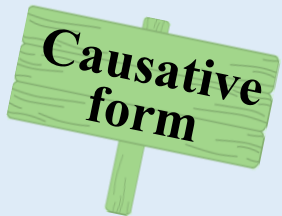


# permission after the fact

To get permission or approval for something after-the-fact due to time constrain or something. Subsequent approval.

# じごしょうだく jigo-shoodaku



You learned the 'causative form' as expressions to force someone to do the action or allow to do the action. Actually, we don't often use the 'causative form' for this usage. Let us introduce practical and useful usages of the 'causative form.' Let's take a look at what they are like.

Here, we introduce the practical usage of the 'causative form' used for ourselves. By using it, you can give the impression that you got the approval, which is actually not the case. The person is 'psychologically' forced to admit that he/she approved. ⇒ It is often used when he/she wants to push his/her opinion. But please be careful not to use it too much!

I'm sorry, I went home a little earlier yesterday for a personal matter.

## State the facts

すみません、きのうは しょうですこしはやく かえりました。  
sumimasen, kinoo wa shiyoo de sukoshi hayaku kaerimashita.



## Causative form

すみません、きのうは しょうですこしはやく **かえらせていただきました**。  
sumimasen, kinoo wa shiyoo de sukoshi hayaku **kaerasete-itadakimashita**.

Voice of her heart:  
"I knew that I had to get your approval to go home earlier, but I left without it as I was in a hurry. I apologize for leaving without your approval."

masu form    Causative form  
かえります → かえらせ ます + ていただきました。  
kaerimasu    kaerase masu    teitadakimashita.

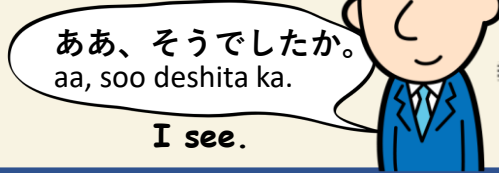
When you use the expression of the causative form, "-sasete-itadakimashita," it sounds **as if you had received the approval in advance**.

ちゃんと れんらくをしてくれないとこまるな。  
chanto renraku o shite-kurenaito komaru na.  
こんごは このようなことは ないように。  
kongo wa kono yoonna koto wa naiyoo ni.

You had to inform me of this properly in advance. I hope this will not happen again.



ああ、そうでしたか。  
aa, soo deshita ka.  
I see.



Voice of his heart:  
I didn't give you permission, but I admit it.