

# 観光通訳ガイド視点の 英作セミナー (第1回)

令和2年2月2日  
四国観光通訳協会  
子規記念博物館

# 本日の予定（全体3時間30分）

1. 英作課題前半の解説
2. 英作課題後半の解説（ここまでの2時間半）
3. 観光現場で便利な3つの英文構造の解説
  - (1) 〈there is + 名詞 + 場所を示す語句〉
  - (2) 〈you can see + 名詞 + 場所を示す語句〉
  - (3) 〈what is seen + 場所を示す語句 + is〉
4. インターネット(Google)の使い方（実演）
5. 政府刊行物資料の活用法紹介
  - (1) 消費者物価指数 「**私たちの身の回りのモノとコトー英語でどう表現するかー**」（情報プレゼント）
  - (2) 日本標準産業分類/工業統計表の活用法

# 本日のポイント（第1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）

①松山市は人口約51万人の都市で、愛媛県の県庁所在地です。又四国で一番大きな都市です。日本全国で約9百ほど、市レベルの自治体がありますが、人口数で言えば全国第23位になりますので、結構大きな都市になります。

## ■人口

population

population is.../ has a population of .../ **with a population of...**

## ◆県庁

capital city

## ■市レベルの自治体

city-level autonomies / local autonomies at city level /cities

■で言えば→に関しては (◎：使っている人が少ない)

**in terms of** / concerning /with regard to /as to/ when it comes to

■第23位

ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> / ...is (the) 23<sup>rd</sup> from the top /

(追加)

Matsuyama comes 23<sup>rd</sup> / comes 23<sup>rd</sup> place / comes in 23<sup>rd</sup> place

■結構大きな (?)

fairly / relatively /

a fairly big city = a pretty big city = quite a big city

1. Matsuyama is the capital city of Ehime prefecture, with a population of about 510,000. And it's the biggest city in Shikoku. There are about 900 city-level autonomies in Japan, and among them Matsuyama is ranked 23rd (from the top ) in terms of population. Then I can say Matsuyama is a fairly big city.

I can say → 普通はI think

## 【名詞の作り方】

松山市は人口約51万人の都市で、愛媛県の県庁所在地です。

松山市は人口が約51万人の愛媛県の県庁所在地です。

Matsuyama is the capital city of Ehime prefecture, with a population of about 510,000.



前置詞句



## 参加者からの英作結果から

### 【順位の表現】

1.It is the largest city in Shikoku, and also the 23<sup>rd</sup> largest among nine hundred city-level municipalities in Japan. ↓

(cityを加えてthe 23<sup>rd</sup> largest cityも可)

2.And Matsuyama is in the 23<sup>rd</sup> place in the country in terms of the number of people.

↓  
And Matsuyama is in (the) 23<sup>rd</sup> place in the country in terms of population.

3. It is ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> in the population among about 900 local governments of the city in Japan. I could say it's a quite large city.



It is ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> **in the population (size)** among about 900 local governments of ~~the city~~ **cities** in Japan. I could say it's **quite a** large city. (It is ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> **by population** … も可)

4. Among 900 cities in Japan, Matsuyama is the 23<sup>rd</sup> of most populated city.

Among 900 cities in Japan, Matsuyama is the 23<sup>rd</sup> ~~of most populated~~ ~~city~~.

Among 900 cities in Japan, Matsuyama is (the) 23<sup>rd</sup> from the top in terms of population (in population size/when it come to population).

5. It has about 510 thousand population.



It has **an** about 510 thousand population.

6. It has the 23<sup>rd</sup> lanking population in Japanese cities.



It has **a 23<sup>rd</sup>-ranked population** among those cities.

It has a population **ranked 23<sup>rd</sup>** among those cities.

It has a population **which is ranked 23<sup>rd</sup>** among those cities.

It has a population **coming 23<sup>rd</sup>** among those cities.

It has a population **coming 23<sup>rd</sup>** out of those Japanese cities.

②気候は年間を通じて温暖で、年平均気温16.5度、年間降水量1,300mm。晴れの日が多いです。よく住みやすい街だと言われています。例えば、人々の通勤通学時間が全国一短いのだそうです。ある調査によると、それは20分で、東京が39分なのでその半分です。家賃も安いようです。

## ■気候

climate /

## ■年間を通じて

throughout the year/all the year round /all year around

## ■年平均気温

average annual temperature

## ■年間降水量

annual precipitation/ precipitation a year / precipitation per year

annual rainfall /rainfall a year / rainfall per year

## ■Aが～だと言われている (◎：頻出)

It is said that A.../ A is said to / People say that S + V /

They say that S + V

## ■ある

不定冠詞「a」を使う

## ■通勤通学時間

time

commuting time to school or workplace

the time in which people go to their schools or to their companies

hours → 時間帯になりそう

## ■安い(意外と要注意の言葉)

高くないと表現したほうがいいと思うことが多い

cheap / inexpensive / not expensive / not high / low

2. Its climate is mild and warm throughout the year, with the average annual temperature (being) **17** C ,or 63 F. And its annual precipitation is 1,300mm. There are lots of fine days, **I think**. And this city is often said to be comfortable to live **in**. For example, it is said that in terms of commuting time to school or workplace, Matsuyama is the shortest in Japan. According to **a** survey, it is 20 minutes in Matsuyama **while** it is 39 minutes in Tokyo. Almost half (that) in(of)Tokyo. (House) rents are **also** not so high.

## 【with の使い方】

A:(with を使った付帯状況説明 : with + 名詞 + 分詞)

①Its climate is mild and warm , with the average annual temperature (being)17 C.

And its annual precipitation is 1,300mm. (with の後の名詞が 1 つ)

②Its climate is mild and warm , with the average annual temperature (being) 17 C and the annual precipitation (being) 1,300mm. (with の後の名詞が 2 つ)

B:(with の単純使用:with + 名詞 + 前置詞)

①の文は③にもできる

③Its climate is mild and warm, with the average annual temperature of 17 C. And its annual precipitation is 1,300mm.

①と②は基本は同じ事ではある (withの後に名詞を置く . . . )



## 【「～と言われている」の表現法】

【二つの型がある。自分の好みで選ぶ。】

This city is often said to be comfortable to live in.

↓      ↑

It is often said that this city is comfortable to live in/

It is said that in terms of commuting time to school or workplace,  
Matsuyama is the shortest in Japan.

↓      ↑

Matsuyama is said to be the shortest in Japan in terms of commuting  
time to school or workplace.

## 参加者からの英作結果から

1. 前置詞「in」を忘れている

～ comfortable to live in

2. the time spent in commuting 通勤時間 → わかりやすい

3. 通勤時間の表現で「be動詞」以外の動詞(take/spend)を使ったケースもあった。

が、お勧めは「be 動詞」の使用

(理由：聞いた人がわかりやすい、

かつ、発話者が頭を使わなくて済む)

(ある例)

As the commuting time to work is the shortest in Japan. According to a survey, it is 20 minutes, **half of which** is 39 minutes in Tokyo. Also the house rent fee seems to be less expensive.

一寸難しい関係代名詞の使い方を試みている

発話者は悩んでいるはず

その時は、原点に戻る (易しく表現する)

It is 20 minutes in Matsuyama, and it is 39 minutes in Tokyo.

The time in Matsuyama is almost half (of) that in Tokyo.

ここは省略してもいい

less expensive than other cities ? less expensive ~~=~~ inexpensive

③松山といえば、俳句が有名です。この町は俳句のメッカと言えます。俳句と言うのは17文字で構成される短い詩です。おそらく世界で一番短い詩形でしょう。正岡子規という人物が1867年に、この松山に生まれたのですが、この人物が当時陳腐化し崩壊の危機にあった俳句をよみがえらせたのです。彼は病のために35歳と言う若さで亡くなりましたが、俳句を蘇生させた偉大な人物として評価されています。そのようなこともあり、ここは俳句が盛んで、市内には500基以上の句碑が建っています。

➤ と言えは

speaking of / when it comes to

➤ メッカ → の本場

a mecca of haiku/ the mecca of haiku

the home to/ the home of/ a home to /a home of

で有名である / で知られている / と平明に考えれば

Matsuyama is very **famous for** haiku.

Matsuyama is **well-known** among people in Japan **for** haiku.

➤ 17文字で構成される: 文字→音節

consisting of 17 syllables/ with 17 syllables

➤ 五七五の17文字で作る

consisting of 17 syllables with three lines of 5,7,and 5

consisting of 17 syllables with a 5-7-5 pattern.

(a five, seven, five pattern)

➤ の危機にあった

on the verge of collapse

➤ よみがえらせた (蘇生させた)

resuscitate/ revive

➤ そのようなこともあり / そういうことで / そういうわけで  
given such conditions / in such circumstances /  
against the backdrop of / because of such a history /  
due to such a history

➤ 句碑が建っている

Haiku monuments are built

→ with more than 500 haiku monuments built in the city

3. Speaking of Matsuyama, it's famous for haiku. The city is a home of haiku. Haiku is a short poem consisting of 17 syllables, and probably the shortest verse form in the world. As a matter of fact, a person named Masaoka Shiki was born here in Matsuyama in 1867, and he contributed to resuscitating haiku on the verge of collapse in those days. He died young at the age of 35, because of a disease. He has been respected as a great master of haiku. Given such conditions, haiku is very popular in Matsuyama with more than 500 haiku monuments built (found) in the city.



## 【名詞の作り方】

a short poem consisting of 17 syllables

a short poem with 17 syllables

a short poem having 17 syllables

a short poem which (that) consists of 17 syllables (重たい)

a person named Masaoka Shiki

a person who were named Masaoka Shiki

a person with the name of Masaoka Shiki

haiku on the verge of collapse in those days

haiku which was on the verge of collapse in those days

## 【with の使い方】

with more than 500 haiku monuments built in the city



with more than 500 haiku monuments **being** built in the city

## 参加者からの英作結果から

1. composed

a short poem composed of 17 syllables

2. Haiku is a short poem consists of 17 letters.

  
consisting/ which consists of

3. He contributed to revive the haiku style

  
reviving

4. Matsuyama is a Haiku kingdom.

5. There are more than 500 Haiku inscribed stone tablets in the city.

  
monuments/ structures

There are more than 500 Haiku-inscribed stone monuments in the city.

  
more than 500 stone monuments on which a Haiku is inscribed

more than 500 Haiku stone monuments

④もう一人の人物についても触れなければなりません。それは夏目漱石という小説家です。近代日本文学の巨匠です。彼は正岡子規の友人です。生まれは東京です。正岡子規とは同じ年に生まれています。1867年、すなわち江戸時代の最後の年です。彼が小説家になる前に一度松山に住んだことがあります。松山中学の英語教師として赴任したのです。120年以上前の話です。彼は後年「坊ちゃん」という題の小説を書きました。坊ちゃんと言うのは、裕福な家で生まれ育った青年といったふうの意味です。その小説の舞台が松山です。松山市内のいたるところで、この小説を想起させるモノやコトを目にすると思います。

➤もう一人の/もう一つの

another

➤触れる→言及する

refer to /talk about /mention

➤夏目漱石という小説家

a novelist named Natsume Soseki

a novelist whose pen name is Natsume Soseki

a novelist with the name of Natsume Soseki

➤後年

later / in later years

➤「坊ちゃん」という題の小説

a novel with the title of “*Botchan*”/a novel whose title is *Botchan*

➤裕福な家で生まれ育った青年

a young guy (who was )born and raised in a wealthy family

a young guy (who was) brought up on a bed of roses

➤舞台

setting

➤を想起させる

which reminds you (us) of / which makes you think of

which is(are) associated with / which is (are) connected with

➤コトやモノ→ モノやコト (もの)

things and matters/ some things /what

➤目にする

find (out)/ see /have a chance to see (look at)

4. I think I should (have to) refer to another person. It is a novelist named Natsume Soseki. He is a great master of literature shining in Japan's modern history. He is a close friend of Masaoka Shiki. He was born in Tokyo in the same year as Masaoka Shiki, in 1867, which is the last year of the Edo Era. He once lived in Matsuyama before he became a novelist. He came to Matsuyama as an English teacher for the middle school here. That happened more than 120 years in the past. He later wrote a novel with the title of Botchan. Botchan means a young guy born and raised up in a wealthy family. The novel's setting is Matsuyama. I think you will see what reminds you of this novel at many places in the city.



## 英文へのコメント

He is a great master of literature shining in Japan's modern history.



自分の喋りやすさで調整

He is a great master shining in Japan's modern literary history.

He is a great master in the modern literary history of Japan.

He is a great master of literature Japan is proud of in its modern history.

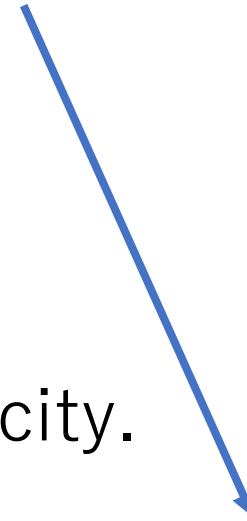
You will see what reminds you of this novel at many places in the city.



You will find (out)

You will have a chance to see

You will have a chance to look at  
what reminds you of this novel in the city.



things which remind you of this novel

what is related to this novel

what is derived from this novel

(derived の発音が結構難しい)

what has come from this novel

(○私の最近の趣味)

## 参加者からの英作結果から

### 【時制の問題】

1. Before he became a novelist, he **has** lived in Matsuyama as an English teacher at the Matsuyama Chugaku, now **it** is high school.



Before he became a novelist, he (**had**) lived in Matsuyama as an English teacher at the Matsuyama Chugaku, **which** is now **a** high school.

2. He once lived in Matsuyama before he became a novelist.

注：接続詞before の前の主節を過去分詞で表す必要はない。過去形でOK。

理由はbefore という接続詞の性格から大過去であることが明らかであるから。

(参考) Before becoming a novelist, he once lived in Matsuyama.

簡単な方法（頭を使わない方法）

→ 過去形で統一する

He once lived in Matsuyama …, and he became a novelist  
later (in later years) .

時間の流れに沿って、単純に過去形で話す

(追加)

3年前の話です→3年前の出来事です

It took place three years ago.

This is something that happened three years in the past.

This happened three years ago.

This is what happened three years ago.

It was a story three years ago. (×)

It was a **three-years-ago** story. (○)

⑤ 予定では、このツアーは午後2時半に松山港（岸壁）着と  
言うことになっています。もし離団（グループから離れて自  
由行動する）希望の人がいれば、その旨を私にお知らせくだ  
さい。キャビン番号（船内客室番号）とお名前を教えてください。  
それをせずに勝手に離団しますと、他の人に迷惑がかかります。  
予定時刻にバスがスタートできません。で、離団後  
は船に戻るのは自己責任でお願いします。タクシーを使えば、  
市内の中心部からだと、時間は約20分、料金は約2000  
円～2500円くらいだと思います。

◆予定では

according to the schedule

◆離団

leave the party

◆を私にお知らせ

notice me of / inform me of / tell me your desire /

give me the information / let me know of it

◆勝手に（=それをしないで）離団する

leave the party without doing so

◆他の人に

the other members / the others

◆ 予定時刻に

at a decided time

◆ 自己責任で

yourself / by yourself / on your own / on your own responsibility

◆ お願いします→あなたは～をしなければいけません

you should ~ / you have to ~



5. According to today's schedule, you are expected to come back to the pier of Matsuyama Port around 2:30 in the afternoon. If there is somebody who wants to leave this party, it's OK. But please notice me of your leaving in advance. Give me your cabin number and your name. If you leave the party without doing so, it will surely bother **the** other members. The vehicle cannot start moving at a decided time. When you leave the party, you should come back to the pier yourself. If you take a taxi, it takes (you )about 20 minutes and costs (you ) 2,000 to 2,500 yen from the central part of the city.

If there is somebody who wants to leave this party, it's OK. But please notice me of your leaving in advance.

If there is a person (among you) who wants to leave this party, it's OK. But please notice me of your leaving in advance.

If somebody wants to leave the party, he or she should notice me of it in advance.

If you want to leave this party, please notice me of it in advance.

## 参加者からの英作結果から

### 【他の人々の表現法】

1.If you leave the group without noticing me, you will give inconvenience to others.



If you leave the group without noticing me, you will give inconvenience to **the** others.

2. Other people might be going to be inconvenienced, if you leave without doing this.



**The** other people might be going to be inconvenienced, if you leave without doing this.



6. We are supposed to arrive at the Matsuyama port at 2:30 in the itinerary.

～することになっている

【be supposed to 動詞】（慣例、規則、エチケット等の表現で重要）

You are supposed to take off your shoes before entering the tatami-mat room.

At a Japanese public bath, you are supposed to take off your clothes in a dressing room.

According to today's schedule, you are expected to come back to the pier of Matsuyama Port around 2:30 in the afternoon.

you are to come back to（予定）（いよぎんかめ）

you will come back to / you are coming back to

⑥ 皆さんこの図をご覧ください。今私たちはここに立っています。これから**天守閣**に向かって歩いていきます。この場所は**一の丸**と呼ばれています。ここを見て下さい。この山のふもとの中に**二の丸**があります。ここは昔**殿様**が住んでいました。又**政務庁舎**がありました。殿様はこの天守閣に住んでいたわけではありません。そしてここが**三の丸**と呼ばれていたところでした。ここには**高い身分の侍の屋敷**がありました。今は公園として使われています。松山城と言うときは、本来は、一の丸、二の丸、三の丸の全部が含まれるのです。今日は、そのうちの一の丸へ行くわけです。

◆天守閣

a castle tower / a donjon

◆一ノ丸、二の丸、三の丸

the first keep, the second keep, the third keep

keep の代わりにcitadel も使える

◆殿様

a feudal lord /feudal lords /a lord /lords

◆政務庁舎

an administrative office / then government office

◆高い身分の侍

a high-ranking samurai

◆屋敷

residence /house

6. Please look at this map. We are now standing at this point. From now **on** we are walking to the castle tower. This place is called *Ichino-maru*, or the first keep. And look at this. At the foot of the hill is the place called *Nino-maru*, or the second keep. This is the place where the feudal lords once lived. And the administrative office was located here. In the past of the feudal days, lords did not reside in the castle tower, but may have visited there sometimes. .....And this is the place called *San-no-maru*, or the third keep. There were houses where high-ranking samurais lived in the past. At present it is used as a park. When we speak of Matsuyama Castle, it originally includes the first, the second and the third keeps together. But today we are heading to the first keep.



## 英文へのコメント

- ◆ At the foot of the hill is the place called *Nino-maru*, or the second keep.  
倒置文：場所が先に来る、観光では多い
- ◆ This is the place where the feudal lords once lived.  
where は関係副詞、in which
- ◆ And the administrative office was located here.  
be located は観光でよく使う
- ◆ …but may have visited there sometimes.  
が、時には訪ねたかもしれません  
may have + 動詞の過去分詞：過去の推量（～したかもしれない）  
may + 動詞：現在の推量（～かもしれない）

◆might も使えるが、元々仮定法の表現で、微妙なニュアンスが生れて高度な表現で難しい。自分の頭が混乱するから、**may で統一するがbetter.**

might + 動詞：現在の推量

might have + 動詞の過去分詞：過去の推量

◆逆に、仮定法なら、絶対これを使わないといけない。

➤（過去に実際、龍馬はいた。いなかったということはない → 仮定法過去完了）  
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。

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

➤過去に実際に訪ねた可能性がある時は、以下の2つが可能。

But they (feudal lords) may have visited there sometimes. (○：お勧め)

But they (feudal lords) might have visited there sometimes. (△：難しい)

\*更に、could も使用可能と文法書にはある。が、**may で統一したほうがよい。**

現在（である/するかもしれない） → may + 動詞

過去（だった/したかもしれない） → may have + 動詞の過去分詞

現在（に違いない） → must + 動詞

過去（だったに違いない） → must have + 動詞の過去分詞

## 【名詞の作り方】

At the foot of the hill is the place called *Nino-maru*, or the second keep.

(簡潔)

At the foot of the hill is the place which is called *Nino-maru* , or the second keep.

This is the place where the feudal lords once lived.

There were houses where high-ranking samurais lived in the past.

## 参加者からの英作結果から

### 【used to の使い方】

1. Ninomaru was the place where the lord lived and therefore there used be the administrative offices.



Ninomaru was the place where the lord lived and therefore there **used to** be the administrative offices.

2.This area is called Ichinomaru, **means** the first block of the premises.

This area is called Ichinomaru, **or** the first block of the premises.

This area is called Ichinomaru **which means** the first block of the premises.

This area is called Ichinomaru ,**which means** the first block of the premises.

⑦この駐車場今日は混んでいるので、バスはここで待機できません。移動します。ただしここからのバスの出発時間は1:45といたします。最初にロープウェイに乗りますが、少し離れているので、バスを降りたら私についてきてください。

◆ バス

bus/ vehicle/ coach

◆ 待機する

stay /wait for you (us)

◆ 私についてくる

follow me



7. This parking lot is very crowded, so this vehicle cannot stay here. It has to move from here and come back here to pick us up at 1:45 pm. You are taking a cable car. But its platform is far from here. So please follow me after you get off the bus. I will take you there.

## 参加者からの英作結果から

1. 待機できないのでバスは駐車場から移動する。

移動するのはバスだけ、乗客は移動しない

2. 動詞「wait」を使うなら、「wait」だけより、

「wait for you (us)」がベター

3. 少し離れている → 遠いことを意味する

The ropeway station is a **short** distance from here.

The ropeway station is a long distance from here. (○)

⑧ 皆さんは今このビルの2階にいます。ロープウェイのケーブルカーは3階から出ています。ここで乗り物の往復チケットと天守閣の入場チケットをお渡しいたしますので失くさないでください。それで先ほどバスの出発を1:45と決めましたが、その10分前の11:35分に皆さん一旦ここに集合して下さい。帰りはそうしましょう。全員集合したのを確認して私が運転手に電話します。そして皆様を駐車場へ案内します。

◆往復チケット

a round-trip ticket

◆入場チケット

an admission ticket

◆その10分前の11:35分（まで）に

by 11:35, ten minutes before ~

at 11:35, ten minutes before ~

until : You can stay here until 10:00.

by: Please come back here by 10:00.

8. You are now on the second floor of this building. The cable car starts from the third floor. Here I will give you a cable car's round-trip ticket and an admission ticket for the castle tower. Please be careful not to lose them. And I decided the vehicle's departure time from here to be 1:45 and informed you of it. But now, I would like to decide that you should come back here by 11:35, 10 minutes before 11:45. It's better to do so. After I have confirmed that all of you have gathered here, I will call the vehicle's driver. Then I will take you to the parking lot.

## 英文へのコメント

I **would like to** decide that you should come back here by 11:35.



観光分野で I want to ~ を使いたいときは、

I would like to ~を使う

## 参加者からの英作結果から

1. And we decided to leave here at 1:45.

Please should be here ten minutes before at 1:35.



Please **you** should be here ten minutes before at 1:35.

Please **be** here ten minutes before at 1:35.



Please you should be here ten minutes before **that time**, at 1:35.

Please you should be here ten minutes before **1:45**, at 1:35.

Please you should be here **at 1:35**, ten minutes before **1:45**.

⑨皆さん、これをご覧ください。これは俳句の句碑です。正岡子規の俳句が記されています。同時にこれは俳句ポストにもなっています。ここに記入用紙がありまして、これに自分の作った俳句を書いて投函できます。それらの俳句は定期的に（時々）集められて、だいたい2か月に一度くらいの頻度で選評され、優秀作品には賞が与えられます。だいたい年間で12,000以上の俳句が投函されるそうです。外国語の俳句もOKですよ。



◆ 皆さん

Look, everyone / Now, attention please, everyone /  
Now, everyone / Well, everyone

◆ 句碑

a haiku monument

◆ 俳句が記されている → 俳句が彫り込まれている

a haiku is **inscribed**

◆ 俳句ポストにもなっている

it also serves as a haiku post/ it is also a haiku post

◆ 記入用紙 → 俳句用紙

a haiku form/ haiku forms

◆俳句を詠む:

詠むはcomposeがいいかと思う、makeも使えそう

compose a haiku / make a haiku

(write は使うべきでないと思う)

◆この句は「……」と読みます:

読みますは = 読める、と考えて、動詞read を自動詞として使う。

SVCの文型である

This haiku reads, " matsuyama-ya, aki-yori takaki tenshu-kaku" in Japanese.

9. Look, everyone. Take a look at this. This is a haiku monument. A haiku composed by Masaoka Shiki is inscribed here. This monument also serves as a haiku post. Here are haiku forms. You can write a haiku and put it into this post. Once in a while, usually every two months, such haiku works are collected, some good works are chosen, and a prize is given to each. A recent data shows that more than 12,000 haiku are put into the posts in a year. Foreign language haiku is OK, acceptable. Please try it.

Once in a while  
sometimes/ from time to time

## 【名詞の作り方】

A haiku composed by Masaoka Shiki is inscribed here. (簡潔)

A haiku which was composed by Masaoka Shiki is inscribed here.

A haiku Masaoka shiki composed is inscribed here.

(目的格の関係代名詞は省略されることが多い)

## 参加者からの英作結果から

### 1. 【頻度の表現】

2 か月に一度

once every two months/ once in two months

隔月で

every two months/ every other month

2. Paper for Haiku poem is provided and you post your own Haiku..


Pieces of paper for Haiku poems are provided here, and you can post...

【be provided】という難しい表現を使わなくて済むはずと考えたい



You can get a piece of paper for Haiku poem here, and write your own haiku on it ,and then post (put) it into this box.

3. Posted Haiku poems are collected regularly, and are selected and commented by authorities.

  
examined

⑩

こういう俳句ポストが全部で111あります。県外に19あります。そのうち5つは外国にあります。一つはドイツのフライブルグにあります。松山市の姉妹都市なのです。ブリュッセルにもあります。EUの本部にもあります。なぜそこにあると思いますか？ベルギーの政治家に、ヘルマン・フォン・ロンピーさんと言う方がおられます。ベルギーの首相を務め、EUの初代議長を務めた人で、自ら俳句集を出版されたほどの有名な俳句愛好家です。そんなご縁があって、EU本部に俳句ポストがあるのです。そのほか台湾に3か所あります。

◆全部で

in total

◆そんなご縁があって

due to such a relationship

given such a relationship



10. There are about 111 haiku posts in total at present. Even outside of the prefecture there are 19. Among them, 5 are located overseas. One is in Freiburg, Germany, a sister city of Matsuyama. Another is in Brussels, Belgium, at the EU headquarters .Why do you think a haiku post is (put / placed) at the EU headquarters ? There is a very famous statesman in Belgium. His name is Herman Van Rompuy and he formerly served as Prime Minister of Belgium and then as the first president of the European Council. He is also known as a great haiku poet and has once published his own anthology of his haiku poems. Due to such a relationship between the man and haiku, the haiku post has been placed in Brussels. And the other 3 (posts) are in Taiwan.

## 参加者からの英作結果から

【5つの俳句ポストが外国にある】

○	○	○○○	
↑	↑	↑	
one	another	the others	
		the other three (posts)	
○	○	○○	○
↑	↑	↑	↑
one	another	others	the other
		other two (posts)	the other post

1. Three other posts are in Taiwan.



The other three posts are in Taiwan.

2. Also there are three posts in Taiwan.

There are also 3 in Taiwan.

実質は the other three posts

↓ ( « there is » 構文を使わないほうがいい)

The other three (posts) are in Taiwan.

⑪

山の頂上に出てきました。今は広い平坦な土地になっていますが、もともとは谷になっていました。それを埋めて平坦な土地にしたのです。軍事演習などの場所として使っていました。あそこに見えるのは井戸です。谷の底に泉があったのです。この場所を埋め立てるときに同時に石を積み上げてあのような井戸を作りました。深さが44mあります。もし仮に敵に囲まれても水は確保できたということですね。実際にはそのようなことは起こりませんでした。

◆に出てきました→ いま～にいます

we are now at (on/in)

◆谷になっていました

was a valley

二つの峰があったとすれば→二つの峰で構成されていた

consist of → consisted of two peaks

◆埋めて (埋め立てる)

fill in /reclaim

◆同時に石を積み上げて

pile up stones at the same time

◆もし仮に敵に囲まれても

in case the castle was under siege

in case it was attacked (by enemies)

even when SV /when SV /if SV

**in case** は**接続詞**と考えたらいい

◆水を確保できた

can provide + 人 + with + 水

can secure water / can get water

◆起こった

take place (発音が一番簡単)

occur (発音が意外と難しい)

happen (a の箇所が発音に気をつける)

11. Here we are on the hilltop. The top of the hill originally consisted of twin peaks. There was a deep valley between them. And that valley was filled in to make a flat ground. And the area was often used for martial (military) drills. There is a well over there. Formerly it was a spring at the bottom of the valley. When the land was filled in, people piled up stones at the same time and made a well. It is 44 meters deep. Due to this well, this castle could provide many soldiers with enough water in case the castle was under siege, although such a case never took place.

# 英文へのコメント

Due to this well, this castle could provide many soldiers with enough water in case the castle was under siege, **although such a case never took place.**



Due to this well, this castle could provide many soldiers with enough water in case the castle was under siege, but, happily, such a case never took place.

Due to this well, this castle could provide many soldiers with enough water in case the castle was under siege, but, fortunately, such a case never took place.



## 参加者からの英作結果から

### 【used to】

1. But it used be a ravine.

There used be a spring at the bottom of a ravine.



But it **used to** be a ravine.

There **used to** be a spring at the bottom of a ravine.

### 【時制】

2. Thanks for the well they could secure water when they were surrounded by enemies. Actually, it haven't occurred. ↓

Thanks for the well they could secure water **even** when they were surrounded by enemies. Actually, it **didn't occur**.

3. The well was built **piling up** stones from the spring while reclaiming the valley.



The well was built **by** piling up stones from the spring while reclaiming the valley.

The well was built **as they piled up** stones from the spring while reclaiming the valley.

4. This area looks like a flatland, but there was a valley long ago.



This area **is** a flatland, but there was a valley long ago.

5. They made the well of 44 meters deep.



They made the well (**which is**) 44 meters deep.

They made the well of 44 meters **depth**.

6. The one you can see over there is a well.



既出のものを受けた名詞



The **thing** you can see over there is a well.

A **thing** you can see over there is a well.

**What** you can see over there is a well.

↓ (もっと簡単に言えば)

A well is over there.

Over there is a well

# 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. ○



# インターネットの使い方

いくつかの活用法を実演  
(スクリーンに注目)

# 政府刊行物

消費者物価指数

日本標準産業分類

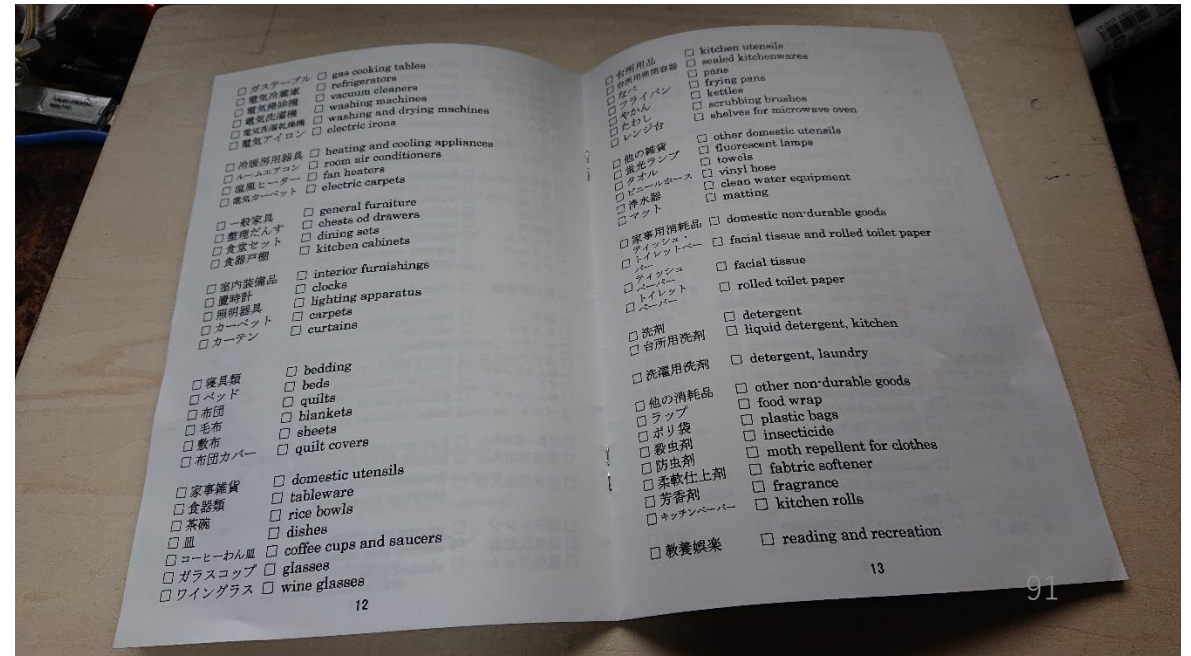
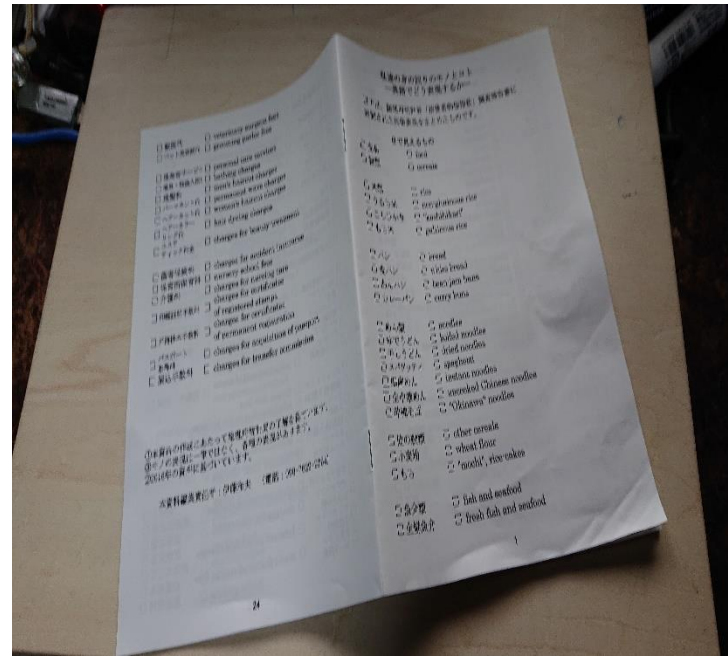
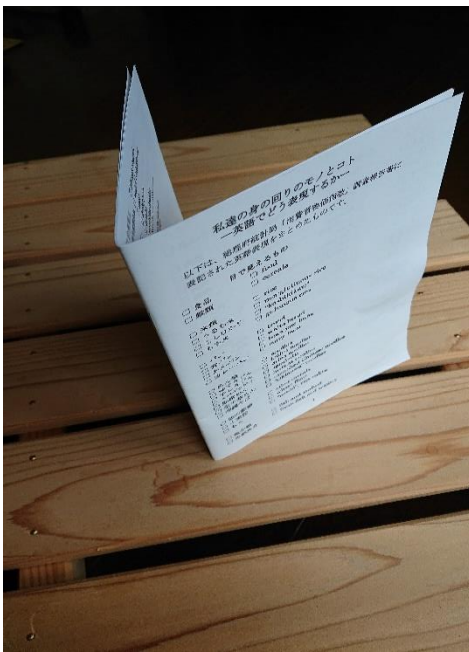
工業統計表

# 資料「私たちの身の回りのモノとコトー英語でどう表現するかー」

◆この資料をご希望の方は、SGAのホームページからダウンロードできます。

又この資料は多くの人に拡散して頂いて結構です。

◆元の資料はA5サイズで作っています。適宜自宅のPCから印刷できますが、製本すると持ち歩きに便利です。松山だと、キンコーズ松山千船店（千舟町4-6-1）で、セルフ方式で、A4サイズ用の紙に両面印刷し、中綴じ製本できます。値段は税抜き108円となります。わからないときはスタッフに訪ねたら親切に教えてくれます。



# 日本標準産業分類 / 工業統計表 (最近の使用例)

## 今治、船主、外航船舶 の言葉に出会って

水運業	Water transport
外航海運業	Oceangoing transport
外航旅客海運業	Oceangoing passenger transport
外航貨物海運業	Oceangoing freight transport
沿海海運業	Coastwise transport
沿海旅客海運業	Coastwise passenger transport
沿海貨物海運業	Coastwise freight transport
内陸水運業	Inland water transport
港湾旅客海運業	Harbor passenger transport
河川水運業	River transport
湖沼水運業	Lake or marsh transport
船舶貸渡業	Vessel and ship rental and leasing
内航船舶貸渡業	Coastwise ship leasing

ship owner/vessel owner/ oceangoing vessel

Ship owners in Imabari give ship rental services to major oceangoing freight transportation companies in the world

Google で調べると、metal process(ing) / metalworking が出てきて迷った、金型にも迷う、鋳型の金属版とは分かったが、鋳型とは？

金属加工機械製造業	Metalworking machinery and its equipment
金属工作機械製造業	Metal cutting machine tools
金属工作機械用・金属加工機械用部分品・付属品製造業（機械工具、金型を除く）	Parts and accessories for metalworking machines and metal cutting machine tools, except machines' tools, <u>molds and dies</u>
機械工具製造業（粉末や金業を除く）	Machines' tools, except powder metallurgy products

金属加工業者を **metalworking companies** で表現しようと思った

金型は **metal molds and dies** で表現しようと思った

Thanks for your listening.

Continuity is the father of success.