

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S4 #2 Giving and Receiving in Japanese- Kureru

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# KANJI

1. (ピンポン)
2. 母: 浩二、ちょっと出てくれるー？
3. 浩二: はーい。(ドタバタ)  
おっす！！どうした？ま、上がれよ。
4. 圭介: お邪魔しまーす。
5. (浩二の部屋)
6. 圭介: うわっ！！チョコレートがたくさんある！！今年もたくさんもらったな。
7. 浩二: ああ、20個くらいもらったよ。全部食べられないから、ちょっと食べてくれる？  
あまりチョコを食べないことにしてるんだ。ニキビができちゃうから。で、用は何？
8. 圭介: これ、夏子ちゃんからのバレンタインチョコ。
9. 浩二: おう、そうか・・・。  
彼女は、去年もチョコを作ってくれたんだよね・・・どうしようかな。

# KANA

1. (ピンポン)
2. はは: こうじ、ちょっとでてくれるー？

CONT'D OVER

3. こうじ: はーい。(ドタバタ)  
おっす！！どうした？ま、あがれよ。
4. けいすけ: おじゃましまーす。
5. (こうじのへや)
6. けいすけ: うわっ！！チョコレートがたくさんある！！ことしもたくさんもらったな。
7. こうじ: ああ、にじゅっくらいもらったよ。ぜんぶたべられないから、ちょっとたべてくれる？  
あまりチョコをたべないことにしてるんだ。ニキビができちゃうから。で、ようはなに？
8. けいすけ: これ、なつこちゃんからのバレンタインチョコ。
9. こうじ: おう、そうか・・・。  
かのじょは、きょねんもチョコをつくってくれたんだよね・・・どうしようかな。

## ROMANIZATION

1. (Pinpōn)
2. HAHA: Kōji, chotto dete kurerū?
3. KŌJI: Hāi. (Dotabata)  
Ossu!! Dō shita? Ma, agare yo.
4. KEISUKE: O-jama shimāsu.

CONT'D OVER

5. (Kōji no heya)
6. KEISUKE: Uwa!! Chokorēto ga takusan aru!! Kotoshi mo takusan moratta na.
7. KŌJI: Ā, nijukko kurai moratta yo. Zenbu taberarenai kara, chotto tabete kureru?  
Amari choko o tabenai koto ni shite ru n da. Nikibi ga dekichau kara. De, yō wa nani?
8. KEISUKE: Kore, Natsuko-chan kara no barentain choko.
9. KŌJI: Ō, sō ka....  
kanojo wa kyonen mo choko o tsukutte kureta n da yo ne... Dō shiyō ka na.

## ENGLISH

1. (Doorbell rings)
2. MOM: Koji, can you get that for me?
3. KOJI: Okay--. Oh, hey! What's up? Come in, man.
4. KEISUKE: Thanks.
5. (Koji's room)
6. KEISUKE: What?! Look at all this chocolate!! You got a bunch again this year.
7. KOJI: Yeah, around 20 or so. I can't eat them all, so can you eat some for me? I'm trying not to eat that much chocolate; it gives you pimples, you know. So, what's up?

CONT'D OVER

8. KEISUKE: Here, chocolates from Natsuko-chan.
9. KOJI: Oh, I see...she made me chocolates last year, too...what should I do?

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
くらい	くらい	kurai	approximately, about
出る	でる	deru	to go out, to answer (the phone, the doorbell)
ニキビ	にきび	nikibi	pimple, spot
できる	できる	dekiru	to appear, to occur
用	よう	yō	business, something to do
上がる	あがる	agaru	to go in, to come in

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>1000円くらいのシャーペンを買った。 <i>Sen-en kurai no shāpen o katta.</i></p> <p>I bought a mechanical pencil which costs about 1000 yen.</p>	<p>電話に出る。 <i>Denwa ni deru.</i></p> <p>I answer the phone.</p>
<p>にきびがたくさんある。 <i>Nikibi ga takusan aru.</i></p> <p>I have many pimples.</p>	<p>夜遅くまで起きていると、にきびができる。 <i>Yoru osoku made okite iru to, nikibi ga dekiru.</i></p> <p>When I stay up late, I get pimples.</p>

用があるので、早く帰る。  
*Yō ga aru node, hayaku kaeru.*

I have something that needs taking care of, so  
I'm going to leave early.

家に上がる。  
*ie ni agaru.*

I go into a house.

## GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we learned "giving and receiving verbs," such as *kureru*, *ageru* and *morau*. In the next three lessons, we are going to see these verbs acting as auxiliary verbs respectively. This lesson focuses on *kureru*.

*Kureru* means "to give" and is used when the receiver is the speaker, or someone in the speaker's in-group. When *kureru* is used after the *-te* form of another verb, it acts as an auxiliary, implying that the doer performed that action for the sake of the speaker. The doer is marked by the particle *wa* or *ga*, while the receiver is marked by the particle *ni*, *o* or *to* depending on the verb you use. Please note that the receiver is the speaker or someone in the speaker's in-group, so the receiver is usually omitted in a sentence.

Today's Example 1 shows that Koji (speaker) is asking Keisuke to eat chocolate for him because he doesn't want to.

Today's Example 2 places emphasis on the fact that Natsuko made the chocolate for the sake of him (speaker), probably because she loves him.

### Today's example 1:

ちょっと食べてくれる？  
Chotto tabete kureru?  
Could you eat a bit for me?

### Today's example 2:

彼女は、去年もちョコを作ってくれたんだよね。  
Kanojo wa Kyonen mo choko tsukutte kureta n da yo ne.  
She made chocolate for me last year, too.

### Formation:

([Doer] *wa (ga)*) ([receiver] *ni (o, to)*) Verb-*te* + *kureru*

### Examples:

お父さん、(私に) 新しいゲームを買ってくれる？  
*Otō-san, (watashi ni) atarashii gēmu katte kureru?*  
Dad, can you buy a new video game (for me)?

ジョージが (私に) その本を貸してくれた。

*Jōji ga (watashi ni) sono hon o kashite kureta.*

George lent the book (to me).

明日、 (私のために) パーティーに来てくれますか。

*Ashita (watashi no tame ni) pātī ni kite kuremasu ka?*

Could you come to the party (as a favor for me) tomorrow?