

Bungo – Exercise 03

The jodōshi zu

The Title of a Movie with Marilyn Monroe, and Three Proverbs

- ① かえ 帰らざる河 かわ ② めくらへび 盲蛇におちず
- ③ かわざんよう とらぬたぬきの皮算用
- ④ ひやくぶんいつけん 百聞一見に如かず し bai wen bu ru yi jian (百聞不如一見)

Two Titles of Works by Kunikida Doppo 国木田独歩 (1871 – 1908)

- ⑤ わす 忘れ得ぬ人々 え ひとびと ⑥ あざむ 欺かざるの記 き

Two Haiku by Sakai Toshihiko 堺利彦 (1870 – 1933), and Two Replies by Arahata Kanson 荒幡寒村 (1887 – 1981)

- ⑩ ⑨ ⑧ ⑦
- 厚氷 あつこほり ブツかるに如かず し 身 み を以て も 厚氷 あつこほり 当てやうもなし あ げんこつ ち の あ 血 ち がにじむ 氷 こほり をわれば 拳 けん こつで 厚氷 あつこほり 先 ま ず叩 たた きわる 元日 がんじつ や

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.

Iboshi Hokuto 違星北斗 (1902 – 1929)

- ⑪ おれ かね めいよ しごと
俺でなげや金にもならず名誉にもならぬ仕事を
だれ
誰がやろうか

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

Tachibana Akemi (see Ex 02)

- ⑫ えみし よ なか みくにわす ひと
たのしみは戎夷よろこぶ世の中に皇国忘れぬ人
み
を見るとき

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

A Tanka by Emperor Meiji 明治天皇 (1852 – 1912)

- ⑬ と あ す と くに おと くに
よきを取り悪しきを捨てて外つ国に劣らぬ国に
なすよしもがな

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

**Two Quotes from Confucius 孔子(551BC – 479BC) in Japanese Reading
(Rongo XV.30, XIII.23; the Chinese original in brackets)**

- ⑭ あやま あらた これ あやまち い
過ちて改めざる、是を過と謂ふ。
guo er bu gaishi wei guo yi
(過而不改是謂過矣)
- ⑮ くんし わ どう しょうじん どう わ
君子は和して同ぜず、小人は同じて和せず。
junzi he er bu tong xiaoren tong er bu he
(君子和而不同小人同而不和)

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

Minanomoto no Sanetomo 源実朝 (1192 – 1219)

①⑥ ^{こがね} 金 ^{ほる} みる ^{みちの} く ^{やま} 山 ^に たつ ^{たみ} 民 ^{いのち} の 命 も し ら ぬ

^{こひ} 恋 も する かな

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

Yosano Akiko 与謝野晶子 (1878 – 1942)

①⑦ ^{みち} 道 ^い を 云 ^{はず} 後 ^{にち} を 思 ^{おも} はず ^な 名 ^と を 問 ^{はず} ず ^こ こ ^こ に 恋 ^ひ 恋

^{きみ} 君 ^{われ} と ^み 我 と 見 ^る

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

Vocabulary

Taigen

かわ 河	a river.
めくら めくら 盲 (目暗)	a blind person.
へび 蛇	a snake.
たぬき ^{たぬき} (狸)	a raccoon dog; a sly, old man or woman.
かわざんよう 皮算用	an unreliable account.
ひやくぶん 百聞	“Hearing a hundred times” (logically a noun). ”
いっけん 一見	“Seeing one time”; one look (logically a noun).
ひとびと 人々	people.
き 記	an account, a record.
がんにじつ 元日	the first day of the new year.
こほり 氷	ice.
あつごほり 厚氷	thick ice.
げん ^{げんこつ} 拳こつ (拳骨)	a fist.
ち 血	blood.
やう ^{よう} (様)	here: way to do (or be), method.
み 身	here: the body.
かね 金	money.
めいよ 名誉	honor, credit, glory, fame.
しごと 仕事	work, job, business, etc.
よし ^{よし} (由)	cause, reason, ground; way to do, method; purport, intent.
えみし 戎夷	A discriminatory name for Ezo (old name of Hokkaido), or the Ainu; here: barbarians.

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.
ひと 人	a person, a human being.
と くに 外つ国	an old name for the territories at the periphery, such as Ezo (Hokkaido); foreign countries.
くに 国	country.
あやまち あやま 過 (過ち)	error, fault, mistake.
くんし 君子	a nobleman → a noble man.
しょうじん 小人	an ordinary (mean) person.
こがね 金	in this reading: gold.
みちのく みちのく (陸奥)	an old name for the Tohoku region.
やま 山	mountain.
たみ 民	people, nation.
こい 恋	love (including the physical aspects).
みち 道	a way, a road; here: the Way, morality in the Confucian sense of the way.
のち 後	that what comes after; the future.
な 名	name.
ここ	here.
だれ 誰	[pronoun] who.
これ 是	[pronoun] this.
きみ 君	[pronoun] you (familiar).
われ 我	[pronoun] I, me.
おれ 俺	[pronoun] I (male).

Yōgen

かへ 帰る ^{四段 (五段)}	to return.
とる ^{四段} (取る ^{と 五段})	to take.
し 如く ^{四段 (五段)}	to be equal to, can compare with.
あざむ 欺く ^{四段}	to betray, deceive, cheat .
たた 叩く ^{四段 (五段)}	to beat.
わ 割る ^{四段 (五段)}	to break.
にじむ ^{四段} (にじむ ^{にじ 五段})	to blot, run (liquid), blur.
ブツかる ^{四段 (五段)}	to strike, hit, collide with (katakana=emphasis).
し 如く ^{四段 (五段)}	to be equal to.
なる ^{四段 (五段)}	to become.
やる ^{四段 (五段)}	to do , etc.
よろこぶ ^{四段} (よろこぶ ^{よろこ 五段})	to rejoice, be delighted at, etc.
と 取る ^{四段 (五段)}	to take, etc.
(に +) 劣る ^{おと 四段 (五段)}	to be inferior to, worse than, unequal (to).
なす ^{四段 (五段)} (なす・成す ^{な な})	to make, here with <i>ni</i> : to turn into.
あやま 過つ ^{四段 (五段)}	to err, commit a fault.
い 謂ふ ^{四段} (謂う ^{い 五段})	to say.
ほる ^{四段} (掘る ^{ほ 五段})	to dig up, delve, excavate.
たつ ^{四段} (立つ ^{た 五段})	to stand; here: to live, settle, dwell.
い 云ふ ^{四段} (云う ^{い 五段})	to say, to speak of.
おも 思ふ ^{四段} (思う ^{おも 五段})	to think.
と 問ふ ^{四段} (問う ^{と 五段})	to ask.
こ 恋ふ ^{四段} (恋う ^{こ 五段})	to love (physical aspects included).

み 見る ^上		to see.
お 怖 ^自 づ ^上 二 (怖 ^自 じる ^上 一)		to be afraid (of).
わす 忘 ^下 る		to forget.
う 得 ^下 二 (得 ^え る)		to be able to.
あ 当 ^下 つ二 (当 ^あ てる ^下 一)		here: to hit.
わす 忘 ^下 る (忘 ^わ れる ^下 一)		to forget.
す 捨 ^下 つ二 (捨 ^す てる ^下 一)		to throw away, abandon, etc.
あらた 改 ^下 む二 (改 ^{あらた} める ^下 一)		to change, alter, reform, remedy, ament, revise.
す ^{サ変} (する)		to do.
わ 和 ^{サ変} す (和 ^わ する)		to harmonize; to live in harmony.
どう 同 ^{サ変} ず (同 ^{どう} ずる・同 ^{どう} じる)		to agree; here: to be in cahoots with, to make oneself pleasant.
あつ 厚 ^し		thick.
よし (良 ^よ い)		good.
わる 悪 ^し (悪 ^{わる} い)		bad.

Other parts of speech

や	[particle] here: <i>kireji</i> (see notes on BII Ex 01, ②).
もがな	[particle] expressing wish, aspiration.
も	[particle] “also”, “too”, “as well”.
かな	[particle] c.f. BII Ex 01, ③).
ま 先 ^ず	[adverb] first, first of all, in the first place.
も を ^も 以 ^も て (を ^も 以 ^も って)	[fixed expression, wo + motsu (to take) + te] with, by means of.

Grammar

Negation: the *jodōshi* ず

Jodōshi (auxiliary verbal suffixes) are dependent conjugating words which are attached to *yōgen*, or other *jodōshi* in order to specify the meaning of a verbal predicate. The fact that they conjugate distinguishes them from the particles (*joshi*), the other group of dependent words. Moreover, *jodōshi* and *joshi* have different functions: *joshi* organize and specify the meaning of a statement grammatically, whereas the *jodōshi* concretize the meaning with regard to the mode and place of what is happening.

Jodōshi establish relationships between the content of a statement and the disposition of the subject (passive, active, etc.), express the rank of the speaker and the addressee of a statement (*honorativ*), the *tempora* (past, future, etc.), the aspects (completion, incompleteness of the action, etc.), or the *modi* (emotional, intentional, or judgmental involvement of the self). Since statements often require several of these specifications, *jodōshi* can form agglutinative series.

In the course of the evolution of the spoken Japanese language, quite some *jodōshi* came out of use, and only a few new *jodōshi* have been introduced, so that in this respect too *bungo* has a much richer inventory than *kōgo* that often tends to replace synthetic forms (*yōgen* + *jodōshi*) by analytical forms (auxiliary verbs).

Plain negation is signified in *bungo* by the *jodōshi* ず (the negative dubitative and intentional aspects are expressed by means of other *jodōshi*).

ず requires the *mizenkei* of the preceding *yōgen*.

ず has a **primary, and a secondary conjugation**. The primary conjugation is used when no other *jodōshi* is attached to further specify the statement. The secondary conjugation is used as a base to connect additional *jodōshi*. Moreover, in Nara period Japanese we see traces of an archaic *mizenkei* (-na) and an archaic *renyōkei* (-ni) (in the table below in brackets). Thus, the primary conjugation: ([na] / zu, [ni] / zu / nu / ne / ---); secondary conjugation: zara / zari / --- / zaru / zare / zare).

There is no *meireikei* of the primary conjugation (negative imperative = prohibitive: expressed by different means); and there is no *shūshikei* of the secondary conjugation (because no additional *jodōshi* can follow a *shūshikei*).

Comparison with *kōgo*: plain negation by means of the *jodōshi* ない and ん/ぬ (the latter mainly in the polite form, *-masen*); ん rather used in the Kansai = Kyoto region, and sometimes in written Japanese, where it produces an old-fashioned air. ない in Kanto = Tokyo region, and for this reason the modern standard.

助動詞 ず	未然形 みぜんけい	連用形 れんようけい	終止形 しゅうしけい	連体形 れんたいけい	已然形 いぜんけい	命令形 めいれいけい	Conjugation Mode	Connecting to:	Function	Kōgo equivalent
打消 うちけし	― ・(な) ・ざら	ず ・(に) ・ざり	ず ・(―) ・―	― ・ぬ ・ざる	― ・ね ・ざれ	― ・(―) ・ざれ	無変化型・四段型・ラ変型	活用語の未然形	打消 うちけし	くない

New grammar terms

うちけ
打消し

negation.

へんか
変化

change.

むへんかけい
無変化型

no-change-mode.

かつようご
活用語

inflecting word (= yōgen or jodōshi).