

predicate types	pre-Aux	[V/Adj pre-Aux + <i>ni chigainai</i> ]
<b>Verb</b>	<i>iku</i>	<i>iku ni chigainai</i>
	<i>itta</i>	<i>itta ni chigainai</i>
<b>Be-verb</b>	(deletion)	<i>nihon-jin ni chigainai</i>
	<i>datta</i>	<i>nihon-jin datta ni chigainai</i>
<b>Adj-i</b>	<i>tanoshii</i>	<i>tanoshii ni chigainai</i>
	<i>tanoshikatta</i>	<i>tanoshikatta ni chigainai</i>
<b>Adj-na</b>	<i>benri</i>	<i>benri ni chigainai</i>
	<i>benridatta</i>	<i>benridatta ni chigainai</i>

The [*ni chigainai*] pattern shows strong confidence in your assumption more strongly than those guessing expressions we have learned earlier, that is, [*-daroo*] and [*kamoshirenai*]. As reflected in the literal meaning of the phrase *chigainai* 'there is no mistake,' this expression is used when the speaker guesses about some facts based on his or her assumption and holds it strongly with confidence. It conveys the sense of the English 'must' supported by the speaker's strong commitment to his or her conjecture.

When you use [*ni chigainai*], it is as if you are speaking in monologue and convincing yourself that what you are thinking or assuming must be true. For example, the target sentence, *nihon-jin ni chigainai* is used almost self-convincingly. If you are describing your confident guesses directly addressed to others, you are more likely to use, *ano hito kitto nihon-jin da yo* 'he is certainly a Japanese' or *ano hito zettai nihon-jin da to omou* 'I think for sure that he is a Japanese.' (*Kitto* and *zettai* are both adverbs meaning 'certainly' and 'for sure.')

The [*ni chigainai*] expression, however, may appear independently in written Japanese.

For negation, negate the preceding verbs, as in *nihonjin dewa-nai ni chigainai* 'It must be the case that he is not a Japanese.'

### Examples

- (1) *Moo hachi-ji da kara Sumisu-san wa dekaketa ni chigainai.* ◆  
もう八時だからスミスさんは出かけたにちがいない。  
(Since it is already eight o'clock, Mr. Smith must have left the house.)
- (2) *Imooto wa kittourusato ni kaette-kuru ni chigainai.* ◆  
妹はきっとふるさとに帰ってくるにちがいない。  
(My sister will certainly return to our hometown.)

- (3) *Ano hito wa ii hito da kara watashi no kimochi wakatte-kureru ni chigaiarimasen.* ◆  
あの人はいい人だから私の気持ちわかってくれるにちがいません。  
(Since she is a good person, I am sure that she understands my feelings.)

### Practice

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income tax    N    *shotokuzei*    所得税  
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Express your confident opinion concerning the following. Use written style.

1. that person being Sasaki's elder brother
2. that the income tax will rise next year
3. that Mr. Anderson's house is (this one) here

### Answers

1. *Ano hito wa Sasaki-san no oniisan ni chigainai.* ◆  
あの人は佐々木さんのお兄さんにちがいない。
2. *Shotokuzei wa rainen agaru ni chigainai.* ◆  
所得税は来年上がるにちがいない。
3. *Anderson-san no uchi wa koko ni chigainai.* ◆  
アンダーソンさんの家はここにちがいない。

## 109. Passive Expressions—Direct and Indirect Passive

### Target Expressions

*I was chased by a strange man.*

**Henna otoko ni oikakerareta.** ◆

へんな男に追いかけられた。

*I got caught in the rain.*

**Ame ni hurarete nee . . . ☺**

雨に降られてねえ……

passive [V + -reru, V + -rareru]

### Grammatical Explanation

Passive in Japanese is grammatically formed by the verb ending changes. The passive forms of *U*- and *RU*-verbs are identical to the respectful [V + *-reru*] and [V + *-rareru*] forms we studied in Entry 86. For existential verbs use *irareru* for the passive of *iru*. The *be*-verb *da* does not have a passive form. For irregular verbs, *suru* and *kuru* take *sareru* and *korareru*, respectively.

### Functions of the Passive Structure

There are two primary motivations for using passive verb endings in Japanese. First, passives are used when the need for referring to the agent of the action is weak or nonexistent. This is similar to how English passives are used. In English, passives are used with or without the agent indicated by the "by" phrase, as in "America was discovered by Columbus," and "this house was built in the 1930s." The Japanese equivalent for this expression would be: *Amerika wa Koronbusu niyotte hakken-sareta* and *kono tatemono wa sen kyuu-hyaku san-juu nendai ni taterareta*. (*hakken-suru* means 'to discover' and *tateru*, 'to build.')

The second and more important function of the passive structure in Japanese is to indicate that the speaker is suffering from someone else's action or is experiencing something unpleasant. For this pattern, the subject noun of the passive sentence is always animate. Although in English only transitive verbs are used to form the passive, in Japanese both transitive and intransitive verbs may be used to form this passive. For example, the intransitive verb *shinu* 'die' may be used in the passive form *shinareru* when you wish to express that you are suffering from and experiencing the negative results of someone's death. This feeling of negative consequences is often expressed in English by passive sentences with *on*, as in "I got rained *on*" or an expression as "my pet died *on* me."

When there is a transitive/intransitive pair of verbs, only the transitive verb can be changed into the passive form. For example, for a pair such as *kowasu* 'to break something,' and *kowareru* 'something breaks,' only *kowasareru* is possible.

### Direct and Indirect Passives

In terms of the grammatical structure of the passive sentences there are two types; direct and indirect. In direct passives the object of the related active sentence is the subject of the passive sentence. In indirect passives such correlation between the active and its passive counterpart does not exist. The passive sentence structure takes [N *ga/wa* + (N *ni*) + Vpassive].

The illustration below contrasts direct and indirect passive structures with the sentence structure we have learned so far. The term 'agent' refers to the actual performer of the action.

### 1. Direct Passive:

Active: *Sasaki-san wa Yamada-san o damashita.*  
佐々木さんは山田さんをだました。  
(Ms. Sasaki deceived Ms. Yamada.)

Passive: *Yamada-san wa Sasaki-san ni damasareta.*  
Subject Agent Vpassive  
山田さんは佐々木さんにだまされた。  
(Ms. Yamada was deceived by Ms. Sasaki.)

### 2. Indirect Passive:

Active: *Imooto ga okashi o tabeta.*  
妹がお菓子を食べた。  
(My younger sister ate sweets.)

Passive: *Watashi wa imooto ni okashi o taberareta.*  
Person influenced Agent Object Vpassive  
わたしは妹にお菓子を食べられた。  
(I got my sweets eaten up by my younger sister.)

Active: *Ame ga hutta.*  
雨が降った。  
(It rained.)

Passive: *Watashi wa ame ni hurareta.*  
Person influenced Agent Vpassive  
わたしは雨に降られた。  
(I was rained on.)

Note that in indirect passives, the person who becomes the subject/topic of the passive sentence is the person who is influenced by the event and that person does not constitute a part of the related active sentence. In this sense the relation between the event described by the active sentence and the ensuing influence are only indirectly related; thus the term "indirect" passive is appropriate.

It should be noted parenthetically that it is possible to have a positive influence when indirect passives are used, but overwhelmingly the implication is negative. In fact when a positive indirectness is stressed, normally the verbs of giving and receiving are used. For example:

- (a) *Sensei ni tegami o kaite-itadaita.*  
先生に手紙を書いていただいた。  
(I had the teacher write me a letter.)

In order to indicate the source of the action in passive sentences, most frequently [N+n] is used. However, there are cases where [N+kara] and [N+niyotte] are preferred. When emphasizing the source from which something is made, *kara* is normally used. For example:

- (b) Sake wa kome kara tsukurareru.  
 sake T rice from is made  
 酒は米から作られる。  
 (Sake is made from rice.)

In written Japanese *niyotte* is often preferred, as in the sentence given earlier, *Amerika wa Koronbusu niyotte hakken-sareta*.

### Examples

<i>aru</i>	ある	Dem	one
<i>Kinkakuji</i>	金閣寺	PN	the Golden Pavilion
<i>kigi</i>	木々	N	trees
<i>midori</i>	みどり	N	green
<i>kakomareru</i>		V	to be surrounded by
	囲まれる		
<i>zubunure</i>	ずぶぬれ	N	being soaked, drenched
<i>jirojiro mirareru</i>		V	to be stared at
	ジロジロ見られる		

*Rokugatsu no aru nichiyooobi Kyooto e itta.*

六月のある日曜日京都へ行った。

(On one Sunday in June I went to Kyoto.)

*Eki kara basu ni notte Kinkakuji e itta.*

駅からバスに乗って金閣寺へ行った。

(I got on the bus at the station and went to the Golden Pavilion.)

*Kigi no midori ni kakomareta Kinkakuji wa utsukushikatta.*

木々のみどりに囲まれた金閣寺は美しかった。

(The Golden Pavilion was beautiful surrounded by green trees.)

*Gaikoku kara kita kankookyaku ni hanashikakerareta ga, nan to itte-iru no ka wakaranakatta.*

外国から来た観光客に話しかけられたが、何と言っているのかわからなかった。

(I was spoken to by a foreign tourist, but I didn't understand what he was saying.)

*Itariago ka Supeingo datta to omou.*

イタリア語かスペイン語だったと思う。

(I think it was either Italian or Spanish.)

*Kaeri wa ame ni hurareta.*

帰りは雨に降られた。

(While returning I got caught in the rain.)

*Zubunure ni natta node, hito ni jirojiro mirarete komatta.*

ずぶぬれになったので、人にジロジロ見られて困った。

(As I got drenched, I was stared at by people and that was uncomfortable.)

### Practice

to go through hardships	V	<i>kuroo-suru</i>	苦労する
to use, to utilize	V	<i>riyoo-suru</i>	利用する
(Catholic) father	N	<i>shinpu</i>	神父
to respect	V	<i>sonkei-suru</i>	尊敬する
everyone	N	<i>minna</i>	みんな

How will you describe the facts in the following situations?

1. Your father read a personal letter you received. You are not happy with this invasion of privacy.
2. Your father passed away when your mother was still young. How do you express the fact that your mother suffered from this and she had to suffer great hardships?
3. You are to write about the very library you are currently studying in—that is, that this library serves (lit. is used) by many people.
4. You want to state positively that Father Thompson is respected by everyone.

#### Some Sample Answers

1. *Chichi ni tegami o yomaremashita.* 父に手紙を読まれました。
2. *Wakai toki chichi ni shinareta node, haha wa taihen kuroo-shita yoo desu.*  
若い時父に死なれたので、母は大変苦労したようです。
3. *Kono toshokan wa takusan no hito ni riyoo-sarete-iru.* ◆  
この図書館はたくさんの人に利用されている。
4. *Tonpuson shinpu wa minna ni sonkei-sarete-iru n desu yo . . .* トンプソン神父はみんなに尊敬されているんですよ……