

## ◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)	Subordinate Clause (informal)†		Predicate
私 ..... は <i>Watashi ..... wa</i>	日本 に いた <i>Nihon ni ita</i>	時 ..... (に) <i>toki ..... (ni)</i>	お茶 を 習った / 習いました。 <i>o-cha o naratta / naraimashita.</i>
(I learned the tea ceremony when I was in Japan.)			

†*Da* after Adj (*na*) stem and N changes to *na* and *no*, respectively.

(B)

Topic (subject)	Noun			Predicate
ひろし ..... は <i>Hiroshi ..... wa</i>	試験 <i>shiken</i>	の <i>no</i>	時 ..... (に) <i>toki ..... (ni)</i>	かぜ を ひいた / ひきました。 <i>kaze o hiita / hikimashita.</i>
(Hiroshi caught cold at exam time.)				

## Formation

(i) {V / Adj (*i*)} inf 時*toki*

{話す / 話した} 時 (when s.o. talks / talked)

{*hanasu / hanashita*} *toki*

{高い / 高かった} 時 (when s.t. is / was expensive)

{*takai / takakatta*} *toki*(ii) Adj (*na*) stem {な / だった} 時{*na / datta*} *toki*

{静かな / 静かだった} 時 (when s.t. is / was quiet)

{*shizukana / shizukadatta*} *toki*

(iii) N {の / だった} 時

{*no / datta*} *toki*

{先生 の / 先生 だった} 時 (when s.o. is / was a teacher)

{*sensei no / sensei datta*} *toki*

## Examples

(a) 松本さんは朝ご飯を食べる時いつもテレビを見る。

*Matsumoto-san wa asagohan o taberu toki itsumo terebi o miru.*

(Mr. Matsumoto always watches TV when he eats his breakfast.)

- (b) テリーはジュースが安い時にたくさん買っておいた。  
*Teri wa jūsu ga yasui toki ni takusan katte oita.*  
 (Terry bought a lot of juice when it was cheap.)
- (c) 僕は静かな時しか本を読まない。  
*Boku wa shizukana toki shika hon o yomanai.*  
 (I read only when it's quiet.)
- (d) 私が大学生だった時妹はまだ三つだった。  
*Watashi ga daigakusei datta toki imōto wa mada mittsu datta.*  
 (When I was a college student, my sister was only three.)
- (e) これは出発の時にわたします。  
*Kore wa shuppatsu no toki ni watashimasu.*  
 (I'll give this to you when you leave (lit. at the time of your departure).)

### Notes

1. *Toki*, by itself, means 'time', but when it is used as a dependent noun with a modifying phrase or clause, it means 'at the time when' or 'when'.
2. The clause preceding *toki* is a type of relative clause; therefore, the basic rules for relative clauses apply to this construction. (⇒ Relative Clause) The following two rules are particularly important:
  - (A) If the subject of the *toki* clause is different from that of the main clause, it is marked by *ga*. Compare (1) with KS(A):
 

(1) メアリーは私が日本にいた時フランスにいた。  
*Meari wa watashi ga Nihon ni ita toki Furansu ni ita.*  
 (Mary was in France while I was in Japan.)
  - (B) The predicate form is usually informal except that *da* after Adj (*na*) stem and N changes to *na* and *no*, respectively.
3. The particle *ni* after *toki* is optional. With *ni*, time is emphasized and sometimes comes under focus. Compare the two sentences in (2).
  - (2) a. 私は学生の時よく勉強した。  
*Watashi wa gakusei no toki yoku benkyōshita.*  
 (I studied hard when I was a student.)
  - b. 私は学生の時によく勉強した。  
*Watashi wa gakusei no toki ni yoku benkyōshita.*  
 (It was when I was a student that I studied hard.)

4. If  $S_2$  in  $S_1$  *toki*  $S_2$  is in the past tense and  $S_1$  expresses a state, the tense of  $S_1$  can be either past or nonpast, as in (3).

(3) a. 私は日本にいる / いた時田中先生に会った。  
*Watashi wa Nihon ni iru / ita toki Tanaka-sensei ni atta.*  
 (I met Prof. Tanaka when I was in Japan.)

b. 肉が高い / 高かった時は魚も高かった。  
*Niku ga takai / takakatta toki wa sakana mo takakatta.*  
 (When meat was expensive, fish was expensive, too.)

5. When  $S_1$  in  $S_1$  *toki*  $S_2$  expresses an action, the meaning of the sentence changes depending on the tenses of  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ .

(A) When the verb in  $S_1$  is not a movement verb:

- (4) a. 私はご飯を食べる時手を洗う。  
*Watashi wa gohan o taberu toki te o arau.*  
 (I (will) wash my hands (right) before I eat my meal.)
- b. 私はご飯を食べた時手を洗う。  
*Watashi wa gohan o tabeta toki te o arau.*  
 (I (will) wash my hands (right) after I've eaten my meal.)
- c. 私はご飯を食べる時手を洗った。  
*Watashi wa gohan o taberu toki te o aratta.*  
 (I washed my hands (right) before I ate my meal.)
- d. 私はご飯を食べた時手を洗った。  
*Watashi wa gohan o tabeta toki te o aratta.*  
 (I washed my hands (right) after I ate my meal.)

(B) When the verb in  $S_1$  is a movement verb:

- (5) a. 私はシカゴへ行く時すしを食べるつもりだ。  
*Watashi wa Shikago e iku toki sushi o taberu tsu-mori da.*  
 (I'm going to eat *sushi* (A) (right) before I leave for Chicago. / (B) on the way to Chicago.)
- b. 私はシカゴへ行った時すしを食べるつもりだ。  
*Watashi wa Shikago e itta toki sushi o taberu tsu-mori da.*  
 (I'm going to eat *sushi* after I've arrived in Chicago.)
- c. 私はシカゴへ行く時すしを食べた。  
*Watashi wa Shikago e iku toki sushi o tabeta.*



((A) I ate *sushi* (*right*) *before* I left for Chicago. (B) I ate *sushi on the way* to Chicago.)

- d. 私はシカゴへ行った時すしを食べた。  
*Watashi wa Shikago e itta toki sushi o tabeta.*  
 (I ate *sushi* after I arrived in Chicago.)

(C) When the action in  $S_1$  and the action in  $S_2$  take place simultaneously or concurrently:

- (6) a. 私はシカゴへ行く時車で行く。  
*Watashi wa Shikago e iku toki kuruma de iku.*  
 (When I go to Chicago, I go by car.)
- b. \*私はシカゴへ行った時車で行く。  
 \**Watashi wa Shikago e itta toki kuruma de iku.*
- c. 私はシカゴへ行く時車で行った。  
*Watashi wa Shikago e iku toki kuruma de itta.*  
 (When I went to Chicago, I went by car.)
- d. 私はシカゴへ行った時車で行った。  
*Watashi wa Shikago e itta toki kuruma de itta.*  
 (When I went to Chicago, I went by car.)

### 【Related Expressions】

Unlike when-clauses in English, *toki*-clauses do not indicate condition. In other words, *toki*-clauses are genuine time clauses. In order to indicate condition as expressed in when-clauses, conjunctions like  $\sim$ *tara* and *to* are used. ( $\Rightarrow \sim$ *tara*; *to*<sup>4</sup>) Thus, if [1] expresses a condition which causes the hearer surprise, *toki* cannot be used.

[1] You will be surprised when you see it.

In this case, *tara* or *to* must be used, as in [2].

- [2] それを{見たら / 見ると / \*見る時 / \*見た時}おどろきますよ。  
*Sore o {mitara / miru to / \*miru toki / \*mita toki} odorokimasu yo.*  
 (You'll be surprised when you see it.)



tokoro da<sup>1</sup> ところだ *phr.*

A place is in a location which takes  
a certain amount of time to get to.

~ is (in) a place where it takes  
~ to get to

## ◆ Key Sentence

Topic (subject)	Noun (location)		Means	Noun (duration)	
私 の うち ..... は <i>Watashi no uchi ..... wa</i>	駅 <i>eki</i>	から <i>kara</i>	歩いて <i>aruite</i>	十分 <i>juppun</i>	の <i>no</i>
ところ だ / です。 <i>tokoro da / desu.</i>					
(Lit. My house is in a place where it takes ten minutes to get to from the station on foot. (=On foot my house is ten minutes from the station.))					

## Examples

- (a) 学校はうちからバスで三十分のところ です。  
*Gakkō wa uchi kara basu de sanjuppun no tokoro desu.*  
 (Lit. My school is in a place where it takes thirty minutes to get to from home by bus. (=By bus it takes thirty minutes to get from home to school.))
- (b) その病院はここから車で十五分のところ だ。  
*Sono byōin wa koko kara kuruma de jūgofun no tokoro da.*  
 (Lit. The hospital is in a place where it takes fifteen minutes to get to from here by car. (=By car the hospital is fifteen minutes from here.))

## Notes

*Tokoro da* is a simplified form of *tokoro ni aru* 'be located in a place (where).' This expression can be simplified even more, as seen in (1).

- (1) 学校はうちからバスで三十分(のところ)だ。  
*Gakkō wa uchi kara basu de sanjuppun (no tokoro) da.*  
 (By bus my school is thirty minutes from home.)

**tokoro da**<sup>2</sup> ところだ *phr.*

S.o. / s.t. is in the state where he / it  
is just about to do s.t., is doing s.t.,  
has done s.t., or has been doing s.t.

be just about to do s.t.; be in  
the midst of doing s.t.; have  
just done s.t.; have been doing  
s.t.; almost did s.t.

【REL. *bakari*; *toki*】

◆ **Key Sentences**

(A)

Topic (subject)		Vinf·nonpast		
春江 ..... は <i>Harue</i> ..... <i>wa</i>	晩ご飯 を <i>bangohan o</i>	食べる <b><i>taberu</i></b>	ところ <i>tokoro</i>	だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(Harue is just about to eat her supper.)				

(B)

Topic (subject)		Vte			
春江 ..... は <i>Harue</i> ..... <i>wa</i>	晩ご飯 を <i>bangohan o</i>	食べて <b><i>tabete</i></b>	いる <i>iru</i>	ところ <i>tokoro</i>	だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(Harue is in the midst of eating her supper.)					

(C)

Topic (subject)		Vinf·past		
春江 ..... は <i>Harue</i> ..... <i>wa</i>	晩ご飯 を <i>bangohan o</i>	食べた <b><i>tabeta</i></b>	ところ <i>tokoro</i>	だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(Harue has just eaten her supper.)				

(D)

Topic (subject)		Vte			
春江 ..... は <i>Harue</i> ..... <i>wa</i>	晩ご飯 を <i>bangohan o</i>	食べて <b><i>tabete</i></b>	いた <i>ita</i>	ところ <i>tokoro</i>	だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(Harue has been eating her supper.)					

(E)

Topic (subject)		Vinf·nonpast		
私 ..... は <i>Watashi wa</i>	もう 少し で 宿題 を <i>mō sukoshi de shukudai o</i>	忘れる <b><i>wasureru</i></b>	ところ <i>tokoro</i>	だった / <i>datta</i> / でした。 <i>deshita.</i>
(I almost forgot (lit. was about to forget) my homework.)				

(F)

Topic (subject)	Adj ( <i>i / na</i> )		Prt	
私 ..... は <i>Watashi wa</i>	あぶない <b><i>abunai</i></b>	ところ <i>tokoro</i>	を <i>o</i>	ジーンに 助けて もらった / <i>Jin ni tasukete moratta</i> / もらいました。 <i>moraimashita.</i>
(I was saved by Gene when I was in a crisis (lit. dangerous state).)				

(G)

Noun			Prt	
お仕事中 <b><i>O-shigotochū</i></b>	の <i>no</i>	ところ <i>tokoro</i>	を <i>o</i>	すみません。 <i>sumimasen.</i>
(I'm sorry to bother you in the midst of your work.)				

**Formation**

(i) Vinf    ところ だ  
              *tokoro da*

{話す / 話した}    ところ だ    (be just about to talk / have just talked)  
{*hanasu / hanashita*} *tokoro da*

{食べる / 食べた}    ところ だ    (be about to eat / have just eaten)  
{*taberu / tabeta*} *tokoro da*

(ii) Vte    {いる / いた}    ところ だ  
              {*iru / ita*}    *tokoro da*

{話して    いる / 話して    いた}    ところ だ    (be in the midst of talk-  
{*hanashite iru / hanashite ita*}    *tokoro da*    ing / have been talking)



{食べて いる / 食べて いた} ところ だ (be in the midst of eating /  
 {*tabete iru* / *tabete ita*} *tokoro da* have been eating)

(iii) Adj (*i*) inf·nonpast ところ  
*tokoro*

忙しい ところ (the state in which s.o. is busy)  
*isogashii tokoro*

(iv) Adj (*na*) stem な ところ  
*na tokoro*

大事な ところ (the state in which s.t. is important)  
*daijina tokoro*

(v) N の ところ  
*no tokoro*

休み の ところ (the state in which s.o. is off duty / on vacation)  
*yasumi no tokoro*

### Examples

- (a) 僕は今出かけるところです。  
*Boku wa ima dekakeru tokoro desu.*  
 (I'm just about to go out now.)
- (b) テリーと踊っているところをマーサに見られてしまった。  
*Teri to odotte iru tokoro o Māsa ni mirarete shimatta.*  
 (Lit. The state in which I was dancing with Terry was seen by Martha.  
 (=Martha saw me when I was dancing with Terry.))
- (c) ご飯を食べ終わったところにまり子がたずねて来た。  
*Gohan o tabeowatta tokoro ni Mariko ga tazunete kita.*  
 (Lit. Mariko came (to see me) at the state in which I had just finished  
 my meal. (=Mariko came to see me when I'd just finished my meal.))
- (d) 三章まで読んだところで寝てしまった。  
*Sanshō made yonda tokoro de nete shimatta.*  
 (I fell asleep when I had read up to the third chapter (lit. in the state  
 in which I had read it up to the third chapter).)
- (e) 私はあぶなくおぼれるところだった。  
*Watashi wa abunaku oboreru tokoro datta.*  
 (I was almost drowned.)



- (f) お忙しいところをどうもありがとうございました。  
*O-isogashii tokoro o dōmo arigatō gozaimashita.*  
 (Lit. Thank you very much (for helping me) in the state when you are busy. (=Thank you very much for sparing your precious time with me.))
- (g) 利男は一番大事なところでよく勉強しなかったから何も分からなくなっていました。  
*Toshio wa ichiban daijina tokoro de yoku benkyōshinakatta kara nani mo wakaranaku natte shimatta.*  
 (Lit. Toshio has come to the point of not understanding anything because he didn't study well in the state where (the class) was the most important. (=Toshio has gotten totally lost because he didn't study hard when it was most important.))
- (h) お休みのところをすみません。  
*O-yasumi no tokoro o sumimasen.*  
 (Lit. I'm sorry (to disturb) the state in which you are off duty. (=I'm sorry to bother you when you are off duty / on vacation.))

### Notes

1. *Tokoro* itself means 'place', but it can also mean 'state' or 'time' when it is used with a modifying verb, adjective or noun.
2. As seen in KS(A) – KS(D), verbs which precede *tokoro* are either past or nonpast and either progressive or non-progressive, and each one of the four verb forms expresses a different aspect of the action.
3. As seen in KS(E), when the preceding verb is nonpast and non-progressive and the following copula is in the past tense, the sentence may mean 'someone or something almost did something.' (The literal meaning is 'someone or something was about to do something.) When *tokoro datta* means 'almost did something', such adverbs as *mō sukoshi de* 'just by a little' and *abunaku* 'nearly' are often used also, as in KS(E) and Ex. (e).
4. *Tokoro* can be followed by either the copula, as in KS(A) – KS(E), Exs. (a) and (e), or such particles as *o*, *ni*, *e* and *de*, as in KS(F) and KS(G), Exs. (b) – (d) and (f) – (h).
5. When adjectives or nouns with *no* precede *tokoro*, *tokoro* is usually followed by a particle rather than the copula, as in Exs. (f) and (h). The following sentences are ungrammatical:



- (1) a. \*私は今忙しいところです。  
       *\*Watashi wa ima isogashii tokoro desu.*
- b. \*私は今休みのところです。  
       *\*Watashi wa ima yasumi no tokoro desu.*

### 【Related Expressions】

- I. When *tokoro* is used as a dependent noun, its function appears to be similar to that of *toki*. However, these two expressions are different in that *tokoro* basically indicates a state, while *toki* indicates a time. Thus, [1] makes sense by itself, but [2] does not.

- [1] 僕は電話をかけるところだ。  
       *Boku wa denwa o kakeru tokoro da.*  
       (Lit. I'm in the state where I'm going to place a call. (= I'm just about to call someone.))
- [2] \*僕は電話をかける時だ。  
       *\*Boku wa denwa o kakeru toki da.*  
       (\*I am when I'm going to place a call.)

- II. *Vte iru / ita tokoro da* is similar to *Vte iru / ita*. The difference is that the former focuses more on the state or the scene while the latter concentrates on the action. Compare the usages of the two expressions in [3] and [4].

- [3] あ、ジョンが走っている / \*走っているところだ。  
       *A, Jon ga hashitte iru / \*hashitte iru tokoro da.*  
       (Look! John is running.)
- [4] この写真は学生がフリスビーをしているところです / \*しています。  
       *Kono shashin wa gakusei ga furisubi o shite iru tokoro desu / \*shite imasu.*  
       (This picture shows students playing frisbee (lit. is a scene of students playing frisbee).)

- III. *Vinf·past tokoro da* is similar to *Vinf·past bakari da*. However, their implications are different. That is, the former indicates that someone / something is in the state of having just done something, while the latter implies that someone / something did something and not much time has passed since then. Thus, *tokoro da* is strange in [5] because *isshūkan mae* 'a week ago' is too far in the past to be used to express "have just done something".

- [5] 私は山本先生には一週間前にあったばかりだ / \*ところだ。

*Watashi wa Yamamoto-sensei ni wa isshūkan mae ni atta bakari da / \*tokoro da.*

(I met Prof. Yamamoto only a week ago.)

~to shite ~として prt.

a compound particle which indicates the capacity, role or function of s.o. or s.t.

as; in the capacity of

### ◆Key Sentence

	Noun		
田中さん は <i>Tanaka-san wa</i>	セールスマン <i>sērusuman</i>	と して <i>to shite</i>	採用された / されました。 <i>saiyōsareta / saremashita.</i>
(Mr. Tanaka was hired as a salesman.)			

### Formation

N と して  
*to shite*

先生 と して (as a teacher)  
*sensei to shite*

### Examples

- (a) 私は医者としてあなたに言います。  
*Watashi wa isha to shite anata ni iimasu.*  
(I'll tell you (this) as a doctor.)
- (b) 木村さんとは友達としてつき合っているだけです。  
*Kimura-san to wa tomodachi to shite tsukiatte iru dake desu.*  
(I'm just keeping company with Mr. Kimura as a friend.)
- (c) この部屋は物置として使っている。  
*Kono heya wa monooki to shite tsukatte iru.*  
(I'm using this room as a storeroom.)

~to shite wa ~としては prt.

a compound particle which indicates  
a standard for comparisons

for  
【REL. ~ni shite wa】

## ◆Key Sentence

	Noun		
この ステーキ は <i>Kono sutēki wa</i>	日本 の ステーキ <i>Nihon no sutēki</i>	と して は <i>to shite wa</i>	安い / 安いです。 <i>yasui / yasuidesu.</i>
(This steak is inexpensive for Japanese steak.)			

## Formation

N と して は  
*to shite wa*

先生 と して は (for a teacher)  
*sensei to shite wa*

## Examples

- (a) ジョンソンさんは日本語の一年生としては日本語が上手だ。  
*Jonson-san wa nihongo no ichinensei to shite wa nihongo ga jōzuda.*  
(Mr. Johnson is good at Japanese for a first-year student (of Japanese).)
- (b) これは日本のアパートとしては大きい方です。  
*Kore wa Nihon no apāto to shite wa ōkii hō desu.*  
(For a Japanese apartment, this is one of the bigger ones.)

## 【Related Expression】

*Ni shite wa* is also used to present a standard for comparisons. However, it is different from *to shite wa* in terms of the speaker's presupposition. That is, sentences with X *ni shite wa* presuppose that the person or the thing referred to by the subject is X, whereas those with X *to shite wa* have no such presupposition. In Ex. (a), for example, Mr. Johnson may or may not be a first-year Japanese student. However, if *ni shite wa* is used, it is presupposed that he is actually a first-year Japanese student. The two expressions are also different in that *ni shite wa* can be used when the speaker doesn't know exactly what he is comparing with the standard he presents, but *to shite wa* cannot be used in such situations. For example, suppose that someone receives a package and doesn't know its contents. In this situa-

tion, he can say *hon ni shite wa*, assuming that the package contains books, but he cannot say *hon to shite wa*, as in [1].

[1] これは本にしては / \*としては軽すぎるね。

*Kore wa hon ni shite wa / \*to shite wa karusugiru ne.*

(This is too light for books, isn't it?)

## tsumori つもり *n.*

an intention or conviction of a speaker (or a person with whom the speaker can empathize) about his future or past actions or current state

intend to ~; be convinced that ~; believe; feel sure that ~; be going to; mean  
【REL. *hazu*; ~*yō to omou*】

### ◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)		Vinf·nonpast		
私 ..... は <i>Watashi ..... wa</i>	来年 <i>rainen</i>	結婚する <i>kekconsuru</i>	つもり <i>tsumori</i>	だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(I intend to get married next year.)				

(B)

Topic (subject)		Adj ( <i>i</i> ) inf·nonpast		
父 ..... は <i>Chichi ..... wa</i>	まだ <i>mada</i>	若い <i>wakai</i>	つもり <i>tsumori</i>	だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(My father is convinced that he is still young.)				

(C)

Topic (subject)			Vinf·past		
私 <i>Watashi</i>	は <i>wa</i>	よく <i>yoku</i>	読んだ <i>yonda</i>	つもり <i>tsumori</i>	だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(I'm convinced that I read it carefully.)					

(D)

Topic (subject)		Noun			
これ <i>Kore</i>	は <i>wa</i>	お礼 <i>o-rei</i>	の <i>no</i>	つもり <i>tsumori</i>	だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(Lit. This is my intention of appreciation. (=This is a token of my appreciation.))					

**Formation**

(i) Vinf つもり だ  
*tsumori da*

{話す / 話した} つもり だ (intend to talk / s.o. is convinced he talked)  
{*hanasu / hanashita*} *tsumori da*

(ii) Adj (i) inf·nonpast つもり だ  
*tsumori da*

強い つもり だ (s.o. is convinced that he is strong)  
*tsuyoi tsumori da*

(iii) Adj (na) stem な つもり だ  
*na tsumori da*

元気な つもり だ (s.o. is convinced that he is healthy)  
*genkina tsumori da*

(iv) N の つもり だ  
*no tsumori da*

先生 の つもり だ (s.o. is convinced that he is a teacher)  
*sensei no tsumori da*

**Examples**

- (a) 休みには何をするつもりですか。  
*Yasumi ni wa nani o suru tsumori desu ka.*  
(What do you intend to do during the vacation?)

- (b) 僕は大学に行くつもりはない。  
*Boku wa daigaku ni iku tsumori wa nai.*  
 (I have no intention of going to college.)
- (c) あんな人にはもう会わないつもりです。  
*Anna hito ni wa mō awanai tsumori desu.*  
 (I do not intend to see that kind of person.)
- (d) 私はまだ元気なつもりだ。  
*Watashi wa mada genkina tsumori da.*  
 (I'm convinced that I'm still healthy.)
- (e) 話したつもりでしたが、話さなかったんですね。  
*Hanashita tsumori deshita ga, hanasanakatta n desu ne.*  
 (I thought I talked to you, but I didn't, did I?)
- (f) この仕事は遊びのつもりです。  
*Kono shigoto wa asobi no tsumori desu.*  
 (This work is intended to be a pastime.)
- (g) それで勉強しているつもりですか。  
*Sore de benkyōshite iru tsumori desu ka.*  
 (Are you sure you can study like that?)

### Notes

1. *Tsumori* is a dependent noun and must be preceded by a modifier. The minimal modifier is *sono* 'that'.
  - (1) A: 行くつもりですか。  
*Iku tsumori desu ka.*  
 (Do you intend to go there?)  
 B: ええ、そのつもりです / \*ええ、つもりです。  
*Ē, sono tsumori desu / \*Ē, tsumori desu.*  
 (Yes, I do.)
2. The subject of a statement containing *tsumori da* must be the first person or someone with whom the speaker empathizes. In a question, however, the subject must be the second person or someone with whom the hearer empathizes.
  - (2) a. 僕 / 母 / 友達 / \*あのサラリーマン / \*あなたは食べるつもりだ。  
*Boku / Haha / Tomodachi / \*Ano sarariman / \*Anata wa taberu tsumori da.*  
 (I / My mother / My friend / That salaried man / You intend(s) to eat it.)

- b. \*僕 / \*母 / \*友達 / 山田さん / あなたは食べるつもりですか。  
 \**Boku* / \**Haha* / \**Tomodachi* / *Yamada-san* / *Anata wa*  
*taberu tsumori desu ka.*  
 (Do / Does I / my mother / my friend / Mr. Yamada / you  
 intend to eat it?)

3. *Tsumori da* can be negated in two ways. The verb / adjective in front of *tsumori* can be negated, as in Ex. (c), or *tsumori* can be negated as *tsumori wa nai* (not \**tsumori de wa nai*), as in Ex. (b). The difference between these two negative versions is that the second version implies stronger negation than the first one, as shown by (3) below:

- (3) A : 今晚の音楽会に行くつもりですか。  
*Konban no ongakukai ni iku tsumori desu ka.*  
 (Do you intend to go to tonight's concert?)

- B : まだよく分かりませんが、多分、行かないつもりです / ??行くつもりはありません。  
*Mada yoku wakarimasen ga, tabun, ikanai tsumori desu /*  
*??iku tsumori wa arimasen.*  
 (I can't tell for sure now, but probably I'm not going there.)

#### 【Related Expressions】

- I. *Tsumori* should not be confused with *hazu* which means 'expectation' rather than 'conviction'. (⇒ *hazu*)
- II. *Tsumori da* is comparable but not identical to *yō to omou*. Firstly, *yō to omou* can replace *tsumori da* only in KS(A), that is, only when a verb precedes *tsumori da*. Secondly, *yō to omou* indicates a spur-of-the moment decision while *tsumori da* indicates a more stable conviction / intention. Thus, if you are shown a car by a car salesman, you can say:

- [1] a. この車はよさそうなので買おうと思いますがいくらですか。  
*Kono kuruma wa yosasōna node kaō to omoimasu ga*  
*ikura desu ka.*  
 (This car looks nice, so I think I will buy it, but how much is it?)

But it is strange to say:

- b. ??この車はよさそうなので買うつもりですがいくらですか。  
 ??*Kono kuruma wa yosasōna node kau tsumori desu ga*  
*ikura desu ka.*



(Lit. ??This car looks nice, so I intend to buy it, but how much is it?)

Or, if you see an interesting ad for a stereo set in the newspaper, you can say [2a] but not [2b].

[2] a. ステレオの広告を見て買おうと思ったら家内に反対された。

*Sutereo no kōkoku o mite kaō to omottara kanai ni hantaisareta.*

(Lit. Upon looking at an ad for stereos, I thought I would buy one, but my wife objected to it.)

b. ??ステレオの 広告を見て 買うつもりだったら、家内に 反対された。

??*Sutereo no kōkoku o mite kau tsumori dattara, kanai ni hantaisareta.*

(Lit. ??Upon looking at an ad for stereos, I intended to buy one, but my wife objected to it.)

-tte<sup>1</sup> って prt.

a colloquial topic-introducer

Speaking of ~

【REL. (no) *wa*; ~to *ieba* (ttara)】

### ◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Noun		
アメリカ人 <i>Amerikajin</i>	って <i>tte</i>	フットボール が 好きだ / 好きです ね。 <i>futtobōru ga sukida / sukidesu ne.</i>
(Speaking of Americans, they love football, don't they?)		



## (B)

Sentence		
漢字 を 覚える <i>Kanji o oboeru</i>	って <i>tte</i>	大変だ / 大変です ね。 <i>taihenda / taihendesu ne.</i>
(Lit. To memorize <i>kanji</i> , it's terribly hard, isn't it? (=It's really hard to memorize <i>kanji</i> , isn't it?))		

**Formation**

KS(A)

N って  
*tte*先生 って (speaking of the teacher)  
*sensei tte*

KS(B)

{V / Adj (i)} inf·nonpast って  
*tte*話す って (to talk (topic))  
*hanasu tte*高い って (to be expensive (topic))  
*takai tte***Examples**

(a) 漢字っておもしろいですよ。

*Kanji tte omoshiroidesu yo.*(Speaking of *kanji*, they are interesting, I tell you.)

(b) 日本人ってよく写真を撮りますね。

*Nihonjin tte yoku shashin o torimasu ne.*

(Speaking of Japanese people, they love taking pictures, don't they?)

(c) 外国で暮らすって難しいね。

*Gaikoku de kurasu tte muzukashii ne.*

(Living in a foreign country is hard, isn't it?)

(d) 木が多いっていいものだね。

*Ki ga ôi tte ii mono da ne.*

(It's good to have many trees, isn't it?)

(e) 家が広いっていいですね。

*le ga hiroi tte iidesu ne.*

(It's good to have a spacious house, isn't it?)

### Notes

1. You should not use Adj (*na*) stem *tte*, unless it is an Adj (*na*) that can be used also as a noun as in: *kenkō* 'healthy / health', *kodoku* 'lonely / loneliness', *shinsetsu* 'kind / kindness', etc.

(1) a. 健康ってありがたいですね。

*Kenkō tte arigatai desu ne.*

(Health is a precious thing, you know.)

b. \*元気ってありがたいですね。

\**Genki tte arigatai desu ne.*

(Health is a precious thing, you know.)

2. You should not confuse -tte<sup>1</sup> with -tte<sup>2</sup> of hearsay. (⇒ *tte*<sup>2</sup>) Consider the following sentences:

(2) a. 山崎が医者になったって本当ですか。

*Yamazaki ga isha ni natta tte hontō desu ka.*

(I heard that Yamazaki has become a medical doctor, but is it true?)

b. 日本の肉が高いって、どのくらい高いんですか。

*Nihon no niku ga takai tte dono gurai takai n desu ka.*

(I heard that Japanese meat is expensive, but how expensive is it?)

3. -tte<sup>1</sup> tends to co-occur with the sentence-final particles *ne* or *yo*.

### 【Related Expression】

When -tte is attached to a noun as in KS(A) and Exs. (a) and (b), it is close in meaning to the topic marker *wa*. When -tte is attached to a sentence as in KS(B) and Exs. (c), (d) and (e), it is close in meaning to ~ (to *iu*) *no wa*. -tte, however, is more colloquial and emotive than *wa* or (to *iu*) *no wa*. In fact, if the predicate does not express the speaker's emotive judgment / evaluation -tte cannot be used. Thus,

[1] a. 山口さんは / \*って先生です。

*Yamaguchi-san wa / \*tte sensei desu.*

(Mr. Yamaguchi is a teacher.)



- b. 山口さんは / って変な人ですね。

*Yamaguchi-san wa / tte henna hito desu ne.*

(Mr. Yamaguchi is a strange person, isn't he?)

-tte<sup>2</sup> って prt.

a colloquial quotation marker

that

【REL. *sōda*<sup>1</sup>; *to*<sup>3</sup>】

### ◆ Key Sentence

Topic (subject)			
ジェーン <i>Jēn</i>	は <i>wa</i>	踊らない <i>odoranai</i>	って。 <i>tte.</i>
(Jane said that she wouldn't dance / They say that Jane won't dance.)			

### Examples

- (a) 今晩は雪が降るって。  
*Konban wa yuki ga furutte.*  
(They say it's going to snow tonight.)
- (b) 僕も行こうかって思いました。  
*Boku mo ikō ka tte omoimashita.*  
(I wondered if I should go there, too.)

### Notes

1. Quote + *tte*<sup>2</sup> is a colloquial version of Quote + *to*<sup>3</sup>. (⇒ *to*<sup>3</sup>) Any quotation which can precede *to*<sup>3</sup> can precede *-tte*.
2. When there is a human topic in the *-tte* construction as in KS, the sentence is ambiguous as to whose quotation it is. The person who is quoting can be either the topic person or 'they'. But if a reporting verb *iu* 'say' is used after *-tte*, then the sentence means 'The person (topic) says that ~'.

- (1) ジェーンは踊らないって言うてるよ。

*Jēn wa odoranai tte itte iru yo.*

(Jane is saying that she won't dance.)

3. When -tte is not followed by a verb, the understood verb is *iu* 'say'. Other verbs (i.e., *omou* 'feel, think') cannot be deleted after -tte, as shown in Ex. (b).

### 【Related Expressions】

- I. *Itta* / *iimashita* 'said', *itte iru* / *imasu* 'is saying' or *itte ita* / *imashita* 'was saying' can be deleted after -tte<sup>2</sup>, as seen in KS and [1] below, but not after *to*<sup>3</sup>, as seen in [2].

- [1] a. ジェーンは踊らないって言った。

*Jēn wa odoranai tte itta.*

(Jane said that she wouldn't dance.)

- b. ジェーンは踊らないって。

*Jēn wa odoranai tte.*

(=KS)

- [2] a. ジェーンは踊らないと言った。

*Jēn wa odoranai to itta.*

(Jane said that she wouldn't dance.)

- b. \*ジェーンは踊らないと。

\**Jēn wa odoranai to.*

The difference between -tte<sup>2</sup> and *to*<sup>3</sup> is that the former is more emphatic and emotive owing to its glottal stop.

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

- II. When the subject of the understood *iu* is an unspecified person(s), as in the second interpretation of KS, -tte<sup>2</sup> is similar to the hearsay *sōda*<sup>1</sup> 'they say ~'. -tte<sup>2</sup>, however, is more colloquial and informal than *sōda*<sup>1</sup>. (⇒ *sōda*<sup>1</sup>) *X ga itte ita kedo* 'X was saying but' or its variants are used when specifying an informational source in the -tte construction, not the usual *X ni yoru to*, as shown in [3].

- [3] a. ジョンが言っていたけど、ジェーンは踊らないって。

*Jon ga itte ita kedo, Jēn wa odoranai tte.*

(According to John, Jane is not going to dance.)

- b. ジョンによると、ジェーンは踊らないそうだ / \*って。

*Jon ni yoru to, Jēn wa odoranai sōda / \*tte.*

(According to John, Jane is not going to dance.)



**uchi ni** うちに *conj.*

during a period when a certain situation remains in effect

while; before; during

【REL. *aida (ni)*; *mae ni*; *chū (ni)*】

◆ **Key Sentences**

(A)

Topic (subject)	Subordinate Clause			Main Clause
		Verb (stative)		
前田さん <i>Maeda-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	アメリカに <i>Amerika ni</i>	いる <i>iru</i>	うちに <i>uchi ni</i>
				英語が上手に <i>eigo ga jōzuni</i> なった / なりました。 <i>natta / narimashita.</i>

(Mr. Maeda's English improved while he was in America.)

(B)

Subordinate Clause			Main Clause
	Vinf·neg·nonpast		
何も <i>Nani mo</i>	しない <i>shinai</i>	うちに <i>uchi ni</i>	今年も終わった / 終わりました。 <i>kotoshi mo owatta / owarimashita.</i>

(Lit. Before I've achieved anything, this year is over.)

(C)

Subordinate Clause			Main Clause
<i>Vte</i>			
走って <i>Hashitte</i>	いる <i>iru</i>	うちに <i>uchi ni</i>	おなか が 痛くなった / なりました。 <i>onaka ga itakunatta / narimashita.</i>

(My stomach started to ache while I was running.)

(D)

Subordinate Clause		Main Clause
Adj (i) inf·nonpast		
若い <i>Wakai</i>	うちに <i>uchi ni</i>	本をたくさん読みなさい。 <i>hon o takusan yominasai.</i>
(Read many books while you're young.)		

**Formation**

(i) Vinf·nonpast うちに (V: stative)

*uchi ni*

いる うちに (while s.o. is there)

*iru uchi ni*

話せる うちに (while s.o. can talk)

*hanaseru uchi ni*

(ii) Vinf·neg·nonpast うちに

*uchi ni*

話さない うちに (before s.o. talks)

*hanasanai uchi ni*

食べない うちに (before s.o. eats)

*tabenai uchi ni*

(iii) Vte いる うちに

*iru uchi ni*

話して いる うちに (while s.o. is talking)

*hanashite iru uchi ni*

食べて いる うちに (while s.o. is eating)

*tabete iru uchi ni*

(iv) Adj (i) inf·nonpast うちに

*uchi ni*

高い うちに (while s.t. is expensive)

*takai uchi ni*

(v) Adj (na) stem な うちに

*na uchi ni*

静かな うちに (while s.t. is quiet)

*shizukana uchi ni*

(vi) N の うち に  
*no uchi ni*

休み の うち に (during the vacation)  
*yasumi no uchi ni*

### Examples

- (a) 雨が降らないうちにテニスをして来ます。  
*Ame ga furanai uchi ni tenisu o shite kimasu.*  
 (I'll go and play tennis (and come back) before it rains.)
- (b) 忘れないうちに言っておきたいことがある。  
*Wasurenai uchi ni itte okitai koto ga aru.*  
 (There is something I want to tell you before I forget.)
- (c) 考えているうちに分からなくなった。  
*Kangaete iru uchi ni wakaranaku natta.*  
 (While thinking about it, I got lost.)
- (d) 働けるうちに出来るだけ働きたい。  
*Hatarakeru uchi ni dekiru dake hatarakitai.*  
 (I'd like to work as much as possible while I can work.)
- (e) 温かいうちに飲んでください。  
*Atatakai uchi ni nonde kudasai.*  
 (Please drink it while it is warm.)
- (f) 休みのうちによく寝ておきます。  
*Yasumi no uchi ni yoku nete okimasu.*  
 (I'll sleep a lot during the vacation.)

### Notes

1. The *uchi ni* clause expresses the general time during which a given action or state occurs. *Uchi ni* is preceded by verbs describing states or progressive actions, or by adjectives, or by nouns expressing duration such as *haru* 'spring', *hiruma* 'day time' and *shūkan* 'week'. (For examples, see KSs(A), (C), (D) and Ex. (f), respectively.)
2. The tense before *uchi ni* is always nonpast, regardless of the tense of the main clause.
3. The verb before *uchi ni* is frequently negated, as in KS (B), Exs. (a) and (b).



# **[Related Expressions]**

- I. When it indicates an interval of time, *aida* refers to the ‘time space’ between two points, i.e., the beginning and the end. In other words, the time space indicated by *aida* can be measured in clocktime. *Uchi*, however, does not refer to such measurable time space; it simply means ‘time space within’. Thus, in a situation where a mother wants to read books while her child is away at school, either *uchi* or *aida* can be used, as in [1a]. However, in a situation where we want to play tennis before it rains, we cannot substitute *aida* for *uchi*, as in [1b], because it is impossible to specify a time boundary.

- [1] a. 子供が学校に行っているうちに / 間に本を読みます。

*Kodomo ga gakkō ni itte iru uchi ni / aida ni hon o yomimasu.*

(I read books while my child is away at school.)

- b. 雨が降らないうちに / \*間にテニスをします。

*Ame ga furanai uchi ni / \*aida ni tennisu o shimasu.*

(I'll go and play tennis before it rains.)

- c. 冷たいうちに / \*間にビールを飲んでください。

*Tsumetai uchi ni / \*aida ni biru o nonde kudasai.*

(Please drink the beer while it is cold.)

- II. The *uchi ni* construction cannot be used for situations where a noun is an event noun such as *jugyō* ‘class’, *kaigi* ‘conference’ and *shiai* ‘game’.

- [2] a. 授業の間に / 中(に) / \*のうちによく質問をした。

*Jugyō no aida ni / chū (ni) / \*no uchi ni yoku shitsumon o shita.*

(He frequently asked questions during the class.)

- b. 試合の間に / 中(に) / \*のうちに雨が降って来た。

*Shiai no aida ni / chū (ni) / \*no uchi ni ame ga futte kita.*

(It started to rain while the game was going on.)

**wa**<sup>1</sup> は *prt.*

a particle which marks a topic or  
a contrastive element

talking about ~ ; as for ~ ; the  
【REL. *ga*<sup>1</sup>】

## ◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)	
私 ..... は <i>Watashi</i> ..... <i>wa</i>	学生 だ / です。 <i>gakusei da / desu.</i>
(I am a student.)	

(B)

Contrastive Element <sub>1</sub>		Contrastive Element <sub>2</sub>	
杉田さん ..... は <i>Sugita-san</i> ..... <i>wa</i>	行きます が <i>ikimasu ga</i>	私 ..... は <i>watashi</i> ..... <i>wa</i>	行きません。 <i>ikimasen.</i>
(Mr. Sugita will go (there) but I won't go.)			

## Examples

- (a) ジョーンズさんは今日本語を勉強している。  
*Jōnzu-san wa ima nihongo o benkyōshite iru.*  
(Mr. Jones is studying Japanese now.)
- (b) この町には大学が二つある。  
*Kono machi ni wa daigaku ga futatsu aru.*  
(There are two universities in this town.)
- (c) 私はビールは飲みますが酒は飲みません。  
*Watashi wa biru wa nomimasu ga sake wa nomimasen.*  
(I drink beer but don't drink sake.)
- (d) 春子には人形を、秋子には絵本をあげた。  
*Haruko ni wa ningyō o, Akiko ni wa ehon o ageta.*  
(I gave Haruko a doll and Akiko a picture book.)

## Notes

- The origin of *wa* can be traced to the conditional marker *ba*. (Compare the spellings of *wa* (は) and *ba* (ば).) (⇒ *ba*) However, in con-

temporary Japanese, *wa* is used, in general, to mark information which the speaker assumes to be part of the hearer's register. In other words, when *wa* marks X, the speaker usually assumes that the hearer knows what X refers to. Thus, noun phrases which can be marked by *wa* in ordinary circumstances are as follows:

- (A) Common nouns whose referents have already been introduced into the discourse linguistically or extra-linguistically. Example:

- (1) 昔々, 一人のおじいさんが住んでいました。  
*Mukashimukashi, hitori no o-jī-san ga sunde imashita.*  
 (Once upon a time, there lived *an old man*.)  
 おじいさんはとてもやさしい人でした。  
*O-jī-san wa totemo yasashii hito deshita.*  
 (The old man was a very gentle man.)

- (B) Proper nouns. Examples:

- (2) アメリカ 'America';                      スミスさん 'Mr. Smith'  
*Amerika*    *Sumisu-san*

- (C) Nouns whose referents can be uniquely identified (that is, they are one of a kind). Examples:

- (3) 太陽 'sun';                                      空 'sky'  
*taiyō*    *sora*

- (D) Generic names. Examples:

- (4) 人 'man';    車 'car'  
*hito*    *kuruma*

It is noted that *wa* never marks WH-words such as *nani* 'what' and *dare* 'who'. Thus, (5) is ungrammatical.

- (5) \*だれはパーティーに来ましたか。  
 \**Dare wa pāti ni kimashita ka.*  
 (Who came to the party?)

This is because WH-words do not refer to a known thing and, therefore, their referents can never be in the hearer's register.

2. More specifically, *wa* marks a topic and / or a contrastive element. When *wa* is used as a topic marker, as in X *wa* Y, X is something the rest of the sentence (i.e., Y) is about, and the focus of the sentence falls on Y or part of Y. (Cp. *ga*<sup>1</sup>) The topic X *wa* normally appears at the beginning of a sentence.



3. *Wa* is also used to mark a contrastive element, as in KS (B), Exs. (c) and (d). However, whether *wa* is being used as a topic marker or as a contrastive marker is not always clear. This is not clear particularly when there is one element X marked by *wa* but there is no other element Y explicitly contrasted with X. Here are some general rules for determining whether a given *wa* is topical or contrastive.

- (A) When more than one *wa* appears in a sentence, as in “X *wa* Y *wa* Z *wa* . . .”, the first *wa* is usually understood to be the topic marker, the second *wa* is more contrastive than the first one, the third one is more contrastive than the second, and so on. Examples:

- (6) 太郎はテニスは出来ます。  
*Tarō wa tennis wa dekimasu.*  
 (Taro can play tennis.)
- (7) 僕は今日はテニスはいしない。  
*Boku wa kyō wa tennis wa shinai.*  
 (I won't play tennis today.)

- (B) When X *wa* is pronounced with stress, it marks a contrastive element. Examples:

- (8) 私は一年です。  
*Watashi wa ichinen desu.*  
 ((I don't know about other people but, at least) I am a freshman.)
- (9) ビールは飲みます。  
*Bīru wa nomimasu.*  
 ((I don't drink other drinks but) I drink beer.)

4. When *wa* is used in negative sentences, it marks the negated element. This is a special use of *wa* as a contrastive marker. Compare the following sentences:

- (10) a. 私はきのうボストンへ行かなかった。  
*Watashi wa kinō Bosuton e ikanakatta.*  
 (I didn't go to Boston yesterday.)
- b. 私はきのうはボストンへ行かなかった。  
*Watashi wa kinō wa Bosuton e ikanakatta.*  
 (I didn't go to Boston yesterday.)

- c. 私はきのうボストンへは行かなかった。

*Watashi wa kinō Bosuton e wa ikanakatta.*

(I didn't go to Bóston yesterday.)

(10a) simply states that the speaker didn't go to Boston yesterday. (10b) negates *yesterday*, implying that the speaker went to Boston on other days or that he usually goes to Boston on that day but didn't yesterday. Likewise, (10c) negates *to Boston*, implying that the speaker went somewhere but it was not to Boston.

5. There are rules for particle ellipsis when *wa* marks noun phrases with case markers (i.e., particles such as the subject marker *ga* (=ga<sup>1</sup>) and the direct object marker *o* (=o<sup>1</sup>)).

- (A) When *wa* marks X *ga* or X *o*, *ga* or *o* must drop. (Exs. (a) and (c))
- (B) When *wa* marks X *e* or X *ni*<sup>6</sup> (location), *e* or *ni* optionally drop. (Ex. (b))
- (C) When *wa* marks X *ni*<sup>1</sup> / *ni*<sup>2</sup> / *ni*<sup>3</sup> / *ni*<sup>4</sup> (time, indirect object, agent, contact), X *de*, X *to*, X *kara*, X *made* or X *yor**i*, the case marker usually remains and *wa* follows it, forming a double particle. (Ex. (d)) More examples follow:

- (11) ここではたばこを吸わないでください。

*Koko de wa tabako o suwanaide kudasai.*

(Please don't smoke here.)

- (12) 田中さんとはよく会います。

*Tanaka-san to wa yoku aimasu.*

(I see Mr. Tanaka often.)

6. The topical *wa* does not appear in subordinate clauses, as in (13).

- (13) a. 花子は私が / \*はきのう酒を飲んだことを知っている。

*Hanako wa watashi ga / \*wa kinō sake o nonda koto o shitte iru.*

(Hanako knows that I drank *sake* yesterday.)

- b. 私が / \*は読んだ本は「雪国」です。

*Watashi ga / \*wa yonda hon wa "Yukiguni" desu.*

(The book I read was *Snow Country*.)



**wa**<sup>2</sup> わ *prt.*

a sentence particle used in weak assertive or volitional sentences by a female speaker

◆ **Key Sentence**

Sentence	
私 も あした の パーティー に 行く <i>Watashi mo ashita no pātī ni iku</i>	わ。 <i>wa.</i>
(I'll go to tomorrow's party, too.)	

**Examples**

- (a) 大木さんはもう帰りましたわ。  
*Ōki-san wa mō kaerimashita wa.*  
(Mr. Oki has already gone home.)
- (b) 久子はまだ学生ですわ。  
*Hisako wa mada gakusei desu wa.*  
(Hisako is still a student.)
- (c) この部屋は小さいわ。  
*Kono heya wa chisai wa.*  
(This room is small.)

**Notes**

- The sentence particle *wa* is used only in female speech and expresses the speaker's weak assertion or volition. In addition, *wa* sometimes expresses the speaker's intimacy or friendliness.
- Wa* can follow any declarative sentence, but cannot follow the volitional forms of verbs. Thus, the following sentence is ungrammatical.

- (1) \*私が行きましょう / 行こうわ。  
\**Watashi ga ikimashō / ikō wa.*  
(I will go.)

Note that *wa* cannot be used in questions.

- (2) a. \*ジャクソンさんは学生ですかわ。  
\**Jakuson-san wa gakusei desu ka wa.*  
(Is Mr. Jackson a student?)

- b. \*ジャクソンさんは学生ですわか。  
*\*Jakuson-san wa gakusei desu wa ka.*  
 (Is Mr. Jackson a student?)
- c. \*ジャクソンさんは学生ですわ?  
*\*Jakuson-san wa gakusei desu wa?*  
 (Is Mr. Jackson a student?)

3. Other sentence particles such as *ne* and *yo* can occur with *wa*. In this case, *wa* must precede these particles.

- (3) 私も行くわね。  
*Watashi mo iku wa ne.*  
 (I'll go there, too. All right?)
- (4) 私も行くわよ。  
*Watashi mo iku wa yo.*  
 (I'll go there, too. (Emphatic))

~wa ~da ~は ~だ *str.*

S.o. or s.t. is / was s.o. or s.t. or  
 is / was in some state, or will do /  
 does / did s.t.

◆Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)	Noun	
これ ..... は <i>Kore ..... wa</i>	本 <i>hon</i>	だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(This is a book.)		

## (B)

Topic (subject)	Noun	Prt	
コンサート ..... は <i>Konsāto</i> ..... <i>wa</i>	八時 <i>hachiji</i>	から <i>kara</i>	だ / です。 <i>da / desu.</i>
(Lit. The concert is from eight o'clock. (=The concert starts at eight o'clock.))			

## Examples

- (a) あの人は先生だ。  
*Ano hito wa sensei da.*  
(That person is a teacher.)
- (b) 私はジョーンズです。  
*Watashi wa Jōnzu desu.*  
(I am Jones.)
- (c) 授業は四時までです。  
*Jugyō wa yoji made desu.*  
(Lit. My classes are till four o'clock. (=I have classes till four o'clock.))
- (d) 今度の試合はワシントン大学とだ。  
*Kondo no shiai wa Washinton Daigaku to da.*  
(The next game is against the University of Washington.)

## Notes

1. “A *wa* B *da*” is probably the most basic sentence structure in Japanese. The very basic meaning of this construction is “A is B”. However, this pattern can convey more than that meaning. For example, the second sentence in (1) literally means ‘My wife is tea’, but actually means ‘My wife drinks tea.’ Here, the copula *da* is used in place of *nomu* ‘drink’.

- (1) 私は毎朝コーヒーを飲む。家内は紅茶だ。  
*Watashi wa maiasa kōhi o nomu. Kanai wa kōcha da.*  
(I drink coffee every morning. Lit. My wife is tea. (=My wife drinks tea.))

In fact, this structure is used frequently in conversation, as in (2), where the copula *desu* in B's sentence means *ikimasu* ‘am going’.



- (2) A : 私はハワイへ行きます。  
*Watashi wa Hawai e ikimasu.*  
 (I'm going to Hawaii.)

B : 私はフロリダです。  
*Watashi wa Furorida desu.*  
 (Lit. I am Florida. (=I'm going to Florida.))

In general, the copula can be used in place of a predicate if the meaning can be understood from context. Note the following examples:

- (3) このレストランはすしがおいしい。あのレストランはてんぷらだ。  
*Kono resutoran wa sushi ga oishii. Ano resutoran wa tempura da.*  
 (Sushi is good at this restaurant. At that restaurant tempura is good.)
- (4) ディックはスケートが上手だ。ポールはスキーだ。  
*Dikku wa sukēto ga jōzuda. Pōru wa ski da.*  
 (Dick is good at (ice) skating. Paul is good at skiing.)
- (5) みつ子はお母さんが病気だ。つとむはお父さんだ。  
*Mitsuko wa o-kā-san ga byōki da. Tsutomu wa o-tō-san da.*  
 (In Mitsuko's family, her mother is ill. In Tsutomu's family, his father is ill.)

What the copula *da* means may be understood from the linguistic context, as in (1) – (5), or from the extra-linguistic context, as in (6).

- (6) [In an order situation at a restaurant]  
 僕はうなぎだ。  
*Boku wa unagi da.*  
 (Lit. I am an eel. (=I'll have eel / I'd like eel.))

2. In “A *wa* B *da*”, B may be a noun phrase, as in KS(A) or a noun phrase with a particle, as in KS(B). General rules about particle ellipsis and retention in this construction follow:

- (A) *Ga*, *o*, *e* and *ni* (time (= *ni*<sup>1</sup>), location (= *ni*<sup>6</sup>)) must drop. (See (1) – (6).)
- (B) *Ni* (indirect object (= *ni*<sup>2</sup>), agent (= *ni*<sup>3</sup>), direct contact (= *ni*<sup>4</sup>)) and *de* (location (= *de*<sup>1</sup>), means (= *de*<sup>2</sup>)) may drop. Examples:

- (7) A : 僕はケンにたのんだ。  
*Boku wa Ken ni tanonda.*  
 (I asked Ken.)



B : 僕はアンディー(に)だ。  
*Boku wa Andi (ni) da.*  
 (I asked Andy.)

(8) A : 僕はアパートで勉強する。  
*Boku wa apāto de benkyōsuru.*  
 (I study in my apartment.)

B : 僕は図書館(で)だ。  
*Boku wa toshokan (de) da.*  
 (I study at the library.)

(C) *De* (reason), *to*, *kara* and *made* usually do not drop. Examples:

(9) A : 僕は病気で休んだ。  
*Boku wa byōki de yasunda.*  
 (I was absent because of illness.)

B : 僕はけがで / ??ø だ。  
*Boku wa kega de / ??ø da.*  
 (I was absent because I got injured (lit. because of an injury).)

(10) A : 私は一郎と踊りました。  
*Watashi wa Ichirō to odorimashita.*  
 (I danced with Ichiro.)

B : 私は信男と / ??ø です。  
*Watashi wa Nobuo to / ??ø desu.*  
 (I danced with Nobuo.)

3. When the copula is used for a predicate, it usually appears in the non-past tense regardless of the tense of the predicate, as in (7) and (9).
4. In “A wa B da”, A wa may drop if it can be understood from context, as seen in (11).

(11) A : それは何ですか。  
*Sore wa nan desu ka.*  
 (What is that?)

B : (これは)辞書です。  
*(Kore wa) Jisho desu.*  
 (This is a dictionary.)

~wa ~ga ~は ~が str.

a construction which relates a non-controllable state of s.t. or s.o. to a topic

### ◆ Key Sentences

	Topic (subject <sub>1</sub> )		Predicate <sub>1</sub>		
			Subject <sub>2</sub>	Predicate <sub>2</sub>	
(1)	私 <i>Watashi</i>	は <i>wa</i>	英語 <i>eigo</i>	が <i>ga</i>	分かる / 分かります。 <i>wakaru / wakarimasu.</i>
(I understand English. (Lit. To me, English is understandable.))					
(2)	花子 <i>Hanako</i>	は <i>wa</i>	目 <i>me</i>	が <i>ga</i>	きれいだ /きれいです。 <i>kireida / kireidesu.</i>
(Hanako has pretty eyes. (Lit. Speaking of Hanako, her eyes are pretty.))					
(3)	辞書 <i>Jisho</i>	は <i>wa</i>	ウェブスター <i>Webusutā</i>	が <i>ga</i>	いい / いいです。 <i>ii / iidesu.</i>
(Talking about dictionaries, Webster's is good.)					

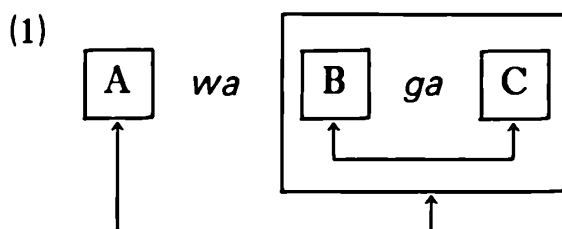
### Examples

- (a) たかしはテニスが上手だ。  
*Takashi wa tenisu ga jōzuda.*  
(Takashi is good at tennis.)
- (b) 私はボーイフレンドがほしい。  
*Watashi wa bōifurendo ga hoshii.*  
(I want a boyfriend.)
- (c) 僕はフットボールが好きだ。  
*Boku wa futtobōru ga sukida.*  
(I like football.)
- (d) 象は鼻が長い。  
*Zō wa hana ga nagai.*  
(Elephants have long trunks.)

- (e) 私はおなかがすいた。  
*Watashi wa onaka ga suite.*  
 (I am hungry.)
- (f) ミラーさんは背が高い。  
*Mirā-san wa se ga takai.*  
 (Mr. Miller is tall.)
- (g) 日本はステーキが高い。  
*Nihon wa sutēki ga takai.*  
 (Steak is expensive in Japan.)
- (h) 海は日本海がきれいだ。  
*Umi wa Nihonkai ga kireida.*  
 (Talking about the sea, the Japan Sea is clean.)
- (i) 日本の野球はどこが強いですか。  
*Nihon no yakyū wa doko ga tsuyoidesu ka.*  
 (Talking about baseball in Japan, who is strong?)

### Notes

1. “A wa B ga C” is one of the basic constructions in Japanese. In this construction, C usually expresses something about B and “B ga C” expresses something about A, as illustrated in (1).



2. Sentences utilizing this construction may be categorized into three classes :
  - (A) A is human, and “B ga C” expresses A’s physical and / or mental state, for example, ability or desire, as in KS (1), Exs. (a), (b) and (c).
  - (B) B is part of A, and C expresses something about B, which, in turn, expresses something about A, as in KS (2), Exs. (d), (e), (f) and (g).
  - (C) B is a member of A, and C expresses something about B, as in KS (3), Exs. (h) and (i).
3. Listed below are the verbs and adjectives which usually require the “A wa B ga C” construction. (Sentences with these verbs and adjectives belong to Class (A) in Note 2.)

(2) *Ability:*

分かる (be understandable; understand)

*wakaru*

出来る (can be done; can do)

*dekiru*

られる (can)

*rareru<sup>2</sup>*

見える (be visible)

*mieru*

聞こえる (be audible)

*kikoeru*

上手だ (good at)

*jōzuda*

下手だ (poor at)

*hetada*

得意だ (proudly good at)

*tokuida*

苦手だ (ashamedly poor at)

*nigateda*

(⇒ *kikoeru*; *mieru*; *rareru<sup>2</sup>*)

(3) *Desire / Need:*

ほしい (desirable; want)

*hoshii*

たい (want to)

*tai*

いる (be necessary; need)

*iru<sup>3</sup>*

必要だ (necessary)

*hitsuyōda*

(⇒ *hoshii<sup>1</sup>*; *iru<sup>3</sup>*; *tai*)

(4) *Fondness:*

好きだ (be liked; like)

*sukida*

きらいだ (be disliked; dislike)

*kiraida*

(⇒ *kiraida*; *sukida*)

(5) *Emotion:*

はずかしい (embarrassing)

*hazukashii*

なつかしい (nostalgic)

*natsukashii*

にくらしい (hateful)

*nikurashii*

おそろしい (dreadful)

*osoroshii*

こわい (fearful)

*kowai*

うらやましい (enviable)

*urayamashii*

くやしい (vexing)

*kuyashii*

~wa ikenai ~はいけない *phr.*

a phrase which indicates prohibition

cannot do s.t.; must not do s.t.;  
Don't do s.t.; should not do s.t.

【REL. ~wa naranai】

### ◆ Key Sentence

	Vte	
この 部屋 に <i>Kono heya ni</i>	入って <i>haitte</i>	は いけない / いけません。 <i>wa ikenai / ikemasen.</i>
(You must not enter this room.)		

### Formation

Vte はいけない  
*wa ikenai*

話して はいけない (must not talk)  
*hanashite wa ikenai*

食べて はいけない (must not eat)  
*tabete wa ikenai*

### Examples

- (a) 教室でものを食べてはいけません。  
*Kyōshitsu de mono o tabete wa ikemasen.*  
(You must not eat (food) in the classroom.)
- (b) 花子はまだ酒を飲んではいけない。  
*Hanako wa mada sake o nonde wa ikenai.*  
(Hanako must / can not drink alcohol yet.)

### Notes

1. In *Vte wa ikenai*, the second person subject is usually omitted, as in KS and Ex. (a).
2. *Vte wa ikenai* is often used as a negative answer to “*Vte mo iidesu ka.* (May I ~?).”  
(⇒ *~te mo ii*)

### 【Related Expression】

*Vte wa naranai* also expresses prohibition. *Vte wa naranai*, however, sounds a little stronger than *Vte wa ikenai*.

## wakaru 分かる v. (Gr. 1)

can figure out (spontaneously) various facts—such as content, nature, value, meaning, cause, reason, result—about s.t. whose existence is pre-supposed

be comprehensible; understand;  
can tell; figure out  
【REL. *shiru*】

## ◆ Key Sentence

Topic (experiencer)			Object of Comprehension	
私 <i>Watashi</i>	(に) <i>(ni)</i>	は <i>wa</i>	この言葉 <i>kono kotoba</i>	が <i>ga</i>
				分からない / 分かりません。 <i>wakaranai / wakarimasen.</i>
(Lit. To me this word is not comprehensible. (=I don't understand this word.))				

## Examples

- (a) 私にはこの映画の意味が分からない。  
*Watashi ni wa kono eiga no imi ga wakaranai.*  
(I don't understand the meaning of this movie.)
- (b) この問題は難しくて分からない。  
*Kono mondai wa muzukashikute wakaranai.*  
(This problem is too difficult to understand.)
- (c) あしたまでにこの仕事ができるかどうか分かりません。  
*Ashita made ni kono shigoto ga dekiru ka dō ka wakarimasen.*  
(I can't tell if I can finish this work by tomorrow.)
- (d) A: 田中さんを知っていますか。  
*Tanaka-san o shitte imasu ka.*  
(Do you know Mr. Tanaka?)
- B: ええ, 知っていますが, あの人はどうもよく分かりません。  
*Ē, shitte imasu ga, ano hito wa dōmo yoku wakarimasen.*  
(Yes, I know him, but he is somehow incomprehensible to me.)

## Notes

- The basic pattern for this verb is the ~ *wa* ~ *ga* pattern. (⇒ ~ *wa* ~ *ga*) The experiencer of *wakaru* takes *ni* optionally, as in KS.

2. Because *wakaru* is already a potential verb, it cannot take the potential form *\*wakareru* 'can understand'.
3. *Wakaru* normally takes *ga* to indicate the object of comprehension, but must take *o* when 'non-spontaneous comprehension' is involved, as in causative sentences ((1a)) or sentences in which the experiencer makes a conscious effort to understand something ((1b)).

- (1) a. 親の死を / \*が小さい子供に分からせるのは難しい。  
*Oya no shi o / \*ga chisai kodomo ni wakaraseru no wa muzukashii.*  
 (It is hard to make a small child comprehend the death of a parent.)
- b. ジャックはリンダの気持ちを / \*が分かろうとしない。  
*Jakku wa Rinda no kimochi o / \*ga wakarō to shinai.*  
 (Jack does not try to understand Linda's feeling.)

#### 【Related Expression】

*Wakaru* indicates 'the process of figuring something out' and is different from *shiru* which basically means 'to get some raw information from some outside source'. The primary difference between the two verbs is illustrated in the following sentences:

- [1] 友達に聞いて大野の結婚のことを知っていた / \*が分かっていた。  
*Tomodachi ni kiite Ōno no kekkon no koto o shitte ita / \*ga wakatte ita.*  
 (I knew about Ono's marriage by hearing it from a friend.)
- [2] よく考えれば分かります / \*知りますよ。  
*Yoku kangaereba wakarimasu / \*shirimasu yo.*  
 (If you think hard, you'll understand / \*know it.)
- [3] A: いくらか分かりますか。  
*Ikura ka wakarimasu ka.*  
 (Can you tell how much it is?)  
 B: はい、調べれば分かります / \*知ります。  
*Hai, shirabereba wakarimasu / \*shirimasu.*  
 (Yes, I can tell / \*know it, if I check into it.)
- [4] A: 今晚何をするつもりですか。  
*Konban nani o suru tsumori desu ka.*  
 (What do you intend to do tonight?)



B : まだ分かりません / \*知りません。  
*Mada wakarimasen / \*shirimasen.*  
 (I don't know yet.)

**wake da わけだ** *phr.*

the speaker's conclusion obtained  
 through deductive, logical judgment  
 or calculation on the basis of what  
 he has heard or read

no wonder; so it means that ~;  
 that's why; should ~; I take it  
 that ~; naturally  
 【REL. *hazu da*】

# ◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Sentence <sub>1</sub>		
毎日 三時間 も 日本語 を 勉強して いる ン ですか。 <i>Mainichi sanjikan mo nihongo o benkyōshite iru n desu ka.</i>		
Sentence <sub>2</sub>		
	Vinf	
よく <i>Yoku</i>	出来る <i>dekiru</i>	わけ です ね。 <i>wake desu ne.</i>
(Are you studying Japanese (as long as) three hours every day? No wonder your Japanese is good.)		

(B)

Sentence <sub>1</sub>	Sentence <sub>2</sub>	Adj (i) inf	
あした 試験 ですか。 <i>Ashita shiken desu ka.</i>	じゃあ 今晚 <i>Jā konban</i>	忙しい <i>isogashii</i>	わけ です ね。 <i>wake desu ne.</i>
(Do you have an exam tomorrow? Then, you must be busy tonight.)			

**Formation**

(i) {V / Adj} (i) inf わけ だ  
wake da

{話す / 話した} わけ だ (I take it that s.o. talks / talked)  
{hanasu / hanashita} wake da

{食べる / 食べた} わけ だ (I take it that s.o. eats / ate)  
{taberu / tabeta} wake da

{高い / 高かった} わけ だ (I take it that s.t. is / was expensive)  
{takai / takakatta} wake da

(ii) Adj (na) stem {な / だった} わけ だ  
{na / datta} wake da

{静かな / 静かだった} わけ だ (I take it that s.t. is / was quiet)  
{shizukana / shizukadatta} wake da

(iii) N {という / だった} わけ だ  
{to iu / datta} wake da

{先生 という / 先生 だった} わけ だ (I take it that s.o. is / was  
{sensei to iu / sensei datta} wake da a teacher)

**Examples**

(a) スミスさんは十年間もテニスをしたのだから上手なわけだ。  
*Sumisu-san wa jūnenkan mo tenisu o shita no da kara jōzuna wake da.*  
(Mr. Smith has played tennis for ten years, so he should be good at it.)

(b) A: 来月から四か月フランスに行きます。  
*Raigetsu kara yonkagetsu Furansu ni ikimasu.*  
(I'll go to France next month and stay there for four months.)

B: すると、六月に帰ってくるわけですね。  
*Suru to, rokugatsu ni kaette kuru wake desu ne.*  
(Then, I take it that you're returning here in June.)

(c) 毎日プールで泳いでいるんですか。丈夫なわけですね。  
*Mainichi pūru de oyoide iru n desu ka. Jōbuna wake desu ne.*  
(Are you swimming in the pool everyday? No wonder you're healthy.)

(d) きのは三時間しか寝ていない。道理で眠いわけだ。  
*Kinō wa sanjikan shika nete inai. Dōri de nemui wake da.*  
(Yesterday I slept only three hours. No wonder I am sleepy.)

- (e) えっ? 足立さんが入院したんですか。パーティーに来なかったわけだ。  
*E? Adachi-san ga nyūinshita n desu ka. Pāti ni konakatta wake da.*  
 (What? Was Mr. Adachi hospitalized? No wonder he didn't come to the party.)
- (f) A: 山田さんは英語のことは何でも知っています。  
*Yamada-san wa eigo no koto wa nan demo shitte imasu.*  
 (Mr. Yamada knows everything about English.)
- B: 生き字引というわけですか。  
*Iki jibiki to iu wake desu ka.*  
 (You mean he is a living dictionary?)
- (g) 父の言うことが分からないわけではないが、どうしても医者になりたくない。  
*Chichi no iu koto ga wakaranai wake de wa nai ga, dōshitemo isha ni naritakunai.*  
 (It is not that I don't understand what my father is saying; I simply don't want to become a medical doctor.)

### Notes

1. *Wake* can be used as a full noun, meaning 'reason' as in (1) and (2) below:

- (1) 会社をやめたそうですが、そのわけを聞かせてください。  
*Kaisha o yameta sōdesu ga, sono **wake** o kikasete kudasai.*  
 (I heard that you quit the company. Let me hear the reason for that.)
- (2) ここに来たわけは言えません。  
*Koko ni kita **wake** wa iemasen.*  
 (I can't tell you the reason why I came here.)

2. *Wake de* is the *te*-form of *wake da*.

- (3) お母さんと二人だけですか。そういうわけで結婚出来ないんですか。  
*O-kā-san to futari dake desu ka. Sō iu **wake de** kekkon dekinai n desu ka.*  
 (It's only you and your mother? For that reason you can't get married, eh?)

### 【Related Expression】

*Hazu da* 'expect' is similar but not identical to *wake da*. *Hazu da* can express a speaker's expectation when there is no preceding context; *wake da* cannot. In other words, *wake da* is highly dependent on verbal context.

(⇒ *hazu da*)



- [1] a. あしたは授業がないはず / \*わけですよ。  
*Ashita wa jugyō ga nai hazu / \*wake desu yo.*  
 (I expect that there is no class tomorrow.)
- b. あの人は若いはず / \*わけですよ。  
*Ano hito wa wakai hazu / \*wake desu yo.*  
 (I expect him to be young.)

**-ya 屋** *suf.*

a suffix attached to names of stores, inns and Japanese-style restaurants or to persons engaged in certain occupations

store

**Examples**

- (a) 花屋 (florist)

*hana-ya*

- 本屋 (bookstore)

*hon-ya*

- 薬屋 (drug store)

*kusuri-ya*

- 肉屋 (butcher)

*niku-ya*

- パチンコ屋 (pinball parlor)

*pachinko-ya*

- パン屋 (bakery)

*pan-ya*

- 魚屋 (fish monger)

*sakana-ya*

- 酒屋 (liquor store)

*saka-ya*

- (b) 酒屋さんに電話してビールを三ダース持って来てもらった。

*Saka-ya-san ni denwashite biru o sandāsu motte kite moratta.*

(I called the man at the liquor store and had him bring me three dozen beers.)

- (c) あの人は政治家ではなくて政治屋だ。

*Ano hito wa seijika de wa nakute seiji-ya da.*

(He is not a statesman but a mere politician.)

**Note**

The suffix *-ya* is sometimes used to downgrade a person. This use, however, is very restricted. Examples follow:

- (1) はずかしがり屋 (a shy person)  
*hazukashigari-ya*
- いばり屋 (a haughty person)  
*ibari-ya*
- 気取り屋 (an affected person)  
*kidori-ya*

Note that these examples are all derived from *Vmasu + ya*, as in *hazukashigari + ya*, *ibari + ya* and *kidori + ya*.

## ya や conj.

a coordinate conjunction that is used to list two or more items (nouns or noun phrases) in an inexhaustive fashion

and

【REL. *to*<sup>1</sup>; *toka*】

## ◆ Key Sentence

Subject				
Noun		Noun		
山田さん <i>Yamada-san</i>	や <i>ya</i>	小川さん <i>Ogawa-san</i>	が <i>ga</i>	来た / 来ました。 <i>kita / kimashita.</i>
(Mr. Yamada and Mr. Ogawa (and others) came.)				

## Examples

- (a) 山本さんやスミスさんがテニスをしている。  
*Yamamoto-san ya Sumisu-san ga tennisu o shite iru.*  
 (Mr. Yamamoto, Mr. Smith and others are playing tennis.)
- (b) 僕はビールやワインを飲んだ。  
*Boku wa biru ya wain o nonda.*  
 (I drank beer, wine and things like that.)
- (c) 土田さんは大川さんや鈴木さんに手紙を書いた。  
*Tsuchida-san wa Ōkawa-san ya Suzuki-san ni tegami o kaita.*

(Mr. Tsuchida wrote a letter to Mr. Okawa and Mr. Suzuki (and others).)

### Notes

1. *Ya* is used to combine two or more nouns or noun phrases. It cannot be used to combine predicates. Thus, (1) is unacceptable.

(1) \*きのうはデパートに行きましたや映画を見ました。

\**Kinō wa depāto ni ikimashita ya eiga o mimashita.*

(Yesterday I did things like going to a department store and seeing a movie.)

Instead of (1) we have to use *~ tari ~ tari suru* to express an in-exhaustive listing of predicates, as in (2). (⇒ *~ tari ~ tari suru*)

(2) きんのうはデパートに行ったり映画を見たりしました。

*Kinō wa depāto ni ittari eiga o mitari shimashita.*

2. *N ya N* can be used as a noun phrase in any position where a single noun can be used. It can be used as the subject, as in KS and Ex. (a), or as the direct object as in Ex. (b), or as the indirect object as in Ex. (c).
3. *N ya N* cannot appear in the position of *X* in the *X ga Y da* construction, because *ga* in *X ga Y da* is a highly exhaustive listing marker. (⇒ *ga*<sup>1</sup>)

(3) \*ジェーンやミッシェルが学生です。

\**Jēn ya Missheru ga gakusei desu.*

(\*Jane and Michelle and only they (and others) are students.)

This idea can be conveyed using the construction in (4):

(4) 学生はジェーンやミッシェルです。

*Gakusei wa Jēn ya Missheru desu.*

(The students are Jane or Michelle (and others).)

### 【Related Expression】

*Toka* is used to make a rather *general*, in-exhaustive listing of items as examples, whereas *ya* is used to make an in-exhaustive listing of items *related to a specific time and place*. Consider the following examples:

[1] a. A: スミスさんは例えばどんな日本食が好きですか。

*Sumisu-san wa tatoeba donna nihonshoku ga sukidesu ka.*

(Mr. Smith, what kind of Japanese cuisine do you like?

Give me some examples.)

B: そうですね。てんぷらとか / ?やすきやきとか / ?や刺身ですね。  
*Sō desu ne. Tempura toka / ?ya sukiyaki toka / ?ya sashimi desu ne.*  
 (Well, I'd say *tempura*, *sukiyaki* and *sashimi* (and others).)

b. A: きのう料理屋で何を食べましたか。  
*Kinō ryōri-ya de nani o tabemashita ka.*  
 (What did you eat at the Japanese restaurant?)

B: てんぷらや / ???とかすきやきや / ???とか刺身を食べました。  
*Tempura ya / ???toka sukiyaki ya / ???toka sashimi o tabemashita.*  
 (I ate *tempura*, *sukiyaki* and *sashimi* (and others).)

## yahari やはり *adv.*

an adverb indicating that an actual situation expectedly / anticipatively conforms to a standard based on past experience, comparison with other people, or common sense

still; also; after all; as expected; you know  
 【REL. *kekkyoku*; *sasuga (ni)*】  
 (ANT. *masaka*)

### ◆Key Sentence

Topic (subject)			
ベイリーさん <i>Beiri-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	やはり <i>yahari</i>	来なかった / 来ませんでした ね。 <i>konakatta / kimasendeshita ne.</i>
(As expected, Mr. Bailey hasn't come, has he?)			

### Examples

- (a) 雪子さんは今でもやはりきれいです。  
*Yukiko-san wa ima demo yahari kireidesu.*  
 (Yukiko is still pretty.)
- (b) お兄さんはテニスが上手ですが、弟さんもやっぱり上手ですよ。  
*O-ni-san wa tennisu ga jōzudesu ga, otōto-san mo yappari jōzudesu yo.*



(The older brother is good at tennis, and the younger brother is also good at it.)

- (c) やはり日本のビールはおいしいですね。

*Yahari Nihon no biru wa oishiidesu ne.*

(As expected, Japanese beer is good.)

- (d) 僕はやはり結婚することにしました。

*Boku wa yahari kekkonsuru koto ni shimashita.*

(I've decided to get married, after all.)

### Notes

1. *Yahari* is a speaker-oriented adverb because its use is based on the speaker's subjective and presuppositional standards. Its overuse in conversation makes a discourse overly subjective, but its proper use in conversation makes a discourse sound like real Japanese.
2. *Yahari* can be positioned sentence-initially or sentence-medially, just like other adverbs. Thus, in KS *yahari* can be positioned in two ways.

- (1) a. やはりベイリーさんは来なかったね。

*Yahari Beiri-san wa konakatta ne.*

- b. ベイリーさんはやはり来なかったね。

*Beiri-san wa yahari konakatta ne.*

- c. ?ベイリーさんは来なかったね, やはり。

?*Beiri-san wa konakatta ne, yahari.*

The sentence-initial *yahari* is more emphatic than the sentence-medial *yahari*. The sentence-final *yahari* as in (1c) sounds like an after-thought, and its usage is slightly marginal.

3. *Yappari* is a more emphatic and emotive version of *yahari*, owing to its glottal stop *-pp-*.

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

### 【Related Expressions】

- I. *Sasuga* is an adverb / adj (*na*) whose meaning is similar to *yahari*. *Sasuga*, however, has only one meaning 'as expected' and indicates that the speaker is very much impressed or surprised by the given situation.

- [1] a. さすが(に)日本人はよく働く。

*Sasuga(ni) nihonjin wa yoku hataraku.*

(Truly Japanese people work hard!)



- b. さすが(に)アメリカは広い。

*Sasuga(ni) Amerika wa hiroi.*

(Exactly as I expected, America is huge.)

*Sasuga(ni)* can replace *yahari* only when *yahari* means ‘as expected’, as in KS and Ex. (c).

- II. The adverb *kekkyoku* ‘after all, in short’ can replace *yahari* only when the latter means ‘after all’, as in Ex. (d). More examples follow:

- [2] a. 色々薬を飲んだがやはり / 結局治らなかった。

*Iroiro kusuri o nonda ga yahari / kekkyoku naoranakatta.*

(I took all kinds of medicine, but I wasn’t cured.)

- b. やはり / 結局行かないことにした。

*Yahari / Kekkyoku ikanai koto ni shita.*

(After all, I decided not to go there.)

In [2] *kekkyoku* sounds more formal than *yahari*, because the former is a Sino-Japanese word, while the latter is a Japanese word. Yet both can be used in conversational Japanese.

- III. The adverb *masaka* ‘by no means, on no account, surely not’ is used when a given situation is far from the speaker’s expectation. In that sense, it is an antonym of *yahari*. *Masaka* is used with a negative predicate or is used all by itself, meaning ‘Unbelievable!, You don’t say!’.

- [3] a. まさか小川さんが先生になるとは思わなかった。

*Masaka Ogawa-san ga sensei ni naru to wa omowanakatta.*

(I never expected Mr. Ogawa to become a teacher.)

- b. A: トムが入院したそうだ。

*Tomu ga nyūinshita sōda.*

(I heard that Tom was hospitalized.)

B: まさか! きのうテニスをしていたよ。

*Masaka! Kinō tennis o shite ita yo.*

(You don’t say! He was playing tennis yesterday.)

**-yasui やすい** *aux. adj. (i)*

S.t. or s.o. is easy to ~.

easy to; ready to; be apt to;  
prone to; do s.t. easily  
(ANT. -nikui)

## ◆ Key Sentence

Topic (subject)	Vmasu	
この 漢字 ..... は <i>Kono kanji ..... wa</i>	覚え <i>oboe</i>	やすい / やすいです。 <i>yasui / yasuidesu.</i>
(This <i>kanji</i> is easy to memorize.)		

## Formation

Vmasu やすい  
*yasui*話しやすい (easy to speak)  
*hanashiyasui*食べやすい (easy to eat)  
*tabeyasui*

## Examples

- (a) あの人のうちは見つけやすい。  
*Ano hito no uchi wa mitsukeyasui.*  
(His house is easy to find.)
- (b) 佐藤先生は話しやすいです。  
*Satō-sensei wa hanashiyasuidesu.*  
(Prof. Sato is easy to talk to.)
- (c) このペンは書きやすい。  
*Kono pen wa kakiyasui.*  
(This pen is easy to write with.)
- (d) 上野さんは一緒に仕事がいやすかった。  
*Ueno-san wa isshoni shigoto ga shiyasukatta.*  
(Mr. Ueno was easy to work with.)
- (e) 豆腐は腐りやすい。  
*Tōfu wa kusariyasui.*  
(Tofu rots easily.)

## Notes

1. *Vmasu yasui* is an *i*-type compound adjective and conjugates as an Adj (*i*), as seen in the following:

		Informal	Formal
Aff.	Nonpast	話しやすい <i>hanashiyasui</i>	話しやすいです <i>hanashiyasuidesu</i>
	Past	話やすかった <i>hanashiyasukatta</i>	話やすかったです <i>hanashiyasukattadesu</i>
Neg.	Nonpast	話しくない <i>hanashiyasukunai</i>	話しくないです <i>hanashiyasukunaidesu</i> 話しくありません <i>hanashiyasukuarimasen</i>
	Past	話しくなかった <i>hanashiyasukunakatta</i>	話しくなかったです <i>hanashiyasukunakattadesu</i> 話しくありませんでした <i>hanashiyasukuarimasendeshita</i>

2. The following sentences (1) - (4) are closely related to Exs. (a) - (d).

- (1) あの人のうちを見つける。 (Cp. Ex. (a))

*Ano hito no uchi o mitsukeru.*

(One locates his house.)

- (2) 佐藤先生に話す。 (Cp. Ex. (b))

*Satō-sensei ni hanasu.*

(One talks to Prof. Sato.)

- (3) このペンで書く。 (Cp. Ex. (c))

*Kono pen de kaku.*

(One writes with this pen.)

- (4) 上野さんと一緒に仕事をした。 (Cp. Ex. (d))

*Ueno-san to isshoni shigoto o shita.*

(One worked together with Mr. Ueno.)

The noun phrases in (1) through (4) above, such as the direct object ~ *o*, the indirect object ~ *ni*, the instrumental phrase ~ *de*, and the comitative phrase ~ *to* are the sources for the topic (subject) of Exs. (a),

(b), (c) and (d), respectively. It is important to note that all these particles drop in the *yasui*-construction, and that the topic is the new subject of the *yasui*-construction.

3. If the subject of the *yasui*-construction is under focus, it is marked by *ga*, as in (5). (⇒ *ga*<sup>1</sup>)

(5) A : どの先生が話しやすいですか。  
*Dono sensei ga hanashiyasuidesu ka.*  
 (Which professor is easy to talk to?)

B : 佐藤先生が話しやすいです。  
*Satō-sensei ga hanashiyasuidesu.*  
 (Prof. Sato is easy to talk to.)

4. The antonym of *-yasui* is *-nikui* 'hard to ~', and is used in exactly the same way as *-yasui*. (⇒ *nikui*)

**yo よ** prt.

a sentence-final particle that indicates the speaker's (fairly) strong conviction or assertion about s.t. that is assumed to be known only to him

I tell you; I'm telling you; you know; contrary to what you think

#### ◆ Key Sentence

Sentence	
坂本さん は たばこ を 吸わない / 吸いません <i>Sakamoto-san wa tabako o suwanai / suimasen</i>	よ。 <i>yo.</i>
(Mr. Sakamoto doesn't smoke, you know.)	

#### Examples

- (a) A : 日本語はおもしろいですか。  
*Nihongo wa omoshiroidesu ka.*  
 (Is Japanese interesting?)

B : ええ, とてもおもしろいですよ。

*Ē, totemo omoshiroidesu yo.*

(Yes, it's very interesting, I tell you.)

(b) A : あの人はそんな本を買わないでしょう。

*Ano hito wa sonna hon o kawanai deshō.*

(He probably won't buy that sort of book.)

B : いいえ, 買いますよ。

*Īe, kaimasu yo.*

(Yes, he'll buy it (contrary to what you think).)

### Notes

1. In this construction, the sentence preceding *yo* can be any informal or formal sentence except a question.

(1) a. \*読むかよ。

\**Yomu ka yo.*

b. \*読みますかよ。

\**Yomimasu ka yo.*

The sentences in (1) are unacceptable because the speaker's strong conviction and his act of questioning contradict each other. If (1a) is interpreted as a rhetorical question meaning 'I bet he isn't going to read it', however, the sentence becomes acceptable. But (1b), the formal version of (1a), cannot be a rhetorical question.

2. A sentence preceding *yo* can be an informal or a formal request. Examples:

(2) a. 読めよ。

*Yome yo.*

(Read it.)

b. 読みなさいよ。

*Yominasai yo.*

((From a superior to his inferior) Read it.)

c. 読んでくださいよ。

*Yonde kudasai yo.*

(Please read it.)

When *yo* is used in this way, the sentence becomes more forceful.

3. Another sentence-final particle *ne* may be attached to S *yo*, yielding the meaning 'I assert S and don't you agree?'. S *yo ne* is used when the speaker wishes to mitigate the force of his assertion by talking as if the content of S were also known to the hearer. (⇒ *ne*, Note 5) Examples:

- (3) a. この本はおもしろいですよね。  
*Kono hon wa omoshiroi desu yo ne.*  
 (This book is interesting, right?)
- b. アメリカまで十時間はかかりますよね。  
*Amerika made jūjikan wa kakarimasu yo ne.*  
 (It takes at least 10 hours to get to America, right?)

S *yo ne* can also be used when the speaker is addressing someone who doesn't know about an asserted fact and there is another person nearby who is aware of it. In such circumstances, the speaker asks the person who shares the asserted fact for his agreement at the end of the sentence.

- (4) [The speaker is talking with someone about Mr. Kato, who is standing nearby.]  
 加藤さんはロシア語が出来ますよ、ね?  
*Katō-san wa roshiago ga dekimasu yo, ne?*  
 (Mr. Kato can speak Russian... Can't you, Mr. Kato?)

4. In nonpolite, informal speech (i.e., intimate speech) sex differences are expressed by a combination of *yo* and the female speech markers *wa* and *no*. (⇒ *wa*<sup>2</sup>; *no*<sup>4</sup>; Characteristics of Japanese Grammar, 7. Sentence-final Particles) The following chart illustrates the use of *yo* in informal male and female speech.

Male Speech	Female Speech
Vinf+ <i>yo</i>	Vinf+ <i>wa</i> + <i>yo</i>
Exs. 話す よ。(I'll talk, you know.) <i>Hanasu yo.</i> 話した よ。(I talked, you know.) <i>Hanashita yo.</i>	話す わ よ。 <i>Hanasu wa yo.</i> 話した わ よ。 <i>Hanashita wa yo.</i>
Adj ( <i>i</i> )+ <i>yo</i>	Adj ( <i>i</i> )+ <i>wa</i> + <i>yo</i>
Exs. 高い よ。(It's expensive, you know.) <i>Takai yo.</i> 高かった よ。(It was expensive, you know.) <i>Takakatta yo.</i>	高い わ よ。 <i>Takai wa yo.</i> 高かった わ よ。 <i>Takakatta wa yo.</i>

Male Speech	Female Speech
{Adj stem ( <i>na</i> ) / N} { <i>da</i> / <i>datta</i> } <i>yo</i>	{Adj ( <i>na</i> ) stem / N} { <i>da</i> / <i>datta</i> } <i>wa yo</i>
<p>Exs. 静かだ よ。(It's quiet, you know.)  <i>Shizukada yo.</i></p> <p>静かだった よ。(It was quiet, you know.)  <i>Shizukadatta yo.</i></p> <p>先生 だ よ。(He's a teacher, you know.)  <i>Sensei da yo.</i></p> <p>先生 だった よ。(He was a teacher, you know.)  <i>Sensei datta yo.</i></p>	<p>静か (だ わ) よ。  <i>Shizuka (da wa) yo.</i></p> <p>静かだった わ よ。  <i>Shizukadatta wa yo.</i></p> <p>先生 (だ わ) よ。  <i>Sensei (da wa) yo.</i></p> <p>先生 だった わ よ。  <i>Sensei datta wa yo.</i></p>
<i>n da (yo)</i>	<i>no (yo)</i>
<p>Exs. 話す ん だ (よ)。(I'll talk, you know.)  <i>Hanasu n da (yo).</i></p> <p>話した ん だ (よ)。(I talked, you know.)  <i>Hanashita n da (yo).</i></p> <p>高い ん だ (よ)。(It's expensive, you know.)  <i>Takai n da (yo).</i></p> <p>高かった ん だ (よ)。(It was expensive, you know.)  <i>Takakatta n da (yo).</i></p> <p>静かな ん だ (よ)。(It's quiet, you know.)  <i>Shizukana n da (yo).</i></p> <p>静かだった ん だ (よ)。(It was quiet, you know.)  <i>Shizukadatta n da (yo).</i></p> <p>先生 な ん だ (よ)。(He's a teacher, you know.)  <i>Sensei na n da (yo).</i></p> <p>先生 だった ん だ (よ)。(He was a teacher, you know.)  <i>Sensei datta n da (yo).</i></p>	<p>話す の (よ)。  <i>Hanasu no (yo).</i></p> <p>話した の (よ)。  <i>Hanashita no (yo).</i></p> <p>高い の (よ)。  <i>Takai no (yo).</i></p> <p>高かった の (よ)。  <i>Takakatta no (yo).</i></p> <p>静かな の (よ)。  <i>Shizukana no (yo).</i></p> <p>静かだった の (よ)。  <i>Shizukadatta no (yo).</i></p> <p>先生 な の (よ)。  <i>Sensei na no (yo).</i></p> <p>先生 だった の (よ)。  <i>Sensei datta no (yo).</i></p>

5. *Ne*, the Japanese tag question marker, is another frequently used sentence-final particle. (⇒ *ne*) *Yo* should not be confused with *ne*. In contrast to *yo*, *ne* is used when the speaker and the hearer share some specific information. For example, if the speaker is looking at a delicious-looking piece of cake with his friend, he would say (5b) instead of (5a).



- (5) a. \*おいしそうですよ。  
*\*Oishisōdesu yo.*  
 (Looks delicious, I tell you.)
- b. おいしそうですね。  
*Oishisōdesu ne.*  
 (Looks delicious, doesn't it?)

On the other hand, if he is eating some delicious cake which his friend has not tasted, he would say (6a) rather than (6b).

- (6) a. おいしいですよ。  
*Oishiidesu yo.*  
 (It's good, I tell you.)
- b. \*おいしいですね。  
*\*Oishiidesu ne.*  
 (It's good, isn't it?)

## yōda ようだ *aux. adj. (na)*

an auxiliary *na*-type adjective which expresses the likelihood of s.t. / s.o. or the likeness of s.t. / s.o. to s.t. / s.o.

look like; look as if; be like; appear; seem

【REL. *darō*; *rashii*; *sōda*<sup>1</sup>; ~*sōda*<sup>2</sup>】

### ◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)			{V / Adj ( <i>i</i> )} inf	
杉山さん <i>Sugiyama-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	アメリカへ <i>Amerika e</i>	行く <i>iku</i>	ようだ / ようです。 <i>yōda / yōdesu.</i>
(It appears that Mr. Sugiyama is going to America.)				

## (B)

Topic (subject)		Adj ( <i>na</i> ) stem		
上田さん <i>Ueda-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	ボクシング が <i>bokushingu ga</i>	好き <i>suki</i>	な <i>na</i>
ようだ / ようです。 <i>yōda / yōdesu.</i>				
(Mr. Ueda appears to like boxing.)				

## (C)

Topic (subject)		Noun		
あの 人 <i>Ano hito</i>	は <i>wa</i>	田中先生 <i>Tanaka-sensei</i>	の <i>no</i>	ようだ / ようです。 <i>yōda / yōdesu.</i>
(That person looks like Prof. Tanaka.)				

## (D)

A:	B:	Demonstrative	
石井さん は もう 帰りました か。 <i>Ishii-san wa mō kaerimashita ka.</i>	はい, <i>Hai,</i>	その <i>sono</i>	ようです。 <i>yōdesu.</i>
(Has Mr. Ishii gone home already?)		(Yes, it looks like it.)	

**Formation**

(i) {V / Adj (*i*)} inf ようだ  
*yōda*

{話す / 話した} ようだ (It seems that s.o. (will) talk / talked.)  
{*hanasu / hanashita*} *yōda*

{高い / 高かった} ようだ (It seems that s.t. is / was expensive.)  
{*takai / takakatta*} *yōda*

(ii) Adj (*na*) stem {な / だった} ようだ  
{*na / datta*} *yōda*

{静かな / 静かだった} ようだ (It seems that s.t. is / was quiet.)  
{*shizukana / shizukadatta*} *yōda*

(iii) N {の / だった} ようだ  
{*no / datta*} *yōda*

{先生 の / 先生 だった} ようだ (It seems that s.o. is / was a teacher.)  
 {sensei no / sensei datta} yōda

(iv) Demonstrative ようだ  
 yōda

その ようだ (It seems so.)  
 sono yōda

### Examples

- (a) 木村さんはきのうお酒を飲んだようだ。  
*Kimura-san wa kinō o-sake o nonda yōda.*  
 (It seems that Mr. Kimura drank sake yesterday.)
- (b) この問題は学生にはちょっと難しいようだ。  
*Kono mondai wa gakusei ni wa chotto muzukashii yōda.*  
 (This problem seems to be a little difficult for the students.)
- (c) ここは昔学校だったようだ。  
*Koko wa mukashi gakkō datta yōda.*  
 (It seems that this place used to be a school.)
- (d) この酒は水のようだ。  
*Kono sake wa mizu no yōda.*  
 (This sake is like water.)

### Notes

1. *Yōda* expresses the likelihood of s.t. / s.o., or the likeness of s.t. / s.o. to s.t. / s.o. In either case, when the speaker uses *yōda*, his statement is based on firsthand, reliable information (usually visual information).
2. *Yōda* can be used in counter-factual situations, as in Ex. (d). In this case, the adverb *marude* 'just' can be used for emphasis.
  - (1) 木村さんはまるで酒を飲んだようだ。  
*Kimura-san wa **marude** sake o nonda yōda.*  
 (Mr. Kimura looks as if he had just drunk sake.)
  - (2) あの人はまるで日本人のようです。  
*Ano hito wa **marude** nihonjin no yōdesu.*  
 (That person is just like a Japanese person.)
3. *Yōda* is a *na*-type adjective and has the prenominal form *yōna* and the adverbial form *yōni*. (⇒ *yōni*?) Examples:

- (3) 今日田中さんのような人を見ました。  
*Kyō Tanaka-san no yōna hito o mimashita.*  
 (I saw a man who looked like Mr. Tanaka.)

- (4) スミスさんは日本人のように日本語を話します。  
*Sumisu-san wa nihonjin no yōni nihongo o hanashimasu.*  
 (Mr. Smith speaks Japanese like a Japanese.)

4. The colloquial version of *yōda* is *mitaida*, which is also a *na*-type adjective. The uses of *mitaida* are exactly the same as those for *yōda*. The formation rules are as follows:

- (5) {V / Adj (*i*)} inf みたいだ  
*mitaida*
- (6) {Adj (*na*) stem / N} { $\emptyset$  / だった} みたいだ  
 $\emptyset$  *datta mitaida*

#### 【Related Expressions】

The conjecture expressions *S darō*, *S rashii* and *S sōda*<sup>2</sup> convey ideas similar to *S yōda*. The differences are as follows:

- (A) *S darō* expresses the speaker's conjecture, but it is not necessarily based on any information. In other words, *S darō* can be used when the speaker is merely guessing.
- (B) *S rashii* usually expresses the speaker's conjecture based on what the speaker has heard or read. That is, the information his conjecture is based on is not firsthand.
- (C) *S sōda*<sup>2</sup> expresses the speaker's conjecture about what is going to happen or the current state of someone or something. Although this expression is based on what the speaker sees or feels, it is merely his guess and the degree of certainty in his statement is fairly low. Only *Vmasu* or Adj (*i* / *na*) stem can precede *sōda*<sup>2</sup>.
- (D) *S yōda* is also an expression which is usually based on what the speaker sees or saw. However, unlike *S sōda*<sup>2</sup>, this expression involves the speaker's reasoning process based on firsthand, reliable information and his knowledge. Thus, the degree of certainty in *yōda* is the highest of the four expressions compared here.

The following examples demonstrate the differences among these four expressions. The sentences in [1] present examples with the adjective *takai* 'expensive' before the conjecture auxiliaries.

- [1] a. この本は高いだろう。

*Kono hon wa takai darō.*

(This book is probably expensive.)

- b. この本は高いらしい。

*Kono hon wa takai rashii.*

((From what I heard and / or read,) this book seems expensive.)

- c. この本は高そう。

*Kono hon wa taka sōda.*

(This book looks expensive.)

- d. この本は高いようだ。

*Kono hon wa takai yōda.*

((Considering the prices of similar books,) this book seems expensive.)

Here, [1a] is mere conjecture. [1b] expresses the speaker's conjecture based on what he has heard and / or read. (If the sentence involves little conjecture, it is almost like hearsay. ( $\Rightarrow$  *sōda*!)) [1c] is also the speaker's guess, but in this case it is based on what he sees. [1d] expresses the speaker's judgment about the price of the book. Note that in [1d] the speaker knows the book's price; therefore, this is not a guess. [2] provides examples with the noun *sensei* 'teacher' preceding the conjecture words. The differences in meaning among the sentences here are the same as those explained in [1], except that [2c] is ungrammatical.

- [2] a. あの人は先生だろう。

*Ano hito wa sensei darō.*

(I guess he is a teacher.)

- b. あの人は先生らしい。

*Ano hito wa sensei rashii.*

((From what I heard,) he seems to be a teacher.)

- c. \*あの人は先生そう。

\**Ano hito wa sensei sōda.*

- d. あの人は先生のように。

*Ano hito wa sensei no yōda.*

((Judging from how he looks,) he seems to be a teacher. / He looks as if he were a teacher.)

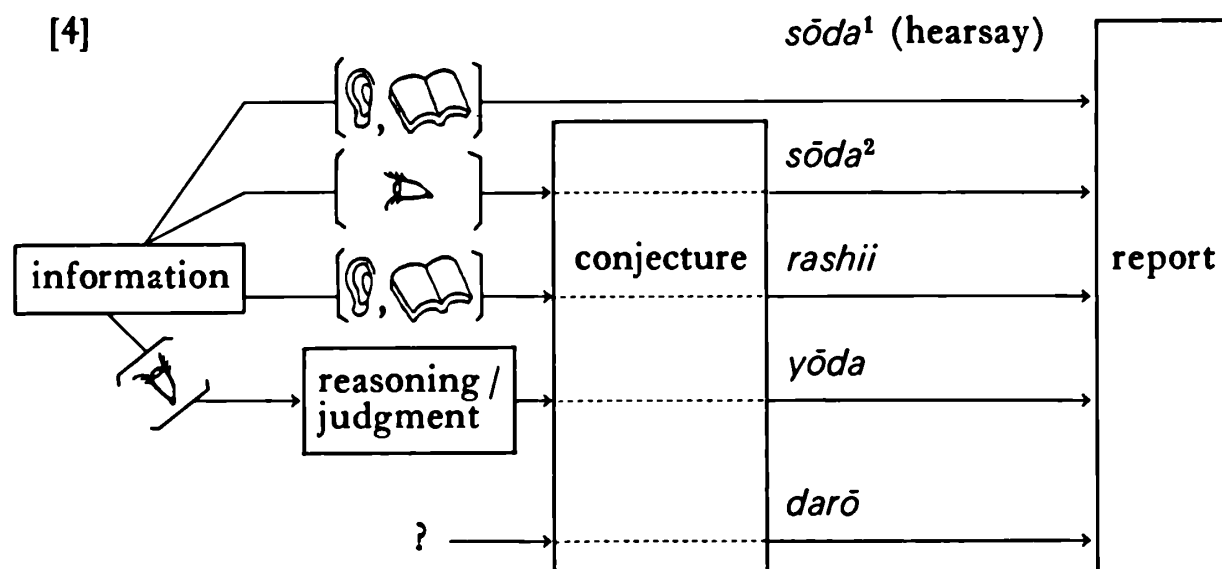
In [3], the verb *furu* 'fall' precedes the conjecture auxiliaries.



- [3] a. 今日は雨が降るだろう。  
*Kyō wa ame ga furu darō.*  
 (I guess it will rain today.)
- b. 今日は雨が降るらしい。  
*Kyō wa ame ga furu rashii.*  
 ((From what I heard,) it seems that it will rain today.)
- c. 今にも雨が降りそうだ。  
*Imanimo ame ga furi sōda.*  
 (It looks like it's going to rain at any moment.)
- d. この辺はよく雨が降るようだ。  
*Kono hen wa yoku ame ga furu yōda.*  
 ((Judging from the abundance of trees and moss,) it appears that it rains a lot around here.)

Here, [3a] is the speaker's guess. [3b] is the speaker's conjecture based on what he heard or it is almost like hearsay. [3c] is also the speaker's guess, but, in this case, he is probably looking at the sky. Like [3c], [3d] is based on what the speaker sees, but in this case the information is reliable, and involves the speaker's reasoning process.

The diagram in [4] summarizes the characteristics of the four conjecture expressions and *sōda*<sup>1</sup> (hearsay).



yōni<sup>1</sup> ように conj.

Do s.t. in such a way that ~.

so that

## ◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Vinf·nonpast(potential)		
読める <i>Yomeru</i>	ように <i>yōni</i>	字をきれいに書いてください。 <i>ji o kireini kaite kudasai.</i>
(Please write neatly so that I can read it.)		

(B)

	Vinf·neg·nonpast		
かぜを <i>Kaze o</i>	ひかない <i>hikanai</i>	ように <i>yōni</i>	気をつけている / います。 <i>ki o tsukete iru / imasu.</i>
(I'm taking care of myself so that I don't catch cold.)			

## Formation

Vinf·nonpast {pot / neg} ように  
*yōni*{話せる / 話さない} ように (so that s.o. can talk / does not talk)  
{*hanaseru* / *hanasanai*} *yōni*{食べられる / 食べない} ように (so that s.o. can eat / does not eat)  
{*taberareru* / *tabenai*} *yōni*

## Examples

- (a) 僕が分かるようにスミスさんはゆっくり英語を話してくれた。  
*Boku ga waku yōni Sumisu-san wa yukkuri eigo o hanashite kureta.*  
(Mr. Smith spoke English slowly so that I could understand him.)
- (b) 遅れないようにタクシーで行きました。  
*Okurenai yōni takushi de ikimashita.*  
(I went there by taxi so that I wouldn't be late.)
- (c) 病気が治るように薬を飲んだ。  
*Byōki ga naoru yōni kusuri o nonda.*  
(I took medicine so that I would (lit. recover from illness) get well.)

- (d) 子供が本を読むようにおもしろそうな本を買って来た。

*Kodomo ga hon o yomu yōni omoshirosōna hon o katte kita.*

(I bought some interesting-looking books so that my child would read books.)

**Notes**

1. Although *yōni*<sup>1</sup> can be used with almost any informal, nonpast verb, it is most commonly used with potential verb forms (as in KS(A) and Ex. (a)) and negative verb forms (as in KS(B) and Ex. (b)).
2. *~yōni iu* 'tell s.o. to do s.t.', *~yōni naru* 'reach the point where ~' and *~yōni suru* 'try to ~' are idiomatic uses of *yōni*.

(⇒ *~yōni iu*; *~yōni naru*; *~yōni suru*)***yōni*<sup>2</sup> ように** *aux. adj. (na)*an adverbial form of *yōda*

as; like

◆ **Key Sentences**

(A)

	Vinf		
私 が <i>Watashi ga</i>	言う <i>iu</i>	ように <i>yōni</i>	書いて ください。 <i>kaite kudasai.</i>
(Please write it down as I tell you.)			

(B)

Topic (subject)		Vinf·past		
今日 ..... は <i>Kyō ..... wa</i>	春 に <i>haru ni</i>	なった <i>natta</i>	ように <i>yōni</i>	暖かい / 暖かい です。 <i>atatakai / atatakai desu.</i>
(Lit. Today is as warm as if it had become spring.)				



(C)

Topic (subject)	Noun			
ドロシー ..... は <i>Doroshi ..... wa</i>	日本人 <i>nihonjin</i>	の <i>no</i>	ように <i>yōni</i>	日本語 を 話す / 話します。 <i>nihongo o hanasu / hanashimasu.</i>
(Dorothy speaks Japanese like a Japanese.)				

**Formation**

(i) {V / Adj (i)} inf ように  
yōni

{話す / 話した} ように (as s.o. talks / talked; as if s.o. (had) talked)  
{hanasu / hanashita} yōni

{高い / 高かった} ように (as s.t. is / was expensive; as if s.t. were /  
{takai / takakatta} yōni had been expensive)

(ii) Adj (na) stem {な / だった} ように  
{na / datta} yōni

{静かな / 静かだった} ように (as s.t. is / was quiet; as if s.t. were /  
{shizuka na / shizuka datta} yōni had been quiet)

(iii) N {の / だった} ように  
{no / datta} yōni

{先生 の / 先生 だった} ように (like a teacher / as s.o. was a teacher;  
{sensei no / sensei datta} yōni as if s.o. were / had been a teacher)

**Examples**

(a) 前に話したように私は来月会社をやめます。

*Mae ni hanashita yōni watashi wa raigetsu kaisha o yamemasu.*

(As I told you before, I'm going to quit the company next month.)

(b) 上田さんのように走れますか。

*Ueda-san no yōni hashiremasu ka.*

(Can you run like Mr. Ueda?)

(c) 若い時のようには元気がなくなった。

*Wakai toki no yōni wa genki ga nakunatta.*

(I don't feel as strong as I used to when I was young.)



- (d) 土井さんはいつものように朝六時に起きた。  
*Doi-san wa itsumo no yōni asa rokuji ni okita.*  
 (As usual Mr. Doi got up at six in the morning.)
- (e) 兄がスポーツが上手なように弟も上手だ。  
*Ani ga supōtsu ga jōzuna yōni otōto mo jōzuda.*  
 (Just like the older brother, the younger brother is also good at sports.)
- (f) 猫がかわいいように犬もかわいい。  
*Neko ga kawaii yōni inu mo kawaii.*  
 (Lit. Just like cats are cute, so are dogs. (= Dogs are cute, just like cats.))

**Notes**

1. *Yōni*<sup>1</sup> expresses purpose but *yōni*<sup>2</sup> doesn't; it expresses similarity, especially in appearance. (⇒ *yōni*<sup>1</sup>)
2. *Yōni*<sup>2</sup> can express a counterfactual situation as in KS(B). The adverb *marude* 'just' is often used to emphasize counterfactuality. Examples follow:

- (1) a. まるで生き返ったように元気になった。  
*Marude ikikaetta yōni genkini natta.*  
 (Lit. He recovered as if he had risen from the dead.)
- b. あの子はまるで大人のように話す。  
*Ano ko wa marude otona no yōni hanasu.*  
 (That child speaks as if he were an adult.)

~*yōni iu* ~ように言う *phr.*

Tell s.o. in such a way that he will  
do s.t.

tell ~ to ~; say ~ in such a  
way

## ◆ Key Sentence

Topic (subject)		Indirect Object		Direct Object		Vinf・nonpast
先生 <i>Sensei</i>	は <i>wa</i>	学生 <i>gakusei</i>	に <i>ni</i>	宿題 <i>shukudai</i>	を <i>o</i>	する <i>suru</i>
ように <i>yōni</i>	言った / 言いました。 <i>itta / iimashita.</i>					
(The teacher told his students to do homework.)						

## Formation

Vinf・nonpast ように 言う  
*yōni iu*

話す ように 言う (tell s.o. to talk)  
*hanasu yōni iu*

食べる ように 言う (tell s.o. to eat)  
*taberu yōni iu*

## Examples

- (a) 坂本さんは雪江に図書館の前で待っているように言った。  
*Sakamoto-san wa Yukie ni toshokan no mae de matte iru yōni itta.*  
(Mr. Sakamoto told Yukie to be waiting in front of the library.)
- (b) すみませんが、小林さんにあした朝九時にここへ来るように言ってくださいませんか。  
*Sumimasen ga, Kobayashi-san ni ashita asa kuji ni koko e kuru yōni itte kudasaimasen ka.*  
(I'm sorry, but could you please tell Mr. Kobayashi to come here at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning?)
- (c) 私は聞こえるようにはっきり言ったんですが...  
*Watashi wa kikoeru yōni hakkiri itta n desu ga...*  
(I said it in such a way that it was clearly audible, but...)

## Notes

1. *Yōni iu* can be used either as an indirect imperative as in KS and Exs. (a) and (b), or to mean 'say in such a way that ~,' i.e., the use of *yōni*.<sup>1</sup>

(⇒ **yōni**<sup>1</sup>) In the former case, the verb must be a controllable verb—a verb that represents something controllable by human volition, such as *suru* ‘do’, *matsu* ‘wait’, *kuru* ‘come’, *yomu* ‘read’ and *kau* ‘buy’. In the latter case the verb must be a noncontrollable verb, such as *wakaru* ‘understand’, *kikoeru* ‘be audible’ (Ex. (c)), or a potential form of verbs.

2. When *yōni iu* is used as an indirect imperative, the verb *iu* can be replaced by other verbs such as *tanomu* ‘ask’, *meijiru* ‘order’ and *motomeru* ‘request’.

- (1) 田中さんは山本さんにすぐ来るように言った / 頼んだ / 命じた。

*Tanaka-san wa Yamamoto-san ni sugu kuru yōni itta / tanon-da / meijita.*

(Mr. Tanaka told / asked / ordered Mr. Yamamoto to come (to his place) immediately.)

The direct imperative versions of (1) are something like (2). Notice that there is more than one direct imperative form if the directive verb is *iu*.

- (2) a. 田中さんは山本さんに「すぐ来てください(来なさい / 来い)。」と言った。

*Tanaka-san wa Yamamoto-san ni "Sugu kite kudasai (kinasai / koi)." to itta.*

(Mr. Tanaka said to Mr. Yamamoto, “Please come (Come) here right away.”)

- b. 田中さんは山本さんに「すぐ来い。」と命じた。

*Tanaka-san wa Yamamoto-san ni "Sugu koi." to meijita.*

(Mr. Tanaka ordered Mr. Yamamoto, “Come here right away!”)

- c. 田中さんは山本さんに「すぐ来てください。」と頼んだ。

*Tanaka-san wa Yamamoto-san ni "Sugu kite kudasai." to tanonda.*

(Mr. Tanaka asked Mr. Yamamoto, “Please come here right away.”)

~yōni naru ~ようになる *phr.*

Some change takes place gradually.

reach the point where ~; come to ~; it has come to be that ~; have finally become

【REL. *koto ni naru*; ~*naku naru*; ~**yōni suru**】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)		Vinf・nonpast	
ジャクソンさん <i>Jakuson-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	日本語 が <i>nihongo ga</i>	話せる <b><i>hanaseru</i></b>
			ようになった / <i>yōni natta</i> / なりました。 <i>narimashita.</i>
(Mr. Jackson has reached the point where he can speak Japanese.)			

(B)

Topic (subject)		Vinf・nonpast・neg	
林さん <i>Hayashi-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	酒 を <i>sake o</i>	飲まない <b><i>nomanai</i></b>
			ようになった / なりました。 <i>yōni natta / narimashita.</i>
(Lit. Mr. Hayashi has reached the point where he does not drink <i>sake</i> . (=Mr. Hayashi doesn't drink <i>sake</i> any more.))			

Formation

Vinf・nonpast ように なる  
*yōni naru*

{話す / 話さない} ように なる (s.o. reaches the point where he talks /  
{*hanasu* / *hanasanai*} *yōni naru* doesn't talk)

{食べる / 食べない} ように なる (s.o. reaches the point where he eats /  
{*taberu* / *tabenai*} *yōni naru* doesn't eat)

Examples

- (a) 難しい日本語が読めるようになりました。  
*Muzukashii nihongo ga yomeru yōni narimashita.*  
(I am finally able to read difficult Japanese.)

- (b) パットは私と話さないようになった。  
*Patto wa watashi to hanasanai yōni natta.*  
 (Pat doesn't talk with me any more.)
- (c) もうすぐおもしろさが分かるようになりますよ。  
*Mō sugu omoshirosa ga waku yōni narimasu yo.*  
 (You'll soon come to understand the fun of it, I tell you.)
- (d) この道は今通れないようになっている。  
*Kono michi wa ima tōrenai yōni natte iru.*  
 (Lit. This street has reached the point where people cannot pass. (= At present we cannot use this street.))

## Notes

1. Although ~yōni naru usually indicates a gradual change, when it is preceded by an affirmative verb the change may not take place gradually. Thus, an adverb such as *kyūni* 'suddenly' can co-occur with an affirmative verb and ~yōni naru, as seen in (1).

- (1) うちの子は最近急に勉強するようになったんですよ。  
*Uchi no ko wa saikin kyūni benkyōsuru yōni natta n desu yo.*  
 (Lit. Recently our child has suddenly reached the point where he studies. (=Recently our child suddenly started to study.))

When ~yōni naru is preceded by a negative verb (as in KS(B)), however, the change must take place gradually. If the change is not gradual, ~naku naru is used in place of ~nai yōni naru.

(See Related Expression II.)

2. *Yōni natte iru* emphasizes a current state that has come about after a long process, as in Ex. (d).
3. There are two ways to negate this construction, but the meanings are completely different. The verb before *yōni* can be negated, as in (2a), or the verb *naru* can be negated, as in (2b).

- (2) a. 漢字が覚えられないようになった。  
*Kanji ga oboerarenai yōni natta.*  
 (I've reached the point where I can't memorize *kanji*.)

- b. 漢字が覚えられないようにならなかった。  
*Kanji ga oboerareru yōni naranakatta.*  
 (I haven't reached the point where I can memorize *kanji*.)

(2a) means that the speaker can't memorize *kanji* any more, and (2b) means that he is not yet able to memorize *kanji*.

4. *Yōni* by itself can be used as an adverbial phrase, along with main verbs other than *naru*.  
(⇒ *yōni*<sup>1</sup>; *yōni*<sup>2</sup>)

**【Related Expressions】**

- I. *Koto ni naru* 'it has been decided that ~' and ~*yōni naru* are related expressions in that both of them indicate some change, but they differ in that the former implies a passive decision, while the latter suggests a change brought about by a long process. Compare the following sentences:

[1] a. 私は大阪に転勤することに / \*ようになりました。  
*Watashi wa Ōsaka ni tenkinsuru koto ni / \*yōni narimashita.*  
(It has been decided that I will transfer to Osaka.)

b. 私は英語が話せるように / \*ことになりました。  
*Watashi wa eigo ga hanaseru yōni / \*koto ni narimashita.*  
(I've reached the point where I can speak English.)

- II. When the verb before ~*yōni naru* is negated, as in KS(B), this construction can be compared to the ~*naku naru* construction.

[2] a. 林さんは酒を飲まないようになった。  
*Hayashi-san wa sake o nomanai yōni natta. (=KS(B))*  
(Mr. Hayashi doesn't drink *sake* any more.)

b. 林さんは酒を飲まなくなった。  
*Hayashi-san wa sake o nomanaku natta.*  
(Mr. Hayashi doesn't drink *sake* any more.)

The *nai yōni natta* version in [2a] implies a more gradual change than the *naku natta* version in [2b]. Thus, adverbs such as *kyūni* 'suddenly' or *totsuzen* 'suddenly' can co-occur with [2b] but not with [2a].

~yōni suru ~ようにする *phr.*

S.o. causes some circumstantial or behavioral change to take place.

do ~ in such a way that ~;  
see to it that ~; make sure  
that ~; bring it about that ~  
【REL. ~yōni naru】

## ◆ Key Sentence

		Vinf・nonpast	
私 は <i>Watashi wa</i>	毎日 <i>mainichi</i>	運動する <i>undōsuru</i>	ように する / します。 <i>yōni suru / shimasu.</i>
(I'll make sure that I do exercises everyday.)			

## Formation

Vinf・nonpast ように する  
*yōni suru*

{話す / 話さない} ように する (s.o. makes sure that he / s.o. else talks /  
{*hanasu / hanasanai*} *yōni suru* doesn't talk)

{食べる / 食べない} ように する (s.o. makes sure that he / s.o. else eats /  
{*taberu / tabenai*} *yōni suru* doesn't eat)

## Examples

- (a) 出来るだけ日本語で話すようにしています。  
*Dekiru dake nihongo de hanasu yōni shite imasu.*  
(I'm making sure I speak in Japanese as much as possible.)
- (b) 山川には会わないようにした。  
*Yamakawa ni wa awanai yōni shita.*  
(I've made sure that I won't see Yamakawa.)
- (c) 分からないことは先生に聞くようにしている。  
*Wakaranai koto wa sensei ni kiku yōni shite iru.*  
(I make a point of asking my teacher about things I don't understand.)
- (d) 毎朝八時に来るようにしてください。  
*Maiasa hachiji ni kuru yōni shite kudasai.*  
(Please make sure that you come at eight every morning.)
- (e) うしろからもよく見えるようにしました。  
*Ushiro kara mo yoku mieru yōni shimashita.*



(I've seen to it that people can see from the rear seats, too.)

(f) 成績がよくなるようにした。

*Seiseki ga yoku naru yōni shita.*

(I've made sure that my grades will improve.)

### Notes

1. ~yōni shite iru expresses s.o.'s habitual act of making sure that he or s.o. else will do (or will not do) s.t., as shown in Exs. (a) and (c).
2. The subjects in the yōni clause and in the main clause may or may not be identical. In (1a), the subjects are different, but in (1b), they are identical.

(1) a. ジョンはメアリーが行けるようにした。

*Jon wa Meari ga ikeru yōni shita.*

(John has seen to it that Mary can go there.)

b. ジョンは行けるようにした。

*Jon wa ikeru yōni shita.*

(John has seen to it that he (=John) can go there.)

3. There are two ways to negate this construction, but the meaning changes according to the pattern. The verb before yōni can be negated as in (2a), or the verb suru can be negated as in (2b).

(2) a. 小川は山本が勉強出来ないようにした。

*Ogawa wa Yamamoto ga benkyō deki **nai** yōni shita.*

(Ogawa made sure that Yamamoto couldn't study.)

b. 小川は山本が勉強出来るように(は)しなかった。

*Ogawa wa Yamamoto ga benkyō dekiru yōni (wa) **shinakatta**.*

(Ogawa didn't make sure that Yamamoto could study.)

In (2a) *Ogawa* is directly involved in preventing *Yamamoto* from studying, but in (2b) *Ogawa* just didn't bother to assist *Yamamoto's* studying.

4. When an Adj (*i* / *na*) or N is used before yōni suru, the verb *naru* is used as follows:

(i) Adj (*i*) stem く なる ように する

*ku naru yōni suru*

{高く なる / 高くなく なる} ように する

{*takaku naru* / *takakunaku naru*} yōni suru

(make sure s.t. becomes / won't become expensive)



(ii) {Adj (na) stem / N} になる ように する  
*ni naru yōni suru*

静か {に / では なく / じゃなく} なる ように する  
*shizuka {ni / de wa naku / janaku} naru yōni suru*  
 (make sure s.t. is / won't be quiet)

先生 {に / では なく / じゃなく} なる ように する  
*sensei {ni / de wa naku / janaku} naru yōni suru*  
 (make sure s.o. is / won't be a teacher)

### 【Related Expression】

~yōni naru 'reach the point where' is the intransitive counterpart of *yōni suru*. The former only indirectly implies human efforts behind some change that will occur or has occurred, but the latter straightforwardly indicates human efforts. For example, in [1a] the speaker can get up early in the morning almost effortlessly, but in [1b] he has to make sure that he can get up early in the morning.

[1] a. 朝早く起きられるようになりました。  
*Asa hayaku okirareru yōni narimashita.*  
 (I am finally able to get up early in the morning.)

b. 朝早く起きられるようにしています。  
*Asa hayaku okirareru yōni shite imasu.*  
 (I am making sure that I can get up early in the morning.)

**yori<sup>1</sup> より prt.**

a particle which indicates that s.t. / s.o. is being compared with s.t. / s.o.

than; rather ~ than ~; more ~ than ~

【REL. ~ *hō ga ~ yori*】

### ◆Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)	Noun		Predicate
日本語 ..... <i>Nihongo</i>	は ..... <i>wa</i>	スペイン語 <i>supeingo</i>	より (も) <i>yori (mo)</i>
			おもしろい / おもしろいです。 <i>omoshiroi / omoshiroidesu.</i>
(Japanese is more interesting than Spanish.)			

(B)

Subject		Sentence <sub>2</sub>		Predicate
Sentence <sub>1</sub>				
車 で 行く <i>Kuruma de iku</i>	ほう ..... が <i>hō ..... ga</i>	バス で 行く <i>basu de iku</i>	より (も) <i>yorī (mo)</i>	安い / 安いです。 <i>yasui / yasuidesu.</i>
(Going by car is cheaper than going by bus.)				

(C)

Topic (subject)	Predicate <sub>1</sub>		Predicate <sub>2</sub>
私 ..... は <i>Watashi ..... wa</i>	旅行する <i>ryokōsuru</i>	より (も) <i>yorī (mo)</i>	うち に いたい / いたいです。 <i>uchi ni itai / itaidesu.</i>
(I'd rather stay at home than go on a trip.)			

(D)

Noun / Sentence			
これ <i>Kore</i>	より <i>yorī</i>	(ほか (に)) <i>(hoka (ni))</i>	方法 は ない / ありません。 <i>hōhō wa nai / arimasen.</i>
(There is no other way than this.)			
バス で 行く <i>Basu de iku</i>	より <i>yorī</i>	(ほか (に)) <i>(hoka (ni))</i>	仕方 が ない / ありません。 <i>shikata ga nai / arimasen.</i>
(There is no other way than to go by bus.)			

# Formation

(A) KS(A) / KS(D):

N より  
*yorī*

これ より (than this)  
*kore yorī*

(B) KS(B) / KS(C) / KS(D):

(i) {V / Adj (i)} inf·nonpast より  
*yorī*

話す より (than talking)

*hanasu yori*

高い より (than being expensive)

*takai yori*

(ii) Adj (*na*) stem な より

*na yori*

静かな より (than being quiet)

*shizukana yori*

(iii) N である より

*de aru yori*

先生 である より (than being a teacher)

*sensei de aru yori*

### Examples

(a) 漢字はひらがなより難しい。

*Kanji wa hiragana yori muzukashii.*

(*Kanji* is more difficult than *hiragana*.)

(b) 林さんは私より速く走れる。

*Hayashi-san wa watashi yori hayaku hashireru.*

(Mr. Hayashi can run faster than I can.)

(c) 僕はステーキより魚の方が好きだ。

*Boku wa sutēki yori sakana no hō ga sukida.*

(I prefer fish to steak.)

(d) 図書館で勉強する方がうちで勉強するよりよく出来る。

*Toshokan de benkyōsuru hō ga uchi de benkyōsuru yori yoku dekiru.*

(Studying at the library is more productive than studying at home.)

(e) それは赤と言うより茶色に近かった。

*Sore wa aka to iu yori chairo ni chikakatta.*

(That was closer to brown than to red (lit. rather than saying it was red).)

(f) 日本語を勉強したかったら、アメリカの学校で勉強するより日本へ行きなさい。

*Nihongo o benkyōshitakattara, Amerika no gakkō de benkyōsuru yori Nihon e ikinasai.*

(If you want to study Japanese, go to Japan rather than studying at a school in America.)

Notes

1. Either a noun phrase or a sentence precedes *yor*. When verbs precede *yor*, they are usually nonpast. However, there are a few cases where past tense verbs are used, as in (1).

(1) その試験は思ったよりやさしかった。  
*Sono shiken wa omotta yori yasashikatta.*  
 (The exam was easier than I thought.)

2. In KS(A), KS(B) and KS(C), *mo* is optional after *yor* and does not change the meaning of the sentence.

yor<sup>2</sup> より prt.

a particle which indicates a set point  
in terms of space or time

in ~ of; inside; outside; be-  
fore; after

【REL. *kara*<sup>1</sup>】

◆ Key Sentence

Topic (subject)		Noun (location / time)			Noun (location / time)
メキシコ <i>Mekishiko</i>	は <i>wa</i>	赤道 <i>sekidō</i>		より <i>yor</i>	北 <i>kita</i>
Predicate					
に <i>ni</i>	ある / あります。 <i>aru / arimasu.</i>				
(Mexico is located north of the equator.)					

Examples

- (a) この線より内側に入ってはいけません。  
*Kono sen yori uchigawa ni haitte wa ikemasen.*  
 (You must not get inside this line.)
- (b) 三時より前に来てください。  
*Sanji yori mae ni kite kudasai.*  
 (Please come before three o'clock.)

- (c) これより先はバスがありません。

*Kore yori saki wa basu ga arimasen.*

(There's no bus service from here (lit. beyond this point).)

**Note**

The use of *yor* as a marker indicating a set point in terms of location can be extended to more abstract locations, as in (1).

- (1) 八十点より上は合格です。

*Hachijutten yori ue wa gōkaku desu.*

(Lit. Eighty point up is a pass. (=The passing mark is eighty.))

**【Related Expression】**

*Kara* can be used in place of *yor*<sup>2</sup> when *kara* indicates a set point in space, as in [1]. (⇒ *kara*<sup>1</sup>)

- [1] この線から / より内側に入ってはいけません。

*Kono sen kara / yori uchigawa ni haitte wa ikemasen.*

(You must not get inside this line.)

When *yor* indicates a point in time, however, *kara* can replace it only if it indicates a starting time. Thus, *kara* in [2a] is grammatical, but *kara* in [2b] is not.

- [2] a. 三時より / から後に来てください。

*Sanji yori / kara ato ni kite kudasai.*

(Please come after three o'clock.)

- b. 三時より / \*から前に来てください。

*Sanji yori / \*kara mae ni kite kudasai.*

(Please come before three o'clock.)

It is also noted that *yor*<sup>2</sup> implies a comparison of two things, while *kara* has no such implication.

~yō to omou ~ようと思う *phr.*

The speaker desires or decides to do  
s.t.

~ think ~ will  
【REL. *tsumori*】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)		Vinf·vol	
私 ..... は <i>Watashi ..... wa</i>	日本歴史 を <i>Nihonrekishi o</i>	読もう <i>yomō</i>	と 思う / 思います。 <i>to omou / omoimasu.</i>
(I think I will read Japanese history (books).)			

(B)

Topic (subject)		Vinf·nonpast		
私 ..... は <i>Watashi ..... wa</i>	もう 酒 を <i>mō sake o</i>	飲む <i>nomu</i>	まい <i>mai</i>	と 思う / 思います。 <i>to omou / omoimasu.</i>
(I think I will not drink alcohol any longer.)				

Formation

KS(A):

Vinf·vol と 思う  
*to omou*

話そう と 思う (I think I will talk.)  
*hanasō to omou*

食べよう と 思う (I think I will eat.)  
*tabeyō to omou*

KS(B):

Vinf·nonpast まい と 思う  
*mai to omou*

話すまい と 思う (I think I will not talk.)  
*hanasumai to omou*

食べるまい と 思う (I think I will not eat.)  
*taberumai to omou*

## Examples

- (a) 夏休みに日本アルプスに登ろうと思います。  
*Natsuyasumi ni Nihon Arupusu ni noborō to omoimasu.*  
 (I think I will climb the Japan Alps during summer vacation.)
- (b) 森さんはワープロ(=ワードプロセッサ)を買おうと思っています。  
*Mori-san wa wāpuro (=wādo purosessā) o kaō to omotte imasu.*  
 (Mr. Mori is thinking of buying a word processor.)
- (c) 僕はあの人とはもう話すまいと思う。  
*Boku wa ano hito to wa mō hanasumai to omou.*  
 (I think I won't talk to that person any more.)

## Notes

1. When the subject is not the first person, as in Ex. (b), the nonpast form of *omou* cannot be used. Thus, the following sentence is unacceptable.

- (1) \*森さんはワープロを買おうと思う / 思います。  
 \**Mori-san wa wāpuro o kaō to omou / omoimasu.*

The reason why (1) is unacceptable is that *omou* represents an internal feeling of the speaker alone. Therefore, when the subject is the third person, *omou* has to be replaced by the stative *omotte iru* which means 'he (=the third person subject) has indicated that he feels ~, in such a way that the speaker can see and / or hear what he feels'. Observe the following sentence.

- (2) 私 / \*父 / \*山下さんはその映画を見ようと思います。  
*Watashi / \*Chichi / \*Yamashita-san wa sono eiga o miyō to omoimasu.*

(I / My father / Mr. Yamashita think(s) I / he will see that movie.)

It is also to be noted that ~yō to omou cannot be used as a question.

- (3) ??あの本を読もうと思いますか。  
 ??*Ano hon o yomō to omoimasu ka.*

(Do you think you will read that book?)

2. The negative version of ~yō to omou is Vinf·nonpast ~mai to omou, as seen in KS(B) and Ex. (c).
3. The verb that precedes yō must be a verb that represents something controllable by human volition. Thus, the following sentences are all ungrammatical, because the verbs are noncontrollable.



- (4) a. \*車を買えようと思う。

\**Kuruma o kaeyō to omou.*

(I think I can buy a car.)

- Cp. 車を買えると思う。

*Kuruma o kaeru to omou.*

(I think I can buy a car.)

- b. \*お金をもらったら喜ぼうと思う。

\**O-kane o morattara yorokobō to omou.*

(I think I'll be happy if I get money.)

- Cp. お金をもらったら喜ぶだろうと思う。

*O-kane o morattara yorokobu darō to omou.*

(I think I will probably rejoice if I receive money.)

- c. \*雨に降られようと思う。

\**Ame ni furareyō to omou.*

(I think I will be caught in the rain.)

- Cp. 雨に降られると思う。

*Ame ni furareru to omou.*

(I think I will be caught in the rain.)

A passive verb can be used with ~yō to omou, however, if the speaker perceives the passive situation as somehow controllable, as in (5).

- (5) たまには先生にほめられようと思う。

*Tama ni wa sensei ni homerareyō to omou.*

(Lit. I think I will do my best to be praised by my teacher once in a while.)

**zutsu ずつ** *prt.*

a particle that indicates equal distribution of quantity

by; at a time

◆ **Key Sentence**

Topic (subject)	Direct Object		Quantifier		
私 ..... は <i>Watashi ..... wa</i>	漢字 を <i>kanji o</i>	毎日 <i>mainichi</i>	五つ <b><i>itsutsu</i></b>	ずつ <i>zutsu</i>	覚える / 覚えます。 <i>oboeru / oboemasu.</i>
(I memorize five <i>kanji</i> every day.)					

**Examples**

- (a) 毎月三冊ずつ本を買っています。  
*Maitsuki sansatsu zutsu hon o katte imasu.*  
(I'm buying three books per month.)
- (b) ゴルフが少しずつ上手になって来た。  
*Gorufu ga sukoshi zutsu jōzuni natte kita.*  
(I have become a better golfer bit by bit.)
- (c) 私は子供達に本を二冊ずつやった。  
*Watashi wa kodomotachi ni hon o nisatsu zutsu yatta.*  
(I gave two books to each of the children.)
- (d) どのクラスにも女子学生が六人ずついた。  
*Dono kurasu ni mo joshigakusei ga rokunin zutsu ita.*  
(There were six girl students in each class.)

**Notes**

- The particle *zutsu* is used only after a quantifier (=an expression of quantity).
- A sentence without *zutsu* can express virtually the same fact. Compare KS and Ex. (a) with (1a) and (1b), respectively.

- (1) a. 私は漢字を毎日五つ覚える。  
*Watashi wa kanji o mainichi **itsutsu** oboeru.*  
(I memorize five *kanji* every day.)

b. 毎月三冊本を買っています。

*Maitsuki sansatsu hon o katte imasu.*

(I'm buying three books every month.)

A sentence with *zutsu* focuses on equal distribution of quantity, but a sentence without *zutsu* doesn't.



# Appendixes

## Appendixes

### Appendix 1 Basic Conjugations

	inf., neg., nonpast	formal, nonpast ( <i>masu</i> - form) <sup>2</sup>	inf., nonpast (dictionary form)	condi- tional	voli- tional	<i>te</i> -form
<b>Group 1 verbs<sup>1</sup></b>						
書く (write) <i>kaku</i>	書かない <i>kakanai</i>	書きます <i>kakimasu</i>	書く <i>kaku</i>	書けば <i>kakeba</i>	書こう <i>kakō</i>	書いて <i>kaite</i>
行く (go) <i>iku</i>	行かない <i>ikanai</i>	行きます <i>ikimasu</i>	行く <i>iku</i>	行けば <i>ikeba</i>	行こう <i>ikō</i>	行って <sup>3</sup> <i>itte</i>
話す (talk) <i>hanasu</i>	話さない <i>hanasanai</i>	話します <i>hanashimasu</i>	話す <i>hanasu</i>	話せば <i>hanaseba</i>	話そう <i>hanasō</i>	話して <i>hanashite</i>
待つ (wait) <i>matsu</i>	待たない <i>matanai</i>	待ちます <i>machimasu</i>	待つ <i>matsu</i>	待てば <i>mateba</i>	待とう <i>matō</i>	待って <i>matte</i>
死ぬ (die) <i>shinu</i>	死なない <i>shinanai</i>	死にます <i>shinimasu</i>	死ぬ <i>shinu</i>	死ねば <i>shineba</i>	死のう <i>shinō</i>	死んで <i>shinde</i>
読む (read) <i>yomu</i>	読まない <i>yomanai</i>	読みます <i>yomimasu</i>	読む <i>yomu</i>	読めば <i>yomeba</i>	読もう <i>yomō</i>	読んで <i>yonde</i>
乗る (ride) <i>noru</i>	乗らない <i>noranai</i>	乗ります <i>norimasu</i>	乗る <i>noru</i>	乗れば <i>noreba</i>	乗ろう <i>norō</i>	乗って <i>notte</i>
ある (exist) <i>aru</i>	ない <sup>3</sup> <i>nai</i>	あります <i>arimasu</i>	ある <i>aru</i>	あれば <i>areba</i>	(あろう) <sup>4</sup> ( <i>arō</i> )	あって <i>atte</i>
買う (buy) <i>kau</i>	買わない <i>kawanai</i>	買います <i>kaimasu</i>	買う <i>kau</i>	買えば <i>kaeba</i>	買おう <i>kaō</i>	買って <i>katte</i>
泳ぐ (swim) <i>oyogu</i>	泳がない <i>oyoganai</i>	泳ぎます <i>oyogimasu</i>	泳ぐ <i>oyogu</i>	泳げば <i>oyogeba</i>	泳ごう <i>oyogō</i>	泳いで <i>oyoide</i>
呼ぶ (call) <i>yobu</i>	呼ばない <i>yobanai</i>	呼びます <i>yobimasu</i>	呼ぶ <i>yobu</i>	呼べば <i>yobeba</i>	呼ぼう <i>yobō</i>	呼んで <i>yonde</i>
おっしゃる(say (Honorific)) <i>ossharu</i>	おっしゃ らない <i>ossharanai</i>	おっしゃ います <sup>3</sup> <i>osshaimasu</i>	おっしゃ る <i>ossharu</i>	おっしゃ れ ば <i>osshareba</i>	(おっしゃ ろう) <sup>4</sup> ( <i>ossharō</i> )	おっしゃ って <i>osshatte</i>

inf., past	inf., neg., past	passive <sup>6</sup>	causative <sup>6</sup>	potential <sup>6</sup>	imperative
書いた <i>kaita</i>	書かなかった <i>kakanakatta</i>	書かれる <i>kakareru</i>	書かせる <i>kakaseru</i>	書ける <i>kakeru</i>	書け <i>ake</i>
行った <sup>3</sup> <i>itta</i>	行かなかった <i>ikanakatta</i>	行かれる <i>ikareru</i>	行かせる <i>ikaseru</i>	行ける <i>ikeru</i>	行け <i>ike</i>
話した <i>hanashita</i>	話さなかった <i>hanasana-katta</i>	話される <i>hanasareru</i>	話させる <i>hanasaseru</i>	話せる <i>hanaseru</i>	話せ <i>hanase</i>
待った <i>matta</i>	待たなかった <i>matana-katta</i>	待たれる <i>matareru</i>	待たせる <i>mataseru</i>	待てる <i>materu</i>	待て <i>mate</i>
死んだ <i>shinda</i>	死ななかった <i>shinana-katta</i>	死なれる <i>shinareru</i>	死なせる <i>shinaseru</i>	死ねる <i>shineru</i>	死ね <i>shine</i>
読んだ <i>yonda</i>	読まなかった <i>yomana-katta</i>	読まれる <i>yomareru</i>	読ませる <i>yomaseru</i>	読める <i>yomeru</i>	読め <i>yome</i>
乗った <i>notta</i>	乗らなかった <i>norana-katta</i>	乗られる <i>norareru</i>	乗らせる <i>noraseru</i>	乗れる <i>noreru</i>	乗れ <i>nore</i>
あった <i>atta</i>	なかった <sup>3</sup> <i>nakatta</i>				(あれ) <sup>4</sup> ( <i>are</i> )
買った <i>katta</i>	買わなかった <i>kawana-katta</i>	買われる <i>kawareru</i>	買わせる <i>kawaseru</i>	買える <i>kaeru</i>	買え <i>kae</i>
泳いだ <i>oyoida</i>	泳がなかった <i>oyogana-katta</i>	泳がれる <i>oyogareru</i>	泳がせる <i>oyogaseru</i>	泳げる <i>oyogeru</i>	泳げ <i>oyoge</i>
呼んだ <i>yonda</i>	呼ばなかった <i>yobana-katta</i>	呼ばれる <i>yobareru</i>	呼ばせる <i>yobaseru</i>	呼べる <i>yoberu</i>	呼べ <i>yobe</i>
おっしやった <i>osshatta</i>	おっしやらなかった <i>ossharana-katta</i>	(おっしやられる) <sup>4</sup> ( <i>ossharareru</i> )	(おっしやらせる) <sup>4</sup> ( <i>ossharaseru</i> )	おっしやれる <i>osshareru</i>	おっしや い <sup>4</sup> <i>osshai</i>

	inf., neg., nonpast	formal, nonpast ( <i>masu</i> - form)	inf., nonpast (dictionary form)	condi- tional	volitional	<i>te</i> -form
<b>Group 2 verbs<sup>1</sup></b>						
見る(see) <i>miru</i> 寝る(go to bed) <i>neru</i>	見ない <i>minai</i> 寝ない <i>nenai</i>	見ます <i>mimasu</i> 寝ます <i>nemasu</i>	見る <i>miru</i> 寝る <i>neru</i>	見れば <i>mireba</i> 寝れば <i>nereba</i>	見よう <i>miyō</i> 寝よう <i>neyō</i>	見て <i>mite</i> 寝て <i>nete</i>
<b>Irregular verbs</b>						
する(do) <i>suru</i> 来る(come) <i>kuru</i>	しない <i>shinai</i> こない <i>konai</i>	します <i>shimasu</i> きます <i>kimasu</i>	する <i>suru</i> くる <i>kuru</i>	すれば <i>sureba</i> くれば <i>kureba</i>	しよう <i>shiyō</i> こよう <i>koyō</i>	して <i>shite</i> きて <i>kite</i>

<sup>1</sup> Group 1 verbs are those whose negative, informal stems end with the [a] sound. Group 2 verbs are those whose negative, informal stems end with [i] or [e].

<sup>2</sup> The complete conjugations of formal forms are as follow:

nonpast	(書き)ます ( <i>kaki</i> ) <b><i>masu</i></b>
neg., nonpast	(書き)ません ( <i>kaki</i> ) <b><i>masen</i></b>
past	(書き)ました ( <i>kaki</i> ) <b><i>mashita</i></b>
neg., past	(書き)ませんでした ( <i>kaki</i> ) <b><i>masendeshita</i></b>
volitional	(書き)ましよう ( <i>kaki</i> ) <b><i>mashō</i></b>

<sup>3</sup> Irregular conjugation.

<sup>4</sup> This form is usually not used.

<sup>5</sup> Some honorific verbs (*irassharu* 'go; come; be', *nasaru* 'do', *gozaru* 'be') are irregular in the *masu*-form and the imperative form.

<sup>6</sup> Passive verbs, causative verbs and potential verbs are all Group 2 verbs.

<sup>7</sup> There are also imperative forms like *Miyo* 'See' and *Seyo* 'Do.' These are used only in written Japanese.



inf., past	inf., neg., past	passive <sup>6</sup>	causative <sup>6</sup>	potential <sup>6</sup>	imperative
見た <i>mita</i> 寝た <i>neta</i>	見なかった <i>minakatta</i> 寝なかった <i>nenakatta</i>	見られる <i>mirareru</i> 寝られる <i>nerareru</i>	見させる <i>misaseru</i> 寝させる <i>nesaseru</i>	見られる <i>mirareru</i> 寝られる <i>nerareru</i>	見ろ <sup>7</sup> <i>miro</i> 寝ろ <i>nero</i>
した <i>shita</i> きた <i>kita</i>	しなかった <i>shinakatta</i> こなかった <i>konakatta</i>	される <i>sareru</i> こられる <i>korareru</i>	させる <i>saseru</i> こさせる <i>kosaseru</i>	できる <i>dekiru</i> こられる <i>korareru</i>	しろ <sup>7</sup> <i>shiro</i> こい <i>koi</i>

	inf., nonpast	inf., neg., nonpast	inf., past	inf., neg., past	condition
<b><i>i</i>-Adjectives<sup>8</sup></b>					
大きい <sup>9</sup> (big) <i>ōkii</i>	大きい <i>ōkii</i>	大きくない <i>ōkikunai</i>	大きかった <i>ōkikatta</i>	大きくなかった <i>ōkikunakatta</i>	大きければ <i>ōkikereba</i>
いい <sup>10</sup> (good) <i>ii</i>	いい <i>ii</i>	よくない <i>yokunai</i>	よかった <i>yokatta</i>	よくなかった <i>yokunakatta</i>	よければ <i>yokereba</i>
<sup>8</sup> Auxiliary adjectives <i>-tai</i> (want to), <i>-rashii</i> (seem), <i>-yasui</i> (easy to), <i>-nikui</i> (hard to), <i>-nai</i> (not) are <i>i</i> -adjectives. <sup>9</sup> <i>Ōkii</i> (big) and <i>chisai</i> (small) can be either <i>i</i> -adjectives or <i>na</i> -adjectives. When they are used as <i>na</i> -adjectives, they are rather emotive. <sup>10</sup> <i>Ii</i> is an irregular <i>i</i> -adjective. <i>Ii</i> is usually used as the inf., nonpast form.					
<b><i>na</i>-Adjectives<sup>11</sup></b>					
静かだ (quiet) <i>shizukada</i>	静かだ <i>shizukada</i>	静かではない <i>shizuka-dewanai</i>  静かじゃない <sup>12</sup> <i>shizukajanai</i>	静かだった <i>shizuka-datta</i>	静かではなかった <i>shizuka-dewanakatta</i>  静かじゃなかった <sup>12</sup> <i>shizukajanakatta</i>	静かなら(ば) <i>shizukana(na)ba</i>  静かであれば <i>shizukadeareba</i>
<b>Copula</b>					
だ (be) <i>da</i>	だ <i>da</i>	ではない <i>dewanai</i>  じゃない <sup>12</sup> <i>janai</i>	だった <i>datta</i>	ではなかった <i>dewanakatta</i>  じゃなかった <sup>12</sup> <i>janakatta</i>	なら(ば) <i>nara(na)ba</i>  であれば <i>deareba</i>

<sup>11</sup> Borrowed adjectives (including Chinese-origin adjectives) and such auxiliary adjectives as *-yōda* (look like), *-mitaida* (look like), *-sōda* (look) are all *na*-adjectives.

<i>te-form</i>	<i>adverbial</i>	<i>prenomi- nal</i>	<i>formal, nonpast</i>	<i>formal, neg., nonpast</i>	<i>formal, past</i>	<i>formal, neg., past</i>
大きくて <i>ōkikute</i>	大きく <i>ōkiku</i>	大きい <i>ōkii</i>	大きいです <i>ōkiidesu</i>	大きくありません <sup>13</sup> <i>ōkikuari- masen</i>  大きくない です <sup>13</sup> <i>ōkikunai- desu</i>	大きかったです <i>ōkikatta desu</i>	大きくあり ませんでした <sup>13</sup> <i>ōkikuari- masen- deshita</i> 大きくな かったです <sup>13</sup> <i>ōkikuna- kattadesu</i>
よくて <i>yokute</i>	よく <i>yoku</i>	いい <i>ii</i>	いいです <i>iidesu</i>	よくありま せん <sup>13</sup> <i>yokuari- masen</i>  よくないで す <sup>13</sup> <i>yokunai- desu</i>	よかったです <i>yokatta- desu</i>	よくありま せんでした <sup>13</sup> <i>yokuari- masende- shita</i> よくなか ったです <sup>13</sup> <i>yoku- nakatta- desu</i>
静かで <i>shizuka- de</i>	静かに <i>shizukani</i>	静かな <i>shizukana</i>	静かです <i>shizuka- desu</i>	静かではあ りません <i>shizuka- dewaari- masen</i>  静かじゃあ りません <sup>12</sup> <i>shizukaja- arimasen</i>	静かでした <i>shizuka- deshita</i>	静かではあ りませんでした <i>shizuka- dewaari- masen- deshita</i> 静かじゃあ りませんでした <sup>12</sup> <i>shizukaja- arimasen- deshita</i>
で <i>de</i>	— —	の / である <i>no / dearu</i>	です <i>desu</i>	ではありません <i>dewaari- masen</i>  じゃありま せん <sup>12</sup> <i>jaarima- sen</i>	でした <i>deshita</i>	ではありません でした <i>dewaari- masen- deshita</i> じゃありま せんでした <sup>12</sup> <i>jaarima- sendeshita</i>

<sup>12</sup> *Ja* is the colloquial form of *dewa*.<sup>13</sup> *~naidesu* / *~nakattadesu* expresses a stronger feeling of negation than *~arimasen* / *~arimasendeshita*.

## Appendix 2 Semantic Classification of Verbs and Adjectives

## A. Stative verbs:

A stative verb usually does not appear with the auxiliary verb *iru*.

ある ((of an inanimate thing) exist); <i>aru</i>	いる ((of an animate thing) exist); <i>iru</i>
できる (can do); <i>dekiru</i>	いる (need) <i>iru</i>

(All the potential verbs are stative. (e.g., 飲める (can drink))  
*nomeru*)

## B. Continual verbs:

A continual verb with the auxiliary verb *iru* expresses the progressive aspect.

食べる (eat); <i>taberu</i>	飲む (drink); <i>nomu</i>	歩く (walk); <i>aruku</i>	走る (run); <i>hashiru</i>	踊る (dance); <i>odoru</i>
歌う (sing); <i>utau</i>	泳ぐ (swim); <i>oyogu</i>	待つ (wait); <i>matsu</i>	話す (talk); <i>hanasu</i>	聞く (hear); <i>kiku</i>
読む (read); <i>yomu</i>	書く (write); <i>kaku</i>	見る (see); <i>miru</i>	泣く (cry); <i>naku</i>	教える (teach); <i>oshieru</i>
見せる (show); <i>miseru</i>	使う (use); <i>tsukau</i>	作る (make); <i>tsukuru</i>	笑う (laugh); <i>warau</i>	休む (rest); <i>yasumu</i>
勉強する (study); <i>benkyōsuru</i>	飛ぶ (fly); <i>tobu</i>	考える (think); <i>kangaeru</i>	会う (meet); <i>au</i>	住む (live); <i>sumu</i>

## C. Stative-continual verbs:

A stative-continual verb can be either a stative verb or a continual verb.

見える (be visible); <i>mieru</i>	聞こえる (be audible); <i>kikoeru</i>	分かる (understand); <i>wakaru</i>	違う (differ); <i>chigau</i>
似合う (become; be suitable) <i>niau</i>			

## D. Punctual verbs:

A punctual verb with the auxiliary verb *iru* expresses a repeated action or a state after an action was taken or something took place.

知る (get to know); <i>shiru</i>	死ぬ (die); <i>shinu</i>	忘れる (forget); <i>wasureru</i>	貸す (lend); <i>kasu</i>	借りる (borrow); <i>kariru</i>
跳ぶ (jump); <i>tobu</i>	打つ (hit); <i>utsu</i>	出る (get out); <i>deru</i>	入る (enter); <i>hairu</i>	

立つ (stand); <i>tatsu</i>	座る (sit down); <i>suwaru</i>	起きる (get up); <i>okiru</i>	結婚する (marry); <i>kekconsuru</i>	
行く (go); <i>iku</i>	来る (come); <i>kuru</i>	帰る (return); <i>kaeru</i>	言う (say); <i>iu</i>	あげる (give); <i>ageru</i>
もらう (get); <i>morau</i>	疲れる (get tired); <i>tsukareru</i>	困る (get into trouble); <i>komaru</i>	乗る (get on); <i>noru</i>	
始まる (begin (v.i.)); <i>hajimaru</i>	終わる (end (v.i.)); <i>owaru</i>	開く (open (v.i.)); <i>aku</i>	閉まる (close (v.i.)); <i>shimaru</i>	
(v.i.); <i>naru</i>	なる (become); <i>naru</i>	着く (arrive); <i>tsuku</i>	晴れる (clear up); <i>hareru</i>	覚える (remember); <i>oboeru</i>
(remember); <i>neru</i>	寝る (go to bed); <i>neru</i>	止まる (stop (v.i.)); <i>tomaru</i>	ける (kick); <i>keru</i>	付く (attach); <i>tsuku</i>
(be attached); <i>au</i>	合う (match); <i>au</i>	止める (stop (v.t.)); <i>yameru</i>		

## E. Continual-punctual verbs:

A continual-punctual verb can be either a continual verb or a punctual verb.

着る (wear); <i>kiru</i>	取る (take); <i>toru</i>	変わる (change (v.i.)); <i>kawaru</i>	注文する (order) <i>chūmonsuru</i>
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## F. Non-volitional verbs:

A non-volitional verb usually does not take the volitional form, the imperative form and the potential form. Non-volitional verbs are classified into emotive verbs and non-emotive verbs.

## F-1. Non-volitional-emotive verbs:

Most of the non-volitional-emotive verbs can take an NP-o. (⇒o<sup>4</sup>)

よろこぶ (be pleased); <i>yorokobu</i>	悲しむ (be sad); <i>kanashimu</i>	怒る (be angry); <i>okoru</i>	きらう (hate); <i>kirau</i>
好む (like); <i>konomu</i>	困る (get into trouble); <i>komaru</i>	苦しむ (suffer) <i>kurushimu</i>	

(*Komaru* and *kurushimu* do not take an NP-o. They take either an NP-de or an NP-ni.)

## F-2. Non-volitional-non-emotive verbs:

できる (can do); <i>dekiru</i>	いる (need); <i>iru</i>	知る (get to know); <i>shiru</i>	見える (be visible); <i>mieru</i>
聞こえる (be audible); <i>kikoeru</i>	分かる (understand); <i>wakaru</i>	違う (differ); <i>chigau</i>	似合う <i>niau</i>

(become, be suitable); 疲れる (get tired)  
*tsukareru*

### G. Reciprocal verbs:

A reciprocal verb takes the particle *to* for the direct object.

結婚する (marry);    けんかする (fight);    会う (meet);    合う (match);  
*kekkonsuru*            *kenkasuru*            *au*            *au*  
 ぶつかる (bump into);    相談する (consult)  
*butsukaru*            *sōdansuru*

### H. Movement verbs:

A movement verb can take *Vmasu ni* to express a purpose.

行く (go);    来る (come);    帰る (return);    入る (enter);    出る (get out);  
*iku*            *kuru*            *kaeru*            *hairu*            *deru*  
 (立ち)寄る (stop by)  
*(tachi)yoru*

## Appendix 3 Pairs of Intransitive and Transitive Verbs

Intransitive Verb	Transitive Verb
A 1. — <i>eru</i> → — <i>asu</i>	
出る (get out) <i>deru</i>	出す (take out) <i>dasu</i>
逃げる (run away) <i>nigeru</i>	逃がす (let run away) <i>nigasu</i>
溶ける (dissolve) <i>tokeru</i>	溶かす (dissolve) <i>tokasu</i>
枯れる (wither) <i>kareru</i>	枯らす (let wither) <i>karasu</i>
A 2. — <i>eru</i> → — <i>yasu</i>	
冷える (get cold) <i>hieru</i>	冷やす (make cold) <i>hiyasu</i>
生える (grow) <i>haeru</i>	生やす (grow) <i>hayasu</i>
B. — <i>iru</i> → — <i>osu</i>	
起きる (get / wake up) <i>okiru</i>	起こす (get / wake up) <i>okosu</i>
降りる (get off) <i>oriru</i>	降ろす (take / bring down) <i>orosu</i>
落ちる (drop) <i>ochiru</i>	落とす (drop) <i>otosu</i>
過ぎる (elapse) <i>sugiru</i>	過ごす (spend) <i>sugosu</i>
C. — <i>u</i> → — <i>eru</i>	
開く (open) <i>aku</i>	開ける (open) <i>akeru</i>
届く (reach) <i>todoku</i>	届ける (deliver) <i>todokeru</i>
縮む (shrink) <i>chijimu</i>	縮める (shrink) <i>chijimeru</i>
育つ (grow) <i>sodatsu</i>	育てる (raise) <i>sodateru</i>
立つ (stand) <i>tatsu</i>	立てる (stand) <i>tateru</i>

D. <i>—ru</i> → <i>—seru</i>			
乗る <i>noru</i>	(get on)	乗せる <i>noseru</i>	(put on)
寄る <i>yoru</i>	(approach)	寄せる <i>yoseru</i>	(let come near)
E. <i>—ru</i> → <i>—su</i>			
帰(返)る <i>kaeru</i>	(return)	帰(返)す <i>kaesu</i>	(return)
通る <i>tōru</i>	(pass)	通す <i>tōsu</i>	(pass)
回る <i>mawaru</i>	(turn)	回す <i>mawasu</i>	(turn)
直る <i>naoru</i>	(be fixed)	直す <i>naosu</i>	(fix)
F. <i>—reru</i> → <i>—su</i>			
離れる <i>hanareru</i>	(be detached)	離す <i>hanasu</i>	(detach)
倒れる <i>taoreru</i>	(fall down)	倒す <i>taosu</i>	(push / knock down)
つぶれる <i>tsubureru</i>	(crush)	つぶす <i>tsubusu</i>	(crush)
よごれる <i>yogoreru</i>	(get dirty)	よごす <i>yogosu</i>	(make dirty)
現(表)れる <i>arawareru</i>	(appear)	現(表)す <i>arawasu</i>	(represent)
こわれる <i>kowareru</i>	(break)	こわす <i>kowasu</i>	(break)
G 1. <i>—aru</i> → <i>—eru</i>			
上がる <i>agaru</i>	(rise)	上げる <i>ageru</i>	(raise)
決まる <i>kimaru</i>	(be decided)	決める <i>kimeru</i>	(decide)
閉まる <i>shimaru</i>	(close)	閉める <i>shimeru</i>	(close)
集まる <i>atsumaru</i>	(gather)	集める <i>atsumeru</i>	(gather)
始まる <i>hajimaru</i>	(begin)	始める <i>hajimeru</i>	(begin)



高まる (heighten) <i>takamaru</i>	高める (heighten) <i>takameru</i>
固まる (harden) <i>katamaru</i>	固める (harden) <i>katameru</i>
見つかる (be found) <i>mitsukaru</i>	見つける (find) <i>mitsukeru</i>
かかる (hang) <i>kakaru</i>	かける (hang) <i>kakeru</i>
助かる (be saved) <i>tasukaru</i>	助ける (save) <i>tasukeru</i>

## G 2. —waru → —eru

変(代)わる (change) <i>kawaru</i>	変(代)える (change) <i>kaeru</i>
伝わる (convey) <i>tsutawaru</i>	伝える (convey) <i>tsutaeru</i>
加わる (join) <i>kuwawaru</i>	加える (add) <i>kuwaeru</i>

## H. --eru → —u

焼ける (burn) <i>yakeru</i>	焼く (burn) <i>yaku</i>
売れる (sell) <i>ureru</i>	売る (sell) <i>uru</i>
取れる (come off) <i>toreru</i>	取る (take) <i>toru</i>
切れる (cut) <i>kireru</i>	切る (cut) <i>kiru</i>
破れる (tear) <i>yabureru</i>	破る (tear) <i>yaburu</i>
折れる (break) <i>oreru</i>	折る (break) <i>oru</i>
割れる (break) <i>wareru</i>	割る (break) <i>waru</i>
抜ける (come out) <i>nukeru</i>	抜く (pull out) <i>nuku</i>
ほどける (be untied) <i>hodokeru</i>	ほどく (untie) <i>hodoku</i>
脱げる (come off) <i>nugeru</i>	脱ぐ (take off) <i>nugu</i>

I. Others			
見える	(be visible)	見る	(see)
<i>mieru</i>		<i>miru</i>	
聞こえる	(be audible)	聞く	(hear)
<i>kikoeru</i>		<i>kiku</i>	
消える	(be extinguished)	消す	(extinguish)
<i>kieru</i>		<i>kesu</i>	
入る	(enter)	入れる	(put in)
<i>hairu</i>		<i>ireru</i>	
分かれる	(get separated)	分ける	(separate)
<i>wakareru</i>		<i>wakeru</i>	
終わる	(end)	終える / 終わる	(end)
<i>owaru</i>		<i>oeru / owaru</i>	

### Notes

- (1) The “—*u* → —*asu*” pattern is not included in this list because this pattern applies to all intransitive Gr. 1 verbs, changing them into the causative form (i.e., the transitive form).
- (2) *Suru* ‘do’ vs. *naru* ‘become’ and *korosu* ‘kill’ vs. *shinu* ‘die’ make pairs of transitive and intransitive verbs, though the two in each pair have no phonological element in common.

## Appendix 4 Connection Forms of Important Expressions

A. Vneg+_____ (Gr. 2: Vstem+_____)	
～ないで	(without doing ~)
～ <i>nai de</i>	
～{なければ / なくては / ねば}ならない	
～ { <i>nakereba / naku te wa / neba</i> } <i>naranai</i>	
～{なくては / なければ / ないと}いけない (must do ~ (Obligation))	
～ { <i>nakute wa / nakereba / naito</i> } <i>ikenai</i>	
～なくてもいい	(do not have to do ~)
～ <i>nakutemo ii</i>	
～なくなる	(do not do ~ anymore)
～ <i>naku naru</i>	
～ずに	(without doing ~)
～ <i>zu ni</i>	

B. Vmasu+_____	
～出す	(begin to do ~)
～ <i>dasu</i>	
～始める	(begin to do ~)
～ <i>hajimeru</i>	
～方	(how to do ~; way of doing ~)
～ <i>kata</i>	
～ましょう	(Let's do ~; I (We) will do ~)
～ <i>mashō</i>	
～ながら	(while doing ~)
～ <i>nagara</i>	
～なさい	(Do ~ (Polite imperative))
～ <i>nasai</i>	
～に(行く)	((go) to do ~)
～ <i>ni (iku)</i>	
～にくい	(hard to do ~)
～ <i>nikui</i>	
お～になる	(do ~ (Honorific))
o ~ <i>ni naru</i>	
お～する	(do ~ (Humble))
o ~ <i>suru</i>	
～終わる	(finish doing ~)
～ <i>owaru</i>	

～そうだ	(It looks like ~ will do ~)
～ <i>sōda</i>	
～すぎる	(do ~ excessively)
～ <i>sugiru</i>	
～たい	(want to do ~)
～ <i>tai</i>	
～やすい	(easy to do ~)
～ <i>yasui</i>	

## C. Vinf+\_\_\_\_\_

～間(に)†	(while)
～ <i>aida (ni)</i>	
～だけ	(just)
～ <i>dake</i>	
～だろう	(probably)
～ <i>darō</i>	
～はず	(It is expected that ~)
～ <i>hazu</i>	
～ほうがいい	(had better do ~; I suggest ~ do ~)
～ <i>hō ga ii</i>	
～かもしれない	(might)
～ <i>kamoshirenai</i>	
～かしら / かなあ	(~, I wonder)
～ <i>kashira / ~ kanā</i>	
～けれども†	(although)
～ <i>keredomo</i>	
～ことは†	(indeed ~ (but))
～ <i>koto wa</i>	
～みたいだ	(It appears that ~)
～ <i>mitaida</i>	
～(の)なら†	(if)
～ <i>(no) nara</i>	
～にちがいない	(must (Certainty))
～ <i>ni chigainai</i>	
～{の / ん}だ	(It is that ~; The fact is that ~; The explanation is that ~)
～ <i>{no / n} da</i>	
～ので†	(since; because)
～ <i>node</i>	
～のに†	(in spite of the fact that ~)
～ <i>noni</i>	
～のは～だ	(It is ~ that ~)
～ <i>no wa ~ da</i>	