

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S4 #25 International Student Exchange in Japan

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KANJI

1. 母: 「なるべく、留学生には、日本語を話させてあげてください。留学生には日本の普通の生活を体験させてあげてください。」って先生は言ってたけど、
本当に特別なことをしなくても大丈夫かしら。
2. 父: 去年、太一はジョー君の家に泊まらせてもらったり、おいしいタイの家庭料理を食べさせてもらって、本当にお世話になったみたいだから、俺達もジョー君を楽しませてあげたいよな。
3. 母: そうね。
4. 父: あ、明日は、ジョー君に銭湯を体験させてあげようかな。
5. 母: でも、タイには銭湯がないから、嫌がるかもよ。
6. 父: そうかー。とにかく、リラックスさせてあげないとね。
7. (チクタクチクタク)
8. 母: 遅いわね。何かあったのかなあ・・・。
9. (ピンポン)
10. 母: あ、来た来た。いらっしゃーい。ジョー君！
11. ジョー: あ、はじめまして。ジョーと申します。遅くなってすみません・・・
あ、あの一。すみませんが、電話使わせてくれますか？
タクシーの中に、荷物全部忘れてきたんです！！
12. 父と母: えええ？

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. はは: 「なるべく、りゅうがくせいには、にほんごをはなさせてあげてください。りゅうがくせいにはにほんのふつうのせいかつをたいけんさせてあげてください。」ってせんせいはいつてたけど、ほんとうにとくべつなことをしなくてもだいじょうぶかしら。
2. ちち: きょねん、たいちはジョーくんのいえにとまらせてもらったり、おいしいタイのかていりょうりをたべさせてもらって、ほんとうにおせわになったみたいだから、おれたちもジョーくンをたのしませてあげたいよな。
3. はは: そうね。
4. ちち: あ、あしたは、ジョーくんにせんとうをたいけんさせてあげようかな。
5. はは: でも、タイにはせんとうがないから、いやがるかもよ。
6. ちち: そうかー。とにかく、リラックスさせてあげないとね。
7. (チクタクチクタク)
8. はは: おそいわね。なにかあったのかなあ・・・。
9. (ピンポン)
10. はは: あ、きたきた。いらっしゃーい。ジョーくん！
11. ジョー: あ、はじめまして。ジョーともうします。おそくなってすみません・・・
あ、あの一。すみませんが、でんわつかわせてくれますか？
タクシーのなかに、にもつぜんぶわすれてきたんです！！

CONT'D OVER

12. ちちとはは: えええ？

ROMANIZATION

1. HAHA: (Narubeku, ryūgakusei ni wa, nihon-go o hanasasete agete kudasai. Ryūgakusei ni wa nihon no futsū no seikatsu o taiken sasete agete kudasai.) tte sensei wa itte takedo, hontō ni tokubetsu na koto o shinakute mo daijōbu kashira.
2. CHICHI: Kyonen, Taichi wa Jō-kun no ie ni tomarasete morattari, oishii tai no kateiryōri o tabesasete moratte, hontō ni o-sewa ni natta mitai dakara, ore-tachi mo Jō-kun o tanoshimasete agetai yo na.
3. HAHA: Sō ne.
4. CHICHI: A, ashita wa, Jō-kun ni sentō o taiken sasete ageyō kana.
5. HAHA: Demo, tai ni wa sentō ga nai kara, iyagaru kamo yo.
6. CHICHI: Sō kā. Tonikaku, rirakkusu sasete agenai to ne.
7. (chikutakuchikutaku)
8. HAHA: Osoi wa ne. Nani ka atta no kanā....
9. (pinpōn)
10. HAHA: A, kita kita. Irasshāi. Jō-kun!
11. JŌ: A, hajimemashite. Jō to mōshimasu. Osokunatte sumimasen...
A, anō. Sumimasen ga, denwa tsukawasete kuremasu ka?
Takushī no naka ni, nimotsu zenbu wasurete kita n desu!!

CONT'D OVER

12. CHICHI TO HAHA: Ēe?

ENGLISH

1. MOTHER: The teacher was saying, "Please let your exchange student speak in Japanese as much as possible, and please let them experience typical Japanese life,"
but do we really not have to do anything special?
2. FATHER: Last year, Taichi got to stay at Joe's house, and they let him try some homemade Thai food and did a lot for him, so I also want to let Joe have a nice time.
3. MOTHER: That's true.
4. FATHER: Oh, maybe tomorrow, I'll let Joe experience what a public bath is like.
5. MOTHER: But they don't have public baths in Thailand so he might not like the idea.
6. FATHER: Oh, right...well, anyway, we have to make sure he feels relaxed.
7. (Tick-tock-tick-tock)
8. MOTHER: It's getting late. I wonder if something happened.
9. (Ding-dong)
10. MOTHER: Oh, he's here! Welcome, Joe!

CONT'D OVER

11. JOE: Oh, nice to meet you! My name's Joe. I'm sorry I'm late.
Um, excuse me, but would you let me use the phone?
I left all of my luggage in the taxi!
12. FATHER: What?!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
留学生	りゅうがくせい	ryūgakusei	exchange student
家庭料理	かていりょうり	katei ryōri	home cooking
体験する	たいけんする	taiken suru	to experience
荷物	にもつ	nimotsu	luggage, baggage
銭湯	せんとう	sentō	bath-house, public bath
楽しむ	たのしむ	tanoshimu	to enjoy oneself; V1
お世話になる	おせわになる	o-sewa ni naru	to be taken care of; V1
泊まる	とまる	tomaru	to stay at (e.g., hotel)
普通	ふつう	futsū	ordinary
なるべく	なるべく	narubeku	preferably, as possible

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>私は留学生です。 <i>Watashi wa ryūgakusei desu.</i></p> <p>I'm a foreign exchange student.</p>	<p>パリで、フランスの家庭料理を食べた。 <i>Pari de furansu no katei ryōri o tabeta.</i></p> <p>I had French home cooking in Paris.</p>
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<p>日本人と交流する体験ができて嬉しかった。</p> <p><i>Nihon-jin to kōryū suru taiken ga dekite ureshikatta.</i></p> <p>I was glad that I was able to socialize with Japanese people.</p>	<p>荷物は、ここに置いてください。</p> <p><i>Nimotsu wa koko ni oite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please put your luggage here.</p>
<p>家の風呂が壊れたので、銭湯に行った。</p> <p><i>ie no furo ga kowareta no de sentō ni itta.</i></p> <p>The shower at home broke, so I went to a public bath.</p>	<p>誕生日パーティーを楽しみました。</p> <p><i>Tanjōbi pāti o tanoshimimashita.</i></p> <p>I enjoyed the birthday party.</p>
<p>お世話になりました。</p> <p><i>O-sewa ni narimashita.</i></p> <p>Thank you for your kindness.</p>	<p>一泊10万円のホテルに泊まったことがある。</p> <p><i>ippaku jū-man-en no hōteru ni tomatta koto ga aru.</i></p> <p>I have stayed at a hotel that cost 100,000 yen per night.</p>
<p>太郎という名前は、ごく普通の名前である。</p> <p><i>Taro to iu namae wa goku futsū no namae de aru.</i></p> <p>Taro is a very ordinary name.</p>	<p>なるべく早めに集合してください。</p> <p><i>Narubeku hayame ni shūgō shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please get together as soon as possible.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Causative Form.

すみませんが、電話使わせてくれますか？

Sumimasen ga, denwa tsukawasete kuremasu ka?

"Um, excuse me, but would you let me use the phone?"

In this lesson, we'll focus on three constructions that use the causative form. When you combine the causative form with the helping verbs -てあげる, -てくれる, and -てもらう, the causative is the permissive causative in almost all cases, meaning "to let someone do something." We covered one of these constructions (てくれる) in Lower Intermediate Series Season 4, Lesson 21.

Sentence Structure

As with normal causative sentence structure, it is important to think about who is allowing the action and who is performing the action.

- In the case of **-てあげる** and **-てくれる**, the topic-marking particle *wa* marks the one allowing the action in main clauses, and *ga* marks the one allowing the action in subordinate clauses. *Ni* marks the one performing the action.
- In the case of **-てもら**う, the one performing the action and the one allowing the action is opposite to the case of **-てあげる** and **-てくれる**. *Wa* or *ga* marks the one performing the action, and *ni* marks the one allowing the action.

Examples:

1. **私は、子供に一口だけワインを飲ませてあげた。**
Watashi wa kodomo ni hitokuchi dake wain o nomasete ageta.
"I let my child have a sip of wine."
2. **夫は、私に高級なブランドバッグを買わせてくれた。**
Otto wa watashi ni kōkyū na burando baggu o kawasete kureta.
"My husband let me buy an expensive brand-name bag."
3. **私は、風邪を引いたので、上司に仕事を休ませてもらった。**
Watashi wa kaze o hiita no de jōshi ni shigoto o yasumasete moratta.
"I caught a cold, so my boss let me take some time off."

~ (さ) せてあげる

When the auxiliary verb **あげる** is combined with the causative, it creates a phrase that means "I let (something) do something".

Examples:

1. **社員に有給を取らせてあげる。**
Shain ni yūkyū o torasete ageru.
"I let my employees take some time off."
2. **子供にドレスを着させてあげる。**
Kodomo ni doresu o kisasete ageru.
"I let my child wear a dress."

3. **公園で子供に（※を）遊ばせてあげた。**
Kōen de kodomo ni(o) asobasete ageta.
"I let my child play in the park."

Examples from the dialogue:

1. なるべく、留学生には、日本語を話させてあげてください。留学生には日本の普通の生活を体験させてあげてください。
Narubeku, ryūgakusei ni wa, nihon-go o hanasasete agete kudasai. Ryūgakusei ni wa nihon no futsū no seikatsu o taiken sasete agete kudasai.
"Please let your exchange student speak in Japanese as much as possible, and please let them experience typical Japanese life".
2. 明日は、ジョー君に銭湯を体験させてあげようかな。
Ashita wa, Jō-kun ni sentō o taiken sasete ageyō kana.
"Maybe tomorrow, I'll let Joe experience what a public bath is like."
3. とにかく、リラックスさせてあげないとね。
Tonikaku, rirakkusu sasete agenai to ne.
"Well, anyway, we have to make sure he feels relaxed."

※ If the main verb doesn't have an object (known as an intransitive verb), o can also mark the one performing the action.

~ (さ) せてくれる

When the auxiliary verb **くれる** is combined with the causative, it creates a phrase that means "someone kindly lets me (or someone in the in-group) do something."

Examples:

1. **お母さんは、いつも好きなことを私にさせてくれる。**
O-kā-san wa itsumo suki na koto o watashi ni sasete kureru.
"My mom always lets me do whatever I like."
2. 写真を撮らせてくれますか？
Shashin o torasete kuremasu ka?
"Would you let me take a picture?"
3. **監督は僕に（※を）試合に出させてくれた。**
Kantoku wa boku ni(o) shiai ni dasasete kureta.
"The coach let me play in the game."

Examples from the dialogue:

- すみませんが、電話使わせてくれますか？
Sumimasen ga, denwa tsukawasete kuremasu ka?
"Excuse me, but would you let me use the phone?"

※ If the main verb doesn't have an object (known as an intransitive verb), *o* can also mark the one performing the action. The main verb of the sentence, *dasu*, uses the particle *ni*, so it would be more natural to use *o* instead of *ni* to mark the one performing the action.

~ (さ) せてもらう

When the auxiliary verb *もらう* is combined with the causative, it creates a phrase that has the nuance of "I have someone let me do something/someone lets me do something". It is similar in meaning to the causative plus *くれる*, but doesn't carry that nuance of gratitude that *くれる* does.

Note: Even if the main verb doesn't have an object (known as an intransitive verb), *ni* always marks the one performing the action.

Examples:

- 用事があるので、先生に授業を欠席させてもらう。
Yōji ga aru no de sensei ni jugyō o kesseki sasete morau.
"I have an errand to run, so I'm going to have the teacher let me skip class."
- 疲れたので、上司に休憩させてもらった。
Tsukareta no de jōshi ni kyūkei sasete moratta.
"I was tired, so my boss let me take a break."
- 店員に、好きな包装紙を選ばせてもらえる。
Ten'in ni suki na hōsōshi o erabasete moraeru.
"The store clerk lets me choose the wrapping paper."

Example from the dialogue:

- 去年、太一はジョー君の家に泊まらせてもらったり、おいしいタイの家庭料理を食べさせてもらって、本当にお世話になったみたいだから...
Kyonen, Taichi wa Jō-kun no ie ni tomarasete morattari, oishii tai no kateiryōri o tabesasete moratte, hontō ni o-sewa ni natta mitai dakara...
"Last year, Taichi got to stay at Joe's house, and they let him try some homemade Thai food and did a lot for him..."