

Te kudasai

If you put kudasai after the Te Form you get 'please (do something)' as an instruction or request:

Koko ni namae to juusho o kaite kudasai. 'Please write your name and address here.'

'Please close that window.'

Denwa bangou o oshiete kudasai. 'Please tell me your telephone number.'

Shashin o mou ichimai totte kudasai. 'Please take one more photo.'

Repooto o kaite kudasai. 'Please write a report.'

Sorry, but please tell me how to read this kanji.

Chotto tetsudatte kudasai. 'Please help me a little.'

Mou sukoshi yukkuri hanashite kudasai. 'Please speak more slowly.'

Tatte kudasai. 'Please stand up.'

Chotto tetsudatte kudasai yo. 'Give me a bit of help, please.'

Mado o akete kudasai. 'Please open the window.'

Kyoushitsu o souji shite kudasai. 'Please clean the classroom.'

Vocab

oshieru -> oshiemasu -> oshiete 'teach; tell'

toru -> torimasu -> totte 'take (a photo)'

tetsudau -> tetsudaimasu -> tetsudatte 'help (someone do something)'

to 'and' (between nouns with the implication that this is the full list)

juusho 'address'

mou 'more'

mai (counter of sheets of paper, photos etc.)

yukkuri 'slowly'

tatsu 'to stand (up)'

kyoushitsu 'classroom'

souji suru 'to clean'

Notes

You can use kudasaimasen ka, the negative as a more polite equivalent of kudasai. Interestingly, in English such negative commands tend to mean not as polite.

yomikata 'way of reading'. Kata may be placed after the stem (what's left when you knock off masu) of many verbs to give the meaning 'way of ...ing'.

Sukoshi and chotto both mean 'a little', but chotto has an apologetic feel to it and is frequently used when asking for something.

Yo: sentence final particle which makes the statement more assertive.