Male and female differences:

In causal speech the sentence endings can vary widely between female and male speakers, so in this video we’ll be covering some of these differences and how they’re used.

//Find out more about the assertive ending “da” --tk

//Look up Japanese school textbook

//Find more examples of masculine and feminine being used – understand it and to show some more examples

* To express to wonder:
* Female: kashira
  + daijoubu kashira
* Male: kana
  + daijoubu kana
* To express that it's alright:
* Female: yo
  + daijoubu yo
* Male: sa
  + daijoubu sa
* These endings can be added to the end of any sentence both past or present
* Further examples:
* Feminine
  + wa
    - I am sure
  + wa yo
    - I assure you
  + wayone
    - Don't you agree...?
  + kashira
    - I wonder if
  + kashirane
    - I wonder if...What do you think?
* Neutral forms which both sexes can use
  + yo
    - I assure you
  + yone
    - Don't you agree...?
  + Inflection
    - Question
  + kana
    - I wonder if
* Masculine
  + zo
    - Hey
  + ze
    - Look
  + sa
    - Of course
  + ka
    - Question
    - Know men can only use this if the question is a yes/no question
    - If it's a wh question men will use a inflection as found in the neutral form
  + kane
    - I wonder if...What do you think?
* Also if you’re a man, you may want to use Ore which is the masculine form of 'I', as Watashi is considered more feminine and is usually not used by men outside of formal situations
* atashi is the feminine equivalent to Ore, which is considered more causal than Watashi
* However watashi can still be used in a casual context
* Both genders can add a da to the ending of their sentences to express assertiveness:
* We can add this to the end of sentences that are tk and by tk
* I bring this up as we can add the female and male differences without any changes to the sentences except in some cases with ‘da’
* In most cases we can add the male or female forms without any difference to a sentence ending with da:
* We only drop the da if the statement is presented as a matter of fact:
* dame sa - Of course it is no good
* Or if it expresses doubt:
* dame kashira - I wonder if it is no good
* However, both genders, especially female, may sometimes drop da to avoid sounding too assertive,
* In real life, young women generally use neutral forms: yo
* Or even some masculine ones: kana
* These gender differences are not and can't be used in formal contexts where both genders must use polite and honorific expressions