

- (10) 話させる (nonpast·inf·affirmative)

hanasaseru

- 話させない (nonpast·inf·negative)

hanasasenai

- 話させて (te-form)

nanasasete

- 話させた (past·inf·affirmative)

hanasasete

6. There is another set of formation rules for causative verbs. (Causative verbs of this version are all Gr. 1 verbs.)

- (11) a. Gr. 1 Verbs: Vneg す

su

話さす (cause to talk)

hanasasu

- b. Gr. 2 Verbs: Vstem さす

sasu

食べさす (cause to eat)

tabesasu

- c. Irr. Verbs: 来る → 来さす (cause to come)

kuru kosasu

する → さす (cause to do)

suru sasasu

In general, this set of conjugations seems to express more direct causation. For example, in (12a) *tabesasu* means 'feed (with a spoon or something)' rather than 'make / let eat', while in (12b) *tabesaseru* is more general and means 'make / let eat (either by saying something like "Eat your meal" or "You may eat your meal" or actually by feeding with a spoon or something)'.

- (12) a. 私はジムにくだものを食べさすつもりだ。

Watashi wa Jimu ni kudamono o tabesasu tsumori da.

(I intend to feed Jim fruit.)

- b. 私はジムにくだものを食べさせるつもりだ。

Watashi wa Jimu ni kudamono o tabesaseru tsumori da.

(I intend to make / let Jim eat fruit.)



7. Causative-passive verbs, which are used in causative-passive sentences, are constructed by affixing the passive verb ending *rareru*¹ to causative verb stems. (⇒ *rareru*¹) Examples:

(13) 話させられる (be made to talk)

hanasaserareru

食べさせられる (be made to eat)

tabesaserareru

Causative-passive sentences express the idea “be made to do something”. Note that they do not express the idea “be allowed to do something”. (14) and (15) show causative sentences and their corresponding causative-passive sentences.

(14) a. 父は私を歩いて帰らせた。

Chichi wa watashi o aruite kaeraseta.

(My father had me walk home.)

b. 私は父に歩いて帰らせられた。

Watashi wa chichi ni aruite kaeraserareta.

(Lit. I was made to walk home by my father. (= My father made me walk home.))

(15) a. 和夫は夏子に酒を飲ませた。

Kazuo wa Natsuko ni sake o nomaseta.

(Kazuo made / let Natsuko drink sake.)

b. 夏子は和夫に酒を飲ませられた。

Natsuko wa Kazuo ni sake o nomaserareta.

(Natsuko was made to drink sake by Kazuo.)

S

sekkaku せっかく *adv.*

Some situation which seldom occurs has now occurred and one can either make use of it or, to one's regret, cannot make use of it.

with effort; at great pain; take the trouble to do ~

【REL. *wazawaza*】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Subordinate Clause			Main Clause
せっかく <i>Sekkaku</i>	会いに行った <i>ai ni itta</i>	のに <i>noni</i>	友達 は いなかった / いませんでした。 <i>tomodachi wa inakatta / imasendeshita.</i>
(I took the trouble to go to see my friend, but he wasn't at home.)			

(B)

Subordinate Clause				Main Clause
せっかく <i>Sekkaku</i>	いい 大学 に入った <i>ii daigaku ni haitta</i>	の だ <i>no da</i>	から <i>kara</i>	よく 勉強する つもり <i>yoku benkyōsuru tsumori</i> だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(I entered a good college with great effort, so I intend to study hard.)				

(C)

Subordinate Clause					Main Clause
		Noun			
せっかく <i>Sekkaku</i>	の <i>no</i>	日曜日 <i>nichiyōbi</i>	な <i>na</i>	のに <i>noni</i>	働いた / 働きました。 <i>hataraita / hatarakimashita.</i>
(Although Sunday is precious (to me), I worked (all day long).)					

Examples

- (a) せっかくアメリカまで行ったのにニューヨークに行けなくて残念だった。
Sekkaku Amerika made itta noni Nyūyōku ni ikenakute zannendatta.
 (I went as far as America at great expense, but, to my regret, I couldn't make it to New York.)
- (b) せっかく日本語を三年間も勉強したのだから、是非一度日本へ行ってみたいと思います。
Sekkaku nihongo o sannnenkan mo benkyōshita no da kara, zehi ichido Nihon e itte mitai to omoimasu.
 (Because I studied Japanese for (as many as) three years, I would love to go to Japan once.)

- (c) せっかくの旅行が病気でだめになりました。
Sekkaku no ryokō ga byōki de dame ni narimashita.
 (My long awaited trip had to be canceled because of my illness.)
- (d) せっかくですが今日は忙しくて行けません。
Sekkaku desu ga kyō wa isogashikute ikemasen.
 (I appreciate your most kind offer, but I'm too busy to go there today.)
- (e) せっかくのチャンスだからデートしたらどうですか。
Sekkaku no chansu da kara dētoshitara dō desu ka.
 (It's a good chance, so why don't you date her?)
- (f) せっかくですから遠慮なくいただきます。
Sekkaku desu kara, enryo naku itadakimasu.
 (Since you took the trouble to bring it to me, I'll take it without hesitation.)

Note

Sekkaku tends to co-occur with *noni* 'although' or *no da kara* 'because (it is that) ~', as in KSs(A) and (B), respectively. *Sekkaku no*+*N*, however, can be used as a noun phrase, free from any co-occurrence restrictions, as shown in KS(C) and Exs. (c) and (e). *Sekkaku desu ga* (in Ex. (d)) is used to politely decline s.o.'s kind offer, and *sekkaku desu kara* (in Ex. (f)) is used to accept s.o.'s offer.

【Related Expression】

Sekkaku is related to *wazawaza*, an adverb whose basic meaning is 'intentionally take the trouble to do s.t., although it is not necessary to do so'.

- [1] a. せっかく / *わざわざ近くまで来たのだから寄りました。
Sekkaku / **Wazawaza chikaku made kita no da kara yorimashita.*
 (Because I came all the way to your neighborhood, I dropped by.)
- b. わざわざ / *せっかく新しい車を買った。
Wazawaza / **Sekkaku atarashii kuruma o katta.*
 (He went to the trouble of buying a new car.)
- c. わざわざ / *せっかく持って来てくれてありがとう。
Wazawaza / **Sekkaku motte kite kurete arigatō.*
 (Thanks for your trouble in bringing it to me.)

shi し conj.

a conjunction to indicate 'and' in an emphatic way

and what's more; not only ~ but also ~; so

【REL. *sore kara*】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

	Verb		
今日は テニス も <i>Kyō wa tenisu mo</i>	した <i>shita</i>	し, <i>shi,</i>	映画 も 見た / 見ました。 <i>eiga mo mita / mimashita.</i>
(I not only played tennis but also saw a movie today.)			

(B)

	Adj (<i>i</i>)		
ここは 夏 は <i>Koko wa natsu wa</i>	暑い <i>atsui</i>	し, <i>shi,</i>	冬 は 寒い / 寒いです。 <i>fuyu wa samui / samuidesu.</i>
(Here it's hot in the summer, and what's more, it's cold in the winter.)			

(C)

	Adj (<i>na</i>)		
この アパート は <i>Kono apāto wa</i>	きれいだ <i>kireida</i>	し, <i>shi,</i>	安い / 安いです。 <i>yasui / yasuidesu.</i>
(This apartment is clean, and what's more, it's inexpensive.)			

(D)

	Noun	Copula		
遊びたい ン です / だ が あした は <i>Asobitai n desu / da ga ashita wa</i>	試験 <i>shiken</i>	だ <i>da</i>	し <i>shi</i>	遊べない / <i>asobenai /</i> 遊べません。 <i>asobemasen.</i>
(I would like to play, but there is an exam tomorrow, and I can't fool around.)				

Formation

(i) {V / Adj (*i*)} し
shi

{話す / 話した} し (s.o. talks / talked and what's more)
 {hanasu / hanashita} *shi*

{食べる / 食べた} し (s.o. eats / ate and what's more)
 {taberu / tabeta} *shi*

{高い / 高かった} し (s.t. is / was expensive and what's more)
 {takai / takakatta} *shi*

(ii) {Adj (*na*) stem / N} {だ / だった} し
 {da / datta} *shi*

{静かだ / 静かだった} し (s.t. is / was quiet and what's more)
 {shizukada / shizukadatta} *shi*

{先生 だ / 先生 だった} し (s.o. is / was a teacher and what's more)
 {sensei da / sensei datta} *shi*

Examples

- (a) 仕事もあったし、結婚も出来たし、とてもうれしいです。
Shigoto mo atta shi, kekkon mo dekita shi, totemo ureshiidesu.
 (Not only did I find a job, but I was also able to get married, so I'm very happy.)
- (b) 今日は天気もいいし、どこかへ行きましょうか。
Kyō wa tenki mo ii shi, doko ka e ikimashō ka.
 (It's a nice day, so shall we go out somewhere?)
- (c) あの人は美人だし、頭もいい。
Ano hito wa bijin da shi, atama mo ii.
 (She's beautiful and what's more she's bright.)
- (d) 切符は買ってあるし、是非見に行きましょう。
Kippu wa katte aru shi, zehi mi ni ikimashō.
 (I've bought a ticket for you, so let's go see it, by all means.)

Notes

- As in Ex. (a), *shi* can be repeated more than once in a clause, just like Vte '～ and' can be repeated.
- There are times when a sentence ends with *shi* in order to weaken the sentence and obscure the cause / reason:

(1) A: あした映画に行きませんか。

Ashita eiga ni ikimasen ka.

(Wouldn't you like to go see a movie tomorrow?)

B: えっ, あしたですか。あしたは試験があるし, ...

E, ashita desu ka. Ashita wa shiken ga aru shi, ...

(Tomorrow? I have an exam tomorrow, and ...)

3. When the speaker wishes to be very polite, the clause before *shi* can be in the formal form if the main clause is in the formal form, as in (2).

(2) 今日は天気もいいですし, どこかへ行きましょうか。

Kyō wa tenki mo iidesu shi, doko ka e ikimashō ka.

(It's a nice day, so shall we go out somewhere?) (Cf. Ex. (b))

-shi- し infix

an infix attached to the stem of an Adj (*i*) to indicate s.t. that one cannot objectively measure on any scale (e.g. human emotion)

Examples

悲しい (sad) <i>kanashii</i>	くやしい (regrettable) <i>kuyashii</i>	恐ろしい (scary) <i>osoroshii</i>
楽しい (enjoyable) <i>tanoshii</i>	きびしい (strict) <i>kibishii</i>	難しい (difficult) <i>muzukashii</i>
らしい (seem) <i>rashii</i>	うらやましい (envious) <i>urayamashii</i>	恋しい (dear) <i>koishii</i>
おいしい (delicious) <i>oishii</i>	さびしい (lonely) <i>sabishii</i>	うれしい (happy) <i>ureshii</i>
苦しい (painful) <i>kurushii</i>	惜しい (regrettable) <i>oshii</i>	親しい (intimate) <i>shitashii</i>
頼もしい (dependable) <i>tanomoshii</i>	ねたましい (enviable) <i>natamashii</i>	涼しい (cool) <i>suzushii</i>

Note

Adjs (*i*) that do not contain -shi- are, for the most part, descriptive adjectives that are dependent on the speaker's objective judgment. In other words, they are adjectives which indicate something that one can objectively measure on some scale. Typical descriptive adjectives are:

赤い (red) <i>akai</i>	低い (low) <i>hikui</i>	青い (blue) <i>aoi</i>	堅い (hard) <i>katai</i>
大きい (big) <i>ōkii</i>	浅い (shallow) <i>asai</i>	軽い (light) <i>karui</i>	白い (white) <i>shiroi</i>
小さい (small) <i>chisai</i>	黒い (black) <i>kuroi</i>	高い (high) <i>takai</i>	近い (near) <i>chikai</i>
短い (short) <i>mijikai</i>	薄い (thin) <i>usui</i>	深い (deep) <i>fukai</i>	長い (long) <i>nagai</i>
安い (cheap) <i>yasui</i>	柔らかい (soft) <i>yawarakai</i>	若い (young) <i>wakai</i>	濃い (thick) <i>koi</i>

shika しか *prt.*

a particle which marks an element X when nothing but X makes the expressed proposition true

nothing / nobody / no ~ but;
only

【REL. *bakari*; *dake*】

◆ **Key Sentences**

(A)

Subject			Predicate (negative)
戸田さん <i>Toda-san</i>	しか <i>shika</i>	たばこ を <i>tabako o</i>	吸わない / 吸いません。 <i>suwanai / suimasen.</i>
(No one but Mr. Toda smokes.)			

(B)

	Direct Object		Predicate (negative)
私 は <i>Watashi wa</i>	日本語 <i>nihongo</i>	しか <i>shika</i>	知らない / 知りません。 <i>shiranai / shirimasen.</i>
(I know nothing but Japanese.)			

(C)

	Noun	Prt		Predicate (negative)
それは <i>Sore wa</i>	江口さん <i>Eguchi-san</i>	に <i>ni</i>	しか <i>shika</i>	話して いない / いません。 <i>hanashite inai / imasen.</i>
(I haven't told it to anybody but Mr. Eguchi.)				

(D)

	Quantifier		Predicate (negative)
私 は ご飯 を <i>Watashi wa gohan o</i>	一ぱい <i>ippai</i>	しか <i>shika</i>	食べなかった / 食べませんでした。 <i>tabenakatta / tabemasendeshita.</i>
(I had only one bowl of rice.)			

Formation

(i) N しか
shika

先生 が (Subject) → 先生 しか (no one but the teacher)
sensei ga sensei shika

先生 を (Direct Object) → 先生 しか (no one but the teacher)
sensei o sensei shika

(ii) N+(Prt) しか
shika

東京 へ / に (Direction) → 東京 (へ / に) しか (to nowhere but Tokyo)
Tōkyō e / ni Tōkyō (e / ni) shika Tokyo

先生 に (Indirect Object, Agent) → 先生 (に)† しか (no one but the teacher)
sensei ni sensei (ni) shika

(†*Ni* cannot drop if X *shika* can be interpreted as the subject.)

日曜日 に (Time) → 日曜日 (に) しか (only on Sunday)
nichiyōbi ni nichiyōbi (ni) shika



東京 に (Location) → 東京 (に) しか (only in Tokyo)
Tōkyō ni Tōkyō (ni) shika

(iii) N+Prt しか
shika

東京 で (Location) → 東京 で しか (only in Tokyo)
Tōkyō de Tōkyō de shika

車 で (Means) → 車 で しか (only by car)
kuruma de kuruma de shika

山田さん と (Reciprocal) → 山田さん と しか (only with Mr. Yamada)
Yamada-san to Yamada-san to shika Yamada

東京 から (Starting point / source) → 東京 から しか (only from Tokyo)
Tōkyō kara Tōkyō kara shika Tokyo

五時 まで (Ending point) → 五時 まで しか (only till five o'clock)
goji made goji made shika

(iv) Quantifier しか
shika

少し しか (only a little)
sukoshi shika

Examples

- (a) パーティーには学生しか来なかった。
Pāti ni wa gakusei shika konakatta.
 (Only students came to the party.)
- (b) 田村さんはサラダしか食べなかった。
Tamura-san wa sarada shika tabenakatta.
 (Mr. Tamura ate only salad.)
- (c) 私は日曜日(に)しか来られません。
Watashi wa nichiyōbi (ni) shika koraremasen.
 (I can come only on Sunday.)
- (d) この本はこの図書館(に)しかありません。
Kono hon wa kono toshokan (ni) shika arimasen.
 (Only this library has this book.)
- (e) そこは車でしか行けない。
Soko wa kuruma de shika ikenai.
 (Lit. You can go there only by car. (=The only way you can go there is by car.))

- (f) 私は山田さんとはしか話をしない。
Watashi wa Yamada-san to shika hanashi o shinai.
 (I talk only with Mr. Yamada.)
- (g) この学校は学生が百人しかいない。
Kono gakkō wa gakusei ga hyakunin shika inai.
 (This school has only a hundred students.)

Note

Shika always occurs with negative predicates.

[Related Expressions]

I. *Dake* expresses a similar idea. (\Rightarrow *dake*) However, *dake* and *shika* differ in the following ways:

- (A) X *shika* emphasizes the negative proposition of “non-X”, while X *dake* merely describes the situation in neutral fashion.
- (B) *Shika* occurs only with negative predicates; *dake*, however, can occur with affirmative predicates. Compare the following sentences:

[1] a. ボブだけ来た。

Bobu dake kita.

(Only Bob came.)

b. ボブしか来なかった。

Bobu shika konakatta.

(Nobody but Bob came.)

[2] a. ボブだけ来なかった。

Bob dake konakatta.

(Only Bob didn't come.)

b. *ボブしか来た / 来なかった。

**Bobu shika kita / konakunakatta.*

(Everybody but Bob came.)

- (C) The verb *kakaru* ‘it takes (time)’ can be used with *shika*, but not with *dake*, as in [3].

[3] a. 私の家から学校までは車で五分しかかからない。

Watashi no ie kara gakkō made wa kuruma de gofun shika kakaranai.

(From my house to school it takes only five minutes by car.)



- b. *私の家から学校までは車で五分だけかかる。

**Watashi no ie kara gakkō made wa kuruma de gofun dake kakaru.*

(From my house to school it takes only five minutes by car.)

II. *Bakari* is also used to mean 'only' in some situations. (\Rightarrow *bakari*) Unlike *X shika* or *X dake*, however, *X bakari* emphasizes the positive proposition of X, often with the implication that s.o. / s.t. does s.t. to X / with X / ... a lot or more than one expects. For example, [4a] emphasizes the fact that Jim drank beer, whereas [4b] emphasizes the fact that Jim didn't drink anything but beer. [4c] is a neutral statement.

- [4] a. ジムはビールばかり飲んだ。

Jimu wa biru bakari nonda.

(Jim drank only beer (and a lot).)

- b. ジムはビールしか飲まなかった。

Jimu wa biru shika nomanakatta.

(Jim drank nothing but beer.)

- c. ジムはビールだけ飲んだ。

Jimu wa biru dake nonda.

(Jim drank only beer.)

Note that *X bakari* cannot be used if X is a single entity. Thus, [5a] is grammatical, but [5b] is not.

- [5] a. 女の子ばかり来た。

Onna no ko bakari kita.

(Only girls came (and it was more than I expected).)

- b. *メアリーばかり来た。

**Meari bakari kita.*

(Only Mary came.)

Note also that *bakari* cannot be used with negative predicates, as in [6].

- [6] 子供達だけ / *ばかり来なかった。

*Kodomotachi dake / *bakari konakatta.*

(Only the children didn't come.)

shimau しまう *aux. v. (Gr. 1)*

an auxiliary verb which indicates
the completion of an action

have done s.t.; finish doing s.t.;
finish s.t. up
【REL. ～owaru】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)		Vte	
池田君 は <i>Ikeda-kun wa</i>	三日 で その 本 を <i>mikka de sono hon o</i>	読んで yonde	しまった / しまいました。 <i>shimatta / shimaimashita.</i>
(Mr. Ikeda finished reading the book in three days.)			

(B)

Topic (subject)		Vte	
私 は <i>Watashi wa</i>	ルームメートの ミルク を <i>rūmumēto no miruku o</i>	飲んで nonde	しまった / しまいました。 <i>shimatta / shimaimashita.</i>
(I (mistakenly) drank my roommate's milk.)			

Formation

Vte しまう
shimau

話して しまう (have talked)
hanashite shimau

食べて しまう (have eaten)
tabete shimau

Examples

(a) もう宿題をしてしまいましたか。
Mō shukudai o shite shimaimashita ka.
(Have you done your homework yet?)

(b) 私は今日中にそのレポートを書いてしまおうと思っている。
Watashi wa kyōjū ni sono repōto o kaite shimaō to omotte iru.
(I think that I will finish (writing) the report today.)

- (c) 早くご飯を食べてしまいなさい。
Hayaku gohan o tabete shimainasai.
 (Finish (eating) your meal quickly.)
- (d) シチューを作りすぎてしまいました。
Shichū o tsukuri sugite shimaimashita.
 (I made too much stew (to my regret).)

Notes

1. *Shimau* is used as an auxiliary verb with *Vte* and expresses the idea of completion in terms of an action. *Vte shimau* often appears with such adverbs as *sukkari* 'completely', *zenbu* 'all' and *kanzenni* 'completely'. Examples:

- (1) a. マイクはすっかり日本語を忘れてしまった。
*Maiku wa **sukkari** nihongo o wasurete shimatta.*
 (Mike has completely forgotten Japanese.)
- b. 私は持っていた切手を全部友達にあげてしまった。
*Watashi wa motte ita kitte o **zenbu** tomodachi ni agete shimatta.*
 (I gave all the stamps I had kept to my friends.)

2. *Vte shimatta* also expresses the idea that someone did something which he shouldn't have done or something happened which shouldn't have happened. (KS(B) and Ex. (d)) Thus, it often implies the agent's regret about what he has done or the speaker's regret or criticism about someone's action or about something that has happened. Examples:

- (2) a. ジェリーはペギーのケーキを食べてしまった。
Jeri wa Pegi no kēki o tabete shimatta.
 (Jerry (mistakenly) ate Peggy's cake.)
- b. 私はちがうバスに乗ってしまった。
Watashi wa chigau basu ni notte shimatta.
 (I got on the wrong bus.)
- c. 雨が降ってしまったのでピクニックに行けなかった。
Ame ga futte shimatta node piknikku ni ikenakatta.
 (It rained, so we couldn't go on a picnic.)

3. Whether a sentence with *Vte shimatta* is interpreted as simple completion or regret (or criticism) depends on the context and / or the situation. For example, (3) can be interpreted in two ways.

- (3) 僕はお酒を飲んでしまった。

Boku wa o-sake o nonde shimatta.

((A) I finished drinking *sake*. (B) I drank *sake* (which I shouldn't have done).)

4. *Te shimau* and *de shimau* are contracted as *chau* and *jau*, respectively, in informal speech, as in (4), and can be used by male and by female speakers.

- (4) a. 話して しまう → 話し ちゃう (have talked)

*hanashite shimau hanashi **chau***

- b. 飲んで しまう → 飲ん じゃう (have drunk)

*nonde shimau non **jau***

Chimau and *jimau*, another set of contracted forms of *te shimau*, are used only by male speakers.

【Related Expressions】

- I. Vpast can also express the completion of an action. However, it is different from *Vte shimau* in that Vpast expresses the completion of an action in the past, while *Vte shimau* expresses completion regardless of the time of completion. Thus, [1a] is grammatical, but [1b] is not.

- [1] a. ここにおいておくとジムが食べてしまうよ。

*Koko ni oite oku to Jimu ga **tabete shimau** yo.*

(If you leave it here, Jim will eat it (up).)

- b. *ここにおいておくとジムが食べたよ。

Koko ni oite oku to Jimu ga **tabeta yo.*

(If you leave it here, Jim will eat it up.)

- II. *Vmasu owaru* also means 'finish doing ~'. The difference between *Vmasu owaru* and *Vte shimau* is that *Vmasu owaru* indicates the action of finishing something, while *Vte shimau* indicates the completed state of the action. Thus, these two expressions correspond to the English expressions *finish doing* and *have done* in that *Vmasu owaru* can occur with a specific time phrase, but *Vte shimau* cannot.

- [2] a. きのうちその本を読み終わった / *読んでしまった。

*Kinō sono hon o yomiowatta / *yonde shimatta.*

(I finished reading / *have read the book yesterday.)

- b. けさ九時にやっとレポートを書き終わった / *書いてしまった。

*Kesa kuji ni yatto repōto o kakiowatta / *kaite shimatta.*



(I finally finished writing / *have finally written the report at nine o'clock this morning.)

It is also noted that *shimau* can be used with noncontrollable verbs like *wasureru* 'forget', while *owaru* cannot, as in [3].

- [3] a. 僕はナンシーの住所を忘れてしまった。
Boku wa Nanshi no jūsho o wasurete shimatta.
 (I've forgotten Nancy's address.)
- b. *僕はナンシーの住所を忘れ終わった。
**Boku wa Nanshi no jūsho o wasureowatta.*
 (*I finished forgetting Nancy's address.)

shiru 知る v. (Gr. 1)

S.o. gets information from some outside source.

get to know
【REL. *wakaru*】

◆ Key Sentences

A:		
Direct Object		
日本 の こと	を	知って います か。
<i>Nihon no koto</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>shitte imasu ka.</i>
(Do you know about Japan?)		
B:		
はい, 知って います。 / いいえ, 知りません。		
<i>Hai, shitte imasu. / Ie, shirimasen.</i>		
(Yes, I do. / No, I don't.)		

Examples

- (a) 木下さんを知っていますか。

Kinoshita-san o shitte imasu ka.

(Do you know Mr. Kinoshita?)

- (b) 山口さんの電話番号を知っていますか。

Yamaguchi-san no denwabangō o shitte imasu ka.

(Do you know Mr. Yamaguchi's telephone number?)

- (c) A: 中国語を知っていますか。

Chūgokugo o shitte imasu ka.

(Do you know Chinese?)

B: いいえ, 知りません。

Īe, shirimasen.

(No, I don't.)

- (d) 私は上田さんがアメリカへ行ったことを知らなかった。

Watashi wa Ueda-san ga Amerika e itta koto o shiranakatta.

(I didn't know that Mr. Ueda had gone to America.)

Notes

1. *Shiru*, a nonstative verb, takes the *Vte iru* form when it means the stative 'know'. (⇒ *iru*²)
2. When answering in the negative to the question *X o shitte imasu ka* 'Do you know X?', the negative nonstative form *shiranai* / *shirimasen* is used instead of *shitte inai* / *shitte imasen*, as in KS(B) and Ex. (c).

sōda¹ そうだ *aux.*

an auxiliary which indicates that the information expressed by the preceding sentence is what the speaker heard

I hear that ~; I heard that ~;
People say that ~

【REL. *sōda*²; *yōda* (*darō*; *rashii*)】

◆ Key Sentence

Sentence (informal)	
山川さん は フランス語 を 勉強して いる <i>Yamakawa-san wa furansugo o benkyōshite iru</i>	そうだ / そうです。 <i>sōda / sōdesu.</i>
(I heard that Mr. Yamakawa is studying French.)	

Formation

(i) {V / Adj (*i*)} inf そうだ
sōda

{話す / 話した} そうだ (I heard that s.o. (will) talk / talked.)
{*hanasu* / *hanashita*} *sōda*

{高い / 高かった} そうだ (I heard that s.t. is / was expensive.)
{*takai* / *takakatta*} *sōda*

(ii) {Adj (*na*) stem / N} {だ / だった} そうだ
{*da* / *datta*} *sōda*

{静かだ / 静かだった} そうだ (I heard that s.t. is / was quiet.)
{*shizukada* / *shizukadatta*} *sōda*

{先生 だ / 先生 だった} そうだ (I heard that s.o. is / was a teacher.)
{*sensei da* / *sensei datta*} *sōda*

Examples

(a) 清水さんはお酒を飲まないそうです。
Shimizu-san wa o-sake o nomanai sōdesu.
(I heard Mr. Shimizu doesn't drink any alcohol.)

(b) 日本の肉はとても高いそうだ。
Nihon no niku wa totemo takai sōda.
(I hear that meat in Japan is very expensive.)

(c) 利子さんは英語がとても上手だそうです。
Toshiko-san wa eigo ga totemo jōzuda sōdesu.
(I heard that Toshiko speaks very good English.)

(d) キングさんは英語の先生だそうだ。
Kingu-san wa eigo no sensei da sōda.
(I heard that Mr. King is a teacher of English.)

Notes

1. Sinf *sōda* expresses hearsay. That is, this pattern is used when the speaker conveys information obtained from some information source without altering it. (⇒ *rashii*)
2. Information sources are expressed by N *ni yoru* to 'according to N'.

(1) 新聞によるとフロリダに雪が降ったそうだと。

Shinbun ni yoru to Furorida ni yuki ga futta sōda.

(According to the newspaper, it snowed in Florida.)

【Related Expression】

The hearsay *sōda* (i.e., *sōda*¹) and the conjecture *sōda* (i.e., *sōda*²) are two different expressions. Compare their different connection patterns in [1].

(⇒ *sōda*²)

[1]	<i>sōda</i> ¹ (hearsay)	<i>sōda</i> ² (conjecture)
V before <i>sōda</i>	Vinf <i>sōda</i> (Ex. 話す / 話した そうだ <i>hanasu / hanashita sōda</i>)	<i>Vmasu sōda</i> (Ex. 話し そうだ <i>hanashi sōda</i>)
Adj (i) before <i>sōda</i>	Adj (i) inf <i>sōda</i> (Ex. 高い / 高かった そうだ <i>takai / takakatta sōda</i>)	Adj (i) stem <i>sōda</i> (Ex. 高 そうだ <i>taka sōda</i>)
Adj (na) before <i>sōda</i>	Adj (na) stem { <i>da / datta</i> } <i>sōda</i> (Ex. 静かだ / 静かだった そうだ <i>shizukada / shizukadatta sōda</i>)	Adj (na) stem <i>sōda</i> (Ex. 静か そうだ <i>shizuka sōda</i>)
N before <i>sōda</i>	N { <i>da / datta</i> } <i>sōda</i> (Ex. 先生だ / 先生だった そうだ <i>sensei da / sensei datta sōda</i>)	
<i>sōda</i> before N		{ <i>Vmasu / Adj (i) stem / Adj (na) stem</i> } <i>sōna</i> N (Ex. 高そうな 本 <i>taka sōna hon</i>)

~sōda² ~そうだ *aux. adj. (na)*

an auxiliary adjective which indicates that what is expressed by the preceding sentence is the speaker's conjecture concerning an event in the future or the present state of someone or something, based on what the speaker sees or feels

look; look like; appear; seem; feel like

【REL. *sōda*¹; *yōda* (*darō*; *rashii*)】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Subject	<i>Vmasu</i>	
雨 が <i>Ame ga</i>	降り <i>furi</i>	そうだ / そうです。 <i>sōda / sōdesu.</i>
(It looks like it will rain.)		

(B)

Topic (subject)	Adj (<i>i / na</i>) stem	
あの 車 は <i>Ano kuruma wa</i>	高 <i>taka</i>	そうだ / そうです。 <i>sōda / sōdesu.</i>
(That car looks expensive.)		

Formation

(i) *Vmasu* そうだ
sōda

話し そうだ (It looks like s.o. will talk.)
hanashi sōda

食べ そうだ (It looks like s.o. will eat.)
tabe sōda

(ii) Adj (*i / na*) stem そうだ
sōda

高 そうだ (S.t. looks expensive.)
taka sōda

静か そうだ (S.t. looks quiet.)

shizuka sōda

Examples

- (a) この家は強い風が吹いたらたおれそうだ。
Kono ie wa tsuyoi kaze ga fuitara taore sōda.
 (It looks like this house will fall down when there's a strong wind
 (lit. a strong wind blows).)
- (b) あのステーキはおいしそうだった。
Ano sutēki wa oishisōdatta.
 (That steak looked delicious.)
- (c) このあたりは静かそうだ。
Kono atari wa shizuka sōda.
 (This neighborhood looks quiet.)

Notes

1. {Vmasu / Adj (*i* / *na*) stem} *sōda* expresses the speaker's conjecture based on visual information. Thus, this expression can be used only when the speaker directly observes something. The speaker's conjecture concerns an event which might take place in the future or the present state of someone or something. In other words, *sōda*² cannot be used to express the speaker's conjecture concerning a past event or state.

(⇒ *rashii*; *yōda*)

2. The adjective *ii* 'good' and the negative *nai* 'not exist / not' change to *yosa* and *nasa*, respectively, before *sōda*². Examples:

- (1) このアパートはよさそうだ。
Kono apāto wa yosa sōda.
 (This apartment looks good.)

- (2) 問題はなさそうだ。
Mondai wa nasa sōda.
 (It looks like there is no problem.)

- (3) 村山さんの家はあまり新しくなさそうだ。
Murayama-san no ie wa amari atarashikunasa sōda.
 (Mr. Murayama's house doesn't look so new.)

3. N or N + Copula cannot precede *sōda*², as seen in (4a) and (4b), but N + Copula neg·nonpast can, as seen in (4c).

- (4) a. *加藤さんは学生 **ø** そうだ。
 **Katō-san wa gakusei ø sōda.*
 (Mr. Kato looks like a student.)
- b. *加藤さんは学生**だ**そうだ。
 Katō-san wa gakusei **da sōda.*
 (Mr. Kato looks like a student.)
- c. 加藤さんは学生**じゃな**さそうだ。
*Katō-san wa gakusei **janasa** sōda.*
 (Mr. Kato doesn't look like a student.)

To express the intended meaning in (4a) and (4b) *rashii* is used. (⇒ *rashii*) (4b) is grammatical if *sōda* means hearsay. (⇒ *sōda*¹)

4. In this construction, the negative forms of verbs usually don't precede *sōda*². Instead, *Vmasu sō ni / mo nai* is used. Examples:

- (5) クリスは車を売りそう に / も ない。
*Kurisu wa kuruma o uri **sō ni / mo nai**.*
 (Chris doesn't seem to sell his car.)
- (6) この問題は学生には出来そう に / も ない。
*Kono mondai wa gakusei ni wa deki **sō ni / mo nai**.*
 (It doesn't seem that the students can solve this problem.)

5. *Sōda* is also used to express the speaker's conjecture concerning his own non-volitional future actions based on what he feels.

- (7) 僕はこのケーキを残しそうだ。
*Boku wa kono kēki o nokoshi **sōda**.*
 (I'm afraid I can't eat all this cake.)
- (8) 私はとても疲れていてたおれそうだ。
*Watashi wa totemo tsukarete ite taore **sōda**.*
 (I'm so tired that I feel weak (lit. like I'm falling down).)

6. *Sōda* is a *na*-type adjective; the prenominal form is *sōna*. Examples:

- (9) 高そうな車
*taka **sōna** kuruma*
 (a car which looks expensive (=an expensive-looking car))
- (10) 雨が降りそうな空
*ame ga furi **sōna** sora*
 (lit. the sky which looks like it will bring rain)

sore de それで conj.

a conjunction to indicate that what is stated in the preceding sentence is the reason or cause for what is stated in the following sentence

and; because of that; that is why; therefore; so

【REL. *da kara*; *node*】

◆ **Key Sentence**

Sentence ₁	Sentence ₂	
きのう は かぜ を ひきました。 <i>Kinō wa kaze o hikimashita.</i>	それ で <i>Sore de</i>	学校 を 休ん だ ん です。 <i>gakkō o yasunda n desu.</i>
(I had a cold yesterday. That's why I took a day off from school.)		

Examples

- (a) ちょっと大阪で用事がありました。それできのういなかったんです。
Chotto Ōsaka de yōji ga arimashita. Sore de kinō inakatta n desu.
 (I had some business in Osaka. That's why I wasn't here yesterday.)
- (b) A: きんうはちょっと大阪で用事がありました。
Kinō wa chotto Ōsaka de yōji ga arimashita.
 (Yesterday I had to run an errand in Osaka.)
- B: ああ、それでいらっしゃらなかったんですね。
Ā, sore de irassharanakatta n desu ne.
 (Oh, that's why you weren't here.)
- (c) A: きんう小川君とピンポンの試合をしたんだ。
Kinō Ogawa-kun to pinpon no shiai o shita n da.
 (Yesterday I played pingpong with Mr. Ogawa.)
- B: それで、先週新しいラケットを買ったんですね。
Sore de, senshū atarashii raketto o katta n desu ne.
 (That's why he bought a new paddle last week.)

**【Related Expressions】**

- I. “S₁. *Sore de* S₂” can be rephrased using *node* if *sore de* means cause or reason. Note, however, that the *node* construction is a single sentence.
 (⇒ **node**) Example:

- [1] ちょっと大阪で用事があったのできのういなかったんです。

Chotto Ōsaka de yōji ga atta node kinō inakatta n desu.

(Because I had an errand to run in Osaka, I wasn't here yesterday.)

The difference is that *sore de* combines two sentences much more loosely than *node*.

- II. "S₁. *Sore de* S₂" can be rephrased using *da / desu kara*, if S₁ indicates a reason or a cause for S₂.

- [2] ちょっと大阪で用事がありました。だからきのういなかったんです。

Chotto Ōsaka de yōji ga arimashita. Da kara kinō inakatta n desu.

(I had an errand to run in Osaka. So, I wasn't here yesterday.)

The difference between *sore de* and *da kara* is similar to the difference between *node* and *kara*. (⇒ *kara*³; *node*) Observe the following sentence.

- [3] 今日は忙しいです。だから / *それであした来てください。

*Kyō wa isogashii desu. Da kara / *Sore de ashita kite kudasai.*

(I'm busy today. So, please come tomorrow.)

sore de wa それでは conj.

If that is the case,

if so; then; well then

[REL. *sore nara*]

◆ Key Sentences

A:

この オレンジ は 甘くない です。

Kono orenji wa amakunai desu.

(This orange is not sweet.)

B:

それ で は

Sore de wa

これ は どう (です か)。

kore wa dō (desu ka).

(How about this one, then?)

Examples

- (a) A: 僕は魚も肉も嫌いです。
Boku wa sakana mo niku mo kiraidesu.
 (I hate both fish and meat.)
- B: それでは何を食べるんですか。
Sore de wa nani o taberu n desu ka.
 (Then, what do you eat?)
- (b) A: 今日の午後テニスをしませんか。
Kyō no gogo tennis o shimasen ka.
 (Wouldn't you like to play tennis this afternoon?)
- B: 今日の午後はちょっと都合が悪いんですが。
Kyō no gogo wa chotto tsugō ga warui n desu ga.
 (This afternoon is not convenient for me, but...)
- A: それではあしたの午後はどうですか。
Sore de wa ashita no gogo wa dō desu ka.
 (Then, how about tomorrow afternoon?)
- (c) それでは二十分ぐらい休みましょう。
Sore de wa nijuppun gurai yasumimashō.
 (Well then, let's take a break for about twenty minutes.)
- (d) それではまた来週の金曜日に来ます。
Sore de wa mata raishū no kin'yōbi ni kimasu.
 (Well then, I'll come again next Friday.)

Notes

1. *Sore de wa* is contracted into *sore ja* or *sore jā* in informal speech.
2. *Sore de wa* is often shortened to *de wa*, which is further contracted to *jā* or *ja*.
3. *Sore de wa* is used in sentence-initial position, and *sore* 'that' refers to that which is stated in the preceding sentence, as in Exs. (a) and (b), or to the preceding context, as in Exs. (c) and (d). In Exs. (c) and (d) the speaker uses *sore de wa* based on some nonverbal shared knowledge. The shared knowledge for (c) and (d) could be 'the fact of having worked long enough' and 'the fact of having finished today's discussion and an agreement for meeting every Friday', respectively.



sore kara それから *conj.*

a conjunction that indicates (1) temporally contiguous actions or states, or (2) a cumulative listing of objects, actions or states

after that; and then; in addition to that

【REL. *kara*²; *shi*; *soshite*】

◆Key Sentences

(A)

	Vte		
きのうは二時間ぐらい友達と <i>Kinō wa nijikan gurai tomodachi to</i>	飲んで <i>nonde</i>	それから <i>sore kara</i>	うちに帰った / <i>uchi ni kaetta</i> / 帰りました。 <i>kaerimashita.</i>
(Yesterday I drank with my friend for about two hours and then went home.)			

(B)

Sentence ₁	Sentence ₂	
きのうは二時間ぐらい友達と飲んだ。 <i>Kinō wa nijikan gurai tomodachi to nonda.</i>	それから <i>Sore kara</i>	本屋に寄って <i>hon-ya ni yotte</i> うちに帰った。 <i>uchi ni kaetta.</i>
(Yesterday I drank with my friend for about two hours. Then I dropped by a bookstore and went home.)		

Formation

(i) {Vte / Vmasu} それから
sore kara

{話して / 話し}, それから (s.o. talks, and then ~)
{*hanashite* / *hanashi*}, *sore kara*

{食べて / 食べ}, それから (s.o. eats, and then ~)
{*tabete* / *tabe*}, *sore kara*

(ii) Adj (i) stem く(て), それから
ku(te), *sore kara*

高く(て), それ から (s.t. is not only expensive but ~)
takaku(te), sore kara

(iii) Adj (na) stem で, それ から
de, sore kara

静かで, それ から (s.t. is not only quiet but ~)
shizukade, sore kara

(iv) N₁ (と) N₂ (と) それ から N₃
 (to) (to) *sore kara*

英語 (と) 日本語 (と), それ から 中国語 (English, Japanese and
eigo (to) nihongo (to), sore kara chūgokugo Chinese)

Examples

- (a) 十時まで宿題をしました。それから映画に行きました。
Jūji made shukudai o shimashita. Sore kara eiga ni ikimashita.
 (I did my home work until 10 o'clock. And then, I went to the movie.)
- (b) きのうは朝銀座に行って、それから映画を見に行った。
Kinō wa asa Ginza ni itte, sore kara eiga o mi ni itta.
 (Yesterday morning I went to Ginza and then went to see a movie.)
- (c) レストランではステーキとサラダとそれからチーズケーキを食べました。
Resutoran de wa sutēki to sarada to sore kara chizukēki o tabemashita.
 (At the restaurant I ate steak, salad, and cheesecake.)
- (d) 湖の色は初めは青く、それから緑になりました。
Mizuumi no iro wa hajime wa aoku, sore kara midori ni narimashita.
 (The color of the lake was blue in the beginning and then turned green.)
- (e) 月曜, 火曜, それから木曜もとても忙しいです。
Getsuyō, kayō, sore kara mokuyō mo totemo isogashiidesu.
 (I am very busy on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, too.)



Notes

1. *Sore kara* can be used to indicate something which the speaker almost forgot to mention, as in (1) below:
 (1) ジョンとメリーと, ああそうだ, それからボブが来たよ。
Jon to Meri to, ā sō da, sore kara Bobu ga kita yo.
 (John and Mary and, oh yeah, Bob came too.)
2. *Sore kara* 'and then' is often used by the hearer to elicit more information from the speaker. Example:

- (2) A: 今日はどこへ行きましたか。
Kyō wa doko e ikimashita ka.
 (Where did you go today?)

B: まず東京タワーに上りました。
Mazu Tōkyō tawā ni noborimashita.
 (First we went up Tokyo Tower.)

A: それから?
Sore kara?
 (And then?)

B: 美術館に行きました。
Bijutsukan ni ikimashita.
 (I went to the art museum.)

A: それから?
Sore kara?
 (And then?)

B: デパートに行って、食堂で昼ご飯を食べました。
Depāto ni itte, shokudō de hirugohan o tabemashita.
 (I went to a department store and ate my lunch at the cafeteria.)

3. *Vte*, *Vmasu*, *Adj (i) stem ku (te)* and *Adj (na) stem de* do not have their own tense. The tense is identical with that of the main verb.

【Related Expressions】

- I. *Vte kara* and *Vte, sore kara* are similar but not identical in meaning. *Vte kara* expresses chronological sequence; *Vte, sore kara* expresses chronological sequence and / or enumeration. For example, [1a] expresses purely chronological order and [1b], chronological order and enumeration.

(⇒ *kara*²)

- [1] a. 山中さんは三時間ゴルフをしてから一時間泳いだ。
Yamanaka-san wa sanjikan gorufu o shite kara ichijikan oyoida.
 (Mr. Yamanaka swam for one hour after having played golf for three hours.)
- b. 山中さんは三時間ゴルフをして、それから一時間泳いだ。
Yamanaka-san wa sanjikan gorufu o shite, sore kara ichi-jikan oyoida.
 (Mr. Yamanaka played golf for three hours, and, on top of that, he swam for an hour.)

II. “Vte / Vmasu, sore kara”, “Adj (i) stem kute, sore kara” and “Adj (na) stem de, sore kara” are very similar to *shi* when they express enumeration.

[2] a. 今日はテニスをして、それから映画も見た。
Kyō wa tennis o shite, sore kara eiga mo mita.
 (Today I played tennis, and I saw a movie, too.)

b. 今日はテニスもしたし、映画も見た。
Kyō wa tennis mo shita shi, eiga mo mita.
 (Today I played tennis, and what's more, saw a movie.)

III. *Sō shite / soshite* and *sore kara* are interchangeable when two events do not occur simultaneously. Compare the following:

[3] a. 音楽を聞いて、そうして勉強するのが好きだ。
Ongaku o kiite, sō shite benkyōsuru no ga sukida.
 (I like to listen to music while studying. / I like to listen to music first and then study.)

b. 音楽を聞いて、それから勉強するのが好きだ。
Ongaku o kiite, sore kara benkyōsuru no ga sukida.
 (I like to listen to music first and then study.)

sore nara それなら conj.

~~~~~  
 { If that is the case,  
 ~~~~~

then; in that case
【REL. sore de wa】

◆ Key Sentence

A:	B:	
頭 が 痛い んです。 <i>Atama ga itai n desu.</i>	それ なら <i>Sore nara</i>	すぐ 寝なさい。 <i>sugu nenasai.</i>
(I have a headache.)	(In that case, go to sleep right away.)	



Examples

(a) A: 映画を見に行きませんか。
Eiga o mi ni ikimasen ka.
 (Wouldn't you like to go see a movie?)

B: あした試験があるんです。

Ashita shiken ga aru n desu.

(I have an exam tomorrow.)

A: それなら、あさってはどうですか。

Sore nara, asatte wa dō desu ka.

(Then, how about the day after tomorrow?)

(b) A: 日本にはどのぐらいいましたか。

Nihon ni wa dono gurai imashita ka.

(How long did you stay in Japan?)

B: 三年です。

Sannen desu.

(Three years.)

A: それなら、日本のことはよく知っているでしょうね。

Sore nara, Nihon no koto wa yoku shitte iru deshō ne.

(Then, you must know a lot about Japan.)

Notes

1. *Sore* 'that' refers to a previously-spoken sentence. In KS, for example, *sore* refers to A's entire sentence. B's sentence can be rephrased as (1):

(1) 頭が痛いんならすぐ寝なさい。

Atama ga itai n nara sugu nenasai.

(If you have a headache, go to sleep right away.)

Nara in (1) expresses the speaker's supposition concerning the truth of A's statement. (⇒ *nara*)

2. *Sore nara* has a more formal form, *sore naraba*, and a more informal one, *sonnara*.

3. For restrictions imposed on the sentence that follows *sore nara*, see the notes in *nara*.

[Related Expression]

Although *sore nara* and *sore de wa* are very similar, they differ in that the former is dependent on verbal context while the latter is not. Thus, towards the end of one's visit with his superior or on an occasion when something is offered, *sore de wa* is used, as in [1a, b].

[1] a. それでは / *それなら失礼します。

Sore de wa / **Sore nara* shitsureishimasu.

(Lit. Then I must be going now.)

- b. それでは / *それなら遠慮なくいただきます。

Sore de wa / *Sore nara enryo naku itadakimasu.

(Lit. Then, I'll take it (without hesitation).)

soretomo それとも conj.

a coordinate conjunction which connects two alternatives expressed by sentences

or; either ~ or ~

【REL. *ka*¹】

◆ **Key Sentences**

(A)

Sentence ₁ (informal)		
この本がまちがっている <i>Kono hon ga machigatte iru</i>	か <i>ka</i>	(それとも) (soretomo)
Sentence ₂ (informal)		
私がまちがっている <i>watashi ga machigatte iru</i>	か <i>ka</i>	どちらかだ / です。 <i>dochiraka da / desu.</i>
(It's either that this book is wrong or that I am wrong.)		

(B)

Question ₁		Question ₂
刺身を食べますか。 <i>Sashimi o tabemasu ka.</i>	それとも <i>Soretomo</i>	すきやきにしますか。 <i>sukiyaki ni shimasu ka.</i>
(Will you have <i>sashimi</i> , or will you have <i>sukiyaki</i> ?)		



Examples

- (a) 僕が来るか(それとも)村井さんが来るかどうかどちらかです。

Boku ga kuru ka (soretomo) Murai-san ga kuru ka dochiraka desu.

(Either I will come or Mr. Murai will come.)

- (b) あの人は先生ですか。それとも医者ですか。
Ano hito wa sensei desu ka. Soretomo isha desu ka.
 (Is he a teacher or a doctor?)

Notes

1. *Soretomo* combines statements (KS(A)) or questions (KS(B)). In KS(A), *soretomo* can be omitted.
2. In KS(B), if the context is clear, abbreviated questions may occur in informal speech. For example, (1) may be used for KS(B).

- (1) 刺身? それとも, すきやき?
Sashimi? Soretomo, sukiyaki?
 (Sashimi or sukiyaki?)

soshite そして conj.

a coordinate conjunction that connects two sentences

and; and then
 【REL. *sore kara*】

◆Key Sentence

Sentence ₁	
今日は 東京 に 行った / 行きました。 <i>Kyō wa Tōkyō ni itta / ikimashita.</i>	
(I went to Tokyo today.	
Sentence ₂	
そして <i>Soshite</i>	友達 に 会った / 会いました。 <i>tomodachi ni atta / aimashita.</i>
And I met my friend there.)	

Examples

- (a)きのうは朝ゴルフをしました。そして午後はテニスをしました。
Kinō wa asa gorufu o shimashita. Soshite gogo wa tenisu o shimashita.
 (Yesterday I played golf in the morning. And I played tennis in the afternoon.)
- (b)この映画はつまらない。そして長すぎる。
Kono eiga wa tsumaranai. Soshite nagasugiru.
 (This movie is uninteresting. And it's too long.)
- (c)この花はきれいです。そして安いです。
Kono hana wa kireidesu. Soshite yasuidesu.
 (This flower is pretty. And it is inexpensive.)

Notes

1. *Soshite* and *sō shite* are normally interchangeable, but if *sō shite* is used in the original sense of 'by doing so', it cannot be replaced by *soshite*.
 - (1) そうして / *そして直すんですか。
*Sō shite / *Soshite naosu n desu ka.*
 (Lit. Do you fix it by doing so? (=Oh, that's how you fix it?))
2. The two sentences in this construction can be combined using the *te*-form of verbs or adjectives, as in (2). This version is encountered less frequently than the above version and sounds a little redundant, because the *te*-form alone can mean '～ and'.
 - (2) 今日は東京に行って、そして / そして友達に会いました。
Kyō wa Tōkyō ni itte, sō shite / soshite tomodachi ni aimashita.
 (I went to Tokyo today, and I met my friend there.)



sugiru すぎる *aux. v. (Gr. 2)*

S.o. / s.t. does s.t. excessively or is
 in a state excessively.

too; do s.t. too much / often;
 over-

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)			<i>Vmasu</i>	
ウィルソンさん <i>Uiruson-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	肉 を <i>niku o</i>	食べ <i>tabe</i>	すぎる / すぎます。 <i>sugiru / sugimasu.</i>
(Mr. Wilson eats too much meat.)				

(B)

Topic (subject)		Noun		Adj (<i>i / na</i>) stem	
この アパート <i>Kono apāto</i>	は <i>wa</i>	私達 <i>watashitachi</i>	には <i>ni wa</i>	高 <i>taka</i>	すぎる / すぎます。 <i>sugiru / sugimasu.</i>
(This apartment is too expensive for us.)					

Formation

(i) *Vmasu* すぎる
 sugiru

話し すぎる (talk too much)
hanashi sugiru

食べ すぎる (eat too much)
tabe sugiru

(ii) Adj (*i / na*) stem すぎる
 sugiru

高 すぎる (too expensive)
taka sugiru

静か すぎる (too quiet)
shizuka sugiru

Examples

- (a) 私は今朝寝すぎて学校におくれた。
Watashi wa kesa ne sugite gakkō ni okureta.
(I overslept this morning and was late for school.)

- (b) この机は私の部屋には大きすぎる。
Kono tsukue wa watashi no heya ni wa ōki sugiru.
 (This desk is too big for my room.)
- (c) 田中先生の授業は大変すぎるのでやめました。
Tanaka-sensei no jugyō wa taihen sugiru node yamemashita.
 (I dropped Prof. Tanaka's class because it was too demanding.)
- (d) 森さんは太りすぎている。
Mori-san wa futori sugite iru.
 (Mr. Mori is too fat.)

Notes

1. *Sugiru*, which as a main verb means 'pass; go beyond some limit', is used as an auxiliary verb with *Vmasu* or Adj (*i / na*) stem and means 'do s.t. excessively' or 'be ~ excessively'.
2. The stem of *ii* 'good' changes to *yo* before *sugiru*, as in (1).
 - (1) このアパートはトムにはよすぎる。
Kono apāto wa Tomu ni wa yo sugiru.
 (This apartment is too good for Tom.)
3. The negative *nai* 'not exist / not' changes to *nasa* before *sugiru*.
 - (2) ベンは力がなさすぎる。
Ben wa chikara ga nasa sugiru.
 (Lit. Ben has too little power. (=Ben is too weak.))
 - (3) 友子は野菜を食べなさすぎる。
Tomoko wa yasai o tabenasa sugiru.
 (Tomoko eats too few vegetables.)
4. *For* in "be too ~ for someone / something" is expressed by *ni wa*, as in KS(B) and Ex. (b).
5. *Sugiru* is a Gr. 2 verb; the negative form is *suginai*, the polite form is *sugimasu* and the *te*-form is *sugite*.



sukida すきだ *adj. (na)*

S.t. or s.o. is what s.o. likes.

like; be fond of
(ANT. *kiraida*)

◆ **Key Sentence**

Topic (experiencer)		Liked Object		
私 <i>Watashi</i>	は <i>wa</i>	ステーキ <i>sutēki</i>	が <i>ga</i>	好きだ / 好きです。 <i>sukida / sukidesu.</i>
(I like steak.)				

Examples

- (a) 僕は野球が好きだ。
Boku wa yakyū ga sukida.
(I like baseball.)
- (b) ジョンソンさんはジャズが大好きです。
Jonson-san wa jazu ga dai-sukidesu.
(Mr. Johnson loves jazz.)

Notes

- Sukida* is a *na*-type adjective which requires the “*wa ~ ga* construction”. That is, the experiencer (i.e., the person who likes someone or something) is marked by *wa* and the liked object by *ga*. (⇒ *~ wa ~ ga*)
Note that the liked object is marked by *ga* not by *o*.
- In subordinate clauses, the experiencer is also marked by *ga*, as in (1) and (2).
 - 私がステーキが好きなことはみんな知っている。
*Watashi **ga** sutēki ga sukina koto wa minna shitte iru.*
(Everybody knows that I like steak.)
 - ジョンが好きなスポーツは野球です。
*Jon **ga** sukina supōtsu wa yakyū desu.*
(Lit. The sport John likes is baseball. (=John's favorite sport is baseball.))
- “Like a lot” is expressed by *dai-sukida*, as in Ex. (b).

sukunai 少ない *adj. (i)*

small in number or quantity

few; a small number of; little;
a small quantity of ~

【REL. *wazuka*】

(ANT. *ōi*)

◆ **Key Sentence**

Topic (location)	Subject	
この 町 は <i>Kono machi wa</i>	いい レストラン が <i>ii resutoran ga</i>	少ない / 少ないです。 <i>sukunai / sukunaidesu.</i>
(Lit. In this town good restaurants are few. (=There aren't many good restaurants in this town.))		

Examples

- (a) この大学は女子学生が少ないです。
Kono daigaku wa joshigakusei ga sukunaidesu.
(The number of female students at this college is small.)
- (b) 日本は犯罪が少ない。
Nihon wa hanzai ga sukunai.
(There are few crimes in Japan.)
- (c) 日本語が書ける外国人は大変少ない。
Nihongo ga kakeru gaikokujin wa taihen sukunai.
(Lit. Foreigners who can write Japanese are very few. (=Very few foreigners can write Japanese.))

Notes

- Sukunai* cannot be used before a noun, except in a relative clause where *sukunai* is the predicate of the subject of the relative clause.
 - *この大学は少ない女子学生がいます。
Kono daigaku wa **sukunai joshigakusei ga imasu.*
(Cp. Ex. (a))
 - 木が少ない町に住みたくありません。
*Ki ga **sukunai** machi ni sumitaku arimasen.*
(I don't want to live in a town where there are few trees.)
- The distinction between English 'few' vs. 'a few' can be expressed by *sukunai* and *sukoshi wa* as in (3) below.

- (3) a. 日本語が分かるアメリカ人は少ない。
*Nihongo ga wakaru Amerikajin wa **sukunai**.*
 (Lit. Americans who can understand Japanese are few. (= Few Americans can understand Japanese.))
- b. 日本語が分かるアメリカ人は少しはいる。
*Nihongo ga wakaru Amerikajin wa **sukoshi wa iru**.*
 (There are a few Americans who can understand Japanese.)

【Related Expression】

Sukunai differs from a similar word *wazuka(da)* in both meaning and use. The latter means ‘insignificant number or amount of ~’ and is used before a noun or in a predicate position or as an adverb. Only in [1a] below can *wazukada* be replaced by *sukunai*.

- [1] a. 私が持っているお金はわずかだ。
*Watashi ga motte iru o-kane wa **wazukada**.*
 (The money I possess is very little.)
- b. わずかなお金で暮らしている。
***Wazukana** o-kane de kurashite iru.*
 (He is living with a paltry sum of money.)
- c. あの人はわずかのことですぐおこる。
*Ano hito wa **wazuka** no koto de sugu okoru.*
 (He gets angry easily over a trifling matter.)
- d. その時僕はわずか(に)六つでした。
*Sono toki boku wa **wazuka(ni)** muttsu deshita.*
 (At that time I was merely six years old.)

suru¹ する *v. (Irr.)*

S.o. / s.t. causes a state or action to take place.

do; make; play; play the role of ~; wear

【REL. *nar*u; *yar*u】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)	Direct Object	
中山さん <i>Nakayama-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	テニス <i>tenisu</i>
		を <i>o</i>
		する / します。 <i>suru / shimasu.</i>
(Mr. Nakayama plays tennis.)		

(B)

Topic (subject)	Direct Object	
リーズさん <i>Rizu-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	英語 の 先生 <i>eigo no sensei</i>
		を <i>o</i>
		して いる / います。 <i>shite iru / imasu.</i>
(Mr. Leeds is (lit. doing) an English teacher.)		

(C)

Topic (subject)	Direct Object	Adj (<i>i</i>) stem		
先生 <i>Sensei</i>	は <i>wa</i>	テスト <i>tesuto</i>	を <i>o</i>	やさし <i>yasashi</i>
				く <i>ku</i>
				した / しました。 <i>shita / shimashita.</i>
(The teacher made his test easy.)				

(D)

Topic (subject)	Direct Object	Noun		
木口 <i>Kiguchi</i>	は <i>wa</i>	息子 <i>musuko</i>	を <i>o</i>	医者 <i>isha</i>
				に <i>ni</i>
				した / しました。 <i>shita / shimashita.</i>
(Kiguchi caused his son to become a physician.)				

(E)

Topic (subject)	Direct Object	Sino-Japanese Compound	
私 <i>Watashi</i>	は <i>wa</i>	中国語 <i>chūgokugo</i>	を <i>o</i>
			勉強 <i>benkyō</i>
			して いる / います。 <i>shite iru / imasu.</i>
(I am studying Chinese.)			

(F)

Topic (subject)	Direct Object	
京子 は <i>Kyōko</i> <i>wa</i>	きれいな スカーフ を <i>kireina sukāfu</i> <i>o</i>	して いる / います。 <i>shite iru / imasu.</i>
(Kyoko is wearing a beautiful scarf.)		

Examples

- (a) 日本人はたいてい土曜日も仕事をする。
Nihonjin wa taitei doyōbi mo shigoto o suru.
(The Japanese usually work on Saturdays, too.)
- (b) ビルはハムレットをするつもりだ。
Biru wa Hamuretto o suru tsumori da.
(Bill is going to play Hamlet.)
- (c) 陽子は部屋をきれいにした。
Yōko wa heya o kireini shita.
(Lit. Yoko made her room clean. (=Yoko cleaned her room.))
- (d) 僕はよく車を運転します。
Boku wa yoku kuruma o untenshimasu.
(I often drive a car.)
- (e) 一男はアメリカ人を妻にした。
Kazuo wa amerikajin o tsuma ni shita.
(Lit. Kazuo made a wife of an American. (=Kazuo took an American wife.))
- (f) いいネクタイをしているね。
ii nekutai o shite iru ne.
(You're wearing a nice tie, aren't you?)

Notes

1. *Suru*¹ means 'to cause some state or action', and corresponds to English 'do' or 'make'.
2. KS(A) and Ex. (a) are cases in which the subject is *doing / playing s.t.* KS(B) as well as Ex. (b) are cases where the subject is *playing a social or dramatic role*. KSs(C) and (D) and Ex. (c) have causative meanings.
3. KS(C) and Ex. (c) require that either Adj (*i*) stem + *ku* or Adj (*na*) stem + *ni* (i.e., adverbial form of Adj (*i / na*)) be used before *suru*. KS(D) and

Ex. (e) use a Noun+*ni* in front of *suru*.

4. The Direct Objects of KS(F) and Ex. (f) are items that cover a small part of the human body such as *nekutai* '(neck)tie', *tebukuro* 'gloves' and *udedokei* 'wristwatch'. When used with such direct objects, *suru* means 'wear'.
5. The construction in KS(D) (i.e., N+*ni suru*) also has an idiomatic use, meaning 'decide on ~'. (⇒ *ni suru*)
6. Sino-Japanese compounds+*suru* such as *benkyōsuru* 'study' and *untensuru* 'drive' can be used as transitive verbs, as in KS(E) and Ex. (d). The Sino-Japanese compound itself can also be used as the direct object of *suru*. For example, compare KS(E) and Ex. (d) with (1) and (2), respectively.

- (1) 私は中国語の勉強をしている。

Watashi wa chūgokugo no benkyō o shite iru.

(Lit. I am doing the study of Chinese. (=I am studying Chinese.))

- (2) 僕はよく車の運転をします。

Boku wa yoku kuruma no unten o shimasu.

(Lit. I often do the driving of a car. (=I often drive a car.))

Note in Sentences (1) and (2) that the direct object in KS(E) and Ex. (d) is connected to the Sino-Japanese compound by the particle *no*, creating a noun phrase which is the direct object of *suru*.

7. In contemporary Japanese it is very common to use *suru* with loanwords. The majority of loanwords are from English verbs. Some typical examples follow:

ヒットする (make a hit)
hitto-suru

ノックする (knock on the door)
nokku-suru

ドライブする (drive a car)
doraibu-suru

キスする (kiss)
kisu-suru

タイプする (type)
taipu-suru

パスする (pass an exam)
pasu-suru

It is also common to use *suru* with sound symbolisms, especially phenomimes and psychomimes.

(⇒ Characteristics of Japanese Grammar, 8. Sound Symbolisms)



びくびくする (be in fear)
bikubiku-suru

かっとする (flare up)
katto-suru

ぼんやりする (be absent-minded)
bonyari-suru

はっとする (be taken aback)
hatto-suru

ぞっとする (shiver)
zotto-suru

いらいらする (become irritated)
iraira-suru

8. *Suru* basically means some causative change that is under human control, whereas *naru* 'become' basically means spontaneous change that is almost beyond human control. Since injury normally occurs due to human carelessness, *suru* is acceptable, but *naru* is unacceptable, as shown in (3) below. In contrast to injury, illness is assumed to occur regardless of human carefulness or carelessness, so it should not take *suru*. But in actuality it does. Illness can take *suru* when it is talked about as if it were something under human control, for example, cases of past illness (as in (4a)), apologies implying that one has caused illness due to carelessness on one's part (as in (4b)), and statements of one's medical history (as in (4c)). Otherwise, illness cannot take *suru*, as shown in (4d).

- (3) a. 病気 / けがをする。

Byōki / kega o suru.

(One becomes ill / sustains injury.)

- b. 病気 / *けがになる。

*Byōki / *kega ni naru.*

(One becomes ill.)

- (4) a. 若い頃はよく病気をした / ?になった。

Wakai koro wa yoku byōki o shita / ?ni natta.

(When I was young, I often became ill.)

- b. いつも病気をして / ?になってすみません。

Itsumo byōki o shite / ?ni natte sumimasen.

(I'm sorry that I always become ill.)

- c. 一年に何回ぐらい病気をしますか / ?になりますか。

Ichinen ni nankai gurai byōki o shimasu ka / ?ni narimasu ka.

(About how many times do you become ill per year?)

- d. きょう急に病気になりました / *をしました。

*Kinō kyūni byōki ni narimashita / *o shimashita.*

(I suddenly became ill yesterday.)

9. *Suru* can be used in the construction *o + Vmasu + suru*, a humble, polite form of verb. The subject of this humble verb must be the speaker or his in-group member.

(5) 私がお読み / 書き / 持ちします。

Watashi ga o yomi / kaki / mochi shimasu.

(I will read / write / carry it (for you).)

A further degree of humbleness can be expressed by replacing *suru* with its humble version *itasu / itashimasu*. (⇒ *o ~ suru*)

【Related Expressions】

- I. *Naru* ‘become’ forms an intransitive-transitive pair with *suru*, although they are not phonetically related. (⇒ Appendix 3) Semantically, *naru* seems more passive, while *suru* seems more causative. Compare the following pairs of sentences:

[1] a. 山田は停学になった。

Yamada wa teigaku ni natta.

(Lit. Yamada became suspension from school. (= Yamada got suspended from school.)

b. 学校は山田を停学にした。

Gakkō wa Yamada o teigaku ni shita.

(Lit. The school made Yamada suspended from school. (= The school suspended Yamada.))

[2] a. 山田は本を書くことになった。

Yamada wa hon o kaku koto ni natta.

(It's been decided that Yamada will write a book.)

b. 山田は本を書くことにした。

Yamada wa hon o kaku koto ni shita.

(Yamada has decided to write a book.)

(⇒ *koto ni naru*; *koto ni suru*)

- II. *Suru* can be replaced by its informal version *yarū* (Gr. 1 Verb) when it means ‘do / play s.t.’ as in KS(A) or ‘play a dramatic / social role’ as in KS(B). Also, if *suru* takes a Sino-Japanese compound as its direct object (as in *benkyō o suru* ‘Lit. do a study of’), it can be replaced by *yarū*.



suru² する *v. (Irr.)*

S.o. or s.t. has some (semi-)permanent attribute.

have

【REL. ~ *wa* ~ *ga*】

◆ **Key Sentence**

Topic (subject, possessor)	Adjective	N (bodily part)		
洋子 <i>Yōko</i>	は <i>wa</i>	長い <i>nagai</i>	足 <i>ashi</i>	を <i>o</i>
している / います。 <i>shite iru / imasu.</i>				
(Yoko has long legs.)				

Examples

- (a) 一男は丈夫な体をしています。
Kazuo wa jōbuna karada o shite imasu.
(Kazuo has a strong body.)
- (b) この机は丸い形をしている。
Kono tsukue wa marui katachi o shite iru.
(This table has a round shape.)

Notes

1. The sentence pattern is:

Topic (subject) + Adj(*i* / *na*) + {Noun of Bodily Part / Noun of Attribute} + *shite iru / imasu*.

A bodily part or an attribute must be inalienably possessed by the subject. In other words, it must be such an essential part of the possessor (=subject) that he / it cannot exist without the part or the attribute.

2. In the main clause the verb *suru* always takes the *te iru* form, but in a relative clause *te iru* may be replaced by *ta* as in:

- (1) 長い足をしている / した洋子
Nagai ashi o shite iru / shita Yōko
(Yoko, who has long legs)

【Related Expression】

Sentences of this construction can be restated using the *wa-ga* construction as follows:



N_1 wa Adj N_2 o shite iru \rightarrow N_1 wa N_2 ga Adj.

Thus, the KS example can be rephrased as:

[1] 洋子は足が長い / 長いです。

Yōko wa ashi ga nagai / nagaidesu.

(Yoko has long legs.)

The only perceptible difference between KS and [1] is that the latter sentence is more analytical than the former. In other words, in KS *nagai ashi* 'long legs' is one unit, but in [1] *ashi* 'legs' is first presented as a single unit and is then further characterized as *nagai* 'long'.

suru³ する v. (Irr.)

S.t. is perceived by s.o.'s non-visual senses.

feel; smell; hear

◆ **Key Sentence**

Subject		
子供達 の 声 <i>Kodomotachi no koe</i>	が <i>ga</i>	した / しました。 <i>shita / shimashita.</i>
(I heard children's voices.)		

Examples

- (a) この魚は変な味がしますね。
Kono sakana wa henna aji ga shimasu ne.
(This fish tastes funny, doesn't it?)
- (b) このきれはざらざらしている。
Kono kire wa zarazara shite iru.
(This cloth feels rough.)
- (c) この花はいいにおいがする。
Kono hana wa ii nioi ga suru.
(This flower smells good.)

(d) 私は寒気がします。

Watashi wa samuke ga shimasu.

(I feel a chill.)

Note

If s.t. is perceived visually, either the *~ o shite iru* structure or the *~ wa ~ ga* structure is used. (⇒ *suru*²; *~ wa ~ ga*)

(1) このりんごはきれいな色をしている。

Kono ringo wa kireina iro o shite iru.

(This apple has a pretty color.)

(2) このリンゴは色がきれいだ。

Kono ringo wa iro ga kireida.

(This apple has a pretty color.)

***suru*⁴ する v. (Irr.)**

a verb that indicates how much s.t.
costs or a duration of time

cost; lapse

◆Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)	Quantity	
この 時計 は <i>Kono tokei wa</i>	十万円 <i>jūman'en</i>	する / します。 <i>suru / shimasu.</i>
(This watch costs 100,000 yen.)		

(B)

Subordinate Clause	Main Clause
あと 一年 したら <i>Ato ichinen shitara</i>	大学 を 出る / 出ます。 <i>daigaku o deru / demasu.</i>
(In another year I'll graduate from college.)	

Examples

- (a) A : それはどのぐらいしましたか。
Sore wa dono gurai shimashita ka.
 (About how much did it cost?)
- B : 二十五万円ぐらいしました。
Nijūgoman'en gurai shimashita.
 (It cost about 250,000 yen.)
- (b) もう少しすれば主人が帰ってまいります。
Mō sukoshi sureba shujin ga kaette mairimasu.
 (In a short time my husband will be here.)

Note

When *suru*⁴ is used to mean 'lapse of time', it can only be used in a subordinate clause, as in KS(B) and Ex. (b). Therefore, the following sentence in which *suru*⁴ is used in the main clause is ungrammatical.

- (1) *三年しました。
 **Sannen shimashita.*
 Cp. 三年たちました。
Sannen tachimashita.
 (Three years passed.)

suru to すると *conj.*

a coordinate conjunction which connects two sentences (The second sentence either describes an event which takes place right after the event described in the first sentence or it expresses a logical guess related to the event in the first sentence.)

thereupon ~; then ~; and ~
 【REL. *sore de wa*; *sō suru to*】



◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Sentence ₁	Sentence ₂	
ジョギングを 始めました。 <i>Jogingu o hajimemashita.</i>	すると <i>Suru to</i>	ご飯がおいしく なりました。 <i>gohan ga oishiku narimashita.</i>
(I began jogging. Then, I began to have a good appetite.)		

(B)

A:	
今日 は 月曜日 です よ。 <i>Kyō wa getsuyōbi desu yo.</i>	
(Today is Monday, you know.)	
B:	
する と <i>Suru to</i>	あの デパート は 休み です ね。 <i>ano depāto wa yasumi desu ne.</i>
(Then, that department store is closed, isn't it?)	

Examples

- (a) 私は自転車を買いました。すると弟も欲しがりました。
Watashi wa jitensha o kaimashita. Suru to otōto mo hoshigarimashita.
(I bought a bike. Then, my younger brother wanted one, too.)
- (b) 頭が痛かったのでアスピリンを飲みました。すると痛みがすぐ止まりました。
Atama ga itakatta node aspirin o nomimashita. Suru to itami ga sugu tomarimashita.
(I took an aspirin because I had a headache. Then, the headache disappeared right away.)
- (c) A: 息子は今高校三年です。
Musuko wa ima kōkō sannen desu.
(My son is now a junior at high school.)
- B: すると、来年は大学受験ですね。
Suru to, rainen wa daigakujuken desu ne.
(Then, he is going to take a college entrance examination next year, isn't he?)

Note

To of *suru to* is the conjunction *to*⁴. (\Rightarrow *to*⁴) Therefore, in KS(A), Sentence₂ normally expresses an event that is beyond the control of the speaker; that is why Sentence₂ cannot be a command, a request, or a suggestion.

【Related Expressions】

I. *Suru to* is the shortened form of *sō suru to*. These two constructions have identical meanings and can be used interchangeably. They are related to another expression *sore de wa* 'then', but unlike *sore de wa*, the second sentence in the (*sō*) *suru to* construction cannot be a command, request, suggestion, or something which can be controlled by the subject of the sentence. (\Rightarrow *sore de wa*) Thus,

[1] A: 今日は忙しいです。

Kyō wa isogashiidesu.

(I'm busy today.)

B: それでは / *(そう)するとあした行きましょう。

*Sore de wa / *(Sō) suru to ashita ikimashō.*

(Then, let's go there tomorrow.)

[2] A: (=same as [1] A)

B: それでは / *(そう)するとあした来てください。

*Sore de wa / *(Sō) suru to ashita kite kudasai.*

(Then, please come tomorrow.)

[3] A: あなたが来ないと困るんです。

Anata ga konai to komaru n desu.

(It will be difficult if you don't come.)

B: それでは / *(そう)すると行きます。

*Sore de wa / *(Sō) suru to ikimasu.*

(Lit. Then, I'll go.)

II. *Sore de wa* 'then' can replace the *suru to* in KS(B) but not the *suru to* in KS(A), because *sore de wa* requires that the speakers of Sentence₁ and Sentence₂ be different.

-tachi 達 *suf.*

a plural marker attached to personal pronouns or to human (proper) nouns

【REL. -domo; -gata; -ra】

Formation

(i) Personal Pronoun + 達

tachi

私達 (we)

watashitachi

あなた達 (you [pl.])

anatatachi

*彼達 (they [male])

**karetachi*

Cp. 彼等 (they [male])

karera

彼女達 (they [female])

kanojotachi

Cp. 彼女等 (they [female])

kanojora

(ii) Human Proper Noun + 達

tachi

山田さん達 (Mr. Yamada and others)

Yamada-san-tachi

(iii) Human Noun + 達

tachi

子供達 (children)

kodomotachi

男達 (men)

otokotachi

Note

Kanojo 'she' can take *-tachi*, but *kare* 'he' cannot.

【Related Expressions】

In addition to *-tachi* there are three other pluralizing suffixes: *-domo*, *-gata* and *-ra*. *-domo* is attached primarily to formal first person pronouns, yielding a humble 'we', as in:

[1] 私共は何も存じません。

Watashidomo wa nani mo zonjimasen.

(We don't know anything about it.)

-domo can also be attached to a very limited number of human nouns such as *otoko* 'man' and *onna* 'woman', yielding the rather downgrading plurals *otokodomo* 'men' and *onnadomo* 'women', respectively. Although *kodomo* 'child' is *ko+domo*, it is no longer used as a plural. Instead -tachi is attached to it to generate the plural form, as in Formation (iii).

-gata is an honorific plural marker attached to the second person pronoun *anata* 'you' and a very limited number of nouns such as *o-kā-san* 'mother', *o-tō-san* 'father' and *sensei* 'teacher'.

[2] a. あなた方はいついらっしゃいますか。

Anatagata wa itsu irasshaimasu ka.

(When are you going there?)

b. 先生方はいらっしゃらないそうです。

Senseigata wa irassharanai sōdesu.

(I was told that the teachers aren't coming.)

The honorific plural form for *hito* 'person' is *katagata* (as in *kono katagata* 'these people') which is the plural form of *kata*.

-ra is the least formal plural marker and is normally attached to personal pronouns and names.

(1st Person)	僕等	わたし等	わし等	*わたくし等
	<i>bokura</i>	<i>watashira</i>	<i>washira</i>	* <i>watakushira</i>
(2nd Person)	君等	お前等	あんた等	*あなた等
	<i>kimira</i>	<i>omaera</i>	<i>antara</i>	* <i>anatarara</i>
(3rd Person)	彼等 (male)	彼女等 (female)	それ等 (inanimate)	
	<i>karera</i>	<i>kanojora</i>	<i>sorera</i>	
	田中等 (Tanaka and his company)			
	<i>Tanaka-ra</i>			



tai たい *aux. adj. (i)*

an auxiliary adjective which expresses a desire to do s.t.

want (to do s.t.); would like (to do s.t.)

【REL. *hoshii*¹; *hoshii*²】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)			Vmasu	
私 <i>Watashi</i>	は <i>wa</i>	日本へ <i>Nihon e</i>	行き <i>iki</i>	たい / たいです。 <i>tai / taidesu.</i>
(I want to go to Japan.)				

(B)

Topic (subject)			Direct Object		Vmasu	
僕 <i>Boku</i>	は <i>wa</i>	今 <i>ima</i>	ピザ <i>piza</i>	を / が <i>o / ga</i>	食べ <i>tabe</i>	たい / たいです。 <i>tai / taidesu.</i>
(I want to eat pizza now.)						

(C)

Topic (subject)			Vmasu		
鈴木さん <i>Suzuki-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	アメリカへ <i>Amerika e</i>	行き <i>iki</i>	た <i>ta</i>	がっている / います。 <i>gatte iru / imasu.</i>
(Lit. Mr. Suzuki is showing signs of wanting to go to America. (=Mr. Suzuki wants to go to America.))					

Formation

Vmasu たい
tai

話し たい (want to talk)
hanashi tai

食べ たい (want to eat)
tabe tai

Examples

- (a) 僕は冷たいビールを / が飲みたい。
Boku wa tsumetai biru o / ga nomitai.
(I want to drink cold beer.)

- (b) 今日は何を / が食べたいですか。
Kyō wa nani o / ga tabetaidesu ka.
 (What do you want to eat today?)
- (c) 三木さんは車を買いたがっている。
Miki-san wa kuruma o kaita gatte iru.
 (Mr. Miki wants to buy a car.)

Notes

1. *Tai* is an *i*-type auxiliary adjective which expresses a person's desire to do something. Since *Vmasu tai* expresses a very personal feeling, it is usually used only for the first person in declarative sentences and for the second person in interrogative sentences. For the third person, *Vmasu ta gatte iru* 'lit. is showing signs of wanting to do s.t.' is usually used, as in KS(C) and Ex. (c). (⇒ *garu*) *Vmasu tai* with the third person subject is acceptable, however, in the following situations:

(1) *In the past tense*

- 和男はとても行きたかった。
Kazuo wa totemo ikitakatta.
 (Kazuo wanted to go very badly.)

(2) *In indirect / semi-direct speech*

- a. 一郎も行きたいと言っている。
Ichirō mo ikitai to itte iru.
 (Ichiro says he wants to go, too.)
- b. 利子は日本へ帰りたいそうだ。
Toshiko wa Nihon e kaeritai sōda.
 (I heard that Toshiko wants to go back to Japan.)

(3) *In explanatory situations*

- 野村さんはあなたと話したいんですよ。
Nomura-san wa anata to hanashi tai n desu yo.
 ((The explanation is that) Miss Nomura wants to talk with you.)
 (⇒ *no da*)

(4) *In conjecture expressions*

- a. 村山さんはのり子と踊りたいらしい。
Murayama-san wa Noriko to odoritai rashii.
 (It seems that Mr. Murayama wants to dance with Noriko.)
- b. 早田さんは早く家族に会いたそうだ。
Hayata-san wa hayaku kazoku ni aita sōda.
 (It looks like Mr. Hayata wants to see his family soon.)



2. In some situations, if the verb in *Vmasu tai* is a transitive verb, the direct object can be marked either by *ga* or by *o*, as seen in KS(B), Ex. (a) and Ex. (b). In general, the choice between *ga* and *o* seems to depend on the degree of desire. That is, when the desire to do something is high, *ga* is preferred; when it is low, *o* is used. Compare (4) and (5):

- (4) [Situation: The speaker has just run five miles.]

私は水が / ?を飲みたい。

Watashi wa mizu ga / ?o nomitai.

(I want to drink some water.)

- (5) [Situation: The speaker has been told by a doctor to drink as much water as possible. That is, he feels he has to drink water.]

私は水を / ?が飲みたいが...

Watashi wa mizu o / ?ga nomitai ga...

(I want to drink water but (my stomach doesn't accept it anymore)...)

Under the following conditions, *ga* cannot be used even if the degree of desire is high.

- (A) When a long element intervenes between the direct object and the verb:

- (6) 私は水を / *が出かける前に飲みたい。

*Watashi wa mizu o / *ga dekakeru mae ni nomitai.*

(I want to drink water before I leave home.)

- (B) When the main verb is in the passive form:

- (7) 私は先生にこの絵を / *がほめられたい。

*Watashi wa sensei ni kono e o / *ga homeraretai.*

(Lit. I want to have this picture praised by my teacher.)

- (C) When the preceding noun is not the direct object:

- (8) a. 私は早くこの電車を / *が降りたい。

*Watashi wa hayaku kono densha o / *ga oritai.*

(I want to get off this train soon.)

- b. 私は公園を / *が歩きたい。

*Watashi wa kōen o / *ga arukitai.*

(I want to walk through the park.)

($\Rightarrow o^2; o^3$)

3. In the construction *Vmasu ta gatte iru*, *ga* can never be used to mark the direct object.

- (9) 三木さんは車を / *が買ったがっている。
*Miki-san wa kuruma o / *ga kaita gatte iru.*
 (Mr. Miki wants to buy a car.)

4. *Vmasu tai* cannot be used to express an invitation. The following sentences are inappropriate in invitation situations.

- (10) a. 私と一緒にいきたいですか。
Watashi to isshoni iki tai desu ka.
 (Do you want to go with me?)
- b. あした食事に来たいですか。
Ashita shokuji ni kitai desu ka.
 (Would you like to come to dinner tomorrow?)

In these situations negative questions are used, as seen in (11).

(⇒ *mashō*)

- (11) 私と一緒にいきませんか。
Watashi to isshoni ikimasen ka.
 (Wouldn't you like to go with me?)

【Related Expressions】

The idea of 'want' in English is expressed by either *tai*, *hoshii*¹ or *hoshii*². *Tai* is used when the experiencer wants to do something. *Hoshii*¹ is used when the experiencer wants something. *Hoshii*² is used when the experiencer wants someone to do something.

(⇒ *hoshii*¹; *hoshii*²)



tamaranai たまらない *phr.*

The speaker or whomever he empathizes with cannot cope with a situation expressed by the *-te* phrase.

unbearably ~; extremely; be dying to do ~

【REL. *shikata ga nai*】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

	Adj (<i>i</i>) stem		
今日は <i>Kyō wa</i>	暑 <i>atsu</i>	くて <i>kute</i>	たまらない / たまりません。 <i>tamaranai / tamarimasen.</i>
(It is unbearably hot today.)			

(B)

	Adj (<i>na</i>) stem		
数学 が <i>Sūgaku ga</i>	嫌い <i>kirai</i>	で <i>de</i>	たまらない / たまりません。 <i>tamaranai / tamarimasen.</i>
(I really hate math.)			

Formation

KS(A):

Adj (*i*) stem くて たまらない
 kute tamaranai

寒くて たまらない (s.t. is unbearably cold)
samukute tamaranai

KS(B):

Adj (*na*) stem で たまらない
 de tamaranai

不便で たまらない (s.t. is unbearably inconvenient)
fubende tamaranai

Examples

- (a) この本はおもしろくてたまりません。
Kono hon wa omoshirokute tamarimasen.
 (This book is extremely interesting.)
- (b) 父が死んで、悲しくてたまりません。
Chichi ga shinde, kanashikute tamarimasen.
 (My father died and I'm awfully sad.)
- (c) おいしい魚が食べたくてたまりません。
Oishii sakana ga tabetakute tamarimasen.
 (I'm dying to eat some good fish.)

- (d) 僕はあの子が好きでたまらない。
Boku wa ano ko ga sukide tamaranai.
 (I just love that girl.)
- (e) 兄は田中先生の授業が嫌でたまらなかった。
Ani wa Tanaka-sensei no jugyō ga iyade tamaranakatta.
 (My older brother really hated Mr. Tanaka's class.)

Notes

1. *~te / de tamaranai* is an idiomatic phrase used to express the fact that some situation is unbearable in the extreme for the speaker or someone with whom he empathizes.
2. The adjectives used before *te / de* refer to human feelings.
3. There is no affirmative counterpart of this construction, **~te / de tamaru*.

【Related Expression】

~te tamaranai (lit. ~ and I can't stand it) can be replaced by *te shikata ga nai* (lit. ~ and I don't know what to do about it). The only difference is that the former is more emotive than the latter. But when *shikata ga nai* is directly preceded by *Vte mo*, it cannot be replaced by *tamara nai*, as shown in [1].

- [1] そんな本は読んでも仕方がない / *読んでたまらない。
*Sonna hon wa yonde mo shikata ga nai / *yonde tamaranai.*
 (There is no use reading that sort of book.)

tame (ni) ため (に) *n.*

a noun that indicates a benefit, a purpose, a reason or a cause

on account of ~; for the benefit of ~; for the good of ~; for the sake of ~; on behalf of ~; for the purpose of ~; in order to ~; because of ~; owing to ~
 【REL. *kara*³; *ni*⁵; *node*; *noni*²】



◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)	Noun			
学生 は <i>Gakusei wa</i>	試験 <i>shiken</i>	の <i>no</i>	ため に <i>tame ni</i>	勉強する / 勉強します。 <i>benkyōsuru / benkyōshimasu.</i>
(Students study in preparation for exams. / Students study because there are exams.)				

(B)

Subordinate Clause (purpose)	Vinf. nonpast		Main Clause
私 は 日本 の こと を <i>Watashi wa Nihon no koto o</i>	知る <i>shiru</i>	ため (に) <i>tame (ni)</i>	日本 へ 行く / 行きます。 <i>Nihon e iku / ikimasu.</i>
(I'll go to Japan (in order) to learn about Japan.)			

(C)

Subordinate Clause (reason / cause)	Vinf		Main Clause
今年 は 雪 が あまり <i>Kotoshi wa yuki ga amari</i>	降らない <i>furana</i>	ため (に) <i>tame (ni)</i>	スキー が 出来ない / <i>suki ga dekinai /</i> 出来ません。 <i>dekimasen.</i>
(Because it hasn't snowed (lit. doesn't snow) very much this year, we can't ski.)			

T

(D)

Noun			Noun Phrase	
外国人 <i>Gaikokujin</i>	の <i>no</i>	ため の <i>tame no</i>	いい 辞書 <i>ii jisho</i>	が ない / ありません。 <i>ga nai / arimasen.</i>
(There aren't (any) good dictionaries for foreigners.)				

Formation

(i) {V / Adj (i)} inf ために
tame ni

{話す / 話した} ために (in order to talk / because s.o. talks /
{hanasu / hanashita} tame ni talked)

{食べる / 食べた} ために (in order to eat / because s.o. eats / ate)
{taberu / tabeta} tame ni

{高い / 高かった} ために (because s.t. is / was high)
{takai / takakatta} tame ni

(ii) Adj (na) stem {な / だった} ために
{na / datta} tame ni

{静かな / 静かだった} ために (because s.t. is / was quiet)
{shizukana / shizukadatta} tame ni

(iii) N {の / だった} ために
{no / datta} tame ni

{先生 の / 先生 だった} ために (for the sake of the teacher / because
{sensei no / sensei datta} tame ni of the teacher / because s.o. is / was
a teacher)

(iv) Demonstrative Adj ために
tame ni

{この / その} ために (for the sake of this / that, because of this /
{kono / sono} tame ni that)

Examples

(a) 日本人は会社のためによく働きます。

Nihonjin wa kaisha no tame ni yoku hatarakimasu.

(The Japanese work hard for the sake of their company.)

(b) 雪のため(に)学校が休みになった。

Yuki no tame (ni) gakkō ga yasumi ni natta.

(The school was closed because of the snow.)

(c) ジャクソンさんは研究のため(に)ドイツに行った。

Jakuson-san wa kenkyū no tame (ni) Doitsu ni itta.

(Mr. Jackson went to Germany for the purpose of research.)

(d) 私は父が死んだため(に)大学に行けなかった。

Watashi wa chichi ga shinda tame (ni) daigaku ni ikenakatta.

(I couldn't go to college because my father died.)



- (e) 体を強くするため(に)毎日プールで泳いでいる。
Karada o tsuyoku suru tame (ni) mainichi pūru de oyoide iru.
 (I'm swimming every day in the pool in order to strengthen my body.)
- (f) 親が甘かったため(に)子供がだめになった。
Oya ga amakatta tame (ni) kodomo ga dameni natta.
 (Because the parents were soft, the children got spoiled.)
- (g) 字が下手なため(に)人に笑われた。
Ji ga hetana tame (ni) hito ni warawareta.
 (I was laughed at because my handwriting is so poor.)
- (h) フランスに行ったのは香水を買うためだ。
Furansu ni itta no wa kōsui o kau tame da.
 (Lit. It was for the purpose of buying perfume that I went to France.
 (=I went to France to buy perfume.))

Notes

1. *Tame ni* expresses cause or reason when it is preceded by an Adj(*i*) or an Adj(*na*), as in Exs. (f) and (g), or when the main clause describes a noncontrollable situation and / or when the *tame ni* clause is in the past tense, as in Ex. (d). In these cases, it never expresses purpose. Consider the additional examples in (1).

- (1) a. 仕事のために何もほかの事が出来ない。
Shigoto no tame ni nani mo hoka no koto ga dekinai.
 (Because of the job I can't do anything else.)
- b. 会社のために朝から晩まで働いている。
Kaisha no tame ni asa kara ban made hataraitte iru.
 (He's working from morning till night for the sake of his company.)

(1a) gets the *reason / cause* interpretation, because the main clause describes a noncontrollable situation, whereas (1b) gets the *purpose* interpretation, because the main clause describes a controllable situation.

2. The *ni* of *tame ni* can be dropped, as in Exs. (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g), if a phrase(s) intervenes between the main verb and *tame ni*.

【Related Expressions】

- I. When *tame* is used to mean reason or cause, it can be replaced by *kara* or *node*. Thus, KS(C) and Ex. (d) can be rephrased as [1a] and [1b], respectively.

- [1] a. 今年は雪があまり降らないから / のでスキーが出来ない。
Kotoshi wa yuki ga amari furanai kara / node suki ga dekinai.
 (We cannot ski because it hasn't snowed very much this year.)
- b. 私は父が死んだから / ので大学に行けなかった。
Watashi wa chichi ga shinda kara / node daigaku ni ike-nakatta.
 (I couldn't go to college because my father died.)

The difference between *tame* and other markers of reason / cause is that *tame* is more formal than the others and is seldom used in informal conversation. (⇒ *kara*³; *node*)

- II. When *tame* is used to mean purpose, it can be replaced by either Vinf-nonpast *noni* or *Vmasu ni* Vmotion. However, *tame ni* can be replaced by *noni* only when one does something *in the process of* achieving some goal. Thus, [3a] can be paraphrased as [3b] but [4a] cannot be paraphrased as [4b].

- [3] a. 漢字を調べるために辞書を使う。
Kanji o shiraberu tame ni jisho o tsukau.
 (In order to find out about *kanji* I use a dictionary.)
- b. 漢字を調べるのに辞書を使う。
Kanji o shiraberu noni jisho o tsukau.
 (In order to find out about *kanji* I use a dictionary.)
- [4] a. 体を強くするために毎日プールで泳いでいる。
Karada o tsuyoku suru tame ni mainichi pūru de oyoide iru.
 (I'm swimming every day in the pool in order to strengthen my body.)
- b. ??体を強くするのに毎日プールで泳いでいる。
 ??*Karada o tsuyoku suru noni mainichi pūru de oyoide iru.*
 (I'm swimming every day in the pool in order to strengthen my body.)

Note also that *tame* can be replaced by *Vmasu ni* Vmotion only when *tame* is used with a Vmotion. The difference between *tame* and other markers of purpose is that *tame* is the most formal and least colloquial of the three.



~tara ~たら conj.

a subordinate conjunction which indicates that the action / state expressed by the main clause in a sentence takes place after the action / state expressed by the subordinate clause

if; when; after

【REL. *ba*; *nara*; *to*⁴; *toki*】

◆Key Sentence

Subordinate Clause (antecedent)		Main Clause (subsequence)
Sentence (informal past)		
山田さん が 来た <i>Yamada-san ga kita</i>	ら <i>ra</i>	私 は 帰る / 帰ります。 <i>watashi wa kaeru / kaerimasu.</i>
(When / If Mr. Yamada comes, I'll go home.)		

Formation

{V / Adj (*i* / *na*) / N + Copula} inf·past ら
ra

話したら (if / when s.o. talks / talked)
hanashitara

高かったら (if s.t. is / were expensive)
takakattara

静かだったら (if s.t. is / were quiet)
shizukadattara

先生 だったら (if s.o. is / were a teacher)
sensei dattara

Examples

(a) 先生に聞いたらすぐ分かった。

Sensei ni kiitara sugu wakatta.

(When I asked my teacher, I understood it right away.)

(b) 私は大学を出たら小学校の先生になります。

Watashi wa daigaku o detara shōgakkō no sensei ni narimasu.

(I'll be an elementary school teacher after graduating from college.)

- (c) 私は忙しいですから、おもしろかったら読みますが、おもしろくなかったら読みませんよ。
Watashi wa isogashiidesu kara, omoshirokattara yomimasu ga, omoshi-rokunakattara yomimasen yo.
 (I'm busy, so I'll read it if it's interesting, but I won't if it's not interesting.)
- (d) きらいだったら残してください。
Kiraidattara nokoshite kudasai.
 (If you don't like it, please leave it.)
- (e) 英語だったら分かると思います。
Eigo dattara wakaru to omoimasu.
 (I think I'll understand it if it's English.)

Notes

1. The meaning of S_1 *tara* S_2 varies depending on the contents of S_1 and S_2 and also on the situation in which this construction is used. However, S_1 always represents an antecedent and S_2 a subsequence. For example, in KS, Mr. Yamada's coming precedes the speaker's returning home. Likewise, in Ex. (a), the speaker's asking his teacher precedes his understanding something. If this relation does not hold, this construction cannot be used. For example, (1) cannot be expressed by the *tara* construction because the event of S_1 , the speaker's going to Chicago, does not precede the event of S_2 , his going there by car.

- (1) When I go to Chicago, I usually go by car.

*私はシカゴへ行ったらたいてい車で行きます。

**Watashi wa Shikago e ittara taitei kuruma de ikimasu.*

(In this situation, *toki* is used. (\Rightarrow *toki*)) For the same reason, *tara* is ungrammatical in the situation in (2).

- (2) If you go to Chicago, go by bus.

*シカゴへ行ったらバスで行きなさい。

**Shikago e ittara basu de ikinasai.*

(In this case, *nara* is used. (\Rightarrow *nara*))

2. In S_1 *tara* S_2 , it is often the case that S_1 represents a condition and S_2 an event which occurs under that condition. Therefore, the whole sentence basically means 'when S_1 is satisfied, S_2 takes place' or ' S_1 brings about S_2 ', as in Exs. (c), (d) and (e).



3. As seen in KS, *tara* may mean 'when' in one case and 'if' in another. *Tara* means 'when' if S_1 is a certainty; if not, *tara* means 'if'. Thus, in (3), *tara* means 'when'.

(3) 十二時になったら帰ります。

Jūniji ni nattara kaerimasu.

(When / *If it is twelve o'clock, I'll go home.)

Moshi before S_1 *tara* makes sentences unambiguous; it always means 'if S_1 '. Example:

(4) もし山田さんが来たら私は帰ります。

Moshi *Yamada-san ga kitara watashi wa kaerimasu.*

(If / *When Mr. Yamada comes, I'll go home.)

4. In S_1 *tara* S_2 , S_2 can be a command, a request, a suggestion, an invitation or a volitional sentence.

(5) 仕事が早く終わったら僕のうちに

Shigoto ga hayaku owattara boku no uchi ni

a. 来なさい。
kinasai.

b. 来てください。
kite kudasai.

c. 来たらどうですか。
kitara dō desu ka.

d. 来ませんか。
kimasen ka.

(If you finish your work early,

a. come to my place.

b. please come to my place.

c. why don't you come to my place?

d. wouldn't you like to come to my place?)

(6) 仕事が早く終わったらおうちにおうかがいします。

Shigoto ga hayaku owattara o-uchi ni o-ukagai shimasu.

(If I finish my work early, I'll visit your place.)

5. S_1 *tara* S_2 can also be used in counterfactual situations, as in (7).

- (7) a. お金があったらこんなうちにはいない。
O-kane ga attara konna uchi ni wa inai.
 (If I had money, I wouldn't be in such a house.)
- b. あの時お金があったら日本へ行っていたでしょう。
Ano toki o-kane ga attara Nihon e itte ita deshō.
 (If I had had money at that time, I would probably have gone to Japan.)
6. When S_2 in " S_1 *tara* S_2 " represents a past action, the action cannot be one intentionally taken by the agent after the action or event represented by S_1 . Thus, the (a) sentences in (8) and (9) are acceptable, but the (b) sentences are not.
- (8) a. 学校へ行ったら、ぐうぜん上田さんに会った。
Gakkō e ittara, gūzen Ueda-san ni atta.
 (When I went to school, I happened to see Mr. Ueda.)
- b. *学校へ行ったら、上田さんと話をした。
 **Gakkō e ittara, Ueda-san to hanashi o shita.*
 (When I went to school, I talked with Mr. Ueda.)
- (9) a. お酒を飲んだら寝てしまった。
O-sake o nondara nete shimatta.
 (After I drank *sake*, I fell asleep.)
- b. *お酒を飲んだら寝た。
 **O-sake o nondara neta.*
 (After I drank *sake*, I went to bed.)

[Related Expressions]

Ba, *nara* and *to*⁴ have similar functions but they are different from *tara* in the following ways:

- I. In S_1 *tara* S_2 , if the event in S_1 precedes the event in S_2 , those events can be past events. This is also the case with S_1 *to*⁴ S_2 , but not with S_1 *ba* S_2 and S_1 *nara* S_2 , as in [1].

- [1] a. 先生に聞いたら / 聞くと / *聞けば / *聞いた(の)ならすぐ分かった。
*Sensei ni kiitara / kiku to / *kikeba / *kiita (no) nara sugu wakatta.*
 (When I asked my teacher, I understood it immediately.)

- b. キャシーのアパートに行ったら / 行くと / *行けば / *行った
(の)ならアンディーがいた。

*Kyashi no apāto ni ittara / iku to / *ikeba / *itta (no) nara
Andi ga ita.*

(When I went to Cathy's apartment, Andy was there.)

- II. As stated in Note 4, S_2 in S_1 *tara* S_2 can be a command, a request, a suggestion, an invitation or a volitional sentence. This is also the case with S_2 in S_1 *ba* S_2 and S_1 *nara* S_2 but not with S_2 in S_1 *to* S_2 . Example:

- [2] 安かったら / 安ければ / 安い(の)なら / *安いと買いなさい。

*Yasukattara / Yasukereba / Yasui (no) nara / *Yasui to kainasai.*

(Buy it, if it's cheap.)

- III. Although S_2 in S_1 *tara* S_2 , S_1 *ba* S_2 and S_1 *nara* S_2 can be a command, a request, a suggestion, an invitation or a volitional sentence, the meanings are not exactly the same. The following examples show the differences clearly.

- [3] a. ベンが来たら, 私は帰ります。

Ben ga kitara, watashi wa kaerimasu.

(When / If Ben comes, I'll go home.)

- b. ベンがくれば, 私は帰ります。

Ben ga kureba, watashi wa kaerimasu.

(If Ben comes, I'll go home. (If not, I'll stay here.))

- c. ベンが来る(の)なら, 私は帰ります。

Ben ga kuru (no) nara, watashi wa kaerimasu.

(If it is true that Ben is coming, I'll go home.)

As seen above, [3a] is ambiguous; it is not clear that Ben is coming. If Ben's coming is certain, [3a] indicates the time the speaker will leave. If Ben's coming is uncertain, [3a] indicates the condition under which the speaker will leave. In both cases, however, Ben's coming precedes the speaker's leaving. [3b] is similar to the second case of [3a] (i.e., the case in which Ben's coming is uncertain). However, [3b] focuses more on the condition. That is, [3b] implies something like 'the condition under which I go home is Ben's coming here'. In [3b] also, Ben's coming precedes the speaker's leaving. S_1 in [3c] also indicates the condition under which the speaker returns home. In this case, however, Ben's coming does not necessarily precede the speaker's leaving

because the condition under which the speaker goes home is that Ben's coming is true, not that Ben comes (to a certain place).

IV. As stated in Note 5, S_1 *tara* S_2 can be used in counterfactual situations, and so can S_1 *ba* S_2 and S_1 *nara* S_2 . However, S_1 *to* S_2 cannot be used in such situations except for the idiomatic expression *S to ii / yokatta* 'It would be good / It would have been good if S'. Example:

[4] あの時お金があつたら / あれば / あつたなら / *あると日本に行っていたら。
*Ano toki o-kane ga attara / areba / atta nara / *aru to Nihon ni itte ita darō.*

*Ano toki o-kane ga attara / areba / atta nara / *aru to Nihon ni itte ita darō.*

(If I had had money at that time, I would have gone to Japan.)

~tara dō desu ka ~たらどうですか *phr.*

a phrase which expresses a suggestion (Lit. How would you feel if you do s.t.)

Why don't you do ~?; What about doing ~?

【REL. *hō ga ii*】

◆Key Sentence

	Vinf·past		
もっと 日本 の 本 を <i>Motto Nihon no hon o</i>	読んだ <i>yonda</i>	ら <i>ra</i>	どう ですか。 <i>dō desu ka.</i>
(Why don't you read more Japanese books?)			

Formation

Vinf·past ら どう ですか。
ra dō desu ka.

話した ら どう ですか。 (Why don't you talk ~?)
hanashita ra dō desu ka.

食べた ら どう です か。 (Why don't you eat ~?)
tabeta ra dō desu ka.

Examples

- (a) サラダも食べた ら どう です か。
Sarada mo tabetara dō desu ka.
 (Why don't you eat salad, too?)
- (b) 山村先生に聞いた ら どう です か。
Yamamura-sensei ni kiitara dō desu ka.
 (Why don't you ask Prof. Yamamura?)

Notes

1. Vinf·past *ra dō desu ka* is an idiomatic phrase derived from the “S₁ tara S₂” construction and expressing a suggestion. (⇒ ~**tara**)
2. The informal version is Vinf·past *ra dō?* More polite versions are Vinf·past *ra dō deshō (ka)*, Vinf·past *ra ikaga desu ka* and Vinf·past *ra ikaga deshō (ka)*. (⇒ **darō**)

[Related Expression]

Hō ga ii also expresses suggestion, but this phrase is close to a command (especially when it is preceded by Vinf·past), and, therefore, is stronger than *tara dō desu ka*.

~tari ~tari suru ~たり~たりする *phr.*

a phrase which expresses an inexhaustive listing of actions or states

do things like ~ and ~; sometimes ~ and sometimes ~

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)	Vinf·past		Vinf·past		
私達 <i>Watashitachi</i>	は <i>wa</i>	歌った <i>utatta</i>	り <i>ri</i>	踊った <i>odotta</i>	り <i>ri</i>
					した / しました。 <i>shita / shimashita.</i>
(We did things like singing and dancing.)					

Examples

- (a) 私はニューヨークでミュージカルを見たりコンサートを聞いたりした。
Watashi wa Nyūyōku de myūjikaru o mitari konsāto o kiitari shita.
 (In New York I did things like seeing musicals and listening to concerts.)
- (b) トムは来たり来なかったりする。
Tomu wa kitari konakattari suru.
 (Lit. Tom comes at one time and doesn't at another time. (=Tom doesn't always come.))
- (c) あしたは雨が降ったりやんだりするでしょう。
Ashita wa ame ga futtari yandari suru deshō.
 (It will probably rain off and on tomorrow.)
- (d) この店の魚は新しかったり古かったりする。
Kono mise no sakana wa atarashikattari furukattari suru.
 (This shop's fish is sometimes fresh and sometimes old.)
- (e) 日本語の先生は日本人だったりアメリカ人だったりします。
Nihongo no sensei wa nihonjin dattari amerikajin dattari shimasu.
 (Teachers of Japanese are sometimes Japanese and sometimes American.)
- (f) 石川さんは来たり来なかったりであてにならない。
Ishikawa-san wa kitari konakattari de ate ni naranai.
 (Mr. Ishikawa doesn't come regularly and we can't count on him.)

Notes

1. The “X *tari* Y *tari suru*” construction generally expresses an inexhaustive listing of actions or states. “Inexhaustive” means that in a given situation there may be additional, unstated actions or states. (The exhaustive listing of actions or states is expressed by the *te*-form. (⇒ -*te*))
 (Cp. *to*¹; *ya*)
2. *Suru* usually follows “X *tari* Y *tari*” regardless of the part of speech of X and Y, and expresses the tense, the aspect (e.g., progressive, perfect) and the formality level of the sentence.
3. This construction usually lists two actions or two states, but it can list more than two actions or two states, as in (1).

- (1) 本を読んだり、映画を見たり、テープを聞いたりして日本語を勉強している。

Hon o yondari, eiga o mitari, tēpu o kiitari shite nihongo o ben-kyōshite iru.

(I'm studying Japanese by doing things like reading books, seeing movies and listening to tapes.)

Sometimes only one action or state is listed in this construction, as in (2).

- (2) 新聞を読んだりして友達が来るのを待っていた。

Shinbun o yondari shite tomodachi ga kuru no o matte ita.

(I was waiting for my friend to come, doing things like reading a newspaper.)

4. If “X tari Y tari suru” is not the final segment of a sentence and the predicate is an adjective, *suru* may be omitted, as in (3).

- (3) 歌ったり踊ったり(して)とても楽しかった。

Utattari odottari (shite) totemo tanoshikatta.

(We did things like singing and dancing, and it was a lot of fun.)

If the predicate is a verb, however, *suru* cannot be omitted as in (4).

- (4) *私達はテニスをしたり泳いだりして / *ø 遊んだ。

**Watashitachi wa tenisu o shitari oyoidari shite / *ø asonda.*

(Lit. We played doing things like playing tennis and swimming.)

5. As seen in KS(C) and Ex. (f), a slightly different pattern, X tari Y tari *da*, is also used in some situations. This pattern is used when a speaker describes someone's or something's inconstant state.



-tatte たって conj.

even if s.o. did s.t. or s.t. were in some state (the desired result would not come about) or even if s.o. or s.t. is in some state

even if ~

【REL. *te mo*】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (indirect object)	Vinf·past		
あの 人 には <i>Ano hito ni wa</i>	話し た った <i>hanashita tte</i>		分からない / 分かりません。 <i>wakaranai / wakarimasen.</i>
(Even if I tell him that, he won't understand it.)			

(B)

Topic (subject)		Adj (i) stem		
僕 は <i>Boku wa</i>	その 切符 を <i>sono kippu o</i>	高 く <i>taka ku</i>	た った <i>tatte</i>	買う / 買います。 <i>kau / kaimasu.</i>
(I will buy the ticket even if it is expensive.)				

Formation

(i) Vinf·past った
tte

話した った (even if s.o. talks / talked)
hanashita tte

食べた った (even if s.o. eats / ate)
tabetatte

(ii) Adj (i) stem くと った
kutatte

高くと った (even if s.t. is / were expensive)
takakutatte

(iii) {Adj (na) stem / N} だ(た) った
dat(tat)te

静かだ(た) った (even if s.t. is / were quiet)
shizukadat(tat)te

先生 だ(た) った (even if s.o. is / were a teacher)
sensei dat(tat)te

Examples

- (a) お金があ った 車は買いたくない。
O-kane ga attatte kuruma wa kaitakunai.
(Even if I had money, I wouldn't want to buy a car.)

- (b) 本を買ったって、忙しくて読めない。
Hon o kattatte, isogashikute yomenai.
 (Even if I buy books, I'm too busy to read them.)
- (c) きたなくたってかまいません。
Kitanakutatte kamaimasen.
 (I don't care even if it is dirty.)
- (d) 遠くて不便だってマイ・ホームならかまいません。
Tōkute fubendatte mai hōmu nara kamaimasen.
 (Even if it is far away and inconvenient, it doesn't matter if it is 'my home'.)
- (e) どんなにいい先生だって時々間違えます。
Donna ni ii sensei datte tokidoki machigaimasu.
 (No matter how good a teacher may be, he sometimes makes mistakes.)

Notes

1. -tatte is used strictly in informal spoken Japanese, and is used to indicate something counter to fact. However, the counterfactual (or subjunctive) nature of this construction is not very strong. See Ex. (a).
2. -tatte can take *donna ni* (as in Ex. (e)) meaning 'no matter how'. More examples follow.

- (1) a. どんなに考えたって分からないよ。
Donna ni kangaetatte wakaranai yo.
 (No matter how hard you think, you won't understand it.)
- b. どんなに寒くたって大丈夫です。
Donna ni samukutatte daijōbudesu.
 (No matter how cold it is, it's all right.)

【Related Expression】

-tatte can be replaced by *te mo*. The difference is that *te mo* can be used in spoken and written language and that it is less emotive than -tatte. Thus, if Ex. (a) is replaced by the following sentence, the counterfactuality of having money is nullified, and the entire sentence sounds much less emotive.

- [1] お金があっても車は買いたくない。
O-kane ga atte mo kuruma wa kaitakunai.
 (Even if I have money, I don't want to buy a car.)



-te て *te-form*

the *te*-form ending of verbs and *i*-type adjectives (The *te*-form ending of *na*-type adjectives and the *te*-form of the copula is *de*.)

and; -ing

◆ **Key Sentences**

(1)		{V / Adj (i / na) / N + Copula} <i>te</i>	
	ジム は 日本 へ <i>Jimu wa Nihon e</i>	行って <i>itte</i>	勉強した / 勉強しました。 <i>benkyōshita / benkyōshimashita.</i>
	(Jim went to Japan and studied (there).)		
(2)	この ステーキ は <i>Kokono sutēki wa</i>	安くて <i>yasukute</i>	おいしい / おいしいです。 <i>oishii / oishiidesu.</i>
	(Steaks here are inexpensive and delicious.)		
(3)	この アパート は <i>Kono apāto wa</i>	静かで <i>shizukade</i>	いい / いいです。 <i>ii / iidesu.</i>
	(This apartment is quiet and good.)		
(4)	私 の 父 は <i>Watashi no chichi wa</i>	先生 で <i>sensei de</i>	高校 で 英語 を 教えている / います。 <i>kōkō de eigo o oshiete iru / imasu.</i>
	(My father is a teacher and teaches English at senior high school.)		

Formation

(i) Gr. 1 verbs:

- (a) *su*-verbs: 話す → 話して (s.o. talks and)
 hanasu hanashite
- (b) *ku*-verbs: 歩く → 歩いて (s.o. walks and)
 aruku aruite
- Exception: 行く → 行って (s.o. goes and)
 iku itte
- (c) *gu*-verbs: 泳ぐ → 泳いで (s.o. swims and)
 oyogu oyoide

- (d) *mu / bu / nu*-verbs: 飲む → 飲んで (s.o. drinks s.t. and)
nomu nonde
 遊ぶ → 遊んで (s.o. plays and)
asobu asonde
 死ぬ → 死んで (s.o. dies and)
shinu shinde
- (e) *tsu / u / ru*-verbs: 待つ → 待って (s.o. waits and)
matsu matte
 買う → 買って (s.o. buys s.t. and)
kau katte
 取る → 取って (s.o. takes s.t. and)
toru totte

(ii) Gr. 2 Verbs: Vstem て
te

食べて (s.o. eats s.t. and)
tabete

(iii) Irr. Verbs: 来る → 来て (s.o. comes and)
kuru kite

する → して (s.o. does s.t. and)
suru shite

(iv) Adj (*i*): Adj (*i*) stem くて
kute

高く (s.t. is expensive and)
takakute

(v) Adj (*na*): Adj (*na*) stem で
de

静かで (s.t. is quiet and)
shizukade

(vi) N + Copula: N で
de

先生 で (s.o. is a teacher and)
sensei de



Examples

- (a) 私はコートを脱いでハンガーにかけた。
Watashi wa kōto o nuide hangā ni kaketa.
 (Taking off my coat, I hung it on a hanger.)
- (b) ワインを飲みすぎて頭が痛い。
Wain o nomisugite atama ga itai.
 (I've drunk too much wine and have a headache.)
- (c) 私の部屋はせまくて暗い。
Watashi no heya wa semakute kurai.
 (My room is small and dark.)
- (d) このスープはからくて飲めない。
Kono sūpu wa karakute nomenai.
 (This soup is salty (or (spicy) hot) and I can't eat (lit. drink) it.)
- (e) 私はテニスが好きでよく友達とする。
Watashi wa tenisu ga dai-sukide yoku tomodachi to suru.
 (I love tennis and often play with my friends.)
- (f) ゆみ子は今大学三年で専攻は日本文学です。
Yumiko wa ima daigaku sannendai de senkō wa nihonbungaku desu.
 (Yumiko is a junior at college now and her major is Japanese literature.)
- (g) 伊藤先生は今週病気で、かわりに村田先生が教えた。
Itō-sensei wa konshū byōki de, kawari ni Murata-sensei ga oshieta.
 (Prof. Ito was ill this week and Prof. Murata taught for him.)

Notes

1. The *te*-form functions, in part, to link sentences. That is, if the last element of the predicate of a clause is the *te*-form, it means that that clause is not the end of the sentence and that another predicate or clause follows it. For example, in Ex. (b) the last element of the predicate of the first clause is *sugite*, the *te*-form of *sugiru* 'do s.t. too much', and *sugite* is followed by another clause *atama ga itai* 'lit. (my) head aches'.
2. The meaning of the *te*-form varies according to context, but generally, it corresponds to *and* or *-ing* in participial constructions.
3. When the *te*-form links two predicates, the relationship between the two is often one of the following:
 (A₁: the action or state expressed by the first predicate; A₂: the action or state expressed by the second predicate)

- (A) A_1 and A_2 occur sequentially, as in KS(1) and Ex. (a).
 (B) A_1 and A_2 are two states of someone or something, as in KS(2), KS(4), Exs. (c) and (f).
 (C) A_1 is the reason for or the cause of A_2 , as in KS(3), Exs.(b), (d), (e) and (g). (This usage of the *te*-form is very common.)
 (D) A_1 is the means by which someone does A_2 or the manner in which someone does A_2 . Examples:

- (1) 僕は歩いて帰った。

Boku wa aruite kaetta.

(Lit. I walked and went home. (=I went home on foot.))

- (2) 健二は急いでご飯を食べた。

Kenji wa isoide gohan o tabeta.

(Lit. Kenji hurried and ate his meal. (=Kenji ate his meal in a hurry.))

- (E) A_1 is contrasted with A_2 . Example:

- (3) 男は外で働いて、女はうちで働く。

Otoko wa soto de hataraitte, onna wa uchi de hataraku.

(Lit. Men work outside and women work inside.)

- (F) A_2 is unexpected in terms of A_1 . Example:

- (4) トムはいつも遊んでいてテストが出来る。

Tomu wa itsumo asonde ite tesuto ga dekiru.

(Tom plays around, yet he always does well on tests.)

4. The *te*-form can be repeated more than once in a clause. Just like the particle *to*¹ makes an exhaustive listing of nouns, the *te*-form can list verbs and adjectives exhaustively. (Cp. ~ *tari* ~ *tari suru*; *ya*) Example:

- (5) エミーは美しくて明るくて人に親切だ。

Emi wa utsukushikute akarukute hito ni shinsetsuda.

(Amy is pretty, cheerful and kind to people.)

5. *Te*-form verbs are also used with such expressions as *iru*² 'be doing ~', *kara* 'after' and *wa ikenai* 'must not do ~'. (⇒ Appendix 4, Connection forms of important expressions, F. V*te*+___)



te mo ても *conj.*

Te mo is used when that which is expressed in the main clause is not what is expected from the content of the dependent (*te mo*) clause.

even if; although

【REL. *keredo*; *noni*¹; **-tatte**】

◆ **Key Sentences**

(A)

Topic (subject)		Vte		
私 は <i>Watashi wa</i>	雨 が <i>ame ga</i>	降って <i>futte</i>	も <i>mo</i>	行く / 行きます。 <i>iku / ikimasu.</i>
(I'll go there even if it rains.)				

(B)

Topic (subject)	Adj (<i>i / na</i>)te		
私 は <i>Watashi wa</i>	寒くて <i>samukute</i>	も <i>mo</i>	出かける / 出かけます。 <i>dekakeru / dekakemasu.</i>
(I'll go out even if it is cold.)			

(C)

	Noun		
僕 が <i>Boku ga</i>	トム <i>Tomu</i>	でも <i>de mo</i>	同じ こと を し た だ ろ う / で し ょ う。 <i>onaji koto o shita darō / deshō.</i>
(Even if I were Tom, I would probably have done the same thing.)			

Formation

(i) {V / Adj (*i / na*)} *te* も
mo

話して も (even if s.o. talks)
hanashite mo

食べて も (even if s.o. eats)
tabete mo

高くて も (even if s.t. is expensive)
takakute mo



静かで も (even if s.t. is quiet)

shizukade mo

(ii) N で も

de mo

先生 で も (even if s.o. is a teacher)

sensei de mo

Examples

(a) 中山さんは本を買っても読みません。

Nakayama-san wa hon o katte mo yomimasen.

(Mr. Nakayama doesn't read books even if he buys them.)

(b) 私は四時間歩いても疲れなかった。

Watashi wa yojikan aruite mo tsukarenakatta.

(I didn't get tired although I walked for four hours.)

(c) 何を食べてもおいしいです。

Nani o tabete mo oishiidesu.

(No matter what I eat, it tastes good.)

(d) だれに聞いても分からなかった。

Dare ni kiite mo wakaranakatta.

(No matter who I asked, I couldn't get the answer.)

(e) A: たばこをすってもいいですか。

Tabako o sutte mo iidesu ka.

(Lit. Is it all right even if I smoke? (=May I smoke?))

B: はい, いいです。

Hai, iidesu.

(Yes, you may.)

(f) どんなに日本語が難しくてもやってみます。

Donna ni nihongo ga muzukashikute mo yatte mimasu.

(No matter how difficult Japanese may be, I will try it.)

(g) どんなに丈夫でも体には気をつけた方がいい。

Donna ni jōbude mo karada ni wa ki o tsuketa hō ga ii.

(No matter how healthy you are, you'd better take good care of yourself.)

(h) 井上さんが先輩でも僕ははっきり言うつもりだ。

Inoue-san ga senpai de mo boku wa hakkiri iu tsumori da.

(I intend to speak straightforwardly, even if Mr. Inoue is my senior.)



Notes

1. The basic meaning of *te mo* is the same as the English phrase ‘even if ~’.
2. *~te mo iidesu ka* as in Ex. (e) is an idiomatic expression used to request permission to do s.t. If the answer is in the affirmative, it is “*Hai, iidesu.*” (Yes, you may.) If it is in the negative, it is “*Īe, ikemasen.*” (No, you may not.)
3. WH-word *~ te mo* means ‘no matter WH-’, as in Exs. (c), (d), (f), and (g). Typical usages are listed below:

だれ に 話して も (no matter who s.o. talks to)

dare ni hanashite mo

何 を 話して も (no matter what s.o. talks about)

nani o hanashite mo

どこ で 話して も (no matter where s.o. talks)

doko de hanashite mo

いつ 話して も (no matter when s.o. talks)

itsu hanashite mo

どう 話して も (no matter how s.o. talks)

dō hanashite mo

どんな に 話して も (no matter how much s.o. talks)

donna ni hanashite mo

【Related Expressions】

Te mo is comparable but not identical to *keredo* ‘although’ and *noni* ‘in spite of the fact that’. The semantic difference is exactly that of English ‘even if’ vs. ‘although’. (⇒ *keredo*; *noni*¹⁾) Thus,

- [1] 中山さんは本を買っても / 買うけれど / 買うのに読みません。

Nakayama-san wa hon o katte mo / kau keredo / kau noni yomimasen.

(Mr. Nakayama doesn’t read books even if / although he buys them.)

However, if *te mo* is used with a WH-word, it cannot be replaced by *keredo* or *noni*.

- [2] 何を食べても / *食べるけれど / *食べるのにおいしいです。

*Nani o tabete mo / *taberu keredo / *taberu noni oishiidesu.*

(No matter what I eat, it tastes good.)

~te mo ii ~てもいい *phr.*

a phrase which expresses permission
or concession

may; It is all right if
(ANT. ~ wa ikenai)

◆Key Sentences

(A)

A:	Vte			B:
こ こ で たばこ を <i>Koko de tabako o</i>	吸 っ て <i>sutte</i>	も <i>mo</i>	い い で す か。 <i>iidesu ka.</i>	は い , い い で す。 <i>Hai, iidesu.</i>
(May I smoke here?)				(Yes, you may.)

(B)

{Adj (<i>i / na</i>) / N + Copula} te		
高 く て <i>Takakute</i>	も <i>mo</i>	い い / い い で す。 <i>ii / iidesu.</i>
(It is all right if it's expensive.)		
学 生 で <i>Gakusei de</i>	も <i>mo</i>	い い / い い で す。 <i>ii / iidesu.</i>
(It is all right if you are a student.)		

Formation

{V / Adj (*i / na*) / N + Copula} te も いい
mo ii

話 っ て も い い (may talk; It is all right if s.o. talks.)
hanashite mo ii

高 く て も い い (It is all right if s.t. is expensive.)
takakute mo ii

静 か で も い い (It is all right if s.t. is quiet.)
shizukade mo ii

先 生 で も い い (It is all right if s.o. is a teacher.)
sensei de mo ii

Examples

- (a) このいすを使ってもいいですか。
Kono isu o tsukatte mo iidesu ka.
 (May I use this chair?)
- (b) 今日の宿題は作文です。短くてもいいですがおもしろいを書いてください。
Kyō no shukudai wa sakubun desu. Mijikakute mo iidesu ga omoshiroi no o kaite kudasai.
 (Today's homework assignment is a composition. It is all right if it's short, but please write an interesting one.)
- (c) A : テニスをしませんか。
Tenisu o shimasen ka.
 (Wouldn't you like to play tennis?)
- B : 下手でもいいですか。
Hetade mo iidesu ka.
 (Is it all right if I'm poor at it?)
- (d) A : 何か冷たいものを飲みたいんですが。
Nanika tsumetai mono o nomitai n desu ga.
 (I want to drink something cold.)
- B : ビールでもいいですか。
Biru de mo iidesu ka.
 (Will beer do?)

Notes

1. When *te mo ii* is preceded by a verb, it means permission.
 2. ~*nakute mo ii*, the negative *te*-form with *mo ii*, means 'It is all right if ~ not ~' or 'do not have to do ~'. (Cp. ~*nakereba naranai*)
- Examples:

- (1) 私はその試験を受けなくてもいい。
Watashi wa sono shiken o ukenakute mo ii.
 (I don't have to take the exam.)
- (2) 新しくなくてもいいです。
Atarashikunakute mo iidesu.
 (It is all right if it's not new (or fresh).)
- (3) 学生じゃなくてもいいです。
Gakusei janakute mo iidesu.
 (It is all right if you're not a student.)

◆ Key Sentence

Noun		Noun		
マイク <i>Maiku</i>	と <i>to</i>	ディック <i>Dikku</i>	(と) (<i>to</i>)	は 学生 だ / です。 <i>wa gakusei da / desu.</i>
(Mike and Dick are students.)				

Examples

- (a) 私は英語と日本語を話す。
Watashi wa eigo to nihongo o hanasu.
(I speak English and Japanese.)
- (b) ミルズさんは来年ドイツとフランスとスペインへ行くつもりだ。
Miruzu-san wa rainen Doitsu to Furansu to Supein e iku tsumori da.
(Mr. Mills is planning to go to Germany, France and Spain next year.)
- (c) ステーキはナイフとフォークで食べる。
Sutēki wa naifu to fōku de taberu.
(We eat steak with a knife and a fork.)
- (d) 山本さんとスミスさんがテニスをしている。
Yamamoto-san to Sumisu-san ga tennisu o shite iru.
(Mr. Yamamoto and Mr. Smith are playing tennis.)
- (e) 日本語とトルコ語は似ている。
Nihongo to torukogo wa nite iru.
(Japanese and Turkish are alike.)

Notes

1. *To* is used to list things exhaustively. The final *to* is usually omitted, but the others are not. Thus, “A, B, C and D” is usually expressed as “A *to* B *to* C *to* D.”

2. *To* connects noun phrases only. Thus, it cannot be used for *and* in sentences, as seen in (1) – (3). (⇒ *-te*)

- (1) *このハンバーガーは安いといい。
**Koko no hanbāgā wa yasui to ii.*
(Hamburgers here are cheap *and* good.)
- (2) *ウイルソンさんは日本へ行ったと木村さんに会った。
**Uiruson-san wa Nihon e itta to Kimura-san ni atta.*
(Mr. Wilson went to Japan *and* met Mr. Kimura.)

(3) *春男はコンサートに行ったとゆり子は映画に行った。

**Haruo wa konsāto ni itta to Yuriko wa eiga ni itta.*

(Haruo went to a concert *and* Yuriko went to a movie.)

3. “ N_1 to N_2 (to N_3 . . .)” is a noun phrase; it can occur anywhere nouns can occur.
4. When N_1 to N_2 is used as the subject of a sentence, the sentence may be ambiguous. In Ex. (d), for example, without adequate context we cannot tell if Mr. Yamamoto and Mr. Smith are playing tennis *together*. If the predicate contains reciprocal words such as *niru* ‘resemble’, *onajida* ‘be the same’ and *kekonsuru* ‘marry’, however, sentences with “ N_1 to N_2 ” in subject position are not ambiguous, as seen in Ex. (e).

【Related Expressions】

- I. When Ex. (d) means ‘Mr. Yamamoto and Mr. Smith are playing tennis *together*’, it can be restated using *to*² ‘with’, as in [1].

[1] a. 山本さんはスミスさんとテニスをしている。

Yamamoto-san wa Sumisu-san to tennis o shite iru.

(Mr. Yamamoto is playing tennis with Mr. Smith.)

b. スミスさんは山本さんとテニスをしている。

Sumisu-san wa Yamamoto-san to tennis o shite iru.

(Mr. Smith is playing tennis with Mr. Yamamoto.)

Note that if the speaker states [1a] or [1b] instead of Ex. (d), he is speaking from Mr. Yamamoto’s or Mr. Smith’s viewpoint, respectively.

- II. *Ya* is also used to list things, but that listing is inexhaustive. Examples:

[2] a. ミルズさんやハリスさんが来た。

Miruzu-san ya Harisu-san ga kita.

(Mr. Mills, Mr. Harris, and others came.)

b. これはスプーンやフォークで食べる。

Kore wa supūn ya fōku de taberu.

(We eat this with utensils like spoons and forks.)

- III. The particle *ni* can be used to combine two or more objects that usually come as a set.

[3] a. 毎朝みそ汁に / とご飯を食べる。

Maiasa misoshiru ni / to gohan o taberu.

(I eat *miso* soup and rice every morning.)

- b. あの人はいつも白いシャツに / と赤いチョッキを着ている。

Ano hito wa itsumo shiroi shatsu ni / to akai chokki o kite iru.

(He is always wearing a white shirt and a red vest.)

The difference between *ni* and *to* is that *ni* always implies that one or more than one object has been added to the first object as an indispensable member of the entire set. *To*, however, does not necessarily carry that implication.

*to*² と *prt.*

a particle marking the NP which maintains a reciprocal relationship with the subject of a clause

with; as; from
【REL. *ni*⁴ ; *to*¹】

◆ Key Sentence

	Noun		
私 は <i>Watashi wa</i>	アンディー <i>Andi</i>	と <i>to</i>	一緒に パーティー に 行った / 行きました。 <i>isshoni pāti ni itta / ikimashita.</i>
(I went to a party (together) with Andy.)			

Examples

- (a) トムはジョンとよくテニスをする。
Tomu wa Jon to yoku tenisu o suru.
(Tom often plays tennis with John.)
- (b) 一郎はみどりと結婚した。
Ichirō wa Midori to kekkonshita.
(Ichiro married Midori.)
- (c) この車は僕の車と同じです。
Kono kuruma wa boku no kuruma to onajidesu.
(This car is the same as my car.)

- (d) 日本のきゅうりはアメリカのきゅうりと少しちがいます。
Nihon no kyūri wa Amerika no kyūri to sukoshi chigaimasu.
 (Japanese cucumbers are a little different from American ones.)

Notes

1. When Y is the subject of a clause, X *to* indicates that X and Y have a reciprocal relationship. For example, in Ex. (a), the fact that Tom often plays tennis with John necessarily means that John often plays tennis with Tom; in other words, it means that they have a reciprocal relationship. Thus, *to* often corresponds to the English 'with', as in 'in the company of'. *To* also appears with such reciprocal verbs and adjectives as *kekconsuru* 'marry', *kenkasuru* 'quarrel', *hanashiau* 'discuss with', *niru* 'resemble', *chigau* 'differ' and *onajida* 'be the same'. (See Exs. (b), (c) and (d).)
2. In reciprocal sentences, the subject and X in X *to* are interchangeable. For example, Ex. (b) can be restated as in (1).

- (1) みどりは一郎と結婚した。
Midori wa Ichirō to kekkonshita.
 (Midori married Ichiro.)

Ex. (b) is described from Ichiro's point of view, while (1) is described from Midori's point of view. (⇒ *to*¹, REL. I)

【Related Expression】

Some reciprocal expressions take X *ni* or X *to* depending on the meaning, as in [1] and [2].

- [1] a. 正男は先生と話した。
Masao wa sensei to hanashita.
 (Masao talked *with* his teacher.)
- b. 正男は先生に話した。
Masao wa sensei ni hanashita.
 (Masao talked *to* his teacher.)
- [2] a. 明は君子とぶつかった。
Akira wa Kimiko to butsukatta.
 (Akira bumped into Kimiko.)
- b. 明は君子にぶつかった。
Akira wa Kimiko ni butsukatta.
 (Akira bumped into Kimiko.)



The difference is that *to* implies a “bidirectional” action while *ni* implies a “unidirectional” one. For example, [2a] implies that both Akira and Kimiko were moving, whereas in [2b] only Akira was moving. Thus, *to* is unacceptable in [3] because *hashira* ‘post’ is immobile.

[3] 明は柱に / *とぶつかった。

*Akira wa hashira ni / *to butsukatta.*

(Akira bumped into a post.)

to^3 と *prt.*

{ a particle which marks a quotation,
sound or the manner in which s.o. /
s.t. does s.t. }

that; with the sound of; in the
manner of

◆Key Sentence

	Quotation, sound or manner adverb		
ヒルさんは 私 に 日本語 で <i>Hiru-san wa watashi ni nihongo de</i>	「こんにちは。」 “Konnichi wa.”	と <i>to</i>	言った / <i>itta</i> / 言いました。 <i>iimashita.</i>

(Mr. Hill said to me in Japanese, “Hello!”)

Formation

(i) Quotation と
to

「私 は 学生 です。」と (“I am a student.”)

“*Watashi wa gakusei desu.*” *to*

私 は 学生 だと (that I am a student)

watashi wa gakusei da to

(ii) Phonomime と
to
バタバタ と (with a clattering noise)
batabata to

(iii) Phenomime と
to
ゆっくり と (slowly)
yukkuri to

(iv) Psychomime と
to
うきうき と (cheerfully)
ukiuki to

Examples

- (a) トムは日本へ行きたいと言っている。
Tomu wa Nihon e ikitai to itte iru.
(Tom says that he wants to go to Japan.)
- (b) これは十六世紀に建てられたと書いてあります。
Kore wa jūrokuseiki ni taterareta to kaite arimasu.
(It is written that this was built in the sixteenth century.)
- (c) 私はバスで行こうと思う。
Watashi wa basu de ikō to omou.
(I think I will go by bus.)
- (d) 子供達はバタバタと走り回った。
Kodomotachi wa batabata to hashirimawatta.
(Lit. The children ran around with a clattering noise.)
- (e) 真知子はしっかりと私の手をにぎった。
Machiko wa shikkari to watashi no te o nigitta.
(Machiko grabbed my hand firmly.)
- (f) ベンはむっつりと座っている。
Ben wa muttsuri to suwatte iru.
(Ben is sitting sullenly.)

Notes

1. *To* is basically used to mark a quotation; the literal meaning of ~ *to iu* is 'say with (the sound) ~'. This use of *to*, however, has been ex-

tended further to cover indirect quotations, as in Exs. (a) and (b), and even thoughts (i.e., internal voice), as in Ex. (c). Note that in Japanese *to* is necessary for both direct and indirect quotations, as seen in KS and Ex. (a).

2. *To* is used to mark the content of such actions as *omou* 'think; feel', *kangaeru* 'think (with the intellect)', *kaku* 'write', *kiku* 'hear' and *setsumeisuru* 'explain'.
3. *To* is also used with phonomimes, as in Ex. (d). Again, the idea is that someone / something makes the sound marked by *to* when doing something. Note that sound symbolisms in Japanese are not children's words. Rather, they are an important part of the Japanese vocabulary.
4. When a sound is repeated twice like *batabata* in Ex. (d), *to* can be omitted. When a sound is not repeated, however, *to* does not drop. Examples:

(1) a. 子供達はバタバタと / \emptyset 走り回った。
Kodomotachi wa batabata to / \emptyset hashirimawatta.
 (Lit. The children ran around with a clattering noise.)

b. 正男はバタンと / * \emptyset ドアを閉めた。
*Masao wa batan to / * \emptyset doa o shimeta.*
 (Masao slammed the door (lit. closed the door with a bang).)

5. The use of *to* with phonomimes is extended to phenomimes and psychomimes, as in Exs. (e) and (f), though these are not representations of actual sounds.

(\Rightarrow Characteristics of Japanese Grammar, 8. Sound Symbolisms)

***to*⁴ と conj.**

a subordinate conjunction which marks a condition that brings about an uncontrollable event or state

if; when

[REL. *tara* (*ba, nara*); *toki*]

◆ Key Sentence

Sentence ₁ (informal, nonpast)		Sentence ₂
ニューヨークに行く <i>Nyūyōku ni iku</i>	と <i>to</i>	おもしろい店がたくさんある / あります。 <i>omoshiroi mise ga takusan aru / arimasu.</i>
(If you go to New York, there are many interesting shops.)		

Formation

{V / Adj (*i* / *na*) / N + Copula} inf·nonpast と
to

話す と (if s.o. talks)
hanasu to

高い と (if s.t. is expensive)
takai to

静かだ と (if s.t. is quiet)
shizukada to

先生 だと (if s.o. is a teacher)
sensei da to

Examples

- (a) それは先生に聞くとすぐ分かった。
Sore wa sensei ni kiku to sugu wakatta.
(I understood it immediately when I asked my teacher.)
- (b) タイヤは古いとあぶないですよ。
Taiya wa furui to abunaidesu yo.
(Tires are dangerous if they are old.)
- (c) 魚がきらいだと日本へ行った時困りますか?
Sakana ga kiraida to Nihon e itta toki komarimasu ka?
(If you don't like fish, will you have trouble when you go to Japan?)
- (d) 学生だと割引があります。
Gakusei da to waribiki ga arimasu.
(If you are a student, there is a discount.)



Notes

1. In S₁ to S₂, S₁ must be nonpast even if it expresses a past event or action, as in Ex. (a). Tense is expressed in S₂.

2. In S_1 to S_2 , S_2 cannot be a command, a request, a suggestion, an invitation or a volitional sentence. The following sentences are all ungrammatical.

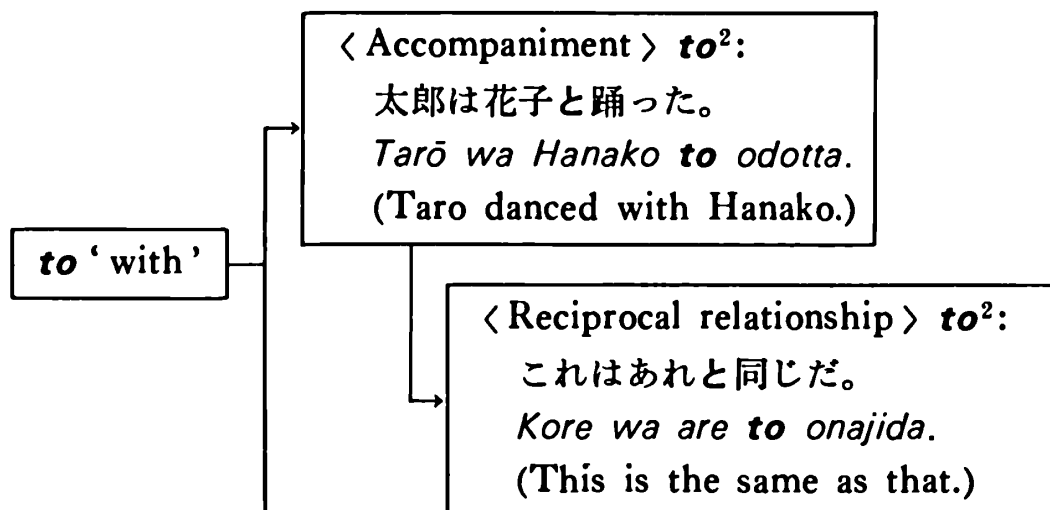
- (1) 仕事が早く終わると私のうちに
Shigoto ga hayaku owaru to watashi no uchi ni
- a. *来なさい。
 **kinasai.*
- b. *来てください。
 **kite kudasai.*
- c. *来たらどうですか。
 **kitara dō desu ka.*
- d. *来ませんか。
 **kimasen ka.*

- (If you finish your work early,
- a. come to my place.
- b. please come to my place.
- c. why don't you come to my place?
- d. wouldn't you like to come to my place?)

- (2) *仕事が早く終わるとおうちにおうかがいします。
 **Shigoto ga hayaku owaru to o-uchi ni o-ukagai shimasu.*
 (If I finish my work early, I'll visit your place.)

(For the correct structures, see *tara*, Note 4.)

★Semantic Derivations of *To*



〈 Exhaustive listing 〉 to¹:

僕は刺身とてんぷらを食べた。

Boku wa sashimi to tempura o tabeta.

(I ate sashimi and tempura.)

〈 Direct quotation 〉 to³:

トムは「こんにちは。」と言った。

Tomu wa "Konnichi wa." to itta.

(Tom said, "Konnichi wa.")

〈 Indirect quotation 〉 to³:

トムは学生だと言った。

Tomu wa gakusei da to itta.

(Tom said that he was a student.)

〈 Thought 〉 to³:

一郎は大丈夫だと思った。

Ichirō wa daijōbuda to omotta.

(Ichiro thought that there would be no problem.)

〈 Sound symbolism 〉 to³:

太郎はバタバタと走った。

Tarō wa batabata to hashitta.

(Taro ran with a clattering sound.)

〈 Manner of action 〉 to³:

花子はじっと待っていた。

Hanako wa jitto matte ita.

(Hanako was waiting quietly.)

〈 Condition of noncontrollable occurrence 〉 to⁴:

ニューヨークへ行くといいレストランがある。

Nyūyōku e iku to ii resutoran ga aru.

(If you go to New York, there are good restaurants.)

~to ieba ~と言えば *phr.*

an expression which presents as the topic of a following discourse a phrase which has just been uttered

Speaking of ~
【REL. *ttara*; *tte*】

◆Key Sentence

A:		
この本は田中さんに借りたんです。 <i>Kono hon wa Tanaka-san ni karita n desu.</i>		
(I borrowed this book from Mr. Tanaka.)		
B:		
田中さん <i>Tanaka-san</i>	と言えば <i>to ieba</i>	もう病気は治ったのかしら。 <i>mō byōki wa naotta no kashira.</i>
(Speaking of Mr. Tanaka, I wonder if he's gotten over his illness yet.)		

Examples

(a) A: 次の日曜日は京都へ行くつもりだ。

Tsugi no nichiyōbi wa Kyōto e iku tsumori da.

(I'm going to Kyoto next Sunday.)

B: 京都と言えば、春子が京都大学の入学試験に通ったそう。

Kyōto to ieba, Haruko ga Kyōtodaigaku no nyūgakushiken ni tōtta sōda.

(Speaking of Kyoto, I heard that Haruko passed Kyoto University's entrance exam.)

(b) A: 小西君はよく休むねえ。

Konishi-kun wa yoku yasumu nē.

(Mr. Konishi is absent frequently, isn't he?)

B: よく休むと言えば、山本君も最近見ませんね。

Yoku yasumu to ieba, Yamamoto-kun mo saikin mimasen ne.

(Talking about (someone's) frequent absences, we don't see Mr. Yamamoto these days either, do we?)

Notes

1. *To ieba* literally means 'if you say that ~', but it is used as a topic

presentation expression meaning 'speaking of'.

2. Usually a noun phrase is presented by *to ieba*, but any sentence element is possible. For example, in Ex. (b), a verb phrase is presented.
3. The informal form of *to ieba* is *tte ieba*.

【Related Expressions】

There are several other expressions used to present topics.

- I. *Ttara* is the abbreviation for *to kitara* or *to ittara* and is used to present noun phrase topics in informal conversation. It is more emphatic than the topic marker *wa* and sometimes means something like 'when it comes to ~' or 'in the case of ~'. Example:

[1] よし江ったら私には何も言わないのよ。

Yoshie ttara watashi ni wa nani mo iwanai no yo.

(Yoshie didn't tell me anything, you know.)

- II. *Tte*, the abbreviation for *to iu to* 'when you say ~', or *to iu no wa* 'what you say (or call) ~', is also used to present topics in informal conversation. Like *to ieba* any sentence element can precede *tte*, and that element is usually a part of the conversation partner's previous utterance. Examples:

[2] A : シービーを買いましたよ。

Shibi o kaimashita yo.

(I bought a CB.)

B : シービーって?

Shibi tte?

((What do you mean by what you call) a CB?)

[3] A : 来週から英語を教えるんです。

Raishū kara eigo o oshieru n desu.

(I'm teaching English from next week.)

B : 英語を教えるって、だれに?

Eigo o oshierutte, dare ni?

(Teaching English? To whom?)



~to iu ~という *phr.*

a phrase marking information which identifies or explains the noun following the phrase

called; that says ~; that

◆Key Sentences

(A)

		Noun	
「雪国」 "Yukiguni"	と いう <i>to iu</i>	小説 <i>shōsetsu</i>	を 読んだ / 読みました。 <i>o yonda / yomimashita.</i>
(I read a novel called <i>Snow Country</i> .)			

(B)

Message		Noun	
山田さん が 入院した <i>Yamada-san ga nyūinshita</i>	と いう <i>to iu</i>	知らせ <i>shirase</i>	を 聞いた / 聞きました。 <i>o kiita / kikimashita.</i>
(I heard the news that Mr. Yamada has been hospitalized.)			

(C)

		Noun	
もっと がんばらなくて は (ならない) <i>Motto ganbaranakute wa (naranai)</i>	と いう <i>to iu</i>	気持ち <i>kimochi</i>	が ある / あります。 <i>ga aru / arimasu.</i>
(I have the feeling that I have to keep hanging in there.)			

Examples

- (a) 「七人の侍」という映画を見たことがありますか。
"Shichinin no samurai" to iu eiga o mita koto ga arimasu ka.
 (Have you ever seen the film called *Seven Samurai*?)
- (b) ジューンが日本へ行くという話は本当ですか。
Jūn ga Nihon e iku to iu hanashi wa hontō desu ka.
 (Lit. Is the story that June is going to Japan true? (=Is it true that June is going to Japan?))

- (c) その人に会いたくないという気持ちはよく分かります。
Sono hito ni aitakunai to iu kimochi wa yoku wakarimasu.
 (I am well aware of your feeling that you don't want to see him.)
- (d) 友達が今日来るということをすっかり忘れていた。
Tomodachi ga kyō kuru to iu koto o sukkari wasurete ita.
 (I completely forgot the fact that my friend is coming today.)

Notes

1. *To iu* is a combination of the quote marker *to* and *iu* 'call, say'.
 (⇒ *to*³)
 2. The head noun in KS(B) is a noun of communication, such as *hanashi* 'story', *nyūsu* 'news', *shirase* 'information', *tegami* 'letter' and *uwasa* 'rumor'. The head noun in KS(C) is a noun of human emotion, such as *kanashimi* 'sadness', *kanji* 'feeling', *ki* 'feeling', *kimochi* 'feeling', *osore* 'fear' and *yorokobi* 'joy'.
 3. *To iu* is optional if the preceding element is not a noun or a clause which represents a quotation, as in KS(C) and Exs. (c) and (d).
 4. When *to iu* is used at the end of a sentence, it means *hearsay* ("I heard that ~, They say ~, It is said that ~"). The sentence-final *to iu* is used only in written Japanese, as in (1).
 (⇒ *soda*¹)
- (1) 学生の話によると吉田先生は教え方が非常に上手だという。
Gakusei no hanashi ni yoru to Yoshida-sensei wa oshiekata ga hijōni jōzuda to iu.
 (According to the students, Prof. Yoshida's teaching method is very skillful.)

toka とか conj.

a conjunction that lists two or more items, actions or states as inexhaustive examples

and; or

【REL. *tari*; *ya*】◆ **Key Sentences**

(A)

Topic (subject)		Noun		Noun		Noun
私 <i>Watashi</i>	は <i>wa</i>	バッハ <i>Bahha</i>	とか <i>toka</i>	モーツァルト <i>Mōtsuaruto</i>	とか <i>toka</i>	ベートーベン <i>Bētōben</i>
が 好きだ / 好きです。 <i>ga sukida / sukidesu.</i>						
(I like Bach, Mozart and Beethoven, among others.)						

(B)

	Sentence		Sentence		
疲れた 時 は <i>Tsukareta toki wa</i>	お風呂に入る <i>o-furo ni hairu</i>	とか <i>toka</i>	早く 寝る <i>hayaku neru</i>	とか <i>toka</i>	しなさい。 <i>shinasai.</i>
(When you are tired, do things like taking a bath or going to sleep early.)					

Formation

KS(A):

N とか N とか...
toka toka...

学生 とか 先生 とか... (students and teachers... (among others))
gakusei toka sensei toka...

KS(B):

Sinf とか Sinf とか する
toka toka suru

テレビを見る とか 本を読む とか する (do such things as watching TV or reading books)
terebi o miru toka hon o yomu toka suru

Examples

- (a) 日本の茶道とか生け花とかいうものをよく知らない。
Nihon no sadō toka ikebana toka iu mono o yoku shiranai.
 (I don't know much about things like the Japanese tea ceremony and flower arranging.)
- (b) A : どんな日本の映画を見ましたか。
Donna Nihon no eiga o mimashita ka.
 (What kind of Japanese movie did you see?)
- B : 黒沢の「七人の侍」とか「生きる」とか「影武者」を見ました。
Kurosawa no "Shichinin no Samurai" toka "Ikiru" toka "Kagemusha" o mimashita.
 (I saw Kurosawa's *Seven Samurai*, *Ikiru* and *Kagemusha*.)
- (c) A : 日曜日にはどんなことをしていますか。
Nichiyōbi ni wa donna koto o shite imasu ka.
 (What sorts of things do you do on Sundays?)
- B : 音楽を聞くとか、本を読むとかしています。
Ongaku o kiku toka, hon o yomu toka shite imasu.
 (I do things like listening to music or reading books.)

Notes

1. The conjunction *toka* is a combination of the quote marker *to*³ and *ka*¹. That is why *toka* is often followed by the verb *iu* 'say', as in Ex. (a). When *toka* is followed by *iu*, as in (1), it is not a conjunction; it is a quote marker. The *ka* indicates the speaker's uncertainty about the quoted report.

- (1) 佐藤さんは忙しくて行けないとか言っていた。
Satō-san wa isogashikute ikenai to ka itte ita.
 (Mr. Sato was saying he can't go there because he's busy or something.)



2. *N₁ to ka iu N₂* meaning 'N₂ that is called N₁ or something like that' is another example of *toka* used in the above sense.

- (2) 野口とかいう人が来た。
Noguchi to ka iu hito ga kita.
 (A person named Noguchi or something like that showed up.)

3. *S toka S toka suru* is used when a statement refers to something in general rather than to something specific. Thus, this structure is inappropriate in (3). (See Related Expression.)

(3) A : ニューヨークではどんなことをしましたか。
Nyūyōku de wa donna koto o shimashita ka.
 (What sort of things did you do in New York?)

B : *ミュージカルを見るとか美術館に行くとかしました。
**Myūjikaru o miru toka bijutsukan ni iku toka shimashita.*
 (I did things like watching musicals and visiting art museums.)

【Related Expression】

~tari ~tari suru, like *S toka S toka suru*, indicates an inexhaustive listing of examples. It differs from *S toka S toka suru*, however, in that it can be used in both general and specific statements. As noted in Note 3, the *toka* construction can only be used in general statements. Thus, the grammatical version of (3B) is [1].

[1] ミュージカルを見たり美術館に行ったりしました。
Myūjikaru o mitari bijutsukan ni ittari shimashita.

When *~tari ~tari suru* indicates alternative actions or states, it cannot be replaced by *toka*.

[2] 子供が部屋を出たり / *出るとか 入ったり / *入るとかしている。
*Kodomo ga heya o detari / *deru toka haittari / *hairu toka shite iru.*
 (A child is going in and out of the room.)

toki 時 *n.*

a dependent noun which indicates the time when s.o. / s.t. will do / does / did s.t. or the time when s.o. / s.t. will be / is / was in some state

at the time when; when
 【REL. *~tara*; *to*⁴】