

Japanese 100b -- Negatives

1. The MZ suffix ZU [(na)/zu/zu/nu/ne/--] and ZARI [zara/zari/zari/--/zare/zare].

Simple negation of the verb or other suffix it follows. *Zari* often replaces *zu* in MZ and MR, may occur instead of other forms except the SS.

2. The MZ nonconjugating suffix DE (abbreviation of RY of *zu + te*)

Without (doing x), not (being/doing x)

eg. 君 ^{きみ} 来ず ^こ れ ^{とし} は くれ に き (the year came to a close without you coming to visit)

eg. 君 ^{きみ} 思 ^{おも} ふ こ と し ら で は (if you do not know that I love you)

3. NAKU

a. Ku adjective, "to not exist, to not be"

eg. ^{よのなか} 世 中 に た え て ^{さくら} 桜 の な か り せ ば (If in this world there were no cherry blossoms at all)

Sometimes takes abbreviated form *na*

eg. ^{こころ} 心 な の ^{たびびと} 旅 人 や な! (What a heartless traveler!)

b. A nominalized form of *zu* (MZ of *zu [na]* + *aku* = *naku*)

- 1) **Naku ni**: nonconjugating, follows MZ
 - a) emphatic negative (*nai koto yo*)
 - b) although not, even though not (*nai no ni*)
 - c) because X is not, therefore (*nai no de*)(you have to decide between a-c based on context)

eg. ^{やま} 山 に は ^{まつ} 松 の ^{ゆき} 雪 だ に き え な く に
(Although in the mountains not even the snow on the pines has melted)

- 2) **Naku wa** or **zu wa** (also takes the forms **zu ba**, **zunba**): なく follows nouns, ず follows MZ
 - a) = MJ *moshi nakattara* (If X were not..., If there were no.... If you didn't do X... etc.)
 - b) Even if X were not, even if there were no X, Even if you didn't do X [you have to decide between a and b based on context]

eg. た べ も の く わ ず は い く べ か ら ず (If I don't eat some food, I certainly won't live)

4. MZ suffix JI [--/--/ji/ji/--]

Negative speculation about the future. The negative counterpart to MU, especially:

- a. Conjecture about someone else's situation (probably not, maybe not, I suppose not)
With question particle often indicates speculation.
- b. About self: negative desire, intention to not do something

eg. 春^{はる} の いたらぬ 里^{さと} は あらし (there probably isn't a village where spring doesn't arrive)

eg. その 男^{おとこ}、 都^{みやこ} に あらしとて。。。 (that man, thinking, "I don't want to be in the capital"...))

5. SS suffix MAJIKU ku adjective [--- /majiku /maji/ majiki /majikere/---]
kari conjugation [majikara/majikari /--- /majikaru/ --- /---]
SS suffix BEKARAZU (*beku* + *kari* + *zu*)

The negative counterparts of BESHI (stronger negative speculation than MU):

1. Confident conjecture based on knowledge of what is natural or proper ("it will surely not...": "it must not be that..."; "it is highly unlikely that")

1a. With question particle (*ka*, *ya*) may be speculation about cause or reason: "Why is it not that...? I wonder why not....?" BUT could simply be questioning conjecture: "Surely X is not the case?"

*2. About self: strong negative desire or intention ("I will not / do not want to do X")

*3. Appropriate, natural expectation; duty or obligation ("One naturally should not...")

*4. Similar to 3, but to 2nd person: suggestion or mild command ("You had better not do X")

*5. Command form; usually in SS or as BEKARAZU ("You must not do X!")

*6. Potential; often as BEKARAZU ("cannot do X, will not be able to do X")

eg. たべもの くわず は 生くべからず (If I don't eat some food, I certainly won't live.)

6) NA.....SO (negative imperative); see *CJ* p. 243.

Indicates a prohibition with overtones of a request (Please don't...). Usually the verb that is in the middle is in RY; the exception is *sahen* and *kahen* verbs, which take MZ.

eg. わからぬ こと な のたまひ そ (Don't talk about things you know nothing about.)

Sometimes NA alone, following the verb in SS, is a negative or negative imperative.

eg. 人^{ひと} に かたる な (Don't tell anyone.)

7) E.....ZU (impossibility); see *CJ* p. 260.

When *e* precedes a verb ending in *zu*, or some other negative suffix such as *de*, *ji*, or *majiku*, it indicates impossibility or occasionally, a strong negative.

eg. それ まで え 待つまじ (It's not possible to wait until then.)