

A few verbs and making the te form

If you use a verb te-form then you can add kudasai, which means please.

aruku – to walk becomes aruite. Now you can say aruite kudasai – please walk.

iku – to go. itte -> itte kudasai

The double consonant is significant of a slight pause.

kaku – to write. kaite -> kaite kudasai

suwaru – to sit. suwatte -> suwatte kudasai

nomu – to drink. nonde -> nonde kudasai

yomu – to read. yonde -> yonde kudasai

kau – to buy. katte -> katte kudasai

miru – to watch/see. mite -> mite kudasai

taberu – to eat. tabete -> tabete kudasai.

Conjugating verbs

There are four basic conjugations: present affirmative, present negative, past affirmative, past negative. These separation are like saying, respectively is, is not, was, was not. Also, respectively to go, to not go, went, did not go. There are 3 verb types: Ru-verbs, U-verbs, and irregular. You have to know what the verb stem is to conjugate. For ru-verbs the final “ru” is dropped to get the stem. For u-verbs the final “u” is dropped to get the stem. This time we will only do the plain conjugation.

U: verbs

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	aruku	arukanai
Past	aruita	arukanakatta
Present	iku	ikanai
Past	itta	ikanakatta
Present	kaku	kakanai
Past	kaita	kakanakatta
Present	suwaru	suwaranai
Past	suwatta	suwaranakatta
Present	nomu	nomanai
Past	nonda	nomanakatta

Present	yomu	yomanai
Past	yonda	yomanakatta
Present	yasumu – to rest/take a break	yasumanai
Past	yasunda	yasumanakatta
Present	iu – to say, speak	iwanai
Past	itta	iwanakatta
Present	kau – to buy	kawanai
Past	katta	kawanakatta
Present	hanasu – to talk	hanasanai
Past	hanashita	hanasanakatta

Since yomu and nomu end in “mu” they will always conjugate in the manner shown. If you look carefully at the past affirmative form of the verb you can make the “te” form by changing the “ta” into “te”. When listening to speech, if you hear the plain form of the verb then it is present affirmative. If you hear a “nai” then it will be present negative. If you hear a final “ta” then it is most likely past affirmative. If you hear a “nakatta” then it will be past negative. The “te” form of verbs allows for many other constructions.

This next group is of type Ru-verbs:

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	taberu	tabenai
Past	tabeta	tabenakatta
Present	miru	minai
Past	mita	minakatta
Present	akeru – to open	akenai
Past	aketa	akenakatta
Present	nageru – to throw	nagenai
Past	nageta	nagenakatta
Present	toomeru – to stop	tomenai
Past	tometa	tomenakatta
Present	mageru	magenai
Past	mageta	magenakatta

This next grouping is adjectives. Adjectives are in 2 groups: i-adjectives and na-adjectives. I-adjectives have a final “i” sound. “Na” adjectives have an added “na”. Adjectives can be conjugated to show the same tenses as verbs. First will be i-adjectives.

i-adjectives:

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	utsukushii – beautiful	utsukushikunai
Past	utsukushikatta	utsukushikunakatta
Present	ookii – big	ookikunai
Past	ookikatta	ookikunakatta
Present	chiisai – small	chiisakunai
Past	chiisakatta	chiisakunakatta
	Affirmative	Negative
Present	hiroii – spacious, wide	hirokunai
Past	hirokatta	hirokunakatta
Present	semai – narrow, cramped	semakunai
Past	semakatta	semakunakatta
Present	akarui – bright	akarukunai
Past	akarukatta	akarukunakatta
Present	kurai – dark	kurakunai
Past	kurakatta	kurakunakatta
Present	atarashii – new	atarashikunai
Past	atarashikatta	atarashikunakatta

other i-adjectives:

hurui – old (not used for people); yasui – cheap; takai – expensive; tsuyoi – strong; yowai – weak; muzukashii – difficult; yasashii – easy; atsui – hot; samui – cold (weather/temp.)

tsumetai – cold (to the touch); atatakai – warm; suzushii – cool; omoi – heavy; karui – light

oishii – delicious; umai – delicious, good (men only); mazui – not delicious; yoi – good; ii – good; warui – bad;

Some na-adjectives

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	kireina – clean, pretty (objects)	kireijanai
Past	kireidatta	kireijanakatta
Present	shizukana – quiet	shizukajanai
Past	shizukadatta	shizukajanakatta
Present	rakuna – laid back, restful	rakujanai
Past	rakudatta	rakujanakatta

Adverbs that can be used with adjectives:

amari – not so, not quite use with negative form of adjective. ex. amari oishikunai – not too bad

totemo – very use with positive or negative form of adjective. ex. totemo oishii – very delicious

sukoshi – a little, a few, slightly, somewhat use with positive or negative. ex sukoshi

takai – somewhat expensive

Other verbs:

hashiru – to run; kuru – to come; kaeru – to return, go home; hairu – to enter, come in; motsu – to hold; tatsu – to stand;