

Te- form 3: connect predicates

Note: There are verb, noun and adjective Te- form

Step 1: Determine whether the predicates are verb, adjective or noun

Step 2: Combine! To combine two sentences, you only need to change the first predicate into its TE- form. The second predicate remains the same

Te-form connecting verb predicates

Example:

Yoshimi wa okimashita (Yoshimi woke up) +
Yoshimi wa benkyoushimashita (Yoshimi studied)

Yoshimi wa oki te benkyoushimashita (Yoshimi woke up, and then studied)

Te-form connecting noun predicates : Noun stem + - de

Example:

Anata wa gakusei desu (You are a student) +
Anata wa daigaku ni ikimasu (You go to University)

Anata wa gakusei de daigaku ni ikimasu (You are a student and go to University)

Te-form connecting adjective predicates : Adjective stem + kute ...

Example:

Kono osushi wa oishii (This Osushi is delicious) +
Kono osushi wa yasui (This Osushi is cheap)

Kono Osushi wa Oishi kute yasui (This Osushi is delicious and cheap)

Te- form 3: Other cases when we use T-form

1. Making a request

Example:

Tabete! = Eat !

Tabete kudasai = Please eat

Kaitesudasai = Please write

Yonde kudasai = Please read

2. Expressing permission

Example:

Kaetemo iidesuka? = May I go home??

Tabetemo iidesuka? = May I eat?

3. Expressing prohibition

Example:

Kokode non-de wa ikemasen = You can not drink here

Kokode nete wa ikemasen = You can not sleep here