

Lesson 24

I. Vocabulary

くれますⅡ

なおしますⅠ

つれて いきますⅠ

つれて きますⅢ*

おくりますⅠ

[ひとを～]

しょうかいしますⅢ

あんないしますⅢ

せつめいしますⅢ

おじいさん／

おじいちゃん

おばあさん／

おばあちゃん

じゅんび

ひっこし

[お]かし

ホームステイ

ぜんぶ

じぶんで

直します

連れて 行きます

連れて 来ます

送ります

[人を～]

紹介します

案内します

説明します

準備

引っ越し

[お]菓子

全部

自分で

give (me)

repair, correct

take (someone)

bring (someone)

escort [someone], go with

introduce

show around, show the way

explain

grandfather, old man

grandmother, old woman

preparation (～[を] します：prepare)

moving out (～[を] します：move out)

sweets, snacks

homestay

all

by oneself

かいわ
〈会話〉

ほかに

besides

はは ひ
母の 日

Mother's Day

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. Ms. Sato gave me some chocolate.
2. Mr. Yamada corrected my report for me.
3. My mother sent me a sweater.
4. I lent Ms. Kimura a book.

Example Sentences

1. Do you love Granny, Taro?
.....Yes, I do. She always gives me sweet things to eat.
2. Nice wine, isn't it?
.....Yes, Ms. Sato gave it to me. It's French.
3. Mr. Miller, did you cook all the food at yesterday's party yourself?
.....No, Mr. Wang helped me.
4. Did you go by train?
.....No, Mr. Yamada took me in his car.
5. Taro, what are you going to do for your mother on Mother's Day?
.....I'm going to play the piano for her.

Conversation

Shall I come and help?

Karina: Mr. Wang, you're moving on Sunday, aren't you?
Shall I come and help?

Wang: Thank you.
OK then, if you don't mind, please come at about nine o'clock.

Karina: Is anyone else coming to help?

Wang: Mr. Yamada and Mr. Miller are coming.

Karina: What about a car?

Wang: Mr. Yamada is lending me his.

Karina: What are you doing about lunch?

Wang: Er.....

Karina: Shall I bring a packed lunch?

Wang: Yes, please. Thanks.

Karina: See you on Sunday then.

III. Useful Words and Information

贈答の習慣 Exchanging Gifts

としだま
お年玉

Small gift of money given by parents and relatives to children on New Year's Day

にゅうがくいわ
入学祝い

Gift celebrating admission to school (money, stationery, book, etc.)

そつぎょういわ
卒業祝い

Graduation gift (money, stationery, book, etc.)

けっこんいわ
結婚祝い

Wedding gift (money, household goods, etc.)

しゅっさんいわ
出産祝い

Gift celebrating a birth (baby clothes, toys, etc.)

ちゅうげん
お中元 [Jul. or Aug.]

Gift for a person whose care you are under, e.g., doctor, teacher, boss, etc. (food, etc.)

せいぼ
お歳暮 [Dec.]

こうでん
お香典

Condolence money

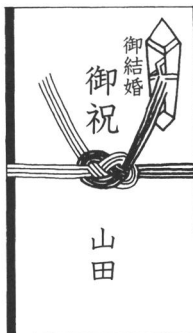
みま
お見舞い

Present given when visiting a sick or injured person (flowers, fruit, etc.)

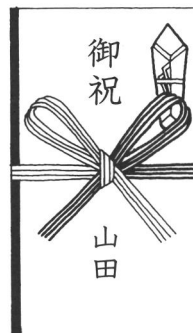


のしぶくろ 熨斗袋 Special decorated envelope for money gifts

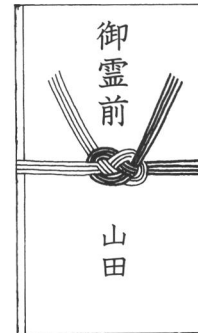
The right envelope for the occasion should be used.



For weddings (with red and white, or gold and silver ribbon)



For celebrations other than weddings (with red and white, or gold and silver ribbon)



For funerals (with black and white ribbon)

IV. Grammar Notes

1. くれます

The word あげます (give), which was taught in Lesson 7, cannot be used to talk about someone else giving something to the speaker or a member of his or her family. In that case, the word くれます is used.

- ① わたしは 佐藤さんに 花を あげました。

I gave some flowers to Ms. Sato.

×佐藤さんは わたしに クリスマスカードを あげました。

- ② 佐藤さんは わたしに クリスマスカードを くれました。

Ms. Sato gave me a Christmas card.

- ③ 佐藤さんは 妹に お菓子を くれました。

Ms. Sato gave some candies to my younger sister.

2.

V て-form	{	あげます
		もらいます
		くれます

あげます, もらいます and くれます refer to the giving and receiving of things, while ~て あげます, ~て もらいます and ~て くれます are used to denote that an action confers some kind of profit or benefit on the recipient.

- 1)

V て-form あげます

The pattern verb て-form あげます is used when the person doing the action is taken as the subject. It shows that the action confers some kind of profit or benefit on the recipient.

- ④ わたしは 木村さんに 本を 貸して あげました。

I lent Ms. Kimura a book.

Because the ~て あげます pattern denotes the conferral of some kind of profit or benefit, it could sound patronizing if used when the recipient is of higher status than the person conferring the profit or benefit. It is better in this case to use the pattern verb ます-form でしょうか (see Lesson 14-5).

- ⑤ タクシーを 呼びましょうか。

Shall I call a cab? (See Lesson 14.)

- ⑥ 手伝いましょうか。

May I help you? (See Lesson 14.)

- 2)

V て-form もらいます

- ⑦ わたしは 山田さんに 図書館の 電話番号を 教えて もらいました。

Mr. Yamada told me the telephone number of the library.

This shows that the speaker feels that the person for whom the action was performed (who is taken as the subject of this sentence) has received some profit or benefit from

the action. When the subject is わたし, it is usually omitted.

3) Verb て-form くれます

⑧ 母は [わたしに] セーターを ^{おく}送って くれました。

My mother sent me a sweater.

Here, the person performing the action is taken as the subject, and the form shows that the speaker feels that the person for whom the action was performed has benefited from the action. When the person benefiting from the action (marked by the particle に) is わたし, it is usually omitted.

[Note] In a sentence using ～て あげます or ～て くれます, the particle that marks the person receiving the benefit is the same as in an equivalent sentence that does not use ～て あげます or ～て くれます.

わたしに ^{りょこう}旅行の ^{しやしん}写真を見せます。

↓

わたしに ^{りょこう}旅行の ^{しやしん}写真を見せて くれます。

He shows me the photos taken during the travel.

わたしを ^{おおさかじょう}大阪城へ ^つ連れて 行きます。

↓

わたしを ^{おおさかじょう}大阪城へ ^つ連れて 行って くれます。

He takes me to Osaka Castle.

わたしの ^ひ引っ越しを ^{てつだ}手伝います。

↓

わたしの ^ひ引っ越しを ^{てつだ}手伝って くれます。

He helps me move.

3. N₁は N₂が V

⑨ おいしい ワインですね。

……ええ、[この ワインは] ^{さとう}佐藤さんが くれました。

This wine is very nice, isn't it?

……Yes, Ms. Sato gave it to me.

The response to this question takes as its topic the object of the sentence さとうさんが この ワインを くれました, i.e. この ワインを (see Lesson 17-5). Since この ワインは is understood by both the speaker and the listener, it can be omitted. As the subject of this sentence is さとうさん, it is marked by が.