

The Essential Reference Guide

6000

日本語  
基本動詞  
600語

BASIC

JAPANESE

VERBS

.....  
Compiled by the HIRŌ JAPANESE CENTER  
.....

- More than 30 different conjugated forms for each verb
- Example sentences provided to illustrate correct usage
- The ideal study guide for the AP test and the Japanese Language Proficiency Exam

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Compiled by **HIRO JAPANESE CENTER**

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# INTRODUCTION TO THE REVISED EDITION

Although there have been many changes made in this revised edition, there are a few we find of particular importance.

In the prior edition, we used only the Roman alphabet to transcribe the example sentences. We found that our intermediate and advanced students prefer to use the native script. Therefore this edition includes example sentences in Hiragana, Katakana and Jōyō-Kanji, the 2,136 Chinese characters recommended for daily use.

The second notable change is the revision to the compound verb section. The prior edition only provided examples of select compound verbs. The revised edition supplies the reader with verb endings that can be used with the pre-*masu* form as a stem to create customized compounds, allowing for flexibility in the student's learning method.

There are also many minor changes, such as the inclusion of Katakana-based loanwords (a very popular trend in Japanese speech in recent years) used as *suru*-verbs; we also revised the example

sentences to better reflect the many changes made in modern-day society.

# INTRODUCTION

Fluency in a language cannot be attained without a solid understanding of that language's verbs and their usages. Especially with Japanese, it is crucial for the student to master verbs in order to be able to communicate effectively.

In Japanese, the importance of the subject-verb relationship is not stressed as it is in Indo-European languages such as English. In English, verb forms change depending on whether the subject is singular or plural, first person or second person, and so on. Thus, for the verb "to go," one says "I *go*" and "He *goes*." More complicated are some of the many languages whose verb forms change depending on whether the subject is feminine or masculine.

In Japanese, however, verbs are not affected by their subjects in this manner; it does not make any difference whether the subject is singular or plural, or first person or second person. This, plus the fact that there are relatively few exceptions to the rules, makes Japanese verbs relatively less complicated to learn than those of many other languages. Once the students master certain rules for making such

forms as the *masu*, imperative, *te*, and conditional forms, they will be able to apply these rules to almost any verb.

Of course, the students should be aware that while any form can in theory be made from any verb, forms of some verbs are seldom used in ordinary situations. Along with the main entries and their example sentences, this introduction will help students learn both the conjugation and the usage of Japanese verbs.

## VERB GROUPINGS

One way to approach Japanese verbs is to classify them into three major groupings according to the way they are conjugated when spelled with Roman letters. (This classification method does not apply when they are written in the Japanese syllabary.) These groups are:

Group 1: The *u* -dropping conjugation

Group 2: The *ru* -dropping conjugation

Group 3: Irregular conjugation

Knowing which group a verb belongs to enables one to determine the stem of a verb.

**Group 1:** (the *u* -dropping conjugation)

Most of the verbs in Group 1 are easy to recognize. With the exception of *suru* and *kuru*, if the ending of the plain (dictionary) form of a verb is anything but *-eru* or *-iru*, the verb belongs to this group. As shown below, to determine the stem, simply drop the final *-u* ending. The *masu* forms are then made by attaching *-imasu/-imasen* to the stem.

VERB	MEANING	STEM	MASU FORM	MASEN FORM
<i>aru</i> ある	to have	<i>ar-</i>	<i>arimasu</i> あります	<i>arimasen</i> ありません
<i>dasu</i> <sup>1</sup> 出す	to take out	<i>dash-</i>	<i>dashimasu</i> 出します	<i>dashimasen</i> 出しません
<i>isogu</i> 急ぐ	to hurry	<i>isog-</i>	<i>isogimasu</i> 急ぎます	<i>isogimasen</i> 急ぎません
<i>iu</i> 言う	to say	<i>i-</i>	<i>iimasu</i> 言います	<i>iimasen</i> 言いません
<i>kaku</i> 書く	to write	<i>kak-</i>	<i>kakimasu</i> 書きます	<i>kakimasen</i> 書きません
<i>kau</i> 買う	to buy	<i>ka-</i>	<i>kaimasu</i> 買います	<i>kaimasen</i> 買いません
<i>matsu</i> <sup>1</sup> 待つ	to wait	<i>mach-</i>	<i>machimasu</i> 待ちます	<i>machimasen</i> 待ちません
<i>nuru</i> 塗る	to paint	<i>nur-</i>	<i>nurimasu</i> 塗ります	<i>nurimasen</i> 塗りません
<i>omou</i> 思う	to think	<i>omo-</i>	<i>omoimasu</i> 思います	<i>omoimasen</i> 思いません
<i>shinu</i> 死ぬ	to die	<i>shin-</i>	<i>shinimasu</i> 死にます	<i>shinimasen</i> 死にません
<i>tobu</i> 飛ぶ	to fly	<i>tob-</i>	<i>tobimasu</i> 飛びます	<i>tobimasen</i> 飛びません
<i>toru</i> 取る	to take	<i>tor-</i>	<i>torimasu</i> 取ります	<i>torimasen</i> 取りません
<i>yomu</i> 読む	to read	<i>yom-</i>	<i>yomimasu</i> 読みます	<i>yomimasen</i> 読みません

<sup>1</sup> Verbs ending in *-su* and *-tsu* have a *sh* stem and *ch* stem respectively.

If the ending of a verb is either *-eru* or *-iru*, one must consult a reference source to determine if it belongs to Group 1 or Group 2. A small percentage of verbs ending in *-eru* and *-iru* do belong to Group 1, and likewise form their stem by dropping the final *-u* ending. Confusion may arise when words spelled the same have different meanings. For example, the word *kiru*, accenting the *ki* syllable, means “to cut” and belongs to Group 1; its stem is *kir-*. On the other hand, the *kiru* that accents the *ru* syllable means “to wear” and belongs to Group 2; its stem is *ki-*. In the same manner, the word *kaeru*, accenting the *ka* syllable, means “to return” and belongs to Group 1; its stem is *kaer-*. The *kaeru* that accents the *e* syllable, however, means “to change” and belongs to Group 2; its stem is *kae-*. Sometimes, there are no pronunciation differences, as exemplified by *iru*. Thus, while the word *iru* meaning “to need” belongs to Group 1, *iru* meaning “to exist” belongs to Group 2. Both are pronounced the same.

Examples of Group 1 verbs whose endings are *-eru* or *-iru* are listed below. The stem is formed by dropping the final *-u* ending; the *masu* forms, by attaching *-imasu/-imasen* to the stem.

VERB	MEANING	STEM	MASU FORM	MASEN FORM
<i>hairu</i> 入る	to enter	<i>hair-</i>	<i>hairimasu</i> 入ります	<i>hairimasen</i> 入りません
<i>kaeru</i> 帰る	to return	<i>kaer-</i>	<i>kaerimasu</i> 帰ります	<i>kaerimasen</i> 帰りません
<i>shiru</i> 知る	to know	<i>shir-</i>	<i>shirimasu</i> 知ります	<i>shirimasen</i> 知りません

## Group 2: (the *ru* -dropping conjugation)

Most verbs ending in *-eru* or *-iru* belong to this group. The stem is formed by dropping the *-ru* ending, and the *masu* forms are made by adding *-masu/-masen* to the stem.

VERB	MEANING	STEM	MASU FORM	MASEN FORM
<i>ageru</i> 上げる	to raise, give	<i>age-</i>	<i>agemasu</i> 上げます	<i>agemasen</i> 上げません
<i>dekiru</i> できる	to be able	<i>deki-</i>	<i>dekimasu</i> できます	<i>dekimasen</i> できません
<i>iru</i> いる	to be	<i>i-</i>	<i>imasu</i> います	<i>imasen</i> いません
<i>kangaeru</i> 考える	to think	<i>kangae-</i>	<i>kangaemasu</i> 考えます	<i>kangaemasen</i> 考えません
<i>miru</i> 見る	to see	<i>mi-</i>	<i>mimasu</i> 見ます	<i>mimasen</i> 見ません
<i>taberu</i> 食べる	to eat	<i>tabe-</i>	<i>tabemasu</i> 食べます	<i>tabemasen</i> 食べません

## Group 3: (irregular conjugation)

This group has only two verbs, *kuru* (来る) “to come” and *suru* (する) “to do.” Their verb forms are shown in their respective entries in the main text of this book ([pages 143](#) and [255](#), respectively).

## Verb stem + adjuncts

Many adjuncts are attached to the verb stem to alter the verb's original meaning. Some of the more common examples are listed below.

**a. *Kare no Nihon-go wa wakari-yasui.***

彼の日本語は分かりやすい。

His Japanese is easy to understand.

**b. *Kanojo no Nihon-go wa wakari-nikui.***

彼女の日本語は分かりにくい。

Her Japanese is difficult to understand.

**c. *Watashi wa benkyō shi-tai desu. Shigoto wa shi-takunai desu.***

私は勉強したいです。仕事は、したくないです。

I want to study. I don't want to work.

**d. *Kare wa Nihon e iki-tagatte imasu.***

彼は日本へ行きたがっています。

He wants to go to Japan.

**e. *Terebi o mi-nagara, shokuji shimashita.***

テレビを見ながら、食事しました。

I ate while watching television.

**f. *Ame ga furi-sō desu.***

雨が降りそうです。

It looks like it will rain.



**g. *Kanojo wa eiga o mi ni ikimashita.***

彼女は映画を見に行きました。

She went to see a movie.

**h. *Kono kanji no yomi-kata ga wakarimasen.***

この漢字の読み方が分かりません。

I don't know how to read this kanji.

**i. *Isogi-nasai***

急ぎなさい。

Hurry up.

## **EXPLANATIONS OF VERB FORMS**

The following are explanations and examples of each of the verb forms listed in the main entries.

### **The Plain Form**

The plain form—including the plain forms of the present, past, conditional, presumptive, volitional, potential, passive, causative, and causative passive forms—is used in everyday conversation among friends, family, and other close relationships. The present tense of the plain form of verbs is sometimes called the “dictionary form.”

Note that there is a slight change regarding the conjugation of the negative forms of verbs such as

*kau*, *iu*, and *omou* —Group 1 verbs that have the final *-u* preceded by a vowel. Instead of attaching *-anai/-anakatta* to the stem of these Group 1 verbs, *-wanai/-wanakatta* is attached to make the negative forms. Thus, *kau* becomes *kawanai*, *iu* becomes *iwana*i, and *omou* becomes *omowanai*.

The plain form generally is used as follows.

1. In informal conversations:

a. *Ashita tomodachi ni au?*

明日、友達に会う？

Will you meet your friend tomorrow?

b. *Un, au.*

うん、会う。

Yes, I will.

c. *Uun, awanai.*

ううん、会わない。

No, I won't.

d. *Kinō tomodachi ni atta?*

昨日、友達に会った？

Did you meet your friend yesterday?

e. *Uun, awanakatta.*

ううん、会わなかった。

No, I didn't.

2. Within a clause of a complex sentence:

**a. *Kare wa ashita kuru to iimashita.***

彼は明日来ると言いました。

He said he would come tomorrow.

**b. *Kare wa ashita iku ka dō ka wakarimasen.***

彼は明日行くかどうか分かりません。

I don't know whether he will go or not tomorrow.

**c. *Kare wa aruku'n desu ka.***

彼は歩くんですか。

Will he walk?

**d. *Kare ga oshieru no wa Getsuyōbi desu.***

彼が教えるのは月曜日です。

He teaches on Mondays.

**e. *Kare ni ashita hanasanai yō ni itte kudasai.***

彼に明日話さないように言ってください。

Tell him not to talk tomorrow.

**f. *Gakkō e kuru toki tomodachi ni aimashita.***

学校へ来るとき、友達に会いました。

I met a friend of mine on my way to school.

3. Before adjuncts:

**a. *Raishū tegami o kaku tsumori desu.***

来週手紙を書くつもりです。

I intend to write a letter next week.

**b. *Kare wa mata kuru hazu desu.***

彼はまた来るはずです。

He is supposed to come again.

**c. *Kare wa Amerika e kaetta sō desu.***

彼はアメリカへ帰ったそうです。

I heard he went back to the United States.

**d. *Tomodachi ni denwa shita hō ga ii desu yo.***

友達に電話したほうがいいですよ。

You should call your friend.

**e. *Igirisu ni itta koto ga arimasu ka.***

イギリスに行ったことがありますか。

Have you been to England?

**f. *Pātii de nonda-ri tabeta-ri shimashita.***

パーティーで飲んだり食べたりしました。

I ate and drank at the party.

**g. *Koko de tabako o suwanai de kudasai.***

ここでタバコを吸わないでください。

Please don't smoke here.

## The *Masu* Form

The *masu* form is often referred to as the “polite form.” Suitable for a wide range of circumstances, the *masu* form is considered a polite, conventional way of speaking. Note that the present *masu* form covers both the English present and future tenses. The present *masu* form is made by attaching -

*imasu/-imasen* to the stem of Group 1 verbs, or *-masu/-masen* to the stem of Group 2 verbs. The *masu* forms for the potential, passive, causative, and causative passive forms are made by dropping the final *-ru* syllable, and attaching *-masu/-masen*. For the *masu* forms for the humble and honorific forms, refer to the entries for *naru*, *nasaru*, *suru*, and *itasu*.

**a. *Ashita dekakemasu ka.***

明日出かけますか。

Will you go out tomorrow?

**b. *lie, dekakemasen.***

いいえ、出かけません。

No, I won't.

**c. *Kesa shinbun o yomimashita ka.***

今朝新聞を読みましたか。

Did you read the newspaper this morning?

**d. *lie, yomimasen deshita.***

いいえ、読みませんでした。

No, I didn't.

**e. *Piano o hikimasu ka.***

ピアノを弾きますか。

Do you play the piano?

**f. *Ame ni furare mashita.***

雨に降られました。



6. Change the **-u** ending when preceded by a vowel to **-tte**.

**kau** (to buy)

**katte**

**iu** (to say)

**itte**

Group 2 verbs: Change the **-ru** ending to **-te**.

**miru** (to see)

**mite**

Group 3 verbs: See the individual entries for **suru** and **kuru**. (pages 143 and 255, respectively).

To make the **te** forms of the potential, passive, causative, and causative passive forms of verbs, change the **-ru** ending to **-te**.

### 1. State of Doing

The **te** form, when combined with **iru/imasu**, indicates a state of doing; in other words, a state where the action is continuous.

**a. *Ima, nani o shite imasu ka.***

今、何をしていますか。

What are you doing now?

**b. *Nihon-go o benkyō shite iru.***

日本語を勉強している。

I'm studying Japanese.

**c. *Yūbe hachi-ji goro watashi wa tegami o kaite imashita.***

夕べ、8時ごろ私は手紙を書いていました。  
I was writing a letter at about eight o'clock  
last night.

## 2. Present Perfect

The present perfect tense is also indicated by the *te* form. It is made by combining the *te* form with *iru/imasu*. Note that the *te iru* form is often used in Japanese for conditions that are not always indicated in English by the present perfect tense.

**a. *Eiga wa mō hajimatte imasu ka.***

映画はもう始まっていますか。  
Has the movie started yet?

**b. *ie, mada hajimatte imasen.***

いいえまだ始まっていません。  
No, it has not started yet.

**c. *Ame wa yande iru.***

雨はやんでいる。  
The rain has stopped.

**d. *Michi wa migi ni magatte iru.***

道は右に曲がっている。  
The road curves to the right.

**e. *Kare wa futotte imasu.***

彼は太っています。  
He is fat.



**f. *Kare wa chichi-oya ni nite imashita.***

彼は父親に似ていました。

He looked like his father.

**g. *Tanaka-san o shitte imasu ka.***

田中さんを知っていますか。

Do you know Mr. Tanaka?

***lie, shirimasen.***

いいえ、知りません。

No, I don't.

**h. *Kanojo no namae o oboete imasu.***

彼女の名前を覚えています。

I remember her name.

**i. *Nihon-go no jisho o motte imasu.***

日本語の辞書を持っています。

I have a Japanese dictionary.

**j. *Kissaten de matte imasu.***

喫茶店で待っています。

I'll wait for you at the coffee shop.

### 3. Recording Events

The *te* form is used when recording events according to a time sequence. In some cases, where one action stops and another starts is not always clear.

**a. *Resutoran ni haitte, kōhii o nonda.***

レストランに入って、コーヒーを飲んだ。  
I went into a restaurant and had some coffee.

**b. *Roku-ji ni okite, ie o dete, hachi-ji ni kaisha ni tsuita.***

6時に起きて、家を出て、8時に会社に着いた。

I got up at six, left the house, and reached the company at eight.

**c. *Tomodachi ni atte, eiga o mite kara, ie ni kaerimashita.***

友達に会って、映画を見てから家に帰りました。

I met a friend, saw a movie, and then went home.

**d. *Kaban o motte kimasu.***

カバンを持ってきます。

I'll bring my briefcase.

**e. *Pātii ni tomodachi o tsurete ikimasu.***

パーティーに友達を連れて行きます。

I'll take my friend to the party.

#### 4. Something Caused Something

The *te* form is used to indicate that something happened, something that caused something else (often an emotion).

**a. *Tegami o yonde, anshin shimashita.***

手紙を読んで、安心しました。

Having read the letter, I was relieved.

**b. *Nyūsu o kiite, bikkuri shimashita.***

ニュースを聞いて、びっくりしました。

I was surprised to hear the news.

**c. *Byōki ga naotte, ureshii desu.***

病気が治って、うれしいです。

I'm glad you got well.

## 5. Giving and Receiving

The *te* form is used with verbs such as *ageru* and *morau* to indicate giving and receiving. The level of politeness required for a particular situation dictates which verbs follow the *te* form; for instance, a person of lower status rarely would use *ageru* to a superior. In the examples below, notice how the verb following the *te* form changes according to the degree of politeness. (See also pages [24-26](#) for an explanation of honorific and humble speech.)

**a. *Tomodachi wa shashin o misete kuremashita.***

友達は写真を見せてくれました。

My friend showed me some photos.

**b. *Sensei wa shashin o misete kudasaimashita.***

先生は写真を見せてくださいました。

My teacher (kindly) showed me some photos.

**c. *Tomodachi ni shashin o misete moraimashita.***

友達に写真を見せてもらいました。

I got my friend to show me some photos.

**d. *Sensei ni shashin o misete itadakimashita.***

先生に写真を見せていただきました。

I got my teacher to show me some photos.

**e. *Tomodachi ni shashin o misete agemashita.***

友達に写真を見せてあげました。

I showed some photos to my friend.

**f. *Sensei ni shashin o misete sashiagemashita.***

先生に写真を見せてさしあげました。

I showed some photos to my teacher.

**g. *Tanaka-san wa haha ni shashin o misete kuremashita.***

田中さんは母に写真を見せてくれました。

Mr. Tanaka showed my mother some photos.

**h. *Shachō wa chichi ni shashin o misete kudasaimashita.***

社長は父に写真を見せてくださいました。

The president of the company showed my father some photos.

**i. *Haha wa Tanaka-san ni shashin o misete moraimashita.***

母は田中さんに写真を見せてもらいました。

My mother got Mr. Tanaka to show her some photos.

- j. *Chichi wa shachō ni shashin o misete itadakimashita.*

父は社長に写真を見せていただきました。

My father got the president of the company to show him some photos.

- k. *Imōto wa tomodachi ni shashin o misete agemashita.*

妹は友達に写真を見せてあげました。

My younger sister showed some photos to her friend.

- l. *Imōto wa sensei ni shashin o misete sashiagemashita.*

妹は先生に写真を見せてさしあげました。

My younger sister showed some photos to her teacher.

## 6. With Other Verbs and Adjuncts

The *te* form is also used with other verbs and adjuncts.

- a. *Haitte mo ii desu ka.*

入ってもいいですか。

May I come in?

- b. *Sawatte wa ikemasen.*

触ってはいけません。

Don't touch.

**c. *Doa o nokku shite mimashita.***

ドアをノックしてみました。

I tried knocking on the door.

**d. *Ashita jū-ji ni kite hoshii desu.***

明日10時に来てほしいです。

I want you to come at ten o'clock tomorrow.

**e. *Heya o sōji shite okimashita.***

部屋を掃除しておきました。

I cleaned the room (to have it ready in advance).

**f. *Gohan o tabete shimaimashita.***

ご飯を食べてしまいました。

I finished the meal.

## The Conditional Form

One way to make the conditional form for all verbs is to drop the final *-u* and add *-eba*. Thus *furu* becomes *fureba*. The negative conditional form is made by dropping the final *-i* of the plain negative form and adding *-kereba* ; therefore, *furanai* becomes *furanakereba*.

Another way to make the conditional form is to add the adjunct *ra* to the past plain forms or past *masu* forms, such as *futta ra*, *fura-nakatta ra*,

*furimashita ra*, or *furimassen deshita ra*. In this book, to help students understand how to make this *ra* conditional form, it is written as two separate words (*futta ra*). Students should be aware, however, that it conventionally is written as one word (*futtara*).

While there are slight changes in nuance between the forms using *ra* and the forms using *-eba*, in many cases, they can be used interchangeably with little difference in meaning.

**a. *Ame ga fureba, ie ni imasu.***

雨が降れば、家にいます。

***Ame ga futta ra, ie ni imasu.***

雨が降ったら、家にいます。

***Ame ga furimashita ra, ie ni imasu.*** (polite)

雨が降りましたら、家にいます。

If it rains, I'll stay home.

**b. *Jisho o mireba, wakarimasu.***

辞書を見れば、わかります。

***Jisho o mita ra, wakarimasu.***

辞書を見たら、わかります。

If you check the dictionary, you will understand.

Generally speaking, when a specific request follows the conditional clause, or if the sentence has the meaning “when something happens, I will

do this,” the form using *ra* is preferred over the form using *-eba*.

a. *Kare ni atta ra, yoroshiku to itte kudasai.*

(correct)

彼に会ったら、よろしくと言ってください。

If you meet him, please say hello for me.

*Kare ni aeaba, yoroshiku to itte kudasai.*

(incorrect)

b. *Nyū Yōku ni tsuita ra, renraku suru tsumori desu.* (correct)

ニューヨークに着いたら、連絡するつもりです。

When I reach New York, I intend to get in touch with you.

*Nyū Yōku ni tsukeba, renraku suru tsumori desu.* (incorrect)

## The Volitional Form

This form indicating volition is made by adding *-ō/-imashō* to the stem of Group 1 verbs, and by adding *-yō/-mashō* to the stem of Group 2 verbs. One should note that for some verbs, the volitional form conventionally is not used; students should avoid using this form if it has been set inside parentheses in the main entries.



**a. *Rainen, Nihon e ikō to omoimasu.***

来年、日本へ行こうと思います。  
I think I'll go to Japan next year.

**b. *Saifu o kaeshimashō.***

財布を返しましょう。  
Let's return the wallet.

**c. *Nichiyōbi ni eiga o miyō to omou.***

日曜日に映画を見ようと思う。  
I think I'll see a movie on Sunday.

**d. *Yamemashō.***

やめましょう。  
Let's quit.

**e. *Benkyō shimashō.***

勉強しましょう。  
Let's study.

## The Imperative Form

The imperative (command) form is said by a superior to an inferior. This form is made by adding *-e* to the stem of Group 1 verbs, and by adding *-ro* to the stem of Group 2 verbs. For negative imperatives, add the adjunct *na* to the plain present form of the verb. Note that with some verbs, the imperative form conventionally is not used;

students should avoid using this form if it has been set inside parentheses in the main entries.

**a. *Suware.***

座れ。

Sit down.

**b. *Okane o tamerao.***

お金をためろ。

Save your money.

**c. *Shizuka ni shiro.***

静かにしろ。

Be quiet.

**d. *Dare ni mo iu na.***

誰にも言うな。

Don't say this to anyone.

A less harsh way to make a command is to use *nasai*. Add *-i* + *nasai* to the stem of Group 1 verbs, and *-nasai* to the stem of Group 2 verbs. *Shi-nasai* and *kinasai* are for *suru* and *kuru*.

**a. *Suwari-nasai.***

座りなさい。

Sit down.

**b. *Kaku no wa yame-nasai.***

書くのはやめなさい。

Stop writing.

## The Potential Form

This form, expressing possibility or capability, is made by adding *-eru/-emasu* to the stem of Group 1 verbs, and by adding *-rareru/-raremasu* to the stem of Group 2 verbs. The negative form is made by adding *-enai/-emasen* to the stem of Group 1 verbs, and *-rarenai/-raremasen* to the stem of Group 2 verbs. For the potential forms of the honorific and humble forms, refer to the entries for *naru*, *nasaru*, *suru*, and *itasu*. Recently, the potential forms of Group 2 verbs have come to be constructed like Group 1 verbs; since this is considered unacceptable by many, in the main entries, this more colloquial form is listed underneath the standard form.

Also note that for some verbs, the potential form rarely is used; students should avoid using this form if it has been set inside parentheses in the main entries.

**a. *Ashita jū-ji goro aemasu ka.***

明日10時ごろ会えますか。

Can I meet you about ten o'clock tomorrow?

**b. *Ashita aenakereba, asatte wa dō desu ka.***

明日会えなければ、あさっては、どうですか。

If I cannot meet you tomorrow, how about the day after?

**c. *Nan-ji goro deraremasu ka.***

何時ごろ出られますか。

About what time can you go out?

## The Passive Form

The passive form conveys the idea that something was done to you and you were adversely affected. It is formed by adding *-areru/-aremasu* to the stem of Group 1 verbs (*-wareru/-waremasu* for verbs ending in two vowels such as *omou*), and *-rareru/-raremasu* to the stem of Group 2 verbs. The negative form is made by adding *-arenai/-aremasen* to the stem of Group 1 verbs (*-warenai/-waremasen* for verbs ending in two vowels), and *-rarenai/-raremasen* to the stem of Group 2 verbs. Note that the potential and passive forms of Group 2 verbs are identical and that both transitive and some intransitive verbs can be used in a passive sentence. Also note that for some verbs, the passive form is rarely used; students should avoid using this form if it has been set inside parentheses in the main entries.

**a. *Dorobō ni okane o nusumare mashita.***

泥棒にお金を盗られました。

My money was stolen by the thief.

**b. *Ie ni kaeru tochū de, ame ni furare mashita.***

家に帰る途中で、雨に降られました。

On my way home, I was caught in the rain.

**c. *Minna ni mitsumerarete, komatta.***

みんなに見つめられて、困った。

I didn't know what to do because everyone was staring at me.

## The Causative Form

This form, conveying the idea of making someone do something, is formed by adding *-aseru/-asemasu* (*-asenai/-asemasen* for negative forms) to the stem of most Group 1 verbs. For Group 1 verbs that end in two vowels, such as *utau*, the causative is formed by adding *-waseru/-wasemasu* (*-wasenai/-wasemasen* for the negative forms) to the stem. For Group 2 verbs, the causative is formed by adding *-saseru/-sasemasu* to the stem (*-sasenai/-sasemasen* for negative forms). Note that with some verbs, the causative form rarely is used; students should avoid using this form if it has been set inside parentheses in the main entries.

**a. *Kare wa musuko o kaimono ni ikaseta.***

彼は息子を買物に行かせた。

He made his son go shopping.

**b. *Kanojo wa kodomo ni piano o narawasemashita.***

彼女は子どもにピアノを習わせました。

She made her child learn to play the piano.

**c. *Watashi ni harawasete kudasai.***

私に払わせてください。

Please let me pay.

**d. *Sono koto wa mō sukoshi kangaesasete kuremasen ka.***

そのことはもう少し考えさせてくれませんか。

Could you please let me think it over some more?

## The Causative Passive Form

This form conveys the idea of “I was made to do something and was adversely affected by it.” It is formed by adding *-aserareru/-aseraremasu* (*-aserarenai/-aseraremasen* for negative forms) to the stem of most Group 1 verbs, and *-saserareru/-saseraremasu* (*-saserarenai/-saseraremasen* for negative forms) to the stem of Group 2 verbs. For Group 1 verbs that end in two vowels, such as *utau*, the causative passive form is made by adding *-waserareru/-waseraremasu* (*-waserarenai/-waseraremasen* for negative forms) to the stem. As with the potential forms, in colloquial speech, causative passive forms of Group 2 may be formed similarly to the Group 1 verbs. In the main entries, this non-standard form is listed below the conventional forms. Also, for some verbs, the

causative passive form is rarely used—such cases are marked off by parentheses in the main entries.

**a. *Shigoto de Hon Kon ni ikaseraremashita.***

仕事で香港に行かせられました。

I was made to go to Hong Kong on business.

**b. *Watashi-tachi wa uta o utawaseraremashita.***

私たちは歌を歌わせられました。

We were made to sing a song.

**c. *Kare wa sensei ni takusan benkyō saserareta.***

彼は先生にたくさん勉強させられた。

He was made to study a lot by his teacher.

## **POLITE LANGUAGE: HONORIFIC AND HUMBLE SPEECH**

The use of polite language, that is, of honorific and humble forms, is an integral part of the Japanese language, and it is recommended that the student be at least familiar with it. In general, honorific speech is used when the subject is, or is related to, someone else, and humble speech is used when the subject concerns yourself or that which is associated with yourself. Basically, there are three situations which require the use of polite language.

1. A speaker uses polite language to an in-group member (such as someone in his school or

company) when that person is senior in age or status. Thus, a worker uses both honorific and humble speech (depending on the subject) when speaking to his boss, as does a student to his teacher. Also, a worker would generally use honorific language when speaking to a fellow worker when the subject is their boss.

If, however, a worker is talking about either himself or his boss to a person who does not belong to his in-group, humble language is used. Thus, a worker would use humble language to describe his boss's actions if he were talking to someone in a different company.

2. In general, a speaker uses polite language to a non-in-group person, unless that person is clearly junior in age or status to him. Thus, a worker uses polite language to a president of another company, as well as to a worker at another company when speaking about that worker's president.

If the speaker is of the same social status as the person he is talking to, whether polite language is used or not depends on how well the two people know each other. If they are just casual acquaintances, honorific and humble speeches usually are used.

3. When the speaker is not sure of the social status of the person he is talking to, usually he will opt for



polite language. Thus, people meeting for the first time tend to use polite language with each other.

## How to Make Honorific and Humble Verb Forms

Note that many verbs have special honorific and humble verb counterparts. One example is the verb *iku* (to go), whose humble form is the verb *mairu*, and whose honorific form is the verb *irassharu*. These special counterparts are listed in the main entries.

For those verbs not having such counterparts, the honorific and humble forms can be made as follows:

### 1. HONORIFIC: *o* + verb stem + *ni naru*

The most common way to make an honorific form out of a verb is to add *o* to the verb stem, and then follow it with *ni naru*.

#### a. *Sensei wa hon o o-yomi ni narimasu.*

先生は本をお読みになります。

The teacher reads the book.

#### b. *Tegami o o-kaki ni narimashita ka.*

手紙をお書きになりましたか。

Have you written the letter?

Though used with less frequency, a politer honorific form can be made by replacing *ni naru* with *nasaru* : *o* + verb stem + *nasaru*.

**a. *Ano e o o-kai nasaimashita ka.***

あの絵をお買いなさいましたか。

Did you buy that painting?

**b. *Futari no kekkon no koto o o-kiki nasaimashita ka.***

二人の結婚のことをお聞きなさいましたか。

Did you hear about their marriage?

2. HONORIFIC: passive form

The passive form of verbs also is used to express politeness.

**a. *Tanaka-san, kinō hon'ya ni ikaremashita ka.***

田中さん、昨日、本屋に行かれましたか。

Mr. Tanaka, did you go to the bookstore yesterday?

**b. *Sensei wa denwa de sugu kotaeraremashita.***

先生は電話ですぐ答えられました。

The teacher answered immediately by telephone.

3. HONORIFIC: *dōzo* + *o* + verb stem + *kudasai*

A polite way of making a request is to add *dōzo* and *kudasai* around the *o* + verb stem.

**a. *Dōzo o-kake kudasai.***

どうぞ、おかけください。

Please have a seat.

**b. *Dōzo o-meshiagari kudasai.***

どうぞ、お召し上がりください。

Please start eating.

4. HUMBLE: *o* + verb stem + *suru*

With most verbs, the humble form can be made by adding *o* to the verb stem, and then following it with *suru*.

**a. *Ashita, shachō-shitsu ni o-kaeshi shimasu.***

明日、社長室にお返しします。

I will return it to the president's office tomorrow.

**b. *Mina-sama ni kyūryō ni tsuite o-hanashi shitai to omoimasu.***

皆様に給料についてお話したいと思います。

I would like to talk with everyone about salaries.

*Suru* generally can be replaced with *itasu* : *o* + verb stem + *itasu*.

**a. *Sūtsu-kēsu o o-mochi itashimasu.***

スーツケースをお持ちいたします。

Let me carry your suitcase.

**b. *Sū-fun-kan no uchi ni o-yobi itashimasu.***

数分間の内に、お呼びいたします。

I will call for you in a few minutes.

## TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE

In Japanese, verbs classified as transitive take a direct object, and thus use the particle *o*.

**a. *Watashi wa tegami o kakimashita.***

私は手紙を書きました。

I wrote a letter.

**b. *Mado o shimete kudasai.***

窓を閉めてください。

Please close the windows.

A verb classified as intransitive does not take a direct object, and *usually* does not use an *o* as a particle.

**a. *Kyūryō ga agarimashita.***

給料が上がりました。

Our salaries went up.

**b. *Kabe ni e ga kakatte iru.***

壁に絵がかかっている。

There is a picture hanging on the wall.

In Japanese, some intransitive verbs use the particle *o*, as shown below. These intransitive verbs tend to have meanings referring to motion, and used with *o*, give the idea of “going through a defined area.”

**a. *Watashi wa kōen o hashirimashita.***

私は公園を走りました。

I ran at the park.

**b. *Watashi wa go-fun de kōsu o hashirimashita.***

私は五分でコースを走りました。

I ran the course in five minutes.

In cases where a verb has both a transitive form and an intransitive form, the form more commonly used is listed first; for instance, (intrans. and trans.). Note the change in meanings of such verbs, as shown below

**a. *Shigoto ni isogu.***

仕事に急ぐ。

To hurry to work.

**b. *Shigoto o isogu.***

仕事を急ぐ。

To work faster.

**c. *Mise ga hiraku.***

店が開く。

The shop opens.

d. *Mise o hiraku.*

店を開く。

We open a shop.

*Note:*

The Romanization system used in this book is a modification of the Hepburn system. Macrons are used for double vowels (*ā, ō, ū*), and *n* (rather than *m*) is used before *b, m, or p*. Also, all characters used here are part of the list of 2,136 characters prescribed for everyday use by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in Japan. Those verbs with characters not in that list are written in *hiragana*.

## KEY TO SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- ( ) The verb forms enclosed in parentheses are rarely used in modern Japanese, and thus it is advisable that the reader avoid using them.

PLAIN FORM *aru*

## IMPERATIVE (*are*)

### ***TE*** FORM *atte*

- , The comma is used in the example sentences to help the student understand the meaning of the sentence. Its usage in some sentences may differ from conventional grammatical usage.
- ; In the verb definitions, a semi-colon differentiates a) more than two different verbs pronounced similarly, or b) the transitive and intransitive cases of a verb.
  - a) 話す to speak; 離す to keep away; 放す to set free, let go: (all trans.)
  - b) 出す to put out, send, pay, submit: (trans.); begin doing: (intrans.)
- : The colon is used to indicate that all preceding verbs are either transitive or intransitive.
  - 開ける to open; 空ける to empty, keep the day open: (both trans.);
  - 開ける the day breaks: (intrans.)
- \* The asterisk is used in the verb

definitions to indicate that the student should refer to the note at the bottom of the page.

**trans.** transitive

**intrans.** intransitive

*lit.*, literally

**caus.** causative

## Footnote

\* One exception is *iku* (to go); the *te* form is not *iite*, but *itte* .



# **A GUIDE TO JAPANESE VERBS**

# agaru あがる

上がる to go up, rise, get nervous, to finish, enter:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>agaru</i>	<i>agaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>agatta</i>	<i>agaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>agarimasu</i>	<i>agarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>agarimashita</i>	<i>agarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>agatte</i>	<i>agaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>agareba/agatta ra</i>	<i>agaranakereba agaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>agarimashita ra</i>	<i>agarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>agarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>agarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>agare</i>	<i>agaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>agareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>agaraserareru/ agarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>agarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oagari ni naru/ agarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>agaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oagari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kyūryō ga agarimashita.*

給料が上がりました。

My salary went up.

**2. *Kaze de netsu ga 39do made agatta.***

風邪で熱が39度まで上がった。

My temperature went up to 39° because of cold.

**3. *Supiichi o suru toki, itsumo agarimasu.***

スピーチをするとき、いつも上がります。

When I make a speech, I always get nervous.

**4. *Ame ga agatta ra, dekakemashō ka.***

雨が上がったら、出かけましょうか。

When it stops raining, let's go out.

**5. *Enryo shinaide, dōzo oogari kudasai.***

遠慮しないで、どうぞお上がりください。

Don't hesitate. Come in please.

# ageru あげる

上げる to raise, lift, give, (attached to a verb)  
finish; 挙げる to raise; 揚げる to fly: (all trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ageru</i>	<i>agenai</i>
	PAST	<i>ageta</i>	<i>agenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>agemasu</i>	<i>agemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>agemashita</i>	<i>agemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>agete</i>	<i>agenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>agereba ageta ra</i>	<i>agenakereba agenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>agemashita ra</i>	<i>agemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ageyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>agemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>agero</i>	<i>ageru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>agerareru/agereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>agesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>agerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oage ni naru/ agerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>agesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oage suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kaban o tana ni agemasu.*

かばんを棚に上げます。

I'll put my bag on the shelf.

**2. *Tomodachi no tanjōbi ni purezento o agemashita.***

友達の誕生日にプレゼントをあげました。

I gave a present to my friend on his birthday.

**3. *Shitsumon ga atta ra, te o agete kudasai.***

質問があったら、手を挙げてください。

Please raise your hand if you have a question.

**4. *Nihon-go o oshiete agemashō ka.***

日本語を教えてください。

Shall I teach you Japanese?

**5. *Ronbun o kaki-ageta ra renraku shimasu.***

論文を書き上げたら、連絡します。

When I finish writing my thesis, I'll contact you.

# akeru あける

開ける to open; 空ける to empty, keep the day open: (both trans.); 明ける the day breaks: (intrans.)\*

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>akeru</i>	<i>akenai</i>
	PAST	<i>aketa</i>	<i>akenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>akemasu</i>	<i>akemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>akemashita</i>	<i>akemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>akete</i>	<i>akenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>akereba/ aketa ra</i>	<i>akenakereba/ akenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>akemashita ra</i>	<i>akemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>akeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>akemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>akero</i>	<i>akeru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>akerareru/akereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>akesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>akerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oake ni naru/ akerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>akesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oake suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Mado o akete mo ii desu ka.*

窓を開けてもいいですか。

May I open the window?

**2. *Doa ni kagi ga kakatteite, akeraremasen.***

ドアに鍵がかかっている、開けられません。

I can't open the door because it is locked.

**3. *Ryokō ni iku node, shibaraku ie o akemasu.***

旅行に行くので、しばらく家を空けます。

Since we are going on a trip, we'll be away from home for a while.

**4. *Kondo no Nichiyōbi o akete oite kudasai.***

今度の日曜日を空けておいてください。

Please keep this Sunday open.

**5. *Akemashite omedetō gozaimasu.***

明けましておめでとうございます。

A Happy New Year.

\* The intransitive *akeru* 明ける, meaning “the day breaks,” generally has no imperative,

# akirameru あきらめる

あきらめる to give up: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>akirameru</i>	<i>akiramenai</i>
	PAST	<i>akirameta</i>	<i>akiramenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>akiramemasu</i>	<i>akiramemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>akiramemashita</i>	<i>akiramemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>akiramete</i>	<i>akiramenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>akiramereba/ akirameta ra</i>	<i>akiramenakereba/ akiramenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>akiramemashita ra</i>	<i>akiramemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>akirameyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>akiramemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>akiramero</i>	<i>akirameru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>akiramerareru/ akiramereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>akiramesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>akiramerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oakirame ni naru/ akiramerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>akiramesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oakirame suru)</i>

### Examples:

1. *Nebō shita node, asagohan o taberu no o akiramemashita.*



寝坊したので、朝御飯を食べるのをあきらめました。

I gave up eating breakfast because I overslept.

**2. *Kono kikaku wa mikomi ga nai. Akirameyō.***

この企画は見込みがない。あきらめよう。

This plan has no chance of success. Let's give it up.

**3. *Akiramete wa ikemasen.***

あきらめてはいけません。

You must not give it up.

**4. *Gōru wa mō sukoshi da. Akirameru na.***

ゴールはもう少しだ。あきらめるな。

The goal is just an inch. Do not give it up.

**5. *Nani o iwarete mo, watashi wa akiramenakatta.***

何を言われても、私はあきらめなかった。

Even though I was told something, I did not give it up.

# akiru あきる

飽きる to be tired of, fed up with: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>akiru</i>	<i>akinai</i>
	PAST	<i>akita</i>	<i>akinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>akimasu</i>	<i>akimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>akimashita</i>	<i>akimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>akite</i>	<i>akinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>akireba/akita ra</i>	<i>akinakereba/ akinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>akimashita ra</i>	<i>akimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>akiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>akimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>akiro</i>	<i>akiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>akirareru/akireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>akisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>akirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oaki ni naru/ akirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>akisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oaki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Mainichi onaji shigoto o suru no ni akimashita.*  
毎日同じ仕事をするのに飽きました。  
I'm tired of doing the same work everyday.

**2. *Musuko wa sono omocha ni mō akita yō da.***

息子はそのおもちゃにもう飽きたようだ。

Already my son seems to be fed up with the toy.

**3. *Benkyō ni akita ra, sanpo shimasu.***

勉強に飽きたら、散歩します。

When I'm tired of studying, I take a walk.

**4. *Sugu ni akiru no wa anata no warui kuse da.***

すぐに飽きるのはあなたの悪い癖だ。

It is your bad habit to get tired immediately.

**5. *Sonna sekkyō wa kiki-akita.***

そんな説教は聞き飽きた。

I'm fed up with listening to that lecture.

## aku あく

開く to open, begin; 空く to become vacant, be free:  
(both intrans.)

### GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>aku</i>	<i>akanai</i>
	PAST	<i>aita</i>	<i>akanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>akimasu</i>	<i>akimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>akimashita</i>	<i>akimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>aite</i>	<i>akanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>akeba/aita ra</i>	<i>akanakereba/ akanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>akimashita ra</i>	<i>akimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>akō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>akimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ake</i>	<i>aku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>akeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>akaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>akareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oaki ni naru/akareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>akaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oaki suru)</i>

### Examples:

1. *Kono botan o osu to, doa ga akimasu.*

このボタンを押すと、ドアが開きます。

The door will open when you press this button.

**2. *Kagi ga kowarete ite, mado ga akanai.***

鍵が壊れていて、窓が開かない。

Since the key is broken, the window won't open.

**3. *Ginkō wa ku-ji ni aku sō desu.***

銀行は9時に開くそうです。

I heard the bank opens at nine o'clock.

**4. *Sono seki wa aite imasu ka.***

その席は空いていますか。

Is that seat vacant?

**5. *Doyōbi wa isogashii kedo, Nichiyōbi nara aite imasu.***

土曜日は忙しいけど、日曜日なら空いています。

I'll be busy on Saturday, but I'll be free on Sunday.

# arasou あらそう

争う to fight, compete, dispute, contend: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>arasou</i>	<i>arasowanai</i>
	PAST	<i>arasotta</i>	<i>arasowanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>arasoimasu</i>	<i>arasoimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>arasoimashita</i>	<i>arasoimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>arasotte</i>	<i>arasowanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>arasoeba/arasotta ra</i>	<i>arasowanakereba/arasowanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>arasoimashita ra</i>	<i>arasoimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>arasoō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>arasoimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>arasoe</i>	<i>arasou na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>arasoeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>arasowaserareru/arasowasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>arasowareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oarasoi ni naru/arasowareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>arasowaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oarasoi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kyonen, sono futatsu no chiimu wa yūshō o arasotta.*

去年、その二つのチームは優勝を争った。

Those two teams fought for victory last year.

**2. *Suzuki-san wa Satō-san to shōshin o arasotte iru.***

鈴木さんは佐藤さんと昇進を争っている。

Mr. Suzuki is competing with Mr. Sato for the promotion.

**3. *Sono tochi ga dare no mono ka, hōtei de arasowareta.***

その土地が誰の物か、法廷で争われた。

We fought in court over whose land it was.

**4. *Arasou no wa suki ja nai.***

争うのは好きじゃない。

I do not like fighting.

**5. *Ima wa ikkoku o arasou toki desu.***

今は一刻を争う時です。

There's no time to lose now.

# arau あらう

洗う to wash, inquire into, wash one's hands of an affair: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>arau</i>	<i>arawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>aratta</i>	<i>arawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>araimasu</i>	<i>araimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>araimashita</i>	<i>araimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>aratte</i>	<i>arawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>araeba/aratta ra</i>	<i>arawanakereba/ arawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>araimashita ra</i>	<i>araimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>araō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>araimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>arae</i>	<i>arau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>araeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>arawaserareru/ arawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>arawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oarai ni naru/ arawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>arawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oarai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shokuji no mae ni, te o araimashita.*

食事の前に、手を洗いました。



I washed my hands before a meal.

**2. *Kono sētā wa mizu demo araemasu.***

このセーターは水でも洗えます。

You can wash this sweater even with water.

**3. *Kanojo wa kodomotachi ni osara o arawasemasu.***

彼女は子供たちにお皿を洗わせます。

She makes her children wash up dishes.

**4. *Nando arattemo, kono shimi wa ochinai.***

何度洗っても、このしみは落ちない。

This stain does not go off even if I wash it many times.

**5. *Shizen no naka ni iru to, kokoro ga arawareru yō da.***

自然の中にいると、心が洗われるようだ。

It is refreshing when I spend time outdoors.

## **arawareru** あらわれる

現れる to appear; 表れる to become visible, show:  
(both intrans.)

### GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>arawareru</i>	<i>arawarenai</i>
	PAST	<i>arawareta</i>	<i>arawarenakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>arawaremasu</i>	<i>arawaremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>arawaremashita</i>	<i>arawaremasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>arawarete</i>	<i>arawarenakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>arawarereba/ arawareta ra</i>	<i>arawarenakereba/ arawarenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>arawaremasnita ra</i>	<i>arawaremasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>arawareyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>arawaremashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>araware ro</i>	<i>arawareru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>arawarerareru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>arawaresaserareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>arawarerareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>oaraware ni naru/ arawarerareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>arawaresaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>(oaraware suru)</i>

### Examples:

1. *Mori kara kuma ga arawareta.*

森から熊が現れた。

A bear came out of the woods.

**2. *Ichi-jikan matte mo, kare wa arawarenakatta.***

一時間待っても、彼は現れなかった。

I waited for an hour, but he didn't appear.

**3. *Kare wa iradachi ga koe ni arawareteita.***

彼は、いら立ちが声に表れていた。

He had an edge to his voice.

**4. *Kanojo wa kimochi ga sugu kao ni arawareru.***

彼女は気持ちがすぐ顔に表れる。

She soon shows her feelings through her face.

**5. *Yuki ga tokete, jimen ga araware-dashimashita.***

雪がとけて、地面が現れ出しました。

Since the snow was melting, the ground began to be exposed.

# **arawasu** あらわす

現す to appear; 表す to show, express; 著す to write: (all trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>arawasu</i>	<i>arawasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>arawashita</i>	<i>arawasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>arawashimasu</i>	<i>arawashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>arawashimashita</i>	<i>arawashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>arawashite</i>	<i>arawasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>arawaseba/ arawashita ra</i>	<i>arawasanakereba/ arawasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>arawashimashita ra</i>	<i>arawashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>arawasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>arawashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>arawase</i>	<i>arawasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>arawaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>arawasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>arawasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oarawashi ni naru/ arawasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>arawasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oarawashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Totsuzen monokage kara otoko ga sugata o arawashita.*

突然物陰から男が姿を現した。

Suddenly, a man appeared from hiding.

**2. *Kanojo wa kanjō o taido ni arawashimasen.***

彼女は感情を態度に表しません。

She shows no feelings in her behavior.

**3. *Ano kanban wa nani o arawashite iru no deshō ka.***

あの看板は何を表しているのでしょうか。

I wonder what that sign means.

**4. *Sono keshiki no utsukushisa wa kotoba de wa arawasenai.***

その景色の美しさは言葉では表せない。

I can't express how beautiful the scenery is

**5. *Kare wa nakunaru ichi-nen mae ni jiden o arawashimashita.***

彼は亡くなる一年前に自伝を著しました。

He wrote his autobiography one year before he died.

# aru ある

有る or 在る to be, have: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>aru</i>	<i>nai</i>
	PAST	<i>atta</i>	<i>nakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>arimasu</i>	<i>arimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>arimashita</i>	<i>arimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>atte</i>	<i>nakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>areba/atta ra</i>	<i>nakereba/nakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>arimashita ra</i>	<i>arimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>(arō)</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>(arimashō)</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>(are)</i>	<i>(aru na)</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(areru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>(araserareru)</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(arareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>gozaru*</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>(araseru)</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Yūbin-kyoku wa eki no soba ni arimasu.*

郵便局は駅のそばにあります。

The post office is near the station.

2. *Jikan to okane ga areba, Kyōto e ikitai desu.*

時間とお金があれば、京都へ行きたいです。

If I have time and money, I'd like to go to Kyoto.

**3. *Tanaka-san kara denwa ga arimashita.***

田中さんから電話がありました。

There was a phone call from Mr. Tanaka.

**4. *San-ji kara kaigi ga aru node, shitsurei shimasu.***

3時から会議があるので、失礼します。

Please excuse me. I must go since I have a meeting at three o'clock.

**5. *Yūbe osoku ni jishin ga arimashita.***

ゆうべ遅くに地震がありました。

We had an earthquake late last night.

\* See *gozaru*.

# aruku あるく

歩く to walk: (intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>aruku</i>	<i>arukanai</i>
	PAST	<i>aruita</i>	<i>arukanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>arukimasu</i>	<i>arukimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>arukimashita</i>	<i>arukimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>aruite</i>	<i>arukanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>arukeba/aruira ra</i>	<i>arukanakereba/ arukanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>arukimashita ra</i>	<i>arukimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>arukō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>arukimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>aruke</i>	<i>aruku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>arukeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>arukaserareru/ arukasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>arukareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oaruki ni naru/ arukareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>arukaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oaruki suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Ginza no machi o arukimashita.*

銀座の街を歩きました。

I walked in the city of Ginza.



**2. *San-jup-pun aruite, yatto eki ni tsuita.***

三十分歩いて、やっと駅に着いた。

After walking for thirty minutes, we finally arrived at the station.

**3. *Chotto arukō ka.***

ちょっと歩こうか。

Shall we walk for a while?

**4. *Eki kara ie made aruite go-fun gurai desu.***

駅から家まで歩いて五分ぐらいです。

It's about a five-minute walk from the station to my house.

**5. *Ashi ga itakute, arukemasen.***

足が痛くて、歩けません。

Since my leg hurts, I cannot walk.

\* As with other verbs indicating movement, *aruku* 歩く may take a direct object, thus giving an idea of “going through a defined area.” (See example 1.)

# asobu あそぶ

遊ぶ to play, enjoy oneself: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>asobu</i>	<i>asobanai</i>
	PAST	<i>asonda</i>	<i>asobanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>asobimasu</i>	<i>asobimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>asobimashita</i>	<i>asobimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>asonde</i>	<i>asobanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>asobeba/asonda ra</i>	<i>asobanakereba/ asobanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>asobimashita ra</i>	<i>asobimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>asobō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>asobimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>asobe</i>	<i>asobu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>asoberu</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>asobaserareru/ asobasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>asobareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oasobi ni naru/ asobareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>asobaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oasobi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shūmatsu, tomodachi to Roppongi de asonda.*  
週末、友達と六本木で遊んだ。

We enjoyed ourselves at Roppongi last weekend.

**2. *Otōto to gēmu o shite asobu tsumori desu.***

弟とゲームをして遊ぶつもりです。

I intend to play some games with my younger brother.

**3. *Asonde bakari inai de, benkyō shinasai.***

遊んでばかりいないで、勉強しなさい。

Stop playing around and start studying!

**4. *Kiken. Kono kawa de asobu na.***

危険。この川で遊ぶな。

It's dangerous. Do not play in this river.

**5. *Dōzo chikai uchi ni asobi ni kite kudasai.***

どうぞ近いうちに遊びに来てください。

Please come visit us soon.

# ataru 当たる

当たる to hit, shine upon: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ataru</i>	<i>ataranai</i>
	PAST	<i>atatta</i>	<i>ataranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>atarimasu</i>	<i>atarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>atarimashita</i>	<i>atarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>atatte</i>	<i>ataranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>atareba/atatta ra</i>	<i>ataranakereba/ ataranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>atarimashita ra</i>	<i>atarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>atarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>atarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>atare</i>	<i>nataru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>atareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>ataraserareru/ atarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>atarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oatari ni naru/ atarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>ataraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oatari suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Bōru ga mado ni atatte, garasu ga wareta.*

ボールが窓に当たって、ガラスが割れた。

The ball hit the window and smashed the glass.

**2. *Tenki-yohō ga atatte, gogo kara yuki ga futta.***

天気予報が当たって、午後から雪が降った。

It snowed in the afternoon just as the weather forecasted.

**3. *Takarakuji de hyaku-man en ga atatta.***

宝くじで百万円が当たった。

I won one million yen in the lottery.

**4. *Sono eiga wa totemo atatta.***

その映画はとても当たった。

The movie was a great hit.

**5. *Watashi no heya wa hi ga ataranai.***

私の部屋は日が当たらない。

My room gets no sunshine.

## ateru あてる

当てる to hit, guess, put; あてる to address to:  
(both trans.)

### GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>agaru</i>	<i>atenai</i>
	PAST	<i>ateta</i>	<i>atenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>atemasu</i>	<i>atemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>atemashita</i>	<i>atemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>atete</i>	<i>atenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>atereba/ateta ra</i>	<i>atenakereba/atenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>atemashita ra</i>	<i>atemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ateyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>atemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>atero</i>	<i>ateru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>aterareru/atereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>atesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>aterareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oate ni naru/aterareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>atesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oate suru</i>

### Examples:

1. *Dātsu o mato no chūshin ni ateru no wa muzukashii.*

ダーツを的の中心に当てるのは難しい。

It is difficult to hit the center of the target when I play darts.

**2. *Kuizu no kotae o atemashita.***

クイズの答えを当てました。

In the quiz, I guessed the right answer.

**3. *Kono hako no naka wa nani ka atete mite kudasai.***

この箱の中身は何か当ててみてください。

Please guess what's in this box.

**4. *Hitai ni te o atete mitara, atsukatta.***

額に手を当ててみたら、熱かった。

When I put my hand on my forehead, it felt hot.

**5. *Kore wa anata ni ateta tegami desu.***

これはあなたにあてた手紙です。

This is a letter addressed to you.

# atsumaru あつまる

集まる to get together, assemble: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>atsumaru</i>	<i>atsumaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>atsumatta</i>	<i>atsumaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>atsumarimasu</i>	<i>atsumarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>atsumarimashita</i>	<i>atsumarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>atsumatte</i>	<i>atsumaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>atsumareba/ atsumatta ra</i>	<i>atsumaranakereba/ atsumaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>atsumarimashita ra</i>	<i>atsumarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>atsumarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>atsumarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>atsumare</i>	<i>atsumaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>atsumareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>atsumaraserareru/ atsumarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>atsumarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oatsumari ni naru/ atsumarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>atsumaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oatsumari suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kitte ga takusan atsumatta.*

切手がたくさん集まった。

A lot of stamps were gathered.



**2. *Ashita wa nan-ji ni atsumareba ii desu ka.***

明日は何時に集まればいいですか。

What time should we meet tomorrow?

**3. *Jū-ji ni atsumatte kudasai.***

十時に集まってください。

Assemble at ten o'clock, please.

**4. *Mata itsuka atsumarimashō.***

またいつか集まりましょう。

Let's get together again sometime.

**5. *Konsāto ni san-zen-nin gurai no hito ga atsumarimashita.***

コンサートに三千人ぐらいの人が集まりました。

About three thousand people gathered for the concert.

# atsumeru あつめる

集める to collect, gather: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>atsumeru</i>	<i>atsumenai</i>
	PAST	<i>atsumeta</i>	<i>atsumenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>atsumemasu</i>	<i>atsumemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>atsumemashita</i>	<i>atsumemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>atsumete</i>	<i>atsumenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>atsumereba/ atsumeta ra</i>	<i>atsumenakereba/ atsumenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>atsumemashita ra</i>	<i>atsumemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>atsumeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>atsumemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>atsumero</i>	<i>atsumeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>atsumerareru/ atsumereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>atsumesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>atsumerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oatsume ni naru/ atsumerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>atsumesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oatsume suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Watashi wa kitte o atsumete imasu.*

私は切手を集めています。

I collect stamps.

**2. *Seito-tachi wa zen-in kōtei ni atsumerareta.***

生徒たちは全員校庭に集められた。

All the students were assembled in the school ground.

**3. *Ronbun o kaku tame ni, shiryō o atsumete okimasu.***

論文を書くために、資料を集めておきます。

I will gather material in order to write a thesis.

**4. *Atsumeta gomi o moyashimashō.***

集めたごみを燃やしましょう。

Let's burn the trash we collected.

**5. *Kanojo no fuku wa mawari no hito no chūmoku o atsumeta.***

彼女の服は、周りの人の注目を集めた。

Her clothes attracted the attention of passers-by.

# au あう

会う to meet; 合う to match, fit: (both intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>au</i>	<i>awanai</i>
	PAST	<i>atta</i>	<i>awanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>aimasu</i>	<i>aimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>aimashita</i>	<i>aimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>atte</i>	<i>awanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>aeba/atta ra</i>	<i>awanakereba/ awanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>aimashita ra</i>	<i>aimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>aō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>aimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ae</i>	<i>au na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>aeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>awaserareru/awasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>awareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oai ni naru/awareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>awaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oai suru/ome ni kakaru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shigoto no ato de tomodachi to atte, shokuji ni ikimasu.*

仕事の後で友達と会って、食事に行きます。

When I finish work, I will meet a friend for dinner.

**2. *Ashita san-ji ni eki de aimashō.***

明日三時に駅で会いましょう。

Let's meet at the station at three o'clock tomorrow.

**3. *Dokoka de oai shimasendeshita ka.***

どこかでお会いしませんでしたか。

Haven't we met somewhere before?

**4. *Kono kutsu wa saizu ga aimasen. Mō sukoshi chiisai no o kudasai.***

この靴はサイズが合いません。もう少し小さいのをください。

This pair of shoes doesn't fit me. Please show me a smaller size.

**5. *Kotae ga atte iru ka dō ka, tashikamete kudasai.***

答えが合っているかどうか、確かめてください。

Please check if my answer is correct.

\* The *au* 合う meaning “to match, fit” generally has no imperative, volitional, potential, or passive forms.

# ayamaru あやまる

謝る to apologize; 誤る to make a mistake: (both trans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ayamaru</i>	<i>ayamaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>ayamatta</i>	<i>ayamaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>ayamarimasu</i>	<i>ayamarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>ayamarimashita</i>	<i>ayamarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>ayamatte</i>	<i>ayamaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ayamareba/ayamatta ra</i>	<i>ayamaranakereba/ayamaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>ayamarimashita ra</i>	<i>ayamarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ayamarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>ayamarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ayamare</i>	<i>ayamaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>ayamareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>ayamaraserareru/ayamarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>ayamarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oayamari ni naru/ayamarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>ayamaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oayamari suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Okureta koto o kare ni ayamatta hō ga ii.*

遅れたことを彼に謝ったほうがいい。

You should apologize to him for being late.

2. *Shōjiki ni ayamattara, kanojo wa yurushite kureta.*

正直に謝ったら、彼女は許してくれた。

When I apologized to her truthfully, she forgave me.

3. *Kanojo wa totemo okotte, kare ni ayamarasetta.*

彼女はとても怒って、彼に謝らせた。

She was very angry with him and she made him apologize to her.

4. *Handan o ayamatta kamo-shirenai.*

判断を誤ったかもしれない。

I might have made a wrong judgment.

5. *Ayamatte, taisetsu na shorui o sutete shimatta.*

誤って、大切な書類を捨ててしまった。

I accidentally threw away the important documents.

\* The verb 誤る *ayamaru* meaning “to make a mistake” generally has no volitional, potential, passive, humble, causative, or causative passive forms.

# azukaru あずかる

預かる to keep, take charge of: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>azukaru</i>	<i>azukaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>azukatta</i>	<i>azukaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>azukarimasu</i>	<i>azukarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>azukarimashita</i>	<i>azukarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>azukatte</i>	<i>azukaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>azukareba/azukatta ra</i>	<i>azukaranakereba/azukaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>azukarimashita ra</i>	<i>azukarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>azukarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>azukarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>azukare</i>	<i>azukaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>azukareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>azukaraserareru/azukarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>azukarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oazukari ni naru/azukarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>azukaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oazukari suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Anata no nimotsu o azukatte imasu.*

あなたの荷物を預かっています。

I am keeping the luggage for you.



**2. *Kono kaban o azukatte moraemasu ka.***

このかばんを預かってもらえますか。

Can you keep this bag for me?

**3. *Kōto wa doko de azukatte kuremasu ka.***

コートはどこで預かってくれますか。

Where can I leave my coat?

**4. *Kochira de oazukari itashimasu.***

こちらでお預かりいたします。

We'll keep your coat here.

**5. *Tomodachi ga kodomo o azukatte kureta.***

友達が子供を預かってくれた。

My friend took care of my child for me.

# azukeru あずける

預ける to leave a person or thing under someone's care, deposit: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>azukeru</i>	<i>azukenai</i>
	PAST	<i>azuketa</i>	<i>azukenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>azukemasu</i>	<i>azukemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>azukemashita</i>	<i>azukemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>azukete</i>	<i>azukenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>azukereba/azuketa ra</i>	<i>azukenakereba/azukenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>azukemashita ra</i>	<i>azukemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>azukeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>azukemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>azukero</i>	<i>azukeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>azukerareru/azukereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>azukesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>azukerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oazuke ni naru/azukerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>azukesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oazuke suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Nimotsu o uketsuke ni azukemashita.*

荷物を受付に預けました。

I left my luggage at the reception desk.

**2. *Nimotsu o azukeru tokoro wa doko desu ka.***

荷物を預ける所は、どこですか。

Where can I leave my luggage?

**3. *Asoko ni azukeraremasu yo.***

あそこに預けられますよ。

You can leave it over there.

**4. *Karera wa kodomo o hoikuen ni azukete hataraitte iru.***

彼らは子供を保育園に預けて働いている。

They work, leaving their child in the care of a nursery school.

**5. *Suzuki-san wa ginkō ni hyaku-man en o azukete iru.***

鈴木さんは銀行に百万円を預けている。

Mr. Suzuki has one million yen deposited in the bank.

# butukaru ぶつかる

ぶつかる to hit, face (difficulties), fall on (dates):  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>butukaru</i>	<i>butukaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>butukatta</i>	<i>butukaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>butukarimasu</i>	<i>butukarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>butukarimashita</i>	<i>butukarimasen desnita</i>
TE FORM		<i>butukatte</i>	<i>butukaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>butukareba/ butukatta ra</i>	<i>butukaranakereba/ butukaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>butukarimashita ra</i>	<i>butukarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>butukarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>butukarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>butukare</i>	<i>butukaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>butukareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>butukaraserareru/ butukarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>butukarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>obutsukari ni naru/ butukarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>butukaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(obutsukari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kata ga doa ni butukarimashita.*

肩がドアにぶつかりました。

My shoulder struck the door.

**2. *Kōsaten de kuruma to baiku ga butsukatta.***

交差点で車とバイクがぶつかった。

A car and a motorcycle ran into each other at the crossing.

**3. *Kono michi wa sukoshi saki de kawa to butsukarimasu.***

この道は少し先で川とぶつかります。

This road meets a river a little ahead.

**4. *Yamada-san wa yoku jōshi to butsukatte iru.***

山田さんはよく上司とぶつかっている。

Mr. Yamada often quarrels with his boss.

**5. *Kyonen wa Kurisumasu to Nichiyōbi ga butsukatta.***

去年はクリスマスと日曜日がぶつかった。

Christmas fell on a Sunday last year.

# butsumeru ぶつける

ぶつける to hit against, strike, throw: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>butsumeru</i>	<i>butsukenai</i>
	PAST	<i>butsuketa</i>	<i>butsukenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>butsukemasu</i>	<i>butsukemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>butsukemashita</i>	<i>butsukemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>butsukete</i>	<i>butsukenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>butsukereba/butsuketa ra</i>	<i>butsukenakereba/ butsukenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>butsukemashita ra</i>	<i>butsukemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>butsukeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>butsukemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>butsukero</i>	<i>butsumeru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>butsumerareru/ butsumereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>butsukesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>butsumerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>obutsuke ni naru/ butsumerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>butsukesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(obutsuke suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ashi o tsukue no kado ni butsukete shimatta.*  
足を机の角にぶつけてしまった。

I hit my leg against the corner of the desk.

2. ***Kanojo wa kuruma o gādorēru ni butsukemashita.***

彼女は車をガードレールにぶつけました。

She hit her car against the guardrail.

3. ***Koronde, atama o yuka ni butsuke sō ni natta.***

転んで、頭を床にぶつけそうになった。

I fell down and almost hit my head on the floor.

4. ***Kuruma o chūshajō ni tomete oita ra, dareka ni butsukerareta.***

車を駐車場に止めておいたら、誰かにぶつけられた。

When I left my car in the parking lot, it was hit by somebody.

5. ***Iraira o hito ni butsukeru no wa yamete kudasai.***

イライラを人にぶつけるのは、やめてください。

Please stop venting your frustration on everybody.

# chigau ちがう

違う to differ, be wrong: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>chigau</i>	<i>chigawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>chigatta</i>	<i>chigawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>chigaimasu</i>	<i>chigaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>chigaimashita</i>	<i>chigaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>chigatte</i>	<i>chigawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>chigaeba/chigatta ra</i>	<i>chigawanakereba/chigawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>chigaimashita ra</i>	<i>chigaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>chigaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>chigaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>chigae</i>	<i>chigau na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>chigaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>chigawaserareru/chigawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>chigawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ochigai ni naru/chigawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>chigawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ochigai suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ano hito wa Nihon-jin desu ka. / Iie, chigaimasu.*



あの人は日本人ですか。 / いいえ、違います。

Is that person Japanese? / No, he isn't.

**2. *Kono heya to ano heya wa ōkisa ga chigaimasu.***

この部屋とあの部屋は大きさが違います。

This room is different from that room in size.

**3. *Watashi wa kanojo to iken ga chigau.***

私は彼女と意見が違ふ。

My opinion differs from hers.

**4. *Denwa-bangō ga chigaimasu yo.***

電話番号が違いますよ。

You have the wrong telephone number.

**5. *Shūkan wa kuni ni yotte chigau mono desu.***

習慣は国によって違ふものです。

Each country has different customs.

# chikazukeru ちかづける

近づける to bring a thing close, allow a person to approach: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>chikazukeru</i>	<i>chikazukenai</i>
	PAST	<i>chikazuketa</i>	<i>chikazukenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>chikazukemasu</i>	<i>chikazukemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>chikazukemashita</i>	<i>chikazukemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>chikazukete</i>	<i>chikazukenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>chikazukereba/ chikazuketa ra</i>	<i>chikazukenakereba/ chikazukenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>chikazukemashita ra</i>	<i>chikazukemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>chikazukeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>chikazukemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>chikazukero</i>	<i>chikazukeru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>chikazukerareru/ chikazukereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>chikazukesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>chikazukerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ochikazuke ni naru/ chikazukerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>chikazukesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ochikazuke suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Isu o tsukue ni chikazukete kudasai.*

いすを机に近づけてください。

Please move your chair nearer to the desk.

**2. *Suzuki-san wa shigoto-chū hito o chikazukenai.***

鈴木さんは仕事中、人を近づけない。

Mr. Suzuki keeps away from people while he is working.

**3. *Kare wa kao o mado ni chikazukete, soto o mita.***

彼は顔を窓に近づけて、外を見た。

He moved close to the window and looked outside.

**4. *Kodomo o sutōbu ni chikazukenaide kudasai.***

子供をストーブに近づけないでください。

Please keep children away from the stove.

**5. *Warui yūjin o chikazukenai yō ni shinasai.***

悪い友人を近づけないようにしなさい。

Keep a fair distance from bad friends.

# chikazuku ちかづく

近づく to approach, get near, associate with:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>chikazuku</i>	<i>chikazukanai</i>
	PAST	<i>chikazuita</i>	<i>chikazukanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>chikazukimasu</i>	<i>chikazukimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>chikazukimashita</i>	<i>chikazukimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>chikazuite</i>	<i>chikazukanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>chikazukeba/ chikazuita ra</i>	<i>chikazukanakereba/ chikazukanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>chikazukimashita ra</i>	<i>chikazukimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>chikazukō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>chikazukimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>chikazuke</i>	<i>chikazuku na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>chikazukeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>chikazukaserareru/ chikazukasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>chikazukareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ochikazuki ni naru/ chikazukareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>chikazukaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ochikazuki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Densha wa eki ni chikazuita*

電車は駅に近づいた。

The train is nearing the station.

**2. *Abunai kara, sono kikai ni chikazuite wa ikenai.***

危ないから、その機械に近づいてはいけない。

Because the machine is dangerous, you must not approach it.

**3. *Kurisumasu ga chikazuku to, machi wa nigiyaka ni naru.***

クリスマスが近づくと、街はにぎやかになる。

When Christmas approaches, the town livens up.

**4. *Tenki yohō ni yoruto, taifū ga chikazuite iru sō da.***

天気予報によると、台風が近づいているそうだ。

According to the weather forecast, a typhoon seems to be approaching.

**5. *Kare wa hidoi kaze o hiite iru kara, chikazukanai hō ga ii.***

彼はひどい風邪をひいているから、近づかないほうがいい。

We should stay away from him because he has a bad cold.

# daku だく

抱く to hug: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>daku</i>	<i>dakanai</i>
	PAST	<i>daita</i>	<i>dakannakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>dakimasu</i>	<i>dakimashita</i>
	PAST	<i>dakimasen</i>	<i>dakimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>daite</i>	<i>dakanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>dakeba/daita ra</i>	<i>dakanakereba/ dakanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>dakimashita ra</i>	<i>dakimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>dakō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>dakimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>dake</i>	<i>daku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>dakeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>dakaserareru/dakasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>dakareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>odaki ni naru/ dakareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>dakaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>odaki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kodomo wa kuma no nuigurumi o daite iru.*  
子供は熊のぬいぐるみを抱いている。  
The child is hugging a stuffed teddy bear.
2. *Kare wa musuko o ryōude ni shikkari daita.*

彼は息子を両腕にしっかりと抱いた。  
He held his son firmly in his arms.

**3. *Tomodachi no akachan o dakasete moratta.***

友達の赤ちゃんを抱かせてもらった。  
My friend let me hold his baby.

**4. *Sono otoko no ko wa haha oya ni dakarete, nemutte-shimatta.***

その男の子は母親に抱かれて、眠ってしまった。

The boy fell asleep while being embraced by his mother.

**5. *Kare wa ōki na yume o daite, kokyō o deta.***

彼は大きな夢を抱いて、故郷を出た。  
He left his hometown with a big dream.

# damasu だます

だます to deceive, cheat: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>damasu</i>	<i>damasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>damashita</i>	<i>damasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>damashimasu</i>	<i>damashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>damashimashita</i>	<i>damashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>damashite</i>	<i>damasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>damaseba/damashita ra</i>	<i>damasanakereba/damasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>damashimashita ra</i>	<i>damashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>damasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>damashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>damase</i>	<i>damasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>damaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>damasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>damasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>odamashi ni naru/damasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>damasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>odamashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sono otoko wa takusan no hito o damashita.*

その男はたくさんの人をだました。

That man deceived many people.



**2. *Karera wa kankō-kyaku o damashite, takai mono o kawasete.***

彼らは観光客をだまして、高い物を買わせた。

They cheated tourists into buying expensive things.

**3. *Kare wa uso ga jōzu de, sukkari damasarete shimatta.***

彼はうそが上手で、すっかりだまされてしまった。

He was good at lying, and I was completely deceived.

**4. *Sonna heta na iiwake de wa, oya wa damasenai deshō.***

そんな下手な言い訳では、親はだませないでしょう。

You cannot deceive your parents with such a poor excuse.

**5. *Kanojo o damasu tsumori wa nakatta.***

彼女をだますつもりはなかった。

I didn't mean to deceive her.

# dasu 出す

出す to put out, send, pay, submit: (trans.); begin doing: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>dasu</i>	<i>dasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>dashita</i>	<i>dasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>dashimasu</i>	<i>dashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>dashimashita</i>	<i>dashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>dashite</i>	<i>dasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>daseba/dashita ra</i>	<i>dasanakereba/ dasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>dashimashita ra</i>	<i>dashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>dasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>dashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>dase</i>	<i>dasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>daseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>dasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>dasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>odashi ni naru/ dasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>dasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>odashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kaban kara saifu o dashimashita.*

かばんから財布を出しました。

I took the wallet out of the bag.

**2. *Gomi wa asa hachi-ji made ni dashite kudasai.***

ごみは朝八時までに出してください。

Please take out your garbage by 8:00 a.m.

**3. *Kinō haha ni tegami o dashimashita.***

昨日、母に手紙を出しました。

I sent the letter to my mother yesterday.

**4. *Kono repōto wa nan-nichi made ni dasanakereba narimasen ka.***

このレポートは何日までに出さなければなりませんか。

By what date do I have to submit this report?

**5. *Kyū ni ame ga furi-dashimashita.***

急に雨が降り出しました。

Suddenly it started raining.

# dekakeru でかける

出かける to go out, set off (to): (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>dekakeru</i>	<i>dekakenai</i>
	PAST	<i>dekaketa</i>	<i>dekakenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>dekakemasu</i>	<i>dekakemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>dekakemashita</i>	<i>dekakemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>dekakete</i>	<i>dekakenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>dekakereba/dekaketa ra</i>	<i>dekakenakereba/dekakenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>dekakemashita ra</i>	<i>dekakemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>dekeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>dekakemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>dekakero</i>	<i>dekakeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>dekakerareru/dekakereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>dekakesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>dekakerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>odekake ni naru/dekakerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>dekakesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>odekake suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Dekakemashō.*

出かけましょう。

Let's go out.

**2. *Katō-san wa kaimono ni dekaketa.***

加藤さんは買い物に出かけた。

Mr. Kato went shopping.

**3. *Nichiyōbi, doko ni mo dekakemasen deshita.***

日曜日、どこにも出かけませんでした。

I didn't go anywhere on Sunday.

**4. *Gogo, yōji ga atte, dekakenakereba naranai.***

午後、用事があって、出かけなければなら  
ない。

I have something to do later, so I have to go  
out in the afternoon.

**5. *Sensei wa roku-ji goro odekake ni narimashita.***

先生は六時ごろお出かけになりました。

The teacher went out at around six o'clock.

# dekiru できる

できる (出来る) to be completed, can, be made of: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>dekiru</i>	<i>dekinai</i>
	PAST	<i>dekita</i>	<i>dekinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>dekimasu</i>	<i>dekimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>dekimashita</i>	<i>dekimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>dekite</i>	<i>dekinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>dekireba/dekita ra</i>	<i>dekinakereba/ dekinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>dekimashita ra</i>	<i>dekimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>(dekiyō)</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>(dekimashō)</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>(dekiro)</i>	<i>(dekiru na)</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	-	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>(dekisaserareru)</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(dekirareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>odeki ni naru/ (dekirareru)</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>(dekisaseru)</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(odeki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shokuji no yōi ga dekita.*

食事の用意ができた。

Dinner is ready.

**2. *Nihon-go ga dekimasu ka.***

日本語ができますか。

Can you speak Japanese?

**3. *Kanojo wa piano o hiku koto ga dekimasu.***

彼女はピアノを弾くことができます。

She can play the piano.

**4. *Mōshikomi-sho wa dekiru dake hayaku dashite kudasai.***

申込書は、できるだけ早く出して下さい。

Please submit the application form as soon as possible.

**5. *Eki no chikaku ni atarashii sūpā ga dekita sō desu.***

駅の近くに新しいスーパーができたそうです。

I hear that a new supermarket opened near the station.

Note: The verb *dekiru* できる is the potential form of the verb *suru* する.

## deru 出る

出る to come out, leave, attend, be published:  
(intrans.)\*

### GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>deru</i>	<i>denai</i>
	PAST	<i>deta</i>	<i>denakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>demasu</i>	<i>demasen</i>
	PAST	<i>demashita</i>	<i>demasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>dete</i>	<i>denakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>dereba/deta ra</i>	<i>denakereba/ denakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>demashita ra</i>	<i>demasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>deyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>demashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>dero</i>	<i>deru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>derareru/dereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>desaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>derareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ode ni naru/derareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>desaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ode suru)</i>

### Examples:

1. *Mori-san wa mō kaisha o demashita ka.*

森さんは、もう会社を出ましたか。

Has Mr. Mori left the office yet?



**2. *San-ji ni kaigi ni denakereba naranai node, shitsurei shimasu.***

三時に会議に出なければならぬので、失礼します。

Excuse me, but I have to attend a meeting at three o'clock.

**3. *Shinbun ni jishin no kiji ga dete imasu.***

新聞に地震の記事が出ています。

An article on the earthquake appeared in the newspaper.

**4. *Kare wa Amerika no daigaku o deta sō desu.***

彼はアメリカの大学を出たそうです。

I hear that he graduated from an American university.

**5. *Marason taikai ni deru tame ni, mainichi hashitte imasu.***

マラソン大会に出るために、毎日走っています。

I run every day in preparation for a marathon meet.

\* As with other verbs indicating motion, *deru* 出る may take a direct object, thus giving an idea of “going through a defined area.” (See example 1.)

# erabu えらぶ

選ぶ to choose, decide on, elect: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>erabu</i>	<i>erabanai</i>
	PAST	<i>eranda</i>	<i>erabanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>erabimasu</i>	<i>erabimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>erabimashita</i>	<i>erabimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>erande</i>	<i>erabanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>erabeba/eranda ra</i>	<i>erabanakereba/ erabanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>erabimashita ra</i>	<i>erabimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>erabō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>erabimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>erabe</i>	<i>erabu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>eraberu</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>erabaserareru/ erabasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>erabareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oerabi ni naru/ erabareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>erabaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oerabi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Dōshite sono shigoto o erabimashita ka.*

どうしてその仕事を選びましたか。

Why did you choose that job?

**2. *Dōzo o-suki na mono o oerabi kudasai.***

どうぞお好きな物をお選びください。

Please choose any one you like.

**3. *Tanaka-san wa gichō ni erabaremashita.***

田中さんは議長に選ばれました。

Mr. Tanaka was elected as a chairperson

**4. *Maiasa, imōto wa fuku o erabu no ni jikan ga kakaru.***

毎朝、妹は服を選ぶのに時間がかかる。

My younger sister takes time to choose her clothes every morning.

**5. *Sensei ni ii jisho o erande itadakimashita.***

先生にいい辞書を選んでいただきました。

I had a teacher choose a good dictionary (for me).

# fueru ふえる

増える to increase: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>fueru</i>	<i>fuenai</i>
	PAST	<i>fueta</i>	<i>fuenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>fuemasu</i>	<i>fuemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>fuemashita</i>	<i>fuemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>fuete</i>	<i>fuenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fuereba/fueta ra</i>	<i>fuenakereba/ fuenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>fuemashita ra</i>	<i>fuemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fueyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>fuemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>fuero</i>	<i>fueru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>fuerareru/fuereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>fuesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>fuerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ofue ni naru/ fuerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>fuesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ofue suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Nihon-go no goi ga fueta.*

日本語の語彙が増えた。

My Japanese vocabulary has increased.

**2. *Taijū ga go kiro fuemashita.***

体重が5キロ増えました。

I have gained five kilograms.

**3. *Sekai no jinkō wa fue-tsuzukete iru.***

世界の人口は増え続けている。

The population of the world keeps on increasing.

**4. *Saikin, denki jidōsha no kazu ga fuete iru.***

最近、電気自動車の数が増えている。

The number of electric cars has been increasing recently.

**5. *Tenshoku shite kara shūnyū ga fueta.***

転職してから収入が増えた。

My income increased after I changed jobs.

# fuku ふく

ふく to wipe; 吹く to blow, play an instrument:\*(both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>fuku</i>	<i>fukanai</i>
	PAST	<i>fuita</i>	<i>fukanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>fukimasu</i>	<i>fukimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>fukimashita</i>	<i>fukimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>fuite</i>	<i>fukanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fukeba/fuita ra</i>	<i>fukanakereba/ fukanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>fukimashita ra</i>	<i>fukimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fukō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>fukimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>fuke</i>	<i>fuku na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>fukeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>fukaserareru/fukasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>fukareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ofuki ni naru/fukareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>fukaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ofuki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kitanai kara, tsukue no ue o fuite kudasai.*

汚いから、机の上をふいて下さい。

Because the desk is dirty, please clean it.

**2. *Ame de nureta kaminoke o taoru de fuita.***

雨でぬれた髪の毛をタオルでふいた。

I dried my rain-soaked hair with a towel.

**3. *Soto wa tsuyoi kaze ga fuite iru.***

外は強い風が吹いている。

It's blowing hard outside.

**4. *Tanaka-san wa furūto ga fukemasu.***

田中さんはフルートが吹けます。

Mr. Tanaka can play the flute.

**5. *Otōto wa kuchibue o fuku no ga jōzu da.***

弟は口笛を吹くのが上手だ。

My younger brother is good at whistling.

\* play the flute/clarinet/trumpet →  
furūto/kurarinetto/toranpetto o fuku 吹く

play the piano/guitar/violin → *piano/gitā/baiorin*  
*o hiku* 弾く

# fukumeru ふくめる

含める to include, to convince: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>fukumeru</i>	<i>fukumenai</i>
	PAST	<i>fukumeta</i>	<i>fukumenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>fukumemasu</i>	<i>fukumemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>fukumemashita</i>	<i>fukumemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>fukumete</i>	<i>fukumenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fukumereba/fukumeta ra</i>	<i>fukumenakereba/ fukumenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>fukumemashita ra</i>	<i>fukumemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fukumeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>fukumemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>fukumero</i>	<i>fukumeru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>fukumerareru/ fukumereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>fukumesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>fukumerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ofukume ni naru/ fukumerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>fukumesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ofukume suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Zeikin o fukumete, san-man go-sen en desu.*  
税金を含めて、三万五千元です。



The total is 35,000 yen, including tax.

**2. *Suzuki-san o fukumeru to, zenbu de jū nin ni narimasu.***

鈴木さんを含めると、全部で十人になります。

Including Mr. Suzuki, there are ten people in all.

**3. *Ryōshūsho ni kono hon no daikin o fukumenaide kudasai.***

領収書にこの本の代金を含めないでください。

Please don't include the price of this book in the receipt.

**4. *Heya-dai o fukumezu ni, ichi nichi wa go-sen en gurai deshita.***

部屋代を含めずに、一日は五千円ぐらいでした。

Excluding the cost of the room, one day costs about 5,000 yen.

**5. *Kanojo wa kande fukumeru yō ni kodomo ni setsumei shita.***

彼女はかんで含めるように子供に説明した。

She explained to the child repeatedly in easier terms.

# fukumu ふくむ

含む to contain, include, hold something in the mouth: (trans. or intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>fukumu</i>	<i>fukumanai</i>
	PAST	<i>fukunda</i>	<i>fukumanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>fukumimasu</i>	<i>fukumimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>fukumimashita</i>	<i>fukumimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>fukunde</i>	<i>fukumanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fukumeba/fukunda ra</i>	<i>fukumanakereba/fukumanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>fukumimashita ra</i>	<i>fukumimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fukumō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>fukumimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>fukume</i>	<i>fukumu na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>(fukumeru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>fukumaserareru/fukumasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>fukumareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ofukumi ni naru/fukemareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>fukumaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ofukumi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono nedan ni wa shōhi-zei ga fukumarete imasu ka.*

この値段には消費税が含まれていますか。  
Is the consumption tax included in this price?

**2. *Kono ame ni wa satō wa fukumarete imasen.***

このあめには砂糖は含まれていません。  
There's no sugar in this candy.

**3. *Sono jiken wa fukuzatsu na mondai o fukunde iru yō da.***

その事件は複雑な問題を含んでいるようだ。

The incident seems to have caused complex problems.

**4. *Kusuri o kuchi ni fukunde, mizu de nagashikonda.***

薬を口に含んで、水で流し込んだ。

I held medicine in my mouth and then swallowed it.

**5. *Jinkō no tenkabutsu o fukumanai shokuhin o kau yō ni shite iru.***

人工の添加物を含まない食品を買うようにしている。

I am trying to buy food that does not contain any artificial additives.

# fureru ふれる

触れる to touch, mention; (intrans. and trans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>fureru</i>	<i>furenai</i>
	PAST	<i>fureta</i>	<i>furenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>furemasu</i>	<i>furemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>furemashita</i>	<i>furemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>furete</i>	<i>furenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>furereba/fureta ra</i>	<i>furenakereba/ furenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>furemashita ra</i>	<i>furemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fureyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>furemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>furero</i>	<i>fureru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>furerareru/furereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>furesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>furerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ofure ni naru/ furerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>furesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ofure suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kono botan ni fureru to, doa ga akimasu.*

このボタンに触れると、ドアが開きます。

The door opens when you touch this button.

**2. *Tenjihin ni te o furenaide kudasai.***

展示品に手を触れないで下さい。

Please do not touch articles on display.

**3. *Sono wadai ni wa furenai hō ga ii.***

その話題には触れないほうがいい。

You should not mention that topic.

**4. *Michi de sono kanban ga me ni fureta.***

道でその看板が目につれた。

I was attracted by the sign on the street.

**5. *Hō ni fureru yō na kōi wa shita koto ga nai.***

法に触れるような行為はしたことがない。

I have never done anything to break the law.

# furu ふる

降る to fall: (intrans.);\* 振る to wave, to reject, to attach: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>furu</i>	<i>furana</i>
	PAST	<i>futta</i>	<i>furanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>furimasu</i>	<i>furimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>furimashita</i>	<i>furimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>futte</i>	<i>furanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fureba/futta ra</i>	<i>furanakereba/ furanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>furimashita ra</i>	<i>furimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>furō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>furimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>fure</i>	<i>furu na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>fureru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>furaserareru/furasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>furareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ofuri ni naru/furareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>furaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ofuri suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Yuki ga futte imasu.*

雪が降っています。

It's snowing.

**2. *Ame ni furarete bishonure desu.***

雨に降られて、びしょぬれです。

I was caught in the rain and got drenched.

**3. *Kanojo wa te o futte, sayōnara to itta.***

彼女は手を振って、さようならと言った。

She waved her hand and said “good-bye.”

**4. *Kare wa kanojo ni furarete, ochikonde imasu.***

彼は彼女に振られて、落ち込んでいます。

Because he was rejected by her, he is depressed.

**5. *Kanji ni kana o futte kuremasen ka.***

漢字にかなを振ってくれませんか。

Would you attach *kana* to the Kanji characters?

\* In general, the intransitive *furu* 降る meaning “to fall” does not use the volitional, potential, honorific, humble, or causative passive forms.

# futoru ふとる

太る to put on weight: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>futoru</i>	<i>futoranai</i>
	PAST	<i>futotta</i>	<i>futoranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>futorimasu</i>	<i>futorimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>futorimashita</i>	<i>futorimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>futotte</i>	<i>futoranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>futureba/futotta ra</i>	<i>futoranakereba/ futoranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>futorimashita ra</i>	<i>futorimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>futorō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>futorimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>future</i>	<i>futoru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>futoreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>futoraserareru/ futorasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>futorareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ofutori ni naru/ futorareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>futoraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ofutori suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Tabe-sugite, chotto futotte shimaimashita.*

食べ過ぎて、ちょっと太ってしまいました。  
た。



I overate and have gained a little weight.

**2. *Tanaka-san wa futotte imasu.***

田中さんは太っています。

Mr. Tanaka is fat.

**3. *Kore ijō futoranai yō ni, undo o hajimeta.***

これ以上太らないように、運動を始めた。

I started exercising in order not to gain more weight.

**4. *Mō sukoshi futotta hō ga ii desu yo.***

もう少し太ったほうがいいですよ。

You should put on a little more weight.

**5. *Kanojo wa futotta neko o katte iru.***

彼女は太った猫を飼っている。

She keeps a fat cat.

# fuyasu ふやす

増やす to increase: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>fuyasu</i>	<i>fuyasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>fuyashita</i>	<i>fuyasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>fuyashimasu</i>	<i>fuyashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>fuyashimashita</i>	<i>fuyashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>fuyashite</i>	<i>fuyasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fuyaseba/fuyashita ra</i>	<i>fuyasanakereba/fuyasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>fuyashimashita ra</i>	<i>fuyashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>fuyasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>fuyashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>fuyase</i>	<i>fuyasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>fuyaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>fuyasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>fuyasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ofuyashi ni naru/fuyasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>fuyasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ofuyashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Motto Nihon-go no goi o fuyashi-tai.*

もっと日本語の語彙を増やしたい。

I want to increase my Japanese vocabulary even more.

**2. *Gakkō wa Nihon-go no kurasu o mō hitotsu fuyashimashita.***

学校は日本語のクラスをもう一つ増やしました。

The school added one more Japanese class.

**3. *Kore ijō shigoto o fuyasanaide kudasai.***

これ以上、仕事を増やさないでください。

Don't give me any more work, please.

**4. *Musuko wa motto kozukai o fuyashite hoshii to itta.***

息子はもっと小遣いを増やしてほしいと言った。

My son asked me to increase his allowance.

**5. *Benkyō no jikan o fuyashita hō ga ii.***

勉強の時間を増やしたほうがいい。

You should increase your study time.

# ganbaru がんばる

頑張る to hold out, do one's best: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ganbaru</i>	<i>ganbaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>ganbatta</i>	<i>ganbaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>ganbarimasu</i>	<i>ganbarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>ganbarimashita</i>	<i>ganbarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>ganbatte</i>	<i>ganbaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ganbareba/ganbatta ra</i>	<i>ganbaranakereba/ganbaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>ganbarimashita ra</i>	<i>ganbarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ganbarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>ganbarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ganbare</i>	<i>ganbaru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>ganbareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>ganbaraserareru/ganbarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>ganbarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>(oganbari ni naru)/ganbarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>ganbaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oganbari suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Ganbatte kudasai.*

頑張ってください。

Do your best. / Cheer up.

**2. *Ganbare!***

頑張れ。

Hold out!

**3. *Kare wa kazoku no tame ni ganbatte hataraitte iru.***

彼は家族のために頑張って働いている。

He works hard for his family.

**4. *Shigoto wa taihen desu ga, ganbari-tai to omoimasu.***

仕事は大変ですが、頑張りたいと思います。

The job is hard, but I'll do my best.

**5. *Akiramezu ni, saigo made ganbarō.***

あきらめずに、最後まで頑張ろう。

Let's do our best without giving up.

# gozaru ござる

ござる to be:\* (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>(gozaru)</i>	<i>(gozaranai)</i>
	PAST	<i>(gozatta)</i>	<i>(gozaranakatta)</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>gozaimasu**</i>	<i>gozaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>gozaimashita</i>	<i>gozaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>(gozatte)</i>	<i>(gozaranakute)</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>(gozareba)/(gozatta ra)</i>	<i>(gozaranakereba)/(gozaranakatta ra)</i>
	FORMAL	<i>gozaimashita ra</i>	<i>gozaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>(gozarō)</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>gozaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		-	-

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	-	CAUS. PASSIVE	-
PASSIVE	-	HONORIFIC	-
CAUSATIVE	-	HUMBLE	-

## Examples:

### 1. *Denwa wa doko ni gozaimasu ka.*

電話はどこにございますか。

Where is a telephone? [That is, “where can I find a telephone?”]

***Nikai ni gozaimasu.***

二階にございます。

On the second floor.

**2. *Shitsurei desu ga, Yamada sensei de wa gozaimasen ka.***

失礼ですが、山田先生ではございませんか。

Excuse me, but would you be Professor Yamada?

***Hai, Yamada de gozaimasu ga, dochira-sama desu ka.***

はい、山田でございますが、どちら様ですか。

Yes, I am Yamada. And may I ask who you are?

**3. *Arigatō gozaimasu.***

ありがとうございます。

Thank you.

\* In modern day Japanese, *gozaru* ござる most often is used as the humble equivalent of *aru* and *de aru*, but occasionally it is used as the humble equivalent of *iru*, *kuru*, and *iku*.

\*\* For euphonic reasons, *gozaimasu* is used rather than *gozarimasu*.

# hairu はいる

入る to enter, join, contain, accommodate:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hairu</i>	<i>hairanai</i>
	PAST	<i>haitta</i>	<i>hairanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hairimasu</i>	<i>hairimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hairimashita</i>	<i>hairimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>haitte</i>	<i>hairanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>haireba/haitta ra</i>	<i>hairanakereba/ hairanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hairimashita ra</i>	<i>hairimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hairō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hairimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>haire</i>	<i>hairu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>haireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hairaserareru/ hairasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hairareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohairi ni naru/ hairareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hairaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ohairi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Heya ni haitte mo ii desu ka. / Dōzo ohairi kudasai.*



部屋に入ってもいいですか。 / どうぞお入りください。

May I come in the room? / Come in, please.

**2. *Kissaten ni haitte, kōhii demo nomimashō.***

喫茶店に入って、コーヒーでも飲みましょう。

Let's go to a coffee shop and drink a cup of coffee.

**3. *Jikan ga areba, supōtsu kurabu ni hairi-tai.***

時間があれば、スポーツクラブに入りたい。

If I have time, I'd like to join a sports club.

**4. *Kono hako ni nani ga haitte iru no?***

この箱に何が入っているの。

What's in this box?

**5. *Kono yakyūjō wa san-man nin haire masu.***

この野球場は三万人入れます。

This ballpark can accommodate 30,000 people.

# hajimaru はじまる

始まる to begin, start, break out: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hajimaru</i>	<i>hajimaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>hajimatta</i>	<i>hajimaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hajimarimasu</i>	<i>hajimarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hajimarimashita</i>	<i>hajimarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hajimatte</i>	<i>hajimaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hajimareba/hajimatta ra</i>	<i>hajimaranakereba/hajimaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hajimarimashita ra</i>	<i>hajimarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hajimarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hajimarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hajimare</i>	<i>hajimaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>hajimareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hajimarasarereru/hajimarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hajimarereru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohajimari ni naru/hajimarereru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hajimaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ohajimari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Eiga wa nan-ji ni hajimarimasu ka.*

映画は何時に始まりですか。

What time does the movie start?

**2. *Kaigi wa mō hajimatte imasu.***

会議はもう始まっています。

The meeting has already begun.

**3. *Yakyū no shiai wa ima hajimatta tokoro desu.***

野球の試合は今始まったところです。

The baseball game has just begun.

**4. *Jugyō ga hajimaru mae ni, sensei ni shitsumon shimashita.***

授業が始まる前に、先生に質問しました。

I asked my teacher some questions before my class began.

**5. *Sunde shimatta koto o kōkai shite mo hajimaranai.***

済んでしまった事を後悔しても始まらない。

“It’s no use crying over spilt milk.”

# hajimeru はじめる

始める to begin, open: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hajimeru</i>	<i>hajimenai</i>
	PAST	<i>hajimeta</i>	<i>hajimenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hajimemasu</i>	<i>hajimemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hajimemashita</i>	<i>hajimemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hajimete</i>	<i>hajimenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hajimereba/hajimeta ra</i>	<i>hajimenakereba/hajimenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hajimemashita ra</i>	<i>hajimemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hajimeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hajimemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hajimero</i>	<i>hajimeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>hajimerareru/hajimereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hajimesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hajimerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohajime ni naru/hajimerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hajimesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ohajime suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Benkyō o hajimemashō.*

勉強を始めましょう。

Let's start studying.

**2. *Jū-ji ni kaigi o hajimemasu.***

十時に会議を始めます。

We'll have a meeting at ten o'clock.

**3. *Nani kara hajimemashō ka.***

何から始めましょうか。

What shall we begin with?

**4. *Bōeki no shigoto o hajimeyō to omotte imasu.***

貿易の仕事を始めようと思っています。

I intend to begin a trading business.

**5. *Hon o yomi-hajimeru to, jikan o wasurete-shimau.***

本を読み始めると、時間を忘れてしまう。

I lose track of time when I start reading a book.

# hakaru はかる

測る or 量る or 計る to measure; weigh; 図る to attempt, deceive: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hakaru</i>	<i>hakaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>hakatta</i>	<i>hakaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hakarimasu</i>	<i>hakarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hakarimashita</i>	<i>hakarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hakatte</i>	<i>hakaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hakareba/hakatta ra</i>	<i>hakaranakereba/hakaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hakarimashita ra</i>	<i>hakarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hakarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hakarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hakare</i>	<i>hakaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>hakareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hakaraserareru/hakarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hakarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohakari ni naru/hakarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hakaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ohakari suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Taijū o hakarimashita.*

体重を量りました。

I weighed myself.

**2. *Samuke ga suru kara, netsu o hakatte mita.***

寒気がするから、熱を測ってみた。

Because I felt chilly, I checked my temperature.

**3. *Kozutsumi no omosa o hakatte itadakemassen ka.***

小包の重さを量っていただけませんか。

Would you weigh this parcel?

**4. *Nagasa o hakaru.***

長さを測る。

I measure the length.

**5. *Heiwa-teki na kaiketsu o hakaru beki da.***

平和的な解決を図るべきだ。

We should work together for a peaceful solution.

# hakobu はこぶ

運ぶ to carry: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hakobu</i>	<i>hakobanai</i>
	PAST	<i>hakonda</i>	<i>hakobanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hakobimasu</i>	<i>hakobimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hakobimashita</i>	<i>hakobimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hakonde</i>	<i>hakobanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hakobeba/hakondara</i>	<i>hakobanakereba/hakobanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hakobimashita ra</i>	<i>hakobimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hakobō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hakobimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hakobe</i>	<i>hakobu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>hakoberu</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hakobaserareru/hakobasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hakobareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohakobi ni naru/hakobareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hakobaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ohakobi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono kaban o heya ni hakonde kudasai.*

このかばんを部屋に運んでください。

Please carry this bag to the room.



**2. *Hikkoshi no nimotsu o hakobu no o tomodachi ni tetsudatte moratta.***

引っ越しの荷物を運ぶのを友達に手伝ってもらった。

I had my friend help me move my luggage to my new place.

**3. *Kōtsūjiko de kega o shita hito ga kyūkyūsha de byōin e hakobareta.***

交通事故でけがをした人が救急車で病院へ運ばれた。

A person hurt in a traffic accident was transported to the hospital by ambulance.

**4. *Kono ōkii hako wa hitori de hakobe sō mo nai.***

この大きい箱は一人で運べそうもない。

I doubt I could carry this big box alone.

**5. *Ane to kaimono ni itte, omoi nimotsu o hakobasareta.***

姉と買い物に行って、重い荷物を運ばされた。

I went shopping with my elder sister and was made to carry heavy baggage.

# haku はく

履く to put on (footwear); 吐く to vomit, breathe out; 掃く to sweep: (all trans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>haku</i>	<i>haita</i>
	PAST	<i>hakanai</i>	<i>hakanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hakimasu</i>	<i>hakimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hakimashita</i>	<i>hakimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>haite</i>	<i>hakanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hakeba/haita ra</i>	<i>hakanakereba/ hakanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hakimashita ra</i>	<i>hakimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hakō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hakimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hake</i>	<i>haku na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>hakeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hakaserareru/hakasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hakareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohaki ni naru/ hakareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hakaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ohaki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kyō kanojo wa atarashii suniikā o haite imasu.*

今日、彼女は新しいスニーカーを履いています。

She wears new sneakers today.

**2. *Kono kutsu o haite mite mo ii desu ka.***

この靴を履いてみてもいいですか。

May I try on these shoes?

**3. *Kibun ga warukute, haite shimaimashita.***

気分が悪くて、吐いてしまいました。

I felt sick and threw up.

**4. *Iki o sutte, yukkuri haite kudasai.***

息を吸って、ゆっくり吐いてください。

Please breathe in and out slowly.

**5. *Yuka o hōki de haita.***

床をほうきで掃いた。

I swept the floor with a broom.

# hanasu はなす

話す to speak; 離す to keep away; 放す to set free, let go: (all trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hanasu</i>	<i>hanasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>hanashita</i>	<i>hanasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hanashimasu</i>	<i>hanashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hanashimashita</i>	<i>hanashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hanashite</i>	<i>hanasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hanaseba/hanashita ra</i>	<i>hanasanakereba/hanasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hanashimashita ra</i>	<i>hanashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hanasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hanashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hanase</i>	<i>hanasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>hanaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hanasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hanasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohanashi ni naru/hanasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hanasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ohanashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Jon wa Nihon-go ga hanasemasu.*

ジョンは日本語が話せます。

John can speak Japanese.

**2. *Sumimasen ga, mō sukoshi yukkuri hanashite itadakemasen ka.***

すみませんが、もう少しゆっくり話していただけますませんか。

Excuse me, but could you please speak a little more slowly?

**3. *Yamada-san to wa hanashita koto ga arimasen.***

山田さんとは話したことはありません。

I have never spoken to Mr. Yamada.

**4. *Gomen nasai. Ima shigoto de te ga hanasemasen.***

ごめんなさい。今仕事で手が離せません。

I'm sorry. Right now, I'm too busy to do it.  
(lit., can't free my hands)

**5. *Kono kōen de inu o hanashite wa ikemasen.***

この公園で犬を放してはいけません。

You must not let go of your dog in this park.

# harau はらう

払う to pay, sweep, wipe, pay attention: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>harau</i>	<i>harawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>haratta</i>	<i>harawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>haraimasu</i>	<i>haraimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>haraimashita</i>	<i>haraimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>haratte</i>	<i>harawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>haraeba/haratta ra</i>	<i>harawanakereba/ harawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>haraimashita ra</i>	<i>haraimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>haraō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>haraimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>harae</i>	<i>harau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>haraeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>harawaserareru/ harawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>harawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oharai ni naru/ harawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>harawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oharai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Maitsuki, getsumatsu ni yachin o haraimasu.*

毎月、月末に家賃を払います。

I pay my rent at the end of every month.

**2. *Kādo de haratte mo ii desu ka.***

カードで払ってもいいですか。  
May I pay with my credit card?

**3. *Kono mise no daikin wa watashi ni harawasete kudasai.***

この店の代金は私に払わせてください。  
Let me pay for what you bought at this store.

**4. *Sonna takai okane, totemo watashi ni wa haraenai.***

そんな高いお金、とても私には払えない。  
There is no way I can pay that much.

**5. *Unten suru toki, hokōsha ni chūi o harau yō ni.***

運転する時、歩行者に注意を払うように。  
When you drive a car, pay attention to the pedestrians.

# hareru はれる

晴れる to clear up, be dispelled;\* 腫れる to swell:  
(both intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hareru</i>	<i>harenai</i>
	PAST	<i>hareta</i>	<i>harenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>haremasu</i>	<i>haremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>haremashita</i>	<i>haremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>harete</i>	<i>harenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>harereba/hareta ra</i>	<i>harenakereba/ harenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>haremashita ra</i>	<i>haremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hareyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>haremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>harero</i>	<i>hareru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>harerareru/harereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>haresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>harerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohare ni naru/ harerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>haresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ohare suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tabun ashita wa hareru deshō.*

たぶん明日は晴れるでしょう。



It will probably be nice weather tomorrow.

**2. *Gogo wa hareta-ri kumotta-ri deshita.***

午後は晴れたり曇ったりでした。

It was alternately fair and cloudy in the afternoon.

**3. *Kiri ga hare-sō desu.***

霧が晴れそうです。

The fog seems to be lifting.

**4. *Kare wa satsujin no yōgi ga hareta.***

彼は殺人の容疑が晴れた。

He was cleared of the murder charge.

**5. *Kega o shita ashikubi ga harete iru.***

けがをした足首が腫れている。

My injured ankle is swollen.

\* Besides those forms listed above, the verb *hareru* 晴れる meaning “to clear up” generally has no honorific, causative, or causative passive forms.

# haru はる

はる to stick (trans.); 張る to pitch, stretch, extend: (trans. & intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>haru</i>	<i>haranai</i>
	PAST	<i>hatta</i>	<i>haranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>harimasu</i>	<i>harimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>harimashita</i>	<i>harimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hatte</i>	<i>haranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hareba/hatta ra</i>	<i>haranakereba/ haranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>harimashita ra</i>	<i>harimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>harō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>harimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hare</i>	<i>haru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>hareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>haraserareru/harasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>harareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohari ni naru/ harareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>haraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ohari suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Fūtō ni kitte o hatta.*

封筒に切手をはった。

I stuck a stamp on the envelope.

**2. *Kabe ni posutā ga hatte aru.***

壁にポスターがはってある。

A poster has been posted on the wall.

**3. *Watashi-tachi wa kawara de tento o hatta.***

私たちは河原でテントを張った。

We pitched a tent by the riverside.

**4. *Beranda ni rōpu o hatte, sentakumono o hoshita.***

ベランダにロープを張って、洗濯物を干した。

I strung a clothesline across the balcony and hung up the laundry.

**5. *Kōen no ike ni kōri ga hatte iru.***

公園の池に氷が張っている。

The pond in the park is frozen.

# hashiru はしる

走る to run: (intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>hashiru</i>	<i>hashiranai</i>
	PAST	<i>hashitta</i>	<i>hashiranakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>hashirimasu</i>	<i>hashirimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hashirimashita</i>	<i>hashirimasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>hashitte</i>	<i>hashiranakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>hashireba/hashitta ra</i>	<i>hashiranakereba/hashiranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hashirimashita ra</i>	<i>hashirimasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>hashirō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hashirimashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>hashire</i>	<i>hashiru na</i>

	<b>Affirmative</b>		<b>Affirmative</b>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>hashireru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>hashiraserareru/hashirasareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>hashirareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>ohashiri ni naru/hashirareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>hashiraseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>(ohashiri suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Jikan ga nakatta kara, eki made hashirimashita.*  
時間がなかったから、駅まで走りました。

I was running out of time so I ran to the station.

**2. *Rōka o hashiru na.***

廊下を走るな。

Don't run in the corridor!

**3. *Ashi ga itakute, hashirenai.***

足が痛くて、走れない。

My leg hurts so I cannot run.

**4. *Gakusei no toki, yoku sensei ni kōtei o hashirasareta.***

学生の時、よく先生に校庭を走らされた。

When I was a student, I was often made to run around the school grounds by my teacher.

**5. *Eki kara sono kyōgijō made basu ga hashitte imasu.***

駅からその競技場までバスが走っています。

A bus runs from the station to the stadium.

\* As with other verbs indicating movement, *hashiru* 走る may take a direct object, thus giving an idea of “going through a defined area.” (See examples 2 and 4.)

# hataraku はたらく

働く to work, operate by: (intrans.); commit a crime: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hataraku</i>	<i>hatarakanai</i>
	PAST	<i>hataraita</i>	<i>hatarakanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hatarakimasu</i>	<i>hatarakimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hatarakimashita</i>	<i>hatarakimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hataraitte</i>	<i>hatarakanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hatarakeba/hataraita ra</i>	<i>hatarakanakereba/hatarakanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hatarakimashita ra</i>	<i>hatarakimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hatarakō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hatarakimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hatarake</i>	<i>hataraku na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>hatarakeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hatarakaserareru/hatarakasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hatarakareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohataraki ni naru/hatarakareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hatarakaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ohataraki suru</i>

Examples:

1. *Tanaka-san wa ku-ji kara go-ji made hatarakimasu.*

田中さんは九時から五時まで働きます。

Mr. Tanaka works from nine to five.

2. *Suzuki-san wa bōeki-gaisha de hataraitte imasu.*

鈴木さんは貿易会社で働いています。

Mr. Suzuki works at a trading company.

3. *Kare wa hataraki-nagara daigaku o deta.*

彼は働きながら大学を出た。

He graduated from a university while working.

4. *Kyō wa dōmo atama ga hatarakanai.*

今日はどうも頭が働かない。

Somehow my brain doesn't seem to function today.

5. *Karera wa ginkō gōtō o hataraitte, taiho sareta.*

彼らは銀行強盗を働いて、逮捕された。

They committed a bank robbery and were arrested.

# hayaru はやる

はやる to be in fashion, popular, prevail: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hayaru</i>	<i>hayaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>hayatta</i>	<i>hayaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hayarimasu</i>	<i>hayarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hayarimashita</i>	<i>hayarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hayatte</i>	<i>hayaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hayareba/hayatta ra</i>	<i>hayaranakereba/hayaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hayarimashita ra</i>	<i>hayarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hayarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hayarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hayare</i>	<i>hayaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>hayareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hayaraserareru/hayarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hayarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohayari ni naru/hayarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hayaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ohayari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ima donna fasshon ga hayatte imasu ka.*

今どんなファッションがはやっていますか。



What kind of fashion is popular now?

**2. *Kuroi fuku ga hayatte imasu.***

黒い服が、はやっています。

Black clothes are in fashion.

**3. *Sono uta wa ni-jū nen gurai mae ni totemo hayatta.***

その歌は、二十年ぐらい前にととてもはやった。

That song was very popular about twenty years ago.

**4. *Kotoshi no fuyu wa infuruenza ga hayaru sō da.***

今年の冬はインフルエンザがはやるそう  
だ。

I hear that there will be a breakout of influenza this winter.

**5. *Ano resutoran wa totemo hayatte imasu.***

あのレストランは、とてもはやっています。

That restaurant is very popular.

# herasu へらす

減らす to decrease, reduce: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>herasu</i>	<i>herasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>herashita</i>	<i>herasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>herashimasu</i>	<i>herashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>herashimashita</i>	<i>herashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>herashite</i>	<i>herasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>heraseba/herashita ra</i>	<i>herasanakereba/herasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>herashimashita ra</i>	<i>herashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>herasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>herashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>herase</i>	<i>herasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>heraseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>herasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>herasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oherashi ni naru/herasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>herasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oherashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shuppi o herasanakereba naranai.*  
出費を減らさなければならぬ。  
We must cut down our expenses.

**2. *Keiei-fushin de kyūryō ga herasaremashita.***

経営不振で給料が減らされました。

Because of financial difficulties, salaries were reduced.

**3. *Dono kaisha mo keihi o herasu doryoku o shite iru.***

どの会社も経費を減らす努力をしている。

All companies are trying to cut down their expenses.

**4. *Mō sukoshi taijū o herase to isha ni iwaremashita.***

もう少し体重を減らせと医者に言われました。

I was told by the doctor to lose a little more weight.

**5. *Kodomotachi wa onaka o herashite kaette kita.***

子供達は、おなかを減らして帰ってきた。

My children came home hungry.

# heru へる

減る to decrease: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>heru</i>	<i>heranai</i>
	PAST	<i>hetta</i>	<i>heranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>herimasu</i>	<i>herimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>herimashita</i>	<i>herimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hette</i>	<i>heranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hereba/hetta ra</i>	<i>heranakereba/ heranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>herimashita ra</i>	<i>herimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>herō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>herimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>here</i>	<i>heru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>hereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>heraserareru/herasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>herareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oheri ni naru/ herasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>heraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oheri suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Yasei dōbutsu no kazu ga hette iru.*

野生動物の数が減っている。

The number of wild animals is decreasing.

**2. *Kyonen to kurabete, uriage ga jūgo-pāsento hetta.***

去年と比べて、売り上げが15パーセント減った。

Sales decreased by 15% in comparison with last year.

**3. *Kanojo wa taijū ga go kiro herimashita.***

彼女は体重が五キロ減りました。

She lost five kilos in weight.

**4. *Kaimono shi-sugite, choking ga hette shimatta.***

買い物しすぎて、貯金が減ってしまった。

I spent too much money on shopping so my savings have gone down a little.

**5. *Hara ga hetta.***

腹が減った。

I'm hungry.

# hiku ひく

引く to pull, draw (a line), catch (a cold), consult (a dictionary); 弾く to play (string instruments): (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hiku</i>	<i>hikanai</i>
	PAST	<i>hiita</i>	<i>hikanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hikimasu</i>	<i>hikimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hikimashita</i>	<i>hikimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hiite</i>	<i>hikanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hikeba/hiita ra</i>	<i>hikanakereba/ hikanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hikimashita ra</i>	<i>hikimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hikō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hikimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hike</i>	<i>hiku na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>hikeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hikaserareru/hikasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hikareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohiki ni naru/hikareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hikaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ohiki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono doa wa osanaide, hiite kudasai.*

このドアは押さないで、引いてください。

Don't push this door, pull it please!

**2. *Mise no hito wa sono nedan kara go-pāsento hiite kureta.***

店の人はその値段から5パーセント引いてくれた。

The sales clerk discounted 5% from my purchase.

**3. *Ima kaze o hiite imasu.***

今風邪をひいています。

I have a cold now.

**4. *Imi ga wakaranakereba, jisho o hiki-nasai.***

意味が分からなければ、辞書を引きなさい。

If you don't know the meaning, look it up in a dictionary.

**5. *Piano mo gitā mo sukoshi hikemasu.***

ピアノもギターも少し弾けます。

I can play both the piano and the guitar a little.

# hirou ひろう

拾う to pick up, find: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>hirou</i>	<i>hirowanai</i>
	PAST	<i>hirotta</i>	<i>hirowanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>hiroimasu</i>	<i>hiroimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>hiroimashita</i>	<i>hiroimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>hirotte</i>	<i>hirowanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hiroeba/hirotta ra</i>	<i>hirowanakereba/ hirowanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>hiroimashita ra</i>	<i>hiroimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>hirooo</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>hiroimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>hiroe</i>	<i>hirou na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>hiroeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>hirowaserareru/ hirowasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>hirowareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ohiroi ni naru/ hirowareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>hirowaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ohiroi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Gomi o hirotte kudasai.*

ごみを拾ってください。

Please pick up the rubbish.



**2. *Otoko no ko wa michi de saifu o hirotta.***

男の子は道で財布を拾った。

The boy found a wallet on the street.

**3. *Doko ka de takushii o hirotte kaerō.***

どこかでタクシーを拾って帰ろう。

Let's get a taxi somewhere and go home.

**4. *Tochū de tomodachi o hirotte, kūkō e mukatta.***

途中で友達を拾って、空港へ向かった。

On the way to the airport I picked up my friend.

**5. *Shitsugyō-chū ni, shachō ni hirowareta.***

失業中に、社長に拾われた。

When I was unemployed, I was given work by the company president.

# homeru ほめる

褒める to praise, commend: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>homeru</i>	<i>homenai</i>
	PAST	<i>hometa</i>	<i>homenakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>homemasu</i>	<i>homemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>homemashita</i>	<i>homemasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>homete</i>	<i>homenakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>homereba/hometa ra</i>	<i>homenakereba/homenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>homemashita ra</i>	<i>homemasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>homeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>homemashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>homero</i>	<i>homeru na</i>

	<b>Affirmative</b>		<b>Affirmative</b>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>homerareru/homereru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>homesaserareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>homerareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>ohome ni naru/homerareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>homesaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>ohome suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sensei wa seito-tachi o hometa.*

先生は生徒達を褒めた。

The teacher praised the students.

**2. *Kare no doryoku o homete age-tai.***

彼の努力を褒めてあげたい。

I'd like to commend him for his efforts.

**3. *Okāsan ni homerarete, sono ko wa ureshi-sō datta.***

お母さんに褒められて、その子は嬉しそうだった。

The child seemed to be happy when he was praised by his mother.

**4. *Kanojo wa yoku anata no yasashisa o homete imasu.***

彼女はよくあなたの優しさを褒めています。

She often speaks well of your kindness.

**5. *Sore wa amari homerareta koto ja nai.***

それはあまり褒められたことじゃない。

Not too much can be said for that.

# ikiru 生きる

生きる to live, become alive: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ikiru</i>	<i>ikinai</i>
	PAST	<i>ikita</i>	<i>ikinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>ikimasu</i>	<i>ikimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>ikimashita</i>	<i>ikimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>ikite</i>	<i>ikinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ikireba/ikita ra</i>	<i>ikinakereba/ikinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>ikimashita ra</i>	<i>ikimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ikiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>ikimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ikiro</i>	<i>ikiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>ikirareru/ikireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>ikisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>ikirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oiki ni naru/ikirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>ikisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oiki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sofu wa kyū-jū-ni sai made ikita.*

祖父は九十二歳まで生きた。

My grandfather lived to be ninety-two.

2. *Kono sakana wa mada ikite imasu.*

この魚はまだ生きています。

This fish is still alive.

**3. *Kare wa ikiru tameni isshōkenmei hataraita.***

彼は生きるために一生懸命働いた。

He worked hard to survive.

**4. *Gōkaku no happyō ga aru made, ikita kokochi ga shinai.***

合格の発表があるまで、生きた心地がしない。

I can't settle down until test results are announced.

**5. *Uwagi o muji ni shita hō ga, sono shatsu ga ikiru to omoimasu.***

上着を無地にしたほうが、そのシャツが生きると思います。

Solid colored jacket would go better with your shirt.

# iku いく

行く to go: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>iku</i>	<i>ikanai</i>
	PAST	<i>itta</i>	<i>ikanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>ikimasu</i>	<i>ikimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>ikimashita</i>	<i>ikimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>itte</i>	<i>ikanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ikeba/itta ra</i>	<i>ikanakereba/ ikanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>ikimashita ra</i>	<i>ikimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ikō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>ikimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ike</i>	<i>iku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>ikeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>ikaserareru/ikasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>ikareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>irassharu/ikareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>ikaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>mairu</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ashita ku-ji ni gakkō e ikimasu.*

明日九時に学校へ行きます。

I'm going to school at nine o'clock tomorrow.

2. *Kyōto e itta koto ga arimasu ka.*

京都へ行ったことがありますか。  
Have you been to Kyoto?

**3. *Kono michi o massugu itte kudasai.***

この道をまっすぐ行ってください。  
Please go straight down this road.

**4. *Isogashikute, kaimono ni ikemasen.***

忙しくて、買い物に行けません。  
I am too busy to go shopping.

**5. *Ashita tenki ga yokereba, kōen ni ikimashō.***

明日天気良ければ、公園に行きましょう。  
If the weather is fine, let's go to the park tomorrow.

# inoru いのる

祈る to pray, hope: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>inoru</i>	<i>inoranai</i>
	PAST	<i>inotta</i>	<i>inoranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>inorimasu</i>	<i>inorimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>inorimashita</i>	<i>inorimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>inotte</i>	<i>inoranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>inoreba/inotta ra</i>	<i>inoranakereba/ inoranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>inorimashita ra</i>	<i>inorimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>inorō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>inorimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>inore</i>	<i>inoru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>inoreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>inoraserareru/ inorasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>inorareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oinori ni naru/ inorareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>inoraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oinori suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Maitoshi shōgatsu ni jinja de ichi-nen no shiawase o inorimasu.*

毎年正月に神社で一年の幸せを祈ります。



At the beginning of every year, I pray for that year's happiness at a Shinto shrine.

**2. *Haha wa kodomo no byōki no kaifuku o inotta.***

母は子供の病気の回復を祈った。

The mother prayed for the child's recovery.

**3. *Kare no kentō o inotte, kanpai shimashō.***

彼の健闘を祈って、乾杯しましょう。

A toast to his luck!

**4. *Umaku iku yō ni inotte kudasai.***

うまくいくように祈ってください。

I would like you to pray for my good luck.

**5. *Minna me o tojite, shisha no meifuku o inotta.***

みんな目を閉じて、死者の冥福を祈った。

Everybody closed their eyes and prayed that the dead person's soul may rest in peace.

# irassharu いらっしゃる

いらっしゃる to go, come, to be:\* (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>irassharu</i>	<i>irassharanai</i>
	PAST	<i>irasshatta</i>	<i>irassharanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>irasshaimasu**</i>	<i>irasshaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>irasshaimashita</i>	<i>irasshaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>irasshatte</i>	<i>irassharanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>irasshareba/irasshatta ra</i>	<i>irassharanakereba/irassharanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>irasshaimashita ra</i>	<i>irasshaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>irassharō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>irasshaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		-	-

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>irasshareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	-
PASSIVE	<i>irassharareru</i>	HONORIFIC	-
CAUSATIVE	-	HUMBLE	-

## Examples:

1. *Sensei ga irasshatta ra, kore o watashite itadakemasen ka.*

先生がいらっしゃったら、これを渡していただだけませんか。

When the teacher comes, could you hand this to him?

**2. *Shachō wa raishū Rondon e irassharu deshō.***

社長は来週ロンドンへいらっしゃるでしょう。

The company president is probably going to London next week.

**3. *Yamada-san, irasshaimasu ka. / Hai, watashi desu ga...***

山田さん、いらっしゃいますか。 / はい、私ですが。

Is Miss Yamada there? / Yes, speaking...

**4. *Suzuki-sensei wa musuko-san ga futari irassharu sō desu.***

鈴木先生は息子さんが二人いらっしゃるそうです。

I heard that Professor Suzuki has two sons.

**5. *Asu wa otaku ni irasshaimasu ka.***

明日はお宅にいらっしゃいますか。

Will you be at home tomorrow?

\* *Irassharu* いらっしゃる is the honorific equivalent of *iku*, *kuru*, *iru*, and *aru*.

\*\* For euphonic reasons, *irasshaimasu* is used rather than *irassharimasu*.

# ireru 入れる

入れる to put in, include, pour in: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ireru</i>	<i>irenai</i>
	PAST	<i>ireta</i>	<i>irenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>iremasu</i>	<i>iremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>iremashita</i>	<i>iremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>irete</i>	<i>irenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>irereba/ireta ra</i>	<i>irenakereba/ irenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>iremashita ra</i>	<i>iremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ireyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>iremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>irero</i>	<i>ireru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>irerareru/irereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>iresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>irerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oire ni naru/irerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>iresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oire suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kōhii ni satō ka miruku o iremasu ka.*

コーヒーに砂糖かミルクを入れますか。

Will you put sugar or milk in the coffee?

**2. *Terebi no suitchi o irete kudasai.***

テレビのスイッチを入れてください。

Please turn on the TV.

**3. *Kippu wa uwagi no poketto ni irete aru.***

切符は上着のポケットに入れてある。

The ticket is in my jacket pocket.

**4. *Shain wa watashi o irete, ni-jū-go nin desu.***

社員は私を入れて、二十五人です。

There are twenty-five people, including me, on the staff of this company.

**5. *Ocha o oire shimashō ka.***

お茶をお入れしましょうか。

Shall I make tea for you?

# iru いる

居る to be, stay; いる to keep, be doing:\* (both intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>iru</i>	<i>inai</i>
	PAST	<i>ita</i>	<i>inakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>imasu</i>	<i>imasen</i>
	PAST	<i>imashita</i>	<i>imasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>ite</i>	<i>inakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ireba/ita ra</i>	<i>inakereba/inakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>imashita ra</i>	<i>imasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>iyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>imashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>iro</i>	<i>iru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>irareru/ireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>isaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>irareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>irassharu/irareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>isaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Asoko ni Mori-san ga imasu.*

あそこに森さんがいます。

Mr. Mori is over there.

**2. *Tōkyō ni dono gurai iru yotei desu ka.***

東京にどのぐらいいる予定ですか。

How long do you plan to stay in Tokyo?

**3. *Watashi wa imōto ga hitori imasu.***

私は妹が一人います。

I have one younger sister.

**4. *Ima nani o shite imasu ka.***

今何をしていますか。

What are you doing now?

**5. *Ie o deta toki, ame ga futte ita.***

家を出た時、雨が降っていた。

It was raining when I left home.

\* Used in conjunction with other verbs to form the present and past progressive tenses. (See examples 4 and 5.)



# iru いる

要る to need: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>iru</i>	<i>iranai</i>
	PAST	<i>itta</i>	<i>iranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>irimasu</i>	<i>irimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>irimashita</i>	<i>irimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>itte</i>	<i>iranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ireba/itta ra</i>	<i>iranakereba/iranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>irimashita ra</i>	<i>irimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>(irō)</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>(irimashō)</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>(ire)</i>	<i>(iru na)</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(ireru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>(iraserareru)</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(irareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oiri ni naru/irareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>(iraseru)</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oiri suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Atarashii kutsu ga irimasu.*

新しい靴が要ります。

I need new shoes.

2. *Shukudai o suru no ni jisho ga iru.*

宿題をするのに辞書が要る。

I need a dictionary for my homework.

**3. *Hoka ni nani ka iru mono ga arimasu ka. / Iie, mō nani mo irimasen.***

ほかに何か要る物がありますか。 / いいえ、もう何も要りません。 Is there anything else you need? / No, I don't need anything else.

**4. *Sono hon ga iranakereba, watashi ni kuremasen ka.***

その本が要らなければ、私にくれませんか。  
If you don't need that book, would you give it to me?

**5. *Hikkoshi suru toki, iranai mono o suteta.***

引っ越しする時、要らない物を捨てた。  
When I moved, I threw away all of my unnecessary things.

# isogu いそぐ

急ぐ to hurry: (intrans. and trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>isogu</i>	<i>isoganai</i>
	PAST	<i>isoida</i>	<i>isoganakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>isogimasu</i>	<i>isogimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>isogimashita</i>	<i>isogimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>isoide</i>	<i>isoganakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>isogeba/isoida ra</i>	<i>isoganakereba/ isoganakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>isogimashita ra</i>	<i>isogimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>isogō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>isogimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>isoge</i>	<i>isogu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>isogeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>isogaserareru/ isogasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>isogareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oisogi ni naru/ isogareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>isogaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oisogi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Eki e isogō.*

駅へ急ごう。

Let's hurry to the station.

**2. *Isoganai to, maniawanai.***

急がないと、間に合わない。

If we don't hurry, we won't be on time.

**3. *Kanojo wa isoide uchi ni kaetta.***

彼女は急いでうちに帰った。

She rushed back to her house.

**4. *Shigoto o isoida hō ga ii desu.***

仕事を急いだほうがいいです。

We should speed up our work.

**5. *Sonna ni isogasenaide kudasai.***

そんなに急がせないでください。

Please don't rush me.

# itasu いたす

致す to do, cause:\* (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>itasu</i>	<i>itasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>itashita</i>	<i>itasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>itashimasu</i>	<i>itashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>itashimashita</i>	<i>itashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>itashite</i>	<i>itasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>itaseba/itashita ra</i>	<i>itasanakereba/ itasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>itashimashita ra</i>	<i>itashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>itasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>itashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		-	-

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	-	CAUS. PASSIVE	-
PASSIVE	-	HONORIFIC	-
CAUSATIVE	-	HUMBLE	-

## Examples:

### 1. *Ikaga itashimashō ka.*

いかがいたしましょうか。

What shall I do?

**2. *O-tetsudai itashimashō.***

お手伝いいたしましょう。

Let me help you.

**3. *Nochi hodo mata go-renraku itashimasu.***

後程またご連絡いたします。

I will contact you again later.

**4. *O-matase itashimashita.***

お待たせいたしました。

I am sorry to keep you waiting.

**5. *Yoroshiku onegai itashimasu.***

よろしく願いいたします。

Thanking you in advance.

\* *Itasu* 致す is the humble equivalent of *suru* する.

# iu いう

言う to say, tell: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>iu</i>	<i>iwana</i>
	PAST	<i>itta</i>	<i>iwanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>iimasu</i>	<i>iimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>iimashita</i>	<i>iimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>itte</i>	<i>iwanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ieba/itta ra</i>	<i>iwanakereba/ iwanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>iimashita ra</i>	<i>iimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>iō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>iimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ie</i>	<i>iu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>ieru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>iwaserareru/iwasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>iwareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ossharu/iwareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>iwaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>mōsu</i>

## Examples:

1. *Suzuki-san wa yoku jōdan o iimasu.*

鈴木さんはよく冗談を言います。

Mr. Suzuki often tells jokes.

2. *Sumimasen ga, mō ichido itte kudasai.*

すみませんが、もう一度言ってください。  
Excuse me, but please say it again.

**3. “Cherry blossom” wa Nihongo de nan to iimasu ka. / “Sakura” to iimasu.**

“Cherry blossom” は日本語で何と言いますか。 / “桜” と言います。

How would you say “Cherry blossom” in Japanese? / We say “Sakura.”

**4. *Watashi wa Satō to mōshimasu. Dōzo yoroshiku.***

私は佐藤と申します。どうぞよろしく。

My name is Sato. It is nice to meet you.

**5. *Sensei wa nan to osshaimashita ka.***

先生は何とおっしゃいましたか。

What did the teacher say?

***Ashita tesuto ga aru to osshaimashita.***

明日テストがあるとおっしゃいました。

He said that there is an exam tomorrow.



# iwau いわう

祝う to congratulate, celebrate: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>iwau</i>	<i>iwawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>iwatta</i>	<i>iwawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>iwaimasu</i>	<i>iwaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>iwaimashita</i>	<i>iwaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>iwatte</i>	<i>iwawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>iwaeba/iwatta ra</i>	<i>iwawanakereba/ iwawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>iwaimashita ra</i>	<i>iwaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>iwaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>iwaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>iwae</i>	<i>iwau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>iwaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>iwawaserareru/ iwawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>iwawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oiwai ni naru/ iwawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>iwawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oiwai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Watashi-tachi wa tomodachi no tanjōbi o iwaimashita.*

私達は友達の誕生日を祝いました。

We celebrated a friend's birthday.

**2. *Go-kekkon o oiwai mōshi-agemasu.***

ご結婚をお祝い申し上げます。

I congratulate you on your wedding.

**3. *Chiimu no yūshō o iwatte, kanpai shimashō.***

チームの優勝を祝って、乾杯しましょう。

Let's toast to our team's victory.

**4. *Minna ga watashi no byōki no kaifuku o iwatte kuremashita.***

みんなが私の病気の回復を祝ってくれました。

Everybody congratulated me on my recovery from illness.

**5. *Kare no yūshō o iwau tame ni, tomodachi ga minna atsumarimashita.***

彼の優勝を祝うために、友達がみんな集まりました。

All his friends gathered to congratulate him for winning.

# kaeru かえる

帰る to go home; 返る to return: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kaeru</i>	<i>kaeranai</i>
	PAST	<i>kaetta</i>	<i>kaeranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kaerimasu</i>	<i>kaerimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kaerimashita</i>	<i>kaerimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kaette</i>	<i>kaeranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kaereba/kaetta ra</i>	<i>kaeranakereba/ kaeranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kaerimashita ra</i>	<i>kaerimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kaerō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kaerimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kaere</i>	<i>kaeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kaereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kaeraserareru/ kaerasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kaerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okaeri ni naru/ kaerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kaeraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okaeri suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kinō go-ji ni uchi ni kaerimashita.*

昨日五時にうちに帰りました。

I went home at five o'clock yesterday.

**2. *Suzuki-san wa raigetsu Amerika kara kaette kimasu.***

鈴木さんは来月アメリカから帰って来ます。

Mr. Suzuki will come back from the U.S. next month.

**3. *Shachō wa mō otaku e okaeri ni narimashita.***

社長はもうお宅へお帰りになりました。

The president has already gone home.

**4. *Kibun ga warui node, kaette mo ii desu ka.***

気分が悪いので、帰ってもいいですか。

I feel sick. May I go home?

**5. *Densha ni wasureta kaban ga kaette kimashita.***

電車に忘れたかばんが返って来ました。

The bag which I left in the train was returned to me.

# kaeru かえる

変える or 換える or 替える or 代える to change:  
(trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kaeru</i>	<i>kaenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kaeta</i>	<i>kaenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kaemasu</i>	<i>kaemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kaemashita</i>	<i>kaemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kaete</i>	<i>kaenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kaereba/kaeta ra</i>	<i>kaenakereba/ kaenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kaemashita ra</i>	<i>kaemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kaeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kaemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kaero</i>	<i>kaeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kaerareru/kaereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kaesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kaerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okae ni naru/ kaerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kaesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okae suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ryokō no ikisaki o Kyōto kara Kanazawa ni kaemashita.*

旅行の行き先を京都から金沢に変えました。

I changed my trip from Kyoto to Kanazawa.

**2. *Kamigata o kaeyō to omotte imasu.***

髪型を変えようと思っています。

I think I'll change my hairstyle.

**3. *Sen-en satsu o hyaku-en dama ni kaete moratta.***

千円札を百円玉に換えてもらった。

I had a 1,000-yen note changed into 100-yen coins.

**4. *Sumimasen ga, seki o kaete itadakemasen ka.***

すみませんが、席を換えていただけませんか。

Excuse me, but would you please change my seat to another one?

**5. *Umaku ikanakatta ra, yarikata o kaete miyō.***

うまくいかなかったら、やり方を変えてみよう。

If it doesn't work out, let's do it another way.

# kaesu かえす

返す to return, restore: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kaesu</i>	<i>kaesanai</i>
	PAST	<i>kaeshita</i>	<i>kaesanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kaeshimasu</i>	<i>kaeshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kaeshimashita</i>	<i>kaeshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kaeshite</i>	<i>kaesanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kaeseba/kaeshita ra</i>	<i>kaesanakereba/ kaesanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kaeshimashita ra</i>	<i>kaeshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kaesō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kaeshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kaese</i>	<i>kaesu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kaeseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kaesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kaesareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okaeshi ni naru/ kaesareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kaesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okaeshi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Ashita kasa o kaeshimasu.*

明日傘を返します。

I'll return the umbrella tomorrow.

2. *CD wa itsu okaeshi sureba ii desu ka.*

CDはいつお返しすればいいですか。

When should I return the CD?

*Raishū kaeshite kudasai.*

来週返してください。

Please return it next week.

3. *Yonda hon wa moto no tokoro ni kaeshite kudasai.*

読んだ本は元の所に返してください。

Please return the books to their original places.

4. *Tomodachi ni karita okane o kaesanakereba naranai.*

友達に借りたお金を返さなければならない。

I have to return the money I borrowed from my friend.



# kakaru かかる

懸かる or 掛かる to take, hang; 係る to depend on;  
 かかる to be taken ill: (all intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kakaru</i>	<i>kakaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>kakatta</i>	<i>kakaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kakarimasu</i>	<i>kakarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kakarimashita</i>	<i>kakarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kakatte</i>	<i>kakaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kakareba/kakatta ra</i>	<i>kakaranakereba/kakaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kakarimashita ra</i>	<i>kakarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kakarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kakarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kakare</i>	<i>kakaru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>kakareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kakaraserareru/kakarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kakarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okakari ni naru/kakarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kakaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okakari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Uchi kara gakkō made sanju-ppun gurai kakarimasu.*

うちから学校まで三十分ぐらいかかります。  
It takes around 30 minutes from my house to the school.

**2. *Kono jitensha o shūri suru no ni ikura gurai kakarimasu ka.***

この自転車を修理するのにいくらぐらいかかりますか。

How much does it cost to repair this bicycle?

**3. *Kabe ni kirei na e ga kakatte iru.***

壁にきれいな絵がかかっている。

A beautiful picture hangs on the wall.

**4. *Kaigi-shitsu ni kagi ga kakatte ite, hairemasen.***

会議室に鍵がかかかっていて、入れません。

The meeting room is locked so I cannot enter.

**5. *Kanojo wa infuruenza ni kakatte, kaisha o yasunde iru.***

彼女はインフルエンザにかかって、会社を休んでいる。

Because she suffers from influenza, she is absent from her office.

# kakeru かける

掛ける to hang, telephone, lock, spend, sit; かける to bet: (both trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kakeru</i>	<i>kakenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kaketa</i>	<i>kakenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kakemasu</i>	<i>kakemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kakemashita</i>	<i>kakemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kakete</i>	<i>kakenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kakereba/kaketa ra</i>	<i>kakenakereba/ kakenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kakemashita ra</i>	<i>kakemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>akeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kakemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kakero</i>	<i>kakeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kakerareru/kakereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kakesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kakerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okake ni naru/kakerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kakesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okake suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kōto o hangā ni kakemashita.*

コートをハンガーに掛けました。

I hung my coat on the hanger.

**2. *Tanaka-san ni denwa o kakemashita.***

田中さんに電話を掛けました。

I telephoned Mr. Tanaka.

**3. *Doa ni kagi o kakeru no o wasurenaide kudasai.***

ドアに鍵を掛けるのを忘れないでください。

Don't forget to lock the door.

**4. *Dōzo kochira no isu ni okake kudasai.***

どうぞこちらのいすにお掛けください。

Please sit on this chair.

**5. *Kare wa sono uma ni ichi-man en o kaketa.***

彼はその馬に一万円をかけた。

He bet 10,000 yen on that horse.

# kaku かく

書く to write; かく to draw, paint: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kaku</i>	<i>kakanai</i>
	PAST	<i>kaita</i>	<i>kakanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kakimasu</i>	<i>kakimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kakimashita</i>	<i>kakimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kaite</i>	<i>kakanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>akeba/kaita ra</i>	<i>kakanakereba/ kakanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kakimashita ra</i>	<i>kakimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kakō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kakimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kake</i>	<i>kaku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kakeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kakaserareru/kakasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kakareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okaki ni naru/kakareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kakaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okaki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Igirisu-jin no tomodachi ni tegami o kakimashita.*

イギリス人の友達に手紙を書きました。

I wrote a letter to my English friend.

**2. *Kanji ga ikutsu gurai kakemasu ka.***

漢字がいくつぐらい書けますか。

How many characters can you write?

**3. *Ano kanban ni nan to kaite arimasu ka.***

あの看板に何と書いてありますか。

What is written on that sign?

**4. *Kare wa Shinjuku no chizu o kaite kureta.***

彼は新宿の地図をかいてくれた。

He drew a map of Shinjuku for me.

**5. *Kanojo no shumi wa e o kaku koto desu.***

彼女の趣味は絵をかくことです。

Her hobby is drawing.

# kakureru かくれる

隠れる to hide, conceal: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kakureru</i>	<i>kakurenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kakureta</i>	<i>kakurenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kakuremasu</i>	<i>kakuremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kakuremashita</i>	<i>kakuremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kakurete</i>	<i>kakurenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kakurereba/kakureta ra</i>	<i>kakurenakereba/kakurenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kakuremashita ra</i>	<i>kakuremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kakureyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kakuremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kakurero</i>	<i>kakureru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kakurerareru/kakurereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kakuresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kakurerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okakure ni naru/kakurerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kakuresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okakure suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kare wa kokage ni kakureta.*

彼は木陰に隠れた。

He hid in the shade of a tree.

2. *Fuji-san wa kumo ni kakurete shimatte, mienakatta.*

富士山は雲に隠れてしまっていて、見えなかった。

Mt. Fuji was covered by clouds so we couldn't see it.

3. *Kodomo-tachi no kakureta sainō o hiki-dashitai.*

子供達の隠れた才能を引き出したい。

I'd like to draw out the children's latent talents.

4. *Sono gakusei wa kyōshi ni kakurete kanningu o shita.*

その学生は教師に隠れてカンニングをした。

That student cheated on the exam without attracting the teacher's attention.

5. *Chōsa ga susumu to, kakurete ita mondai ga akiraka ni natta.*

調査が進むと、隠れていた問題が明らかになった。

The problem became clearer as the investigation advanced.



# kakusu かくす

隠す to hide, cover: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kakusu</i>	<i>kakusanai</i>
	PAST	<i>kakushita</i>	<i>kakusanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kakushimasu</i>	<i>kakushimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kakushimashita</i>	<i>kakushimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kakushite</i>	<i>kakusanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kakuseba/kakushita ra</i>	<i>kakusanakereba/kakusanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kakushimashita ra</i>	<i>kakushimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kakusō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kakushimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kakuse</i>	<i>kakusu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kakuseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kakusaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kakusareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okakushi ni naru/kakusareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kakusaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okakushi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare wa dare ni mo mitsukerarenai yōni, okane o kakushita.*

彼は誰にも見つけられないように、お金を隠した。

He hid money so that nobody could find it.

**2. *Kanojo wa hazukashisa no amari, ryōte de kao o kakushite shimatta.***

彼女は恥ずかしさのあまり、両手で顔を隠してしまった。

She covered her face with her hands out of embarrassment.

**3. *Kodomo-tachi wa natsuyasumi ga hajimaru yorokobi o kakusenai yō datta.***

子供達は夏休みが始まる喜びを隠せないようだった。

Children were unable to hide their joy since summer vacation started.

**4. *Karera wa jijitsu o kakusō to shita.***

彼らは事実を隠そうとした。

They tried to conceal the truth.

**5. *Kakusanaide hontō no koto o itte hoshii.***

隠さないで、本当の事を言って欲しい。

I'd like you to tell me the truth without hiding anything.

# kamau かまう

構う to mind, care: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kamau</i>	<i>kamawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>kamatta</i>	<i>kamawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kamaimasu</i>	<i>kamaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kamaimashita</i>	<i>kamaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kamatte</i>	<i>kamawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kamaeba/kamatta ra</i>	<i>kamawanakereba/ kamawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kamaimashita ra</i>	<i>kamaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kamaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kamaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kamae</i>	<i>kamau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kamaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kamawaserareru/ kamawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kamawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okamai ni naru/ kamawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kamawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okamai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Koko ni nimotsu o oite mo kamaimasen ka.*

ここに荷物を置いても構いませんか。

May I put my baggage here?

**2. *Kōhii to kōcha to dochira ga yoroshii desu ka. / Dochira demo kamaimasen.***

コーヒーと紅茶とどちらがよろしいですか。/どちらでも構いません。

Which do you prefer, coffee or tea? / Either is fine.

**3. *Mō kaeranakereba... / Sō desu ka. O-kamai mo shimasen de.***

もう帰らなければ。/そうですか。お構いもしませんで。

I must leave now. / Is that so? I hope you'd enjoyed your visit.

**4. *Watashi ni kamawanaide, saki ni kaette kudasai.***

私に構わないで、先に帰ってください。

Please go home without worrying about me.

**5. *Kanojo wa amari minari ni kamawanai.***

彼女はあまり身なりに構わない。

She doesn't care much about her appearance.

# kangaeru かんがえる

考える to think of, consider: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kangaeru</i>	<i>kangaenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kangaeta</i>	<i>kangaenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kangaemasu</i>	<i>kangaemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kangaemashita</i>	<i>kangaemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kangaete</i>	<i>kangaenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kangaereba/kangaeta ra</i>	<i>kangaenakereba/kangaenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kangaemashita ra</i>	<i>kangaemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kangaeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kangaemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kangaero</i>	<i>kangaeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kangaerareru/kangaereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kangaesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kangaerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okangae ni naru/kangaerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kangaesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okangae suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Mō ichido kangaete mimasu.*

もう一度考えてみます。

I'll try to re-consider.

**2. *Kono mondai ni tsuite, dō okangae ni narimasu ka.***

この問題について、どうお考えになりますか。

What do you think about this problem?

**3. *Kare ga uso o tsuita to wa kangaerarenai.***

彼がうそをついたとは考えられない。

It's unthinkable that he told a lie.

**4. *Jon wa Nihon de hataraku koto o kangaete iru.***

ジョンは日本で働く事を考えている。

John is thinking of working in Japan.

**5. *Sono ken wa mō sukoshi kangaesasete kuremasen ka.***

その件はもう少し考えさせてくれませんか。

Please let me think over that matter a little more.

# kanjiru かんじる

感じる to feel: (intrans. and trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kanjiru</i>	<i>kanjinai</i>
	PAST	<i>kanjita</i>	<i>kanjinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kanjimasu</i>	<i>kanjimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kanjimashita</i>	<i>kanjimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kanjite</i>	<i>kanjinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kanjireba/kanjita ra</i>	<i>kanjinakereba/ kanjinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kanjimashita ra</i>	<i>kanjimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kanjiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kanjimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kanjiro</i>	<i>kanjiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kanjirareru/kanjireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kanjisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kanjirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okanji ni naru/ kanjirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kanjisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okanji suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kyō no shiken wa itsumo yori muzukashiku kanjita.*

今日の試験はいつもより難しく感じた。

Today's exam seems more difficult than usual.

**2. *Kare wa kata ni hageshii itami o kanjimashita.***

彼は肩に激しい痛みを感じました。

He felt a sharp pain in his shoulder.

**3. *Kare no taido ni wa seii ga kanjirarenai.***

彼の態度には誠意が感じられない。

I feel no good faith from his behavior.

**4. *Dareka ga chikazuite kuru no o kanjite, ushiro o furikaetta.***

誰かが近づいてくるのを感じて、後ろを振り返った。

I looked back as I felt somebody approaching me.

**5. *Sono senshu no purē wa toshi o kanjisasenai, subarashii mono datta.***

その選手のプレーは年を感じさせない、素晴らしいものだった。

It was a splendid play considering the athlete's age.



# kariru かりる

借りる to borrow, rent: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kariru</i>	<i>karinai</i>
	PAST	<i>karita</i>	<i>karinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>karimasu</i>	<i>karimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>karimashita</i>	<i>karimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>karite</i>	<i>karinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>karireba/karita ra</i>	<i>karinakereba/ karinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>karimashita ra</i>	<i>karimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kariyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>karimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kariro</i>	<i>kariru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>karirareru/karireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>karisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>karirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okari ni naru/ karirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>karisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okari suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Tomodachi kara okane o karimashita.*

友達からお金を借りました。

I borrowed money from my friend.

**2. *Kono toshokan de wa ichido ni ju-ssatsu no hon ga kariraremasu.***

この図書館では一度に十冊の本が借りられます。

Ten books can be borrowed at one time from this library.

**3. *Denwa o okari shite mo ii desu ka.***

電話をお借りしてもいいですか。

May I use the phone?

**4. *Kare wa Tōkyō de apāto o karite iru.***

彼は東京でアパートを借りている。

He rents an apartment in Tokyo.

**5. *Neko no te mo kari-tai kurai isogashii.***

猫の手も借りたいくらい忙しい。

I wish I had three hands. (*lit.*, I'd like to borrow even a cat's paw.)

# **kasu** かす

貸す to lend, give a hand: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kasu</i>	<i>kasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>kashita</i>	<i>kasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kashimasu</i>	<i>kashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kashimashita</i>	<i>kashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kashite</i>	<i>kasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kaseba/kashita ra</i>	<i>kasanakereba/ kasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kashimashita ra</i>	<i>kashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kase</i>	<i>kasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okashi ni naru/ kasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okashi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Tomodachi ni okane o kashimashita.*

友達にお金を貸しました。

I lent some money to a friend.

**2. *Enpitsu o kashite itadakemasen ka.***

鉛筆を貸していただけませんか。

Would you kindly lend me a pencil?

**3. *Chotto te o kashite kudasai.***

ちょっと手を貸してください。

Could you please give me a hand?

**4. *Kanojo wa tomodachi no chūkoku ni mimi o kasanakatta.***

彼女は友達の忠告に耳を貸さなかった。

She didn't pay attention to her friend's advice. (*lit.*, lend an ear)

**5. *Yoroshikatta ra, kono jisho o okashi shimashō ka.***

よろしかったら、この辞書をお貸ししましょうか。

If you like, I'll lend you this dictionary.

# katazukeru かたづける

片付ける to put in order, tidy up, finish: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>katazukeru</i>	<i>katazukenai</i>
	PAST	<i>katazuketa</i>	<i>katazukenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>katazukemasu</i>	<i>katazukemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>katazukemashita</i>	<i>katazukemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>katazukete</i>	<i>katazukenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>katazukereba/ katazuketa ra</i>	<i>katazukenakereba/ katazukenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>katazukemashitara</i>	<i>katazukemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>katazukeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>katazukemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>katazukero</i>	<i>katazukeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>katazukerareru/ katazukereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>katazukesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>katazukerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okatazuke ni naru/ katazukerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>katazukesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okatazuke suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tsukue no ue o katazukemasu.*

机の上を片付けます。

I'll tidy up the top of the desk.

**2. *Koppu ya sara o katazukete kuremasen ka.***

コップや皿を片付けてくれませんか。

Will you please clear away the cups and plates?

**3. *Kono mondai o dekiru dake hayaku katazuketai.***

この問題をできるだけ早く片付けたい。

We want to settle this problem as soon as possible.

**4. *Go-ji made ni shigoto o katazukenakereba narimasen.***

五時までに仕事を片付けなければなりません。

I have to finish my work by five o'clock.

**5. *Amari ni mo kitanakatta kara, otōto ni heya o katazukesasete.***

あまりにも汚かったから、弟に部屋を片付けさせた。

The room was so messy that I let my younger brother tidy up.

# katsu かつ

勝つ to win: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>katsu</i>	<i>katanai</i>
	PAST	<i>katta</i>	<i>katanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kachimasu</i>	<i>kachimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kachimashita</i>	<i>kachimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>katte</i>	<i>katanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kateba/katta ra</i>	<i>katanakereba/ katanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kachimashita ra</i>	<i>kachimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>katō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kachimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kate</i>	<i>katsu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kateru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kataserareru/katasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>katareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okachi ni naru/katareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kataseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okachi suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kare wa tennis no shiai ni katta.*

彼はテニスの試合に勝った。

He won his tennis match.

**2. *Yon tai san de karera no chiimu ga kachimashita.***

四対三で彼らのチームが勝ちました。

Their team won by a score of four to three.

**3. *Ima, dotchi ga katte imasu ka.***

今、どっちが勝っていますか。

Which side is now winning?

**4. *Dōshitemo chesu de chichi ni katenai.***

どうしてもチェスで父に勝てない。

I can never beat my father at chess.

**5. *Kono shiai ni kate. Zettai ni makeru na.***

この試合に勝て。絶対に負けるな。

Win this game. Never lose.



# kau かう

買う to buy, incur, appreciate; 飼う to keep animals:  
(both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kau</i>	<i>kawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>katta</i>	<i>kawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kaimasu</i>	<i>kaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kaimashita</i>	<i>kaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>katte</i>	<i>kawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kaeba/katta ra</i>	<i>kawanakereba/ kawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kaimashita ra</i>	<i>kaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kae</i>	<i>kau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kawaserareru/ kawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okai ni naru/kawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Akihabara de pasokon o kaimashita.*

秋葉原でパソコンを買いました。

I bought a PC in Akihabara.

**2. *Shinkansen no kippu wa doko de kaemasu ka.***

新幹線の切符はどこで買えますか。

Where can I buy a ticket for the Shinkansen?

**3. *Atarashii kuruma o kaō to omotte imasu.***

新しい車を買おうと思っています。

I intend to buy a new car.

**4. *Nihongo no jisho o kawanakereba narimasen.***

日本語の辞書を買わなければなりません。

I have to buy a Japanese dictionary.

**5. *Kanojo wa neko o ippiki katte imasu.***

彼女は猫を一匹飼っています。

She has a cat.

# kawakasu かわかす

乾かす to dry: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kawakasu</i>	<i>kawakasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>kawakashita</i>	<i>kawakasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kawakashimasu</i>	<i>kawakashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kawakashimashita</i>	<i>kawakashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kawakashite</i>	<i>kawakasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kawakaseba/ kawakashita ra</i>	<i>kawakasanakereba/ kawakasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kawakashimashita ra</i>	<i>kawakashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kawakasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kawakashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kawakase</i>	<i>kawakasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kawakaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kawakasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kawakasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okawakashi ni naru/ kawakasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kawakasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okawakashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Nureta shatsu o kawakashimashita.*

ぬれたシャツを乾かしました。

I dried my wet shirt.

**2. *Itsumo doraiyā de kami o kawakashimasu.***

いつもドライヤーで髪を乾かします。

I always dry my hair with a blow-dryer.

**3. *Koko de kutsu o kawakashite mo ii desu.***

ここで靴を乾かしてもいいです。

You can dry your shoes here.

**4. *Shatsu o hangā ni kakete kawakanai to, shiwa ni narimasu.***

シャツをハンガーに掛けて乾かさないと、しわになります。

If you don't hang a shirt to dry, it will wrinkle.

**5 *Tenki no ii hi ni futon o hi ni atete kawakashimasu.***

天気の良い日に布団を日に当てて乾かします。

I air my futon in the sun on a fine day.

# kawaku かあく

乾く to get dry; 渴く to get dry, be thirsty: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kawaku</i>	<i>kawakanai</i>
	PAST	<i>kawaita</i>	<i>kawakanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kawakimasu</i>	<i>kawakimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kawakimashita</i>	<i>kawakimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kawaite</i>	<i>kawakanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kawakeba/kawaita ra</i>	<i>kawakanakereba/kawakanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kawakimashita ra</i>	<i>kawakimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kawakō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kawakimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kawake</i>	<i>kawaku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kawakeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kawakaserareru/kawakasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kawakareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okawaki ni naru/kawakareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kawakaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okawaki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sentaku-mono wa kawakimashita ka. / Iie, mada kawaite imasen.*

洗濯物は乾きましたか。 / いいえ、まだ乾いていません

Has the laundry dried? / No, it hasn't yet.

**2. *Sono shatsu wa sugu kawaku deshō.***

そのシャツはすぐ乾くでしょう。

That shirt will dry soon.

**3. *Kūki ga kawaite iru.***

空気が乾いている。

The air is dry.

**4. *Penki ga kawaite inai kara, sono kabe ni sawaranaide kudasai.***

ペンキが乾いていないから、その壁に触らないでください。

Please don't touch the wall. The paint has not dried yet.

**5. *Nodo ga kawaita.***

のどが渴いた。

I'm thirsty. (*lit.*, My throat is dry.)

# kawaru かわる

変わる or 換わる or 替わる or 代わる to change, be different, alternate, exchange, replace: (all intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kawaru</i>	<i>kawaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>kawatta</i>	<i>kawaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kawarimasu</i>	<i>kawarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kawarimashita</i>	<i>kawarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kawatte</i>	<i>kawaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kawareba/kawatta ra</i>	<i>kawaranakereba/kawaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kawarimashita ra</i>	<i>kawarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kawarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kawarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kaware</i>	<i>kawaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kawareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kawaraserareru/kawarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kawarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okawari ni naru/kawarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kawaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okawari suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kyōshitsu ga ni-kai kara yon-kai ni kawarimashita.*

教室が二階から四階に変わりました。

The classroom changed to the 4th floor from the 2nd floor.

**2. *Denwa bangō ga kawatta koto o tomodachi ni shirasetta.***

電話番号が変わったことを友達に知らせた。

I let my friends know that my phone number has changed.

**3. *Seki o kawatte kuremasen ka.***

席を替わってくれませんか。

Would you please change seats?

**4. *Tsugō ga warukatta node, baito o hoka no hito ni kawatte moratta.***

都合が悪かったので、バイトをほかの人に代わってもらった。

Because I had other matters to attend to, I asked a co-worker to take over my shift.

**5. *Ano hito wa chotto kawatte iru.***

あの方はちょっと変わっている。

That person is a little strange.



# kazoeru かぞえる

数える to count:(trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>kazoeru</i>	<i>kazoenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kazoeta</i>	<i>kazoentakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>kazoemasu</i>	<i>kazoemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kazoemashita</i>	<i>kazoemasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>kazoete</i>	<i>kazoentakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>kazoereba/kazoeta ra</i>	<i>kazoentakereba/kazoentakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kazoemashita ra</i>	<i>kazoemasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>kazoeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kazoemashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>kazoero</i>	<i>kazoeru na</i>

	<b>Affirmative</b>		<b>Affirmative</b>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>kazoerareru/kazoereru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>kazoesaserareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>kazoerareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>okazoe ni naru/kazoerareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>kazoesaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>okazoe suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Saifu ni ikura haitte iru ka, okane o kazoemashita.*

財布にいくら入っているか、お金を数えました。

I counted the money in my wallet.

**2. *Reizōko ni nan-bon biiru ga aru ka, kazoete kudasai.***

冷蔵庫に何本ビールがあるか、数えてください。

Please count how many bottles of beer there are in the refrigerator.

**3. *Kazoe-kirenai hodo ōzei hito ga imashita.***

数えきれないほど大勢人がいました。

There were too many people to be counted.

**4. *Kore wa kare no daihyōsaku no hitotsu ni kazoerarete iru.***

これは彼の代表作の一つに数えられている。

This is counted as one of his masterpieces.

**5. *Nihongo wa mono ni yotte kazoe-kata ga chigaimasu.***

日本語はものによって数え方が違います。

There are different ways to count different things in Japanese.

# kesu けす

消す to extinguish, turn off, erase, disappear:  
(trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kesu</i>	<i>kesanai</i>
	PAST	<i>keshita</i>	<i>kesanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>keshimasu</i>	<i>keshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>keshimashita</i>	<i>keshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>keshite</i>	<i>kesanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>keseba/keshita ra</i>	<i>kesanakereba/ kesanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>keshimashita ra</i>	<i>keshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kesō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>keshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kese</i>	<i>kesu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>keseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kesareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okeshi ni naru/kesareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okeshi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Heya o deru toki, denki o keshite kudasai.*  
部屋を出る時、電気を消してください。

When you leave the room, please turn off the lights.

**2. *Tabako no hi o kesu no o wasurenaide kudasai.***

たばこの火を消すのを忘れないでください。

Please don't forget to extinguish your cigarette.

**3. *Kore wa keshigomu de kesemasen.***

これは消しゴムで消せません。

This cannot be erased by an eraser.

**4. *Terebi o keshite mo ii desu ka.***

テレビを消してもいいですか。

May I turn off the TV?

**5. *Haha ni gēmu no dēta o kesarete shimatta.***

母にゲームのデータを消されてしまった。

My mother deleted my game data. (*lit.*, My game data was deleted by my mother.)

# kieru 消える

消える to go out, disappear, vanish: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kieru</i>	<i>kienai</i>
	PAST	<i>kieta</i>	<i>kienakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kiemasu</i>	<i>kiemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kiemashita</i>	<i>kiemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kiete</i>	<i>kienakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kiereba/kieta ra</i>	<i>kienakereba/ kienakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kiemashita ra</i>	<i>kiemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kieyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kiemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kiero</i>	<i>kieru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kierareru/kiereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kiesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kierareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okie ni naru/kierareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kiesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okie suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kono raito wa jidōteki ni kieru.*

このライトは自動的に消える。

This light turns off automatically.

**2. *Ie no mae ni tomete oita jitensha ga kieta.***

家の前に止めておいた自転車が消えた。

The bicycle I parked in front of my house disappeared.

**3. *Rōsoku no higa kiesō desu.***

ろうそくの火が消えそうです。

The flame of the candle looks like it is going out.

**4. *Pasokon no koshō de, dēta ga kiete-shimatta.***

パソコンの故障で、データが消えてしまった。

My computer data was lost due to an error.

**5. *Kusuri o nonde mo, ha no itami wa kienakatta.***

薬を飲んでも、歯の痛みは消えなかった。

Even after taking painkillers, my toothache didn't go away.

# kikoeru きこえる

聞こえる to hear, sound, can be heard: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kikoeru</i>	<i>kikoenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kikoeta</i>	<i>kikoenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kikoemasu</i>	<i>kikoemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kikoemashita</i>	<i>kikoemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kikoete</i>	<i>kikoenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kikoereba/kikoeta ra</i>	<i>kikoenakereba/kikoenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kikoemashita ra</i>	<i>kikoemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kikoeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kikoemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kikoero</i>	<i>kikoeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	-	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>(kikoesaserareru)</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(kikoerareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>(okikoe ni naru)/ (kikoerareru)</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>(kikoesaseru)</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okikoe suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Moshi moshi, kikoemasu ka.*

もしもし、聞こえますか。

Hello, can you hear me?

**2. *Kuruma no oto ga kikoemasu.***

車の音が聞こえます。

I can hear the sound of a car.

**3. *Kodomo-tachi ga asonde iru no ga kikoeta.***

子供達が遊んでいるのが聞こえた。

I heard the children playing.

**4. *Hen ni kikoeru kamo-shirenai keredo, hontō no hanashi desu.***

変に聞こえるかもしれないけれど、本当の話です。

It may sound strange, but it's true.

**5. *Yoku kikoenai node, motto ōkii koe de hanashite kudasai.***

よく聞こえないので、もっと大きい声で話してください。

Please speak louder as I cannot hear you.



# kiku きく

聞< or 聴< to hear, listen, ask: (trans.); 効< or 利< to be effective: (intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kiku</i>	<i>kikanai</i>
	PAST	<i>kiita</i>	<i>kikanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kikimasu</i>	<i>kikimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kikimashita</i>	<i>kikimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kiite</i>	<i>kikanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kikeba/kiita ra</i>	<i>kikanakereba/ kikanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kikimashita ra</i>	<i>kikimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kikō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kikimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kike</i>	<i>kiku na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>kikeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kikaserareru/kikasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kikareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okiki ni naru/kikareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kikaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okiki suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Heya de rajio o kikimashita.*

部屋でラジオを聞きました。

I listened to the radio in the room.

**2. *Wakaranakatta ra, sensei ni kiite kudasai.***

分からなかったら、先生に聞いてください。

If you don't understand, please ask your teacher.

**3. *Omawari-san ni michi o kiite mimashō.***

おまわりさんに道を聞いてみましょう。

Let's try to ask a police officer for direction.

**4. *Ongaku o kiki-nagara, kōhii o nomimashita.***

音楽を聴きながら、コーヒーを飲みました。

I drank a cup of coffee while listening to music.

**5. *Kono kusuri wa kaze ni kiku.***

この薬は風邪に効く。

This medicine works well on colds.

\* The intransitive *kiku* 効く or 利く meaning “to be effective” generally has no imperative, volitional, potential, or passive forms.

# kimaru きまる

決まる to be decided, fixed, certain: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kimaru</i>	<i>kimaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>kimatta</i>	<i>kimaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kimarimasu</i>	<i>kimarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kimarimashita</i>	<i>kimarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kimatte</i>	<i>kimaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kimareba/kimatta ra</i>	<i>kimaranakereba/kimaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kimarimashita ra</i>	<i>kimarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kimarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kimarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kimare</i>	<i>kimaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kimareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kimaraserareru/kimarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kimarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okimari ni naru/kimarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kimaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okimari suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Ryokō no nittei ga kimarimashita.*

旅行の日程が決まりました。

The travel itinerary has been set.

**2. *Kobayashi-san wa Ōsaka ni tenkin suru koto ga kimatta.***

小林さんは大阪に転勤することが決まった。

It was decided that Mr. Kobayashi would be transferred to the Osaka office.

**3. *Natsuyasumi ni doko e iku ka, mada kimatte inai.***

夏休みにどこへ行くか、まだ決まっていない。

We have not yet decided where to go for summer vacation.

**4. *Kare wa kuru ni kimatte iru yo.***

彼は来るに決まっているよ。

He is certain to come.

**5. *Kare wa shigoto ga owaru to, kimatte kono nomiya ni yoru.***

彼は仕事が終わると、決まってこの飲み屋に寄る。

He always drops into this bar after he finishes his work.

# kimeru きめる

決める to decide, fix, choose: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kimeru</i>	<i>kimenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kimeta</i>	<i>kimenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kimemasu</i>	<i>kimemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kimemashita</i>	<i>kimemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kimete</i>	<i>kimenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kimereba/kimeta ra</i>	<i>kimenakereba/ kimenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kimemashita ra</i>	<i>kimemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kimeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kimemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kimero</i>	<i>kimeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kimerareru/kimereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kimesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kimerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okime ni naru/kimerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kimesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okime suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Machiawase no basho to jikan o kimemashō.*  
待ち合わせの場所と時間を決めましょう。  
Let's decide where and when to meet.

**2. *Dono daigaku ni iku ka kimenakereba narimasen.***

どの大学に行くか決めなければなりません。

I have to choose which university to enter.

**3. *Doko ni hikkosu ka mada kimete imasen.***

どこに引っ越すかまだ決めていません。

We haven't yet decided where to move to.

**4. *Kanojo wa rainen Iギリス e ryūgaku suru koto ni kimete iru.***

彼女は来年イギリスへ留学することに決めている。

She has decided to study in England next year.

**5. *Kimerareta kisoku o mamotte kudasai.***

決められた規則を守ってください。

Observe the rules, please.

# kireru きれ

切れる to cut off, expire, be sharp, get mad:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kireru</i>	<i>kirenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kireta</i>	<i>kirenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kiremasu</i>	<i>kiremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kiremashita</i>	<i>kiremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kirete</i>	<i>kirenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kirereba/kireta ra</i>	<i>kirenakereba/ kirenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kiremashita ra</i>	<i>kiremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kireyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kiremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kirero</i>	<i>kireru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kirerareru/kirereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kiresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kirerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okire ni naru/kirerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kiresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okire suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Himo ga kirete shimatta.*

ひもが切れてしまった。

The strings were cut.

**2. *Hanashi-chū ni denwa ga kireta.***

話し中に電話が切れた。

I was cut off while talking on the phone.

**3. *Pasupōto no kigen ga mō sugu kiremasu.***

パスポートの期限がもうすぐ切れます。

My passport will expire soon.

**4. *Kono naifu wa yoku kireru.***

このナイフはよく切れる。

This knife cuts well.

**5. *Tomodachi ni baka ni sarete, kare wa kirete shimatta.***

友達にバカにされて、彼はキレてしまった。

He got mad after he was fooled by a friend.



# kiru きる

切る to cut, (attached to a verb) to do completely:  
(trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kiru</i>	<i>kiranai</i>
	PAST	<i>kitta</i>	<i>kiranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kirimasu</i>	<i>kirimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kimashita</i>	<i>kimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kitte</i>	<i>kiranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kireba/kitta ra</i>	<i>kiranakereba/ kiranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kimashita ra</i>	<i>kimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kirō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kire</i>	<i>kiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kiraserareru/kirasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okiri ni naru/kirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kiraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okiri suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Hasami de himo o kimashita.*

はさみでひもを切りました。

I cut the string with scissors.

**2. *Naifu de yubi o kitte shimaimashita.***

ナイフで指を切ってしまいました。

I cut my finger with a knife.

**3. *Pasokon o tukai-owattara, dengen o kitte kudasai.***

パソコンを使い終わったら、電源を切ってください。

Please turn off the PC after you finish using it.

**4. *Kare to wa mō te o kirimashita.***

彼とはもう手を切りました。

I have nothing to do with him any more.

**5. *Minna tsukare-kitte imasu.***

みんな疲れ切っています。

Everybody is completely worn out.

# kiru きる

着る to wear, put on, take the blame for: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kiru</i>	<i>kinai</i>
	PAST	<i>kita</i>	<i>kinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kimasu</i>	<i>kimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kimashita</i>	<i>kimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kite</i>	<i>kinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kireba/kita ra</i>	<i>kinakereba/kinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kimashita ra</i>	<i>kimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kiro</i>	<i>kiru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>kirareru/kireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omeshi ni naru/kirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omeshi suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kōto o kimashita.*

コートを着ました。

I put on a coat.

### 2. *Kanojo wa itsumo oshare na fuku o kite iru.*

彼女はいつもおしゃれな服を着ている。  
She always wears fashionable clothes.

**3. *Kono jaketto o kite mite mo ii desu ka. / Dōzo omeshi ni natte mite kudasai.***

このジャケットを着てみてもいいですか。/  
どうぞお召しになってみてください。May I  
try on this jacket? / Please, by all means.

**4. *Futotta node, kono waishatsu wa mō kirarenaku natta.***

太ったので、このワイシャツはもう着られ  
なくなった。  
Because I gained weight, I can no longer wear  
this shirt.

**5. *Kare wa mujitsu no tsumi o kiserareta.***

彼は無実の罪を着せられた。  
He was punished for a crime he did not  
commit.

Note: *megane o kakeru* → to wear a pair of glasses

*bōshi o kaburu* → to put on a hat/cap

*shatsu/burauusu o kiru* → to put on a  
shirt/blouse

*zubon/sukāto o haku* → to put on pants/a skirt

*tebukuro o suru* → to put on gloves

# koeru こえる

越える or 超える to go over, pass, surpass;\* 肥える to be fertile, fat: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>koeru</i>	<i>koenai</i>
	PAST	<i>koeta</i>	<i>koenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>koemasu</i>	<i>koemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>koemashita</i>	<i>koemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>koete</i>	<i>koenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>koereba/koeta ra</i>	<i>koenakereba/ koenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>koemashita ra</i>	<i>koemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>koeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>koemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>koero</i>	<i>koeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>koerareru/koereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>koesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>koerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okoe ni naru/koerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>koesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okoe suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono yama o koereba, umi ga mieru deshō.*  
この山を越えれば、海が見えるでしょう。

We can see the ocean after climbing this mountain.

**2. *Ōbōsha wa sen nin o koemashita.***

応募者は千人を超えました。

There were over one thousand applicants.

**3. *Kare wa mō hachiju-ssai o koete iru darō.***

彼はもう八十歳を超えているだろう。

I guess that he is already over 80 years old.

**4. *Bōru wa fensu o koete, tōku e tonde itta.***

ボールはフェンスを越えて、遠くへ飛んで行った。

The ball flew far over the fence.

**5. *Kono atari no tochi wa koete iru.***

この辺りの土地は肥えている。

The earth around here is fertile.

\* *Koeru* 越える or 超える is technically classified as an intransitive verb, but is nearly always used as a transitive verb.

# komaru こまる

困る to be in trouble, be in a fix, be at a loss:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>komaru</i>	<i>komaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>komatta</i>	<i>komaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>komarimasu</i>	<i>komarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>komarimashita</i>	<i>komarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>komatte</i>	<i>komaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>komareba/komatta ra</i>	<i>komaranakereba/komaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>komarimashita ra</i>	<i>komarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>komarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>komarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>komare</i>	<i>komaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>komareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>komaraserareru/komarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>komarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okomari ni naru/komarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>komaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okomari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Taiya ga panku shite, komatte imasu.*

タイヤがパンクして、困っています。

I'm in a fix because I have a flat tire.

**2. *Kare wa keizaiteki ni komatte iru.***

彼は経済的に困っている。

He has financial difficulties.

**3. *Komatta nā. Michi ni mayotte shimatta...***

困ったなあ。道に迷ってしまった。

What shall I do? I have lost my way.

**4. *Dō kotaeta ra ii ka wakaranakute, komarimashita.***

どう答えたらいいか分からなくて、困りました。

I was at a loss for an answer.

**5. *Sono ko wa kotae-nikui shitsumon o shite, oya o komarasete.***

その子は答えにくい質問をして、親を困らせた。

That little girl troubled her parents with a difficult-to-answer question.



# **komu** 込む

込む to be crowded, (attached to a verb) to come in, put in: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>komu</i>	<i>komanai</i>
	PAST	<i>konda</i>	<i>komanakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>komimasu</i>	<i>komimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>komimashita</i>	<i>komimasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>konde</i>	<i>komanakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>komeba/konda ra</i>	<i>komanakereba/ komanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>komimashita ra</i>	<i>komimasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>komō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>komimashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>kome</i>	<i>komu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>komeru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>komaserareru/ komasareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>komareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>okomi ni naru/komareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>komaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>(okomi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tōkyō no densha wa itsumo konde imasu ne.*  
東京の電車はいつも込んでいますね。

Trains are always crowded in Tokyo, aren't they?

**2. *Sono bijutsukan wa amari konde inakatta.***

その美術館はあまり込んでいなかった。

The art museum was not so crowded.

**3. *Yūgata no rasshu de michi ga komanai uchini kaerimashō.***

夕方のラッシュで道が込まないうちに帰りましょう。

Let's go home before the evening rush and the street become crowded.

**4. *Kono ran ni namae o kaki-konde kudasai.***

この欄に名前を書き込んでください。

Please fill in your name in this blank.

**5. *Kare wa pūro ni tobi-konde, oyogi-hajimeta.***

彼はプールに飛び込んで、泳ぎ始めた。

He jumped into the pool and started swimming.

# korosu ころす

殺す to kill, murder: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>korosu</i>	<i>korosanai</i>
	PAST	<i>koroshita</i>	<i>korosanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>koroshimasu</i>	<i>koroshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>koroshimashita</i>	<i>koroshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>koroshite</i>	<i>korosanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>koroseba/koroshita ra</i>	<i>korosanakereba/korosanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>koroshimashita ra</i>	<i>koroshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>korosō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>koroshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>korose</i>	<i>korosu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>koroseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>korosaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>korosareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okoroshi ni naru/korosareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>korosaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okoroshi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Hannin wa naifu de kare o koroshita.*

犯人はナイフで彼を殺した。

The criminal killed kim with a knife.

**2. *Niwa no mushi o korosu tame ni, kusuri o katte kita.***

庭の虫を殺すために、薬を買ってきた。

I bought insecticide to kill the insects in the garden.

**3. *Dansei ga heya de korosarete iru no ga hakken sareta.***

男性が部屋で殺されているのが発見された。

The man was found murdered in the room.

**4. *Kanojo wa mushi ippiki korosenai hodo yasashii hito da.***

彼女は虫一匹殺せないほど優しい人だ。

She is so gentle that she couldn't hurt a fly.

**5. *Yakusoku o yabutta ra, kanojo ni korosare sō da.***

約束を破ったら、彼女に殺されそうだ。

She might kill me if I break the promise.

# **kosu** 越す

越す or 超す to cross, go over, go through:  
(intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kosu</i>	<i>kosanai</i>
	PAST	<i>koshita</i>	<i>kosanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>koshimasu</i>	<i>koshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>koshimashita</i>	<i>koshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>koshite</i>	<i>kosanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>koseba/koshita ra</i>	<i>kosanakereba/ kosanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>koshimashita ra</i>	<i>koshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kosō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>koshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kose</i>	<i>kosu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>koseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kosaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kosareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okoshi ni naru/kosareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kosaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okoshi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sanman-nin o kosu hitobito ga kyūjō ni atsumatta.*

三万人を超す人々が球場に集まった。

More than 30,000 people gathered at the ball park.

**2. *Tonari no ie ni wakai kazoku ga koshite kita.***

隣の家には若い家族が越してきた。

A young family moved into a neighboring house.

**3. *Kibishii fuyu o kosanakereba narimasen.***

厳しい冬を越さなければなりません。

We have to make it through the severe winter.

**4. *Kion wa yon-jū do o koshimashita.***

気温は四十度を超しました。

The temperature went up to over forty degrees.

**5. *Tanaka-sama, furonto made okoshi kudasai.***

田中様、フロントまでお越しく下さい。

Mr. Tanaka, would you please come to the front desk?

\* *Kosu* 越す or 超す is technically classified as an intransitive verb, but is nearly always used as a transitive verb.

# kotaeru こだえる

答える to answer, respond; こだえる have an effect on: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>kotaeru</i>	<i>kotaenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kotaeta</i>	<i>kotaenakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>kotaemasu</i>	<i>kotaemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kotaemashita</i>	<i>kotaemasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>kotaete</i>	<i>kotaenakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>kotaereba/kotaeta ra</i>	<i>kotaenakereba/kotaenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kotaemashita ra</i>	<i>kotaemasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>kotaeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kotaemashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>kotaero</i>	<i>kotaeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>kotaerareru/kotaereru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>kotaesaserareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>kotaerareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>okotae ni naru/kotaerareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>kotaesaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>okotae suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Nihon-go de kotaete kudasai.*

日本語で教えてください。  
Please answer in Japanese.

**2. *Ano shitsumon ni kotaerarenakatta.***

あの質問に答えられなかった。  
I couldn't answer that question.

**3. *Doa o nokku shita ga, dare mo kotaenakatta.***

ドアをノックしたが、誰も答えなかった。  
I knocked on the door, but no one answered.

**4. *Shiken wa mondai o yoku yonde kara, kotaenasai.***

試験は問題をよく読んでから答えなさい。  
Read the exam questions carefully and then answer.

**5. *Sono chiimu wa fan no kitai ni kotaete yūshō shita.***

そのチームはファンの期待にこたえて優勝した。  
Just as the fans expected, the team won the championship.



# kotowaru ことわる

断る to refuse, decline, ask permission, warn:  
(trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kotowaru</i>	<i>kotowaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>kotowatta</i>	<i>kotowaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kotowarimasu</i>	<i>kotowarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kotowarimashita</i>	<i>kotowarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kotowatte</i>	<i>kotowaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kotowareba/kotowatta ra</i>	<i>kotowaranakereba/kotowaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kotowarimashita ra</i>	<i>kotowarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kotowarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kotowarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kotoware</i>	<i>kotowaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kotowareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kotowaraserareru/kotowarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kotowarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okotowari ni naru/kotowarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kotowaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okotowari suru</i>

Examples:

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1. *Tsugō ga warukute, tomodachi no sasoi o kotowatta.*

都合が悪くて、友達の誘いを断った。

I declined my friend's invitation as I had other business to attend to.

2. *Kanojo ni dēto o kotowararemashita.*

彼女にデートを断られました。

She refused to go on a date with me.

3. *Zannen desu ga, sono shigoto wa okotowari shimasu.*

残念ですが、その仕事はお断りします。

Unfortunately I decline that job.

4. *Kanojo no tanomi de wa kotowarenai.*

彼女の頼みでは断れない。

I cannot refuse her request.

5. *Yameru toki wa ikka-getsu mae ni kotowatte kudasai.*

辞める時は一か月前に断ってください。

Please inform a month in advance if you want to quit.

# kowareru こわれる

壊れる to be broken, be damaged, be out of order:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kowareru</i>	<i>kowarenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kowareta</i>	<i>kowarenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kowaremasu</i>	<i>kowaremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kowaremashita</i>	<i>kowaremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kowarete</i>	<i>kowarenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kowarereba/kowareta ra</i>	<i>kowarenakereba/kowarenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kowaremashita ra</i>	<i>kowaremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kowareyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kowaremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kowarero</i>	<i>kowareru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(kowarerareru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>(kowaresaserareru)</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(kowarerareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>(okoware ni naru)/ (kowarerareru)</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>(kowaresaseru)</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okoware suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Tokei ga kowaremashita.*

時計が壊れました。

The watch is broken.

**2. *Kono terebi wa kowarete imasu.***

このテレビは壊れています。

This TV is broken.

**3. *Kowareta denwa-ki o shūri site moratta.***

壊れた電話機を修理してもらった。

I had him repair my broken telephone.

**4. *Kono kikai wa koware-yasui node, ki o tsukete hakonde kudasai.***

この機械は壊れやすいので、気を付けて運んでください。

Please carry this machine carefully since it is easily broken.

**5. *Sono isu wa koware sō desu.***

そのいすは壊れそうです。

That chair looks like it might break.

# kowasu こわす

壊す to break, destroy, injure: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kowasu</i>	<i>kowasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>kowashita</i>	<i>kowasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kowashimasu</i>	<i>kowashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kowashimashita</i>	<i>kowashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kowashite</i>	<i>kowasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kowaseba/kowashita ra</i>	<i>kowasanakereba/kowasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kowashimashita ra</i>	<i>kowashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kowasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kowashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kowase</i>	<i>kowasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kowaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kowasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kowasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okowashi ni naru/kowasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kowasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>okowashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono isu o kowashita no wa dare desu ka.*

このいすを壊したのは誰ですか。

Who broke this chair?

**2. *Keitai denwa o ofuro ni otoshite, kowashite shimatta.***

携帯電話をお風呂に落として、壊してしま  
った。

My cell-phone was damaged after I dropped  
it into the bath.

**3. *Otōto ni pasokon o kowasaremashita.***

弟にパソコンを壊されました。

My younger brother broke the computer.

**4. *Hataraki-sugite, karada o kowashite shimaimashita.***

働きすぎて、体を壊してしまいました。

I ruined my health by working too much.

**5. *Tabesugite, onaka o kowasanai yōni shite kudasai.***

食べすぎて、おなかを壊さないようにして  
ください。

Please refrain from eating too much in order  
not to hurt your stomach.

# kumoru くもる

曇る to become cloudy, be gloomy: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kumoru</i>	<i>kumoranai</i>
	PAST	<i>kumotta</i>	<i>kumoranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kumorimasu</i>	<i>kumorimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kumorimashita</i>	<i>kumorimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kumotte</i>	<i>kumoranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kumoreba/kumotta ra</i>	<i>kumoranakereba/kumoranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kumorimashita ra</i>	<i>kumorimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>(kumorō)</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>(kumorimashō)</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>(kumore)</i>	<i>(kumoru na)</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(kumoreru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kumoraserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(komorareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okumori ni naru/kumorareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kumoraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okumori suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kinō wa ichinichi-jū kumotte imashita.*

昨日は一日中曇っていました。

It was cloudy all day yesterday.

**2. *Tenki yohō ni yoruto, asu wa gogo kara kumoru sō da.***

天気予報によると、明日は午後から曇るそう  
うだ。

According to the weather forecast, it will  
become cloudy from tomorrow afternoon.

**3. *Sono chihō wa, fuyu wa kumotta hi ga ōi.***

その地方は、冬は曇った日が多い。

That area has many cloudy days in winter.

**4. *Rāmen o tabetara, megane ga kumotte shimaimashita.***

ラーメンを食べたら、眼鏡が曇ってしま  
いました。

When I ate Chinese noodle, my glasses  
fogged up.

**5. *Kare no kao wa fuan de kumotte ita.***

彼の顔は、不安で曇っていた。

His face was clouded with anxiety.



# kuraberu くらべる

比べる to compare (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>kuraberu</i>	<i>kurabenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kurabeta</i>	<i>kurabenakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>kurabemasu</i>	<i>kurabemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kurabemashita</i>	<i>kurabemasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>kurabete</i>	<i>kurabenakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>kurabereba/kurabeta ra</i>	<i>kurabenakereba/kurabenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kurabemashita ra</i>	<i>kurabemasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>kurabeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kurabemashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>kurabero</i>	<i>kuraberu na</i>

	<b>Affirmative</b>		<b>Affirmative</b>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>kuraberareru/kurabereru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>kurabesaserareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>kuraberareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>okurabe ni naru/kuraberareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>kurabesaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>okurabe suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tōkyō to Nyū Yōku o kuraberu to, dotchi ga samui desu ka.*

東京とニューヨークを比べると、どっちが寒いですか。

Which city is colder, Tokyo or New York?

2. *Dare ga ichiban se ga takai ka kurabete mimashō.*

誰が一番背が高いか比べてみましょう。

Let's see who is the tallest.

3. *Kotoshi wa kyonen ni kurabete yuki ga ōi desu.*

今年は去年に比べて雪が多いです。

There has been more snow this year than last year.

4. *Zenkai to kurabereba, konkai no tesuto wa kantan da.*

前回と比べれば、今回のテストは簡単だ。

The exam is easier this time than last time.

5. *Fuji-san no utsukushisa wa hoka no yama to kuraberarenai.*

富士山の美しさは、ほかの山と比べられない。

The beauty of Mt. Fuji cannot be compared with other mountains'.

# kureru くれる

くれる to give: (trans.); 暮れる to end, get dark: (intrans.)\*

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kureru</i>	<i>kurenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kureta</i>	<i>kurenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kuremasu</i>	<i>kuremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kuremashita</i>	<i>kuremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kurete</i>	<i>kurenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kurereba/kureta ra</i>	<i>kurenakereba/ kurenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kuremashita ra</i>	<i>kuremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kureyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kuremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kurero</i>	<i>kureru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(kurerareru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>(kuresaserareru)</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(kurerareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>kudasaru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>(kuresaseru)</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okure suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Haha wa watashi ni purezento o kuremashita.*

母は私にプレゼントをくれました。

My mother gave me a present.

**2. Sensei wa watashi ni hon o katte kuremashita.**

先生は私に本を買ってくれました。

My teacher bought me a book.

**3. Kono mondai ga wakaranai'n desu ga, oshiete kuremasen ka.**

この問題が分からないんですが、教えてくださいませんか。

I don't understand this question, so will you explain it to me?

**4. Chotto atsui'n da kedo, mado o akete kurenai?**

ちょっと暑いんだけど、窓を開けてくれない。

It is a little hot in here so can you open the window?

**5. Chichi wa watashi ni kuruma o kashite kurenakatta.**

父は私に車を貸してくれなかった。

My father didn't lend me his car.

**6. Hi ga kureru mae ni kaerō.**

日が暮れる前に帰ろう。

Let's go home before it gets dark.

\* Besides the forms shown above, the intransitive verb *kureru* 暮れる meaning “to get dark, to end” generally does not use the imperative, volitional, or honorific forms.

# kuru くる

来る to come, arrive: (intrans.)

## GROUP 3

		<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>kuru</i>	<i>konai</i>
	PAST	<i>kita</i>	<i>konakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>imasu</i>	<i>imasen</i>
	PAST	<i>imashita</i>	<i>imasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>kite</i>	<i>konakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>kureba/kita ra</i>	<i>konakereba/konakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>imashita ra</i>	<i>imasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>koyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kimashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>koi</i>	<i>kuru na</i>

	<b>Affirmative</b>		<b>Affirmative</b>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>korareru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>kosaserareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>korareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>irassharu/oide ni naru/korareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>kosaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>mairu</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ashita nan-ji ni imasu ka.*

明日何時に来ますか。

What time will you come tomorrow?

2. *Basu wa mada kite imasen.*

バスはまだ来ていません。

The bus has not arrived yet.

**3. *Nihon e nihongo no benkyō o shi ni kimashita.***

日本へ日本語の勉強をしに来ました。

I came to Japan to study Japanese.

**4. *Doyōbi ni pātī ga aru'n desu ga, koraremasu ka.***

土曜日にパーティーがあるんですが、来られますか。

We are having a party on Saturday, so are you able to come?

**5. *Sensei wa gakusei ni jisho o motte kosasemashita.***

先生は学生に辞書を持って来させました。

The teacher let his students bring their dictionary.

# kuwaeru くわえる

加える to add, increase; くわえる to hold in mouth:  
(both trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>kuwaeru</i>	<i>kuwaenai</i>
	PAST	<i>kuwaeta</i>	<i>kuwaenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>kuwaemasu</i>	<i>kuwaemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>kuwaemashita</i>	<i>kuwaemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>kuwaete</i>	<i>kuwaenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kuwaereba/kuwaeta ra</i>	<i>kuwaenakaereba/kuwaenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>kuwaemashita ra</i>	<i>kuwaemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>kuwaeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>kuwaemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>kuwaero</i>	<i>kuwaeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>kuwaerareru/kuwaereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>kuwaesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>kuwaerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>okuwae ni naru/kuwaerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>kuwaesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(okuwae suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sono nabe ni sukoshi mizu o kuwaete kudasai.*  
その鍋に少し水を加えてください。

Please add some more water to the pot.

**2. *Kono ryōri wa mō sukoshi shio o kuwaeta hō ga ii to omou.***

この料理は、もう少し塩を加えたほうがいいと思う。

I think you should add a little more salt to this dish.

**3. *Kare o nakama ni kuwaeta ra dō desu ka.***

彼を仲間に加えたらどうですか。

Why don't we let him join us?

**4. *Kaimono no gōkei kingaku ni shōhizei o kuwaeru to, ikura ni narimasu ka.***

買い物の合計金額に消費税を加えると、いくらになりますか。

How much will it be if the consumption tax is added to the total price of my purchase?

**5. *Neko ga sakana o kuwaete, nigete itta.***

猫が魚をくわえて、逃げて行った。

The cat ran away with the fish in its mouth.



# **machigaeru** まちがえる

間違える to make a mistake: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>machigaeru</i>	<i>machigaenai</i>
	PAST	<i>machigaeta</i>	<i>machigaenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>machigaemasu</i>	<i>machigaemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>machigaemashita</i>	<i>machigaemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>machigaete</i>	<i>machigaenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>machigaereba/ machigaeta ra</i>	<i>machigaenakereba/ machigaenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>machigaemashita ra</i>	<i>machigaemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>machigaeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>machigaemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>machigaero</i>	<i>machigaeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>machigaerareru/ machigaereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>machigaesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>machigaerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omachigae ni naru/ machigaerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>machigaesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omachigae suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Michi o machigaemashita.*

道を間違えました。

I took the wrong road.

**2. *Gomennasai. Denwa bangō o machigaete shimaimashita.***

ごめんなさい。電話番号を間違えてしまいました。

I'm sorry. I have got the wrong phone number.

**3. *Machigaete, tonari no heya ni haitte shimatta.***

間違えて、隣の部屋に入ってしまった。

By mistake, I entered the room next door.

**4. *Kasa o machigaenai yōni, namae o kaite oita.***

傘を間違えないように、名前を書いておいた。

I wrote my name on the umbrella in order not to mistake it for another.

**5. *Watashi wa yoku ani to machigaeraremasu.***

私はよく兄と間違えられます。

I am often mistaken for my older brother.

# **machigau** まちがう

間違う to make a mistake: (intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>machigau</i>	<i>machigawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>machigatta</i>	<i>machigawanakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>machigaimasu</i>	<i>machigaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>machigaimashita</i>	<i>machigaimasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>machigatte</i>	<i>machigawanakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>machigaeba/ machigatta ra</i>	<i>machigawanakereba/ machigawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>machigaimashita ra</i>	<i>machigaimasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>machigaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>machigaimashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>machigae</i>	<i>machigau na</i>

	<b>Affirmative</b>		<b>Affirmative</b>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>(machigaeru)</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>machigawaserareru/ machigawasareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>machigawareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>omachigai ni naru/ machigawareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>machigawaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>(omachigai suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono tegami wa jūsho ga machigatte iru.*

この手紙は住所が間違っている。

The address on this letter is wrong.

**2. *Shiken no kotae o futatsu machigatta.***

試験の答えを二つ間違った。

I made two mistakes on the exam.

**3. *Machigatte, kono hon o motte kite shimatta.***

間違っ、この本を持って来てしまった。

I brought this book by mistake.

**4. *Machigatta densha ni notte shimatta.***

間違った電車に乗ってしまった。

I have gotten on the wrong train.

**5. *Machigatte mo kare ni itte wa ikemasen.***

間違っても彼に言ってはいけません。

Whatever you do, don't mention it to him.

\* Also used as a transitive verb. (See example 2)

# magaru まがる

曲がる to bend, curve, turn: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>magaru</i>	<i>magaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>magatta</i>	<i>magaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>magarimasu</i>	<i>magarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>magarimashita</i>	<i>magarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>magatte</i>	<i>magaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>magareba/magatta ra</i>	<i>magaranakereba/magaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>magarimashita ra</i>	<i>magarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>magarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>magarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>magare</i>	<i>magaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>magareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>magaraserareru/magarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>magarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omagari ni naru/magarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>magaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omagari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tsugi no kōsaten o migi ni magatte kudasai.*

次の交差点を右に曲がってください。

Please turn right at the next intersection.

**2. *Nekutai ga magatte imasu yo.***

ネクタイが曲がっていますよ。

Your tie is crooked.

**3. *Kono jōgi wa sukoshi magatte iru yō desu.***

この定規は少し曲がっているようです。

This ruler looks slightly askew.

**4. *Hidari e magaru to, kōen ga arimasu yo.***

左へ曲がると、公園がありますよ。

When you turn left, you'll find the park.

**5. *Kare wa magatta koto ga kirai da.***

彼は曲がったことが嫌いだ。

He dislikes dishonesty.

# mageru まげる

曲げる to bend, curve, twist: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mageru</i>	<i>magenai</i>
	PAST	<i>mageta</i>	<i>magenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>magemasu</i>	<i>magemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>magemashita</i>	<i>magemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>magete</i>	<i>magenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>magereba/mageta ra</i>	<i>magenakereba/magenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>magemashita ra</i>	<i>magemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mageyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>magemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>magero</i>	<i>mageru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>magerareru/magereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>magesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>magerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omage ni naru/magerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>magesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omage suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Harigane o magete, kago o tsukutta.*

針金を曲げて、籠を作った。

I made a basket by bending wires.

**2. *Kega o shita node, ashi ga magerarenaku natta.***

けがをしたので、足が曲げられなくなっ  
た。

I hurt myself and couldn't bend my leg.

**3. *Kasa no hone o magete shimatta.***

傘の骨を曲げてしまった。

I accidentaly bent the ribs of my umbrella.

**4. *Kono shorui wa ori-magenaide hokan shite kudasai.***

この書類は折り曲げないで保管してくださ  
い。

Please keep this document in a safe place  
without folding it.

**5. *Dōshite mo kare wa iken o mageyō to shinai.***

どうしても彼は意見を曲げようとし  
ない。

He won't change his opinion for anything.



# makaseru まかせる

任せる to entrust to, leave to: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>makaseru</i>	<i>makasenai</i>
	PAST	<i>makaseta</i>	<i>makasenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>makasemasu</i>	<i>makasemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>makasemashita</i>	<i>makasemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>makasete</i>	<i>makasenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>makasereba/makaseta ra</i>	<i>makasenakereba/makasenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>makasemashita ra</i>	<i>makasemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>makaseyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>makasemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>makasero</i>	<i>makaseru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>makaserareru/makasereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>makasesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>makaserareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omakase ni naru/makaserareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>makasesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omakase suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono shigoto wa watashi ni makasete kudasai.*

この仕事は私に任せてください。

Please leave this job to me.

**2. *Ryokō no aida, inu no sewa o imōto ni makaseta.***

旅行の間、犬の世話を妹に任せた。

I let my younger sister take care of my dog while I was traveling.

**3. *Kare wa mada keiken ga nai kara, kono shigoto wa makaserarenai.***

彼はまだ経験がないから、この仕事は任せられない。

I cannot leave this job to him because he has little experience.

**4. *Dōyatte soko e iku ka, anata ni omakase shimasu.***

どうやってそこへ行くか、あなたにお任せします。

It is up to you how we will get there.

**5. *Sono ken wa Yamada-san ni makaserarete iru.***

その件は山田さんに任せられている。

This matter has been left to Mr. Yamada.

# makeru まける

負ける to be defeated, to lose: (intrans.); まける give a price reduction: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>makeru</i>	<i>makenai</i>
	PAST	<i>maketa</i>	<i>makenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>makemasu</i>	<i>makemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>makemashita</i>	<i>makemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>makete</i>	<i>makenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>makereba/maketa ra</i>	<i>makenakereba/makenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>makemashita ra</i>	<i>makemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>makeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>makemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>makero</i>	<i>makeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>makerareru/makereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>makesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>makerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omake ni naru/makerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>makesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omake suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tenisu no shiai de kare ni makete shimatta.*

テニスの試合で彼に負けてしまった。

I lost the tennis match to him.

**2. *Sono chiimu wa yon tai san de aite chiimu ni makemashita.***

そのチームは四対三で相手チームに負けました。

That team lost by 4 to 3 to the other team.

**3. *Tsugi no shiai ni wa makenai yō ni ganbarō.***

次の試合には負けないように頑張ろう。

Let's stick in there and win the next game.

**4. *Kanojo wa yūwaku ni makete, sono yubiwa o katte shimatta.***

彼女は誘惑に負けて、その指輪を買ってしまった。

She yielded to temptation and bought the ring.

**5. *Nedan o makete itadakemasen ka.***

値段をまけていただけませんか。

Could you make it cheaper?

# maku まく

巻く to bind, roll up; まく to sprinkle, seed: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>maku</i>	<i>makanai</i>
	PAST	<i>maita</i>	<i>makanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>makimasu</i>	<i>makimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>makimashita</i>	<i>makimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>maite</i>	<i>makanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>makeba/maita ra</i>	<i>makanakereba/ makanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>makimashita ra</i>	<i>makimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>makō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>makimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>make</i>	<i>maku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>makeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>makaserareru/ makasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>makareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omaki ni naru/makareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>makaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omaki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ashi ni kega o shita node, hōtai o maita.*

足にけがをしたので、包帯を巻いた。

I bandaged my leg because I injured it.

**2. *Kanojo wa sukāfu o kubi ni maite iru.***

彼女はスカーフを首に巻いている。

She has a scarf wrapped around her neck.

**3. *Kare no sainō ni wa shita o maita.***

彼の才能には舌を巻いた。

I was astounded by his talent. (*lit.*, my tongue was bound)

**4. *Niwa ni hana no tane o maita.***

庭に花の種をまいた。

I sowed flower seeds in the garden.

**5. *Shibafu ni mizu o maite kudasai.***

芝生に水をまいてください。

Please water the lawn.

# mamoru まもる

守る to protect, keep, defend: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mamoru</i>	<i>mamoranai</i>
	PAST	<i>mamotta</i>	<i>mamoranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mamorimasu</i>	<i>mamorimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mamorimashita</i>	<i>mamorimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mamotte</i>	<i>mamoranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mamoreba/mamotta ra</i>	<i>mamoranakereba/mamoranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mamorimashita ra</i>	<i>mamorimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mamorō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mamorimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mamore</i>	<i>mamoru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>mamoreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mamoraserareru/mamorasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mamorareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omamori ni naru/mamorareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mamoraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omamori suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Karera wa kuni o mamoru tame ni tatakatta.*

彼らは国を守るために戦った。

They fought to defend their country.

**2. *Kare wa itsumo yakusoku o mamorimasu.***

彼はいつも約束を守ります。

He always keeps his promises.

**3. *Yamada-san wa itsumo jikan o mamoranakute, komarimasu.***

山田さんはいつも時間を守らなくて、困ります。

It annoys me that Mr. Yamada isn't always punctual.

**4. *Repōto teishutsu no shimekiri wa zettai ni mamotte kudasai.***

レポート提出の締め切りは絶対に守ってください。

Please be sure to meet your deadline for submitting the reports.

**5. *Kaihatsu kara shizen o mamorō.***

開発から自然を守ろう。

Let's protect nature from being (commercially) developed.



# maniau まにあう

間に合う to be in time, be enough, be able to do without: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>maniau</i>	<i>maniawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>maniatta</i>	<i>maniawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>maniaimasu</i>	<i>maniaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>maniaimashita</i>	<i>maniaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>maniatte</i>	<i>maniawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>maniaeba/maniatta ra</i>	<i>maniawanakereba/ maniawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>maniaimashita ra</i>	<i>maniaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>maniaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>maniaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>maniae</i>	<i>maniau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>maniaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>maniawaserareru/ maniawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>maniawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omaniai ni naru/ maniawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>maniawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omaniai suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Shūden ni maniawanakatta.*

終電に間に合わなかった。

I missed the last train.

**2. Roku-ji no hikōki ni maniau yō ni isogimashō.**

六時の飛行機に間に合うように急ぎましょ  
う。

Let's hurry so we can make it for the six  
o'clock plane.

**3. Ichi-jikan me no jugyō ni maniai-sō mo nai.**

一時間目の授業に間に合いそうもない。

I don't seem to be on time for the first class.

**4. Yakusoku no jikan ni maniawanakereba, kanojo  
wa okoru darō.**

約束の時間に間に合わなければ、彼女は怒  
るだろう。

If I am not on time for the appointment, she  
will be angry with me.

**5. Ato go-sen en areba jūbun maniaimasu.**

あと五千円あれば、十分間に合います。

If I have five thousand yen more, it'll be more  
than enough.

# matsu まつ

待つ to wait: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>matsu</i>	<i>matanai</i>
	PAST	<i>matta</i>	<i>matanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>machimasu</i>	<i>machimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>machimashita</i>	<i>machimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>matte</i>	<i>matanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mateba/matta ra</i>	<i>matanakereba/ matanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>machimashita ra</i>	<i>machimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>matō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>machimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mate</i>	<i>matsu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>materu</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mataserareru/matasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>matareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omachi ni naru/matareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mataseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omachi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Chotto matte kudasai.*

ちょっと待ってください。

Please wait a moment.

**2. Getsuyōbi no go-ji ni omachi shite orimasu.**

月曜日の五時にお待ちしております。

I look forward to seeing you at five o'clock on Monday.

**3. Mō kore ijō matemasen.**

もうこれ以上待てません。

I cannot wait any longer.

**4. Tomodachi kara henji ga kuru no o matte imasu.**

友達から返事が来るのを待っています。

I am waiting for my friend's reply.

**5. Kanojo ni ichi-jikan mo matasaremashita.**

彼女に一時間も待たされました。

She made me wait for one hour.

# mawaru まわる

回る to turn around: (intrans.);\* go around: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mawaru</i>	<i>mawaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>mawatta</i>	<i>mawaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mawarimasu</i>	<i>mawarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mawarimashita</i>	<i>mawarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mawatte</i>	<i>mawaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mawareba/mawatta ra</i>	<i>mawaranakereba/mawaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mawarimashita ra</i>	<i>mawarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mawarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mawarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>maware</i>	<i>mawaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>mawareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mawaraserareru/mawarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mawarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omawari ni naru/mawarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mawaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omawari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Senpūki ga mawatte ite, suzushii.*

扇風機が回っていて、涼しい。

It is cool as the electric fan is on.

**2. *Kyōto no otera o mite mawaru ni wa basu ga benri desu.***

京都のお寺を見て回るにはバスが便利です。

It is convenient for you to go round Kyoto by bus to see the temples.

**3. *Utau junban ga mawatte kita.***

歌う順番が回ってきた。

My turn to sing came.

**4. *Kodomo-tachi ga kōen o hashiri-mawatte imasu.***

子供達が公園を走り回っています。

Children are running around the park.

**5. *Isogashikute, me ga mawari sō da.***

忙しくて、目が回りそうだ。

I am so busy that I feel dizzy.

\* The intransitive verb *mawaru* 回る meaning “to turn around” generally does not use the potential, passive, causative passive, honorific, or humble forms.

# mawasu まわす

回す to turn, pass round, send on: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mawasu</i>	<i>mawasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>mawashita</i>	<i>mawasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mawashimasu</i>	<i>mawashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mawashimashita</i>	<i>mawashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mawashite</i>	<i>mawasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mawaseba/mawashita ra</i>	<i>mawasanakereba/mawasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mawashimashita ra</i>	<i>mawashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mawasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mawashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mawase</i>	<i>mawasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>mawaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mawasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mawasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omawashi ni naru/mawasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mawasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omawashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sono bin no futa wa mawashite akemasu.*

その瓶の蓋は回して開けます。

Open the bottle by twisting the cap.

2. *Kono tsumami o migi ni mawaseba, oyu ga demasu.*

このつまみを右に回せば、お湯が出ます。

If you turn this knob to the right, hot water comes out.

3. *Satō o mawashite kuremasen ka.*

砂糖を回してくれませんか。

Could you pass me the sugar?

4. *Kare wa betsu no ka ni mawasareta.*

彼は別の課に回された。

He was transferred to another section.

5. *Sono zasshi o yomi-owattara, watashi ni mawashite kudasai.*

その雑誌を読み終わったら、私に回してください。

After you finish reading that magazine, please pass it to me.



# mayou まよう

迷う to be lost, be in doubt, be captivated:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mayou</i>	<i>mayowanai</i>
	PAST	<i>mayotta</i>	<i>mayowanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mayoimasu</i>	<i>mayoimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mayoimashita</i>	<i>mayoimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mayotte</i>	<i>mayowanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mayoeba/mayotta ra</i>	<i>mayowanakereba/ mayowanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mayoimashita ra</i>	<i>mayoimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mayoō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mayoimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mayoe</i>	<i>mayou na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>mayoeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mayowaserareru/ mayowasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mayowareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omayoi ni naru/ mayowareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mayowaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omayoi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Yokohama de michi ni mayotte shimatta.*

横浜で道に迷ってしまった。

I lost my way in Yokohama.

**2. *Dotchi no kutsu o kaō ka mayotte imasu.***

どっちの靴を買おうか迷っています。

I'm not sure which shoes to buy.

**3. *Tochū de michi ni mayowanai yō ni, chizu o motte ikō.***

途中で道に迷わないように、地図を持って行こう。

Let's take the map with us so we don't get lost on the way.

**4. *Sono eki no mawari wa michi ga fukuzatu de, mayoi-yasui.***

その駅の周りは道が複雑で、迷いやすい。

Because the streets around the station are complicated, it is easy to get lost.

**5. *Sonna kotoba ni mayowasarete wa ikenai.***

そんな言葉に迷わされてはいけない。

You should not be misled by such words.

# medatsu めだつ

目立つ to be outstanding, be remarkable: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>medatsu</i>	<i>medatanai</i>
	PAST	<i>medatta</i>	<i>medatanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>medachimasu</i>	<i>medachimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>medachimashita</i>	<i>medachimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>medatte</i>	<i>medatanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>medateba/medatta ra</i>	<i>medatanakereba/medatanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>medachimashita ra</i>	<i>medachimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>medatō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>medachimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>medate</i>	<i>medatsu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(medateru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>medataserareru/medatasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(medatareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>(omedachi ni naru)/ (medatareru)</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>medataseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omedachi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare wa se ga takai node medachimasu.*

彼は背が高いため、目立ちます。  
Because he is tall, he sticks out.

**2. *Sono fuku wa medachi-sugimasu.***

その服は目立ちすぎます。  
Those clothes are too eye-catching.

**3. *Memo o medatsu basho ni oite okō.***

メモを目立つ場所に置いておこう。  
Let's put the memo where it will be easily seen.

**4. *Kanojo wa Nihon-go ga medatte jōzu ni natta.***

彼女は日本語が目立って上手になった。  
She made remarkable progress in her Japanese.

**5. *Kyō wa medatta nyūsu wa nai.***

今日は目立ったニュースはない。  
No news catches the eye today.

# mieru 見える

見える to be seen, be able to see, to appear, come:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mieru</i>	<i>mienai</i>
	PAST	<i>mieta</i>	<i>mienakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>miemasu</i>	<i>miemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>miemashita</i>	<i>miemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>miete</i>	<i>mienakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>miereba/mieta ra</i>	<i>mienakereba/ mienakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>miemashita ra</i>	<i>miemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mieyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>miemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>miero</i>	<i>mieru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(mierareru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>(miesaserareru)</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(mierareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omie ni naru/mierareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>(miesaseru)</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omie suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kyō wa tenki ga ii kara, yama ga yoku mieru.*  
今日は天気がいいから、山がよく見える。

The weather today is so nice that you can see the mountain well.

**2. *Koko kara wa nani mo miemasen.***

ここからは何も見えません。

Nothing is visible from here.

**3. *Kare wa tsukarete iru yō ni mieta.***

彼は疲れているように見えた。

He looked tired.

**4. *Yamada-san wa wakaku miemasu ne.***

山田さんは若く見えますね。

Mr. Yamada looks young, doesn't he?

**5. *Sensei wa mamonaku omie ni narimasu.***

先生は間もなくお見えになります。

The teacher will arrive before long.

# migaku みがく

磨く to polish, brush, improve, cultivate: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>migaku</i>	<i>migakanai</i>
	PAST	<i>migaita</i>	<i>migakanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>migakimasu</i>	<i>migakimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>migakimashita</i>	<i>migakimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>migaite</i>	<i>migakanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>migakeba/migaita ra</i>	<i>migakanakereba/migakanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>migakimashita ra</i>	<i>migakimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>migakō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>migakimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>migake</i>	<i>migaku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>migakeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>migakaserareru/migakasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>migakareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omigaki ni naru/migakareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>migakaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omigaki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shokuji no ato de ha o migakimasu.*

食事の後に歯を磨きます。

I brush my teeth after every meal.

**2. *Dekakeru mae ni kutsu o migakimashita.***

出かける前に靴を磨きました。

Before going out, I shined my shoes.

**3. *Kare wa megane no renzu o migaite moratta.***

彼は眼鏡のレンズを磨いてもらった。

He had the lenses of his glasses polished.

**4. *Kanojo no kuruma wa itsumo pikapika ni migaite aru.***

彼女の車はいつもぴかぴかに磨いてある。

Her car is always polished to a dazzling shine.

**5. *Jūdō no ude o migaku tame ni, Nihon ni kimashita.***

柔道の腕を磨くために、日本に来ました。

I came to Japan to improve my judo skills.



# miru みる

見る to see, look at, watch; みる to try : (both trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>miru</i>	<i>minai</i>
	PAST	<i>mita</i>	<i>minakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mimasu</i>	<i>mimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mimashita</i>	<i>mimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mite</i>	<i>minakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mireba/mita ra</i>	<i>minakereba/minakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mimashita ra</i>	<i>mimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>miyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>miro</i>	<i>miru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>mirareru/mireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>misaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>goran ni naru/mirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>misaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>haiken suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Yamada-san wa ano heya de terebi o mite imasu.*  
山田さんはあの部屋でテレビを見ています。

Mr. Yamada is watching TV in that room.

**2. *Eiga demo mi ni ikimasen ka.***

映画でも見に行きませんか。

Shall we go to see a movie?

**3. *Ano shiai o goran ni narimashita ka.***

あの試合をご覧になりましたか。

I was wondering if you watched the game.

**4. *Pasupōto o haiken shimasu.***

パスポートを拝見します。

May I see your passport?

**5. *Dekiru ka dō ka wakarimasen ga, yatte mimasu.***

できるかどうか分かりませんが、やってみます。

I don't know whether I can do it or not, but I will try.

# miseru みせる

見せる to show, display: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>miseru</i>	<i>misenai</i>
	PAST	<i>miseta</i>	<i>misenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>misemasu</i>	<i>misemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>misemashita</i>	<i>misemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>misete</i>	<i>misenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>misereba/miseta ra</i>	<i>misenakereba/ misenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>misemashita ra</i>	<i>misemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>miseyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>misemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>misero</i>	<i>miseru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>miserareru/misereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>misesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>miserareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omise ni naru/miserareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>misesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omise suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Chotto sono hon o misete kudasai.*

ちょっとその本を見せてください。

Please show me that book.

**2. *Tanaka-san ni kazoku no shashin o misete moratta.***

田中さんに家族の写真を見せてもらった。

I had Mr. Tanaka show me pictures of his family.

**3. *Keiki wa kaifuku no kizashi o misete iru.***

景気は回復の兆しを見せている。

The economy shows signs of recovering.

**4. *Konna zankoku na eiga wa kodomo ni miserarenai.***

こんな残酷な映画は子供に見せられない。

Such a horrible movie cannot be shown to children.

**5. *Kanarazu yatte misemasu.***

必ずやってみせます。

I'll show you I can do it.

# mitomeru みとめる

認める to permit, admit, recognize: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mitomeru</i>	<i>mitomenai</i>
	PAST	<i>mitometa</i>	<i>mitomenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mitomemasu</i>	<i>mitomemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mitomemashita</i>	<i>mitomemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mitomete</i>	<i>mitomenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mitomereba/ mitometa ra</i>	<i>mitomenakereba/ mitomenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mitomemashita ra</i>	<i>mitomemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mitomeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mitomemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mitomero</i>	<i>mitomeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>mitomerareru/ mitomereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mitomesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mitomerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omitome ni naru/ mitomerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mitomesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omitome suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Chichi wa Nihon e no ryūgaku o mitomete kureta.*

父は日本への留学を認めてくれた。

My father allowed me to go to Japan to study.

**2. *Yatto Nihon no daigaku no nyūgaku o mitomeraremashita.***

やっと日本の大学の入学を認められました。

At last, I was accepted into a Japanese university.

**3. *Kare wa shippai o mitomete, ayamatta.***

彼は失敗を認めて、謝った。

He apologized after admitting his mistake.

**4. *Suzuki-san wa jibun ga machigaeta koto o mitomeyō to shinai.***

鈴木さんは自分が間違えたことを認めようとしない。

Mr. Suzuki doesn't want to admit that he made a mistake.

**5. *Kanojo wa doryoku to jisseki ga mitomerarete, shōshin shita.***

彼女は努力と実績が認められて、昇進した。

She was promoted after her efforts and competence were recognized.

# mitsukaru

見つかる to be found, be discovered: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mitsukaru</i>	<i>mitsukaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>mitsukatta</i>	<i>mitsukaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mitsukarimasu</i>	<i>mitsukarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mitsukarimashita</i>	<i>mitsukarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mitsukatte</i>	<i>mitsukaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mitsukareba/ mitsukatta ra</i>	<i>mitsukaranakereba/ mitsukaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mitsukarimashita ra</i>	<i>mitsukarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mitsukarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mitsukarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mitsukare</i>	<i>mitsukaru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>mitsukareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mitsukaraserareru/ mitsukarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mitsukarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omitsukari ni naru/ mitsukarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mitsukaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omitsukari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Apāto ga mitsukatta? / Un, ii no ga mitsukatta yo.*

アパートが見つかった。 / うん、いいのが見つかったよ。

Did you find an apartment? / Yes, I found a good one.

**2. *Sagashite ita hon ga yatto mitsukarimashita.***

捜していた本がやっと見つかりました。

At last I found the book that I was looking for.

**3. *Atarashii shigoto ga mada mitsukaranai.***

新しい仕事はまだ見つからない。

I have not yet found a new job.

**4. *Heya no kagi ga mitsukaranakute, komarimashita.***

部屋の鍵が見つからなくて、困りました。

I was in trouble because I couldn't find the room key.

**5. *Sono gakusei wa sensei ni mitsukaranai yōni, kossori kyōshitsu ni haitta.***

その学生は先生に見つからないように、こっそり教室に入った。

The student entered the classroom secretly so as not to be caught by a teacher.



# mitsukeru みつける

みつける to find, discover, look for: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mitsukeru</i>	<i>mitsukenai</i>
	PAST	<i>mitsuketa</i>	<i>mitsukenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mitsukemasu</i>	<i>mitsukemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mitsukemashita</i>	<i>mitsukemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mitsukete</i>	<i>mitsukenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mitsukereba/ mitsuketa ra</i>	<i>mitsukenakereba/ mitsukenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mitsukemashita ra</i>	<i>mitsukemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mitsukeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mitsukemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mitsukero</i>	<i>mitsukeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>mitsukerareru/ mitsukereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mitsukesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mitsukerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omitsuke ni naru/ mitsukerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mitsukesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omitsuke suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Omoshiroi hon o mitsuketa node shōkai shimasu.*

面白い本を見つけたので、紹介します。

I'd like to tell you about an interesting book I found.

2. *Michi ni saifu ga ochite iru no o mitsukemashita.*

道に財布が落ちているのを見つけました。

I found a wallet on the road.

3. *Tanaka-san o mitsuketa ra, watashi ni denwa suru yōni itte kudasai.*

田中さんを見つけたら、私に電話するように言ってください。

When you find Mr. Tanaka, please ask him to call me.

4. *Nihon de shigoto o mitsuke-tai to omotte imasu.*

日本で仕事を見つけないと思っています。

I'd like to find a job in Japan

5. *Repōto o kaku no ni chōdo ii shiryō ga mitsukerarenakatta.*

レポートを書くのに丁度いい資料が見つけれなかつた。

I couldn't find suitable materials to write the report.

# mōkaru もうかる

もうかる to make a profit, be lucky: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mōkaru</i>	<i>mōkaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>mōkatta</i>	<i>mōkaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mōkarimasu</i>	<i>mōkarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mōkarimashita</i>	<i>mōkarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mōkatte</i>	<i>mōkaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mōkareba/mōkatta ra</i>	<i>mōkaranakereba/mōkaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mōkarimashita ra</i>	<i>mōkarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mōkarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mōkarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mōkare</i>	<i>mōkaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>mōkareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mōkaraserareru/mōkarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mōkarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omōkari ni naru/mōkarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mōkaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omōkari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare no kaisha wa totemo mōkatte iru rashii.*  
彼の会社はとてももうかっているらしい。

His company seems to be making handsome profits.

**2. *Kajino de ikura mōkarimashita ka. / jū-man en mōkarimashita.***

カジノでいくらもうかりましたか。 / 十万円もうかりました。

How much did you win at the casino? / I won hundred thousand yen.

**3. *Sono shōbai wa kitai shita hodo mōkaranakatta.***

その商売は期待したほどもうからなかった。

That business didn't do as well as expected.

**4. *Mōkattara, gochisō shite kudasai ne.***

もうかったら、ごちそうしてくださいね。

Please treat me if you make a lot of money.

**5. *Kare ga kaisha made kuruma ni nosete kureta node mōkatta.***

彼が会社まで車に乗せてくれたので、もうかった。

I was lucky because he gave me a lift to the company.

# mōkeru もうける

もうける to make a profit, to have a child; 設ける to set up: (both trans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mōkeru</i>	<i>mōkenai</i>
	PAST	<i>mōketa</i>	<i>mōkenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mōkemasu</i>	<i>mōkemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mōkemashita</i>	<i>mōkemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mōkete</i>	<i>mōkenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mōkereba/mōketa ra</i>	<i>mōkenakereba/mōkenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mōkemashita ra</i>	<i>mōkemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mōkeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mōkemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mōkero</i>	<i>mōkeru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>mōkerareru/mōkereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mōkesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mōkerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omōke ni naru/mōkerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mōkesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omōke suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare wa tōshi de okane o mōkemashita.*

彼は投資でお金をもうけました。

He profited well on his investment.

**2. *Keiba de ikura mōkemashita ka. / San-man en gurai mōkemashita.***

競馬でいくらもうけましたか。 / 三万円ぐらいもうけました。

How much did you make on horse racing? / I made about thirty thousand yen.

**3. *Sonna kantan ni mōkerareru shigoto wa naidarō.***

そんな簡単にもうけられる仕事はないだろう。

There is no job that can make you so much money so easily.

**4. *Kare wa eki mae no biru ni jimusho o mōketa.***

彼は駅前のビルに事務所を設けた。

He set up his office in front of the station.

**5. *Yakusho no ikkai ni sōdan madoguchi ga mōkerarete iru.***

役所の一階に相談窓口が設けられている。

The consulting desk is located on the first floor of the government office.

# morasu もらす

漏らす to let leak out, escape: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>morasu</i>	<i>morasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>morashita</i>	<i>morasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>morashimasu</i>	<i>morashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>morashimashita</i>	<i>morashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>morashite</i>	<i>morasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>moraseba/morashita ra</i>	<i>morasanakereba/morasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>morashimashita ra</i>	<i>morashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>morasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>morashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>morase</i>	<i>morasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>moraseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>morasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>morasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omorashi ni naru/morasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>morasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omorashi suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Himitsu o morasanaide kudasai.*

秘密を漏らさないでください。

Please don't reveal our secret.

**2. *Kono kāten wa hikari o soto ni morasanai.***

このカーテンは光を外に漏らさない。

This curtain does not let the light out.

**3. *Dareka ga kaisha no jōhō o soto ni morashite iru.***

誰かが会社の情報を外に漏らしている。

Somebody is leaking company information to the outside.

**4. *Kanojo wa omowazu tameiki o morashita.***

彼女は思わずため息を漏らした。

She sighed unintentionally.

**5. *Kare no setsumei o kiki-morashite shimatta.***

彼の説明を聞き漏らしてしまった。

I did not catch his explanation.



# morau もらう

もらう to get, receive, to marry: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>morau</i>	<i>morawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>moratta</i>	<i>morawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>moraimasu</i>	<i>moraimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>moraimashita</i>	<i>moraimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>moratte</i>	<i>morawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>moraeba/moratta ra</i>	<i>morawanakereba/morawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>moraimashita ra</i>	<i>moraimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>moraō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>moraimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>morae</i>	<i>morau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>moraeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>morawaserareru/morawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>morawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omorai ni naru/morawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>morawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>itadaku</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tomodachi kara tanjōbi no purezento o moraimashita.*

友達から誕生日のプレゼントをもらいました。

I received a birthday present from a friend.

**2. *Kore wa sensei kara itadaita jisho desu.***

これは先生から頂いた辞書です。

This is a dictionary that I got from my teacher.

**3. *Tomodachi ni kūkō made kuruma de okutte moratta.***

友達に空港まで車で送ってもらった。

My friend kindly took me to the airport by car.

**4. *Sumimasen ga, mō sukoshi shizuka ni shite moraemasen ka.***

すみませんが、もう少し静かにしてもらえませんか。

Excuse me, but can you be more quiet please?

**5. *Michi ga wakaranai'n desu ga, oshiete itadakemasen ka.***

道がわからないんですが、教えていただけませんか。

Excuse me, but I am lost. Could you please show me the way?

# **moreru** もれる

漏れる to leak out, escape: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>moreru</i>	<i>morenai</i>
	PAST	<i>moreta</i>	<i>morenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>moremasu</i>	<i>moremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>moremashita</i>	<i>moremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>morete</i>	<i>morenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>morereba/moreta ra</i>	<i>morenakereba/ morenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>moremashita ra</i>	<i>moremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>moreyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>moremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>morero</i>	<i>moreru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>morerareru/ morereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>moresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>morerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omore ni naru/ morerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>moresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(omore suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Hōsu kara mizu ga morete iru.*

ホースから水が漏れている。

Water leaks from the hose.

**2. *Hen na nioi ga shimasu ga, gasu ga morete imasen ka.***

変なおいがしますが、ガスが漏れていませんか。

It smells strange. Could it be gas leaking?

**3. *Kāten no sukima kara akari ga morete imasu.***

カーテンのすき間から明かりが漏れています。

Light is shining through the opening between the curtains.

**4. *Meibo kara kare no namae ga morete ita.***

名簿から彼の名前が漏れていた。

His name has been omitted from the list.

**5. *Himitsu wa kare no kuchi kara moreta rashii.***

秘密は彼の口から漏れたらしい。

It seems like the secrets were leaked out from his mouth.

# motomeru もとめる

求める to demand, ask, seek, buy: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>motomeru</i>	<i>motomenai</i>
	PAST	<i>motometa</i>	<i>motomenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>motomemasu</i>	<i>motomemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>motomemashita</i>	<i>motomemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>motomete</i>	<i>motomenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>motomereba/ motometa ra</i>	<i>motomenakereba/ motomenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>motomemashita ra</i>	<i>motomemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>motomeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>motomemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>motomero</i>	<i>motomeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>motomerareru/ motomereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>motomesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>motomerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omotome ni naru/ motomerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>motomesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omotome suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shachō ni menkai o motomemashita.*

社長に面会を求めました。

They requested an interview with the president.

**2. *Koe o agete, tasuke o motometa.***

声を上げて、助けを求めた。

He shouted for help.

**3. *Sono kaisha wa ichi-nen ijō keiken no aru hito o motomete iru.***

その会社は一年以上経験のある人を求めている。

The company is looking for a person with over a year's experience.

**4. *Sono kaban wa doko de omotome ni narimashita ka.***

そのかばんは、どこでお求めになりましたか。

Where did you buy the bag?

**5. *Nyūjōken wa iriguchi no madoguchi de omotome kudasai.***

入場券は入口の窓口でお求めください。

Please buy the admission ticket at the entrance window.

# motsu もつ

持つ to have, hold, own: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>motsu</i>	<i>motanai</i>
	PAST	<i>motta</i>	<i>motanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mochimasu</i>	<i>mochimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mochimashita</i>	<i>mochimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>motte</i>	<i>motanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>moteba/motta ra</i>	<i>motanakereba/ motanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mochimashita ra</i>	<i>mochimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>motō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mochimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mote</i>	<i>motsu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>moteru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>motaserareru/motasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>motareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omochi ni naru/motareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>motaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omochi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sumimasen ga, nimotsu o motte kuremasen ka.*

すみませんが、荷物を持ってくれませんか。

Excuse me, but could you please hold the baggage?

**2. *Watashi wa ima okane o motte imasen.***

私は今お金を持っていません。

I don't have any money now.

**3. *Sono kaban o omochi shimashō ka.***

そのかばんをお持ちしましょうか。

Shall I carry the bag for you?

**4. *Haha ni omoi kaimono bukuro o motasareta.***

母に重い買い物袋を持たされた。

My mother made me carry her heavy shopping bag.

**5. *Mori-san wa ōki na mise o motte imasu.***

森さんは大きな店を持っています。

Mr. Mori runs a big shop.



# mukeru むける

向ける to turn toward, point at: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>mukeru</i>	<i>mukenai</i>
	PAST	<i>muketa</i>	<i>mukenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mukemasu</i>	<i>mukemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mukemashita</i>	<i>mukemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mukete</i>	<i>mukenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mukereba/muketa ra</i>	<i>mukenakereba/mukenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mukemashita ra</i>	<i>mukemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mukeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mukemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mukero</i>	<i>mukeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>mukerareru/mukereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mukesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>mukerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omuke ni naru/mukerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mukesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omuke suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare wa kyū ni kao o kochira ni muketa.*

彼は急に顔をこちらに向けた。

He suddenly turned his face toward us.

**2. *Kanojo wa okotte, watashi ni se o muketa.***

彼女は怒って、私に背を向けた。

She turned her back on me in anger.

**3. *Kare wa Nihon ni mukete, shuppatsu shita.***

彼は日本に向けて、出発した。

He set off for Japan.

**4. *Marason taikai ni mukete, mainichi hashitte imasu.***

マラソン大会に向けて、毎日走っています。

I am running every day for the marathon meet.

**5. *Kishadan no shitsumon wa subete sono seijika ni mukerareta.***

記者団の質問は、すべてその政治家に向けられた。

Every question from the press corps was directed to that politician.

# muku

向く to look toward, to suit: (intrans.);\* むく to peel, to strip off: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>muku</i>	<i>mukanai</i>
	PAST	<i>mu<sup>ita</sup></i>	<i>mukanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>mukimasu</i>	<i>mukimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>mukimashita</i>	<i>mukimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>mu<sup>ite</sup></i>	<i>mukanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mu<sup>keba</sup>/mu<sup>ita</sup> ra</i>	<i>mukanakereba/ mukanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>mukimashita ra</i>	<i>mukimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>mu<sup>kō</sup></i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>mukimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>mu<sup>ke</sup></i>	<i>muku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>mu<sup>keru</sup></i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>mu<sup>kaserareru</sup>/ mu<sup>kasareru</sup></i>
PASSIVE	<i>mu<sup>kareru</sup></i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omuki ni naru/ mu<sup>kareru</sup></i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>mu<sup>kaseru</sup></i>	HUMBLE	<i>omuki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shashin o torimasu kara, kochira o mu<sup>ite</sup> kudasai.*

写真を撮りますから、こちらを向いてください。

Please look this way. I'm going to take a photo.

**2. *Kono heya wa minami ni muite iru.***

この部屋は南に向いている。

This room faces south.

**3. *Kanojo wa kyōshi ni muite iru to omoimasu.***

彼女は教師に向いていると思います。

I think that she is suitable as a teacher.

**4. *Kono fuku wa wakai hito ni mukimasen.***

この服は若い人に向きません。

These clothes are not suitable for young people.

**5. *Jagaimo no kawa o muite kudasai.***

じゃがいもの皮をむいてください。

Please peel the potato.

\* The verb *muku* 向く meaning “to look toward, to suit” generally does not use either potential or passive forms.

# musubu むすぶ

結ぶ to tie, contract, connect, link: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>musubu</i>	<i>musubanai</i>
	PAST	<i>musunda</i>	<i>musubanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>musubimasu</i>	<i>musubimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>musubimashita</i>	<i>musubimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>musunde</i>	<i>musubanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>musubeba/musunda ra</i>	<i>musubanakereba/musubanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>musubimashita ra</i>	<i>musubimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>musubō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>musubimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>musube</i>	<i>musubu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>musuberu</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>musubaserareru/musubasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>musubareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>omusubi ni naru/musubareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>musubaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>omusubi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kimono no obi o musubu no wa muzukashii.*  
着物の帯を結ぶのは難しい。

Tying up the Obi (belt) of the kimono is difficult.

**2. *Kono basu wa futatsu no toshi o musunde iru.***

このバスは二つの都市を結んでいる。

This bus connects two cities.

**3. *Kanojo wa kaminoke o musunde, poniitēru ni shita.***

彼女は髪の毛を結んで、ポニーテールにした。

She tied her hair into a ponytail.

**4. *Nihon no kaisha to keiyaku o musubu koto ga dekita.***

日本の会社と契約を結ぶことができた。

We were able to make a contract with a Japanese company.

**5. *Futari wa jū nen-kan kōsai shite, yatto musubaremashita.***

二人は十年間交際して、やっと結ばれました。

The two finally married after seeing each other for ten years.

# nageru

投げる to throw, pitch: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nageru</i>	<i>nagenai</i>
	PAST	<i>nageta</i>	<i>nagenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nagemasu</i>	<i>nagemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nagemashita</i>	<i>nagemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nagete</i>	<i>nagenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nagereba/nageta ra</i>	<i>nagenakereba/ nagenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nagemashita ra</i>	<i>nagemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nageyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nagemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nagero</i>	<i>nageru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nagerareru/nagereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nagesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nagerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onage ni naru/nagerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nagesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onage suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kodomo-tachi ga bōru o nagete asonde imasu.*  
子供達がボールを投げて遊んでいます。  
The children are playing catch-ball.

**2. *Soko ni aru kagi o kocchi ni nagete kudasai.***

そこにある鍵をこっちに投げてください。

Will you please throw me that key.

**3. *Sono picchā wa hayai tama o nageru.***

そのピッチャーは速い球を投げる。

That pitcher can throw a fast ball.

**4. *Kare wa kata o kowashite shimatte, bōru ga nagerarenai.***

彼は肩を壊してしまって、ボールが投げられない。

He cannot throw a ball since he got a shoulder injury.

**5. *Tochū de nagenaide, saigo made ganbarō.***

途中で投げないで、最後まで頑張ろう。

Let's do our best till the end without giving up.



# **naku** なく

鳴く to cry (for birds, insects), to bark, roar, mew, etc.; 泣く to cry (for persons): (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>naku</i>	<i>nakanai</i>
	PAST	<i>naita</i>	<i>nakanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nakimasu</i>	<i>nakimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nakimashita</i>	<i>nakimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>naite</i>	<i>nakanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nakeba/naita ra</i>	<i>nakanakereba/ nakanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nakimashita ra</i>	<i>nakimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nakō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nakimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nake</i>	<i>naku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nakeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nakaserareru/nakasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nakareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onaki ni naru/nakareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nakaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onaki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tori ga naite imasu.*

鳥が鳴いています。

The bird is singing.

**2. *Akachan ga naite iru koe ga kikoeru.***

赤ちゃんが泣いている声が聞こえる。

I hear a baby crying.

**3. *Shiken ni ukari, ureshikute naita.***

試験に受かり、うれしくて泣いた。

I cried for joy because I passed the examination.

**4. *Kanojo o nakasete shimatta.***

彼女を泣かせてしまった。

I made her cry.

**5. *Kyonen no natsu, nōka wa mizu busoku ni nakasareta.***

去年の夏、農家は水不足に泣かされた。

The farmer was severely shocked by the shortage of water last year.

# nakunaru なくなる

無くなる to be missing, to run out; 亡くなる to die, pass away: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nakunaru</i>	<i>nakunaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>nakunatta</i>	<i>nakunaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nakunarimasu</i>	<i>nakunarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nakunarimashita</i>	<i>nakunarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nakunatte</i>	<i>nakunaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nakunareba/ nakunatta ra</i>	<i>nakunaranakereba/ nakunaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nakunarimashita ra</i>	<i>nakunarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nakunarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nakunarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nakunare</i>	<i>nakunaru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>nakunareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nakunarasarereru/ nakunarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nakunarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onakunari ni naru/ nakunarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nakunaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(onakunari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Hon ga nakunatte shimatta.*

本がなくなりました。

The book is lost.

**2. *Kabu ni wa kyōmi ga nakunarimashita.***

株には興味がなくなりました。

I have lost interest in stocks.

**3. *Gyūnyū ga nakunari sō da kara, katte kite kudasai.***

牛乳がなくなりそうだから、買って来てください。

We are almost out of milk, so I would like you to buy some.

**4. *Sofu ga nakunatte, go-nen ni narimasu.***

祖父が亡くなって、五年になります。

It has been five years since my grandfather died.

**5. *Yamada-san wa kyonen onakunari ni narimashita.***

山田さんは去年お亡くなりになりました。

Mr. Yamada died last year.

# nakusu なくす

無くす to lose (things); 亡くす to lose (person):\*  
(both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nakusu</i>	<i>nakusanai</i>
	PAST	<i>nakushita</i>	<i>nakusanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nakushimasu</i>	<i>nakushimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nakushimashita</i>	<i>nakushimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nakushite</i>	<i>nakusanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nakuseba/nakushita ra</i>	<i>nakusanakereba/nakusanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nakushimashita ra</i>	<i>nakushimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nakusō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nakushimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nakuse</i>	<i>nakusu na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>nakuseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nakusaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nakusareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onakushi ni naru/nakusareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nakusaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(onakushi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Dokoka de saifu o nakushite shimatta.*

どこかで財布を無くしてしまった。  
I lost my wallet somewhere.

**2. *Kono shorui wa zettai ni nakusanai de kudasai.***

この書類は絶対に無くさないでください。  
You must never lose these documents please.

**3. *Shiken ni ochite, jishin o nakushite shimatta.***

試験に落ちて、自信を無くしてしまった。  
Because I failed the exam, I lost my confidence.

**4. *Imōto ni daiji na hon o nakusareta.***

妹に大事な本を無くされた。  
Unfortunately my younger sister lost my important book.

**5. *Kanojo wa jiko de ryōshin o nakushita.***

彼女は事故で両親を亡くした。  
She lost her parents in an accident.

\* *Nakusu* 亡くす meaning “to lose (person)” generally does not use the imperative or volitional forms.

# naoru なおる

直る to be corrected, be repaired;\* 治る to recover, get well: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>naoru</i>	<i>naoranai</i>
	PAST	<i>naotta</i>	<i>naoranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>naorimasu</i>	<i>naorimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>naorimashita</i>	<i>naoimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>naotte</i>	<i>naoranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>naoreba/naotta ra</i>	<i>naoranakereba/ naoranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>naorimashita ra</i>	<i>naorimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>naorō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>naorimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>naore</i>	<i>naoru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(naoreru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>naoraserareru/ naorasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(naorareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onaori ni naru/naorareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>naoraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(onaori suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Tokei ga naorimashita.*

時計が直りました。

The watch was fixed.

**2. *Kono pasokon wa mō naoranai to iwaremashita.***

このパソコンはもう直らないと言われました。  
た。

I was told that this PC could never be repaired.

**3. *Mō kaze wa naorimashita ka. / Ee, sukkari yoku narimashita.***

もう風邪は治りましたか。 / ええ、すっかりよくなりました。

Have you gotten rid of your cold? / Yes, I have completely recovered.

**4. *Byōki ga naoru yō ni, yukkuri yasunde kudasai.***

病気が治るように、ゆっくり休んでください。

Please rest well, so that you will get better.

**5. *Ashi no kega wa mada kanzen ni naotte inai.***

足のけがは、まだ完全に治っていない。

My foot injury has not completely healed.

\* The intransitive verb *naoru* 直る meaning “to be corrected, repaired” generally does not use any honorific, causative, or causative passive forms.



# naosu なおす

直す to correct, fix, change; 治す to cure: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>naosu</i>	<i>naosanai</i>
	PAST	<i>naoshita</i>	<i>naosanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>naoshimasu</i>	<i>naoshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>naoshimashita</i>	<i>naoshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>naoshite</i>	<i>naosanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>naoseba/naoshita ra</i>	<i>naosanakereba/naosanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>naoshimashita ra</i>	<i>naoshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>naosō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>naoshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>naose</i>	<i>naosu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>naoseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>naosaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>naosareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onaoshi ni naru/naosareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>naosaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onaoshi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Nihongo de tegami o kaita'n desu ga, machigai o naoshite moraemasen ka.*

日本語で手紙を書いたんですが、間違いを直してもらえませんか。

I wrote a letter in Japanese, but could you please correct my mistakes?

**2. *Kuruma o naoshite moraimashita.***

車を直してもらいました。

I had my car fixed.

**3. *Kowareta jitensha o naosu no ni ichiman-en mo kakatta.***

壊れた自転車を直すのに一万円もかかった。

It cost me 10,000 yen to repair my broken bicycle.

**4. *Go-man en o doru ni naosu to, ikura desu ka.***

五万円をドルに直すと、いくらですか。

How much is 50,000 yen in dollars?

**5. *Kinjo no haisha de mushiba o naoshite moratta.***

近所の歯医者で虫歯を治してもらった。

I had my cavities fixed by the dentist near my house.

# **naraberu** ならべる

並べる to line up, arrange, display: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>naraberu</i>	<i>narabenai</i>
	PAST	<i>narabeta</i>	<i>narabenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>narabemasu</i>	<i>narabemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>narabemashita</i>	<i>narabemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>narabete</i>	<i>narabenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>narabereba/narabeta ra</i>	<i>narabenakereba/narabenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>narabemashita ra</i>	<i>narabemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>narabeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>narabemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>narabero</i>	<i>naraberu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>naraberareru/narabereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>narabesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>naraberareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onarabe ni naru/nareberareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>narabesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onarabe suru</i>

### Examples:

1. *Shokki o tēburu ni narabete kudasai.*

食器をテーブルに並べてください。

Please arrange the tableware on the table.

**2. *Isu o ni-retsu ni narabemashita.***

いすを二列に並べました

We lined up the chairs in two rows.

**3. *Fairu wa bangō no junban ni narebete oite kudasai.***

ファイルは番号の順番に並べておいてください。

Please display the files in order of serial numbers.

**4. *Shinamono wa shōkēsu ni narabete arimasu.***

品物はショーケースに並べてあります。

The goods are on display in the showcase.

**5. *Hon wa gojū-on jun ni naraberarete iru.***

本は五十音順に並べられている。

The books are placed in the order of the Japanese syllabary.

# **narabu** ならぶ

並ぶ to stand in a line, to equal: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>narabu</i>	<i>narabanai</i>
	PAST	<i>naranda</i>	<i>narabanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>narabimasu</i>	<i>narabimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>narabimashita</i>	<i>narabimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>narande</i>	<i>narabanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>narabeba/naranda ra</i>	<i>narabanakereba/narabanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>narabimashita ra</i>	<i>narabimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>narabō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>narabimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>narabe</i>	<i>narabu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>naraberu</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>narabaserareru/narabasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>narabareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onarabi ni naru/narabareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>narabaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onarabi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Ichi-retsu ni narande kudasai.*

一列に並んでください。

Please stand in a line.

**2. *Eigakan no mae ni takusan no hito ga narande imasu.***

映画館の前にたくさんの人が並んでいます。

Many people are lined up in front of the movie theater.

**3. *Sensei wa gakusei o kōtei ni narabaseta.***

先生は学生を校庭に並ばせた。

The teacher made his students stand in line on the school ground.

**4. *Sono tōri ni wa iroirona mise ga narande iru.***

その通りには、いろいろな店が並んでいる。

There is a variety of shops along the street.

**5. *Tenisu de wa kare ni narabu mono wa inai.***

テニスでは彼に並ぶ者はいない。

No one equals him in tennis.

# **narau** ならう

習う to learn: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>narau</i>	<i>narawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>naratta</i>	<i>narawanakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>naraimasu</i>	<i>naraimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>naraimashita</i>	<i>naraimasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>naratte</i>	<i>narawanakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>naraeba/naratta ra</i>	<i>narawanakereba/ narawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>naraimashita ra</i>	<i>naraimasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>naraō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>naraimashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>narae</i>	<i>narau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>naraeru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>narawaserareru/ narawasareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>narawareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>onarai ni naru/ narawareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>narawaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>onarai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Nihon-jin no tomodachi kara Nihon-go o naraimashita.*

日本人の友達から日本語を習いました。

I learned Japanese from my Japanese friend.

**2. *Ikebana o naraō to omotte imasu.***

生け花を習おうと思っています。

I intend to learn Ikebana (Japanese flower arrangement).

**3. *Yamada-san wa gitā o naraita-gatte iru.***

山田さんはギターを習いたがっている。

Mr. Yamada wants to learn how to play the guitar.

**4. *Kanojo wa musume ni eigo o narawaseta.***

彼女は娘に英語を習わせた。

She made her daughter learn English.

**5. *Kodomo no toki, piano o narawasaremashita.***

子供の時、ピアノを習わされました。

When I was a child, I was made to learn the piano.



# nareru なれる

慣れる to get used to, become skilled at: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nareru</i>	<i>narenai</i>
	PAST	<i>nareta</i>	<i>narenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>naremasu</i>	<i>naremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>naremashita</i>	<i>naremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>narete</i>	<i>narenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>narereba/nareta ra</i>	<i>narenakereba/ narenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>naremashita ra</i>	<i>naremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nareyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>naremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>narero</i>	<i>nareru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(narerareru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>naresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(narerareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onare ni naru/narerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>naresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(onare suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Nihon no seikatsu ni naremashita ka. / Ee, sukkari naremashita.*

日本の生活に慣れましたか。 / ええ、すっかり慣れました。

Have you gotten used to living in Japan? /  
Yes, I've gotten completely used to it.

**2. *Ōzei no hito no mae de hanasu koto ni narete imasen.***

大勢の人の前で話すことに慣れていません。

I am not used to speaking in front of large groups of people.

**3. *Kodomo wa atarashii kankyō ni nareru no ga hayai.***

子供は新しい環境に慣れるのが早い。

Children are fast to adopt to a new environments.

**4. *Kanojo wa nareta tetsuki de fude o tsukatta.***

彼女は慣れた手つきで筆を使った。

She used her brush with a practiced hand.

**5. *Pikunikku wa haki-nareta kutsu de kite kudasai.***

ピクニックは、はき慣れた靴で来てください。

Please come to the picnic wearing your most comfortable shoes.

# naru なる

なる or 成る to become; 鳴る to ring, sound:\* (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>naru</i>	<i>naranai</i>
	PAST	<i>natta</i>	<i>naranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>narimasu</i>	<i>narimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>narimashita</i>	<i>narimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>natte</i>	<i>naranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nareba/natta ra</i>	<i>naranakereba/ naranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>narimashita ra</i>	<i>narimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>narō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>narimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nare</i>	<i>naru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>naraserareru/narasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>narareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onari ni naru/narareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>naraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(onari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Isshōkenmei rensū shite, tenisu ga jōzu ni narimashita.*

一生懸命練習して、テニスが上手になりました。

I became good at tennis after practicing very hard.

**2. *Hiragana ga zenbu yomeru yō ni natta.***

ひらがなが全部読めるようになった。

I became able to read all Hiragana.

**3. *Sono ko wa ōkiku natta ra, isha ni naritai sō da.***

その子は大きくなったら、医者になりたいそうさ。

I hear that the child wants to be a doctor when he grows up.

**4. *Roku-ji ni mezamashi-dokei ga natta.***

六時に目覚まし時計が鳴った。

The alarm rang at 6 o'clock.

**5. *Denwa ga natte imasu.***

電話が鳴っています。

The telephone is ringing.

\* The verb *naru* 鳴る meaning “to ring, sound” generally does not use the imperative, volitional, potential, honorific, humble, or passive forms.

# nasaru なさる

なさる to do:\* (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nasaru</i>	<i>nasaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>nasatta</i>	<i>nasaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nasaimasu**</i>	<i>nasaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nasaimashita</i>	<i>nasaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nasatte</i>	<i>nasaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nasareba/nasatta ra</i>	<i>nasaranakereba/ nasaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nasaimashita ra</i>	<i>nasaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nasarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nasaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>(nasare)</i>	<i>(nasaru na)</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nasareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>(nasaraserareru)</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nasarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	-
CAUSATIVE	<i>(nasaraseru)</i>	HUMBLE	-

## Examples:

1. *Ichinichi ni nan-jikan Nihon-go o benkyō nasaimasu ka.*

一日に何時間日本語を勉強なさいますか。

How many hours a day do you study Japanese?

2. ***Suzuki kyōju wa tennis o nasaru to omoimasu ka.***

鈴木教授はテニスをなさるとおもいますか。

Do you think Professor Suzuki plays tennis?

3. ***Oshigoto wa nani o nasatte imasu ka. / Kyōshi o shite orimasu.***

お仕事は何をなさっていますか。 / 教師をしております。

I was wondering what kind of work you do. / I work as a teacher.

4. ***Nomimono wa nani ni nasaimasu ka. / Kōhii ni shimasu.***

飲み物は何になさいますか。 / コーヒーにします。

What would you like to drink? / I'll have a coffee.

5. ***Dō nasatta'n desu ka. / Atama ga itai'n desu.***

どうなさったんですか。 / 頭が痛いんです。

Could you tell me what is wrong? / My head hurts.

\* ***Nasaru*** なさる is the honorific equivalent of **suru**.

\*\* For euphonic reasons, *nasaimasu* is used rather than *nasarimasu*.

# nemuru ねむる

眠る to sleep, fall asleep: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nemuru</i>	<i>nemuranai</i>
	PAST	<i>nemutta</i>	<i>nemuranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nemurimasu</i>	<i>nemurimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nemurimashita</i>	<i>nemurimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nemutte</i>	<i>nemuranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nemureba/nemutta ra</i>	<i>nemuranakereba/nemuranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nemurimashita ra</i>	<i>nemurimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nemurō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nemurimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nemure</i>	<i>nemuru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nemureru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nemuraserareru/nemurasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nemurareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onemuri ni naru/nemurareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nemuraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(onemuri suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Yūbe wa yoku nemuremashita ka. / Watashi wa gussuri nemuremashita.*



ゆうべはよく眠れましたか。 / 私はぐっすり眠れました。

Were you able to sleep well last night? / I slept soundly.

**2. *Tesuto no benkyō o shinakereba naranakatta noni, nemutte shimatta.***

テストの勉強をしなければならなかったのに、眠ってしまった。 Even though I had to study for the coming exam, I fell asleep.

**3. *Akachan ga nemutte iru node, shizuka ni shite kudasai.***

赤ちゃんが眠っているので、静かにしてください。

A baby is sleeping, so please be quiet.

**4. *Jugyōchū, omowazu nemuri-sō ni natta.***

授業中、思わず眠りそうになった。

I almost fell asleep during class.

**5. *Watashi wa hachi-jikan ijō nemuranai to, chōshi ga warui.***

私は八時間以上眠らないと、調子が悪い。

If I don't sleep for at least 8 hours, I feel bad.

# neru ねる

寝る to go to bed, lie down: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>neru</i>	<i>nenai</i>
	PAST	<i>neta</i>	<i>nenakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>nemasu</i>	<i>nemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nemashita</i>	<i>nemasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>nete</i>	<i>nenakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>nereba/neta ra</i>	<i>nenakereba/nenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nemashita ra</i>	<i>nemasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>neyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nemashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>nero</i>	<i>neru na</i>

	<b>Affirmative</b>		<b>Affirmative</b>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>nerareru/nereru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>nesaserareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>nerareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>oyasumi ni naru/nerareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>nesaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>oyasumi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Itsumo nan-ji goro nemasu ka.*

いつも何時ごろ寝ますか。

What time do you usually go to bed?

2. *Kare wa ne-nagara hon o yonde iru.*

彼は寝ながら本を読んでいる。

He is reading a book while lying down.

**3. *Yūbe neru mae ni shukudai o shimashita.***

ゆうべ寝る前に宿題をしました。

I did my homework before going to bed last night.

**4. *Sorosoro neru jikan desu ne. Oyasuminasai.***

そろそろ寝る時間ですね。お休みなさい。

It is about time to go to bed. Good night.

**5. *Kanojo wa issshūkan mo kaze de nete iru.***

彼女は一週間も風邪で寝ている。

She has been lying in bed for one week because of a cold.

# nigeru にげる

逃げる to run away, escape: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nigeru</i>	<i>nigenai</i>
	PAST	<i>nigeta</i>	<i>nigenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nigemasu</i>	<i>nigemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nigemashita</i>	<i>nigemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nigete</i>	<i>nigenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nigereba/nigeta ra</i>	<i>nigenakereba/ nigenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nigemashita ra</i>	<i>nigemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nigeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nigemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nigero</i>	<i>nigeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nigerareru/nigereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nigesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nigerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onige ni naru/nigerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nigesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(onige suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tori ga kago kara nigemashita.*

鳥が籠から逃げました。

The bird escaped from its cage.

**2. *Dorobō wa kuruma de nigeta rashii.***

泥棒は車で逃げたらしい。

It seems that the thief escaped by car.

**3. *Keikan wa nigeta hannin o otte itta.***

警官は逃げた犯人を追って行った。

The police officer chased after the escaped criminal.

**4. *Kaji no ba-ai wa, hijōguchi kara nigete kudasai.***

火事の場合は、非常口から逃げてください。

In case of fire, please use the emergency exit.

**5. *Kare wa shitsumon kara umaku nigeta.***

彼は質問からうまく逃げた。

He deftly evaded the question.

## niru にる

煮る to boil: (trans.); 似る to look like, resemble: (intrans.)

### GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>niru</i>	<i>ninai</i>
	PAST	<i>nita</i>	<i>ninakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nimasu</i>	<i>nimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nimashita</i>	<i>nimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nite</i>	<i>ninakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nireba/nita ra</i>	<i>ninakereba/ninakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nimashita ra</i>	<i>nimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>niyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>niro</i>	<i>niru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nirareru/nireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nisaserareru/nisasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>(oni ni naru)/(nirareru)</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oni suru)</i>

### Examples:

1. *Kono sakana wa nama de taberaremasu ka. / Iie, nite tabete kudasai.*

この魚は生で食べられますか。 / いいえ、煮て食べてください。 Can I eat this fish raw?

/ No, please eat it after you have boiled it.

**2. *Kono yasai wa mō sukoshi nita hō ga ii.***

この野菜はもう少し煮たほうがいい。

You should boil this vegetable a little more.

**3. *Anata wa otōsan ni nite imasu ne.***

あなたはお父さんに似ていますね。

You look like your father, don't you?

**4. *Ano kyōdai wa kao wa nite iru ga, seikaku wa zenzen nite inai.***

あの兄弟は顔は似ているが、性格は全然似ていない。

The brothers' faces look alike, but their personalities are totally different.

**5. *Katachi no nita kanji ga aru node, ki o tsukete kudasai.***

形の似た漢字があるので、気をつけてください。

Because there are some similarly-shaped kanji, please be careful.

# nobasu のばす

伸ばす to lengthen, stretch, spread out; 延ばす to postpone, extend: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nobasu</i>	<i>nobasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>nobashita</i>	<i>nobasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nobashimasu</i>	<i>nobashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nobashimashita</i>	<i>nobashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nobashite</i>	<i>nobasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nobaseba/nobashita ra</i>	<i>nobasanakereba/nobasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nobashimashita ra</i>	<i>nobashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nobasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nobashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nobase</i>	<i>nobasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nobaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nobasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nobasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onobashi ni naru/nobasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nobasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onobashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kanojo wa kami o nagaku nobashite imasu.*  
彼女は髪を長く伸ばしています。



She is letting her hair grow long.

**2. *Te o nobashite, hondana no ue no jisho o totta.***

手を伸ばして、本棚の上の辞書を取った。

I reached out my hand and took the dictionary from the bookshelf.

**3. *Sono kaisha wa ima gyōseki o nobashite iru.***

その会社は今、業績を伸ばしている。

That company is growing their business these days.

**4. *Nihon taizai o issūkan nobashimashita.***

日本滞在を一週間延ばしました。

I extended my stay in Japan for one more week.

**5. *Repōto no teishutsu kigen o raishū ni nobashite moratta.***

レポートの提出期限を来週に延ばしてもらった。

The deadline for my report was luckily extended.

## nobiru のびる

伸びる to grow, improve; 延びる to be extended, postpone: (both intrans.)

### GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nobiru</i>	<i>nobinai</i>
	PAST	<i>nobita</i>	<i>nobinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nobimasu</i>	<i>nobimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nobimashita</i>	<i>nobimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nobite</i>	<i>nobinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nobireba/nobita ra</i>	<i>nobinakereba/ nobinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nobimashita ra</i>	<i>nobimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nobiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nobimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nobiro</i>	<i>nobiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nobirareru/nobireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nobisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nobirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onobi ni naru/nobirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nobisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onobi suru</i>

### Examples:

1. *Hantoshi de se ga go-senchi mo nobimashita.*

半年で背が五センチも伸びました。

I grew five centimeters in the last six months.

**2. *Kami ga nobi-sugita node, biyōin ni iki-tai.***

髪が伸びすぎたので、美容院に行きたい。

Because my hair grew too long, I want to go to the beauty parlor.

**3. *Saikin, kare wa Nihongo o hanasu chikara ga nobimashita.***

最近、彼は日本語を話す力が伸びました。

He has improved his speaking skill in Japanese recently.

**4. *Konogoro hi ga nobite kimashita ne.***

この頃、日が延びてきましたね。

The days are getting longer, aren't they?

**5. *Taifū no tame ni shuppatsu ga mikka nobita.***

台風のために出発が三日延びた。

My departure has been postponed by three days because of a typhoon.

# noboru のぼる

上る to go up; 登る to climb (steps, mountains); 昇る to rise: (all intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>noboru</i>	<i>noboranai</i>
	PAST	<i>nobotta</i>	<i>noboranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>noborimasu</i>	<i>noborimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>noborimashita</i>	<i>noborimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nobotte</i>	<i>noboranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>noboreba/nobotta ra</i>	<i>noboranakereba/noboranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>noborimashita ra</i>	<i>noborimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>noborō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>noborimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nobore</i>	<i>noboru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>noboreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>noboraserareru/noborasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>noborareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onobori ni naru/noborareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>noboraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onobori suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tōkyō tawā ni nobottara, tōku no yama ga miemasu.*

東京タワーに上ったら、遠くの山が見えます。

If you climb Tokyo Tower, you can see the far-off mountains.

**2. *Jitensha de sakamichi o noboru no wa taihenda.***

自転車で坂道を上るのは大変だ。

It is very hard to go up the slope by bicycle.

**3. *Fuji-san ni nobotta koto ga arimasu ka. / Iie. Demo, itsuka nobotte mitai desu.***

富士山に登ったことがありますか。 / いいえ。でも、いつか登ってみたいです。 Have you ever climbed Mount Fuji? / No, but I would like to do it someday.

**4. *Kodomo ga ki ni nobotte asonde iru.***

子供が木に登って遊んでいる。

A child climbed the tree and is now playing there.

**5. *Hi ga noboru mae ni, jinja e inori ni dekaketa.***

日が昇る前に、神社へ祈りに出かけた。

Before the sun rose, I went to the Shinto shrine to pray.

\* The intransitive *noboru* 昇る meaning “to rise” generally does not use the potential, passive, honorific, humble, causative, or causative passive forms.

Note: The verb *noboru* 上る and 登る can be sometimes used as a transitive verb—as in

# nokoru のこる

残る to remain, be left: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nokoru</i>	<i>nokoranai</i>
	PAST	<i>nokotta</i>	<i>nokoranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nokorimasu</i>	<i>nokorimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nokorimashita</i>	<i>nokorimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nokotte</i>	<i>nokoranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nokoreba/nokotta ra</i>	<i>nokoranakereba/nokoranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nokorimashita ra</i>	<i>nokorimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nokorō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nokorimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nokore</i>	<i>nokoru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nokoreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nokoraserareru/nokorasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nokorareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onokori ni naru/nokorareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nokoraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onokori suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Hōkago nokotte, benkyō shita.*

放課後残って、勉強した。

I stayed behind after school to study.

**2. *Mada shigoto ga nokotte iru kara, kaeremasen.***

まだ仕事が残っているから、帰れません。

I cannot go home now because I have unfinished work to do.

**3. *Ryōri ga nokotta ra, reizōko ni irete oite kudasai.***

料理が残ったら、冷蔵庫に入れておいてください。

If there are any leftovers, please put them in the refrigerator.

**4. *Kare wa Nihon ni nokotte, benkyō o tsuzukeru sō desu.***

彼は日本に残って、勉強を続けるそうです。

I hear that he will remain in Japan and continue his studies.

**5. *Zenzen okane ga nokotte inai.***

全然お金が残っていない。

There is no money remaining at all.



# nokosu のこす

残す to save, leave behind :(trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nokosu</i>	<i>nokosanai</i>
	PAST	<i>nokoshita</i>	<i>nokosanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nokoshimasu</i>	<i>nokoshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nokoshimashita</i>	<i>nokoshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nokoshite</i>	<i>nokosanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nokoseba/nokoshita ra</i>	<i>nokosanakereba/nokosanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nokoshimashita ra</i>	<i>nokoshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nokosō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nokoshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nokose</i>	<i>nokosu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nokoseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nokosaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nokosareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onokoshi ni naru/nokosareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nokosaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onokoshi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Nokosanaide zenbu tabete kudasai.*

残さないで全部食べてください。

Please eat up the remainder.

**2. *Shukudai o wasureta node, sensei ni nokosaremashita.***

宿題を忘れたので、先生に残されました。

The teacher made me stay back because I forgot my homework.

**3. *Utsukushii shizen o shison ni nokosanakereba naranai.***

美しい自然を子孫に残さなければならぬ。

We must preserve nature's beauty for our descendants.

**4. *Kono kēki wa nokoshite oite, ashita tabeyō.***

このケーキは残しておいて、明日食べよう。

Let's save this cake so we can eat it tomorrow.

**5. *Suzuki-san wa kazoku o Tōkyō ni nokoshite, Ōsaka ni tenkin shita.***

鈴木さんは家族を東京に残して、大阪に転勤した。

Mr. Suzuki left his family behind in Tokyo and transferred to Osaka.

# nomu のむ

飲む to drink, hold one's breath: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nomu</i>	<i>nomanai</i>
	PAST	<i>nonda</i>	<i>nomanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nomimasu</i>	<i>nomimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nomimashita</i>	<i>nomimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nonde</i>	<i>nomanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nomeba/nonda ra</i>	<i>nomanakereba/ nomanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nomimashita ra</i>	<i>nomimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nomō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nomimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nome</i>	<i>nomu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nomeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nomaserareru/ nomasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nomareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>meshiagaru/onomi ninaru/nomareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nomaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>itadaku</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kōhī o nomimashō.*

コーヒーを飲みましょう。

Let's drink some coffee.

**2. *Ocha o nomi-nagara hanashi-atta.***

お茶を飲みながら話し合った。  
They talked while drinking tea.

**3. *Shokuji no ato de, kusuri o nomanakereba naranai.***

食事の後で、薬を飲まなければならない。  
I have to take medicine after every meal.

**4. *Nihon de hatachi miman no hito wa osake ga nomemasen.***

日本で二十歳未満の人はお酒が飲めません。  
People under 20 years old are not allowed to drink liquor in Japan.

**5. *Nani ka onomi ni narimasen ka. / Jā, ocha o itadakimasu.***

何かお飲みになりませんか。 / じゃあ、お茶をいただきます  
Would you like to drink something? / Well, I would like a cup of tea.

## noru のる

乗る to ride, to participate, be fooled; 載る to be printed, be reported: (both intrans.)

### GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>noru</i>	<i>noranai</i>
	PAST	<i>notta</i>	<i>noranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>norimasu</i>	<i>norimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>norimashita</i>	<i>norimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>notte</i>	<i>noranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>noreba/notta ra</i>	<i>noranakereba/ noranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>norimashita ra</i>	<i>norimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>norō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>norimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nore</i>	<i>noru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>noreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>noraserareru/ norasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>norareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onori ni naru/ norareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>noraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onori suru</i>

### Examples:

#### 1. *Jitensha ni notte, toshokan e itta.*

自転車に乗って、図書館へ行った。

I rode a bicycle to the library.

**2. *Shinkansen ni notta koto ga arimasu ka.***

新幹線に乗ったことがありますか。

Have you ever ridden on the Shinkansen?

**3. *Ku-ji sanjuppun hatsu no hikōki ni noranakereba naranai.***

九時三十分発の飛行機に乗らなければならない。

I have to board the airplane that departs at 9:30.

**4. *Jisho wa ano tana no ue ni notte imasu.***

辞書はあの棚の上に載っています。

The dictionary is on that shelf.

**5. *Kono resutoran wa sengetsu no zasshi ni notte ita.***

このレストランは先月の雑誌に載っていた。

This restaurant appeared in last month's magazine.

# nozoku のぞく

除く to leave out, omit (trans.); のぞく to look in; peep in: (trans. and intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nozoku</i>	<i>nozokanai</i>
	PAST	<i>nozoita</i>	<i>nozokanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nozokimasu</i>	<i>nozokimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nozokimashita</i>	<i>nozokimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nozoite</i>	<i>nozokanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nozokeba/nozoita ra</i>	<i>nozokanakereba/ nozokanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nozokimashita ra</i>	<i>nozokimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nozokō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nozokimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nozoke</i>	<i>nozoku na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>nozokeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nozokaserareru/ nozokasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nozokareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onozoki ni naru/ nozokareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nozokaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(onozoki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kaigi ni wa Yamada-san o nozoite zen-in shusseki shita.*

会議には山田さんを除いて全員出席した。

All the members except Mr. Yamada attended the meeting.

**2. *Sono kissaten wa nichiyōbi o nozoite, jū-ji kara roku-ji made aite iru.***

その喫茶店は日曜日を除いて、十時から六時まで開いている。

That coffee shop is open from 10:00 to 6:00 except Sunday.

**3. *Saisho no go-pēji wa nozoite mo ii desu.***

最初の五ページは除いてもいいです。

You may omit the first five pages.

**4. *Ano mise o nozoite miyō yo.***

あの店をのぞいてみようよ。

Let's take a look in the shop.

**5. *Hen na oto ga shita kara, doa no sukima kara heya no naka o nozoita.***

変な音がしたから、ドアの隙間から部屋の中をのぞいた。

Because I heard a strange sound, I peeped into the room from the gap of the door.



# nugu ぬぐ

脱ぐ take off clothes: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nugu</i>	<i>nuganai</i>
	PAST	<i>nuida</i>	<i>nuganakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nugimasu</i>	<i>nugimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nugimashita</i>	<i>nugimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nuide</i>	<i>nuganakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nugeba/nuida ra</i>	<i>nuganakereba/ nuganakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nugimashita ra</i>	<i>nugimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nugō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nugimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nuge</i>	<i>nugu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nugeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nugaserareru/nugasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nugareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onugi ni naru/nugareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nugaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onugi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Yōfuku o nuide, yukata o kita.*

洋服を脱いで、浴衣を着た。

I undressed and put on a cotton kimono.

2. *Nihon de wa kutsu o nuide, heya ni agarimasu.*

日本では靴を脱いで、部屋に上がります。  
In Japan, you take off your shoes before entering a room.

**3. *Nureta fuku o hayaku nuida hō ga ii desu yo.***

ぬれた服を早く脱いだほうがいいですよ。

You should take off your wet clothes immediately.

**4. *Koko de kōto o nuide mo ii desu ka. / Hai, dōzo nuide kudasai.***

ここでコートを脱いでもいいですか。 / はい、どうぞ脱いでください。

May I take off my coat here? / Yes, please do.

**5. *Isha wa musuko no shatsu o nugasete shinsatsu shita.***

医者は息子のシャツを脱がせて診察した。

The doctor had my son take off his shirt and then examined him.

# nureru ぬれる

ぬれる to get wet, be moist: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nureru</i>	<i>nurenai</i>
	PAST	<i>nureta</i>	<i>nurenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nuremasu</i>	<i>nuremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nuremashita</i>	<i>nuremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nurete</i>	<i>nurenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nurereba/nureta ra</i>	<i>nurenakereba/ nurenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nuremashita ra</i>	<i>nuremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nureyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nuremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nurero</i>	<i>nureru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(nurerareru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>(nuresaserareru)</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(nurerareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onure ni naru/nurerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>(nuresaseru)</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(onure suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Ame de fuku ga nureta.*

雨で服がぬれた。

My clothes got wet in the rain.

**2. Sono shatsu wa aratta bakari de, mada nurete imasu.**

そのシャツは洗ったばかりで、まだぬれて  
います。

I have just washed the shirt so it is still wet.

**3. Shorui ga nurenai yō ni, kaban ni shimatta.**

書類がぬれないように、かばんにしまっ  
た。

I put the documents in my bag so that they  
wouldn't get wet.

**4. Nureta kasa o soko ni okanaide kudasai.**

ぬれた傘をそこに置かないでください。

Please do not put your wet umbrella there.

**5. Yūbe kami no ke ga nureta mama nete shimatta.**

ゆうべ髪の毛がぬれたまま寝てしまった。

Last night I fell asleep while my hair was wet.

# nuru ぬる

塗る to paint, spread, put on (make-up): (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nuru</i>	<i>nuranai</i>
	PAST	<i>nutta</i>	<i>nuranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nurimasu</i>	<i>nurimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nurimashita</i>	<i>nurimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nutte</i>	<i>nuranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nureba/nutta ra</i>	<i>nuranakereba/ nuranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nurimashita ra</i>	<i>nurimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nurō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nurimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nure</i>	<i>nuru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nureru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nuraserareru/nurasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nurareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onuri ni naru/nurareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nuraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>onuri suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ie no kabe ni penki o nutte moratta.*

家の壁にペンキを塗ってもらった。

I had the walls of my house painted.

2. *Pan ni batā o nutte kudasai.*

パンにバターを塗ってください。

Please spread butter on the bread.

**3. *Ka ni sasareta tokoro ni kusuri o nutta.***

蚊に刺されたところに薬を塗った。

I applied medicine to the spot where I was bitten by a mosquito.

**4. *Umi ni iku nara, hiyake-dome o nutta hō ga ii.***

海に行くなら、日焼け止めを塗ったほうがいい。

You should put on sunscreen if you go to the sea.

**5. *Kanojo wa makka na kuchibeni o nutte iru.***

彼女は真っ赤な口紅を塗っている。

She is putting on bright red lipstick.

# nusumu ぬすむ

盗む steal, do stealthily: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>nusumu</i>	<i>nusumanai</i>
	PAST	<i>nusunda</i>	<i>nusumanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>nusumimasu</i>	<i>nusumimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>nusumimashita</i>	<i>nusumimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>nusunde</i>	<i>nusumanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nusumeba/nusunda ra</i>	<i>nusumanakereba/nusumanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>nusumimashita ra</i>	<i>nusumimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>nusumō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>nusumimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>nusume</i>	<i>nusumu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>nusumeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>nusumaserareru/nusumasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>nusumareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onusumi ni naru/nusumarerun</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>nusumaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(onusumi suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Eigakan de saifu o nusumareta.*

映画館で財布を盗まれた。

My wallet was stolen in the movie theater.

**2. *Ginkō ni dorobō ga nusumi ni hairimashita.***

銀行に泥棒が盗みに入りました。

A thief broke into the bank.

**3. *Jitensha ga nusumarenai yō ni, kagi o kakete oita.***

自転車が盗まれないように、鍵をかけておいた。

I locked my bicycle so that it would not be stolen.

**4. *Oya no me o nusunde sake o nonda.***

親の目を盗んで酒を飲んだ。

I drank sake behind the parents' back.

**5. *Karera wa hitome o nusunde atta.***

彼らは人目を盗んで会った。

They met secretly.



# oboeru おぼえる

覚える to remember, memorize, learn: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>oboeru</i>	<i>oboenai</i>
	PAST	<i>oboeta</i>	<i>oboenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>oboemasu</i>	<i>oboemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>oboemashita</i>	<i>oboemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>oboete</i>	<i>oboenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oboereba/oboeta ra</i>	<i>oboenakereba/ oboenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>oboemashita ra</i>	<i>oboemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oboeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>oboemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>oboero</i>	<i>oboeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>oboerareru/oboereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>oboesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>oboerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōboe ni naru/oboerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>oboesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ōboe suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kanji no kaki-kata o oboeru no wa muzukashii desu.*

漢字の書き方を覚えるのは難しいです。

It is difficult to memorize how to write kanji.

**2. *Senshū itta mise no namae o oboete imasu ka.***

先週行った店の名前を覚えていますか。

Do you remember the name of the restaurant where we went last week?

**3. *Kare wa mō shigoto o oboeta yō da.***

彼はもう仕事を覚えたようだ。

He seemed to have already mastered his job.

**4. *Haha wa keitai-denwa no tsukai-kata ga nakanaka oboerarenai.***

母は携帯電話の使い方がなかなか覚えられない。

My mother cannot learn how to use the cell-phone easily.

**5. *Ashita no kaigi wa ni-ji han kara desu. Oboete oite kudasai.***

明日の会議は二時半からです。覚えておいてください。

Tomorrow's meeting will be from half past two. Please remember it.

# ochiru おちる

落ちる to fall, come off: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ochiru</i>	<i>ochinai</i>
	PAST	<i>ochita</i>	<i>ochinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>ochimasu</i>	<i>ochimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>ochimashita</i>	<i>ochimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>ochite</i>	<i>ochinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ochireba/ochita ra</i>	<i>ochinakereba/ ochinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>ochimashita ra</i>	<i>ochimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ochiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>ochimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ochiro</i>	<i>ochiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>ochirareru/ochireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>ochisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>ochirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōchi ni naru/ochirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>ochisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ōchi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kaidan kara ochite, ashi ni kega o shimasita.*  
階段から落ちて、足にけがをしました。  
I fell downstairs and injured my leg.

**2. *Hyaku-en dama ga yuka ni ochite iru.***

百円玉が床に落ちている。

A 100-yen coin has fallen onto the floor.

**3. *Shimi ga nakanaka ochinai.***

しみがなかなか落ちない。

The stain cannot be easily removed.

**4. *Tana kara nimotsu ga ochi-sō desu.***

棚から荷物が落ちそうです。

The baggage looks like it will fall from the shelf.

**5. *Shiken ni ochite, gakkari shita.***

試験に落ちて、がっかりした。

I'm disappointed because I failed the examination.

# odoroku おどろく

驚く to be surprised, amazed, shocked: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>odoroku</i>	<i>odorokanai</i>
	PAST	<i>odoroita</i>	<i>odorokanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>odorokimasu</i>	<i>odorokimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>odorokimashita</i>	<i>odorokimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>odoroite</i>	<i>odorokanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>odorokeba/odoroita ra</i>	<i>odorokanakereba/odorokanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>odorokimashita ra</i>	<i>odorokimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>odorokō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>odorokimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>odoroke</i>	<i>odoroku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>odorokeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>odorokaserareru/odorokasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>odorokareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōdoroki ni naru/odorokareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>odorokaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ōdoroki suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Sono nyūsu o kiite, odorokimashita.*

そのニュースを聞いて、驚きました。

I was surprised to hear that news.

**2. *Ā, odoroitā!***

ああ、驚いた。

What a surprise!

**3. *Kare no shitsurei na taido ni wa odorokasareta.***

彼の失礼な態度には驚かされた。

I was surprised at his rude behavior.

**4. *Kanojo wa odoroku hodo uta ga umai.***

彼女は驚くほど歌がうまい。

She is amazingly good at singing.

**5. *Odoroita koto ni, Tanaka-san wa kaisha o yamete shimatta.***

驚いたことに、田中さんは会社を辞めてしまった。

To my surprise, Mr. Tanaka has left the company.

# odoru おどる

踊る to dance; 躍る to jump up, be excited: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>odoru</i>	<i>odoranai</i>
	PAST	<i>odotta</i>	<i>odoranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>odorimasu</i>	<i>odorimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>odorimashita</i>	<i>odorimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>odotte</i>	<i>odoranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>odoreba/odotta ra</i>	<i>odoranakereba/ odoranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>odorimashita ra</i>	<i>odorimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>odorō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>odorimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>odore</i>	<i>odoru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>odoreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>odoraserareru/ odorasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>odorareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōdori ni naru/odorareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>odoraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōdori suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Issho ni odorō.*  
一緒に踊ろう。

Let's dance!

**2. *Shūmatsu, odori ni ikimasen ka.***

週末、踊りに行きませんか。

Shall we go to dance on the weekend?

**3. *Tango o odotta koto ga arimasen.***

タンゴを踊ったことはありません。

I have never danced the Tango.

**4. *Ashikubi o itemete ite, odoremassen.***

足首を痛めていて、踊れません。

I hurt my ankle so I cannot dance.

**5. *Yorokobi de mune ga odotta.***

喜びで胸が躍った。

My heart leaped with joy.



# okiru おきる

起きる to wake up, get up, to occur:\* (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>okiru</i>	<i>okinai</i>
	PAST	<i>okita</i>	<i>okinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>okimasu</i>	<i>okimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>okimashita</i>	<i>okimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>okite</i>	<i>okinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okireba/okita ra</i>	<i>okinakereba/ okinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>okimashita ra</i>	<i>okimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>okimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>okiro</i>	<i>okiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>okirareru/okireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>okisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>okirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōki ni naru/okirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>okisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ōki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kesa nan-ji ni okimashita ka. / Asa roku-ji ni okimashita.*

今朝何時に起きましたか。 / 朝六時に起きました。

What time did you get up this morning? / I got up at six o'clock.

**2. *Yamada-san wa asa hayaku okirarenai.***

山田さんは朝早く起きられない。

Mr. Yamada can't get up early in the morning.

**3. *Yūbe osoku made okite ita kara, kyō wa totemo nemui.***

ゆうべ遅くまで起きていたから、今日はとても眠い。

Because I have been awake till late last night, I am very sleepy today.

**4. *Okiro. Itsu made nete iru'n da.***

起きろ。いつまで寝ているんだ。

Wake up! How long are you going to sleep?

**5. *Sono kōsaten de kōtsūjiko ga okimashita.***

その交差点で交通事故が起きました。

A traffic accident occurred at that crossing.

\* The verb *okiru* 起きる meaning “to occur” generally does not use the volitional and honorific forms.

# okoru おこる

怒る to get angry; 起こる to occur: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>okoru</i>	<i>okoranai</i>
	PAST	<i>okotta</i>	<i>okoranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>okorimasu</i>	<i>okorimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>okorimashita</i>	<i>okorimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>okotte</i>	<i>okoranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okoreba/okotta ra</i>	<i>okoranakereba/ okoranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>okorimashita ra</i>	<i>okorimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okorō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>okorimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>okore</i>	<i>okoru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>okoreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>okoraserareru/ okorasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>okorareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōkori ni naru/okorareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>okoraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ōkori suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kanojo wa kankan ni okotte iru.*

彼女はかんかんに怒っている。

She is furious.

**2. *Jugyō ni okurete, sensei ni okorareta.***

授業に遅れて、先生に怒られた。

Because I came to class late, I was scolded by my teacher.

**3. *Yakusoku o wasurete, kanojo o okorasete shimatta.***

約束を忘れて、彼女を怒らせてしまった。

I have forgotten the promise I made to her so I made her angry.

**4. *Satsujin jiken ga okotta sō da.***

殺人事件が起こったそうだ。

I heard that there was a murder case.

**5. *Kūki ga kawaite iru kara, yama kaji ga okoriyasui.***

空気が乾いているから、山火事が起こりやすい。

Because the air is dry, a forest fire can easily happen.

# okosu おこす

起こす to wake up, make happen, pick (a person) up; 興す to start: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>okosu</i>	<i>okosanai</i>
	PAST	<i>okoshita</i>	<i>okosanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>okoshimasu</i>	<i>okoshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>okoshimashita</i>	<i>okoshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>okoshite</i>	<i>okosanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okoseba/okoshita ra</i>	<i>okosanakereba/okosanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>okoshimashita ra</i>	<i>okoshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okosō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>okoshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>okose</i>	<i>okosu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>okoseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>okosaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>okosareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōkoshi ni naru/okosareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>okosaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōkoshi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Asu no asa shichi-ji ni okoshite kudasai.*

明日の朝七時に起こしてください。

Please wake me at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.

**2. *Haha ni go-ji ni okosareta.***

母に五時に起こされた。

My mother woke me at five o'clock.

**3. *Jiko o okosanai yō ni chūi shite kudasai.***

事故を起こさないように注意してください。

Please be careful not to cause any accidents.

**4. *Koronda kodomo o okoshite ageta.***

転んだ子供を起こしてあげた。

I helped a child who had fallen get back on his feet.

**5. *Kare wa jigyō o okoshita.***

彼は事業を興した。

He launched a new business.

# oku おく

置く to put, keep, leave: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>oku</i>	<i>okanai</i>
	PAST	<i>oita</i>	<i>okanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>okimasu</i>	<i>okimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>okimashita</i>	<i>okimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>oite</i>	<i>okanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okeba/oita ra</i>	<i>okanakereba/ okanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>okimashita ra</i>	<i>okimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>okimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>oke</i>	<i>oku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>okeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>okaserareru/okasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>okareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōki ni naru/okareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>okaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tsukue no ue ni hon ga oite aru.*

机の上に本が置いてある。

There are books placed on the desk.

2. *Koko ni nimotsu o oite mo ii desu ka.*

ここに荷物を置いてもいいですか。  
May I leave my baggage here?

**3. *Atarashii sofa ga hoshii keredomo, oku basho ga nai.***

新しいソファーが欲しいけれども、置く場所がない。

Even though I want a new sofa, there is no place to put it.

**4. *Yogoreta sara wa soko ni oite oite kudasai.***

汚れた皿はそこに置いておいてください。

Please leave the dirty plates there.

**5. *Sono kaisha no honsha wa Tōkyō ni okarete iru.***

その会社の本社は東京に置かれている。

That company's head office is located in Tokyo.



# okureru おくれる

遅れる to be late for, be delayed; 後れる to be far behind: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>okureru</i>	<i>okurenai</i>
	PAST	<i>okureta</i>	<i>okurenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>okuremasu</i>	<i>okuremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>okuremashita</i>	<i>okuremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>okurete</i>	<i>okurenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okurereba/okureta ra</i>	<i>okurenakereba/okurenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>okuremashita ra</i>	<i>okuremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okureyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>okuremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>okurero</i>	<i>okureru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>okurerareru/okurereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>okuresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>okurerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōkure ni naru/okurerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>okuresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ōkure suru)</i>

Examples:

**1. *Kiri no tame, hikōki no shuppatsu ga ni-jikan okureta.***

霧のため、飛行機の出発が二時間遅れた。

The departure of the plane was delayed by two hours because of fog.

**2. *Densha no jiko no sei de, kaisha ni okureta.***

電車の事故のせいで、会社に遅れた。

I was late for work because of the train accident.

**3. *Gakkō ni okurenai yō ni isoida.***

学校に遅れないように急いだ。

I hurried so as not to be late for school.

**4. *Okurete shimatte, mōshiwake arimasen.***

遅れてしまって、申し訳ありません。

I am sorry for being late.

**5. *Kono tokei wa go-fun gurai okurete iru.***

この時計は五分ぐらい後れている。

This watch is about 5 minutes slow.

# okuru おくる

送る to send, see off; 贈る to present, give (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>okuru</i>	<i>okuranai</i>
	PAST	<i>okutta</i>	<i>okuranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>okurimasu</i>	<i>okurimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>okurimashita</i>	<i>okurimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>okutte</i>	<i>okuranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okureba/okutta ra</i>	<i>okuranakereba/ okuranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>okurimashita ra</i>	<i>okurimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>okurō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>okurimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>okure</i>	<i>okuru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>okureru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>okuraserareru/ okurasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>okurareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōkuri ni naru/okurareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>okuraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōkuri suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tomodachi ni tegami o okurimashita.*

友達に手紙を送りました。

I sent a letter to my friend.

**2. *Eki made ōkuri shimashō.***

駅までお送りしましょう。

I'll go to the station to see you off.

**3. *Haha kara kozutsumi ga okurarete kita.***

母から小包が送られてきた。

A package has been sent by my mother.

**4. *Shinamono ga todoita ra, daikin wa isshū-kan inai ni ōkuri kudasai.***

品物が届いたら、代金は一週間以内にお送りください。

When you receive the purchase, please send the money to us within one week.

**5. *Daigaku no nyūgaku iwai ni, chichi kara mannenhitsu o okurareta.***

大学の入学祝いに、父から万年筆を贈られた。

A fountain pen was given by my father as a celebration gift of my entrance to university.

# omou おもう

思う to think: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>omou</i>	<i>omowanai</i>
	PAST	<i>omotta</i>	<i>omowanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>omoimasu</i>	<i>omoimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>omoimashita</i>	<i>omoimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>omotte</i>	<i>omowanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>omoeba/omotta ra</i>	<i>omowanakereba/ omowanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>omoimashita ra</i>	<i>omoimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>omoō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>omoimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>omoe</i>	<i>omou na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>omoeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>omowaserareru/ omowasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>omowareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōmoi ni naru/omowareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>omowaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>zonjiru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kyō kanojo wa konai to omoimsu.*

今日彼女は来ないと思います。

I don't think that she will come today.

**2. *Nihon o dō omoimasu ka. / Omoshiroi kuni da to omoimasu.***

日本をどう思いますか。 / 面白い国だと思  
います。

What do you think of Japan? / I think Japan  
is an interesting country.

**3. *Raigetsu Kyōto e ikō to omotte imasu.***

来月京都へ行こうと思っています。

I intend to go to Kyoto next month.

**4. *Kare ga shiken ni ochiru to wa omowanakatta.***

彼が試験に落ちるとは思わなかった。

I didn't think that he would fail the exam.

**5. *Sono eiga wa omotte ita yori omoshirokatta.***

その映画は思っていたより面白かった。

That film was more interesting than I  
thought.

# oreru おれる

折れる to be broken, to give in, to turn, be folded:  
(intrans.)\*

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>oreru</i>	<i>orenai</i>
	PAST	<i>oreta</i>	<i>orenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>oremasu</i>	<i>oremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>oremashita</i>	<i>oremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>orete</i>	<i>orenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>orereba/oreta ra</i>	<i>orenakereba/ orenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>oremashita ra</i>	<i>oremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oreyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>oremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>orero</i>	<i>oreru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>orerareru/orereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>oresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>orerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōre ni naru/orereru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>oresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ōre suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kyōfū de ki no eda ga oreta.*

強風で木の枝が折れた。

The branch of the tree was broken by the strong wind.

**2. *Zasshi no hyōshi ga orete iru.***

雑誌の表紙が折れている。

The magazine cover is folded.

**3. *Sono kado o migi ni oreru to, yūbinkyoku ga arimasu.***

その角を右に折れると、郵便局があります。

If you turn right at that corner, there is a post office.

**4. *Sukii de koronde, ashi no hone ga orete shimatta.***

スキーで転んで、足の骨が折れてしまった。

I broke my leg as I fell while skiing.

**5. *Nando mo hanashi-atte, kekkyoku watashi no hō ga oremashita.***

何度も話し合って、結局私のほうが折れました。

After we discussed it many times, I compromised in the end.

\* As with other verbs indicating movement, *oreru* 折れる, when meaning “to turn,” may take a direct object, thus giving an idea of “going through a defined area.” (See example 3.)



# oriru おりる

降りる to get off, fall; 下りる to come down, to be issued: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>oriru</i>	<i>orinai</i>
	PAST	<i>orita</i>	<i>orinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>orimasu</i>	<i>orimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>orimashita</i>	<i>orimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>orite</i>	<i>orinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>orireba/orita ra</i>	<i>orinakereba/ orinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>orimashita ra</i>	<i>orimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oriyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>orimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>oriro</i>	<i>oriru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>orirareru/orireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>orisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>orirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōri ni naru/orirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>orisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōri suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Shinagawa-eki de shinkansen o orita.*

品川駅で新幹線を降りた。

I got off the Shinkansen at Shinagawa Station.

**2. *Sono kaidan o orireba, chikatetsu no eki ga arimasu.***

その階段を下りれば、地下鉄の駅があります。

When you go down those stairs, you will find the subway station.

**3. *Ano erebētā de ikkai ni oriyō.***

あのエレベーターで一階に下りよう。

Let's go down to the first floor by that lift.

**4. *Kuraku naranai uchi ni, yama o orinakereba naranai***

暗くならないうちに、山を下りなければならぬ。

We have to descend the mountain before it becomes dark.

**5. *Yatto biza ga orita.***

やっとビザが下りた。

My visa has been issued at last.

# oru おる

折る to fold, break, bend: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>oru</i>	<i>oranai</i>
	PAST	<i>otta</i>	<i>oranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>orimasu</i>	<i>orimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>orimashita</i>	<i>orimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>otte</i>	<i>oranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oreba/otta ra</i>	<i>oranakereba/ oranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>orimashita ra</i>	<i>orimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>orō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>orimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ore</i>	<i>oru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>oreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>oraserareru/orasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>orareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōri ni naru/orareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>oraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōri suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Sakura no eda o oranaide kudasai.*

桜の枝を折らないでください。

Don't break the branches of the cherry tree.

### 2. *Tegami o mittsu ni otte, fūtō ni ireta.*

手紙を三つに折って、封筒に入れた。

I folded the letter into three sections and put it in the envelope.

**3. *Kanojo wa origami de tsuru o otte kureta.***

彼女は折り紙で鶴を折ってくれた。

She made an origami crane for me out of colored paper.

**4. *Kare wa jūdō no renshū de ude o otte shimatta.***

彼は柔道の練習で腕を折ってしまった。

He has broken his arm during Judo practice.

**5. *Hanashi no koshi o oranaide kudasai.***

話の腰を折らないでください。

Please don't interrupt us while we're talking.

# osaeru おさえる

押さえる to hold, catch; 抑える to suppress, control; おさえる to reserve: (all trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>osaeru</i>	<i>osaenai</i>
	PAST	<i>osaeta</i>	<i>osaenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>osaemasu</i>	<i>osaemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>osaemashita</i>	<i>osaemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>osaete</i>	<i>osaenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>osaereba/osaeta ra</i>	<i>osaenakereba/osaenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>osaemashita ra</i>	<i>osaemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>osaeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>osaemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>osaero</i>	<i>osaeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>osaerareru/osaereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>osaesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>osaerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōsae ni naru/osaerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>osaesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōsae suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Bōshi ga kaze de tobanai yō ni, ryōte de osaeta.*

帽子が風で飛ばないように、両手で押さえた。

I held onto my hat with both hands so that it wouldn't fly off my head by the wind.

**2. *Ōkina oto ga shite, omowazu mimi o osaeta.***

大きな音がして、思わず耳を押さえた。

A big sound caused me to cover my ears.

**3. *Kanojo wa jibun no kanjō o osaerarenai.***

彼女は自分の感情を抑えられない。

She can't restrain her emotions.

**4. *Sono myūjikaru no ii seki o osaete arimasu.***

そのミュージカルのいい席をおさえてあります。

I have reserved some good seats for the musical.

**5. *Kare wa koe o osaete hanashita.***

彼は声を抑えて話した。

He spoke in a low voice.

# oshieru おしえる

教える to teach, tell, show: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>oshieru</i>	<i>oshienai</i>
	PAST	<i>oshieta</i>	<i>oshienakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>oshiemasu</i>	<i>oshiemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>oshiemashita</i>	<i>oshiemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>oshiete</i>	<i>oshienakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oshiereba/oshieta ra</i>	<i>oshienakereba/oshienakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>oshiemashita ra</i>	<i>oshiemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oshieyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>oshiemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>oshiero</i>	<i>oshieru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>oshierareru/oshiereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>oshiesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>oshierareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōshie ni naru/oshierareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>oshiesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōshie suru</i>

### Examples:

1. *Kanojo ni Nihon-go o oshiete imasu.*

彼女に日本語を教えています。

I am teaching her Japanese.

**2. *Kono kanji no yomi-kata o oshiete kudasai.***

この漢字の読み方を教えてください。

Please teach me how to read this kanji.

**3. *Tomodachi ga oishii resutoran o oshiete kureta.***

友達がおいしいレストランを教えてください。

My friend told me about a good restaurant.

**4. *Eki e ikitai'n desu ga, michi o oshiete itadakemasen ka.***

駅へ行きたいんですが、道を教えてくださいませんか。

Could you please show me the way to the station?

**5. *Haha ni oshiete moratta tōri ni kēki o yaite mita.***

母に教えてもらった通りにケーキを焼いてみた。

I tried baking a cake according to my mother's instruction.



# osu おす

押す to push, press, stamp: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>osu</i>	<i>osanai</i>
	PAST	<i>oshita</i>	<i>osanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>oshimasu</i>	<i>oshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>oshimashita</i>	<i>oshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>oshite</i>	<i>osanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oseba/oshita ra</i>	<i>osanakereba/ osanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>oshimashita ra</i>	<i>oshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>osō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>oshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ose</i>	<i>osu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>oseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>osaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>osareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōshi ni naru/osareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>osaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōshi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono botan o oseba, doa ga akimasu.*

このボタンを押せば、ドアが開きます。

When you push this button, the door will open.

**2. *Ushiro kara osanaide kudasai.***

後ろから押さないでください。

Don't push from behind.

**3. *Dareka ni senaka o osaremashita.***

誰かに背中を押されました。

My back was pushed by somebody.

**4. *Koko ni hanko o oshite kudasai.***

ここにはんこを押してください。

Please stamp your seal here.

**5. *Kare wa shūi no hantai o oshite, ryūgaku shita.***

彼は周囲の反対を押して、留学した。

He studied abroad in spite of the opposition from his acquaintances.

# otosu おとす

落とす to drop, remove, lose: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>otosu</i>	<i>otosanai</i>
	PAST	<i>otoshita</i>	<i>otosanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>otoshimasu</i>	<i>otoshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>otoshimashita</i>	<i>otoshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>otoshite</i>	<i>otosanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>otoseba/otoshita ra</i>	<i>otosanakereba/ otosanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>otoshimashita ra</i>	<i>otoshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>otosō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>otoshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>otose</i>	<i>otosu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>otoseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>otosaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>otosareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōtoshi ni naru/otosareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>otosaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōtoshi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sumimasen, hankachi o otoshimashita yo.*  
すみません、ハンカチを落としましたよ。

Excuse me, but you dropped your handkerchief.

**2. *Dokoka de heya no kagi o otoshite shimatta.***

どこかで部屋の鍵を落としてしまった。

I have lost my room key somewhere.

**3. *Mō sukoshi supiido o otoshita hō ga ii.***

もう少しスピードを落としたほうがいい。

You should reduce your speed a little more.

**4. *Shatsu ni tsuita shimi ga otosenai.***

シャツに付いたしみが落とせない。

I cannot remove the stain on the shirt.

**5. *Yuka ni tabako no hai o otosanai yō ni shite kudasai.***

床にたばこの灰を落とさないようにしてください。

Please do not drop your cigarette ash on the floor.

## ou おう

追う to run after, drive out; 負う to bear: (both trans.)

### GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ou</i>	<i>owanai</i>
	PAST	<i>otta</i>	<i>owanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>oimasu</i>	<i>oimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>oimashita</i>	<i>oimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>otte</i>	<i>owanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oeba/otta ra</i>	<i>owanakereba/ owanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>oimashita ra</i>	<i>oimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>oimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>oe</i>	<i>ou na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>oeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>owaserareru/owasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>owareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōi ni naru/owareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>owaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ōi suru</i>

### Examples:

1. *Kanojo wa saki ni deta imōto o otte, eki made hashitta.*

彼女は先に出た妹を追って、駅まで走った。

She ran after her younger sister to the station.

**2. *Kare wa keisatsu ni owarete iru.***

彼は警察に追われている。

He is being pursued by the police.

**3. *Mainichi shigoto ni owarete iru.***

毎日仕事に追われている。

I am bombarded with work every day.

**4. *Kare wa sono kaji de ryōte ni yakedo o otta.***

彼はその火事で両手にやけどを負った。

He suffered burns on both of his hands caused by the fire.

**5. *Chiimu ga yūshō dekinakatta sekinin o otte, kantoku ga jinin shita.***

チームが優勝できなかった責任を負って、監督が辞任した。

Taking responsibility for his team's inability to win the championship, the manager resigned.

# owaru おわる

終わる to be finished, be over: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>owaru</i>	<i>owaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>owatta</i>	<i>owaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>owarimasu</i>	<i>owarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>owarimashita</i>	<i>owarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>owatte</i>	<i>owaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>owareba/owatta ra</i>	<i>owaranakereba/ owaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>owarimashita ra</i>	<i>owarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>owarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>owarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>oware</i>	<i>owaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>owareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>owarasereru/ owarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>owarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōwari ni naru/owarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>owaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ōwari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Jugyō ga ato juppun de owaru.*

授業があと十分で終わる。

Classes will end in ten minutes.

**2. *Go-ji ni shigoto o owarasete, uchi ni kaetta.***

五時に仕事を終わらせて、うちに帰った。

I finished work at 5 o'clock and then went home.

**3. *Sono eiga ga owaru no wa nanji desu ka.***

その映画が終わるのは何時ですか。

What time does the film end?

**4. *Sono hon o yomi-owatta ra, watashi ni kashite kudasai.***

その本を読み終わったら、私に貸してください。

After you have finished reading that book, please lend it to me.

**5. *Kotae o kaki-owatta ra, dashite kudasai.***

答えを書き終わったら、出してください。

Please hand in your answers once you've finished writing.



# oyogu およぐ

泳ぐ to swim: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>oyogu</i>	<i>oyoganai</i>
	PAST	<i>oyoida</i>	<i>oyoganakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>oyogimasu</i>	<i>oyogimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>oyogimashita</i>	<i>oyogimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>oyoide</i>	<i>oyoganakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oyogeba/oyoida ra</i>	<i>oyoganakereba/ oyoganakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>oyogimashita ra</i>	<i>oyogimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>oyogō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>oyogimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>oyoge</i>	<i>oyogu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>oyogeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>oyogaserareru/ oyogasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>oyogareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ōyogi ni naru/oyogareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>oyogaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ōyogi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Isshūkan ni ni,san-kai, pūru de oyoide imasu.*

一週間に二、三回、プールで泳いでいます。

I swim in a pool two or three times a week.

**2. *Dore gurai oyogemasu ka. / Zenzen oyogenai'ndesu.***

どれぐらい泳げますか。 / 全然泳げないんです。

How far can you swim? / I can't swim at all.

**3. *Natsu ni natta ra, umi e oyogi ni ikō.***

夏になったら、海へ泳ぎに行こう。

When it becomes summer, let's go swimming in the ocean.

**4. *Kono kawa de oyogu no wa kiken da.***

この川で泳ぐのは危険だ。

It is dangerous to swim in this river.

**5. *Sensei wa kodomo-tachi o pūru de oyogaseta.***

先生は子供達をプールで泳がせた。

The teacher let his children swim in the pool.

# sagaru さがる

下がる fall, drop, hang: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sagaru</i>	<i>sagaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>sagatta</i>	<i>sagaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sagarimasu</i>	<i>sagarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sagarimashita</i>	<i>sagarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sagatte</i>	<i>sagaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sagareba/sagatta ra</i>	<i>sagaranakereba/ sagaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sagarimashita ra</i>	<i>sagarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sagarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sagarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sagare</i>	<i>sagaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sagareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sagaraserareru/ sagarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sagarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osagari ni naru/ sagarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sagaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osagari suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Asu wa kion ga sagaru darō.*  
明日は気温が下がるだろう。

The temperature probably will drop tomorrow.

**2. *Kusuri o nonde, netsu ga sagatta.***

薬を飲んで、熱が下がった。

After I took the medicine, my temperature went down.

**3. *En no sōba wa agatta ri sagatta ri shite imasu.***

円の相場は上がったたり下がったりしています。

The Japanese yen's exchange rate goes up and down.

**4. *Densha ga kuru node, sukoshi ushiro ni sagatte kudasai.***

電車が来るので、少し後ろに下がってください。

There is a train coming, so please step back a little.

**5. *Gakkō no seiseki ga sagatte shimatta.***

学校の成績が下がってしまった。

My school grade has gone down.

# sagasu さがす

捜す or 探す to look for, investigate: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sagasu</i>	<i>sagasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>sagashita</i>	<i>sagasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sagashimasu</i>	<i>sagashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sagashimashita</i>	<i>sagashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sagashite</i>	<i>sagasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sagaseba/sagashita ra</i>	<i>sagasanakereba/sagasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sagashimashita ra</i>	<i>sagashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sagasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sagashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sagase</i>	<i>sagasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sagaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sagasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sagasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osagashi ni naru/sagasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sagasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osagashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Nani o sagashite iru no?*

何を捜しているの。

What are you looking for?

**2. *Apāto o sagasu no ni kurō shimashita.***

アパートを探すのに苦労しました。

I had trouble finding the apartment.

**3. *Heya-jū sagashita keredomo, kagi wa mitsukaranakatta.***

部屋中捜したけれども、鍵は見つからなかった。

Although I searched the whole room, I could not find my key.

**4. *Atarashii baito o sagasanakereba narimasen.***

新しいバイトを探さなければなりません。

I have to look for a new part-time job.

**5. *Kagi o sono hen ni otoshita'n da kedo, issho ni sagashite kurenai.***

鍵をその辺に落としたんだけど、一緒に捜してくれない。

I lost my key somewhere around, so will you help me find it?

# sageru さげる

下げる to lower, hang, pull back: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sageru</i>	<i>sagenai</i>
	PAST	<i>sageta</i>	<i>sagenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sagemasu</i>	<i>sagemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sagemashita</i>	<i>sagemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sagete</i>	<i>sagenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sagereba/sageta ra</i>	<i>sagenakereba/ sagenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sagemashita ra</i>	<i>sagemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sageyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sagemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sagero</i>	<i>sageru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sagerareru/sagereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sagesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sagerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osage ni naru/sagerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sagesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osage suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Mabushii node, buraindo o sagete mo ii desu ka.*  
まぶしいので、ブラインドを下げてもいい  
ですか。

It is too bright, so may I lower the window shade?

**2. *Sukoshi terebi no oto o sagete moraemasen ka.***

少しテレビの音を下げてもらえませんか。

Could you please lower the TV volume?

**3. *Chotto atsui kara, eakon no ondo o sageyō.***

ちょっと暑いから、エアコンの温度を下げよう。

Because it is a bit hot, let's lower the temperature of the air-conditioner.

**4. *Shokuji ga owatta ra, shokki o daidokoro ni sagete kudasai.***

食事が終わったら、食器を台所に下げてください。

When you have finished eating, please bring the tableware back to the kitchen.

**5. *Sēru chū wa shōhin no nedan o san-wari sagete utte iru.***

セール中は商品の値段を三割下げて売っている。

They are selling their products at a 30% discount.



# sakeru さける

裂ける to tear, split: (intrans.);\* 避ける to avoid, keep away from: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sakeru</i>	<i>sakenai</i>
	PAST	<i>saketa</i>	<i>sakenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sakemasu</i>	<i>sakemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sakemashita</i>	<i>sakemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sakete</i>	<i>sakenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sakereba/saketa ra</i>	<i>sakenakereba/ sakenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sakemashita ra</i>	<i>sakemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sakeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sakemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sakero</i>	<i>sakeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sakerareru/sakereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sakesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sakerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osake ni naru/sakerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sakesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(osake suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tsumekomi-sugite, fukuro ga sakete shimatta.*

詰め込み過ぎて、袋が裂けてしまった。

I stuffed too much in the bag, and it tore.

**2. *Sore wa kuchi ga sakete mo ienai.***

それは口が裂けても言えない。

Nothing will make me reveal it.

**3. *Rasshu o sakeru tame ni, asa hayaku ie o deta.***

ラッシュを避けるために、朝早く家を出た。

I left my house early in the morning to avoid the rush hour.

**4. *Kare wa watashi o sakete iru yō da.***

彼は私を避けているようだ。

He is trying to avoid me.

**5. *Sutoraiki totsunyū wa sakerarenai darō.***

ストライキ突入は避けられないだろう。

We probably can't avoid a strike confrontation.

\* The intransitive verb *sakeru* 裂ける meaning “to tear, split” generally does not use the potential, passive, honorific, humble, causative, or causative passive forms.

# saku さく

咲く bloom: (intrans.);\* 裂く to tear; 割く to make (time), to cut: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>saku</i>	<i>sakanai</i>
	PAST	<i>saita</i>	<i>sakanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sakimasu</i>	<i>sakimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sakimashita</i>	<i>sakimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>saite</i>	<i>sakanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sakeba/saita ra</i>	<i>sakanakereba/ sakanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sakimashita ra</i>	<i>sakimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sakō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sakimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sake</i>	<i>saku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sakeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sakaserareru/sakasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sakareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osaki ni naru/sakareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sakaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osaki suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Sakura no hana ga saite imasu.*

桜の花が咲いています。

The cherry blossoms have begun to blossom.

**2. *Kono hana wa mō sugu saki-sō da.***

この花はもうすぐ咲きそうだ。

This flower looks ready to bloom.

**3. *Ume no hana wa ni-gatsu goro sakimasu.***

梅の花は二月ごろ咲きます。

The flower of the plum blooms around February.

**4. *Shorui o komakaku saite suteta.***

書類を細かく裂いて捨てた。

I tore the documents into small pieces and threw them away.

**5. *O-jikan o jup-pun hodo saite itadakemassen ka.***

お時間を十分ほど割いていただけませんか。

Could you please spare me ten minutes?

\* The intransitive verb *saku* 咲く meaning “to bloom” does not generally use the volitional, potential, passive, honorific, humble, causative, or causative passive forms.

# sasaeru ささえる

支える to support, keep: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sasaeru</i>	<i>sasaenai</i>
	PAST	<i>sasaeta</i>	<i>sasaenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sasaemasu</i>	<i>sasaemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sasaemashita</i>	<i>sasaemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sasaete</i>	<i>sasaenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sasaereba/sasaeta ra</i>	<i>sasaenakereba/sasaenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sasaemashita ra</i>	<i>sasaemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sasaeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sasaemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sasaero</i>	<i>sasaeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sasaerareru/sasaereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sasaesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sasaerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osasae ni naru/sasaerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sasaesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osasae suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare wa tsue de karada o sasaete iru.*

彼はつえで体を支えている。

He is supporting himself with a stick.

**2. *Kare wa dai-kazoku o sasaete ikanakereba narimasen.***

彼は大家族を支えていかなければなりません。

He has to support a large family.

**3. *Taore-sō na hondana ga bō de sasaete aru.***

倒れそうな本棚が棒で支えてある。

The bookshelf that looks as if it is about to fall over is being supported by a pole.

**4. *Ochikonde ita toki, tomodachi ga sasaete kureta.***

落ち込んでいたとき、友達が支えてくれた。

When I was depressed, my friend supported me.

**5. *Sono jizen katsudō wa kifukin de sasaerarete iru.***

その慈善活動は寄付金で支えられている。

That charity movement has been supported by donations.

# sasou さそう

誘う to invite, ask, tempt: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sasou</i>	<i>sasowanai</i>
	PAST	<i>sasotta</i>	<i>sasowanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sasoimasu</i>	<i>sasoimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sasoimashita</i>	<i>sasoimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sasotte</i>	<i>sasowanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sasoeba/sasotta ra</i>	<i>sasowanakereba/ sasowanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sasoimashita ra</i>	<i>sasoimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sasoō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sasoimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sasoe</i>	<i>sasou na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sasoeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sasowaserareru/ sasowasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sasowareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osaso ni naru/ sasowareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sasowaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osaso suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Tomodachi o sasotte, kaimono ni itta.*

友達を誘って、買い物に行った。

I invited my friend to go shopping with me.

**2. *Kanojo o dēto ni sasoō to omotte imasu.***

彼女をデートに誘おうと思っています。

I intend to ask her out on a date.

**3. *Yamada-san ni shokuji ni sasowaremashita.***

山田さんに食事に誘われました。

I was invited for a meal by Mr. Yamada.

**4. *Pātii ni sasotte kurete, arigatō.***

パーティーに誘ってくれて、ありがとう。

Thank you for inviting me to the party.

**5. *Omoshiroi tenrankai ga atta ra, zehi sasotte kudasai.***

面白い展覧会があったら、是非誘ってください。

If you can find an interesting exhibition, please invite me.



# sasu さす

刺す to pierce, sting; 指す to point to, call on; 差し to insert, put up: (all trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sasu</i>	<i>sasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>sashita</i>	<i>sasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sashimasu</i>	<i>sashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sashimashita</i>	<i>sashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sashite</i>	<i>sasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>saseba/sashita ra</i>	<i>sasanakereba/ sasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sashimashita ra</i>	<i>sashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sase</i>	<i>sasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>saseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osashi ni naru/sasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Hari de yubi o sashite shimatta.*

針で指を刺してしまった。

I have pricked my finger with a needle.

**2. *Mushi ni ashi o sasareta.***

虫に足を刺された。

I was bitten on the leg by an insect.

**3. *Yajirushi no sasu hōkō ni susunde kudasai.***

矢印の指す方向に進んでください。

Please move ahead in the direction indicated by the arrow.

**4. *Hito o yubi de sasu no wa shitsurei desu.***

人を指で指すのは失礼です。

It is rude to point.

**5. *Ame ga furi-dashita kara, kasa o sashita ho ga ii.***

雨が降り出したから、傘をさしたほうがいい。

You should open your umbrella since it started raining.

# sawagu さわぐ

騒ぐ to be noisy: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sawagu</i>	<i>sawaganai</i>
	PAST	<i>sawaida</i>	<i>sawaganakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sawagimasu</i>	<i>sawagimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sawagimashita</i>	<i>sawagimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sawaide</i>	<i>sawaganakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sawageba/sawaida ra</i>	<i>sawaganakereba/sawaganakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sawagimashita ra</i>	<i>sawagimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sawagō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sawagimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sawage</i>	<i>sawagu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sawageru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sawagaserareru/sawagasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sawagareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osawagi ni naru/sawagareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sawagaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osawagi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kyōshitsu de sawaganaide kudasai.*

教室で騒がないでください。

Don't make a ruckus in the classroom.

**2. *O-sake o nonde, sawaide iru hito wa dare desu ka.***

お酒を飲んで、騒いでいる人は誰ですか。

Who is that drunk making a nuisance of himself?

**3. *Sono jiken wa seken o sawagaseta.***

その事件は世間を騒がせた。

That incident disturbed people.

**4. *Watashi ga sawaida ra, dorobō wa nigete itta.***

私が騒いだら、泥棒は逃げて行った。

When I made lots of noise, the thief ran away.

**5. *Sawagu na, ochitsuke yo.***

騒ぐな、落ちつけよ。

Keep calm, and don't get excited.

# shibaru しばる

縛る to tie, bind: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shibaru</i>	<i>shibaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>shibatta</i>	<i>shibaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shibarimasu</i>	<i>shibarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shibarimashita</i>	<i>shibarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shibatte</i>	<i>shibaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shibareba/shibatta ra</i>	<i>shibaranakereba/shibaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shibarimashita ra</i>	<i>shibarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shibarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shibarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shibare</i>	<i>shibaru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>shibareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shibaraserareru/shibarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shibarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshibari ni naru/shibarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shibaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshibari suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Furui zasshi o himo de shibatte, heya no sumi ni oita.*

古い雑誌をひもで縛って、部屋の隅に置いた。

I tied up the old magazines with string and put them in the corner of the room.

**2. *Kaminoke o ushiro de hitotsu ni shibatta.***

髪の毛を後ろで一つに縛った。

I gathered my hair into a single bunch and tied it behind my head.

**3. *Inu no himo o kui ni shibatte oita.***

犬のひもを杭に縛っておいた。

I tied the dog to a post.

**4. *Kare wa ichinichi-jū shigoto ni shibararete ita.***

彼は一日中仕事に縛られていた。

He was tied up with work all day.

**5. *Jikan ni shibararete ite, jiyū ni ugokenai.***

時間に縛られていて、自由に動けない。

I am too busy so I don't have any free time.

# shikaru しかる

叱る scold: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shikaru</i>	<i>shikaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>shikatta</i>	<i>shikaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shikarimasu</i>	<i>shikarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shikarimashita</i>	<i>shikarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shikatte</i>	<i>shikaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shikareba/shikatta ra</i>	<i>shikaranakereba/shikaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shikarimashita ra</i>	<i>shikarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shikarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shikarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shikare</i>	<i>shikaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>shikareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shikaraserareru/shikarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shikarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshikari ni naru/shikarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shikaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshikari suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Chikoku shite, sensei ni shikarareta.*

遅刻して、先生に叱られた。

I was scolded by my teacher for being late.

**2. *Otōsan wa kibishiku musuko o shikarimashita.***

お父さんは厳しく息子を叱りました。

The father severely scolded his son.

**3. *Haha ni shikararenai yō ni, heya o katazuketa.***

母に叱られないように、部屋を片付けた。

I cleared up my room so I would not be scolded by my mother.

**4. *Ikura shikatte mo, musume wa iu koto o kikanai.***

いくら叱っても、娘は言う事を聞かない。

No matter how many times I scold my daughter, she never listens to me.

**5. *Sonna ni gami gami shikaranaide kudasai.***

そんなにがみがみ叱らないでください。

Please do not scold me so harshly.



# shiku しく

敷く to spread, lay, promulgate (a law): (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shiku</i>	<i>shikanai</i>
	PAST	<i>shiita</i>	<i>shikanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shikimasu</i>	<i>shikimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shikimashita</i>	<i>shikimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shiite</i>	<i>shikanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shikeba/shiita ra</i>	<i>shikanakereba/ shikanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shikimashita ra</i>	<i>shikimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shikō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shikimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shike</i>	<i>shiku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>shikeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shikaserareru/shikasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shikareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshiki ni naru/shikareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shikaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshiki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ryokan de wa tatami ni futon o shiite nemasu.*

旅館では畳に布団を敷いて寝ます。

We spread the futon on the *tatami* mat in the *ryokan* (Japanese inn) and go to bed.

**2. *Yuka ni akai jūtan o shiki-tai.***

床に赤いじゅうたんを敷きたい。

I want to lay a red carpet on the floor.

**3. *Beddo ni atarashii shiitsu ga shiite aru.***

ベッドに新しいシートが敷いてある。

A new sheet is spread over the bed.

**4. *Kare wa nyōbō no shiri ni shikarete iru.***

彼は女房の尻に敷かれている。

He is under his wife's thumb. (*lit.*, flattened by wife's buttocks)

**5. *Kūkō kara kono machi made tetsudō o shiku keikaku ga aru.***

空港からこの町まで鉄道を敷く計画がある。

There is a plan to extend the railroad from the airport to this town.

# shimaru しまる

閉まる be closed, shut; 締まる be tight, firm, be thrifty: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shimaru</i>	<i>shimaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>shimatta</i>	<i>shimaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shimarimasu</i>	<i>shimarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shimarimashita</i>	<i>shimarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shimatte</i>	<i>shimaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shimareba/shimatta ra</i>	<i>shimaranakereba/shimaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shimarimashita ra</i>	<i>shimarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shimarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shimarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shimare</i>	<i>shimaru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>shimareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shimaraserareru/shimarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shimarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshimari ni naru/shimarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shimaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oshimari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Doa wa jidōteki ni shimarimasu.*

ドアは自動的に閉まります。

The door shuts automatically.

**2. *Toshokan wa roku-ji ni shimaru.***

図書館は六時に閉まる。

The library closes at six o'clock.

**3. *Mado ga zenbu shimatte iru ka, tashikamete kudasai.***

窓が全部閉まっているか、確かめてください。

Please make sure that all the windows are closed.

**4. *Kono neji wa kanzen ni shimatte inai.***

このねじは完全に締まっていない。

This screw has not been completely tightened.

**5. *Kutsu-himo ga kataku shimatte ite, hodokenai.***

靴ひもが固く締まっていて、ほどけない。

The shoestring is tied so tightly that I can't undo it.

# shimau しまう

しまう to put away, put back, finish, end up doing:  
(intrans. and trans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shimau</i>	<i>shimawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>shimatta</i>	<i>shimawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shimaimasu</i>	<i>shimaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shimaimashita</i>	<i>shimaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shimatte</i>	<i>shimawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shimaeba/shimatta ra</i>	<i>shimawanakereba/shimawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shimaimashita ra</i>	<i>shimaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shimaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shimaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shimae</i>	<i>shimau na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>shimaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shimawaserareru/shimawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shimawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshimai ni naru/shimawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shimawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshimai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kore o tsukue no hikidashi ni shimatte kudasai.*

これを机の引き出しにしまってください。

Please put this away in the desk drawer.

**2. *Kichōhin wa kinko ni shimatte arimasu.***

貴重品は金庫にしまっています。

The valuables are kept in the safe.

**3. *Kyō-jū ni shukudai o yatte shimaimasu.***

今日中に宿題をやってしまいます。

I will finish my homework today.

**4. *Kono shōsetsu wa mō zenbu yonde shimatta.***

この小説はもう全部読んでしまった。

I have already finished reading this novel.

**5. *Denwa bangō o machigaete shimaimashita.***

電話番号を間違えてしまいました。

I have got a wrong number.

# shimeru しめる

閉める or 締める to shut, close, tie, fasten; 占める to take, hold, occupy: (all trans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shimeru</i>	<i>shimenai</i>
	PAST	<i>shimeta</i>	<i>shimenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shimemasu</i>	<i>shimemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shimemashita</i>	<i>shimemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shimete</i>	<i>shimenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shimereba/shimeta ra</i>	<i>shimenakereba/shimenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shimemashita ra</i>	<i>shimemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shimeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shimemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shimero</i>	<i>shimeru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>shimerareru/shimereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shimesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shimerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshime ni naru/shimerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shimesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshime suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Doa o shimete kudasai.*

ドアを閉めてください。

Please close the door.

**2. *Mado o shimeru no o wasureta.***

窓を閉めるのを忘れた。

I forgot to close the window.

**3. *Kuruma ni notta ra, shiito-beruto o shimenakereba naranai.***

車に乗ったら、シートベルトを締めなければならぬ。

When you get into a car, you must fasten your seat belt.

**4. *Kare wa kaisha de jūyō na chii o shimete iru.***

彼は会社で重要な地位を占めている。

He has an important position in the firm.

**5. *Denki seihin wa yushutsu no roku-wari o shimete iru.***

電気製品は輸出の六割を占めている。

Electrical appliances hold a sixty-percent share of our exports.



# shimesu しめす

示す to show, indicate, point out: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shimesu</i>	<i>shimesanai</i>
	PAST	<i>shimeshita</i>	<i>shimesanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shimeshimasu</i>	<i>shimeshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shimeshimashita</i>	<i>shimeshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shimeshite</i>	<i>shimesanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shimeseba/shimeshita ra</i>	<i>shimesanakereba/shimesanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shimeshimashita ra</i>	<i>shimeshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shimesō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shimeshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shimese</i>	<i>shimesu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>shimeseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shimesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shimesareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshimeshi ni naru/shimesareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shimesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshimeshi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ondokei wa reika jū-do o shimeshita.*

温度計は零下十度を示した。

The thermometer indicated ten degrees below zero.

**2. *Kanojo wa watashi no jijō ni rikai o shimeshite kureta.***

彼女は私の事情に理解を示してくれた。

She showed understanding for my situation.

**3. *Kare wa watashi no itta koto ni kyōmi o shimesanakatta.***

彼は私の言った事に興味を示さなかった。

He showed no interest in what I said.

**4. *Kono chizu de toshi wa akai ten de shimesarete iru.***

この地図で都市は赤い点で示されている。

The cities are indicated by the red dots on this map.

**5. *Shijō wa keiki ga kaifuku suru chōkō o shimeshite iru.***

市場は景気が回復する兆候を示している。

The market shows signs of economic recovery.

# shinjiru しんじる

信じる to believe, be confident of: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shinjiru</i>	<i>shinjinai</i>
	PAST	<i>shinjita</i>	<i>shinjinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shinjimasu</i>	<i>shinjimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shinjimashita</i>	<i>shinjimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shinjite</i>	<i>shinjinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shinjireba/shinjita ra</i>	<i>shinjinakereba/shinjinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shinjimashita ra</i>	<i>shinjimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shinjiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shinjimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shinjiro</i>	<i>shinjiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>shinjirareru/shinjireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shinjisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shinjirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshinji ni naru/shinjirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shinjisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshinji suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Watashi wa kanojo no seikō o shinjite imasu.*

私は彼女の成功を信じています。

I am sure she will succeed.

**2. *Kare no iu koto wa shinjiraremasen.***

彼の言う事は信じられません。

I can't believe what he says.

**3. *Sonna baka na hanashi wa dare mo shinjinai darō.***

そんな馬鹿な話は誰も信じないだろう。

I don't think that anybody will believe such a stupid story.

**4. *Yamano ue kara no keshiki wa shinjirarenai gurai subarashikatta.***

山の上からの景色は信じられないぐらい素晴らしかった。

The view from the mountain top was unbelievably splendid.

**5. *Shinjiyō ga shinji-mai ga, sore wa hontō no hanashi da.***

信じようが信じまいが、それは本当の話だ。

Believe it or not, that is the true story.

# shinu しぬ

死ぬ to die, pass away: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shinu</i>	<i>shinanai</i>
	PAST	<i>shinda</i>	<i>shinanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shinimasu</i>	<i>shinimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shinimashita</i>	<i>shinimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shinde</i>	<i>shinanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shineba/shinda ra</i>	<i>shinanakereba/ shinanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shinimashita ra</i>	<i>shinimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shinō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shinimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shine</i>	<i>shinu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>shineru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shinaserareru/ shinasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shinareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>onakunari ni naru/ nakunarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shinaseru</i>	HUMBLE	-

## Examples:

1. *Sono hikōki jiko de ōku no jyōkyaku ga shinda.*  
その飛行機事故で多くの乗客が死んだ。  
Many passengers died in the plane accident.

**2. *Chichi ga shinde kara go-nen ni naru.***

父が死んでから五年になる。

It has been five years since my father died.

**3. *Kare ni ayamaru gurai nara, shinda hō ga mashi da.***

彼に謝るぐらいなら、死んだほうがましだ。

I would rather die than apologize to him.

**4. *Sono kōgi wa shinu hodo tsumaranakatta.***

その講義は死ぬほどつまらなかった。

That lecture was boring me to death.

**5. *Okashikute shini-sō deshita.***

おかしくて死にそうでした。

I nearly died of laughter.

# shiraberu しらべる

調べる investigate, study, search, check up: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shiraberu</i>	<i>shirabenai</i>
	PAST	<i>shirabeta</i>	<i>shirabenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shirabemasu</i>	<i>shirabemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shirabemashita</i>	<i>shirabemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shirabete</i>	<i>shirabenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shirabereba/shirabeta ra</i>	<i>shirabenakereba/shirabenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shirabemashita ra</i>	<i>shirabemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shirabeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shirabemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shirabero</i>	<i>shiraberu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>shiraberareru/shirabereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shirabesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shiraberareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshirabe ni naru/shiraberareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shirabesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshirabe suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Wakaranai kotoba wa jisho de shirabete kudasai.*

分からない言葉は辞書で調べてください。

Please look up the dictionary any words that you don't know.

**2. *Repōto o dasu mae ni, bunshō ni machigai ga nai ka dō ka shirabeta.***

レポートを出す前に、文章に間違いがないかどうか調べた。

I checked my report to see if there are any mistakes in the sentences before submitting it.

**3. *Intānetto de Nihon-ryōri no resutoran o shirabete mita.***

インターネットで日本料理のレストランを調べてみた。

I tried searching the Internet for Japanese restaurants.

**4. *Keisatsu wa sono jiko no gen-in o shirabete iru tokoro da.***

警察はその事故の原因を調べているところだ。

The police are now investigating the cause of the accident.

**5. *Kūkō no zeikan de sūtsukēsu o kuwashiku shiraberareta.***

空港の税関でスーツケースを詳しく調べられた。

My suitcase was searched by the customs officer at the airport.



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# shiraseru しらせる

知らせる inform, notify, tell (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shiraseru</i>	<i>shirasenai</i>
	PAST	<i>shiraseta</i>	<i>shirasenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shirasemasu</i>	<i>shirasemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shirasemashita</i>	<i>shirasemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shirasete</i>	<i>shirasenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shirasereba/shiraseta ra</i>	<i>shirasenakereba/shirasenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shirasemashita ra</i>	<i>shirasemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shiraseyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shirasemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shirase</i>	<i>shiraseru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>shiraserareru/shirasereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shirasesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shiraserareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshirase ni naru/shiraserareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shirasesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshirase suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Denwa bangō ga kawatta node, tomodachi ni shiraseta.*

電話番号が変わったので、友達に知らせた。

Because my phone number has been changed, I let my friend know.

**2. *Shiken no gōkaku o shiraseru tegami ga todoita.***

試験の合格を知らせる手紙が届いた。

I received a letter informing me that I passed the exam.

**3. *Asu no kaigi no jikan ga kimattara, shirasete kudasai.***

明日の会議の時間が決まったら、知らせてください。

Once the time for tomorrow's meeting is decided, please let me know.

**4. *Shokuji no junbi ga dekimashita ra, oshirase shimasu.***

食事の準備ができましたら、お知らせします。

Once the meal is ready, we will let you know.

**5. *Kara wa shigoto o kaeta to ato kara shiraserareta.***

彼は仕事を変えたと後から知らせられた。

I was informed later that he changed his job.

# shiru 知る

知る to know, become aware of, become familiar with: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shiru</i>	<i>shiranai</i>
	PAST	<i>shitta</i>	<i>shiranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shirimasu</i>	<i>shirimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shirimashita</i>	<i>shirimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shitte</i>	<i>shiranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shireba/shitta ra</i>	<i>shiranakereba/ shiranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shirimashita ra</i>	<i>shirimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shirō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shirimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shire</i>	<i>shiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>shireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shiraserareru/shirasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>gozonji da/oshiri ni naru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shiraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>zonjiru/zonjiageru/ shōchi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Anata wa kare no namae o shitte imasu ka. / Iie, shirimasen.*

あなたは彼の名前を知っていますか。 / いいえ、知りません。

Do you know his name? / No, I don't.

**2. *Shachō ga nyūin nasatta koto o gozonji desu ka.***

社長が入院なさったことをご存知ですか。

Sir, I was wondering if you knew that the president has been hospitalized.

***Iie, zanjimasen deshita.***

いいえ、存じませんでした。

No, I didn't know that.

**3. *Tenpura no tsukuri-kata o shitte ita ra, oshiete kudasai.***

天ぷらの作り方を知っていたら、教えてください。

If you know how to make tempura, please teach me.

**4. *Yamada-san ga Chūgoku-go ga hanaseru to wa shiranakatta.***

山田さんが中国語が話せるとは知らなかった。

I didn't know that Mr. Yamada could speak Chinese.

**5. *Kare wa kenchikuka to shite, sekaijū ni shirarete iru.***

彼は建築家として、世界中に知られている。

He is well-known all over the world as an architect.

# shitagau したがう

従う to follow, obey, go along with: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shitagau</i>	<i>shitagawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>shitagatta</i>	<i>shitagawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shitagaimasu</i>	<i>shitagaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shitagaimashita</i>	<i>shitagaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shitagatte</i>	<i>shitagawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shitagaeba/shitagatta ra</i>	<i>shitagawanakereba/shitagawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shitagaimashita ra</i>	<i>shitagaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shitagaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shitagaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shitagae</i>	<i>shitagau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>shitagaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shitagawaserareru/shitagawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shitagawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshitagai ni naru/shitagawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shitagawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshitagai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kisoku ni wa shitagawanakereba narimasen.*  
規則には従わなければなりません。

One must abide by the rules.

**2. *Isha no chūkoku ni shitagatte, osake o yameta.***

医者の忠告に従って、お酒をやめた。

I quit drinking according to my doctor's advice.

**3. *Hijō no bāi wa, kakariin no shiji ni shitagatte kudasai.***

非常の場合は、係員の指示に従ってください。

In case of emergency, please follow the instruction of the person in charge.

**4. *Kare wa jōshi no meirei ni shitagawanakute, kubi ni natta.***

彼は上司の命令に従わなくて、首になった。

He was fired because he didn't obey orders from his boss.

**5. *Ryōshin no iu koto ni shitagatta hō ga ii yo.***

両親の言う事に従ったほうがいいよ。

You had better listen to what your parents say.



# shizumu しずむ

沈む to sink, feel depressed (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>shizumu</i>	<i>shizumanai</i>
	PAST	<i>shizunda</i>	<i>shizumanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shizumimasu</i>	<i>shizumimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shizumimashita</i>	<i>shizumimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shizunde</i>	<i>shizumanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shizumeba/shizunda ra</i>	<i>shizumanakereba/shizumanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shizumimashita ra</i>	<i>shizumimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shizumō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shizumimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shizume</i>	<i>shizumu na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>shizumeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>shizumaserareru/shizumasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>shizumareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oshizumi ni naru/shizumareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>shizumaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oshizumi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kaigan de umi ni shizumu yūhi o mita.*

海岸で海に沈む夕日を見た。

I watched the sun set into the sea at the shore.

**2. *Taiyō ga shizunda ra, kyū ni samuku natta.***

太陽が沈んだら、急に寒くなった。

Once the sun set, it suddenly became cold.

**3. *Fune ga iwa ni butskatte, shizunde shimatta.***

船が岩にぶつかって、沈んでしまった。

The ship hit the rock and sank.

**4. *Kanojo wa kanashimi ni shizunde imasu.***

彼女は悲しみに沈んでいます。

She is deep in sorrow.

**5. *Kodai no fune ga kaitei ni shizunde iru.***

古代の船が海底に沈んでいる。

An ancient ship lays sunken on the bottom of the sea.

# sodateru そだてる

育てる to bring up, raise, rear: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>sodateru</i>	<i>sodatenai</i>
	PAST	<i>sodateta</i>	<i>sodatenakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>sodatemasu</i>	<i>sodatemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sodatemashita</i>	<i>sodatemasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>sodatete</i>	<i>sodatenakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>sodatereba/sodateta ra</i>	<i>sodatenakereba/sodatenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sodatemashita ra</i>	<i>sodatemasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>sodateyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sodatemashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>sodatero</i>	<i>sodateru na</i>

	<b>Affirmative</b>		<b>Affirmative</b>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>sodaterareru/sodatereru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>sodatesaserareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>sodaterareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>osodate ni naru/sodaterareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>sodatesaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>osodate suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kanojo wa hitori de san-nin no kodomo o sodateta.*

彼女は一人で三人の子供を育てた。

She brought up three children by herself.

**2. *Haha wa hana o sodateru no ga shumi desu.***

母は花を育てるのが趣味です。

My mother's hobby is growing flowers.

**3. *Tanaka-san wa ryōshin ni kibishiku sodaterareta sō da.***

田中さんは両親に厳しく育てられたそうだ。

I hear that Mr. Tanaka was raised strictly by his parents.

**4. *Kare wa shinnyūshain o sodateru shigoto o shite iru.***

彼は新入社員を育てる仕事をしている。

His job is to groom new employees.

**5. *Sono kōchi wa ōku no yūshū na senshu o sodatete kita.***

そのコーチは多くの優秀な選手を育ててきた。

That coach has brought up many excellent players.

# sodatsu そだつ

育つ to grow up, be brought up, be raised:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sodatsu</i>	<i>sodatanai</i>
	PAST	<i>sodatta</i>	<i>sodatanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sodachimasu</i>	<i>sodachimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sodachimashita</i>	<i>sodachimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sodate</i>	<i>sodatanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sodateba/sodatta ra</i>	<i>sodatanakereba/ sodatanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sodachimashita ra</i>	<i>sodachimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sodatō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sodachimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sodate</i>	<i>sodatsu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sodateru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sodataserareru/ sodatasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sodatareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osodachi ni naru/ sodatareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sodataseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osodachi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Watashi wa Tōkyō de umarete, Yokohama de sodachimashita.*

私は東京で生まれて、横浜で育ちました。  
I was born in Tokyo and brought up in  
Yokohama.

**2. *Kare wa umare sodatta machi o dete, tokai de hataraitte iru.***

彼は生まれ育った町を出て、都会で働いている。

He had left his hometown and is now working in the big city.

**3. *Kotoshi wa tenki ga yokute, yasai ga yoku sodatta.***

今年は天気が良くて、野菜が良く育った。

Vegetables grew well since the weather this year has been fine.

**4. *Samui kikō de wa painappuru wa sodachimasen.***

寒い気候ではパイナップルは育ちません。

Pineapples can't be grown in cold climates.

**5. *Sono kaisha wa sū-nen de dai kigyō e to sodatta.***

その会社は数年で大企業へと育った。

That firm grew to be a major corporation in a few years.

# sū すう

吸う to take a breath, inhale, suck, absorb: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sū</i>	<i>suwanai</i>
	PAST	<i>sutta</i>	<i>suwanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>suimasu</i>	<i>suimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>suimashita</i>	<i>suimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sutte</i>	<i>suwanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sueba/sutta ra</i>	<i>suwanakereba/ suwanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>suimashita ra</i>	<i>suimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>suō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>suimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sue</i>	<i>sū na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sueru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>suwaserareru/suwasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>suwareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osui ni naru/suwareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>suwaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(osui suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Koko de tabako o sutte mo ii desu ka.*

ここでたばこを吸ってもいいですか。

May I smoke here?

*Iie, suwanaide kudasai.*

いいえ、吸わないでください。  
No, please don't.

**2. *Tabako o osui ni narimasu ka. / Iie, suimassen.***

たばこをお吸いになりますか。 / いいえ、吸いません。

Do you smoke, Sir? / No, I don't.

**3. *Fukaku iki o sutte, yukkuri haite kudasai.***

深く息を吸って、ゆっくり吐いてください。

Please breathe in deeply and then exhale slowly.

**4. *Shinsen na kūki ga sui-tai.***

新鮮な空気が吸いたい。

I want to breathe in fresh air.

**5. *Momen no shitagi wa ase o yoku suimasu.***

木綿の下着は汗をよく吸います。

The cotton underwear absorbs sweat well.



# sugiru すぎる

過ぎる to pass, exceed; (attached to a verb, adjective, or adverb) to be too: (intrans.)\*

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sugiru</i>	<i>suginai</i>
	PAST	<i>sugita</i>	<i>suginakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sugimasu</i>	<i>sugimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sugimashita</i>	<i>sugimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sugite</i>	<i>suginakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sugireba/sugita ra</i>	<i>suginakereba/ suginakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sugimashita ra</i>	<i>sugimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sugiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sugimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sugiro</i>	<i>sugiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sugirareru/sugireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sugisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sugirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osugi ni naru/sugirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sugisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(osugi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Densha wa sukoshi mae ni Shinagawa-eki o sugita.*

電車は少し前に品川駅を過ぎた。

The train passed Shinagawa Station just a while ago.

2. *Yakusoku no jikan o sugite mo, kare wa konakatta.*

約束の時間を過ぎても、彼は来なかった。  
He did not show up at the promised time.

3. *Kare wa yonjussai o sugite iru.*

彼は四十歳を過ぎている。  
He is over forty years old.

4. *Kono hon wa watashi ni wa muzukashi-sugiru.*

この本は私には難しすぎる。  
This book is too difficult for me.

5. *Yūbe osake o nomi-sugite, kyō wa futsuka-yoi desu.*

ゆうべお酒を飲み過ぎて、今日は二日酔いです。  
I drank too much sake last night, so I am having a hangover today.

\* *Sugiru* 過ぎる is classified as an intransitive verb, but is also used as a transitive verb. (See examples 1, 2 and 3)

# sugosu すごす

過ごす to pass time, spend time, get through:  
(trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sugosu</i>	<i>sugosanai</i>
	PAST	<i>sugoshita</i>	<i>sugosanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sugoshimasu</i>	<i>sugoshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sugoshimashita</i>	<i>sugoshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sugoshite</i>	<i>sugosanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sugoseba/sugoshita ra</i>	<i>sugosanakereba/sugosanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sugoshimashita ra</i>	<i>sugoshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sugosō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sugoshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sugose</i>	<i>sugosu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sugoseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sugosaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sugosareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osugoshi ni naru/sugosareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sugosaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osugoshi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Tōkyō de ikka-getsu sugoshimashita.*

東京で一か月過ごしました。

I spent a month in Tokyo.

**2. *Natsuyasumi o minami no shima de sugoseta ra ii noni.***

夏休みを南の島で過ごせたらいいのに。

I wish I could spend my summer vacation on a southern island.

**3. *Yoi shūmatsu o osugoshi kudasai.***

よい週末をお過ごしください。

Please have a good weekend.

**4. *Oshōgatsu yasumi wa dō sugosaremashita ka.***

お正月休みは、どう過ごされましたか。

How did you spend the New Year?

**5. *Jikan o muda ni sugosu na.***

時間を無駄に過ごすな。

Don't waste your time.

# suku すく

好く to like: (trans.); すく to become empty\*, to be not crowded\*; (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>suku</i>	<i>sukanai</i>
	PAST	<i>suita</i>	<i>sukanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sukimasu</i>	<i>sukimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sukimashita</i>	<i>sukimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>suite</i>	<i>sukanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sukeba/suita ra</i>	<i>sukanakereba/ sukanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sukimashita ra</i>	<i>sukimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sukō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sukimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>suke</i>	<i>suku na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>sukeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sukaserareru/sukasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sukareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osuki ni naru/sukareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sukaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(osuki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare wa minna ni sukarete iru.*

彼はみんなに好かれている。

He is liked by everybody.

**2. *Densha wa konde imashita ka, suite imashita ka.***

電車はこんでいましたか、すいていましたか。

Was the train crowded or was it empty?

**3. *Michi ga suite ita ra, hayaku tsuku deshō.***

道がすいていたら、早く着くでしょう。

If the road is not congested, you should be able to arrive early.

**4. *Onaka ga suite.***

おなかがすいた。

I am hungry.

**5. *Te ga suite ita ra, chotto tetsudatte kudasai.***

手がすいていたら、ちょっと手伝ってください。

If you have nothing to do, please help me a little.

\* The intransitive verb *suku* すく meaning “to become empty ” and “to be not crowded” does not generally use volitional, potential, passive, honorific, humble, causative, or causative passive forms.

# sumu 住む

住む to live; 済む to end, be over;\* 澄む to become clear:\* (all intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>sumu</i>	<i>sumanai</i>
	PAST	<i>sunda</i>	<i>sumanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sumimasu</i>	<i>sumimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sumimashita</i>	<i>sumimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sunde</i>	<i>sumanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sumeba/sunda ra</i>	<i>sumanakereba/ sumanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sumimashita ra</i>	<i>sumimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sumō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sumimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sume</i>	<i>sumu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>sumeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sumaserareru/ sumasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sumareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osumi ni naru/sumareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sumaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(osumi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Anata wa doko ni sunde imasu ka. / Hirō ni sunde imasu.*

あなたはどこに住んでいますか。 / 広尾に住んでいます。

Where do you live? / I live in HirM.

**2. *Kono machi wa totemo sumi-yasui desu.***

この町はとても住みやすいです。

This town is very livable.

**3. *Ryokō no tehai wa mō sumimashita ka.***

旅行の手配は、もう済みましたか。

Have you finalized the arrangements for your trip?

**4. *Shigoto ga sunda ra, kōhii demo nomi ni ikimashō.***

仕事が済んだら、コーヒーでも飲みに行きましょう。

Let's go have some coffee after work.

**5. *Jiko ni atta ga, saiwai kega o shinai de sunda.***

事故にあったが、幸いけがをしないで済んだ。

Even though I was in an accident, I was fortunate I was not hurt.

\* The verbs *sumu* meaning “to end, be over” 済む and “to become clear” 澄む generally do not use the imperative, volitional, potential, passive, humble, or honorific forms.



# suru する

する to do, make, to have a value, cost: (trans. and intrans.)

## GROUP 3

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>suru</i>	<i>shinai</i>
	PAST	<i>shita</i>	<i>shinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>shimasu</i>	<i>shimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>shimashita</i>	<i>shimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>shite</i>	<i>shinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sureba/shita ra</i>	<i>shinakereba/shinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>shimashita ra</i>	<i>shimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>shiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>shimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>shiro</i>	<i>suru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>dekiru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>saserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>sareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>nasaru/sareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>saseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>itasu</i>

## Examples:

1. *Nichiyōbi ni nani o shimasu ka. / Suru koto ga ippai arimasu.*

日曜日(に)に何を(を)しますか。 / することが(が)いっぱいあります。

What are you going to do on Sunday? / I have many things to do.

**2. *Otōsan wa nani o shite imasu ka. / Sensei o shite imasu.***

お父さんは何をしていますか。 / 先生をしています。

What does your father do? / He is a teacher.

**3. *Zubon no suso o mō sukoshi mijikaku shite kudasai.***

ズボンのすそをもう少し短くしてください。

Please shorten the cuffs of my pants a little more.

**4. *Sono tokei wa ikura shimashita ka.***

その時計はいくらしましたか。

How much did that watch cost?

**5. *Nomimono wa nani ni shimasu ka. / Kōcha ni shimasu.***

飲み物は何にしますか。 / 紅茶にします。

What would you like to drink? / I will have a cup of tea.

# susumeru すすめる

進める to advance, promote; 勧める or 薦める to suggest, to recommend: (all trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>susumeru</i>	<i>susumenai</i>
	PAST	<i>susumeta</i>	<i>susumenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>susumemasu</i>	<i>susumemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>susumemashita</i>	<i>susumemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>susumete</i>	<i>susumenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>susumereba/susumeta ra</i>	<i>susumenakereba/susumenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>susumemashita ra</i>	<i>susumemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>susumeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>susumemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>susumero</i>	<i>susumeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>susumerareru/susumereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>susumesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>susumerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osusume ni naru/susumerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>susumesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osusume suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono keikaku o susumete kudasai.*

この計画を進めてください。

Please go ahead with this plan.

**2. *Kōji wa junchō ni susumerarete iru.***

工事は順調に進められている。

The construction is progressing smoothly.

**3. *Chichi wa watashi ni gaikoku ryūgaku o susumeta.***

父は私に外国留学を勧めた。

My father encouraged me to study abroad.

**4. *Onsen ni iki-tai nara, Hakone o osusume shimasu.***

温泉に行きたいなら、箱根をお勧めします。

If you want to go to a hot spring, I recommend Hakone.

**5. *Sensei ni kono jisho o susumerareta.***

先生にこの辞書を薦められた。

I was recommended this dictionary by my teacher.

# susumu すすむ

進む to advance, progress, go forward: (intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>susumu</i>	<i>susumanai</i>
	PAST	<i>susunda</i>	<i>susumanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>susumimasu</i>	<i>susumimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>susumimashita</i>	<i>susumimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>susunde</i>	<i>susumanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>susumeba/susunda ra</i>	<i>susumanakereba/susumanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>susumimashita ra</i>	<i>susumimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>susumō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>susumimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>susume</i>	<i>susumu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>susumeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>susumaserareru/susumasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>susumareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osusumi ni naru/susumareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>susumaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(osusumi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Watashitachi wa hayashi no naka o go-kiro susunda.*

私たちは、林の中を五キロ進んだ。

We moved forward five kilometers through the woods.

**2. *Kono kuni no kagaku gijutsu wa taihen susunde imasu.***

この国の科学技術は大変進んでいます。

Scientific technology is very advanced in this country.

**3. *Minna no iken ga wakarete, kaigi ga susumanakatta.***

みんなの意見が分かれて、会議が進まなかった。

The meeting did not progress since everyone's opinion was divided.

**4. *Kare wa susunde shigoto o tetsudatte kureta.***

彼は進んで仕事を手伝ってくれた。

He willingly helped me with my work.

**5. *Kono tokei wa go-fun gurai susunde iru.***

この時計は五分ぐらい進んでいる。

This watch is about 5 minutes fast.

\* As with other verbs indicating movement, *susumu* 進む may take a direct object, thus giving an idea of “going through a defined area.” (See example 1.)

# suteru 捨てる

捨てる to throw away, abandon, desert: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>suteru</i>	<i>sutenai</i>
	PAST	<i>suteta</i>	<i>sutenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>sutemasu</i>	<i>sutemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>sutemashita</i>	<i>sutemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>sutete</i>	<i>sutenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>sutereba/suteta ra</i>	<i>sutenakereba/ sutenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>sutemashita ra</i>	<i>sutemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>suteyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>sutemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>sutero</i>	<i>suteru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>suterareru/sutereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>sutesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>suterareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osute ni naru/suterareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>sutesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>osute suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Dōro ni gomi o sutenaide kudasai.*

道路にごみを捨てないでください。

Please don't litter in the street.

**2. *Hikkoshi no toki, iranai mono o takusan sutemashita.***

引っ越しの時、要らない物をたくさん捨てました。

When I was moving, I threw away many unwanted things.

**3. *Furui shashin ya tegami wa nakanaka suterarenai.***

古い写真や手紙はなかなか捨てられない。

I just can't throw these old pictures and letters away.

**4. *Kono hako wa sutete mo ii desu ka.***

この箱は捨ててもいいですか。

Do you mind if I throw away this box?

**5. *Haha ni manga no hon o suterarete shimatta.***

母に漫画の本を捨てられてしまった。

My mother had my comic books thrown away.



# suwaru すわる

座る to sit down, take a seat: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>suwaru</i>	<i>suwaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>suwatta</i>	<i>suwaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>suwarimasu</i>	<i>suwarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>suwarimashita</i>	<i>suwarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>suwatte</i>	<i>suwaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>suwareba/suwatta ra</i>	<i>suwaranakereba/suwaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>suwarimashita ra</i>	<i>suwarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>suwarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>suwarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>suware</i>	<i>suwaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>suwareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>suwaraserareru/suwarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>suwarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>osuwari ni naru/suwarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>suwaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(osuwari suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Dōzo koko ni suwatte kudasai.*

どうぞここに座ってください。

Please sit down here.

**2. *Kono seki ni suwatte mo ii desu ka.***

この席に座ってもいいですか。

May I sit in this seat?

**3. *Kodomo wa piano ni mukatte suwatta.***

子供はピアノに向かって座った。

The child sat down at the piano.

**4. *Sensei wa gakusei o isu ni suwaraseta.***

先生は学生をいすに座らせた。

The teacher made his students sit down in their chairs.

**5. *Kono zaseki ni wa futari shika suwarenai darō.***

この座席には二人しか座れないだろう。

Only two persons may sit in this seat.

# taberu 食べる

食べる to eat, to live on: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>taberu</i>	<i>tabenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tabeta</i>	<i>tabenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tabemasu</i>	<i>tabemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tabemashita</i>	<i>tabemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tabete</i>	<i>tabenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tabereba/tabeta ra</i>	<i>tabenakereba/ tabenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tabemashita ra</i>	<i>tabemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tabeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tabemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tabero</i>	<i>taberu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>taberareru/tabereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tabesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>taberareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>meshiagaru/otabe ni naru/taberareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tabesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>itadaku</i>

## Examples:

1. *Mō hiru-gohan o tabemashita ka. / Iie, mada tabete imasen.*

もう昼御飯を食べましたか。 / いいえ、まだ食べていません。

Have you had lunch yet? / No, I have not.

**2. *Issho ni ban-gohan o tabeyō.***

一緒に晩御飯を食べよう。

Let's have dinner together.

**3. *Mō sukoshi okashi o meshiagarimasen ka. / Hai, itadakimasu.***

もう少しお菓子を召し上がりませんか。 / はい、いただきます。

Would you like to have some more cakes? / Yes, please.

**4. *Kanojo wa nama no sakana ga taberaremasen.***

彼女は生の魚が食べられません。

She cannot eat raw fish.

**5. *Kodomo no toki, haha ni yasai o tabesaserareta.***

子どもの時、母に野菜を食べさせられた。

When I was a child, my mother made me eat vegetables.

# tamaru たまる

たまる to be saved, accumulated, piled up:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tamaru</i>	<i>tamaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>tamatta</i>	<i>tamaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tamarimasu</i>	<i>tamarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tamarimashita</i>	<i>tamarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tamatte</i>	<i>tamaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tamareba/tamatta ra</i>	<i>tamaranakereba/ tamaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tamarimashita ra</i>	<i>tamarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tamarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tamarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tamare</i>	<i>tamaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tamareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tamaraserareru/ tamarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tamarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otamari ni naru/ tamarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tamaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otamari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ginkō no kōza ni gojūman-en tamatta.*

銀行の口座に五十万円たまった。

There is 500,000 yen saved in my bank account.

**2. *Tsukue no ue ni hokori ga tamatte iru.***

机の上にはほこりがたまっている。

Dust has accumulated on the desk.

**3. *Yachin no shiharai ga nika-getsu bun tamatte iru.***

家賃の支払いが二か月分たまっている。

I am two months behind in my rent.

**4. *Kare wa kanari sutoresu ga tamatte iru yō da.***

彼はかなりストレスがたまっているようだ。

He seems to be under a lot of stress.

**5. *Shigoto ga tamatte ita node, pātii ni ikanakatta.***

仕事がたまっていたので、パーティーに行かなかった。

I had so much work left to do that I didn't go to the party.

# tameru ためる

ためる to save, store up, accumulate: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tameru</i>	<i>tamenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tameta</i>	<i>tamenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tamemasu</i>	<i>tamemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tamemashita</i>	<i>tamemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tamete</i>	<i>tamenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tamereba/tameta ra</i>	<i>tamenakereba/ tamenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tamemashita ra</i>	<i>tamemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tameyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tamemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tamero</i>	<i>tameru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tamerareru/ tamereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tamesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tamerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otame ni naru/ tamerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tamesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otame suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Atarashii terebi o kau temeni, okane o tamete imasu.*

新しいテレビを買うために、お金をためています。

I am saving money to buy a new TV.

2. ***Kono chihō de wa amamizu o tamete, sore o inryō-sui ni tsukau.***

この地方では雨水をためて、それを飲料水に使う。

In this area they save rainwater and use it for drinking water.

3. ***Tsukare o tamenai yō ni, tokidoki yasunda hō ga ii.***

疲れをためないように、時々休んだほうがいい。

You should take a rest occasionally, so you don't become fatigued.

4. ***Kono kādo no pointo o tamereba, shōhin to kōkan dekiru.***

このカードのポイントをためれば、賞品と交換できる。

Points accumulated on this card can be traded for a prize.

5. ***Shukudai o tamete shimatte, sensei ni shikarareta.***

宿題をためてしまって、先生に叱られた。

I was scolded by my teacher for leaving my homework undone.



# tamesu ためす

ためす to test, try: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tamesu</i>	<i>tamesanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tameshita</i>	<i>tamesanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tameshimasu</i>	<i>tameshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tameshimashita</i>	<i>tameshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tameshite</i>	<i>tamesanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tameseba/tameshita ra</i>	<i>tamesanakereba/tamesanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tameshimashita ra</i>	<i>tameshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tamesō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tameshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tamese</i>	<i>tamesu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tameseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tamesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tamesareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otameshi ni naru/tamesareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tamesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otameshi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Atarashii shōhin o tameshite mita.*

新しい商品を試してみた。

I tried a new product.

**2. *Jibun no chikara o tamesu tame ni, shiken o ukete mita.***

自分の力を試すために、試験を受けてみた。

I took an exam in order to test my ability.

**3. *Kono kikai ga ugoku ka dō ka, tameshite miyō.***

この機械が動くかどうか、試してみよう。

Let's test this machine to see whether it works or not.

**4. *Nando mo tameshite mite, yatto seikō shita.***

何度も試してみて、やっと成功した。

After trying it out many times, I succeeded at last.

**5. *Donata demo go-jiyū ni otameshi kudasai.***

どなたでもご自由にお試しく下さい。

We would like anyone to have a free try.

# tanomu たのむ

頼む to ask a person to do, reserve (tickets), to rely on: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tanomu</i>	<i>tanomanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tanonda</i>	<i>tanomanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tanomimasu</i>	<i>tanomimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tanomimashita</i>	<i>tanomimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tanonde</i>	<i>tanomanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tanomeba/tanonda ra</i>	<i>tanomanakereba/tanomanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tanomimashita ra</i>	<i>tanomimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tanomō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tanomimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tanome</i>	<i>tanomu na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>tanomeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tanomaserareru/tanomasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tanomareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otanomi ni naru/tanomareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tanomaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otanomi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Chichi ni kūkō made okutte kureru yō ni tanonda.*

父に空港まで送ってくれるように頼んだ。  
I asked my father to take me to the airport.

**2. *Haha ni kaimono o tanomaremashita.***

母に買い物をお願いされました。  
I was asked to go shopping by my mother.

**3. *Kare ni tanomeba, tetsudatte kureru deshō.***

彼に頼めば、手伝ってくれるでしょう。  
He will help you if you ask him.

**4. *Nomimono wa nani o tanomimashō ka.***

飲み物は何を頼みましょうか。  
What shall we get to drink?

**5. *Tanomu kara, kono koto wa himitsu ni shite kudasai.***

頼むから、この事は秘密にしてください。  
Please, I beg you to keep this matter secret.

# tanoshimu たのしむ

楽しむ to enjoy oneself, take pleasure in, have a good time: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tanoshimu</i>	<i>tanoshimanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tanoshinda</i>	<i>tanoshimanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tanoshimimasu</i>	<i>tanoshimimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tanoshimimashita</i>	<i>tanoshimimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tanoshinde</i>	<i>tanoshimanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tanoshimeba/ tanoshinda ra</i>	<i>tanoshimanakereba/ tanoshimanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tanoshimimashita ra</i>	<i>tanoshimimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tanoshimō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tanoshimimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tanoshime</i>	<i>tanoshimu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tanoshimeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tanoshimaserareru/ tanoshimasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tanoshimareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otanoshimi ni naru/ tanoshimareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tanoshimaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otanoshimi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shigoto no koto wa wasurete, tanoshimimashō.*

仕事のことは忘れて、楽しみましょう。

Let's forget what happened at work and enjoy ourselves.

**2. *Nichiyōbi ni doraibu o tanoshimō to omotte imasu.***

日曜日にドライブを楽しもうと思っています。

I think I will enjoy my driving on Sunday.

**3. *Okinawa de wa ichinen-jū kirei na umi ga tanoshimemasu.***

沖縄では一年中きれいな海が楽しめます。

You can enjoy the beautiful sea all year round in Okinawa.

**4. *Saikin isogashikute, shumi no tsuri o tanoshimu jikan ga nai.***

最近忙しくて、趣味の釣りを楽しむ時間がない。

Since I have been busy recently, I don't even have the time to enjoy my hobby, fishing.

**5. *Imōto wa gakusei seikatsu o tanoshinde iru yō da.***

妹は学生生活を楽しんでいるようだ。

My younger sister seems to be enjoying the student life.

# taoreru たおれる

倒れる to fall down, collapse: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>taoreru</i>	<i>taorenai</i>
	PAST	<i>taoreta</i>	<i>taorenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>taoremasu</i>	<i>taoremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>taoremashita</i>	<i>taoremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>taorete</i>	<i>taorenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>taorereba/taoreta ra</i>	<i>taorenakereba/ taorenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>taoremashita ra</i>	<i>taoremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>taoreyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>taoremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>taorero</i>	<i>taoreru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>taorerareru/taorereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>taoresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>taorerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otaore ni naru/ taorerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>taoresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otaore suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kanojo wa ki o ushinatte, yuka ni taoremashita.*  
彼女は気を失って、床に倒れました。  
She lost consciousness and fell to the floor.

**2. *Taifū de kōen no ki ga taoremashita.***

台風で公園の木が倒れました。

The trees in the park were knocked down by the typhoon.

**3. *Ki no ne ni tsumazuite, taore sō ni natta.***

木の根につまずいて、倒れそうになった。

I tripped on a tree root and almost fell down.

**4. *Kare wa karō de taorete, nyūin shita.***

彼は過労で倒れて、入院した。

He collapsed from overwork and was hospitalized.

**5. *Hondana ga taorenai yō ni, kabe ni kotei shita.***

本棚が倒れないように、壁に固定した。

I fixed the bookshelf to the wall so that it would not fall over.



# taosu たおす

倒す to throw down, knock down, defeat: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>taosu</i>	<i>taosanai</i>
	PAST	<i>taoshita</i>	<i>taosanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>taoshimasu</i>	<i>taoshimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>taoshimashita</i>	<i>taoshimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>taoshite</i>	<i>taosanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>taoseba/taoshita ra</i>	<i>taosanakereba/ taosanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>taoshimashita ra</i>	<i>taoshimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>taosō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>taoshimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>taose</i>	<i>taosu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>taoseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>taosaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>taosareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otaoshi ni naru/taosareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>taosaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otaoshi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sōji o shite ite, ukkari shite kabin o taoshite shimatta.*

掃除をされていて、うっかりして花瓶を倒して  
しまった。

I carelessly knocked over the vase while  
cleaning.

**2. *Gurasu o taosanai yō ni shite kudasai.***

グラスを倒さないようにしてください。

Please be careful not to knock over the glass.

**3. *Kare wa tenisu no shiai de kyōteki o taoshita.***

彼はテニスの試合で強敵を倒した。

In the tennis match, he defeated a powerful  
opponent.

**4. *Gen-naikaku o taosu beki da to kare wa shuchō  
shita.***

現内閣を倒すべきだと彼は主張した。

He insisted that the present Cabinet be  
overthrown.

**5. *Chanpion wa chōsensha ni taosareta.***

チャンピオンは挑戦者に倒された。

The champion was defeated by the challenger.

# tariru たりる

足りる to be enough, be sufficient, suffice:  
(intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tariru</i>	<i>tarinai</i>
	PAST	<i>tarita</i>	<i>tarinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tarimasu</i>	<i>tarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tarimashita</i>	<i>tarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tarite</i>	<i>tarinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tarireba/tarita ra</i>	<i>tarinakereba/ tarinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tarimashita ra</i>	<i>tarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tariyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tariro</i>	<i>tariru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(tarirareru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tarisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(tarirareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otari ni naru/tarirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tarisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono resutoran no shiharai wa ichi-man en areba tariru deshō.*

このレストランの支払いは一万円あれば足りるでしょう。

10,000 yen should be enough to pay this restaurant bill.

**2. *Okane ga ichi-man en tarimasen.***

お金が一万円足りません。

I am 10,000 yen short.

**3. *Buhin ga tarinakute, kikai no shūri ga dekinai.***

部品が足りなくて、機械の修理ができない。

We don't have enough parts to repair this machine.

**4. *Motto benkyō shitai ga, jikan ga tarinai.***

もっと勉強したいが、時間が足りない。

I want to study some more, but I don't have enough time.

**5. *Kono shigoto o suru ni wa kare wa keiken ga tarimasen.***

この仕事をするには彼は経験が足りません。

He doesn't have enough experience to do this work.

# tashikameru たしかめる

確かめる to make sure, check, verify: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tashikameru</i>	<i>tashikamenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tashikameta</i>	<i>tashikamenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tashikamemasu</i>	<i>tashikamemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tashikamemashita</i>	<i>tashikamemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tashikamete</i>	<i>tashikamenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tashikamereba/ tashikameta ra</i>	<i>tashikamenakereba/ tashikamenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tashikamemashita ra</i>	<i>tashikamemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tashikameyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tashikamemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tashikamero</i>	<i>tashikameru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tashikamerareru/ tashikamereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tashikamesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tashikamerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otashikame ni naru/ tashikamerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tashikamesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otashikame suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Hikōki no tōchaku jikan o denwa de tashikamemashita.*

飛行機の到着時間を電話で確かめました。

I telephoned and verified the arrival time of the plane.

**2. *Kore ga tadashii ka dō ka tashikamete kudasai.***

これが正しいかどうか確かめてください。

Please check to see whether this is correct or not.

**3. *Yotei o tashikamete kara, odenwa shimasu.***

予定を確かめてから、お電話します。

I will call you after checking the schedule.

**4. *Pātii ni shusseki suru hito no kazu o tashikamenakereba naranai.***

パーティーに出席する人の数を確かめなければならぬ。

We must check the number of participants for the party.

**5. *Sore ga hontō da to iu koto ga tashikamerareta.***

それが本当だということが確かめられた。

It was verified and found to be true.

# tasukaru たすかる

助かる to be saved, rescued, spared: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tasukaru</i>	<i>tasukaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>tasukatta</i>	<i>tasukaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tasukarimasu</i>	<i>tasukarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tasukarimashita</i>	<i>tasukarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tasukatte</i>	<i>tasukaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tasukareba/tasukatta ra</i>	<i>tasukaranakereba/tasukaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tasukarimashita ra</i>	<i>tasukarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tasukarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tasukarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tasukare</i>	<i>tasukaru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>tasukareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tasukaraserareru/tasukarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tasukarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otasukari ni naru/tasukarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tasukaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otasukari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shōnen ga kawa ni ochita ga, tasukatta.*

少年が川に落ちたが、助かった。

The boy fell into the river but was rescued.

**2. Sono jiko de untenshu wa kisekiteki ni tasukatta sō da.**

その事故で運転手は奇跡的に助かったそうだ。

I hear that the driver was miraculously rescued from the accident.

**3. Tomodachi ni hikkoshi o tetsudatte moratte, tasukatta.**

友達に引っ越しを手伝ってもらって、助かった。

Thankfully, my friend helped me move.

**4. Teinei ni oshiete kudasatte, taihen tasukarimashita.**

丁寧に教えてくださって、大変助かりました。

I was very happy that you taught me so nicely.

**5. Atarashii basu ga tōtta ra, jūmin wa totemo tasukaru darō.**

新しいバスが通ったら、住民はとても助かるだろう。

Once the new bus route is introduced here, the inhabitants will be very much delighted.



# tasukeru たすける

助ける to help, save, rescue: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>tasukeru</i>	<i>tasukenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tasuketa</i>	<i>tasukenakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>tasukemasu</i>	<i>tasukemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tasukemashita</i>	<i>tasukemasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>tasukete</i>	<i>tasukenakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>tasukereba/tasuketa ra</i>	<i>tasukenakereba/tasukenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tasukemashita ra</i>	<i>tasukemasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>tasukeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tasukemashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>tasukero</i>	<i>tasukeru na</i>

	<b>Affirmative</b>		<b>Affirmative</b>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>tasukerareru/ tasukereru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>tasukesaserareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>tasukerareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>otasuke ni naru/ tasukerareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>tasukesaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>otasuke suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare wa umi de oboresō na kodomo o tasukemashita.*

彼は海でおぼれそうな子供を助けてました。

He rescued the child who nearly drowned in the sea.

2. ***Haha ga watashi no shukudai o tasukete kuremashita.***

母が私の宿題を助けてくれました。

My mother helped me with my homework.

3. ***“Tasukete!” to iu koe ga dokoka kara kikoeta.***

「助けて」という声がどこかから聞こえた。

I heard the voice of somebody screaming “Help me!” coming from somewhere.

4. ***Isha wa sono kanja o tasukeru koto ga dekinakatta.***

医者はその患者を助けることができなかった。

The doctor could not save his patient.

5. ***Mawari no hito ni tasukerarete, purojekuto o seikō sasete.***

周りの人に助けられて、プロジェクトを成功させた。

The project succeeded with the help of my acquaintances.

# tateru たてる

立てる to stand, to erect, raise, establish; 建てる to build: (both trans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tateru</i>	<i>tatenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tateta</i>	<i>tatenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tatemasu</i>	<i>tatemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tatemashita</i>	<i>tatemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tatete</i>	<i>tatenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tatereba/tateta ra</i>	<i>tatenakereba/ tatenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tatemashita ra</i>	<i>tatemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tateyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tatemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tatero</i>	<i>tateru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>taterareru/tatereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tatesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>taterareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otate ni naru/taterareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tatesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otate suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Mise no mae ni ōkina kanban o tateta*  
店の前に大きな看板を立てた。

We put up a big signboard in front of our shop.

**2. *Natsuyasumi no keikaku o tatemashō.***

夏休みの計画を立てましょう。

Let's make a plan for summer vacation.

**3. *Eki mae ni kōsō biru o tateru keikaku ga aru sō da.***

駅前に高層ビルを建てる計画があるそうだ。

I hear that there is a plan to build a high-rise building in front of the station.

**4. *Yoshida-san wa saikin ie o tatemashita.***

吉田さんは最近家を建てました。

Mr. Yoshida recently built his house.

**5. *Sono otera wa hasseiki goro taterareta.***

そのお寺は八世紀ごろ建てられた。

That temple was built around the 8<sup>th</sup> century.

# tatsu たつ

立つ to stand, rise; 建つ to be built;\* たつ to pass, elapse:\* (all intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tatsu</i>	<i>tatanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tatta</i>	<i>tatanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tachimasu</i>	<i>tachimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tachimashita</i>	<i>tachimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tatte</i>	<i>tatanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tateba/tatta ra</i>	<i>tatanakereba/ tatanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tachimashita ra</i>	<i>tachimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tatō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tachimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tate</i>	<i>tatsu na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>tateru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tataserareru/tatasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tatareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otachi ni naru/tatareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tataseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otachi suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Keikan ga machi-kado ni tatte iru.*

警官が街角に立っている。

A policeman is standing at the street corner.

**2. *Ashi ga shibirete tatemasen.***

足がしびれて、立てません。

I can't stand up because my legs have gone to sleep.

**3. *Basu ga kanzen ni tomaru made, seki o tatanaide kudasai.***

バスが完全に止まるまで、席を立たないでください。

Please do not leave your seat until the bus comes to a complete stop.

**4. *Sensei wa shukudai o wasureta seito o tataseta.***

先生は宿題を忘れた生徒を立たせた。

The teacher made the students who didn't do their homework stand up.

**5. *Kare ga koko ni kite kara go-nen ga tachimashita.***

彼がここにきてから五年がたちました。

Five years has passed since he came here.

\* The verbs *tatsu* meaning “to be built” 建つ and “to pass, elapse” 経つ generally do not use the imperative, volitional, potential, honorific, humble, passive, causative, or causative passive forms.

# tayoru たよる

頼る to depend on, rely on: (intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tayoru</i>	<i>tayoranai</i>
	PAST	<i>tayotta</i>	<i>tayoranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tayorimasu</i>	<i>tayorimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tayorimashita</i>	<i>tayorimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tayotte</i>	<i>tayoranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tayoreba/tayotta ra</i>	<i>tayoranakereba/tayoranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tayorimashita ra</i>	<i>tayorimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tayorō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tayorimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tayore</i>	<i>tayoru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tayoreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tayoraserareru/tayorasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tayorareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otayori ni naru/tayorareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tayoraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otayori suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kaisha ni haitta bakari na node, senpai ni tayotte shigoto o shite iru.*

会社に入ったばかりなので、先輩に頼って仕事をしている。

As I just joined this company, I have to rely on my seniors to get the job done.

**2. *Hoka no hito ni tayoranaide, shukudai wa jibun de yatte kudasai.***

ほかの人に頼らないで、宿題は自分でやってください。

Please do your homework by yourself, without relying on other people.

**3. *Kare wa tomodachi ni tayorareta ra, iya to wa ienai.***

彼は友達に頼られたら、嫌とは言えない。

When asked to do something by a friend, he cannot say "No."

**4. *Kodomo no koro no kioku ni tayotte, origami o otte mita.***

子供のころの記憶に頼って、折り紙を折ってみた。

I tried making origami from my childhood memory.

**5. *Kanojo wa ani o tayotte, Tōkyō ni kimashita.***

彼女は兄を頼って、東京に来ました。

She came to Tokyo by relying on her older brother's help.



\* *Tayoru* 頼る is also used like a transitive verb.  
(See example 5.)

# tazuneru たずねる

尋ねる to ask, look for, search; 訪ねる to visit:  
(both trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
<b>PLAIN FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>tazuneru</i>	<i>tazunenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tazuneta</i>	<i>tazunenakatta</i>
<b>MASU FORM</b>	PRESENT	<i>tazunemasu</i>	<i>tazunemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tazunemashita</i>	<i>tazunemasen deshita</i>
<b>TE FORM</b>		<i>tazunete</i>	<i>tazunenakute</i>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>tazunereba/tazuneta ra</i>	<i>tazunenakereba/tazunenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tazunemashita ra</i>	<i>tazunemasen deshita ra</i>
<b>VOLITIONAL</b>	PLAIN	<i>tazuneyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tazunemashō</i>	-
<b>IMPERATIVE</b>		<i>tazunero</i>	<i>tazuneru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<i>tazunerareru/tazunereru</i>	<b>CAUS. PASSIVE</b>	<i>tazunesaserareru</i>
<b>PASSIVE</b>	<i>tazunerareru</i>	<b>HONORIFIC</b>	<i>otazune ni naru/tazunerareru</i>
<b>CAUSATIVE</b>	<i>tazunesaseru</i>	<b>HUMBLE</b>	<i>otazune suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Anata ni tazune-tai koto ga arimasu.*  
あなたに尋ねたいことがあります。

I have a question to ask you.

**2. *Chotto otazune shimasu ga, eki wa dochira no hō deshō ka.***

ちょっとお尋ねしますが、駅はどちらの方でしょうか。

Excuse me, but could you please show me where the station is?

**3. *Kuwashii koto wa tantōsha ni otazune kudasai.***

詳しいことは担当者にお尋ねください。

For further information, please ask the person in charge.

**4. *Watashi wa Kyōto no o-tera ya jinja o tazunemashita.***

私は京都のお寺や神社を訪ねました。

I visited temples and shrines in Kyoto.

**5. *Zehi ichido Kamakura o tazunete mite kudasai.***

是非一度鎌倉を訪ねてみてください。

You should visit Kamakura at least once.

# tetsudau てっだう

手伝う to help, assist: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tetsudau</i>	<i>tetsudawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tetsudatta</i>	<i>tetsudawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tetsudaimasu</i>	<i>tetsudaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tetsudaimashita</i>	<i>tetsudaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tetsudatte</i>	<i>tetsudawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tetsudaeba/tetsudatta ra</i>	<i>tetsudawanakereba/tetsudawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tetsudaimashita ra</i>	<i>tetsudaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tetsudaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tetsudaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tetsudae</i>	<i>tetsudau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tetsudaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tetsudawaserareru/tetsudawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tetsudawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otetsudai ni naru/tetsudawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tetsudawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otetsudai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono shigoto o tetsudatte kuremasen ka. / Yorokonde otetsudai shimasu.*

この仕事を手伝ってくれませんか。 / 喜んでお手伝いします。 Could you help with this job? / I would be glad to help you.

**2. *Nani ka tetsudau koto ga arimasu ka.***

何か手伝うことがありますか。

Can I do anything to help you?

**3. *Kono tsukue o hakobu no o tetsudatte kudasai.***

この机を運ぶのを手伝ってください。

Please help me move this desk.

**4. *Chichi wa ani ni shigoto o tetsudawasete iru.***

父は兄に仕事を手伝わせている。

My father made my older brother help with his work.

**5. *Haha ni niwa no sōji o tetsudawasareta.***

母に庭の掃除を手伝わされた。

I was forced to help my mother clean the garden.

# tobasu とばす

飛ばす to let fly, to skip (over), jump, hurry:  
(trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tobasu</i>	<i>tobasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tobashita</i>	<i>tobasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tobashimasu</i>	<i>tobashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tobashimashita</i>	<i>tobashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tobashite</i>	<i>tobasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tobaseba/tobashita ra</i>	<i>tobasanakereba/tobasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tobashimashita ra</i>	<i>tobashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tobasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tobashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tobase</i>	<i>tobasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tobaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tobasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tobasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otobashi ni naru/ tobasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tobasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otobashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sono otoko no ko wa kami-hikōki o tōku e tobashita.*

その男の子は紙飛行機を遠くへ飛ばした。  
The boy let fly a paper airplane.

**2. *Kaze de bōshi ga tobasareta.***

風で帽子が飛ばされた。  
My hat was blown off by the wind.

**3. *Kare wa byōin made kuruma o tobashita.***

彼は病院まで車を飛ばした。  
He drove his car quickly to the hospital.

**4. *Sonna ni tobasanaide kudasai. Supiido no dashi-sugi desu.***

そんなに飛ばさないでください。スピードの出し過ぎです。  
Please watch your speed. You drive too fast.

**5. *Kyōmi ga nai pēji o tobashite, zasshi o yonda.***

興味がないページを飛ばして、雑誌を読んだ。  
I read the magazine, skipping the pages that did not interest me.

# tobu とぶ

飛ぶ to fly, take to the air ; 跳ぶ to jump, leap  
(intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tobu</i>	<i>tobanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tonda</i>	<i>tobanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tobimasu</i>	<i>tobimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tobimashita</i>	<i>tobimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tonde</i>	<i>tobanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tobeba/tonda ra</i>	<i>tobanakereba/ tobanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tobimashita ra</i>	<i>tobimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tobō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tobimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tobe</i>	<i>tobu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>toberu</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tobaserareru/tobasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tobareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otobi ni naru/tobareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tobaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otobi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Shiroi tori ga umi no ue o tonde imasu.*

白い鳥が海の上を飛んでいます。

A white bird is flying over the ocean.



**2. *Kare wa hashiri-takatobi de ni-mētoru tonda.***

彼は走り高跳びで2メートル跳んだ。

He leaped two meters in the high jump.

**3. *Kare wa tadachi ni Pari e tonda.***

彼は直ちにパリへ飛んだ。

He flew immediately to Paris.

**4. *Kare wa shigoto ga owaru to, ie e tonde kaetta.***

彼は仕事が終わると、家へ飛んで帰った。

When he finished working, he hurried home.

**5. *Kono hon wa tobu yō ni urete iru.***

この本は飛ぶように売れている。

This book is selling like hot cakes.

\* As with other verbs indicating movement, *tobu* 飛ぶ may take a direct object, thus giving an idea of “going through a defined area.” (See example 1.)

# todokeru とどける

届ける to report, notify, send, deliver: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>todokeru</i>	<i>todokenai</i>
	PAST	<i>todoketa</i>	<i>todokenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>todokemasu</i>	<i>todokemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>todokemashita</i>	<i>todokemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>todokete</i>	<i>todokenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>todokereba/todoketa ra</i>	<i>todokenakereba/todokenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>todokemashita ra</i>	<i>todokemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>todokeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>todokemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>todokero</i>	<i>todokeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>todokerareru/todokereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>todokesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>todokerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otodoke ni naru/todokerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>todokesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otodoke suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kono shorui o buchō ni todokete kudasai.*

この書類を部長に届けてください。

Please deliver this document to the director.

**2. *Michi de kaban o hirota node, kōban ni todoketa.***

道でかばんを拾ったので、交番に届けた。

I picked up a bag on the street and sent it to the police box.

**3. *Jūsho ga kawatta ra, shiyakusho ni todokenakereba naranai.***

住所が変わったら、市役所に届けなければならない。

Whenever you change your address, you must report it to City Hall.

**4. *Okaiage no shōhin wa mikka inai ni otodoke shimasu.***

お買い上げの商品は三日以内にお届けします。

We will deliver your purchase within 3 days.

**5. *Shinbun wa maiasa roku-ji goro todokerareru.***

新聞は毎朝六時ごろ届けられる。

The newspaper is delivered around 6 o'clock every morning.

# todoku とどく

届く to reach, arrive: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>todoku</i>	<i>todokanai</i>
	PAST	<i>todoita</i>	<i>todokanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>todokimasu</i>	<i>todokimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>todokimashita</i>	<i>todokimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>todoite</i>	<i>todokanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>todokeba/todoita ra</i>	<i>todokanakereba/ todokanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>todokimashita ra</i>	<i>todokimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>todokō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>todokimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>todoke</i>	<i>todoku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>todokeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>todokaserareru/ todokasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>todokareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otodoki ni naru/ todokareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>todokaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otodoki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Anata no tegami ga kinō todokimashita.*

あなたの手紙が昨日届きました。

Your letter reached me yesterday.

**2. *Hayaku todoku yō ni, shorui o sokutatsu de okutta.***

早く届くように、書類を速達で送った。

I sent the documents by Express Mail so that they would be delivered soon.

**3. *Kono kusuri wa kodomo no te ga todokanai tokoro ni shimatte kudasai.***

この薬は子供の手が届かない所にしまってください。

Please keep this medicine out of reach by children.

**4. *Chūmon shita shinamono ga mada todoite inai.***

注文した品物がまだ届いていない。

My order has not arrived yet.

**5. *Nimotsu ga todoita ka dō ka, kakunin shite kudasai.***

荷物が届いたかどうか、確認してください。

Please check to see if the baggage has arrived or not.

# tokeru とける

解ける to become untied, be solved; 溶ける to dissolve, melt: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tokeru</i>	<i>tokenai</i>
	PAST	<i>toketa</i>	<i>tokenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tokemasu</i>	<i>tokemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tokemashita</i>	<i>tokemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tokete</i>	<i>tokenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tokereba/toketa ra</i>	<i>tokenakereba/ tokenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tokemashita ra</i>	<i>tokemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tokeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tokemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tokero</i>	<i>tokeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(tokerareru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tokesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(tokerareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otoke ni naru/tokerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tokesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otoke suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono mondai wa nakanaka tokenai.*

この問題は、なかなか解けない。

We cannot easily solve this problem.

**2. *Kutsuhimo ga tokete iru.***

靴ひもが解けている。

My shoelaces have become loose.

**3. *Himo ga tokenai yō ni, kataku musunda.***

ひもが解けないように、固く結んだ。

I tied the strings tightly so that they would not come undone.

**4. *Kinō futta yuki ga mada tokete imasen.***

昨日降った雪がまだ溶けていません。

Yesterday's snow has not melted yet.

**5. *Aisukurīmu ga toke sō desu.***

アイスクリームが溶けそうです。

The ice cream looks as if it is about to melt.

# toku とく

解く to untie, unfasten, solve, to relieve of a post;  
 溶く to dissolve: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>toku</i>	<i>tokanai</i>
	PAST	<i>toita</i>	<i>tokanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tokimasu</i>	<i>tokimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tokimashita</i>	<i>tokimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>toite</i>	<i>tokanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tokeba/toita ra</i>	<i>tokanakereba/ tokanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tokimashita ra</i>	<i>tokimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tokō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tokimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>toke</i>	<i>toku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tokeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tokaserareru/tokasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tokareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otoki ni naru/tokareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tokaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otoki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Musunde atta himo o toite, hako o aketa.*

結んであったひもを解いて、箱を開けた。



I undid the strings tied around the box and opened it.

**2. *Yatto sūgaku no mondai ga toketa.***

やっと数学の問題が解けた。

I finally managed to solve the math problem.

**3. *Kare no gokai o toku no ni kurō shimashita.***

彼の誤解を解くのに苦労しました。

We had difficulty convincing him otherwise.  
(*lit.*, untie his misunderstanding)

**4. *Kona miruku o oyu de toite, akachan ni nomasete.***

粉ミルクをお湯で溶いて、赤ちゃんに飲ませた。

I dissolved powder milk in hot water and gave it to my baby.

**5. *Tamago o toite, gyūnyū to mazete kudasai.***

卵を溶いて、牛乳と混ぜてください。

Please beat an egg, and then mix it with milk.

# tomaru とまる

止まる to stop, halt; 泊まる to stay the night, lodge;  
留まる to fasten: (all intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tomaru</i>	<i>tomaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>tomatta</i>	<i>tomaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tomarimasu</i>	<i>tomarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tomarimashita</i>	<i>tomarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tomatte</i>	<i>tomaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tomareba/tomatta ra</i>	<i>tomaranakereba/tomaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tomarimashita ra</i>	<i>tomarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tomarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tomarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tomare</i>	<i>tomaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tomareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tomaraserareru/tomarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tomarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otomari ni naru/tomarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tomaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otomari suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Watashi no uchi no mae de akai kuruma ga tomatta.*

私のうちの前で赤い車が止まった。  
A red car stopped in front of my house.

**2. *Ano tokei wa tomatte imasu.***

あの時計は止まっています。  
That watch has stopped.

**3. *Jiko de densha ga tomarimashita.***

事故で電車が止まりました。  
An accident caused the train to stop.

**4. *Ima itoko ga watashi no ie ni tomatte imasu.***

今いところが私の家に泊まっています。  
My cousin is staying at my home now.

**5. *Ryokan ni tomatta koto ga arimasu ka.***

旅館に泊まったことがありますか。  
Have you ever stayed at a *ryokan* (Japanese inn)?

## tomeru

止める to stop, park; 泊める to give lodging; 留める to fasten, fix, attach to: (all trans.)

### GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tomeru</i>	<i>tomenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tometa</i>	<i>tomenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tomemasu</i>	<i>tomemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tomemashita</i>	<i>tomemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tomete</i>	<i>tomenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tomereba/tometa ra</i>	<i>tomenakereba/ tomenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tomemashita ra</i>	<i>tomemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tomeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tomemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tomero</i>	<i>tomeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tomerareru/ tomoreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tomesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tomerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otome ni naru/ tomerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tomesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otome suru</i>

### Examples:

1. *Tsugi no kōsaten de kuruma o tomete kudasai.*  
次の交差点で車を止めてください。

Please stop the car at the next intersection.

**2. *Ano chūshajō ni kuruma o tomete okimashō.***

あの駐車場に車を止めておきましょう。

Let's park our car at that parking lot.

**3. *Futari no kenka o tomeyō to shita ga, tomerarenakatta.***

二人のけんかを止めようとしたが、止められなかった。

I tried to stop the two from fighting, but could not.

**4. *Yūjin o hito-ban tomete ageta.***

友人を一晩泊めてあげた。

I let my friend stay at my house for a night.

**5. *Sono chizu o kabe ni shikkari tomete oite kudasai.***

その地図を壁にしっかり留めておいてください。

Please attach that map firmly to the wall.

## toreru とれる

取れる to come off, be able to catch; 撮れる be taken (a photo): (both intrans.)

### GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>toreru</i>	<i>torenai</i>
	PAST	<i>toreta</i>	<i>torenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>toremasu</i>	<i>toremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>toremashita</i>	<i>toremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>torete</i>	<i>torenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>torereba/toreta ra</i>	<i>torenakereba/ torenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>toremashita ra</i>	<i>toremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>toreyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>toremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>torero</i>	<i>toreru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(torerareru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>(toresaserareru)</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(torerareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otore ni naru/torerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>(toresaseru)</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otore suru)</i>

### Examples:

1. *Uwagi no botan ga toreta.*

上着のボタンが取れた。

A button has come off my coat.

**2. *Nabe no tote ga tore-sō da.***

鍋の取っ手が取れそうだ。

The handle of the pan is about to come off.

**3. *Inku no shimi wa nakanaka torenai.***

インクのしみはなかなか取れない。

Ink stains do not come off easily.

**4. *Kyonen wa tenkō ga yokute, kome ga takusan toreta.***

去年は天候が良くて、米がたくさん取れた。

Because the weather was fine last year, a lot of rice was harvested.

**5. *Shashin ga yoku toreta ra, ichi-mai agemasu yo.***

写真が良く撮れたら、一枚あげますよ。

If the picture comes out well, I'll give you a copy.

# toru とる

取る to get, take, steal ; 撮る to take a picture; 捕る to catch: (all trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>toru</i>	<i>toranai</i>
	PAST	<i>totta</i>	<i>toranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>torimasu</i>	<i>torimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>torimashita</i>	<i>torimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>totte</i>	<i>toranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>toreba/totta ra</i>	<i>toranakereba/ toranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>torimashita ra</i>	<i>torimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>torō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>torimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tore</i>	<i>toru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>toreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>toraserareru/torasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>torareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otori ni naru/torareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>toraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otori suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Sono hon o totte kudasai.*

その本を取ってください。

Please take that book (for me).



**2. *Nihon de wa jūhassai ni nattara, kuruma no menkyo ga toreru.***

日本では十八歳になったら、車の免許が取れる。

In Japan, persons 18 years and above can obtain a driver's license.

**3. *Suri ni saifu o toraremashita.***

すりに財布を取られました。

My wallet was pickpocketed.

**4. *Shashin o totte mo ii desu ka. / Hai, dōzo totte kudasai.***

写真を撮ってもいいですか。 / はい、どうぞ撮ってください。 May I take your picture? / Yes, you may.

**5. *Watashi-tachi wa kawa de sakana o takusan torimashita.***

私たちは川で魚をたくさん捕りました。

We caught many fishes in the river.

# tōru とおる

通る to pass, pass through: (intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tōru</i>	<i>tōranai</i>
	PAST	<i>tōtta</i>	<i>tōranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tōrimasu</i>	<i>tōrimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tōrimashita</i>	<i>tōrimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tōtte</i>	<i>tōranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tōreba/tōtta ra</i>	<i>tōranakereba/ tōranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tōrimashita ra</i>	<i>tōrimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tōrō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tōrimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tōre</i>	<i>tōru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tōreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tōraserareru/tōrasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tōrareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otōri ni naru/tōrareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tōraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otōri suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono basu wa Meguro-eki o tōrimasu ka.*

このバスは目黒駅を通りますか。

Does this bus go by Meguro Station?

**2. *Kare no ie e iku ni wa, semai michi o tōranakereba naranai.***

彼の家へ行くには、狭い道を通らなければならない。

I have to pass through a narrow street to get to his house.

**3. *Kono michi o tōreba, gakkō made 2, 3 pun de tsukimasu.***

この道を通れば、学校まで2, 3分で着きます。

If you go along this street, you will arrive at the school in two or three minutes.

**4. *Sumimasen ga, chotto tōrasete kudasai.***

すみませんが、ちょっと通らせてください。

Excuse me, but please let me pass.

**5. *Kanojo no koe wa tōku made yoku tōru.***

彼女の声は遠くまでよく通る。

Her voice carries far.

\* As with other verbs indicating movement, *tōru* 通る may take a direct object, thus giving an idea of “going through a defined area.” (See examples 1, 2 and 3.)

# tsūjiru つうじる

通じる to make oneself understood, to lead to, be well informed, connect with (telephone): (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsūjiru</i>	<i>tsūjinai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsūjita</i>	<i>tsūjinakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsūjimasu</i>	<i>tsūjimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsūjimashita</i>	<i>tsūjimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsūjite</i>	<i>tsūjinakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsūjireba/tsūjita ra</i>	<i>tsūjinakereba/ tsūjinakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsūjimashita ra</i>	<i>tsūjimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsūjiyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsūjimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsūjiro</i>	<i>tsūjiru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsūjirareru/tsūjireru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsūjisaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsūjirareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsūji ni naru/tsūjirareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsūjisaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otsūji suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Furansu-go de hanashita ga, karera ni wa tsūjinakatta.*

フランス語で話したが、彼らには通じなかった。

I spoke in French, but couldn't make myself understood to them.

**2. *Kare ni wa jōdan ga tsūjimasen.***

彼には冗談が通じません。

He doesn't understand jokes.

**3. *Yamada-san to wa yūjin o tsūjite shiraimashita.***

山田さんとは友人を通じて知り合いました。

I am acquainted with Mr. Yamada through my friend.

**4. *Kare wa Nihon no koten bungaku ni tsūjite iru.***

彼は日本の古典文学に通じている。

He is well informed about Japanese classic literature.

**5. *Nando kaketemo hanashi-chū de, denwa ga tsūjinai.***

何度かけても話し中で、電話が通じない。

No matter how many times I called, the call would not go through.

# tsukamaeru つかまえる

捕まえる to catch, take hold of, arrest: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukamaeru</i>	<i>tsukamaenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukamaeta</i>	<i>tsukamaenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukamaemasu</i>	<i>tsukamaemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukamaemashita</i>	<i>tsukamaemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsukamaete</i>	<i>tsukamaenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukamaereba/ tsukamaeta ra</i>	<i>tsukamaenakereba/ tsukamaenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsukamaemashita ra</i>	<i>tsukamaemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukamaeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsukamaemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsukamaero</i>	<i>tsukamaeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsukamaerareru/ tsukamaereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsukamaesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsukamaerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsukamae ni naru/ tsukamaerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsukamaesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otsukamae suru</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Keisatsu wa dorobō o tsukamaemashita.*

警察は泥棒を捕まえました。

The police caught the robber.

2. *Kare wa ima isogashikute, nakanaka tsukamaerarenai.*

彼は今忙しくて、なかなか捕まえられない。

He is so busy now that we cannot catch hold of him.

3. *Kodomo ga chōchō o tsukamae yō to shite iru.*

子供が蝶々を捕まえようとしている。

The child is trying to catch butterflies.

4. *Ishogashi-sō na ueitā o tsukamaete, yatto nomimono o chūmon shita.*

忙しそうなウェイターを捕まえて、やっと飲み物を注文した。

I caught hold of the busy waiter and ordered some drinks at last.

5. *Yonaka ni takushii o tsukamaeru no wa muzukashii.*

夜中にタクシーを捕まえるのは難しい。

It's difficult to catch a taxi late at night.

# tsukamu つかむ

つかむ to catch, grasp, take hold of: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukamu</i>	<i>tsukamanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukanda</i>	<i>tsukamanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukamimasu</i>	<i>tsukamimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukamimashita</i>	<i>tsukamimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsukande</i>	<i>tsukamanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukameba/tsukanda ra</i>	<i>tsukamanakereba/tsukamanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsukamimashita ra</i>	<i>tsukamimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukamō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsukamimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsukame</i>	<i>tsukamu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsukameru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsukamaserareru/tsukamasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsukamareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsukami ni naru/tsukamareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsukamaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otsukami suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare wa tonde kita bōru o ryōte de tsukanda.*

彼は飛んできたボールを両手でつかんだ。

He caught the ball in the air with both hands.



**2. *Sono onna no ko wa okāsan no fuku o tsukande hanasanakatta.***

その女の子はお母さんの服をつかんで放さなかった。

The girl grabbed her mother by her clothes and did not let go.

**3. *Dōmo kare no hanashi wa imi ga tsukamenai.***

どうも彼の話は意味がつかめない。

I cannot grasp the meaning of his story for some reason.

**4. *Keisatsu wa nani ka atarashii jōhō o tsukandara shii.***

警察は何か新しい情報をつかんだらしい。

The police seem to have gotten hold of some new information.

**5. *Kaidan kara ochi-sō ni natte, awatete tesuri o tsukanda.***

階段から落ちそうになって、慌てて手すりをつかんだ。

I was about to fall down the stairs so I hurriedly grabbed the handrail.

# tsukareru つかれる

疲れる to be tired, be weary: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukareru</i>	<i>tsukarenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukareta</i>	<i>tsukarenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukaremasu</i>	<i>tsukaremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukaremashita</i>	<i>tsukaremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsukarete</i>	<i>tsukarenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukarereba/tsukareta ra</i>	<i>tsukarenakereba/tsukarenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsukaremashita ra</i>	<i>tsukaremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukareyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsukaremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsukarero</i>	<i>tsukareru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsukarerareru/tsukarereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsukaresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(tsukarerareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsukare ni naru/tsukarerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsukaresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otsukare suru)</i>

### Examples:

1. *Amari tsukarete ita node, nani mo taberaremasen deshita.*

あまり疲れていたもので、何も食べられません  
でした。

I was too tired to eat anything.

**2. *Kare wa tsukareta kao de uchi ni kaette kita.***

彼は疲れた顔でうちに帰ってきた。

He came home looking tired.

**3. *Kodomo-tachi wa asobi-tsukareta rashii.***

子供達は遊び疲れたらしい。

The children seem to be tired from playing.

**4. *Nagai aida pasokon no shigoto o suru to, me ga tsukareru.***

長い間パソコンの仕事をすると、目が疲れる。

When I do work on the PC for long periods of time, my eyes get tired.

**5. *Tsukareta ra, sukoshi yasunda hō ga ii.***

疲れたら、少し休んだほうがいい。

When you are tired, you should rest for a while.

# tsukau つかう

使う to use, handle, employ: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukau</i>	<i>tsukawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukatta</i>	<i>tsukawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukaimasu</i>	<i>tsukaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukaimashita</i>	<i>tsukaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsukatte</i>	<i>tsukawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukaeba/tsukatta ra</i>	<i>tsukawanakereba/tsukawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsukaimashita ra</i>	<i>tsukaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsukaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsukae</i>	<i>tsukau na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>tsukaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsukawaserareru/tsukawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsukawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsukai ni naru/tsukawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsukawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otsukai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Denwa o tsukatte mo ii desu ka.*

電話を使ってもいいですか。

May I use your telephone?

**2. *Ei-go wa kokusai-go to shite tsukawarete iru.***

英語は国際語として使われている。

English is used as an international language.

**3. *Bāgen ni itte, takusan okane o tsukatte shimatta.***

バーゲンに行って、たくさんお金を使ってしまった。

I regretfully spent a lot of money at the sale.

**4. *Sono fakkusu wa koshō shite ite, tsukaemasen.***

そのファックスは故障していて、使えません。

That fax machine is out of order. We cannot use it.

**5. *Buchō wa hito o tsukau no ga umai.***

部長は人を使うのがうまい。

My manager is good at managing people.

# tsukeru つける

付ける or 着ける put on, fix; つける to switch on:  
(all trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukeru</i>	<i>tsukenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsuketa</i>	<i>tsukenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukemasu</i>	<i>tsukemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukemashita</i>	<i>tsukemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsukete</i>	<i>tsukenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukereba/tsuketa ra</i>	<i>tsukenakereba/tsukenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsukemashita ra</i>	<i>tsukemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsukemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsukero</i>	<i>tsukeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsukerareru/tsukereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsukesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsukerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsuke ni naru/tsukerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsukesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otsuke suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kaban ni nafuda o tsukemashita.*

かばんに名札を付けました。

I attached my name card to my bag.

**2. *Atsukereba, eakon o tsukemashō.***

暑ければ、エアコンをつけましょう。

If it is hot, let's switch on the air conditioner.

**3. *Kega o shita ashi ni kusuri o tsukemashita.***

けがをした足に薬を付けました。

I put the medicine on my injured leg.

**4. *Heya no denki o tsukete kudasai.***

部屋の電気をつけてください。

Please switch on the room light.

**5. *Terebi o tsukete mo ii desu ka. / Iie, tsukenaide kudasai.***

テレビをつけてもいいですか。 / いいえ、  
つけないでください。 May I turn on the TV? /  
I would prefer you not.

# tsuku つく

着く to arrive; 付く to stick to, attend; つく to be lighted: (all intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsuku</i>	<i>tsukanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsuita</i>	<i>tsukanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukimasu</i>	<i>tsukimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukimashita</i>	<i>tsukimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsuite</i>	<i>tsukanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukeba/tsuita ra</i>	<i>tsukanakereba/ tsukanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsukimashita ra</i>	<i>tsukimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsukimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsuke</i>	<i>tsuku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsukeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsukaserareru/ tsukasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsukareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsuki ni naru/tsukareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsukaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otsuki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sono hikōki wa nan-ji ni tsukimasu ka.*

その飛行機は何時に着きますか。



What time will the plane arrive?

**2. *Eki ni tsuita ra, denwa shite kudasai.***

駅に着いたら、電話してください。

When you arrive at the station, please call me.

**3. *Kono kaban wa poketto ga takusan tsuite ite, benri desu.***

このかばんはポケットがたくさん付いていて、便利です。

This bag has many pockets so it is convenient.

**4. *Terebi ga tsukanai'n desu ga, dō sureba ii desu ka.***

テレビがつかないんですが、どうすればいいですか。

The TV is not on, so what shall I do?

**5. *Kare no heya ni akari ga tsuite iru.***

彼の部屋に明かりがついている。

The light is on in his room.

\* The verb *tsuku* つく meaning “to be lighted” generally does not use the imperative, volitional, potential, passive, humble, causative, or causative passive forms.

# tsukuru つくる

作る or 造る to make, create, produce: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukuru</i>	<i>tsukuranai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukutta</i>	<i>tsukuranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsukurimasu</i>	<i>tsukurimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsukurimashita</i>	<i>tsukurimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsukutte</i>	<i>tsukuranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukureba/tsukutta ra</i>	<i>tsukuranakereba/tsukuranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsukurimashita ra</i>	<i>tsukurimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsukurō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsukurimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsukure</i>	<i>tsukuru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsukureru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsukuraserareru/tsukurasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsukurareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsukuri ni naru/tsukurareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsukuraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otsukuri suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ane wa fuku ya kaban o tsukuru no ga jōzu da.*  
姉は服やかばんを作るのが上手だ。

My older sister is good at making clothes and bags.

**2. *Tanjōbi ni tomodachi ga kēki o tsukutte kureta.***

誕生日に友達がケーキを作ってくれた。

My friend made me a cake for my birthday.

**3. *Nihon ryōri ga tsukuremasu ka. / Iie. Tsukutta koto mo arimasen.***

日本料理が作れますか。 / いいえ。作った  
ことありません。 Can you cook Japanese  
food? / No, I have never even tried.

**4. *Shōrai jibun no kaisha o tsukurō to omotte imasu.***

将来自分の会社を作ろうと思っています。

I intend to start my own company in the near  
future.

**5. *Kansai kokusai kūkō wa Ōsaka-wan no naka ni tsukurareta.***

関西国際空港は大阪湾の中に造られた。

The Kansai International Airport was built in  
the middle of the Osaka Bay.

# tsutaeru つたえる

伝える to tell, report, introduce, transmit: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsutaeru</i>	<i>tsutaenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsutaeta</i>	<i>tsutaenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsutaemasu</i>	<i>tsutaemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsutaemashita</i>	<i>tsutaemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsutaete</i>	<i>tsutaenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsutaereba/tsutaeta ra</i>	<i>tsutaenakereba/tsutaenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsutaemashita ra</i>	<i>tsutaemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsutaeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsutaemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsutaero</i>	<i>tsutaeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsutaerareru/tsutaereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsutaesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsutaerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsutae ni naru/tsutaerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsutaesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otsutae suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ato de anata ni denwa suru yō ni kare ni tsutaete okimasu.*

後であなたに電話するように彼に伝えておきます。

I will tell him to phone you later.

**2. *Buchō ni kaigi wa ni-ji kara da to tsutaete itadakemasen ka.***

部長に会議は二時からだと伝えていただけませんか。

Could you please inform your manager that the meeting will start at 2 o'clock?

**3. *Tanaka-san ni yoroshiku otsutae kudasai.***

田中さんによろしくお伝えください。

Could you please give my best regards to Mr. Tanaka?

**4. *Bukkyō wa Chūgoku kara Nihon ni tsutaerareta.***

仏教は中国から日本に伝えられた。

Buddhism was introduced to Japan from China.

**5. *Dentō wa sedai kara sedai e to tsutaerarete iru.***

伝統は世代から世代へと伝えられている。

The tradition has been passed down from generation to generation.

# tsutawaru つたわる

伝わる to be handed down, be transmitted, be introduced: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsutawaru</i>	<i>tsutawaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsutawatta</i>	<i>tsutawaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsutawarimasu</i>	<i>tsutawarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsutawarimashita</i>	<i>tsutawarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsutawatte</i>	<i>tsutawaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsutawareba/ tsutawatta ra</i>	<i>tsutawaranakereba/ tsutawaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsutawarimashita ra</i>	<i>tsutawarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsutawarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsutawarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsutaware</i>	<i>tsutawaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsutawareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsutawaraserareru/ tsutawarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsutawarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsutawari ni naru/ tsutawarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsutawaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otsutawari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono katana wa sofū no dai kara tsutawatta.*

この刀は祖父の代から伝わった。

This sword has been handed down from my grandfather's time.

2. *Sono nyūsu wa atto iu ma ni sekai-jū ni tsutawatta.*

そのニュースはあっという間に世界中に伝わった。

That news was transmitted to the entire world in no time.

3. *Kare no kinchō ga watashi-tachi ni made tsutawatte kita.*

彼の緊張が私達にまで伝わってきた。

Even we could feel his tension.

4. *Sono minwa wa watashi no kokyō ni furuku kara tsutawatte iru.*

その民話は私の故郷に古くから伝わっている。

That folktale has been passed down in my hometown since ancient time.

5. *Kare ni dengon o nokoshita ga, tsutawaranakatta yō da.*

彼に伝言を残したが、伝わらなかったようだ。

I left a message for him but it seems not to have reached him.

# tsutsumu つつむ

包む to wrap, veil, envelop in: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsutsumu</i>	<i>tsutsumanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsutsunda</i>	<i>tsutsumanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsutsumimasu</i>	<i>tsutsumimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsutsumimashita</i>	<i>tsutsumimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsutsunde</i>	<i>tsutsumanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsutsumeba/tsutsundara</i>	<i>tsutsumanakereba/tsutsumanakattara</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsutsumimashita ra</i>	<i>tsutsumimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsutsumō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsutsumimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsutsume</i>	<i>tsutsumu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsutsumeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsutsumaserareru/tsutsumasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsutsumareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsutsumi ni naru/tsutsumareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsutsumaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otsutsumi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kore o kami ni tsutsunde kudasai.*

これを紙に包んでください。



Please wrap this up in paper.

**2. *Ehon o katte, purezento yō ni tsutsunde moratta.***

絵本を買って、プレゼント用に包んでもらった。

I bought a picture book and asked to have it gift-wrapped.

**3. *Ware-yasui mono wa yawarakai nuno de tsutsunda hō ga ii.***

割れやすい物は柔らかい布で包んだほうがいい。

Fragile goods should be wrapped up in a soft cloth.

**4. *Sanchō wa kiri ni tsutsumarete ita.***

山頂は霧に包まれていた。

The mountain top was covered in mist.

**5. *Sono sakka no shōtai wa nazo ni tsutsumarete iru.***

その作家の正体は謎に包まれている。

The writer's true colors are cloaked in a veil of mystery.

# tsuzukeru つづける

続ける to continue, go on, proceed, carry on:  
(trans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsuzukeru</i>	<i>tsuzukenai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsuzuketa</i>	<i>tsuzukenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsuzukemasu</i>	<i>tsuzukemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsuzukemashita</i>	<i>tsuzukemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsuzukete</i>	<i>tsuzukenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsuzukereba/ tsuzuketa ra</i>	<i>tsuzukenakereba/ tsuzukenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsuzukemashita ra</i>	<i>tsuzukemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsuzukeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsuzukemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsuzukero</i>	<i>tsuzukeru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>tsuzukerareru/ tsuzukereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsuzukesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsuzukerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsuzuke ni naru/ tsuzukerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsuzukesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>otsuzuke suru</i>

### Examples:

1. *Chichi wa mō sankagetsu gurai asa no jōgingu o tsuzukete iru.*

父はもう三か月ぐらい朝のジョギングを続けている。

My father has been maintaining his morning jog for about three months now.

**2. *Kono kōsu ga owatte mo, benkyō o tsuzukeyō to omotte imasu.***

このコースが終わっても、勉強を続けようと思っています。

I intend to continue my studies even after finishing this course.

**3. *Karera wa yonaka made hanashi-tsuzukemashita.***

彼らは夜中まで話し続けました。

They kept talking until late at night.

**4. *Gakkō ga isogashiku natta node, baito ga tsuzukerarenai.***

学校が忙しくなったので、バイトが続けられない。

I am too busy at school to continue my part-time job.

**5. *Hanashi-ai wa yoru osoku made tsuzukerareta.***

話し合いは夜遅くまで続けられた。

The discussion carried on until late that night.

# tsuzuku つづく

続く to continue, last, lead to, follow: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsuzuku</i>	<i>tsuzukanai</i>
	PAST	<i>tsuzuita</i>	<i>tsuzukanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>tsuzukimasu</i>	<i>tsuzukimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>tsuzukimashita</i>	<i>tsuzukimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>tsuzuite</i>	<i>tsuzukanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsuzukeba/tsuzuita ra</i>	<i>tsuzukanakereba/tsuzukanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>tsuzukimashita ra</i>	<i>tsuzukimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>tsuzukō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>tsuzukimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>tsuzuke</i>	<i>tsuzuku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>tsuzukeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>tsuzukaserareru/tsuzukasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>tsuzukareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>otsuzuki ni naru/tsuzukareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>tsuzukaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(otsuzuki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tenki-yohō ni yoru to, konshū wa tenki no ii hi ga tsuzuku sō da.*

天気予報によると、今週は天気のいい日が続くそうだ。

According to the weather forecast, the weather will continue to be good this week.

**2. *Sono pātii wa yoru osoku made tsuzuita.***

そのパーティーは夜遅くまで続いた。

That party lasted until late that night.

**3. *Zutsū ni tsuzuite, netsu mo dete kita yō da.***

頭痛に続いて、熱も出てきたようだ。

After the headache, it seems like I also got a fever.

**4. *Kaiten o matsu hito no retsu wa nan-jū mētoru mo tsuzuite ita.***

開店を待つ人の列は何十メートルも続いていた。

The line of the people waiting for the opening sale stretched for miles.

**5. *Yūbe kara ame ga furi-tsuzuite imasu.***

ゆうべから雨が降り続けています。

It has been raining since last night.

# ugokasu うごかす

動かす to move, operate, influence: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ugokasu</i>	<i>ugokasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>ugokashita</i>	<i>ugokasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>ugokashimasu</i>	<i>ugokashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>ugokashimashita</i>	<i>ugokashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>ugokashite</i>	<i>ugokasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ugokaseba/ ugokashita ra</i>	<i>ugokasanakereba/ ugokasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>ugokashimashita ra</i>	<i>ugokashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ugokasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>ugokashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ugokase</i>	<i>ugokasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>ugokaseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>ugokasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>ugokasareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ougokashi ni naru/ ugokasareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>ugokasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ougokashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono tēburu o sukoshi migi ni ugokashite kudasai.*

このテーブルを少し右に動かしてください。

Please move this table a little farther to the right.

**2. *Piano o ugokasu no o tetsudatte kuremasen ka.***

ピアノを動かすのを手伝ってくれませんか。

Will you please help me move the piano?

**3. *Ano hako ga jama nan desu ga, chotto ugokashite mo ii desu ka.***

あの箱が邪魔なんですが、ちょっと動かしてもいいですか。

Is it all right if I move this box out of the way?

**4. *Tama ni wa karada o ugokashita hō ga ii desu yo.***

たまには体を動かしたほうがいいですよ。

You should sometimes move your body.

**5. *Watashi wa kare no kotoba ni kokoro o ugokasareta.***

私は彼の言葉に心を動かされた。

I was deeply moved by his words.

# ugoku うごく

動く to move, change, run (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ugoku</i>	<i>ugokanai</i>
	PAST	<i>ugoita</i>	<i>ugokanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>ugokimasu</i>	<i>ugokimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>ugokimashita</i>	<i>ugokimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>ugoite</i>	<i>ugokanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ugokeba/ugoita ra</i>	<i>ugokanakereba/ ugokanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>ugokimashita ra</i>	<i>ugokimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ugokō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>ugokimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ugoke</i>	<i>ugoku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>ugokeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>ugokaserareru/ ugokasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>ugokareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ougoki ni naru/ ugokareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>ugokaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(ougoki suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono omocha wa denchi de ugokimasu.*

このおもちゃは電池で動きます。

This toy runs on batteries.



**2. *Kono tsukue wa omokute, oshitemo ugokimasen.***

この机は重くて、押しても動きません。

This desk is so heavy that it doesn't move even when pushed.

**3. *Ashi ga shibirete shimatte, ugokemasen.***

足がしびれてしまって、動けません。

My feet are asleep so I cannot move.

**4. *Sekai jōsei wa tsune ni ugoite imasu.***

世界情勢は常に動いています。

The state of affairs in the world is always changing.

**5. *Kaminoke o kiru aida, ugokanaide kudasai ne.***

髪の毛を切る間、動かないでくださいね。

Please do not move while I am cutting your hair.

# ukabu うかぶ

浮かぶ float, rise to the surface: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>ukabu</i>	<i>ukabanai</i>
	PAST	<i>ukanda</i>	<i>ukabanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>ukabimasu</i>	<i>ukabimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>ukabimashita</i>	<i>ukabimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>ukande</i>	<i>ukabanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ukabeba/ukanda ra</i>	<i>ukabanakereba/ ukabanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>ukabimashita ra</i>	<i>ukabimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ukabō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>ukabimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ukabe</i>	<i>ukabu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>ukaberu</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>ukabaserareru/ ukabasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>ukabareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oukabi ni naru/ukabareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>ukabaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oukabi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Fune ga umi ni ukande iru.*

船が海に浮かんでいる。

A ship is floating in the sea.

**2. *Shiroi kumo ga sora ni ukande imasu.***

白い雲が空に浮かんでいます。

White clouds are floating in the sky.

**3. *Kare no kao ni wa fuan no iro ga ukanda.***

彼の顔には不安の色が浮かんだ。

A look of uneasiness appeared on his face.

**4. *Kanojo no me ni namida ga ukabimashita.***

彼女の目に涙が浮かびました。

Tears welled up in her eyes.

**5. *Meian ga ukanda.***

名案が浮かんだ。

A good idea occurred to me.

# umareru うまれる

生まれる or 産まれる to be born, arise: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>umareru</i>	<i>umarenai</i>
	PAST	<i>umareta</i>	<i>umarenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>umaremasu</i>	<i>umaremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>umaremashita</i>	<i>umaremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>umarete</i>	<i>umarenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>umarereba/umareta ra</i>	<i>umarenakereba/umarenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>umaremashita ra</i>	<i>umaremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>umareyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>umaremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>umarero</i>	<i>umareru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>umarerareru/umarereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>umaresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>umarerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oumare ni naru/umarerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>umaresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oumare suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Watashi wa Tōkyō de umaremashita.*

私は東京で生まれました。

I was born in Tokyo.

**2. *Yamada-san no tokoro ni onna no ko ga umaremashita.***

山田さんのところに女の子が生まれました。

A baby girl was born to Mr. Yamada.

**3. *Raigetsu ane ni kodomo ga umareru yotei da.***

来月姉に子供が生まれる予定だ。

My sister is expecting a baby next month.

**4. *Kono aida, umarete hajimete hikōki ni notta.***

この間、生まれて初めて飛行機に乗った。

I boarded an airplane for the first time in my life the other day.

**5. *Kanojo wa joyū ni naru tame ni umarete kita yō da.***

彼女は女優になるために生まれてきたようだ。

She was born to be an actress.

# umu うむ

生む or 産む to give birth, produce, yield: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>umu</i>	<i>umanai</i>
	PAST	<i>unda</i>	<i>umanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>umimasu</i>	<i>umimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>umimashita</i>	<i>umimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>unde</i>	<i>umanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>umeba/unda ra</i>	<i>umanakereba/ umanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>umimashita ra</i>	<i>umimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>umō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>umimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ume</i>	<i>umu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>umeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>umaserareru/umasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>umareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oumi ni naru/umareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>umaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oumi suru</i>

### Examples:

1. *Katte iru inu ga koinu o san-biki umimashita.*

飼っている犬が子犬を三匹産みました。

My dog gave birth to three puppies.

2. *Kono niwatori wa mainichi tamago o umu.*

この鶏は毎日卵を産む。  
This hen lays eggs every day.

**3. *Kare wa Nihon ga unda idai na kagakusha no hitori da.***

彼は日本が生んだ偉大な科学者の一人だ。  
He is one of the great scientists to come out of Japan.

**4. *Sono tōshi wa ōkina rieki o unde iru.***

その投資は大きな利益を生んでいる。  
That investment yields a big profit.

**5. *Kare no hatsugen wa gokai o umi-yasui.***

彼の発言は誤解を生みやすい。  
His remarks are easily misunderstood.

# uru うる

売る to sell: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>uru</i>	<i>uranai</i>
	PAST	<i>utta</i>	<i>uranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>urimasu</i>	<i>urimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>urimashita</i>	<i>urimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>utte</i>	<i>uranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>ureba/utta ra</i>	<i>uranakereba/ uranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>urimashita ra</i>	<i>urimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>urō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>urimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ure</i>	<i>uru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>ureru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>uraserareru/urasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>urareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ouri ni naru/urareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>uraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ouri suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono jisho wa eki-mae no hon-ya de utte imasu.*

この辞書は駅前の本屋で売っています。

This dictionary is sold at the bookstore in front of the station.



**2. *Suzuki-san ga ichi-man-en de gitā o utte kureta.***

鈴木さんが一万円でギターを売ってくれた。

Mr. Suzuki sold me his guitar for 10,000 yen.

**3. *Tanaka-san wa ie o utte, Ōsaka ni hikkoshita sō da.***

田中さんは家売って、大阪に引っ越したそう。

I heard that Mr. Tanaka sold his house and moved to Osaka.

**4. *Kono seihin wa zenkoku no yakkyoku de urarete iru.***

この製品は全国の薬局で売られている。

This product is sold at drugstores nationwide.

**5. *Kono kuruma wa furu-sugite, mō urenai darō.***

この車は古すぎて、もう売れないだろう。

This car is likely to be too old to be saleable.

# utagau

疑う to doubt, suspect: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>utagau</i>	<i>utagawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>utagatta</i>	<i>utagawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>utagaimasu</i>	<i>utagaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>utagaimashita</i>	<i>utagaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>utagatte</i>	<i>utagawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>utagaeba utagatta ra</i>	<i>utagawanakereba/ utagawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>utagaimashita ra</i>	<i>utagaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>utagaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>utagaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>utagae</i>	<i>utagau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>utagaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>utagawaserareru/ utagawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>utagawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>outagai ni naru/ utagawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>utagawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>outagai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sono hanashi ga hontō ka dō ka, utagatte imasu.*

その話が本当かどうか、疑っています。

I doubt that that story is true.

**2. *Kare wa jibun no seikō o shinjite utagawanai.***

彼は自分の成功を信じて疑わない。

He believes in his success and never doubts himself.

**3. *Tomodachi ni utagawarete, shokku datta.***

友達に疑われて、ショックだった。

I was shocked that my friend doubted me.

**4. *Kare no kotoba o utagawazaru o enai.***

彼の言葉を疑わざるをえない。

I can't help but be doubtful of his words.

**5. *Sono hanashi o kiite, jibun no mimi o utagatta.***

その話を聞いて、自分の耳を疑った。

After hearing the story, I could hardly believe my ears.

# utau うたう

歌う to sing (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>utau</i>	<i>utawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>utatta</i>	<i>utawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>utaimasu</i>	<i>utaimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>utaimashita</i>	<i>utaimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>utatte</i>	<i>utawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>utaeba/utatta ra</i>	<i>utawanakereba/ utawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>utaimashita ra</i>	<i>utaimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>utaō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>utaimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>utae</i>	<i>utau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>utaeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>utawaserareru/ utawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>utawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>outai ni naru/utawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>utawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>outai suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Imōto wa uta o utau no ga suki da.*

妹は歌を歌うのが好きだ。

My younger sister likes to sing.

**2. *Motto ōkii koe de utatte kudasai.***

もっと大きい声で歌ってください。  
Please sing more loudly.

**3. *Kanojo wa piano o hiki-nagara utatta.***

彼女はピアノを弾きながら歌った。  
She sang while playing the piano.

**4. *Nihon no uta ga utaemasu ka.***

日本の歌が歌えますか。  
Can you sing any Japanese songs?

**5. *Uta ga heta na noni, minna no mae de utawasareta.***

歌が下手なのに、みんなの前で歌わされた。  
Even though I am poor at it, I was made to sing in front of everyone.

# utsu うつ

打つ to beat, strike, hit; 撃つ to shoot: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>utsu</i>	<i>utanai</i>
	PAST	<i>utta</i>	<i>utanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>uchimasu</i>	<i>uchimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>uchimashita</i>	<i>uchimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>utte</i>	<i>utanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>uteba/utta ra</i>	<i>utanakereba/ utanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>uchimashita ra</i>	<i>uchimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>utō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>uchimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ute</i>	<i>utsu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>uteru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>utaserareru/utasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>utareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>ouchi ni naru/utareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>utaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>ouchi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tsukue no kado de hiji o utte shimatta.*

机の角で肘を打ってしまった。

I hit my elbow on the corner of the table.

2. *Kanojo wa mēru o utsu no ga hayai.*

彼女はメールを打つのが速い。  
She types her emails fast.

**3. *Kabe ni kugi o utte, e o kaketa.***

壁にくぎを打って、絵を掛けた。

I hammered a nail into the wall and hung the picture.

**4. *Keikan wa hannin ni ashi o utarete, kega o shita.***

警官は犯人に足を撃たれて、けがをした。

The policeman was injured by a gunshot to the leg from a criminal.

**5. *Kare no supīchi wa chōshū no kokoro o utta.***

彼のスピーチは聴衆の心を打った。

His speech played on the audience's heartstrings.

# utsuru うつる

移る to move, transfer; 映る to be reflected; 写る to photograph: (all intrans.)\*

## GROUP 1

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>utsuru</i>	<i>utsuranai</i>
	PAST	<i>utsutta</i>	<i>utsuranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>utsurimasu</i>	<i>utsurimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>utsurimashita</i>	<i>utsurimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>utsutte</i>	<i>utsuranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>utsureba/utsutta ra</i>	<i>utsuranakereba/utsuranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>utsurimashita ra</i>	<i>utsurimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>utsurō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>utsurimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>utsure</i>	<i>utsuru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>utsureru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>utsuraserareru/utsurasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>utsurareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>outsuri ni naru/utsurareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>utsuraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>outsuri suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Jimusho ga biru no ni-kai kara yon-kai ni utsurimashita.*



事務所がビルの二階から四階に移りました。

My office moved to the 4<sup>th</sup> floor from the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

**2. *Tomodachi no kaze ga utsutte shimatta.***

友達の風邪がうつってしまった。

I caught a cold from my friend.

**3. *Tanaka-san wa jinji-bu ni utsurimashita.***

田中さんは人事部に移りました。

Mr. Tanaka moved to the personnel department.

**4. *Sakura no hana ga mizu ni utsutte imasu.***

桜の花が水に映っています。

The cherry blossoms are reflected in the water.

**5. *Kono shashin no mannaka ni utsutte iru no wa watashi no ane desu.***

この写真の真ん中に写っているのは私の姉です。

The one in the center of the photo is my elder sister.

\* In general, the verbs *utsuru* 映る meaning “to be reflected” and 写る meaning “to photograph” do not use the imperative, volitional, potential, or passive forms.

# utsusu うつす

移す to move to, transfer; 写す to copy; 映す to reflect: (all trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>utsusu</i>	<i>utsusanai</i>
	PAST	<i>utsushita</i>	<i>utsusanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>utsushimasu</i>	<i>utsushimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>utsushimashita</i>	<i>utsushimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>utsushite</i>	<i>utsusanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>utsuseba/utsushita ra</i>	<i>utsusanakereba/utsusanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>utsushimashita ra</i>	<i>utsushimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>utsusō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>utsushimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>utsuse</i>	<i>utsusu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>utsuseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>utsusaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>utsusareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>outsushi ni naru/utsusareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>utsusaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>outsushi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sono kaisha wa honsha o Ōsaka kara Tōkyō e utsushita.*

その会社は本社を大阪から東京へ移した。  
That company moved its main office to Tokyo  
from Osaka.

**2. *Hoka no hito ni kaze o utsusanai yō ni, masuku  
o shite iru.***

ほかの人に風邪をうつさないように、マス  
クをしている。

I wear a mask so I don't pass my cold to other  
people.

**3. *Kare wa shi-gatsu kara eigyō-bu ni utsusareru  
sō da.***

彼は四月から営業部に移されるそうだ。

I hear that he will be transferred to the sales  
department in April.

**4. *Kokuban no bunshō o nōto ni utsushite kudasai.***

黒板の文章をノートに写してください。

Please copy the sentences on the blackboard  
into your notebook.

**5. *Dekakeru mae ni, jibun no sugata o kagami ni  
utsushite mita.***

出かける前に、自分の姿を鏡に映してみ  
た。

I looked at my reflection in the mirror before  
going out.

# wakareru わかれる

分かれる or 別れる to part, separate from, be divided: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		Affirmative	Negative
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>wakareru</i>	<i>wakarenai</i>
	PAST	<i>wakareta</i>	<i>wakarenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>wakaremasu</i>	<i>wakaremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>wakaremashita</i>	<i>wakaremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>wakarete</i>	<i>wakarenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wakarereba/wakareta ra</i>	<i>wakarenakereba/wakarenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>wakaremashita ra</i>	<i>wakaremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wakareyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>wakaremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>wakarero</i>	<i>wakareru na</i>

	Affirmative		Affirmative
POTENTIAL	<i>wakarerareru/wakarereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>wakaresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>wakarerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>owakare ni naru/wakarerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>wakaresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>owakare suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Watashi wa kanojo to eki mae de wakaremashita.*

私は彼女と駅前で別れました。

I parted from her in front of the station.

**2. *Kare wa shigoto no tsugō de kazoku to wakarete sunde iru.***

彼は仕事の都合で家族と別れて住んでいる。

He lives away from his family because of his business.

**3. *Kanojo wa otto to wakareta sō desu.***

彼女は夫と別れたそうです。

I hear that she is separated from her husband.

**4. *Gakkō wa hachi kurasu ni wakarete imasu.***

学校は八クラスに分かれています。

Our school is divided into eight classes.

**5. *Sono mondai ni tsuite wa iken ga wakarete shimatta.***

その問題については意見が分かれました。

Opinions about that matter were divided.

# wakaru わかる

分かる to understand, know, find out: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>wakaru</i>	<i>wakaranai</i>
	PAST	<i>wakatta</i>	<i>wakaranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>wakarimasu</i>	<i>wakarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>wakarimashita</i>	<i>wakarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>wakatte</i>	<i>wakaranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wakareba/wakatta ra</i>	<i>wakaranakereba/wakaranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>wakarimashita ra</i>	<i>wakarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wakarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>wakarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>wakare</i>	<i>wakaru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(wakareru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>wakaraserareru/wakarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(wakarareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>owakari ni naru/wakarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>wakaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(owakari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono kopii-ki no tsukai-kata ga wakarimasu ka.*

このコピー機の使い方がわかりますか。

Do you know how to use this copier?

**2. *Kotoba no imi ga wakaranakereba, jisho de shirabete kudasai.***

言葉の意味が分からなければ、辞書で調べてください。

If you do not understand the meaning of a word, please check the dictionary.

**3. *Watashi wa chūgoku-go ga zenzen wakarimasen.***

私は中国語が全然分かりません。

I do not understand Chinese at all.

**4. *Shiken no kekka wa mada wakatte imasen.***

試験の結果はまだ分かっていません。

The results of the exam have not come out yet.

**5. *Kono sankōsho wa setsumei ga teinei de, wakari-yasui.***

この参考書は説明が丁寧で、分かりやすい。

The explanations in this reference book are carefully written and easy to understand.

# wakeru わける

分ける to divide, separate, classify: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>wakeru</i>	<i>wakenai</i>
	PAST	<i>waketa</i>	<i>wakenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>wakemasu</i>	<i>wakemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>wakemashita</i>	<i>wakemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>wakete</i>	<i>wakenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wakereba/waketa ra</i>	<i>wakenakereba/ wakenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>wakemashita ra</i>	<i>wakemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wakeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>wakemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>wakero</i>	<i>wakeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>wakerareru/ wakereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>wakesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>wakerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>owake ni naru/ wakerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>wakesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>owake suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kanojo wa kēki o itsutsu ni waketa.*

彼女はケーキを五つに分けた。

She divided the cake into five pieces.



**2. Sono chokorēto o sukoshi wakete kuremasen ka.**

そのチョコレートを少し分けてくれませんか。

Would you please share some of your chocolate with me?

**3. Kādo wa arufabetto-jun ni wakerarete iru.**

カードはアルファベット順に分けられている。

The cards are classified by alphabetical order.

**4. Sono futatsu no mondai wa wakete kangaeta hōga ii.**

その二つの問題は分けて考えたほうがいい。

You should consider those two problems separately.

**5. Zaisan o dō wakeru ka, hanashi-atta.**

財産をどう分けるか、話し合った。

We discussed how we would distribute our property.

# warau わらう

笑う to laugh, smile (intrans. and trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>warau</i>	<i>warawanai</i>
	PAST	<i>waratta</i>	<i>warawanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>waraimasu</i>	<i>waraimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>waraimashita</i>	<i>waraimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>waratte</i>	<i>warawanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>waraeba/waratta ra</i>	<i>warawanakereba/ warawanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>waraimashita ra</i>	<i>waraimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>waraō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>waraimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>warae</i>	<i>warau na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>waraeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>warawaserareru/ warawasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>warawareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>owarai ni naru/ warawareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>warawaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(owarai suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Otōto wa manga o yomi-nagara, ōkii koe de waratte iru.*

弟は漫画を読みながら、大きい声で笑っている。

My younger brother is having a good laugh at the comic book.

**2. *Kanojo wa kodomo-tachi ga asobu no o mite, nikkori waratta.***

彼女は子供達が遊ぶのを見て、にっこり笑った。

She smiled as she watched the children playing.

**3. *Warai-sugite, onaka ga itaku natta.***

笑いすぎて、おなかが痛くなった。

I laughed so much that my stomach hurt.

**4. *Sonna koto o shita ra, warawareru yo.***

そんなことをしたら、笑われるよ。

You'll be laughed at if you do such a thing.

**5. *Kare wa itsumo jōdan o itte, minna o warawaseru.***

彼はいつも冗談を言って、みんなを笑わせる。

He always jokes and makes everybody laugh.

# wareru われる

割れる to break, be divided, split: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>wareru</i>	<i>warenai</i>
	PAST	<i>wareta</i>	<i>warenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>waremasu</i>	<i>waremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>waremashita</i>	<i>waremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>warete</i>	<i>warenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>warereba/wareta ra</i>	<i>warenakereba/ warenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>waremashita ra</i>	<i>waremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wareyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>waremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>warero</i>	<i>wareru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>(warerareru)</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>waresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>(warerareru)</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oware ni naru/warerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>waresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oware suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Bōru ga atatte, mado garasu ga wareta.*

ボールが当たって、窓ガラスが割れた。

The ball shattered the window on impact.

**2. *Kono shokki wa jōbu de, kantan ni wa warenaï darō.***

この食器は丈夫で、簡単には割れないだろう。

This tableware is durable and will not break easily.

**3. *Kono gurasu wa ware-yasui node, ki o tsukete kudasai.***

このグラスは割れやすいので、気を付けてください。

Please take care when handling this glass because it is easily broken.

**4. *Hyaku wa go de waremasu.***

百は五で割れます。

One hundred can be divided by five.

**5. *Iken no chigai de, tō wa futatsu no ha ni wareta.***

意見の違いで、党は二つの派に割れた。

The political party split into two factions because of divergent opinions.

# waru わる

割る to break, divide: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>waru</i>	<i>waranai</i>
	PAST	<i>watta</i>	<i>waranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>warimasu</i>	<i>warimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>warimashita</i>	<i>warimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>watte</i>	<i>waranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wareba/watta ra</i>	<i>waranakereba/ waranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>warimashita ra</i>	<i>warimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>warō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>warimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>ware</i>	<i>waru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>wareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>waraserareru/warasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>warareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>owari ni naru/warareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>waraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(owari suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Koppu o otoshite, watte shimatta.*

コップを落として、割ってしまった。

I accidentally dropped the cup and broke it.

### 2. *Chokorēto o hanbun ni watte, futari de tabeta.*

チョコレートを半分に割って、二人で食べた。

We divided the chocolate into two and ate it together.

**3. *Jū o ni de waru to, go ni naru.***

十を二で割ると、五になる。

Ten divided by two equals five.

**4. *Kono kōri wa katakute, warenai.***

この氷は硬くて割れない。

This ice is too hard to break.

**5. *Uisukii o mizu de watte nonda.***

ウィスキーを水で割って飲んだ。

I mixed whiskey with water and drank it.

# wasureru わすれる

忘れる to forget, leave a thing behind: (trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>wasureru</i>	<i>wasurenai</i>
	PAST	<i>wasureta</i>	<i>wasurenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>wasuremasu</i>	<i>wasuremasen</i>
	PAST	<i>wasuremashita</i>	<i>wasuremasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>wasurete</i>	<i>wasurenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wasurereba/wasureta ra</i>	<i>wasurenakereba/wasurenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>wasuremashita ra</i>	<i>wasuremasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wasureyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>wasuremashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>wasurero</i>	<i>wasureru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>wasurerareru/wasurereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>wasuresaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>wasurerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>owasure ni naru/wasurerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>wasuresaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(owasure suru)</i>

## Examples:

### 1. *Kare no namae o wasuremashita.*

彼の名前を忘れました。

I forgot his name.



**2. *Densha ni kasa o wasurete shimatta.***

電車に傘を忘れてしまった。

I forgot my umbrella in the train.

**3. *Yakusoku no jikan o wasurenai yō ni, memo shite oita.***

約束の時間を忘れないように、メモしておいた。

I made a note of the appointment so I would not forget it.

**4. *Ashita, wasurezu ni repōto o teishutsu shite kudasai.***

明日、忘れずにレポートを提出してください。

Please do not forget to submit your report tomorrow.

**5. *Ginkō ni iku no o wasurete imashita.***

銀行に行くのを忘れていました。

I forgot to go to the bank.

# wataru わたる

渡る to cross\*, be brought over; わたる to range (from ~), cover: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>wataru</i>	<i>wataranai</i>
	PAST	<i>watatta</i>	<i>wataranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>watarimasu</i>	<i>watarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>watarimashita</i>	<i>watarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>watatte</i>	<i>wataranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>watareba/watatta ra</i>	<i>wataranakereba/wataranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>watarimashita ra</i>	<i>watarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>watarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>watarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>watare</i>	<i>wataru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>watareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>wataraserareru/watarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>watarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>owatari ni naru/watarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>wataraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(owatari suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ano hashi o wataru to, migigawa ni chūshajō ga arimasu.*

あの橋を渡ると、右側に駐車場があります。

When you cross that bridge, you will find a parking lot.

**2. *Dōro no mukō-gawa ni watarimashō.***

道路の向こう側に渡りましょう。

Let's go over to the other side of the road.

**3. *Kōsaten o watatte kara, kuruma o tomete kudasai.***

交差点を渡ってから、車を止めてください。

Please stop the car after crossing the intersection.

**4. *Kaigi wa mikka-kan ni watatte okonawareru.***

会議は三日間にわたって行われる。

The meeting will be held for three days.

**5. *Kare no kenkyū wa hiroi han'i ni watatte imasu.***

彼の研究は広い範囲にわたっています。

His studies cover a wide field of topics.

\* As with other verbs indicating movement, *wataru* 渡る meaning “to cross” may take a direct object, thus giving an idea of “going through a defined area.”

# watasu わたす

渡す to hand, give, transfer: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>watasu</i>	<i>watasanai</i>
	PAST	<i>watashita</i>	<i>watasanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>watashimasu</i>	<i>watashimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>watashimashita</i>	<i>watashimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>watashite</i>	<i>watasanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>wataseba/watashita ra</i>	<i>watasanakereba/watasanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>watashimashita ra</i>	<i>watashimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>watasō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>watashimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>watase</i>	<i>watasu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>wataseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>watasaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>watarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>owatashi ni naru/watarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>watasaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>owatashi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kono tegami o kare ni watashite kudasai.*

この手紙を彼に渡してください。

Please hand him this letter.

**2. *Supiido ihan o shite, kippu o watasareta.***

スピード違反をして、切符を渡された。

As a result of my violation of the speed limit,  
I was handed a ticket.

**3. *Sono shima e hashi o watasu keikaku ga aru.***

その島へ橋を渡す計画がある。

There is a plan to construct a bridge to that  
island.

**4. *Kare wa ie o musuko ni watashita.***

彼は家を息子に渡した。

He gave his house to his son.

**5. *Sūtsu wa reshiito to hikikae ni owatashi  
shimasu.***

スーツはレシートと引き換えにお渡しします。

We will give you your suit in exchange for the  
receipt.

# yabureru やぶれる

破れる to tear, break;\* 敗れる to lose a game, be defeated: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yabureru</i>	<i>yaburenai</i>
	PAST	<i>yabureta</i>	<i>yaburenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yaburemasu</i>	<i>yaburemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yaburemashita</i>	<i>yaburemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yaburete</i>	<i>yaburenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yaburereba/yabureta ra</i>	<i>yaburenakereba/yaburenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yaburemashita ra</i>	<i>yaburemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yabureyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yaburemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yaburero</i>	<i>yabureru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yaburerareru/yaburereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yaburesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yaburerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyabure ni naru/yaburerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yaburesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oyabure suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sono fukuro wa yaburete imasu.*

その袋は破れています。

That bag is torn.

**2. *Uwagi ga kugi ni hikkakatte, yabureta.***

上着がくぎに引っかかって、破れた。

My jacket caught on a nail and tore.

**3. *Kaimono bukuro ga yabure-sō desu.***

買い物袋が破れそうです。

My shopping bag is about to tear.

**4. *Kono shorui wa oretari yaburetari shinai yō ni shite kudasai.***

この書類は折れたり破れたりしないようにしてください。

Please make sure that this document is not folded or torn.

**5. *Karera wa shiai ni yaburete, kuyashi-sō datta.***

彼らは試合に敗れて、悔しそうだった。

They seem to be disappointed after losing the game.

\* The verb *yabureru* 破れる meaning “to tear, break” does not generally use the imperative, volitional, potential, or passive forms.

# yaburu やぶる

破る to tear, break; 敗る to beat, defeat: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yaburu</i>	<i>yaburanai</i>
	PAST	<i>yabutta</i>	<i>yaburanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yaburimasu</i>	<i>yaburimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yaburimashita</i>	<i>yaburimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yabutte</i>	<i>yaburanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yabureba/yabutta ra</i>	<i>yaburanakereba/yaburanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yaburimashita ra</i>	<i>yaburimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yaburō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yaburimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yabure</i>	<i>yaburu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yabureru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yaburaserareru/yaburasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yaburareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyaburi ni naru/yaburareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yaburaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oyaburi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kanojo wa sono tegami o komakaku yabutte suteta.*



彼女はその手紙を細かく破って捨てた。  
She tore the letter into small pieces and  
threw them away.

**2. *Kare wa yakusoku o yabutta koto ga nai.***

彼は約束を破ったことがない。

He has never broken his promises.

**3. *Sono dorobō wa sekyuritii shisutemu o yabutte, shinnyū shita.***

その泥棒はセキュリティーシステムを破って、侵入した。

That thief sneaked in after breaking through the security system.

**4. *Kare no kiroku wa dare ni mo yaburarenai darō.***

彼の記録は誰にも破られないだろう。

His record is not likely to be broken by anybody.

**5. *Kanojo wa tennis no shiai de kyōteki o yaburimashita.***

彼女はテニスの試合で強敵を敗りました。

She beat a powerful opponent in the tennis match.

# yakeru やける

焼ける to be burned, grilled; やける to be jealous:  
(both intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yakeru</i>	<i>yakenai</i>
	PAST	<i>yaketa</i>	<i>yakenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yakemasu</i>	<i>yakemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yakemashita</i>	<i>yakemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yakete</i>	<i>yakenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yakereba/yaketa ra</i>	<i>yakenakereba/ yakenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yakemashita ra</i>	<i>yakemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yakeyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yakemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yakero</i>	<i>yakeru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yakerareru/yakereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yakesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yakerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyake ni naru/yakerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yakesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oyake suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kaji de ie ga san-gen yaketa.*

火事で家が三軒焼けた。

Three houses were burnt down by a fire.

**2. *Kono niku wa yoku yakete inai.***

この肉はよく焼けていない。

This meat is undercooked.

**3. *Sakana ga yakeru nioi ga shimasu.***

魚が焼けるにおいがします。

I smell a fish being grilled.

**4. *Kanojo no hada wa hi ni yakete, komugi-iro ni natta.***

彼女の肌は日に焼けて、小麦色になった。

Her skin tanned and became a golden-brown.

**5. *Kare no kōun ni wa mattaku yakeru.***

彼の幸運には全くやける。

I am really envious of his good luck.

# yaku やく

焼く to burn, grill; やく to be jealous of, envy: (both trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yaku</i>	<i>yakanai</i>
	PAST	<i>yaita</i>	<i>yakanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yakimasu</i>	<i>yakimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yakimashita</i>	<i>yakimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yaite</i>	<i>yakanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yakeba/yaita ra</i>	<i>yakanakereba/ yakanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yakimashita ra</i>	<i>yakimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yakō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yakimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yake</i>	<i>yaku na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yakeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yakaserareru/yakasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yakareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyaki ni naru/yakareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yakaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oyaki suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Watashi wa kēki o yaku no ga suki desu.*

私はケーキを焼くのが好きです。

I like baking cakes.

**2. *Asa-gohan ni pan o ichi-mai yaite tabeta.***

朝御飯にパンを一枚焼いて食べた。

I toasted a slice of bread and ate it for breakfast.

**3. *Niku wa mō sukoshi yaita hō ga ii desu.***

肉はもう少し焼いたほうがいいです。

You should grill the meat a little more.

**4. *Biichi de hada o yakimashita.***

ビーチで肌を焼きました。

I got a suntan at the beach.

**5. *Kare wa dōryō no shōshin o yaite iru yō da.***

彼は同僚の昇進をやいているようだ。

He seems jealous of his co-worker's promotion.

# yameru やめる

やめる to stop doing, abandon; 辞める to resign, retire: (both trans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yameru</i>	<i>yamenai</i>
	PAST	<i>yameta</i>	<i>yamenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yamemasu</i>	<i>yamemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yamemashita</i>	<i>yamemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yamete</i>	<i>yamenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yamereba/yameta ra</i>	<i>yamenakereba/yamenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yamemashita ra</i>	<i>yamemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yameyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yamemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yamero</i>	<i>yameru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yamerareru/yamereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yamesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yamerareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyame ni naru/yamerareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yamesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oyame suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Tsukareta kara, kaimono ni iku no o yamemashita.*

疲れたから、買い物に行くのをやめました。

Because I was tired, I decided not to go shopping.

**2. *Tabako o yameta hō ga ii yo.***

たばこをやめたほうがいいよ。

You'd better quit smoking.

**3. *Supōtsu kurabu o yameyō to omotte imasu.***

スポーツクラブをやめようと思っています。

I intend to quit my gym.

**4. *Koko de sawagu no wa yamete kudasai.***

ここで騒ぐのはやめてください。

Please stop making noises here.

**5. *Kare wa kaisha o yamesaserareta.***

彼は会社を辞めさせられた。

He was forced to resign from his company.

# youtu やる

やる to do, to give, send:\* (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>youtu</i>	<i>yananai</i>
	PAST	<i>yatta</i>	<i>yananakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yarimasu</i>	<i>yarimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yarimashita</i>	<i>yarimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yatte</i>	<i>yananakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yareba/yatta ra</i>	<i>yananakereba/ yananakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yarimashita ra</i>	<i>yarimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yarō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yarimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yare</i>	<i>youtu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yareru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yaraserareru/yarasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yarareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>nasaru/oyari ni naru/ yarareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yaraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>itasu</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare wa ima shukudai o yatte iru.*

彼は今、宿題をやっている。

He is doing his homework now.



**2. *Otōsan wa nani o nasatte imasu ka. / Hon'ya o yatte imasu.***

お父さんは何をなさっていますか。 / 本屋をやっています。

What does your father do? / He runs a bookstore.

**3. *Tenisu demo yaranai? / Un, yarō.***

テニスでもやらない。 / うん、やろう。

Shall we play tennis? / Yeah, cool.

**4. *Maiasa inu ni esa o yarimasu.***

毎朝犬に餌をやります。

I feed my dog every morning.

**5. *Musuko no tanjōbi ni, jitensha o katte yatta.***

息子の誕生日に、自転車を買ってやった。

I bought him a bicycle for his birthday.

\* The verb *youtu* やる meaning “to give, send” generally does not use the honorific or humble forms.

# yaseru やせる

やせる to lose weight, become thin, become infertile: (intrans.)

## GROUP 2

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yaseru</i>	<i>yasenai</i>
	PAST	<i>yaseta</i>	<i>yasenakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yasemasu</i>	<i>yasemasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yasemashita</i>	<i>yasemasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yasete</i>	<i>yasenakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yasereba/yaseta ra</i>	<i>yasenakereba/ yasenakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yasemashita ra</i>	<i>yasemasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yaseyō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yasemashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yasero</i>	<i>yaseru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yaserareru/yasereru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yasesaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yaserareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyase ni naru/yaserareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yasesaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oyase suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Koko sankā-getsu de, go kiro yaseta.*

ここ三か月で、五キロやせた。

I have lost five kilograms these past three months.

**2. *Kanojo wa totemo yasete iru.***

彼女はとてもやせている。

She is skinny.

**3. *Ato san kiro gurai yasenakereba naranai.***

あと三キロぐらいやせなければならぬ。

I need to lose around three more kilograms.

**4. *Amai mono ga suki da kara, nakanaka yaserarenai.***

甘い物が好きだから、なかなかやせられない。

Because I like sweets, I cannot easily lose weight.

**5. *Kono tochi wa hidoku yasete iru.***

この土地はひどくやせている。

This soil is terribly infertile.

# yasumu やすむ

休む to take a rest, sleep, be absent from, take a vacation: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yasumu</i>	<i>yasumanai</i>
	PAST	<i>yasunda</i>	<i>yasumanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yasumimasu</i>	<i>yasumimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yasumimashita</i>	<i>yasumimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yasunde</i>	<i>yasumanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yasumeba/yasunda ra</i>	<i>yasumanakereba/yasumanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yasumimashita ra</i>	<i>yasumimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yasumō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yasumimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yasume</i>	<i>yasumu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yasumeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yasumaserareru/yasumasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yasumareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyasumi ni naru/yasumareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yasumaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oyasumi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Kare wa kinō byōki de gakkō o yasunda.*

彼は昨日病気で学校を休んだ。

He was absent from school yesterday because of illness.

**2. *Kusuri o nonde yukkuri yasumeba, kaze wa naoru deshō.***

薬を飲んでゆっくり休めば、風邪は治るでしょう。

If you take medicine and get enough rest, you will recover from your cold.

**3. *Chotto yasumō.***

ちょっと休もう。

Let's take a break.

**4. *Sakuya wa yoku oyasumi ni naremashita ka.***

昨夜はよくお休みになれましたか。

Were you able to sleep well last night?

**5. *Ashita yōji ga aru node, shigoto o yasumasete itadakemasen ka.***

明日用事があるので、仕事を休ませていただけませんか。

May I take tomorrow off to attend to a personal matter?

# yatou やとう

雇う to employ, hire: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yatou</i>	<i>yatowanai</i>
	PAST	<i>yatotta</i>	<i>yatowanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yatoimasu</i>	<i>yatoimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yatoimashita</i>	<i>yatoimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yatotte</i>	<i>yatowanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yatoeba/yatotta ra</i>	<i>yatowanakereba/ yatowanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yatoimashita ra</i>	<i>yatoimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yatoō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yatoimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yatoe</i>	<i>yatou na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yatoeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yatowaserareru/ yatowasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yatowareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyatoi ni naru/ yatowareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yatowaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oyatoi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Sono kaisha wa sen-nin rōdōsha o yatotte iru.*  
その会社は千人労働者を雇っている。  
That company employs 1,000 workers.

**2. *Kare wa kaisha ni untenshu to shite yatowarete imasu.***

彼は会社に運転手として雇われています。

He is employed as a driver in the firm.

**3. *Uekiya o ichi-nichi yatoimashita.***

植木屋を一日雇いました。

We hired a gardener for a day.

**4. *Dareka senmonka o yatotta hō ga ii.***

誰か専門家を雇ったほうがいい。

We should employ a specialist.

**5. *Isogashii kara, arubaito o yatoō to omotte imasu.***

忙しいから、アルバイトを雇おうと思っています。

We intend to employ a part-timer since we are busy.

# yobu よぶ

呼ぶ to call, invite, attract (customers): (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yobu</i>	<i>yobanai</i>
	PAST	<i>yonda</i>	<i>yobanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yobimasu</i>	<i>yobimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yobimashita</i>	<i>yobimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yonde</i>	<i>yobanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yobeba/yonda ra</i>	<i>yobanakereba/ yobanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yobimashita ra</i>	<i>yobimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yobō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yobimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yobe</i>	<i>yobu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yoberu</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yobaserareru/yobasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yobareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyobi ni naru/yobareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yobaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oyobi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Satō-san ga anata o yonde imasu yo.*

佐藤さんがあなたを呼んでいますよ。

Mr. Sato is calling for you.

2. *Kare o shokuji ni yobimashō.*



彼を食事に呼びましょう。

Let's invite him for a meal.

**3. *Denwa de takushii o yonde kudasai.***

電話でタクシーを呼んでください。

Please call a taxi.

**4. *Anata o nan to yobeba ii desu ka. / Tarō to yonde kudasai.***

あなたを何と呼べばいいですか。 / 太郎と呼んでください。

What shall I call you? / Please call me Taro.

**5. *Namae o yobareta ra, henji o shite kudasai.***

名前を呼ばれたら、返事をしてください。

If your name is called, please answer.

# yomu よむ

読む to read: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yomu</i>	<i>yomanai</i>
	PAST	<i>yonda</i>	<i>yomanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yomimasu</i>	<i>yomimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yomimashita</i>	<i>yomimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yonde</i>	<i>yomanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yomeba/yonda ra</i>	<i>yomanakereba/ yomanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yomimashita ra</i>	<i>yomimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yomō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yomimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yome</i>	<i>yomu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yomeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yomaserareru/ yomasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yomareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyomi ni naru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yomaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oyomi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Maiasa ie o deru mae ni, shinbun o yomimasu.*

毎朝家を出る前に、新聞を読みます。

I read the newspaper every morning before leaving the house.

**2. *Hiragana ga yomemasu ka. / Hai, yomeru yō ni narimashita.***

ひらがなが読めますか。 / はい、読めるようになりました。

Can you read hiragana? / Yes, I learned how to read it.

**3. *Ano kanji wa nan to yomimasu ka. / Kin-en to yomimasu.***

あの漢字は何と読みますか。 / きんえん（禁煙）と読みます。

How do you pronounce that kanji? / We pronounce it “Kin-en” (No smoking).

**4. *Kanojo wa kodomo ni dōwa o yonde yatta.***

彼女は子供に童話を読んでやった。

She read a nursery story to the children.

**5. *Kono shōsetsu o oyomi ni narimashita ka.***

この小説をお読みになりましたか。

I was wondering if you have read this novel.

# yorokobu よろこぶ

喜ぶ to be glad, be delighted: (intrans. and trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yorokobu</i>	<i>yorokobanai</i>
	PAST	<i>yorokonda</i>	<i>yorokobanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yorokobimasu</i>	<i>yorokobimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yorokobimashita</i>	<i>yorokobimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yorokonde</i>	<i>yorokobanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yorokobeba/ yorokonda ra</i>	<i>yorokobanakereba/ yorokobanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yorokobimashita ra</i>	<i>yorokobimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yorokobō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yorokobimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yorokobe</i>	<i>yorokobu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yorokoberu</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yorokobaserareru/ yorokobasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yorokobareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyorokobi ni naru/ yorokobareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yorokobaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oyorokobi suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Haha wa watashi no seikō o totemo yorokonde kureta.*

母は私の成功をととても喜んでくれた。

Mother was delighted with my success.

**2. *Anata ga buji da to kiite, minna totemo yorokonde imasu.***

あなたが無事だと聞いて、みんなとても喜んでいきます。

We were very glad to hear that you were safe.

**3. *Kyū na henka o yorokobanai hito mo iru.***

急な変化を喜ばない人もいる。

There are some people who are not pleased with sudden changes.

**4. *Watashi ni dekiru koto ga areba, yorokonde otetsudai shimashō.***

私にできることがあれば、喜んでお手伝いしましょう。

I would be glad to help with whatever I can.

**5. *Sumimasen ga, chotto te o kashite kuremasen ka. / Hai, yorokonde.***

すみませんが、ちょっと手を貸してくれませんか。 / はい、喜んで。

Excuse me, but can you please give me a hand? / Yes, with pleasure.

# yoru よる

寄る to draw near, drop in; よる or 因る to depend on, be due to: (both intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yoru</i>	<i>yoranai</i>
	PAST	<i>yotta</i>	<i>yoranakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yorimasu</i>	<i>yorimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yorimashita</i>	<i>yorimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yotte</i>	<i>yoranakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yoreba/yotta ra</i>	<i>yoranakereba/ yoranakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yorimashita ra</i>	<i>yorimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yorō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yorimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yore</i>	<i>yoru na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yoreru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yoraserareru/yorasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yorareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyori ni naru/yorareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yoraseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>oyori suru</i>

## Examples:

1. *Ie e kaeru mae ni, konbini e yorimasita.*

家へ帰る前に、コンビニへ寄りました。

I dropped by a convenience store before going home.

**2. *Ginkō ni yotte, okane o oroshimashita.***

銀行に寄って、お金を下ろしました。

I dropped into a bank and withdrew some money.

**3. *Shashin o tori-tai kara, mannaka ni yotte kudasai.***

写真を撮りたいから、真ん中に寄ってください。

I want to take a picture so please move nearer the center.

**4. *Shūkan wa kuni ni yotte chigaimasu.***

習慣は国によって違います。

Customs vary, depending on the country.

**5. *Sono jiko wa kare no fuchūi unten ni yoru mono deshita.***

その事故は彼の不注意運転に因るものでした。

That accident was due to his careless driving.

# you よう

酔う to get drunk, become intoxicated: (intrans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>you</i>	<i>yowanai</i>
	PAST	<i>yotta</i>	<i>yowanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yoimasu</i>	<i>yoimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yoimashita</i>	<i>yoimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yotte</i>	<i>yowanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yoeba/yotta ra</i>	<i>yowanakereba/ yowanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yoimashita ra</i>	<i>yoimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yoō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yoimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yoē</i>	<i>you na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yoeru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yowaserareru/ yowasareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yowareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyoi ni naru/yowareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yowaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oyoi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Yūbe osake o nomi-sugite, yotte shimaimashita.*

ゆうべお酒を飲み過ぎて、酔ってしまいました。



Last night I drank too much and got drunk.

**2. *Kare wa ikura osake o nondemo, yowanai.***

彼はいくらお酒を飲んでも、酔わない。

No matter how much liquor he drinks, he does not get drunk.

**3. *Watashi wa norimono ni yoi-yasui.***

私は乗り物に酔いやすい。

I get motion sickness easily.

**4. *Kuruma ni yowanai yō ni, kusuri o nonde oita.***

車に酔わないように、薬を飲んでおいた。

To avoid getting carsick, I took medicine first.

**5. *Kanojo no utsukushii koe wa chōshū o yowasemashita.***

彼女の美しい声は聴衆を酔わせました。

Her beautiful voice enchanted the audience.

# yurusu ゆるす

許す to forgive, permit, allow, admit into: (trans.)

## GROUP 1

		<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>
PLAIN FORM	PRESENT	<i>yurusu</i>	<i>yurusanai</i>
	PAST	<i>yurushita</i>	<i>yurusanakatta</i>
MASU FORM	PRESENT	<i>yurushimasu</i>	<i>yurushimasen</i>
	PAST	<i>yurushimashita</i>	<i>yurushimasen deshita</i>
TE FORM		<i>yurushite</i>	<i>yurusanakute</i>
CONDITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yuruseba/yurushita ra</i>	<i>yurusanakereba/yurusanakatta ra</i>
	FORMAL	<i>yurushimashita ra</i>	<i>yurushimasen deshita ra</i>
VOLITIONAL	PLAIN	<i>yurusō</i>	-
	FORMAL	<i>yurushimashō</i>	-
IMPERATIVE		<i>yuruse</i>	<i>yurusu na</i>

	<i>Affirmative</i>		<i>Affirmative</i>
POTENTIAL	<i>yuruseru</i>	CAUS. PASSIVE	<i>yurusaserareru</i>
PASSIVE	<i>yurusareru</i>	HONORIFIC	<i>oyurushi ni naru/yurusareru</i>
CAUSATIVE	<i>yurusaseru</i>	HUMBLE	<i>(oyurushi suru)</i>

## Examples:

1. *Jōshi ga yurushite kureta ra, nagai yasumi ga toritai.*

上司が許してくれたら、長い休みが取りたい。

I want to take a long holiday if my boss allows it.

**2. *Gomeiwaku o okake shimashita. Dōka oyurushi kudasai.***

ご迷惑をおかけしました。どうかお許してください。

I'm sorry to have troubled you. Please forgive me.

**3. *Kyōshitu de no kitsuen wa yurusarete imasen.***

教室での喫煙は許されていません。

Smoking is not allowed in classrooms.

**4. *Kare ga yakusoku o yabutta koto ga dōshitemo yurusenakatta.***

彼が約束を破ったことがどうしても許せなかった。

I have never been able to forgive him for breaking his promise.

**5. *Chichi wa watashi ga kuruma no menkyo o toru no o yurushite kureta.***

父は私が車の免許を取るのを許してくれた。

My father permitted me to get a driver's license.

# A LIST OF COMPOUND VERBS

Compound verbs are formed by adding a verb to the pre - *masu* form of another verb. Thus, the original meaning of the verb (in pre -*masu* form) is modified by the attached verb. Following are 14 common examples of such verbs:

~ *akiru* 飽きる: to be sick of, to be tired of  
(often used with *tabe-*, *mi-*, *yomi-*, *kiki-*, *asobi-*)

***Kono ryōri wa mō tabe-akimashita.***

この料理は、もう食べ飽きました。

I am sick of eating this food.

~ *au* 合う: (to do something) together or with/to each other  
(often used with *hanashi-*, *tasuke-*)

***Shūmatsu wa nani o suru ka, hanashi-aimashō.***

週末は何をするか、話し合いましょう。

Let's discuss what we will do this weekend.

~ *dasu* 出す: to start (suddenly or nonvolitionally)  
(often used with *furi-*, *hashiri-*, *naki-*)

***Ame ga kyūni furi-dashimashita.***

雨が急に降り出しました。

It started raining suddenly.

~ ***hajimeru*** 始める: to begin

(often used with *narai-*, *hataraki-*, *yomi-*, *kaki-*)

***Sengetsu kara ikebana o narai-hajimemashita.***

先月から生け花を習い始めました。

I started learning Ikebana last month.

~ ***kaeru*** 換える: to change, to switch

(often used with *nori-*, *kai-*, *kaki-*)

***Shibuya-eki de chikatetsu ni nori-kaemasu.***

渋谷駅で地下鉄に乗り換えます。

I will transfer to the subway at Shibuya Station.

~ ***kiru*** 切る: (to do something) to the end

(often used with *tsukai-*, *tsukare-*, *nige-*, *tabe-*)

***Hamigakiko o tsukai-kitte shimatta.***

歯磨き粉を使い切ってしまった。

I used up all of my toothpaste.

~ ***machigaeru*** 間違える: to mistake, to mis- (verb)

(often used with *kaki-*, *yomi-*, *kiki-*, *nori-*)

***Kaki-machigaeta tokoro o keshigomu de keshimashita.***

書き間違えた所を消しゴムで消しました。

I erased the spot that I miswrote with an eraser.

~ *mawaru* 回る: to (verb) around  
(often used with *aruki-*, *hashiri-*, *tobi-*, *asobi-*)

***Machi jū o aruki-mawatte, totemo tsukaremashita.***

町中を歩き回って、とても疲れました。

I walked all around town, so I am very tired.

~ *naosu* 直す: to do over, to fix  
(often used with *mi-*, *tsukuri-*, *kaki-*, *yomi-*)

***Tesuto o dasu mae ni, mō ichido mi-naoshite kudasai.***

テストを出す前に、もう一度見直してください。

Before you turn the test in, please look it over once again.

~ *nareru* 慣れる: to be used to  
(often used with *tsukai-*, *haki-*, *sumi-*, *tsukuri-*)

***Sumi-nareta machi o hanaretakunai.***

住み慣れた町を離れたくない。

I have gotten used to living in this town, so I do not want to leave.

~ *nokosu* 残す: to leave undone (often used with *yari-*, *tabe-*)

***Yari-nokoshita shigoto o ie ni motte kaerimashita.***

やり残した仕事を家に持って帰りました。 I brought my unfinished work home.

~ *owaru* 終わる: to finish  
(often used with *yomi-*, *tsukuri-*, *kaki-*, *arai-*)

***Sono hon wa mō yomi-owarimashita.***

その本は、もう読み終わりました。  
I have already finished reading that book.

~ *tsuzukeru* 続ける: to continue, to keep doing  
(often used with *hataraki-*, *aruki-*, *hanashi-*)

***Musume wa ichi-jikan mo denwa de hanashi-tsuzukete iru.***

娘は一時間も電話で話し続けている。  
My daughter has been talking on the phone for an hour.

~ *wasureru* 忘れる: to forget  
(often used with *kake-*, *shime-*, *ake-*, *kaki-*, *keshi-*)

***Heya no kagi o kake-wasuremashita.***

部屋の鍵を掛け忘れました。  
I forgot to lock the door to the room.

# A LIST OF SURU VERBS

Many verbs simply consist of a noun followed by *suru*. The different forms of these verbs are made by conjugating the verb *suru* する; for instance, the present *masu* form of *annai suru* is *annai shimasu*, the causative form is *annai sasemasu*, and so forth. Following are 277 commonly used noun + *suru* verbs.

*aiyō suru* 愛用する (trans.) to use regularly, patronize

*akusesu suru* アクセスする (intrans.) to access (for Internet)

*annai suru* 案内する (trans.) to guide, lead

*anshin suru* 安心する (intrans.) to be relieved, feel secure

*antei suru* 安定する (intrans.) to be steady, stable

*appu suru* アップする (trans.) to upload (for Internet)

*arenji suru* アレンジする (trans.) to arrange

*bakuhatsu suru* 爆発する (intrans.) to explode, burst, blow up



***bengo suru*** 弁護する (trans.) to defend, testify for

***benkyō suru*** 勉強する (trans.) to study, to give a discount

***benshō suru*** 弁償する (trans.) to compensate, repay for loss

***bōshi suru*** 防止する (trans.) to prevent, keep in check

***boshū suru*** 募集する (trans.) to recruit, collect

***bunseki suru*** 分析する (trans.) to analyze, break down

***charenji suru*** チャレンジする (intrans.) to challenge

***chikoku suru*** 遅刻する (intrans.) to be late, tardy

***chokin suru*** 貯金する (intrans.) to save money

***chōsa suru*** 調査する (trans.) to investigate, inquire into, examine

***chōsei suru*** 調整する (trans.) to regulate, adjust

***chūcho suru*** ちゅうちょする (trans.) to hesitate, waver, vacillate

***chūi suru*** 注意する (intrans.) to be careful of, pay attention to

***chūkei suru*** 中継する (trans.) to relay (a broadcast)

**chūkoku suru** 忠告する (trans. or intrans.) to warn

**chūmoku suru** 注目する (trans. or intrans.) to observe, take notice of

**chūmon suru** 注文する (trans.) to order (food, goods)

**chūshi suru** 中止する (trans.) to stop, discontinue, call off

**daunrōdo suru** ダウンロードする (trans.) to download (for Internet)

**dakyō suru** 妥協する (intrans.) to compromise

**dansu suru** ダンスする (intrans.) to dance

**denwa suru** 電話する (intrans.) to make a telephone call

**dokuritsu suru** 独立する (intrans.) to become independent

**dōi suru** 同意する (intrans.) to agree, approve

**dōnyū suru** 導入する (trans.) to bring in, introduce

**doraggu suru** ドラッグする (trans.) to drag with a (computer) mouse

**doryoku suru** 努力する (intrans.) to make an effort, work hard

**eigyō suru** 営業する (trans. or intrans.) to do business, be open

***eikyō suru*** 影響する (intrans.) to influence, affect

***enchō suru*** 延長する (trans. or intrans.) to extend, lengthen

***engi suru*** 演技する (intrans.) to act, perform

***enjo suru*** 援助する (trans.) to assist, help, support, aid

***enki suru*** 延期する (trans.) to postpone, put off

***enryo suru*** 遠慮する (trans. or intrans.) to refrain, hold back

***fakkusu suru*** ファックスする (trans.) to fax

***forō suru*** フォローする (trans.) to follow on line

***fukkatsu suru*** 復活する (trans. or intrans.) to revive, restore

***fukushū suru*** 復習する (trans.) to review, go over

***fukushū suru*** 復讐する (intrans.) to revenge

***fukyū suru*** 普及する (trans. or intrans.) to spread, diffuse

***funin suru*** 赴任する (intrans.) to leave for one's new post

***fusoku suru*** 不足する (intrans.) to be short of, be lacking

***futan suru*** 負担する (trans.) to bear the weight of

***gaman suru*** 我慢する (trans.) to be patient, endure

***genshō suru*** 減少する (intrans. or trans.) to decrease

***gentei suru*** 限定する (trans.) to limit, restrict

***giron suru*** 議論する (trans. or intrans.) to argue, discuss, debate

***gokai suru*** 誤解する (trans.) to misunderstand

***gōkaku suru*** 合格する (intrans.) to pass an examination

***gōkei suru*** 合計する (trans.) to add up, total

***hagu suru*** ハグする (trans.) to hug

***haishi suru*** 廃止する (trans.) to abolish, do away with, repeal

***haitatsu suru*** 配達する (trans.) to deliver

***hakai suru*** 破壊する (trans, or intrans.) to destroy, break, ruin

***hakkō suru*** 発行する (trans.) to publish, issue, bring out

***han'ei suru*** 反映する (trans, or intrans.) to reflect

***han'ei suru*** 繁栄する (intrans.) to prosper, flourish

***handan suru*** 判断する (trans.) to judge, conclude

**hansei suru** 反省する (trans.) to reflect on oneself, reconsider

**hantai suru** 反対する (intrans.) to be against, be opposed

**hatsubai suru** 発売する (trans.) to begin selling, put on the market

**hatsumeï suru** 発明する (trans.) to invent

**hatten suru** 発展する (intrans.) to develop, expand

**heikin suru** 平均する (trans. or intrans.) to average, balance

**henka suru** 変化する (intrans.) to change, alter, be transformed

**henshū suru** 編集する (trans.) to edit, compile

**hihan suru** 批判する (trans.) to criticize

**hitei suru** 否定する (trans.) to deny, negate

**hon'yaku suru** 翻訳する (trans.) to translate

**hōkoku suru** 報告する (trans.) to report, inform

**hōmon suru** 訪問する (trans.) to visit, call on, pay a visit

**hoshō suru** 保証する (trans.) to guarantee, warrant

**hoshō suru** 補償する (trans.) to compensate, make up for

**hyōka suru** 評価する (trans.) to appraise, value

**ihan suru** 違反する (intrans.) to violate

***iji suru*** 維持する (trans.) to maintain, support, keep

***intai suru*** 引退する (intrans.) to retire, give up one's position

***irai suru*** 依頼する (trans.) to request, ask

***itchi suru*** 一致する (intrans.) to agree with, be in unison

***ito suru*** 意図する (trans.) to intend to do, make a goal

***janpu suru*** ジャンプする (intrans.) to jump

***jikken suru*** 実験する (trans.) to experiment

***jikkō suru*** 実行する (trans.) to carry out, execute

***jiman suru*** 自慢する (trans.) to be proud, boast of, take pride in

***jiritsu suru*** 自立する (intrans.) to become independent

***jishoku suru*** 辞職する (trans.) to resign

***jitsugen suru*** 実現する (intrans. or trans.) to be realized, come true

***jogingu suru*** ジョギングする (intrans.) to jog

***jōei suru*** 上映する (trans.) to show a film

***jōho suru*** 譲歩する (trans.) to concede, give way to

***jōshō suru*** 上昇する (intrans.) to go up, rise, ascend

***junbi suru*** 準備する (trans. or intrans.) to prepare

***kaifuku suru*** 回復する (intrans. or trans.) to restore, recuperate

***kaihatsu suru*** 開発する (trans.) to develop, exploit

***kaihō suru*** 開放する (trans.) to open a place to the public

***kaihō suru*** 解放する (trans.) to release, set a prisoner free

***kaikaku suru*** 改革する (trans.) to reform, improve

***kaiketsu suru*** 解決する (trans. or intrans.) to settle, resolve

***kaisai suru*** 開催する (trans.) to hold (an event)

***kaisei suru*** 改正する (trans.) to revise, amend, improve

***kaishaku suru*** 解釈する (trans.) to interpret, explain

***kaitaku suru*** 開拓する (trans.) to reclaim, exploit, develop

***kakō suru*** 下降する (intrans.) to come down, descend, drop

***kakō suru*** 加工する (trans.) to process, manufacture

***kakudai suru*** 拡大する (trans. or intrans.) to magnify, enlarge, expand

***kakunin suru*** 確認する (trans.) to confirm, ascertain

***kankei suru*** 関係する (intrans.) to be related, have a relationship

***kanri suru*** 管理する (trans.) to manage, control, administer

***kansatsu suru*** 観察する (trans.) to observe, watch closely

***kansei suru*** 完成する (intrans. or trans.) to finish, complete

***kanshin suru*** 感心する (intrans.) to admire, be impressed

***kanshō suru*** 観賞する (trans.) to appreciate

***katei suru*** 仮定する (trans.) to assume, suppose

***katsudō suru*** 活動する (intrans.) to be active

***katsuyaku suru*** 活躍する (intrans.) be active in, take an active part

***katto suru*** カットする (trans.) to cut

***keiei suru*** 経営する (trans.) to manage, conduct, run (a business)

***keika suru*** 経過する (intrans.) to pass, elapse, expire

***keikaku suru*** 計画する (trans.) to plan



**keiken suru** 経験する (trans.) to experience, undergo

**keisan suru** 計算する (trans.) to count, calculate, sum up

**keiyaku suru** 契約する (trans.) to contract, make a contract with

**kekkon suru** 結婚する (intrans.) to marry

**kenbutsu suru** 見物する (trans.) to go sightseeing

**kenka suru** けんかする (intrans.) to quarrel, fight

**kenkyū suru** 研究する (trans.) to study, research

**kenshū suru** 研修する (trans.) to study, train, intern

**kentō suru** 検討する (trans.) to examine, investigate, think over

**kesseki suru** 欠席する (intrans.) to be absent

**kesshin suru** 決心する (intrans.) to make up one's mind, decide

**kettei suru** 決定する (trans. or intrans.) to decide, determine

**kiipu suru** キープする (trans.) to keep

**kikku suru** キックする (trans.) to kick

**kinchō suru** 緊張する (intrans.) to be tense, nervous

**kinen suru** 記念する (trans.) to commemorate

**kiroku suru** 記録する (trans.) to record, write down

**kisu suru** キスする (intrans.) to kiss

**kitai suru** 期待する (trans.) to expect, hope

**kōgeki suru** 攻撃する (trans.) to attack, charge, criticize

**kōji suru** 工事する (intrans.) to construct

**kōkai suru** 後悔する (trans. or intrans.) to regret, repent, be sorry

**kōkan suru** 交換する (trans.) to exchange

**konran suru** 混乱する (intrans.) to be confused, be in disorder

**kontorōru suru** コントロールする (trans.) to control

**kopii suru** コピーする (trans.) to make a copy

**kōryo suru** 考慮する (trans.) to consider, think over

**kōryū suru** 交流する (intrans.) to exchange (ideas, culture)

**koshō suru** 故障する (intrans.) to break down

**kōshō suru** 交渉する (intrans.) to negotiate

**kōtai suru** 交代する (intrans.) to take turns, take a person's place

**kurikku suru** クリックする (trans.) to click with a mouse

**kyanseru suru** キャンセルする (trans.) to cancel

**kyohi suru** 拒否する (trans.) to refuse, reject, deny

**kyōiku suru** 教育する (trans.) to educate

**kyoka suru** 許可する (trans.) to permit

**kyōkyū suru** 供給する (trans.) to supply, furnish, provide

**kyōsei suru** 強制する (trans.) to compel, force a person to do

**kyōsō suru** 競争する (intrans.) to compete

**kyūjo suru** 救助する (trans.) to rescue, help

**kyūkei suru** 休憩する (intrans.) to rest, take a break

**kyūshū suru** 吸収する (trans.) to absorb

**mēru suru** メールする (intrans.) to send an email

**meiwaku suru** 迷惑する (intrans.) to be troubled/annoyed

**mensetsu suru** 面接する (intrans.) to interview

**mikkusu suru** ミックスする (trans.) to mix

**misu suru** ミスする (trans. or intrans.) to make a mistake, to miss

**mokunin suru** 黙認する (trans.) to permit or approve tacitly

**mujun suru** 矛盾する (intrans.) to be contradictory, to conflict

***mushi suru*** 無視する (trans.) to ignore, disregard

***nattoku suru*** 納得する (trans.) to be convinced

***ninshiki suru*** 認識する (trans.) to recognize, realize, understand

***nyūgaku suru*** 入学する (intrans.) to enter a school

***nyūin suru*** 入院する (intrans.) to be hospitalized

***ōen suru*** 応援する (trans.) to aid, support, encourage, cheer

***ōfuku suru*** 往復する (intrans.) to go and return

***ōyō suru*** 応用する (trans.) to apply, put into practice

***pasu suru*** パスする (trans. or intrans.) to pass (mainly used in sports)

***rakudai suru*** 落第する (intrans.) to fail an exam, be rejected

***rakusen suru*** 落選する (intrans.) to be defeated in an election

***renraku suru*** 連絡する (intrans. or trans.) to contact, get in touch

**renshū suru** 練習する (trans.) to practice, exercise

**riido suru** リードする (trans. or intrans.) to lead

**rikai suru** 理解する (trans.) to understand, comprehend

**rikon suru** 離婚する (intrans.) to divorce

**riyō suru** 利用する (trans.) to make use of

**rokku suru** ロックする (trans.) to lock

**rokuon suru** 録音する (trans.) to record (sound)

**rōhi suru** 浪費する (trans.) to waste (money or time), throw away

**ryokō suru** 旅行する (intrans.) to travel

**ryōri suru** 料理する (trans.) to cook

**ryūgaku suru** 留学する (intrans.) to study abroad

**saiban suru** 裁判する (trans.) to hold a trial

**saiyō suru** 採用する (trans.) to employ, adopt (measures)

**sanka suru** 参加する (intrans.) to join, take part in

**sanpo suru** 散歩する (intrans.) to take a walk

**sansei suru** 賛成する (intrans.) to agree, approve

**seikatsu suru** 生活する (intrans.) to make a living, support oneself

**seikō suru** 成功する (intrans.) to succeed

**seisan suru** 生産する (trans.) to produce, manufacture

**senkō suru** 専攻する (trans.) to specialize, major in

**senkyo suru** 選挙する (trans.) to elect

**sensō suru** 戦争する (intrans.) to make war

**sentaku suru** 選択する (trans.) to choose, select

**sentaku suru** 洗濯する (trans.) to wash (clothes)

**setsumei suru** 説明する (trans.) to explain

**setsuyaku suru** 節約する (trans.) to economize, skimp, save

**setto suru** セットする (trans.) to set

**settoku suru** 説得する (trans.) to persuade

**sewa suru** 世話する (trans.) to take care of, look after (someone)

**shidō suru** 指導する (trans.) to lead, guide

**shigeki suru** 刺激する (trans.) to stimulate, irritate, excite

**shihai suru** 支配する (trans.) to control, dominate

**shiji suru** 指示する (trans.) to instruct

**shimei suru** 指名する (trans.) to nominate, designate

**shinpai suru** 心配する (trans, or intrans.) to be anxious, feel uneasy

**shinpo suru** 進歩する (intrans.) to make progress, advance

**shinryaku suru** 侵略する (trans.) to invade

**shinsei suru** 申請する (trans.) to make out an application

**shinyō suru** 信用する (trans.) to trust, believe, place confidence in

**shippai suru** 失敗する (intrans.) to fail

**shishutsu suru** 支出する (trans.) to spend (expenditures)

**shiteki suru** 指摘する (trans.) to point out

**shitsumon suru** 質問する (trans. or intrans.) to ask a question

**shiyō suru** 使用する (trans.) to use, employ

**shokuji suru** 食事する (intrans.) to take a meal

**shōhi suru** 消費する (trans.) to consume, expend

**shōkai suru** 紹介する (trans.) to introduce, present

**shōmei suru** 証明する (trans.) to prove, testify, certify

**shōshin suru** 昇進する (intrans.) to be promoted

**shōtai suru** 招待する (trans.) to invite

**shoyū suru** 所有する (trans.) to own, possess

*shozoku suru* 所属する (intrans.) to belong to  
*shuchō suru* 主張する (trans.) to insist on, assert, emphasize  
*shūchū suru* 集中する (trans. or intrans.) to concentrate, centralize  
*shukushō suru* 縮小する (trans. or intrans.) to reduce, cut, curtail  
*shuppan suru* 出版する (trans.) to publish, issue  
*shuppatsu suru* 出発する (intrans.) to leave for, depart  
*shūri suru* 修理する (trans.) to repair, mend, fix  
*shūshoku suru* 就職する (intrans.) to find employment  
*shusseki suru* 出席する (intrans.) to attend  
*shutchō suru* 出張する (intrans.) to go on a business trip  
*sōdan suru* 相談する (trans. or intrans.) to consult, discuss  
*sōji suru* 掃除する (trans.) to clean  
*sonzai suru* 存在する (intrans.) to exist  
*sōsa suru* 操作する (trans.) to operate, handle  
*soshiki suru* 組織する (trans.) to organize, form  
*sotsugyō suru* 卒業する (trans.) to graduate from  
*sōzō suru* 想像する (trans.) to imagine, guess



***suisen suru*** 推薦する (trans.) to recommend

***sutāto suru*** スタートする (intrans.) to start

***taiho suru*** 逮捕する (trans.) to arrest, apprehend

***taiin suru*** 退院する (intrans.) to be released from a hospital

***tairitsu suru*** 対立する (intrans.) to be opposed

***tanken suru*** 探検する (trans.) to explore

***tantō suru*** 担当する (trans.) to take charge of

***tassei suru*** 達成する (trans.) to achieve, attain, accomplish

***tacchi suru*** タッチする (intrans.) to touch

***teian suru*** 提案する (trans.) to propose, suggest

***teishutsu suru*** 提出する (trans.) to submit, present

***tetsuya suru*** 徹夜する (intrans.) to work all night

***tōchaku suru*** 到着する (intrans.) to arrive

***tōhyō suru*** 投票する (intrans.) to vote, cast a ballot

***tōitsu suru*** 統一する (trans.) to unify, unite

***torihiki suru*** 取り引きする (trans. or intrans.) to have dealings with

***tōsen suru*** 当選する (intrans.) to be elected

***tōshi suru*** 投資する (intrans.)\* to invest

***tsūchi suru*** 通知する (trans.) to inform, give notice

***tsuika suru*** 追加する (trans.) to supplement, add

***tsūka suru*** 通過する (intrans.) to pass, go through without stopping

***un'ei suru*** 運営する (trans.) to manage, run, administer

***untēn suru*** 運転する (trans. or intrans.) to drive, to manage (money)

***wakai suru*** 和解する (intrans.) to be reconciled with

***yakusoku suru*** 約束する (trans.) to promise

***yobō suru*** 予防する (trans.) to prevent, protect

***yōkyū suru*** 要求する (trans.) to demand, claim

***yōsei suru*** 養成する (trans.) to train, develop (a person)

***yoshū suru*** 予習する (trans.) to study beforehand

***yosō suru*** 予想する (trans.) to predict, anticipate

***yoyaku suru*** 予約する (trans.) to reserve, book

***yūkai suru*** 誘拐する (trans.) to kidnap

***yunyū suru*** 輸入する (trans.) to import

*yūshō suru* 優勝する (intrans.) to win a contest or championship

*yushutsu suru* 輸出する (trans.) to export

*yūsō suru* 郵送する (trans.) to send by mail

*yūwaku suru* 誘惑する (trans.) to tempt, lure, entice

*zetsubō suru* 絶望する (intrans.) to have no hope, be in despair

*zōka suru* 増加する (trans. or intrans.) to increase, grow, augment

## Footnote

\* Classified as an intransitive, but often used like a transitive verb.

## **The Tuttle Story: “Books to Span the East and West”**

Many people are surprised when they learn that the world’s largest publisher of books on Asia had its humble beginnings in the tiny American state of Vermont. The company’s founder, Charles Tuttle, came from a New England family steeped in publishing, and his first love was books—especially old and rare editions.

Tuttle’s father was a noted antiquarian dealer in Rutland, Vermont. Young Charles honed his knowledge of the trade working in the family bookstore, and later in the rare books section of Columbia University Library. His passion for beautiful books—old and new—never wavered throughout his long career as a bookseller and publisher.

After graduating from Harvard, Tuttle enlisted in the military and in 1945 was sent to Tokyo to work on General Douglas MacArthur’s staff. He was tasked with helping to revive the Japanese publishing industry, which had been utterly devastated by the war. After his tour of

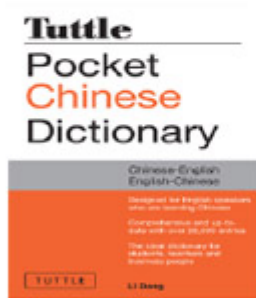
duty was completed, he left the military, married a talented and beautiful singer, Reiko Chiba, and in 1948 began several successful business ventures.

To his astonishment, Tuttle discovered that postwar Tokyo was actually a book-lover's paradise. He befriended dealers in the Kanda district and began supplying rare Japanese editions to American libraries. He also imported American books to sell to the thousands of GIs stationed in Japan. By 1949, Tuttle's business was thriving, and he opened Tokyo's very first English-language bookstore in the Takashimaya Department Store in Ginza, to great success. Two years later, he began publishing books to fulfill the growing interest of foreigners in all things Asian.

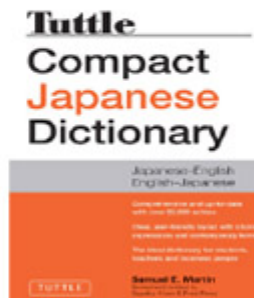
Though a westerner, Tuttle was hugely instrumental in bringing a knowledge of Japan and Asia to a world hungry for information about the East. By the time of his death in 1993, he had published over 6,000 books on Asian culture, history and art—a legacy honored by Emperor Hirohito in 1983 with the "Order of the Sacred Treasure," the highest honor Japan can bestow upon a non-Japanese.

The Tuttle company today maintains an active backlist of some 1,500 titles, many of which have been continuously in print since the 1950s and 1960s—a great testament to Charles Tuttle’s skill as a publisher. More than 60 years after its founding, Tuttle Publishing is more active today than at any time in its history, still inspired by Charles Tuttle’s core mission—to publish fine books to span the East and West and provide a greater understanding of each.

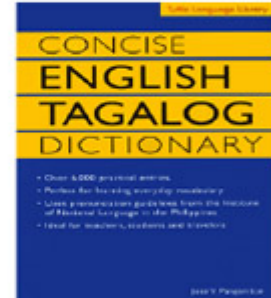
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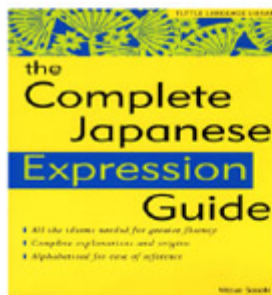
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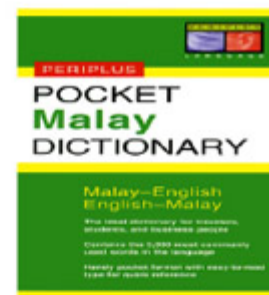
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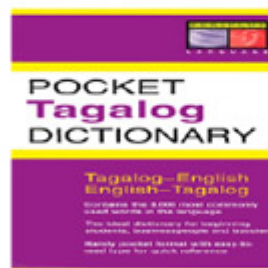
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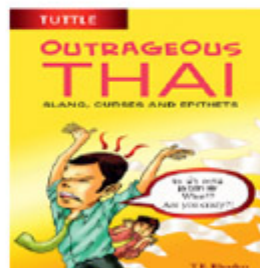
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This book has been compiled by Japanese language experts at the **Hirō Japanese Center**—a teacher training college accredited by the Japanese Ministry of Education which has trained thousands of teachers of Japanese for more than 25 years and has taught thousands of foreigners to speak, read and write Japanese fluently.

**Key features of this book are:**

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- ▶ A wealth of example sentences is given to demonstrate correct usage
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- ▶ Both Japanese script and romanized forms are given for each entry
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