

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #6

Do Your Japanese a Favor

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KANJI

1. 3月20日 日曜日 くもり
2. 今日は、ジョシュの誕生日だった。サプライズパーティーをしてあげた。ジョシュは驚いて、最初「あー」とか「うー」とかしか言えなかった。とてもおかしかった。
3. お父さんとお母さんはジョシュにネクタイを買ってあげた。でも、僕はお金がないから、似顔絵をかいてあげた。
4. 食事の後、ジョシュは日本語学校の宿題をしていた。少し間違いがあったので、直してあげた。
5. 明日はジョシュの引越しだ。朝早くおきて、手伝ってあげるつもりだ。

KANA

1. さんがつはつかにちようび くもり
2. きょうは、ジョシュのたんじょうびだった。サプライズパーティーをしてあげた。ジョシュはおどろいて、さいしょ「あー」とか「うー」とかしかいえなかった。とてもおかしかった。
3. おとうさんとおかあさんはジョシュにネクタイをかってあげた。でも、ぼくはおかねがないから、にがおえをかいてあげた。
4. しょくじのあと、ジョシュはにほんごのクラスのしゅくだいをしていた。すこしまちがいがあったので、なおしてあげた。
5. あしたはジョシュのひっこしだ。あさはやくおきて、てつだってあげるつもりだ。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. San-gatsu hatsuka Nichi-yōbi Kumori
2. Kyō wa, Joshu no tanjōbi datta. Sapuraizu pāfī o shite ageta. Joshu wa odorite, saisho "Ā" toka "Ū" toka shika ienakatta. Totemo okashikatta.
3. O-tō-san to o-kā-san wa Joshu ni nekutai o katte ageta. Demo, boku wa o-kane ga nai kara, nigaoe o kaite ageta.
4. Shokuji no ato, Joshu wa nihon-go gakkō no shukudai o shiteita. Sukoshi machigai ga atta node, naoshite ageta.
5. Ashita wa Joshu no hikkoshi da. Asa hayaku okite, tetsudatte ageru tsumori da.

ENGLISH

1. March 20, Sunday, Cloudy
2. Today was Josh's birthday. We gave him a surprise party. Josh was so surprised that at first he could only say "ahh" and "ohh." It was really funny.
3. Mom and Dad bought Josh a tie. But I don't have any money, so I drew him a portrait.
4. After we ate, Josh did his Japanese school homework. He made some mistakes, so I corrected them for him.
5. Tomorrow Josh is moving out. I plan to get up early and help him.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
間違い	まちがい	machigai	mistake
直す	なおす	naosu	to fix, to correct;V1

食事	しょくじ	shokuji	meal
似顔絵	にがおえ	nigaoe	portrait, likeness
ネクタイ	ネクタイ	nekutai	necktie, tie
おかしい	おかしい	okashii	funny, strange;Adj(i)
最初	さいしょ	saisho	beginning, first
驚く	おどろく	odoroku	to be surprised, to be astonished;V1
サプライズ	サプライズ	sapuraizu	surprise
くもり	くもり	kumori	cloudy
起きる	おきる	okiru	to wake up, to get up; V2

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>間違いを直してください。 <i>Machigai o naoshite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please correct the mistake.</p>	<p>コンピューターを直せますか。 <i>Konpyūtā o naosemasu ka.</i></p> <p>Can you fix the computer?</p>
<p>食事に行きませんか。 <i>Shokuji ni ikimasen ka.</i></p> <p>Why don't we go out for a meal?</p>	<p>私の似顔絵をかいてください。 <i>Watashi no nigaoe o kaite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please draw my portrait.</p>
<p>この車はおかしい。 <i>Kono kuruma wa okashii.</i></p> <p>Something's wrong with this car.</p>	<p>最初、私は犬が嫌いでした。 <i>Saisho, watashi wa inu ga kirai deshita.</i></p> <p>I hated dogs at first.</p>
<p>私は驚かなかった。 <i>Watashi wa odorokanakatta.</i></p> <p>I wasn't surprised.</p>	<p>サプライズパーティーをした。 <i>Sapuraizu pātī o shita.</i></p> <p>We had a surprise party.</p>
<p>今日は、くもりです。 <i>Kyō wa kumori desu.</i></p> <p>It's cloudy today.</p>	<p>毎朝、私は六時に起きる <i>Maiasa, watashi wa roku-ji ni okiru.</i></p> <p>I get up at six o'clock every morning.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

odoroku (驚く) "to be surprised"

Bikkuri suru also means "to be surprised." We use the particle *ni* to mark the thing that surprises the subject.

For Example:

1. *Sono nyūsu ni odoroi.*
そのニュースに驚いた。
"I was surprised at that news."

toka (とか) "and," "or"

Toka is a conjunction meaning "and" or "or" with the nuance of "among other things" and lists two or more items, actions, or states. It implies that the list is not exhaustive and that there might be other items, actions, or states similar to the examples.

For Example:

1. *Gamu toka kyandī toka chokorēto toka, amaimono o tabenaide kudasai.*
ガムとかキャンディーとかチョコレートとか、甘いものを食べないでください。
"Please do not eat sweet things such as gum, candy, and chocolate (among other things)."

okashii (おかしい) "funny," "laughable"

Okashii also means "strange" or "weird." The way we translate this word depends on the context.

machigai (間違い) "mistake"

Machigai or *machigae* is a noun meaning "mistake" or "error."

There is no major difference between *machigai* and *machigae* in their basic usages, meanings, and nuances. The verb "to make a mistake" is *machigaeru* (class 2) or *machigau* (class 1).

For Example:

1. "I made a mistake."
→ *Machigaemashita.* (間違えました。)
→ *Machigaimashita.* (間違いました。)

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say "to Do Something for Someone."

Asa hayaku okite, tetsudatte ageru tsumori da.

朝早くおきて、手伝ってあげるつもりだ。

"I'm going to get up early and help him."

In this lesson, you'll focus on the usage of the helping/auxiliary verb *ageru*, meaning "to do something for someone else."

[Verb; Te Form] + Ageru

Ageru is a class 2 verb that means "to give." When it's preceded by the *te* form of a verb, it describes the giving of service. It implies that the action was performed for someone else's benefit.

1. *Tomu-san wa Hanako-san no eigo no machigai o naoshita.* トムさんは花子さんの英語の間違いを直した。
2. *Tomu-san wa Hanako-san no eigo no machigai o naoshite ageta.*
トムさんは花子さんの英語の間違いを直してあげた。
"Tom corrected Hanako's English mistakes. "

These two sentences basically have the same meaning. However, sentence 1 is an objective statement, which merely states the fact that "Tom corrected Hanako's English mistakes." Sentence 2, on the other hand, has the implication that "Tom corrected Hanako's mistakes as a favor to her" because she asked him to do so; or because he believed that Hanako would learn from the corrections and that his action would benefit her.

Sample Sentences

1. *Watashi wa tanaka san ni eigo o oshiete ageta.*
私は、田中さんに英語を教えたあげた。
"I taught Mr. Tanaka English."
(Literal translation: "I did Mr. Tanaka the favor of teaching him English.")
2. *Haha no hi ni, o-kā-san ni nani o shite agemashita ka.*
母の日に、お母さんに何をしてあげましたか。
"What did you do for your mother on Mother's Day?"

3. *Daichi wa Joshu no hikkoshi o tetsudatte ageru tsumori da.*
大地はジョシュの引越しを手伝ってあげるつもりだ。
"Daichi intends to help Josh move houses."
(Literal translation: Daichi intends to do Josh the favor of helping him move houses.)

Note on Usage

-*Te ageru* can sound arrogant, especially when we use it directly to someone else, so please be careful when using it. Generally, you should not say *-te ageru* to a superior.

For Example:

1. *Sensei, tetsudatte agemashō ka.*
先生、手伝ってあげましょうか。
"Teacher, shall I (do you the favor) of help[ing] you?" - **can sound arrogant**
2. *Sensei, tetsudaimashō ka.*
先生、手伝いましょうか。
"Teacher, shall I help you?" - **sounds polite**

* Please also note that the person whom the subject performed the action for cannot be the speaker or someone from speaker's in group.

So you CANNOT say *Joshu wa watashi ni eigo o oshiete ageru* (ジョシュは私に英語を教えてあげる。) to mean "Josh teaches me English." In that case, you have to use a helping verb, *kureru*, instead of *ageru*. We will cover the usage of *kureru* in the next lesson.

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- [noun] *o ageru* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 19
- *shika ---nai* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 21