

Japanese 100b MIDTERM 1 PREP

I. Be able to give a basic definition for terms such as *makura kotoba*, *jokotoba*, *engo*, and *kakekotoba* and give at least one example.

II. I'll ask you general questions about the suffixes of conjecture. Eg. Which is most objective? Which is most subjective? What are the basic differences between MU, KEMU, and RAMU? Which verbal types drop their "ru" in front of RASHI, BESHI, MERI? Or, stated differently, which suffixes cause kami 1 and rahen verbs to drop their "ru"? Also, make sure that you know the negative forms of BESHI (まじ, べからず) and MU (じ).

III. I will give you poems we've seen in class to analyze and translate. I may ask you a thematic question about one or more of the poems, asking you to analyze how rhetorical devices (*kakekotoba*, *engo*, *jokotoba*, *makura kotoba*) support the meaning of the poem.

IV. I'll give you at least one new poem (maybe two) you haven't seen before.

V. We'll pick one poem out in class to memorize and translate.

NEW SUFFIXES AND PARTICLES:

Follows MZ: まし (irregular conjugation; conjecture contrary to fact)

Follows MZ: ざり (rahen conjugation; negative, alternative to ず)

Follows MZ: で (non-conjugating; negative, without/not doing X)

Follows RY: ては (non-conjugating; 1. if or since 2. repeated action)

Follows RY: つつ (non-conjugating; doing X while doing Y; repeated action)

Follows SS: らし (ku adj. conj.; strong conjecture based on objective grounds)

"な [RY] そ" (polite negative command, "Please do not do X")

Make sure you can recognize the following particles:

か も (question particle ka, plus emphatic [or "also"] mo)

かも (final particle, like *kana*, emotional emphasis)

な (final particle, emotional emphasis)

を (as final emphatic particle, often meaning "alas")

ものを [物を] (follows RT; as final emphatic particle, may indicate unhappiness)

や (as question particle OR as emphatic particle; causes KKM)

し (emphatic particle)

しぞ (combination of emphatic particles; ぞ causes KKM)

Make sure you understand the following constructions:

"If only X were the case, then Y":

[RY]せば....まし

[MZ]ませば... まし

[MZ]ましかば... まし

"If only X were not then case, then Y":

[X]なくは....まし

[X]なかりせば...まし

NOTE: any of these constructions could end in "を" or "物を," indicating emphatic sadness.