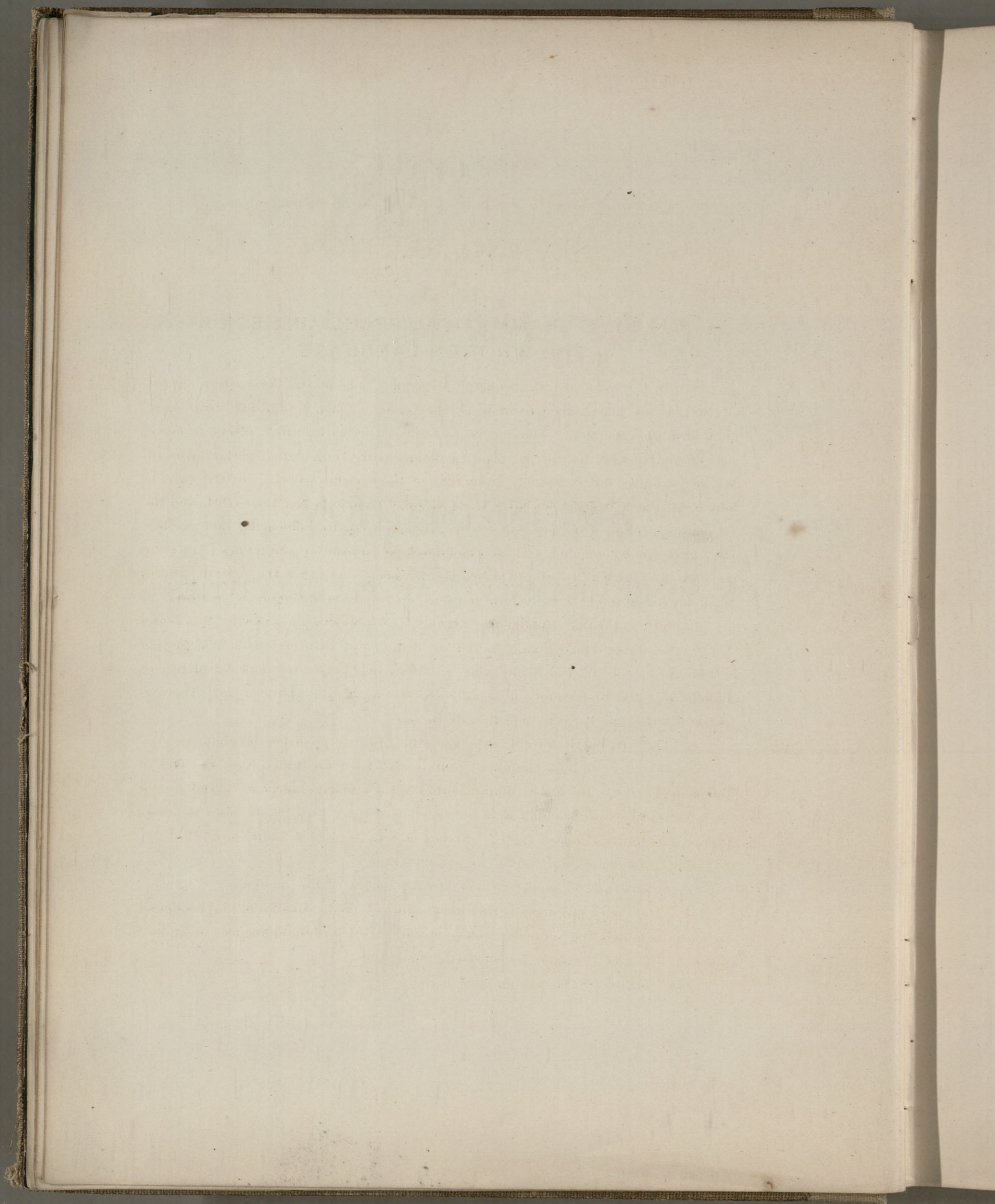


SECOND SECTION.

ON SOME GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES
OF THE WRITTEN LANGUAGE.



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For some reason not yet adequately explained, none of the Far-Eastern nations of our day are accustomed to write as they speak. Though Colloquial texts exist, they form the exception. The business of life—whether in books, letters, or newspapers—is consistently carried on in a dialect partly antiquated, partly artificial, whose grammar differs notably from that of the spoken speech. In the case of Japanese, the two seem to have diverged some time between the eighth and the eleventh centuries of our era, since when, though mutually influencing one another, they have never coincided, and each has developed separately along lines of its own.

The adjective and verb are the parts of speech—or rather the part of speech, for in Japanese the two really form but one—in which the difference is greatest.

In the “Colloquial Handbook,” Chap. VII, ¶ 175 *et seq.*, especially ¶ 177 and ¶ 180, the student has already heard incidentally of the three-fold inflection of adjectives in the Written Language,—Attributive, Conclusive, and Adverbial (or Indefinite),—the first ending in *ki*, the second in *shi*, the third in *ku*. There is yet a fourth—the Perfect—which ends in *kere*.

I. The Attributive form is used when the adjective precedes the noun, as :—

Takaki yama, “a high mountain.” It is also used predicatively at the end of the sentence, when the latter contains either of the emphatic particles *zo* and *nan*, or an interrogative word such as *ka?* *ya?* *tare?* *nani?* etc., thus : *Kono yama zo takaki*, “This mountain is indeed high.” *Kokoro ya yoki?* “Is his heart good?”

Furthermore, it often serves as a noun, thus :

Yama no takaki ni yorite, “Owing to the height of the mountain.”

II. The Conclusive form is the proper, normal predicative form, and concludes (whence its name) the sentence, unless any of the disturbing influences mentioned under I, III, and IV occur to supersede it :—

Yama takashi, “The mountain is high.”

III. The proper and original function of the Adverbial or Indefinite form is that of predicate at the end of every clause of a sentence excepting the last, which alone takes the Conclusive termination *shi*. Thus:

<i>Yama takaku, KIKŌ samuku, JINKA sukunashi.</i>	“The mountains (of a certain country) are high, the climate is cold, and the human dwellings there are few.”
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It also serves to qualify verbs, as

<i>Takaku miyu.</i>	“It looks high.”
<i>Hayaku hashiru.</i>	“He runs quickly.”

IV. The Perfect form replaces the Conclusive at the end of the sentence, when the latter contains the highly emphatic particle *koso*—

FUJI *koso takakere*, “It is indeed Fuji that is high.”—This fourth form, extremely common in the Classical poetry and prose, tends to drop out of the Modern Written Language, which dispenses, as far as may be, with the use of emphatic particles. Even in the classics, *koso* loses its government when it occurs in one of the dependent clauses of a long sentence.

This, the first stage of inflection—the fourfold division into Attributive, Conclusive, Indefinite (or Adverbial), and Perfect—must be gone over and reflected on till it is quite familiar; for on it the whole superstructure of the conjugation of verbs and adjectives rests.

Leaving Adjectives for a while, let us now consider the case of verbs. Exactly the same theoretical considerations apply to them, but their terminations are different. Take, for instance, the verb *nagaruru*, “to flow” (Colloquial *nagareru*). This verb has

I. The Attributive form *nagaruru*, as *Nagaruru kawa*, “a flowing river.” *Kawa zo nagaruru*, “The river does flow” (emphatic). *Kawa ya nagaruru?* “Does the river flow?” *Kawa no nagaruru ni yorite*, “Owing to the flowing of the river,” “because the river flows.”

II. The Conclusive form *nagaru*:—*Kawa nagaru*, “The river flows.”

III. The Indefinite (Adverbial) form *nagare*:—*Kawa nagare, yama sobiyu*, “The rivers flow, and the mountains rear their heads on high.” *Nagare-izuru*, “to flow out,” i.e. “to go out by flowing” (an adverbial relation).

IV. The Perfect form *nagarure*:—*Kawa koso nagarure*, “It is the river alone that flows.”

Though in the case both of adjectives and of the second conjugation of verbs (to which *nagaruru* belongs) it happens to coincide with the Adverbial (Indefinite) form, one more form must, for theory's sake, be added to the above four fundamental forms, viz.

V. The Negative (or Future) Base. This never occurs as an independent word, but is the base to which the suffixes indicating negation and futurity are attached (*conf.* "Colloq. Handbook," ¶¶ 225, 227, 256). Negation and futurity belong together, because both indicate that which has not yet happened.

N. B. The two verbs *eru*, "to get," and *heru*, "to pass," may hardly be recognised in their Written Language forms, where their Attributives are *uru* and *uru*, their Conclusives *u* and *fu* respectively. Yet a careful comparison with *nagareru* in the paradigm on the next page will show these seemingly aberrant forms to be perfectly regular. Remember that in Japanese *h* and *f* interchange.

There being in the Written Language four regular conjugations of verbs, four irregular verbs, and two conjugations of adjectives, the inflections of which all these are susceptible may be tabulated as on the next page.* The important items to take note of with regard to this table are the following:—

That only the Irregular Verbs *kuru*, *suru*, and *shinuru* (together with *inuru*, "to depart," which is conjugated like *shinuru*),—that only these irregular verbs have separate forms appropriate to each inflection. All the regular conjugations are more or less defective, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd having each only four forms, the 4th only three forms to perform the five functions. In the 1st conjugation the Attributive and Conclusive coincide, in the 2nd and 3rd the Indefinite and the Negative Base, in the 4th the Attributive and Conclusive on the one hand, the Indefinite and the Negative Base on the other. In *aru*, "to be," the Conclusive coincides with the Indefinite. In the Adjective conjugations the Indefinite and the Negative Base coincide.

That though, in discussing words, it is usual to speak of, for instance, *nagareru*, *takai*, *yoroshii*, following herein Colloquial usage, no such forms exist in the Written Language. Colloquial *nagareru* represents the Written Language Attributive form *nagaruru*, all such specifically Conclusive forms as *nagaru* having vanished from the spoken speech. Similarly, Colloquial *takai* is from the Attributive form *takaki*, Colloquial *yoroshii* is from the Attributive *yoroshiki*, the Conclusives *takashi* and *yoroshi* being obsolete (but *conf.* "Colloq. Handbook," ¶¶ 178-9).

* This table and the following tables of particles are borrowed by permission (with one or two minor changes) from Mr. Aston's "Grammar of the Japanese Written Language."

TABLE OF PRIMARY INFLECTIONS.

	REGULAR VERBS				IRREGULAR VERBS				ADJECTIVES	
	1st Conj. <i>Oku</i> "to Put"	2nd Conj. <i>Nagaruru</i> "to Flow"	3rd Conj. <i>Ochiru</i> "to Fall"	4th Conj. <i>Miru</i> "to See"	<i>Aru</i> "to Be"	<i>Kuru</i> "to Come"	<i>Suru</i> "to Do"	<i>Shinuru</i> "to Die"	1st Conj. <i>Takai</i> "High" (stem <i>taka</i>)	2nd Conj. <i>Yoroshi</i> "Good" (stem <i>yoroshi</i>)
Attrib.	<i>oku</i>	<i>nagaruru</i>	<i>otsuru</i>	<i>miru</i>	<i>aru</i>	<i>kuru</i>	<i>suru</i>	<i>shinuru</i>	<i>takai</i>	<i>yoroshiki</i>
Conclus.	<i>oku</i>	<i>nagaru</i>	<i>otsu</i>	<i>miru</i>	<i>ari</i>	<i>ku</i>	<i>su</i>	<i>shinu</i>	<i>takashi</i>	<i>yoroshi</i>
Indef.	<i>oki</i>	<i>nagare</i>	<i>ochi</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>ari</i>	<i>ki</i>	<i>shi</i>	<i>shini</i>	<i>takaku</i>	<i>yoroshiku</i>
Perfect	<i>oke</i>	<i>nagarure</i>	<i>otsure</i>	<i>mire</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>kure</i>	<i>sure</i>	<i>shinure</i>	<i>takakere</i>	<i>yoroshikere</i>
Neg. Base	<i>oka</i>	<i>nagare</i>	<i>ochi</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>ara</i>	<i>ko</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>shina</i>	<i>takaku</i>	<i>yoroshiku</i>

That the 2nd Adjective Conjugation comprises only those words whose stem ends in *shi* or *ji* (the *nigori* of *shi*), as *yoroshii*, "good;" *mezurashii*, "strange;" *majiki*, a suffix to be treated of later, etc. The difference between the 1st Adjective Conjugation and the 2nd is that the former obtains its Conclusive by adding *shi* to the stem, while the latter, whose stem already ends in *shi* or *ji*, employs that as its Conclusive without adding anything. The penny-a-liners of the present day sometimes display their ignorance by forging such Conclusives as *yoroshishi*; but this is as barbarous as if we in English, already possessing the past "threw" (from "to throw"), were to add on "ed" according to the analogy of "loved," "invented," etc., and were to write "threwed."

U no mane suru karasu mizu ni oboru. "The crow that imitates the cormorant gets drowned in the water." (*Suru*, Attrib.; *oboru*, 2nd Conj. Conclusive.)

Sama-zama ari. "All kinds exist." (Conclus.)

Nan no EKI ka aru? "What use is there?" (Attrib. after interrogative particle.)

Tada GAI aru nomi. "There is only harm." (Attrib., because the *nomi* following prevents use of Conclus., such particles being grammatically treated as if they were nouns.)

Tagai ni ai-chikazuki, ai-shitashimu no kokoro-gake koso KAN-YŌ nare. "What is indeed important to remember is that we should be friendly and loving towards each other." (*Ai*, Indef.; *chikazuki*, Indef.; *shitashimu*, Attrib.; *nare*, Perf.)

TEN ni kuchi nashi. Hito wo motte iwashimu. "Heaven has no mouth; it employs men as its mouthpiece." (Both Conclus.)

Kuchi ni YAKUSURU wa moroku; kokoro ni chikau wa katashi. "Verbal promises are brittle; heartfelt vows are enduring." (*Suru*, Attrib.; *moroku*, Indef.; *chikau*, Attrib.; *katashi*, Conclus.)

Kono yo ni wa mata miru-maji. "In this world we are unlikely to see him again." (Conclus.)

From what has been said above, the student will have gathered that the primary inflections hitherto discussed are—so far as signification is concerned—but various forms of what would be termed in European languages the Present tense. More correctly speaking, they constitute a sort of Aorist, which serves to make general affirmations without special reference to time. Such an Aorist does not suffice for the more delicate shades of expression. The Japanese, like

other folks, felt the need of greater precision. How, with so poor a supply of inflections, did they set about expressing past and future time, negation, probability, and those relations which we term conditional, gerundial, etc.? They did it by means of particles,—*te-ni-wo-ha*,* as they call them, from the name of four of the most important ones, much as we often call our alphabet the A B C. The peculiarity of the case is that, while some of these particles are invariable, like “to” and “if” in English, others are themselves verbs or adjectives, or fragments of verbs, and therefore susceptible of the inflections given above. In fact, they may best be described as a species of auxiliary verbs and adjectives, which, being agglutinated according to fixed rules to one or other of the primary verbal or adjectival inflections, produce compound inflections suited to express every shade of thought. When time had lopped away redundancies, and had moulded the verb and its agglutinated particles together by wearing them down somewhat, the final result was a series of moods and tenses not so very unlike what we are accustomed to in our European languages. Accordingly, the “Colloq. Handbook” (¶¶ 228 *et seq.*) treats the modern Japanese verb from that point of view, giving paradigms of moods and tenses, that is to say, it founds the study of the verbal forms on their respective Colloquial meanings. We shall follow the opposite course in this brief analysis of the more primitive, more transparent written speech, enumerating the various particles, indicating to what primary inflections they are attached, and in many cases leaving the student to see for himself how the meanings flow spontaneously from the nature of the suffixes employed. The former method takes the sense as its criterion, while the latter takes the etymology. Between the two methods the student should imbibe a competent knowledge, not only of the uses of the Japanese verb, but of its origin and anatomy. Details necessarily omitted from this sketch will be found in Aston’s “Grammar of the Japanese Written Language,” Chaps. IV—VII. Note here *in limine* that particles are less freely agglutinated to adjectives than to verbs. In many cases it is necessary to intercalate the auxiliary *aru*, “to be.” Thus, the past tense of *yoroshii*, “good,” is not *yoroshiki*, but *yoroshikariki*, *yoroshikarishi*, etc., “it was good.”

* Except in this single technical term, the particle in question is pronounced *wa*; compare bottom of p. 30.

I. PARTICLES SUFFIXED TO THE INDEFINITE FORM.*

Attrib.	Conclus.	Indef.	Perfect	Neg. Base
<i>tsuru</i>	<i>tsu</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>tsure</i>	<i>te</i>
<i>nuru</i>	<i>nu</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>nure</i>	<i>na</i>
<i>taru</i>	<i>tari</i>	<i>tari</i>	<i>tare</i>	<i>tara</i>
<i>keru</i>	<i>keri</i>	<i>keri</i>	<i>kere</i>	<i>kerā</i>
<i>shi</i>	<i>ki</i>	[wanting]	<i>shika</i>	<i>ke</i>
<i>taki</i>	<i>tashi</i>	<i>taku</i>	<i>takere</i>	<i>taku</i>

Tsuru is simply the verb *hatsuru* (Colloq. *hateru*), "to finish," minus its first syllable. Its indefinite form *te* has survived in the Colloquial as the termination of the gerund. *Nuru* comes similarly by aphæresis from *inuru*, "to depart." Both indicate the completion of the idea denoted by the verb; in other words, they indicate (as a rule and within the limits of their etymological signification) past time.

Taru, which is really a compound, as it stands for *te* + *aru*, often comes in a roundabout way to correspond to the English Perfect tense, or to the Imperfect, thus:

YOKUJITSU *futari wa tōji ni tote, shuttatsu shitari*. "The two set off next day, saying that they were going to the mineral baths."

Ta, the sign of the true Past tense in Colloquial, is a corruption of this quasi-past tense suffix of the Written Language. [The *taru* here treated of must not be confounded with another standing for *to aru*, which is frequently suffixed to nouns ("Colloq. Handbook," Japanese—English Vocabulary).]

Keru, connected with *kuru*, "to come," means approximately "it came to pass that," but often sinks into having very little meaning at all. It is agglutinated sometimes to the main verb, sometimes to that verb followed by *te* or *ni* (that is, the Indef. form of either *tsuru* or *nuru* just treated), thus:

Te wo awasete zo ogami-keru. "They prayed with their hands tightly clasped."

Aki wa ki-ni-keri. "Autumn has come."

Shi, a past tense suffix pure and simple, is commoner in the modern Written Language than all those hitherto mentioned. It will be useful to note at the outset that, whereas among the primary inflections of Adjectives we find *ki* for the

* This form is here taken first, because in the present context it is the most important.

Attributive, *shi* for the Conclusive form, here in the suffix of the past tense *shi* is Attributive and *ki* Conclusive. Thus :

ATTRIB. ADJECTIVE. *Omoshiroki hanashi.* "An amusing story."

CONCLUS. ADJECTIVE. *Sono hanashi omoshiroshi.* "That story is amusing."—

But on the contrary in the case of verbs, thus :

ATTRIB. PAST. *Yukishi hito.* "The person who went."—*Yo wakakarishi toki,* "When I was young."

CONCLUS. PAST. *Omoshirokariki.* "It was amusing."

To employ *shi* instead of *ki* in the Conclusive relation, as may sometimes be seen in the lowest class of newspapers, is a sign of crass grammatical ignorance.

Taki (Colloq. *tai*) is the Desiderative Adjective: *On ide kudasare taku sōrō* (Epistolary Style). "I hope you will come."

The principal uninflected particles suffixed to the Indefinite form are *gatera*, *nagara*, and *tsutsu*, which express various shades of the idea of simultaneity ;

N. B. In our day, *tsutsu* has been fixed on by literal Japanese translators from English to render our present participle in *ing* in such constructions as "I am reading," which they render *Ware wa yomi-tsutsu aru* (more properly *ari*).

furthermore *mi . . mi* and *tsu . . tsu*, which possess a frequentative force corresponding to that of *tari* in the Colloquial ("Colloq. Handbook," ¶ 290) ; *yo*, which sometimes helps to form the Positive Imperative ; *so** (*na* being prefixed), forming the Negative Imperative, as *na-yuki-so*, "go not," and the postpositions *mo*, *ni*, and *wa*, which are also thus used in the Colloquial.

II. PARTICLES SUFFIXED TO THE CONCLUSIVE FORM.

Attrib.	Conclus.	Indef.	Perfect	Neg. Base
<i>meru</i>	<i>meri</i>	<i>meri</i>	<i>mere</i>	<i>mera</i>
<i>ran</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>rame</i>	[wanting]
<i>beki</i>	<i>beshi</i>	<i>beku</i>	<i>bekere</i>	<i>beku</i>
<i>majiki</i>	<i>maji</i>	<i>majiku</i>	<i>majikere</i>	<i>majiku</i>

Both *meru* and *ran* express slight uncertainty. *Ran* stands by aphæresis for *aran* (Colloquial *arō*, from *aru*, "to be").

* Not *zo*, as some ignorant "teachers" may pronounce it.

Beki (conf. "Colloq. Handbook," ¶ 192) corresponds to our "may," "must," "ought," "shall," "will," and constantly replaces both the Future and the Imperative, especially in the epistolary style. Its negative *bekarazu*, "must not," "shall not," etc., is in very common use. *Majiki* means "may not," "will not," "must not," etc.

Of uninflected particles suffixed to the Conclusive form, note *rashi*, "..... is likely," *kashi* emphatic, *na* which sometimes forms the Negative Imperative, *to* corresponding to the English conjunction "that," and *ya* interrogative or exclamatory.

III. PARTICLES SUFFIXED TO THE ATTRIBUTIVE FORM.

Attrib.	Conclus.	Indef.	Perfect	Neg. Base
<i>naru</i>	<i>nari</i>	<i>nari</i>	<i>nare</i>	<i>nara</i>

This *naru* means "to be." A favourite idiom is to substitute for the Conclusive verb or adjective a periphrasis consisting of the corresponding Attributive form followed by *nari*, e. g. *aru nari*, for *ari*; *bekarazaru nari*, for *bekarazu*; *yoroshiki nari*, for *yoroshi*; *miru nari*, for *miru*, etc.

Na is more often suffixed to this form than to the Conclusive to produce the Negative Imperative. *Ni* also follows it. (See "Colloq. Handbook," ¶ 107, for the difference between *ni* suffixed to the Indefinite, and the same word suffixed to what is here termed the Attributive, there the Present Tense).

Of interrogative particles, *ka* is suffixed to the Attributive, whereas *ya*, as noticed above, follows the Conclusive.

IV. PARTICLES SUFFIXED TO THE NEGATIVE BASE.

Attrib.	Conclus.	Indef.	Perfect	Neg. Base
<i>nu</i>	<i>zu</i>	<i>zu</i>	<i>ne</i>	<i>zu</i>
<i>zaru</i>	<i>zari</i>	<i>zari</i>	<i>zare</i>	<i>zara</i>
<i>n</i> or <i>mu</i>	<i>n</i> or <i>mu</i>	<i>n</i> or <i>mu</i>	<i>me</i>	[wanting]
<i>mahoshiki</i>	<i>mahoshi</i>	<i>mahoshiku</i>	<i>mahoshikere</i>	<i>mahoshiku</i>

Nu is the Negative suffix. *Zaru* is but a periphrasis for the same, standing as it does for *zu aru*. *N* is the suffix of the future, or—to speak more correctly—of probability (“Colloq. Handbook,” ¶ 273).

Mahoshiki is a Desiderative Adjective, like *taki* already mentioned. It is derived from *ma*, the obsolete negative base of the future suffix *n*, and the adjective *hoshii*, “desirous,” which survives in the Colloquial.

Some important uninflected particles are suffixed to the Negative Base, viz. *ba*, *de*, and *ji*. The particle *de* forms a Negative Gerund, *ji* a Negative Future. For *ba*, conf. “Colloq. Handbook,” ¶¶ 254 and 287. The sensible difference in meaning between the Negative Base followed by *ba* which gives a Hypothetical Mood, and the Perfect followed by the same particle which gives a Conditional, is well brought out by Aston, pp. 155–8. *Baya* (*ba+ya*), suffixed to the Negative Base, has an Optative sense.

V. PARTICLES SUFFIXED TO THE PERFECT.

Attrib.	Conclus.	Indef.	Perfect	Neg. Base
<i>ru</i>	<i>ri</i>	<i>ri</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>ra</i>

This suffix, a fragment of *aru*, “to be,” is found only in connection with verbs of the First Conjugation, where it forms a tense to which Mr. Aston has applied the same name of Perfect. In sense it resembles the English Perfect, denoting, like it, the completion of an action. *Suru* has the irregular Perfect tense *seri*:—

Ie ni kaereri. “He returned home.”

Hito mina kore wo KANSHIN seri. “Every one admired this.”

Nochi no yo no hito no kakeru mono miru ni, “In reading what men of a later age have written.”

Do not confound these First Conjugation Perfects with the present tense of the second conjugation. The likeness in sound is never more than approximate, and there is necessarily always divergence in sense:—

ZEN wo osamuru mono. “Persons who practise virtue.” (The Conclusive would be *osamu*.)—*Mazushiki wo wasururu koto nakare,* “Forget not the poor.”

Two important uninflected particles are suffixed to the Perfect, viz. *ba*

mentioned above, and *do* (for *to*) or *domo* (i. e. *do+mo*) which gives a Concessive Mood, as in the Colloquial.

Returning for a moment to the Irregular Verbs contained in the paradigm on p. 16, note the following further irregularities attending, in their case, the use of the suffixes:—

Aru, “to be,” takes the suffixes proper to the Conclusive form, not after its Conclusive *ari*, but after the Attributive *aru*, thus *aru-beshi*, *aru-maji*. The same remark holds good of the suffixes *keru*, *taru*, *zaru*, *meru*, and *naru*.

Kuru, “to come,” often takes *shi* and *shika* (only these two, not the others of the same series) after the Negative Base *ko*, thus *koshi*, “came,” as well as *kishi*.

Suru, “to do,” always takes these two same suffix forms after its Negative Base *se*, thus *seshi*, “did,” whereas the corresponding Conclusive *shiki*, “did,” follows the general rule.

The Imperatives of the various classes of verbs are formed as in the following examples:—

1st Conj.	<i>oku</i> ,	“to put;”	<i>oke!</i>
2nd „	<i>nagaruru</i> ,	“to flow;”	<i>nagare-yo!</i>
3rd „	<i>ochiru</i> ,	“to fall;”	<i>ochi-yo!</i>
4th „	<i>miru</i> ,	“to see;”	<i>mi-yo!</i>
Irregular	{	<i>aru</i> ,	“to be;” <i>are!</i>
		<i>kuru</i> ,	“to come,” <i>ko!</i> or <i>ko-yo!</i>
		<i>suru</i> ,	“to do;” <i>se-yo!</i>
		<i>shinuru</i> ,	“to die;” <i>shine-yo!</i>

As all Passives and Causatives belong naturally to the 2nd Regular Conjugation (“Colloq. Handbook,” ¶¶ 303 and 325), the Written Language form of these two classes of verbs differs from the Colloquial exactly to the same extent as do other verbs of that conjugation. Thus Colloquial *okareru*, “to be put,” and *okaseru*, “to cause to put,” appear as follows in the Written Language:—

Attrib.	Conclus.	Indef.	Perfect	Neg. Base
<i>okaruru</i>	<i>okaru</i>	<i>okare</i>	<i>okarure</i>	<i>okare</i>
<i>okasuru</i>	<i>okasu</i>	<i>okase</i>	<i>okasure</i>	<i>okase</i>

Suru, "to do," has two causatives, *sasuru* and *seshimuru*. The analogy of this latter may be followed by other verbs ("Colloq. Handbook," ¶ 326).

Reference to the "Colloq. Handbook," ¶¶ 304 and 325 N.B., will show that the Passive and Causative terminations are themselves suffixes of verbal origin, for which place might be made in one of the foregoing tables.

With regard to the Regular conjugations, it will be observed that a single Colloquial conjugation—the Third—includes two conjugations of the Written Language,—the Third and the Fourth.

As a means of familiarising himself with the manner in which Japanese verbal and adjectival forms are built up, the student may profitably dissect a number of them, always working backwards, as the nature of the suffix determines whether the preceding verb, adjective, or suffix shall be in the Attributive, Conclusive, Indefinite, Perfect, or Negative Base. Here are a few such forms analysed as examples:—

Nakariki, "there was not." This is the Conclusive Past, *ki* (see Table on p. 19) being the Conclusive form of the series *shi*, *ki*, —, *shika*, *ke*. This series being suffixed to the Indefinite form, we recognise *ari* as the Indefinite of the irregular verb *aru*, *ari*, *ari*, *are*, *ara* (p. 16), "to be." *Nakari* stands by elision for *naku ari*.

Mishikado, "though I have seen." This is the Concessive Past, *do* being the uninflected particle employed to denote that mood. It is suffixed to the Perfect form of any conjugable suffix,—in this case the Perfect *shika* denoting past time, which belongs to the same series as *ki* in the previous example. This suffix *shika* is added to *mi*, the Indefinite form of the verb *miru*, *miru*, *mi*, *mire*, *mi*, "to see," 4th Conjugation.

Usenikeri, "disappeared,"—Conclusive Past. *Keri* is the Conclusive form of the series *keru*, *keri*, *keri*, *kere*, *keru*, suffixed to *ni*, the Indefinite form of the suffix *nuru*, *nu*, *ni*, *nure*, *na*, which indicates past time and is itself suffixed to *use*, the Indefinite form of *usuru*, *usu*, *use*, *usure*, *use*, a Regular Verb of the 2nd Conj.

Sezumba aru-bekarazu, "it won't do if one does not do it," i.e. "it must be done." *Ba* is an uninflected suffix which, when a hypothesis has to be expressed, is attached to the Negative Base, in this case *zu*, the Negative Base of the series *nu*, *zu*, *zu*, *ne*, *zu*. The epenthetic letter *m* is a comparatively modern addition. *Zu*

itself follows another Negative Base, viz. *se* belonging to the Irregular verb *suru*, *su*, *shi*, *sure*, *se*.—In *aru-bekarazu*, the *zu* is Conclusive. It is suffixed to *ara* (*bekara* standing for *beku ara*), the Negative Base of *aru*, “to be,” while *beku* is exceptionally suffixed (see p. 23) to the Attributive form of the same verb.

Or take the verbs in the following ode from the “HYAKU-NIN IS-SHU :”—

N. B. An anthology of one hundred odes by one hundred poets, dating from the thirteenth century. The compiler was a Court noble (KUGE) of the name of TEIKA KYŌ.

Hototogisu

Naki-tsuru kata wo

Nagamureba,

Tada ari-ake no

Tsuki zo nokoreru.

When I gaze in the direction where
the cuckoo has been singing,
only the morning moon indeed
remains.

Naki-tsuru is an Attributive form (because qualifying the substantive *kata*), *tsuru* being suffixed to *naki*, the Indefinite form of *naku*, “to sing.” *Naki-tsuru* may be translated “has done singing” or “has been singing,” the force of the suffix being completion, cessation, as indicated on p. 19.

Nagamureba, “when I gaze,” or “as I gaze.” This is the Conditional Present, *ba* being here suffixed to *nagamure*, the Perfect of *nagamuru* (Colloq. *nagameru*), “to gaze.” The Hypothetical would be *nagameba*, with the same *ba* suffixed to the Negative Base.

Nokoreru might easily be mistaken by a novice for the present tense of a verb of the 2nd conjugation; but that no such form of the 2nd conjugation exists in the Written Language has already been shown on p. 23. *Nokoreru* comes from *nokoru*, “to remain,” 1st. conjugation, being the Attributive form of its Perfect tense governed by the emphatic particle *zo* (see pp. 13 and 22).

The striking peculiarities that distinguish the Verb and Adjective in the Written Language from the Colloquial Verb and Adjective having been thus disposed of, there remains little to be noted with regard to the other parts of speech; for the differences are rather those of style and diction than of actual grammar, and may be best learnt from reading.

The Personal Pronouns most in use are :

1st. person :—*ware*, *yo* ; also *soregashi* (lit. “a certain person”), *SHŌSEI* (lit.

“small born.” i.e. “junior”), *SESSHA* (lit. “awkward person”); *SHIN* (lit. “subject”), when addressing the Emperor.

2nd. person:—*nanji*, *kimi* (“prince”); *sono* 那 (“that side”), employed by the judge in addressing suitors or criminals.

Among the Interrogative Pronouns, some earlier forms have been retained which the Colloquial has corrupted, viz.

“who?”	<i>tare?</i>	Colloquial	<i>dare?</i>
“which?”	<i>izure?</i>	„	<i>dore?</i>
“where?”	<i>izuko?</i>	„	<i>doko?</i>

And here observe that in not a few other cases the Colloquial has corrupted the Written Language form by dropping an initial vowel, by *nigori*ing (see p. 31) the initial consonant, or in other ways, thus:—

“to go out”	<i>izuru</i>	Colloquial	<i>deru</i>
“to send out”	<i>idasu</i>	„	<i>dasu</i>
“not yet”	<i>imada</i>	„	<i>mada</i>
“by”	<i>nite</i>	„	<i>de</i>

With respect to such words, as also with respect to grammatical forms, low-class writings often approximate more or less closely to Colloquial usage.

The differences of Syntax brought about by the peculiar “government” regulating in the Written Language the particle *koso* on the one hand, and on the other *zo* and the interrogative particles, have been already set forth above, pp. 13–15.

With regard to pronunciation, various lines of argument converge to demonstrate that the earlier language, which the style of books still partially represents, was pronounced very differently from the speech of the present day. This fact is not, however, generally taken into consideration. The Book Language is habitually pronounced like the Colloquial, nor are literary men specially careful about elocution. The reason may doubtless be sought in the supreme importance attached to the written word, which being correct, nothing else greatly matters in Japanese estimation.