JapanesePod101.com

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #156
Mr. and Mrs. Unlucky Smith

CONTENTS

156

innoVativeLANGUAGE.COM

KANJI

1.	夫:	また怪我したの？足はどうしたの？
2.	妻:	今朝、自転車に乗っていて、車に轢かれて骨折したのよ。
3.	夫:	一台だけ？僕は昔暴走族に次々に轢かれたことがあるよ。
4.	妻:	え〜、一台だけじゃないの？
5.	夫:	いいえ、違います。全員でございます。
6.	妻:	じゃ、あなたの勝ちですね。
7.	夫:	ありがとうございます。
8.	妻:	でも、ある日ね。。。

KANA

1.	おっと:	またけがしたの？あしはどうしたの？
2.	つま:	けさ、じてんしゃにのっていて、くるまにひかれてこっせつしたのよ。
3.	おっと:	いちだいだけ？ぼくはむかしぼうそうぞくにつぎつぎにひかれたことがあるよ。
4.	つま:	え〜、いちだいだけじゃないの？
5.	おっと:	いいえ、ちがいます。ぜんいんでございます。

6. つま:　　　　　　じゃ、あなたのかちですね。

7. おっと:　　　　　　ありがとうございます。

8. つま:　　　　　　でも、あるひね。。。

ROMANIZATION

1. OTTO:　　　　Mata kega shita no? Ashi wa dōshita no?

2. TSUMA:　　　Kesa, jitensha ni notte ite, kuruma ni hikarete kossetsu shita no yo.

3. OTTO:　　　Ichidai dake? Boku wa mukashi bousōzoku ni tsugitsugi ni hikareta koto ga aru yo.

4. TSUMA:　　　Ē, ichidai dake ja nai no?

5. OTTO:　　　Iie, chigaimasu. Zenin de gozaimasu.

6. TSUMA:　　　Ja, anata no kachi desu ne.

7. OTTO:　　　Arigatō gozaimasu.

8. TSUMA:　　　Demo, aru hi ne...

ENGLISH

1. HUSBAND:　　　You got hurt again? What happened to your foot?

2.	WIFE:	I was riding my bicycle this morning and was run down by a car. The bone is fractured.
3.	HUSBAND:	Only one car? A long time ago, I was run over by a whole gang of hot-rodders, one after the other.
4.	WIFE:	What? Not just one?
5.	HUSBAND:	Nope. The whole gang.
6.	WIFE:	Alright, your win.
7.	HUSBAND:	Thank you very much.
8.	WIFE:	But, there was this one day...

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
轢く	ひく	hiku	to run somebody over (with a vehicle), to knock someone down
骨折	こっせつ	kossetsu	bone fracture
次々	つぎつぎ	tsugitsugi	in succession, one by one
全員	ぜんいん	zenin	all members, the whole crew
暴走族	ぼうそうぞく	bōsōzoku	bike gang

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 *hanasu*	話される *hanasareru*
1	飲む *nomu*	飲まれる *nomareru*
1	言う *iu*	言われる *iwareru*
2	食べる *taberu*	食べられる *taberareru*

2	着る *kiru*	着られる *kirareru*
3	する *suru*	される *sareru*
3	くる *kuru*	こられる *korareru*