

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #155

Bad Day

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KANJI

1. OL: おはよう。今日の調子はどうですか。
2. 社員: 今日は最悪です。
3. OL: どうしたんですか。
4. 社員: 今朝5時にカラスに起こされてから眠れないし、
5. 電車は混んでて足を踏まれるし、おまけに傘で刺されたんだ。
6. 今日はとても機嫌悪いよ。もうついてないよ。
7. OL: まあでも、今朝の会議の発表が終わったら、もう心配ないね。もう少しだよ。
8. 社員: しまった！！！！家に資料忘れてきた。
9. OL: あっ、そうなの？じゃあ、机もらっていい？

KANA

1. OL: おはよう。きょうのちょうしはどうですか。
2. しゃいん: きょうはさいあくです。
3. OL: どうしたんですか。
4. しゃいん: けさ5じにカラスにおこされてからねむれないし、でんしゃはこんでてあしをふまれるし、おまけにかさでさされたんだ。きょうはともきげんわるいよ。もうついてないよ。

CONT'D OVER

5. OL: まあでも、けさのかいぎのはっぴょうがおわったら、もうしんぱい
ないね。もうすこしだよ。
6. しゃいん: しまった！！！！いえにしりょうわすれてきた。
7. OL: あっ、そうなの？じゃあ、つくえもらっていい？

ROMANIZATION

1. OL: Ohayō. Kyō no chōshi wa dō desu ka?
2. SHA'IN: Kyō wa saiaku desu.
3. OL: Dōshita n desu ka?
4. SHA'IN: Kyō 5 ji ni karasu ni okosarete kara nemurenai shi, densha wa
kondete ashi o fumareru shi, omake ni kasa de sasareta n da. Kyō
wa totemo kigen warui yo. Mō tsuitenai yo.
5. OL: Mā demo, kesa no kaigi no happyō ga owattara, mō shinpai nai ne.
Mō sukoshi da yo.
6. SHA'IN: Shimatta!!!! le ni shiryō wasurete kita.
7. OL: A, sō na no? Jā, tsukue moratte ii?rare

ENGLISH

1. OL: Good morning. How do you feel today?
2. EMPLOYEE: Today is the worst.

CONT'D OVER

3. OL: What happened?
4. EMPLOYEE: I was awakened by a crow at 5am, so I couldn't sleep at all. The train was really crowded, and my foot was stepped on. To top it all off, I was stabbed by an umbrella. I'm in a really bad mood today. It's just not my day.
5. OL: Well, after your presentation at this morning's meeting, everything should be smooth sailing. Hang in there a bit longer.
6. EMPLOYEE: Oh no!!!! I left my materials at home!
7. OL: Oh really? In that case, can I have your desk?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
起こす	おこす	okosu	to wake someone, to cause, to raise;V1
踏む	ふむ	fumu	to step on
刺す	さす	sasu	to pierce, to stab
機嫌	きげん	kigen	humor, temper, mood
発表	はっぴょう	happyō	announcement, publication

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>明日の朝、5時に起こしてください。 <i>Ashita no asa, go-ji ni okoshite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please wake me up at 5 in the morning tomorrow.</p>	<p>新しいデザインを発表します。 <i>Atarashii dezain o happyō shimasu.</i></p> <p>We're going to present a new design.</p>
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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>
