

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S4 #21

A Japanese Discussion Gone to the Dogs

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KANJI

1. (大きい都内の公園)
2. (犬の吠える声)
3. 佐藤高広: こら、ポチ！吠えちゃだめ。すみません。
 (あ、この人、めちゃくちゃ綺麗な人だな。)
4. 早川玲奈: あ、大丈夫ですよ。かわいい洋服を着ていますね。トイプードルですか。
5. 佐藤高広: そうです。そちらこそ、スカートを履かせて、可愛いですね。名前は何と言うんですか。
6. 早川玲奈: マリアです。
 母が「チワワは寒がりだから」って言って、洋服を身につけさせているんです。
7. 佐藤高広: ああ、抜け毛の防止にもなるそうですね。
8. 早川玲奈: あ、そうなんですか。
 すごいんですよ。母は、マリアにクラシックを聞かせたり、音楽にあわせて、歌わせたりしているんですよ。
9. 佐藤高広: へー。すごいですね。僕は今、ポチに芸を覚えさせているんですよ。
 一輪車に乗らせて、皿を回させたいんです。
10. 早川玲奈: ええーそんなことさせているんですか？
11. 佐藤高広: 今から、そのドッグカフェで、昼ご飯を食べさせようと思っているんですが、良かったら、一緒に行きませんか？

CONT'D OVER

12. 早川玲奈: あ、いいですね。是非。

KANA

1. (おおいなとないのこうえん)
2. (いぬのほえるこえ)
3. さとうたかひろ: こら、ポチ！ほえちゃだめ。すみません。
(あ、このひと、めちゃくちゃきれいなひとだな。)
4. はやかわれな: あ、だいじょうぶですよ。かわいいようぶくをきていますね。トイプードルですか。
5. さとうたかひろ: そうです。そちらこそ、スカートをはかせて、かわいいですね。なまえはなんというんですか。
6. はやかわれな: マリアです。
ははが「チワワはさむがりだから」って言って、ようぶくをみにつけさせているんです。
7. さとうたかひろ: ああ、ぬけげのぼうしにもなるそうですね。
8. はやかわれな: あ、そうなんですか。
すごいんですよ。ははは、マリアにクラシックをきかせたり、おんがくにあわせて、うたわせたりしているんですよ。
9. さとうたかひろ: へー。すごいですね。ぼくはいま、ポチにげいをおぼえさせているんですよ。
いちりんしゃにのらせて、さらをまわさせたいんです。

CONT'D OVER

10. はやかわれな: ええーそんなことさせているんですか？
11. さとうたかひろ: いまから、そのドッグカフェで、ひるごはんをたべさせようとおもっているんですが、よかったら、いっしょにいきませんか？
12. はやかわれな: あ、いいですね。ぜひ。

ROMANIZATION

1. (Ōkii tonai no kōen)
2. (inu no hoeru koe)
3. SATŌ TAKAHIRO: Kora, pochi! hoe cha dame. Sumimasen.
(A, kono hito, mechakucha kirei na hito da na.)
4. HAYAKAWA RENA: A, daijōbu desu yo. Kawaii yōfuku o kite imasu ne. Toipūdoru desu ka.
5. SATŌ TAKAHIRO: Sō desu. Sochira koso, sukāto o hakasete, kawaii desu ne. Namae wa nan to iu n desu ka.
6. HAYAKAWA RENA: Maria desu.
Haha ga (chiwawa wa samugari dakara) tte itte, yōfuku o mi ni tsuketasete iru n desu.
7. SATŌ TAKAHIRO: Ā, nukege no bōshi ni mo naru sō desu ne.
8. HAYAKAWA RENA: A, sō nan desu ka. Sugoi n desu yo. Haha wa, Maria ni kurashikku o kikasetari, ongaku ni awasete, utawasetari shite iru n desu yo.

CONT'D OVER

9. SATŌ TAKAHIRO: Hē.
Sugoi desu ne. Boku wa ima, pochi ni gei o oboesasete iru n desu yo.
Ichirinsha ni nora sete, sara o mawasasetai n desu.
10. HAYAKAWA RENA: Eē sonna koto sasete iru n desu ka?
11. SATŌ TAKAHIRO: Ima kara, soko no doggukafe de, hiru gohan o tabesase yō to omotte iru n desu ga, yokattara, isshoni ikimasen ka?
12. HAYAKAWA RENA: A, ii desu ne. Zehi.

ENGLISH

1. At a giant park in Tokyo
2. Takahiro's dog barks at Rena's dog. (barking sound)
3. TAKAHIRO: No, Pochi! No barking! I'm sorry.
(Oh wow, this person is really pretty.)
4. RENA: Oh, don't worry, it's fine! Your dog is wearing such cute clothes! Is it a toy poodle?
5. TAKAHIRO: That's right! Your dog is also cute wearing a skirt. What's her name?
6. RENA: Her name's Maria. My Mom says that Chihuahuas are sensitive to the cold, so she always makes her wear clothes.
7. TAKAHIRO: It's also good for preventing shedding, apparently.

CONT'D OVER

8. RENA: Oh really? My Mom is something else; she makes Maria listen to classical music and makes her sing along to it.
9. TAKAHIRO: Wow, that's quite something! Right now, I'm making Pochi learn some tricks. I want to make him learn how to ride a unicycle and spin plates.
10. RENA: Wow, you're making him learn how to do that?!
11. TAKAHIRO: Hey, I'm thinking of going to that dog café over there and getting Pochi a bite to eat. Would you like to come along?
12. RENA: Sounds great!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
吠える	ほえる	hoeru	to bark
めちゃくちゃ	めちゃくちゃ	mechakucha	extremely, insanely
寒がり	さむがり	samugari	a person sensitive to cold
身につける	身につける	mi ni tsukeru	to wear
抜け毛	ぬげげ	nukege	hair loss
防止	ぼうし	bōshi	prevention
芸	げい	gei	performance, skill, craft
一輪車	いちりんしゃ	ichirinsha	a unicycle
回す	まわす	mawasu	to spin, turn, twist (something)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>うちの飼っている犬は、よく色んな人に吠える。</p> <p><i>Uchi no katte iru inu wa yoku ironna hito ni hoeru.</i></p> <p>My dog often barks at other people.</p>	<p>今までに見たことがないくらいめちゃうちや大きいスイカを食べた。</p> <p><i>Ima made ni mita koto ga nai kurai mechakucha ōkii suika o tabeta.</i></p> <p>I ate a watermelon that was bigger than any I had ever seen before.</p>
<p>寒がりなので、ウィンタースポーツは苦手です。</p> <p><i>Samugari na node wintā supōtsu wa nigate desu.</i></p> <p>I don't like the cold, so I don't really like winter sports.</p>	<p>いつもあのおばさんは、宝石を身につけている。</p> <p><i>Itsumo ano obasan wa hōseki o mi ni tsukete iru.</i></p> <p>That lady always wears jewelry.</p>
<p>お父さんは、抜け毛が多くて、最近悩んでいるようだ。</p> <p><i>O-tō-san wa nukege ga ōkute saikin nayande iru yō da.</i></p> <p>My father is suffering from a large amount of hair loss these days.</p>	<p>防犯カメラをつけて、万引きを防止する。</p> <p><i>Bōhan kamera o tsukete manbiki o bōshi suru.</i></p> <p>We put up a surveillance camera in order to prevent shoplifting.</p>
<p>忘年会では、新入社員が芸を見せなくてはならない。</p> <p><i>Bōnenkai de wa shinnyū shain ga gei o misenakute wa naranai.</i></p> <p>At the year-end party, new employees have to show off their talents.</p>	<p>一輪車で遊んでいて、怪我をしてしまった。</p> <p><i>Ichirinsha de asondeite, kega o shite shimatta.</i></p> <p>I was playing around on a unicycle and got injured.</p>
<p>首を回すと、痛い。</p> <p><i>Kubi o mawasu to, itai.</i></p> <p>My neck hurts when I turn it.</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Causative Form

僕は今、ポチに芸を覚えさせているんですよ。

"Right now, I'm making Pochi learn some tricks."

In this lesson, we'll learn how to form and use the causative in Japanese.

The causative form has two meanings according to context:

The "coercive causative," meaning, "make or force someone or something to do something"

The "permissive causative," meaning, "let someone or something do something"

This lesson focuses on the coercive causative, meaning, "making someone do something." The second usage is going to be covered in the next lesson.

How to Make the Causative Form

First, let's look at how to make the causative form.

For class 1 verbs, drop the final *-u*, and add *-aseru*.

For class 2 verbs, drop the final *-ru*, and add *-saseru*.

The two class 3 verbs, *suru* and *kuru*, become *saseru* and *kosaseru*, respectively.

Let's take a look at some examples.

Class 1 Verb	Causative Form	Romaji	"English Translation"
行く	行かせる	<i>ikaseru</i>	"make/let someone go"
話す	話させる	<i>hanasaseru</i>	"make/let someone speak"
買う※	買わせる	<i>kawaseru</i>	"make/let someone buy"

Class 2 Verb	Causative Form	Romaji	"English Translation"
食べる	食べさせる	<i>tabesaseru</i>	"make/let someone eat"
覚える	覚えさせる	<i>oboesaseru</i>	"make/let someone learn"
変える	変えさせる	<i>kaesaseru</i>	"make/let someone change"

Class 3 Verb	Causative Form	Romaji	"English Translation"
する	させる	<i>saseru</i>	"make/let someone do"
来る	来させる	<i>kosaseru</i>	"make/let someone come"

※In verbs that end in *-u*, the *-u* changes to *-w*, which changes it into (わ) in the causative.

Sentence Structure

So, what particles do we use when using the causative form? It's important to think about who is forcing the action and who is performing the action. The one causing the action is usually marked by a topic-marking particle, *wa* in main clauses and *ga* in subordinate clauses. If the main verb has an object (this kind of verb is known as a transitive verb, which would require the object marking particle *o*), then the one performing the action is marked by *ni*, because *o* cannot occur more than once in the same clause. However, if the main verb doesn't have an object (this kind of verb is known as an intransitive verb), the one performing the action can be marked by either *ni* or *o*.

Sample sentence one has the transitive verb, *suru*, so the only particle that can mark the person performing the action is *ni*. The object marking particle *o* is already being used to mark 宿題.

1. 母親は、子供に夏休みの宿題をさせました。
Hahaoya wa kodomo ni natsuyasumi no shukudai o sasemashita.
 "The mother made her kids do homework during summer vacation."

The main verb of this second sample sentence is *iku*, which is an intransitive verb (no object). The particle that marks the one performing the action can be either *o* or *ni*.

1. 大学教授は、学生を(に)調査へ行かせました。
Daigaku kyōju wa gakusei o(ni) chōsa e ikasemashita.
 "The college professor made his students go do a survey."

Examples from This Lesson

Examples from this Dialog:

1. そちらこそ、スカート履かせて、可愛いですね。
Sochira koso, sukāto o hakasete, kawaii desu ne.
"Your dog is also cute wearing a skirt."
2. 母がチワワは寒がりだから、って言って、洋服を身につけさせているんです。
Haha ga (chiwawa wa samugari dakara) tte itte, yōfuku o mi ni tsukesasete iru n desu.
"My mom says that Chihuahuas are sensitive to the cold, so she always makes her wear clothes."
3. 母は、マリアにクラシックを聞かせたり、音楽にあわせて、歌わせたりしているんですよ。
Haha wa, Maria ni kurashikku o kikasetari, ongaku ni awasete, utawasetari shite iru n desu yo.
"My mother makes Maria listen to classical music and makes her sing along to it."
4. 僕は今、ポチに芸を覚えさせているんですよ。
Boku wa ima, pochi ni gei o oboesasete iru n desu yo.
"Right now, I'm making Pochi learn some tricks."
5. 一輪車に乗らせて、皿を回させたいんです。
Ichirinsha ni norasete, sara o mawasasetai n desu.
"I want to make him learn how to ride a unicycle and balance plates."

Sample Sentences

1. 友達は私に食事をおごらせた。
Tomodachi wa watashi ni shokuji o ogoraseta.
"My friends made me treat them to dinner."
2. 娘は、父親にたばこをやめさせた。
Musume wa chichioya ni tabako o yamesasete.
"The daughter made her father quit smoking."
3. 上司は、いつも面倒な仕事を私にやらせる。
Jōshi wa itsumo mendō na shigoto o watashi ni yaraseru.
"My superior always makes me do the complicated work."
4. コーチは、選手達を1000メートル泳がせた。
Kōchi wa senshu-tachi o 1000-mētoru oyogasete.
"The coach made the athletes swim 1000 meters."