

### Passive Form Uses 【敬語】 けいご

✓ Used to express your feelings (like you are a victim) towards someone/else's action (upset, happy, embarrassed, etc.) or you're trying to think from the victim's POV. This is an indirect passive wherein someone does something to a person causing that person to be unhappy.

(Subject/-Victim) は (Doer) に (Passive Verb)

Transitive: あいつに笑られた。"He laughed at me!" (and I'm upset)

Intransitive: 昨日雨の降られた。"I got rained on yesterday"

✓ Used to speak from the speaker's perspective / to keep the subject "I". (He told me → I was told by him)

(Subject/-Victim) は (Doer) に (Passive Verb)

【彼氏】かれしに【振る】ふられた。My bf dumped me (and I'm not happy).

-The direct object is now the topic and the focus of the sentence which will take は/が

✓ Used when emphasis is on the direct object

寿司を田中さんに作られた。The sushi was made by Tanaka.

✓ Doer is not important or unknown (eg. reports, news)

1 0 0 万円が盗まれた。1 million yen was stolen.

✓ 2 kinds of Passive:

1) Direct = verb is transitive only

Transitive: あいつに笑られた。"He laughed at me!" (and I'm upset)

2) Indirect = verb can be transitive or intansitive (also known as suffering passive)

Intransitive: 昨日雨の降られた。"I got rained on yesterday"

✓ The passive form in regular sentence construction turns the sentence into honorific.

東京に行かれますか。"Will you go to Tokyo?"

By (someone/something) to denote the doer is indicated by particles:

✦ に (most commonly used),

✦ によって、

✦ から

!□!□Note:



### Passive Form Uses 【敬語】 けいご (cont)

★ In active voice, the subject is doing the action of the verb.

★ In passive voice, the subject is receiving the action of the verb or being acted upon, and the verb is accompanied by a helping (auxiliary) verb such as is, are, was, were, has, have, been.

★ In passive form, the person in front of the に particle is the one that who did the action.

### V - Passive あれる / られる Conjugation

#### G 1 - う

Change to: あれる

行く → 行かれる

かう → 買われる

話す → 話される

#### G 2 - いる / える

Change to: られる

-Conjugates the same way as potential form

(ら canNOT be omitted)

食べる → 食べられる

#### G 3

する : される

くる : こられる

-Use active verbs turned into a passive form

Ex. eat, drink, watch, open, close

-Sometimes, the doer is unknown

-Sometimes, the indirect object is the subject or topic

\*\*

!□!□Formation:

(Doer) は (Target) に (Object) を (Regular Verb)

(Target) は (Doer) に (Object) を (Passive Verb)

母は私に買い物をお願いしました。

My mother asked me to go shopping.

私は母に買い物をお願いされました。

I was asked to go shopping by my mother.

私は犬に【噛む】かまれました。

I was bitten by a dog.

### Keeping the subject "I"

★★ Used to speak from the speaker's perspective / to keep the subject "I". (He told me → I was told by him)

Basic:

【彼氏】かれしは私を【振った】ふった。

My bf dumped me. (but there is no nuance that you are upset, it only sounds like you are stating the fact.)

友達に「写真を撮って」と頼んだ。

I asked my friend, "Please take a picture!"

Passive:

【彼氏】かれしに【振る】ふられた。

My bf dumped me (and I'm not happy).

友達に「写真を撮って」と【頼む】たのまれました。

I was asked by my friend, "Please take a picture!"

\*

!□!□Note: Although passive form is used when you feel like you're the victim, this grammar can also be used by speaking from your perspective. You can be happy, upset, embarrassed but it always depends on your tone of voice.

(Object) は/を (Doer) に (Passive Verb)

"Noun has been... V"

!□!□Note: In the Passive Form, sometimes there is ambiguity. Context particles are important to distinguish the meaning of the sentence.

**は (nothing offensive)**

(Object) は <Passive>。

~is <passive (e.g. built / destroyed / made)>

**を (offensive)**

(Object) を <Passive>。

-Someone did something and I'm upset.



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Page 2 of 9.

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### (Object) は/を (Doer) に (Passive Verb) (cont)

-No nuance of the speaker getting offended. Just to sound more formal.

-If there is no need/don't care to mention the doer of the action, we can make the object as the Topic by using the particle は/が。

この家は2009年にたてられた。 This house was built in 2009.

家を立ってらていた。 The house was built (and I'm upset).

ドアは開けられました。 The door was opened (by somebody).

兄にドアを開けられました。 My brother opened the door (and I'm upset).

【窓】まどは田中さんに開けられた。 The window was opened by Tanaka-san.

【窓】まどを田中さんに開けられた。 The window was opened by Tanaka-san (and I'm annoyed).

【次】つぎのオリンピックは東京で【行う】おこなわれます。 The next Olympics is going to be held in Tokyo.

### Express feelings (upset, embarrassed)

★★ In Passive Form, you do not need to add any swear words in the sentence as it is already implied by using the passive verb.

Plain  
Verb

(Subject/Victim) は (Doer) に (Passive Verb)

(V-てしまう / ちゃう)

Statement Someone does ~ and the speaker is upset

(Subject) does ~ and regrets

-Used to express your feelings (like you are a victim) towards someone/else's action (upset, happy, embarrassed, etc.) or you're trying to think from the victim's POV.

-The speaker is regretting/feel guilty of his own action / accidentally or unintentionally

There is no need to use swear words, you can always convey your emotions by conjugating the verb.

-When you're the speaker and speaks from other people's perspective and thinks that he/she regrets his own action.

-Used when you're the victim and you're trying to think from the victim's (you are siding) POV

-Express the feeling that it is a shame that it happened "Didn't mean to; not on purpose"

Basic:

Passive:

V-てしまう / ちゃう

見た。 見られた! They saw me.

見ちゃった! I saw it! (accidentally; and I regret; OH NO). (Witness)

I/She saw it.

(And I'm upset that they saw me.) (Criminal) (DAMN)



### Express feelings (upset, embarrassed) (cont)

【裸】はだかを見られた。

Somebody saw me naked (and I'm upset).

あいつは笑った。That guy (He) smiled/laughed. (No nuance of the speaker getting offended.)

あいつに笑われた。He laughed at me! (and I'm upset)

トムはエミリーの【携帯】けいたいを見た。Tom saw Emily's phone. (Just a statement)

(私は)エミリーに【携帯】けいたいを見ちゃった。Emily saw/looked at my phone (and I'm upset).

(私は)エミリーの【携帯】けいいたいを見ちゃった。I saw Emily's phone (and I regret / accidentally).

どこでも寝(ら)れる。I can sleep anywhere. (Potential)

あの【客】きゃくにたくさん食べられた。

食べすぎちゃった。I ate too much (and I regret).

あきらに私の写真を撮った。

あきらに写真を【撮る】とられた。

Akira took a picture of me.

Akira took a picture of me (and I'm not happy). / I was taken a photo of by Akira.

(No nuance of the speaker getting offended.)

!□!□Note: You do not have to add 私 as the passive form already implied that you 9as the subject) are the victim.

私が開けるよ。

開けられる。

I'll open it (for you). (Sometimes in English, we say "I can". But in Japanese, we do not use any forms).

(Can mean 'can open' or 'somebody opened and I'm annoyed' as potential and passive G2 verbs have the same conjugation).

That customer ate so much (and I'm not happy).

話しているのに【後輩】こうはいに寝られた。

Even though/Inspite of the fact that I'm talking, my kouhai fell asleep on me. (How annoying!) (Would not use 'while'. のに (eventhough / inspite of) is better)

彼にネタバレされた。

My bf spoiled the story (and I'm upset).



### Express feelings (upset, embarrassed) (cont)

彼に【浮気】うわきされた。

My boyfriend cheated on me (and I'm upset).

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### P2 did something to Target's belonging

👉Basic: (Doer) は/が (Target) の (Object) を (Regular Verb)

👉Passive: (Target) に (Doer) は (Object) を (Passive Verb)

👉Favor: (Receiver) は (Doer) に (V- てもらう)

Someone did something to my belonging that made me annoyed/upset

Someone did something for me that I'm grateful for (as a favour)

弟が私の PS 4 を壊しました。

(私は)弟にPS 4を壊す【こわ】されました。

(私は)友達にノートパソコンを【修理】しゅうりしてもらいました。

My little brother broke my PS4.

I got my PS4 broken by my little brother.

I had my friend repair my laptop.

✕(私は)友達にノートパソコンを【修理】しゅうりされました。

□□(私は)友達にノートパソコンを【修理】しゅうりしてもらいました。

I had my friend repair my laptop (and I'm upset).

I had my friend repair my laptop.

(私は)猫に手を【噛む】かまれました。

I got my hand bitten by a cat.

(私は)【泥棒】どろぼうにカメラを取られました。

I had my camera stolen by a thief.

犬に服を【汚す】よごされました。

I had my clothes dirtied by my dog.

(私は)前にいる男に足を【踏む】ふまれました。

I got my foot stepped on by the man in front of me.

### (Invented/discovered) "By someone"

★★(Invented/discovered) "By someone" (Someone) + によって + (Passive V)

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### (Invented/discovered) "By someone" (cont)

👉(Someone) + によって + (Passive V)

👉Noun) + により + (Passive V)

👉Vocabs used:

インスタントラーメンは日本人によって【発明されました】はつめいさしました。

Instant noodles were invented by the Japanese.

アイフォンはアップル【社】しゃにより発明されました。はつめいさしました。

iPhones are released by Apple.

【彫刻】ちょうこく : carve; sculpt

【彫る】ほる : to carve; to engrave; to sculpt; to chisel; to tattoo

ダビデの【彫刻】ちょうこくはミケランジェロによって【彫る】ほられました。

The statue of David was sculpted by Michelangelo.

【発明】はつめい : invention

電話はベルによって【発明】はつめいされました。

The telephone was invented by Bell.

このワクチンは日本の【理学者】りがくしゃによってはつけんされました。

This vaccine was discovered by a Japanese scientist.

### Direct and Indirect Passive

#### DIRECT PASSIVE

-Use active verbs turned into a passive form

Ex. eat, drink, watch, open, close

-Sometimes, the doer is unknown

-Sometimes, the indirect object is the subject or topic

#### INDIRECT PASSIVE (Suffering Passive)

Indirect Object: To whom something is done

-Someone did something to a person and that caused the person to be unhappy or happy.

-The subject of the sentence is the victim.

-The verb in an indirect passive can be originally a transitive or intransitive.

ケーキは子供達に食べられる。

The cake will be eaten by the children.

レシピはお母さんから娘さんに伝えらる。

The recipe is passed on by the mother to the daughter.

寿司は田中さんに作られた。

(When translated to Japanese, there is no way of knowing the recipient and doer if we use the particle に; hence, から will be used.



### Direct and Indirect Passive (cont)

The sushi was made by Ms Tanaka.

【お釣り】おつりはウェイトレスさんからお客様に【渡す】わたされました。

The iPhone was invented by Apple.

The change was handed over by the waitress to the customer.

愛フォンはアップル社によってアップル社によって【発明】はつめいされた。

お客様はウェイトレスさんに【お釣り】おつりを【渡す】わたされました。

お金を【盗む】ぬすまれた。

The customer was handed the change by the waitress.

The money was stolen.

男は【殺】ころされた。

The man was killed.

### VOCABS:

【盗む】ぬすむ : to steal

【お釣り】おつり : change

【渡す】わたす : to hand over; to hand in; to pass; to give; to transfer

### Combined with other Conjugation

V-たくない : *Don't want to*

僕は君に言われたくないよ。

I don't want to be told by you, you know.

V-ても : *Even if*

僕はみんなに悪く思われても平気だ。

Even if I'm thought of badly by others, I don't sweat (don't mind).

### Conditional Form

呼ばれたら来ますか。

If you will be called, will you come?

てもいい : *May I?*

君は笑われてもいいですか。

Are you okay being laughed at?

### Nominalization:

捨てられた本はどこですか。

Where are the books that was thrown out?

V-てしまう : *unfortunately; regret*

彼はカニングしたのを先生に見られてしまった。

He was unfortunately seen cheating by the teacher.





