

①②③④

帰らざる河

盲蛇に おちず

とらぬ たぬきの皮算用

百聞一見に 如かず

名	・ noun
形名	・ formal noun
代名	・ pronoun
副	・ adverb
連語	・ phrase
格助	・ word stem ・ case particle
接助	・ conjunct. particle
副助	・ adverbial particle
係助	・ correlat. particle
終助	・ final particle
間投	・ interject. particle
ク形	・ ku-adjective
シク形	・ shiku-adjective
ナリ形	・ nari-adjct. verb
四段	・ quadrigrade verb
上一	・ upper monograde
上二	・ upper bigrade
下一	・ lower monograde
下二	・ lower bigrade
サ変	・ sa-column irreg.
ラ変	・ ra-column irreg.
未然	・ indefinite form
連用	・ conjunctive form
終止	・ form
連体	・ attributive form
已然	・ conditional form
命令	・ imperative form
打消	・ negation
推量	・ conject. ( <i>kôgô</i> )
断定	・ copula なり

へび  
蛇 a snake.

お 怖づ<sup>自上一</sup> (お 怖じる<sup>自上一</sup>) to be afraid (of) → お 怖ぢ<sup>未然</sup> + ず<sup>終始</sup>.

An upper bigrade endoactive verb in the *mizenkei* to connect to the subsequent ず, here in the *shūshikei*. In *kōgo*, the proverb would be: めくらは蛇を怖じない or, more politely, 怖じません. By the way: this ません is the auxiliary verb, ます, which conjugates in the *sa*-column irregular conjugation (like ず, to do) = ませ (*mizenkei*) + ず in the *rentaiei* = め. The resulting ませぬ has been contracted to ません. Thus, ませぬ is a *bungo* remnant in modern colloquial Japanese.

と とる (取る) <sup>四段・五段</sup> to take → とら<sup>未然</sup> + ず<sup>打消</sup> = とらぬ<sup>連体</sup>

A quadrigrade verb in the *mizenkei* in order to connect to *zu*, here in the *rentaiei* in order to connect to the following *taigen*, たぬき. Compare the *rentaiei* of *zu* in the first example: ざる is the *rentaiei* of ず in the secondary conjugation, め is the *rentaiei* of ず in the primary conjugation (see table 03). For a slightly loose rule see below, the notes for the examples ⑤, and ⑥.

たぬき (狸) <sup>たぬき</sup> a raccoon dog; a sly old man or woman.

かわざんよう  
皮算用 an unreliable account.

*Kawa* means “hide”. *San* means, “to count”, *yō* is the “use” = a “hide-using counting”. The word, *kawazanyō*, is lexical, its *locus classicus* is the proverb in question.

ひやくぶん  
百聞 “Hearing a hundred times”.

Not really a Japanese word, but a remnant from the Chinese original, *bai wen* (*bai*, “100”, attributive to *wen*, “to hear”; qua word order in the subject position and thus a noun). *Hyakubun* is treated in the Japanese rendering of the Chinese proverb like any Chinese bi-syllabic noun. The same applies to the subsequent *ikken* (*yi jian*).

いっけん  
一見 “Seeing one time”, one look.  
See the explanation for the previous note.

し 如く <sup>四段・五段</sup> to be equal to, can compare with → し 如か<sup>未然</sup> + ず<sup>打消</sup> = 如かず<sup>終始</sup>

A quadrigrade verb in the *mizenkei*, to connect with the subsequent ず, (*shūshikei*). *Shikazu* is still used in written *kōgo*. Compare the word order of the Chinese original: subject (*bai wen*) – predicate (*bu*, = negation particle for verbal predicates

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形名・formal noun  
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連語・phrase  
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連体・attributive form  
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打消・negation ず  
推量・conject. (kōgo) う  
断定・copula なり

+ *ru*, to be equal to) – object (*yi jian*), with the Japanese word order (subject – object – predicate). In *kōgo*: *Hyakkai kiku koto wa ikkai miru koto ni shikazu* (百回聞くことは一回見ることに如かず).

## ⑤⑥

## The Titles of Two Works by Kunikida Doppo 国木田独歩

下二/連用 下二/未然 打消/連体 名

忘れ 得 ん 人々

四段/未然 打消/連体 格助 名

欺か ざる の 記

わす 下二 忘る → to forget → わす 連用 忘れ

A *shimonidan*-verb in the *renyōkei* to connect to the subsequent verb *u*.

う 下二 得 (得る) → to be able to → え 未然 得

A *shimonidan*-verb, in this case functioning as an auxiliary verb, in the *mizenkei* in order to connect with the subsequent *jodōshi*, *zu*. In *kōgo*, the auxiliary verb *u* has become the *shimoichidan*-verb *eru* (also *uru*) and is used rather in written Japanese.

わす え 下二/未然 忘れ得 → to be able to forget + ず 打消 → ん 連体 = わす え 連体 忘れ得ん

A *shimonidan*-verbal compound (*wasure-u*, “to be able to forget”) in the *mizenkei* (*wasure-e*) in order to connect to ず (negation, *wasure-e-zu*, “to not be able to forget”) in the *rentaiki* of the primary conjugation: *wasure-e-nu*, “unforgettable”) in order to connect as an attribute to the subsequent *taigen*.

あざむ 四段 欺く → to betray, deceive, cheat → あざむ 未然 欺か + ず 打消 → ゐん 連体 ざる = 欺かざる

A *yodan*-verb in the *mizenkei* to connect to the subsequent *jodōshi* of negation, ず, which is in the *rentaiki* (secondary conjugation: ざる) as required by the following *joshi*, の.

き 記 an account, a record.

断定 • copula なり  
推量 • conjecture (kōgo) う  
打消 • negation ず  
命令 • imperative form  
已然 • conditional form  
連体 • attributive form  
終止 • form  
連用 • conjunctive form  
未然 • indefinite form  
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四段 • quadrigrade verb  
ナリ形 • nari-adjct. verb  
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間投 • interject. particle  
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語幹 • word stem  
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**Kunikida Doppo (1871 – 1908)** Poet and novelist, in the beginning of his short literary career strong romantic leanings, which withered and provided space for more realistic elements. For this reason, he is considered by some literary historians as a forerunner of Japanese naturalism. He studied at the English language department of the Tōkyō Senmon Gakkō (today's Waseda Daigaku), was later baptized and became a Christian. In 1885 he married, but his marriage broke up only a few month later. Deserted by his wife, he wrote *Azamukazaru no ki* (1908-09) in which he expressed his mental anguish over his separation from his wife. His story, *Wasureenu hitobito* (Unforgettable people), dates from an earlier period and belongs to his popular stories about common people. He died early from tuberculosis.



⑦⑧⑨⑩

**Two Haiku by Sakai Toshihiko 堺利彦,  
and Two Replies by Arahata Kanson 荒幡寒村**

7, 8: Sakai Toshihiko *chosakushū*, vol. 5. Tōkyō: Hōritsu bunka sha, 1971; p. 136.

9, 10: Arahata Kanson *chosakushū*, vol 7. Tōkyō: Heibonsha, 1976; p. 378.

名 間助 副 四段/連用 四段/終止 名  
元日 や / 先ず 叩き わる / 厚氷

名 格助 名 格助 四段/已然 接助 名 格助 四段/終止  
拳こつ で / 氷 を われ ば / 血 が にじむ

名 格助 名 形名 係助 ク形/終止 名  
げんこつ の / 当て やう も なし / 厚氷

名 格助 連語 四段/連体 格助 四段/未然 打消/終止 名  
身 を 以て / ブツかる に 如か ず / 厚氷

断定・copula なり  
推量・negation ず  
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がんにつ

元日 the first day of the new year.

や [kantō joshi] interjection, here: *kireji* (see commentary exercise 01, ②).

ま

先ず first, first of all, in the first place (ad.).

たた 四段 叩く to beat → たた 連用 叩き + わ 割る 四段 to break = たた わ 連体 叩き割る

A *yodan* verb in *renyōkei*, connecting with a *yodan* verb in *rentaikei* (compound v.)

あつ 厚し thick → あつ 語幹 厚 + こほり 氷 ice = あつごほり 厚氷 thick ice

A *ku-keiyōshi*, reduced to its stem to connect immediately with the subsequent *taigen* (see explanation in BII Gr 03, and BII Ex 01, ③, はかなごと).

げん

拳こつ (拳骨) a fist.

で [kaku joshi] function: indicating method, means (方法・手段)

The regular *bungo* particle in this function is the case particle にて. The particle で is a phonetic contraction of this にて, and is identical with the particle で in *kōgo*. It connects to *taigen*, and to inflecting words in the *rentaikei*. ATTENTION: this で here is not on your *joshi* table! The particle で on your table is a conjunctive particle, which requires the *mizenkei*.

わ 割る 四段 to break → わ 割れ 已然 + ば = わ 割れば

A *yodan*-verb in the *izenkei* in order to connect with the particle *ba* (the particle *ba* requires either the *izenkei*, or the *mizenkei*), forming a conditional clause: “when breaking”. The particle *ba* will be dealt with in an own exercise.

ち

血 blood.

にじむ 四段 (にじ 滲む 五段) to blot, run (liquid), blur → にじむ 終始

A *yodan*-verb in the *shūshikei*.

が [kaku joshi] here: subject marker (主語)

あ

当て here: aim, goal, target, object; a clue

A *shimonidan*-(*kōgo*: *shimoichidan*)-verb in the *renyōkei*; a lexical verbal noun.

やう (様)

[keishiki meishi] a “formal noun”, here: way to do, method.

も [kakari joshi] function here: emotional emphasis.

A correlative p., connecting to all kinds of words, no conjug. requirements.

断定・copula なり  
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み  
身 here: the body.

も も  
以て (を以って) with, by means of

A so-called 連語 (*rengo*), a contraction of once distinct elements. It's origin: the verb 以 (*yi*), "to take", "hold", used grammatically in classical Chinese as a marker of means of action. The Japanese equivalent is the *yodan*-verb もつ, *renyōkei*: もち, connecting to the conjunctive particle て = もちて. Our above *rengo* is the result of a contraction of this compound to 以って (= your *te*-form): "holding", or "having"; yet, as in classical Chinese this compound serves as a marker of means: "by means of" X. This X – the means – is the object of もつ, and this is the reason why 以って is preceded by the object marker を. Some classify this whole expression, を以って, as an "extended particle" (we don't). X を以って is used in *kōgo* as well.

ブツかる<sup>四段 (五段)</sup> to strike, hit, collide with → ブツかる<sup>連体</sup>

A *yodan*-verb in the *rentaikēi*, as required by the subsequent particle, に.

に [kaku joshi] function here: marking basis of comparison (比較の基準)

し し し  
如く<sup>四段・五段</sup> to be equal to → 如か<sup>未然</sup> + ず<sup>打消</sup> → 如かず<sup>終止</sup>

As in ④, *shikazu* here is not attribute of 厚氷 (placed at the end for emphasis).

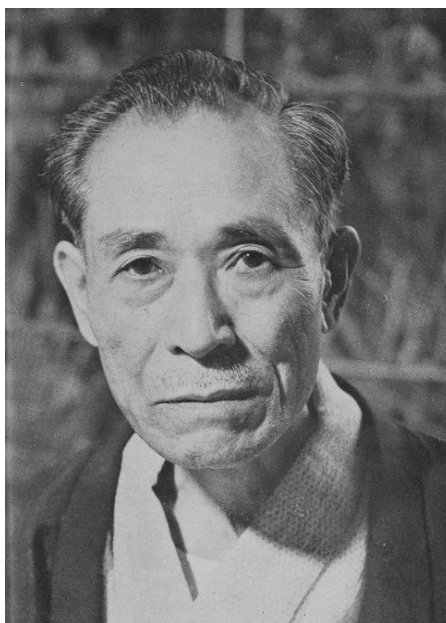


**Sakai Toshihiko (1871 – 1933)** Journalist and leading figure in the socialist movement. After his graduation from Daiichi Kōtō Gakkō he joined in 1899 the newspaper Yorozu Chōhō, where he met Kōtoku Shūsui, with whom he founded in 1903 the socialist Heiminsha (Common Peoples' Society). In its journal, the *Heimin shinbun*, he propagated socialist ideas and opposed the Russo-Japanese war. He was involved in the founding of the Nihon shakaitō (Japan Socialist Party) in 1906. Together with Arakata and others was a co-founder of the Nihon kyōsantō (Japan Communist Party) in 1922. He also co-founded the journal *Rōnō* (Labor-Farmer) and the influential Rōnō-Group.

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**Arahata Kanson (1887–1981)** Journalist, socialist, labor activist. Since 1903 work at the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal. His experiences, and the writings by Sakai Toshihiko and others converted him to socialism. He established a branch of the Heiminsha in Yokohama and published in socialist journals. His account of the Ashio Copper Mine Incident is considered a journalist classic. Like Sakai, he was arrested in the Red Flag Incident (1908), helped to found the JCP and joined the Rōnō-Group. Arrested in 1937 in the government crackdown on its critics, released in 1939. After the war cofounder of the new Socialist Party, elected to the Diet in 1946 and 47. In 1951 he withdrew from active political involvement.



## ⑪

**Iboshi Hokuto 違星北斗**

Iboshi Hokuto: *Kotan*. Tōkyō: Sōfukan, 1984, p. 57.

代名 断定/連用 連語 名 格助 係助 四段/未然 打消/連用 名 格助  
俺 で なけや 金 にも なら ず 名誉 に  
係助 四段/未然 打消/連体 名 格助 代名 格助 四段/未然 推量/連体 係助  
も なら ぬ 仕事を 誰 が やら う か

おれ

俺 I (the only word in Japanese that really means “I”; male language).

だ [copula (kōgo)] → で<sup>連用</sup>

The で here is not a particle, but the modern copula だ in the *renyōkei* = で. We will deal with the copula in a future exercise (see also grammar script 03). For the time being: the copula serves the purpose to make a *taigen* inflectable, which is necessary in order to modify nominal predicates. Accordingly, the copula connects only to nominalized *yōgen*, or to *taigen* (nonetheless, the *bungo* copula is classified as a *jodōshi*, you find at the end of the last page of your *jodōshi* table). The modern copula だ is a result of a contraction of the *setsuzoku joshi* で + verb ある = であるだ. The *renyōkei* で is required by the subsequent *keiyōshi* ない (*bungo*: なし).

断定・copula なり  
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ない (bungo: 無し) → なけれ<sup>已然</sup> + ば = なければ > なけや  
 A contracted form of the lexical phrase, なければ. This phrase can be analyzed in *bungo* terms as follows: *ku-keiyōshi* なし in the *izenkei* = なけれ + the *setsuzoku joshi* ば (will be dealt with in detail in exercise 05) = なければ: “If not”, “without”. The contraction form in regular orthography would be なきや. It’s use in a *tanka* is unorthodox, because it is not *bungo*, and, moreover, vernacular Japanese. The use of such colloquial forms alongside with regular *bungo* is a characteristic feature of Iboshi’s poetry.

かね  
 金 money.

に [*kaku joshi*] here: result (結果)

The particle in this function is governed by the subsequent verb, なる, to become. The particle identifies 金 as the indirect object of this verb. You can see here again, that the various functions of に are rooted in the semantic value of the respective verb in a certain context.

も [*kakari joshi*] here: emotional emphasis.

なる<sup>四段</sup> to become → なら<sup>未然</sup> + ず<sup>打消・連用</sup> = ならず<sup>連用</sup>

The *joshi* に (here: indicating result: X ni naru = “to become X”) + the *joshi*, mo (here: emphasis) + the verb *naru* (to become) in the *mizenkei* (*nara*) in order to connect with the *jodōshi zu*, here in the *renyōkei* in its conjunctive function of connecting two sentences, “... which neither becomes money, nor becomes ...”.

めいよ  
 名誉 honor, credit, glory, fame.

なる<sup>四段</sup> to become → なら<sup>未然</sup> + ず<sup>打消</sup> → ぬ<sup>連体</sup> = ならぬ<sup>連体</sup>

As above, only difference: the *jodōshi* of negation, *zu*, here in the *rentaikei* in order to connect with the subsequent *taigen*. This construction makes everything in between “*ore de nakeya*” and “*shigoto*” an attribute of “*shigoto*”. We translate such a complex attribute best by means of relative clauses: “(A work), which ...”.

しごと  
 仕事 work, job, business, etc.

だれ  
 誰 [*daimeishi*] who.

やる<sup>五段</sup> to do, etc. → やろ<sup>未然</sup> + う<sup>推量・連体</sup> = やろう<sup>連体</sup>

This again is not *bungo*, but *kōgo*! (Subject marker が) + *godan*-verb やる in the *bungo mizenkei* やら, connecting to the *kōgo jodōshi* う (dubitative) in the *rentaikei*, followed by the *shū joshi*, か: “Who if not me would ever do a work, which ... ?”.

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**Iboshi Hokuto (1902 – 1929)** *Waka* poet, Ainu activist. Born in the town Yoichi on Hokkaido as the third son of a fisherman and hunter. Moved in 1925 to Tokyo for work and established connec -

tions with intellectual and literary circles, but spend most of his short life on Hokkaido as a laborer and traveling salesman. Together with Chiri Yukie, Batchelor Yaeko and Moritake Takeichi, he belongs to the first Ainu, who publicly raised their voice against the discrimination of the Ainu ethnicity. In 1927 he founded together with friends the journal *Kotan* (a word of the Ainu-language, meaning “village”), the purpose of which was to raise the self-consciousness of the almost extinct but still alive Ainu and their culture. His left behind manuscripts were published under the title, *Kotan: Literary Remains of Iboshi Hokuto* (⑪ has been taken from this volume). It may seem surprising that Iboshi chose the *tanka* – i.e., the most “Japanese” form of literature – as a vessel for his concerns. However, since Ishikawa Takuboku, the *tanka* had become the pre-eminent lyrical form for depicting the reality of common human life. As a matter of fact, Iboshi has also been called the “Takuboku of the Ainu”.

## ⑫

**Tachibana Akemi 橘曙賢**

*Nihon koten bungaku taikei* (Tōkyō: Iwanami shoten), vol. 93, p. 432.

名 係助 名 四段/連体 名 格助 名 下二/未然  
たのしみ は 戎夷 よろこぶ 世の中 に 皇国 忘れ  
打消/連体 名 格助 上一/連体 名  
ぬ 人 を 見る とき

えみし

**戎夷** A discriminatory name for Ezo (old name of Hokkaido), or the Ainu. Here used as synonym for the “barbarians” in general, especially the Westerners. Remember: Tachibana was a member of the *sonō jōi*-movement (see exercise 02).

断定・copula なり  
推量・conject. (kogo) う  
打消・negation ず  
命令・imperative form  
已然・conditional form  
連体・attributive form  
終止・form  
連用・conjunctive form  
未然・indefinite form  
ラ変・ra-column irreg.  
サ変・sa-column irreg.  
下二・lower bigrade  
下一・lower monograde  
上二・upper bigrade  
上一・upper monograde  
四段・quadrigrade verb  
ナリ形・nari-adject. verb  
シク形・shiku-adjective  
ク形・ku-adjective  
間投・interject. particle  
終助・final particle  
係助・correlat. particle  
副助・adverbial particle  
格助・conjunct. particle  
接助・case particle  
格助・case particle  
語幹・word stem  
連語・phrase  
副・adverb  
代名・pronoun  
形名・formal noun  
名・noun

よろこぶ<sup>四段</sup> (喜ぶ<sup>五段</sup>) to rejoice, be delighted at. → よろこぶ<sup>連体</sup>  
 A *yodan* verb in the *rentaikei* in order to connect with the subsequent *taigen*.

よなか  
 世の中 the world, society, life, the times.

みくに みくに  
 皇国 (御国) our (emperor's / holy) country.

An elevated way to refer to Japan. Tachibana's choice of characters emphasizes the emperor as the possessor of this country.

わす 下二 (忘れる<sup>下二</sup>) to forget → わす 未然 + ず<sup>打消</sup> → ぬ<sup>連体</sup>  
 = 忘れぬ.

An exoactive *shimonidan* verb in the *mizenkei*, which connects with the *jodōshi*, *zu*, which again is in the *rentaikei* in order to connect the whole thing attributively to the subsequent *taigen*, *hito*.

み 上二 (見る<sup>上二</sup>) to see → みる<sup>連体</sup>

A *kamiichidan*-verb in the *rentaikei* in order to connect attributively with the subsequent *taigen*, *toki*.

Btw., seen you might miss a couple of object markers in this poem. Yet, in poetry and on the street, particles can be dropped.

### ⑬

#### A Tanka by Emperor Meiji 明治天皇

From Hirakawa Sukehiro: *Wakon yōsai no keifu* (Tōkyō: Kawade shobō shinsha, 1987), p. 85.

ク形/連体 格助 四段/連用 シク形/連体 格助 下二/連用 接助 名  
 よき を 取り 悪しき を 捨て て 外つ国  
 格助 四段/未然 打消/連体 名 格助 四段/連体 形名 終助  
 に 劣ら ぬ 国 に なす よし もがな

よし (良い) good → よき<sup>連体</sup>

A *ku-keiyōshi* in the *rentaikei*, functioning as a quasi-noun. You can imagine a *こと* (*yoki koto*) as a subsequent *taigen* here, which has been dropped and has left behind an orphan *rentaikei*. The logical value of *よき* as a noun is highlighted here especially clearly by the object marker *を*. Objects are always nouns.

断定・copula なり  
 推量・conject. (kogo) う  
 打消・negation ず  
 命令・imperative form  
 已然・conditional form  
 連体・attributive form  
 終止・form  
 連用・conjunctive form  
 未然・indefinite form  
 ラ変・ra-column irreg.  
 サ変・sa-column irreg.  
 下二・lower bigrade  
 下一・lower monograde  
 上二・upper bigrade  
 上一・upper monograde  
 四段・quadrigrade verb  
 ナリ形・nari-adjct. verb  
 シク形・shiku-adjctive  
 ク形・ku-adjctive  
 間投・interject. particle  
 終助・final particle  
 係助・correlat. particle  
 副助・adverbial particle  
 格助・conjunct. particle  
 接助・case particle  
 語幹・word stem  
 連語・phrase  
 副・adverb  
 代名・pronoun  
 形名・formal noun  
 名・noun

と 取る<sup>四段 (五段)</sup> to take, etc. → と 取り<sup>連用</sup>

A *yodan* verb in the *renyōkei*, here linking conjunctively two clauses of a compound sentence. (... and ...).

わる わる 悪し (悪い) bad → わる 悪しき<sup>連体</sup>

*Shiku-keiyōshi* in the *rentaikei*, reasoning as above, *yoshi*.

す す 捨つ<sup>下二</sup> (捨てる<sup>下一</sup>) to throw away, abandon, etc. 捨て<sup>連用</sup> + て  
= 捨てて

A *shimonidan* verb in the *renyōkei*, as required by the following *joshi* て.

と くに 外つ国 an old name for the territories at the periphery, such as Ezo (Hokkaido); foreign countries

The noun is lexical. つ is an ancient particle, which had the same function as the particle *no* (外の国 *soto no kuni*, 外国 *gaikoku*).

おと 劣る<sup>四段 (五段)</sup> to be inferior to, worse, unequal to → れつ 劣ら<sup>未然</sup> + ず<sup>打消</sup>  
→ め<sup>連体</sup> = に劣らぬ

The *joshi*, に (here: comparison), required by the subsequent *yodan* verb, *otoru*, which is in the *mizenkei* as required by our subsequent *jodōshi* of negation, *zu*. *Zu* is in the *rentaikei* in order to connect attributively with the following *taigen*, *kuni*.

くに 国 country.

なす<sup>四段 (五段)</sup> (なす・成す) to make, here with *ni*: to turn into → なす<sup>連体</sup>

The *joshi*, に (here: result), in combination with the exoactive *yodan* verb なす= to turn into, this in the *rentaikei* to connect with the subsequent *taigen*.

よし<sup>よし</sup> (由) reason; intent; (preferred) way, manner. Here: a formal noun.

もがな [*shūjoshi*] expressing wish, aspiration (願望)

A final particle. The *kōgo* equivalent would be a construction of verb + *jodōshi* たい.

断定 • copula なり  
推量 • conject. (kōgo) う  
打消 • negation ず  
命令 • imperative form  
已然 • conditional form  
連体 • attributive form  
終止 • form  
連用 • conjunctive form  
未然 • indefinite form  
ラ変 • ra-column irreg.  
サ変 • sa-column irreg.  
下二 • lower bigrade  
下一 • lower monograde  
上二 • upper bigrade  
上一 • upper monograde  
四段 • quadrigrade verb  
ナリ形 • nari-adjct. verb  
シク形 • shiku-adjective  
ク形 • ku-adjective  
間投 • interject. particle  
終助 • final particle  
係助 • correlat. particle  
副助 • adverbial particle  
接助 • conjunct. particle  
格助 • case particle  
語幹 • word stem  
連語 • phrase  
副 • adverb  
代名 • pronoun  
形名 • formal noun  
名 • noun



**2 x Emperor Meiji (Mutsuhito) (1852–1912, year of enthronement: 1868).** In January 1868 a coalition of domains, which had turned against the Tokugawa *bakufu* and had allied itself with the imperial court, seized the imperial palace at Kyoto and announced the end of the rule of the Tokugawa *bakufu*, and the return of the *de facto* political power to the emperor. In October 1868 the emperor chose the regnal name, Meiji; consequently, this event is commonly known as the “Meiji restoration”. In June 1869 the remaining forces of the Tokugawa and their allies were defeated. Edo was renamed Tokyo and was made the new national capital. In the following decade, the Meiji government launched a drastic reform program, which marks the beginning of the modern period of Japan’s history: in 1871, the replacement of the *han* by a system of governmental prefectures; from 1871 to 73, land reform and implementation of a new taxation system; in 1872, introduction



of a new school system to achieve universal literacy; in 1873, the establishment of a modern mass conscription army, and so on. Emperor Meiji, in his *tanka*, praises the Meiji reforms as driven by the intention “to take the good, and to abolish the bad, in order to create a country which is not inferior to others”. The poem is a variation on the *wakon-yōsai-paradigm*, propagating the amalgamation of the “Japanese spirit” (*wakon*) and “Western skills” (*yōsai*), in order to make the country fit for competition in the imperialist arena of globalizing capitalism. Yet the poem as well as the paradigm rather highlight than smooth out the contradictions and antinomies (compare the two above pictures of Meiji tennō), which are the price to pay for becoming modern: on the one hand, as a “restoration of imperial rule”, which involved the revival of ancient political institutions, it was tied down to a distant past, in which the emperor had been not only *de nomine*, but, like the emperors of China, also *de facto* the ru-

名・noun  
形名・formal noun  
代名・pronoun  
副・adverb  
連語・phrase  
語幹・word stem  
格助・case particle  
接助・conjunct. particle  
副助・adverbial particle  
係助・correlat. particle  
終助・final particle  
間投・interject. particle  
ク形・ku-adjective  
シク形・shiku-adjective  
ナリ形・nari-adject. verb  
四段・quadrigrade verb  
上一・upper monograde  
上二・upper bigrade  
下二・lower bigrade  
下三・lower monograde  
サ変・sa-column irreg.  
ラ変・ra-column irreg.  
未然・indefinite form  
連用・conjunctive form  
終止・form  
連体・attributive form  
已然・conditional form  
命令・imperative form  
打消・negation  
推量・conject. (kogo)  
断定・copula  
なり  
う

-ler of the country. In fact, the locus classicus of the regnal name, Meiji, is a line in the Chinese classic *Yijing* (The Book of Changes): “The sages [the mythical rulers of China] were facing the South and governed the realm, they turned towards the light [jap.: *mei*] and ruled [jap.: *ji*].” However, “Meiji” also resonated with modern, European style “enlightened rule”, and with the slogan, “Civilisation and Enlightenment” (*bunmei kaika*), a term, originally coined by Fukuzawa Yukichi to translate the English word, “civilization”). The slogan – which completely reverses the relation between “barbarism” and “civilization” in Tachibana’s previous poem – served as a label for the modern spirit of the drastic political reforms by means of which the new government rapidly erased all traces of the old feudal system and paved the way for the transformation of the country into capitalist nation state.

## ⑭⑮

## Two Quotes from Confucius 孔子

*Shinshaku kanbun taikēi*, vol. 1: *Rongo*. (Tōkyō: Meiji shoin, 1960); pp. 350, 294.

名 接助 下二/未然 打消/連体 代名 格助 名 格助 四段/終止  
過ち て 改め ざる、是 を 過 と 謂ふ。

guo er bu gai shi wei guo yi  
(過 而 不 改 是 謂 過 矣)

名 係助 サ変/連用 接助 サ変/未然 打消/連用 名 係助 サ変/連用  
君子 は 和 し て 同ぜ ず、小人 は 同 じ  
接助 サ変/未然 打消/終止  
て 和 せ ず。

junzi he er bu tong xiaoren tong er bu he  
(君 子 和 而 不 同 小 人 同 而 不 和)

あやま 四段 (五段) あやま 連用 あやま  
過 っ to err, commit a fault → 過 ち + て = 過 ち て  
A *yodan* verb in the *renyōkei*, as required by the subsequent conjunctive *joshi*, て.

あらた 下二 あらた 下二  
改 む (改 める) to change, alter, reform, remedy, amend, re-  
vise → 改 め 未然 + ず 打消 → さる 連体 = 改 め ざる  
A *shimonidan* verb in the *mizenkei* to connect to the subsequent *jodōshi*, ず. This in the *rentaiki*, here = quasi-noun “the not correcting”.

断定・copula なり  
推量・conject. (kogo) う  
打消・negation ず  
命令・imperative form  
已然・conditional form  
連体・attributive form  
終止・form  
連用・conjunctive form  
未然・indefinite form  
ラ変・ra-column irreg.  
サ変・sa-column irreg.  
下二・lower bigrade  
下一・lower monograde  
上二・upper bigrade  
上一・upper monograde  
四段・quadrigrade verb  
ナリ形・nari-adjct. verb  
シク形・shiku-adjctive  
ク形・ku-adjctive  
間投・interject. particle  
終助・final particle  
係助・correlat. particle  
副助・adverbial particle  
格助・case particle  
格助・case particle  
語幹・word stem  
連語・phrase  
副・adverb  
代名・pronoun  
形名・formal noun  
名・noun

これ  
是 [daimeishi] this.

あやまち      あやま  
過 (過ち) error, fault, mistake.

い      い      い  
謂ふ<sup>四段</sup> (謂う<sup>五段</sup>) to say → 謂ふ<sup>終始</sup>

A *yodan* verb in the *shūshikei*, concluding the sentence. In classical Chinese there are different words/characters which in Japanese mean *iu*, “to say” (言う, 謂う, 云う, ...). In classical Chinese they have different functions, as full verbs (言, 謂), or as markers of a quote (曰), or of a quote within a quote (云), etc.

くんし  
君子 a nobleman

Generally speaking, a *kunshi* is a gentleman, a member of the nobility. However, in Confucius’ teachings the *kunshi* is a concept, signifying not just a nobleman, but a noble man. Being a member of the nobility does not necessarily mean that one is noble (or gentle). A true British gentleman would agree: “manners maketh man”.

わ      わ      わ  
和す<sup>サ変</sup> (和する) to harmonize; to live in harmony → 和し<sup>連用</sup> + て  
A Sino-Japanese word 和, harmony (there are no word classes in classical Chinese; in this case, the word in the original text is in the position of a verb), merging with the *sa-henkaku* verb す (to do). The resulting lexical compound verb, *wasu* (*wa-suru*) is in the *renyōkei*, as required by the subsequent conjunctive *joshi*, て.

どう      どう      どう  
同ず<sup>サ変</sup> (同ずる・同じる) to agree; here: to be in cahoots with, to make oneself pleasant to → 同ぜ<sup>未然</sup> + ず<sup>打消</sup> → ず<sup>終始</sup> = 同ぜず  
A Sino-Japanese word 同, merging with the *sa-hen* verb zu (*zuru*) = *su* (*suru*). ず is just a phonetic alteration of す. There is quite a number of such verbs in Japanese (in vernacular *kōgo* this ending has further evolved into -じる), and the purpose of the selection of this particular text is to make you aware of a possible instance of confusion of ず as a regular *sa-hen*-ending of such a verb, and as the *jodōshi* of negation. The lexical verb, *dōzu* (*dōzuru* / *dōjiru*) is in the *mizenkei* = ぜ in order to connect to the subsequent *jodōshi*, ず. The *jodōshi* ず then is in the *renyōkei* (primary inflection), because it functions alone (here conjunction, connecting two clauses of a compound sentence). “The noble man lives in harmony with, yet doesn’t endear himself [to others]; the ordinary ... .”

しょうじん  
小人 an ordinary (mean) person.

The counterpart of the above *kunshi*. The reading *kobito* does also exist, but here we are in the *kanbun* universe and so we stick to the *on-yomi*.

名・noun  
形名・formal noun  
代名・pronoun  
副・adverb  
連語・phrase  
語幹・word stem  
格助・case particle  
接助・conjunct. particle  
副助・adverbial particle  
係助・correlat. particle  
終助・final particle  
間投・interject. particle  
ク形・ku-adjective  
シク形・shiku-adjective  
ナリ形・nari-adjective; verb  
四段・quadrigrade verb  
上一・upper monograde  
上二・upper bigrade  
下一・lower monograde  
下二・lower bigrade  
サ変・sa-column irreg.  
ラ変・ra-column irreg.  
未然・indefinite form  
連用・conjunctive form  
終止・form  
連体・attributive form  
已然・conditional form  
命令・imperative form  
打消・negation  
推量・conject. (*kōgo*)  
断定・copula  
なり  
う



どう わ  
同じて和せず

The rest of the quote is grammatically identical with the initial part, just the verbs have swopped places. The final ず is in the *shūshikei*.

**Confucius (officially 551BC – 479BC)**, the Latinized version of Kong-zi (master Kong, jap: Kōshi), referring to Kung Qiu, a thinker of the Warring States Period in the late years of the Zhou dynasty (1027BC – 256BC). Originator of a school of thinking known today as Confucianism, which since its introduction in Japan in the 6<sup>th</sup> century was closely linked with the development of the Japanese state and throughout the subsequent centuries had a tremendous impact on the intellectual and cultural life in Japan until it came under attack in the later Edo period by the followers of the Nativist School (such as Tachibana Akemi) and eventually was turned into “tradition” in the course of the transformation of Japan into a modern capitalist nation state (see Meiji *tennō* above). The image on the right of “master Kong going to teach” is a fictional portrait from the Chinese Sung period. The teachings of master Kong have been handed down to us in the form of a compilation of statements compiled under the title *Lunyu* (jap: *Rongo*, engl: *Annalects*) by his disciples. In a nutshell: The aim of Kongzi was the restoration of the hierarchical and harmonious feudal social order which he believed existed in the beginning the Zhou dynasty. This ideal social order should be achieved not by the enforcement of law but by the moral example of those in authority. They should study the past and cultivate themselves in order to



A *junzi* was characterized by knowledge of the old songs, the rites and music, and by such virtues as loyalty, uprightness, moderation, and, above all, of *ren*, a kind of altruistic benevolence. However, as the following poem ⑯ shows, Japanese officials of yore dreamed as well of other things than office, etiquette, and moral self-perfection, in spite of Confucian influence (or because of it).

名・noun  
形名・formal noun  
代名・pronoun  
副・adverb  
連語・phrase  
語幹・word stem  
格助・case particle  
接助・conjunct. particle  
副助・adverbial particle  
係助・correlat. particle  
終助・final particle  
間投・interject. particle  
ク形・ku-adjective  
シク形・shiku-adjective  
ナリ形・nari-adject. verb  
四段・quadrigrade verb  
上一・upper monograde  
上二・upper bigrade  
下一・lower monograde  
下二・lower bigrade  
サ変・sa-column irreg.  
ラ変・ra-column irreg.  
未然・indefinite form  
連用・conjunctive form  
終止・form  
連体・attributive form  
已然・conditional form  
命令・imperative form  
打消・negation  
推量・conject. (kogo)  
断定・copula なり う

become noble men (*junzi*, jap: *kun-shi*, see above).

16

Minanomoto no Sanetomo 源実朝

*Nihon koten bungaku taikei* (Tōkyō: Iwanami shoten), vol. 29, p. 400.

名・noun  
形名・formal noun  
代名・pronoun  
副・adverb  
連語・phrase  
語幹・word stem  
格助・case particle  
接助・conjunct. particle  
副助・adverbial particle  
係助・correlat. particle  
終助・final particle  
間投・interject. particle  
ク形・ku-adjective  
シク形・shiku-adjective  
ナリ形・nari-adject. verb  
四段・quadrigrade verb  
上一・upper monograde  
上二・upper bigrade  
下二・lower bigrade  
下三・lower monograde  
サ変・sa-column irreg.  
ラ変・ra-column irreg.  
未然・indefinite form  
連用・conjunctive form  
終止・form  
連体・attributive form  
已然・conditional form  
命令・imperative form  
打消・negation  
推量・conject. (*kōgo*)  
断定・copula

名 四段/連体 名 格助 四段/連体 名 格助 名 係助  
 金 ほる みちのく山 に たつ 民 の 命 も  
 四段/未然 打消/連体 名 係助 サ変/連体 終助  
 しら ぬ 恋 も する かな

こがね

金 in this reading: gold.

ほる<sup>四段</sup> (掘る<sup>五段</sup>) to dig up, delve, excavate → ほる<sup>連体</sup>

A *yodan* verb in the *rentaikai*, connecting *not* to the following *taigen*, but to the *taigen*, 民, further down (otherwise: a “people, who dwells on the gold-digging mountains”, instead of a “people, who digs gold and dwells on the mountains”).

みちのく (陸奥<sup>みちのく</sup>) an old name for the Tōhoku region

Contraction of *michi no oku*, literally, the remote (*oku*) part of the country (meaning of the first kanji) afar from all roads (its reading, *michi*).

やま

山 mountain.

たつ<sup>四段</sup> (立つ<sup>五段</sup>) to stand; here: to live, settle, dwell → たつ<sup>連体</sup>

A *yodan* verb in the *rentaikai*, connecting (as above, *horu*) to the *taigen*, 民.

たみ

民 people, nation.

いのち

命 life.

も [*kakari joshi*] here: emphasis

The *joshi*, *mo* (here at the same time replacing the regular object marker *wo*), emotional emphasis, in the context of the negation of the following verb: “not even”.

しる<sup>四段</sup> (知る<sup>五段</sup>) to know → 知ら<sup>未然</sup> + ず<sup>打消</sup> → ぬ<sup>連体</sup> = 知らぬ<sup>連体</sup>

A *yodan* verb in the *mizenkei* as required by the *jodōshi*, ず, this in the *rentaikai* to connect with the following *taigen*, 恋: A love, which doesn’t know even life.

こい

恋 love (including the physical aspects).

も [*kakari joshi*] here: (arguably) parataxis (“also”, “as well”)

す<sup>サ変</sup> (する) to do → する<sup>連体</sup>

断定 • copula なり  
 推量 • conject. (kogo) う  
 打消 • negation ず  
 命令 • imperative form  
 已然 • conditional form  
 連体 • attributive form  
 終止 • form  
 連用 • conjunctive form  
 未然 • indefinite form  
 ラ変 • ra-column irreg.  
 サ変 • sa-column irreg.  
 下二 • lower bigrade  
 下一 • lower monograde  
 上二 • upper bigrade  
 上一 • upper monograde  
 四段 • quadrigrade verb  
 ナリ形 • nari-adjct. verb  
 シク形 • shiku-adjctive  
 ク形 • ku-adjctive  
 間投 • interject. particle  
 終助 • final particle  
 係助 • correlat. particle  
 副助 • adverbial particle  
 接助 • conjunct. particle  
 格助 • case particle  
 語幹 • word stem  
 連語 • phrase  
 副 • adverb  
 代名 • pronoun  
 形名 • formal noun  
 名 • noun

followed by the *sa-hen* verb *su* (*suru*) in the *rentaikei*, as required by the subsequent final particle, かな.

かな [shūjoshi] expressing exclamation, admiration (see exercise 01 ③)



**Minamoto no Sanetomo (1192 – 1219)** 3<sup>rd</sup> *shōgun* of the Kamakura shōgunate, but with no real political power, developed a strong interest in the literary tradition and wrote poetry inspired not so much by the over-refined, conventional court tradition of his time (see Fujiwara Teika, exercise ⑩), but rather by the more archaic *Man'yōshū* poetry. The most admired of his more than 700 poems display, as historians of literature say, a youthful savage power within the lyric conventions of his time. As a matter of fact, next to Confucius, Sanetomo almost sounds like a romantic, with his temerarious call for wild and dangerous gold digger sex.

⑰

### Yosano Akiko 与謝野晶子

*Nihon kindai bungaku taikai* (Tōkyō: Kadokawa shoten), vol. 17, p. 105.

名 格助 四段/未然 打消/連用 名 格助 四段/未然 打消/連用 名 格助  
道 を 云は ず 後 を 思は ず 名 を  
四段/連用 打消/連用 代名 格助 四段/連用 代名 格助 代名 格助  
問は ず ここ に 恋ひ恋ふ 君 と 我 と  
上一/終止  
見る

みち

道 a way, a road; here: the Way, morality in the Confucian sense.

An important and contested concept in various schools of Chinese thought, central also in Confucianism, where it stands for the right, just, and true way of living.

断定・copula なり  
推量・conject. (kogo) う  
打消・negation ず  
命令・imperative form  
已然・conditional form  
連体・attributive form  
終止・form  
連用・conjunctive form  
未然・indefinite form  
ラ変・ra-column irreg.  
サ変・sa-column irreg.  
下二・lower bigrade  
下一・lower monograde  
上二・upper bigrade  
上一・upper monograde  
四段・quadrigrade verb  
ナリ形・nari-adjct. verb  
シク形・shiku-adjctive  
ク形・ku-adjctive  
間投・interject. particle  
終助・final particle  
係助・correlat. particle  
副助・adverbial particle  
接助・conjunct. particle  
格助・case particle  
語幹・word stem  
連語・phrase  
副・adverb  
代名・pronoun  
形名・formal noun  
名・noun

い 四段 (云う 五段) to say, to speak of → うん 未然 + ず 打消 → ず 連用 = 云はず 連用

A *yodan* verb in the *mizenkei* as required by the subsequent ず, which here is in the *renyōkei* (conjunction).

のち 後 that what comes after; the future

You probably know the character with the reading, *ato*. Both, *ato* and *nochi* are logically nouns, as adverbial attributes also regarded as “formal nouns”.

おも 四段 (思う 五段) to think → おも 未然 + ず 打消 → ず 連用 = 思はず 連用

A *yodan* verb in the *mizenkei* as required by the subsequent ず, which here is in the *renyōkei* (conjunction).

な 名 name.

と 四段 (問う 五段) to ask → と 未然 + ず 打消 → ず 連用 = 問はず 連用

A *yodan* verb in the *mizenkei* as required by the subsequent ず, which here is in the *renyōkei* (conjunction).

こ 此 (此處) [*daimeishi*] here, this place.

こ 四段 (恋う 五段) to love (physical aspects included) → こ 連体 + 恋ふ 連体 = 恋ひ恋ふ 連体

The verb *kou* was originally a *shimonidan* verb, which in the modern period turned into a *yodan* (*godan*) verb. It is in the *renyōkei* in order to connect with a second verb in order to form a compound. The pattern is the usual one, the new compound verb, however, is not. It is an emphatic invention of Yosano Akiko. The whole thing is in the *rentaiki* in order to connect attributively with the subsequent pronouns.

きみ 君 [*daimeishi*] you (familiar).

と [*kaku joshi*] here: parataxis (marking the elements of a series) (並列)

われ 我 [*daimeishi*] pronoun I, me.

み 上 見る to see → み 終始 見る.

A *shimo ichidan* verb in the *shūshikei*.

断定・copula なり  
推量・conject. (kogo) う  
打消・negation ず  
命令・imperative form  
已然・conditional form  
連体・attributive form  
終止・form  
連用・conjunctive form  
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ラ変・ra-column irreg.  
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下二・lower bigrade  
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副助・adverbial particle  
格助・case particle  
語幹・word stem  
連語・phrase  
副・adverb  
代名・pronoun  
形名・formal noun  
名・noun

**Yosano Akiko (1878 – 1942)** Noted poet, critic and feminist writer. Born in Sakai in the Ōsaka prefecture. Graduated from the Sakai Girls' School in 1894. One of the first contributors to Yosano Tekkan's poetry journal, *Myō-jō*. The two met in 1900, fell in love and married in 1901, when also her first collection, *Midaregami (Tangeled Hair)* was published. The volume, containing nearly 400 *tanka*, was enthusiastically received. She published 20 more volumes of poetry and social commentary, including criticism of Ja-pan's foreign aggression. She translated the *Genji monogatari* into *kōgo* and compiled a *Shin man'yōshū (New Man'yōshū)*, an anthology with 27.000 poems of 6.675 contributors from the recent 60 years. Co-founder and dean of the Bunka Gakuin. Died in 1942 and was neglected after WWII. Rediscovered in the 1970s, also due to the impact of the "second wave" of feminism. Yosano: "I want to write in the first person/ I'm a woman / I want to write in the first person / I am. I am".



名・noun  
形名・formal noun  
代名・pronoun  
副・adverb  
連語・phrase  
語幹・word stem  
格助・case particle  
接助・conjunct. particle  
副助・adverbial particle  
係助・correlat. particle  
終助・final particle  
間投・interject. particle  
ク形・ku-adjective  
シク形・shiku-adjective  
ナリ形・nari-adject. verb  
四段・quadrigrade verb  
上二・upper monograde  
下二・lower monograde  
下二・lower bigrade  
サ変・sa-column irreg.  
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未然・indefinite form  
連用・conjunctive form  
終止・form  
連体・attributive form  
已然・conditional form  
命令・imperative form  
打消・negation  
推量・conject. (kōgo)  
断定・copula なり



## Summary Ex. 03 - Forms of Conjugation

	The form of conjugation alone	As base for <i>jodōshi</i>	As base for <i>joshi</i>
未然形	_____	ず ③ ①—⑥, ⑩—⑰	none so far
連用形	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• form of the predicate of antecedent clauses ① ② ③ ⑪ ⑮</li> <li>• form of adverbial attributes ① ② ③ ⑰</li> <li>• formation of verbal nouns ① ② ③ ③</li> </ul>	none so far	に ① て ① ② ③ ⑬ ⑭ して ② つつ ②
終止形	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• predicate at the end of a sentence ① ② ③ ② ④ ⑦ ⑧ ⑭ ⑰</li> </ul>	none so far	と ②
連体形	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• form of adnominal attributes ① ② ③ ① ⑤ ⑨ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑯ ⑰</li> <li>• <i>rentaikei</i> functioning as quasi-noun ① ③ ⑥ ⑩ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮</li> </ul>	none so far	を ③ ⑬ の ③ ⑥ に ③ ⑩ まで ① ばかり ② かな ① ③ ⑯
已然形	_____	none so far	ば ③ ⑧
命令形	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• imperative form of the predicate ① ②</li> </ul>	None so far	none so far

## Summary Ex. 03 – joshi

かくじょし 格助詞	せつぞくじょし 接続助詞	かかりじょし 係助詞
体言・連用形+ <b>が</b> subject ③ ⑧ ⑪ 体言・副詞・形容・ 形容動詞の語幹+ <b>の</b> subject attributive sub-clause ② ③ ⑨ adnominal attribute ① ② ③ ③ ⑥ ⑬ 体言・連用形+ <b>を</b> direct object ① ② ③ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑰ 連用形+ <b>に</b> purpose ① 体言・連体形+ <b>に</b> time, place, target, cause, ... ① ② ③ ② ④ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑯ ⑰ base of comparison ③ ⑩ ⑪ ⑬ 体言・連体形+ <b>と</b> partner in action ② parataxis ③ ⑰ 体言・終止形+ <b>と</b> quote ② ③ ⑭ ⑯ 体言・連体形+ <b>より</b> locus of transition ① 体言・連体形+ <b>で</b> method, means ③ ⑧ ..... 体言・副詞・形容・ 形容動詞の語幹+ <b>つ</b> adnominal attribute (like の, Nara) ③ ⑬	未然形・已然形+ <b>ば</b> hypothetical・real condition ③ ⑧ 連用形+ <b>て</b> simple conjunction ① ② ③ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ 連用形+ <b>して</b> simple conjunction (closer) ② 連用形+ <b>つつ</b> repetition / continuation ② ..... ふくじょし 副助詞 体言・連体形+ <b>ばかり</b> degree, extent ② 体言・連体形+ <b>まで</b> extent, limit ①	様々の語+ <b>は</b> distinction, emphasis ① ② ③ ⑮ 様々の語+ <b>も</b> emotional emphasis ③ ⑨ ⑪ ⑯ parataxis ② ③ ⑯ 様々の語+ <b>か</b> question (also rhetorical, ironical) ② 様々の語+ <b>や</b> question (also rhetorical, ironical) ② ..... しゅうじょし 終助詞 体言・連体形+ <b>かな</b> exclamation, admiration ① 様々の語+ <b>もがな</b> simple conjunction (closer) ③ ⑬ ..... かんとうじょし 間投助詞 様々の語+ <b>よ</b> emphasis; exclamation ② 様々の語+ <b>や</b> emotion; admiration; appeal ① ③ ⑦