**てForm**

**The て form is a very useful grammatical structure in Japanese, because you can use this form to express many different things.**

**The て form is used with verbs, but firstly you need to know which group the verb belongs to. There are three groups of verbs in Japanese and each group has different rules when using theてform.**

**GROUP 2**

Verbs ending in an ‘e’ sound belong to this group. Also, a verb that has only one character before the ます will be in group 2.

**GROUP 3**

Also known as ‘irregular verbs’, group 3 only contains two verbs:

します　（do)

きます（come)

**GROUP 1**

Most verbs belong to this group.

**How do I put a verb into the て Form?**

**GROUP 1:** The table below will help you. Look at the verb stem, what does it end with? Find it on the chart, drop it and then add the appropriateて form.

(This chart should be sung and it also contains the irregular verbs)

い　ち　り  って

び　み　に  んで

き  いて

ぎ  いで

します  して

きます  きて

行きます  行って

たとえば：かいます (buy) ends in an い, therefore drop this character and add って。

かいます　 かって

**GROUP 2:** Simply drop the ます and add て

**GROUP 3:** します＝して

きます＝きて

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **英語** | **日本語** | **VERB GROUP** | **てFORM** |
| go |  |  |  |
|  | きます |  |  |
|  |  |  | して |
| meet |  |  |  |
|  | たべます |  |  |
|  |  |  | のんで |
| see/watch/look |  |  |  |
|  | かきます |  |  |
|  |  |  | きいて |
| buy |  |  |  |
|  | おきます |  |  |
|  | ねます |  |  |
| read |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | はしって |
| walk |  |  |  |
|  | つくります |  |  |
| use |  |  |  |
|  | はなします |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| play (instrument) | ひきます |  |  |
| open | あけます |  |  |
| shut | しめます |  |  |
| sing | うたいます |  |  |
|  | あります |  |  |
|  | います |  |  |

**Complete the verb chart below to demonstrate your understanding.**

**You can use the て Form to say the following things:**

* verb て form + ください  Please ~

**たべてください　Please eat**

* verb て form + います  I’m doing ~ right now/currently

**テレビをみています。I’m watching TV right now.**

* verb て form + verb てform  joining verbs (I did ~ and ~…)

うみにいって、ともだちにあって、およぎます。I’m going to the beach, meeting my friend and going for a swim.

There are many other uses for the て form, but the above three are very common.

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. I am eating sushi now.
2. Please sit down.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I am playing the guitar now.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Please go.
2. I am making a cake at the moment.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I will go to the city and then buy a pair of jeans.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. まど　を　あけてください。

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

1. この　DVD　を　みてください。

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

1. コンプータ　を　つかっています。
2. てがみ　を　かいています。

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

1. テレビ　を　みて、ピザ　を　たべています。
2. きいてください。

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿