

Chapter 1 : Quick-How-to Japanese Verb Conjugation

50 Japanese Verbs (masu form) Set of basic verbs in the polite form (i%zã•%ã•™), primarily for beginning students of Japanese. More advanced students should use ã•©ã•†ã••i%š Basic Verbs (dictionary form) to study and review.

You can help by adding to it. July Requests[edit] Japanese requests and commands have many set forms depending on who is being addressed by whom. For example, the phrase *yoroshiku o negai shimasu*, meaning "I ask your favor" can take various forms. At the bottom of the scale comes *yoroshiku tanomu*, which might be used between male friends. Its more polite variant *yoroshiku tanomimasu* might be used towards less familiar people or to superiors. Going up in politeness, the phrase *yoroshiku onegai shimasu* means the same thing, but is used in business settings. It is possible to go further, replacing the polite "shimasu" with the humble *itashimasu*, to get *yoroshiku onegai itashimasu*. When making requests, at the bottom of the politeness scale comes the plain imperative *tabero* or *kue*, literally "Eat! This form might convey anger. To express anger, the suffix *yagaru* also exists: Negatives are formed by adding suffix *na*: Similarly, the negative of *da, ja nai*, can be used: More polite, but still strict, is the *nasai* suffix, which attaches to the *i*-form of the verb. This originates in the polite verb *nasaru*. *Tabenasai* thus is an order perhaps given by a parent to a child. This is often colloquially shortened to *na*, hence *tabena*. This form has no grammatical negative. Requests can also be formed by adding to the "te" form of a verb. The plainest form adds *kure*, an irregular form of the verb *kureru*, to the *te* form. For example, *tabete kure* or *kutte kure*: Negatives are made by using the negative "te" form: Going up one scale in politeness, the more polite verb *kudasai* is added. For example, *tabete kudasai*. A similar entry on the scale of politeness is made by using the imperative form of a polite verb. For example, *meshiagaru*, the polite verb for "to eat", when turned into *meshiagare*, the imperative, becomes the response to the set phrase *itadakimasu*. Further, more polite forms are also possible. These involve the "i-form" of the verb rather than the "te form", and an honorific prefix see honorific prefixes: Beyond simply increased politeness, this form is more formal, and is used when addressing a group, or as a general instruction, rather than directed at a particular person. For example, *tsukau*, "use", becomes *o tsukai kudasai*: Politeness can be carried even further by conjugating *kudasaru* into its *masu* form and using the imperative, which becomes "o tsukai kudasaimase. Other ways to increase politeness involve indirection of the request: These prefixes are used for two purposes: Prefix usage[edit] Although these honorific prefixes are often translated into English as "honorable" "o-denwa," for example, would be given as "the honorable telephone" this translation is unwieldy and cannot convey the true feeling of their use in Japanese. These prefixes are essentially untranslatable, but their use indicates a polite respect for the item named or the person to or about whom one is speaking. There are some words which frequently or always take these prefixes, regardless of who is speaking and to whom; these are often ordinary items which may have particular cultural significance, such as tea *o-cha* and rice *go-han*. In rare cases, both a base form and honorific are in use with different readings. The former, an everyday term, uses the usual kan-on reading, while the later, a specialized religious term, uses the older go-on reading. Overuse of honorific prefixes may be taken as pretentious or simpering, and, as with other polite speech, they are more used by women than men. In tea ceremony, common ingredients and equipment always take the honorific *o-* or *go-*, including water *o-mizu* , hot water *o-yu* , and tea bowls *o-chawan*. However, these terms are often heard in daily life as well. Foreign loanwords *gairaigo* , except those that come from Chinese; see above seldom take honorifics, but when they do *o-* seems to be preferable to *go-*. This was a less polite honorific than "san". For example, a female servant named *Kikuko* would be referred to as *O-kiku* rather than *Kikuko-san*. This usage has disappeared in current Japanese, and has been replaced by using the diminutive suffix *-chan* instead compare to male *-kun* , as in *Aki-chan* for *Akiko*. The honorific prefix generally does not fall in the middle. In compounds, where the honorific would fall in the middle, the honorific is almost always dropped. English analogs[edit] While English has different registers , its levels of formality and politeness are not as formalized or as clearly defined as in Japanese. However, they can be instructive in gaining a feel for Japanese speech. Similarly, changes in word use can make language more flowery or respectfulâ€”rather than "Do you know? These are not hard-and-fast rules, but they give a feel for the gradations. Humble

language is less common in modern English, but is found in some contexts, such as guests saying "I am honored to be here," rather than "I am glad to be here" or "I am happy to be here" and in various valedictions such as "Sincerely", which were formerly more formal and humble, with such forms as "I am, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant," and the like. Manual keigo Some convenience stores and fast-food restaurants teach their young and part-time employees to verbally interact with customers in strictly prescribed ways laid down in instruction manuals. Manual keigo includes forms which would be considered incorrect or at least non-standard in terms of traditional usage keigo and otherwise. A common example is "udon ni narimasu" literally "[this] becomes udon", "[this] will be udon" as a polite form of "udon desu" "[this] is udon" , instead of the standard "udon de gozaimasu" "[this] is udon polite " â€”this manual keigo form is often criticized on the basis that the udon is not "becoming" anything, and therefore "ni naru" is incorrect, both as keigo and more generally.

Chapter 2 : Japanese Verb Forms

Japanese Grammar - Verbs: Plain form to Masu form - Review Notes As we learned in our last Japanese grammar lesson, there are 3 types of Japanese verbs. In today's grammar lesson, we learned how to change verbs in each of the 3 verb classes from Plain form to *masu*-form (masu form).

Contact Japanese Verbs One of the hardest aspects of mastering any language is mastering the words that change form by inflection. In Japanese, that means verbs and adjectives. Not having a solid handle on all of the most common inflections will seriously hobble your ability to speak, read and understand spoken Japanese. Realizing this, I set out to master basic verb forms early on. My approach was to master the mechanics of producing the forms along with learning the basic meanings of the inflections. The process of learning the mechanics of Japanese verb conjugation also builds up the important skill of reversing an inflected form to the the root form that you would need to look it up in a dictionary. By and large, once you start interacting in Japanese settings, you will learn and remember most verb forms by example, that is, by hearing particular forms in particular situations, rather than by conscious construction. This is the more natural way to learn, but unless you are frequently immersed in the language, you need to know the inflection process. Even if you are immersed, this is a valuable skill for your continuing study.

Some Background on Japanese Verbs Japanese verbs are a breed apart from their counterparts in Western languages. Japanese has no plural form, and correspondingly, verbs do not inflect for number. Japanese verbs also do not inflect for person. Thus the same form is used to mean, for example, "I go", "you go", "she goes", "we go", or "they go". As far as inflection cases, this is a vast simplification compared to, say, English, French, or German. Furthermore, unlike Western languages, there are only a very small handful of irregular verbs. Of the verbs that are irregular, most are pretty regular in their irregularity. Oftentimes you hear that Japanese only has two irregular verbs. This is a bit of an oversimplification, but the two in question, "suru" to do and "kuru" to come, are the only two which are so highly irregular that it will take a special effort to memorize them. Although there is relative simplicity of inflection, there are some additional complexities of Japanese verbs not found in European languages. Japanese society is keenly aware of relative social position, and of social relationships between individuals and particular groups. The language, most particularly in the inflection of verbs, reflects and expresses this. Most verb forms have both a plain form and a polite form. The plain form is used among familiars, i. The polite form is used with superiors and people with whom the speaker is not on intimate terms. To a native speaker the plain form is normative, and the polite sometimes called "normal polite" or "-masu form" is a modification of the plain form. Most methods of teaching Japanese to Westerners emphasize the polite form exclusively at first, not even letting on that a plain form exists. I believe that both forms should be learned up front, so that the plain form can be internalized, but that the polite form should be highly exercised in speaking practice as a beginning student, so that on your first encounters in the language you will be perceived as well mannered. Only the last verb in a sentence shows the politeness level of the whole sentence, so there are cases even when one is being polite where plain forms are still required. The most common example is the "no desu" expression that is used at the end of a polite sentence to make the sentence explanatory. Since "desu" is already polite, the main verb of the sentence must be in plain form. A normal polite level of speech can be used especially by foreigners in almost any situation without causing offense. Verbs may not only be polite, they may be honorific, expressing respect for the subject of the sentence, or humble, to show great politeness by lowering the position of the speaker. To master honorific and humble language is a tall order. Many Japanese despair of their ability to use it correctly in all the necessary situations, and businesses train employees, such as receptionists or store clerks, who must make use of it extensively. You can always resort to asking someone to speak more plainly to you. Note that some verbs are inherently honorific, humble, or especially polite without special conjugation, such as "irassharu", "oru" and "gozaru", respectively. You will make use of many of these, especially since they appear often in set expressions. The Dictionary Form I will be discussing Japanese verbs in terms of their dictionary form, which, as the name implies, is what most dictionaries list as their entry for the verb. The dictionary form corresponds to the plain

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i. This is the tense used to make simple declarative statements such as "I eat", "you go", etc. All Japanese verbs in the dictionary form end with a syllable from the "u" row of the kana table. Even more restrictively, the last syllable of the verb must be one of the following: If a word does not end in one of these syllables, it is not a verb in the dictionary form. Two Types of Regular Japanese Verbs Regular Japanese verbs, which, thankfully, are all but a relatively small handful, fall into two categories based on how they conjugate. For any given verb, you must know or identify to which group it belongs as the first step to inflecting it. One group of verbs is called "godan" "five-step" verbs. They are also sometimes referred to as "type I" verbs, and occasionally called "yodan" "four-step" verbs. The terminology is unimportant, as long as you can recognize what sets them apart. Any regular verbs that do not end with "-ru" are godan verbs. Furthermore, for verbs that do end with "-ru", if the preceding syllable is not from the "i" or "e" rows of the kana table, i. What you have to be careful of are a minority of "-ru" verbs whose preceding syllables are in the "i" or "e" rows which are godan verbs anyway. There is no way to know, except simply to remember when such verbs fall in this category. The above is couched in terms of Japanese writing, but this can be a little simpler to understand at first if we use roomaji. All regular verbs whose roomaji representations end in anything other than "-iru" or "-eru" are godan verbs. Additionally there are a relatively small number of cases where verbs end in "-iru" or "-eru" that are godan verbs anyway. The following are godan verbs:

Chapter 3 : Learn Japanese Verb Conjugation: Formal Form / Masu Form | Learn Japanese Language Online

The nice thing about formal Japanese is that the main verb of a sentence invariably appears in masu form, the polite form. Masu form itself is affirmative (positive) and present tense, just like dictionary form, so there's one additional step if you need past tense or negation.

Chapter 4 : Appendix:Japanese verbs - Wiktionary

The masu-form is used for polite Japanese and expresses presence or future. The basic construction of the masu-form is made by adding "-masu" or "-imasu" to the stem of the verb.

Chapter 5 : Japanese Verb Endings - Memrise

As a Japanese learner, you need to learn how to convert a verb in the Dictionary Form that you find in your dictionary to MASU Form. I will briefly explain below how to convert Dictionary (Plain) Form to MASU Form for each verb group in Japanese.

Chapter 6 : Honorific speech in Japanese - Wikipedia

In order to conjugate all u-verbs and ru-verbs into their respective polite forms, we will first learn about the stem of verbs. This is often called the masu-stem in Japanese textbooks but we will call it just the stem because it is used in many more conjugations than just its masu-form.

Chapter 7 : Beginning Vocabulary: Verbs | Japanese Professor

This is a list of Japanese verb www.nxgvision.com all of these are regular, but there are a few Japanese irregular verbs, and the conjugations of the few irregular verbs are also listed.

Chapter 8 : Learn Japanese: Top Japanese Verbs List - PDF Inside

Plain form. The basic forms of Japanese verb are root form, nai form, ta form and nakatta form. We call these four forms "Plain Form". The plain form can be used instead of masu form in casual situations.

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Chapter 9 : How to Understand Japanese Verbs: Groups, Exceptions, Forms, Conjugations, and Verb Part

*meaning masu-form Dictionary form ta-form nai-form nakatta te-form meet aimasu au atta awanai awanakatta atte be
have arimasu aru atta * nai * nakatta atte.*