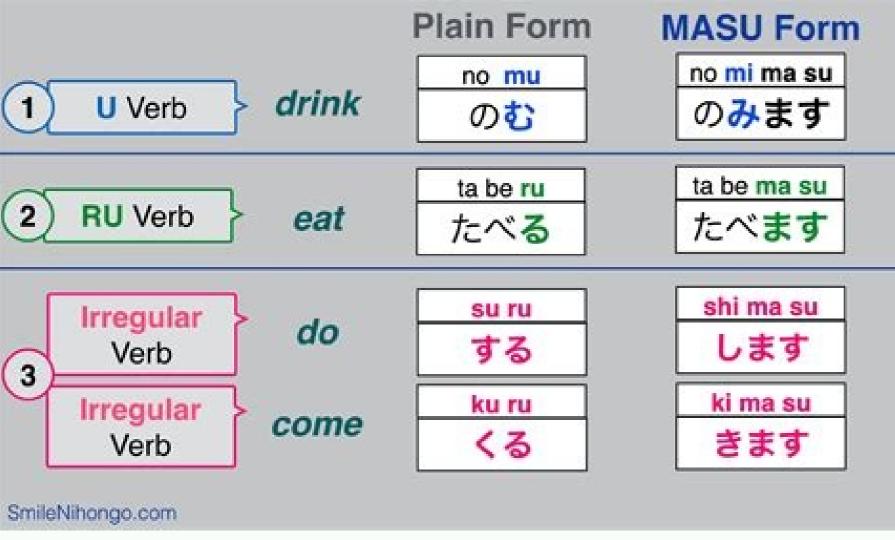
Causative verb form japanese

I'm not robot!





Make→→ can be followed only by a clause in the active voice. It is stronger than have or get. It means force.

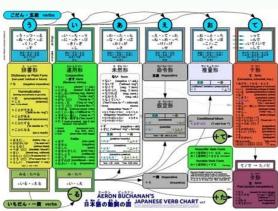
The pattern Make/force

- S + make + complement + verb in simple form any tense v1
- S + force + complement + verb in Infinitive any tense to + v1

Examples

- . The teacher always makes the children stay in their class
- 2. The teacher always forces the children to stay in their class
- 3. The manager made the salesmen attend the conference
- 4. The manager forced the salesmen to attend the conference
- The president is making his cabinet members sign this document
- The president is forcing his cabinet members to sign this document





Causative japanese form. Japanese causative form examples. Japanese verb causative form. Causative verbs japanese grammar. Causative verbs japanese.

The causative is used to express "make" or "let" someone do something". In fact, we've already met one way to form these expressions when 〜てもらう was introduced. As we saw, this structure was not entirely neutral—often implying that the speaker was grateful to the person performing the action. The causative form introduced below lets us form a similar expression, but it is more neutral and closer in meaning to "make someone do". Furthermore, depending on the context, it can also be used to mean "let someone do". Let's take a look at the verb conjugations. Group 1 We change the u-ending syllable and add せる. The only exception is う-ending verbs where the

ending syllable changes to わ. EnglishDictionaryCausativeto go行いく行いかせるto existいるに go home帰かえる帰かえらせる Group 2 verbs we remove the る and add させる. EnglishDictionaryCausativeto see見みる見みさせるto leave出でる出でさせるto existいるいさせるto borrow借かりる借かりさせる Note, however, that some causative conjunctions are rarely used. 見みさせる, for example, means "to make see" but instead we would say "to show", which is the verb 見みせる. Group 3 EnglishDictionaryCausativeto doするさせるto come来くる来こさせる The required particle for the person who will be made to perform the action depends on whether the verb is transitive or intransitive. For transitive verbs we require the target particle. 息子むすこに部屋へやを掃除そうじさせる。To make a friend quit smoking. 先生せんせいは私わたしに論文ろんぶんを書かかせた。The teacher made me write an article. For intransitive verbs, the agent of the action takes the object particle. 公園こうえんで子供こどもを遊あそばせる。Let children play in the park. 先生せんせいは私わたしを立たたせた。The teacher made me stand. And for those verbs that can be both transitive (e.g. to wait), the correct particle will depend on the sentence structure. 彼女かのじょを待またせる。Make her wait. 応募者おうぼしゃ に答こたえを待またせる。Make the applicant wait for a reply. Nor does the agent have to be a person. Certain verbs are effectively changed into transitive verb "to finish" is probably the most common example. 仕事しごとを終おわらせる。To finish the job [to make the job finish itself]. 進展しんてんを加速かそくさせる。 To accelerate progress. The causative can be confusing for learners because there is no explicit distinction between "make someone do" and "let someone do る。To make your son clean his room. It's reasonable to assume your son wasn't asking your permission to clean his room. 公園こうえんで子供こどもを遊あそばせる。To let children play in the park sound natural. The te form of the causative with あげる and くれる can be used to avoid ambiguity. 公園こうえん で子供こどもを遊あそばせてあげる。To let children play in the park. お母かあさんは公園こうえんで遊あそばせてくれた。My Mum let me play in the park. Care also needs to be taken when deciding between the causative and 〜てもらう. Below the first example sentence is more natural as it is in the translation. The second sentence is still grammatically correct, but would not be used. 医者いしゃに皮疹ひしんを診みてもらう。To have the doctor take a look at a rash. 医者いしゃに皮疹ひしんを診みさせる。To make the doctor look at a rash. Finally, in casual conversation the せて te form of the causative often gets transformed to して which is easier to pronounce. 帰かえらしてくれない?Won't you let me go home? 僕ぼくは言いわしてもらうと、その提案ていあんを実現じつげんするのが難むずかしいかと思おもいます。If you don't mind my saying [if you'll let me say], I think that proposal is going to be difficult to put into effect. We will now learn the last two major types of verb conjugations: causative and passive forms. These two verb conjugations are traditionally covered together because of the notorious causative verbs Vocabulary あげる (ru-verb) - to give; to raise くれる (ru-verb) - to give 全部 【ぜ ん・ぶ】 - everything 食べる【た・べる】 (ru-verb) - to eat 着る【き・る】 (ru-verb) - to wear 信じる【しん・じる】 (ru-verb) - to wake; to occur 出る【で・る】 (ru-verb) - to come out 掛ける【か・ける】 (ru-verb) - to hang 捨てる【す・てる】 (ru-verb) - to throw away 調べる【し ら・べる】 (ru-verb) - to investigate 話す 【はな・す】 (u-verb) - to speak 聞く 【き・く】 (u-verb) - to die 買う 【か・う】 (u-verb) - to buy する (exception) - to do 来る【く・る】 (exception) - to come 先生【せん・せい】 - teacher 学生【がく・せい】 - student 宿題【しゅく・だい】 - homework たくさん - a lot (amount) 質問【しつ・もん】 - question 今日【きょう】 - today 仕事【し・ごと】 - job 休む【やす・む】 (u-verb) - to rest その - abbreviation of 「それの」 部長【ぶ・ちょう】 - section manager いい (i-adj) - good 長時間 【ちょう・じ・かん】 - long period of time 働く 【はたら・く】 (u-verb) - to go Verbs conjugated into the causative form are used to indicate an action that someone makes happen. Like Captain Picard so succinctly puts it, the causative verb means to "make it so". This verb is usually used in the context of making somebody do something. Or maybe this is a different type of verb with the exact same conjugation rules. Whichever the case may be, a verb in the causative form can mean either making or the conjugation rules for the causative form. All causative verbs become ru-verbs: For ru-verbs: Replace the last 「る」 with 「させる」. For u-verbs: Change the last character as you would for negative verbs but attach 「せる」 instead of 「ない」. Exception Verbs: 「」 becomes 「」 「」 becomes 「」 「」 becomes 「」 Sample ru-verbs Plain Causative Sample uverbs Plain Causative Exception Verbs Positive Causative Examples Here are some examples using the causative verb. Context will usually tell you which is being meant, but for our purposes we will assume that when the verb is used without it. が and 「」() it means "to let someone do" while it means, "to make someone do" when used without it. か にを。 Teacher made students do lots of homework. がを。 Teacher let (someone) ask lots of questions. はを。 Please let me rest from work today. (Please let me take the day off today.) は、。 That manager often makes (people) work long hours. When asking for permission to let someone do something, it is more common to use the 「~ても」 grammar. にか。Can you let me go to the bathroom? (Sounds like a prisoner, even in English) にもですか。Is it ok to go to the bathroom? (No problem here) A Shorter Alternative Vocabulary 食べる【た・べる】 (ru-verb) - to go する (exception) - to do 来る【く・る】 (exception) - to come 同じ【おな・じ】 - same こと - event, matter 何回【なん・かい】 - how many times 言う【い・う】 (u-verb) - to give There is a shorter version of the causative conjugation, which I will go over for completeness. However, since this version is mostly used in very rough slang, you are free to skip this section until you've had time to get used to the regular form. Also, textbooks usually don't cover this version of the causative verb. The key difference in this version is that all verbs become an u-verbs with a figure free to skip this section until you've had time to get used to the regular form. Also, textbooks usually don't cover this version of the causative verb. The key difference in this version is that all verbs become an u-verb ending in figure free to skip this section until you've had time to get used to the regular form. Also, textbooks usually don't cover this version is that all verbs become an u-verb ending in figure free to skip this section until you've had time to get used to the regular form. Also, textbooks usually don't cover this version is that all verbs become an u-verb ending in figure free to skip this section until you've had time to get used to the regular form. The first part of the conjugation is the same as the original causative form. However, for ru-verbs, instead of of attaching 「させる」, you attach 「す」 instead of of attaching 「さす」 and for u-verbs, you attach 「す」 instead of of attaching 「さす」 and for u-verbs, you attach 「す」 instead of of attaching 「させる」, you attach 「す」 instead of of attaching 「す」 instead of attaching 「す」 instead of attaching 「す」 instead of of attach the more traditional version of the causative form. For ru-verbs: Replace the last 「る」with 「さす」. Example → For u-verbs: Change the last character as you would for negative verbs but attach 「す」instead of 「ない」. Example → Exception Verbs: 「」becomes 「」「」becomes 「」「」 becomes 「」「」becomes 「」「」

**Botton **Decomes 「」

**Decom and again! んだから、よ。 I'm hungry so let me eat something. Passive Verbs Vocabulary 食べる【た・べる】(ru-verb) - to eat 着る【き・る】(ru-verb) - to believe 寝る【ね・る】(ru-verb) - to wake; to occur 出る【で・る】(ru-verb) - to come out 掛ける【か・ける】(ru-verb) to hang 捨てる【す・てる】(ru-verb) – to throw away 調べる【しら・べる】(ru-verb) – to investigate 話す【はな・す】(u-verb) – to swim 遊ぶ【あそ・ぶ】(u-verb) – to play 待つ【ま・つ】(u-verb) – to wait 飲む【の・む】(u-verb) – to drink 直る【なお・る】(u-verb) – to be fixed



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