

Express Experience

Formation:

V-る

い-Adj + ことがある

な-Adj / Noun + だた

VERBS

V-た + ことがある "I have done/been...; I have the experienced..."

-(Lit. The fact that this happened exist)

ADJ / NOUNS

Adj/Noun past + ことがある There was a time when..."

-Use this to describe situations that are a few years old.

XXDONTs: You can't use this grammar to describe events of recent past

日本人と好きあったことがある？

Have you dated a Japanese person?

A. 車を買ったことがある？

Have you (ever) bought a car?

B. はい、ある。Yes, I have.

B. いいえ、ないです。No, I haven't.

それは思ったことがあります。

I have thought of that before.

バナナは大変高かったことがあります。(to describe event of several years old)

昨日バナナは大変高かったです。(to describe event of recent past)

There was a time when bananas were very expensive.

【国際旅行】こくさいりょこうは【不便】ふべんだったことがあります。

There was a time when an international travel was inconvenient.

私は学生だったことがあります。

There was a time when I was a student.

Occasional Occurrence "Sometimes"

Formation:

V-る

い/な-Adj + ことがある

Noun + である

ADJECTIVES

V-る + ことがある "There are times when; Sometimes..."

い/な Adj + ことがある "There are times when; Sometimes..."

-こと is directly put after the adjective as こと is grammatically a noun.

NOUNS

Noun + である + ことがある There was a time when..."

Used with Adverbs of Frequency:

いつも (always)、よく (often)、ときどき (sometimes)、たまに (occasionally)



Occasional Occurrence "Sometimes" (cont)

たまに日本のしょうせつを読むことがあります。	【食堂】しょくどうの食べ物たまに辛いことがある。	好みの売り物は【偽物】にせものであることがある。
I read Japanese novels occasionally.	The cafeteria's food is occasionally spicy.	There are times when this shop's merchandise is fake.
たまに日本の【小説】しょうせつを読むことがあります。	日曜日は静かなことがあります。	【看護婦】かんごふは男であることがある。
Occasionally, I read a Japanese novel.	There are times when Sundays are quiet.	There are times when nurses are males.
【大統領】だいてりょうは【飛行機】ひこうきに乘ることがあります。	学校のお洗いは綺麗じゃないことがある。	
There are times when the president rides the plane.	The school washroom is sometimes not clean.	

VOCABS:

- 【小説】しょうせつ : novel
- 【偽物】にせもの : counterfeit
- 【看護婦】かんごふ : nurse

"Have never done" "Have not..yet" "No need to"

V-た + こと(が/は)ない / ありません "I have never done..."	V-て (は)ない "Haven't done... yet"	V-た + こと(は)ない / ありません "There is no need to..."
Negative Present Perfect Tense		
この映画は見たこと(が)ない。	A.新しい映画を見ましたか。 Have you seen the new movie?	明日のテストは簡単だから心配することはないよ。
I have never seen this movie before.	B. うん、見てない。 I haven't seen it yet.	Tomorrow's test will be easy, so it's nothing to worry.
それは思ったことはありません。	VS. すみませんでした。 I didn't watch. (Sounds like you chose to not watch it but decided not to after all.)	
I have not thought of that before.		

"Used to do something" Nostalgia*

-Speaker used to do something often in the past and you do not do it anymore

V-たもんだ "Used to V..."

よく... Vたっけ? "Used to always V"



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Page 2 of 12.

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"Used to do something" Nostalgia* (cont)

Words often used with this grammar: -Used to recall something from the past and get that feeling of nostalgia
-Adding adverb of frequency in your sentence also adds that nostalgic feeling because if this is not added, it will sound like you just can't remember it and just trying to recall something

Words often used: **Words often used:**

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. 【昔】むかしは V-た 物だ: Back in the day, I used to V | 1. よく/毎日/毎週 |
| 2. Adverb of frequency | 2. Adverb of frequency |
| 3. よく: Often | |

よく【祖父】そふの【田んぼ】たんぼの手伝いをしていたもんだ。
よく家族とここに来たっけ。 I used to come here often with my family.

I used to often help with my grandpa's rice field. **VS**

【家族】かぞくとよくここに来たもんだ。
家族とここに来たっけ? Did I come here with my family?

I used to come here often with my family.

"To become (something)" "To finally become"

(N) になる / V-る ことになる "To naturally become"	N + となる / V-る こととなる "To finally become"
な- Adj + になる / へ- Adj + くなる	-Has the feeling of "Finally!"
-To naturally become	!□!□Note: Adjectives do not come before ...となる。
-The change is expected by everyone	
-To change time/season	

よるになった。 It became night.	結婚することとなる。
いしゃになる。 To become a doctor.	We are finally getting married. (After all the heartbreak and ups and downs)
	田中さんは医者となる。
	Tanaka is finally a doctor! (After all the struggles he has experienced)

"I decided to do (something)"

V-る + ことにする "I JUST decided to (do something)..."	V-る + ことにした "I decided to..."	V-る + ことにしている "I've decided to do so and I make it my personal rule. "
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"I decided to do (something)" (cont)

-Used if the activity will be a habit

-The decision was made not
JUST now but it was a week/a
month ago.

-Used to express personal resolutions (eg. new year's resolution)

-If you have decided to do something
JUST NOW

XX DONTs: Do not use it for things people do because of their national customs or tradition.

これから毎日ランニングをすることにする。I've decided to go running every day from now on.

家を買うことにした。I decided to buy a house.

アメリカにすんでいるけど、げんかんでくつをぬぐことにしている。Although I live in the US, I make it a rule to take off my shoes at the entrance.

新しい車を買うことにしましょう。
Let's decide to buy a new car.

毎晩地元【地元】じもとのニュース【番組】ばんぐみをこと
にしている。I decided (as a rule) to watch the local news
every evening.

食べる前に手を洗うことにしている。I decided (as a rule) to
wash my hands before I eat.

*

NEGATIVE:

V-ない + ことにする "I decide not to do"

V-ない + ことにした "I decided
not to..."

V-ない + ことにしている "I've decided NOT to do so and I
make it my personal rule. "

-Used if the activity will be a habit

-The decision was made not
JUST now but it was a week/a
month ago.

-Expresses personal resolutions that from now on, you won't do
something

-If you have decided to do something
JUST NOW

僕は今日テレビを見ないことにした。I
decided not to watch TV today.

寝る前に食べないことにした。
I've decided to stop eating before
going to bed.

お酒を飲まないことにしている。I decided (as a rule) to not
drink alcohol.

僕は晩御飯に寿司を食べることにした。
I decided to eat sushi for dinner.

高い【服】ふくを買わないことにしています。I decided (as a
rule) not to buy expensive clothes.



"I decided to do (something)" (cont)

僕の【秘密】ひみつを彼女に言わないことにした。I decided not to tell her my secret.

嘘をつかないことにしています。I decided (as a rule) not to tell a lie.

*

VOCABS

【十分】じゅうぶん : enough

【地元】じもと : local

【番組】ばんぐみ : program

"It's been decided" vs "Decided on N"

V-る + ことになる "It's been decided that..."

V-る + になっている "It's been decided as a rule to do..."

<N> を決める (きめる) "To decide on / to choose <Noun>"

-The decision is made by somebody else (not specified) or you made the decision WITH somebody else (eg. It's the law, rule). Things that you did not decide and you have to follow that rule.

-Used for laws and regulations, schedules, appointments that are yet to occur.

-Speaker or subject has no control over the situation. But even if they did, it is used to project humility.

-It's not mentioned who imposes these rules. But usually it's the government or authority that's obvious.

-Japanese use this when firing a subordinate "Oh it's been decided that you've been let go". Also when asking a subordinate to do something unpleasant. This construction deflects blame (it is indirect). Or if the change is really good, it mitigates envy.

明日 6 時に会うことになった。WE decided/agreed to meet at 6 tomorrow. (The decision was mutual)

日本では車は【道】みちの左側を走ることになっている。It's been decided (as a rule) that cars run on the left side of the road in Japan.

こたえを決める。To decide on / to choose an answer.



"It's been decided" vs "Decided on N" (cont)

僕は来年大学に入ることになりました。 It's been decided that I'll enter university next year.

来月日本に帰ることになりました。 It's been decided that I'll go home to Japan next month.

田中さんはパーティーに寿司を持ってくるようになった。 It's been decided that Ms. Tanaka will bring sushi to the party.

コロナウイルスの【感染】かんせんを【防ぐ】ふせぐため みんなはマスクをかけることになってる。 It's been decided (as a rule) that everyone wears a mask to prevent covid infection.

【一般】いっぱん【労働者】ろうどうしやは月曜日から金曜日まで-仕事することになっています。 It's been decided (as a rule) that ordinary workers work from Monday to Friday.

エアーカナダは週に五回【5】かい日本へ【出発】しゅっぱつすることになっています。 It's been decided (as a rule) that Air Canada flies to Japanese 5 times a week.

*

NEGATIVE:

V-ない + ことになる "It'll be decided not to do"

-The decision is made by somebody else (not specified) or you made the decision WITH somebody else (eg. It's the law, rule). Things that you did not decide and you have to follow that rule.

V-ない + ことになっている "It's been decided as a rule NOT to do..."

-Used for laws and regulations, schedules, appointments that are yet to occur.

今日誰も車をつかないことになりました。 It's been decided that no one will use the car today.

【未成年者】みせいねんしやは【お酒】おさけを飲めないことになっている。 It's been decided (as a rule) that minors can't drink alcohol.



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Page 6 of 12.

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"It's been decided" vs "Decided on N" (cont)

私たちはもう家を売らないことになりました。 It's been decided that we won't sell the house anymore.

【糖尿病】とうにようびょうで【お祖母さん】おばあさんは甘いものを食べないことになっています。 It's been decided (as a rule) that granda doesn't eat much sweets due to diabetes.

雨で、子供達は外で遊ばないことになった。 It's been decided that the children won't play outside because of the rain.

【自然】しぜんを【守る】まもるために【周り】まわり気を切らないことになっています。 It's been decided (as a rule) to not cut the surrounding trees to protect nature.

*

VOCABS:

- 【感染】かんせん : infection
- 【防ぐ】ふせぐ : prevent
- 【一般】いっばん : ordinary
- 【労働者】ろうどうしゃ : workers
- 【未成年者】みせいねんしゃ : minors
- 【糖尿病】とうにようびょう : diabetes

V-である "It's been done and now it's ready"

(X) has been V-である "X is now ready for a current purpose"

The focus is the ongoing state of X as a result of an action done on purpose to it and now X is ready for use.

-Action is done on purpose by an unnamed agent (they are not mentioned that is why intransitive verbs are used) because they are not important, unknown or obvious.

-The result of the action remains visible/continues; X is now "ready".

-X typically takes the subject particle が

-Or topic particle は (When X is a topic, is contrasted, or when the sentence is negative.)

-X sometimes takes the direct object particle を.

V-である USES:

- ✓ Transitive Verbs
- ✓ Active Verbs
- ✓ The result of an action is visible; percieveable

CLARIFICATION :

Intransitive : V-ている

ドアを開いている。

The door is open.

Transitive : V-である

ドアが開けてある。

The door is open.



V-である "It's been done and now it's ready" (cont)

(Nuance: The door is in a state of being open.)

(Nuance: The focus is in the state of the door being open as a result of someone opening the door on purpose. And so now, the door is ready for some purpose: (eg. let people inside.)

電気がついている。

電気がつけてある。

The light is on.

The light is turned on. (Somebody turned it on and is still on)

AFFIRMATIVE

Transitive : V-である "It has been... is now ready for a current purpose"

-Describes a state after the action happened.

-We don't have to specify who did the action, the important thing is the result; what remains after the action.

Intransitive: Focuses on SOMEBODY who did the action and left it that way. Current state.

-Sounds like somebody is INVOLVED in completing the action and focuses on the current state.

-が particle is used

コーヒーに砂糖が入れてあります。

オンラインクラスは【録音】ろくおんしてある。

Sugar has been put into the coffee.

The online class has been audio recorded.

(Nuance: And it's now ready to drink.)

(Ready for your review if you were absent.)

(Someone put the sugar intentionally into the coffee and the sugar continuous to be in a state with remains in the coffee and as a result, the coffee is now sweet and ready to drink.)

= は is used to mark the topic

電気がつけてあります。

【お弁当】おべんとうが買っております。

The lights have been turned on. (And now the we can use the room.)

The lunchboxes have been bought.

ピザが半分食べてあります。

(And they're now ready for lunch later.)

(The pizza is half eaten. (And now you don't have to do it.)

2階の【教室】きょうしつは全部掃除してある。



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Page 8 of 12.

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V-である "It's been done and now it's ready" (cont)

電気が【消す】けしてある。

All the classrooms on the 2nd floor have been cleaned.

I turned off the lights (and it's staying that way.)

= は particle is used as contrast. Ex. All the classrooms on the 2nd floor as opposed to the classrooms on the other floors have been cleaned and are now ready to use.

【締める】しめてある。

その歌はもう聴いてある。

It has been closed. (Someone left it closed)

That song has already been listened to. (And so let's hear the next one.)

【壁】壁にポスターが【貼る】はってあります。

The poster has been stuck on the wall. (For everyone to read.)

予約がとってある子役様は【直接】ちよくせつにレストランに入れます。

Customers who have taken reservations can directly enter the restaurant.

(Nuance: Customers went out of their way to make reservations don't have to line up and can go straight inside the restaurant.)

NEGATIVE

Transitive : V-てない / ありません "X hasn't been (done yet)..."

Particle は is common

【会議室】かいぎしつはまだ片付けてありません。

The meeting room hasn't been tidied up yet. (So it's not ready for use yet.)

いぬには【餌】えさがまだやってありません。

The dog hasn't been fed yet. (So, can you please feed it?)

晩御飯はまだつくてない。

Dinner hasn't been made yet. (So can someone make it or do we eat out?)

PARTICLE COMPARISON:

野菜が切ってない。

野菜を切ってない。

野菜は切ってない。



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Page 9 of 12.

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V-てある "It's been done and now it's ready" (cont)

(Nuance: I am supposed to cut all the ingredients and by mistake, I've missed the veggies.)	(Nuance: All the other ingredients have been cut and the next one to be cut is the veggies.)	(Nuance: All other ingredients have been cut but the veggies remain uncut on purpose because I don't know how.)
= が is the subject marker and it points out 野菜 as something very specific.	= を indicates direct object and so indicates normal process of what you're doing.	= は to indicate contrast

*

VOCABS :

【直接】 ちよくせつ : directly

おいてある vs ておく

おいてある	ておく / とく	Causative V させて + おく
おく + てある = Something has been put down and placed there	-To do something in advance; to avoid regret in the future	-Leave someone/something in its present state
Nuance: Ex. Something has been put down and the state hasn't changed, the state remains there	-To do something in advance in preparation of something	-Leave someone/something to do...
-が particle is used	-To maintain a certain situation as it is;	-Used on those of lower social stature
	-To do an action and leave it as it is	✖✖ DONTs: Cannot be used to someone superior than you as it will sound rude.
【席】 せきがある。ああ、かばんが【置く】おいてある。	旅行前に、きっぷを買っておきました。	じろくを【海岸】 かいがんで寝させておいた。
There's a seat. Oh, somebody has put their bag there. (Bag has been placed)	Before traveling, I buy the ticket in advance.	I left Jiro to sleep on the bench.
かばんが【置く】おいてあるから、誰かが座るよ。	試験の前に勉強をしておきました。	子供達をしばらく遊ばせておこう。
The bag has been placed, so someone will sit here.	Before the exam, I studied in advance.	Let's leave the kids to play for a while.
タオルが【置く】おいてある。タオル【置く】おいてくれたの？	ゆうがたまでへやのま度をあけておきました。	彼にお酒を飲ませておきたくない。
They put towels here. (Towels have been placed).	I let the window of the room open until late afternoon.	I don't want to leave him drinking. (Or he may drink and drive.)



おいてある vs ておく (cont)

もう払ってある。

子供をソファの上でねかせておきました。

君に全部掃除させておけないよ。

It's already been paid for.

I let the kid sleep on the sofa.

I can't leave you to clean everything, you know.

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