

The Use of “Ataru” and “Ateru” in Modern Era

(現代期の「あたる」「あてる」に関する使用感覚)

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Abstract—The use of vocabulary in any language often creates inaccuracy, especially in meaning. This phenomenon is often felt by foreign learners of a language, sometimes even experienced by native speakers of that language. This article contained a study regarding the use of two of the many verbs in Japanese, namely *Ateru* and *Ataru*, which have similar meanings that often make it difficult for Japanese learners and teachers to understand and use them. This study aimed to help understand the behavior of these two words well. As the results of this study, it is hoped that both Japanese language teachers and learners can use it as an additional reference. The data used were taken from the online version of the *Asahi Shinbun* newspaper. The method used was a qualitative descriptive method in accordance with the objectives of the study which attempted to describe the symptoms of data based on their use as they are. This research used lexical and grammatical meaning theory in the analysis process to get to the conclusion. The lexical meanings of the two words were taken from the main dictionary of the *Daijirin* with additional references to various *Kokugo Jiten* dictionaries from different publishers, such as *Benesse Dokkai Hyogen Kokugo Jiten*, *Meikyo Kokugo Jiten*, *Shinmeikai Kokugo Jiten*, and *Shogakukan Nihongo Shinjiten*, in order to provide a deeper picture of meaning comprehensively. The behavior in the

use of the two verbs was also analyzed using *Kihon Doshi Yoho Jiten* as the basic reference. Then the use of these two verbs was grammatically defined by taking into account their use in various sentences of data. In conclusion, there were various situations in which the two verbs were used grammatically according to their lexical meaning. From the point of view of attachment to the object, these two verbs also had the same position in some cases

Keywords—*ataru, ateru, grammatical meaning, lexical meaning, verb*

INTRODUCTION

In our daily lives, we usually exchange information with each other as a part of society and establish communication. For that purpose, humans use language. Okimori (2011:10) states that 「動物の中で人間を特徴づけることの一つが言語を持っていることである」, which means "one of the things that characterize humans among animals is to have

language." Furthermore, language is defined as follows.

「言語とは、音声によって意思を伝え合うものであるもじで伝える場合もあるが、言語の本来的な姿は音声を手段とする」

(沖森、2011：10)

"Language is something that in some cases communicates intentions by letters which represent voice, but the original form of language is the voice" (Okimori, 2011:10).

Through words, we tell our thought, our feelings, and convey many things to others.

At this time, the most appropriate words to express something came to our mind and in our heart are consciously put it in the sentence structure one by one for each word. Each word has several divisions, one of them is a group called part of speech. That is verbs which often said to have an important role in writing.

Besides, because the word usage is actually complicated, there are many places where it is easy to make mistakes, and sometimes it is difficult to pick the right word to express our mind properly. The verbs "ATARU" 「あたる」 and

"ATERU" 「あてる」 are examples.

Both have similar meanings, and it seems uneasy for Japanese learners who learn it as a foreign language to use them correctly in sentences.

1. AN OUTLINE OF "ATARU" AND "ATERU"

A. "ATARU" 「あたる」

A1. Definition from The Dictionary

In order to understand the sentence structure meaning of the word "ATARU", dictionary descriptions are needed. First, the meanings written in the "Daijirin" dictionary of the word "ATARU" were extracted as follows.

【大辞林】"Daijirin"

あたる "ataru"

①動いていった物が、他の物に勢いよく接触する。ぶつかる。

A moving object comes into contact with another object. Collide.

②投げたり撃ったりした物が、ねらったところの所に行く。うまく命中する。

The thrown or shot object goes to the intended place. Hit well.

③光・雨・風などの作用を受ける。

Affected by light, rain, wind, etc.

④物や体の一部に他の物が強く接触し、その結果、傷が生じたり痛みなどを感 じ た り す る 。

- Other objects come into strong contact with objects or parts of the body, resulting in scratches or pain.
- 5くじ引きなどで、賞を得ることに決まる。
⇒ は ず れ る 。
It is decided to win a prize by drawing lots. ⇔ Not winning the prize.
- 6予測・判断が現実とぴったり合う。⇔は
ず れ る 。
Forecasts and judgments fit the reality perfectly. ⇔ Forecast is missed.
ろ 予 測 ・ 推 測 が 的 中 する 。
Prediction/guessing is correct.
いある判断・評価が現実と合致する。
A certain judgment/evaluation matches the reality.
- 7興行・商売・事業などが多くの客から
人 気 を 博 する 。 成 功 する 。
Entertainment, business, business, etc.
gain popularity from many customers.
Success.
- 8果物などの作柄がよくである。
Fruits and other crops are often used.
- 9(普通、仮名で書く)害となるものによ
って体などが損なわれる。
(Usually written in kana) Harmful
things damage the body.
- 10人が相手や物事に立ち向かう。
people confront the other party and
things.

- ろ 手 ご わ い 相 手 に 立 ち 向 かう。
Confront a formidable opponent.
い 難 しい 物 事 の 解 決 に 取 り 組 む 。
Work on solving difficult things.
ろ 周 囲 に い る 責 任 の な い 人 に 対 し て 、
怒 り を 発 散 し た り ひ ど い 仕 打 ち を
加 え た り する 。
Dissipate anger or give terrible
treatment to irresponsible people
around you.
- 11人や物にじかに接して確かめる。
Check by directly contacting people
and things.
- 12何人かの中で、ある特定の人に仕事
や 課 題 が 割 り 振 ら れ る 。
Jobs and tasks are assigned to a
specific person among several people.
- 13そ の 仕 事 に 従 事 する 。
Engage in the work.
- 14(「... は... にあたる」の形で)...
相 当 する 。 該 当 する 。
(in the form of "~ ni ataru"). ...
Equivalent to. Applicable.
- 15(「... にあたり」「... にあたって」の
形で、名詞や動詞連体形やサ変動
詞の語幹を受けて)重大な節目とな
る よう な 事 柄 に 際 し て 。
(In the form of "~ ni atari", "~ ni
atatte", in response to the stems of
nouns, verb adnominal forms, and sa-
form in verb) For matters that are
important milestones.

16(「... するには当たらない」の形で動詞を受けて)... する必要はない。(received a verb in the form of "～suru ni wa ataranai"). ... do not have to.

17野球で、よくヒットやホームランを打つ。
In baseball, I often hit hits and home runs.

18(「つぎがあたる」の形で)布の穴につぎが施される。
Next is applied to the hole in the cloth (in the form of "next hit").

19麻雀で、その牌であがりになる。
Mahjong, the tiles will be used.

20㍻[身代を「する(擦る)」に通じるのをきらって]「(墨を)擦る」の忌み詞。
[Reluctant to lead to "rubbing" your body] A taboo of "rubbing (ink)".
㍻江戸語・東京語では「(ひげを)剃る」を「する」というので、「剃る」の忌み詞。
「ひげを — る」
In Edo and Tokyo, "shave" is called "shave", so it is a taboo for "shave".
"Shaving beard"

Additionally, it is also important to read other Japanese dictionaries to better understand the description of the meaning. They are 『ベネッセ読解表現国語辞典』 "Benesse Reading Comprehension Japanese Dictionary",

『明鏡国語辞典』 "Meikyo Kokugo Dictionary", 『小学館日本語新辞典』 "Shogakukan Japanese New Dictionary" and 『新明解国語辞典』 "Shin Meikai Kokugo Dictionary".

Also, in order to understand the behavior of "Ataru" as a verb, it seems that the description in the dictionary 『基本動詞用法辞典』 "Basic verb usage dictionary" is also important.

A2. Thought on “ataru” definitions

In the previous section, as a result of looking at various references, the meaning of the use of "ATARU" can be considered as follows.

自動詞 “Intransitif Verb”

- (1) ある作用や移動して行く物が、他の物や人の一部に強く触れる。
A certain action or moving object strongly touches another object or a part of a person.
- (2) ある事柄が他の事柄に相当・該当する。
A certain matter corresponds to or corresponds to another matter.
- (3) 分からないことを人に聞いたり、調べ確かめる。
Ask people what you don't understand, or investigate and confirm.

- (4) ある任などに従事する。

Engage in a certain role.

- (5) 割り当てや指名を受ける。

Receive assignments and nominations.

- (6) 批判などが適當する。

Criticism is appropriate.

- (7) 人が相手や物事に立ち向かう。

People confront other people and things.

- (8) くじ、抽選などで金・品物がも

らえる。

You can get money and goods by lottery, “kuji” etc.

- (9) (予想・推測)や(事業、商売、興

行)などのねらいや望みがぴった

り合う。

Aims and wishes such as (forecast/guess) and (business, business, box office) fit perfectly.

- (10) 飲食物・毒・暑気などによっ

て体が損なわれる。

Your body is damaged/harm by food, poison, heat, etc.

- (11) [「～に当たり」「～に当たって」

の形で]～のときに…。

[In the form of “~ ni atari” and “~ ni atatte”] When ...

- (12) [「～にはあたらない」の形で]

～する必要はない。

There is no need to [in the form of “~ ni ha ataranai”].

他動詞 “Transitif Verb”

髪やひげをそる。「ひげを当てる」

Shave your hair and shave. "Shave the beard"

A3. Overview of newspaper examples of “ataru”

In this section, sentence examples are used as data to understand the feeling of using the verb "ataru". It is taken from the Asahi Shimbun newspaper internet site (www.asahi.com) and analyzed. Let's look at the following data with reference to A2 above.

- (1) ... 旧大蔵省法規課の課長補佐として、日本側の費用負担について外務省条約局の幹部と 7、8 回にわたって協議に当たり、支出の適法性などを検討していた。(2009-12-08)

... Kyū Ōkurashō hōki-ka no kachō hosa to shite, Nihon-gawa no hiyō futan ni tsuite Gaimushō jōyaku-kyoku no kanbu to 7, 8-kai ni watatte kyōgi ni atari, shishutsu no tekihō-sei nado o kentō shite ita.
... As an assistant chief of the former

Ministry of Finance Law and Regulations Division, he had been discussing the cost burden on the Japanese side with the executives of the Treaty Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs seven or eight times, and was considering the legality of expenditure.

- (2) ... 戊辰の役の折、南部藩士で各地において戦死者の慰霊を営んでいるが、永続が困難にて、近来は南部家において毎年法事が行われてきた。本年は五十年祭に当たり、各藩においてもそれぞれ祭事を営むという」と記す。(2009-12-08)

... *Boshin no eki no ori, nanbuhanshi de kakuchi ni oite senshi-sha no irei o itonande iruga, eizoku ga kon'nan nite, kinrai wa nanbuke ni oite maitoshi hōji ga okonawarete kita. Honnen wa gojūnensai ni atari, kaku-han ni oite mo sorezore saiji o itonamu to iu' to shirusu.*

.... In the role of Boshin, the Nanbu clan is a memorial service for the war dead in various places, but it is difficult to perpetuate, and recently the Nanbu clan has been holding a memorial service every year. This year when it marks the 50th anniversary of the festival, and each clan also holds a festival.

In (1) and (2), “ataru” is used as a sentence pattern to mean “when something occurs”, like discussion, . From the point of view of the sentence structure, it is learned as a sentence pattern of “~ ni atari” and “~ ni atatte” that learners can also learn at the beginner level of their lesson.

Also, please look at the following data.

- (3) 十分な景気対策が現に行われており、私たちはその景気対策を引き続き執行していることを容認する立場をとったともいえる。補正見直しによる景気下押し効果は心配するに当たらない (2009-10-28)

Jūbun'na keiki taisaku ga gen'ni okonawa rete ori, watashitachiha sono keiki taisaku o hikitsudzuki shikkō shite iru koto o yōnin suru tachiba o tottato ieru. Hosei minaoshi ni yoru keiki shitaoshi kōka wa shinpai suru ni ataranai

Sufficient economic measures are actually being taken, and it can be said that we have taken the position of accepting that the economic measures are still being implemented. Don't need to worry about the economic downturn effect of the revised revision

The above (4) is also a form that is usually used as a sentence pattern in

sentences. In terms of meaning, it can be expressed as "no need to ~".

See also the following example.

- (4) 午前 1 時。時間ばかりが刻々と経過し、体に当たる風も冷たく感じられ、そろそろ終わりにしようと思いながら最後のパンを投げたその時……。突然、大物を思わせる魚影が見えた (2009-09-29)

Gozen 1 ji. Jikan bakari ga kokukokuto keika shi, karada ni ataru kaze mo tsumetaku kanji rare, sorosoro owari ni shiyō to omoinagara saigo no pan o nageta sonotoki..... Totsuzen, ōmono o omowa seru gyoei ga mieta
1:00 am. As time passed, the wind hitting my body felt cold, and when I threw the last bread, thinking that it was about to end ... Suddenly I saw a fish shadow reminiscent of a big fish

- (5) 制球力があり、投球の組み立て方が巧み。春の県大会 2 回戦では、6 回を無安打無四球無失点に抑えるなど、日々能力を高めている。練習中に打球が足に当たるけがを負い (2009-08-11)

Seikyū-ryoku ga ari, tōkyū no kumitate-kata ga takumi. Haru no ken taikai 2 kaisen de wa, 6 kai o muantomushikyu mushitten ni

osaeru nado, hibi nōryoku o takamete iru. Renshū-chū ni dakyū ga ashi ni ataru kega o oi
Has ball control and skillful pitching assembly. In the second round of the spring prefectural tournament, he is improving his ability every day, such as keeping the sixth inning to no hits, no four balls, and no runs. Injured when the hit ball hits the foot during practice

- (6) ... 格下の選手しかいない中、得意の 500 メートルでは 2 位で、優勝できなかった。「自分の滑りはこんなじゃない」。普段は温厚な及川が、練習中にコーチに当たり散らした。 (2009-12-01)

... Kakushita no senshu shika inai naka, tokui no 500 mētorude wa 2-i de, yūshō dekinakatta. 'Jibun no suberi wa kon'na n janai'. Fudan wa onkōna Oikawa ga, renshū-chū ni kōchi ni atarichirashita.

... While there were only subordinate players, I couldn't win the championship in 2nd place at 500 meters, which I was good at. "My sliding is not like this." Oikawa, who is usually mild-mannered, when hit the coach during practice and scattered.

Looking at the section A2, the meaning of "a certain action or moving object strongly touches another object or a part of a person" in the first description can be seen in (4) to (6) above.

The following data have a different meaning.

- (7) 韓国政府は、アフガニスタンへの
350 人規模の追加派兵を決定した。
アフガン復興に当たる民間の技術
者を保護する任務に当たる。政府
当局者が 8 日明らかにした。(2009-
12-08)

*Kankoku seifu wa, Afuganisutan e
no 350 nin kibo no tsuika hahei o
kettei shita. Afugan fukkō ni ataru
minkan no gijutsusha o hogo suru
ninmu ni ataru. Seifu tōkyokusha ga
8 nichi akiraka ni shita*

The South Korean government has decided to send an additional 350 troops to Afghanistan. It is responsible for protecting private engineers in the reconstruction of Afghanistan. Government officials revealed on the 8th day.

- (8) グループ内の縦割り意識をなくし、
それぞれが相互的に機能するため
に、グループ内の給与体系や昇進
システムをほぼ統一化し、会社の枠
を超えて転籍異動を増やしている。
総合職に当たる基幹職の大部分

は ... (2009-12-08)
*Gurūpu-nai no tate-wari ishiki o
nakushi, sorezore ga sōgo-teki ni
kinō suru tame ni, gurūpu-nai no
kyūyo taikai ya shōshin shisutemu o
hobo tōitsu-ka shi, kaisha no waku o
koete tenseki idō o fuyashite iru.
Sōgō-shoku ni ataru kikan-shoku no
daibubun wa ...*

In order to eliminate the vertical division consciousness within the group and allow each to function mutually, the salary system and promotion system within the group are almost unified, and transfer transfers are increasing beyond the framework of the company. Most of the key positions in the general job are ...

In (7) and (8) above, the verb "ataru" appears after the missions of "Afghan reconstruction" and "general occupation", and it can be considered that it means "engage in a certain assignment" in item 4 of A2.

Next, let's look at the following data

- (9) ... 県庁で 8 日記者会見した大方義
裕代表理事理事長は「コンプライア
ンスの意識が十分に浸透せず、内
部監査の態勢も不十分だった。深く
反省している。我々トップがいかに
意識を変えて改革に当たっていく

か姿勢を示さなく ... (2009-12-09)
... *kenchō de 8 nikkisha kaiken shita*
ōgata yoshihiro daihyō riji rijichō
wa 'konpuraiansu no ishiki ga jūbun
ni shintō sezu, naibu kansa no taisei
mo fujūbundatta. Fukaku hansei
shite iru. Wareware toppu ga ikani
ishiki o kaete kaikaku ni atatte iku
ka shisei o shimesanaku...
Yoshihiro Ogata, President, and
CEO said at a press conference at
the prefectural office on the 8th,
"The awareness of compliance was
not sufficiently permeated and the
internal audit system was inadequate.
I deeply regret it. We as the upper
person needs to change
consciousness and now showing
posture of facing the reform ...

- (10) ... 著者は多くの研究書から北海道開発地図までの資料を駆使して、この謎の解明に当たっている。そして最大の「資料」こそは啄木自身が残した短歌に他ならない。自身が優れた歌人である著者の実作に対する感度の高さが ... (2009-12-08)
- ... *chosha wa ōku no kenkyūsho*
kara Hokkaidō kaihatsu chizu made
no shiryō o kushi shite, kono nazo
no kaimei ni atatte iru. Soshite
saidai no 'shiryō' koso wa Takuboku
jishin ga nokoshita tanka ni hoka

nananai. Jishin ga sugureta
kajindearu chosha no jissaku ni
taisuru kando no taka-sa ga...
... the author is trying to solve this
mystery by making full use of
materials from many research books
to the Hokkaido Development Map.
And the biggest "material" is
nothing but a tanka left by
Takuboku himself. The high
sensitivity of the author, who is an
excellent poet himself, to the actual
work ...

- (11) ... とにかく走って人に当たるのが気持ち良かった。あらゆるスポーツが、どこか自分に向いていないと思っていたので、プレーした瞬間にこれだと思った。LB のポジションを選んだのも ... (2009-06-03)
- ... *tonikaku hashitte hito ni ataru no*
ga kimochiyokatta. Arayuru supōtsu
ga, doko ka jibun ni muiteinai to
omotte itanode, purē shita shunkan
ni koreda to omotta. LB no pojishon
o eranda no mo ...
Anyway, it was nice to face running
person. I thought that every sport
wasn't for me, so I thought it was the
moment I played. The reason I
chose the LB position was ...

It was cleared that the verb "ataru"
appearing in the data (9) until (11) can
express the meaning of No. 7 "confronts

the other person or things" in the A2 section. That is "to confront reform" and "to come to unravel the mystery". With data (4) to (6), it shows the main representation of all data.

Also, let's look at the following data.

- (12) 商品券が当たる特典付きで、 unnecessary 携帯電話の回収率が上がるかどうかを実証する経済産業省の「たんすケータイあつめタイ」事業が今月から始まった。(2009-11-29)
Shōhinken ga ataru tokuten-tsuki de, fuyōna geitaidenwa no kaishū-ritsu ga agaru ka dō ka o jissō suru keizaisangōshō no `tansu kētai atsume Tai' jigyō ga kongetsu kara hajimatta.

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's "Tansu Keitai Atsume Thailand" project started this month to demonstrate whether the collection rate of unnecessary mobile phones will increase with the privilege of winning a gift ticket.

- (13) 調べてみると、世論調査の電話を受けるチャンスは、宝くじに当たるような話だ。1 人の意見では ...
2009-05-23

Shirabete miru to, seronchōsa no denwa o ukeru chansu wa, takarakuji ni ataru yōna hanashida
If you look it up, the chance to get a pollster call is like winning a lottery.

In (12) above, the particle "ga" appears with the verb "hit". On the other hand, in (13), this verb and the particle "ni" used for it appears. The former means "attached ticket" in terms of nuance, and the latter can be seen to have the same meaning as No. 8 "You can get money and goods by lottery, lottery, etc." in the A2 section.

There are also the following usage methods.

- (14) ... 米子方面から名和インターチェンジ(IC)までは延伸できたが、その先の名和—赤碕中山 IC 間の半分(しん・ちよく)に当たる東側の区間は事業進捗(しん・ちよく)率が 18%と低いため、0～1 億円しか予算が付かず ...
2009-12-07

... yonago hōmen kara Nawa intāchenji (IC) made wa enshin de kita ga, sono-saki no Nawa — Akasaki Nakayama IC aida no hanbun ni ataru higashigawa no kukan wa jigyō shinchoku (shinchoku)-ritsu ga 18-pāsento to hikui tame, 0 ~ 1 oku-en shika yosan ga tsukazu...

We were able to extend from the Yonago area to the Nawa interchange (IC), but the eastern section, which is half the distance

between Nawa and Akasaki-Nakayama IC, has a low project progress rate of 18%, so it is between 0 and 100 million. Only yen can be budgeted ...

- (15) 復元される C61 は 49 年 7 月製造の 20 号機。73 年 8 月の引退まで東北、奥羽、常磐の各線などで活躍し、地球 70 周分に当たる約 287 万キロを走った。2009-12-08
Fukugen sa reru C 61 wa 49-nen 7 tsuki seizō no 20 gōki. 73 nen 8 tsuki no intai made Tōhoku, Ōu, tokiwa no kakusen nado de katsuyaku shi, chikyū 70 shūbun ni ataru yaku 287 man-kiro o hashitta
The restored C61 is the 20th machine manufactured in July 1949. Until his retirement in August 1973, he was active on the Tohoku, Ou, and Joban lines, and ran about 2.87 million kilometers, which is equivalent to 70 laps of the earth.

From the context of (14) and (15), the verb "ataru" has the goals of "half between Akasaki-Nakayama IC" and "70 laps of the earth". It is the same as the meaning of No. 9 in the A2 section, "The aims and wishes of (forecast/guess) and (business, business, box office) are exactly the same".

Let's look at the data below.

- (16) 宿舎を管理する京都財務事務所も詳細はわからないという。歴史資料や専門家を当てることにした。... 2006-06-28
Shukusha o kanri suru Kyōto zaimu jimusho mo shōsai wa wakaranai to iu. Rekishi shiryō ya senmonka o ataru koto ni shita.
The Kyoto Finance Office, which manages the dormitory, does not know the details. I decided to contact historical materials and experts.

In the above example, when viewed from the sentence structure, the element that comes before the verb "ataru" is the particle "o" and shows the object of the sentence. In the dictionary description, it seems to represent the role of the last "transitive verb". This is interesting that verb that mainly has intransitive function can be used as transitive ones.

B. "ATERU" 「あてる」

B1. Definition from The Dictionary

In this section, we will look at the sentence structure meaning of the word "ateru". In order to deepen the understanding, we first need to see the meaning of the dictionary description written in the dictionary known as

"Daijirin" as the main reference and took the definitions out as follows.

【大辞林】"Daijirin"

あてゐる "ateru"

㊦物を移動させて、他の物に勢いよく触れるようにする。ぶつける。
Move things so that they touch other things vigorously. Collider.

㊧めざした地点に物を届かせる。命中させる。
Make things reach the target point. Hit it.

㊨光・雨・風などの作用を受けさせる。
Let it be affected by light, rain, wind, etc.

㊩物や体の一部を他の物に接触・密着させる。あてがう。
Make an object or a part of your body come into contact with or adhere to another object. Apply.

㊪くじ引きなどで、賞を得る。
Win a prize by drawing lots.

㊫経験や勘によって、予測・推測を的中させる。
Use experience and intuition to make predictions and guesses.

㊬(他の動詞の連体形の下に付いて)求めたい物を得る。
Get what you are looking for (under the adnominal form of other verbs)

8(事業・興行・商売・企画が成功して)大いに利益を得る。
(Successful business, event, business, planning) Profit greatly.

9何人かの中で、ある特定の人を指名して課題を与える。
Nominate a specific person from among several people and give them a task.

10ある物がある方向に振り向ける。
Turn an object in a certain direction.

㊭ある物がある用途に振り向ける。

充当する。
Turn something into a certain purpose. Appropriated.

㊮手紙や荷物の行き先をある人・土地とする。
The destination of letters and luggage is a certain person/land.

㊯対応させる。
Correspond.

㊰あてがう。
Apply.

In order to more deepen the understanding of its meaning, It also needs to read other various Japanese dictionaries of the same word. They are 『ベネッセ読解表現国語辞典』 "Benesse Reading Comprehension Japanese Dictionary", 『明鏡国語辞典』

"Meikyo Kokugo Dictionary", 『小学館
日本語新辞典』 "Shogakukan Japanese
New Dictionary" and 『新明解国語辞
典』 "Shin Meikai Kokugo Dictionary".

Also, in order to understand the
behavior of "Ateru" as a verb well, it
seems important to obtain the
description listed in the reference 『基
本動詞用法辞典』 "Basic Verb Usage
Dictionary".

B2. Thought on “ateru” definitions

To obtain a description of the
meaning of the verb "ateru", many
sources were searched. As a result, it
came to understand the feeling of its use
as follows.

他動詞

(1)物を移動させて、他の物の触れさ

せる。また、光・熱・雨・風など
の作用を受けるようにする。

Move an object to touch another
object. Also, make sure that it is
affected by light, heat, rain, wind, etc.

(2)ねらいや望みがぴったり合うよう
にする。正解や事実などと一致す

るように、うまく推測、予想する。

また、事業・商売・興行などを行
ってうまく成功させる。

Make sure that your goals and wishes
match exactly. Guess and anticipate
well so that it matches the correct
answer and facts. Besides,
successfully carry out business,
business, entertainment, etc.

(3)くじ、福引きなどで、当たりを得
る。

Win a lottery, lucky draw, etc.

(4)あることば、文字に別のことば・

文字を用いる。

Use a different word/letter for one
word.

(5)相手として立ち向かわせる。

Confront as an opponent.

(6)ある物にうまく対応させる。当て

はめる。

Make it correspond well to something.
Apply.

(7)ある仕事・役目などに従事させる。

Engage in a certain job or role.

(8)〔「...にあてられる」の形〕...に

健康を害される。または、男女に

仲のよいところを見せつけられる。

[The form of "to be hit by ..."] ... is harmful to your health. Or you can show your friendship to men and women.

[充てる] “ateru”

ある目的に役立たせる。

Useful for a certain purpose.

[宛てる] “ateru”

(「...にあてて」「...にあてた」の形で)...を送り先とする意を表す。

(In the form of “~ ni atete.” and “~ ni ateta”) ... is the destination.

自動詞”Intransitive verb”

(1) 物事がうまくいく。

Things go well.

(2) 授業などで、問題を解くなどの課題を与えるために指名を受ける。

Receive a nomination in class to give a task such as solving a problem.

B3 Overview of newspaper examples of “ateru”

This section will show the example which gives an overview of the verb “ateru” on the data, is used as the data. The data were also taken out from the Asahi Shimbun newspaper internet site (www.asahi.com) and analyzed.

Please look at the following data concerning B2 above.

(1) 蒸し器にキッチンペーパーを敷いて強火にかけ、蒸気があがったらカツオを入れて 15 分ほど蒸す。バットなどにとり出して風に当て、あら熱をとると、手作りのなまり節のできあがり。(2008-03-18)

Mushiki ni kitchinpēpā o shiite tsuyobi ni kake, jōki ga agattara katsuo o irete 15 fun hodo fukasu. Batto nado ni tori dashite kaze ni ate, ara netsu o toru to, tedzukuri no namaribushi no dekiagari.
Spread kitchen paper on a steamer and heat it over high heat. When the steam rises, add katsuo and steam for about 15 minutes. Take it out on a bat, expose it to the wind, and remove the heat to create a handmade`namari bushi`.

(2) ... 捕球とワンバウンドを体に当てて止める練習に時間をかけた。4 番打者として打撃練習もおろそかにできない。(2009-07-13)

... hokyū to wanbaundo o karada ni atete tomeru renshū ni jikan o kaketa. 4 Bandasha to shite dageki renshū mo orosoka ni dekinai
... I spent a lot of time practicing catching and hitting one bounce on

my body. I can't neglect batting practice as a 4th batter

- (3) 【南港中央】和泉市立光明台北小
5 年の佐古寅泰君(11) = 所属チ
ームでは捕手で、体に当てても投
手の球を後ろにそらさないのが得
意。(2009-07-13)

[Nankō Chūō] Izumi shiritsu
Kōmyōdai Kitako 5-nen no Sako
Tomoyasu-kun (11) = shozoku
chīmude wa hoshu de,-tai ni atete
mo tōshu no kyū o ushiro ni
sorasanai no ga tokui.
[Nanko Chuo] Komyodai Kitazumi,
Izumi City 5th grade Torayasu
Sako (11) = He is a catcher in his
team and is good at not deflecting
the pitcher's ball back even if it hits
his body.

- (4) 栄東の入江泰平選手(3 年)が代
打で送り出された。同点の走者を
返したくて夢中で当てた打球は、
遊ゴロに。併殺打となって試合が
終わり、一塁脇にうずくまった。
(2009-07-20)
Eitō no Irie Taihei senshu (3 nen)
ga daida de okuridasa reta. Dōten
no sōsha o kaeshitakute muchūde
ateta dakyū wa, yūgoro ni.
Heisatsu-da to natte shiai ga owari,
ichirui waki ni uzukumatta.
Taihei Irie (3rd year) from

Sakaehigashi was sent out as a
substitute. The hit ball who was
crazy about returning the runner
with the same score was a ground
ball. The match ended with a
double play and crouched to the
side of the first base.

In section of B2, the meaning of use
such as the above (1) to (4) data matches
the meaning of "to confront" in
description number 5. The feeling of use
is similar to the following example, and
it can be seen that it appears best in the
text in the data.

Let's look at the following data.

- (5) 戦後占領時代は、米兵たちの多様
な頭髪を刈り、花街華やかなりし頃
は、葎町(よしちょう)芸者の襟足を
フェザータッチで当てた(2009-03-
21)

Sengo senryō jidai wa, beihei-tachi
no tayōna tōhatsu o kari,
hanamachi hanayaka narishi koro
wa, Yoshi-chō geisha no erishi o
fezātatchi de ateta
During the post-war occupation era,
the various hairs of the U.S.
soldiers were cut, and at the time
when Hanamachi was brilliant, the
neckline of a Yoshicho geisha was
touched with a feather touch.

- (6) 現存する白樺(しらかば)棟の 6 号
室の前に立つと「ここ、ここが、僕の
いた部屋だ」と、ドアを開け懐かし
そうに壁に手を当てて物思い ...
(2009-09-18)

*Genson suru shirakaba tō no 6gō
shitsu no mae ni tatsu to 'koko,
koko ga, boku no ita heyada' to, doa
o ake natsukashisō ni kabe ni te o
atete monoomoi...*

When I stood in front of Room 6 of
the existing Shirakaba Building, I
opened the door and put my hand
on the wall with nostalgia, saying,
"This is the room I was in ..."

- (7) 喜びをかみしめるように「よし」とうな
ずいたり、胸に手を当ててほっとし
たり。いきなりシード校と当たること
になり、「やべー」とつぶやく主将も
いた。 (2009-06-20)

*Yorokobi o kamishimeru yō ni
'yoshi' to unazui tari, mune ni te o
atete hotto shitari. Ikinari shīdokō
to ataru koto ni nari, 'yabee' to
tsubuyaku shushō mo ita.
Nod "OK" to chew on joy, or put
your hand on your chest and feel
relieved. Suddenly he touches the
seed school, and the captains said:
"Yabe" (that's bad).*

- (8) オブジェとしての本に光を当てるの
は、うらわ美術館(さいたま市)の

「オブジェの方へ——変貌(へんぼ
う)する『本』の世界」展(来年 1 月
24 日まで)。 (2009-12-02)

*Obuje to shite no hon ni hikari o
ateru no wa, urawa bijutsukan
(Saitama-shi) no 'obje no hō e —
henbō suru "hon" no sekai' ten
(rainen 1 tsuki 24-nichi made).*

The book as an object will be shed
light on the Urawa Art Museum
(Saitama City) exhibition "Toward
the Object: The Changing World
of" Books "" (until January 24, next
year).

- (9) 日本中央競馬会(JRA)は 18 日、
経営委員会を開き、11 年から新馬
券の「5 重勝(じゅうしょう)」を発売
する方針を決めた。JRA が指定し
た同日に行われる五つのレースの
勝ち馬を当てるもので、... (2009-
11-18)

*Nihonchūōkeibakai (JRA) wa 18
nichi, keiei iinkai o hiraki, 11 nen
kara shin baken no '5 jūshō' o
hatsubai suru hōshin o kimeta. JRA
ga shitei shita dōjitsu ni
okonawareru itsutsu no rēsu no
kachi-ba o ateru monode ...*

The Japan Racing Association
(JRA) held a management
committee meeting on the 18th and
decided to release a new five
betting ticket "Jusho" from 2011.

The winner of the five races on the same day designated by the JRA ...

As a meaning often used for data, (5) to (9) represent the meaning of "correspond well to a certain thing. Apply." It can strongly feel the nuance of applying something

Next, the following data have different meanings.

(10) しっかり足を上げ、体をねじらなければひざに届かない。強度を上げるには、ひじをひざの外側に当てる。足だけでなく、体側の筋肉も使うので効果が

大きい。(2009-12-01)
Shikkari ashi o age,-tai o nejiranakereba hiza ni todokanai. Kyōdo o ageru ni wa, hiji o hiza no sotogawa ni ateru. Ashi dakedenaku, taisoku no kin'niku mo tsukau node kōka ga ōkī.
You must raise your legs firmly and twist your body to reach your knees. To increase strength, place your elbows on the outside of your knees. The effect is great because it uses not only the legs but also the muscles on the body side.

(11) まずはブランコさんの特大ホームラン。5月にナゴヤドームの高さ50メートルの天井スピーカーに当てまし

た。ドーム初の認定本塁打になったのよね。監督はびっくりしたんですって。(2009-11-17)
Mazu wa burankosan no tokudai hōmuran. 5 gatsu ni Nagoya dōmu no takasa 50 mētoru no tenjō supīkā ni atemashita. Dōmu-hatsu no nintei honruida ni natta no yo ne. Kantoku wa bikkuri shitan desutte.
First of all, Mr. Blanco's big home run. In May, it hit the ceiling speaker of Nagoya Dome with a height of 50 meters. It was the first certified home run in the dome. The coach seems surprised.

In (10) and (11) above, it is possible to think of the meaning of "moving an object and touching another object." Although it is the first description of the meaning in B2, it seems that there are not many data with those descriptions.

Next, I would like to see the following data.

(12) ヤマシタモコの前作「タッチ・ミー・アゲイン」(リブレ出版)を読んだとき強烈にそう思った。主人公たちが猛烈に恋をしていて、それがもう血を吐くほどの熱烈さなのだ。彼らの熱気に当てられて、40歳にも ...
2008-02-01
Yamashitamoko no zensaku

`tatchi mī agein' (Ribure shuppan)
o yonda toki kyōretsu ni sō omotta.
Shujinkō-tachi ga mōretsu ni koi o
shite ite, sore ga mō chi o haku
hodo no netsuretsu-sana noda.
Karera no nekki ni aterarete, 40-sai
ni mo ...

When I read Tomoko Yamashita's previous work "Touch Me Again" (Libre Publishing), I strongly thought that the protagonists are in love with each other, and it's so enthusiastic like vomit blood. Being exposed to their enthusiasm, even at the age of 40 ...

- (13) 気温 33 度。真夏のハバナで訪れたあるスーパーで、冷凍ケースに入っていたソーセージの表面が、冷房が止まった店内の熱気にあてられて溶けかかっていた。2009-07-27

Kion 33 do. Manatsu no Habana de
otozureta aru sūpā de, reitō kēsu ni
haitte ita sōsēji no hyōmen ga,
reibō ga tomatta ten'nai no nekki ni
ate rarete toke kakatte ita.

The temperature is 33 degrees. At a supermarket I visited in midsummer at Havana, the surface of the freezing sausage in the case was melting due to the heat inside the store where the air conditioning had stopped.

In (11) and (12) above, they are used with less favorable nuances. It can be seen that the verb "aterarete" has the same meaning as No. 8 "harms" in the B2 section.

There are also other usages as follows.

- (14) ... 府警によると、ユニオン社は当時、約 4 億 6 千万円を、投資やグループ会社の運転資金などにあてて企業価値を高めるとしていた。2009-12-05

Fukei ni yoru to, yunionsha wa tōji,
yaku 4 oku 6 sen man en o, tōshi ya
gurūpu kaisha no unten shikin nado
ni atete kigyō kachi o takameru to
shite ita.

According to the prefectural police, Union Inc. at that time said that it would use about 460 million yen for investment and working capital of group companies to increase its corporate value.

In (14) above, the verb "ateru" appears in the sentence with the words mean "Make sure that the aims and wishes match exactly. Guess and predict well so that they match the correct answer and facts" as appears in the definition number 2 in B2 above.

Next, let's look at the following data.

- (15) [ワシントン 2 日 ロイター] 米国商業会議所は、オバマ大統領にあてた公開書簡で、今後 5 年間に輸出を倍増させる目標を設定するよう求めた。 2009-12-03
[Washinton 2 nichi roitā] Beikoku shōgyō kaigisho wa, Obama daitōryō ni ateta kōkai shokan de, kongo 5 nenkan ni yushutsu o baizō sa seru mokuhyō o settei suruyō motometa.
[Washington, 2nd day Reuters] The US Chamber of Commerce called on President Obama to set a goal of doubling exports over the next five years in an open letter.

In (15) above, it is possible to think of the meaning of "engage in a certain role, etc." in item 7 of B2, with the feeling of being involved in the "letter published by President Obama."

I. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

As a result of data analysis of the verbs "ataru" and "ateru", it is clear to have some interesting results as follows.

1. Based on the definition thoughts of both verbs, at first, the Japanese learner understands its meaning as "to touch other things", either mention it as number 1 definition. But in the data analysis results, it is not the most used meaning.
2. The data shows a very low quantity use, but lottery-related meanings in the data can be seen in both verbs.
3. The verb "ataru", shows not all definitions mentioned in the thought definition section appear in data, it is not found in more than 60% of all data. On the other hand, a similar result with "ataru", it is more than 70% of the data of the verb "ateru".
4. When using the verb "ataru", commonly it is used as sentence patterns "~ ni atari/atatte" and "~ ni wa ataranai". On the other hand, it became clear that the verb "ateru", describe the nuance of "to confront" and "applicable" as most often used in the data.
5. Although the verb "ataru" is known as an intransitive verb, there is a use of "ataru" in sentences that denote a transitive function. This phenomenon is very interesting for further research related to transitive and intransitive transposition.

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