

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S6 #14

You May Not Wear a Miniskirt to a Japanese Funeral

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KANJI

1. 近森渡: こんにちは。近森渡の「ちょこっとマナー」の時間です。
マナー講師の持田かね先生に色々教えてもらいましょう。
2. 持田かね: よろしくお願いいたします。
3. 近森渡: まず、ある高校生からの質問を 読ませてください。
「親せきのお葬式に行きます。
制服はつまらないので、黒いミニスカートを履こうと思っています。
どう思いますか。意見を聞かせてください。」
4. 持田かね: じゃ、質問させてください。
どうしてミニスカートを履きたいんですか。
ちょっと、言わせてください。
お葬式はファッションショーじゃないんです。喪服を着なさい。
5. 近森渡: あ、先生、この人は高校生みたいです。
6. 持田かね: じゃ、制服が一番いいと思いますよ。

KANA

1. ちかもりわたる: こんにちは。ちかもりわたるの「ちょこっとマナー」のじかんです。
マナーこうしのもちだかねせんせいにいろいろおしえてもらいましょう。
2. もちだかね: よろしくおねがいいたします。

CONT'D OVER

3. ちかもりわたる: まず、あるこうこうせいからのしつもんをよませてください。
「しんせきのおそうしきにいきます。
せいふくはつまらないので、くろいミニスカートをはこうとおもっています。
どうおもいますか。いけんをきかせてください。」
4. もちだかね: じゃ、しつもんさせてください。
どうしてミニスカートををはきたいんですか。
ちょっと、いわせてください。
おそうしきはファッションショーじゃないんです。もふくをきなさい。
5. ちかもりわたる: あ、せんせい、このひとはこうこうせいみたいです。
6. もちだかね: じゃ、せいふくがいちばんいいとおもいますよ。

ROMANIZATION

1. CHIKAMORI Konnichiwa. Chikamori Wataru no (chokotto manā) no jikan desu.
WATARU: Manā kōshi no Mochida Kane sensei ni iroiro oshiete moraimashō.
2. MOCHIDA KANE: Yoroshiku o-negai itashimasu.
3. CHIKAMORI Mazu, aru kōkōsei kara no shitsumon o yomasete kudasai.
WATARU: (Shinseki no o-sōshiki ni ikimasu.
Seifuku wa tsumaranai node, kuroi minisukāto o hakōto omotte
imasu.
Dō omoimasu ka. Iken o kikasete kudasai.)
4. CHIKAMORI Ja, shitsumon sasete kudasai. Dō shite minisukāto o hakitai n desu
WATARU: ka.
Chotto, iwasete kudasai.
O-sōshiki wa fasshonshō ja nai n desu. Mofuku o kinasai.

CONT'D OVER

5. CHIKAMORI A, sensei, kono hito wa kōkōsei mitai desu.
WATARU:

6. MOCHIDA KANE: Ja, seifuku ga ichiban ii to omoimasu yo.

ENGLISH

1. WATARU Hello. It's time for Wataru Chikamori's "A Little Bit of Etiquette!"
CHIKAMORI: We're going to have etiquette teacher Kane Mochida teach us about
a few different things.

2. KANE MOCHIDA: Thank you for having me.

3. WATARU Firstly, please allow me to read a question from a high school
CHIKAMORI: student.
"I'm going to the funeral of a relative.
My school uniform's boring, so I'm thinking about wearing a black
miniskirt.
What do you think? Please let me know your opinion."

4. KANE MOCHIDA: All right, let me ask you a question.
Why do you want to wear a miniskirt?
Let me just say this, please.
A funeral is not a fashion show. Wear mourning attire, please.

5. WATARU Um, Ms. Mochida, it seems that this person is a high school student.
CHIKAMORI:

6. KANE MOCHIDA: Well then, I think a school uniform would be best.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
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履く	はく	haku	to put on shoes, socks, lower body clothing
葬式	そうしき	sōshiki	funeral
ファッションショー	ファッションショー	fashshon shō	fashion show
ミニスカート	ミニスカート	mini sukāto	miniskirt
読む	よむ	yomu	to read;V1
講師	こうし	kōshi	instructor, lecturer
マナー	マナー	manā	manners, etiquette
制服	せいふく	seifuku	uniform
意見	いけん	iken	opinion, comment
喪服	もふく	mofuku	mourning attire, mourning clothes

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>私はジーンズを履いて仕事に行く。 <i>Watashi wa jīnzu o haite shigoto ni iku.</i></p> <p>I wear jeans to work.</p>	<p>ペットのお葬式をする人がおおい。 <i>Petto no o-sōshiki o suru hito ga ooi.</i></p> <p>There are lots of people who have funerals for their pets.</p>
<p>着物のファッションショーを見にいった。 <i>Kimono no fashshon shō o mi ni itta.</i></p> <p>I went to see a kimono fashion show.</p>	<p>今年はミニスカートが人気だ。 <i>Kotoshi wa mini-sukāto ga ninki da.</i></p> <p>Miniskirts are popular this year.</p>
<p>どんな本を読みますか。 <i>Donna hon o yomimasu ka.</i></p> <p>What kind of books do you read?</p>	<p>私は大学の講師をしている。 <i>Watashi wa daigaku no kōshi o shiteiru.</i></p> <p>I'm a university lecturer.</p>

<p>マナーに気をつけなさい。 <i>Manā ni ki o tsukenasai.</i></p> <p>Mind your manners.</p>	<p>日本の高校はだいたい制服がありますが、制服がない学校もあります。 <i>Nihon no kōkō wa daitai seifuku ga arimasu ga, seifuku ga nai gakkō mo arimasu.</i></p> <p>Japanese high schools usually have uniforms, but there are also some schools which don't have uniforms.</p>
<p>その意見は面白いですね。 <i>Sono iken wa omoshiroi desu ne.</i></p> <p>That opinion is interesting.</p>	<p>喪服をもっていません。 <i>Mofuku o motte imasen.</i></p> <p>I don't have mourning clothes.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

chokkotto (ちょこっと) "a little," "a few"

This is the colloquial form of *chotto*, meaning "a little" or "a few."

manā (マナー) "manners," "etiquette"

This is an imported word from English. "To have good manners" is *manā ga ii*, and "to have bad manners" is *manā ga warui*.

aru (ある) "a certain...," "some..."

We use this word to indicate a person or thing without giving its actual name.

For Example:

1. *aru hito*
ある人
"a certain person," "a certain someone"
2. *aru tokoro*
ある所
"a certain place"
3. *aru toki*
ある時
"at one time," "once"

4. *Mukashi mukashi, aru tokoro ni shinderera toiu onna no ko ga imashita.*
 むかしむかし、あるところに シンデレラという女の子がいました。
 "Once upon a time, in a certain place, there was a girl called Cinderella."

***haku* (履く) "to wear lower body clothing"**

Kiru (着る) also means "to wear" or "to put on." Generally speaking, we use *kiru* when talking about items put on the upper body, such as shirts or jackets, whereas *haku* covers the items worn on the lower body, such as pants or shoes. Please also check other Japanese verbs that we translate as "put on" in English.

For Example:

Items	Verb
shirt, sweater (upper body)	<i>kiru</i> (着る)
skirt, pants, shoes, socks (lower body)	<i>haku</i> (履く)
hat, cap	<i>kaburu</i> (かぶる)
glasses, sunglasses	<i>kakeru</i> (かける)
necklace, tie, ring (accessories)	<i>suru, tsukeru</i> (する・つける)

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking Permission Using Causative Verbs.

Iken o kikasete kudasai.

意見を聞かせてください。

"Please let me know your opinion."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to say "allow me to do..." in Japanese.

Asking for Permission

You've learned that we use [te form of a verb] + *mo ii desu ka?* meaning "May I...?" to ask permission (Beginner Season 4 Lesson 15).

For Example:

1. *Shashin o totte mo ii desu ka.*
写真をとってもいいですか。
"May I take a picture?"

In more formal situations, we replace *ii* with *yoroshii*.

For Example:

1. *Shashin o totte mo yoroshii desu ka.*
写真をとってもよろしいですか。
"May I take a picture?" [more polite]

We also use [Te form of a causative form of a verb] + *kudasai* for asking permission.

For Example:

1. *Shashin o torasete kudasai.*
写真をらせてください。
"Please allow me to take a picture."

"Allow Me To..."

You can ask someone for permission using the causative form of a verb.

Structure

[Te form of a causative form of a verb] + *kudasai* = "Please allow me to..." or "Would you let me...?"

For Example:

"English"	Japanese	Causative	Causative; te form + kusadai	"English"
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"to say"	<i>iu</i> (言う)	<i>iwaseru</i> (言わせる)	<i>Iwasete kudasai.</i> (言わせてください。)	"Please let me say something."
"to think"	<i>kangaeru</i> (考える)	<i>kangaesaseru</i> (考えさせる)	<i>Kangaesasete kudasai.</i> (考えさせてください。)	"Please let me think."
"to do"	<i>suru</i> (する)	<i>saseru</i> (させる)	<i>Sasete kudasai.</i> (させてください。)	"Please let me do it."

Please note that we usually omit the "me" of "allow me" in Japanese.

For Example:

1. (*Watashi ni*) *kangaesasete kudasai.*
(私に) 考えさせてください。
"Please let me think."

Sample Sentences

1. "to have a break": *yasumu* (休む) ⇒causative form; *yasumaseru* (休ませる)
Ashita, kaisha o yasumasete kudasai.
明日会社を休ませてください。
"Please allow me to take a day off tomorrow."
2. "to hear," "to listen": *kiku* (聞く) ⇒causative form; *kakaseru* (きかせる)
Anata no iken o kikasete kudasai.
あなたの意見を聞かせてください。
"Please let us hear your opinion."
3. "to do" する [*suru*] ⇒ causative form; *saseru* (させる)
Sono shigoto o watashi ni sasete kudasai.
その仕事を私にさせてください。
"Please let me do that job."

Variation

Other expressions can follow the [-te form of a causative form of a verb] to ask for permission. In the chart below, the formality/politeness level goes up the further down you go.

<i>kangae sasete</i> (考えさせて)	<i>kudasai</i> (ください)
<i>kangae sasete</i> (考えさせて)	<i>moraemasu ka.</i> (もらえますか。)
<i>kangae sasete</i> (考えさせて)	<i>itadakemasu ka.</i> (いただけますか。)
<i>kangae sasete</i> (考えさせて)	<i>hoshiin desu ga...</i> (ほしいんですが...。)
<i>kangae sasete</i> (考えさせて)	<i>moraitain desu ga...</i> (もらいたいんですが。)
<i>kangae sasete</i> (考えさせて)	<i>itadakitain desu ga...</i> (いただきたいんですが。)

Practice

Choose the appropriate translation.

1) *Koko de hatarakasete kudasai.*

ここで働かせてください。

1. "Please work here."
2. "Please let me work here."

2) *Oshiete kudasai.*

教えてください。

1. "Please teach me."
2. "Please let me teach."

3) *Shashin o totte hoshii n desu ga...*
写真を撮ってほしいんですが・・・。

1. "Please take a picture."
2. "Please allow me to take a picture."

4) *Shashin o torasete hoshii n desu ga...*
写真をとらせてほしいんですが・・・。

1. "Please take a picture."
2. "Please allow me to take a picture."

Answer: 1)-2, 2)-1, 3)-1, 4)-2

Reference

- [Te form] *mo ii desu ka?* → Beginner Season 4 Lesson 15
- *mashō*; Polite volitional → Newbie Season 3 Lesson 12
- *omou* → Beginner Season 4 Lesson 36
- [Volitional form] *to omotteiru* → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 7
- Polite imperative → Beginner Season 5 Lesson 15
- *mitai* → Beginner Season 6 Lesson 24

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Learning about Japanese *Sōshiki* (葬式) "Funeral" Traditions

Sōshiki is "a funeral" or "a ceremony for a person who has died." It's usually preceded by the polite prefix *o*.

At *o-sōshiki*, or "a funeral," it's important to follow the dress code to show one's respect to the deceased person and the family. Men are supposed to wear a black suit and a black tie to funerals in Japan. Other colors of suits, such as gray, navy blue, and khaki, are not appropriate. Women wear black suits or black dresses to a funeral. Sleeveless shirts, miniskirts, tight or low-cut outfits, and fur-trimmed items are never appropriate. Men's socks and women's stockings must also be black. Junior high or high school students usually wear their school uniform to a funeral. The black clothes people wear to funerals are called *mofuku* (喪服), or "mourning wear."

There are also many strict rules of behavior and speech, as well as many taboos, that govern Japanese funerals.