

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S6 #16 You Won't Need to be Made to Listen to This Japanese Lesson!

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KANJI

1. 近森: 桃屋君、結婚 おめでとう。
2. 桃屋: ありがとう。
3. 近森・桃屋: 乾杯！
4. 近森: 結婚式に 出席できなくて、ごめん。
仕事 休めなかったんだ。
これ、お祝い。気に入るかどうかわからないけど。
5. 桃屋: ありがとう。
6. 近森: で、どうだった、結婚式は？
7. 桃屋: うーん。人の前で キスをさせられて、恥ずかしかった。
8. 近森: ははは。披露宴はどうだった。
9. 桃屋: ああ。たくさん お酒を 飲ませられたよ。
次の日、一日中、気持ち悪くて大変だった。
10. 近森: へえー。新婚旅行へは もう行ったの？
11. 桃屋: ああ、北海道に行ったんだ。楽しかったよ。
でも…。警察に捕まっちゃったんだ。
12. 近森: なんで。スピード？
13. 桃屋: ああ、罰金払わせられた。
14. 近森: いくら？

CONT'D OVER

15. 桃屋: 8万。
16. 近森: うわー。8万円も払わせられたの？
それはご愁傷様。

KANA

1. ちかもり: ももやくん、けっこん おめでとう。
2. ももや: ありがとう。
3. ちかもり・ももや: かんぱい！
4. ちかもり: けっこんしきにしゅっせきできなくて、ごめん。
しごと やすめなかったんだ。
これ、おいわい。きにいるかどうかわからないけど。
5. ももや: ありがとう。
6. ちかもり: で、どうだった、けっこんしきは？
7. ももや: うーん。にんのまえで キスをさせられて、はずかしかった。
8. ちかもり: ははは。ひろうえんはどうだった。
9. ももや: ああ。たくさん おさけを のませられたよ。
つぎのにち、いちにちじゅう、きもちわるくてたいへんだった。
10. ちかもり: へえー。しんこんりょこうへはもういったの？

CONT'D OVER

11. ももや: ああ、ほっかいどうにいったんだ。たのしかったよ。
でも…。けいさつにつかまっちゃったんだ。
12. ちかもり: なんで。スピード？
13. ももや: ああ、ばっきはらわせられた。
14. ちかもり: いくら？
15. ももや: 8まん。
16. ちかもり: うわー。8まんえんもはらわせられたの？
それはごしゅうしょうさま。

ROMANIZATION

1. CHIKAMORI: Momoya-kun, kekkon omedetō.
2. MOMOYA: Arigatō.
3. CHIKAMORI. Kanpai!
MOMOYA:
4. CHIKAMORI: Kekkonsniki ni shusseki dekinakute, gomen.
Shigoto yasumenakatta n da.
Kore, o-iwai. ki ni iru ka dō ka wakaranai kedo.
5. MOMOYA: Arigatō.
6. CHIKAMORI: De, dō datta, kekkonsniki wa?
7. MOMOYA: Ūn. Hito no mae de kisu o saserarete, hazukashikatta.

CONT'D OVER

8. CHIKAMORI: Hahaha. Hirōen wa dō datta.
9. MOMOYA: Ā. Takusan o-sake o nomaseraretayo.
Tsugi no hi, ichinichijū, kimochi warukute taihen datta.
10. CHIKAMORI: Heē. Shinkonryokō e wa mō itta no?
11. MOMOYA: Ā, hokkaidō ni itta n da. Tanoshikatta yo.
Demo.... keisatsu ni tsukamacchatta n da.
12. CHIKAMORI: Nande. Supīdo?
13. MOMOYA: Ā, bakkin harawaserareta.
14. CHIKAMORI: Ikura?
15. MOMOYA: Hachi-man.
16. CHIKAMORI: Uwā. Hachi-man-en mo harawaserareta no?
Sore wa goshūshōsama.

ENGLISH

1. CHIKAMORI: Momoya, congratulations on getting married.
2. MOMOYA: Thanks.
3. CHIKAMORI & MOMOYA: Cheers!
4. CHIKAMORI: Sorry I couldn't come to the wedding.
I couldn't get the time off work.
Here, this is for you. I don't know if you'll like it or not, though.

CONT'D OVER

5. MOMOYA: Thanks.
6. CHIKAMORI: So how was it, the wedding?
7. MOMOYA: Yeah...being made to kiss in front of people, that was embarrassing.
8. CHIKAMORI: Ha ha ha. How was the reception?
9. MOMOYA: Yeah. I was made to drink a lot.
I felt sick the whole next day. It was really awful.
10. CHIKAMORI: Really...? And have you already been on your honeymoon?
11. MOMOYA: Yeah, we went to Hokkaido. It was fun.
But...I got caught by the police.
12. CHIKAMORI: Why? Were you speeding?
13. MOMOYA: Yeah. I was made to pay a fine.
14. CHIKAMORI: How much?
15. MOMOYA: Eighty thousand.
16. CHIKAMORI: Whoa! They made you pay as much as eighty thousand yen?
That's too bad!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
払う	はらう	harau	to pay; V1
警察	けいさつ	keisatsu	police

新婚旅行	しんこんりょこう	shinkonryokō	honeymoon
恥ずかしい	はずかしい	hazukashii	shy, ashamed, embarrassed; Adj(i)
披露宴	ひろうえん	hirōen	wedding reception
捕まる	つかまる	tsukamaru	to get caught, to be arrested; V1
お祝い	おいわい	oiwai	congratulatory gift
出席	しゅっせき	shusseki	attendance, presence
北海道	ほっかいどう	hokkaidō	Hokkaido (the northernmost island of Japan)
罰金	ばっきん	bakkin	fine, penalty

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>一人3000円払ってください。 <i>Hitori sanzen-en haratte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please pay 3000 yen per person.</p>	<p>もう一度同じことをしたら、警察を呼びますよ。 <i>Mō ichi-do onaji koto o shitara, keisatsu o yobimasu yo.</i></p> <p>If you do the same thing one more time, I'm going to call the police.</p>
<p>新婚旅行でハワイに行きたい。 <i>Shinkon ryokō de hawai ni ikitai.</i></p> <p>I'd like to go to Hawaii on my honeymoon.</p>	<p>恥ずかしい間違いをたくさんした。 <i>Hazukashii machigae o takusan shita.</i></p> <p>I made a lot of embarrassing mistakes.</p>
<p>私はまだ、披露宴に出席したことがありません。 <i>Watashi wa mada hirōen ni shusseki shita koto ga arimasen.</i></p> <p>I haven't been to any wedding receptions yet.</p>	<p>捕まらないように、気をつけて運転した。 <i>Tsukamaranai yōni ki o tsukete unten shita.</i></p> <p>I drove carefully so that I wouldn't be caught.</p>

<p>友達が結婚したので、お祝いをあげた。 <i>Tomodachi ga kekkon shita node, oiwai o ageta.</i></p> <p>Since a friend of mine got married, I gave him/her a present.</p>	<p>私は、明日のミーティングに出席しません。 <i>Watashi wa ashita no mītingu ni shusseki shimasen.</i></p> <p>I'm not going to attend the meeting tomorrow.</p>
<p>北海道でスキーをしました。 <i>Hokkaidō de sukī o shimashita.</i></p> <p>I went skiing in Hokkaidō.</p>	<p>罰金を100ドル払ったことがあります。 <i>Bakkin hyaku-doru haratta koto ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>I've paid a fine of 100 dollars.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

hirōen (披露宴) "wedding reception"

Although the original word is *kekkon hirōen*, we often omit the first part, *kekkon*, and we just use *hirōen* in conversation.

oiwai (お祝い) "congratulatory gift"

This word is from the verb *iwau*, meaning "to celebrate." *Oiwai* also means "a celebration (event)," such as お誕生日祝い, "a birthday party."

shinkonryokō (新婚旅行) "honeymoon"

This is a trip a newly married couple takes. We also commonly use the *katakana* word *hanemūn* (ハネムーン).

tsukamaru (捕まる) "to get caught"

Tsukamaru is an intransitive verb meaning "to be/get caught" and *tsukamaeru*, "to catch," is a transitive verb.

For Example:

1. *Sono otoko ga tsukamatta.*
その男が捕まった。
"That man was caught."
2. *Keisatsu wa sono otoko o tsukamaeta.*
警察はその男を捕まえた。
"The police caught that man."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Causative-Passive Sentences.

Takusan o-sake o nomaserareta yo...

たくさんお酒を飲ませられたよ。。

"I was made to drink a lot."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to say "I was forced to do something" in Japanese.

Causative-Passive

We use the causative-passive in Japanese to express the idea of "being made to do something" or "being forced to do something." This expresses that someone does the action reluctantly because he or she was ordered or instructed to do so by someone else.

How to Form the Causative-Passive Form of a Verb

Please note that the causative form of a verb conjugates as a class 2 verb. So take the final *-ru* ending of the causative form of a verb and change it to *-rareru*.

	Dictionary Form	Nai Form Stem	Causative Form	Causative Passive Form ("to be made to...")
"to pay"	<i>harau</i> (払う)	<i>harawanai</i> (払わない)	<i>harawaseru</i> (払わせる)	<i>harawaserareru</i> (払わせられる)
"to write"	<i>kaku</i> (書く)	<i>kakanai</i> (書かない)	<i>kakaseru</i> (書かせる)	<i>kakaserareru</i> (書かせられる)
"to speak"	<i>hanasu</i> (話す)	<i>hanasanai</i> (話さない)	<i>hanasaseru</i> (話させる)	<i>hanasaserareru</i> (話させられる)
"to drink"	<i>nomu</i> (飲む)	<i>nomanai</i> (飲まない)	<i>nomaseru</i> (飲ませる)	<i>nomaserareru</i> (飲ませられる)
"to run"	<i>hashiru</i> (走る)	<i>hashiranai</i> (走らない)	<i>hashiraseru</i> (走らせる)	<i>hashiraserareru</i> (走らせられる)

"to eat"	<i>taberu</i> (食べる)	<i>tabenai</i> (食べない)	<i>tabesaseru</i> (食べさせる)	<i>tabesaserareru</i> (食べさせられる)
"to wear"	<i>kiru</i> (着る)	<i>kinai</i> (着ない)	<i>kisaseru</i> (着させる)	<i>kisaserareru</i> (着させられる)
"to think"	<i>kangaeru</i> (考える)	<i>kangaenai</i> (考えない)	<i>kangaesaseru</i> (考えさせる)	<i>kangaesaserareru</i> (考えさせられる)
"to do"	* <i>suru</i> (する)	* <i>shinai</i> (しない)	<i>saseru</i> (させる)	<i>saserareru</i> (させられる)
"to come"	* <i>kuru</i> (来る)	* <i>konai</i> (来ない)	<i>kosaseru</i> (来させる)	<i>kosaserareru</i> (来させられる)

Sentence Structure

The particle *ni* marks the person who made the subject do the action.

- [Subject (or victim)] *wa* [Causer] *ni* [causative-passive form of a verb]

Sample Sentences

1. *Shiai ni maketa toki, bokutachi wa kōchi ni jukkiro hashiraserareta.*
試合に負けたとき、僕達はコーチに10キロ走らせられた。
"When we lost the game, we were made to run ten kilometers by the coach."
2. *Haha ni yasai o tabesaserareta.*
母に野菜を食べさせられた。
"I was made to eat vegetables by my mother."

3. *Watashi wa keisatsu ni bakkin o harawaserareta.*
 私は警察に罰金を払わせられた。
 "I was made to pay a fine by the police."

Comparison

Please compare this causative sentence and its corresponding causative-passive sentence.

1. *Tomodachi wa watashi ni o-seke o nomaseta.*
 友達は私にお酒を飲ませた。
 "My friend made me drink alcohol."/"My friend let me drink alcohol."
2. *Watashi wa tomodachi ni osake o nomaserareta.*
 私は友達にお酒を飲ませられた。
 "I was made to drink alcohol (against my will) by my friend."

Variation

There is another verb form that expresses the causative.

- Class 1 verb → Add *-su* to the *nai* form stem
- Class 2 verb → Add *-sasu* to the *masu* stem
- Class 3 verb → *suru* and *kuru* become *sasu* and *kosasu*, respectively

* Please note that this form conjugates as a class 1 verb.

	Dictionary Form	<i>Nai</i> Form	Causative Form	Causative-Passive Form ("to be made to...")
"to pay"	<i>harau</i> (払う)	<i>harawanai</i> (払わない)	<i>harawasu</i> (払わす)	<i>harawasareta</i> (払わされた)
"to write"	<i>kaku</i> (書く)	<i>kakanai</i> (書かない)	<i>kakasu</i> (書かす)	<i>kakasareta</i> (書かされた)

"to drink"	<i>nomu</i> (飲む)	<i>nomanai</i> (飲まない)	<i>nomasu</i> (飲ます)	<i>nomasareta</i> (飲まされた)
"to eat"	<i>taberu</i> (食べる)	<i>tabenai</i> (食べない)	<i>tabesas</i> (食べさす)	-
"to do"	<i>suru</i> (する)	<i>shinai</i> (しない)	<i>sasu</i> (さす)	-
"to come"	<i>kuru</i> (来る)	<i>konai</i> (来ない)	<i>kosasu</i> (来さす)	-

Practice

Choose the correct translation.

1. *Boku wa haha ni pinku no doresu o kisaserareta.*
僕は母親にピンクのドレスを着させられた。
 1. "I made my mother wear a pink dress."
 2. "I was made to wear a pink dress (against my will) by my mother."
1. *Sensei wa seito o kaerasete.*
先生は生徒を帰らせた。
 1. "The teacher made the students go home."
 2. "The teacher was made to go home by the students."

Answers: 1) 2; 2) 1

Reference

- *te* form + apology → Beginner Season 4 Lessons 48, 50
- *ka dō ka* → Lower Intermediate Season 6 Lesson 2

- *chau* (-te *shimau*) → Beginner Season 6 Lesson 4, Lower Intermediate Season 6 Lesson 5

CULTURAL INSIGHT

***Goshūshōsama* (ご愁傷様) "That's Too Bad"**

As you learned in the previous lesson, we use this phrase to express our condolences. However, we also sometimes use it to express that we feel sorry for someone in a teasing manner.

For Example:

1. *Ashita nichi-yōbi na noni, shigoto suru no? Sore wa goshūshōsama.*
明日日曜日なのに、仕事するの？それは、ご愁傷様。
"You're working tomorrow, even though it's Sunday? That's too bad!"