

## LESSON NOTES

# Upper Intermediate S4 #14 I Made a Mistake While Speaking Japanese, So I Need to Save Face!

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# 14

# KANJI

1. 神田: 西村、お前に折り入って相談があるんだよ。
2. 西村: なんだよ、急にかしこまって。
3. 神田: 実はさ、俺が昔世話になった会社の先輩がリストラされて、困っているんだ。  
それで、顔が広いお前なら、次の就職先を紹介してくれるんじゃないかと思ったんだけど。。どうかな？
4. 西村: うーん、そうだな。電気関係の会社なら、顔が利くところがあるよ。  
顔つなぎ程度でいいんだろ。
5. 神田: うん、紹介してくれるだけでも助かるよ。
6. 西村: でも、まずはその人の履歴書を見せてもらってからにしたほうがいいな。
7. 神田: そうだよな。履歴書すぐに送ってもらおうよ。優秀な営業マンで誠実な人なんだ。  
絶対、西村の顔をつぶすようなことはないから、安心してくれよ。
8. 西村: あ、その代わりというわけじゃないけど、俺からも神田に頼みがあるんだ。
9. 神田: え、なに？
10. 西村: 俺の大事なお客さんに、趣味でバンドをやっている人がいるんだ。  
それで、今度ライブをするらしいんだけど、聞きに来てくれる人がいないってぼやいててさ。。  
ちょっと顔を出すだけでいいから、聞きに行ってもらえないかな。

CONT'D OVER

11. 神田: あ、いいよ。それで、お前の顔が立つなら、お安い御用だよ。

## KANA

1. かんた: にしむら、おまえにおりいってそうだんがあるんだよ。
2. にしむら: なんだよ、きゅうにかしこまって。
3. かんた: じつはさ、おれがむかしせわになったかいしゃのせんぱいがリストラされて、こまっているんだ。  
それで、かおがひろいおまえなら、つぎのしゅうしょくさきをしょうかいしてくれるんじゃないかとおもったんだけど。。どうかな？
4. にしむら: うーん、そうだな。でんきかんけいのかいしゃなら、かおがきくところがいくつかあるよ。  
かおつなぎていどでいいんだろ。
5. かんた: うん、しょうかいしてくれるだけでもたすかるよ。
6. にしむら: でも、まずはそのひとのりれきしょをみせてもらってからにしたほうがいいな。
7. かんた: そうだよな。りれきしょすぐにおくってもらおうよ。ゆうしゅうなえいぎょうマンでせいじつなひとなんだ。  
ぜったい、にしむらのかおをつぶすようなことはないから、あんしんしてくれよ。
8. にしむら: あ、そのかわりというわけじゃないけど、おれからもかんたにたのみがあるんだ。
9. かんた: え、なに？

10. にしむら: おれのだいじなおきゃくさんに、しゅみでバンドをやってるひとがいるんだ。  
それで、こんどライブをするらしいんだけど、ききにきてくれるひとがいなくてぼやいててさ。。。  
ちょっとかおをだすだけでいいから、ききにいてもらえないかな。
11. かなだ: あ、いいよ。それで、おまえのかおがたつなら、おやすいごようだよ。

## ROMANIZATION

1. KANDA: Nishimura, o-mae ni oriitte sōdan ga aru n da yo.
2. NISHIMURA: Nan da yo, kyū ni kashikomatte.
3. KANDA: Jitsu wa sa, ore ga mukashi sewa ni natta kaisha no senpai ga risutora sarete, komatte iru n da.  
Sore de, kao ga hiroi o-mae nara, tsugi no shūshoku-saki o shōkai shite kureru n janai ka to omotta n da kedo.. dō ka na?
4. NISHIMURA: Ūn, sō da na. Denki kankei no kaisha nara, kao ga kiku tokoro ga ikutsu ka aru yo.  
Kao tsunagi teido de ii n daro.
5. KANDA: Un, shōkai shite kureru dake demo tasukaru yo.
6. NISHIMURA: Demo, mazu wa sono hito no ririkisho o misete moratte kara ni shita hō ga ii na.

CONT'D OVER

7. KANDA: Sō da yo na. Rirekisho sugu ni okutte morau yo. Yūshū na eigyō-man de seijitsu na hito na n da.  
Zettai, Nishimura no kao o tsubusu yō na koto wa nai kara, anshin shite kure yo.
8. NISHIMURA: A, sono kawari to iu wake janai kedo, ore kara mo Kanda ni tanomi ga aru n da.
9. KANDA: E, nani?
10. NISHIMURA: Ore no daiji na o-kyaku-san ni, shumi de bando o yatte ru hito ga iru n da.  
Sore de, kondo raibu o suru rashii n da kedo, kikini kite kureru hito ga inai tte boyaitte te sa...  
chotto kao o dasu dake de ii kara, kiki ni itte moraenai ka na.
11. KANDA: A, ii yo. Sore de, o-mae no kao ga tatsu nara, o-yasui go-yō da yo.

## ENGLISH

1. KANDA: Nishimura, I need to discuss something with you in private.
2. NISHIMURA: What is it that's made you act formally so suddenly.
3. KANDA: As a matter of fact, a superior in the company who helped me out before was laid off and is in need.  
And I thought somebody who knows a lot of people like you can perhaps help him find his next job. What do you say?
4. NISHIMURA: Umm... Let me see. There are a few electronics-related companies that I have connections in.  
It's just to introduce him, right?
5. KANDA: Yeah, even an introduction would be helpful.

CONT'D OVER

6. NISHIMURA: But it'd be better to see his CV first.
7. KANDA: That's true. I'll have him send his CV right away. He's an excellent sales representative and is an honest person. He would never ruin your reputation, Nishimura, so don't worry.
8. NISHIMURA: Oh, and I'm not asking this in return, but I also have a favor to ask you, Kanda.
9. KANDA: Huh? What is it?
10. NISHIMURA: One of my important clients is in a band as a hobby. It looks like he's going to have a live performance soon, and he was grumbling about nobody coming to see it... just showing up for a little bit is fine, so could you go listen to them play?
11. KANDA: Oh, sure. If you can maintain face with that, it's a simple service.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
折り入って	おりいって	ori itte	earnestly, in private
かしこまる	かしこまる	kashikomaru	to humble oneself, to act in a humble manner
つぶす	つぶす	tsubusu	to crush, to smash
ぼやく	ぼやく	boyaku	to grumble, to complain
利く	きく	kiku	to be effective, to do its work
履歴書	りれきしょ	rirekisho	resume, curriculum vitae

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>折り入って相談があるんだけど、僕の部屋に来てくれないか。  <i>Ori itte sōdan ga aru n da kedo, boku no heya ni kite kurenai ka.</i></p> <p>I have something to talk to you about in private - can you come over to my room?</p>	<p>卒業式では、子供たちもかしこまった顔で座っている。  <i>Sotsugyōshiki de wa, kodomo-tachi mo kashikomatta kao de suwatte iru.</i></p> <p>The children are sitting in a formal manner at the graduation ceremony.</p>
<p>じゃがいもをふかしてから、つぶしてください。  <i>Jagaimo o fukashite kara, tsubushite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please steam and mash the potatoes.</p>	<p>彼は、お小遣いが少なすぎるとぼやいている。  <i>Kare wa, o-kozukai ga sukunasugiru to boyaitte iru.</i></p> <p>He is complaining that his allowance is too low.</p>
<p>犬は鼻が利く。  <i>Inu wa hana ga kiku.</i></p> <p>Dogs have good noses.</p>	<p>履歴書を郵送で送ってください。  <i>Rirekisho o yūsō de okutte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please send your resume by postal mail.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### 折り入って

This is an adverb we often use in opening remarks when we want to talk to someone earnestly or sincerely and want the person to give you some time to talk in private. We often use it together with 相談がある or 話がある, as in 折り入って相談がある or 折り入って話がある, both of which mean "I have something I want to talk to you about in earnest." You can start the conversation with these phrases and go into the main subject.

### かしこまって

This is the *te* form of the verb かしこまる, which basically means "to act in a humble way." In this case, when Mr. Nishimura heard Mr. Kanda saying that he has something to talk to him about instead of just starting to talk, Mr. Nishimura thought that it seemed a little formal.

### お安いご用

This phrase means "no problem" or "that's easy enough." 安い means "cheap" and 用 means "affair" or "task." And お and ご are both honorific suffixes. So this phrase literally means "a cheap task" or "a task that is not worth a lot." When someone asks you to do a very easy thing and you are willing to do it, you can say お安いご用だ, which means "no problem!"

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Expressions Using the Word (顔) *Kao*, Meaning "Face."

顔が広いお前なら、次の就職先を紹介してくれるんじゃないかと思ったんだけど。。。

"I thought somebody who knows a lot of people like you can perhaps help him find his next job."

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In this lesson, we'll look at some set expressions that use the word 顔. The basic meaning of *kao* (顔) is of course "face," but we can use it in a metaphorical sense to mean "influence," "reputation," or "social connection."

### *Kao ga hiroi* (顔が広い)

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*Kao ga hiroi* (顔が広い) literally translates as "one's face is wide." However, this phrase means "to know a lot of people," as we can interpret it as "someone's face is known by a wide range of people."

### Examples From This Dialogue

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1. 顔が広いお前なら、次の就職先を紹介してくれるんじゃないかと思ったんだけど。  
かおがひろいおまえなら、つぎのしゅうしょくさきをしょうかいしてくれるんじゃないかとおもったんだけど。  
"I thought somebody who knows a lot of people like you can perhaps help him find his next job."

### Sample Sentences

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1. 母は、地域のボランティア活動をしているので、顔が広い。  
ははは、ちいきのぼらんていあかつどうをしているので、かおがひろい。  
"My mother is known by a lot of people because she is active as a regional volunteer."

2. 僕は、3つのクラブに所属しているから、顔が広いんだ。  
ぼくは、みっつのくらぶにしょぞくしているから、かおがひろいんだ。  
"I belong to three clubs, so a lot of people know me."

### **Kao ga kiku (顔が利く)**

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*Kao ga kiku* (顔が利く) literally means "one's face works" or "one's face takes effect." *Kiku* (利く) is a verb meaning "to be effective" or "to show effect" as in 薬が効く, which means "medicine works." So, this phrase 顔が利く means "to have influence," and we usually use it in the case where a person has power or influence over a certain group of people and the person can ask them for a favor.

### **Examples From This Dialogue**

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1. 電気関係の会社なら、顔が利くところがいくつかあるよ。  
でんきかんけいのかいしゃなら、かおがきくところがいくつかあるよ。  
"There are a few electronics-related companies that I have connections in."

### **Sample Sentences**

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1. あの店には、顔が利くから、特別値引きしてもらえるよ。  
あのみせには、かおがきくから、とくべつねびきしてもらえるよ。  
"I'm well known at that store, so I can get special discounts."
2. 航空業界に顔が利くと、チケットを取るのが便利だろうな。  
こうくうぎょうかいにかおがきくと、チケットをとるのがべんりだろうな。  
"It must be easy to get tickets when you are well known in the aviation industry."

### **Kao tsunagi (顔つなぎ)**

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*Kao tsunagi* (顔つなぎ) is a noun that comes from the phrase 顔をつなぐ, which literally means "to connect one's face." In this case, we use "face" to mean "social relationship." 顔つなぎ has two meanings: 1) "to bring together people who don't know each other" and 2) "to maintain one's contact so that one cannot be forgotten." In this dialogue, we used it with the first meaning.

### Examples From This Dialogue

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1. 顔つなぎ程度でいいんだろ。  
かおつなぎていどでいいんだろ。  
"It's just to introduce him, right?"

### Sample Sentences

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1. あの会社の営業マンを知ってるから、顔つなぎしてやるよ。  
あのかいしゃのえいぎょうまんをしってるから、かおつなぎしてやるよ。  
"I know the salespeople at that company, so I'll introduce you."
2. もし、政治家に知り合いがいたら、顔つなぎをお願いできるかな？  
もし、せいじかにしりあいがいたら、かおつなぎをおねがいできるかな？  
"If you happen to know anyone who is a politician, can I ask you to introduce me?"

### *Kao o dasu* (顔を出す)

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*Kao o dasu* (顔を出す) literally means "stick out one's face," but it is an expression that means "to show up," "to attend a meeting," or "to visit someone." Usually it has a nuance of "to show up for a moment" or "to drop by and stay for a short period of time."

### Examples From This Dialogue

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1. ちょっと顔を出すだけでいいから、聞きに行ってもらえないかな。  
ちよつかおをだすだけでいいから、ききにいってもらえないかな。  
"Just showing up for a little bit is fine, so could you go listen to them play?"

## Sample Sentences

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1. 昨日は忙しかったので、飲み会にちょっと顔を出して、また会社に戻った。  
きのうはいそがしかったので、のみかいにちよつかおをだして、またかいし  
やにもどった。  
"I was busy yesterday, so I showed up at the drinking party for a little bit and  
then went back to the office."
2. 実家に帰ったときは、親戚の家にも顔を出すことにしている。  
じっかにかえったときは、しんせきのいえにもかおをだすことにしている。  
"Whenever I go back home, I make sure to drop by and see my relatives too."

## Kao ga tatsu (顔が立つ)

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*Kao ga tatsu* (顔が立つ) means "to save one's honor" or "to maintain one's status," and we can translate it as "save face" in English. In this case, we use "face" to mean "honor" or "dignity." 立つ is a verb that generally means "to stand," but in this case, we use it to mean "something is viable without being damaged."

## Examples From This Dialogue

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1. それで、お前の顔が立つなら、お安い御用だよ。  
それで、おまえのかおがたつなら、おやすいごようだよ。  
"If you can maintain face with that, it's a simple service."

## Sample Sentences

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1. 両方の顔が立つ解決策を見つけるのはむずかしい。  
りょうほうのかおがたつかいけつさくをみつけるのはむずかしい。  
"It's hard to find a solution where both parties will save face."
  
2. 息子が不良じゃ、教師として、私の顔が立たない。  
むすこがふりょうじゃ、きょうしとして、わたしのかおがたたない。  
"As a teacher, it's humiliating having a son who is a delinquent."