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Beginner S5 #19
Is Giving Gifts Better than Receiving Them in Japan?

CONTENTS

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KANJI

1. 近森　渡:　　　歩、そのかばん、新しい？

2. 遠井　歩:　　　これ？うん。去年の クリスマスに 彼に もらった。

3. 近森　渡:　　　へー。彼氏に もらったんだー。趣味が 良いねー。
　　　　　　　　　で、歩は、彼氏に 何あげたの？

4. 遠井　歩:　　　な・い・しょ。

5. 近森　渡:　　　いいじゃん。教えてよ。
　　　　　　　　　あ・・・ところで、彼氏と 会って 話した？

6. 遠井　歩:　　　うん。実は、誤解だったの。
　　　　　　　　　私たちが 見た人 は 新じゃなかった のよ。
　　　　　　　　　ま、長い話なんだけど。

7. 近森　渡:　　　そう。よかったねー。

8. 遠井　歩:　　　うん。来週、彼の 誕生日なの。
　　　　　　　　　何を あげよう...。

KANA

1. ちかもりわたる:　　あゆむ、そのかばん、あたらしい？

2. とおいあゆむ:　　　これ？うん。きょねんの クリスマスに かれに もらった。

3. ちかもりわたる:　　へー。かれしに もらったんだー。しゅみが いいねー。
　　　　　　　　　　で、あゆむは、かれしに なにあげたの？

4.	とおいあゆむ:	な・い・しょ。

5.	ちかもりわたる:	いいじゃん。おしえてよ。 あ・・・ところで、かれしと あって はなした？

6.	とおいあゆむ:	うん。じつは、ごかいだったの。 わたしたちが みたひと は しんじゃなかった のよ。 ま、ながいはなしなんだけど。

7.	ちかもりわたる:	そう。よかったねー。

8.	とおいあゆむ:	うん。らいしゅう、かれの たんじょうびなの。 なにを あげよう...。

ROMANIZATION

1.	CHIKAMORI WATARU:	Ayumu, sono kaban, atarashii?

2.	TŌI AYUMU:	Kore? Un. Kyonen no kurisumasu ni kare ni moratta.

3.	CHIKAMORI WATARU:	Hē. kareshi ni morattan dā. Shumi ga ii nē. De, Ayumu wa, kareshi ni nani ageta no?

4.	TŌI AYUMU:	Na. i. sho.

5.	CHIKAMORI WATARU:	Iijan. Oshiete yo. A... Tokorode, kareshi to atte hanashita?

6.	TŌI AYUMU:	Un. Jitsu wa, gokai datta no. Watashitachi ga mita hito wa Shin ja nakatta no yo. Ma, nagai hanashi nanda kedo.

7. CHIKAMORI   Sō. Yokatta nē.
   WATARU:

8. TŌI AYUMU: Un. Raishū, kare no tanjōbi nano.
                      Nani o ageyō...

ENGLISH

1. WATARU   Ayumu, is that bag new?
   CHIKAMORI:

2. AYUMU TŌI: This? Yeah. I got it from my boyfriend for Christmas last year.

3. WATARU   Hmm, so you got it from your boyfriend. He has good taste!
   CHIKAMORI: So, what'd you get for him?

4. AYUMU TŌI: It's a secret!

5. WATARU   C'mon! Tell me!
   CHIKAMORI: Oh...by the way, did you meet up and talk with him?

6. AYUMU TŌI: Yeah. It was actually all a misunderstanding.
                      The person we saw wasn't Shin!
                      Well, it's a long story...

7. WATARU   Oh yeah? Well that's good!
   CHIKAMORI:

8. AYUMU TŌI: Yeah. Next week is his birthday.
                      What should I get him...?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
去年	きょねん	kyonen	last year
私達	わたしたち	watashitachi	we, us
誤解	ごかい	gokai	misunderstand, misinterpret
実は	じつは	jitsu wa	the truth is, actually
教える	おしえる	oshieru	to teach, to tell; V2
ところで	ところで	tokoro de	by the way
内緒	ないしょ	naisho	secret
あげる	あげる	ageru	to give ;V2
趣味	しゅみ	shumi	hobby, preference, taste
くれる	くれる	kureru	to give, to let someone have;V2
もらう	もらう	morau	to receive, to get; V1
彼	かれ	kare	he, him, boyfriend
クリスマス	クリスマス	kurisumasu	Christmas
話	はなし	hanashi	story

SAMPLE SENTENCES

去年、郊外に移った。
Kyonen kōgai ni utsutta.

I moved to the suburbs last year.

この事件は、私たちが独自に調査します。
Kono jiken wa watshi-tachi ga dokuji ni chōsa shimasu.

We will investigate this case on our own.

誤解しないでください。
Gokai shinaide kudasai.

Don't misunderstand me.

実は、彼氏がいます。
Jitsu wa, kareshi ga imasu.

Actually, I have a boyfriend.

田中先生は教えるのが上手です。 *Tanaka-sensei wa oshieru no ga jōzu desu.* Mr. Tanaka is good at teaching.	ところで、お母様はお元気ですか？ *Tokorode, o-kā-sama wa o-genki desu ka?* By the way, how is your mother?
この話は、内緒ですよ。 *Kono hanashi wa naisho desu yo.* This story is a secret.	彼女に時計をあげた。 *Kanojo ni tokei o ageta.* I gave my girlfriend a watch.
キムさんは趣味がいい。 *Kimu-san wa shumi ga ii.* Kim has good taste.	母は私にネックレスをくれた。 *Haha wa watashi ni nekkuresu o kureta.* My mother gave me a necklace.
妻からPSPをもらいました。 *Tsuma kara PSP o moraimashita.* I got a PSP (Playstation Portable)from my wife.	彼と映画に行きました。 *Kare to eiga ni ikimashita.* I went to the movies with my boyfriend.
メリークリスマス！ *Merī Kurisumasu"* Merry Christmas!	私の話を聞いてください。 *Watashi no hanashi o kiite kudasai.* Please listen to me.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

shumi (趣味) "hobby," "taste"
Shumi means "one's taste" as well as "hobby." The phrase *shumi ga ii* means that someone "has good taste," and *shumi ga warui* means that someone "has bad taste."

kare (彼) "he" or "boyfriend"
Although *kareshi* usually refers to "boyfriend," *kare* could mean either "he" or "boyfriend" depending on the context.

naisho (内緒) "secret"
himitsu (秘密) also means "secret." We pretty much use *naisho* and *himitsu* interchangeably.

tokorode (ところで) "by the way"
The speaker uses this conjunction when he or she wants to change the topic of the conversation. Here are some useful expressions for changing the topic:

For Example:

1. *sō ieba* (そういえば) "speaking of which"

2. *jitsu wa* (実は) "actually"

3. *de wa* (では), *ja* (じゃ) "well," "then"

4. *sore de* (それで), *de* (で) "and then," "so"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "to give" and "to receive" in Japanese
歩は、彼氏に何 (を) あげたの。
Ayumu wa, kareshi ni nani o ageta no?
"So, what'd you get him?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to use the three verbs *ageru*, *kureru*, and *morau* meaning "to give," "to give to me" and "to receive", respectively. You'll also learn how to use the sentence ending particle *jan*.

How to say "to give" and "to receive" in Japanese

There are two verbs that mean "to give"- *ageru* and *kureru.*

- *ageru* = "to give something"; class 2 verb

- *kureru* = "to give me something" "to give something to someone in my in-group"; class 2 verb

- *morau* = "to receive"; class 1 verb

The usage of the verb *ageru*

The verb *ageru* means "to give" and is a class 2 verb. The basic meaning of this verb is "to raise." Since people raise their hands upwards when giving something to someone, this verb also means "to give." Remember that the subject of the sentence has to be the person who gives the item and is marked by either particle *wa* or *ga*.

Formation

- [Giver] + *wa/ga* + [Recipient] + *ni* + [Object] + *o* + *ageru*

* Notice that the item given is marked by the particle *o* and the person who receives the item is marked by the particle *ni*.

Sample sentences

- わたしは 母に 花を あげる。
  [*Watashi wa haha ni hana o ageru.*]
  I'm going to give my mother flowers.

- トムさんは 彼女に 指輪を あげました。
  [*Tomu-san wa kanojo ni yubiwa o agemashita.*]
  Tom gave his girlfriend a ring.

The usage of the verb *kureru*

The verb *kureru* also means "to give" and the sentence structure is same as a verb *ageru*. However *kureru* is used when the transaction comes toward you or someone in your in-group.

Formation

- [Giver] + *wa/ga* + [Recipient] + *ni* + [Object] + *o* + *kureru.*

Sample sentences

- 母は 私に お金を くれる。
  [*Haha wa watashi ni o-kane o kureru.*]
  My mother gives me money.

- トムさんは 私の妹に 指輪を くれました。
  [*Tomu-san wa watashi no imōto ni yubiwa o kureta.*]
  Tom gave my sister a ring.

The usage of the verb *morau*

As you learned in Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 4, *morau* means "to receive" and the giver can be marked by either *ni* or *kara*. Please also remember that the subject has to be the receiver of the item and can be marked by either *wa* or *ga*.

Formation

- [Recipient] + *wa/ga* + [Giver] + *ni/kara* + [Object] + *o* + *morau*

Sample sentences

- 私は 母に お金を もらう。
  [*Watashi wa haha ni o-kane o morau.*]
  I receive money from my mother.

- 妹は トムさんから 指輪を もらいました。
  [*Imōto wa Tomu-san kara yubiwa o moraimashita.*]
  My sister got a ring from Tom.

Summary and practice

Subject	*wa*	Person	*ni*	Object	O	Verb	
ケン *Ken*	は *wa*	アナ *Ana*	に *ni*	花 *hana*	を *o*	あげる。 *ageru.*	Ken gives Anna flowers.
ケン Ken	は wa	私 *watashi*	に ni	花 hana	を o	くれる。 *kureru.*	Ken gives me flowers.
ケン Ken	は wa	トム *Tomu*	に ni	花 hana	を o	もらう。 *morau.*	Ken receives flowers from Tom.

● **Choose the appropriate verb to match the English translation.**

1. I'm going to give my boyfriend a watch.
   私は　彼氏に　時計を　（　あげる・くれる・もらう　）。
   [*Watshi wa kareshi ni tokē o （　ageru・kureru・morau ）.*]

2. I received a ring from my boyfriend.
   私は　彼氏に　指輪を　（　あげた・くれた・もらった　）。
   [*Watashi wa kareshi ni yubiwa o （　ageta・kureta・moratta ）.*]

3. My boyfriend gave me a ring.
   彼氏は　私に　指輪を　（　あげた・くれた・もらった　）。
   [*Kareshi wa watashi ni yubiwa o （　ageta・kureta・moratta ）.*]

Sentence Ending Particle jan

Jan is the contracted form of *janai*, which means "isn't it." People in a comparatively young generation use this particle to confirm or to criticize something in an informal way.

- いいじゃん。 [*Ii jan.*]
  "It's good, isn't it."

- 昨日、言ったじゃん。 [*Kinō itta jan.*]
  "I told you yesterday! (Didn't I?!)"

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- Modifying clause ⇒　Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 49

- Sentence ending particle *no* ⇒　Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 11

- *-yō/-ō* ;Informal volitional form of a verb ⇒　Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 33

- Usage of *-nda* ⇒　Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 3,4