

主節述部における 直接受身の適切な使用場面

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◆要旨

日本語学習者が「友達に鎌倉に連れて行かれた」という直接受身文を産出した場合、日本語教師は「鎌倉に連れて行く」ことが迷惑だと言いたいのかと尋ね、そうでなければ「連れて行ってもらった」等、受身以外の表現がいいと説明するのではないだろうか。しかし、同じ直接受身でも「友達に自宅に招待された」には、迷惑な感じはない。日本語の直接受身は、どのような場合に適切な使用となるのだろうか。本稿では、主節述部の直接受身は、〔反意向〕〔無力〕〔予想外〕という3つの使用場面で使用されることを指摘する。また、感情を表す動詞と、「「～」と言われた」に言い換えが可能な言語活動を表す動詞は、3つの使用場面でなくとも受身文が適切となることを述べる。

◆キーワード

直接受身、主節述部、適切な使用場面、〔反意向〕、〔無力〕、〔予想外〕

◆ABSTRACT

When a Japanese language learner makes a direct passive construction [e.g., "tomodachi-ni kamakura-ni tsureteikareta" (My friend took me to Kamakura)], a Japanese language teacher asks whether he/she wants to imply that the event is inconvenient. If the answer is "no," the teacher explains that the direct passive voice is inappropriate for the sentence and that the sentence should be replaced by another more appropriate expression using, such as, the benefactive case, which is appropriate in this example. However, certain direct passive sentences [e.g., "tomodachi-ni jitaku-ni shoutaisareta" (I was invited to my friend's house)] have no inconvenient meaning and are appropriate to use. Thus, the following question arises: In what context(s) is it appropriate to use the direct passive? The present paper argues that there are three such appropriate contexts: "anti-intention," "powerless," and "unexpected." In addition, it shows that there are two verb groups that are appropriate to be used in passive sentences, even outside of the three above-mentioned contexts.

◆KEY WORDS

direct passive, predicate in main clause, appropriate context, "anti-intention," "powerless," "unexpected"

Appropriate Contexts of the Direct Passive Voice in Main Clause Predicates

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