Unit25 Somebody stepped on my foot on the train.

Passive forms

The forms do not focus on the action giver, but on the speaker. In Japanese, The subject tends to be the action receiver, not the action giver.

How to make; Making from V-nai form

	じ L* th 辞書形	か ない形	it a thi 受身形
1グループ	* 聞く	き 聞か ない	き 聞か <u>れる</u>
	ょ 読む	よ 読ま ない	ま 読ま <u>れる</u>
	し 死ぬ	し 死な ない	し 死な <u>れる</u>
	ふむ	ふま ない	ふま <u>れる</u>
2グループ	食べる	た 食べ ない	きべられる
	え 見る	^A 見 ない	* 見 <u>られる</u>
	調べる	us 調べ ない	調べられる
3グループ	する		される
	く 来る		まられる

あ	1,	う	ż	お
か	き	<	け	()
さ	L	す	せ	そ
た	ち	つ	て	と
な	15	ぬ	ね	0
は	V	,,,	>	ほ
ま	4	ť	め	ŧ
や		ゆ		よ
ら	1)	る	和	ろ
わ	()	う	え	を

1. BがAにV(ら)れる

Change the sentence "A \mathfrak{h} " B \mathfrak{E} Vru" into the sentence with the subject of B. When expressing from the view point of the action receiver, the passive sentence is used. The particle " \mathfrak{l} " indicates the action giver.

Example 1) 私は宿題を忘れました。先生が私を<u>怒りました</u>。(I forgot my assignment. The professor reprimanded me.)

→ (私は) 宿題を忘れて、先生に<u>怒られました</u>。(Forgetting my assignment, | got reprimanded by the professor.)

The action receiver tends to be a person close to the speaker emotionally.

Example 2) 弟は学校の先生に<u>ほめられました</u>。(My younger brother was praised by his school teacher.)

In a passive sentence, the particles change.

田中さんはわたしを招待しました。

わたしは田中さんに招待されました。

When the action giver is not an individual but an organization, the particle " $l \subseteq$ " is not used; in most cases, "から" is used.

Example 3) 日曜日なのに、 炎は会社から<u>呼ばれました</u>。(It was Sunday, however, my father was called up by the company.)

2. BがAに~をV(ら) れる

This is a passive expression of the fact that "A が B を Vる" with the subject of B, the action receiver. It often expresses that B suffered trouble and damage as a consequence of the action of A.

Example 1) 電車の中で、足を<u>踏まれました</u>。(I got my foot stepped on in the train.)
Example 2) 昨日、父は弟に携帯電話を<u>壊されました</u>。(Yesterday, my father had his mobile phone broken by my little brother.)

3. Intransitive verbs in the passive form

Intransitive verbs can be put into the passive forms. Something happened, which gave trouble or damage to someone, the sentence can be made from the view point of the effected person.

- Example 1) アルバイトから帰る時、 雨が降りました。 (I got caught in the rain.)
 - →アルバイトから帰る時、雨に<u>降られました</u>。(I got caught in the rain on the way back home from my part-time job.)
- Example 2) 夜中に隣の家の犬が鳴いた。(The dog next door barked at the middle of the night.)
 - → 夜中に隣の家の犬に<u>鳴かれて</u>、寝られませんでした。(With the barking of the dog next door, I could not sleep last night.)

4. V (ら) れる (The passive sentence with an inanimate subject)

The object of the sentence, not someone but something, is used to objectively describe social facts.

Example 1) アメリカで大統領選挙が<u>行われました</u>。(The presidential election was held in the U.S.A.)

The sentence is also used to introduce famous places of interest, paintings, and literary works. (Ex.2 & Ex.3)

Example 2) このお寺は500年前に<u>建てられました</u>。(This temple was built 500 years ago.)
Example 3) 『ハリーポッター』シリーズは世界中で<u>読まれている</u>。(The series of Harry Potter is read all over the world.)

Usually the perfomer of the action does not appear in the passive sentence, however, when the perfomer of the action is a special person, it appears and is led by the article "i = 1.5". (Ex.4)

Example 4) 新しいロボットが<u>A社によって</u>開発された。(A new type of robot has been developed by A company.)