she didn't know that, she asked me.



### V-plain なら "2 happens → then 1 happens" (cont)

When it's 7AM, I'	(No one really knows when will the volcano will erupt)	(Because V1 wrote the letter, resulted in V2 received the present, we can't use the なら. V2 is in the past tense; and this is not a counterfactual sentence.)	(We all know that the speaker is not a cat, so this is a bit strange)	□□彼女がそのことを知らなかったなら、僕に聞いただろう。
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(なら cannot be used because it never fails to become 7AM. Time stops for no one. たら shall be used instead.)

□□【火山】かざんが【爆発】ばくはつするものが本当なら多くの人々が死んでしまう。

□□サンタさんに手紙を書いたら、クリスマスプレゼントがもらえるでしょう。

□□私は猫だったら、あの木の上までの【登る】ぼります。

If she didn't know that, she would have probably asked me.

If it's true that the volcano will erupt, then many people will die.

(の nominalizer is used to nominalize the whole verb clause before it.)

If you write Santa a letter, you probably can receive a Christmas present.

### VOCABS :

- 【外食】がいしょく : dine out
- 【経済】けいざい : economics
- 【専攻する】せんこうする : to specialize (in a field)

### V-plain ようじゃ "If ~ (bad result)"

V-plain ようじゃ/ようでは "If it continues to happen, will have a bad result"

-If state A continues to happen, B will have a bad result

□□□□ Usages: Giving criticism, advice, warning

- 【批判】ひはん : → Criticism
- 【忠告】ちゆうこく : → Advice
- 【注意】ちゆういする時 : → Warn

### Formation :

V-ている / ない (plain)

な-Adj である

Alphabetもかけないようじゃ、イギリスに留学するのは無理ですよ。

If you can't write Alphabet letters, it's impossible to study abroad in Europe.

[虫]むしが[怖い]こわいようじゃ、[田舎]いなかに住めないよ。

If you are scared of insects, you cannot live in the countryside.

N4の漢字が読めないようじゃ、N2に合格するのは難しいですよ。

If you can't read N4 kanji, it's hard to pass N2.



### V-plain ようじゃ "If ~ (bad result)" (cont)

この【程度】ていどの練習で【文句】もんくを言うようでは【次】つぎの【試合】しあいに【勝つ】かてないぞ。

If you complain about this amount of training you won't win the next match.

!□!□Note: ようでは is a combination of the auxiliary verb 様 'manner', or 'seeming', and では, a conjunction that is frequently used as an abbreviation of それなら in expressing 'if'.

Due to this, ようでは itself often has the meaning of 'if', with extra focus on the fact that: (A) is something unconfirmed, or only being guessed at. This may be translated as 'if it is the case that (A)', or 'if that which seems to be (A) is true'.

In most cases, ようでは will be used to make an evaluation that if (A) is true, then some particular negative result will arise from it.

ようでは will primarily appear after verbs in any of their standard forms.

### "If that's the case..."

👉(それ)だったら "If that's the case..."

👉それなら "In that case, then...; Then..."

👉その場合には "In that case, then..."

"If that happens; if it comes to that..." higher possibility than その場合には. This is used more often to interact with people.

(Some possible result) +その場合は "If that happens; in that case, + (giving suggestion or instruction / telling people what is going to happen / what you are going to do.)

-Can be used alone when you refer to someone's quote or what you hear or see.

-Can be seen in some formal conversations, official announcements, manual, instructions, contracts, etc.

A. いやその、夫に【飽きて】あきて、【浮気】うわきでもしたかったんじゃない？

Maybe she got enough of her husband and wanted to have an affair with someone?

A: 明日、【大阪】おおさかに行くの。I'm going to Osaka tomorrow.

もしそれまでに全ての【資料】しりょうが【揃わない】そろわなかったら、その場合は【会議】かいぎは【延期】えんきとなりますか？ If we can't get all the documents by then, will the meeting be postponed?

B. それだったら「私には夫がいるの」なんて言わないじゃん。If that was the case, she wouldn't have said "I have a husband."

B: それならうちに遊びにおいで！ Then come over to my house!

【延期】えんき : postponement

A: 昨日はあまり寝てないんだよね。I didn't get much sleep last night.

A: 【試験】しけんなのにどこに出かけるの？ You have to study for the exam. Where are you going?

【揃わない】そろわない : unequal; uneven; incomplete; odd

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Not published yet.

Last updated 21st October, 2024.

Page 14 of 19.

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### "If that's the case..." (cont)

B: だったら、早く帰ってもいいよ。  
If that's the case, you can go home early.

B: 【図書館】としょかんに行くの。I am going to the library.

【資料】 しりょう : materials; data; document

A: それならいいけど.. All right then.

この薬を飲むと【副作用】 ふくさようがあるかもしれませんが、その場合はすぐに【医師】 いしに【相談】 そうだんして下さい。You may have a side effect when you take this medicine, but if that happens, please contact a doctor immediately.

B: 【明日】 あした【映画】 えいがに行くの? それなら私も【連れて行って】 連れて行って。You are going to go see a movie tomorrow? Then take me with you!

【副作用】 ふくさよう : reaction; secondary effect; side effect

\*\*

While それなら usually refers to something that could possibly happen, something that actually is happening, or something that has already been decided, その場合は is more like "If that happens" "if it comes to that". So the possibility of それなら is higher than その場合には。それなら is much more casual than その場合には。

### "If it's good/okay/dislike it then..."

👉 が + 良かったら

👉 で + よかったら

👉 【嫌なら】 いやなら

"If it's good... (then let's do this.)" / "If it's alright... (then let's do this.)" / "If it's okay... (then let's do this.)"

"If you are OK with X"

"If you dislike it,"

#### SYNONYMS:

-This is like an antonym for 良かったら. While 良かったら is used to invite people to do things, the phrase 嫌なら is used to persuade people:

✓ よろしかったら

僕で良かったらデートしませんか?

いやなら出て行け。If you don't like it, leave. If you don't like it, go away.





### "If it's good/okay/dislike it then..." (cont)

✓よければ If you are OK with me, shall we go on a date? それが【嫌】いやなら【戦え】たたかえ. If you don't like that, fight.

#### ✓【宜し】よろしければ

天気が良かったら海へ行きましょう。  
。

If the weather is good, let's go to the beach.

\*\*

#### !□!□Note:

- When using が the meaning is more like:  
"if X is good" (ex: 天気が良かったら ) or  
"if something is OK with X" (ex: あなたが良かったら, though あなたが is often omitted here)
- With で the meaning is more along the lines of "if you are OK with X" (ex: 僕で良かったら)
- Adding もし in your sentence can be used to emphasize the sense of "if".

### "It would be nice/good if;"

To give general advice or recommendation or encouragement

#### 👉V-といい

ENCOURAGING.  
General recommendation/  
advice

#### 👉V-たらしい

CASUAL; SOFT. Slightly  
casual way of saying it. It  
can also be used as a  
question. It is very versatile.

#### 👉V-えばいい

CAN BE CARELESS. Gives a careless impression. It can also be used as a question. Depending on the context, it may not give a good impression to the other person, so be careful how you use it.

!□!□Caution : Cannot  
give negative advice such  
as "You shouldn't do this"  
or "Don't do this"

!□!□Caution: Using the  
standard 「しなかったら」  
(don't do it) seems a little  
unnatural.

!□!□Caution : Can be used when making statements about something that the speaker believes is not possible. This shows that the speaker thinks that "it would be good, but is aware that it cannot/will not happen for some reason". In these cases, it is regularly paired with のに。

As for the えばいい's characteristics, just remember the grammar 「さえへば」. It has a stronger connotation of "that's enough"!



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Not published yet.  
Last updated 21st October, 2024.  
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### "It would be nice/good if;" (cont)

×今度デートするんだけど、どんな服着るといい？ I'm going on a date next time, what kind of clothes should I wear?	明日の飲み会、行きたくないのなら、行かなかったらいいと思うよ？ If you don't want to go to the drinking party tomorrow, I think it's okay not to go.	行けばいいけど、行けるかわからない。 It would be good if I could go, but I don't know if I can.
--	--	---

自由がある間に、色んなことに【挑戦】しようせんするといいですよ。 It's good to try different things while you have freedom.	いつ行ったらいい？ When should I go?	ペットボトルはここに【捨てる】すてればいい？ Could I throw away this plastic bottle here? / Would it be good if I throw away this plastic bottle here?
--	-----------------------------	--

\*\*

### !□!□Caution :

といい Cannot give negative advice such as "You shouldn't do this" or "Don't do this" unlike たら and えば form. But all grammars can be used to answer a question and give advice or recommendation.



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