HMJ315 Comprehensive Japanese Week 10

歌で日本語を学ぶ ー 1

さだまさし ー 関白宣言

A. Who is Sada Masashi?

- A.1 Go to your favourite Japanese English online Japanese kanji"reader" tool such as *hiragana megane* (http://www.hiragana.jp/en) or the *Rikaichan* tool if you have it installed on your system (see http://www.polarcloud.com/rikaichan for download and installation instructions).
- A.2 Go to the Japanese Wikipedia site to read about Sada Masashi:

http://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E3%81%95%E3%81%A0%E3%81%BE%E3%81%95%E3%81%97

It should look like this:



A.3 If you are using an installed reader like *Rikaichan*, you should be able to run the mouse over the kanji and see the pop-up reading. If you are using an online "rubi" reader such as *hiragana megane*, copy the above URL for the Sada Masashi site and paste it into the hiragana megane box at http://www.hiragana.jp/en. That should enable you to see the furigana for the site so that you can read it.

The above site which has had the rubi reader applied to it by *hiragana megane* should look like this:



A.4 Okay. So now that you are ready to actually start reading the Wikipedia site, find the answers to the following:

a)	What is the kanji of Sada Masashi's出生名?
b)	When and where was he born?
c)	How many siblings does he have?
d)	What is his 血液型?
e)	What are three of his 名 曲 mentioned in the 概要?



B. What is 関白宣言all about?

B.1 Repeat the steps of 1.1 above but this time use the following URL:

http://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%96%A2%E7%99%BD%E5%AE%A3%E8%A8%80

If you are using *hiragana megane*, the site should look like this:



- B.2 Find the answers to the following:
- a) What does 関白宣言 mean? (Note that 関白 in the context of this song comes from 亭主関白)
- b) When was 関白宣言 released?
- c) Summarize the gist of the song based on the following description in the 概要:

C. Actively Listen to the Sor

C.1 Go to the following YouTube site and watch the live performance of the song:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IPvfUEbb6nU&feature=related

If for some reason you can't access the above site, listen to the sound file uploaded onto MyLo.

- C.2 Watch the video again and pause it to read the text and think about the following:
- a) Who is 俺(おれ)and who is お前(おまえ)?
- b) Can you get the gist of what 俺 is saying to お前? What main form of speech does the speaker 俺 use throughout the song?
- c) Why do you think song's tone becomes quieter and melancholy about 3 minutes into the video?

D. Make A Vocabulary List for the Song

- The lyrics of 関白宣言 are contained in Appendix I. Note that there are some errors in the "furigana" readings of some kanji. Can you identify them as you listen to the song and read through the lyrics?
- Make a vocabulary list for 関白宣言 or notate the Appendix in sufficient detail for you to refer to in the preparation of a summary translation of parts of the song when required to do so in class.

E. Think About The Song's Language & Cultural Elements

E.1	Consider the tone and language structures of the song and find answers to the
	following:

a)	Can you make sense of any of the prohibitions (e.g. 俺より先に寝ては行けない) and commands (e.g. めしはうまく作れ!) being given by the 亭主関白 to his future bride? List 5 prohibitions and/or commands (in Japanese, with English translations):

b)	Now, are you able to transform the above into more polite Japanese? (e.g. めしはうまく作れ!→ めしはうまく作りなさい!)
c)	Are you familiar with the \backsim \lnot \if form and can you use it? If not, read the notes in Appendix II.
	Find three examples of the use of 〜ておく in 関白宣言:
E.2	Consider the cultural and social significance of the song in the context of the era that it was written and performed.
•	What does the song tell you about Japanese social expectations of gender roles, marriage etc., division of labour, etc.?
•	Do you think it is chauvinistic? How do you feel about its "message" or content?
•	Why do you think the songwriter was motivated to write such a provocative song?
•	Do you believe the song is now outdated or is the depiction of the 亭主関白 still accurate today?
•	Can you find a phrase in Japanese having the opposite meaning to 亭主関白? (i.e. a female domestic dictator)

APPENDIX I

かんぱくせんげん 関 白 宣 言

1

まえよめにもらう まえに言っておきたい事があるかなりきびしい話しもするが俺の本音を聴いておけおれより さきに寝てはいけないおんより をに起きてもいけないおんより をに起きてもいけないめしは上手く作れ、いつもきれいでいるできる範囲で構わないから

2

わす でき おとこ でき おとこ に れてくれるな: 仕事も出来ない 男 に かてい まも 家 庭を 守 れるはずなどないってこと まえ まえ にはお 前 にしか できないこともあるから いがい くちだ だま おれ とれ以 外は口 出しせず 黙って 俺 についてこい

3

まえ おや おれ おや おな たいせつ お前 の親 と 俺 の親 と どちらも 同 じだ 大 切 にしろ しゅうとこじゅうと が かしこくこなせ たやすいはずだ 愛 すればいい ひと かげぐちい 人 の 陰 口 言うな聞くな それからつまらぬシットはするな おれ うわき 俺 は 浮気 はしない たぶんしないと 思うしないんじゃないかな ま、ちょっと 覚悟 はしておけ

ことは、そだって生をとったらそれが育って年をとったらなれる。 これのではいけないたり えばわずか 一日でもいいなれなり はやく逝ってはいけない

なに おれ て にぎ 何 もいらない 俺 の手を 握 り なみだ いじょう 涙 のしずくふたつ 以 上 こぼせまえ かげ じんせいお 前 のお 陰 でいい 人 生 だったとおれ い かなら い 俺 が言うから 必 ず言うから

わす おれ あい おんな 忘れてくれるな 俺 の 愛 する 女 は あい おんな しょうがい まえ 愛 する 女 は 生 涯 お 前 ひとり わす 忘れてくれるな 俺 の 愛 する 女 は あい おんな しょうがい まえ いちにん 愛 する 女 は 生 涯 お 前 ただ 一人

APPENDIX II

oku 357 oku おく aux. v. (Gr. 1) do s.t. in advance; go ahead do s.t. in advance for future conand do s.t.; leave ventence [REL. aru] . Key Sentence Vte 買って おいた/おきました。 あした バーティー を する ので ビール を o suru node biru o katte oita | okimashita. Ashita pāti (Since we are having a party tomorrow, I bought some beer for it.) (Formation) Vte 33 < oku 話して おく (talk in advance) hanashite oku 食べておく (cat s.t. in advance) tabete oku (Examples 0 (a) 今日は昼に客が来るので昼ご飯を早日に食べておいた。 Kyō wa hiru ni kyaku ga kuru node hirugohan o hayama ni tabete oita. (Since I'm having a guest at noon today, I had my lunch earlier.) (b) 来年日本へ行くから少し日本語を勉強しておきます。 Rainen Nihon e iku kara sukoshi nihongo o benkyöshite okimasu. (Since I'm going to Japan next year, I will study a little Japanese ahead of time.) Setter 1. Oku as a main verb means 'put' or 'place'. However, when it is used with Vie, it is an auxiliary verb meaning 'do something in advance and leave the resultant state as it is for future convenience'. 2. With a causative verb, Vto oku can express the idea that someone leaves someone or something in his / its present state. Examples:

358 oku | o ~ni naru

- (1) a. 信子は疲れているからしばらく寝させておこう。 Nobuko wa tsukarete iru kara shibaraku nesasete oko. (Lit. Since Nobuko is tired, let's leave her asleep for a while.)
 - b. 飲みたいと言うのなら好きなだけ飲ませておきなさい。 Nomitai to iu no nara sukina dake nomasete okinasai. (Lit. If he says he wants to drink, leave him drinking as much as he likes.)

However, if the context is not clear, causative Vte oku can be ambiguous. For example, the following sentence can be interpreted two ways.

- (2) 私はボブにビールを飲ませておいた。 Watashi wa Bobu ni biru o nomasete oita. ((A) I let (or make) Bob drink beer (for future convenience). (B) 1 left Bob drinking beer.)
- 3. Vte oku may be contracted into toku or doku in informal conversation,
 - (3) a. 見ておく →見 とく (see ~ in advance) mite oku mi toku
 - b. 読んで おく → 読ん どく (read ~ in advance) yonde oku yon **doku**

0

o ~ni naru お ~ になる phr.

a phrase which expresses the speak- [REL. o ~suru; rareru'] er's respect for someone when describing that person's action or state

♦ Key Sentence

Topic (subject	ct)		Vmasu	
田中先生	ii	6-5	お帰り	に なった / なりました。
Tanaka-sensoi	wa	mô	o-kaeri	ni natta / narimashita

(Prof. Tanaka already went home.)