

Japanese 100a Classical Japanese

Packet 1

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[] Indicates non-conjugable suffix

Conjugations
of suffixes

	MI	BI	CI	DI	EI	FI	GI	HI	II	JI	K
(Mz)	Mizenket 未然形 yoma	mi	okl	ke	uke	ko	se	shina	ara		
(Ry)	Ren'yōket 連用形 yoml	ml	okl	ke	uke	kl	shl	shlml	arl		
(Ss)	Shūshōket 終止形 yomn	mlru	oku	kern	uku	ku	su	shlnu	arl [am]		
(Rt)	Reitōket 連体形 yomu	mlru	okuru	kern	ukuru	kuru	suru	shlnuru	aru		
(Iz)	Izenket 已然形 yome	mlre	okure	kere	ukure	kure	sure	shlnure	are		
(Mk)	Meireket 命令形 yome	mi	okl	ke	uke	ko	se	shlne	are		

Mz MZ
Ry RX
Ss SS
Rt RT
Iz TZ
Mk MR

MI BI CI DI EI FI GI HI II JI K

[do] [ba]
[do] [ba]
[do] [ba]

Rem'yōket [tsutsu]
(cont'd)

MIzenket
(cont'd)

L5 L6 M4 N

honorific
--tamafu (yodan)
polite
--haberl (rahen)
--saburafu (yodan)
humble
--tatematsuru
--tkoyu (shimo ni)
--mosu (yodan)
[--tamafu (shimo ni)]

Mz MZ
Ry RX
Ss SS
Rt RT
Iz TZ
Mk MR

Brief Explanations of Suffixes Listed on Bungo Chart

Follows Mizenkei 未然形

- A す causative: to make; to let/allow/permit (suffixes to *yodan*, *rahen*, and *nahen* verbs)
- B さす causative: to make, to let/allow/permit (suffixes to all other verbs)
- C しむ causative (widely used in Pre-Heian Japanese; in Heian period became associated with "male" (Chinese-influenced) writing.

NOTE: Causative forms are sometimes used in combination with honorific or humble suffixes. In this case they simply strengthen the honorific or humble and have no causative meaning.

- D る passive (suffixes to *yodan*, *rahen*, and *nahen* verbs)
- E らる passive (suffixes to all other verbs)

NOTE: Passive forms may also be used as honorifics, potentials or to express spontaneous action.

- F む express futurity, supposition, intent, probability; may soften a statement by making it indirect (euphemism). Often contracted to ん in the SS and RT.

- G ず negative

- H ざり negative (from *zu* + *ari*)

- I じ negative supposition or determination (neg. counterpart of む)

- J で negative counterpart of て; derived from *zu* + *te*; continuative and adverbial uses.

- K ば・ばや hypothetical ("if"): refers to situations or actions that **might** take place. Contrasts with IZ "when" ば.

- L まほし desiderative (I wish, I want)

- M まし condition contrary to fact (hypothetical conjecture): if it were X it would be Y. Often with ば or せば.

- N なむ desire directed towards someone else

Follows Ren'yōkei 連用形

- O つ assertive, completion: asserts action has take place or something exists; tends to be suffix to transitive verbs (verbs that take を)

- P ん assertive, completion: tends to be suf. to intransitive verbs (verbs that take が)

- Q たり continuative (MJ ている="...ing"), completion (MJ た).

- R き past; often used in relating one's own experience

- S けり used to express the past in a traditional storytelling style; sudden realization that a situation has come into existence, or understanding that something is timelessly true; often implies emotion.

- T** けむ past conjecture: often contracted to けん in SS or RT.
- U** たし personal desire (appears from late Heian)
- V** な。。。そ negative command (な comes before the verb, そ comes after: な泣きそ "do not cry")
- W** ながら simultaneous action, concessive (although)
- X** つつ continuative; simultaneous or repeated action; concessive (although)
- Y** て shows first action continues to time of second action (and, and then); cause or reason (MJ ので); sometimes contrary to expectation (MJ のに)
- Z** して similar in meaning to て; often used with ず
- Aa** honorific, polite, humble verbal suffixes
- Follows Shūshikei 終止形**
- Bb** めり appearance or impression; elegant indirection (often used by women in prose)
- Cc** らむ conjecture about the present or future; may imply second-hand, uncertain information. Often contracted to らん in SS or RT.
- Dd** らし very confident conjecture based on physical/visible evidence (more objective than MJ *rashii*)
- Ed** べし confident conjecture based on what is natural or proper ("it will probably be..."); potential; suggestion/command; intention
- Ff** まじ negative probability, negative intention etc. (neg. counterpart of べし)
- Gg** なり hearsay
- Hh** な negative command (blunter than な。。。そ)
- Follows Rentaikei 連体形**
- Ii** なり copula である
- Jj** ごとし similarity; identity
Note: can follow verbs or nouns, in either case often with が^s or の ("X no gotoshi" = "like X")
- Follows Izenkei 已然形**
- Kk** ど・ども concessive (although)
- Ll** ば conditional (when, since, because, whenever). Refers to actual situations, actions which do or have taken place; contrasts with MZ "if" ば.
- Follows Meireikei 命令形**
- Mm** り continuative (MJ ている, "...ing"), completion (MJ た). Suffix mainly to *yodan* and *sahen* verbs. Equivalent to たり, but used mainly by men.

THE NINE VERBAL TYPES

Five verbs that conjugate regularly:

Abbreviation	Full name	English translation
Yodan (4)	四段活用 yodan katsuyō	four-grade (or step) conjugation
Kami 1	上一段活用	upper one-grade conjugation
Shimo 1	下一段活用	lower one-grade conjugation
Kami 2	上二段活用	upper two-grade conjugation
Shimo 2	下二段活用	lower two-grade conjugation

Four verbs that conjugate irregularly:

Abbreviation	Full name	English Translation
Kahen	カ行変格活用 kagyō henkaku katsuyō	irregular conjugation along the “ka” line
Sahen	サ行変格活用	irregular conjugation along the “sa” line
Nahen	ナ行変格活用	irregular conjugation along the “na” line
Rahen	ラ行変格活用	irregular conjugation along the “ra” line

Grade or step (段): how many vowel changes in the conjugation

Upper and Lower (上 and 下): based on “a, i, u, e, o” order

YODAN 四段: This is the modern Japanese Class 1 conjugation.

WHAT CONJUGATES: the last syllable in the *shūshikei* (SS).

In SS yodan can end in

Ku or gu: kaku 書く (write), oyogu 泳ぐ (swim)

Su: osu 押す (push), otosu 落とす (drop)

Tsu: utsu 打つ (hit), matsu 待つ (wait)

Fu or bu: omofu 思ふ (think), yobu 呼ぶ

Mu: nomu 飲む (drink)

Ru: mairu 参る (humble, to come), shiru 知る (to know)

Example:

yomu 読む (to read)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
MJ	読ま 読も (yomanai)	読み (yomimasu)	読む (yomu)	---	読め (yomeba)	読め (yome)
CJ	読ま	読み	読む	読む	読め	読め

KAMI 1: This is the same as the modern Japanese Class 2 “iru” conjugation.

WHAT CONJUGATES: the second syllable from the end in the SS.

Example: miru 見る (to see)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
MJ	み (minai)	み (mimasu)	みる (miru)	—	みれ (mireba)	みよ・みろ (miyo)
CJ	み	み	みる	みる	みれ	み(よ)

SHIMO 1: This is the same as the modern Japanese Class 2 “eru” conjugation.

WHAT CONJUGATES: the second syllable from the end in the SS.

ONLY ONE VERB: keru 蹴る (to kick)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
MJ	けら けろ (kenai)	けり (kerimasu)	ける (keru)	—	けれ (kereba)	けれ (kere)
CJ	け	け	ける	ける	けれ	け(よ)

KAMI 2: In MJ these become Class 2 “iru” verbs, but conjugate VERY DIFFERENTLY in classical.

WHAT CONJUGATES: the last syllable in the SS.

In SS kami 2 can end in:

Ku or gu ぐ: oku 起く = MJ okiru 起きる (to wake up)

sugu 過ぐ = MJ sugiru 過ぎる (to pass)

Tsu or zu づ: otsu 落つ = MJ ochiru 落ちる (to fall)

hazu 恥づ = MJ hajiru 恥じる (to be embarrassed)

Fu or bu ぶ: shinobu 忍ぶ = MJ would be 忍びる (to sneak, go secretly)

Mu: uramu 恨む = MJ would be 恨みる (to be bitter, hold a grudge)

Yu: oyu 老ゆ = MJ oiru 老いる (to be old)

Ru: oru 下る = MJ oriru 下りる (to go down, descend)

Example: MJ oku 起く (MJ okiru 起きる)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
MJ	おき (okinai)	おき (okimasu)	おきる (okiru)	—	おきれ (okireba)	おきよ・おきろ (okiyo)
CJ	おき	おき	おく	おくる	おくれ	おき(よ)

SHIMO 2: In modern Japanese these verbs become Class 2 “eru” types, such as *taberu*, *tazuneru*, *suteru*. They conjugate VERY DIFFERENTLY in Classical!

WHAT CONJUGATES: The last syllable in the SS.

In SS *shimo* 2 can end in:

- U:** u得 = MJ eru得る (to acquire, get)
- Ku or gu:** uku 受く = MJ ukeru 受ける (receive)
- Su or zuず:** yosu 寄す = MJ yoseru 寄せる (approach)
- Tsu or zuづ:** sutsu 捨つ = MU suteru 捨てる (throw away_)
- Nu:** tazunu 尋ぬ = MJ tazuneru 尋ねる (inquire)
- Fu or bu:** tabu 食ぶ = MJ taberu 食べる (to eat)
- Mu:** motomu 求む = MJ motomeru 求める (request)
- Yu:** miyu 見ゆ = MJ mieru 見える (be seen)
- Ru:** nagaru 流る = MJ nagareru 流れる (flow)
- [W]u:** uu 植う = MJ ueru 植える (plant)

Example: MJ taberu 食べる

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
MJ	たべ (tabenai)	たべ (tabemasu)	たべる (taberu)	———	たべれ (tabereba)	たべよ・たべろ (tabeyo)
CJ	たべ	たべ	たぶ	たぶる	たぶれ	たべ(よ)

KAHEN: MJ *kuru* 来る

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
MJ	こ (konai)	き (kimasu)	くる (kuru)	—	くれ (kureba)	こい (koi)
CJ	こ	き	く	くる	くれ	こ(よ)

SAHEN: MJ *suru* する

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
MJ	せ し さ (shinai)	し (shimasu)	する (suru)	—	すれ (sureba)	せよ しろ (seyo)
CJ	せ	し	す	する	すれ	せ(よ)

NAHEN: ends in ぬ; two main ones are 死ぬ *shinu* (to die) and 往ぬ *inu* (to depart, leave)

Example: *shinu* 死ぬ

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
MJ	しな しの (shinai)	しに (shinimasu)	しぬ (shinu)	—	しね (shineba)	しね (shine)
CJ	しな	しに	しぬ	しぬる	しぬれ	しね

RAHEN: ends in る

Example: *aru* 有り (to have, to be)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
MJ	あら (aranai)	あり (arimasu)	ある (aru)	—	あれ (areba)	あれ (are)
CJ	あら	あり	あり	ある	あれ	あれ

MODERN JAPANESE EQUIVALENTS TO CLASSICAL CONJUGATIONS:

In MJ there are only 3 main types:

- (Class 1) *godan* (includes CJ *yodan*, *shimo 1*, *nähen*, *rahen*)
- (Class 2) *kami 1 IRU* (includes CJ *Kami 1-2*) & *shimo 1 ERU* (includes CJ *shimo 2*)
- (Class 3) irregular *kuru* and *suru*

ORTHOGRAPHY:

The tricky verbal conjugations are going to be verbs ending in fu ふ, yu ゆ, u う in the SS, especially in Shimo 2 verbs.

FU ふ:

Conjugates along the ha line (は行). Appears in 4, Kami 2, Shimo 2 verbs. In MJ these end in う in SS:

ha hi fu he ho
は ひ ふ へ ほ

Example: omofu 思もふ (4) = MJ 思う (godan)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
CJ	おもは	おもひ	おもふ	おもふ	おもへ	おもへ
MJ	おもわ おもお	おもい	おもう	おもう	おもえ	おもえ

Pronunciation: は is pronounced *wa* in the middle of a word (like the particle) and in modern Japanese is written わ:

CJ おもは(ず) becomes MJ おもわ(ない)

BU ぶ:

ba, bi, bu, be, bo,
ば び ぶ べ ぼ

Example: yobu 呼ぶ(4) = MJ 呼ぶ (godan)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
CJ	よば	よび	よぶ	よぶ	よべ	よべ
MJ	よば	よび	よぶ	よぶ	よべ	よべ

Example: shinobu 忍ぶ (kami 1) = MJ 忍びる (Class 2 "iru" verb)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
CJ	しのび	しのび	しのぶ	しのぶる	しのぶれ	しのび
MJ	しのび	しのび	しのびる	—	しのびれ	しのび

YU ゆ: conjugates along the ya line (や行) in Kami 2 and Shimo 2:

ya i yu e yo
や い ゆ え よ

Example: miyu 見ゆ (shimo 2) = MJ 見える (Class 2 "eru" verb)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
CJ	みえ	みえ	みゆ	みゆる	みゆれ	みえ
MJ	みえ	みえ	みえる	みえる	みえれ	みえ

Example: oiyu 老いゆ (kami 2) = MJ 老いる (Class 2 "iru" verb)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
CJ	おい	おい	おゆ	おゆる	おゆれ	おい
MJ	おい	おい	おいる	おいる	おいれ	おい

U う: two kinds of Shimo 2 verbs end with う in SS:

1) conjugating along the wa line わ行:

wa wi u we wo
わ ゐ う ゑ を

Example: kakisuu 𪗇きすう (shimo 2) = MJ 𪗇きすえる (Class 2 "eru")

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
CJ	𪗇きす 𪗇	𪗇きす 𪗇	𪗇きすう	𪗇きすう る	𪗇きすう れ	𪗇きす 𪗇
MJ	𪗇きす え	𪗇きす え	𪗇きすえ る	𪗇きすえ る	𪗇きすえ れ	𪗇きす え

2) conjugating along the vowel line あ行:

a i u e o
あ い う え お

Example: u 得 (shimo 2) = MJ eru 得る (Class 2 "eru" verb)

	MZ	RY	SS	RT	IZ	MR
CJ	え	え	う	うる	うれ	え
MJ	え	え	える	える	えれ	え

Verbs (動詞) どうし

The verb conjugations (活用) かつよう

1. Yodan Conjugation (四段活用) よだん かつよう

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation
Classical	書く write か	か	き	く	く	け	け	<i>Yodan</i> 四段
Modern	書く write か	か こ	き	く	く	Katei	け	<i>Godan</i> 五段
						け		

- stem = non-conjugating part (only last syllable conjugates for *yodan*)
- Examples of other *yodan* verbs:

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
し 知る know							
おと 落す drop							
い 言ふ say							
よ 詠む recite/ compose							
ま 待つ wait							
いそ 急ぐ to hurry							
よ 呼ぶ to call							
まる 参る visit							

2. *Nagyô henkaku* (*Nahen* な変) Conjugation (な行変格活用^{かつよう})

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation	
Classical	死ぬ die	し	な	に	ぬ	ぬる	ぬれ	ね	な変
Modern	死ぬ die	し	な の	に	ぬ	Katei	ね	こだん 五段	
						ね			

- Last syllable (always in the な line) conjugates.
- Examples of other *Nahen* verbs:

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
い 往ぬ gone							
こ 恋ひ し 死ぬ							
や 焼け し 死ぬ							

3. *Ragyô henkaku* (*Rahen* ら変) Conjugation (ら行変格活用^{かつよう})

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation
Classical あり exist	あ	ら	り	り	る	れ	れ	ら変
Modern ある exist	あ	ら ろ	り	る	る	Katei	れ	ごだん 五段
						れ		

- Last syllable (always in the ら line) conjugates.
- Examples of other *Rahen* verbs:

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
を 居り exist							
はべ 侍り honorific							
います かり (います がり)							
いまそ かり (いまそ がり)							

Other common *rahen* verbs:

- ◆ さり (an abbreviation of *sa-ari* さあり, to be such)
- ◆ かかり (an abbreviation of *kaku-ari* かくあり, to be like this)
- ◆ しかり (an abbreviation of *shika-ari* しかあり, to be such)

4. *Kami-ichidan* Conjugation (上一段活用) ^{かつよう}

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation
Classical	見る see/look (み)	み	み	みる	みる	みれ	み(よ)	かみいちだん 上一段
Modern	見る see/look (み)	み	み	みる	みる	Katei みる みれ	みよ みろ	かみいちだん 上一段

- Note: last two syllables conjugate; second to last syllable doesn't change (一段)
- Examples of other *Kami-ichidan* verbs:

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
き 着る wear							
こころ 試みる try							
ゐ 居る live							
に 似る resemble							
ひ 干る dry out							
い 射る shoot							
ひき 率める lead							

5. *Shimo-ichidan* Conjugation (下一段活用) ^{かつよう} (e.g. 蹴る ^け)

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation
Classical	蹴る kick/plow (け)	け	け	ける	ける	けれ	け(よ)	しもいちだん 下一段
Modern	蹴る kick/plow け	ら ろ	り	る	る	Katei くれ れ	れ	ごだん 五段

◆ “Keru” 蹴る ^け is the only *Shimo-ichidan* verb.

6. *Kami-nidan* Conjugation (上二段活用 ^{かつよう})

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation
Classical	落つ fall	お	ち	ち	つ	つる	つれ	ち(よ) <small>かみにだん 上二段</small>
Modern	落ちる fall	お	ち	ち	ちる	ちる	Katei	ちよ
							ちれ	ちろ

- Note: Last syllable conjugates in two steps (eg. ちtoつ、二段)
- Examples of other *Kami-nidan* verbs:

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
お 起く rise							
は 恥づ feel shame							
こ 恋ふ love							
す 過ぐ pass							
うら 恨む be bitter, vengeful							
しの 忍ぶ yearn for							
お 老ゆ get old							
お 下る descend							

7. *Shimo-nidan* Conjugation (下二段活用) ^{かつよう}

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation
Classical 助く help	たす	け	け	く	くる	くれ	け(よ)	しもにだん 下二段
Modern 助ける help	たす	け	け	ける	ける	Katei	けよ	(Class 2) しもいちだん 下一段
						けれ	ける	

- Note: Last syllable conjugates in two steps (eg. けtoく、二段)
- Examples of other *Shimo-nidan* verbs:

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
たづ 尋ぬ ask							
なが 眺む gaze							
まゐ 参らす visit							
た 立つ erect							
おほ 仰す command							
わす 忘る forget							
こた 答ふ answer							
くら 比ぶ compare							
き 消ゆ vanish							
う 得 be able		え					
う 植う to plant		ゑ					

8. *Kagyô henkaku* (*Kahen* か変) Conjugation (か行変格活用)^{かつよう}

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation	
Classical	来 come	○	こ	き	く	くる	くれ	こ(よ)	か変
Modern	来る come	○	こ	き	くる	くる	Katei	こい	(Class 3) か変
							くれ		

- Last syllable (always in the かline) conjugates.
- “Ku” 来 is the only *Kahen* verb.

9. *Sagyô henkaku* (*Sahen* さ変) Conjugation (さ行変格活用)^{かつよう}

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation	
Classical	す do	○	せ	し	す	する	すれ	せ(よ)	さ変
Modern	する do	○	せ	し	する	する	Katei	せよ	(Class 3) さ変
							すれ		

- Last syllable (always in the さline) conjugates.
- Examples of other *Sahen* verbs:

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
こころ 心す notice							
そう 奏す play							
ごらん 御覧す look							
しゃう 請す beg							
てう 調す examine							
ゑん 怨す hold a grudge							

The Function of Conjugations in Classical Japanese

A) MIZENKEI, MZ (未然形): the kanji for *mizen* mean an action or condition that has not yet taken place or does not exist.

- 1) Thus, followed by suffixes such as negatives (*zu, zari, ji, de*) and the “if” *ba*.
- 2) Suffixes or particles of intention, future conjecture, desire (*mu, ji, mashi, mahoshi, baya, namu*)
- 3) Other suffixes that follow MZ: causatives (*su, sasu, shimu*), passives (*ru, raru*)

The MZ is the same form as that to which the negative *nai*-form is added in MJ (except *sahen*).
Eg. MJ *kakanai*.

B) RENYŌKEI, RY (連用形): the kanji for *renyō* mean “links to verbs.”

- 1) Thus, RY is used for the first verb in a two-verb compound (eg. *yakeshinu*).
- 2) RY is used for adjectives and adjectival verbs modifying verbs.
- 3) Indicates pause in the sentence.
- 4) Followed by suffixes of completion/past tense (*tsu, nu, tari, etc.*).
- 5) Nominalizes the verb when followed by case particle *ni*.

The RY is the same form as that to which the *te*-form or the *masu*-form is added in MJ. Eg. MJ *tabete* and *tabemasu*.

All classical dictionaries use the RY as the dictionary form for adjectives. The Iwanami *Kogo jiten* uses RY as the dictionary form for verbs as well.

C) SHŪSHIKEI, SS (終止形): the kanji for *shūshi* mean “full stop.”

- 1) Thus, used to indicate the end of a sentence.
- 2) Followed by suffixes of conjecture (*meri, ramu, rashi* etc.).

Classical dictionaries other than Iwanami use SS as the dictionary form for verbs.

D) RENTAIKEI, RT (連体形): the kanji for *rentai* mean “links to nouns.”

- 1) Thus, used to modify nouns (eg. *kuru hito*, a person who comes).
- 2) Followed by *nari, gotoshi*.
- 3) Nominalizes verb when followed by case particle.
- 4) *Kakarimusubi*, KKM (係り結び): A sentence containing *zo, namu, ya, or ka* normally ends with the RT form. See “Bound Particles” *CJ* pp. 201, 207-216.

E) IZENKEI, IZ (已然形): the kanji for *izen* mean an action or condition that has taken place or exists already.

- 1) Thus, followed by suffixes *do/domo* (although) and the “when/since” *ba*.
- 2) *Kakarimusubi*, KKM: A sentence containing the particle *koso* normally ends in the IZ form. See “Bound Particles” *CJ* pp. 201, 217-220.

F) MEIREIKEI, MR (命令形): the kanji for *meirei* mean “a command.”

- 1) At the end of a clause or sentence, indicates a command or imperative.
- 2) Followed by the completion suffix *ri*.

Adjectives けいようし (形容詞)

The conjugations of adjectives
Ku-conjugations (*Ku-katsuyô* く活用) and
Shiku-conjugations (*Shiku-katsuyô* しく活用)

		Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation
Classical	多し many	おほ	(く)	く	し	き	けれ	○	く活用
	をかし interesting	をか	(しく)	しく	し	しき	しけれ	○	しく活用
Modern	多い many	おお	○	く	い	い	Katei	○	く活用
							けれ		
	おかしい interesting	おかし	○	く	い	い	Katei	○	く活用
							けれ		

- The MZ *ku/shiku* form appears only very rarely with “if” *ba*; CJ argues it does not exist.
- Examples of other *Ku-conjugation* adjectives

		Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
ふか 深し deep	ふか	ふかく	ふかく	ふかし	ふかき	ふかけれ	○	
たか 高し high							○	
よ 良し good							○	
わるし bad							○	
めでたし auspicious							○	
はかなし transient							○	
う 憂し gloomy							○	
な 無し none							○	

■ Examples of other *Shiku-conjugation* adjectives

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
うれ 嬉し happy	うれ	うれしく	うれしく	うれし	うれしき	うれしけれ	○
くちを 口惜し vexing							○
いみじ clever							○
すさまじ dreadful							○
はづ 恥かし ashamed							○
こひ 恋し long for							○
かな 悲し sad							○
あさまし disgrace							○
おな 同じ same							○

Kari-conjugations (*Kari-katsuyō* かり活用)

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyō 連用	Shūshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation
Classical	多し many	おほ	から	かり (かり) ①	かる	(かれ) ②	(かれ)	ら変 活用
	をかし interesting	をか	しから	しかり	○	しかる	(しかれ)	(しかれ) ら変 活用
Modern	多い many	おお	かる	かつ	○	○	Katei ○	○ 不規則 irregular
	おかしい interesting	おかし	かる	かつ	○	○	Katei ○	○ 不規則 irregular

◆ Conjugating suffixes cannot be attached directly to adjectives, and so *あり* was added to the RY of adjectives, producing such forms as *多くあり* and *おかしくあり*. These forms developed into the Kari-conjugation. (e.g. *多かり*、*おかしかり*)

■ Examples of other *Ku* adjectives in *kari*-conjugation

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyō 連用	Shūshi 終止 ①	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然 ②	Meirei 命令
ふか 深し deep	ふか	ふかか ら	ふかか り	○	ふかか る	ふかか れ	ふかか れ
たか 高し high				○			
よ 良し good				○			
わるし bad				○			
めでたし auspicious				○			
はかなし transient				○			
う 憂し gloomy				○			
な 無し none				なかり			

Examples of other *Shiku* adjectives in *kari*-conjugation

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止 ①	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然 ②	Meirei 命令
うれ 嬉し happy	うれ	うれし から	うれし かり	○	うれし かる	○	うれしか れ
くちを 口惜し vexing				○		○	
いみじ clever				○		○	
すさまじ dreadful				○		○	
はづ 恥かし ashamed				○		○	
こひ 恋し desirous				○		○	
おな 同じ same				○		○	

Note: ① There is no *Shûshi-kei* 終止形 (SS) conjugation because suffixes that usually follow the SS, follow the RT of *Rahen* verbs ら変動詞. There are 2 exceptions: 多かり、なかり。

Note: ② You rarely see *Izen-kei* 已然形, because non-conjugating suffixes “ba ば” and “domo ども” can follow *ku/shiku*-conjugation. 2 exceptions: 多かれ (ども)、なかれ (ども)

NARI AND TARI ADJECTIVAL VERBS (*Keiyôdôshi* 形容動詞):

NARI:

Added to nonconjugating adjectives (MJ "na" adjectives such as *shizuka*, *mare*, *aware*) so that they can take suffixes (negation, completion, supposition, etc). Basically means *dearu* or *desu*. Developed from *ni ari*.

CONJUGATES LIKE A RAHEN VERB:

[nara/nari,ni/nari/naru/nare/nare]

Examples:

- mare nari 稀なり (it is rare)
- koto nari ことなり (it is different)
- koto narazu ことならず (it is not different)
- shizukanarazarishi yo 静かならざりし夜 (an unquiet night [that I recall])

NOTE: nonconjugating adjectives plus "ni" [RY of NARI] form adverbs (i.e. allow *keiyôdôshi* to modify verbs):

- honoka ni kikoyu 仄かに聞こゆ (to faintly hear)
- mare ni miru hon 稀に見る本 (a book that is rarely seen)

TARI:

Added to Chinese-derived nonconjugating adjectives so that they can take suffixes (negation, completion etc.). You can often spot these adjectives because they repeat syllables (*bôbô*, *manman*). Basically means *dearu* or *desu*. Developed from *to ari*.

CONJUGATES LIKE A RAHEN VERB:

[tara/tari,to,toshite/tari/taru/tare/tare]

Examples:

- nami mo bôbô tari 波も茫々たり (the waves also resounded)
- gaga taru yama 峨々たる山 (steep mountains)
- dôdô taranu miyasudokoro 堂々たらぬ御息所 (a palace that is not grand)

NOTE: nonconjugating Chinese-style adjectives plus *to* or *toshite* (The RY of TARI) form adverbs (i.e. allows them to modify verbs).

- dôdô to hanasu 堂々と話す (talk grandly)
- kane wa bôbô toshite hibiku 鐘は茫々として響く (the bell resoundingly echoes)

けいようどうし
Adjectival verbs (形容動詞)

The conjugations of adjectival verbs

The *Nari*-conjugations (*Nari-katsuyô* なり活用) and
Tari-conjugations (*Tari-katsuyô* たり活用)

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令	Type of conjugation
Classical	あはれ なり pathos	あはれ なら	なり なりに	なり	なる	なれ	なれ	Mostly ら変
	堂々たり dignified	どうどう たら	たり ととして	たり	たる	たれ	たれ	Mostly ら変
Modern	あわれだ pathos	あわれ だろ(う)	だ だつた でに	だ	な	Katei なら	○	不規則 irregular
	堂々たる dignified	どうどう ○	と	たる	たる	Katei ○	○	不規則 irregular

■ Examples of other *Nari*-conjugation adjectives

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
さだか certain	さだか	さだか なら	さだか なり さだか に	さだか なり	さだか なる	さだか なれ	さだか なれ
はるか far							
ゆう 優 elegant							
しづ 静か quiet							
まれ 奇							

strange							
ほの 仄か dim							

■ Examples of other *Tari-conjugation* adjectives

	Form Stem	Mizen 未然	Renyô 連用	Shûshi 終止	Rentai 連体	Izen 已然	Meirei 命令
どうどう 堂々 dignified	どうどう	どうどう たら	どうどう たり と として	どうどう たり	どうどう たる	どうどう たれ	どうどう たれ
まんまん 漫々 spacious							
ぼうぼう 茫々 far away							
がが 岷岷 steep							
りくり 陸離 mingled							

Conjugate 詠む (4, to compose or recite [poetry]) :

Conjugate RY auxiliary verb ぬ (past tense completion):

For each of the following, list the possible reasons why the auxiliary verb might be conjugated in this form.

The RY is given as an example.

1. 詠みな

2. 詠みに
RY / RY

[there's a pause in the sentence, or because a suffix/auxil:

3. 詠みぬ

4. 詠みぬる

5. 詠みぬれ

6. 詠みね

Look at the examples and analyze the following in the same way.

1-4 are **verb + suffix**; 5-8 are **verb + suffix + suffix**; 9-14 are **phrases**.

For phrases you should explain why the last suffix is conjugated the way it is.

Don't worry about translating.

よ詠む (4, to compose or recite [poetry])

Egs: a. 詠ま^ず
M2 / SS

b. 詠み^たれば
RY / IZ non-conjugating "when"

c. うたを詠ま^む。
M2 / SS [む mu is conjugated in SS because it is at the end of a sentence.]

1. 詠ます

2. 詠みつ

3. 詠みたり

4. 詠めば

5. 詠まざりき

6. 詠ませたまふ

7. 詠みにけり

8. 詠まざらば

9. 歌を詠むめり。
うた

10. 詠みたる 歌…

11. 詠まざりし 歌…

12. 歌を詠ませたまへ。

13. 歌や詠みにける。

14. 歌こそ詠まね。

Study the following sentences: [捨つ (shimo 2, to discard)]

我は金を捨てぬ。
RY / SS

I discarded the money
nu = SS of nu (past)

我は金ぞ捨てぬる。
RI / RT
KRM

I discarded the money (for sure)!
nuru = RT of nu (past)
RT because of kakari musubi (zo)

我は金を捨てず。
MZ / SS

I don't discard money
zu = SS of zu (neg.)

捨てぬ金
MZ / RT

Money that I don't discard.
nu = RT of zu (neg.)

捨てぬる金
RI / RT

Money that I discarded.
nuru = RT of nu (past)

Translate the following into English and analyze each verb as above:

[猿^{さる} = monkey; 木^き = tree; 落^おつ = (kami 2); to fall]

猿ぞ木から落ちぬ。

猿は木から落ちぬ。

猿こそ落ちぬ。

猿の落ちぬ木

猿の落ちぬる木

猿や落ちぬ。