

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S6 #12

Are There Monster Parents at This Japanese School?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 4 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 8 Grammar
- 12 Cultural Insight

12

KANJI

1. お母さん: 那須実の母です。先生、質問があるのですが。
2. 桃屋先生: あ、はい。
(モンスターペアレントか?)
3. お母さん: この学校では生徒に掃除させているんですか。
4. 桃屋先生: ええ、そうですよ。教室やトイレ、庭を掃除させます。
5. お母さん: 生徒達にたくさん本を読ませるそうですね。
6. 桃屋先生: はい。その後で、感想文も書かせます。
7. お母さん: 生徒に君が代を歌わせると聞きましたが、それは本当ですか。
8. 桃屋先生: ええ。立たせて国歌を歌わせますよ。生徒に国歌を覚えさせるためです。...
お母さん、うちの学校は私立ですからね。もし嫌だったら、公立に行かせてください。
9. お母さん: いえいえ。気に入りました。今後もうちの息子をよろしく願います。
10. 桃屋先生: はあ...。
11. お母さん: 先生、これ、つまらないものですが、どうぞ。
じゃ、失礼します。
12. 桃屋先生: 何なんだ？

KANA

CONT'D OVER

1. おかあさん: なすみのるのははです。せんせい、しつもんがあるのですが。
2. ももやせんせい: あ、はい。
(モンスターペアレントか?)
3. おかあさん: このがっこうではせいとにそうじさせているんですか。
4. ももやせんせい: ええ、そうですよ。きょうしつやトイレ、にわをそうじさせます。
5. おかあさん: せいとたちにたくさんほんをよませるそうですね。
6. ももやせんせい: はい。そのあとで、かんそうぶんもかかせます。
7. おかあさん: せいとにきみがよをうたわせるとききましたが、それはほんとうですか。
8. ももやせんせい: ええ。たたせてこっかをうたわせますよ。せいとにこっかをおぼえさせるためです。...
おかあさん、うちのがっこうはしりつですからね。もしいやだったら、こうりつにいかせてください。
9. おかあさん: いえいえ。きにいりました。こんごもうちのむすこをよろしくおねがいします。
10. ももやせんせい: はあ...。
11. おかあさん: せんせい、これ、つまらないものですが、どうぞ。
じゃ、しつれいします。
12. ももやせんせい: なんなんだ？

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. O-KĀSAN: Nasu Minoru no haha desu. Sensei, shitsumon ga aru no desu ga.
2. MOMOYA
SENSEI: A, hai.
(monsutāpearento ka?)
3. O-KĀSAN: Kono gakkō de wa seito ni sōji sasete iru n desu ka.
4. MOMOYA
SENSEI: Ē, sō desu yo. Kyōshitsu ya toire, niwa o sōji sasemasu.
5. O-KĀSAN: Seito-tachi ni takusan hon o yomaseru sō desu ne.
6. MOMOYA
SENSEI: Hai. Sono ato de, kansōbun mo kakasemasu.
7. O-KĀSAN: Seito ni kimigayo o utawaseru to kikimashita ga, sore wa hontō desu ka.
8. MOMOYA
SENSEI: Ē. tatasete kokka o utawasemasu yo. Seito ni kokka o oboesaseru tame desu....
O-kāsan, uchi no gakkō wa shiritsu desu kara ne. Moshi iyadattara, kōritsu ni ikasete kudasai.
9. O-KĀSAN: Ieie. Ki ni irimashita. Kongo mo uchi no musuko o yoroshiku o-negai shimasu.
10. MOMOYA
SENSEI: Hā....
11. O-KĀSAN: Sensei, kore, tsumaranai mono desu ga, dōzo.
Ja, shitsurei shimasu.
12. MOMOYA
SENSEI: Nan na n da?

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. MOTHER: I'm Minoru Nasu's mother. Teacher, I have a question.
2. MR. MOMOYA: Um, yes?
Could she be a "monster parent?"
3. MOTHER: At this school, do you make the students do the cleaning?
4. MR. MOMOYA: Yes, we do. We make them clean the classrooms, the toilets, and the garden.
5. MOTHER: It seems as if you make the students read a lot of books.
6. MR. MOMOYA: Yes. Afterward, we get them to write book reports.
7. MOTHER: I heard that you make the students sing (the Japanese national anthem) "Kimi ga Yo;" is that true?
8. MR. MOMOYA: Yes. We make them stand up and sing the national anthem. It's to get them to remember the national anthem...
Madam, our school is a private school. If you don't like it, please send your child to a public school.
9. MOTHER: No, no. I like it. Please keep teaching our child!
10. MR. MOMOYA: All right...
11. MOTHER: Teacher, this is just a little thing, but please accept it.
All right, if you'll excuse me.
12. MR. MOMOYA: What on earth?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
-------	------	--------	---------

今後	こんご	kongo	hereafter, from now on
国歌	こっか	kokka	national anthem
教室	きょうしつ	kyōshitsu	classroom
生徒	せいと	seito	student, pupil
立つ	たつ	tatsu	to stand, to stand up; V1
感想文	かんそうぶん	kansōbun	book report, written description of one's thoughts
私立	しりつ	shiritsu	private (establishment)
歌う	うたう	utau	to sing;V1
公立	こうりつ	kōritsu	public (institution)
庭	にわ	niwa	garden, yard

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>今後3年間日本に住む予定です。 <i>Kongo san nenkan nihon ni sumu yotei desu.</i></p> <p>I plan to live in Japan for the next three years.</p>	<p>サッカーの試合の前に国歌を歌う。 <i>Sakkā no shiai no mae ni kokka o utau.</i></p> <p>We sing the national anthem before the soccer game.</p>
<p>ここは教室です。 <i>Koko wa kyōshitsu desu.</i></p> <p>This is a classroom.</p>	<p>一つのクラスに生徒は何人いますか。 <i>Hitotsu no kurasu ni seito wa nan-nin imasu ka.</i></p> <p>How many students are there in one class?</p>
<p>まっすぐに立ってください。 <i>Massugu ni tatte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please stand straight.</p>	<p>明日までに本の感想文を書いてください。 <i>Ashita made ni hon no kansōbun o kaite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please write a book report by tomorrow.</p>

私立高校は、学費が高い。 <i>Shiritsu kōkō wa gakuhi ga takai.</i> Private high schools have high fees.	歌が歌いたいので、カラオケに行った。 <i>Uta ga utaitai node, karaoke ni itta.</i> I wanted to sing songs, so I went to karaoke.
最近、公立の高校に入学を希望する生徒が増えた。 <i>Saikin wa, kōritsu no kōkō ni nyūgaku o kibō suru seito ga fueta.</i> Lately, the number of students hoping to enter public high schools has increased.	庭を掃除する。 <i>Niwa o sōji suru.</i> I clean the yard.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

seito (生徒) "student"

You may have memorized "student" as *gakusei*. However, technically, we use different words for "student" depending on the type of school that a student attends.

- "elementary school student" → *jidō* (児童)
- "junior high school"/"high school"/"technical college student" → *seito* (生徒)
- "college/university student" → *gakusei* (学生)

kokka (国歌) "national anthem"

The first kanji means "country" or "nation," and the second kanji means "song," so together it means "song of a nation" or "national anthem." The national anthem of Japan is *Kimigayo* (君が代).

Private school and public school

(1) ***shiritsu* (私立) "private (run)"**

(2) ***kōritsu* (公立) "public (run)"**

Both (1) and (2) have the same ending, *ritsu* (立), which means "to stand."

The first kanji in (1) is *shi* (私) meaning "private," and the (2) has *kō* (公) meaning "public" or "official." We often use both *shiritsu* and *kōritsu* to describe establishments privately run or run by the government.

- *shiritsu kōkō* (私立高校) "private high school"
- *kōritsu kōkō* (公立高校) "public high school"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Causative Sentences.

Kono gakkō de wa seito ni sōji sasete iru n desu ka.

この学校では生徒に掃除させているんですか。

"At this school, do you make the students do the cleaning?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to say "to make someone do something" in Japanese.

What's a Causative Sentence?

Causative sentences express the idea that someone causes or allows someone to do something. It corresponds to "make" as in "My parents always make me do my homework," "have" as in "I'll have him call later," or "let" as in "I'll let you win the game this time" in English. Unlike English, however, there are no special causative verbs in Japanese equivalent to "make," "have," and "let"; instead, you have to conjugate verbs into their causative forms.

How to Make the Causative Forms of Verbs

- Class 1 Verb → Add *seru* to *nai* form stem
- Class 2 Verb → Add *saseru* to *masu* stem
- Class 3 Verb → *suru* ⇒ *saseru*, *kuru* ⇒ *kosaseru*

For Example:

"English"

Dictionary

Causative Form

Class 1 Verb; -u → -aseru

"to buy"	<i>ka</i> u (買う)	<i>ka</i> waseru (買わせる)
"to write"	<i>kaku</i> u (書く)	<i>kaka</i> saseru (書かせる)
"to speak"	<i>hanasu</i> u (話す)	<i>hanasa</i> saseru (話させる)
"to wait"	<i>matsu</i> u (待つ)	<i>mat</i> aseru (待たせる)
"to die"	<i>shinu</i> u (死ぬ)	<i>shina</i> saseru (死なせる)
"to play"	<i>asobu</i> u (遊ぶ)	<i>asoba</i> saseru (遊ばせる)
"to read"	<i>yomu</i> u (読む)	<i>yoma</i> saseru (読ませる)
"to understand"	<i>wakaru</i> u (わかる)	<i>wakara</i> saseru (わからせる)

Class 2 Verb; -ru → -saseru

"to eat"	<i>taberu</i> u (食べる)	<i>tabe</i> saseru (食べさせる)
"to sleep"	<i>neru</i> u (寝る)	<i>ne</i> saseru (寝させる)

Class 3 Verb

"to do"	<i>suru</i> (する)	<i>saseru</i> (させる)
"to come"	<i>kuru</i> (来る)	<i>kosaseru</i> (来させる)

How to Make Causative Sentences

Particle usage

- The particle *wa* usually marks the causer.
- *Ni* or *o* marks the causee.

Formation

When the verb has an object, the particle *ni* marks the cause or the person who is performing the action. In this lesson, we'll focus on this usage.

[causer] *wa* [causee] *ni* [object] *o* [causative form of a verb]

Causer	Wa	Causee	Ni	Object + Verb	"English"
<i>Watashi</i> (私)	<i>wa</i> (は)	<i>otto</i> (夫)	<i>ni</i> (に)	<i>ryōri o tsukuraseru.</i> (料理を作らせる。)	"I make/let my husband cook."
<i>Haha</i> (母)	<i>wa</i> (は)	<i>watashi</i> (私)	<i>ni</i> (に)	<i>yasai o tabesasete.</i> (野菜を食べさせた。)	"My mother made/let me eat vegetables."

Sample Sentences

1. *Sensei wa seitotachi ni takusan hon o yomasete, kansōbun o kakasete.*
先生は生徒達に本を読ませて、感想文を書かせた。
"The teacher made the students read a lot of books and then write book reports."
2. *Tomodachi o karaoke ni tsurete itte, uta o utawasete.*
友達をカラオケに連れて行って、歌を歌わせた。
"I took my friend to karaoke and made him/her sing a song."
3. *Tanaka-san wa kodomo-tachi ni fāsuto fūdo o tabesasenai sōda.*
田中さんは子供達にファーストフードを食べさせないそうだ。
"Mr./Ms. Tanaka apparently doesn't let his/her children eat fast food."

More about Causative Sentences

When the verb doesn't have an object, *ni* or *o* can mark the person performing the action. We use *ni* when the action was done volitionally, whereas we use *o* when the causee was forced to do that action.

Please compare the following two sentences.

●Permissive causative

1. *Watashi wa musuko ni amerika ni ikaseta.*
私は息子にアメリカに行かせた。
"I let my son go to the United States."

●Coercive causative

1. *Watashi wa musuko o Amerika ni ikaseta.*
私は息子をアメリカに行かせた。
"I made my son go to the United States."

Practice

Change the following verbs into their causative forms.

1. *iu* (言う) "to say" →
2. *kiku* (聞く) "to listen" →
3. *katsu* (勝つ) "to win" →
4. *hashiru* (走る) "to run" →
5. *akeru* (開ける) "to open" →
6. *shimeru* (閉める) "to close" →

Answer:

1. *iwaseru*
2. *kikaseru*
3. *kataseru*
4. *hashiraseru*
5. *akesaseru*
6. *shimesaseru*

- *sō* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 23
- *tara* → Beginner Season 6 Lesson 18
- *ki ni iru* → Lower Intermediate Season 6 Lesson 2, 11

CULTURAL INSIGHT

***monsutā pearento* (モンスターペアレント)**

Monsutā pearento ("monster parent") is a fairly recent *wasei eigo* or Japanese-English word to describe a parent who pays excessive attention to his or her child and keeps making self-centered unreasonable requests and/or demands to educational institutions. The corresponding term in American English is probably "helicopter parent."