

観光通訳ガイド視点の
英作セミナー
(第2回)

令和2年2月16日
四国観光通訳協会
子規記念博物館

本日の予定 (全体4時間)

1. 英作課題の解説

(1) 前半 / (2) 後半

2. Some advices

(1) 動詞番付表

(2) 冠詞について (不可算名詞の加算化等)

(3) 基礎的英語の確認

(4) 英語の肉体化

(5) 3つの英文構造

- 〈there is + 名詞 + 場所を示す語句〉
- 〈you can see + 名詞 + 場所を示す語句〉
- 〈what is seen + 場所を示す語句 + is〉

3. インターネット (Google) の使い方 (実演)

本日のポイント（第2回目）

■名詞の作り方（名詞内容の充実）

（例） 短い詩 / 17文字で作られる短い詩 (a short poem)

青年 / お金持ちの家で生まれて育った青年 (a young guy)

（結論） 短い詩 ← 17文字で作られる

青年 ← お金持ちの家で生まれて育った

（分詞、関係詞、又は前置詞を使って名詞を後置修飾する）
—that節を使った同格表現もあるが上の3つが重要—

■ with の使い方 （withを使った付帯状況説明等）

■ 「～と言われている」の表現 （頻発表現）

■ there is 構文 （全3回を通じて）

復習：Googleの使い方

例えば、以下の日本語に対応する英語が浮かばないときには、

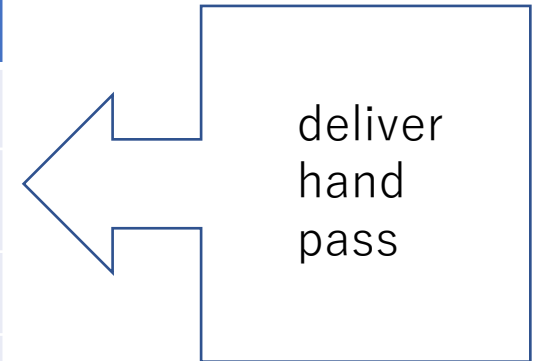
- ◆不自由を感じずる
- ◆不便を感じずる
- ◆順調に回復する
- ◆だいぶよくなってきた
- ◆養生につとめる

(1) 「不自由を感じずる 英語では」で検索 (大きく網を張る)

(2) 「“feel a lot of inconvenience”」で検索 (詰めていく)

動詞番付表

東		西
have	横綱	-
get	大関	give
go/come	関脇	take
make	小結	like
work	前頭一	want
tell	前頭二	say
buy	前頭三	see
win /lose	前頭四	keep
turn	前頭五	ask
put	前頭六	eat
wear	前頭七	run
leave	前頭八	let
play	前頭九	call



by 酒井一郎 “Simple English **Magic 81**”の主唱者

前回の参加者からの英作結果から気づくこと

in a year: あいまい、ambiguous

お勧め： a year / per year

in seven years : 7年たったら

for seven years : 7年間

期間はfor , in は使わない

訂正

【接続詞 before について】

①ここでの滞在時間は1時間です。ここには駐車場がありませんので、バスはここから移動します。皆さんはこの降りた同じ場所に1:45までに帰ってきてください。それから私が運転手に電話してバスを呼びます。

■滞在時間は 1 時間→ 1 時間滞在する

stay ….. for

◆駐車場

parking lot

■降りた同じ場所

The same place where you get off the bus

■までに

by

1. You **can** stay here for an hour. There is **no** parking lot here. After you get off the vehicle, it has to move away from here. Then please come back to the same place where you get off the bus **by** 1:45. I will call the driver after you **have gathered** here.

英文へのコメント

◆ can . . . 可能

◆ There is **no** parking lot. ← → There is **not a** parking lot.

◆ after you **have gathered** here

【名詞の作り方】

Then please come back to the same place where you get off the bus by 1:45.

(関係副詞を使っている。

関係副詞は省略できるが、省略しない方がbetter と思う。)

②ここ道後温泉での滞在時間は1時間です。バスを降りたらまず私についてきてください。道後温泉の本館まで私が案内します。そこで私から簡単ですが説明を行います。そのあとは自由時間とします。周りを自由に散策して下さい。

■私についてくる

follow me / come with me / come along with me / come together with me

■案内する→連れてゆく

take you to /

■説明をおこなう

give you some explanation on

■～について

on /

■Aが～だと言われています

it is said that A.../ A is said to


2. You can stay here for an hour. After you get off the bus, please follow me. I will take you to the place in front of the main building of Dogo Onsen. There I will give you a brief explanation **on** this hot spring resort. After that, the remaining time **would be** your free time. You can **enjoy exploring** the region.

英文へのコメント

【名詞の作り方】

I will take you to the place in front of the main building of Dogo Onsen.

前置詞句で修飾



【冠詞】

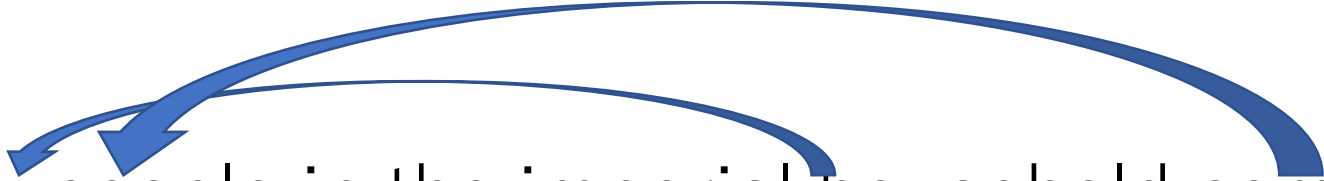
There I will give you **a** brief explanation on this hot spring resort.

③この道後温泉には古来数多くの皇族の人々が来訪されています。中でも有名なのは、聖徳太子の来訪です。聖徳太子は日本の歴史上600年ころの人で、女帝推古天皇の摂政を務めた人です。604年に日本初となる憲法を制定しています。ある記録によれば、596年にお供を連れてこの地を訪れ、入浴されたそうです。この温泉の素晴らしさをたたえた詩を残されています。その時椿の花が咲いていました。今椿の花は松山市のシンボルの花となっています。

3. There have been many people in the imperial household coming to this hot spring resort since ancient times. The most famous among them is Prince Shotoku. Prince Shotoku served as a regent for Empress Suiko around the year of 600. And he established Japan's first constitution in 604. According to a document, he visited this hot spring in 596 with several attendants, and took a bath. At that time he composed verse and praised the excellence of this hot spring. At that time camellia flowers were blooming. And now a camellia flower is a symbol flower of Matsuyama.

【名詞の作り方】

There have been many people in the imperial household coming to this hot spring resort since ancient times.



There have been many people in the imperial household **who come to this hot spring resort** since ancient times. (重たい感じ)

参考： 分詞を使った、便利な形容詞の作り方

This hot spring-operating organization is Matsuyama city government.

この温泉を運営している組織は松山市です。

This is a Matsuyama city government-operated facility.

これは松山市が運営している施設です。

参加者からの英作結果から

1. Prince Shotoku, who lived in the period of 600s AD, came here. (①)

↓

Prince Shotoku, who lived in the period of the 600s AD, came here.

600年代→605, 610, 620年ころの人、→実際は600年以前の記録がある

↓

Prince Shotoku, who lived in the period around 600 AD, came here.

➤ Googleを使って調べると

in the period of around 600 (×) この表現例はない

in the period around 600(AD) (○) この表現例はある

in the period of **the** 1900s (1900年代に)

2 . He was bathed / Camelia flowers were bloomed/



He bathed / Camelia flowers bloomed/

④高知県の人口は全国の0.6%で1%未満でして、全国に47の都道府県がありますが、ごく小さな県なのです。けれども私ども一般の日本人にとって高知県の持つ印象度はそれより随分大きいと思います。それはなぜだろうかと思うのですが、歴史的に見てこの地から日本の近代化に貢献した優秀な人材が輩出されたからだと思われます。

➤1未満

less than 1%

no more than → 感情がこもる

Its population is no more than 14,000.

人口は14,000人未満です。（14,000人にも満たない）

4. There are 47 prefectures in Japan. And Kochi is really a small prefecture, with its population accounting for only 0.6%, less than 1% of Japan's total. But the image, or impression Japanese people usually have for Kochi is not so small. In my opinion, one of the reasons is that there were several great men who were born here and contributed very much to Japan's modernization in modern history, that is, in the period of the past two hundred years.

英文へのコメント

【withの使い方】

And Kochi is really a small prefecture, with its population accounting for only 0.6%, less than 1% of Japan's total.

Withを使わないと ↓

And Kochi is really a small prefecture, as its population accounts for only 0.6%, less than 1% of Japan's total.

And Kochi is really a small prefecture, because its population accounts for only 0.6%, less than 1% of Japan's total.

【名詞の作り方】

But the image, or impression Japanese people usually have for Kochi is not so **small**.

(目的格の関係代名詞which 又はthatが省略：省略が普通)

One of the reasons is that there were **several great men** who were born here and contributed very much to Japan's modernization in modern history. (who 以下の文章でseveral great men を修飾)

お勧めではないが(?)、もし関係代名詞を使わず、**分詞を使えば**、理屈的には

One of the reasons is that there were several great men **born here** and **contributing** very much to Japan's modernization in modern history.

Take a break①－少休止－

【冠詞の話】

◆定冠詞【the】：

長いものには【the】がつく

例：川、山脈

The Yoshino River (吉野川)

The Takanawa Mountains (高輪山脈)

◆不定冠詞【a】：

不可算名詞でも形容詞がつくと【a】がつく (◎)

a real knowledge/ a constant happiness

上位概念 → knowledge

下位概念 (又はサブカテゴリー) → a good knowledge/a real knowledge/a useless knowledge

①本来は不可算名詞でも、そのことの具体的な事例などについて述べる時には、加算名詞として複数の形態をとる。

experience(経験という概念) → experiences (具体的な経験の事々)

②不可算名詞でも、**形容詞がつくと**、不定冠詞がつく。(説明済) (◎)

③絶対に不可算で押し通すものは数少ないのだが、ありそう。

information/ equipment、あまりそのことを、私は、気にしていない。

* ②と③の差異は、最終的にはGoogle を使って調べる【“ . . . ”】。

②を押し通して間違っても、恥ずかしくない。(私の場合)

⑤まず最初に坂本龍馬についてお話します。彼は江戸時代の後期の1838年に**下級武士**の子供として生まれています。彼は若くして33歳でこの世を去りました。しかし、日本の政治的な近代化に大きく貢献した人物です。日本では約150年前に明治維新という、政治改革がありました。これは、比較的平和裏に成功裏に行われた改革でした。もし龍馬がいなければ**違った展開**になっていたかもしれません。19世紀半ばになると外交政策をめぐり、**国論が分かれ**、混乱していました。当時の日本は全体の政治権力は徳川幕府が持っていました。日本の各地は藩に分かれて**統治**されていました。しかし混乱の中で幕府の力が次第に衰えてゆきます。一方各藩の中では長州と薩摩という力のある二藩がありました。けれどもこの二藩は**互いに反目**していました。しかし**龍馬の手助け**もあり、この二藩が**手を組み**、徳川政府に**対抗**できる勢力となりました。これが、徳川将軍体制の崩壊に**つながり**、新しい明治という**時代を迎えた**のです。そこから日本の近代化が始まりました。龍馬は新しい時代を迎える前に、京都で暗殺されました。当時国論がわかれる中で敵も多かったのです。彼の名前を知らない大人の日本人はいないと思います。彼は国民的英雄なのです。

5. First of all, I'd like to talk about Sakamoto Ryoma. He was born here in 1838, in the late Edo period, as a son of samurai who belonged to the lower class. His life was very short because he died at the age of 33. But he made a great contribution to Japan's rapid modernization. The Meiji Restoration took place about 150 years ago, and it was a **relatively** peaceful, successful political transformation. Without Ryoma, there **might have been another story or development**. **From** around the mid-19th century **on**, Japan came to be divided in opinion and confused **concerning how to** manage its diplomatic policy, to be more exact, whether it should maintain isolation policy or not. The Tokugawa Shogunate had an absolute power **reigning** the whole country. And the country was divided into a lot of fiefs and each fief was reigned by a local feudal lord **appointed** by the Tokugawa Shogunate. Through the confusion in this period, the Tokugawa Shogunate was declining its power. On the other hand, there were two powerful fiefs, which were Choshu and Satsuma. But they were **at odds with** each other. But Ryoma helped two rivals **(to)** join their hands to compete against the Tokugawa government, which led to the collapse of the Tokugawa feudal, shogunate system. Before long Japan entered into a new era of Meiji, and started its modernization. Ryoma was assassinated in Kyoto just before a new era started. There were many against Ryoma with the country divided in opinion. There is **no one** among adult Japanese **who** doesn't know his name. He is a national hero.

(分割 1)

First of all, I'd like to talk about Sakamoto Ryoma. He was born here in 1838, in the late Edo period, as a son of samurai who belonged to the lower class. His life was very short because he died at the age of 33. But he made a great contribution to Japan's political modernization. The Meiji Restoration took place about 150 years ago, and it was a **relatively** peaceful, successful political transformation. Without Ryoma, there **might have been another story or development.** **From** around the mid-19th century **on**, Japan came to be divided in opinion and confused **concerning how to** manage its diplomatic policy, to be more exact, whether it should maintain isolation policy or not. The Tokugawa Shogunate had an absolute power **reigning** the whole country. And the country was divided into a lot of fiefs and each fief was reigned by a local feudal lord **appointed** by the Tokugawa Shogunate.

【名詞の作り方】

英文へのコメント

as a son of **samurai** who belonged to the lower class

as a son of **samurai** belonging to the lower class

as a son of **samurai** in the lower class

The Tokugawa Shogunate had **an absolute power** reigning the whole country.

The Tokugawa Shogunate had **an absolute power** which reigned the whole country.

Each fief was reigned by **a local feudal lord** appointed by the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Each fief was reigned by **a local feudal lord** who was appointed by the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Without Ryoma, there **might have been** another story or development.

(仮定法過去完了：過去の実際・現実とは違うことを仮定する)

(分割 2)

Through the confusion in this period, the Tokugawa Shogunate was declining its power. On the other hand, there were two powerful fiefs, which were Choshu and Satsuma. But they were **at odds with** each other. But Ryoma helped two rivals **(to)** join their hands to compete against the Tokugawa government, which led to the collapse of the Tokugawa feudal, shogunate system. Before long Japan entered (into) a new era of Meiji, and started its modernization. Ryouma was assassinated in Kyoto just before a new era started. There were many against Ryoma with the country divided in opinion. There is **no one** among adult Japanese **who** doesn't know his name. He is a national hero.

(3行目、5行目のwhich は、関係代名詞の継続用法)

英文へのコメント

a new era of Meiji 明治という新しい時代

the new era of Meiji ←普通はこちらか

参加者からの英作結果から

1. If it were not for Sakamoto Ryoma, the revolution might have been a different story.

If it had not been for Sakamoto Ryoma, the revolution might have been a different story.

2. but it might have been a different story, if there weren't Ryoma.

3. If there was no Ryoma, it might have been a different development.

↓

Without Ryoma,

If Ryoma had not been in those days,

If Ryouma had not been in that period,

過去の仮定法 = 仮定法過去完了 → If there **had not been** A,

4. その当時をat that time で表現→ those days / in those days
at that time (点的表現、その時)
(in) those days (幅がある、その当時、その頃)

⑥次にお話したいのは中浜万次郎です。彼は漁師の息子でしたが、若い時に海で**海難事故**にあっています。アメリカの捕鯨船に助けられ、アメリカに行き、そこで教育を受けています。当時の日本人は外国へ行くことも外国から帰ってくることも認められていませんでした。17世紀から19世紀半ばまで日本は**鎖国政策**をとっていました。これは日本が西欧各国からの侵攻されないようにするためであり、又外国と**交易する権限**を**各地の領主から奪う**ことでこれら領主を支配することを目的としていました。**そうした状況下**で、彼は成人した後、すぐに帰国するということにはならなかったのです。しかし**時代は変わり**、幕府は鎖国政策を廃止したのです。開国を促したアメリカのペリー提督の来航が**きっかけ**となりました。帰国後、当時としては珍しく英語が話せた**ということ**で、万次郎は重要な役割を果たしました。**最初の頃は**日米間ではオランダ語の通訳を介して交渉をしていた**と言われています**。万次郎は最初にネクタイをしめた日本人だ**と言われています**。

6. The next person **I'd like to talk about** is Nakahama Manjoiro. He was a son of fisherman and happened to meet an accident in the sea when he was very young. And he was rescued by an American vessel which **was engaged in** catching wales. He was taken to America and got education there. In those days, Japanese people were prohibited to go to and come back from overseas. The Edo government had taken a diplomatic policy of isolation from the rest of the world from the 17th to the mid-19th centuries. This was because it aimed to ensure security from European countries and also to ensure control over regional lords by **depriving** them **of** their ability to conduct foreign trade. **In such circumstances**, he could not return to his home country soon after he had grown. But **the times** changed, and the Edo government gave up its isolation diplomacy. It was triggered by the US Commodore Matthew Perry who came to Japan (with a fleet of five vessels) in order to urge Japan to open the country. After coming back to Japan, he played an important role because he could speak English, **which was rare** in those days. **It is said that** at first Japan and the US was negotiating with each other via Dutch-speaking interpreters. **He is said to** be the first man who wore necktie in Japan.

【名詞の作り方】

英文へのコメント

The next person (who/whom) I'd like to talk about is Nakahama Manjiro.

He was rescued by an American vessel which was engaged in catching wales.

He was rescued by an American vessel engaged in catching wales.

It was triggered by **the US Commodore Matthew Perry** who came to Japan (with a fleet of five vessels) in order to urge Japan to open the country.

It was triggered by **the US Commodore Matthew Perry** coming to Japan (with a fleet of five vessels) in order to urge Japan to open the country.

He is said to be **the first man** who wore necktie in Japan.

He is said to be **the first man** wearing necktie in Japan.

He is said to be **the man** who first wore necktie in Japan.

(first を関係代名詞節に入れてもいいかも)

【「～と言われている」の表現】

It is said that at first Japan and the US was negotiating with each other via Dutch-speaking interpreters.

Japan and the US is said to have negotiated with each other at first via Dutch-speaking interpreters.

Japan and the US was said to negotiate with each other at first via Dutch-speaking interpreters.

He is said to be the first man who wore necktie in Japan.

It is said that he was the first man who wore necktie in Japan.

【時代が変わる】

the times /times

参加者からの英作結果から

1. As time passed, → 時がたつにつれ
2. through Dutch interpreters
ややあいまい、ambiguous → オランダ人の通訳者と誤解される
オランダ語を喋る通訳者のこと
through Dutch なら問題なし
3. その当時の意味で「(in) those days」とすべきところを、
「at that time」を使っている例が散見された、

⑦今日は室戸に向かいます。室戸は高知から85キロメートル南東にあり、人口14,000未満で、国内でも最も人口の少ない市の一つです。今ここは、ジオパークの立場から注目されています。市内で22か所のジオサイトがあり、2008年に「日本ジオパーク」に、2011年に「世界ジオパーク」に認定されています。つまり、この地の自然、文化、歴史、産業、人々の暮らしが世界的な観点から価値あるものとして評価されてきたということです。新しい時代が室戸にやってきたと言えます。

- 85キロメートル南東に： 85km southeast of / 85km to the southeast of
- 未満: less than～ / no more than ～
- 注目されています： draw a keen attention
- つまり: it means/ that is to say/ in other words
- 価値あるものとして評価されてきた： come to be considered to be valuable
- 新しい時代： a new era / a new age
- と言えます： it could be said (that) / It can be said (that)

7. We are heading to Muroto, today. Muroto is 85km southeast of Kochi City. Muroto is one of the smallest cities in Japan, with its population being no more than 14,000. However, it has recently begun to draw a keen attention (from a viewpoint of geopark). As a matter of fact, more than a decade ago Muroto established a concept of geopark, making use of its natural blessings, with 22 locations in the city designated as its sites. And it was certified as a National Geopark in 2008, and also certified as a Global Geopark in 2011. It means that nature, culture, history, industry, and people's lifestyle have come to be considered to be valuable from a global viewpoint. It could be said a new era has come for the city. People visiting Muroto would appreciate its beauty created by nature and its unspoiled environment.

英文へのコメント

【withの使い方】

Muroto is one of the smallest cities in Japan, **with its population being no more than 14,000.** (beingを省略していない)

Muroto established a concept of geopark, making use of its natural blessings, **with 22 locations in the city designated as its sites.**

【「～と言われている」の表現】

It could be said a new era has come for the city.

↑ (断言せず、少しためらい感があり、品が出る、thatを省略)

It is said a new era has come for the city.

【名詞の作り方】

People visiting Muroto would appreciate **its beauty** created by nature and its unspoiled environment. (簡潔)

People who visit Muroto would appreciate its beauty which was created by nature and its unspoiled environment. (喋りにくい)

【分詞構文】

Muroto established a concept of geopark, making use of its natural blessings, with 22 locations in the city designated as its sites.

下線部が分詞構文 (元々書き言葉の表現、話し言葉でも使われる、上記例は簡潔)

Muroto established a concept of geopark, as it made use of its natural blessings, with 22 locations in the city designated as its sites.

接続詞as から始まる副詞節を分詞構文にした

参加者からの英作結果から

1. We are heading to Muroto, **where** is 85km to the southeast of Kochi city.



We are heading to Muroto, **which** is 85km to the southeast of Kochi city.



We are heading to Muroto, **which** is 85km southeast of Kochi city.

2. It is one of the cities with the least population in Japan.

it is one of the cities which have the least population in Japan.



it is one of the smallest cities in Japan.

位置関係に関する表現

A 町は B 市の北にあります。（3つの可能性あり）

① B 市の中の北にある場合

A town is **in the north of** B city.

A town located in the north of B city.

② B 市の外で、B 市に隣接して、北にある場合

A town is **on the north of** B city.

A town is located on the north of B city.

③ B 市から離れて北にある場合

A town is **to the north of** B city.

A town is located to the north of B city.

③ B市から100km離れて北にある場合

A town is 100km to the north of B city.

A town is located 100km to the north of B city.

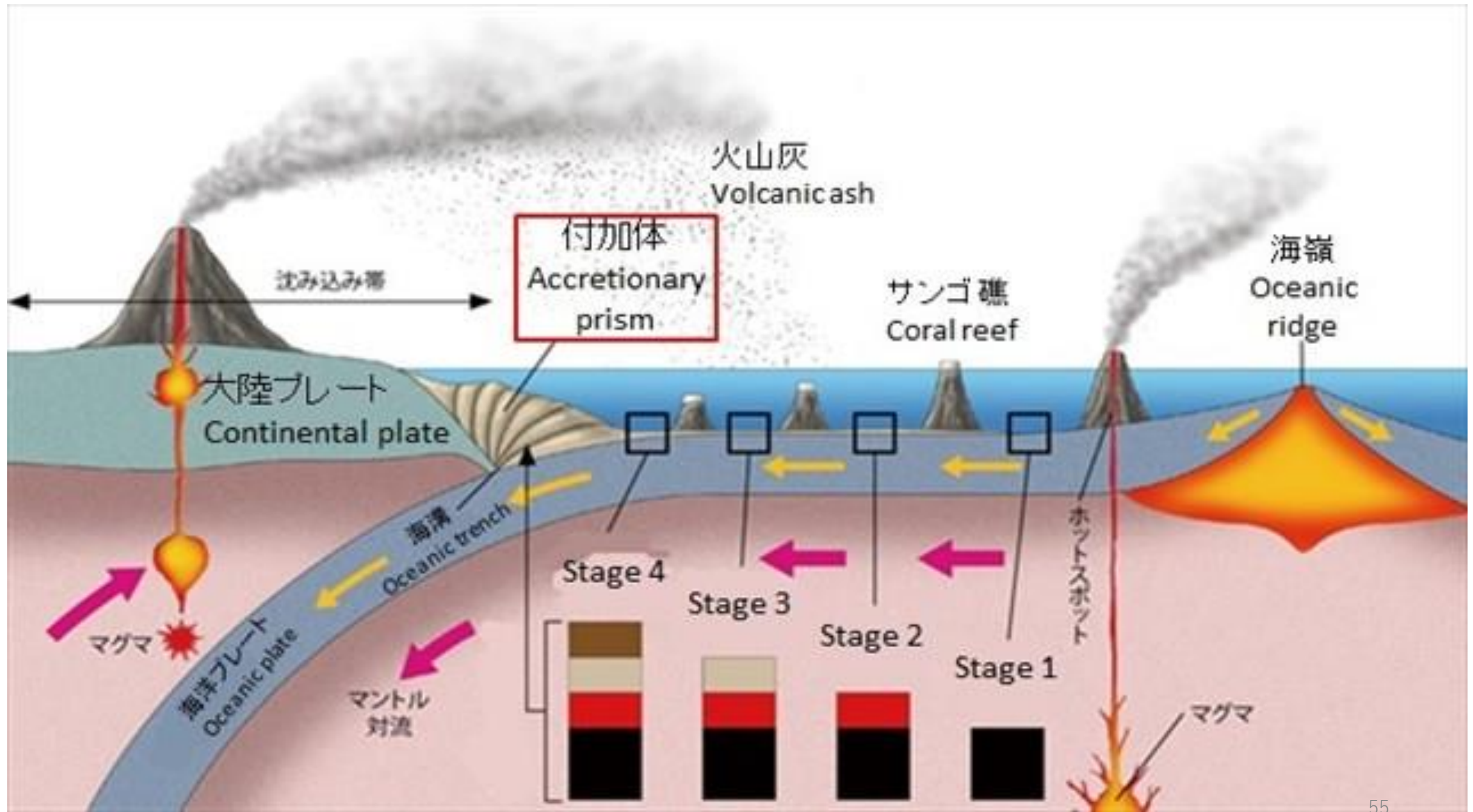
となるが、もっと簡単に言えば、以下の通り表現できる。

A town is located 100km north of B city.

A town is 100km north of B city.

⑧室戸の陸地は今から13万年前には海底にありました。室戸岬から140キロメートル沖に出ると南海トラフと呼ばれる海溝に行きつきます。深さは4,000～4,400メートルとなります。海底のこの場所で二つのプレート、大陸プレートと海洋プレート、が出会っています。で、プレートはゆっくりですが動いており、海洋プレートが大陸プレートの下に潜り込んでいます。一年に4～6CM動いています。この時海底にたまっている堆積物、もっと正確に言えば、海洋プレートの上にある堆積物が、はがされて大陸プレートの上に置かれてゆきます。そして、海洋プレートが大陸プレートの下に潜り込んでゆくために、大陸プレートにたまった堆積物は上方へ押し上げられてゆく圧力を受けて、長い時間をかけて、やがて地上に表れてくるという仕組みになっています。今もこの運動は続いています。





8. The land of Muroto was at the bottom of the sea in the past, about 130,000 years ago. If we travel 140km southeast on the sea from Muroto, we will reach the point **under which** there is a deep trench which is called "the Nankai Trough." The depth will be 4,000 to 4,400m. This deep trench is a meeting point of the two plates, **which are** continental plate and oceanic plate. And there is a plate movement, **which is** very slow. The oceanic plate is going down under the continental plate **with a pace of 4 to 6cm a year**. Sediment or deposits at the bottom of the sea or on top of the oceanic plate is **scraped off and pushed up onto** the continental plate. Over a long period of time the sediment rises up, **getting an upward pressure**, and eventually emerges out of the water. This movement is continuing even now.

【名詞の作り方】

英文へのコメント

This deep trench is a meeting point of the two plates, which are continental plate and oceanic plate.

This deep trench is the place where the two plates meet. The two plates are the continental plate and the oceanic plate.

This deep trench is the place where the two plates, that is, the continental plate and the oceanic plate meet.

This deep trench is the place where the two plates, that is, the continental plate and the oceanic plate collide with each other.

【様々な動詞】

Sediment or deposits at the bottom of the sea or on top of the oceanic plate is **scraped off and pushed up onto** the continental plate.

はがす scrape off

scrape A off (from) B → A is scraped off B

tear/ peel

tear away A off B → A is torn away off

tear A off B → A is torn off

push/place/put

【分詞構文】

Over a long period of time the sediment rises up ,**getting an upward pressure**, and eventually emerges out of the water.

Over a long period of time the sediment rises up ,**as it gets an upward pressure**, and eventually emerges out of the water.

(参考) 70%の確率で～が起こる。

There is **a 70% possibility that** an earthquake of magnitude 7 will happen within 100 years.

参加者からの英作結果から

1. And **the plates are** moving slowly by 4-6cm a year, with the ocean plate **sunk** under the continental plate.



And **one plate is** moving slowly by 4-6cm a year, with the ocean plate **sinking** under the continental plate.

2. This slow-slip events get deformed trench sediments accumulated at the bottom torn off and placed on Eurasia plate.

This slow-slip events get deformed trench sediments
/accumulated at the bottom,/ torn off /and placed on Eurasia plate.

This slow-slip events make trench sediment torn off the oceanic plate, placed on the continental plate, and accumulated there.

⑨ここが御厨窟（みくろど）です。現在は内部が崩れる**可能性が**
あるので中に入ることができません。写真を撮るだけにして下
さい。今から約1200年前の9世紀の前半、この室戸岬で仏教修
行をすると当時19歳の若き弘法大師が決意したのです。彼
は京都の大学で仏教を学んでいたのですが、学問の世界でその
道を追求するのは**自分に合わない**と思い、**荒野の中で**修行する
道を選んだのです。そうして室戸にやってきたのです。そして
瞑想する洞窟をここで見つけたのです。**ある日**洞窟の中で瞑想
している時、彼の口の中に星が飛び込んできて、その瞬間悟り
を得たと**伝えられています**。その時に彼が見たのは空と海でし
た。**それ以外は何も見えませんでした**。**その時以来**、自分の名
前を空海としたそうです。弘法大師というのは、彼の没後、時
の**天皇陛下から賜った**名前です。

◆可能性がある

There is a possibility that

◆道を追求する

pursue

◆AはBに合う/合わない→AはBが～すべきもの/すべきでないもの

A is suitable for B.

A is what B should

◆荒野の中で

in a wilderness

◆瞑想する洞窟

a cave to meditate (in)

in は省略も、不定詞の形容詞的用法

◆伝えられています

It is said that

~~seiz~~

A legend says that saysの発音【sez】 clothes【klouz】

There is a legend that ~ / According to a legend,

◆それ以外は→ だけをした/~したのは~だけ

Except them /only

◆その時以来

From that time on (ふつうの文では)

After that time

Since that time (完了時制)

◆天皇陛下から賜った

given by then emperor

9. This is Mikurodo Cave. At present you are not allowed to enter inside of the cave because there is a possibility that some parts may collapse. You are expected to take photos here. About 1200 years ago, in the early 9th century, young Kobo Daishi, who was 19 years old then, decided to begin his training as a Buddhist monk at Cape Muroto. He was a college student in Kyoto at that time, but he thought academia was not what he should pursue. He decided to have a religious training in a wilderness. Thus, he got to Muroto cape. He found a cave to meditate (in). A legend says that one day when he was on meditation sitting in the cave, a star jumped into his mouth. At this moment, he came to attain spiritual enlightenment. What he saw then were only sky and ocean. From that time on, he renamed himself Kukai as Ku means sky and Kai means ocean. Kobo Daishi is a posthumous name of him given by then emperor after he was dead.

【頻出表現】

英文へのコメント

At present **you are not allowed to** enter inside of the cave because there is a possibility that some parts may collapse.

【分詞構文】

A legend says that one day when he was on meditation **sitting in the cave**, a star jumped into his mouth.



A legend says that one day when he was on meditation **as he sat in the cave**, a star jumped into his mouth.

A legend says that one day when he was on meditation **while he sat in the cave**, a star jumped into his mouth.

A legend says that one day when he was on meditation **while sitting in the cave**, a star jumped into his mouth.

参加者からの英作結果から

「その時以来、自分の名前を空海とした。」の英文

- Since then he called himself Kukai.
- Since then he named himself Kukai.
- Since then, he had called himself Kukai.
- Since then, he has made his name Kukai.
- After that he started to call himself Kukai.
- From that time, he named himself Kukai.

since → 完了時制

from / after → 普通の文

⑩高知県は太平洋に面していますから海の幸に恵まれています。中でも最も有名なのがカツオだと思います。このカツオの食べ方について高知ではちょっと変わった食べ方があります。それはタタキという食べ方です。魚の切り身の表面をちょっとの短いあいだ藁を燃やした炎であぶるのです。そしてそれを薄く切り、ニンニク等を混ぜたタレにつけて食べます。これは一種の刺身ですね。実は昔江戸時代にこの地方で疫病がはやったのです。で、当時の役人がカツオを刺身で食べるのを禁じました。生で食べてはいけなしたのです。だけど人々はカツオが食べたくて、あることを考えだしたのです。つまり、魚の肉の表面を短時間ながら焼くということを思いついたのです。これなら、生肉ではないと言えます。ですが、味の方は人々も不安だったと思います。けれども、結果的には、味はわるくなかったのです。それ以来今日までこのタタキという食べ方が続いているわけです。

あと一つのカツオの使い方は「カツオ節」ですね。削ったかつおぶしを豆腐などの食物の上に乗せて食べることができます。が、これの一番大事な用途は日本料理のお汁のだしをとるのに使う使い方です。日本料理にはなくてはならないものです。

10. Kochi faces the Pacific Ocean, so it is blessed with a lot of marine products. The most typical and famous one is bonito, I think. There is a very unique way of eating bonito here in Kochi. It is called tataki in Japanese. People first burn the surface of the flesh of the fish briefly with a straw fire. And then it is sliced. People eat it with a special tare, or soup mixed with garlic or minced green onion. It is a kind of sashimi, or eating the fish in raw. Since ancient times, bonito has been eaten by people. But in the Edo period, a few hundred years ago, there was an epidemic spreading around here. Then this region's government official at that time prohibited people from eating it in sashimi. But local people worked out a good idea that they burned the fish by fire and ate it. They must have thought they could insist that it was not sashimi when asked by the government official. And they may have been worried about the taste. But the result was not so bad, and since that time, the way of eating it in such a way has continued until today. I think it's a very interesting story. Another usage is dried bonito. If we shave it and put it on top of some food like tofu, we can enjoy a better taste. The most important usage of this dried bonito is for making a Japanese soup stock. It is an indispensable ingredient for Japanese cuisine.

(分割 1)

Kochi faces the Pacific Ocean, so it is blessed with a lot of marine products. The most typical and famous one is bonito, I think. There is a very unique way of eating bonito here in Kochi. It is called tataki in Japanese. People first burn the surface of the flesh of the fish briefly with a straw fire. And then it is sliced. People eat it with a special tare, or soup mixed with garlic or minced green onion. It is a kind of sashimi, or eating the fish in raw. Since ancient times, bonito has been eaten by people. But in the Edo period, a few hundred years ago, there was an epidemic spreading around here. Then this region's government official at that time prohibited people from eating it in sashimi.

【名詞の作り方】

英文へのコメント

There is **a very unique way** of eating bonito here in Kochi. (普通はこちら)

There is **a very unique way** that people eat bonito here in Kochi.

There was **an epidemic** spreading around here. (簡潔←私の感覚)

There was **an epidemic** which spread around here.

【頻出表現】

■be blessed with (～に恵まれる)

It is blessed with a lot of marine products.

■prohibit A from ~ing (Aに～するのを禁ずる)

Then this region's government official at that time prohibited people from eating it in sashimi.

(分割 2)

But local people worked out a good idea that they burned the fish by fire and ate it. They must have thought they could insist that it was not sashimi when asked by the government official. And they may have been worried about the taste. But the result was not so bad, and since that time, the way of eating it in such a way has continued until today. I think it's a very interesting story.

Another usage is dried bonito. If we shave it and put it on top of some food like tofu, we can enjoy a better taste. The most important usage of this dried bonito is for making a Japanese soup stock. It is an indispensable ingredient for Japanese cuisine.

【過去の推量】

They **must have thought** they could insist that it was not sashimi when asked by the government official.

～と思ったに違いない

And they **may have been** worried about the taste.

～だったかもしれない

【動詞】

work out an idea →頭をひねって考え出す

参加者の英作結果から

1. あることを思いつく

come up with an idea : たまたま、何かのきっかけで～

work out an idea : 一生懸命頭をひねって～

hit upon a good idea

had an idea

2. sprinkle (ふりかける) (○)

put /place

⑪ もうすぐ最終の岸壁につきます。バスから降りるときには忘れ物をされませんように。忘れ物をしても次の寄港地（鹿児島）まで送り届けませんよ。忘れたら私が頂きますからね。（笑いが起こる）

11. You will soon arrive at the pier. When you get off the bus, don't leave your belongings in the coach. When something is left in the coach, we will not send it to Kagoshima. What is left here would be mine.

参加者の英作結果から

1. If you forgot your belongings, I would not send it to the next port of call, Kagoshima. I would keep it!



If you forget your belongings, I would not send **them** to the next port of call, Kagoshima. I would **get them!** (or have forgot)

2. Even if you forget something, it will not be delivered to the next port of call, Kagoshima. I'll keep it if you forget.



If you forget something, it will not be delivered to the next port of call, Kagoshima. I'll **get** it if you forget.

3. I'll get you if you forget.



I'll get **things** if you forget **them**.

4. When you get off, please do not leave your belongings behind.

I won't send it to you at the next seaport.

If you forget it, you lose it because I'll take it. ↓

When you get off, please do not leave your belongings behind.

I won't send **them** to you at the next seaport.

If you forget **them**, you lose **them** because I'll take **them**.

5. If you were to leave something, I would have it. ↓

If you **leave** something behind, I would have it.

7. If you leave anything I will take them.

6. We don't send the left items to the next port, Kagoshima. They gonna be mine. (○)

Take a break②－少休止－

基礎的な部分－基礎的英語－の確認

難しい内容の事 → 言えない、表現できない → 我慢できる
易しい事、簡単な事 → 言えない、表現できない → 悔しい

① 酒井一郎 Simple English **Magic 81**

② 七田式英語教材（七田真開発）

（頻出フレーズを60パターンに分け、
各パターンに10の文例をつける → 600の文例）

日常英会話頻出フレーズ **60** パターン

I like to	I'm going to	Is it possible for you to	How is ...?
I want to	Are you going to	I look forward to	How do you ...?
I need ...	I'm glad to	Thank you for ...ing	How many ...?
I have ...	I'd like to	What ...!	How about ...?
Do you have ...?	Would you like to	What's ...?	I think ...
Do you want me to ...?	Let me ...	What are you going to	I hope ...
I can ...	Let's ...	Where is ...?	I'm sure ...
Can you ...	Don't ...	When is ...?	I'm sorry to
Can you tell me ...?	Be careful not to	What time did you ...?	That's what ...
Can I ...	That sounds ...	Which is ...	That's why ...
I have to	I feel like ...	Who is ...?	I don't know if ...
You don't have to	You look ...	Whose ...?	Do you mean ...?
Maybe you should ...	It's difficult to ...	Why are you ...?	Do you know ...?
You must be ...	It's too ~ to	Because I ...	I've ...
I'll ...	Is it okay to ...?	Why don't you ...?	Have you ...?

観光現場で便利な構文の紹介(3構文)

ガイドとお客様が同じ風景を見ることが多い

→風景描写をどうするかが問題となる？

① there is (are) A + 場所

② you can see A + 場所 が便利

■Aが話の中心、主人公だが、いきなりAから入ると、唐突感がある。

1, 2秒とはいえ、間があると、心の準備ができる。

更なる表現内容「Aがどうした」の表現に向けて、心の準備ができる。

■場所を示す句は普通文末に来るが、観光では、文頭に持ってきて、人々の意識をその場所に導くことがいい、と私は思うし、実際やっている。

■ 「Aがどうした」の表現方法には、二つあり

① 新たな文章で表現する方法

② 名詞Aを後置修飾する方法がある (名詞の高度化)

■ で、名詞の高度化には、二つの方法がある。

分詞（現在分詞、過去分詞） 又は 関係代名詞 でAを後置修飾する。

【there is/ you can see 構文で、高度な内容が表現できる。】

- There is a big, old house ahead of us. That house was built more than 500 years ago and is now designated as a national important cultural asset.
- Ahead of us, there is a big, old house. That house was built more than 500 years ago and is now designated as a national important cultural asset.
- Ahead of us, there is a big, old house which was built more than 500 years ago and is designated as a national important cultural asset.
- Ahead of us, there is a big, old house built more than 500 years ago and designated as a national important cultural asset.

- You can see a high structure on your right. That structure was recently built for an evacuation place in case of tsunami.
- **On your right** you can see a high structure. That structure was recently built for an evacuation place in case of tsunami.
- On your right you can see a high structure, which was recently built for an evacuation place in case of tsunami.
- On your right you can see a high structure recently built for an evacuation place in case of tsunami.

③what is seen + 場所 is も使える

What is seen on your left is a baseball stadium(park). Baseball is very popular among people in this region.

但し、there is 構文への注意

There is A ... → Aには「漠然たるもの」が来る

There is + the / There is + 固有名詞 ×

There is Isaniwa Shrine on top of the hill. ×

There is **a shrine** named Isaniwa Shrine on top of the hill. ○

Take a break③－少休止－

英語の発話力 → 英作能力 → 読書力

長期的な戦略

私のお勧め：週刊英字新聞を読む

その理由とは

英字新聞（週刊）

本気モード 新聞毎日 試験合格

44歳

54

58

60

71



Take a break④－少休止－

英語を肉体化する方法

自分のひとり言を分析（自分の内なる声）： **までよ / さて/よし、よし**
wait/hold on/wait a minute/ now/well/ well, well/ alright/

自分の日常行動時のつぶやき（犬への話しかけ）等を、英語で言う
What are you now doing? / Let's go, Russell./
Is there something good? / What are you now looking for?
Come, this way.

英語を話すべき環境になると → 体が自然に反応する
(自分の脳が英語モードになる)

Thanks for your listening.

Continuity is the father of success.