

Unit 22 I have been to Kyoto.

Can-do

Can-do 1 You can tell about your experience.

Grammar

1. た form

The *ta* form of a verb is the same as the て form except that て and で are replaced with た and だ.

Example 1 行きます→行^いって→行^いった (Go→Going→Went)

Example 2 飲みます→飲^のんで→飲^のんだ (Drink→Drinking→Drank)

2. Vたり、Vたりします

This is an expression which allows you to take some examples from among many actions and describe them in parallel. For example, when asked what you do on holidays, you would take a few examples, rather than mention all things you do. To make such a phrase, add *ri* to a verb-*ta* form.

Example 1 休^{やす}みの日^ひに、本^{ほん}を読^よんだり、そうじをしたりします。
(On holidays, I read a book and clean the room.)

Also, taking up a single verb is satisfactory in this expression.

Example 2 休^{やす}みの日^ひに、本^{ほん}を読^よんだりします。(On holidays, I read a book.)

“V-*te*, v-*te*” that we studied in Unit 18 is used for taking examples of actions in chronological order, however “v-*tari*, v-*tari*” is used for stating typical examples.

3. Vたことがあります

Use to talk about past experiences. If you've done something, use ". . . -*ta koto ga arimasu*."
If you haven't done something, use ". . . -*ta koto ga arimasen*."

Example 1 すしを食^たべたことがあります。([I] have eaten sushi.)

Example 2 日本^{にほん}へ行^いったことはありません。([I] haven't been to Japan.)