

### V-ます ながら "While"

#### V-ます ながら

-One agent doing two active actions done simultaneously by the same person

-If done by different persons, use あいだ

-Only used for verbs

!□!□Note: The tense should be decided in the main (2nd) clause

□テレビを見ながら (subordinate clause)、朝ごはんを食べます (main clause)。 □I eat breakfast (main clause) while watching TV (subordinate).

お母さんは色々なことを考えながら、皿を洗います。	Mom washes the dishes while thinking of various things.
悪いと知りながら、彼女はお金を【盗む】ぬすんだ。	While knowing it was bad, she stole the money.
【失礼】しつれいですから、食べながら話すな。	Because it's rude, don't talk while eating. (Because it's rude, don't talk with your mouth full.)
ビールを飲みながら、話そう。	Let's talk over beer. (Let's talk while drinking beer.)
夜学校にいきながら、【昼】ひる働いていました。	I was working during the day while going to school at night.
電話を使いながら、運転するのは【危険】きけんです。	Driving while using the phone is dangerous.
みんなは山に【登る】のぼりながら、歌を歌っています。	Everyone is singing a song while climbing the mountain.

### V-たまたま / まんま "While"

V-たまたま / まんま "While doing (ongoing state); with; having; as is (to remain)"

V-ない まま "While not doing (ongoing state); without ; With no; as is"

#### Formation:

Noun + の

い-adjective

な-adjective + な

Verb (た form)

Verb (ない form) + まま

-The action in まま clause has resulted in an ongoing state.

-State is continuous and has not changed

「まま」 is a pseudonoun and effectively nominalizes the verb clause before it making it a noun clause.

-Subject of the main and subordinate clause don't have to be the same (not the same with ながら)

-When the subjects of the main and subordinate clause are different, particle は shall be used if the subordinate clause takes が particle

✖✖DONTs: Cannot be used for continuous action (Ex. He kept talking for two hours).



### V-たまたま / まんま "While" (cont)

V-たまたま "While doing (ongoing state); with; having; as is"

V-ない まま "While not doing (ongoing state); without (doing) ; With no; as is"

Adj い/な + まま "While staying... Adj"

Noun + の + まま "Same as (noun)"

私立ったまま、昼ごはんを食べます。

I eat lunch while standing up.

彼は何も言わないまま部屋を出ました。

He left the room without saying anything.

【麺】めんを【茹でる】ゆでて、暑いまま、ソースの中に入れる。You boil the noodles and while hot, put it into the sauce.

あの子供達は私のままにならない。Those children won't be in my control. (Lit. I can't control those children.)

**Explanation:**

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彼女は綺麗なまま死にたいと言っていました。She said she wants to die while staying beautiful.

この【町】まちは昔のまま-変わっていない。Same as a long time ago, this town has not changed.

While standing up = results in a state (takes まま) because Japanese views standing up as an action that finishes the moment you stand up. It is not deemed as ongoing active action

Without saying anything = state of existing (that he hasn't said anything; therefore, taking まま)

【靴】くつを履いたまま、部屋の中に入らない-  
てください。Please don't enter the room with  
your shoes on.

電気を【消さない】け  
さないまま寝てしま  
いました。I fell asleep  
without turning off the  
lights.

【窓】まどを閉めたまま【残す】のこしてはい-  
けません。You're not allowed to leave the  
window closed.

好きっていえないまま  
帰った。I went home  
without being able to  
say I love her.



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### V-たまたま / まんま "While" (cont)

ラジオつけたまま、仕事しましょう。Let's work with the radio (turned) on.	なんて言ったらいいかわからないままバイバイした。I said goodbye without knowing what to say.
あそこに座ったまま、彼は何もしてませんでした。While sitting there, he did nothing.	英語が話せないままアメリカに行った。I went to the USA without being able to speak English.

### V-たまたま "as it is"; Still remained (the same)"

アメリカに行ったまま、田中さんは戻らなかった。	Mr Tanaka went to the US and did not return. (Having gone to the US (as is), Mr Tanaka did not return.
【水着】みずぎのままレストランに行く。	I will go to the restaurant with my swimming suits on.
学校は【昔】むかしのままだった。	The school was just as I remembered.
【健康】けんこうなままでいてね。	Please stay healthy.
いつまでも/ずっと【若い】わがままみたいです。	I want to stay young forever.

います : to stay

### 2 different subjects for V-たまたま

【窓】まどが閉まったまま (で) 寝てしまいました。
I unfortunately slept while the window was closed.
Subject of the main clause : 私(は)
Subject of the subordinate clause : 【窓】まど(が)

!□!□Note: When 「まま」 is directly followed by a verb other than する、we can put the particle (で) after it. It's like a method of how you slept. (I slept with the window closed)

### Sentence with Direct Object for V-たまたま

彼女はいつも聞いたままの【話】はなしを伝えます。
She always relays stories as she hears them.
Main Clause: 彼女はいつも話を伝えます。
Direct Object: 話
What kind of stories: 聞いたまま話

【日記】につきに見たままの【経験】けいけんを書いた方がいいです。

### V-たまたま / まんま "While" (cont)

It's better to write in your diary experiences as you saw them.

Main Clause: 【日記】につきにけいけんを書いた方がいいです。

Subordinate: As you saw them

Direct Object: 【経験】けいけん

What kind of experiences: 見たままの

### Demonstrative words ここ、その、あの + まま

このまま : just like this; the way it is

ありのまま : as it is; the way it is このまま : just like this; the way it is

ありのまま : as it is; the way it is

このままでいいですか。

Can I just give it back to you as it is? (Without any bag; without putting it into the bag) (Lit. This, as it is, is it okay?)

□□そのままでいいです。

□□そのままで【結構】けっこうです。

□□そのままで大丈夫です。

You can leave it as it is. (Without any bag) / You can leave it like that.

このまままっすぐ行ってください。

Please keep going straight (just like this).

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### まま = Common Expressions:

【我がまま】わがまま : selfishness

あるがままの【人生】じんせい : life as it is

【意】いのままにする : do as one pleases

どうぞそのまま : be as you are (Ex. When someone stands to greet you and you tell them, "There's no need to do that, just stay where you are. どうぞそのまま")

### Other ways to say: "Without doing..."

V-ない まま "While not doing (ongoing state); without (doing) ; With no; as is"

V- ない + ずに

V- ないで

Noun + がない  
"Without Noun"

-The action in まま clause has resulted in an ongoing state.

!□!□Note: する verb has a different conjugation for ずに。 It should be せずに。

-Formal

お金がないのを考えないまま、車を買ってしまった。

友達は、【時計】とけいを見た後で、何も言わずに、帰ってしまいました。

勉強しないで、【合格】ごうかくしました。

窓がない部屋に3年住んでいます。



### Other ways to say: "Without doing..." (cont)

I bought a car without thinking that there's no money.	My friend went back home after looking at her watch without saying anything.	I passed the exam without studying. (Lit. Without studying, I passed the exam.)	I've been living in a room without a window for 3 years.
日本語の知らないまま、メアリーは日本に【留学】りゅうがくした。	私の息子はよく考えずに【行動】こうどうしました。	ロックダウンの【間】あいだは【化粧】けしょうをしないで【1日】いちにちを過ごしました。	
Mary studied abroad in Japan without knowing Japanese.	My son often acts without thinking.	During the lockdown, I spent the whole day without doing makeup.	
ドアを閉めないまま、家を出てしまいました。	勉強せずに、【合格】ごうかくしました。		
I (unfortunately) left the house without closing the door.	(Lit. Without studying, I passed the exam.)		
【効果】こうかが【確認】かくにんできないまま、その薬を飲んでしまった。			
I took the medicine without being able to confirm its efficacy.			

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### VOCABS:

【行動】こうどうする : to act  
~の間 : During  
【効果】こうか : efficacy

### 間(に) "While; During"

間(に) "While (someone is doing something); during (the time when something is...)"

Formation:

V-ている + 間(に)

いる/いない + 間(に)

ある/ない + 間(に)

-Used with two simultaneous actions

-Done by the same or different subjects

-The duration of the main action could be the same or shorter than the action in the "while" clause.

-In most cases, うちに can substitute あいだ(に) . But only うちに can be used for "While NOT doing"; whilst あいだ(に) does not.

-Tense of the whole sentence depends on the main clause



### 間(に) "While; During" (cont)

!□!□NOTE: If the subject of the subordinate clause is different from the main clause, the subject in the subordinate clause takes the particle が。The subject of the main (2nd) clause typically takes は particle.

<p><b>あいだ</b></p> <p>-Action 1 and Action 2 have the same duration</p>	<p><b>あいだに</b></p> <p>-Action 2 (main clause) is shorter than that in the subordinate clause</p>
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<p>田中さんは晩御飯を食べているあいだ映画を見ていました。 Mr Tanaka was watching a movie while eating dinner. (While eating dinner, Mr Tanaka was watching the movie.</p>	<p>田中さんは晩御飯を食べているあいだに映画を見ていました。 Mr Tanaka was watching a movie while eating dinner.</p>
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<p><b>Nuance:</b></p> <p>The whole time Mr Tanaka ate dinner, and watching a movie are of the same duration.</p>	<p><b>Nuance:</b></p> <p>The whole time Mr Tanaka ate dinner, he watched the movie for a (portion) of the time. NOT the WHOLE time.</p>
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生きているあいだ、頑張ります。

I'll try my best while I'm alive. (Throughout my whole life, I will do my best.)

日本にいるあいだ、日本語を勉強します。

I'll study Japanese the whole time I'll stay in Japanese.

日本にいるあいだに、日本語を勉強します。

I'll study Japanese part of the time while I'm in Japan.

If the subject is the same = Can use **あいだ** or **V-ますながら** = SAME MEANINGS

<p><b>あいだ(に) "While (doing something)"</b></p> <p>田中さんは晩御飯を食べているあいだ、映画を見ていました。 Mr Tanaka was watching a movie while eating dinner.</p>	<p><b>V-ますながら "While (doing something)"</b></p> <p>田中さんは晩御飯を食べながら映画を見ていました。 Mr Tanaka was watching a movie while eating dinner.</p>
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**DIFFERENT SUBJECTS FOR 2 ACTIONS (subordinate clause (Subject が)、main clause (Subject は))**

!□!□NOTE: If the subject of the subordinate clause is different from the main clause, the subject in the subordinate clause takes the particle が。The subject of the main (2nd) clause typically takes は particle.

子供が寝ているあいだに、まりさんはご飯を作ります。

While the child is asleep, Mari makes meals (part of the time).

### 間(に) "While; During" (cont)

【稽古】 けいこさんが歌っているあいだに、けんくんは【踊る】おどる。

While Keiko is singing, (at some point) Ken dances.

【稽古】 けいこさんが良好しているあいだに、彼女の犬が病気になった。

While Keiko was traveling, (at some point) her dog became sick.

#### い-Adj + あいだ(に)

#### な-Adj な + あいだ(に)

#### Noun + の + あいだ(に)

-あいだ is technically a noun; hence, it follows after Adj-な

-Used with nouns that denotes some kind of duration: seasons, time of year, time activities, etc.

-Used with の since あいだ is a Noun.

天気が寒いあいだ、【暖房】だんぼうをつけます。

【回り】まわりが【静か】しずかなあいだに、【宿題】しゅくだいをした方がいいです。

春休みの間に、友達とサッカーをします。

While the weather is cold, I turn on the heater. (I turn on the heater the whole time the weather is cold.)

It's better to do homework while the surroundings are quiet.

Sometime during spring break, I'll play soccer with my friends.

長い間、彼女とは会いませんでした。

おじいさんはまだ元気なあいだに、よく泳ぎました。

5月の間、英語を勉強します。

I didn't see her this whole time. (Using あいだに here does not make sense since it would imply that you met once in a while over a long time.)

Grandpa often swam when he was still healthy.

For the whole month of May, I'll study English.

若いあいだに、たくさん旅行してください。

大学生の間、アルバイトをしますた。

While young, please travel a lot. (Using あいだ in this sentence would mean, "Please travel this whole time while you're young", which is impossible.)

The while time I was a university students, I did partime jobs.

試験の間、トイレに行ってはいけません。

You're not allowed to go to the restroom the whole duration of the exam.

### うちに "While; During"

うちに is a set phrase; hence, the に must be there.



### うちに "While; During" (cont)

-Can often substitute for 間(に) as they have the same functions (ONLY that it can be used with V-ない and V-potential to which 間 cannot be used). It can be used for Verbs, Adj, Nouns

-It's not clear whether the two actions are of the same duration or not.

✖✖DONTs: Cannot be used for events (eg. 【会議】かいぎ、【試合】しあい、【授業】じゅぎょう、【結婚式】けっこんしき (wedding ceremony or other ceremonies)、パーティー、【選挙】せんきょ (elections) because events have time boundaries. Used あいだ(に) instead.

□□お金があるうちに、欲しかった服を買います。

□□お金がある間に、欲しかった服を買います。

I'll buy the clothes I want while I have money.

### □□Conjugations that CANNOT be used with 間に :

V-ない + うちに = "While I don't; While it is not yet; Before I...; Before it gets..."

Ability + + うちに = "While you can do..."

V-ない + うちに = "While I don't; While it is not yet; Before I...; Before it gets..."

Ability + + うちに = "While you can do..."

忘れないうちに、その話を【日記】  
に書き書いておく。Before I forget,  
I'll write that story down in my dictionary.

元気に歩けるうちに、山に登る【登る】のぼりたり旅行したりしたいです。While I can walk well, I  
want do such as things as to climb a mountain and travel.

雨が降らないうちに、犬トコ園を【散  
歩】さんぽします。Before it rains, I'll  
stroll in the park with my dog.

なんでも食べられるうちに、いろんな料理を食べてみてください。While you can eat eating,  
please try eating different cuisines.

【暗い】くらくならないうちに、テニスをしよう。Let's play tennis before it gets dark.

### い/な-Adj + うちに

うちに is a noun; hence, you have to  
attach it after an adjective.

らメンは暑いうちに食べた方が美味し  
いです。It's better to eat ramen while  
it's hot.

### Noun + の + うちに

-Nouns used with うちに denotes some kind of duration just like 間(に). Just like: seasons, time of  
year, time activities, etc.

-Used with の since うちに is a Noun.

✖✖DONTs: Cannot be used for events (eg. 【会議】かいぎ、【試合】しあい、【授業】じゅぎょう、  
【結婚式】けっこんしき (wedding ceremony or other ceremonies)、パーティー、【選挙】せん  
きょ (elections) because events have time boundaries. Used あいだ(に) instead.

若いうちに、よく遊べ。

春【野菜】やさいは冬のうちに、【種蒔き】たねまきをしておきます。



### うちに "While; During" (cont)

Play hard while you're young.

Spring vegetables are sown in advance during the winter.

【暇】ひまなうちに、【運転免許】うんてんめんぎょをもらいなさい。

【蟻】ありは夏のうちに、冬の【準備】じゅんびをします。

Get your driver's license while you're free.

Ants do winter preparations during hot summer.

休みのうちに、たくさんの映画を見ます。

During my vacation, I'll watch many movies.

□□DONTs: EVENT NOUNS DON'T USE うちに。間に SHALL BE USED INSTEAD.

×【会議】かいぎのうちに部屋から出てはいけません。

□□【会議】かいぎのうちに部屋から出てはいけません。

You're not allowed to leave the room during the meeting.



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