

LESSON NOTES

Beginner S6 #23

Actively Learn This Passive Japanese

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KANJI

1. 近森渡: さっき、そこで夏目先生と会ったんだけど・・・。
2. 遠井歩: 結婚するって言ってた？
3. 近森渡: どうして知ってるの？
4. 遠井歩: 先生に結婚披露宴の司会を頼まれたから。
5. 近森渡: へー。自分も、披露宴に呼ばれた。
6. 遠井歩: 「若くてかわいい子なんだ。一目ぼれだった」って、自慢されたわ。
7. 近森渡: へー。うらやましい。
でも、その若い子にだまされていないかな？大丈夫かな？
8. 遠井歩: 大丈夫でしょ。でも、「君、早く結婚をしなさい」って言われたわ。
9. 近森渡: 大きなお世話だよね。
10. 遠井歩: そうそう。

KANA

1. ちかもりわたる: さっき、そこでなつめせんせいとあったんだけど・・・。
2. とおいあゆむ: けっこんするって言ってた？
3. ちかもりわたる: どうしてしってるの？

CONT'D OVER

4. とおいあゆむ: せんせいに けっこんひろうえんの しかいを たのまれたから。
5. ちかもりわたる: ヘー。じぶんも、ひろうえんに よばれた。
6. とおいあゆむ: 「わかくて かわいいこ なんだ。ひとめぼれ だった」 って、じまん されたわ。
7. ちかもりわたる: ヘー。うらやましい。
でも、そのわかいこに だまされて いないかな？ だいじょうぶ かな？
8. とおいあゆむ: だいじょうぶ でしょ。でも、「きみ、はやく けっこんを しなさい」
って いわれたわ。
9. ちかもりわたる: おおきな おせわ だよね。
10. とおいあゆむ: そう そう。

ROMANIZATION

1. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Sakki, soko de Natsume-sensei to atta n da kedo....
2. TŌI AYUMU: Kekkō suru tte itte ta?
3. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Dōshite shitteru no?
4. TŌI AYUMU: Sensei ni kekkō hirōen no shikai o tanomareta kara.
5. CHIKAMORI WATARU: Hē. Jibun mo, hirōen ni yobareta.

CONT'D OVER

6. TŌI AYUMU: "Wakakute kawaii ko nanda. Hitome-bore datta."tte, jiman sareta wa.
7. CHIKAMORI
WATARU: Hē. Urayamashii.
Demo, sono wakai ko ni damasarete inai kana? Daijōbu kana?
8. TŌI AYUMU: Daijōbu desho. Demo, "Kimi, hayaku kekkon o shinasai" tte iwareta wa.
9. CHIKAMORI
WATARU: Ōki na o-sewa da yo ne.
10. TŌI AYUMU: Sōsō.

ENGLISH

1. WATARU
CHIKAMORI: Just now, over there, I met Mr. Natsume, and...
2. AYUMU TŌI: Did he say he was getting married?
3. WATARU
CHIKAMORI: How do you know that?
4. AYUMU TŌI: Because I was asked by him to be the master of ceremonies at the wedding reception.
5. WATARU
CHIKAMORI: Wow...I was invited to the reception too.
6. AYUMU TŌI: He was boasting, saying "She's so young and cute. It was love at first sight."

CONT'D OVER

7. WATARU CHIKAMORI: Really...I'm jealous. But I wonder whether he's not being taken in by that young girl? I wonder whether everything's OK...
8. AYUMU TŌI: Of course it's OK. But you know he said to me, "You, hurry up and get married."
9. WATARU CHIKAMORI: He should mind his own business.
10. AYUMU TŌI: Exactly.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
結婚披露宴	けっこんひろうえん	kekkon hirōen	wedding reception banquet
子	こ	ko	child
さっき	さっき	sakki	a little while ago, earlier
自慢	じまん	jiman	self-praise, boastfulness
呼ぶ	よぶ	yobu	to invite, to call, to call out;V1
頼む	たのむ	tanomu	to ask, to request;V1
司会	しかい	shikai	chairmanship, master of ceremonies
一目ぼれ	ひとめぼれ	hitomebore	love at first sight
だます	だます	damasu	to trick, to cheat, to deceive; V1
うらやましい	うらやましい	urayamashii	envious, jealous, enviable;Adj(i)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>結婚式は12時から、結婚披露宴は1時半からです。 <i>Kekkon-shiki wa jūni-ji kara, kekkon hirōen wa ichi-ji han kara desu.</i></p> <p>The wedding ceremony starts at 12:00 and the reception starts at 1:30.</p>	<p>あの子、知ってる？ <i>Ano ko shitteru?</i></p> <p>Do you know that kid?</p>
<p>さっき、りんごを食べました。 <i>Sakki, ringo o tabemashita.</i></p> <p>I ate an apple a little while ago.</p>	<p>自慢するな。 <i>Jiman suru na.</i></p> <p>Don't flatter yourself.</p>
<p>私は田中さんをパーティーに呼びました。 <i>Watashi wa Tanaka-san o pātī ni yobimashita.</i></p> <p>I invited Mr. Tanaka to the party.</p>	<p>忙しいから、他の人に頼んでください。 <i>Isogashii kara hoka no hito ni tanonde kudasai.</i></p> <p>I'm busy, so please ask somebody else.</p>
<p>来週の会議の司会をしてください。 <i>Raishū no kaigi no shikai o shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please chair the meeting next week.</p>	<p>私は妻に一目ぼれをした。 <i>Watashi wa tsuma ni hitomebore o shita.</i></p> <p>I fell in love with my wife at first sight.</p>
<p>あの男は私をだました。 <i>Ano otoko wa watashi o damashita.</i></p> <p>That man deceived me.</p>	<p>ぜんぜん、うらやましくない。 <i>Zenzen urayamashikunai.</i></p> <p>I'm not envious at all.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

kekkon hirōen (結婚披露宴) "wedding reception banquet"

- *kekkon* (結婚) "marriage"
- *hirō* (披露) "announcement"
- *en* (宴) "party," "banquet"

We sometimes omit *kekkon* and say *hirōen* to mean "wedding reception" in a conversation. A "wedding ceremony" is *kekkonshiki* (結婚式).

hitome bore (一目ぼれ) "love at first sight"

Hitome means "one glance," and *bore* is from the verb *horeru*, meaning "to fall in love." When *suru* or *o suru* follows it, it becomes a verb.

ōkina o-sewa (大きなお世話)

This literally means "big care" or "big attention," and it indicates a situation in which someone else is being meddlesome. *Ōkina o-sewa da!* corresponds to "it's none of your business!" or "Mind your own business!" in English.

kana (かな) "I wonder"

The sentence-ending expression *kana* indicates the speaker's uncertainty. It corresponds to "I wonder" in English.

For Example:

1. *Ima nan-ji kana.*
今何時かな。
"I wonder what time it is now."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Passive Sentences.

Sensei ni kekkon hirōen no shikai o tanomareta.

先生に結婚披露宴の司会を頼まれた。

"I was asked by him to be the master of ceremonies at the wedding reception."

In this lesson, you'll learn more about the usage of *ukemi*, or "passive sentences."

Review: Passive Forms of Verbs

Change the following verbs into their corresponding passive forms.

Verb	"English"	Passive
Class 1: -u → -areru		
<i>iu</i> (言う)	"to say"	
<i>damasu</i> (だます)	"to cheat"	
<i>yobu</i> (呼ぶ)	"to call"	

<i>tanomu</i> (頼む)	"to ask"
<i>furu</i> (降る)	"to rain"
Class 2: <i>-ru</i> → <i>-rareru</i>	
<i>taberu</i> (食べる)	"to eat"
<i>miru</i> (見る)	"to see"
Class 3: irregular	
<i>suru</i> (する)	"to do"
<i>kuru</i> (来る)	"to come"

* You can find the answers in the previous lesson's lesson notes.

Review the sentence structure comparing active and passive sentences.

For Example:

1. *Wakai ko wa Gorō o damasu.*
若い子はゴロウをだます。
"A young woman deceives Goro."
2. *Gorō wa wakai ko ni damasare ru.*
ゴロウは若い子にだまされる。
"Goro is deceived by a young woman."

Please note that the particle *ni* marks the person who actually performs the action.

Sample Sentences

1. *Watashi wa yoku hirōen ni yobare ru.*
私はよく披露宴に呼ばれる。
"I'm often invited to wedding ceremonies."
2. *Tomocachi ni yoku supīchi o tanomare ru.*
友達によくスピーチを頼まれる。
"I'm often asked to give a speech."

3. *Hirōen wa ichi-ji kara da to iwareta.*
披露宴は1時からだと**言われた**。
"I was told that the wedding reception started at one."

Practice

Please change the active sentences into passive sentences.

1. *Sensei wa watashi ni shikai o tanonda.*
先生は私に司会を頼んだ。
"The teacher asked me to act as master of ceremonies."
→ *Watashi wa...*
2. *Warui hito wa chichi o damashita.*
悪い人は父をだました。
"A bad guy deceived my father."
→ *Chichi wa...*

Talking about Unpleasant Experiences: The Indirect Passive

The passive sentence structures you have learned so far are called the "direct passive," and they are similar to the English passive. There is another type of passive in Japanese: the "indirect passive." An indirect passive sentence normally implies that the subject is inconvenienced by the action of the verb. This grammar is a little difficult to translate into English. Please compare the following sentences.

For Example:

1. *Tomodachi wa tabako o **suu**.*
友達はタバコを**吸う**。
2. *(Watashi wa) tomodachi **ni** tabako o **suwareru**.*
私は) 友達にタバコを**吸われる**。

The first sentence is simply stating the fact that the speaker's friend smokes, whereas the second sentence shows that the friend's smoking is unwelcome or an annoyance.

For Example:

1. Tomodachi wa kamera o **kowashita**.
友達はカメラを**こわした**。
"My friend broke the camera."
2. Tomodachi **ni** kamera o **kowasareta**.
友達にカメラを**こわされた**。
"I was annoyed by the fact that my friend broke the camera."

For Example:

1. **雨が降った**.
Ame ga **futta**.
"It rained."
2. **雨に降られた**.
Ame ni **furareta**.
"I was annoyed by the fact it rained."/"I got rained on."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points.

- -te iru → -te ru ⇒ Beginner Series Season 6 Lesson 10
- -desho ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 1