

Causative form (させる)

✓ All about the speaker's having a control over somebody else's action

✓ Someone allows / causes someone to do something.

Causer allows/causes Causee to do something "LET"

✓ Someone allows/causes something to change state.

Causer allows/causes Causee (thing/object) to change state.

Subject/Topic : は

Subordinate clause : が

Causee : に

Use of Particles:

1) If the main verb is TRANSITIVE:

(Causer) は/が (Causee) に (Direct Object) を (Verb)

2) If the main verb is INTRANSITIVE:

Permissive Causative: (Causee) に/を

NO Direct Object (if the main verb is intransitive): Ex verb: come, go, sit down, run

Coersive Causative: (Causee) を

-Causee does the action against their will.

Ex. 【課長】かちよ雨を怒らせるな。Don't make your manager angry.

(Since this is Coersive-Causative sentence, getting angry is a spontaneous reaction and is often beyond the control of the Causee and since we have an intransitive verb, we only use を for the Causee.)

3) If the Causee is inanimate (Ex. object, idea): を

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Who can use the Causative Form:

-The Causer must be higher or equal in rank socially compared to the Causee. The sentence would be ungrammatical if the Causer were socially inferior compared to the Causee.

!□!□Note:

★ In passive form, the person in front of the に particle is the one that who did the action.

★ In causative form, what comes after the に particle is the person who was forced to do the action.

V - Causative させる Conjugation

G 1 - う

Change to: あせる

G 2 - いる/える

Change to: させる

G 3

する : させる

来る : こさせる

Let/Force to do something

(Coercer-Gasugo) は (Doer) に (Causative Verb) "Force to do the action"

(somebody) にさせてあげる "I let somebody do something"

(somebody) がさせてくれた "(Somebody) let me do something (and I appreciate that)"



Let/Force to do something (cont)

-Doer does the action against their will	-If てあげる is not added in the sentence, the nuance is you are forcing somebody to do something.	-Somebody did something for me
	ーてあげる is added when the speaker is doing something nice for somebody	が particle is used to emphasize who did the nice thing for ME.
姉にケーキを食べられた。My sister ate my cake (and I'm upset.)	【息子】むすこにゲームをつづけさせてあげた。	お父さんがゲームをつづけさせてくれなかった
VS	I let my son continue the game.	My dad didn't let me continue the game.
(私は)友だちにケーキを食べさせた。I made my friend eat a cake.	子どもにケーキを食べさせてあげる。	友達がひとくち飲ませてくれた。
子供に野菜を食べさせない。I don't force my children to eat veggies.	I let my child eat the cake.	My friend let me take a sip of her drink.
僕は君に新しい車を買わせない。I won't let you buy a new car.	VS	
	子どもにケーキを食べさせた。	
	I forced my child to eat the cake.	

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(Somebody) が させてもらった "I asked them and they did it for me."	V-Causative + V- てくれなかった "They don't / didn't let me do something"	させてもらってもいいですか。 / させてもらいませんか "Could you let me do something?"
-You are asking the listener to do a favor for you	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> てくれなかった is used and not ✕ てもらう	
	-If you're gonna use the negation, do not use てもら う as it kinda sound like (because you didn't ask)	
【両親】りょうしんに一人で日本-に行かせてもらった。	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 友達の家 _に 止まらせてもらった。	使わせてもらいませんか。OR 使わせてもらってもいいですか。



** (cont)

My parents let me go to Japan on my own.

My friend didn't let me stay.

Could you let me use it?

友達の家に住まらせてもらった。

VS

My friend let me stay at her house (because I asked her).

✕ 友達の家に住まらせてもらわなかった。

My friend didn't let me stay at her house (as I didn't ask).

【両親】 りょうしんが食べながらテレビを見させてくれない。

My parents don't let me watch TV while I eat.

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