

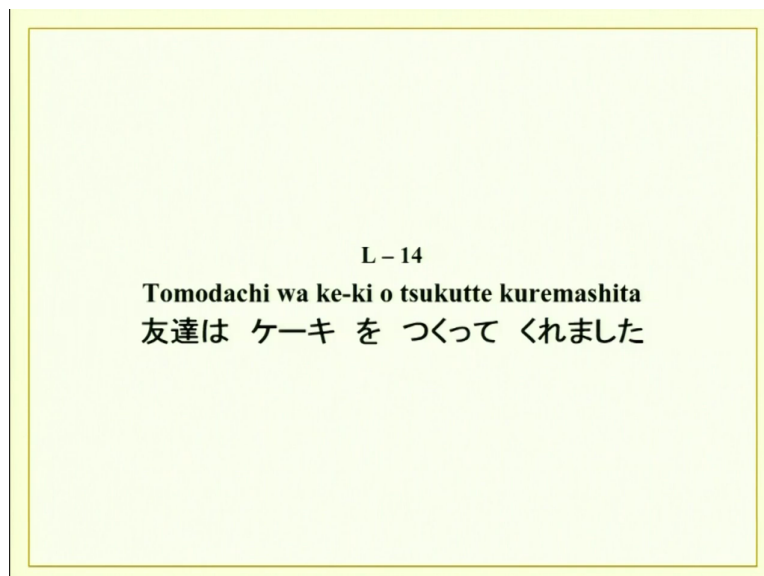
Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 14

Tomodachi wa ke-ki o tsukutte kuremashita
友だちは ケーキ を 作って くれました
My friend made a cake and gave it to me

Konnichiwa minasan/こんにちは みなさん, ~~(FL)~~ Namaskar and welcome to the class in our second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. In our previous class we learnt giving and receiving that is verbs which are required to give something to someone and verbs which are required to receive something from someone. So, how to use them, when to use them, what are the situations you will be using them? So, we will continue with all this today as well, but also learn something new with *kuremasu*/くれます ~~(FL)~~. So, let us see what we have in our lecture today? Listen to this passage that we have here and let us see how much you understand, after that I will do all the explanation.

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~~(FL)~~

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会話

(FL)

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Nichiyoubi ni uchi **de** pa-ti **ga** arimashita. Kaisha
kara Mira san to Rao san ga pa-ti ni **kite**
kuremashita. Watashi wa tomodachi to ryoushin ni
takusan purezento o **moraimashita**. Rao san wa
minna ni kokuteru o **tsukutte agemashita**. Mira san
wa minna **no tame ni** utatte kuremashita. Watashi
tachi wa **minna de** 11ji made odorimashita. Tsuma
wa oishii gohan o **tsukutte kuremashita**.

So, you just heard the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) I will explain the things that you have not understood in the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) right now. So, *nichiyoubi ni uchi de pa-ti-ga arimashita*/日曜日に家でパーティーがありました,(FL) there was a party at my house; *kaisha kara Mira san to Rao san ga pa-ti ni kite kuremashita*/会社からミラさんとラオさんがパーティーに来てくれました, they come to my house. *Watashi wa tomodachi to ryoushin ni takusan purezento o moraimashita*/私は友達と両親にたくさんプレゼントをもらいました,(FL) I received a lot of presence from my friends and my parents. *Rao san wa mina ni kokute-ru o tsukutte agemashita*/ラオさんは皆にコクテールを作ってあげました,(FL) ~~mean~~ (FL) he made cocktails and gave to everyone. *Mira san wa minna no tame ni*/ミラさんは皆のために,(FL) for everyone *utatte*

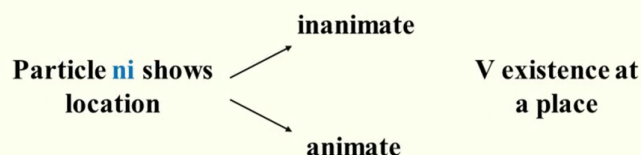
kuremashita／歌って くれました, (FL) she sang for everyone. *Watashi-tachi wa minna de*／私たちは 皆 で, (FL) all of us *juu-ichi-ji made odorimashita*／十一時 まで おどりました, we danced (FL). Then *tsuma wa oishii gohan o tsukutte kuremashita*／つま は 美味しい ご飯 を 作って くれました, *tsuma*／つま is *okusan*／おくさん which is (FL) wife *wa oishii gohan o tsukutte*／は 美味しい ご飯 を 作って, (FL) she made and gave it to us. So, this is the simple *kaiwa*／会話 (FL) there is lot of grammar here. So, we are going to take up each part at a time.

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日曜日に 家 で パーティー が ありました。会社から ミラさん と ラオさん が パーティー に きて くれました。私は 友達 と 両親 に たくさん プレゼント を もらいました。ラオさん は みんなに コクテル を つくって あげました。ミラさん は みんな の ため に うた を うたって くれました。私達 は みんな 十一時 まで おどりました。つま は 美味しい ご飯 を 作って くれました。

Now there is katakana, lot of kanji also some kanji's I am sure you will be able to recognize if not be able to write. So, ~~do that~~ *do those and*; practice your hiragana ~~now~~.

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Now, So far we have learnt that particle *ni*／に and it is used with *arimasu*／あります (FL) and to show what? It shows location and existence of an object at a certain place. So, now you just saw in the *kaiwa*／会話 (FL) that we used particle *de*／で (FL) with *arimasu*／あります (FL). So, how are we using particle *de*／で (FL) over here?:-

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~ **ni** arimasu to show existence of an object at a place

Object wa place ni aru

Hon wa soko **ni** arimasu /本 は そこ に あります。

Hon wa tsukue no ue **ni** arimasu /本は 机 ^{on top} の上 に あります。

Kuruma wa chuusha-jou **ni** arimasu /車は 駐車場に あります。

De with aru ?

You can see very clearly. It has to be *ni arimasu*／に あります, *ni*／に shows (FL) location and *de*／で (FL) shows action. So, ‘object wa place *ni arimasu*’ (FL) place (FL). Now look at this and see, *hon wa soko ni arimasu*／本 は そこ に あります, (FL) this is what we did. *Hon wa tsukue no ue ni arimasu*／本 は 机 の 上 に あります, (FL) it is on top of the table. *Kuruma wa chuusha-jou ni arimasu*／車 は ちゅうしゃじょう に あります (FL). So, you will see that all three over here show location of a certain object. So, why are we using *de*／で (FL). What is the reason for using *de*／で (FL)?:-

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Event at a place → **de arimasu**

party / パティー
 tenrankai / てんらんかい
 undoukai / うんどうかい

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The reason is that if *aru* / ある (FL) comes with an event that is if an event is happening at a certain place then particle *de* / で is used with *arimasu* / あります (FL).

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kinou
 Ashita tomodachi no uchi **de** pa-ti **ga** arimasu. *arimashita*
 明日 友達 の 家 で パーティー が あります。



For example you can see here in this picture, they are having a party over here. So, *ashita tomodachi no uchi de pa-ti ga arimasu* / 明日 友だち の 家 で パーティー が あります or *kinou tomodachi no uchi de pa-ti ga arimashita* / 昨日 友だち の 家 で パーティー が ありました (FL). So, at a place at a place event is there. So, it is not showing existence of an object, it is showing that an event is taking place at a certain location.

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Ototoi gakkou de Tanaka sensei no kougi ga arimashita.
 一昨日 学校 で 田中先生 の こうぎ が ありました。




// Raishuu gakkou de undoukai ga arimasu.
 来週 学校 で 運動会 が あります。

You can look at these examples also over here. *Ototoi gakkou de Tanaka sensei no kougi ga arimashita*／一昨日 学校 で 田中先生 の こうぎ が ありました(FL). So, there was an event which was a lecture and that took place at the *gakkou*／学校(FL). Now over here there is sports day. So, you can see, *raishuu gakkou de*／来週 学校 で,(FL) again at school *undoukai ga arimasu*／うんどうかい が あります(FL). So, this event is going to take place at school and when is the time? The time is *raishuu*／らいしゅう(FL). So, I am sure by now it is very clear why *de*／で(FL) is being used over here.

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本 は そこ に あります。 ^{okier} Hon wa soko ni arimasu. ^{aru}

ミラ は そこ に います。 Mira wa soko ni imasu. ^{iru}

Gakkou de undoukai ga arimasu. ^{bluigt}
 学校 で 運動会 が あります。

So, you can see, ~~(FL)~~ place *ni iru*／に いる or *aru*／ある, place *ni* object *aru* and *hito iru*(FL) is object (FL). Now, *gakkou de undoukai ga arimasu*／学校 で うんどうかい が あります,(FL) it is taking place or happening.

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O - *hashi* *de* gohan o taberu / お箸 で 食べる。
 Pen *de* kaku / ペン で 書く。

So, now we have learnt different ways we can use particle *de*/で(FL) in our previous lessons. I want to tell you one more way you can use particle *de*/で(FL). We already know that particle *de*/で(FL) shows how something is used to perform an action that is you use something. For example *hashi*/はし or(FL) a chopstick to eat, so, *hashi de gohan o tabemasu*/はし で ご飯 を 食べます(FL) or you will use a pen to write or a pencil to write or a brush to paint, so, *pen de kakimasu*/ペン で 書きます(FL).

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De – as means and instrument

Senshuu sono eiga o terebi *de* mimashita。
 先週 その 映画 を テレビ で 見ました。



Similarly we can also use particle *de*/で(FL) for instruments or means used to do something. Now this sounds a little confusing. So, let us look at the example. *Senshuu sono eiga o terebi de mimashita*/先週 その 映画 を テレビ で 見ました(FL).

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A: あの 映画を 見ましたか？
 B: ああ、あの 映画 です か？ 先週
 あの 映画 を テレビ で みました。

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So you can have short *kaiwa*/会話(FL). So, you are talking about *eiga*/映画 which both of you the listener and the speaker both know of.

De – as means and instrument

Senshuu sono eiga o terebi **de** mimashita.
 先週 その 映画 を テレビ で 見ました。



(on)
 Mainichi konpyūta **de** jū-ji-kan shigoto o shimasu.
 毎日 コンピューター で 十時間 仕事を します。




So, *senshuu ano eiga o terebi de mimashita*/先週 あの 映画 を テレビ で みました, (FL) I saw it on TV. Then also another there is one very clear, *mainichi konpyu-ta de juu-ji-kan shigoto o shimasu*/毎日 コンピューター で 十時間 仕事を します. *Konpyu-ta de*/コンピューター で ~~there computer~~ (FL). So, basically the meaning is ‘on’ in English; I work on the computer, *watashi wa konpyu-ta de shigoto o shimasu*/私 は コンピューター で 仕事を します (FL). You could also say *youtube de mimashita*/で 見ました (FL). So, now the verbs *ageru*/あげる, *morau*/もらう (FL) and *kureru*/くれる (FL) also have their honorific counterparts I had talked about it earlier in our previous lesson.

How are you going to use these verbs? What are the situations with whom? For example, as they show respect then you have to use them in formal situations with people who are older to you in age and in rank, in business interactions you have to use these verbs So, have to be very-very careful when and how to use them.

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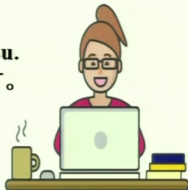
De – as means and instrument

Senshuu sono eiga o terebi de mimashita.
先週 その 映画 を テレビ で 見ました。



(on)

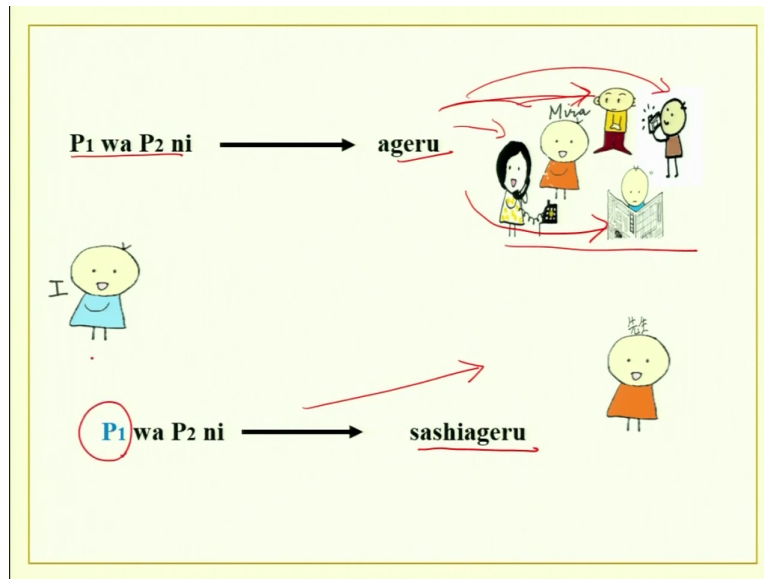
Mainichi konpyūta de jū-ji-kan shigoto o shimasu.
毎日 コンピューター で 十時間 仕事を します。



You can see from this picture over here and we have also done this ‘*person one wa (FL)* *person two ni (FL)*’ what are the people you can give your friend, you can give your *otouto* / 弟 (FL), you can give your brothers and sisters, you can give someone else's sister, you can also give to your father, you can give to anybody, that person can give to someone else as well. Now when you have to give to someone senior to you, how will you show respect?

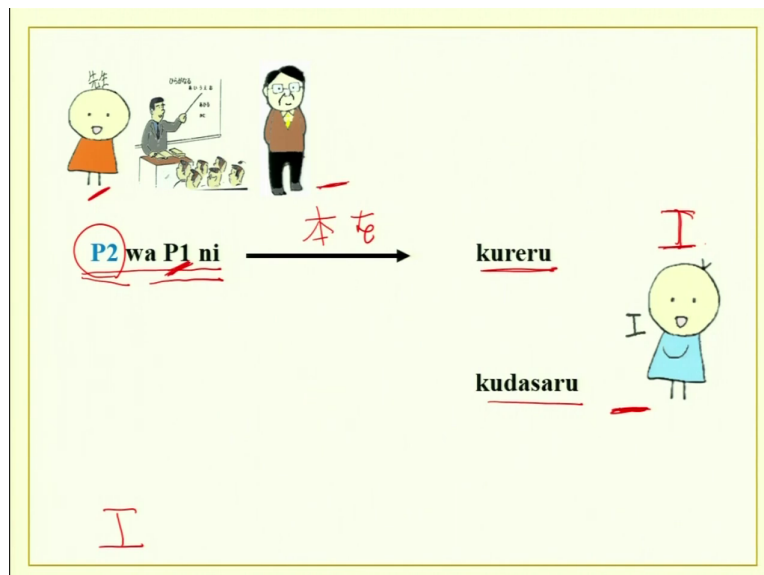
It is *sashiageru* / さしあげる; *watashi wa sensei ni hon o sashiagemasu* / 私は先生に本を差し上げます (FL). So, (FL) and you will see who is giving? I am giving over here. So, I am the subject.

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Now again you have done *morau* / もらう, (FL) over here also you will see who is the subject? I am the subject, *watashi wa* / 私 は (FL) person to, *ni moraimashita* / に もらいました, I (FL) received from it could be *Mira san* / ミラさん, (FL) it could be *chichi* / 父, (FL) it could be teacher this you have done. Now if you are receiving it from your teacher or from someone who is older to you then, for respect you will say *itadakimasu* / いただきます (FL). Again *watashi wa* / 私 は (FL) I have received from someone. So, your position is over here and the person you are receiving it from is over here to show respect.

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Now so far it has been 'I', the subject has been *watashi* / 私 (FL). Now if the subject changes and subject becomes person 2 that is the person who was giving you so far or the person you were giving to. So, far is going to give you; then, what are you going to say? *Person 2 wa person 1 to* (FL) person one that is me/I *ni kuremashita* / に くれました; *sensei wa watashi*

ni hon o kuremashita／先生は私に本をくれました。 This is person 2 and this is person 1 who was the subject so, far in *ageru*／あげる(FL) and *morau*／もらう(FL). Now the subject has changed.

Now if you want to be very polite and you have received something from someone; then, *sensei wa watashi ni hon o kudasaimashita*／先生は私に本をくださいました or *kudasatta*／くださった(FL) he gave. So, your position is here and *sensei*／先生 is over here you being very--very polite and honorific.

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I
Watashi wa tomodachi ni hana o agemashita.
私は友達に花を上げました。

Tanaka san wa sensei ni hon o sashiagemashita.
田中さんは先生に本を差し上げました。

I
Mariko wa tomodachi ni/kara hana o moraimashita.
まりこは友達に/から花をもらいました。

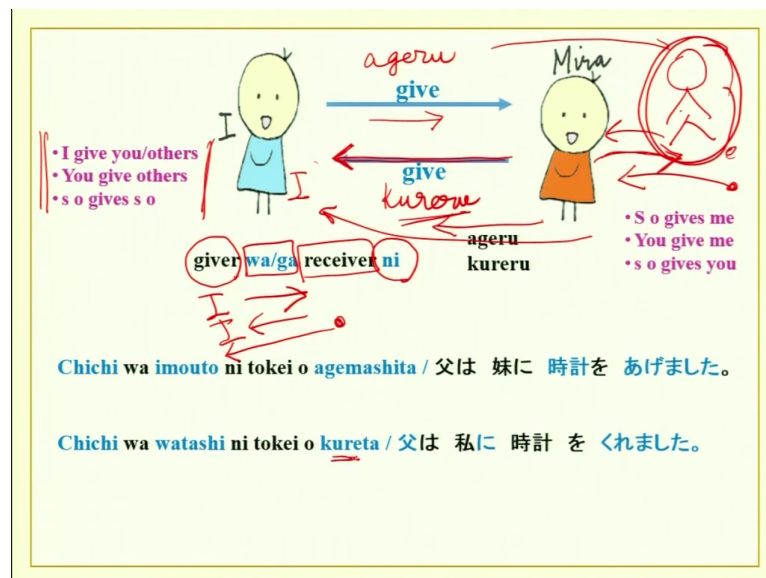
Watashi wa sensei ni/kara hon o itadakimashita.
私は先生に/から本をいただきました。

Otousan wa watashi ni hon o kuremashita.
先生は学生に本をくれました。

Now you can see from the examples over here. *Watashi wa tomodachi ni hana o agemashita*／私は友だちに花をあげました(FL) So, I am the subject over here you can see very clearly with *wa*／は(FL). *Tanaka san wa sensei ni hon o sashiagemashita*／田中さんは先生に本を差し上げました(FL) So, I can give *Tanaka san*(FL) can give to anybody who is senior. Now, *Mariko san wa tomodachi ni*／まり子さんは友だちに or *kara*／から(FL) meaning from, *hana o moraimashita*／花をもらいました(FL) it can be *Mariko san*(FL) or it can be me also *watashi wa tomodachi ni hana o moraimashita*／私は友だちに花をもらいました(FL). Now if it is from *sensei*／先生(FL) that you are getting something then, *watashi wa sensei ni*／私は先生に(FL) or *sensei kara hon o itadakimashita*／先生から本をいただきました(FL), I received from *sensei*／先生(FL) or *Mariko san wa sensei ni hon o itadakimashita*／まり子さんは先生に本をいただきました(FL) *sensei*／先生 is over here and I am over here I am being honorific and using *itadakimasu*／いただきます. *Moraimasu*／もらいます(FL) we have done earlier you can give to people your age.

So, *itadakimasu*／いただきます or *sashiagemasu*／さしあげます (FL) will always be used in business situations or people senior in age and in rank. Then, *otousan wa watashi ni hon o kuremashita*／お父さんは私に本をくれました; *otousan*／お父さん (FL) is here and I am here and he is giving something to me, I am receiving something from him. You can see from the picture as well that *otousan*／お父さん (FL) is giving me. So, I'm here and *otousan*／お父さん is here.

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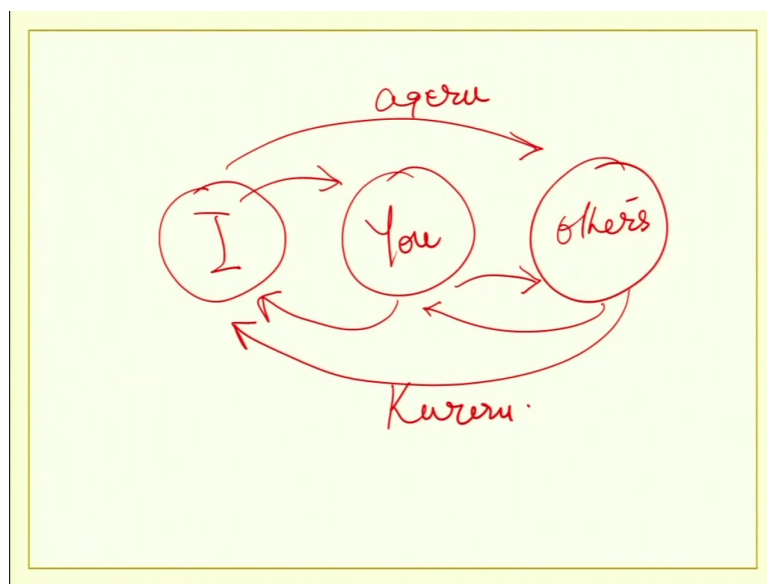


Now you can look at this that *agemasu*／あげます (FL) give is to *ageru*／あげる (FL). In Japanese 'to give something to someone' is *ageru*／あげる (FL). So, I give to *Mira* (FL) and *Mira* (FL) gives to me but in Japanese it becomes *kureru*／くれる (FL). Now, from this picture you can see over here I give you, I can give others also someone else is also over here. So, I can give this person also, you can also give to others which is *Mira* (FL) over here. So, in this case *Mira* (FL) can also give to others. Someone anyone xyz over here can give to someone else.

So, all of it is written over here you can see. So, far I was giving, *watashi wa ageru*／私は あげる (FL) to anyone, abc anyone. Now this person over here is giving me now that becomes *kureru*／くれる (FL) someone gives to me it could be anyone this person over here someone is giving to me *Mira san* (FL) is giving to me or someone over here this gentleman over here can also give to *Mira* (FL). Now another very important thing is the giver will be followed by particle *wa*／は (FL) or *ga*／が (FL).

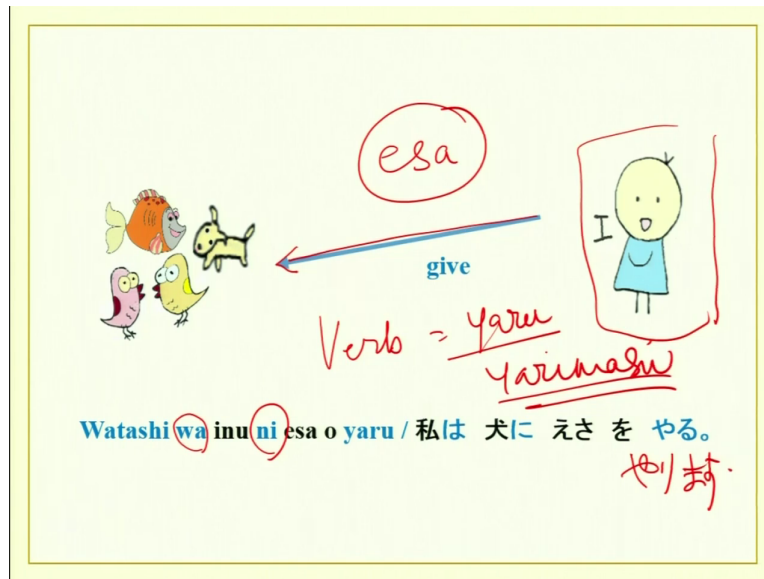
A and the receiver will always be followed by particle *ni* / に ~~me~~. So, I give and I receive but someone else gives me that is *kureru* / くれる, (FL) you can see from these examples, *chichi wa imouto ni tokei o agemashita* / 父 は 妹 に 時計 を あげました (FL). So, *chichi* / 父 (FL) can give a *imouto* / いもうと (FL) or I can give *watashi wa imouto ni tokei o agemashita* / 私は 妹 に とけい を あげました (FL). So, all of this from this example you can see and understand very clearly. Now, *chichi wa watashi ni tokei o kuremashita* / 父 は 私 に 時計 を くれました or *chichi wa imouto ni tokei o kuremashita* / 父 は 妹 に 時計 を くれました; (FL) or (FL) *chichi* / 父 can give to *imouto* / 妹 or *chichi* / 父 can give to me as well over here.

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You can also understand it like this, for example *watashi* / 私, (FL) you and others it could be anybody. So, I can give you, I can give others, you can also give others. Now others can give you, others can give me and you can also give me. So, this is *ageru* / あげる (FL) and this is *kureru* / くれる (FL). Now I have made these arrows over here try to make sentences on your own and see whether you can use *ageru* / あげる (FL) and *kureru* / くれる (FL) correctly. -

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Now another important thing that you have to keep in mind is when you are giving things to animals basically. So, you give them food which is *esa* / えさ (FL) in Japanese and the verb is *yaru* / やる, *yarimasu* / やります (FL). *Watashi wa inu ni esa o yaru* / 私は犬にえさをやる or *yasimasu* / やります, I give food to my dog or if you have an aquarium at home to your fish or to your birds.

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Watashi wa Mira san ni eiwa jiten o agemashita.
Tarou kun

Watashi wa sensei ni tokei o sashiagemashita. (Tarou kun)

Watashi wa sensei ni omiyage o itadakimashita/moraimashita.

Sensei wa watashi ni eiwa jiten o kudasaimashita / kuremashita.
Tomodachi wa watashi ni pen o kuremashita.
Watashi wa tomodachi ni pen o agemashita.

Now you can quickly go over these sentences. I have already explained all of it in detail.

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V te kudasai imasu	→	request to do (V) continuous tense
Kusadasi	→	kudasaru (Vくださる)
tabete kudasai / imasu - 食べてください/います		
chotto matte kudasai - ちょっと 待って ください		

Now you will remember, ~~(FL)~~ we did ~~tehey~~ form of the verb as verb *te kudasai* / て ください ~~(FL)~~ and verb in ~~tehe~~ form plus *imasu* / います ~~(FL)~~. Now this *te* ~~(FL)~~ form we can use it with *kureru* / くれる ~~(FL)~~ also and see what it means? The word *kudasai* / ください ~~(FL)~~ means request that is please do and is coming from the verb *kudasaru* / くださる ~~(FL)~~. So, when we say *tabete kudasai* / 食べて ください, ~~(FL)~~ it means please eat as the verb used there is *taberu* / 食べる ~~(FL)~~ which means to eat or we can say *chotto matte kudasai* / ちょっと 待って ください ~~(FL)~~ which means to wait and the verb used there is *matsu* / まつ ~~(FL)~~ which means to wait.

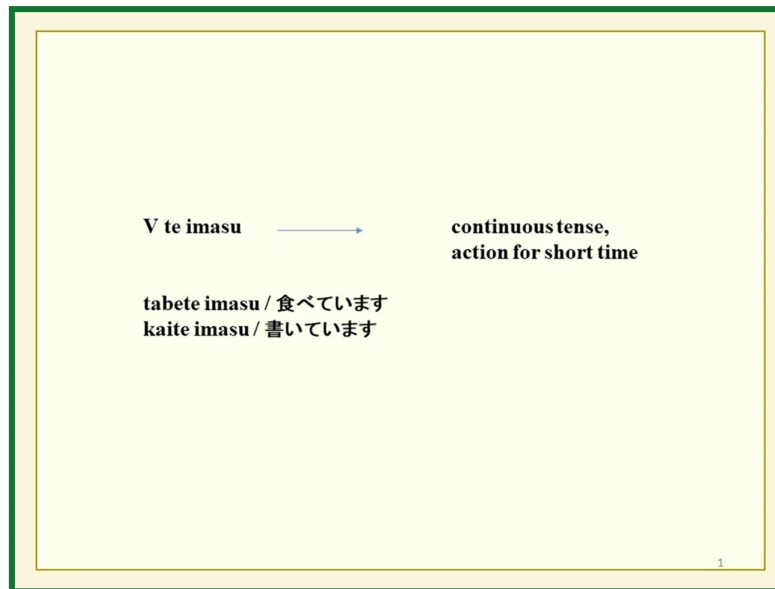
So, basically when you use verb in *te kudasai* / て ください ~~(FL)~~ form, *kudasai* / ください ~~(FL)~~ is please and meaning comes from the verb that you are using.

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V te imasu	→	continuous tense, action for short time
tabete imasu / 食べています		
kaite imasu / 書いています		

For example *taberu*／食べる(FL) and *matsu*／待つ(FL) so, *matte kudasai*／待ってください(FL) and *tabete kudasai*／食べて ください(FL) please eat and *matte kudasai*／待ってください(FL) please wait.

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—Now verb in *te imasu*／て います(FL) form is continuous tense where an action is happening over a period of time and the time duration of the activity happening is not very long the span is not very long, it is a short span.

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So, now if we use *kureru*／くれる(FL) instead of *imasu*／います(FL), well *te kuremasu*／て くれます(FL) will mean someone did something or does something for me.

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tsukuru つくる	tsukutte kuremasu make and give 作ってくれます
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ご飯 を 作って くれました。
ごはん を つくって くれました。

For example *gohan o tsukutte kuremashita* / ご飯 を 作って くれました, *gohan o tsukutte kureta* / ご飯 を 作って くれた (FL) so, basically it means made and gave *gohan* / ご飯 (FL) to me. So, someone does something for me, a favour done to me.

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Tanaka san wa hana o kaimashita. bought ✓
太郎くん は はな を 買いました。

Tanaka san wa watashi ni hana o kuremashita. gave ✓
太郎君 は 私 に 花 を くれました。

Tanaka san wa watashi ni hana o katte kuremashita. To V6 + へ
太郎くん は 私 に 花 を 買って くれました。 Bought and gave

40

In *te kuremasu* / て くれます (FL) form the subject is the benefactor as you can see from the example. Now see *Tanaka san wa hana o kaimashita* / 田中さんは花を買いました, (FL) he bought flowers. *Tanaka san wa watashi ni hana o kuremashita* / 田中さんは私に花をくれました, (FL) he gave flowers to me, gave over here he gave flowers to me. So, if we join the two basically meaning that he bought flowers and gave to me. How are we going to write it? *Tanaka san wa watashi ni* / 田中さんは私に, (FL) to me *hana o katte kuremashita* / 花を買って くれました, verb in *te* form plus *kureru* / くれる (FL) bought and gave to me.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:27)

Tanaka san wa watashi ni hana o katte kuremashita.
 中さんは私に花を買ってくれました。
 (kau) to buy

Tarou kun ga watashi ni kanji o oshiete kuremashita.
 太郎くんが私に漢字を教えてくださいました。
 (oshieru) to teach/tell

Tarou kun ga shukudai o tetsudatte kuremashita.
 太郎くんが宿題を手伝ってくれました。
 (tetsudau) to help

So, you can practice now over here, *Tanaka san wa watashi ni hana o katte kuremashita* / 田中さんは私に花を買ってくれました, (FL) as we did in our last slide and the verb over here is *kau* / 買う (FL) which means to buy. Instead of *hana* / 花 (FL) you can use dictionary or any other noun that you want to use, or *Tanaka san wa watashi ni doresu o katte kuremashita* / 田中さんは私にドレスを買ってくれました. Or *Tanaka san wa watashi ni kuruma o katte kuremashita* / 田中さんは私に車を買ってくれました; (FL) anything can come over here any noun. Now what are they doing over here? There is kanji written and these two are studying or doing something together maybe joint studies together. So, *Tarou kun wa watashi ni kanji o oshiete kuremashita* / 太郎くんは私に漢字を教えてくださいました (FL). So, basically he told me and I received the favour.

Verb is *oshieru* / 教える (FL) which means to teach or tell. For example *sensei wa oshiete kuremashita* / 先生は教えてくださいました, (FL) or (FL) *sensei* told us. So, she told and who received the favour the students received the favour. Now, *Tarou kun ga shukudai o tetsudatte kuremashita* / 太郎くんが宿題を手伝ってくれました, (FL) so, verb is *tetsudau* / てつだう (FL) to help, *Tarou* (FL) helped me to do the *shukudai* / しゅくだい (FL). So, he helped and I received the favour of him helping me finish my *shukudai* / しゅくだい (FL).

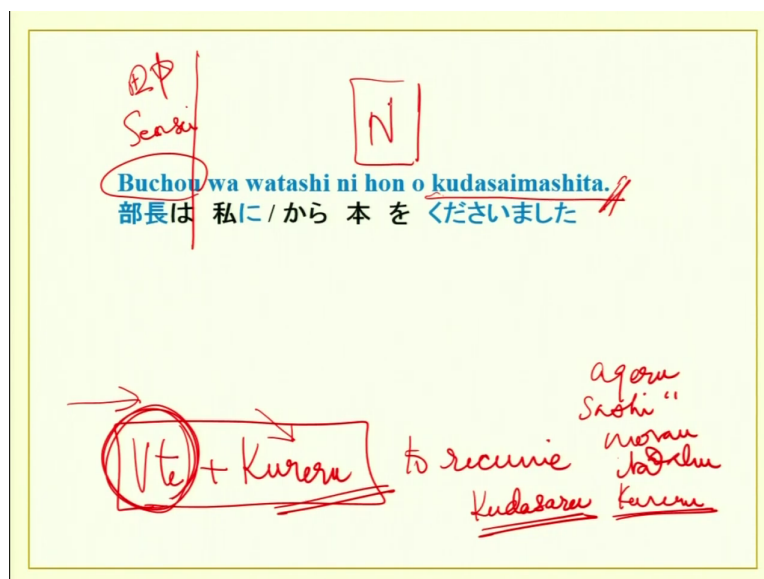
(Refer Slide Time: 22:11)



Now if we go back to our *kaiwa*/会話(FL) you will see how *kuremasu*/くれます(FL) is used in sentences. See there is this picture of them celebrating, maybe your birthday party. So, *kaisha kara tomodachi ga pa-ti ni kite kuremashita*/会社 から 友だち が パーティー に 来て くれました,(FL) so, they came to the party. So, *tomodachi*/友だち(FL) came and I was very happy I received the favour of them coming home for my party. So, the verb is *kuru*/くる(FL) in plain form which is to come and why are they saying *kite kuremashita*/来て くれました, why this *kuru*/来る(FL) and not *iku*/行く(FL)? bBecause the party has already happened and they all came and everybody was at home thus *kimasu*/来ます(FL).

There was another sentence there *Mira san wa utatte kuremashita*/ミラさん は 歌って くれました(FL). So, *Mira san*(FL) sang, it is to sing and she sang and we all enjoyed. We enjoyed her singing she sang for us *Mira san wa utatte kuremashita*/ミラさん は 歌って くれました(FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 23:25)



This is how you will use verb in *te(FL)* form plus *kureru/くれる(FL)* to receive. Whatever is being said over here, ~~W~~ whatever verb is being used over here this is done and then received by you. Now you also have *buchou wa watashi ni hon o kudasaimashita/部長は私に本をくださいました(FL)*. Now we have done *ageru/あげる*, *sashiageru/さしあげる*, *morau/もらう*, *itadaku/いただく(FL)* then we have done *kureru/くれる(FL)*. So, the honorific is *kudasaru/くださる(FL)* from where *kudasai/ください(FL)* is also coming. So, then because it is *buchou/部長(FL)* it could be *sensei/先生*, it could be some business associate may be *Tanaka san/田中さん*; *Tanaka san wa watashi ni hon o kudasaimashita/田中さんは私に本をくださいました(FL)* he gave me a book.

So, being very-very polite over here with *kudasaimashita/くださいました(FL)* and again you can replace *hon/本(FL)* with anything, any noun over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:52)

Hana: Ashita, kokusai fujin de- (Women's Day) desu **ne**.
Okaasan ni nani o **agemashou** ka?

Niisan: Sou desu ne.

Hana: Ne... Fuku wa **dou** desu ka?

Niisan: Ii kedo, okaasan ni maitoshi fuku o ageru **kara**
konkai **tokubetsu** na mono o agetai desu.

Hana: Sou ne....

Niisan: Okaasan no koshi ga itai node, 'massaji chea-' wa
dou desu ka?

Hana: Oniisan, sugoi yo! Itsu kai ni ikimasu ka?

Niisan: Intanetto de **katte**, **okutte** moratta hou ga ii yo.

Hana: Ja, sono toki watashi ni manga o katte kuremasu ka?

Niisan: Ii yo.....katte agemasu yo.

Now this is a small *kaiwa*/会話(FL) by one of my students using *te morau*/てもらう(FL) and *te kureru*/てくれる form(FL). I want you to go over the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) see how much you can understand and whatever is left I am going to tell you in your next class. Even the explanation of this *kaiwa*/会話(FL) I am not writing over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:17)

はな: 明日 国際婦人デー です ね。お母さん に
なに を 上げましょう か?

姉さん: そう です ね。

はな: ね...ふく は どう です か?

姉さん: いい けど、お母さん に 毎年、服を あげる
から、今回 特別な 物を 上げたい です ね。

はな: そう です ね。

姉さん: お母さん の こし が 痛い から マッサージ
チェア は どう です か?

はな: 姉さん すごい よ! いつ 会に 行きましょう
か?

姉さん: インタネット で 買って、送って、もらった
ほう が いい よ。

はな: じゃ、その とき 私に まんが を
買って くれます か?

姉さん: いい よ。。。。。。買って あげる わ。。。。。。

You can see the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) written in the script, look at the kanjis, the katakana and the hiragana practice all of it and explanation will be done only next time(FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 25:37)

明日	あした
母	はは
上	うえ
兄	あに
毎年	まいとし
今回	こんかい
特別	とくべつ
物	もの
会う	あう
行く	いく
買う	かう
送る	おくる

(FL)

(Refer Slide Time: 26:09)

Vocabulary		
chuushajou	ちゅうしゃじょ	parking lot
undoukai	かりる	sports day
kougi	くれる	lecture
kaigi	かいぎ	meeting
imouto	いもうと	eyounger sister
esa	えさ	food for animals
yaru	やる	to do (informal)
omiyage	おみやげ	present
eiwa-jiten	英和辞典	Eng-Jap dictionary
jishou	辞書	dictionary
matsu	待つ	to wait
motsu	持つ	to hold/have
tsukuru	作る	to make

(Refer Slide Time: 26:14)

Arimasu/あります
Sashiageru/さしあげる
Itadaku/いただく
Kudasaru/くださる
Vte+kureru/Vて+くれる

So, with this I would like to end today's class. We have done quite a few things, we have done *ageru*/あげる, ~~(FL)~~ we have done *morau*/もらう, ~~(FL)~~ we have done *itadaku*/いただく, *sashiageru*/さしあげる, *kureru*/くれる, *kudasaru*/くださる ~~(FL)~~ all of it; how to use it in *te* ~~(FL)~~ form there is still more left in this giving and receiving which we will continue next week. Till then I would like you to practice all of it at home, do passages, do short conversations, make short dialogues and practice at home with your partner if not with somebody then alone and come prepared for your next class. Till then *mata aimashou*/また会いましょう; *arigatou gozaimashita*/ありがとうございました ~~(FL)~~.