

Conditionals

The **なら**, **たら** and **ば** forms can both be used to mean **if A, then B**. The conditional **と** particle can also be used for the same purpose.

- The **ば**-form is used more often for facts: **B will** happen if **A** does.
- You can't use uncertainties with **ば** e.g. **たぶん**
- **たら** vs **なら** is more in how these are formed. The former is made from the past form, while the latter comes from the verb **なる**. The former is thus **when A has happened** while the latter is **when A will happen**.

And

や-など, **とか**, **と**, **たり**, **て** and **し** can all be used to say **and**

- **や-など** used to say **and** between nouns. It's non **non-exhaustive**
- **とか** is the informal **や** it's also **non-exhaustive**
- **たり** is ``**や-など**`` for verbs: events are **non-exhaustive**
- **と** is used to say **and without order**, but **exhaustive**
- **し** is more like **furthermore**, it's **non-exhaustive**
- The **て** form is used to say **and** with **order exhaustively**

Nomalization

のが and **こと** can both be used to nominalize. The former is rather for concrete topics, while the latter is used for for abstract concepts.

あります

ことがあります vs **てあります** the former is used to say that something was ever done. The latter is used to say something has been done.

Potential

There is no real difference between **ことができます** and the potential form.

Looks like

The difference between **みたい** and **～そうです** is that the latter is based on your own thoughts and senses (e.g. something looks good) (= **it looks like**) and the former is based on your observation (e.g. someones eating eagerly, so it must be tasty) (= **it seems like**).