The 80/20 JAPANESE Guide To

Japanese Verb Tenses & Forms

Verb Structure & Types

Stem

Three types: "ru-verbs", "u-verbs", irregular verbs.

Ending

Changes according to verb tense/form and politeness.

Ru-Verbs (called "add-on verbs" in 80/20 Japanese) Stem is always the same. Dictionary form (informal present/future tense) is always "stem + ru", eg. eat = taberu.

U-verbs ("vowel-changing verbs")

Last sound in stem changes to fit verb ending. This sound is taken from same line in syllabary (hiragana chart) for all tenses for a given verb. See examples below.

Notation: stem(X) = stem with X vowel sound variant.

Vowel	Example tense/form		Examples						
(X)	with stem(X)	drink	write	buy					
а	Negative informal = stem(<u>a</u>) + nai	no<u>ma</u> nai	kak<u>a</u>na i	ka <u>wa</u> nai*					
i	Polite present/future = stem(<u>i</u>) + masu	no <u>mi</u> masu	ka <u>ki</u> masu	ka<u>i</u> masu					
u	Dictionary = stem(<u>u</u>)	no <u>mu</u>	ka <u>ku</u>	ka <u>u</u>					
е	Polite potential = stem(<u>e</u>) + masu	no<u>me</u> masu	ka <u>ke</u> masu	ka <u>e</u> masu					
0	Let's = stem(<u>o</u>)	no <u>mō</u>	ka <u>kō</u>	ka <u>ō</u>					
- (none)	Informal past = stem(-) + [various]	no nda	ka ita	ka tta					

^{*}If last sound in stem is from a-line (a,i,u,e,o), stem(a) variant uses "wa".

Irregular verbs

Don't fit either of above types. Only three verbs in this category: suru/shimasu (do), kuru/kimasu (come), iku/ikimasu (go).

Verb Tense/Form Selection and Usage

Japanese verbs are conjugated based on two things - function (tense/form) and politeness (polite or informal).

Choosing the appropriate level of politeness									
Polite	Informal								
People older or more senior	Familiar people, such as family and								
(eg. boss, even if a younger age)	close friends (incl. close older people)								
Unfamiliar people	People younger or more junior (eg.								
Clients, customers etc.	subordinates, lower-rank colleagues)								
If in doubt, be polite!	Children (often even if unfamiliar)								

Choosing the	Choosing the appropriate verb tense/form								
Tense/form	When to use it								
Present/Future	Actions that start in the future; Recurring/habitual actions								
Past	Actions that have completed (incl. recurring/habitual actions that have ceased)								
Negative forms	Same as for equivalent postive form, but with negative meaning, ie. "will not", "did not", etc.								
Let's	To say, "Let's do". Add "ka" for question: "Shall we?".								
Potential To say someone can do/is capable of doing somet									
I want to	To say, "I want to". Not used for, "I want [something]". Change "tai" to "takunai" to make negative (don't want).								
Te-Form	Many uses, including (but not limited to): ~te + iru/imasu: "Is doing". Actions currently in progress. ~te + ita/imashita: "Was doing". Actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past (eg. At 2pm, I was) ~te + kudasai: "Please" (eg. Please eat = tabete kudasai) ~te + [other verb/phrase]: Action followed by another action. Can be stacked for multiple subsequent actions.								

Polite Verb Tenses & Forms

	Present/ future	Past	Negative present/future	Negative past	"Let's" form	"I want to"	Potential ("can do")	
ru-verbs	stem + masu	stem + mashita	stem + masen	stem + masen deshita	stem + mashō	stem + tai desu	stem + raremasu	
u-verbs	stem(i) + masu	stem(i) + mashita	stem(i) + masen	stem(i) + masen deshita	stem(i) + mashō	stem(i) + tai desu	stem(e) + masu	
shimasu	shimasu	shimashita	shimasen	shimasen deshita	shimashō	shitai desu	dekimasu	
kimasu	kimasu	kimashita	kimasen	kimasen deshita	kimashō	kitai desu	koraremasu	
ikimasu	ikimasu	ikimashita	ikimasen	ikimasen deshita	ikimashō	ikitai desu	ikemasu	

Informal Verb Tenses & Forms

Te-Form

Note: U-verb conjugations for past tense and τ -form vary according to last sound. Grouped here by last sound in dict. form.

	Present/ Past future		Negative Negative past present/future		"Let's"	"Let's" "I want to"		Te-Form
ru-verbs	stem + ru	stem + ta	stem + nai	stem + nakatta	stem + yō	stem + tai	stem + rareru	stem + te
u-verbs								
u, tsu, ru		stem(-) + tta				store/i) , toi		stem(-) + tte
bu, mu, nu		stem(-) + nda	-+(-)	stem(a) + nakatta stem(ō)	-t(-)			stem(-) + nde
ku	stem(u)	stem(-) + ita	stem(a) + nai		stem(o)	stem(i) + tai	stem(e) + ru	stem(-) + ite
gu		stem(-) + ida						stem(-) + ide
su		stem(-) + shita						stem(-) + shite
shimasu	suru	shita	shinai	shinakatta	shiyō	shitai	dekiru	shite
kimasu	kuru	kita	konai	konakatta	koyō	kitai	korareru	kite
ikimasu	iku	itta	ikanai	ikanakatta	ikō	ikitai	ikeru	itte

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Japanese Verb Tenses & Forms - Examples

Polite Forms

		Prese	ent/	future		Pa	st	Negativ	e pr	esent/future (past)	'	"Let's"			"I want to"			Potential (can do)		
		[do	es/wi	ll do]		[di	d]	[does n	[does not/will not do (did not do)]				[add 'ka'= "Shall we?"]			[neg = takunai desu]			masen]	
		Stem Ending Stem Ending Stem Ending		Ending	Ste	Stem Endir		Stem Ending		Ending	Stem		Ending							
Ru-ve	rbs	ster	n + r	masu	ster	n + r	mashita	sten	า + n	nasen (deshita)	ste	m + ı	mashō	sten	n + t	ai desu	stem + ra		aremasu	
eat	,	t	abe	masu	t	abe	mashita	t	abe	masen (deshita)	t	abe	mashō	t	abe	tai desu	tabe		raremasu	
wate	ch		mi	masu		mi	mashita		mi	masen (deshita)		mi	mashō		mi	tai desu		mi	raremasu	
slee	р		ne	masu		ne	mashita		ne	masen (deshita)		ne	mashō		ne	tai desu		ne	raremasu	
U-verl	bs (by dict form end)	stem	(i) +	masu	stem	(i) +	mashita	stem	(i) +	masen (deshita)	sten	n(i) +	mashō	stem	(i) +	tai desu	stei	m(e)	+ masu	
u	buy	ka	i	masu	ka	i	mashita	ka	i	masen (deshita)	ka	i	mashō	ka	i	tai desu	ka	е	masu	
tsu	stand	ta	chi	masu	ta	chi	mashita	ta	chi	masen (deshita)	ta	chi	mashō	ta	chi	tai desu	ta	te	masu	
ru	return home	kae	ri	masu	kae	ri	mashita	kae	ri	masen (deshita)	kae	ri	mashō	kae	ri	tai desu	kae	re	masu	
bu	play	aso	bi	masu	aso	bi	mashita	aso	bi	masen (deshita)	aso	bi	mashō	aso	bi	tai desu	aso	be	masu	
mu	drink	no	mi	masu	no	mi	mashita	no	mi	masen (deshita)	no	mi	mashō	no	mi	tai desu	no	me	masu	
nu	die	shi	ni	masu	shi	ni	mashita	shi	ni	masen (deshita)	shi	ni	mashō	shi	ni	tai desu	shi	ne	masu	
ku	listen	ki	ki	masu	ki	ki	mashita	ki	ki	masen (deshita)	ki	ki	mashō	ki	ki	tai desu	ki	ke	masu	
gu	swim	oyo	gi	masu	oyo	gi	mashita	oyo	gi	masen (deshita)	oyo	gi	mashō	oyo	gi	tai desu	oyo	ge	masu	
su	speak	hana	shi	masu	hana	shi	mashita	hana	shi	masen (deshita)	hana	shi	mashō	hana	shi	tai desu	hana	se	masu	
Irregu	Irregular verbs																			
do (:	suru)	shimasu shimashita shimasen (deshita)		sen (deshita)	S	shimashō		shitai desu			dekimasu									
com	e (kuru)	k	ima	su	k	ima	shita	ki	mas	en (deshita)	kimashō			kitai desu			koraremasu			
go (i	ku)	ik	ima	su	ik	ima	shita	iki	mas	sen (deshita)	il	kima	shō	ik	itai	desu		iken	nasu	

Informal Forms

	Present/future Past Neg present/future		Ne	Negative past			"Let's"			"I want to"			Potential (can do)								
		[does/will do] [did] [does not do/will not do]		<u> </u>			[add 'ka' = 'Shall we?']			1 0 1			[neg = ~ru → ~nai]								
		Ste	m	Ending	Stem	Ending	Ste	m	Ending	Ste	m	Ending	Ster	n	Ending	Ste	m	Ending	Ster	n	Ending
Ru-ve	rbs	st	em +	ru	sten	n + ta	St	tem ·	+ nai	ster	n + r	nakatta	ste	em +	yō	ste	em -	⊦ tai	stem + rareru		
eat		t	tabe	ru	tabe	ta	t	abe	nai	t	abe	nakatta	t	abe	yō	t	abe	tai	tabe ra		rareru
wate	ch		mi	ru	m	i ta		mi	nai		mi	nakatta		mi	yō		mi	tai		mi	rareru
slee	р		ne	ru	ne	ta		ne	nai		ne	nakatta		ne	yō		ne	tai		ne	rareru
U-ver	bs (by dict form end)	S	tem(u)	stem(-)	+ [var]	ste	m(a) + nai	stem	(a) +	nakatta	St	tem(ō)	ste	m(i)	+ tai	ste	m(e)) + ru
u	buy	ka	u	\geq	ka	tta	ka	wa	nai	ka	wa	nakatta	ka	ō	\times	ka	i	tai	ka	е	ru
tsu	stand	ta	tsu	><	ta	tta	ta	ta	nai	ta	ta	nakatta	ta	ţō	><	ta	chi	tai	ta	te	ru
ru	return home	kae	ru	\times	kae	tta	kae	ra	nai	kae	ra	nakatta	kae	rō	><	kae	ri	tai	kae	re	ru
bu	play	aso	bu	$\overline{}$	aso	nda	aso	ba	nai	aso	ba	nakatta	aso	bō	$\supset \subset$	aso	bi	tai	aso	be	ru
mu	drink	no	mu	$\overline{}$	no	nda	no	ma	nai	no	ma	nakatta	no	mō	\supset	no	mi	tai	no	me	ru
nu	die	shi	nu	>	shi	nda	shi	na	nai	shi	na	nakatta	shi	nō	$\overline{}$	shi	ni	tai	shi	ne	ru
ku	listen	ki	ku		ki	ita	ki	ka	nai	ki	ka	nakatta	ki	kō	$\supset \subset$	ki	ki	tai	ki	ke	ru
gu	swim	oyo	gu	> <	oyo	ida	oyo	ga	nai	oyo	ga	nakatta	oyo	gō	\times	oyo	gi	tai	oyo	ge	ru
su	speak	hana	su	\geq	hana	shita	hana	sa	nai	hana	sa	nakatta	hana	sō	\geq	hana	shi	tai	hana	se	ru
Irregu	ılar verbs																				
do (suru) suru shita shinai		nai	shinakatta		katta	shiyō		shitai			dekiru									
com	ne (kuru)		kuru	ı	k	ita		kor	nai	konakatta		katta	koyō		kitai		korareru				
go (iku)		iku		it	ta		ikar	nai	ik	anal	katta		ikō			ikita	ai		iker	u

Te-Form Formation & Example Use-Cases

		Te-F	orm	Polite "Is doing"	"Please"		
U-ver	bs (by dictionary form	n ending)					
u	buy	ka	tte	katte imasu	katte kudasai		
tsu	stand	ta	tte	tatte imasu	tatte kudasai		
ru	return home	kae	tte	kaette imasu	kaette kudasai		
bu	play	aso	nde	asonde imasu	asonde kudasai		
mu	drink	no	nde	nonde imasu	nonde kudasai		
nu	die	shi	nde	shinde imasu	shinde kudasai		
ku	listen	ki	ite	kiite imasu	kiite kudasai		
gu	swim	oyo	ide	oyoide imasu	oyoide kudasai		
su	speak	hana	shite	hanashite imasu	hanashite kudasai		

	le-Form	Polite "Is doing"	"Please"
Ru-verbs			
eat	tabe te	tabete imasu	tabete kudasai
watch	mi te	mite imasu	mite kudasai
sleep	ne te	nete imasu	nete kudasai
Irregular verbs			
do (suru)	shite	shite imasu	shite kudasai
come (kuru)	kite	kite imasu	kite kudasai
go (iku)	itte	itte imasu	itte kudasai