

**Usage of  
Japanese Auxiliary Verbs  
- With Appendices to the Usage  
of Japanese Verbs**

(日本語助動詞活用辞典)

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# JOBUN

## (Japanese Preface)

Hissha ga, kanari nenrei ga takaku natte kara, eigo igai no gaikokugo wo manabi, shouenjidai kara naganen ni watatte mananda eigo yori, jissai no yaku ni tatte iru korera no gaikokugo ni tsuite omou toki, gaikokugo no gakushuusha ni totte, ikani saisho no kyouiku mesoddo (☞ method) ga juuyou de aru ka wo omoi sirasareta. Sorera hokusuu no shurui no kotonaru gaikokugo wo osieru mesoddo ha, sorezore kotonatte ita nimo kakawarazu, tomoni sono chuusin ni suerarete ita no ga, dousi de atta. Sosite, hissha ga gaikokugo wo manabu tachiba de rikai si, gengo wo gaikokujin ni osieru ni atatte juuyouda to kangaeru koto ha, kono dousi no shuutoku de aru. Kore ha hotondo sinnen ni chikai mono de aru.

Mochiron, kokode iu dousi no shuutoku toha, dousi wo ta no gengo youso kara kirihanashite itte iru no daha nai. Gyaku ni, dousi to setsuzoku suru ta no youso tono karami no nakade, kimerarete iru dousi no hataraki to gutaitekina imi no rikai ga nasareru koto wo iu node ari, sore ha gutaitekina hito to hito tono komyunikeeshon (☞ communication) no naka deno sityueeshon (☞ situation) ni oujita imi no ha'aku ni tsunagaru mono de aru. Kore ha gengo no chigai ni yora nai, huhentekina meidai da to hissha ha sinzuru.

Hurikaette, waga nihongo wo gaikokujin ga shuutoku siyou to suru toki, kono koto ha issou juuyouna imiai wo motte kuru. Nihongo no dousi ha, sore jitai de, sono hataraki no tayousei wo motte iru bakari de naku, tokuni, tayouna jodousi ya josi ga kirabosi no gotoku dousi wo torimaite, jitsuni yuukitekina hokankankei wo motte, tagai no hataraki to imi wo kettei site iru. Kono ten ni oite, nihongo no jodousi to josi ha, sono kazu no oosa tomo aimatte, seioushokukugo no jodousi ya zenchisi no hatasu yakuwari wo ookiku ryouga siteiru to kakusin site iru.

Sono you na kihontekina konseputo (☞ concept) ni tatte, "Jitsuyou kouza: OTO KARA MANABU NIHONGO" no hensan ni sakidatte, hissha ga massaki ni torikakatta koto ga, onsetsu lebelu ni tachi'itte sakusei sita kyouisyuu to gakuseiyuu no hatsuon kyouzai de ari, sore to narande, kono "NIHONGO DOUSI YOUHOU JITEN" no hensan de ari, sore ni tomonatte hasei sita Jodousi no youhou to, tomoni Dousi no tsukaikata wo meguru samazamana juuyou jikou wo "Hosoku (Appendix)" to site hensansi, sore wo bekkou ni matomete hensan sita no ga kono "NIHONGO JODOUSI YOUHOU JITEN" de aru.

Kono jiten ha, saki ni nobeta hissha no kanten wo gutaitekini akirakani site iru (mata sono ito wo motte hensan site iru) to sinzuru node, kono sho wo riyou sareru kata ha, dare simo, hissha no iwan to suru tokoro wo rikai sareru darou to omou. Mata kono jiten ha, jouki no "OTO KARA MANABU NIHONGO" no sankousho to site hensan sare, hissha no kangaeru "gaikokugo to site no (tsumari, gaikokujin ni totteno ikokugo to site no) nihongo" no kyouiku hou to yuukiteki ni ketsugou site iru. Kono jiten no kousei to siyouhou ha, tsugi no "Kono jiten no kousei to tsukaikata" de nobete aru ga, toriwake gaikokujin no shogakusha ni totte ha, kore wo tandoku de siyou suru yori ha, jouki no mesoddo no nakade "NIHONGO JODOUSI YOUHOU JITEN" to tomoni siyou suru hou ga nozomashii. Sikasi, aruteido nihongo wo shuutoku site iru gakushuusha ga, kyoomi ni sitagatte tandoku ni shiyussuru nara ba sono nihongo no chikara wo lebelu' appu (☞ level up) suru noni yakudatsu koto mo tashika de aru. You ha, gaikokujin gakushuusha ga, nihongo no dousi wo meguru, jodousi to josi no kirabiyakana kyouden wo kakunin si, sono youhou wo etoku si, motte nihongo to Nippon no bunka wo yori hukaku rikai site itadakere ba, hissha no mokuteki ha tasse rare, ooi ni yorokobi to suru tokoro de aru.

Ei Cohen,

2010 nen 6 gatsu 15 nichu

## Kono Jiten no Kousei to Tsukaikata

Kono jiten niha NIHONGO DOUSI YOUHOU JITEN no tame ni hensan sareta 5-tsu no "Hosoku (Appendix)" ga matomerarete iru. Kore ni yotte, dousi to jodousi no youhou ni kansuru subete no youten ga moura sarete iru. Hosoku 1-I to 1-II ha, jodousi no youhou ni kansuru koto ga matome rarete iru. Hosoku 2 to 3, niha dousi no youhou no juuyou'jikou no subete ga matome rarete iru. Hosoku 4 ha, sude ni nobeta youni, hukugou'dousi no lisuto (☞ list) de aru. Hukugou'dousi ni tsuite ha, NIHONGO DOUSI YOUHOU JITEN no "Kono jiten no kousei to tukaikata" wo sanshou sare tai. Kono Hosoku no uchi de, gaikokujin gakushuusha ni totte yori juuyou nano ha hajime no hutatsu de arou. Naze nara, Jobun de nobeta youni, jodousi ha, josi to tomoni, bunshou no naka deno tano goku no yakuwari to hataraki to imi wo kettei suru kara de aru. Mata jodousi to josi ha tagai ni hokanteki ni sorezore no yakuwari to hataraki wo kime'au. Sarani ichibu no jodousi ha, ta no jodousi no hataraki wo mo kimeru. Korera no youhou ni shuujuku suru koto ha, nihongo no gokan wo mi ni tsukeru noni taihen juuyoude aru.

### [Kono jiten no kousei]

**Appendix 1-I** deha, tsugi no youna kousei ni natte iru.

Jodousi no midasigo ha [ ] no naka ni hyouji sarete iru.

{ Rei: [U (う) ] ; [SASERU (させる) ] nado }

Kigou "†" ga tsuite iru midasigo ha, kotengo wo imi suru ga, sono naka niha genzai mo, gagotekina (tsumari, miyabi na) hyougen ya, jidai'geki ya jidai'shousetsu nado de tsukawarete iru mono de aru. Tsukaware naku natte iru mono ha shuuroku sarete inai.

{ Rei:† [SIMU (しむ) ] : > Shojou (wo) sitatame, tsukai no mono ni mota simu (持たしむ) (☞ motte ika seta). }

Hitotsu no bunshou no hajimari ha, sude ni [NIHONGO DOUSI YOUHOU JITEN] de nobeta youni, prompt-mark ( > ) de meiji sarete iru.

Jodousi no kaku koumoku no yourei ha, tsugi no youna houhou de sikibetsu sarete iru.

\* Reibunchoo ni arawareru tougai no midasigo no jodousi ha *shatai* no *hutoji* (*bold-italic*) de hyouki sarete iru.

[Rei: > Sonna ni yuu *nara*, boku mo iku no wo *yosou.* ]

## Kono Jiten no Kousei to Tsukaikata

\* Douitsu reibun chuuno hoka no jodousi ha *shataiji* (italic) de hyoukisarete iru.

[Rei: > Kongetsu kagiri de kono kaisha wo yame **sasete** (させて) itadaki *masu.*]

\* Renzoku site iru jodousi ha ushiro no jodousi no saizu wo ookiku site wakete meiji site aru.

[Rei: > Otto mo mou jiki modoru *deshou kara*, sibiraku chanomibanasi demo site i *mashou*. Yukkuri site ikeru no *deshou.*"]

\* In'youbun ya kan'you hyougen ha shitasen (underline) de meiji site aru.

[Rei: > Ikura kuchi wo suppaku site itte mo chittomo kikou to si nai nda yo, ano ko ha.]

[Rei: > Ame hutte dzi katamaru... yatto hutari mo motono saya ni osamari souda na.]

Jodousi ni sakidatte tsunagaru hinsu ha, sono hinsu no eigomei no ryakugou de ("R" +) no katachi de simesu. "R" ha hinsu no eigomei no ryakugou (tadasi josi no baai ha josi sono mono).

[Rei: (V +), (Adj +), (no (の) +) nado. "no (の) " ha josi.]

Kono jiten ni tsukawarete iru ryakugou niha, kaki no youna mono ga aru.

V :	dousi (☞ verb)
Adj/adj:	keiyousi (☞ adjective)
Adj v:	keiyoudousi (☞ adjective verb)
Aux v:	jodousi (☞ auxiliary verb)
N / n:	meisi (☞ noun)
Adv/adv:	hukusi (☞ adverb)

**Appendix 1-II** deha, jodousi no hataraki ga sono taigen site iru imi no katachide kubun sarete iru. Koko deha, midasi no jodousi ni tsunagaru hinsu no shurui ga kantan ni simesarete iru.

{ Rei: [U (う) ] (kategorii 1 no dousi to keiyousi, keiyoudousi ni tsunagaru)

Mata sorezore no jodousi no hataraki no kubun ni oujite reibun ga simesite aru. Reibun ha asterisk (\*) de hajimaru (tadasi kaku kou no saisho no reibun dake). Setsuzoku site iru dousi ha **boldo**-tai de meiji sare, midasigo no jodousi ha henkakei de 12 point no **bold**-tai ni shitasen (underline) de meiji site aru.

## Kono Jiten no Kousei to Tsukaikata

{ Rei: [U (う) ] (hanasite no isi) \* "Saa, kore kara Yumi no tegami ni henji wo **kakoU**." }

Douitsu bunshou ni hokano joudousi ga aru baai ha, sore ha tanni bold-tai de meiji site aru.

[Rei: "Kyou ha mou dare mo ko **nai daroU**." ]

Kono hosoku no sekushon (section) 2 niha sorezore no joudousi no kanouna gokei henka subete no reibun ga ataerarete iru. Shousai ha sono kou no setsumei wo sanshou sare tai.

**Appendix 2** deha dousi no tokushuna youhou ya zougohou, meirei no katachi, kateihou no katachi to setsuzoku suru oto ni yotte hikiokosareru gobi no oto no henka ("Onbin") ni tsuite no gutairei ga simesarete aru.

Kono onbin ni tsuite ha, sono oto no henka ni itaru keika ga zusikitekini simesarete iru node, gaikokujin gakushuusha nimo rikai siyasui darou to omowareru. [Honrai, kono oto no henka ha, nihonjin ga hatsuwa suru sai ni okoru koukuu nai to kokyuuikikei deno seiritekina henka no kekka hikiokosareru mono de ari, tokubetsuna kisokusei ga sakini atta wake deha naku, ato kara soko ni kyoutsuu no kisokusei wo mitometa ni suginai. Mata jidai ni yotte onbin no katachi mo chigai, chihou ni yotte ha sono nagori wo todomeru onbin wo tsukau tokoro mo aru.] Izureni sitemo, kono otono henka mo, nihongo no gokeihenka no juuyouna youso to natte iru node, orosoka niha dekinai. Gaikokujin gakushuusha ha, kore wo tadasiku rikai site, sono kisokusei ni shuujuku suru hitsuyou ga aru.

**Appendix 3** deha, gokei henka no shujusou ga reiji sarete iru.

Hajime ni, dousi ni setsuzokusuru go no chigai ni yoru henka ni tsuite rei ga simesarete ari, saigoni dousi no kihonkei no daihyoutekina mono ni tsuite, kanouna henkakei ga reibun no naka de simesarete iru. Koko deha, dousi no kihonkei no bunpoutekina yobina ha tsukawazu, 5-tsu no kategorii ni wakete aru (cf. : sono youna bunpou'yougo wo oboete mo gogaku shuutoku no tasi ni nara nai to omou tame de aru.) Sorezore no daihyouteki na dousi ni tsuite, ono'ono 8-tsu no setsuzoku pataan (👉 patern) (kore mo honsho de ha bunpoutekina meishou ha tsukawa nai) ni tsuite, reibun ga simesarete aru.

5-tsu no henkakei no kategorii to 8-tsu no setsuzoku pataan to iu gainen ha, gaikokujin gakushuusha ga yokeina bunpou yougo ni chuui wo sorasareru koto naku, gakushuu dekiru youni to no hairyo kara de ari, hissha ga kangaedasita mono de, shourai, nihongo no gengogaku wo senkou sen to

## Kono Jiten no Kousei to Tsukaikata

suru hito ha, izure Nippon de saiyousarete iru tadasii yougo wo manabi naosu hitsuyou ga aru koto ha, gen wo mata nai.

Appendix 2 to 3 ni kansite ha, koko deha rei wo ageru koto ha shouryaku suru. Sorezore no kaisetsu wo sanshou saretai.

Ijou ga kono jiten no naritachi ni tsuite no gaiyou de aru. Kono jiten ha, hajime nimo nobeta youni, mikan no "Jitsuyou kouza: OTO KARA MANABU NIHONGO" no sankousho to site hensan saretai. Koko ni agerareta reibun ha, akumade mo hissha no sokkyoutekina sakubun ni yoru. In'youbun ni tsute sae, omoitsuki de agerareta ni suginai. Sitagatte sorera ga saitekina mono de aru toha kagira nai to omou ga, "wareware ippanjin ga sono go wo tsukau to sureba, kou naru", to iu hitotsu no sankourei de aru. Kono koto ha juuyou de, gaikokujin gakushuusha ga, shourai, korera no kotoba wo ouyou site yuku sai ni, kanarazu ya yakudatsu darou.

Kono jiten no siyou ha, kihonteki niha, roomaji hyouki no nihongo gakushuu tekisuto wo tsukatta jugyou de nasareru beki mono to omou. Tokuni shogakusha ya, amari goi no houhude nai shokyuu no gakushuusha deha, beko ni siyou suru koto ha, hotondo imi no nai koto darou to kangae rareru kara de aru. Sikasi aruteido no lebelu (👉 level) made nihongo wo shuutoku sita gakushuusha ga, tsukaikata wo saikakunin sitari, goi wo huyasitari suru tame ni riyou suru koto ha kanou de ari, imi no aru koto kamo sire nai. Sou iu imi deha izure chikai shourai ni, roomaji hyouki dake de naku, nihongo no mojitaiki wo tsukatte hensan suru hitsuyou mo aru darou to, hissha ha kangaete iru. Tomokaku mo, kono jiten no reibun ha, tannaru reibun no rekkyo ni todomarazu, toki niha, reibun jisin ga aruteido monogatarisei no aru monode attari, hitotsu no kaiwa ni natte itari suru node, riyou suru toki ha, joukei nado wo imeeji (👉 image) site, yomi katsu riyou suru koto wo osusume suru. Mata korera no reibun wo sozai ni site, monogatarisei no aru kaiwa ya sakubun wo kousei sitari suru nomo hitotsu no riyouhou deha nakarou ka, to omou sidai de aru.

\*\*\*\*\*

2010 nen 6 gatsu 15 nichi  
Ei Cohen

Jobun V

## Honsho ni tsukawarete iru onsetsu

Honsho niha ika no hyou ni **hutojitai** de simesu youna nihongo no onsetsu ga tsukawarete iru. Nao [ ] nai no onsetsu ha, **gaikoku no chimei, jinmei, gairaigo no katakana-hyouki** de siyou sareru. (\*) ha hanboin "n" no oto wo imi suru.

\	a	i	u	e	o	\	a	i	u	e	o
k	ka	ki	ku	ke	ko	ky	kya	-	kyu	-	Kyo
s	sa	si	su	se	so	sh	sha	[shi]	shu	[she]	Sho
t	ta	[ti]	[tu]	te	to	ch	cha	chi	chu	che	Cho
		chi	tsu			ts	[tsa]	[tsi]	tsu	[tse]	[tso]
n	na	ni	nu	ne	no	ny	nya	-	nyu	-	Nyo
h	ha	hi	hu	he	ho	hy	hya	-	hyu	-	Hyo
m	ma	mi	mu	me	mo	my	mya	-	myu	-	Myo
y	ya	-	yu	-	yo		-	-	-	-	-
r	ra	ri	ru	re	ro	ry	rya	-	ryu	-	ryo
[l]	[la]	[li]	[lu]	[le]	[lo]	[ly]	[lya]	-	[lyu]	-	[lyo]
w	wa	-	wu	-	wo		-	-	-	-	N (ung)*
g	ga	gi	gu	ge	go	gy	gya	-	gyu	-	Gyo
z	za	[zi]	zu	ze	zo	j	ja	ji	ju	je	Jo
		ji					(dja)		(dju)	(dje)	(djo)
d	da	[di]	du	de	do	dz	[dza]	dzi	dzu	[dze]	[dzo]
b	ba	bi	bu	be	bo	by	bya	-	byu	-	Byo
p	pa	pi	pu	pe	po	py	pya	-	pyu	-	Pyo

[(Chuu) : "ja"-gyou no ( ) nai ha nihon go no honrai no oto ni chikai oto wo arawasu. Tadasi hyoukihou ha juurai doori no kanrei ni sitagatte iru.]

English Preface to  
The Dictionary of Japanese Auxiliary Verbs  
[NIHONG JODOUSI YOUHOU JITEN ZENBUN]

This is a kind of Dictionary, in which the author, Ei Cohen intends to show foreign learners how to use Japanese Auxiliary Verbs in connection with Japanese Verbs. This dictionary was made firstly at the same time when the author edited the “Usage of Japanese Verbs, a Dictionary”[NIHONGO DOUSI YOUHOU JITEN] as Appendices to the latter one during early 1990s. The history of the edition of these kinds of “Dictionaries” is briefly written in the Preface to the latter dictionary, so it would be better not to be repeated here.

As is referred to in the Preface to the latter Dictionary, every Japanese Auxiliary Verbs (“Jodousi”) have their own features and functions in conjugation with verbs to give certain definitive meaning in the context written. The real meanings of every Japanese verb often couldn’t be defined finally without any of auxiliary verbs as well as Auxiliary Particles (“Josi”). In Japanese language readers or listeners could understand through the auxiliary verbs used in any of expressions what kind of speaker/speakers would pronounce such expressions to whom (i.e. to what kind of receiver/receivers of such message as well as of what kind of objective persons told in such message. Also you can comprehend psychological conditions of a speaker or a listener in the message as well as the circumstances around them.

For example, to make you ease to understand what I want to say, I show you a Japanese expression here. (“Saki ni tegami wo soete motasete (持たせて) yarimasita (遣りました) node sorosor sochira ni mairu koro da to omoi masu (思います) ..., uketorare masi tara (受け取られ ましたら) sono mama uchi ni modoru youni omousi’tsuke kudasai mase (ませ).”)[In English may be like this for example: “I’ve let Saki to bring (it) to you and shortly she may get to you; when you’ll have received (it), please say her to get back home soon.”] When you can understand in Japanese you would find out there is much difference in the real meanings between Japanese and English, and those who can understand only in English may not understand delicate nuance in meanings which is contained in several highlighted with bold-italicized and underlined Auxiliary verbs. I think it is because of differences of cultures in human relationship between Japanese and



English Preface to  
The Dictionary of Japanese Auxiliary Verbs  
[NIHONG JODOUSI YOUHOU JITEN ZENBUN]

English societies.

As such you can understand the importance of auxiliary verbs (as well as auxiliary particles) in definition of the final meanings of every expression through those examples of usage of verbs given in this Dictionary as well as the “Usage of Japanese Verbs”.

And then the author may feel happy if every user reach to understand the concept of the author and to be familiarized with usage of every auxiliary verbs and auxiliary particles as well in connection with various Japanese verbs.

As of configuration and how to use this Dictionary follows below a brief explanation about them.

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## Configuration and How to use this Dictionary

This Dictionary consist of five parts: Appendix 1-I, Appendix 1-II, Appendix 2, Appendix 3 and Appendix 4.

Appendix 1-I and Appendix 1-II summarize the matters how to use the auxiliary verbs and relative elements in Japanese language. While Appendix 2 and 3 provide all of important matters around the usage of Japanese verbs.

The Appendix 4 is merely a List of the compound-verbs that are more important (i.e. mainly might be frequently encountered) in the practices with Japanese language. For the List of Compound Verbs you should refer to the paragraph “the Configuration and How to use this Dictionary” of the “Usage of Japanese Verbs”.

Among these Appendices the most important for the foreign learners may be the former two Appendices. Because, as referred to in the Preface, Auxiliary verbs together with Auxiliary Particles may define the features, functions and the real meanings of the other words in any of expression. Furthermore, Auxiliary verbs together with Auxiliary Particles complementarily define each other their features and functions in the given sentences. And then some auxiliary verbs may define functions of another auxiliary verbs appeared in the same sentences. So it is important for learners to have the sense of Japanese language that familiarize with characteristics and usage of these lingual elements such as auxiliary verbs and auxiliary particles.

[Configuration of this Dictionary]

Appendix 1-I consists of following constructions.

Entry word of auxiliary verb is shown in the parentheses [ ]

{Example: [U (う) ] ; [SASERU (させる) ] etc}

Entry word with a sign "†" is a classic word, but among such classic words there may be several words which are used also currently in the expression and/or conversation in more elegant style and often may read or hear in the classical or historical dramas or novels or romances etc.

{Example: †[SIMU (しむ) ] :> Shojou wo sitatame, tsukai no mono ni mota simu (持たしむ) (☞ motte ika seta (持って行かせた) )

## Configuration and How to use this Dictionary

Those words ceased from being used in any style are omitted from this Dictionary.

All sentences start with a so-called prompt sign (>), as used in the “Usage of Japanese Verbs” like this:

[e.g.: > “**Korare** tara (来られたら) kite morae *masen* ka.”].

\* Each entry item of Auxiliary verbs is highlighted in the example sentences with ***bold-italic*** fonts like this:

[e.g.: > Sonna ni yuu *nara*, watashi mo iku no wo yosou.] (よそう)

\* Auxiliary verbs other than the entry one in the same sentence are indicated simply with *italic* fonts.

## Configuration and How to use this Dictionary

[ e.g.: > Kongetsu kagiri de kono kaisha wo yame *sasete* itadaki *masu*  
(いただき ます) .]

\* When a pair of auxiliary verbs continually appears in the same sentence, the former one is indicated simply with italicized fonts or with bold-italic fonts (if it is the entry item), while the latter one is highlighted by use of greater size of fonts like this:

[ e.g. : [MASU (ます) ] > Otto mo mou jiki modoru *deshou* (でしよう) *kara*, sibiraku chanomibanasi demo site i *mashou* (ましよう) .  
Yukkuri site ikeru no *deshou* (でしよう) ."]

\* Auxiliary particles used in a sentence may be indicated simply by use of *italicized* fonts like this:

[ e.g. : [MASU (ます) ] > “Kuru *toha* kiiite *masen* desita yo. Kuru *nara*  
(来るなら) kuru *de* (来るで) mae motte sirasete oite hoshikatta  
desu *ne* (ほしかったです ね) .”]

\* Expressions referred or idiomatic phrases are highlighted by underlines, and if it is referred from any of the well-known works there may be followed the title of the referred work with its author’s name like this:

[ e.g.: > Ikura kuchi wo suppaku site itte mo chittomo kikou to si nai  
nda yo, ano ko ha.]

[ e.g.: Ame hutte dzi katamaru... yatto hutari mo motono saya ni osamari *souda na*.]

[ e.g.: Otoko mo su naru niki wo omuna mo site mimu tote su nari.  
(Kino Tsutayuki: “Tosa Nikki” yori) ]

In the indication (if any) for any part of speech, there may be showed the said part in the form of (“R” +) where the “R” is the abbreviation of the English name of the said part of speech provided that if it is an auxiliary verb it is the said auxiliary verb itself.

[eg.: (V +), (Adj +), (no (の) +) etc. "no (の) " is the said auxiliary verb.]

## Configuration and How to use this Dictionary

In this Dictionary there are used following abbreviations of parts of speech.

- V : (☞ verb)
- Adj/adj: (☞ adjective)
- Adj v: (☞ adjective verb)
- Aux v: (☞ auxiliary verb)
- N / n: (☞ noun)
- Adv/adv: (☞ adverb)

In the **Appendix 1-II**, the functions of auxiliary verbs are categorized according to the meanings embodied in the auxiliary verbs themselves. Then there are indicated possible kinds of the part of speech, which may follow to the entry item of the auxiliary verb.

{ e.g.: [U (う) ] (it follows after any of verb of category 1, adjectives, and adjective verbs.)

\* Examples of usage are shown in accordance to the category of functions of the auxiliary verbs. Here the examples of sentences start with asterisk (\*) but only for the first example. The verbs followed by auxiliary verbs are indicated by use of bold style of fonts, then if it is the entry item the said auxiliary verb is shown by the font of bold style of greater (12 or 14 point) with being highlighted by a single underline.

{ e.g.: [U (う) ] (hanasite no isi) \* "Saa, kore kara Yumi no tegami ni henji wo **kakou**(書こう)."

In the Section 2 of this part of Appendix there are provided various examples of use in whole possible conjugations of Auxiliary Verbs. For the details see the related paragraphs in the sections.

**Appendix 2** is mainly dedicated to the verbs. There are provided lots of specific and typical tips in using the Japanese Verbs together with auxiliary verbs and auxiliary particles such as rules of word coinage, formation of imperative mood with relative mode of expression for the imperative mood, formation of conditional mood with several possible expression for it, as well as so called the "Onbin" which means the

## Configuration and How to use this Dictionary

unique mode of mutation of sound in the inflecting part of words (especially that of verbs and auxiliary verbs). Learners could grasp a certain sense of such grammatical mode in practical use of verbs and auxiliary verbs that play quite important roles for appearing the meanings of verbs through various examples of usage.

In the section about this “Onbin” there are illustrated paths from the original form of conjugation to the final form of it combined with the related auxiliary verbs (especially with [TA (た)] and [DA (だ)]) as well as with other element of wording. So learner wouldn’t feel any difficulty in comprehending such a typical mutation of sound. Additionally to say, this kind of mutation of sound originally is not related to any of grammatical rules. It is brought up from the physiological phenomenon of the Japanese people in relation simply to their oral cavity and respiratory system in the manner of speaking.

As such, there was never any kind of rules firstly to make such mutation of sounds in connection with a certain word conjugating with another word. So you could find several types of mutation in real practices of Japanese speaking and/or writing depending on the historical periods and regional characteristics, you could find some old or classical traces or remains until now in somewhere of Japanese provincial regions. Any way learners shouldn’t pass through this feature, because this kind of mutation of sounds is also an important element of conjugation in Japanese language.

**Appendix 3** provides learners various features of conjugation of auxiliary verbs in connection with verbs and other elements in wordings.

Firstly, there are shown sufficient number of examples of conjugations arising from the difference of words that are in connection with verbs, and lastly there are provided possible conjugations for the typical verbs in the examples of usage. There aren’t given any of grammatical terminology for the basic forms of conjugation, but they are divided merely in Five Categories. Because it is the author’s belief that a lot of grammatical terms only could prevent learners to smoothly grasp the sense of Japanese language, but do not serve them to do so.

## Configuration and How to use this Dictionary

Then, there are provided examples of usage in the Eight Conjugation Patterns (without giving grammatical terms) for each of the typical verbs in each of Five Categories said above. Such concept is the unique for the author of this Dictionary, who intend to eliminate a kind of confusion and headache with grammatical terms from learners to make them easily grasp a certain sense of Japanese language.

Finally, these are a brief explanation about the configuration of this Dictionary. Users of this Dictionary should take note that all of sentences or expressions of usage shown in this dictionary are solely those examples of usage of every word in the headings that randomly came up to the author's mind, i.e. they are the result of author's creation. Even the referred sentences and/or expressions or phrases are merely those that randomly came up in author's mind. So the author does not necessarily think that those examples would be optimal ones in using the given entry items. But author believes that such sentences and expression may come up in mind if an ordinal member of Japanese public uses such kind of word as given in this Dictionary. So the learners should keep in mind that these are merely examples, but not the best ones.

This Dictionary could be used rather than better in the classes where the tutor/s may orally give instruction with writing methods of Japanese language using English characters. The tutors in such classes should give a plenty of examples other than those provided in this Dictionary. This Dictionary may be personally used as a by-reference book in a way of phonetic approach to Japanese language. But learners should read orally all sentences and expressions according to the instructed manner. In such manner learners may automatically familiarize also with Japanese writings as well.

At the end, the author hope, you will feel happy in using this Dictionary as well as the "Usage of Japanese Verbs, a dictionary" thanking for your interest in these dictionaries.

## Configuration and How to use this Dictionary

The author welcome to receive your questions brought up in using these dictionaries. You can have contact with author via following e-mail address.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Best regards,

June 15, 2010

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Editorial Postscript  
to the last version of “Usage of Japanese Auxiliary Verbs”  
( “Nihongo Jodousi Katsuyou Jiten Henshuu Kouki”)

[English Editorial Postscript]

It has taken more than one year to review and improve the contents of this Dictionary. But the author doesn't satisfied with the result of time-consuming editorial work, because there has been brought up a lot of new idea not only to enrich the contents but also polish the style of the Dictionary to make it easier and valuable for users to utilize it, while reviewing and editing the Dictionary.

For example it should be done to highlight every elements of word on the levels of sound like as conjugating parts of verbs and or auxiliary verbs and other linguistic elements followed by and/or following to the said entry words which appear in examples of usage, using bold-italic face, bold face, italic face and/or underlines. It was appeared in fact that making such efforts for tens of thousands of words which appear in the examples is too much difficult and time-consuming to achieve and it could take more times than two or three years to finish. So the author abandoned to realize such an idea although such is referred in the Preface.

Should it be better for foreign users that the more numbers of examples of usage might be given for every entry word. But also such idea couldn't be realized due to the limits of space and time given.

The author should have an opportunity to improve this Dictionary whenever if it becomes possible and it may come up to the willing of author to do so, taking into account the desires and expectation of users and above-said ideas as well.

The author always appreciates it and feel it happy if every user feeds back his/her opinions and suggestions to him that have come up while using this Dictionary.

Thanking for your interest into this Dictionary,

Ei Cohen  
In Tokyo, June 15, 2010

Editorial Postscript  
to the last version of “Usage of Japanese Auxiliary Verbs”  
( “Nihongo Jodousi Katsuyou Jiten Henshuu Kouki” )

[Nihongo Henshuu Kouki]

Konponteki ni kono Jiten no naiyou to henshuuno keishiki no minaosi to suikou wo tegake' hajimete, ichi nen amari ta tachi, kono hodo youyaku koukai suru tokoro made kogi' tsukeru koto ga deki masita. Sikasi nagara chosha ha juubunni manzoku ha site ori masen.

Suikou to henshuu no katei de riyousha ni totte yori tsukai' yasuku yuuyouna mono ni si tai to iu yoku ga waite kite, tsugitsugi to henshuu' sagyou wo okuraseru kekka ni narimasitaga. sore demo nao human ga nokoru riyuu ha tatoeba tsugi no youna ten ni arimasu.

Hitotsu ni ha, Jobun de nobeta youna reibun ni arawareru midasigo no gobihenka ya, sonota no shudai no jodousi no zengo ni tsunagaru dousi ya jodousi, joshi, sonota no gengo' youso wo, hutoji ya shatai' moji, hutoji-shatai' moji mataha andaalain nado ni yotte kyouchou si kubetsu suru koto ni yotte gaikokujin gakushuu' sha no dousi no tukaikata no kankakutekina rikai wo siyasuku suru toiu aidea ha juubun na katachi de jitugen deki masen desita. Sore ha sono sagyou ga amari nimo hanzatsu de ooku no jikan ga kakaru kara desita.

Mata dono midasigo nimo motto ooku no reibun wo agereba, motto yokatta ka to omoware masu ga, kore mo supeesu ya jikan no kankei de genjou ni todomeru koto ni nari masita.

Mata ori wo mite, sono youna kanousei ga shoujireba, riyousha no koe ya jouki no aidea wo kouryo ni irete, yori yoi mono ni kaihen dekiru hi no kuru no wo kitais itai to omoi masu.

Chosha ha riyousha kara no socchokuna goiken ya goteian wo itadakerreba makoto ni arigataku, siawase ni zonnji masu.

Kono Jiten ni gokansin wo motte itadaki arigatou gozai masu.

Ei Cohen  
Toukyou nite, 2010 nen 5 gatsu 7 ka.

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