

受動態 (1)

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Overview

- 受動態の定義 (意味 & かたち)
- 過去分詞とは (規則動詞 & 不規則動詞)
- 受動態(肯定文)
- 受動態(疑問文)
- 受動態(否定文)

受動態の定義

- 意味 = 「～される」
「～する」と訳されるときの動詞がとるかたちは「**能動態**」と呼ばれ、
「～される」と訳されるときの動詞がとるかたちは「**受動態**」と呼ばれる。

- かたち

☆ “主語 + be動詞 + 過去分詞 + by O”

「主語がO(=人)によって...される」

by O 「O(=人)によって」

ただし受動態の動作主(= by O)は言い表されないことが多い。

☆ “主語 + be動詞 + 過去分詞”

「主語が...される」

過去分詞とは

- 規則動詞 (regular verbs) “原形 + ed”
(e.g. used, pushed, listened, walked)
- 不規則動詞 (irregular verbs)

原形	過去形	過去分詞
be	was/ were	been
break [bréik]	broke [bróuk]	broken [bróukn]
build	built	built
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
fight	fought	fought
think	thought	thought
catch	caught	caught
teach	taught	taught

過去分詞とは

原形	過去形	過去分詞
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
become	became	become
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
put	put	put
shut	shut	shut
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt

過去分詞とは

原形	過去形	過去分詞
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
give	gave	given
forget	forgot	forgot
forgive	forgave	forgiven
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known

過去分詞とは

原形	過去形	過去分詞
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean [míːn]	meant [mént]	meant [mént]
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
read [ríːd]	read [réd]	read [réd]
ring [rín]	rang [r'æŋ]	rung [r'ʌŋ]
begin [bəgín]	began [bəg'æŋ]	begun [bəg'ʌŋ]
drink [drínk]	drank [dr'æŋk]	drunk [dr'ʌŋk]
sing [sín]	sang [s'æŋ]	sung [s'ʌŋ]
swim [swím]	swam [sw'æm]	swum [sw'ʌm]

過去分詞とは

原形	過去形	過去分詞
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shoot	shot	shot
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood

過去分詞とは

原形	過去形	過去分詞
steal	stole	stolen
take	took	taken
overtake	overtook	overtaken
undertake	undertook	undertaken
tear [téə]	tore [t'ɔ:]	torn [t'ɔ:n]
wear [wéə]	wore [w'ɔ:]	worn [w'ɔ:n]
tell	told	told
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
win	won	won
write [ráɪt]	wrote [róʊt]	written [rítn]

受動態(肯定文)

Hideki visits her grandmother. (能動態)

→ Her grandmother **is visited by Hideki.** (受動態)

「彼女のお祖母ちゃんはヒデキによって訪ねられる。」

Mike enjoyed these four books. (能)

→ These four books **were enjoyed by Mike.** (受)

「これら4冊の本はマイクによって楽しまれた。」

The person opened the door. (能)

→ The door **was opened by the person.** (受)

「そのドアはその人によって開けられた。」

He cut a cake yesterday. (能)

→ A cake **was cut by him** yesterday. (受)

「ケーキは、昨日彼によって切られた。」

受動態 (疑問文)(1)

- かたち

be動詞を文頭に出す

“be動詞 + 主語 + 一般動詞の過去分詞 (+ by O)”

Her grandmother **is visited by Hideki.** (肯定文)

→ **Is** her grandmother **visited by Hideki?** (疑問文)

Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

These four books **were enjoyed by Mike.** (肯)

→ **Were** these four books **enjoyed by Mike?** (疑)

Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

受動態 (疑問文)(2)

The door **was opened by the person.** (肯)

→ **Was** the door **opened by the person?** (疑)

Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.

A cake **was cut by him** yesterday. (肯)

→ **Was** a cake **cut by him** yesterday? (疑)

Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.

受動態 (否定文)

- かたち

be動詞の直後にnotをおく

“主語 + be動詞 + not + 一般動詞の過去分詞 (+ by O)”

Her grandmother **is visited by Hideki**. (肯定文)

→ Her grandmother **is not [isn't] visited by Hideki**. (否定文)

These four books **were enjoyed by Mike**. (肯)

→ These four books **were not [weren't] enjoyed by Mike**. (否)

The door **was opened by the person**. (肯)

→ The door **was not [wasn't] opened by the person**. (否)

A cake was **cut by him** yesterday. (肯)

→ A cake **was not [wasn't] cut by him** yesterday. (否)

受動態 (2)

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Overview

- いつ受動態の動作主が省略されるか？
- get受動節
- 第一文型の文の受動態
 - 自動詞と他動詞の定義
 - 自動詞をふくむ例文 & 他動詞をふくむ例文
 - 第一文型の文の受動態
- 第四文型の文の受動態
- 第五文型の文の受動態

いつ受動態の動作主が省略されるか？(1)

1. 動作主が分かりきっているとき

English is taught in many countries.

The aching wisdom tooth was yanked.

「ずきずき痛む親知らずを抜いた。」

2. 動作主が分からないとき (= someone)

The prime minister was shot. 「総理大臣は撃たれた。」

3. 動作主が「一般的な人」を指すとき (= people)

You are supposed to take off your shoes here.

「ここで靴を脱いでください。」

You are expected to work with a team.

「チームで働きなさい。」

いつ受動態の動作主が省略されるか？(2)

4. 動作主をはっきりと示したくないとき

Tuition will be raised by \$200 next year.

「来年、授業料は200ドル値上げされます。」

get受動節

受動態の基本的なかたちは“be動詞＋過去分詞”だが、be動詞のかわりに“get”を用いることも可能。（ただし主語が無生物の場合、getを用いることは不可。）

She got killed in her office.

I got looked at by her.

第一文型の文の受動態(1)

基本的に、第一文型の文は受動態に書きかえることはできない。ただし“**自動詞**＋**前置詞**＋〇”型であれば、受動態に書きかえることが可能。なぜかというとな“**自動詞**＋**前置詞**＋〇”は“**他動詞**＋〇”と同様の文法的はたらきをするので。

こういった理由から、受動態に書きかえるときに**自動詞**と**前置詞**を切り離すことは、1語の**他動詞**を切り離すことと同じなのでダメ！

たとえば“**look at** 〇”の“**look**”と“**at**”を切り離すことは、“**see** 〇”の“**se**”と“**e**”を切り離すようなもの。

第一文型の文の受動態(2)

自動詞と他動詞の定義

—自動詞は自立した動詞で他動詞は他を必要とする動詞。

つまり他動詞は直後に○(=目的語)を必要とするが、自動詞は直後に○を必要としない。

○(=目的語)とは

- ①動詞の直後に置かれてその影響を受ける名詞。
- ②前置詞の直後に置かれる名詞。

第一文型の文の受動態(3)

自動詞をふくむ例文 & 他動詞をふくむ例文

He didn't come.

この文の “come” は直後に O をとらないので自動詞。

Lisa looked at him.

この文の “look” は直後に O をとらないので自動詞。

A lot of people listen to the radio.

この文の “listen” は直後に O をとらないので自動詞。

We really enjoyed the party.

この文の “enjoy” は直後に O をとるので他動詞。

Nanaka likes her mother so much.

この文の “like” は直後に O をとるので他動詞。

第一文型の文の受動態(4)

Lisa looked at him. 「リサは彼を見た。」

→ ○He was looked at by Lisa.

× He was looked by Lisa at. (**自動詞と前置詞**を切り離せない)

A lot of people listen to the radio.

「たくさんの人たちがラジオを聴く。」

→ ○The radio is listened to by a lot of people.

× The radio is listened by a lot of people to. (**自動詞と前置詞**を切り離せない)

第一文型の文の受動態(5)

I tore off my clothes. 「すばやく服を脱いだ。」

(tear – tore – torn)

→ ○ My clothes were torn off by me.

× My clothes were torn by me off. (**自動詞と前置詞を切り離せない**)

第四文型の文の受動態(1)

第四文型の文はOが2つ存在するので、2通りの受動態の文に書きかえることが可能。O1が動詞の直後に残る場合、直前に“to”または“for”を必要とする。

I (S) gave (V) her (O1) a book (O2).

→ She (O1) was given (V) a book (O2) by me.

→ A book (O2) was given (V) to her (O1) by me.

I (S) sent (V) him (O1) a letter (O2).

→ He (O1) was sent (V) a letter (O2) by me.

→ A letter (O2) was sent (V) to him (O1) by me.

第四文型の文の受動態(2)

She (S) will tell (V) him (O1) the reason (O2).

→He (O1) will be told (V) the reason (O2) by her.

→The reason (O2) will be told (V) to him (O1) by her.

He (S) will teach (V) you (O1) the skills you need for the career (O2).

→You (O1) will be taught (V) the skills you need for the career (O2) by him.

→The skills you need for the career (O2) will be taught (V) to you (O1) by him.

第四文型の文の受動態(3)

I (S) bought (V) him (O1) a present (O2).

→He (O1) was bought (V) a present (O2) by me. (×)

→A present (O2) was bought (V) for him (O1) by me. (○)

I (S) cooked (V) her (O1) a stew (O2).

→She (O1) was cooked (V) a stew (O2) by me. (×)

→A stew (O2) was cooked (V) for her (O1) by me. (○)

第五文型の文の受動態

He (S) made (V) me (O) furious (C).

→ I (O) was made (V) furious (C) by him.

I (S) think [believe] (V) Michael Jackson(O) the best singer (C) in the world (M).

→ Michael Jackson (O) is thought [believed] (V) the best singer (C) in the world (M) by me.

They (S) named (V) the dog (O) Polly (C).

→ The dog (O) was named (V) Polly (C) by them.