

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S5 #20

If You Wouldn't Mind, Would You Help Me with This Japanese Problem?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 4 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 8 Grammar

20

KANJI

1. 左 絵理花: すみません。先輩、ちょっと助けてくれますか。
2. 下山 新: いいよ。何？
3. 左 絵理花: このファイルが、あかないんです。
4. 下山 新: これ？ちょっと待ってくれる。
...はい。あいた。
5. 左 絵理花: さすが！
6. 下山 新: 何？この画像？ゴンロク？レストラン？
7. 左 絵理花: 今、大人気のすし屋です。リサーチしなくちゃいけないですよ。
あ、先輩、よかったら、一緒に行ってくださいませんか。
8. 上司: おーい、下山 ちょっと、手伝ってくれ。
9. 下山 新: はい。
10. 上司: 悪いけど、このいすを会議室に運んでくれ。
急いでくれよ。
11. 下山 新: わかりました。

KANA

1. ひだりえりか: すみません。せんぱい、ちょっとたすけてくれますか。
2. しもやましん: いいよ。なに？

CONT'D OVER

3. ひだりえりか: このファイルが、あかないんです。
4. しもやましん: これ?ちょっとまっくれる。
...はい。あいた。
5. ひだりえりか: さすが!
6. しもやましん: なに?このがぞう?ゴンロク?レストラン?
7. ひだりえりか: いま、だいにんきのすしやです。リサーチしなくちゃいけないんですよ。
あ、せんぱい、よかったら、いっしょにいつてくれませんか。
8. じょうし: おーい、しもやまちょっと、てつだってくれ。
9. しもやましん: はい。
10. じょうし: わるいけど、このいすをかいぎしつにはこんでくれ。
いそいでくれよ。
11. しもやましん: わかりました。

ROMANIZATION

1. HIDARI ERIKA: Sumimasen. Senpai, chotto tasukete kuremasu ka.
2. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: liyo. nani?
3. HIDARI ERIKA: Kono fairu ga, akanain desu.

CONT'D OVER

4. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Kore? Chotto matte kureru.
... Hai. Aita.
5. HIDARI ERIKA: Sasuga!
6. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Nani? Kono gazō? Gonroku? resutoran?
7. HIDARI ERIKA: Ima, dai-ninki no sushi-ya desu. Risāchi shinakucha ikenain desu yo.
A, senpai, yokattara, isshoni itte kuremasen ka.
8. JŌSHI: Ōi, Shimoyama chotto, tetsudatte kure.
9. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Hai.
10. JŌSHI: Warui kedo, kono isu o kaigi-shitsu ni hakonde kure.
Isoide kure yo.
11. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Wakarimashita.

ENGLISH

1. ERIKA HIDARI: Excuse me, senpai, could you help me, please?
2. SHIN SHIMOYAMA: Sure. What is it?
3. ERIKA HIDARI: This file won't open.

CONT'D OVER

4. SHIN This one? Could you wait a sec...
SHIMOYAMA: ...okay. It opened!
5. ERIKA HIDARI: I knew you could do it!
6. SHIN Hm? What's this picture? Gonroku? A restaurant?
SHIMOYAMA:
7. ERIKA HIDARI: It's a sushi restaurant that's hugely popular now. I have to do some research on it.
Oh, if you like, would you come together with me?
8. BOSS: Hey, Shimoyama! Come help me a bit.
9. SHIN Okay.
SHIMOYAMA:
10. BOSS: Sorry, but could you take this chair to the meeting room?
Make it quick.
11. SHIN All right.
SHIMOYAMA:

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
助ける	たすける	tasukeru	to help, to rescue;V2
運ぶ	はこぶ	hakobu	to carry, to move, to transport;V1
会議室	かいぎしつ	kaigi-shitsu	meeting room, conference room, council room
いす	いす	isu	chair

手伝う	てつだう	tetsudau	to help, to assist; V1
よかったら	よかったら	yokattara	if you like, if you don't mind
リサーチ	リサーチ	risāchi	research
寿司屋	すしや	sushi-ya	sushi restaurant
画像	がぞう	gazō	image, picture
さすが	さすが	sasuga	as is to be expected, true to one's reputation, clever
開く	あく	aku	to open; V1
待つ	まつ	matsu	to wait; V1
ファイル	ファイル	fairu	file
急ぐ	いそぐ	isogu	to hurry, to rush; V1

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>誰か、助けて！ <i>Dare ka, tasukete!</i></p> <p>Somebody help!</p>	<p>そのバスは50人運ぶことができる。 <i>Sono basu wa gojū-nin hakobu koto ga dekiru.</i></p> <p>That bus is able to carry 50 people.</p>
<p>会議室を使ってもいいですか。 <i>Kaigi-shitsu o tsukatte mo ii desu ka.</i></p> <p>May I use the meeting room?</p>	<p>新しいいすとつくえを買いました。 <i>Atarashii isu to tsukue o kaimashita.</i></p> <p>I bought a new chair and desk.</p>
<p>手伝いますよ！ <i>Tetsudai masu yo.</i></p> <p>I'll help you.</p>	<p>よかったら、映画に行きませんか。 <i>Yokattara, eiga ni ikimasen ka.</i></p> <p>If you don't mind, would you like to go and watch a movie?</p>
<p>マーケットリサーチ会社に勤めています。 <i>Māketto risāchi gaisha ni tsutomete imasu.</i></p> <p>I work for a market research company.</p>	<p>寿司屋でランチを食べました。 <i>Sushi-ya de ranchi o tabemashita.</i></p> <p>I had lunch at a sushi restaurant.</p>

<p>画像をファイルにセーブした。 <i>Gazō o fairu ni sēbu shita.</i></p> <p>I saved the image in a file.</p>	<p>さすが、プロ！ <i>Sasuga, puro!</i></p> <p>Only a pro could do that!</p>
<p>ドアが開きました。 <i>Doa ga akimashita.</i></p> <p>The door opened.</p>	<p>ちょっと待ってください。 <i>Chotto matte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please wait a minute.</p>
<p>ファイルを開くことができません。 <i>Fairu o hirakukoto ga dekimasen.</i></p> <p>I can't open this file.</p>	<p>急いでください。 <i>Isoide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please hurry up.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

tasukeru (助ける) "to help"

Tetsudau also means "to help." Here's the difference between *tasukeru* and *tetsudau*:

- *tasukeru* ("to help someone who's in trouble")
- *tetsudau* ("to give someone a hand to lighten the burden")

sasuga (さすが) "as is to be expected," "true to one's reputation"

This has a good connotation and we usually use it as a compliment.

daininki (大人気) "great popularity"

Ninki means "popular." When preceded by *dai*, which means "huge," it means "very popular."

yokattara (よかつたら) "if you don't mind"

Yokatta means "was good" and *tara* here means "if," so *yokattara* literally means "if it was good." We often use this before making a request, offering something, or inviting someone to do something.

For Example:

- よかったら、これ 食べてください。
Yokattara, kore tabete kudasai.
"Please have some **if you want.**"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is about the usage of *te* form of a verb plus *kureru*.
一緒に行ってくれませんか。
Isshoni itte kuremasen ka.
"Would you come together with me?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to use the helping verb "*kureru*". You'll also learn new ways to make a request.

[*Te* form of a verb] + *kureru*

In lesson 19, you learned how to use the verb *kureru* meaning "to give me something". When *kureru* is used as a helping verb and is attached to the *te*-form of a verb, it means the action is done for you or someone in your in-group.

Formation

- [Performer] + *wa/ga* + [Verb; *te* form] + *kureru*
"Someone does something for me"

When *kureru* is used, it's quite obvious that the person who received benefit from the action is you (or someone in your in-group), so the person who received the benefit is usually omitted from the sentence.

Please also note that the helping verb *kureru* doesn't change the basic meaning of the sentence - it just puts emphasis on the fact that the action benefits you (or someone in your in-group). Please compare the following two sentences.

- 友だちは 私に 日本語を 教える。
[*Tomodachi wa watashi ni Nihongo o oshieru.*]
My friend teaches me Japanese.

2. 友だちは (私に) 日本語を 教えてくれる。
[*Tomodachi wa watashi ni Nihongo o oshiete kureru.*]
My friend teaches me Japanese (and I'm grateful.)

Sentence 1 is a general statement about the speaker's friend teaching the speaker Japanese. Sentence 2, on the other hand, shows the feelings of appreciation on behalf of the speaker.

Sample sentences

- 子供のとき 母は 本を 読んでくれた。
[*Kodomo no toki haha wa hon o yonde kureta.*]
When I was a kid, my mother read books to me.
- 先生はゆっくり話してくれた。
[*Sensei wa yukkuri hanashite kureta.*]
The teacher spoke slowly for us.

How to make a request using "-kureru"

The helping verb *kureru* often is used to make a request both in informal and formal situations.

Formation

- Very informal: [Verb in te-form] + *kure*
- Informal: [Verb in te-form] + *kureru?* / *kurenai?*
- Formal: [Verb in te-form] + *kuremasu ka?* / *kuremasen ka?*

*As for the politeness level, when the negative is used, it has a more polite connotation. For example, "*kurenai*" is considered more polite than "*kureru*", and "*kuremasen ka*" is considered more polite than "*kuremasu ka*."

Sample sentences

- ちょっと待ってくれ。
[*Chotto matte kure.*]
Wait a second (for me)
- 手伝ってくれない?
[*Tetsudatte kurenai?*]
Will you give me a hand?
- 写真をとってくれませんか。
[*Shashin o totte kuremasen ka?*]
Would you take a picture for us?

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *-nakucha ikenai* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 5
- *warui kedo* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 7
- *aku* (intransitive verb) ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 18