

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner #158

## Who's watching who?

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 4 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar

# **158**

## KANJI

1. 兵士 1: 大尉、命令を待っています。
2. 大尉 1: 敵をそのまま見張って下さい。
3. 兵士 1: はい、了解！
4. 兵士 2: ね、大尉、敵に見られてますけど。どうします？
5. 大尉 2: じゃあ、見返せば？
6. 兵士 2: あれ、大尉は見ないんですか。
7. 大尉 2: あ。どうしよう？あ、今マージャンで忙しいから。後で。
8. 兵士 1: 大尉！大変です！今敵に見られています！命令を！
9. 大尉 1: ちょっと待って。今見てる方あるいは見られてる方？
10. 兵士 1: 両方です！
11. 大尉 1: 両方？どういうこと？
12. 兵士 1: 敵を見てるけど、敵に見られてます！
13. 大尉 1: ええと。。。まだわからない。戻って直接説明しろ！

## KANA

1. 兵士 1: たいい、めいれいをまっています。

CONT'D OVER

2. 大尉 1: てきをそのままみはってください。
3. 兵士 1: はい、りょうかい！
4. 兵士 2: ね、たいい、てきにみられてますけど。どうします？
5. 大尉 2: じゃあ、みかえせば？
6. 兵士 2: あれ、たいいはみないんですか。
7. 大尉 2: あ。どうしよう？あ、いまマージャンでいそがしいから。あとで。
8. 兵士 1: たいい！たいへんです！いまてきにみられています！めいれいを！
9. 大尉 1: ちょっとまって。いまみてるほうあるいはみられてるほう？
10. 兵士 1: りょうほうです！
11. 大尉 1: りょうほう？どういうこと？
12. 兵士 1: てきをみてるけど、てきにみられてます！
13. 大尉 1: ええと。。。まだわからない。もどってちょくせつせつめいしろ！

## ROMANIZATION

1. HEISHI 1: Taii, meirei o matte imasu.
2. TAI 1: Teki o sono mama mihatte kudasai.
3. HEISHI 1: Hai, ryōkai!

CONT'D OVER

4. HEISHI 2: Ne, taii, teki ni miraretemasu kedo. Dō shimasu?
5. TAI 2: Jā, mikaeseba?
6. HEISHI 2: Are, taii wa minai n desu ka?
7. TAI 2: A. Dō shiyō? A, ima mājan de isogashii kara. Ato de.
8. HEISHI 1: Taii! Taihen desu! Ima teki ni mirarete imasu! Meirei o!
9. TAI 1: Chotto matte. Ima miteru hō aruiwa mirareteru hō?
10. HEISHI 1: Ryōhō desu!
11. TAI 1: Ryōhō? Dō iu koto?
12. HEISHI 1: Teki o miteru kedo, teki ni miraretemasu!
13. TAI 1: Ēto... Mada wakaranai. Modotte chokusetsu setsumeishi shiro!

## ENGLISH

1. SOLDIER 1: Captain, awaiting orders.
2. CAPTAIN 1: Continue to keep an eye on the enemy.
3. SOLDIER 1: Yes, understood!
4. SOLDIER 2: Captain, we're being watched by the enemy now. What should we do?
5. CAPTAIN 2: Okay, well... how about looking back at them?

CONT'D OVER

6. SOLDIER 2: Captain, won't you look?
7. CAPTAIN 2: Ahh, what should I do? I'm busy playing mah-jong. In a minute.
8. SOLDIER 1: Captain! We have an issue! The enemy is watching us right now. Awaiting orders!
9. CAPTAIN 1: Wait a sec. We're watching or being watched?
10. SOLDIER 1: Both!
11. CAPTAIN 1: Both? What do you mean?
12. SOLDIER 1: We're watching the enemy, but we're being watched by the enemy!
13. CAPTAIN 1: Well... I still don't understand. Return and explain it to me directly!

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
大尉	たいい	taii	(military rank of) captain
直接	ちよくせつ	chokusetsu	direct, immediate
戻る	もどる	modoru	to turn back, to return
両方	りょうほう	ryōhō	both sides
あるいは	あるいは	aruwa	or
見返す	みかえす	mikaesu	to look (stare) back at
了解	りょうかい	ryōkai	comprehension, understanding
見張る	みはる	miharu	to watch, to (stand) guard

敵	てき	teki	enemy
命令	めいれい	meirei	order, command
説明する	せつめいする	setsumei suru	to explain

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>これから直接、仕事場に行きます。 <i>Kore kara chokusetsu, shigotoba ni ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I will go directly to work after this.</p>	<p>席に戻って下さい。 <i>Seki ni modotte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please go back to your sheet.</p>
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紅茶がいいですか、あるいはコーヒーがいいですか。  
*Kōcha ga ii desu ka, aruiwa kōhī ga ii desu ka.*

Would you like tea or coffee?

## GRAMMAR

Today's lesson covers the passive tense of Class 2 verbs. 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.

To form the passive, simply change the final syllable from the "u" column to the a column and add "reru." In the case of Class 1 verbs ending in *u*, the *u* becomes *wa*. The irregular verbs "*suru*" and "*kuru*" have irregular passive conjugations that must be independently memorized, and can be seen in the table below.

Class	Dictionary Form	Passive
1	ひく <i>hiku</i>	ひかれる <i>hikareru</i>
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>

Note: further explanations below:

If there's just an object and someone doing an action:

母はケーキを食べた。 My mom ate the cake. ケーキが母に食べられた。 The cake was eaten by my mom.

If there are two people involved.

母が私のケーキを食べた。 My mom ate my cake. 私は母にケーキを食べられた。 I had my cake eaten by my mom.

In Japanese, the passive tense is sometimes used to convey negative emotions. Thus, the emotion “and I was angry” is conveyed in the second example above.

This isn't always necessarily the case (i.e. you can use the passive tense and not imply negative emotion), but if you want to be sure that you're not misinterpreted, instead of **このケーキは母に作られた** (this cake was made by my mom), you could say:

**このケーキは母が作った。**

**これは母が作ったケーキだ。**

**母がこのケーキを作った。**

And one last thing on the use of the passive tense to imply negativity-sometimes you see sentences in Japanese like, 「昨日雨に降られた」 meaning, “yesterday I was rained on (and it was inconvenient).” But notice that although there's no subject nor object in the Japanese version of the sentence, it's still grammatically correct.