PLAIN FORMS OF VERBS

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- Plain forms
- Dictionary forms
- Casual forms
- Short forms
- •Example: たべます(-masu form) たべる (plain form)



WHY LEARNING PLAIN FORMS?

- Fist of all, among close friends and families, plain/casual forms are used to talk to each other.
- For examples:

 "がっこうに いきますか" becomes "がっこうに いく?"
- "Plain forms of verbs + -----" means "-----." Example:

verb plain form +の (Nominalizing a verb) たべるのは すきです。 I like eating.

verb plain form + つもりです I am planning to do... verb plain form + Conditional と If you do ..., you will

 This semester, we will only focus on learning the Plain forms of verbs to talk casually.



FIRST STEP

- •Do not try to change the form from -masu forms to Plain forms.
- Just re-memorize how to say those verbs in plain forms.
- Go to the web site "Plain/dictionary forms of verbs"

JAPANESE VERBS INTO THREE GROUPS

- Class 1, 2, 3 (other explanation--- ru-verb, u-verb, etc.)
- Class 3 verbs: Irregular verbs "to do" and "to come"
- Class 2 verbs: "i-ru" and "e-ru" verbs

Taberu, neru, miru, okiru

Class l verbs: everything else

If you are confused at this point, just accept and remember these rules of categorization.



る VERBS

Class 2 verbs: "i-ru" and "e-ru" verbs

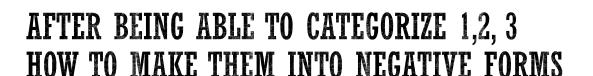
•Class L verbs: "a-ru", "u-ru" and "o-ru" verbs かる、かかる、ある、つくる、のる wakaru, kakaru, aru, tsukuru, no ru

Class 2 exceptions: Yakuza story: When a Japanese mob member makes a serious mistake, they traditionally have to cut their pinky off (see a film called "Black Rain") so please refer to a story for you to remember the exception verbs. It is on the web site with illustrations.



NEXT STEP

- After memorizing the plain forms of verbs, and understand (be able to categorize) which verbs are class 3, 2, & 1.
- Take a quiz on Blackboard and take it until you get more than 80% correct.
- Print out the verb chart from the web site to see the conjugation of positive and negative plain forms.



- Class 3: Irregular so just memorize them.
- Class2: Change 5 ending to ない
- Class 1: Change...
 - u sound ending of positive plain forms to
 - a sound and then add ない
 - *【 ku becomesか ka then add ない. いく ・ いかない
 *むmu becomesま ma then add ない よむ ・ よまない
 - In case of just o add "w" and make it "wa" then add ない。かうしかおない
 - Class l るru becomesら ra then add ない. つくる → つくらない (Do not confuse class 2 る and class 1 る verbs)