

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #154

Security Work III

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KANJI

1. 警備員 2: はやかっただな～。なんでそんなに早いんだ？
2. 警備員 1: 問題なかったからですよ。
3. 警備員 2: よかった！やっぱりあの犬だよね。
4. 警備員 1: いいえ。今回は小林さんが鳴らしてしまいました。
5. 警備員 2: ああ、そう？それははじめてだね。すべてチェックした？
6. 警備員 1: もちろん！とても楽しかったです。
7. 警備員 2: 楽しい？
8. 警備員 1: うん、小林さんはとても優しい人でした。
9. 警備員 2: そう？小林さんは去年奥さんがなくなってから、ちょっと冷たくなってきたけど。
10. 警備員 1: ちょっと待って！何だって？彼の奥さんは去年なくなった？
11. ほんとう？じゃあ、娘さんもいませんね。
12. 警備員 2: うん、何で知ってる？
13. 警備員 1: だまされた！警察呼ぼう。

KANA

1. けいびいん 2: はやかっただな～。なんでそんなにはやいんだ？

CONT'D OVER

2. けいびいん 1: もんだいなかったからですよ。
3. けいびいん 2: よかった！やっぱりあのいぬだよね。
4. けいびいん 1: いいえ。こんかいはこばやしさんがならしてしまいました。
5. けいびいん 2: ああ、そう？それははじめてだね。すべてチェックした？
6. けいびいん 1: もちろん！とてもたのしかったです。
7. けいびいん 2: たのしい？
8. けいびいん 1: うん、こばやしさんはとてもやさしいにひとでした。
9. けいびいん 2: そう？こばやしさんはきよねんおくさんがなくなってから、ちょっとつめたくなってきたけど。
10. けいびいん 1: ちょっとまって！なんだって？かれのおくさんはきよねんなくなつた？ほんとう？じゃあ、むすめさんもいませんね。
11. けいびいん 2: うん、なんでしってる？
12. けいびいん 1: だまされた！けいさつよぼう。

ROMANIZATION

1. KEIBI'IN 2: Hayakatta na. Nande sonna ni hayai n da?
2. KEIBI'IN 1: Mondai nakatta kara desu yo.
3. KEIBI'IN 2: Yokatta! Yappari ano inu da yo ne.

CONT'D OVER

4. KEIBI'IN 1: lie. Konkai wa Kobayashi-san ga narashite shimaimashita.
5. KEIBI'IN 2: Aa, sō? Sore wa hajimete da ne. Subete chekku shita?
6. KEIBI'IN 1: Mochiron! Totemo tanoshikatta desu.
7. KEIBI'IN 2: Tanoshii?
8. KEIBI'IN 1: Un, Kobayashi-san wa totemo yasashii hito deshita.
9. KEIBI'IN 2: Sō? Kobayashi-san wa kyonen okusan ga nakunatte kara, chotto tsumetaku natte kita kedo.
10. KEIBI'IN 1: Chotto matte! Nanda tte? Kare no okusan wa kyonen nakunatta?
11. Hontō? Jaa, musume-san mo imasen ne.
12. KEIBI'IN 2: Un, nande shitteru?
13. KEIBI'IN 1: Damasareta! Keisatsu yobō.

ENGLISH

1. GUARD 2: That was fast! Why was it that fast?
2. GUARD 1: Because there were no problems.
3. GUARD 2: Good. It was that dog, right?
4. GUARD 1: No. This time Kobayashi set off the alarm.
5. GUARD 2: Oh, is that right? That's a first. You checked everything right?

CONT'D OVER

6. GUARD 1: Of course. It was really fun.
7. GUARD 2: Fun?
8. GUARD 1: Yeah. Kobayashi is really nice.
9. GUARD 2: Really? Ever since his wife passed away last year, he's been a bit cold.
10. GUARD 1: Hang on! What did you say? His wife passed away last year? Are you serious? And let me guess, he doesn't have a daughter.
11. GUARD 2: Yeah, how did you know?
12. GUARD 1: I've been duped. Call the police!

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English |
|-------|-------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| そんなに | そんなに | sonna ni | so much, so, like that |
| だまされる | だまされる | damasareru | to be deceived |
| 亡くなる | なくなる | nakunaru | to pass away;V1 |
| 奥さん | おくさん | okusan | wife(honorific), madam |
| 優しい | やさしい | yasashii | tender, kind, gentle, graceful |
| すべて | すべて | subete | all, the whole |
| はじめて | はじめて | hajimete | for the first time |
| 鳴らす | ならす | narasu | to ring, to sound |
| やっぱり | やっぱり | yappari | as expected |
| 早い | はやい | hayai | early |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>アインシュタインは1955年に亡くなりました。</p> <p><i>Ainshutain wa sen-kyūhyaku-gojū-go-nen ni narkunarimashita.</i></p> <p>Einstein passed away in 1955.</p> | <p>奥さんはお元気ですか。</p> <p><i>Oku-san wa o-genki desu ka.</i></p> <p>How's your wife?</p> |
| <p>すべてうまくいく。</p> <p><i>Subete umaku iku.</i></p> <p>Everything is going to be fine.</p> | <p>日本ははじめてですか。</p> <p><i>Nihon wa hajimete desu ka.</i></p> <p>Is this your first time in Japan?</p> |
| <p>もう一度同じことをしたら、警察を呼びますよ。</p> <p><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> | |

GRAMMAR

Today's lesson covers the passive tense of Class 1 verbs ending with the syllable "su." Passive voice refers to a sentence structure wherein the recipient of some action becomes the grammatical subject of the sentence. In Japanese, the passive voice is indicated by verbs ending in "reru."

Technically speaking, there are two kinds of passive voice in Japanese. The first, called "direct passive voice" (*chokusetsu ukemi*) roughly corresponds to the normal English passive form. The second, called "indirect passive voice" (*kansetsu ukemi*) has no easy equivalent in English.

Direct passive voice takes either the direct or indirect object of the equivalent active sentence, and uses it as the grammatical subject. The particle "ni" is normally used to indicate the agent (the doer of the action), however, when one wishes to place additional stress on the agent, "ni yotte" may be used. *Kara* may also be used to indicate the agent in cases where a physical object has been given from the agent.

先生に叱られた。

Sensei ni shikarareta.

I was scolded by my teacher.

Indirect passive voice has no easy English equivalent, however, it is similar in meaning to the colloquial form "to up and do something to me". (See example below.) It is used to indicate that an (often negative) influence has had some effect on the (usually human) subject. Because this passive is often used when the speaker is showing empathy for something that happens to the subject that is outside of his/her realm of control, this passive form is often called "the troubled passive" (*meiwaku no ukemi*). As an example of its usage and translation, consider the following sentence.

妻に逃げられた。

Tsuma ni nigerareta.

My wife up and left me.

Formation of the passive is independent of verb type. Simply change the final "u" into an "a" and add "reru." The irregular verbs "suru" and "kuru," however, have irregular passive conjugations that must be independently memorized.

| Class | Dictionary Form | Passive |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 話す <i>hanasu</i> | 話される <i>hanasareru</i> |
| 1 | 飲む <i>nomu</i> | 飲まれる <i>nomareru</i> |
| 1 | 言う <i>iu</i> | 言われる <i>iwareru</i> |
| 2 | 食べる <i>taberu</i> | 食べられる <i>taberareru</i> |
| 2 | 着る <i>kiru</i> | 着られる <i>kirareru</i> |
| 3 | する <i>suru</i> | される <i>sareru</i> |
| 3 | くる <i>kuru</i> | こられる <i>korareru</i> |