

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Intermediate #15 Postcards V

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# 15

## KANJI

1. 佐々木さん、
2. 葉桜の季節となりましたが、現在どちらにいらっしゃいますでしょうか。
3. 前回のお手紙に書いた日、二人が初めて会った場所に参りまして、一日中お待ちしましたが、
4. あなたはいらっしゃいませんでした。
5. ずっと連絡もありませんので、ちょっと心配しています。
6. もしこの葉書を読まれましたら、お返事ください。
7. 石原

## KANA

1. ささきさん、
2. はざくらのきせつとなりましたが、げんざいどちらにいらっしゃいますでしょうか。ぜんかいはのおてがみにかいたひ、ふたりがはじめてあつたばしょにまいりまして、いちにちじゅうおまちしましたが、あなたはいらっしゃいませんでした。ずっとれんらくもありませんので、ちょっとしんぱいしています。もしこのはがきをよまれましたら、おへんじください。
3. いしはら

## ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. Sasaki-san,
2. Hazakura no kisetsu to narimashita ga, genzai dochira ni irasshaimasu deshō ka. Zenkai no otegami ni kaita hi, futari ga hajimete atta basho ni mairimashite, ichinichijū omachi shimashita ga, anata wa irasshaimasen deshita. Zutto renraku mo arimasen node, chotto shinpai shite imasu. Moshi kono hagaki o yomaremashitara, ohenji kudasai.
3. Ishihara

## ENGLISH

1. Ms. Sasaki,
2. The cherry blossom season has now past, and yet still I wonder where you could be? I visited the place where we first met on the day specified in the previous letter and waited all day, but you did not come. As I have not heard from you for a long while, I am a little concerned. If you read this letter, please reply.
3. Ishihara

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
前回	ぜんかい	zenkai	last time
場所	ばしょ	basho	place, location
参る	まいる	mairu	(hum) to go, to come
心配	しんぱい	shinpai	worry, concern
葉書	はがき	hagaki	postcard

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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お店の場所を教えてください。

*O-mise no basho o oshiete kudasai.*

Can you tell me where the shop is located.

まもなく、電車が参ります。ご注意ください。

*Mamonaku, densha ga mairimasu. Go-chūi kudasai.*

The train is now approaching. Please be careful.

---

親に心配をかける。

*Oya ni shinpai o kakeru.*

(I) make my parents worry.

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## GRAMMAR

Today's lesson covers the *sonkeigo* form of verbs which is identical to the passive voice. Be aware that this is only one form of *sonkeigo*. The 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 syllable from the *u* column to the *a* column and add *reru*. The irregular verbs *suru* and *kuru*, however, have irregular passive conjugations that must be independently memorized.

Class	Dictionary Form	Passive/ <i>Sokeigo</i>
1	轢く <i>hiku</i>	轢かれる <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>