

■ *To*, *Ka*, and *Yōni*: Quotation

Clauses that supplement the predicate are called complement clauses. There is a type of complement clauses that accompany the quotation forms and question forms such as *to*, *ka*, and *yō(ni)* at the end of the clause.

In (1), the complement clause accompanying *to* (*kōcha ga nomitai to*) shows up to complement the predicate (*itta*). In (2) and (3) the complement clauses with *ka* and *yō* show up to complement their respective predicates.

(1) *Imōto wa kōcha ga nomitai to itta* ‘My little sister said she wanted to drink English tea.’

(2) *Yamada wa kaigi ni dare ga kuru ka shitte iru* ‘Yamada knows who is coming to the conference.’

(3) *Tenchō wa hisho ni kinko o akeru yō shiji shita* ‘The store manager instructed the secretary to open the safe.’

Clauses that contain quotation forms are called quotation clauses. *To* is the most important form to construct quotation clauses. It is used with a wide variety of predicates that express activities related to expression and thought (e.g., *iu* ‘say’, *omou* ‘think’, *kangaeru* ‘think’).

(4) *Shushō wa ōgata genzei o jisshi suru to meigen shita* ‘The prime minister declared that he would implement large scale tax cut.’

(5) *Shachō wa risutora ga hitsuyō da to kangaete iru* ‘The president thinks restructuring is necessary.’

To is also used as a direct quotation form for the content of an utterance.

(6) *Otto ga “Chotto kitemiro yo,” to itta* ‘The husband said, “Come over here.”’

(7) *Seito ga “Are wa nan desu ka,” to kiitekita* ‘A pupil asked [me], “What is that?”’

Further, *to* may form a pattern of case *o* + quotation clause, as in (8). Sentences (8) and (9) mean practically the same thing.

(8) *Ooku no hito wa A o hannin da to omotte iru* ‘Many people think A is the culprit.’

(9) *Ooku no hito wa A ga hannin da to omotte iru* ‘Many people think A is the culprit.’

Ka is used when an interrogative expression is the complement clause.

(10) *Watashi wa sono hi dare to atta ka omoidasenai* ‘I cannot remember whom I met that day.’

When the complement clause is an “either...or...” clause, forms such as ...*ka...ka* and ...*kadōka* may be used.

(11) *Asu kuru ka konai ka oshiete hoshii* ‘I want you to tell me whether you are coming or not tomorrow.’

(12) *Sono keiyaku o toreru ka dōka ga jūyō da* ‘The key is whether we get the contract or not.’

Ka (dōka) may or may not accompany a case particle. Usually, it is up to the speaker whether to use the particle or not.

(13) *Nani o kau ka (o) kangaete iru* ‘I am wondering what to buy.’

(14) *Kimochi ga tsutawaru kadōka (ga) fuan da* ‘I am nervous if I can convey my feeling.’

Predicates that take interrogative expressions as their complement clauses include those that are involved in exchanging information and possession, such as *shiru* ‘know’, *wakaru* ‘comprehend’, *tazuneru* ‘inquire’, *kangaeru* ‘think’, and *oshieru* ‘teach/tell’, and also those that express the importance of information, such as *jūyō da* ‘important’, and *mondai da* ‘that’s a problem.’

Yō(ni), like *to*, is used to form a quotation clause, but the scope of usage is relatively narrow. The use is limited to when the predicate of the main clause expresses command, request, and supplication.

(15) *Taichō wa buka ni mihari ni tsuku yō meirei shita* ‘The commander ordered his subordinates to stand guard.’

(16) *Ikkoku mo hayaku byōki ga naoru yō ni inotte iru* ‘I pray for your quickest recovery.’

When *iu* appears with *yō(ni)*, it expresses instruction and request.

(17) *Joshu ni kopii o toru yō itte oita* ‘I’ve told my assistant to make a copy.’

→コト・ノ・トコロ－名詞節 *Koto, No, and Tokoro* – Noun Clauses (2-J)

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