

■ *Ya Inaya* and *Ga Hayaika*

Both *ya inaya* and *ga hayaika* construct temporal relative clauses, and express that the proceeding action immediately follows the preceding action. They are affixed to the *suru* form of verbs. They are both written style forms. They do not occur with the *masu* form.

(1) *Sono otoko wa keikan no sugata o miru {ya inaya/ga hayaika} ōawatede nigedashita* ‘As soon as the man saw a policeman, he fled in a great hurry.’

Ya inaya may also appear in the following form: *Tegami o miru ya, nani mo iwazuni dete itta* ‘As soon as he saw the letter, he left without saying a word.’

Both *ya inaya* and *ga hayaika* catch the moment right after an action is performed. Thus, they are not readily used with the *te iru* form of *aru/dekiru* verbs that do not indicate the beginning and ending of an action, nor are they used with movement verbs that involve process, such as *asobu* and *benkyōsuru*.

(2) *Nihongo ga {*dekiru ya inaya/*dekiru ga hayaika} Nihon e ryūgaku shita.*

(3) *Nihongo o benkyō {shita ato sugu/*suru ya inaya/*suru ga hayaika} Nihon e ryūgaku shita* ‘I went to Japan to study right after I studied Japanese.’

If the action involves process, these forms express the beginning or ending.

(4) *Nyūsu o {miru ya inaya/miru ga hayaika}, soto e tobidashita* ‘As soon as he watched the news, he ran out.’

Both forms focus on the fact that there is little time realizing the before and after events. Thus, the main clause is a declarative sentence, and sentences requesting action and volitional sentences do not occur easily. See (5). The main clause cannot include interrogative words. See (6).

(5) *Ie e {kaettara sugu/*kaeru ya inaya/*kaeru ga hayaika} denwa shite kudasai* ‘Please call me as soon as you get home.’

(6) *Nani o {tabeta ato/*taberu ya inaya/*taberu ga hayaika} kimochi ga waruku natta n desu ka* ‘What did you eat to make you sick?’

With *ya inaya*, the main clause may have both volitional and non-volitional actions, while *ga hayaika* does not have non-volitional actions in the main clause.

(7) *Gakkō ni {tsuku ya inaya/tsuku ga hayaika}, repōto o kakahajimeta* ‘As soon as I got to school I started to write my term paper.’

(8) *Gakkō ni {tsuku ya inaya/*tsuku ga hayaika}, ame ga furidashita* ‘As soon as I got to school it started to rain.’

Ta totan(ni), ta(ka) to omou to (omottara, omoeba), and *nari* also form temporal relative clauses that express the meaning of “immediately after.”

(9) *Tatta totan(ni) memai ga shita* ‘As soon as I stood up, I got dizzy.’

(10) *Saikin wa samukunatta ka to omou to, mata atatakaku nari, kion no henka ga hageshii*
'Recently, as soon as it gets cold, it starts to warm up. The temperature changes drastically.'

(11) *Musuko wa watashi no kao o miru nari nakidasihta* 'My son started to cry as soon as he saw my face.'

None of these forms readily form sentences asking for an action or volitional sentences, nor do they include interrogative words. *Ta(ka) to omou* may be affixed to continuous actions.

(12) *Kare wa sakki made benkyō shite ita ka to omou to, mō terebi no mae de waratte iru* 'He was studying just a while ago, and now he is laughing in front of the TV set.'

→マエ (ニ) ・アト (デ) ・テカラ *Mae(ni)*, *Ato(de)*, and *Tekara* (2-J)

● References

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