

## ■ Passive form ある

■ A は / が B に / から + verb in the passive form. This is the passive form.

A passive sentence is used when we want to focus on what happens to the subject A.

The particle に or から pairs with the agent noun B. Sometimes even if the action doesn't directly affect the speaker through the agent noun, if the speaker feels the action annoying, the passive is still used.

### ■ Group 1

Verb in infinitive (without the final る) + られる

見る → 見られる

食べる → 食べられる

### ■ Irregular verbs

する → される

来る → 来られる

### ■ Group 5

Verb in infinitive (the final "u" is removed) + -a れる

話す → 話される

書く → 書かれる

① クラスのみんなに笑われた。

Everyone laughed at me. (I was laughed at by everyone.)

② 母にプリンを食べられた。

My mother ate my pudding. (My pudding was eaten by my mother)

③ 先月買ったパソコンを売られた。

They sold the PC I bought last month. (The PC I bought last month was sold (by them).)

④ この日本語の本はよく使われている。

This Japanese book is very commonly used.

⑤ 家の壁に落書きされた。

Someone scribbled on the wall of my house. (the passive shows the speaker's irritation)

## ■ Causative form あせる, させる

■ A は B に / を verb in the form あせる or させる . This is the causative form.

It is used to indicate that we are letting someone do something or forcing someone to do something.

The causative form conjugates like a group 1 verb.

Normally if the verb is intransitive, the particle を is used. If it is transitive, the particle に is used for the agent noun.

In other words, the rule is the opposite of what it would be for a normal sentence.

### ■ Group 1

Verb in infinitive (without the final る) + せる

見る → 見せる

食べる → 食べせる

### ■ Irregular verbs

する → せる

来る → 来せる

### ■ Group 5

Verb in infinitive (the final "u" is removed) + -a せる

話す → 話せる

書く → 書かせる

① 子供に宿題をさせる。

We make our son do homework.

② 会社はたくさん残業させます。

The company forces us to work overtime.

③ 弟を買い物に行かせた。

I made my younger brother go shopping.

④ 先生は学生にたくさん漢字を書かせます。

The teacher makes students write many kanji.

# れんしゅうもんだい 練習問題

Complete the following sentences by using the passive form and translate them into English.

1. この本は易しい日本語で\_\_\_\_\_。 (書いている)  
( )
2. 多くの国で英語は\_\_\_\_\_。 (話している)  
( )
3. 母に大事な書類を\_\_\_\_\_。 (捨てた)  
( )
4. 家に遅く帰って、父に\_\_\_\_\_。 (叱った)  
( )
5. 赤ちゃんを抱っこしたら\_\_\_\_\_。 (泣いた)  
( )

Complete the following sentences by using the causative form and translate them into English.

1. 友達に30分も\_\_\_\_\_。 (待った)  
( )
2. 部長は時々部下に書類を\_\_\_\_\_。 (作る)  
( )
3. 1日3回子供に薬を\_\_\_\_\_。 (飲んでください)  
( )
4. 少し\_\_\_\_\_。 (休んでください)  
( )
5. 店長は不眞面目なバイトを\_\_\_\_\_。 (やめた)  
( )