

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S6 #8

# This Helping Verb Will Do a Lot for Your Japanese!

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# 8

## KANJI

1. 近森 渡: こんにちは。ワタルのワクワククッキングの時間です。  
今日は、レストランRの料 理鉄（リョウ リテツ）シェフにスタジオに来てもらいました。
2. 料 理鉄: こんにちは。
3. 近森 渡: 料 理鉄シェフに「お花見弁当」の作り方を教えてください。
4. 料 理鉄: 今年は、お花見にお弁当を持っていきましょう。  
手作りのお弁当はきっとおいしいですよ。
5. 近森 渡: では、料 理鉄シェフに材料を紹介してもらいましょう。  
おっとその前にコマーシャル！

## KANA

1. ちかもりわたる: こんにちは。ワタルのワクワククッキングのじかんです。  
きょうは、レストランアールのりょう りてつ シェフにスタジオにきてもらいました。
2. りょうりてつ: こんにちは。
3. ちかもりわたる: りょうりてつシェフに「おはなみ べんとう」のつくりかたをおしえてもらいます。
4. りょう りてつ: ことしは、おはなみにおべんとうをもっていきましょう。  
てづくりのおべんとうはきっとおいしいですよ。

CONT'D OVER

5. ちかもりわたる: では、りょうりてつシェフにざいりょうをしょうかいしてもらいま  
しょう。  
おっと そのまえに コマーシャル!

## ROMANIZATION

1. CHIKAMORI Konnichi wa. Wataru no wakuwaku kukkingu no jikan desu.  
WATARU: Kyō wa, "Resutoran Āru" no Ryō Ritetsu shefu ni sutajio ni kite  
moraimashita.
2. RYŌ RITETSU: Konnichi wa.
3. CHIKAMORI Ryō Ritetsu shiefu ni "o-hanami bentō" no tsukurikata o oshiete  
WATARU: moraimasu.
4. RYŌ RITETSU: Kotoshi wa, o-hanami ni o-bentō o motte ikimashō.  
Tedukuri no o-bentō wa kitto oishii desu yo.
5. CHIKAMORI Dewa, Ryō Ritetsu shefu ni zairyō o shōkai shite moraimashō.  
WATARU: Otto sono mae ni komāsharu!

## ENGLISH

1. WATARU Hello. It's time for "Wataru's Exciting Cooking."  
CHIKAMORI: Today, Chef Ritetsu Ryō has joined us in the studio.
2. RITETSU RYŌ: Hello.
3. WATARU We're going to have Chef Ritetsu Ryō show us how to make a  
CHIKAMORI: "Cherry Blossom Viewing Boxed Lunch."

CONT'D OVER

4. RITETSU RYŌ: This year, why don't you take a boxed lunch when you go cherry blossom viewing?  
A homemade boxed lunch will definitely be delicious.
5. WATARU: So let's have Chef Ritetsu Ryō show us the ingredients.  
CHIKAMORI: Oh, but before that, a commercial break!

## VOCABULARY

| Kanji  | Kana    | Romaji      | English                                |
|--------|---------|-------------|--|
| シェフ    | シェフ     | shefu       | chef                                   |
| 紹介する   | しょうかいする | shōkai suru | to introduce;V3                        |
| 材料     | ざいりょう   | zairyō      | ingredients, material                  |
| きっと    | きっと     | kitto       | surely, without fail                   |
| 手作り    | てづくり    | tezukuri    | homemade, handmade                     |
| 持って行く  | もっていく   | motte iku   | to take, to carry something away;V1    |
| 教える    | おしえる    | oshieru     | to teach, to inform, to instruct; V2   |
| お弁当    | おべんとう   | o-bentō     | boxed lunch, takeout meal, bentō       |
| お花見    | おはなみ    | o-hanami    | cherry blossom viewing, flower viewing |
| スタジオ   | スタジオ    | sutajio     | studio                                 |
| コマーシャル | コマーシャル  | komāsharu   | commercial, television advert          |

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>シェフがオレンジジュースを作った。<br/><i>Shefu ga orenjijūsu o tsukutta.</i></p> <p>The chef made orange juice.</p>                       | <p>新しいアシスタントを紹介します。<br/><i>Atarashii ashisutanto o shōkai shimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to introduce you to the new assistant.</p>    |
| <p>スーパーでカレーの材料を買った。<br/><i>Sūpā de karē no zairyō o katta.</i></p> <p>I bought ingredients for curry at the supermarket.</p> | <p>明日、きっと雨が降る。<br/><i>Ashita kitto ame ga furu.</i></p> <p>I'm sure it will rain tomorrow.</p>  |
| <p>手作りクッキーが大好きです。<br/><i>Tezukuri kukkī ga daisuki desu.</i></p> <p>I love homemade cookies.</p>                             | <p>クレジットカードを持って行かなかった。<br/><i>Kurejitto kādo o motte ikanakatta.</i></p> <p>I didn't take my credit card with me.</p>                 |
| <p>鈴木先生は英語を教えています。<br/><i>Suzuki-sensei wa eigo o oshieteimasu.</i></p> <p>Mr. Suzuki teaches English.</p>                   | <p>母は毎日お弁当を作ってくれる。<br/><i>Haha wa mainichi o-bentō o tsukutte kureru.</i></p> <p>My mother makes a packed lunch for me every day.</p> |
| <p>毎年お花見をする。<br/><i>Maitoshi o-hanami o suru.</i></p> <p>I do cherry blossom viewing every year.</p>                         | <p>スタジオは近いですか。<br/><i>Sutajio wa chikai desu ka.</i></p> <p>Is the studio close by?</p>   |
| <p>日本のテレビコマーシャルは面白い。<br/><i>Nihon no terebi komāsharu wa omoshiroi.</i></p> <p>Japanese TV commercials are interesting.</p>  |   |

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **tezukuri (手作り) "homemade," "handmade"**

The first kanji means "hand," and the next kanji means "to make." So *tezukuri* indicates that something is "made by hand" or "handmade," not made by machine or bought from a shop.

### **kitto (きっと) "certainly," "surely"**

*Kitto* is an adverb that indicates a strong probability. Please also note these other adverbs expressing degrees of certainty:

1. *tabun* (多分)  
"probably," "maybe"
2. *osoraku* (おそらく)  
"possibly," "in all likelihood"
3. *kitto* (きっと)  
"certainly," "surely"

The degree of certainty depends on how we say these words or their context; however, generally speaking, *tabun* expresses a lower probability than *osoraku* and *kitto*, and *kitto* has a higher probability than *tabun* and *osoraku*.

### For Example:

| <b>Adverb</b>         | <b><i>ame ga furimasu.</i><br/>(雨が降ります。)</b> | <b>"English"</b>       |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|
| <i>Tabun</i><br>(多分)  | <i>ame ga furimasu.</i> (雨が降ります。)            | "It'll probably rain." |
| <i>Osoraku</i> (おそらく) | <i>ame ga furimasu.</i> (雨が降ります。)            | "It'll possibly rain." |
| <i>Kitto</i><br>(きっと) | <i>ame ga furimasu.</i> (雨が降ります。)            | "It'll surely rain."   |

### **otto** (おっと) "uh-oh"

This is a sound that the speaker makes when he/she suddenly notices something or is surprised.

### For Example:

1. *Otto, abunakatta.*  
おっと、危なかった。  
"Whoa! That was a close call."

## GRAMMAR

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

*Shefu ni zairyō o shōkai shite moraimashō.*

シェフに材料を紹介してもらいましょう。

"Let's have Chef Ritetsu Ryō show us the ingredients."

In this lesson, you'll learn the usage of a helping verb, *morau*.

### [Verb: Te Form ] + *Morau*

*Morau* is a class 1 verb that means "to receive." When it's preceded by the *te* form of a verb, it means the action is done for the subject.

The particle *ni* marks the performer of the action.

#### For Example:

1. *Watashi wa joshu ni eigo o oshiete moratta.*  
私は ジョシュに英語をおしえてもらった。  
"Josh taught me English."

This sentence is not just stating the fact that Josh taught you English, but also indicating that you received benefits from and are grateful for Josh's teaching you English. We often use this *-te morau* to express the fact that the subject got someone to do something at the subject's request.

#### For Example:

1. *Atarashii kutsu ga hoshii node, kareshi ni kutsu o katte moraimasu.*  
新しいくつがほしいので、彼氏に靴を買ってもらいます。  
"Since I want new shoes, I'll get my boyfriend to buy me some."

### Sentence Structure

| Subject<br>(Benefit<br>Receiver) | Wa            | Performer          | Ni            | Action +<br><i>Morau</i>                   |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--|
| <i>Watashi</i><br>(私)            | <i>wa</i> (は) | <i>haha</i><br>(母) | <i>ni</i> (に) | <i>tetsudatte morau.</i><br>(手伝ってもら<br>う。) |

|                |        |                 |        |  |
|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--|
| Watashi<br>(私) | wa (は) | kareshi<br>(彼氏) | ni (に) | kutsu o katte<br>morau.<br>(くつを買って<br>もらう。)  |
| Watashi<br>(私) | wa (は) | Joshu<br>(ジョシュ) | ni (に) | eigo o oshiete<br>morau.<br>(英語を教えて<br>もらう。) |

## Sample Sentences

1. *Rie-san wa Kishin-san ni shashin o **totte moraimashita.***  
**リエさんはキシンさんに写真を撮ってもらいました。**  
 "Rie got Kishin to take her photo."
2. *妹は彼氏にディズニーランドに**連れて行ってもらった。***  
*Imōto wa kareshi ni Dizunī rando ni **tsureteitte moratta.***  
 "My sister got her boyfriend to take her to Disneyland."

## Ageru, Kureru, and Morau

You learned the usage of three helping verbs in the last three lessons.

1. [Verb; *te* form] + *ageru* = "do something for someone else"
2. [Verb; *te* form] + *kureru* = "someone does something for me"
3. [Verb; *te* form] + *morau* = "I have someone do something for me"

### 1. [Verb; *te* form] + *ageru*

This phrase indicates that the subject performs that action for somebody else's benefit.

#### For Example:

1. *Joshu wa Daichi ni Eigo o **oshiete ageta.*** ジョシュは大地に英語を教えて**あげた。**  
 "Josh taught Daichi English (and that action was appreciated)."

## 2. [Verb; te form] + *kureru*

When the person who receives the benefit from the action is the speaker or the speaker's group, we have to use *kureru* instead of *ageru*.

### For Example:

1. *Joshu wa watashi ni Eigo o oshiete kureta.* ジョシュは私に英語を教えてください。  
"Josh taught me English (and I'm grateful)."

## 3. [Verb; te form] + *morau*

In *morau* sentences, unlike *ageru* and *kureru* sentences, the person who receives the benefit is the subject, and the particle *ni* marks the performer of the action.

### For Example:

1. *Daichi wa joshu ni eigo o oshiete moratta.*  
大地はジョシュに英語を教えてください。  
"Daichi got Josh to teach him English."
2. *Watashi wa Joshu ni Eigo o oshiete moratta.*  
私はジョシュに英語を教えてください。  
"I got Josh to teach me English."

## Practice

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1. *Watashi wa tomodachi ni kasa o kashite (ageta/kureta).*  
私は友達にかさを貸して (あげた/くれた)。  
"I lent my friend my umbrella."
2. *Tomodachi wa watashi ni kasa o kashite (ageta / kureta )*  
友達は私にかさを貸して (あげた/くれた)。  
"My friend lent me her umbrella."
3. *Watashi wa tomodachi ni shukudai o tetsu datte (kureta/moratta).*  
私は友達に宿題を手伝って (くれた/もらった)。  
"I got my friend to help me with my homework."

### Answers:

1. *ageta*
2. *kureta*
3. *moratta*

## Reference

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Please also review the following grammar points.

- [noun] *o morau* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 19
- *Tsukurikata*; [*masu* stem] *kata* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 28

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### ***hanami* (花見) "cherry blossom viewing"**

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*Hanami* literally means "flower viewing." It is a traditional Japanese custom that people appreciate the beauty of flowers. "Flowers" in this case usually means *sakura* or "cherry blossoms." However, in modern Japan, *hanami* usually refers to an outdoor party or a picnic beneath the *sakura* tree.

### ***bentō* (弁当) "boxed lunch," "takeout meal"**

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*Bentō* means "takeout" or "home-packed meal." Nowadays, *bentō* are readily available at convenience stores, train stations, airports, and *bentō* shops called *bentō-ya* in Japan.