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<td>長崎大学医療技術短期大学部紀要 = Bulletin of the School of Allied Medical Sciences, Nagasaki University. 1997, 10, p.1-7</td>
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<tr>
<td>発行日</td>
<td>1997-03-25</td>
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<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10069/18255">http://hdl.handle.net/10069/18255</a></td>
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The Get-Passive and Its Uses

Kenji SONODA

Abstract Not all the get+-ed participle forms are true passives. Many of them are not in the passive voice. For instance, get hurt, get dressed, get lost, etc. are not in the passive voice. However, of the get+-ed participle forms there are some that look morphologically like passives but in fact they are not, and vice versa. For example, is get born a true passive? What about get involved (in)? It is these seemingly confusing get+-ed participle forms that I am here concerned with. I take up 10 of these get+-ed participle forms here. As for get born, it seems not to be a passive structure. In regard to get involved, and get involved in, either they are passive or they are not passive, depending on passivity.

The get-passive is used in a number of ways. For instance, it can be used without a by-phrase more frequently than the be-passive. Yet sometimes it can be followed by a by-phrase. When is it followed by a by-phrase? The get-passive, it seems to me, is followed by a by-phrase chiefly when the speaker is afraid that without the by-phrase the hearer or the reader might fail to comprehend fully what he is going to say. And it must be added further that besides the use of a by-phrase, some other uses of the get-passive are referred to here.


Key Words : The get-passive, Its uses, Colloquialism

1. Introduction

First I make an attempt to distinguish the true get-passives from other get+-ed participle forms that are not in the passive voice, for of the get+-ed participle constructions, there are a few that seem not so clear as to whether or not they can be considered as passive. Among these are numbered get born, get carried away, get involved (in), etc. Ten of these get+-ed participle forms are discussed here.

With regard to the uses of the get-passive, many grammars give an explanation of them. However, most of them tend to be sketchy and cursory. Accordingly I give a more detailed description of them as possibly as I can, giving citations as often as possible.

2. Get born, Get carried away, Get embroliled in (with), Get involved, Get involved in (with), Get married, Get started, Get wrapped up in

2.1. Get born

Get born is always used in this get+past participle form. It has no active equivalent, and it is not followed by a by-phrase

( 1 ) a. "My mother bore me.
   b. "I got born by my mother.

Get born is in actual use like the following:

( 2 ) a. ... so this man could get home and see his niece get born and have this wonderful sense of achievement.
   (Ina Yalof, Life and Death)
   b. The normal hero gets born only in vol. iv and breeched in vol. vi.
   (Visser (1984: 2033))

Although many grammars consider get born as passive, this is doubtful. It has no passive meaning. Born in get born has a weak verbal power and it has an adjectival meaning, and get in get born is almost a copular verb similar in meaning to "become". The OED2 says something to the same effect with reference to be born:

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... it has rather a neuter signification = "come into existence, sprung" without explicit reference to maternal action; hence it is the form used adjectively, and figuratively. \( \text{OED}^2, \text{s.v. bear 4} \)

\textit{LDOCE3} goes one step further and says that \textit{born} in \textit{be born} is an adjective (s.v. born). It would thus be appropriate to say that \textit{get born} is not a passive form.

### 2.2. Get carried away

\textit{Get carried away} is used in two ways like (4a) and (4b):

\[ (4) \begin{align*}
\text{a. The bridge got carried away by the flood.} \\
\text{b. We got carried away by the beauty of the music.} 
\end{align*} \]

(4a) and (4b) are passive sentences, as will be seen by the existence of the \textit{by}-phrases. Then what about (6) that has no \textit{by}-phrase?

\[ (6) \text{He tends to get carried away when watching wrestling on TV.} \]

(6) is ambiguous because either it is interpreted as a passive sentence or it is not. In (6), if passivity is to be felt on the part of the subject, then this is a passive sentence. If passivity is not to be felt on the part of the subject, then this is not a passive sentence. In the latter case, \textit{get} is a copula and \textit{carried} is an adjective.\(^2\)

### 2.3. Get embroiled in (with)

\textit{Get embroiled in} is followed by a thing:

\[ (7) \text{I don't want to get embroiled in their quarrels.} \]

\textit{Get embroiled in} is either a passive form or it is not. For instance, in (7), if passivity is to be felt on the part of the subject, it is a passive. If passivity is not to be felt on the part of the subject, it is not a passive, and in this case \textit{embroiled} is an adjective and \textit{get} is a copula that can be replaced by "become" like (8):

\[ (8) \text{I don't want to become/get embroiled in their quarrels.} \]

\textit{Get embroiled with} can be followed by a person like (9a) or a thing like (9b). In either case, it is not a passive. No passivity is to be felt on the part of the subject in either case; \textit{get} is a copula that can be replaced by "become", and \textit{embroiled} is an adjective. Moreover, (9a) and (9b) have no precise active counterparts; (10a) and (10b) tend to unacceptability:

\[ (9) \begin{align*}
\text{a. I often become (get) embroiled with my superiors.} \\
\text{b. *The law often embroils him as a result of his violent temper.} 
\end{align*} \]

(10) \begin{align*}
\text{a. *My superiors often embroil me.} \\
\text{b. *The law often embroils him as a result of his violent temper.} 
\end{align*} \]

### 2.4. Get involved, get involved in (with)

When passivity is to be felt on the part of the subject, \textit{get involved} and \textit{get involved in} are passive forms. When passivity is not to be felt on the part of the subject, they are not passive forms: in this case, \textit{get} is a copula similar in meaning to "become", and \textit{involved} is an adjective. Sometimes the same sentence can be interpreted either passively or non-passively:

\[ (11) \begin{align*}
\text{a. He got politically involved.} \\
\text{b. He got involved in the war (quarrels).} 
\end{align*} \]

In (11a) and (11b), when passivity is not to be felt on the part of the subject, this sentence is not a passive sentence. When passivity is to be felt on the part of the subject, this is a passive sentence. \textit{Get involved with} is followed by a person or a
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ingthing:

(12) a. It is hard for me not to get emotionally involved with our patients.  
\hspace{1em} \text{\small{\cite{yalof_lifeanddeath}}}  

b. After what he had been through — major contracts with the Teamsters, and getting involved with milk strikes in New York — he thought this job was a joke.  
\hspace{1em} \text{(ibid.)}

Get involved with seems not to be used in the passive whether it is followed by a person or a thing, because get involved with in (12a) and (12b) has no passive meaning; passivity is not to be felt on the part of the subject in this structure. Get in get involved with is thus a copular verb and involved in this structure is an adjective.  

2.5. Get married

Get married has no passive meaning at all. It is not a passive expression. Married in get married is an adjective. OALDS deals with married in get married as an adjective (married 1a) and gives the following instance:

(13) Rachel and David are getting married on Saturday.  
\hspace{1em} \text{\small{\cite{yalof_lifeanddeath}}}

LDOCE3 also treats the word married in get married as an adjective (s.v. married 1) and gives the following instance:

(14) We're getting married next month.

The word get in get married is a copular verb similar in meaning to "become" (cf. LDOCE3, s.v. get 14).

2.6. Get started

The subject of get started is either a person (15a) or a thing (15b):

(15) a. I could hardly wait to get started.  
\hspace{1em} \text{\small{\cite{yalof_lifeanddeath}}}  

b. I'm not sure how it all got started.  
\hspace{1em} \text{\small{\cite{harpers}}}

LDOCE3 treats get started as an idiom (s.v. start 1, 2). It defines get started as follows: when the subject is a person, get started means "start doing something, especially when you have not been able to do anything yet, or have been lazy" (s.v. start 1), and gives the following instance:

(16) We better get started if we want to finish this job by midday.

When the subject is a thing, it means "start happening, especially after a delay" (LDOCE3, s.v. start 2). "Finally" in (17) implies that it was after a delay that the match started:

(17) The match finally got started at 2:30 p.m.  
\hspace{1em} \text{\small{\cite{ldoce3_start2}}}

In this way, get started is not a passive form whether its subject is a person or a thing.

2.7. Get wrapped up in

Get wrapped up in is used like the following:

(18) While I was in medical school, I'm sure I was very selfish at times ... and if I got wrapped up in myself, she seemed to understand.  
\hspace{1em} \text{\small{\cite{yalof_lifeanddeath}}}

Get wrapped up in is not in the passive voice. Wrapped up is an adjective: \text{\small{\cite{cobuild2}}\textit{}}\textit{wrapped up} as a separate headword and as an adjective. Because it is an adjective, it can be modified with "very":

(19) New mothers can get very wrapped up in their baby without realising it.  
\hspace{1em} \text{\small{\cite{cobuild2}}}  

3. Some Uses of the Get-Passive

3.1. Colloquialism

Because the get-passive is mainly used in a conversation, normally the sentence with a get-passive is rather short.

(20) a. But sometimes I'm glad I got arrested.  
\hspace{1em} \text{\small{\cite{harpers}}}

b. But we still get hijacked when we are off guard.  
\hspace{1em} \text{\small{\cite{time}}}

However, lengthy sentences are found occasionally:
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(21) a. But little gets said about how we might persuade Americans who make more than $50,000 a year to take more notice of the desperate situation of their fellow citizens who make less than $20,000. (Harper's) b. Yet rogue campaigns get called what they are only when the perpetrators are caught red-handed. (ibid.)

(21a) and (21b) seem awkward because the get-passive, which is chiefly used in a conversation, is used here in written formal style.

3.2. Short, sudden actions
The get-passive is mainly used in short, sudden, unplanned actions that happen only once:

(22) a. Then all of a sudden you get notified of an expiration and it's him. (Ina Yalof, Life and Death) b. The gunshots, stabblings, somebody falls out of a window ... somebody's eye gets knocked out. (ibid.)

Yet it should also be noted that, though fewer in number, the get-passive is also used when we talk about repeated, longer, planned, deliberate actions:

(23) a. John Rife, 54, of Waimanalo, Hawaii, was getting clobbered by everything from virulent pneumonia to malignant lymphoma. (TIME) b. Through the years, my crew got gradually whittled down to three men. It seems the first one to go is always the gardener. (Ina Yalof, Life and Death) c. Besides, Klein said, he would consider himself lucky if it even got reviewed. (Newsweek) d. Nobody gets put under anesthesia to have a baby anymore. (Ina Yalof, Life and Death)

The get-passive in (23a) shows that John Rife was suffering from one disease after another. The get-passive in (23b) denotes a longer, deliberate action as shown in part by "gradually," and the get-passives in (23c) and (23d) connote intentional, complicated actions.

3.3. A by-phrase
Normally, the get-passive is not followed by by +agent because this passive is often used in contexts where the meanings are obvious without the by-phrases, or where the by-phrases are unnecessary, or unknown, or unimportant. In the get-passive, it is the subject, and not a by-phrase, that is of importance:

(24) a. I became so absorbed in journalism that I applied to Columbia and I got accepted.... (Ina Yalof, Life and Death) b. But I put nine thousand applications and never, never got hired. (ibid.)

Yet there are instances where a by-phrase comes after the get-passive. By-phrases seem to be used mostly in cases where the subject suspects that without the by-phrases the hearer or the reader may find it difficult to understand fully what he is going to say:

(25) a. And I go canoeing in the wilderness...to get away from all this craziness. I love it. I sleep on the ground. Get bitten by bugs. Catch fish. (Ina Yalof, Life and Death) b. And Grandpa was one of the few men I had ever seen cry. He wept when Bruce, our collie, got bit by a snake and almost died,... (Reader's Digest)

(26) Now I'm back in the old ways; I just come in and I go home. Every once in a while, though, I'll get invited to a party by people I met during the strike. (Ina Yalof, Life and Death)

(27) Along the way, he got sidetracked by the story of the Donner Party, and interrupted his research to shoot a documentary on the subject. (The New Yorker) (28) It’s a testament to the sullen, wary pride of Michael Jai White’s performance that when Tyson gets floored by Buster Douglas in Japan, and sprawled on the canvas, fumbles for his mouth guard, you feel a true pang of sympathy. (ibid.)
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In (25a) and (25b), the meanings of get bitten (bit) could become blurry without by bugs or by a snake, for without these by-phrases it would not be clear by what each of the subjects is bitten. This is also the case in (26)(27)(28), where without the by-phrases what is meant by the get-passives would be likely to be ambiguous.

3.4. An unfavorable meaning

The get-passive is normally used to talk about things unfavorable to the subject:

(29) a. I asked him, "What happened? How did you get shot?"
   (Ina Yalof, Life and Death)

   b. He thought, What's all this you hear about getting stabbed not hurting?
      (Reader’s Digest)

Numerous instances with bad implication can be found with the get-passive: get arrested, get bitten (bit), get busted, get caught, get cut up, get delayed, get fired, get fooled, get hanged, get held up, get hijacked, get knocked out, get overheard, get rained out, get run over, get spanked, get sucked, get crashed, get killed, etc.

The get-passive is also used to talk about things favorable to the subject like (30a) and (30b). And it is also used neutrally, that is, without any connotation of good or bad to the subject like (31a) and (31b):

(30) a. I became so absorbed in journalism that I applied to Columbia. I got accepted and even got a scholarship ....
   (Ina Yalof, Life and Death)

   b. If one of us recruits another RN, we get paid three hundred bucks. (ibid.)
(31) a. That signal gets passed on to neuron No.30, and on and on.
   (Reader’s Digest)

   b. We have two categories of baked goods; some get sold in the cafeteria and others go to the patients.
      (Ina Yalof, Life and Death)

3.5. The problem of responsibility

It is generally agreed that, in the get-passive, it is the subject, not the agent, that has the responsibility for an action. Numerous examples attest to this:

(32) a. Once I got turned in for watering the flowers!
   (ibid.)

   b. But usually people make their own bad luck by regularly getting trapped in self-defeating attitudes and behavior.
      (Reader’s Digest)

But again there is an exception to this. (33) implies that it is not the responsibility of the coal miners that they are not paid. It suggests that it is capitalism that is to blame:

(33) The harshness of the transition has produced fury. In the coal-mining regions of northern Russia, men in the pits went months without getting paid earlier this year. Many pension payments have also been late. If capitalism doesn’t stand for a decent day’s pay for a decent day’s work ... "then what does It stand for?" asks a bitter Lyudmila Sakharova, a retired Muscovite who’ll vote for Zyuganov.
      (Newsweek)

4. Conclusion

Get born is not a passive form. Get carried away is a passive if it is followed by a by-phrase. If it is not followed by a by-phrase, either it is a passive or it is not, depending on passivity. Get embroiled in is either a passive form, or it is not. Get embroiled with is not a passive form. Get involved (in) is either a passive form or it is not, depending on passivity. Get involved with is not in the passive voice. Get married, get started, get wrapped up in are not passive forms.

With regard to the uses of the get-passive, although there are other uses of the get-passive other than those mentioned here, I paid special attention to five uses, which I thought are main characteristics of the get-passive. I also made reference to exceptions to these normal uses.

The get-passive, which first appeared in the middle of the 17th century, has come to be used to signify a dynamic meaning because the be-passive has been ambiguous since the be-passive signifies either a dynamic meaning or a stative meaning. However, the get-passive has limitations as shown in part here because its uses are highly restricted to
an informal everyday conversation or to conversational colloquial style and it is seldom used in written formal style. As a result, the be-passive is still used in written formal style and even in an informal conversation to denote a dynamic meaning as well as a stative meaning. The get-passive does have thus limitations, yet when it is used, it adds a sprightly, crisp touch to a sentence.

Notes
1. The reason why get born is never followed by a by-phrase would be that it is all too evident without it.
2. When get carried away has a passive meaning, the Japanese equivalent would be "... ni-miserareru" or "... ni-kokoro-o-ubawareru". When it does not have a passive meaning, the Japanese equivalent would be "... ni-muchu-ni-naru" or " ... ni-uttori-suru".
3. When get involved, get involved have a passive meaning, the Japanese equivalent would be "... ni-makihomareru". When they do not have a passive meaning, the Japanese equivalent would be "... to-(ni-)kakawaru".

References

Dictionaries:
COBUILD2 = Collins Cobuild English Dictionary. 2nd ed.
The OED2 = The Oxford English Dictionary. 2nd ed.
OALD5 = Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary. 5th ed.
LDOCE3 = Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. 3rd ed.
The Get-Passive and Its Uses

Get 受動態とその用法

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要 旨 本稿では get 受動態のうち受動態であるかどうかの判別がやや難しいと思われる get born, get carried away, get involved (in) など10の get+p.p. 形についてこれらが受動態に属するか属しないかを論じ、あわせて、get 受動態のいくつかの用法を多く引用を交えながら論じた。

長崎大医療技短大紀 10: 1-7, 1996