

IF / WHEN たら、と、etc Cheat Sheet by jennilee via cheatography.com/202026/cs/44625/

V-る + と / ますと "lf; Whenever"

Formation:

Vる+と

い-adj + と

な-adj だ+ だと

Noun だ + だと

V-る + と / ますと "Whenever [A] happens, [B] always happens"

- -What happens in 2nd clause is caused by the action in the 1st clause (both clauses have to be linked)
- -Used when something ALWAYS happens, not just on a certain time

!□!□Note: This can also be a formal way of saying, "When something happens surprisingly... when..."

牛乳を飲むと、【お腹】おなかが痛くなる。

My stomach (always) hurts whenever I drink milk.

アップルパイを食べすぎると、太る。

I (always) get fat whenever I eat too many apple pies.

休まないと、間違いがあるよ。 / 休まないと、間違えちゃうよ。

If you don't rest, you will make a mistake (and you wouldn't like that).

V-たら "If; When"

Formation:

V たら

い-adj + かったら

な-adj + だったら

Noun + だったら

V-たら "Whenever [A] happens, then [B] happens"

- -The action in the "IF clause" must happen first.
- -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 Lacan do but it does not mean that it will ALWAYS happen. It is not sure to happen but it MIGHT.

明日	あめがふったら、	うちにいる。
771 H \	0,0,7,7,7,7,7	7 5 VL 0 00

If it rains, I'll stay home.

牛乳を飲んだら、【お腹】おなかが痛くなる。

If I drink milk, my stomach (might) hurt.

勉強しなかったら、試験に【合格】ごうかくできない。

If I don't study, I can't pass the exam.

【運転】うんてんしたら、【事故】じこを【起こす】おこすと思う。

If I drive, I think I would cause an accident.

車を【運転】うんてんしたら、【事故】じを【起こす】おこすと思うから、【運-

転】うんてんしたくない。

I don't want to drive a car because I think I would cause an accident if I drive.

V-たら;と、(Verb/Adj-plain) た

V-たら、(Verb/Adj-plain) た OR V-plain と、Bた "B happened after A; B is discovered after A. "



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V-たら;と、(Verb/Adj-plain) た (cont)

-Used to describe that something occurred because of something else.

-Used to describe the discovery of something which had happened or was happening.

~たら~た sounds a bit more colloquial

Something occurred because of something else: "B happened after A"

Discovery: "B is discovered after A; hing, I found; I discovered; I noticed..."

運動したら、【腕】うでが痛くなりました。

家に帰ったら、犬がいなかった。

My arm hurt after exercising.

After getting home, I noticed my dog wasn't there.

【壁】かべの色を変えたら、部屋が歩くなった。

【抹茶】まっちゃの味があまり好きじゃないけど、この【抹茶】まっちゃケーキを 食べてみたら、美味しかった。

The room became brighter after I changed the wall

I don't really like matcha flavor but trying this cake, I found it to be delicious.

color.

お母さんがえさを【撒く】まくと、ハトが【集まる】-あつまってきました。 家に帰ると、【親戚】しんせきが遊びに来ていた。

When my mom scattered the food, pigeons gathered

When I got home, my relatives were there. (Lit. I got home to find that my relatives were visiting.)

around.

!□!□Note: The uses of 「Vる + と」 and 「Vたら」 that we're seeing in this lesson are common when the thing in Phrase 2 is surprising or unexpected:

電気をつけると、僕のまくらの上に猫がいました。

I turned on the light to find the cat lying on my pillow.

Phrase + 時 "The time when..."

Phrase + 時 "The time when..."

Noun + の時 "The time when..."

仕事しない時に音楽を聴いたり本を読んだりします。

It is WHEN I don't work that I listen to music, read books, etc.

学校行く時、バスを乗ります。

(The time) When I go to school, I ride the bus.

**

V2 (main clause) with stative verbs or adjectives (eg. いる、ある): V1 can be either non-past or past

When V2 is in the past tense and V1 is a stative verb, then V1 can be either non-past or past. Bare in mind that adjectives are also cstative

When I was at the school, I spoke to Mr Tanaka.

いる = stative verb

Thus, you can use the present or past tense: いる / いた

□□学校にいる時田中先生と話しました。

□□学校にいた時田中先生と話しました。



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Phrase + 時 "The time when..." (cont)

い-Adj な-Adj

! Note: Adjectives are stative, hence, it can be in the past tense if the main verb is in the past tense. It does not matter.

天気が暑い時海に行きます。 【静か】しずかな時【中国語】ちゅうごく語を勉強します。

When the weather is hot, I go to the beach. When it's quiet, I study Chinese.

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