

## 15. Verb **-te form kudasai**

### Verb **-te form kudasai**

Verb **-te form** combined with "**kudasai**" is used to request and order more politely.

	<b>-masu form</b>	<b>-te form+kudasai</b>	
to go	ikimasu	itte kudasai	Please go
to come	kimasu	kite kudasai	Please come
to return	kaerimasu	kaette kudasai	Please return
to eat	tabemasu	tabete kudasai	Please eat
to drink	nomimasu	nonde kudasai	Please drink
to see	mimasu	mite kudasai	Please see
to listen	kikimasu	kiite kudasai	Please listen
to buy	kaimasu	katte kudasai	Please buy
to use	tsukaimasu	tsukatte kudasai	Please use
to get off	orimasu	orite kudasai	Please get off

## 16. Adjectives 1

### Adjectives 1

#### Adjective + [noun]

Japanese adjectives can either modify nouns by immediately preceding them or act as predicates, as in English.

There are two kinds of adjectives: **-i** adjective and **-na** adjective.

<b>ookii</b> uchi	big house
<b>chiisai</b> uchi	small house
<b>shizukana</b> kooen	quiet park
<b>kireina</b> kooen	pretty park

## 17. Adjectives 2

### Adjectives 2

Unlike English, adjectives in Japanese change their form. **-i** adjectives change as follows.

<b>Atsui</b> desu.	It is hot.
<b>Atsukunai</b> desu.	It isn't hot.
<b>Atsukatta</b> desu.	It was hot.
<b>Atsukunakatta</b> desu.	It wasn't hot.

In the case of **-na** adjective, "**desu**" changes as follows.

<b>Kirei</b> desu.	It is pretty.
<b>Kirei dewa</b> arimasen.	It isn't pretty.
<b>Kirei</b> deshita.	It was pretty.
<b>Kirei dewa</b> arimasen deshita.	It wasn't pretty.