

総合日本語学習教材

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Step UP Nihongo

Japanese for Real Communication



International Communication Institute

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4


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第 76 課 私には思われるんですよ
Watashi niwa omowareru n desu yo.

<基本会話 Basic Conversation>

 基本会話 1 Track 2

F1: あのうですね、ちょっとさしでがましいかもしれないんですが、
ここんとこ少し変えられたほうがいいように、私には思われるんですよ。
Anoo desu ne, chotto sashidegamashii ka mo shirenai n desu ga, koko n toko
sukoshi kaerareta hoo ga ii yoo ni, watashi niwa omowareru n desu yo.

J1: はあ、どういうわけでしょう？
Haa, dooiu wake deshoo?

F2: 英語の場合ですね、一般的に言って、まず先に結論を言っておいてから、
後でその理由を述べるという書き方のほうが、自然に感じられるんですよ。
Eego no baai desu ne, ippanteki ni itte, saki ni ketsuron o itteoite kara, atode
sono riyuu o noberu to iu kakikata no hoo ga shizen ni kanjirareru n desu yo.

J2: なるほどね。じゃあ、こちらの部分とこちらの部分の順序を逆にした
ほうがいいわけですね。ちょっと、書き直してみます。
いいアドバイスをどうもありがとうございました。
Naruhodo ne. Jaa, kochira no bubun to kochira no bubun no junjo o gyaku ni shita hoo ga ii
wake desu ne. Chotto kakinaoshite mimasu. Ii adobaisu o doomo arigatoo gozaimashita.

F3: いいえ、どういたしまして。
Iie, doo itashimashite.



F1: Um, well, I don't want to be rude {impertinent}, but it seems to me that you might well change (honorably) this part here a little.

J1: Well. How come?

F2: In English, generally speaking, it is felt natural to state reasons later, after one has mentioned the main argument {conclusion} first.

J2: That means that I had better reverse the order of this part, right? I'll rewrite it and see. Thank you very much for your suggestion.

F3: You are welcome.

< 語彙 Vocabulary >

語彙 1

ですね	desu ne	[distal-style alternative of a filler <ne>]
さしでがましい	sashidegamashii (A)	nosy, impertinent
ここんところ	koko n took	this point here [contraction of <koko no tokoro>]
思われる	omoware-ru (V)	be felt, be thought, seem, one naturally feels/thinks
私には思われる	watashi niwa omowareru	it seems to me, I tend to think
はあ	haa	yes (in a submissive or hesitant manner)
わけ	wake	reason, background
一般的	ippanteki(na-N)	general
一般的に言って	ippanteki ni itte	generally speaking
まず	mazu	firstly, at first
まず先に	mazu sakini	first of all, before anything else
結論	ketsuron	conclusion
理由	riyuu	reason
+目的	mokuteki	purpose, objective
結果	kekka	result, outcome
+説明	setsumee	explanation
+説明する	setsumee-suru (V)	explain
述べる	nobe-ru (V)	state, say, mention
自然	shizen (na-N)	natural
+自然	shizen (no-N)	nature
+不自然	hushizen (na-N)	unnatural
感じられる	kanjirare-ru (V)	be felt, one naturally feels
部分	bubun	part
順序	junjo	order, sequence
逆	gyaku	reverse, opposite
+さかさま	sakasama	reverse, upside down
+さかさ	sakasa	reverse, upside down [contraction of <sakasama>]
逆にする	gyaku ni suru (V)	reverse, turn (something) opposite to what it should be
+さかさ (ま) にする (V)	sakasa(ma) ni suru	reverse, turn (something) upside down
書き直す	kakinaosu (V)	rewrite (for correction)
アドバイス	adobaisu	advice, suggestion

<解説 Supplementary Notes>

解説－1

F is an English-speaking native, and J is F's colleague. F has just read the draft of a document which J wrote, and gives J a suggestion for improving it.

思われる <omowareru>

Giving someone advice or a suggestion requires an extra effort not to hurt their pride or feelings. In this dialog, note that F has been very careful, using the <V-(ra)reru> form, which indicates that: (1) F is being honorific-polite to J (i.e. <kaerare-ru> instead of <kae-ru> to describe J's act) and (2) F's thinking/feeling is a natural occurrence (i.e. <omoware-ru/kanjirare-ru> instead of <omou/kanji-ru>).

あのうですね <anoo desu ne>

<Anoo desu ne> (F1) does not mean anything substantive, <anoo> being a hesitation noise and <desu ne> a filler. Like "you know" in spoken English, which is often inserted between phrases, <desu ne> (distal-style) and <ne> (direct-style) are used similarly in Japanese.

わけ <wake>

Regarding the Nominal <wake>, it means "reason" or "background". Therefore, <mooshiwake> literally translates as "a reason to say" or "an excuse", but <mooshi> (the stem of <moosu>) is a humble-polite Verbal, so <mooshiwake arimasen> constitutes an expression of apology, such as "there is no (humble) excuse" or "I'm sorry". In later Lessons, however, you will learn that <wake> has much wider and abstract usages related to the meaning of "reason".

スピーチ <supiichi>

As stated in this Lesson's KK, Japanese people tend to deliver speeches or write reports by first giving the general background or reasons which will later lead to the conclusion. This acutely contrasts with typical English speech delivery in which the conclusion or the speaker's position is given first, followed by the explanation supporting this position. Apparently from the listener's point of view, the latter method is easier to follow or monitor. This seems to be one reason why the Japanese language is often referred to as vague or obscure. This is not true. Every language is vague and obscure in one way or another, and there are ways to be precise if need be, in Japanese as well.

自然 <shizen>

<Shizen> means "nature" in English. When it refers to Mother Nature, it is a <no>-Nominal; hence, <shizen no hon> means "a book about Nature". But <shizen> may also be a <na>-Nominal referring to the state or manner of being natural; hence, <shizen na iikata/hyoogen>, meaning "a natural expression".

アドバイス <adobaisu>

<Adobaisu> is obviously a loanword from the English word "advice". As always, however, the original meaning has been somewhat distorted. <Adobaisu> in Japanese refers to a suggestion or advice given out of kindness or friendship.

<文法 Grammatical Notes>

① 思われる <omowareru>. — a form to indicate a natural and involuntary occurrence

The form <V-(r)areru> used in the potential and honorific-polite has an additional function to indicate an act is a natural and involuntary occurrence, rather than one's own volitional act. Compare the following two sentences:

私はぜったいそう**思います**。
<Watashi wa zettai soo **omoimasu**.>
I definitely think so.

私にはどうもそう**思われます**。
<Watashi niwa doomo soo **omowaremasu**.>
{To me at least, somehow thinking that way naturally occurs}
It seems to me that it's the case.
I tend to think that way.
I'm inclined to think so.



More examples of this usage:

子供の時のことがこの頃よく**思い出されます**。
<Kodomo no toki no koto ga konogoro yoku **omoidasaremasu**.>
These days I often (tend to) recall things of my childhood days.

この言い方、私には不自然に**感じられる**んですが、どう思われますか？
<Kono iikata watashi niwa hushizen ni **kanjirareru** n desu ga, doo omowaremasu ka?>
I (somehow) feel that this expression is unnatural, but what do you (honorably) think?

For practical purposes, you may think that this is a 3rd function of <(r)areru>, but actually the essential nature of <(r)areru> is that of natural occurrence, and the other two functions (i.e. potential and honorific-polite) are in fact extensions of this core meaning.

The fact that drinking naturally occurs, for instance, indicates the drinkable state or one can/may drink it (i.e. the potential for drinking).

Although just <eru> (not <areru>) is added to consonant Verbals for the potential form, such as <nomu>→<nomeru>, this is seen primarily in the Kanto area. In some other parts of Japan <areru>, such as <nomareru>, is used for the potential form as well.



As you may recall, the more common honorific-polite form is the <o-V-ni naru> construction (e.g. <o-nomi-ni naru>). Compared with <nomu> (drink), <o-nomi-ni naru> (become the state of drinking) conceals the image of the action of drinking. The thought behind this is that an honorable person should not do a (vulgar) action but just becomes the state (of doing something). This at least seems to be consistent with the image of honorability (to a Japanese at least). The <(ra)areru> form also gives rise to the same effect and is used to add the honorific-polite connotation.

However, it is sometimes quite difficult to distinguish whether a usage is indicating a natural occurrence or potential. In fact, in such cases it makes no practical sense to attempt to distinguish them. Look at the following examples:

僕には彼が悪いとは思われませんが…

<Boku niwa kare ga warui to wa **omowarenai** n desu ga... >

It does not seem to me that he is wrong, but...

I cannot think that he is wrong, but...

子供の時のことが（を）思い出されるのは、どういう時ですか。

<Kodomo no toki no koto ga/o **omoidasareru** no wa, dooiu toki desu ka?>

What sort of time are you apt to recall things of your childhood days?

What sort of time do you (honorably) recall your childhood days?

② V してから <V-te kara>

Compare the following two sentences:

(1)この薬を飲んだからよくなりました。 <Kono kusuri o nonda kara yoku narimashita.>

(2)この薬を飲んでからよくなりました。 <Kono kusuri o **nonde** kara yoku narimashita.>

The <Predicate + <kara>>, or <nonda kara> in (1) above, has already been learned. It shows that the predicate followed by the clause-particle <kara> is a reason; hence, (1) translates:

(1) I have become well since (because) I took this medicine.

(2) above sounds alike, but the meaning is somewhat different. This <kara> does not have any reference to a reason, but just refers to the time after drinking. Therefore, (2) above translates as:

(2) I have become well since (after) I took this medicine.

More examples:

先に電話をされてからいらしてください。

<Saki ni denwa o **sarete** kara irashite kudasai.>

Would you please come/go after giving us a phonecall first.

まず紹介してもらってから、話し始めたほうがいいですよ。

<Mazu **shookai-shite moratte** kara, hanashi-hajimeta hoo ga ii desu yo.>

You'd better begin speaking after first being introduced.

先生にアドバイスをいただいてから、やりました。

<Sensee ni adobaisu o **itadaitte** kara, yarimashita.>

I did it after I had (humbly) received my teacher's advice.

As seen in (1) and (2) above, in English the conjunction "since" may be used in both cases, and therefore, the meaning is indistinguishable between (1) and (2) unless you employ either "because" or "after" instead. This is one of many possible examples of how every language may be vague in its own way.

③ The phrase-particle に <ni> for manner

The phrase-particle <ni> intrinsically refers to location, both geographic and temporal, but its usage extends and ranges from target/final or initial location to just the target (or purpose), as seen in the following examples:

ここにある <koko ni aru>	it is (located) here	[location in place]
6時にやる <rokuji ni yaru>	we'll do it at six	[location in time]
銀行に行く <ginkoo ni iku>	I'll go to the bank	[target location]
二十歳になる <hatachi ni naru>	he'll become 20 years old	[target state]
友達にあげた <tomodachi ni ageta>	I gave it to my friend	[target (person)]
友達にもらった <tomodachi ni moratta>	I received it from my friend	[initial location]
会議に出る <kaigi ni deru >	{I go out for a conference} I attend a conference	[target = purpose]
健康にいい <kenkoo ni ii>	it is good for health	[target = purpose]
彼にできる <kare ni dekiru>	it is possible for him he can do it	[target person]
僕に (は) 思われる <boku ni(wa) omowareru>	it seems to me	[target person]
きみに (は) 難しい <kimi ni(wa) muzukashii>	it is difficult for you	[target person]

In this Lesson, yet another function of <ni> is introduced. While all the above functions stem from the original function of location, this newly introduced usage has nothing to do with location. Look at the following examples from the KK of this lesson:

いいように思われる <ii yoo ni omowareru>	I (naturally) think in the way that it is better
一般的に言って <ippanteki ni itte>	generally speaking
自然に感じられる <shizen ni kanjirareru>	I (tend to) feel it natural(ly)
逆にする <gyaku ni suru>	{I do it in an opposite way} I make it upside down

In above examples, the Nominal (or the Nominal phrase), such as <ii yoo>, <ippanteki>, <shizen> and <gyaku>, hooks up with the Verbal predicates <omowareru>, <iu>, <kanjirareru> and <suru>, respectively, in terms of the manner in which the action or the state takes place.

More examples:

漢字はもっときれいに書かなくちゃ読めませんよ。

<Kanji wa motto kiree ni kakanakucha yomemasen yo.>

{As for kanji, not having written more beautifully, it's not legible}

One cannot read it unless you write kanji more neatly.

こういう書き方は私には不自然に感じられます。

<Kooiu kakikata wa watashi niwa hushizen ni kanjiraremasu.>

{I tend to feel unnaturally about this sort of way of drawing}

Such a way of drawing as this feels unnatural to me.

This compares with Adjectivals which take the <-ku> form when they hook up with a predicate, such as:

もう少し安くできませんかねえ。

<Moosukoshi yasuku dekimasen ka nee?>

I wonder if you can make it a little more cheap.

ちょっと軽く食べませんか。

<Chotto karuku tabemasen ka?>


{Won't you eat lightly?} Would you like to have a light meal?


The <ku> form of Adjectivals and the <ni> form of <na>-Nominals may be regarded as an Adverbial.

④ 書きなおす <kakinaosu>, etc.

As you may recall, <naosu> is a Verbal meaning "repair" or "cure". This Verbal is used as a compound in combination with another Verbal; hence, the following examples:

<kaku>	+	<naosu>	=	<kakinaosu>	write for repair, rewrite (for correction)
<yaru>	+	<naosu>	=	<yarinaosu>	do for correction, redo
<iu>	+	<naosu>	=	<iinaosu>	restate
<miru>	+	<naosu>	=	<minaosu>	review, reconsider
<tsukuru>	+	<naosu>	=	<tsukurinaosu>	remake, rebuild

<ドリル Drills>  Track 3 - 9

<聴解テスト Listening Comprehension>  Track 10

1-1 What does **M** think of what **F** has asked **M** to do? It will be:

1. difficult 2. easy 3. costly 4. inexpensive

1-2 How did **M** appraise what **F** has shown **M**? (choose 2 answers)

1. good content but quite a few mistakes about kanji
2. poor content although there are few mistakes about kanji
3. good content and few mistakes about kanji
4. poor content and a lot of mistakes about kanji

1-3 What suggestions did **M** give **F** for improvement?

1. The explanation of the indicated reason should come before the conclusion.
2. The explanation of the indicated reason should come after the conclusion.
3. The explanation of the indicated reason is difficult to follow and should be rewritten.

2-1 Which of the following is correct as to **F**'s relationship with the two men?

1. **F** met both men for the first time.
2. **F** and Yoshida have been friends, but **F** has met King for the first time.
3. **F** and King have been friends, but **F** has met Yoshida for the first time.
4. **F** has known both men for a while.

2-2 Who is **F**?

1. King 2. Yoshida 3. **F**'s friend from university days 4. unknown

2-3 Why did **F** interrupt King during the conversation? Because:

1. He talked too much
2. **F** wanted to protect Yoshida's privacy
3. there was some inappropriate usage in his Japanese

3-1 What do you think is the relationship between **M** and **F**?

1. colleagues 2. friends 3. boss and assistant
4. professor and student 5. husband and wife

3-2 Why did **M** complain about the copy?

1. The front-side and back-side are reversed. 2. Some pages are missing.
3. There are not enough of copies. 4. **F** copied the wrong part.

3-3 How did **F** react to the complaint?

1. made an excuse 2. just apologized 3. apologized and offered to make the copies again