

**Te- form 1** : Te – form changes depending on the ending of a verb. To find the right conjugation, it is important to have a verb stem. See below to find out the example of verb stems.

1. Used to indicate ongoing action : gerunds, – ing form
2. Used to connect predicates: knit two sentences into one
3. Used to make a request
4. Used to express permission
5. Used to express prohibition

### Two types of verb endings

“e” ending verb stems	“i” ending verb stems
<b>Ne : Sleep</b>	<b>Mi : See</b>
<b>Tabē : Eat</b>	<b>Ki : Come</b>
<b>Oshie: Teach</b>	<b>Ai : Meet</b>
<b>Mise: Show</b>	<b>Machi : Wait</b>
<b>Oboe: memorize</b>	<b>Nomu : Drink</b>
<b>Yame: Quit</b>	<b>Hanashi: Speak</b>

### Four Te-form conjugations

#### **1: If the stem**

- a. ends with “e” ending verb stem
- b. contains only one syllable
- c. ends with – shi

#### **ADD - te in the stem !**

**Examples:**

<u>Tabē</u>	Eat	Tabē- te	Tabē te imasu = is eating
<u>Ne</u>	Sleep	Ne- te	Ne te imasu = is sleeping
<u>Mi</u>	See	Mi- te	Mi te imasu = is seeing
<u>Hanashi</u>	Speak	Hanashi- te	Hanashi te imasu = is speaking

**2: If the stem ends with i, chi or ri**

**Replace those syllables with the double consonant and add – te**

**Examples:**

A <u>i</u>	Meet	at- te	Atteimasu = is meeting
Ka <u>e</u> ri	Go home	kaet- te	Kaetteimasu = is going home
Ma <u>ch</u> i	Wait	mat- te	Matteimasu = is waiting

**3: If the stem ends with mi, bi or ni**

**Replace those syllables with – N and add – de**

**Examples:**

Nom <u>i</u>	Drink	NoN -de	Nondeimasu = is drinking
Yob <u>i</u>	Invite/Call	YoN -de	Yondeimasu = is inviting/calling
Shin <u>i</u>	Die	ShiN -de	Shindeimasu = is dying

**4: If the stem ends with ki,**

**Replace that syllable with – I and add – te**

**If the stem ends with gi,**

**Replace that syllable with – I and add – de**

**Examples:**

Ka <u>k</u> i	Write	Kai -te	Kaiteimasu = is writing
Oyog <u>g</u> i	Swim	Oyoi -de	Oyoideimasu = is swimming