

what is run away in japanese language

what is run away in japanese language is a question that sparks curiosity for language learners, travelers, and anyone interested in Japanese culture. Understanding how to say "run away" in Japanese, the various contexts in which it is used, and the nuances between formal and informal expressions is invaluable. This comprehensive guide will explore the primary Japanese translations for "run away," delve into their meanings, usages, and grammatical considerations, and highlight cultural insights. Readers will also learn common phrases, example sentences, and related vocabulary, making the article a practical resource for effective communication. Whether you are studying Japanese, preparing for a trip, or exploring cultural differences, this article will answer all your questions about expressing "run away" in the Japanese language.

- Understanding "Run Away" in Japanese Language
- Main Japanese Translations for "Run Away"
- Contextual Usage and Nuances
- Grammar and Sentence Structure
- Related Vocabulary and Expressions
- Cultural Insights and Usage Tips
- Examples and Common Phrases

Understanding "Run Away" in Japanese Language

The concept of "run away" in Japanese language covers a range of situations, from fleeing danger to escaping responsibilities. Japanese offers several ways to express this idea, each with its own shade of meaning and situational appropriateness. The choice of word depends on context, intent, and the relationship between speakers. Recognizing these variations is crucial for clear and accurate communication. Additionally, understanding the cultural perspective on running away provides depth to the language, making it easier to use expressions naturally. This section sets the foundation for exploring the main translations and their specific uses.

Main Japanese Translations for "Run Away"

"Run away" can be translated into Japanese in multiple ways. The most common expressions include 逃げる (nigeru), 逃げる (tōbō suru), and 逃げる (dassō suru). Each term carries distinct nuances and is used in different situations. Recognizing these differences is essential for choosing the correct word in conversation or writing.

逃げる (Nigeru)

逃げる (nigeru) is the most general and widely used verb for "run away" in Japanese. It means to escape, flee, or run away from something or someone. This term is suitable for everyday conversation and covers a broad range of scenarios, from running away out of fear to avoiding an unpleasant situation.

- Used in casual and formal contexts
- Can refer to physical escape or avoiding responsibility
- Often used in warnings or advice

脱走 (Tōbō Suru)

脱走 (tōbō suru) is a more formal and dramatic way to say "run away," often referring to fugitives or criminals escaping from authorities. This term is commonly found in news reports, legal contexts, and stories about crime or escape.

- Formal and specific to legal or dramatic scenarios
- Implies a serious escape, often from law enforcement
- Not typically used in casual conversation

脱出 (Dassō Suru)

脱出 (dassō suru) translates to "escape" or "break out," and usually describes fleeing from confinement, such as escaping from prison, a locked room, or captivity. It emphasizes the act of breaking free from a controlled environment.

- Used for escapes from institutions or captivity
- Common in news, movies, and literature
- Implies overcoming physical barriers

Contextual Usage and Nuances

Choosing the correct Japanese word for "run away" involves considering the situation and the relationship between speakers. Casual conversations typically use 逃げる (nigeru), while legal or dramatic situations require 脱走する (tōbō suru) or 脱走する (dassō suru). Understanding these nuances helps avoid misunderstandings and ensures appropriate expression.

Physical vs. Metaphorical Escape

While 逃げる (nigeru) and 脱走する (tōbō suru) both mean "run away," 脱走する can also refer to metaphorical escapes, such as avoiding responsibilities or uncomfortable conversations. 脱走する (dassō suru) is strictly physical, indicating an actual break from confinement.

Formality and Social Context

Japanese language places significant emphasis on formality. Using the right term for "run away" depends on the context, such as speaking to friends, colleagues, or in official situations. 脱走する (tōbō suru) is reserved for formal and legal discussions, while 逃げる (nigeru) is flexible for most scenarios.

Grammar and Sentence Structure

Understanding how to use "run away" verbs in Japanese sentences is essential for clear communication. These verbs are conjugated based on tense, politeness, and grammatical structure. Mastery of verb conjugation and sentence patterns ensures accuracy and naturalness in speech and writing.

Conjugating 逃げる (Nigeru)

逃げる (nigeru) is a ru-verb and follows standard conjugation patterns. For example:

- 逃がします (nigemasu) — polite present/future tense
- 逃げた (nigeta) — past tense
- 逃げている (nigete iru) — present continuous tense

Using 逃げる (Tōbō Suru) and 逃す (Dassō Suru)

Both 逃げる (tōbō suru) and 逃す (dassō suru) are suru-verbs. They are conjugated by changing the ending "る" (suru) as needed.

- 逃げます (tōbō shimasu) — polite present/future tense
- 逃げた (tōbō shita) — past tense
- 逃げています (dassō shite imasu) — present continuous tense

Related Vocabulary and Expressions

In Japanese, several related words and expressions complement the concept of "run away." These can be used to enhance understanding and expand vocabulary for more nuanced conversation.

逃げる (Nigedasu)

逃げる (nigedasu) means "to run out" or "to flee suddenly." It emphasizes the act of starting to run away, often in an urgent or panicked manner.

逃げる (Sakeru)

逃げる (sakeru) translates to "avoid." While not a direct synonym for "run away," it is often used when someone avoids a problem or responsibility instead of physically fleeing.

Other Useful Words

- 逃げる (tōhi) — escape, evasion
- 逃げる (iede) — running away from home
- 逃げる (tōsō) — fleeing, escape (often used in crime contexts)

Cultural Insights and Usage Tips

Japanese culture places importance on social harmony and responsibility. Running away from obligations or challenging situations can be seen as dishonorable in some contexts. Understanding cultural perspectives helps avoid miscommunication and demonstrates respect for local customs. When discussing sensitive topics like running away from home or legal escapes, it is important to use appropriate vocabulary and tone.

Politeness and Sensitivity

When talking about "run away" in serious or sensitive contexts, use formal language and show empathy. In casual situations, informal expressions are acceptable among friends or peers.

Idiomatic Expressions

Japanese language features idioms and set phrases related to escape or avoidance. Learning these expressions adds depth to your language skills and helps you sound more natural.

- 逃げが勝ち (nigeru ga kachi) — "Running away is winning" (discretion is the better part of valor)
- 背を向けて走る (se o mukete nigeru) — "Turn your back and run"

Examples and Common Phrases

Using "run away" in practical sentences and phrases helps solidify understanding and enables effective communication. Below are some common examples featuring different verbs and contexts.

Sample Sentences

- 彼は危険を感じて逃げた。 (Kare wa kiken o kanjite nigeta.) — He felt danger and ran away.
- 容疑者は警察から脱走した。 (Yōgisha wa keisatsu kara tōbō shita.) — The suspect fled from the police.
- 囚人は牢屋から脱走した。 (Shūjin ga rōya kara dassō shita.) — The prisoner escaped from jail.
- 私は責任から逃げようとは思わない。 (Watashi wa sekinin kara nigeru tsumori wa nai.) — I don't intend to run away from responsibility.

Useful Phrases

- 今すぐ逃げなさい (Ima sugu nigete!) — Run away now!
- カノジョが家から逃げた (Kanojo wa iede shita.) — She ran away from home.
- 逃げます (nigemasu)

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What is "Run Away" in the Japanese Language? A Comprehensive Guide

Have you ever wondered how to express the act of running away in Japanese? Whether you're a language enthusiast, crafting a story with Japanese elements, or simply curious about the nuances of the language, understanding how to accurately translate "run away" is crucial. This comprehensive guide delves into the various ways to say "run away" in Japanese, considering the context and the subtleties of the situation. We'll explore different vocabulary choices, providing you with a nuanced understanding beyond simple direct translations. Get ready to expand your Japanese vocabulary and master the art of expressing escape!

H2: Direct Translations and Their Limitations

The most straightforward approach might seem to be a direct translation of "run away." You could combine words like 走る (hashiru - to run) and 逃げる (nigeru - to escape, run away). While 逃げる (nigeru) is often used in the context of running away from danger or pursuers, it carries a stronger connotation of urgency and fear. Saying 逃げます (nigemasu - I will run away) implies a more desperate situation than a simple act of leaving.

Similarly, 逃げ逃げる (hashite nigeru - running and escaping) is a more descriptive phrase, suitable for situations where the act of running is emphasized. However, this phrase lacks the nuance of the reason behind the running away.

Therefore, while these direct translations work in certain contexts, they lack the flexibility to encompass the variety of situations where someone might "run away."

H2: Nuance and Context: Choosing the Right Phrase

The beauty of the Japanese language lies in its ability to express subtle differences in meaning. The appropriate translation of "run away" depends heavily on the context. Consider these scenarios:

H3: Running Away from Danger

In situations involving danger or threat, 逃げる (nigeru) remains the most accurate choice. The urgency and the implied fear are inherent in the word. You might use phrases like:

敵から逃げた (teki kara nigeta) - I ran away from the enemy.

危険から逃げた (kiken kara nigedashita) - I escaped from danger.

H3: Running Away from Responsibility

If someone is running away from their responsibilities, 逃げる (nigeru) can still be used, but it carries a negative connotation, highlighting the avoidance of duty. Alternatively, you might use phrases like:

責任から逃げた (sekinin kara nogareta) - I escaped from responsibility.

問題を回避した (mondai o saketa) - I avoided the problem (a more subtle way of expressing running away from a problem).

H3: Running Away from Home (隠れ - iede)

The term 隠れ (iede) specifically refers to running away from home, usually by a child or teenager. This is a culturally specific term and doesn't directly translate to "run away" but accurately conveys the specific act.

H3: Leaving Secretly (こっそり - kossori nigeru)

If the act of running away is done secretly or stealthily, こっそり (kossori - secretly) can be added to 逃げる (nigeru) to emphasize the clandestine nature of the action.

H2: Beyond the Literal: Expressing the Underlying Emotion

The reason behind running away is often as important as the act itself. Consider the emotional context:

Fear: 恐怖で逃げた (kyōfu de nigedashita) - I ran away in fear.

Sadness: 悲しさで逃げた (kanashisa de nigedashita) - I ran away out of sadness.

Anger: 怒りで逃げた (ikari de nigedashita) - I ran away in anger.

Adding these emotional descriptors provides a richer and more accurate representation of the situation.

H2: Practical Application and Examples

Let's look at a few examples demonstrating the different ways to express "run away" in Japanese:

A child running away from a scary dog: 犬から逃げた (inu kara nigeta) - He ran away from the dog.

A teenager running away from home: 家から逃げた (iede shita) - He ran away from home.

Someone escaping a burning building: 火から逃げた (kaji kara nigedashita) - They escaped from the fire.

By understanding the context and choosing the appropriate vocabulary, you can effectively and accurately convey the meaning of "run away" in Japanese.

Conclusion

Mastering the art of expressing "run away" in Japanese requires more than just a simple translation. Consider the context, the underlying emotions, and the specific situation to select the most appropriate words and phrases. Whether using 逃げる (nigeru), 逃げ (iede), or other descriptive phrases, understanding the nuances will significantly elevate your Japanese language skills. Keep practicing, and you'll find yourself expressing a wide range of escape scenarios with ease and accuracy.

FAQs

1. Is there a single perfect translation for "run away" in Japanese? No, there isn't. The best translation depends entirely on the context and the reason for running away.

2. How do I express "running away from the law" in Japanese? You could use phrases like 警察から逃げる (keisatsu kara nigeru) - to run away from the police, or 法を逃げる (hōritsu o nogareru) - to evade the law.
3. What's the difference between 逃げる (nigeru) and 走る (hashiru)? 逃げる (nigeru) implies escaping from danger or a threatening situation, while 走る (hashiru) simply means "to run."
4. Can I use 走る (hashiru) alone to mean "run away"? While technically possible in some very specific contexts, it's generally insufficient and lacks the nuance of escape.
5. How can I improve my understanding of nuanced vocabulary in Japanese? Immerse yourself in Japanese media, read Japanese novels and manga, and pay close attention to how native speakers use words in different contexts. Utilize a Japanese dictionary that provides detailed explanations and examples.

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Japanese Language Ancient and Modern, Containing Over Three Thousand Words of Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs Jinzō Matsumura, 1916

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regardless of race or color. The internment of Japanese Americans was a violation of the Constitution and its guarantee of equal protection under the law—yet it was authorized by a presidential order, given substance by an act of Congress, and affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court. Japanese internment is a topic that we as Americans cannot afford to forget or be ignorant of. This work spotlights an important subject that is often only described in a cursory fashion in general textbooks. It provides a comprehensive, accessible treatment of the events of Japanese American internment that includes topical, event, and biographical entries; a chronology and comprehensive bibliography; and primary documents that help bring the event to life for readers and promote inquiry and critical thinking.

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Reeling from a tragic ending to a serial murder case (Beyond Evil) in San Antonio, Texas, Frank McLaughlin, a worldly and highly skilled private investigator relocates to Dallas. He settles in by building a new life with new friends until he takes on a missing person case. The client, Johnny Blue Feather, is a wealthy avionics entrepreneur of Native-American descent (Navajo) who wants to find and reunite his missing sister, Carol, with her two children. She had dropped her children off with an aunt more than a decade ago and ran away to live among the homeless in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The case leads Frank on an odyssey along nostalgic Route 66 and deep into the Navajo Reservation where he is forced to confront Native-American culture, religion and history. His subject, Carol, is a proud survivor harboring a murderous secrete that is oddly linked to a vile skin-walker. Franks obsession to learn her secrete takes him down a deadly path filled with intrigue and suspense. A street-wise prostitute (Tina) becomes his strongest ally while she desperately tries to turn her own life around.

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what is run away in japanese language: Madama Butterfly/Madam Butterfly Giacomo Puccini, 2018-01-01 Madama Butterfly is one of the most popular operas of all time, despite its disastrous premiere, after which it was immediately withdrawn and revised. This guide explores how and why the libretto was softened to suit the tastes of European opera-goers, and the different variants are set out, side by side. Professor Jean-Pierre Lehmann introduces the story and shows how the theme of a Japanese girl deserted by a heartless foreigner became a classic. Since John Luther Long's novella - on which the opera was based - is included as well, it is possible to judge how successful Puccini was in catching its essence in his hauntingly beautiful score. Contents: Images of the Orient, John-Pierre Lehmann; Tribulations of a Score, Julian Smith; Madame Butterfly, John Luther Long; Madama Butterfly: Libretto by Giuseppe Giacosa and Luigi Illica after the book by John Luther Long and the play by David Belasco; Madam Butterfly: English version based on that of R.H. Elkin

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so that in the case of difficulties, the book can simply be shown to the person the user is trying to communicate with. This Japanese dictionary contains: The 13,000 most commonly used words in the Japanese language The latest computer, mobile, internet and social media terms Romanized Japanese and Japanese script (kanji and kana) English-Japanese and Japanese-English sections Designed for English speakers An introduction to and history of the Japanese language Information on Japanese grammar A guide to pronouncing Japanese correctly

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Nishiyama, 1996-05-01 The premiere book in understanding the Japanese tourist market. Welcoming the Japanese Visitor offers invaluable practical advice on how to conduct business successfully with specific market segments of Japanese visitors.

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what is run away in japanese language: Historical Dictionary of Malaysia Ooi Keat Gin, 2017-12-18 Malaysia is one of the most intriguing countries in Asia in many respects. It consists of several distinct areas, not only geographically but ethnically as well; along with Malays and related groups, the country has a very large Indian and Chinese population. The spoken languages obviously vary at home, although Bahasa Malaysia is the official language and nearly everyone speaks English. There is also a mixture of religions, with Islam predominating among the Malays and others, Hinduism and Sikhism among the Indians, mainly Daoism and Confucianism among the Chinese, but also some Christians as well as older indigenous beliefs in certain places. This second edition of Historical Dictionary of Malaysia contains a chronology, an introduction, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 500 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Malaysia.

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environment at the time; while Hayashi's work, with its references to popular songs, plays, and movies, suggests an understanding of everyday life as the interface between individual subjectivity and a highly mediated environment.

what is run away in japanese language: Detachments Jacqueline Sewell, 2017-02-27

When author Jacqueline Sewell was five years old, she witnessed a traumatic event. Her father ferociously stabbed her mother seven times. Though her mother survived, that event affected Jacqueline's life in many ways for years to come. In *Detachments*, she shares important and impactful stories from her life, beginning with this early event, where she learned the painful lessons of detachment. The universe has its own peculiar way of shuffling our lives. When our true self, our soul, sleeps in the false reality created by the ego, by the forces of our physical body, and through it drags us into the illusions of materiality. Most often, we will not learn by example; but by undergoing the painful trials of life. Thus, in the majority of time, we will only search for any kind of spiritual help when facing some kind of suffering. This is when the tumult of changes come to restructure our most intimate creations. Forcing us to move into a new direction that will show the path of self-awakening. Narrating how she navigates her course to self-discovery, Jacqueline inspires others to face life's challenges with resignation and to reflect upon those events that are shaping the soul for a better version of itself.

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Kodama-Nishimoto, Warren Nishimoto, Cynthia A. Oshiro, 2009-05-01 *Talking Hawaii's Story* is the first major book in over a generation to present a rich sampling of the landmark work of Hawaii's Center for Oral History. Twenty-nine extensive oral histories introduce readers to the sights and sounds of territorial Waikiki, to the feeling of community in Palama, in Kona, or on the island of Lanai, and even to the experience of a German national interned by the military government after Pearl Harbor. The result is a collection that preserves Hawaii's social and cultural history through the narratives of the people who lived it—co-workers, neighbors, family members, and friends. An Introduction by Warren Nishimoto and Michiko Kodama-Nishimoto provides historical context and information about the selection and collection methods. Photos of the interview subjects accompany each oral history. For further reading, an appendix also provides information about the Center for Oral History's major projects.

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