

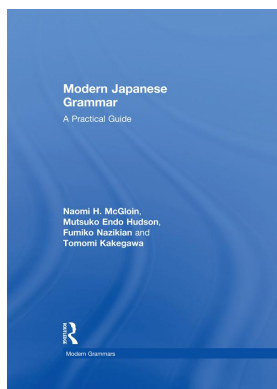
This article was downloaded by: 10.2.97.136

On: 03 Oct 2023

Access details: *subscription number*

Publisher: *Routledge*

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: 5 Howick Place, London SW1P 1WG, UK



Modern Japanese Grammar A Practical Guide

Naomi H. McGloin, Mutsuko Endo Hudson, Fumiko Nazikian, Tomomi Kakegawa, Sarah Butler

Confirmation

Publication details

<https://test.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203856628.ch77>

Naomi H. McGloin, Mutsuko Endo Hudson, Fumiko Nazikian, Tomomi Kakegawa

Published online on: 04 Oct 2013

How to cite :- Naomi H. McGloin, Mutsuko Endo Hudson, Fumiko Nazikian, Tomomi Kakegawa.

04 Oct 2013, *Confirmation from: Modern Japanese Grammar, A Practical Guide* Routledge

Accessed on: 03 Oct 2023

<https://test.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203856628.ch77>

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Confirmation

77.1 Confirming what the other party has just said

To confirm what the other person has just said, relevant information + **desu ne** is often used.

▶ 10.4

田中：パーティーは来週の日曜日の六時からですので、是非いらしてください。

Tanaka: **Paatii wa raishuu no nichiyooobi no rokuji kara desu node, zehi irashite kudasai.**

The party starts at six next Sunday, so please come.

山中：来週の日曜日六時からですね。楽しみにしています。

Yamanaka: **Raishuu no nichiyooobi rokuji kara desu ne. Tanoshimi ni shite imasu.**
Six o'clock next Sunday, right? I am looking forward to it.

At a restaurant

田中：私は天丼お願いします。

Tanaka: **Watashi wa tendon o-negai shimasu.**

I will have tendon (tempura on rice).

山中：私はちらしにします。

Yamanaka: **Watashi wa chirashi ni shimasu.**

I will have chirashi.

店員：天丼一つとちらし一つですね。少々お待ちください。

Ten'in: **Tendon hitotsu to chirashi hitotsu desu ne. Shooshoo o-machi kudasai.**

Server: One tendon and one chirashi, right? Please wait a little.

77.2 Requesting confirmation

Sentence-final particle **ne** is the most frequently used way to request confirmation from the addressee.

新幹線の乗り場はここですね。

Shinkansen no noriba wa koko desu ne.

This is where we get on the bullet train, right?

高橋さんですね。

Takahashi-san desu ne.

You are Mr/Ms Takahashi, right?

Daroo/deshoo can also be used in requesting confirmation from the addressee. The use of **n desu** as in the first two examples below indicates that the speaker makes certain assumptions and asks the addressee to confirm those assumptions. Without **n(o) desu**, the speaker has a strong conviction and asks the addressee to confirm or agree.

▶ 18.2.2

あの人のこと好きなんでしょう？
Ano hito no koto suki na n deshoo?
 You like him/her, right?

留学するんでしょう？
Ryuugaku suru n deshoo?
 You are going to study abroad, right?

この本面白いだろう？
Kono hon omoshiroi daroo?
 This book is interesting, don't you think?

私の気持ちわかるでしょう？
Watashi no kimochi wakaru deshoo?
 You understand my feeling, right?

The sentence-final particle combination **yo ne** can also be used to request confirmation from the addressee.

▶ 10.4.4

借りていた本返したよね。
Karite ita hon kaeshita yo ne.
 I returned to you the book I borrowed, right?

パーティーにいらっしゃいますよね。
Paatii ni irasshaimasu yo ne.
 You are coming to the party, right?

喧嘩する時は日本語より英語の方がしゃべりやすいよね。
Kenka suru toki wa Nihongo yori Eego no hoo ga shaberi yasui yo ne.
 It's easier to speak English than Japanese when we quarrel, don't you think?

77.3 Confirming a fact

Daroo/deshoo can also be used to confirm knowledge or understanding on the part of the addressee, which leads to further comment on the item or topic of the conversation.

▶ 53.2.1

あそこに赤いレンガの建物があるでしょう？あの建物は明治の初めの建物なんですよ。
Asoko ni akai renga no tatemono ga aru deshoo? **Ano tatemono wa Meeji hajime no tatemono na n desu yo.**
 You see the red brick building over there, right? That was built at the beginning of the Meiji era.

インターネットのサイトがあるでしょ？あそこに登録して何でも屋をみつけたんだって。
Intaanetto no saito ga aru desho? **Asoko ni tooroku shite nandemoya o mitsuketa n datte.**
 There is an Internet site, right? (He/she) registered on that site and found a handyman.

A similar function can be seen with the rhetorical expression **ja nai desu ka** (and its more colloquial variants **ja nai/jan**).

アメリカの大学だと宿題とかレポートとかいろいろあるじゃないですか。でも、日本の大学ではそういうものもあまりないので、あまり勉強になりませんでした。

Amerika no daigaku da to shukudai toka repooto toka iroiro aru ja nai desu ka. Demo, Nihon no daigaku de wa soo yuu mono mo amari nai node, amari benkyoo ni narimasen deshita.

At American universities students have to do homework and write reports and things like that. But, at Japanese universities they don't have such things, so (we) did not learn much.

XXハウスっていう寮があるじゃん。あそこに住んでたんだけど、隣の人がうるさくて大変だった。

XX Hausu tte yuu ryoo ga aru ja n. Asoko ni sunde ta n da kedo, tonari no hito ga urusakute taihen datta.

There is a dorm called XX House, right? I lived there, but the people in the next room were noisy, and it was terrible.

In the last utterance, the speaker introduces the item **ryoo** 'dorm' by confirming that the addressee shares the knowledge, thereby establishing a reference for **asoko** 'that place' in the second utterance.