

■ *Tameni, Yōni*, and *Noni*: Purpose

Tameni, *yōni*, and *noni* express the purpose of the event in the main clause.

Tameni is suffixed to a noun, and also is used to express the purpose of the action of the predicate in the subordinate clause when the predicate is a willful action, and when the subject in the main clause is the same as that in the subordinate clause. The *ni* in *tame ni* may be omitted.

(1) *Sekai no heewa no tame ni, Kokuren de hatarakitai* ‘I want to work for the United Nations toward world peace.’

(2) *Kuruma o kau tame ni, arubaito o shita* ‘I took a part time job in order to buy a car.’

Tameni is also used in expressions of need, use, usefulness, as well as purpose and reason for existence.

(3) *Mizu o shōdoku suru tame ni, enso o shiyō suru* ‘We use chlorine to disinfect water.’

(4) *Tori no hane wa tobu tame ni aru* ‘Birds’ wings are for flying.’

Tame may form adnominal clauses, be affixed to particles, and be used as predicates.

(5) *Ringo no kawa o muku tame no kikai* ‘A gadget for paring apples.’

(6) *Ryūgaku suru tame ka, Eigo no benkyō ni hagende iru* ‘He’s studying English earnestly, perhaps to prepare for study abroad.’

(7) *Oya o anshin saseru tame nimo, shuzutsu o uketai* ‘I want to have a surgery partly to put my parents at their ease.’

(8) *Shujutsu o uketa no wa, oya o anshin saseru tame da* ‘I had a surgery because I wanted my parents to feel at ease.’

Tameni wa, which is a focused form with *wa*, may not express a one-time past occurrence of an event. It expresses generally necessary conditions.

(9) *Kyōshi ni naru tame ni wa, menkyo ga hitsuyō da* ‘One needs licensure to be a teacher.’

(10) *Kodomo ga hon o yomu yōni naru tame niwa, mazu oya ga hon o yomanakereba naranai* ‘In order for children to acquire the habit of reading books, the parents must read first.’

When the subject of the subordinate clause and that of the main clause are different, or when the predicate of the subordinate clause is stative, that is, when the purpose is something the subject of the main clause has no control over, *yōni* is used. The *ni* in *yōni* may be omitted.

(11) *Akambō ga okinai yō, chiisai koe de hanashita* ‘We spoke in a low voice so that the baby wouldn’t wake up.’

(12) *Minna ni kikoeru yōni, ōgoe de hanashita* ‘We spoke in a loud voice so that everyone could hear.’

(13) *Shihatsu densha ni maniau yōni, mezamashi dokee o 4ji ni setto shita* ‘I set the alarm clock at 4 o’clock so that I could make the first train in the morning.’

This type of purpose which *yō ni* expresses is the situation that occurs after the main clause occurs. In this usage, it is more a result than a purpose that *yō* expresses. Thus, the *yō ni* clause does not contain interrogative words.

(14)**Nani ga dekiru yō ni benkyō shite iru no ka.*

(15) *Hayaku kuru yō ni itta* ‘I told them to come early.’

(16) *Ame ga furu yō ni inotta.* ‘I prayed for rain.’

In the above examples, the *yō ni* clauses respectively express the content of the utterance and prayer and also the purpose and result of the act of telling and praying.

There is limitation as to what can become the predicate of the main clause when *noni* is used. It is used only to express necessity, usage, and usefulness.

(17) *Pasokon o kau noni 20man en wa {hitsuyō da /kakaru /tsuiyashita }.* ‘In order to buy a PC, {one needs/it costs/I spent } 200,000yen.’

(18) *Kono naifu wa ringo no kawa o muku noni tsukau* ‘I use this knife to pare apples.’

(19) *E wa gaikokujin to komyunikeeshon suru noni {yakudatsu/kōkateki da/ii/tsugō ga ii}* ‘Pictures are {useful/effective/good/convenient} for communicating with foreigners.’

These predicates fundamentally require Case *ni*.

Noni may be focused when used with *wa* and *mo*.

(20) *Kono nabe wa yuderu noni mo, musu noni mo tsukaeru* ‘This pot is good for both boiling and steaming.’

Shini expresses why something/someone gets transported.

(21) *Eega o mini, Shinjuku e itta* ‘We went to Shinjuku to watch a movie.’

→ ト・カ・ヨウニー引用 *To, Ka, and Yōni*: Quotation (2-J)

● Reference

Maeda, Naoko (1995) ‘*suru tame (ni), suru yō (ni), shini, surunoni*’ in Miyajima, Tatsuo & Nitta Yoshio ed., *nihongo ruigi hyōgen no bunpō (ge)* (Grammar of Japanese Synonymous Expressions II). Kurosio Publishers.

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