

Inflectional category names

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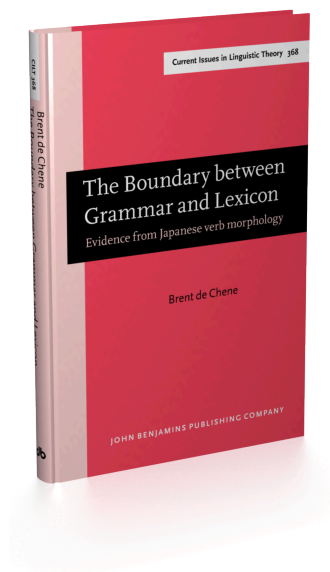
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Inflectional category names

The list below introduces the labels used in this book for the major inflectional categories of Japanese and Ryukyuan languages and identifies the forms they represent by giving the corresponding Tokyo Japanese (consonant-stem) and Shuri Okinawan suffixes. The Tokyo and Shuri suffixes are cognate except in the Conclusive and Adnominal, where the Shuri forms descend from combinations of the Adverbial suffix with inflected forms of **wor*- ‘be’. The dagger next to a Tokyo suffix indicates that it is obsolete or obsolescent. Chapter 2 deviates from the terminology of the list in that “Conditional” is used in place of “Provisional” for Dunan; in Chapter 8, Japanese Volitional forms, which expressed inferential meaning into the early modern period, are referred to as Inferenceals. Terminological uniformity between Japanese and Shuri has not been enforced for the last three categories, those characterized by *t*-initial suffixes, where the terms used for Shuri are given first, followed in parentheses by the terms used for Japanese (and, with the substitution of “Past” for “Perfect”, Dunan). With the exception of “causative” and “passive” in the body of Chapter 4, the names of affixally marked Japanese and Ryukyuan inflectional categories are capitalized throughout the book. Such names are not capitalized, however, when they are used in more general meanings (“imperative interpretations”, “potential expressions”, “negative existential verb”).

<u>Tokyo</u>	<u>Shuri</u>
Adverbial -i	-i
Conclusive -u	-(j)u-n
Adnominal -u	-(j)u-ru
Provisional -eba	-ee
Conditional †-aba	-aa
Volitional -oo	-a
Imperative -e	-i
Prohibitive -u-na	-una
Negative -ana-	-an
Passive -are-	-arir-
Causative 1 -ase-	-as-
Causative 2 †-asime-	-asimir-
Potential -e-	-----

Perfect Adverbial (Conjunctive) -te	-ti
Perfect Conclusive (Perfect) -ta	-ta-n
Perfect Adnominal (Perfect) -ta	-ta-ru