

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S6 #10 These Passive Sentences Will Actively Improve Your Japanese

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KANJI

1. ツアーガイド: ここは日光東照宮です。
 これは1636年に徳川家光によって完成されました。
 では、歩きましょう。

2. ツアーガイド: これは眠り猫です。
 「左甚五郎によって作られた」と言われています。
 見てください。ネコの裏には、スズメが彫られています。
 普通、スズメはネコに食べられてしまいますよね。
 でもすぐそこにスズメがいるのに、ネコはスズメを食べないで眠っ
 ていますね。
 これは「平和な世界が徳川幕府によって作られた」という意味だと
 言われています。

3. 桃屋先生: では、今から一時間、お昼休憩をとりましょう。
 集合時間は1時半。集合場所はバス。いいですか？
 特に、那須君、野沢さん、遅刻をしないでください。

4. 野沢菜味・那須実: はい。

KANA

1. ツアーガイド: ここはにっこうとうしょうぐうです。
 これは1636ねんにとくがわいえみつによってかんせいされました。
 では、あるきましょう。

2. ツアーガイド: これはねむりねこです。
「ひだりじんごろうによってつくられた」といわれています。
みてください。ネコのうらには、スズメがほられています。
ふつう、スズメはネコにたべられてしまいますよね。
でもすぐそこにスズメがいるのに、ネコはスズメをたべないでねむ
っていますね。
これは「へいわなせかいがとくがわばくふによってつくられた」と
いういみだといわれています。
3. ももやせんせい: では、いまからいちじかん、おひるきゅうけいをとりましょう。
しゅうごうじかんは1じはん。しゅうごうばしょはバス。いいです
か?
とくに、なすくん、のざわさん、ちこくをしないでください。
4. のざわなみ・なす はーい。
みのる:

ROMANIZATION

1. TSUĀGAIDO: Koko wa nikkō tōshōgū desu.
Kore wa senroppyakusanjūroku-nen ni Tokugawa leimitsu ni yotte
kansei saremashita.
Dewa, arukimashō.
2. TSUĀGAIDO: Kore wa nemuri neko desu.
(Hidari jingorō ni yotte tsukura reta) to iwarete imasu.
Mite kudasai. Neko no ura ni wa, suzume ga horarete imasu.
Futsū, suzume wa neko ni taberarete shimaimasu yo ne.
Demo sugu soko ni suzume ga iru no ni, neko wa suzume o
tabenaide nemutte imasu ne.
Kore wa (Heiwa na sekai ga Tokugawa bakufu ni yotte tsukurareta)
to iu imi da to iwarete imasu.

CONT'D OVER

3. MOMOYA
SENSEI: Dewa, ima kara ichi-jikan, o-hiru kyūkei o torimashō.
Shūgō jikan wa ichi-jihan. shūgōbasho wa basu. Ii desu ka?
Tokuni, Nasu-kun, Nozawa-san, chikoku o shinaide kudasai.
4. NOZAWA NAMI.
NASU MINORU: Hāi.

ENGLISH

1. TOUR GUIDE: This is the Nikko Toshogu Shrine.
It was completed in 1636 by Tokugawa Iemitsu.
So now let's walk on.
2. TOUR GUIDE: This is the Sleeping Cat.
It is said that it was made by Hidari Jingoro.
Please look. There are sparrows engraved behind the cat.
Normally, the sparrows would be eaten up by the cat, wouldn't they?
But even though the sparrows are right beside it, the cat doesn't eat them but sleeps on.
It is said that this symbolizes the idea of the Tokugawa Shogunate having created a peaceful world.
3. MR. MOMOYA: All right, let's have a one-hour lunch break now.
Gathering time is one-thirty p.m. The gathering place is at the bus.
Does everyone understand?
Especially you, Mr. Nasu, Miss Nozawa—please don't be late.
4. NAMI NOZAWA,
MINORU NASU: Okaaay.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
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完成	かんせい	kansei	completion, accomplishment
休憩	きゅうけい	kyūkei	rest, break, recess
意味	いみ	imi	meaning, significance
世界	せかい	sekai	the world, society, the universe
平和	へいわ	heiwa	peace, peaceful; Noun, Adj(na)
普通	ふつう	futsū	normally, generally, usually; Adv.
眠る	ねむる	nemuru	to sleep;V1
彫る	ほる	horu	to carve, to sculpt;V1
裏	うら	ura	behind, reverse side
すずめ	すずめ	suzume	tree sparrow
猫	ねこ	neko	cat
集合	しゅうごう	shūgō	gathering, assembly, meeting

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>スペインのサクラダファミリアはいつ完成 しますか。 <i>Supein no sakurada famiria wa itsu kansei shimasu ka.</i></p> <p>When will Sagrada Familia in Spain be completed?</p>	<p>休憩中です。 <i>kyūkei-chū desu.</i></p> <p>We're on a break.</p>
<p>意味が分かりません。 <i>Imi ga wakarimasen.</i></p> <p>I don't understand what you mean.</p>	<p>世界平和を願う。 <i>Sekai heiwa o negau.</i></p> <p>I wish for world peace.</p>

<p>平和な国に住みたいです。 <i>Heiwana kuni ni sumitai desu.</i></p> <p>I'd like to live in a peaceful country.</p>	<p>普通、梅雨は7月に終わります。 <i>Futsū, tsuyu wa shichi-gatsu ni owarimasu.</i></p> <p>Usually, the rainy season ends in July.</p>
<p>毎日、7時間くらい眠ります。 <i>Mainichi shichi-jikan kurai nemurimasu.</i></p> <p>I sleep for about seven hours every day.</p>	<p>ハロウィーンに、かぼちゃを彫って、Jack-o'-lantern を作った。 <i>Harowīn ni kaboja o hotte, Jack-o'-lantern o tsukutta.</i></p> <p>We carved pumpkins and made Jack-o'-lanterns on Halloween.</p>
<p>子供達は裏庭で遊んでいます。 <i>Kodomotachi wa uraniwa de asonde imasu.</i></p> <p>The children are playing in the back garden.</p>	<p>あれはすずめですか。 <i>Are wa suzume desu ka?</i></p> <p>Is that a tree sparrow?</p>
<p>日本には、客が自由に猫と遊んでくつろげる「ネコカフェ」と呼ばれるカフェがたくさんあります。 <i>Nihon ni wa, kyaku ga neko to asonde kutsurogeru "neko kafe" to yobareru kafe ga takusan arimasu.</i></p> <p>There are many cafes in Japan called "Cat Cafes" where customers can have a relaxing time playing with the cats there.</p>	<p>テーブルの下にねこがいます。 <i>Tēburu no shita ni neko ga imasu.</i></p> <p>There is a cat under the table.</p>
<p>たくさんの学生が駅の前に集合した。 <i>Takusan no gakusei ga eki no mae ni shūgō shita.</i></p> <p>A lot of students congregated in front of the train station.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

ura (裏)

Ura means "behind," "opposite side," or "reverse side." The opposite word is *omote* (表).

shūgō (集合)

Shūgō means "assembly," "meeting," or "gathering." So *Shūgō jikan* indicates the time one is supposed to meet, and *shūgō basho* means "meeting place."

***kansei* (完成)**

Kansei is a noun meaning "completion." When it's followed by *suru* or *o suru*, it becomes a verb meaning "to complete."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Passive Sentences.

Kore wa 1636-nen ni Tokugawa Iemitsu ni yotte kansei sare mashita.

これは1636年に徳川家光によって完成されました。

"It was completed in 1636 by Tokugawa Iemitsu."

In this lesson, you'll learn how to say "something is done by someone" in Japanese, reviewing the usage of direct passive sentences.

Review: What's a Passive Sentence?

In English, we form the passive voice with the auxiliary verb "to be" or "get" plus the past participle form of the verb. For example, the phrase "was stabbed" in "Caesar was stabbed by Brutus" and "was destroyed" in "the building was destroyed by the earthquake" are examples of the passive voice. "Passive voice" is called *ukemi* in Japanese.

Review: How to Make the Passive Form of a Verb

Class 1 verb: Drop the final *-u* and add *-areru*

For Example:

1. *kaku* → *kakareru*
2. *tsukuru* → *tsukurareru*

* For verbs that end in hiragana *u*, replace *u* with *-wareru*.

For Example:

1. *kau* → *kawareru*
2. *iu* → *iwareru*

Class 2 verb: Drop the final *-ru* and add *-rareru*

For Example:

1. *taberu* → *taberareru*
2. *miru* → *mirareru*

Class 3 verb: *suru* becomes *sareru*, *kuru* becomes *korareru*

For Example:

1. *benkyō suru* → *benkyō sareru*
2. *kansei suru* → *kansei sareru*

For inanimate Subjects

In Japanese passive sentences, the subject is usually animate and is usually a person. However, when the speaker depicts objective reality, we use an inanimate subject. In that case, *ni yotte* marks the doer.

For Example:

1. *Hamuretto wa shēkusupia niyotte kakareta.*
ハムレットはシェークスピアによって書かれた。
"Hamlet was written **by** Shakespeare."
2. *Kono piramiddo wa kufu ou niyotte taterareta.*
このピラミッドはクフ王によって建てられた。
"This pyramid was built **by** Khufu."
3. *Kore wa Tange Kenzō niyotte dezain saremashita.*
これは、丹下健三によってデザインされました。
"This is designed **by** Kenzō Tange."

* Please note that when the doer is unknown or irrelevant, we simply omit it.

For Example:

1. *Hiragana wa sennen ijō mae ni tsukuraremashita.*
ひらがなは1000年以上前に作られました。
"Hiragana was made more than one thousand years ago."

2. *Mukashi, Maradōna wa kami no ko to yobarete imashtia.*
昔、マラドーナは神の子と呼ばれていました。
"Long ago, Maradona used to be called "the golden boy."

-To Iwareteiru

The quotation particle *to* plus the present progressive form of *iwareru*, meaning "to be said," corresponds to "It's (often) said that..."

For Example:

1. *Tokyo wa anzen da to iwarete iru.*
東京は安全だと言われている。
"It's said that Tokyo is safe."
2. *Kotoshi no fuyu wa samuku naru to iwarete imasu.*
今年の冬は寒くなると言われています。
"It's said that it's going to be cold this winter."

Practice

Change the following verbs into their corresponding passive forms.

1. *kau* (買う) "to buy" →
2. *hanasu* (話す) "to speak" →
3. *yobu* (呼ぶ) "to call" →
4. *horu* (彫る) "to carve" →
5. *tateru* (建てる) "to build" →
6. *miru* (見る) "to see" →
7. *suru* (する) "to do" →

Answers:

1. *kawareru* (買われる)

2. *hanasareru* (話される)
3. *yobareru* (呼ばれる)
4. *horareru* (彫られる)
5. *taterareru* (建てられる)
6. *mirareru* (見られる)
7. *sareru* (される)

Reference

- *noni* → Beginner Season 6 Lesson 17
- passive form → Beginner Season 6 Lessons 22, 23
- *-te shimau* → Beginner Season 6 Lesson 3, 4

CULTURAL INSIGHT

***Nikkō Tōshōgū* (日光東照宮)**

Nikkō Tōshōgū is a Shinto shrine located in Nikkō, which is in Tochigi prefecture. It's designated as a world heritage site and is one of the most popular tourist sites in Japan.

***Tokugawa bakufu* (徳川幕府)**

Tokugawa bakufu or *Tokugawa shogunate* was the feudal regime of Japan Ieyasu Tokugawa established in 1603 that ended in 1867 (some say 1868). The headquarters of *Tokugawa bakufu* was located in Edo, which is the old name of Tokyo, so people sometimes refer to *Tokugawa bakufu* as *Edo bakufu*.

***Tokugawa Iemitsu* (徳川家光)**

Iemitsu Tokugawa (1604-1651) is the third shogun of the Tokugawa dynasty.

***nemuri neko* (眠り猫) "Sleeping Cat"**

Nemuri-neko, or "sleeping cat," is a famous wood carving by famous sculptor Jingorō Hidari.

Nemuri is from the verb *nemuru*, meaning "to sleep," and *neko* means "cat."