

## Ta form: ends in either **ta** OR **da**

### The ~u Group: ends in - u, - ru, - tu, - bu, - su, - mu, - nu, - ku, -gu

Dictionary form	Masu form	Ta form
Kaku (to write)	Kakimasu	Kaita
Hanasu (to speak)	Hanashimasu	Hanashita
Oyogu (to swim)	Oyogimasu	Oyoida
Kau (to buy)	Kaimasu	Kaita

\*\*\* The following verbs belong to the ~u Group although they end with "- iru" or "- eru"

Hairu, to enter	Hairimasu	Hairimashita
Hashiru, to run	Hashirimasu	Hashirimashita
Iru, to need	irimasu	Irimashita
Kiru, to cut	Kirimasu	Kirimashita
Shiru, to know	Shirimasu	Shirimashita

### The ~ru Group: ends in - eru OR - iru

Dictionary form	Masu form	Ta form: add TA or DA to the root
Miru (to see)	Mimasu	Mita
Taberu (to eat)	Tabemasu	Tabeta
Oshieru (to teach)	Oshiemasu	Oshieta

### The irregular Group

Dictionary form	Masu form	Ta form
Kuru (to come)	Kimasu	Kimashita
Suru (to do)	Shimasu	Shimashita
Benkyousuru ( To study )	Benkyoushimasu	Benkyoushimashita
Ryokousuru ( To travel )	Ryokoushimasu	Ryokoushimashita
Shanpuusuru (To shampoo)	Shanpuushimasu	Shanpuushimashita

## Ta form 1:

### **Ta form + bakari**

Used to express "did something just now". Add **bakari** after a **ta form** verb.

For examples:

I just ate = Watashi wa **tabeta bakari** desu

I just bought this desk = Watashi wa kono tsukue wo **kattuta bakari** desu

He just left = kare wa **ittuta bakari** desu

### **Ta form + koto ga aru**

Used to talk about things you or others have experienced. Add **koto ga aru** after a **ta form** verb.

For examples:

Have you ever eaten Vietnamese food? = Vetonamu ryouri o **tabeta koto ga arimasuka?**

Yes, I have eaten before in Canada = Hai, kanada de **tabeta koto ga arimasu**

Have you ever been to Malaysia? = Mare-shia ni **ittuta koto ga arimasuka?**

No, I have never been there = Iie, **ittuta koto ga arimasen**

### **Ta form + ra**

Used to express "If" conditions in a sentence. Add **ra** after a **ta form** verb.

For examples:

Please tell me if you see him = Kare o **mitara** oshiete kudasai

If I sleep now, I won't be able to sleep at night = Ima **netara**, watashi wa yoru nerenai darou.

If you have time, please call me = jikan ga **attutara**, denwa o kudasai

## Ta form 2:

### Ta form + rashii

Used to express "I hear/heard that..." Add **rashii** after a **ta form** verb.

For examples:

I hear that she bought a car = Kanojyo wa kuruma o **kattuta rashii**

I hear that he went to Italy yesterday = Kare wa itaria ni **ittuta rashii**

I heard that they are very good students = Karera wa totemo ii gakusei **rashii**

### Ta form + ri

Used to mention various actions where accuracy or detail is not necessary.

Sentence structures which use two more verbs are most common.

Remember to add a form of "suru" after the last verb. Can be used for past, present, or future happenings: conjugate "shimashita", "suru", "suru desyou" etc...

For examples:

Last night, I watched TV, studied Japanese and listened to some music.

Sakuya, watashi wa terebi o **mitari**, nihongo o benkyou **shitari**, ongaku o **kiitari shimashita**.

This morning, after I read some books, I ate breakfast.

Kesa, watashi wa hon o **yondarishite** kara, soshite cyousyoku/asagohan o tabeta.

Sometimes, my friend writes and reads in Hindi.

Tokidoki, watashi no tomodachi ha Hindi-go de **kaitari yondari suru**.

Tomorrow, I will probably go to some shopping, studying and cleaning.

Ashita, watashi wa kaimono ni **itturari**, **benkyoushitari**, souji o **suru desyou**.

## Ta form 3:

### Ta form + to shitara

Used to express suppositional statements. Add **to shitara** after a **ta form** verb.

For examples:

If I go now, I will be able to see my friend.

Ima **ittuta to shitara**, watashi no tomodachi ni aeru darou.

If I had money now, I would have bought a goat, a sheep and a dog.

Ima okane ga **attuta to shitara**, watashi wa yagi to hituji to inu o kattuta desyou

### Ta form + toki

Used to talk about the time that certain events occurred = "When"  
Add **toki** after a **ta form** verb.

For examples:

When I heard the news, I was very surprised.

Sono nyu-su o **kiita toki**, watashi wa totemo odoroki mashita.

When I was in Japan, I ate fish everyday.

Nihon ni **ita toki**, watashi wa mainichi sakana o tabemashita

### Ta form + tokoro

Used to states that you or someone else have done something right now, a moment ago. Add **tokoro** after a **ta form** verb.

For examples:

He just left for the bank = Kare wa ginkou ni **ittuta tokoro** desu

I just finished eating = Watashi wa tebe **owattuta tokoro** desu

She just cleaned the room = Kanojyo wa heya o **souji shita tokoro** desu