

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate S6 #15

## An Offer of Kindness in Japan

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# 15

# KANJI

1. 近森渡: 近森渡のちょこっとマナーの時間です。  
今日も持田かね先生が皆さんの質問に答えてくれますよ。  
では最初の質問です。  
「私は留学生です。私の教授はとても親切で、大学でアルバイトさせてくれたり、おいしい料理を食べさせてくれたりします。  
先日、先生が飼っていたイグアナが死んだので、お葬式に行くつもりです。  
香典は必要ですか。」
2. 持田かね: うーん。人間の葬式ではないので香典は必要ないと思いますよ。
3. 近森渡: 教授には何と言ったらいいですか？  
「この度は、ご愁傷様でした」とか「お悔やみを申し上げます」ですか。
4. 持田かね: そうですね。「この度は、どうも...」だけでもいいです。  
「新しいペットを飼った方がいい」とか絶対に言ってはいけませんよ。

# KANA

1. ちかもりわたる:      ちかもりわたるのちょこっとマナーのじかんです。  
きょうももちだかねせんせいがみなさんのしつもんにごたえてくれますよ。  
ではさいしょのしつもんです。  
「わたしはりゅうがくせいです。わたしのきょうじゅはとてもしんせつで、だいがくでアルバイトさせてくれたり、おいしいりょうりをたべさせてくれたりします。  
せんじつ、せんせいがかっていたイグアナがしんだので、おそうしきにいくつもりです。  
こうでんはひつようですか。」
2. もちだかね:              うーん。にんげんのそうしきではないのでこうでんはひつようないとおもいますよ。
3. ちかもりわたる:      きょうじゅにはなんといいましたらいいですか？  
「このたびは、ごしゅうしょうさまでした」とか「おくやみをもうしあげます」ですか。
4. もちだかね:              そうですね。「このたびは、どうも…」だけでもいいです。  
「あたらしいペットをかったほうがいい」とかぜったいにいってはいけませんよ。

## ROMANIZATION

1. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Chikamori Wataru no chokotto manā no jikan desu.  
Kyō mo Mochida Kane sensei ga mina-san no shitsumon ni kotaete kuremasu yo.  
Dewa saisho no shitsumon desu.  
(Watashi wa ryūgakusei desu. Watashi no kyōju wa totemo shinsetsu de, daigaku de arubaito sasetekuretari, oishii ryouri o tabesasete kuretari shimasu.  
Senjitsu, sensei ga katte ita iguana ga shinda node, o-sōshiki ni iku tsumori desu.  
Kōden wa hitsuyō desuka.)
2. MOCHIDA KANE: Ūn. Ningen no sōshiki de wa nai node kōden wa hitsuyō nai to omoimasu yo.
3. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Kyōju ni wa nanto ittara ii desu ka?  
(Kono tabi wa, goshūshōsama deshita) toka (okuyami o mōshiagemasu)desu ka.
4. MOCHIDA KANE: Sō desu ne.(Kono tabi wa, dōmo...) dake demo ii desu.  
(Atarashii petto wo katta hōga ii) toka zettai ni itte wa ikemasen yo.

## ENGLISH

1. WATARU CHIKAMORI: It's time for Wataru Chikamori's "A Little Bit of Etiquette."  
Again today we have teacher Kane Mochida answering your questions.  
So this is the first question.  
"I'm an exchange student. My professor is very kind and lets me do part-time work at the university, gives me nice food to eat, and so on.  
The other day, the iguana that my teacher kept as a pet died, so I'm planning on going to its funeral.
2. Is a condolence gift necessary?"
3. KANE MOCHIDA: Hmm. It's not a funeral for a human being, so I don't think a condolence gift is necessary.

CONT'D OVER

4. WATARU: What should this student say to his professor?  
 CHIKAMORI: Something like "I share your sorrow on this occasion" or "I'd like to offer my deepest sympathy?"
5. KANE MOCHIDA: That's right. Simply saying "On this occasion..." is fine, too.  
 What you definitely must not say is "You should get a new pet!"

## VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana    | Romaji     | English  |
|-------|---------|------------|--|
| 死ぬ    | しぬ      | shinu      | to die, V1   |
| この度   | このたび    | kono tabi  | on this occasion, at this time, now                        |
| 香典    | こうでん    | kōden      | condolence gift, gift of money brought to a funeral        |
| 先日    | せんじつ    | senjitsu   | the other day, a few days ago                              |
| イグアナ  | イグアナ    | iguana     | iguana   |
| 親切    | しんせつ    | shinsetsu  | kind, gracious; Adj (na)                                   |
| 教授    | きょうじゅ   | kyōju      | professor  |
| 留学生   | りゅうがくせい | ryūgakusei | exchange student   |
| 人間    | にんげん    | ningen     | human being  |
| 絶対に   | ぜったいに   | zettaini   | definitely, absolutely, at any cost, unconditionally; Adv. |

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>犬が病気で死にました。<br/><i>Inu ga byōki de shinimashita.</i></p> <p>Our dog got sick and died.</p>   | <p>この度はおめでとうございます。<br/><i>Kono tabi wa omedetō gozaimasu.</i></p> <p>Congratulations on this auspicious occasion.</p>        |
| <p>香典をいくらあげたらいいですか。<br/><i>Kōden o ikura agetara ii desu ka.</i></p> <p>How much should I offer as condolence money?</p>                    | <p>先日はありがとうございました。<br/><i>Senjitsu wa arigatō gozaimashita.</i></p> <p>Thank you very much for the other day.</p>            |
| <p>イグアナはトカゲですか。<br/><i>Iguana wa tokage desu ka.</i></p> <p>Is an iguana a lizard?</p>  | <p>そこには親切な人がたくさんいた。<br/><i>Soko ni wa shinsetsuna hito ga takusan ita.</i></p> <p>There were a lot of kind people there.</p> |
| <p>私の父は、大学の教授です。<br/><i>Watashi no chichi wa, daigaku no kyōju desu.</i></p> <p>My father is a college professor.</p>                       | <p>私は留学生です。<br/><i>Watashi wa ryūgakusei desu.</i></p> <p>I'm a foreign exchange student.</p>                                |
| <p>人間と動物は何が違いますか。<br/><i>Ningen to dōbutsu wa nani ga chigaimasu ka.</i></p> <p>What's the difference between human beings and animals?</p> | <p>絶対に言わないでください。<br/><i>Zettai ni iwanaide kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please don't tell anyone, no matter what.</p>                 |

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### How to express condolences

Here are set phrases we use to express condolences.

- Kono tabi wa dōmo (go-shūshō-sama deshita).***  
**この度は どうも（ご愁傷様でした）。**  
*Kono tabi* means "this occasion," and *shūshō* means "sorrow" or "grief." These words are accompanied by the honorific prefix *go-* and polite suffix *-sama*. So this phrase literally means "It was your sorrow on this occasion" or "I can feel your sorrow on this occasion." In more natural English, it means "I share your sorrow" or "I'd like to offer my deepest sympathy." We often omit the latter phrase, *go-shūshō-sama deshita*, in conversation.

- ***O-kuyami o mōshiagemasu.***

お悔やみを申し上げます。

*Okuyami* means "condolences," and *mōshiagemasu* means "to tell" or "to state."

So this phrase corresponds to "My [deepest] condolences" in English.

***toka* (とか) "or something like that," "such things as," "among others"**

The conjunction *toka* is a combination of the quotation particle *to* and the question particle *ka*. We use it to give one example in an [implied] list of other things.

***senjitsu* (先日) "the other day," "a few days ago"**

This word means the same as *kono mae* (この前) or *kono aida* (この間), but it has a more formal connotation.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is the Causative Followed by the Helping/Auxiliary Verb *Kureru*.**

*Watashi no kyōju wa totemo ii hito de, daigaku de arubaito o sasete kuretari, oishii ryōri o tabesasete kuretari, totemo shinsetsu ni shite kuremasu.*

私の教授は本当にいい人で、大学でアルバイトさせてくれたり、おいしい料理を食べさせてくれたり、とても親切にしてくれます。

"My professor is very kind and lets me do part-time work at the university, gives me nice food to eat, and so on."

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In this lesson, you'll learn how to say "someone kindly let me/allowed me to do something" in Japanese.

**[Te Form of Causative] + *Kureru***

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When the helping verb *kureru* follows the *-te* form of the causative form of a verb, it means "someone kindly let me do something" or "someone kindly allowed me to do something."

### Sentence Structure

- **[Person gives permission] *wa/ga* [*watashi*] *ni/o* [*te* form of causative] *kureru***

\* We usually omit the preceding *watashi ni/o*.

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Watashi ga daigakusei no toki, oya wa ryūgaku sasete kureta.*  
私が大学生のとき、親は留学させてくれた。  
"When I was a college student, my parents kindly let me study abroad."
2. *Terebi no purodyūsā ga yūmei-jin ni awasete kuseta.*  
テレビのプロデューサーが有名人に会わせてくれた。  
"The TV producer kindly let me meet a famous person."
3. *Kodomo no koro, haha wa fāsuto fūdo o tabesasete kurenakatta.*  
子供のころ、母はファーストフードを食べさせてくれなかった。  
"When I was a child, my mother didn't allow me to eat fast food."

## [Te Form of Causative] + Morau

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The helping verb *morau* can also follow the *-te* form of the causative form of a verb and means "I have someone kindly let me do something" or "I have someone kindly allow me to do something." It is similar in meaning to the causative plus *kureru* construction. However, unlike with *kureru*, the subject is *watashi*, and the particle *ni* marks the person who gives permission.

### Sentence Structure

- **[Watashi] wa/ga [person gives permission] ni [te form of causative] morau**

\* We omit the subject *watashi wa* when it's obvious in context.

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Daigakusei no toki, oya ni ryūgaku sasete moratta.*  
大学生のとき、親に留学させてもらった。  
"When I was a college student, my parents kindly let me study abroad."
2. *Terebi no purodyūsā ni yūmei-jin ni awasete moratta.*  
テレビのプロデューサーに有名人に会わせてもらった。  
"The TV producer kindly let me meet a famous person."

## Practice

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Choose the appropriate particle.

1. *Kyōju wa watashi o daigaku de hatarakasete kuremashita.*  
教授は私を大学で働かせてくれました。  
"The professor kindly let me work at the university."  
⇒ *Watashi wa kyōju ( ) daigaku de hatarakasete moraimashita.*  
⇒ 私は教授( )大学で働かせてもらいました。
2. *Kyōju wa oishii ryōri o tabesasete kuremashita .*  
教授はおいしい料理を食べさせてくれました。  
"The professor kindly let me eat some delicious food."  
⇒ *Watashi wa kyōju ( ) oishii ryōri o tabesasete moraimashita.*  
⇒ 私は教授( )おいしい料理を食べさせてもらいました。

**Answer:** 1)-ni, 2)-ni,

## Reference

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- *kureru* → Beginner Season 5 Lessons 7, 19, 20; Beginner Season 6, Lesson 9
- *tara ii* → Beginner Season 6, Lesson 18
- *tsumori* → Beginner Season 5, Lesson 2
- *te wa ikemasen* → Beginner Season 4, Lesson 15

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### *Kōden* (香典) "Condolence Money"

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Funeral customs vary in Japan depending on the area and religion, but attendees usually put *kōden*, or "condolence money," into an envelope called *bushūgi-bukuro*, "a special money envelope for condolence money," and bring it to the funeral.