コードの変換またはコピー・ペーストの結果です。パラグラフの表示が不適切な場合、以下の文章を手入力して再度試してください。

Verb Conjugation in the Miyako Language: Perfective, Negative, Past, and Continuative Forms
Shigehisa KARIMATA

Research Report on Miyako Ryukyuan: General Study for Research and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan

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1 Survey overview

Over a period of four days between September 4 and September 7, 2011, grammar surveys were conducted at nine sites on Miyakojima as part of the joint survey of the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics. The survey sites were Bora, Uruka, Miyaguni, Yonaha, Kurima, Kugai, Karimata, Ikema, and Kuninaka. The surveyed items comprised the 37 verbal items included in Ryūkyū Rettō no Gengo no Kenkyū: Zen-Shūraku Chōsahyō (Studies on the Languages of the Ryukyu Islands: Survey Sheets for All Villages; henceforth ‘the Zen-Shūraku’), compiled in 1982 by the Okinawa Center for Language Studies. The verbal items included there have been selected with the purpose of getting a grasp of the conjugation classes of the dialects of the Ryukyuan languages in mind; included were Japanese regular verbs, comprising strong as well as weak regular verbs with stems ending in sounds such as *b, *m, *k, *g, *s, *t, *n, *r, *w, and irregular verbs, namely aru ‘to be (inanimate); to exist’, iru ‘to be (animate)’, kuru ‘to come’, suru ‘to do’, and nai ‘to be absent; to be nonexistent’. In order to be able to identify the conjugation class of each verb, their perfective forms (e.g. suru), negative forms (e.g. shinai), past tense forms (e.g. shita), and continuative (e.g. shite) forms were all included as sub-items. The perfective forms were included in order to identify perfective aspect verb forms. The negative forms were included in order to identify the base stems of the verbs. Although base stems can also be obtained from imperative and hortative forms, the negative forms were chosen because imperative and hortative forms are not available for non-volitional verbs. The past tense forms were included in order to identify any onbin verb stems. In the Northern Ryukyuan languages, onbin stems can also be identified in continuative forms. The continuative forms were included in the Zen-Shūraku in order to determine whether onbin stems are used in forms other than past tense forms in the Southern Ryukyuan languages.

For the joint survey on Miyakojima, we amended the Zen-Shūraku to include example sentences. The example sentences were included in the amended survey sheet as part of the research project The Study of the Linguistic Geography of the Miyako Dialects of Ryukyuan, JSPS KAKENHI.

1 Translator’s note: throughout, the author uses the term ‘daihyōkei’, meaning ‘representative form’, akin to the term ‘dictionary form’.
2 Translator’s note: ‘euphonic stems’; see section 4.1 for an explanation.
Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B), led by Satoshi Nishioka (Okinawa International University), in order to make it easier to obtain the conjugated verb forms. The method used in the survey consisted of asking the informants to translate the example sentences on the survey sheet into their respective dialects.

Taking the considerable number of surveyed items and the number of survey days into account, the items were divided into three subsets and three groups of researchers tasked with eliciting the items of one subset each. Due to problems of informant availability and the number of available researchers, we were unable to form three groups and elicit all of the items at some of the sites. Furthermore, there were cases where a sentence was elicited but the intended word form was not obtained. In this chapter, I will use materials obtained in surveys I conducted in Shimajiri\(^3\) (December 10, 2011), Kugai\(^4\) (March 3, 2012), and Karimata\(^5\) (August 15 and 16, 2011) in addition to the materials obtained in the joint survey on Miyakojima. The Shimajiri grammar survey is a completely new addition. In all, data from ten sites will be examined in this chapter.

Corresponding to the shite-type continuative of Japanese, the dialects of the Miyako language (henceforth simply ‘the Miyako language’ or ‘Miyako’) have two types of continuative forms. One type, exemplified by numi: ‘to.drink-CONTINUATIVE’ and kaki: ‘to.write-CONTINUATIVE’, is formed by suffixing -i to the base stem. The other type, exemplified by numitti (to.drink-CONTINUATIVE) and kakitti (to.write-CONTINUATIVE), ends in -ti. On the amended survey sheet the former is called the ‘ari-continuative’ and the latter the ‘shite-continuative’, so I will also use those terms in this chapter.

The ari-continuative is used for non-conclusive predicates in compound sentences and sentences with multiple predicates to express how two actions take place in succession, either in a subordinate or in a non-subordinate manner. The shite-continuative is used for non-conclusive predicates in compound sentences and sentences with multiple predicates to express mainly non-subordinate actions. The ari-continuative is also used for the first element of a compound predicate. In order to be able to elicit both types of continuative forms, example sentences for both were made for each verb in preparing the survey sheet.

\(^3\) The informant was S. I., a male speaker born and raised in Shimajiri, date of birth May 6, 1937.
\(^4\) The informant was K. Y., a male speaker born and raised in Kugai, date of birth December 23, 1926.
\(^5\) The informant was Y. N., a female speaker born and raised in Karimata, date of birth December 15, 1926.
2 Stems and suffixes

Conjugated verb forms consist of elements such as the stem, suffixes, and particles. The suffixes and particles form the part that is modified according to the intended grammatical meaning; the remaining, unchanging part is the stem. Verbs in the Northern Ryukyuan languages alternate between three stem types: base stems, onbin stems, and infinitive stems. Among these three stem types, base stems and onbin stems also exist in Japanese, but infinitive stems can be said to be peculiar to the Northern Ryukyuan languages. In this chapter, I will use ‘-’ to indicate boundaries between stems and suffixes, as in kak-e:, and ‘=’ to indicate boundaries between stems and particles, as in nudi=kara.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base stems</th>
<th>Onbin stems</th>
<th>Infinitive stems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kak-an ‘to.write-NEGATIVE’</td>
<td>kate-an ‘to.write-PAST’</td>
<td>kate-un ‘to.write-PERFECTIVE’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tur-an ‘to.take-NEGATIVE’</td>
<td>tut-an ‘to.take-PAST’</td>
<td>tu-in ‘to.take-PERFECTIVE’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jum-an ‘to.read-NEGATIVE’</td>
<td>jud-an ‘to.read-PAST’</td>
<td>jun-un ‘to.read-PERFECTIVE’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. The Shuri dialect of Naha City, Okinawa Island.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base stems</th>
<th>Onbin stems</th>
<th>Infinitive stems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hak-an ‘to.write-NEGATIVE’</td>
<td>hatt3-an ‘to.write-PAST’</td>
<td>hat3-un ‘to.write-PERFECTIVE’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tur-an ‘to.take-NEGATIVE’</td>
<td>tutt-an ‘to.take-PAST’</td>
<td>tu-N ‘to.take-PERFECTIVE’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jum-an ‘to.read-NEGATIVE’</td>
<td>jud-an ‘to.read-PAST’</td>
<td>jun-iN ‘to.read-PERFECTIVE’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. The Jana dialect of Nakijin Village.

As can be seen in Table 3, and as was also pointed out by Moriyasu Motonaga (1973), it is not necessary to posit onbin stems, as in Modern Japanese (henceforth just ‘Japanese’), or infinitive stems, as in the Northern Ryukyuan languages, for the Miyako language; only base stems have to be recognized. The fact that it is not necessary to posit onbin stems is a notable characteristic of Miyako verb conjugation. Some verbs in Miyako have a base stem variant with a reduplicated final consonant. Among the items in our survey, kav ‘to put on (headwear)’, niv ‘to fall asleep’, and az ‘to say’ have such variant stems. While the perfective forms kav, niv, and az consist of stems ending in consonants without suffixes, their stem-final consonants are reduplicated in the corresponding imperative, hortative, and negative forms: kavv-i

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6 I use the terms ‘stem’ and ‘suffix’ as defined by Shigeyuki Suzuki (1972).
7 Translator’s note: ren’yō stems.
8 I have adopted the terms ‘base stem’, ‘onbin stem’, and ‘infinitive stem’ for the three stem types from Yukio Uemura’s (1963) ‘Shuri Hōgen no Bunpō’, Okinawago Jiten (A Dictionary of Okinawan). In addition to these three stem types, Uemura also posits fused stems and contracted stems.
‘to.put.on(headwear)-IMPERATIVE’,  
kavv-a ‘to.put.on(headwear)-HORTATIVE’,  
kavv-an ‘to.put.on(headwear)-NEGATIVE’,  
nivv-i ‘to.fall.asleep-IMPERATIVE’,  
nivv-an ‘to.fall.asleep-NEGATIVE’,  
azz-i ‘to.say-IMPERATIVE’,  
azz-a ‘to.say-HORTATIVE’,  
and azz-an ‘to.say-NEGATIVE’. The perfective form v: ‘to sell’ consists of a single long consonant without a suffix, but the corresponding imperative, hortative, and negative forms have stems that consist of just a reduplicated short consonant: vv-i ‘to.sell-IMPERATIVE’,  
vv-a ‘to.sell-HORTATIVE’,  
and vv-an ‘to.sell-NEGATIVE’. Although there are verb types with stem variants different from these, as well, I hope to discuss them as part of a complete description of the conjugated forms and conjugation types of the Miyako dialects at a later time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base stems</th>
<th>kak-an ‘to.write-NEGATIVE’</th>
<th>kak-ʧtaʔ ‘to.write-PAST’</th>
<th>kak-ʧ ‘to.write-PERFECTIVE’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jum-an ‘to.read-NEGATIVE’</td>
<td>jum-taʔ ‘to.read-PAST’</td>
<td>jum ‘to.read-PERFECTIVE’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tur-an ‘to.take-NEGATIVE’</td>
<td>tu-ʧtaʔ ‘to.take-PAST’</td>
<td>tu-ʧ ‘to.take-PERFECTIVE’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavv-an ‘to.put.on(headwear)-NEGATIVE’</td>
<td>kav-taz</td>
<td>kav</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. The Shimozato dialect of Hirara.

The verbs elicited in response to the following Japanese verbs have been identified as strong verbs: 
tobu ‘to fly; to jump’,  
asobu ‘to play’,  
kogu ‘to row’,  
iki ‘to go’,  
ootosu ‘to drop’,  
dasu ‘to put out’,  
motsu ‘to carry; to hold; to have’,  
kiru ‘to cut’,  
shibaru ‘to tie up’,  
horu ‘to dig’,  
furu ‘to fall (e.g. rain)’,  
kaburu ‘to put on (headwear)’,  
tojiru ‘to close’,  
neru ‘to sleep’,  
kau, ‘to buy’,  
uru ‘to sell’,  
nomu ‘to drink’,  
taberu ‘to eat’,  
you ‘to get drunk’,  
arau ‘to wash’,  
and iu ‘to say’. The verbs elicited in response to the following Japanese verbs have been identified as weak verbs: 
suteru ‘to discard’,  
oriuru ‘to get off (e.g. a vehicle)’,  
ochiru ‘to fall’,  
kureru ‘to give’,  
morau ‘to receive’,  
okiru ‘to get up’,  
kiru ‘to put on (e.g. clothing)’,  
suwaru ‘to sit down’,  
miru ‘to see; to look’,  
and keru ‘to kick’. The verbs elicited in response to the following Japanese verbs have been identified as irregular verbs: 
kuru ‘to come’,  
suru ‘to do’,  
aru ‘to be (inanimate); to exist’,  
iru ‘to be (animate)’,  
shinu ‘to die’,  
and nai ‘to be absent; to be nonexistent’.

Although nai is classed as an adjective in Japanese, the equivalent in the Ryukyuan languages is classed as an irregular verb. In Miyako, adjectives have conjugated forms consisting of a grammaticized combination of a -ku-infinitive and the existential verb az or forms containing a reduplicated stem, for example; the Miyako equivalent of nai is classed as a verb because it has no such forms. Even though it is classed as a verb, however, it of course does not have the morphological categories of aspect and voice, nor does it have forms for the imperative or hortative moods; in these respects, it has the same grammatical properties as adjectives.
In response to *shibaru*, the use of a verb corresponding to Japanese *kubiru* ‘to tie up’ is expected; in response to *neru*, that of a verb corresponding to *nemuru* ‘to sleep’; in response to *taberu*, that of a verb corresponding to *kurau* ‘to eat’; in response to *tojiru*, that of a verb corresponding to *kuru*; in response to *morau*, that of a verb corresponding to *eru* ‘to get’; in response to *suwaru*, that of a verb corresponding to *wiru* ‘to sit down’; in response to *iru*, that of a verb corresponding to *woru* ‘to be (animate)’.

Among the weak verbs of Japanese, those with one-syllable stems ending in the vowel -i, such as *mi-ru* ‘to see; to look’, *ki-ru* ‘to put on (e.g. clothing)’, and *ni-ru* ‘to boil’, were also weak in Central Old Japanese (henceforth just ‘Old Japanese’), but those with two-syllable stems ending in either the vowel -i or the vowel -e (called ‘upper bigrade verbs’ and ‘lower bigrade verbs’, respectively) had a combination of weak conjugated forms, such as negative *oki-zu* ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’ and imperative *oki-yo* ‘to.get.up-IMPERATIVE’, and strong conjugated forms, such as perfective *ok-u* ‘to.get.up-PERFECTIVE’ and adnominal non-past *ok-uru* ‘to.get.up-ADNOMINAL’. Verbs of the latter type can be called verbs with a ‘mixed conjugation’ of strong and weak forms (henceforth ‘mixed verbs’). The verb *shinu* ‘to die’, a strong verb in Japanese, can be seen as having had a type of mixed conjugation combining conjugated forms comprising a strong conjugation stem and a suffix, such as *sin-azu* ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’ and *sin-itari* ‘to.die-ALTERNATIVE’, with conjugated forms comprising a mixed conjugation stem and a suffix, such as *sin-uru* ‘to.die-2\(^{\text{ND}}\).CONCLUSIVE’ and *sin-ure* ‘to.die-3\(^{\text{RD}}\).CONCLUSIVE’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Non-past</th>
<th>Adnominal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Modern</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>‘to go’</td>
<td>ik-anai</td>
<td>ik-e</td>
<td>iQ-ta</td>
<td>ik-u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>‘to die’</td>
<td>cin-anai</td>
<td>cin-e</td>
<td>cin-da</td>
<td>cin-u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>‘to get’</td>
<td>oki-nai</td>
<td>oki-ro</td>
<td>oki-ta</td>
<td>ok-iru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>‘to see’</td>
<td>mi-nai</td>
<td>mi-ro</td>
<td>mi-ta</td>
<td>mi-ru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Old Japanese</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>‘to go’</td>
<td>ik-adzu</td>
<td>ik-e</td>
<td>ik-itari</td>
<td>ik-u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>‘to die’</td>
<td>cin-adzu</td>
<td>cin-e</td>
<td>cin-tari</td>
<td>cin-u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>‘to get up’</td>
<td>oki-dzu</td>
<td>oki-jo</td>
<td>oki-tari</td>
<td>ok-u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>‘to see’</td>
<td>mi-dzu</td>
<td>mi-jo</td>
<td>mi-tari</td>
<td>mi-ru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Verb conjugation types in Japanese.

\(^9\) The second conclusive form is used for predicates of emphatic sentences, agreeing with the focus particles *zo*, *nan*, *ya*, and *ka*, and is homophonous with the adnominal form. The third conclusive form is used for predicates of emphatic sentences, as well, agreeing with *koso*, and is homophonous with the conditional form.
In the Shimajiri, Karimata, and Kugai dialects, not only the negative of the Old Japanese weak conjugation, but also those of the Old Japanese mixed conjugations correspond to forms in which the negative suffix -n is attached to a base stem ending in the vowel -i. In other words, the mixed conjugations of Old Japanese have become weak. In the Shimajiri and Karimata dialects shinu ‘to die’ has become weak, as well; it has become strong in the Kugai dialect.

(1) ki:ju jiruɡaɡea:mai n:ta u:tin. (Karimata)

tree=ACCUSATIVE to.shake-CONTINUATIVE=too fruit=TOPIC to.fall-NEGATIVE (ochinai)

‘No mandarins fall from the tree, even when you shake it.’

(2) baja: umanna u:rin. (Kugai)

I=TOPIC here=LOCATIVE=TOPIC to.get.off-NEGATIVE (orinai) (Kugai)

‘I don’t get off here.’

While forms such as the perfective and the imperative of verbs corresponding to Old Japanese weak and mixed verbs also follow the weak conjugation in, among others, the Bora, Miyaguni, and Kurima dialects, comprising a base stem ending in the vowel -i or the vowel -iː and a suffix such as -ru, the negative form instead follows the strong conjugation, comprising a base stem ending in a consonant and a suffix beginning with the vowel -u or the vowel -uː. In these dialects, the weak conjugation has become mixed.

(3) vvaɡa tuzzuba smari fi:ru. (Bora)

you=NOMINATIVE chicken=ACCUSATIVE to.tie.up-CONTINUATIVE to.give-IMPERATIVE (kure)

‘You tie up the chicken.’ (imperative)

(4) uːtʰa sudaŋkaija ka:ssuba fu:n. (Bora)

younger.brother=TOPIC older.brother=DATIVE=TOPIC sweets=ACCUSATIVE to.give-NEGATIVE (kurenai)

‘The younger brother doesn’t give sweets to the older brother.’

(5) kunu fsuţza azumakâɾa numi mi:ru. (Bora)

this medicine=TOPIC to.be.sweet=because to.take-CONTINUATIVE to.see-IMPERATIVE (miro)

‘This medicine is sweet, so try taking it.’

10 Translator’s note: throughout this chapter, Japanese model sentences have been replaced by glosses and their English translations; the relevant Japanese conjugated verb forms of the model sentences are given underlined in parentheses.
(6) uja: jakju:juba: miuŋ. (Bora)
father=TOPIC baseball=TOPIC to.see-NEGATIVE (minai)
‘My father doesn’t watch baseball.’

(7) gumiu umanŋkai sītru. (Miyaguni)
garbage=ACCUSATIVE there=LOCATIVE to.discard-IMPERATIVE (sutero)
‘Throw away the garbage over there.’

(8) mma: fz:fznu kīnnumai sītun. (Miyaguni)
grandmother=TOPIC to.be.old-ADNONMINAL kimono=too to.discard-NEGATIVE (sutenai)
‘My grandmother doesn’t even throw away her old kimonos.’

(9) unu ma:zzu kumaŋkai kiri fi ru. (Miyaguni)
that ball=ACCUSATIVE here=LOCATIVE to.kick-CONTINUATIVE to.give-IMPERATIVE (kure)
‘Kick that ball this way.’

(10) ʊtʊto azuŋ koosuba ɸuːŋ. (Miyaguni)
younger.brother=TOPIC older.brother=DATIVE sweets=ACCUSATIVE to.give-NEGATIVE (kurenai)
‘The younger brother won’t give sweets to the older brother.’

(11) vvaŋa tuzzuba: smari/sãmari fi ro. (Kurima)
you=NOMINATIVE chicken=ACCUSATIVE to.tie.up-CONTINUATIVE to.give-IMPERATIVE (kure)
‘You tie up the chicken.’ (imperative)

(12) utuţoa azanna/suzzanna ko:suba: fuːŋ. (Kurima)
younger.brother=TOPIC older.brother=TOPIC sweets=ACCUSATIVE to.give-NEGATIVE (kurenai)
‘The younger brother won’t give sweets to the older brother.’

There are Miyako dialects in which a mixed conjugation is used for verbs that correspond to Old Japanese mixed verbs. They are mixed conjugations of a different kind, however; as will be discussed later, strong conjugation forms are used for the conclusive non-past and adnominal non-past forms of mixed verbs in Old Japanese, while they are used for the negative and hortative forms of mixed verbs in Miyako. The negative suffixes -uŋ and -uːŋ are used for mixed verbs, -iŋ and -iːŋ for weak verbs, and -aŋ and -aːŋ for strong verbs.
Table 5. Verb conjugation types in the Bora and Shimajiri dialects.

In this chapter, we examine the conjugated forms and conjugation types by comparing them to those of Old Japanese, and occasionally those of Modern Japanese, as well.

3 Negative forms

Whether a Miyako verb follows a strong conjugation, a weak conjugation, or a mixed conjugation can be determined by looking at its negative form.

Miyako negative forms end in either -an, -in, or -un. Forms in which -dzaːn or -daːn is substituted for the final -n are observed, as well. Forms ending in -an, -in, or -un take a variety of shapes and are used in multiple senses. Forms ending -adzaːn, -i-dzaːn, and -udzaːn express the intention or judgment of the speaker. As the forms ending in -adzaːn, -i-dzaːn, and -udzaːn are also formed with base stems, I will treat them together with -an in this chapter.

(13) ujaːʨiŋkzɡa bazkaiba imkaija ikazan. (Miyaguni)
father=TOPIC weather=NOMINATIVE to.be.bad=because sea=ALLATIVE=TOPIC

to.go-NEGATIVE (ikanai)
‘My father won’t go to the sea, because the weather is bad.’

(14) ameno tʰɔk’aːrna pukaŋkai nimottsu idasazɑːn. (Miyaguni)

rain=GENITIVE time=LOCATIVE=TOPIC outside=LOCATIVE=TOPIC luggage=ACCUSATIVE
to.put.out-NEGATIVE (dasanai)
‘When it’s raining, I don’t put my things outside.’

(15) kaɾiːa: unaqɑ duːnu wa juba: vva=vvadjaːn. (Yonaha)

he=TOPIC self=GENITIVE pig=TOPIC to.sell-NEGATIVE (uranai)
‘He doesn’t sell his pig.’
-an is used in verbs that correspond to Old Japanese strong verbs; it is suffixed to base stems ending in a consonant. -in is used in verbs that correspond to Old Japanese weak verbs; when their negative forms are compared to other conjugated forms, they can be analyzed as uki-n, consisting of a vowel stem of the weak conjugation to which the suffix -n has been attached. -un is used in verbs that correspond to Old Japanese mixed verbs; while their imperative forms are formed by suffixing -ru to a vowel stem, their negative forms can be analyzed as uk-un, consisting of a consonant stem of the strong conjugation to which the suffix -un has been attached. When their conjugations are considered in their entirety, verbs whose negative forms are formed with the suffix -un thus follow a mixed conjugation.

For reference, I will also give imperative forms obtained in the survey. While imperative forms are formed by suffixing -i to a base stem that ends in a consonant in the strong conjugation, they are formed by suffixing -ru to a base stem that ends in the vowel -i or the vowel -iː in the weak conjugation.

The Bora dialect

Negative forms of verbs that derive from Old Japanese mixed verbs follow the mixed conjugation in the Bora dialect, with the suffixes -uŋ and -uːŋ. On the other hand, the forms corresponding to keranai ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’, kinai ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’, and winai ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’, which derive from Old Japanese weak verbs, as well as shinanai ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’, which derives from a strong verb, follow the strong conjugation, while the form corresponding to minai ‘to.see-NEGATIVE’, which derives from an Old Japanese weak verb, follows the mixed conjugation. As regards irregular verbs, the form corresponding to shinai ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’ follows the mixed conjugation, while the form corresponding to inai ‘to.be(animate)-NEGATIVE’ follows the strong conjugation.

Strong conjugation

- kiraŋ ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’, kssaŋ ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’, bzzaŋ ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’, snaŋ ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’
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Mixed conjugation
- uruŋ ‘to.get.off-NEGATIVE’, utuŋ ‘to.fall-NEGATIVE’, ukuŋ ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’, stuŋ ‘to.discard-NEGATIVE’, fu:ŋ ‘to.give-NEGATIVE’
- m'u:ŋ ‘to.see-NEGATIVE’, ju:ŋ ‘to.get-NEGATIVE’

Irregular conjugation

Imperative forms
- mi:ru ‘to.see-IMPERATIVE’, fi:ru ‘to.give-IMPERATIVE’, zziru / iziru ‘to.put.in-IMPERATIVE’

The Uruka dialect
Negative forms of verbs that derive from Old Japanese mixed verbs follow the mixed conjugation in the Uruka dialect, with the suffix -uŋ, except for ukiŋ ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’, which follows the weak conjugation. The form corresponding to minai ‘to.see-NEGATIVE’, which derives from an Old Japanese weak verb, is the weak conjugation form mi:ŋ; forms for other verbs that derive from Old Japanese weak verbs were not obtained, however, so further details on the Uruka dialect remain unclear.

Strong conjugation

Mixed conjugation
- uru:daŋ ‘to.get.off-NEGATIVE’, utuŋ ‘to.fall-NEGATIVE’, stuŋ ‘to.discard-NEGATIVE’, ffudzaŋ ‘to.give-NEGATIVE’

Weak conjugation
- ukiŋ ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’
- mi:ŋ ‘to.see-NEGATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
- ku:ŋ ‘to.come-NEGATIVE’
Imperative forms

- ku: ‘to.come-IMPERATIVE’

The Miyaguni dialect

Negative forms of verbs that derive from Old Japanese mixed verbs follow the mixed conjugation in the Miyaguni dialect, with the suffix -uŋ, except for ukiŋ ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’, which follows the weak conjugation. The form corresponding to keranai ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’ is the strong conjugation form kiraŋ; forms for other verbs that derive from Old Japanese weak verbs were not obtained, however, so further details on the Miyaguni dialect remain unclear.

Strong conjugation

- kiraŋ ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’

Mixed conjugation

- uruzaŋ ‘to.get.off-NEGATIVE’, utuŋ ‘to.fall-NEGATIVE’, sutuŋ ‘to.discard-NEGATIVE’, fuzzaŋ ‘to.tie.up-NEGATIVE’, φuŋ ‘to.give-NEGATIVE’, ituŋ ‘to.go.out-NEGATIVE’

Weak conjugation

- ukiŋ ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’

Irregular conjugation

- kuŋ ‘to.come-NEGATIVE’

Imperative forms

- miru ‘to.see-IMPERATIVE’, fi:ru ‘to.give-IMPERATIVE’, sìtìru ‘to.discard-IMPERATIVE’, kũ ‘to.come-IMPERATIVE’
The Yonaha dialect

The negative forms of some verbs that derive from Old Japanese mixed verbs follow the mixed conjugation in the Yonaha dialect, with the suffix -uŋ, while those of others follow the weak conjugation, with the suffix -iŋ. Negative forms of verbs that derive from Old Japanese weak verbs were not obtained, so further details on the Yonaha dialect remain unclear.

Strong conjugation
- tuban ‘to.fly-NEGATIVE’, kugan ‘to.row-NEGATIVE’, ikan ‘to.go-NEGATIVE’, ffan ‘to.fall(e.g. rain)-NEGATIVE’, utusan ‘to.drop-NEGATIVE’, kiran ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’, kiran ‘to.cut-NEGATIVE’, idasan (to.put.out-NEGATIVE) mutan ‘to.carry-NEGATIVE’, vvan ‘to.sell-NEGATIVE’, kæ:n ‘to.buy-NEGATIVE’

Mixed conjugation
- urudjan ‘to.get.off-NEGATIVE’, utun ‘to.fall-NEGATIVE’, stun ‘to.discard-NEGATIVE’, fuða:n ‘to.give-NEGATIVE’

Weak conjugation
- ukin ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
- ku:n ‘to.come-NEGATIVE’

Imperative forms
- mi:ru ‘to.sec-IMPERATIVE’, kakiru ‘to.put.on-IMPERATIVE’, ffru / firu ‘to.give-IMPERATIVE’
- ku: ‘to.come-IMPERATIVE’

The Kurima dialect

Negative forms of verbs that derive from Old Japanese mixed verbs follow the mixed conjugation in the Kurima dialect, with the suffix -uŋ. The form corresponding to keranai ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’ is the strong conjugation form kiraj; forms for other verbs that derive from Old Japanese weak verbs were not obtained, however, so further details on the Kurima dialect remain unclear.

Strong conjugation
Gene
ral Research for the Study and Conservation of Endangered Dialects in Japan
Research Report on the Miyako Dialects of Southern Ryukyuan
August 1, 2012, National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics

‘to.tie.up-NEGATIVE’, ffaŋ ‘to.fall(e.g. rain)-NEGATIVE’, tssañ ‘to.cut-NEGATIVE’, murañ ‘to.receive-NEGATIVE’, vvaŋ ‘to.sell-NEGATIVE’, faŋ ‘to.eat-NEGATIVE’, kaŋ ‘to.buy-NEGATIVE’, araŋ ‘to.wash-NEGATIVE’, b’oŋ ‘to.get.drunk-NEGATIVE’

▪ kiraŋ ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’

Mixed conjugation

▪ uruŋ ‘to.get.off-NEGATIVE’, utuŋ ‘to.fall-NEGATIVE’, ukuŋ ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’, stuŋ ‘to.discard-NEGATIVE’, fuŋ ‘to.give-NEGATIVE’

Irregular conjugation

▪ kuŋ ‘to.come-NEGATIVE’

Imperative forms


▪ mi:ro ‘to.see-IMPERATIVE’, fi:ru ‘to.go-IMPERATIVE’, stiro ‘to.discard-IMPERATIVE’, zziro ‘to.put.in-IMPERATIVE’

▪ ku ‘to.come-IMPERATIVE’

The Kugai dialect

Negative forms of verbs that derive either from Old Japanese weak verbs or from mixed verbs follow the weak conjugation in the Kugai dialect, with the suffixes -iŋ and -iŋ. Furthermore, the form corresponding to shinai ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’, which derives from an Old Japanese irregular verb, is the weak conjugation form fiiŋ. The forms corresponding to keranai ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’ and shinanai ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’ follow the strong conjugation. While the forms corresponding to kinai ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’ and winai ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’ follow the strong conjugation in other dialects, the weak conjugation forms kifiŋ and biziŋ are used in the Kugai dialect.

Strong conjugation


- kiraŋ ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’, snaŋ ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’

**Weak conjugation**

- uriŋ ‘to.get.off-NEGATIVE’, utiŋ ‘to.fall-NEGATIVE’, ukiŋ ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’, sṭīŋ ‘to.discard-NEGATIVE’, fi:ŋ ‘to.give-NEGATIVE’

- zwiŋ ‘to.get-NEGATIVE’, kīfiŋ ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’, bziŋ ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’, mīŋ ‘to.see-NEGATIVE/to.be(animate)-NEGATIVE’

**Irregular conjugation**

- ku:ŋ ‘to.come-NEGATIVE’, fi:ŋ ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’, nja:ŋ ‘to.be absent’

**Imperative forms**


- mī:ru ‘to.see-IMPERATIVE’, fi:ru ‘to.give-IMPERATIVE’, kākiri ‘to.put.on-IMPERATIVE’, ki:rh ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-IMPERATIVE’

- ku: ‘to.come-IMPERATIVE’, fi:ru ‘to.do-IMPERATIVE’

**The Shimajiri dialect**

Negative forms of verbs that derive either from Old Japanese weak verbs or from mixed verbs follow the weak conjugation in the Shimajiri dialect, with the suffixes -iŋ and -i:ŋ. The forms corresponding to keranai ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’ and winai ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’, which derive from weak verbs, follow the strong conjugation. As regards irregular verbs, the form corresponding to shina ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’ follows the weak conjugation. firō > sru > ssu.

**Strong conjugation**


- kiraŋ ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’, bza:ŋ ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’

**Weak conjugation**
• uriŋ ‘to.get.off-NEGATIVE’, utʃiŋ ‘to.fall-NEGATIVE’, stʃiŋ ‘to.discard-NEGATIVE’, fiːŋ ‘to.give-NEGATIVE’, ukiŋ ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’, sniŋ ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’

• miːŋ ‘to.see-NEGATIVE/to.be(animate)-NEGATIVE’, zʒiŋ ‘to.get-NEGATIVE’, ŋʃiŋ ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
• kuːŋ ‘to.come-NEGATIVE’, fiːŋ ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’, njaːŋ ‘to.be(absent)’

Imperative forms

• miː ‘to.see-IMPERATIVE’, fiːɾu ‘to.give-IMPERATIVE’, ŋʃi ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-IMPERATIVE’, kuː ‘to.come-IMPERATIVE’, ssu ‘to.do-IMPERATIVE’

The Karimata dialect

Negative forms of verbs that derive either from Old Japanese weak verbs or from mixed verbs follow the weak conjugation in the Karimata dialect, with the suffixes -iŋ and -iːŋ. The forms corresponding to kinai ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’, winai ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’, and shinanai ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’ also follow the weak conjugation. As regards irregular verbs, the form corresponding to shinai ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’ follows the weak conjugation, while the form corresponding to inai ‘to.be(animate)-NEGATIVE’ follows to the strong conjugation.

Strong conjugation

• kiraj ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’

Weak conjugation
• uriŋ ‘to.get.off-NEGATIVE’, utʃiŋ ‘to.fall-NEGATIVE’, ukiŋ ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’, ŋʃiŋ ‘to.discard-NEGATIVE’, fiːŋ ‘to.give-NEGATIVE’, ŋʃi ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’, kadʒiŋ
Shigehisa KARIMATA—Verb Conjugation in the Miyako Language: Perfective, Negative, Past, and Continuative Forms

‘to.nibble-NEGATIVE/to.dig-NEGATIVE’, sniŋ ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’, b’u:iŋ ‘to.get.drunk-NEGATIVE’

- iŋ ‘to.get-NEGATIVE’, kisn ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’, biziŋ ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’, miŋ ‘to.see-NEGATIVE/to.be(animate)-NEGATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
- kuŋ ‘to.come-NEGATIVE’, aŋ ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’, uran ‘to.be(animate)-NEGATIVE’, njaŋ ‘to be absent’

Imperative forms
- ku ‘to.come-IMPERATIVE’, aʃiru ‘to.do-IMPERATIVE’

The Ikema dialect
Negative forms of verbs that derive either from Old Japanese weak verbs or from mixed verbs follow the weak conjugation in the Ikema dialect, with the suffixes -iŋ and -i:ŋ. The forms corresponding to keranai ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’, kinai ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’, winai ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’, and shinanai ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’ follow the strong conjugation. As regards irregular verbs, the form corresponding to shinai ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’ follows the mixed conjugation.

Strong conjugation

11 b’u:iŋ may be a negative potential form corresponding to Japanese yoenai ‘to.get.drunk-POTENTIAL-NEGATIVE’.
• kirani ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’, ttean ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’, bidzan ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’, cinan ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’

Weak conjugation
• ukin ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’, uridzana ‘to.get.off-NEGATIVE’, utin ‘to.fall-NEGATIVE’, sitin ‘to.discard-NEGATIVE’, fi:n ‘to.give-NEGATIVE’
• zzin / ddzin ‘to.get-NEGATIVE’, bu:in ‘to.get.drunk-NEGATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
• ku:n ‘to.come-NEGATIVE’, ñun ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’, n:a:n ‘to.be(animate)-NEGATIVE’

Imperative forms
• mi:ru ‘to.see-IMPERATIVE’, fi:ru ‘to.give-IMPERATIVE’, sitiru ‘to.discard-IMPERATIVE’
• ku: ‘to.come-IMPERATIVE’, assu ‘to.do-IMPERATIVE’

The Kuninaka dialect

The form corresponding to minai ‘to.see-NEGATIVE’, which derives from an Old Japanese weak verb, is the weak conjugation form mi:x; those corresponding to kinai ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’ and winai ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’, however, are the strong conjugation forms ñtax and ñbzan, respectively. The form corresponding to okinai ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’, which derives from an Old Japanese mixed verb, follows the weak conjugation. As only a small number of word forms was obtained for the Kuninaka dialect, no more than a brief outline can be given at present.

Strong conjugation
• kavvani ‘to.put.on(headwear)-NEGATIVE’, nivvan ‘to.fall.asleep-NEGATIVE’, azzan / a:jzan ‘to.say-NEGATIVE’
• ñtax ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’, ñtax ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’, ñbzan ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’

Weak conjugation
• okinni: ‘to.get.up-NEGATIVE’
• mi:n ‘to.see-NEGATIVE/to.be(animate)-NEGATIVE’

\[12\] bu:in may be a negative potential form corresponding to Japanese yoenai ‘to.get.drunk-POTENTIAL-NEGATIVE’; further confirmation is needed.

\[13\] ni: in okisni: may be a sentence-final particle.
Irregular conjugation

- ahon /ason ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’, nja:n ‘to be absent’

Imperative forms


3.1 Summary of negative forms

As it was not possible to obtain data for all the survey items at all the sites where the verb conjugation survey was conducted, the number of word forms that were obtained is limited, but when comparing the conjugation types of the Northern Ryukyuan languages (the dialects of Okinawa Island in particular), Old Japanese, and the Miyako language, the following observations can be made.

(i) Miyako has strong, weak, mixed, and irregular conjugation types.
(ii) Verbs deriving from Old Japanese strong verbs consistently follow the strong conjugation in Miyako.
(iii) The verb corresponding to keru ‘to kick’, which derives from an Old Japanese weak verb, follows the strong conjugation in Miyako.
(iv) The verb corresponding to miru ‘to see; to look’, which derives from an Old Japanese weak verb, follows the weak conjugation in some dialects and the mixed conjugation in others.
(v) Verbs deriving from Old Japanese mixed verbs follow the weak conjugation in the Kugai, Karimata, Ikema, and Kuninaka dialects, while they follow the mixed conjugation in the Bora, Uruka, Miyaguni, Yonaha, and Kurima dialects.
(vi) The verb corresponding to shinu ‘to die’, which derives from an Old Japanese mixed verb, follows the weak conjugation in the Karimata and Shimajiri dialects, while it follows the strong conjugation in the Bora, Kugai, and Ikema dialects.\(^\text{14}\)

\(^{14}\) In the Nishizato dialect of Miyako, according to Moriyasu Motonaga (1973), the form snan ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’, among others, follows the strong conjugation, while the forms sniru ‘to.die-IMPERATIVE’, sniriba ‘to.die-CONDITIONAL’, and others follow the weak conjugation. Furthermore, in a survey on the Nobaru dialect of former Ueno Village I conducted in November 2011 (the informant: Y. N., male, b. 1943), both a strong form, snatti:u ‘to be about to die’, and a weak form, snitti:u ‘to be about to die’ were obtained for expressing an impending boundary point of the event referred to by the verb. Of these, the former expresses the impending inception point of a volitional action, while the latter expresses an impending terminal point of a non-volitional change of state. All kinds of conjugated forms have to be examined in order to determine what the conjugation type of sn ‘to die’ is and which of its conjugated forms follow the weak conjugation. It is interesting to note that there are different mixed conjugation variants in different dialects. Together with the question of how these things have arisen, these are matters to be resolved in future research.
(vii) A phenomenon is observed in the dialects of Okinawa Island in which verbs deriving from Old Japanese weak verbs have changed into strong verbs; similarly, the form corresponding to *keranai* ‘to.kick-NEGATIVE’, which derives from an Old Japanese weak verb, follows the strong conjugation in every Miyako dialect, while the same holds for *kinai* ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’ in the Bora and Ikema dialects, and for *winai* ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’ in the Bora, Shimajiri, and Ikema dialects. Not enough word forms were obtained to draw conclusions regarding the other dialects.

(viii) Although a phenomenon is observed in the dialects of Okinawa Island in which verbs deriving from Old Japanese mixed verbs have changed into strong verbs (i.e. into verbs with -r-stems), such a change is not observed in Miyako.

(ix) In the Kugai, Shimajiri, and Karimata dialects, the forms corresponding to *kinai* ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-NEGATIVE’, *winai* ‘to.sit.down-NEGATIVE’, and *enai* ‘to.get-NEGATIVE’ also follow the weak conjugation.

(x) The form corresponding to *shinai* ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’, which derives from an Old Japanese irregular verb, follows the weak conjugation in the Kugai, Karimata, and Shimajiri dialects, while it follows the mixed conjugation in the Bora and Ikema dialects.

An interesting fact regarding the lexical meaning of negative verbs is that there were multiple sites where the negative form of *miz* ‘to see; to look’ was used in addition to *uray* as a present tense negative form of *uz* ‘to be (animate)’.

16 tunaznna imma mi:ŋ. (Shimajiri)
next.tense=LOCATIVE=TOPIC dog=TOPIC to.be(animate)-NEGATIVE
‘My neighbors don’t have a dog.’

17 tunaznu ja:nna inna mi:ŋ. (Kugai)
next.tense=GENITIVE house=LOCATIVE=TOPIC dog=TOPIC to.be(animate)-NEGATIVE
‘My neighbors don’t have a dog.’

4 Past tense forms

Irrespective of whether a verb is strong, weak, mixed, or irregular, the suffixes used for the past tense are -ta:, -ta, -tai, and -taːj. Unlike in Japanese and the Northern Ryukyuan languages, voicing of the -t- in these suffixes is not observed in strong verbs. As the sound changes *ri > i*, exemplified by *tuːj* ‘bird’ and *paːj* ‘needle; pin’, and *ru > z*, exemplified by *piru > piːj* ‘garlic’ and
saru > saʔ 'monkey', have occurred in Miyako, -taʔ, -tai, -taː, and -ta must derive either from -tari or from -taru.

The Bora dialect
Irrespective of whether a verb is strong, weak, mixed, or irregular, the suffix used for the past tense is either -taː or -ta, in which the final -z has undergone lenition. The sole exception is ataʔ ‘to.be(inanimate)-PAST’, in which -taʔ is used.

Strong conjugation

Mixed conjugation
- mi:ta: ‘to.see-PAST’, i:ta ‘to.get-PAST’

Irregular conjugation

The Uruka dialect
Irrespective of whether a verb is strong, weak, mixed, or irregular, the suffix used for the past tense is -taʔ. Forms in which -ta: is used are also observed.

Strong conjugation

**Mixed conjugation**

**Irregular conjugation**
- s|ta| ‘to.do-PAST’, ks|ta| ~ ks|ta: ~ k|ta| ‘to.come-PAST’, ku|sta| ~ ku|sta| ‘to.row-to.come-PAST’

*The Miyaguni dialect*
Irrespective of whether a verb is strong, weak, mixed, or irregular, the suffix used for the past tense is -ta:.

**Strong conjugation**

**Mixed conjugation**

**Irregular conjugation**

*The Yonaha dialect*
Irrespective of whether a verb is strong, weak, mixed, or irregular, the suffix used for the past tense is -ta:.
Strong conjugation


Mixed conjugation


Weak conjugation

- zzita: ‘to.get-PAST’

Irregular conjugation


The Kurima dialect

Irrespective of whether a verb is strong, mixed, or irregular, the suffix used for the past tense is -ta̱. Forms deriving from Old Japanese weak verbs were not obtained. In the strong conjugation, the suffix takes the shapes -sta, -ṭa, and -ta; in the mixed conjugation, it takes the shape -ta.

Strong conjugation


Mixed conjugation


15 Although the suffix does not begin with a vowel in strong verbs with a stem ending in -m in the other dialects, -u- appears here; further confirmation is needed.
Irregular conjugation


The Kugai dialect

Irrespective of whether a verb is strong, weak, or irregular, the suffix used for the past tense is -tɑː. In the strong conjugation, the suffix takes the shapes -staɿ, -ʃtaɿ, and -tɑː; in the weak conjugation, it takes the shape -taː.

Strong conjugation


Weak conjugation


- miːtaɿ ‘to.see-PAST’, zzitaɿ ‘to.get-PAST’, bizitaɿ ‘to.sit.down-PAST’

Irregular conjugation


The Shimajiri dialect

-taː is the suffix most often used for the past tense in the Shimajiri dialect, but -ta and -taz are used, as well. In the strong conjugation, the suffix takes the shapes -staː, -ʃtaː, -utaː, and -tɑːː; in the weak conjugation, it takes the shape -taː.
Strong conjugation


Weak conjugation


Irregular conjugation


The Karimata dialect

In addition to -tz, -daz is used as a suffix for the past tense in the Karimata dialect. At first glance, -daz in nundtz‘to.drink-PAST’ looks like an onbin form16, but as -daz is used in weak verb forms such as uridtz‘to.get.off-PAST’ and utidtz‘to.die-PAST’ as well as in strong verb forms such as asvdatz‘to.play-PAST’, and as there are verbs such as sntatz‘to.buy-PAST’ and cimitatzcimidatz‘to.close-PAST’ in which the use of -tz and -taz as variant forms is observed, they seem to be phonetic variants. In the Karimata dialect the suffix thus takes the shapes -itatz and -taz in the strong conjugation; in the weak conjugation, it takes the shape -taz.

Strong conjugation


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16 Translator’s note: a ‘euphonic form’; see section 4.1 for an explanation.
Non. This verb thus follows a mixed conjugation, as it appears to follow the strong conjugation, it may be a different one from that of Old Japanese.

The Ikema dialect

Irrespective of whether a verb is strong, weak, or irregular, the suffix used for the past tense in the Ikema dialect is -tai.

Strong conjugation


Weak conjugation

- mi:tai ‘to.see-PAST’, tsjitai ~ ttitai ‘to.sell-PAST’, bi:tai ‘to.sit.down-PAST’, ddzitai ‘to.get-PAST’

17 While the past tense forms sntaz / sndaz ‘to.die-PAST’ follow the strong conjugation, the negative form sniŋ ‘to.die-NEGATIVE’ follows the weak conjugation. This verb thus follows a mixed conjugation, albeit a different one from that of Old Japanese.

18 This form was elicited in response to Japanese kirenakatta ‘to.cut-POTENTIAL-NEGATIVE-PAST’, but as it appears to follow the strong conjugation, it may be a form corresponding to kiranakatta ‘to.cut-NEGATIVE-PAST’.

III
Irregular conjugation


The Kuninaka dialect

Although only a small number of word forms was obtained, the suffix observed most often is -tal̩, irrespective of whether the verb is strong, mixed, weak, or irregular; -taː is used as well.

Strong conjugation

- Ngröße ‘to.go-PAST’, pʲal̩tal̩ ‘to.go-PAST’, karːtal̩ ‘to.put.on(headwear)-PAST’, ḟum ̩tal̩ ‘to.put.on(footwear)-PAST’, nivtal̩ ‘to.fall.asleep-PAST’, sɿn ̩tal̩ ‘to.die-PAST’

Mixed conjugation

- cimetto ‘to.close-PAST’, okita ‘to.get.up-PAST’

Weak conjugation

- miːtal̩ ‘to.see-PAST’, bʃiːta ‘to.sell-PAST’, bʃiːta / bʃzta ‘to.sit.down-PAST’

Irregular conjugation

- astaː ‘to.do-PAST’, ataː ‘to.be(inanimate)-PAST’, otaː ‘to.be(animate)-PAST’, taɕii otaː ‘to.stand.up-STATIVE-PAST’

4.1 Past tense forms—discussion (1): on the presence of onbin

The sound changes undergone by Heian-era Japanese verb stems that are called ‘onbin’ are also observed in the Omoro Sōshi and the Northern Ryukyuan languages. ‘Onbin’ refers to sound changes involving stem-final consonants and suffixes that have resulted in changes in the paradigms of strong verbs, which acquired alternating stems in the process. Alternate stems are used in past tense and shite-continuative forms, which includes derived forms containing a shite-continuative as an element.

Neither ‘-i-onbin’ in -k-stem and -g-stem verbs, nor ‘nasal onbin’ in -b-stem verbs, nor ‘geminating onbin’ in -t-stem or -r-stem verbs are observed in the strong conjugation of the Miyako language. The ‘-i-onbin’ seen in -s-stem verbs in the Northern Ryukyuan languages are not observed, either. Although the suffix-initial vowel -i- is elided in the case of -m-stem verbs, ‘nasal onbin’ is not observed. Furthermore, the ‘elision onbin’ seen in the strong conjugation of the Northern Ryukyuan languages is not observed, either. It can thus be concluded that onbin stems need not be posited for Miyako.

19 Translator’s note: a Ryukyuan compilation of poems and songs compiled in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
In the *Omoro Sōshi*, the stem-final consonant and the initial vowel -i- of the suffix -ite are elided in the shite-continuatives of -b-stem and -m-stem verbs, and the -t- in the suffix is voiced, resulting in the suffix -de: tsu-de < tsuNde < tsum-ite ‘to.pile-CONTINUATIVE’; era-de < eraNde < erab-ite ‘to.choose-CONTINUATIVE’. It is assumed that the syllables -mi- and -bi- on the boundary between the stem and the suffix collapsed into the moraic nasal -N-, which then caused the voicing of the -t- in the suffix through assimilation, after which the moraic nasal was elided. The sound changes -mi- > -N- and -bi- > -N- occurred before palatalization.

In -r-stem verbs, too, the stem-final consonant and the suffix-initial vowel are elided. The stem-final consonant -r- and the intial vowel -i- of the shite-continuative suffix -ite are thus elided, but voicing of the -t- in the suffix is not observed: ino-te < inoQte < inor-ite ‘to.pray-CONTINUATIVE’. The elision of the suffix-initial vowel -i- and the appearance of the geminate element -Q- are thought to have occurred before palatalization, after which degemination must have occurred.

In -w-stem verbs, the stem-final consonant and the suffix-initial vowel collapsed into the vowel -u-, which was then elided. It is thought that Old Japanese intervocalic -p- consecutively underwent fricativization, voicing, labial lenition, and onbin into -w-: wara-te < waraute < waraw-ite ‘to.laugh-CONTINUATIVE’. Both the sound change -ri- > -Q- and the sound change -wi- > -u- occurred before palatalization.

In the case of -k-stem, -s-stem, and -g-stem verbs, the stem-final consonant and the suffix-initial vowel -i- are elided, and the consonant -t- in the suffix palatalized into -te-: da-tec < da-itec < dak-ite ‘to.embrace-CONTINUATIVE’; wata-tec < wata-itec < watac-ite ‘to.transfer-CONTINUATIVE’; ko-dze < ko-idze < kog-ite ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’. ‘Elision onbin’, in which the stem consonant is elided, is thus observed. Furthermore, the voicing of the suffix-initial consonant into -dze- in the case of -g-stem verbs is the result of voicing occurring before ‘-i-onbin’.

In -t-stem verbs, the -t- in the suffix is palatalized: mote-itec < mote-ite ‘to.carry-CONTINUATIVE’. Although palatalization and affrication due to the suffix-initial -i- are thus observed, any kind of onbin is not.

In the weak conjugation, in which stems end in vowels, no onbin of any kind has occurred: ore-te ‘to.get.off-CONTINUATIVE’; ake-te ‘to.open-CONTINUATIVE’. In verbs with stems ending in the vowel -i-, however, the -t- in the suffix is palatalized under the influence of this -i-: mi-tee < mi-te ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’; mitei-tee < mitite ‘to.become.full-CONTINUATIVE’.

The onbin-phenomena observed in the *Omoro Sōshi* have been preserved in the Northern Ryukyuan languages:
Conclusions regarding why the Miyako language does not have onbin stems and if this is indicative of its age can as yet not be drawn. When we consider, however, that onbin-phenomena are not observed in the Southern Ryukyuan languages and onbin had thus not yet occurred when the Southern Ryukyuan languages split from Proto-Ryukyuan, while onbin had already occurred in the sixteenth century, when the Omoro Sōshi was compiled, it can at least be surmised that the Northern Ryukyuan languages and the Southern Ryukyuan languages had split before the writing of the Omoro Sōshi, and that onbin occurred in the Northern Ryukyuan languages after this split.

4.2 Past tense forms—discussion (2): the shi-continuative form observed in stems

Another aspect of past tense forms that warrants attention is that they appear to consist of shi-continuatives to which -ta, -taː, -tai, or -taz has been attached, similarly to pre-onbin Old Japanese shitari ‘to.do-PAST’, nomitari ‘to.drink-PAST’, and uketari ‘to.receive-PAST’. Of course, a variety of sound changes have occurred in the Miyako language, so it has not preserved the shi-continuative forms of Old Japanese in their original shape.

Shi-continuatives are almost never observed in their original adverbial usage, but rather exclusively as elements in the formation of forms and words; it is therefore possible to determine the phonetic shapes of shi-continuative forms in Miyako by looking at the stem portions of Miyako past tense forms.

As I have discussed before (Karimata 1999), forms deriving from shi-continuatives are used as the perfective forms of -b-stem, -k-stem, and -g-stem verbs in the strong conjugation of the dialects of the central and southern regions of Miyakojima, such as those of Hirara and Bora. I concluded from this that the perfective forms of the Miyako language may derive from shi-continuative forms. In dialects such as those of Karimata and Ikema, however, forms deriving from suru-conclusives or suru-adnominals are used as well, as will be discussed below. As past tense forms allow us to identify the shape of shi-continuative forms, they also play a key role when investigating the origin of the perfective forms of verbs in Miyako.

As the non-past assertive predicative conclusive (henceforth ‘su-conclusive’) and non-past adnominal (henceforth ‘suru-adnominal’) forms of the strong conjugation of Old Japanese are
homophones, it cannot be determined whether the perfective forms of *-w-stem verbs such as Bora dialect kau ‘to.buy-PERFECTIVE’ and arau ‘to.wash-PERFECTIVE’ and Shimajiri dialect ko: ‘to.buy-PERFECTIVE’ and aru: ‘to.wash-PERFECTIVE’ derive from su-conclusives or from suru-adnominals. As regards strong conjugation -m-stem, -s-stem, -t-stem, and -r-stem verbs in the Miyako language, it cannot be determined whether their perfective forms derive from Old Japanese shi-continuatives, su-conclusives, or suru-adnominals.

Weak conjugation shi-continuative and su-conclusive forms differ in shape in Old Japanese as well as in Miyako, but as their su-conclusive and suru-adnominal forms are homophones both in Old Japanese and in Miyako, it cannot be determined whether perfective forms derive from su-conclusives or from suru-adnominals. Mixed conjugation shi-continuative, su-conclusive, and suru-adnominal forms, on the other hand, all differ in shape in Old Japanese, and their reflexes in Miyako are different, as well; it is therefore essential to examine Miyako verbs that correspond to Old Japanese mixed verbs.

In the following, we will examine past tense forms by conjugation, covering each of the strong, weak, and mixed conjugations; as regards the strong conjugation, we will look at the shapes taken by -b-stem, -k-stem, -g-stem, and *-w-stem verbs.

4.2.1 -b-stem verbs

The Japanese -b-stem verb past tense form that was included on the survey sheet was tonda ‘to.fly-PAST’, but the only past tense forms of a -b-stem verb that were obtained in Miyaguni, Kugai, and Ikema were those corresponding to asonda ‘to.play-PAST’. Forms with stems deriving from one of the shi-continuatives *tobi and *asobi were observed at every site; in Karimata and Ikema, respectively, the stems tuʋ- and aɕuː-, which derive from the su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms *tobu and *asubu, were observed in addition to those deriving from shi-continuatives.

tubzta: (Bora), tuv̥tɑːt̚ː - tubzta (Uruka), tubzta: / tubztan (Yonaha), tubztaŋ / tubztaŋ (Kurima), tubzta: (Shimajiri), tubztaŋ / tuɔtaz (Karimata), aɕpʰət̚ːa (Miyaguni), aspsta: (Kugai), aɕibitai ~ aeu:ta (Ikema)

4.2.2 -g-stem verbs

The Japanese -g-stem verb past tense form that was included on the survey sheet was koida ‘to.row-PAST’, but the only past tense form of a -g-stem verb that was obtained in Miyaguni was the form corresponding to oyoida ‘to.swim-PAST’. Forms with stems deriving from one of the shi-continuatives *kogi and *ojogi were observed at every site; in Karimata, the stem kuʋ-, which
derives from the su-conclusive or suru-adnominal form *kogu, was observed in addition to the stem deriving from the shi-continuative.

kugztə: (Bora), kugztaʔ (Uruka), kuqtaʔ (Yonaha), kudztə (Kurima), kuqtaʔ (Kugai), kugzta: (Shimajiri), kugitz / kuqtaʔ (Karimata), kugitai (Ikema), u:qız:ta: (Miyaguni)

4.2.3 -k-stem verbs

The Japanese -k-stem verb past tense form that was included on the survey sheet was itta ‘to.go-PAST’. Forms with stems deriving from the shi-continuative *iki were observed at every site; in Karimata and Ikema, the stem if-, which derives from the su-conclusive or suru-adnominal form *iku, was observed in addition to the stem deriving from the shi-continuative.

iksta: (Bora), ikstəʔ - iksta: (Uruka), iksta: / ikstə: (Miyaguni), ikstə: (Yonaha), isţaʔ (Kurima), ikstə: (Kugai), iksta: (Shimajiri), iftaʔ / iktaʔ (Karimata), iftaʔ ~ iktaʔ (Ikema)

4.2.4 *-w-stem verbs

The Japanese *-w-stem verb past tense forms that were included on the survey sheet were katta ‘to.buy-PAST’, kuratta ‘to.eat-PAST’, aratta ‘to.wash-PAST’, yotta ‘to.get.drunk-PAST’, and itta ‘to.say-PAST’. We will look at word forms corresponding to katta. Forms with one of the stems kau- and koː-, which derive from the su-conclusive or suru-adnominal form *kawu, were observed at every site. In Karimata and Ikema, the stem kai-, which derives from the shi-continuative *kawi, was observed in addition to the stems deriving from the su-conclusive or suru-adnominal form.

kaːta: (Bora), kautaʔ (Uruka), kauta: (Miyaguni), koːta: (Yonaha), koːtaʔ (Kurima), koːta: (Kugai), kauta: (Shimajiri), kaztaʔ / koːtaʔ / koːtə: (Karimata), kautai ~ kaːtai ~ kaitai (Ikema)

4.2.5 The weak conjugation

The Japanese weak conjugation past tense forms that were included on the survey sheet were mita ‘to.see-PAST’, kita ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-PAST’, ketta ‘to.kick-PAST’, eta ‘to.get-PAST’, and wita ‘to.sit.down-PAST’. The form corresponding to ketta follows the strong conjugation at every site, as does the form corresponding to kita at some of them. Below, I give the forms corresponding to mita, except for Yonaha, for which I give the form corresponding to eta. No weak verb forms were obtained in Uruka, Miyaguni, and Kurima. Past tense forms with stems deriving from shi-continuatives were observed, not only for mita and eta, but for all weak verbs.
mi:ta: (Bora), mi:ta: (Kugai), mi:ta: (Shimajiri), mi:ta: (Karimata), mi:ta: (Ikema), mi:tal̩ (Kuninaka), zzita: (Yonaha)

4.2.6 The mixed conjugation

The Japanese mixed verb past tense forms that were included on the survey sheet were orita ‘to.get.off-PAST’, ochita ‘to.fall-PAST’, suteta ‘to.discard-PAST’, kureta ‘to.give-PAST’, and okita ‘to.get.up-PAST’. We will consider word forms corresponding to okita, except for those from Uruka, Miyaguni, Yonaha, and Kurima, where no word forms corresponding to okita were obtained; for these dialects, I give the word forms corresponding to ochita, instead. Forms with stems deriving from one of the shi-continuative forms *oke and *ote were observed at every site. Past tense forms with stems deriving from shi-continuatives were observed not only for okita and ochita, but for all mixed verbs.

Although there are two types of mixed verb in Old Japanese, namely those that have -i as the stem-final vowel of the shi-continuative (‘upper bigrade verbs’) and those that have -e (‘lower bigrade verbs’), only one type of mixed verb is observed in the Ryukyuan languages, which has -e.

ukita: (Bora), utitaavadoc{~} – utita: (Uruka), uçta: (Miyaguni), utita: (Yonaha), utita: (Kugai), ukita: (Kugai), ukita: (Shimajiri), ukita: (Karimata), ukita: (Ikema), okita: (Kuninaka)

While in all the other dialects forms with stems deriving from shi-continuatives are observed for -b-stem, -g-stem, and -k-stem verbs, two kinds of forms coexist in the Karimata and Ikema dialects, namely those with stems deriving from shi-continuatives and those with stems deriving from su-conclusive (or suru-adnominal) forms. Forms with stems deriving from su-conclusive (or suru-adnominal) forms are observed for *-w-stem verbs. As regards mixed and weak verbs, forms with stems deriving from shi-continuatives are observed at every site.

The questions of why forms with stems deriving from su-conclusive (or suru-adnominal) forms are observed for -g-stem and -k-stem verbs in the Karimata and Ikema dialects and why forms with stems deriving from su-conclusive (or suru-adnominal) forms are observed for *-w-stem verbs, instead of the expected forms with stems deriving from shi-continuatives, must be considered when we examine the perfective forms.

5 Perfective forms

Although the shi-continuative and su-conclusive forms of the strong and weak conjugation differ in shape in Old Japanese, their su-conclusive and suru-adnominal forms are homophonous.
Conversely, although the su-conclusive forms of the verbs corresponding to *aru* ‘to be (inanimate)’ and *oru* ‘to be (animate)’ differ in shape from their suru-adnominal forms in Old Japanese, their shi-continuative and su-conclusive forms are homophonous. Shi-continuative, su-conclusive, and suru-adnominal forms each take a different shape in the mixed conjugation, as well as in those of the verbs corresponding to *shinu* ‘to die’, *kuru* ‘to come’, and *suru* ‘to do’.

In the case of Miyako, it can be determined whether the perfective forms of -k-stem, -g-stem, -b-stem, and *-w-stem strong verbs derive from shi-continuatives or from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms, but not whether they derive from su-conclusives on the one hand or from suru-adnominals on the other. Furthermore, as sound changes such as -mi > -m, -mu > -m, -si > -s, -su > -s, -tsi > -ts, -tsu > -ts, -ri > -z, and -ru > -z have occurred, it cannot be determined whether the perfective forms of -m-stem, -s-stem, -ts-stem, and -r-stem strong verbs as well as those of the irregular verbs corresponding to *tobu*, *oru*, and *aru* derive from shi-continuatives, su-conclusives, or suru-adnominals. As regards *sn* ‘to die’, which has changed into a strong verb, it is difficult to determine from which form it derives, as the sound changes -ni > -n and -nu > -n have also occurred. As regards the verb corresponding to *kuru*, which follows either the weak or an irregular conjugation, it can be determined whether it derives from a shi-continuative or from a su-conclusive, but not whether it derives from a su-conclusive or from a suru-adnominal. It can be determined whether a perfective form derives from a shi-continuative, from a su-conclusive, or from a suru-adnominal only in the case of the mixed conjugation.

In emphatic sentences with the focus particle =du, emphatic forms homophonous with adnominal forms and different from the perfective forms used in sentences without -du are used in the dialects of Okinawa Island, but in the Miyako language, the same forms are used for the predicate irrespective of whether the focus particle =du is used. For this reason, I will not take into account whether =du is used in reporting the perfective forms in this chapter.

(18) ḗtume: ḗtakame: tubz. (Kurima)
pigeon=too hawk=too to.fly-PERFECTIVE (tobu)
‘Pigeons and hawks both fly.’

(19) ḗtkanudu tubz. (Kurima)
hawk=NOMINATIVE to.fly-PERFECTIVE (tobu)
‘A hawk flies away.’

(20) sarumai ki.kara ūtẹ. (Bora)
monkey=too tree=ABLATIVE to.fall-PERFECTIVE (ochiru)

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20 I have pointed out that whether a focus particle is used does not determine which conjugated form is used as a conclusive form in an earlier work, as well (Karimata 2011).
‘Even monkeys fall from trees. / Even the best sometimes make mistakes.’

\[(21)\] m:\text{n\text{\text{a}}} um\text{\text{a}} du\text{\text{u}} uri\text{\text{.}}\text{ } (\text{Bora})
\text{everyone there} = \text{LOCATIVE} \text{to.get.off-PERFECTIVE} \text{ (oriru)}
‘Everyone gets off (e.g. the bus) there.’

\[(22)\] maz\text{\text{n\text{\text{a}}} du\text{\text{a}}}:\text{\text{t\text{\text{a}}} ari\text{\text{u}}}\text{zu}\text{\text{1}}\text{\text{1}.} \text{ (Shimajiri)}
\text{ri\text{\text{c}}} = \text{NOMINATIVE} \text{much to.be-PROGRESSIVE} \text{ (iru)}
‘I have a lot of rice.’

\[(23)\] ssuz\text{\text{n\text{\text{u}}}arit\text{\text{i}}\text{\text{c}}}\text{\text{a}}\text{ri} \text{\text{c}}\text{\text{u}}\text{.} \text{ (Shimajiri)}
\text{med\text{\text{i\text{\text{c\text{\text{e}}}n}}} = \text{NOM\text{\text{i\text{\text{m}}}NATIVE} to.be-CONTINUATIVE to.be.saved-PROGRESSIVE} \text{ (iru)}
‘I’m lucky to have some medicine.’

\text{The Bora dialect}

In the Bora dialect, perfective forms deriving from \text{shi-}continuatives are observed for strong (e.g. tubz ‘to.fly-PERFECTIVE’), mixed (e.g. uki ‘to.get.up-PERFECTIVE’), and weak (e.g. kʰː ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-PERFECTIVE’) verbs, as well as for the irregular verb kʰː ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’. Perfective forms deriving from \text{su}-conclusive or \text{suru}-adnominal forms are used for \text{*-w}-stem strong verbs (e.g. kʰː ‘to.buy-PERFECTIVE’). Either a perfective form deriving from a strong conjugation \text{shi-}continuative or one deriving from a \text{suru}-adnominal is used for sŋ̩ ~ sŋ̩ ‘to.die-PERFECTIVE’.

\text{Strong conjugation}

- kiz ‘to.kick-PERFECTIVE’, kʰː ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-PERFECTIVE’, b’ː ‘to.sit.down-PERFECTIVE’

\text{21 ari uz}, a combination of the ari-continuative form of az ‘to be (inanimate)’ and the existential verb uz corresponding to Japanese attε iru ‘to.be-PROGRESSIVE’, is used for the transient, actual existence of inanimate objects. Further confirmation is needed in regard to the details of this form.
Shigehisa KARIMATA—Verb Conjugation in the Miyako Language: Perfective, Negative, Past, and Continuative Forms

Mixed conjugation
- mi: ‘to.see-PERFECTIVE’, i: ‘to.get-PERFECTIVE’

Irregular conjugation

The Uruka dialect
In the Uruka dialect, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives are used for strong verbs (e.g. asипэi ‘to.play-PERFECTIVE’), as well as for the irregular verb ksэ: / ksээ: ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’. Only a small number of examples of mixed verbs were obtained, but stэ ‘to.discard-PERFECTIVE’ appears to derive from a shi-continuative. No examples of weak verbs were obtained. Perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms are used for *-w-stem strong verbs (e.g. kэ ‘to.buy-PERFECTIVE’).

Strong conjugation

Mixed conjugation
- stэ ‘to.discard-PERFECTIVE’, уртээа: ‘to.get.off-PERFECTIVE-QUOTATIVE (evidential?)’, utидэ ‘to.fall=FOCUS to.do-PERFECTIVE’

Weak conjugation
(no data)

Irregular conjugation

22 The obtained word forms suggest a derivation from either *kогору or *kогори.
23 смэри may correspond to Japanese shibare ‘to.tie.up-IMPERATIVE’.
The Miyaguni dialect

In the Miyaguni dialect, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives are used for strong verbs (e.g. ik'i ‘to.go-PERFECTIVE’), as well as for the irregular verb kï: ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’. Only a small number of examples of mixed verbs were obtained, but uci ‘to.fall-PERFECTIVE’ appears to derive from a shi-continuative. No examples of weak verbs were obtained. Perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms are used for *-w-stem strong verbs (e.g. kau ‘to.buy-PERFECTIVE’).

Strong conjugation


Mixed conjugation

- sçciu ‘to.discard-PERFECTIVE’\(^{24}\), uriru ‘to.get.off-PERFECTIVE’\(^{25}\), uci ‘to.fall-PERFECTIVE’, ñi: ‘to.give-PERFECTIVE’

Weak conjugation

(no data)

Irregular conjugation

- kï: ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’, u: ‘to.be(animate)-PERFECTIVE’

The Yonaha dialect

In the Yonaha dialect, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives are used for strong verbs (e.g. kugî ‘to.row-PERFECTIVE’), as well as for the irregular verb kïsâ ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’. Only a small number of examples of mixed verbs were obtained, but uti: ‘to.fall-PERFECTIVE’ derives from a shi-continuative, while sutî ‘to.discard-PERFECTIVE’ appears to derive from a suru-adnominal. No examples of weak verbs were obtained. Perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms are used for *-w-stem strong verbs (e.g. ko: ‘to.buy-PERFECTIVE’).

\(^{24}\) sçciu may correspond to Japanese sutete iru ‘to.discard-PROGRESSIVE’.

\(^{25}\) uriru may correspond to Japanese oriro ‘to.get.off-IMPERATIVE’.
Shigehisa KARIMATA—Verb Conjugation in the Miyako Language: Perfective, Negative, Past, and Continuative Forms

**Strong conjugation**
- tubz ɿ 'to.fly=FOCUS to.do-PERFECTIVE', kuqɿ 'to.row-PERFECTIVE', ikɿ 'to.go-PERFECTIVE', utusɿ 'to.drop-PERFECTIVE', idasɿ 'to.put-PERFECTIVE', mutsɿ 'to.carry-PERFECTIVE', num 'to.drink-PERFECTIVE', puqɿ 'to.dig-PERFECTIVE', ffɿ 'to.fall(e.g. rain)-PERFECTIVE', kʃɿ 'to.cut-PERFECTIVE', šṃqɿ 'to.tie.up-PERFECTIVE', ko: 'to.buy-PERFECTIVE', fo: 'to.eat-PERFECTIVE', aro: 'to.wash-PERFECTIVE', bju: 'to.get.drunk-PERFECTIVE', kʃ; dusu / kizɿ 'to.kick-PERFECTIVE'

**Mixed conjugation**
- sutiɿ 'to.discard-PERFECTIVE', uriru 'to.get.off-PERFECTIVE', uti: 'to.fall-PERFECTIVE'

**Weak conjugation**
(no data)

**Irregular conjugation**
- kʃɿ 'to.come-PERFECTIVE', sɿ 'to.do-PERFECTIVE', uɿ 'to.be(animate)-PERFECTIVE'

The Kurima dialect

In the Kurima dialect, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives are used for strong verbs (e.g. tubz ‘to.fly-PERFECTIVE’), as well as for the irregular verb Ṯsɿ ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’. Perfective forms deriving from suru-adnominals are used for mixed verbs (e.g. urirɿ ‘to.get.off-PERFECTIVE’). Perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms are used for *-w-stem strong verbs (e.g. ko: ‘to.buy-PERFECTIVE’).

**Strong conjugation**
- kiz / kʃɿ ‘to.kick-PERFECTIVE’

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26 uriru may correspond to Japanese oriro ‘to.get.off-IMPERATIVE’.
27 aspi may correspond to Japanese asobe ‘to.play-IMPERATIVE’.
28 idacɿ: may correspond to Japanese dase ‘to.put.out-IMPERATIVE’.
29 Perhaps smaɿ.
Mixed conjugation

Irregular conjugation
- ñsŋ ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’, n/aŋ ‘to.be.absent’

The Kugai dialect
In the Kugai dialect, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives are used for strong verbs (e.g. tubŋ ‘to.fly-PERFECTIVE’), as well as for the irregular verb kʰŋʂŋ / ks: ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’. Perfective forms deriving from suru-adnominals are used for mixed (e.g. ukiz ‘to.get.up-PERFECTIVE’) and weak (e.g. miːz ‘to.see-PERFECTIVE’) verbs. Perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms are used for *-w-stem strong verbs (e.g. ko: ‘to.buy-PERFECTIVE’). A perfective form deriving from a strong conjugation su-conclusive or suru-adnominal form is used for ʂŋ ‘to.die-PERFECTIVE’.

Strong conjugation

Weak conjugation
- ukiz ‘to.get.up-PERFECTIVE’, stiŋ ‘to.discard-PERFECTIVE’, uriŋ ‘to.get.off-PERFECTIVE’, utiŋ ‘to.fall-PERFECTIVE’, fiːz ‘to.give-PERFECTIVE’, ukiz ‘to.get.up-PERFECTIVE’
- miːz ‘to.see-PERFECTIVE’, biziz ‘to.sit.down-PERFECTIVE’, kieiz ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-PERFECTIVE’

Irregular conjugation
The Shimajiri dialect

In the Shimajiri dialect, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives are used for strong verbs (e.g. tubz ‘to.fly-PERFECTIVE’, kugz ‘to.row-PERFECTIVE’), as well as for the irregular verb ss ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’. Perfective forms deriving from suru-adnominals are used for mixed verbs. For uriz / uri ‘to.get.off-PERFECTIVE’, however, a perfective form deriving from a suru-adnominal and one deriving from a shi-continuative appear to coexist. As regards weak verbs, miz ‘to.see-PERFECTIVE’ derives from a suru-adnominal, while bz: ‘to.sit.down-PERFECTIVE’ derives from a shi-continuative. As only a small number of examples was obtained, a definitive conclusion cannot be drawn. Perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms are used for *-w-stem strong verbs. A perfective form deriving from a mixed conjugation suru-adnominal is used for sniz ‘to.die-PERFECTIVE’.

Strong conjugation


Weak conjugation

- miz ‘to.see-PERFECTIVE’, ss ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-PERFECTIVE’

Irregular conjugation

- ss ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’, ss ‘to.do-PERFECTIVE’, az ‘to.be(inanimate)-PERFECTIVE’, uz ‘to.be(animate)-PERFECTIVE’, n/a:ŋ ‘to be absent’

The Karimata dialect

In the Karimata dialect, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives (tubi ‘to.fly-PERFECTIVE’) and perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms (tuv ‘to.fly-PERFECTIVE’) coexist for strong verbs. For mixed verbs (uki / utz ‘to.fall-PERFECTIVE’), too, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives and perfective forms
deriving from suru-adnominals coexist. As regards weak verbs, mi: ‘to.see-PERFECTIVE’ derives from a shi-continuative, while bz:z ‘to.sit.down-PERFECTIVE’ derives from a suru-adnominative. It cannot be determined from which form kss: ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)’ derives. Perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms are used for *-w-stem strong verbs (e.g. ko: ‘to.buy-PERFECTIVE’). A perfective form deriving from a mixed conjugation suru-adnominal is used for sn ż ‘to.die-PERFECTIVE’. The perfective form used for the irregular verb ffi / ff ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’ may derive either from a su-conclusive or from a suru-adnominal; a definitive conclusion cannot be drawn.

**Strong conjugation**


**Weak conjugation**

- mi: ‘to.see-PERFECTIVE’, kss: ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-PERFECTIVE’, bz:z ‘to.sit.down-PERFECTIVE’, izitaŋ / zzidaz ‘to.get-PERFECTIVE’

**Irregular conjugation**


The Ikema dialect

In the Ikema dialect, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives are used for strong verbs (e.g. tubi ‘to.fly-PERFECTIVE’). Perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms are used for *-w-stem strong verbs (e.g. kau ‘to.buy-PERFECTIVE’). As only a small number of examples were obtained, a definitive conclusion cannot be drawn, but the perfective forms used
for mixed verbs (e.g. *uki* ‘to.get.up-PERFECTIVE’) seemingly derive from *shi*-continuatives. The possibility that they derive from *suru*-adnominals can at present not be denied, however.

Weak verb forms such as *bizi* ‘to.sit.down-PERFECTIVE’ also seem to derive from *shi*-continuatives, although the possibility that they derive from *su*-conclusive or *suru*-adnominal forms can at present not be denied, either. More examples of mixed and weak verb forms have to be obtained and the sound changes that have occurred in the Ikema dialect must be examined. The perfective form *ɕin̂i* ‘to.die-PERFECTIVE’ seems to derive from a mixed conjugation *shi*-continuative.

**Strong conjugation**

**Weak conjugation**
- fi: ‘to.give-PERFECTIVE’, uki: ‘to.get.up-PERFECTIVE’, *ɕin̂i* ‘to.die-PERFECTIVE’, uriru ‘to.get.off-PERFECTIVE’
- bizi ‘to.sit.down-PERFECTIVE’, b: / b: ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-PERFECTIVE’

**Irregular conjugation**

*The Kuninaka dialect*

Only a small number of examples of strong verbs were obtained for the Kuninaka dialect; moreover, only examples of which it is difficult to determine whether they derive from *shi*-continuatives or from *su*-conclusives were obtained. The mixed verb example *okil̩* ‘to.get.up-PERFECTIVE’ seems to derive from a *suru*-adnominal.

**Strong conjugation**
- kavv ‘to.put.on(headwear)-PERFECTIVE’, x̂ ‘to.say-PERFECTIVE’, s: / s: ‘to.die-PERFECTIVE’, b: / b: ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-PERFECTIVE’, b: / b: ‘to.put.on(headwear)-PERFECTIVE’
Weak conjugation
• okil / okili ‘to.get.up-PERFECTIVE’, cimiżi ‘to.close-PERFECTIVE’
• miżi ‘to.see-PERFECTIVE’

Irregular conjugation
• asɿ ‘to.do-PERFECTIVE’, ol ‘to.be(animate)-PERFECTIVE’, al ‘to.be(inanimate)-PERFECTIVE’, nɑ:n ‘to be absent’

5.1 Summary of perfective forms
Regarding the origin of the perfective forms of the Miyako language, it has been thought that forms deriving from shi-continuatives functioned both as perfective forms and as adnominal forms, on the basis of sound correspondences between these forms in the dialect of the urban area of former Hirara City (Nishizato, Shimozato, Higashi-Nakasone, and Nishi-Nakasone; henceforth just the ‘Hirara dialect’) and the shi-continuatives of Japanese. I have taken this view in previous work, as well (Karimata 1990). Until now, however, discussion has been limited to the strong conjugation; moreover, it has only taken into account the south-western dialects of Miyako, spoken for example in former Gusukube Town, former Ueno Village, and former Shimoji Town, centering on the Hirara dialect. In this section, we additionally considered the Karimata and Ikema dialects, and although the number of examples was limited, we examined data regarding the weak and mixed conjugations and looked at the derivations of the assertive forms of Miyako verbs.

(i) In all of the dialects except for those of Karimata and Ikema, the perfective forms of -k-stem, -g-stem, and -b-stem verbs derive from shi-continuatives.
(ii) In the Karimata and Ikema dialects, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives and perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms coexist for strong verbs.
(iii) For *-w-stem verbs, perfective forms deriving from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms are used.
(iv) The Ikema form cinɿ ‘to.die-PERFECTIVE’ derives from a mixed conjugation shi-continuative, while the Karimata form snɿz ‘to.die-PERFECTIVE’ derives from a mixed conjugation suru-adnominal.
(v) In the Bora, Kurima, and Ikema dialects, the perfective forms of weak verbs derive from shi-continuatives, while in the Kugai dialect, the perfective forms of weak verbs derive from su-conclusive or suru-adnominal forms.
(vi) In the Bora, Miyaguni, and Ikema dialects, the perfective forms of mixed verbs derive from shi-continuatives, while in the Kurima and Shimajiri dialects, the perfective forms
of mixed verbs derive from suru-adnominals. In the Karimata dialect, perfective forms deriving from shi-continuatives and perfective forms deriving from suru-adnominals coexist for mixed verbs.

(vii) In the Bora, Uruka, Miyaguni, Yonaha, Kurima, Kugai, and Shimajiri dialects, the perfective form of the irregular verb corresponding to kuru ‘to.come-PERFECTIVE’ derives from a shi-continuative. In the Karimata and Ikema dialects, the perfective form of the irregular verb corresponding to kuru seems to derive from a su-conclusive or suru-adnominal form.

(viii) It cannot be determined whether the perfective forms of -m-stem, -s-stem, -ts-stem, and -r-stem strong verbs derive from shi-continuatives, from su-conclusives, or from suru-adnominals.

More examples of verb forms from the sites reported on in this chapter have to be obtained, and it must be determined what sound changes have occurred in each of the dialects; moreover, further research at an increased number of survey sites is necessary. Although the extent to which we can draw conclusions is thus limited, it is possible to identify within the whole of the data forms deriving specifically from shi-continuatives as well as forms deriving specifically from suru-adnominals, while no dialects or verbs are found for which forms deriving specifically from su-conclusives can be identified.

6 Ari-continuative forms

Among the continuative forms of the Miyako language, the one that is most similar in function to the Japanese shite-continuative is the ari-continuative. Ari-continuatives can be used as independent constituents for non-conclusive predicates in compound sentences and sentences with multiple predicates to express how two actions take place in succession, either in a subordinate or in a non-subordinate manner. The ari-continuative can also be used for forming compound predicates. In these respects, it corresponds to the Japanese shite-continuative.

(24) kiːnu vaː gun nuːri nːtoː utaei fiː ru. (Karimata)

\[
\text{tree=GENITIVE} \quad \text{top=LOCATIVE} \quad \text{to.climb-CONTINUATIVE} \quad \text{fruit=ACCUSATIVE} \\
\text{to.drop-CONTINUATIVE} \quad \text{to.give-IMPERATIVE (nobotte)}
\]

The mixed conjugation form ukiN ‘to get up’ and the weak conjugation form miːN ‘to see’ of the Ishigaki dialect of the Yaeyama language seem to be forms deriving from shi-continuatives with -N suffixed to them, while ukiruN ‘to get up’ and miːruN ‘to see’ seem to be forms deriving from suru-adnominals with -N suffixed to them.

32
Climb the tree and drop some fruit."

(25) tuzzu smari kagoŋkai iziru. (Karimata)
chicken=ACCUSATIVE to.tie.up-CONTINUATIVE cage=LOCATIVE to.put.in-IMPERATIVE (shibatte)

‘Tie up the chicken and put it into the cage.’

(26) taokie:œi õnu: kuni kste:. (Bora)
one.person=INSTRUMENTAL boat=ACCUSATIVE to.row-CONTINUATIVE to.come-PAST (koide)

‘I rowed the boat by myself.’

(27) ki:n nu:ri: naazzu utue fi:ru. (Bora)
tree=LOCATIVE to.climb-CONTINUATIVE fruit=ACCUSATIVE to.drop-CONTINUATIVE to.give-IMPERATIVE (otoshite)

‘Climb the tree and drop some fruit.’

(28) kar‘a: bù:itti cununu kûto: bassi: u1. (Kurima)
he=TOPIC to.get.drunk-CONTINUATIVE yesterday=GENITIVE thing=TOPIC to.forget-STATIVE (wasurete)

‘He got drunk, so he has forgotten about yesterday.’

Formally, the Miyako ari-continuative does not correspond to the shite-continuative. At first glance, it appears to correspond to the shi-continuative of Old Japanese. If the Miyako ari-continuative corresponded to the Japanese shi-continuative, the fact that sound changes such as -ki > -ks, -gi > -gz, -bi > -bz, -mi > -m, -si > -s, -tei > -ts, and -ri > -r have occurred in many of the dialects of Miyako would lead us to expect the ari-continuative forms of strong verbs to be identical to the shi-continuative forms contained in their past tense forms that were discussed above, such as kaks ‘to.write-CONTINUATIVE’, kugz ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’, tubz ‘to.fly-CONTINUATIVE’, num ‘to.drink-CONTINUATIVE’, utus ‘to.drop-CONTINUATIVE’, muts ‘to.carry-CONTINUATIVE’, and puz ‘to.dig-CONTINUATIVE’. Formally, however, the ari-continuative does not correspond to the shi-continuatives of Japanese and the Northern Ryukyuan languages. The shi-continuative forms used in the Miyako language as elements in the formation of words and forms differ formally from ari-continuative forms. Let us take a look at the kinds of forms observed for the ari-continuative.
The Bora dialect

**Strong conjugation**
- sᴘi ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’, kiei ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’, bizi: ‘to.sit.down-CONTINUATIVE’

**Mixed conjugation**
- mi: ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’, i: ‘to.get-CONTINUATIVE’

**Irregular conjugation**

The Uraka dialect

**Strong conjugation**
- kiri ‘to.kick-CONTINUATIVE’

**Mixed conjugation**
- uri ‘to.get.off-CONTINUATIVE’, uti ‘to.fall-CONTINUATIVE’, sʃi ‘to.discard-CONTINUATIVE’, ffi ‘to.give-CONTINUATIVE’
Irregular conjugation
- k̃ei / kiei ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’

The Miyaguni dialect

Strong conjugation
- kiri ‘to.kick-CONTINUATIVE’

Mixed conjugation
- fi ‘to.give-CONTINUATIVE’, s̃iti ‘to.discard-CONTINUATIVE’, uc̃ ‘to.fall-CONTINUATIVE’, uri ‘to.get.off-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
- k̃isi ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’

The Yonaha dialect

Strong conjugation
- kiri ‘to.kick-CONTINUATIVE’

Mixed conjugation
- uri ‘to.get.off-CONTINUATIVE’, uti ‘to.fall-CONTINUATIVE’, s̃iti ‘to.discard-CONTINUATIVE’, ʒi ‘to.put.in-CONTINUATIVE’, piŋi ‘to.flee-CONTINUATIVE’, fi ‘to.give-CONTINUATIVE’
- zzi ‘to.get-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
- k̃ei ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’

33 When compared to other word forms, it appears that this may be a shite-continuative form.
The Kurima dialect

Strong conjugation
- kiri ‘to.kick-CONTINUATIVE’

Mixed conjugation

Irregular conjugation
- teco ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’

The Kugai dialect

Strong conjugation
- kiri ‘to.kick-CONTINUATIVE’
- sni ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’

Weak conjugation
• mi: ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’, bizi ‘to.sit.down-CONTINUATIVE’, zzi ‘to.get-CONTINUATIVE’,
  kiei ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation

The Shimajiri dialect

Strong conjugation
• tubi ‘to.fly-CONTINUATIVE’, appi ‘to.play-CONTINUATIVE’, kugi ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’,
  ujagi ‘to.swim-CONTINUATIVE’, iki ‘to.go-CONTINUATIVE’, utuei ‘to.drop-CONTINUATIVE’,
  idaei ‘to.put.out-CONTINUATIVE’, mutei ‘to.carry-CONTINUATIVE’, numi ‘to.drink-CONTINUATIVE’,
  piri ‘to.go-CONTINUATIVE’, ffi ‘to.fall(e.g. rain)-CONTINUATIVE’,
  kiei ‘to.cut-CONTINUATIVE’, vvi ‘to.sell-CONTINUATIVE’, fgzzi ‘to.tie.up-CONTINUATIVE’,
  puri ‘to.dig-CONTINUATIVE’, kavvi ‘to.put.on(headwear)-CONTINUATIVE’, ffi ‘to.close-CONTINUATIVE’,
  kai ‘to.buy-CONTINUATIVE’, fai ‘to.eat-CONTINUATIVE’, bui ‘to.get.drunk-CONTINUATIVE’,
  arai ‘to.wash-CONTINUATIVE’, nivvi ‘to.fall.asleep-CONTINUATIVE’, azzi ‘to.say-CONTINUATIVE’
• kiri ‘to.kick-CONTINUATIVE’

Weak conjugation
• uki ‘to.get.up-CONTINUATIVE’, uri ‘to.get.off-CONTINUATIVE’, stei ‘to.discard-CONTINUATIVE’,
  utuei ‘to.fall-CONTINUATIVE’, izi: ‘to.put.in-CONTINUATIVE’, sskai ‘to.be.run.over-CONTINUATIVE’,
  baeci ‘to.forget-CONTINUATIVE’, fi: ‘to.give-CONTINUATIVE’,
  pingi ‘to.flee-CONTINUATIVE’
• sni ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’
• mi: ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’, bizi ‘to.sit.down-CONTINUATIVE’, cei ‘to.put.on(e.g.
  clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’, zzi ‘to.get-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
• cei ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’, ei: ‘to.do-CONTINUATIVE’, uri ‘to.be(animate)-CONTINUATIVE’

The Karimata dialect

Strong conjugation
• asbi ‘to.play-CONTINUATIVE’, tubi ‘to.fly-CONTINUATIVE’, numi ‘to.drink-CONTINUATIVE’,
  utaei ‘to.drop-CONTINUATIVE’, mutsi ‘to.carry-CONTINUATIVE’,
  ffi ‘to.fall(e.g. rain)-CONTINUATIVE’, kiei ‘to.cut-CONTINUATIVE’, smari
The Ikema dialect

Weak conjugation

• kiri ‘to.kick-CONTINUATIVE’

Weak conjugation


• mi: ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’, izi ‘to.get-CONTINUATIVE’, bizi ‘to.sit.down-CONTINUATIVE’, kiei ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’

• sni ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation

• kiei ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’, aei ‘to.do-CONTINUATIVE’, ari ‘to.be(inanimate)-CONTINUATIVE’, uri ‘to.be(animate)-CONTINUATIVE’,

The Ikema dialect

Strong conjugation


Weak conjugation

• mi: ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’, tti: ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’, bizi: ‘to.sit.down-CONTINUATIVE’, cin/i ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation

The Kuninaka dialect

Strong conjugation
• kavvi: ‘to.put.on(headwear)-CONTINUATIVE’, niývi: ‘to.fall.asleep-CONTINUATIVE’, a²zi: ‘to.say-CONTINUATIVE’
• şini: ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’
• têi: ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’, bizi: ‘to.sit.down-CONTINUATIVE’

Weak conjugation
• okii ‘to.get.up-CONTINUATIVE’, prɔkii ‘to.be.run.over-CONTINUATIVE’, çimii / çimi ‘to.close-CONTINUATIVE’, taskari ‘to.be.saved-CONTINUATIVE’
• mi: ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
• çi: ‘to.do-CONTINUATIVE’, arii ‘to.be(inanimate)-CONTINUATIVE’, orê: ‘to.be(animate)-CONTINUATIVE’

In the Miyako language, ari-continuatives of strong verbs are formed by suffixing -i to stems ending in consonants, while those of weak verbs are identical in shape to base stems ending in vowels. Both the suffix used for strong verbs and the final vowel observed in weak verbs derive from e.

As will be discussed below, it is thought that the ari-continuative arose through the grammaticization of shi-continuatives to which the shi-continuative form of the existential verb az had been suffixed, in which these were fused together, but this can not yet be said to be certain. Further surveys and research into these forms in Miyako and the dialects of the Yaeyama language are needed.

6.1 Characteristics of ari-continuative forms

Although their origins are different, the grammatical behavior of the Miyako ari-continuative is identical to that of the shite-continuative of the Northern Ryukyuan languages. Not only are they

34 Mitsunari Nakama (1982) views the Miyako forms in question as shite-continuatives.
used for non-conclusive predicates in compound sentences and sentences with multiple predicates, they are also used identically as elements in, for example, continuous aspect forms, forms expressing attempts such as *numi mi:ru* ‘to.drink-CONTINUATIVE to.see-IMPERATIVE’ and *tubi mi:ro* ‘to.fly-CONTINUATIVE to.see-IMPERATIVE’, and benefactive forms such as *sti fi:ro* ‘to.discard-CONTINUATIVE to.give-IMPERATIVE’ and *ʨi fi:ru* ‘to.cut-CONTINUATIVE to.give-IMPERATIVE’.

Continuous aspect forms such as *aebi ui* ‘to.play-PROGRESSIVE’ and *ffu uʃ* ‘to.fall(e.g. rain)-PROGRESSIVE’, which are analytical forms combining *ari*-continuatives with the existential verb *uz* or *u:, coexist with fused, synthetic forms such as *aebi:u i* ‘to.play-PROGRESSIVE’ and *ffu:zɿ* ‘to.fall(e.g. rain)-PROGRESSIVE’. The continuous aspect forms of action verbs in examples (29)–(32) express a continuing action of the subject referent35, while those of inchoative verbs in examples (33)–(40) express a continuing state resulting from a change in the subject referent36.

How the semantics of the continuous aspect are realized is also similar to how they are realized with the *shite*-continuative of the Northern Ryukyuan languages37.

Continuing action of the subject referent

(29) *ffaf naikata: ci aebi u or aebi:i.* (Ikema)

to.be.dark-INFINITIVE to.become=TERMINATIVE outside=LOCATIVE to.play-PROGRESSIVE

(asonde iru)

‘I’m playing outside until it gets dark.’

(30) *maini ʨi teɾebuː miː jui.* (Ikema)

every.day television=ACCUSATIVE to.see-PROGRESSIVE (*mite iru*)

‘I’m watching television every day.’

(31) *namaː aminu fiʃ / fiʃu* . (Uruka)

now=TOPIC rain=NOMINATIVE to.fall-PROGRESSIVE (*futte iru*)

‘It’s raining now.’

(32) *nnamaː aminu fiʃ / fiʃu.* (Karimata)

now=TOPIC rain=NOMINATIVE to.fall-PROGRESSIVE (*futte iru*)

‘It’s raining now.’

---

35 *Translators note:* in glosses, this usage is represented as ‘progressive’.

36 *Translators note:* in glosses, this usage is represented as ‘stative’.

37 There is also a continuous aspect form that combines the *ari*-continuative form of the existential verb *az* with *uz*, which expresses a transient state existing at the time of the utterance.

*maznu amaːtta ari uz.* (Shimajiri)

rice=NOMINATIVE much to.be-PROGRESSIVE ‘I have a lot of rice.’

*kumanna ka:nu arju:ta:* (Kugai)

here=LOCATIVE=TOPIC well=NOMINATIVE to.be-PROGRESSIVE-PAST ‘There used to be a well here.’
Continuing state resulting from a change in the subject referent

(33) upuaminiu ffit idi p’i: rinu tsuzuite iru. (Bora)
    heavy.rain=NOMINATIVE to.continue-STATIC (tsuzuite iru)
    ‘After the heavy rain, there has continued to be a drought.’

(34) kar’a: b’u:ittidu k’nu:nu kutu:ba baceidu in. (Uruka)
    he=TOPIC to.forget-STATIC yesterday=GENITIVE thing=TOPIC
    ‘He got drunk, so he has forgotten about yesterday.’

(35) gaba:aminu ffi: ntnu ka:ki jui. (Karimata)
    heavy.rain=NOMINATIVE to.fall-CONTINUATIVE earth=NOMINATIVE to.dry.up-STATIC (kawaite iru)
    ‘After the heavy rain, the soil has dried up.’

(36) kar’a: ksnunu kutu:ba: bacei in. (Ikema)
    he=TOPIC yesterday=GENITIVE thing=TOPIC to.forget-STATIC (wasurete iru)
    ‘He has forgotten about yesterday.’

(37) bo:cu: utu:iteidu tuzza ik’u:ta: (Bora)
    hat=ACCUSATIVE to.drop-CONTINUATIVE to.get=DATIVE to.go-STATIC-PAST (itte ita)
    ‘I had dropped my hat and was on my way to get it.’

(38) bututuzzza jamakasa numi:du bju: i uta:. (Kugai)
    day.before.yesterday=TOPIC much to.drink-CONTINUATIVE to.get.drunk-STATIC-PAST (yotte ita)
    ‘The day before yesterday, I had drank a lot and was drunk.’

(39) cinei:ja bizieitidu, fjanukja:ja tatei: uta:. (Kugai)
    teacher=TOPIC to.sit.down-CONTINUATIVE child=PLURAL=TOPIC
    to.stand.up-STATIC-PAST (tatte ita)
    ‘The teacher was sitting, while the children were standing.’

(40) ku:muja:mai sni:du jumunumai sni: u:. (Kugai)
    cockroach=too to.die-CONTINUATIVE mouse=too to.die-STATIC (shinde iru)
    ‘The cockroach is dead, as is the mouse.’

Although the phonetic forms are different, the tense and aspect contrasts displayed by Miyako verbs are similar to the binary contrasts of the eastern Japanese languages (Modern Japanese).
Miyako *ari*-continuatives can be used as sentence-final predicates to express past events; in this, too, they are similar to the *shite*-continuatives of the Northern Ryukyuan languages. In the case of the dialects of Okinawa Island, the *shite*-continuative is used for past perfective polar questions, while in the dialects of Amami Ōshima, the *shite*-continuative is used for the past indicative. I hope to discuss this matter in more detail at a later time.

(41) kju:ja tubansuga ksno: tubi. (Karimata)
    today=TOPIC to.fly-NEGATIVE=CONCESSIVE yesterday=TOPIC to.fly-PAST
    Although they won’t fly today, they flew yesterday.

(42) ksnnumaidu ingaija iki. (Karimata)
    yesterday=too sea=ALLATIVE=TOPIC to.go-PAST
    ‘I went to the sea yesterday, too.’

(43) ksn no aminudu ffi / fftaz. (Karimata)
    yesterday=TOPIC rain=NOMINATIVE to.fall-PAST
    ‘Yesterday, it rained.’

6.2 The origins of *ari*-continuative forms

*Ari*-continuatives are also observed in the dialects of Okinawa Island. In the dialects of central and southern Okinawa Island, *ari*-continuatives function as non-conclusive predicates in compound sentences, but they are not used to form a variety of grammatical forms as in the Miyako language. In the Shuri dialect, the *ari*-continuative takes the shape of *numa:ni* or *numa:i*; according to the Okinawago Jiten (*A Dictionary of Okinawan*; National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (ed.) 1963), *numa:i* is the older form.

The *ari*-continuatives of the dialects of Iheya and Izena seem to resemble that of Miyako the most. Like in Miyako, *ari*-continuative forms display degree of productivity in the Iheya and Izena dialects, being used not only as predicates in compound sentences, but also as elements in forming words and forms such as continuous aspect forms.
Table 7. *Ari*-continuative forms in the dialects of Okinawa and the Miyako and Yaeyama languages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialect</th>
<th>‘to.write’-CONTINUATIVE</th>
<th>‘to.play’-CONTINUATIVE</th>
<th>‘to.get.up’-CONTINUATIVE</th>
<th>‘to.get.off’-CONTINUATIVE</th>
<th>‘to.wash’-CONTINUATIVE</th>
<th>‘to.resemble’-CONTINUATIVE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shuri</td>
<td>katʃaːi</td>
<td>ʔafibai</td>
<td>ʔukiːjaːi</td>
<td>ʔurijaːi</td>
<td>ʔarajaːi</td>
<td>nijaːi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iheya</td>
<td>katʃeː</td>
<td>ʔafine:</td>
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<td>ʔurijaːi</td>
<td>ʔarajeː:</td>
<td>nije:</td>
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<td>kakiː</td>
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<td>niː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishigaki</td>
<td>kakiː</td>
<td>asbiː</td>
<td>ukeː</td>
<td>ureː</td>
<td>arajaː:</td>
<td>nija:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(44) ʔamaNdʒi ʔafineː hwaː. (Gakiya, Iheya Village)
over.there=LOCATIVE to.play-CONTINUATIVE to.come-IMPERATIVE (asonde)
‘Go play over there.’

(45) ?utuheː huː. (Jitchaku, Izena Village)
to.drop-CONTINUATIVE to.come-IMPERATIVE (otoshite)
‘Go drop it.’

(46) ʔwidgeː watataN. (Shomi, Izena Village)
to.swim-CONTINUATIVE to.cross-PAST (ovoide)
‘I swam across.’

(47) boʃi haujɛː ʔattʃuN. (Gakiya)
hat to.put.on(headwear)-CONTINUATIVE to.walk-PERFECTIVE (kabutte)
‘I walk with a hat on.’

(48) ʔnaNma ʔaminu hujoːN. (Shomi)
now rain=NOMINATIVE to.fall-PROGRESSIVE (futte iru)
‘It’s raining now.’

(49) ʔnama ʔami hujoN. (Shimajiri)
now rain to.fall-PROGRESSIVE (futte iru)
‘It’s raining now.’

(50) hunu ʔiʃi kjieː Nri. (Gakiya)
this stone to.kick-CONTINUATIVE to see-IMPERATIVE (kette miro)
‘Try kicking this stone.’
In the dialects of Gakiya in Iheya Village, Noho, and Shimajiri, there are past tense forms such as ʔaʃina ‘to.play-PAST’, sukuna ‘to.die-PAST’ (Gakiya and Shimajiri; cf. Shomi şikuda ‘to.be(inanimate)-PAST’), nuna ‘to.drink-PAST’, and juna ‘to.call-PAST’, which are thought to consist of ari-continuatives to which ʔaN ‘to.be(inanimate)-PAST’ has been attached. This type of past tense form has been displaced, however, by a type of past tense form deriving from shite-continuatives, such as ʔafidaN ‘to.play-PAST’.

The ari-continuatives of the dialects of Okinawa Island originated as shi-continuatives such as numi ‘to.drink-CONTINUATIVE’ combined with the existential verb ʔai, corresponding to Japanese ari, and are mostly used to express temporal ordering relations. In the Omoro Sōshi, a compilation of poems and songs whose first volume was compiled in 1531, these forms end in the hiragana corresponding to -yari. According to Toshizo Takahashi (1982), the -yari forms in the Omoro Sōshi consist of infinitive forms to which -yari has been attached, express perfect aspect, and are only used in a continuative usage.

(51) Toyomu Ōkimiya momoshima soroheyari mioyase. (volume 176)
    to.resound-ADNOMINAL sovereign=TOPIC Momoshima to.gather-CONTINUATIVE
to.present-IMPERATIVE
    ‘Gather the Momoshima Islands and present them to the renowned sovereign.’

(52) Ito nukiyari, nawa nukiyari. (volume 632)
    thread put.through-CONTINUATIVE rope put.through-CONTINUATIVE
    Putting through threads, putting through ropes, and…’

The strong conjugation ari-continuatives of the Miyako language consist of base stems to which -i or -iː has been attached. Weak and mixed conjugation ari-continuatives, on the other hand, are homophonous with shi-continuatives (base stems). Although shi- and ari-continuatives of the strong conjugation also resemble each other, the final vowel of strong conjugation shi-continuatives as used for the stem portions of past tense forms derives from *-i, while that of ari-continuatives derives from *-e. The ari-continuatives of Miyako appear to derive from forms like the ari-continuatives of the Iheya dialect.

Supplementary note

The tense-aspect system of the dialects of Okinawa Island appears to derive from the ternary contrast system of the western Japanese languages. Continuous aspect forms consist of shite-continuatives combined and fused together with the animate existential verb, corresponding formally to western Japanese perfect aspect forms such as eitoru ‘to.do-STATIVE’. They differ from
western Japanese eitoru in their aspectual meaning, however; they express a continuing action by the subject referent in the case of action verbs, while they express a continuing state resulting from a change in the subject referent in the case of inchoative verbs, similarly to the continuous aspect forms of the eastern Japanese languages and the Miyako language.

In the dialects of Yaeyama, too, there are forms combining the ari-continuative with uN ‘to be (animate)’, fused together phonetically, such as the Ishigaki dialect forms numi: uN > numiN ‘to.drink-PROGRESSIVE’, uke: uN > uke:N ‘to.get.up-STATIVE’, and kaNgaja: uN > kaNgaja:N ‘to.think-PROGRESSIVE’.

(53) utudo: guei numiN. (continuing action)
    younger.brother=TOPIC liquor=ACCUSATIVE to.drink-PROGRESSIVE
    ‘My brother is having a drink.’

(54) aQpa:ja me: uke:N. (continuing resultant state)
    mother=TOPIC already to.get.up-STATIVE
    ‘My mother is already up.’

Although the tense-aspect system of the southern dialects of Okinawa Island is similar to that of the western Japanese languages in that it has a ternary contrast of the type suru-eijoru-eitoru, its continuous aspect is used similarly to that of the eastern Japanese languages; it is thus a unique system. That of the Miyako language is similar to that of the eastern Japanese languages in that it has a binary contrast and its continuous aspect is used similarly, but it is a unique system in that its continuous aspect forms are formed differently from those of the eastern Japanese languages. It can therefore be concluded that the tense-aspect systems of the dialects of southern Okinawa Island, the Miyako language, the western Japanese languages, and the eastern Japanese languages all have similarities as well as differences, each being unique in their own way.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Non-past</th>
<th>Past</th>
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<td></td>
<td>?id3o:N ‘to.die-STATIVE’</td>
<td>?id3o:taN ‘to.die-STATIVE-PAST’</td>
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Table 8. Tense and aspect in the Agena dialect of Uruma City, Okinawa Island.
7 **Shite-continuative forms**

The *shite*-continuative of the Miyako language is used for predicates in compound sentences, functioning similarly to the *shite*-continuative of Japanese; it is formally similar to it, as well. It has no subordinate usages, however; it is not used in the formation of forms such as continuous aspect forms, forms expressing attempts, and benefactive verbs. In this respect, it is different from the *shite*-continuatives of Japanese and the Northern Ryukyuan languages.

(55) otoːja sakjuː mutɕittei, mmaː faumunuː muts. (Karimata)
father=TOPIC liquor=ACCUSATIVE to.carry-CONTINUATIVE. mother=TOPIC
food=ACCUSATIVE to.carry-PERFECTIVE (motte)
‘My father carries the liquor; my mother carries the food.’

(56) mmaːduː tubittei, faːduːmai tubin^i^aːn. (Karimata)
parent.bird=NOMINATIVE to.fly-CONTINUATIVE little.bird=too to.fly-PAST (tonde)
‘The parent bird flew away, and the little bird flew away, too.’

(57) fnjuː kugitti unu atu jukui. (Kurima)
boat=ACCUSATIVE to.row-CONTINUATIVE after.that to.rest-IMPERATIVE (koidė)
‘Row the boat; then, take a rest.’

(58) funʲuː kugitti kara jukui. (Uruka)
boat=ACCUSATIVE to.row-CONTINUATIVE=after to.rest-IMPERATIVE (koidė)
‘Row the boat; then, take a rest.’

(59) fu̥ sizzu numitti pjaː pjaː ti nivvi. (Uruka)
medicine=ACCUSATIVE to.take-CONTINUATIVE to.be.early-INFINITIVE to.sleep-IMPERATIVE (nonde)
‘Take some medicine and go to bed early.’

*The Bora dialect*

Bora dialect *shite*-continuatives consist of *ari*-continuative forms to which *-tcei* has been attached. The sounds corresponding to *ti* in the other dialects have undergone affrication in the Bora dialect, becoming *tcei*, as in *tei* ‘hand’ and *teida* ‘the sun’; *-tcei* thus seems to derive from *-tti*.

**Strong conjugation**

- tubittei ‘to.fly-CONTINUATIVE’, kugittei ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’, ikittei ‘to.go-CONTINUATIVE’, ffittei ‘to.fall(e.g. rain)-CONTINUATIVE’, utueittei ‘to.drop-CONTINUATIVE’, kicittei ‘to.cut-CONTINUATIVE’, fiteittei ‘to.tie.up-CONTINUATIVE’,

Mixed conjugation


Irregular conjugation

• kiettei ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’, eitttei ‘to.do-CONTINUATIVE’, arittei ‘to.be(inanimate)-CONTINUATIVE’, urittei ‘to.be(animate)-CONTINUATIVE’

The Uruka dialect

Uruka dialect shite-continuatives consist of ari-continuative forms to which -tti has been attached.

Strong conjugation


• kiritti ‘to.kick-CONTINUATIVE’

Mixed conjugation

• urittė ‘to.get.off-CONTINUATIVE’, utittii ‘to.fall-CONTINUATIVE’, ffititi ‘to.give-CONTINUATIVE’, stitti ‘to.discard-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
Verb Conjugation in the Miyako Language: Perfective, Negative, Past, and Continuative Forms

The Miyaguni dialect

Miyaguni dialect *shite*-continuatives consist of *ari*-continuative forms to which -cci has been attached. The suffix seems to have undergone affrication, as in the Bora dialect.

Strong conjugation

- *kuɡicci* ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’
- *sɕicci* ‘to.discard-CONTINUATIVE’
- *ɕiitṭi* ‘to.drink-CONTINUATIVE’
- *ɕiittsᵢ* ‘to.drop-CONTINUATIVE’
- *kɨ̥sɨtte̝* ‘to.cut-CONTINUATIVE’
- *po̝ɾitɕi* ‘to.dig-CONTINUATIVE’
- *idaii* ‘to.put.out-CONTINUATIVE’
- *b:o:iittee* ‘to.get.drunk-CONTINUATIVE’

Mixed conjugation

- *ucïcci* ‘to.fall-CONTINUATIVE’
- *sïcïccï* ‘to.discard-CONTINUATIVE’
- *ɕiittee* ‘to.give-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation

- *kiɕicci* ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’

The Yonaha dialect

Yonaha dialect *shite*-continuatives consist of *ari*-continuative forms to which -tti has been attached.

Strong conjugation

- *tubitti* ‘to.fly-CONTINUATIVE’
- *kuqitti* ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’
- *uqitti* ‘to.walk-CONTINUATIVE’
- *iikitti* ‘to.go-CONTINUATIVE’
- *fiitti* ‘to.fall(e.g. rain)-CONTINUATIVE’
- *utusitti* ‘to.drop-CONTINUATIVE’
- *kɿiittee* ‘to.cut-CONTINUATIVE’
- *šmaaittii* ‘to.tie.up-CONTINUATIVE’
- *idasitti* ‘to.put.out-CONTINUATIVE’
- *muteitti* ‘to.carry-CONTINUATIVE’
- *kaii* ‘to.buy-CONTINUATIVE’
- *vviitti* ‘to.sell-CONTINUATIVE’
- *numitti* ‘to.drink-CONTINUATIVE’
- *feːtti* ‘to.eat-CONTINUATIVE’
- *appitti* ‘to.play-CONTINUATIVE’
- *bjuːitti* ‘to.get.drunk-CONTINUATIVE’
- *numitti* ‘to.drink-CONTINUATIVE’
- *feːtti* ‘to.eat-CONTINUATIVE’
- *appitti* ‘to.play-CONTINUATIVE’
- *bjuːitti* ‘to.get.drunk-CONTINUATIVE’
- *areːtti* ‘to.wash-CONTINUATIVE’
- *kiritti* ‘to.kick-CONTINUATIVE’
Mixed conjugation


Irregular conjugation

• kɕeitti ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’

The Kurima dialect

Kurima dialect shite-continuatives consist of ari-continuative forms to which -tti has been attached.

Strong conjugation


Mixed conjugation


Irregular conjugation

• ʨeiitti ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’

The Kugai dialect

In the Kugai dialect, shite-continuatives consisting of ari-continuative forms to which -eiti has been attached, such as aspeiti ‘to.play-CONTINUATIVE’ and ukieiti ‘to.get.up-CONTINUATIVE’, coexist with forms to which -tti has been attached, such as kugitti ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’ and uritti ‘to.get.off-CONTINUATIVE’ [39]. Further confirmation is necessary regarding whether this is due to individual differences between speakers or due to influence from the surrounding dialects.

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[38] Differently from the other shite-continuative forms, this form consists of a shi-continuative form to which -tti has been attached. Further confirmation is necessary.

[39] I obtained forms ending in -eiti such as purieiti ‘to.dig-CONTINUATIVE’ and ei:eiti ‘to.do-CONTINUATIVE’ in a survey in December, 2011.
Strong conjugation


Weak conjugation

- *mieži* ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’, zzieži ‘to.get-CONTINUATIVE’, bizieži ‘to.sell-CONTINUATIVE’, kiezieži ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation

- *k̃eittikara* / k̃eittikara ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE=ABLATIVE’, ci:eiţi ‘to.do-CONTINUATIVE’, arieži ‘to.be(inanimate)-CONTINUATIVE’, urieži ‘to.be(animate)-CONTINUATIVE’

The Shimajiri dialect

Shimajiri dialect *shite*-continuatives, too, consist of *ari*-continuative forms to which *-cci* has been attached. The suffix seems to have undergone affrication, as in the Bora dialect.

Strong conjugation

- *kirittei* ‘to.kick-CONTINUATIVE’
- *bizittei* ‘to.sell-CONTINUATIVE’
Weak conjugation
- mi:ttei ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’, ecittei ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’, zzittei ‘to.get-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
- ecittei ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’, aceittei ‘to.do-CONTINUATIVE’, arittei ‘to.be(inanimate)-CONTINUATIVE’, urittei ‘to.be(animate)-CONTINUATIVE’

The Karimata dialect
Karimata dialect shite-continuatives consist of ari-continuative forms to which -eçi ti has been attached, as in the Kugai dialect.

Strong conjugation

Weak conjugation
- mieçi ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’, izieçi ‘to.get-CONTINUATIVE’, kicieçi ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’, bizieçi ‘to.sit.down-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
- kicieçi ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’, acieçi ‘to.do-CONTINUATIVE’, arieçi ‘to.be(inanimate)-CONTINUATIVE’, urieçi ‘to.be(animate)-CONTINUATIVE’

The Karimata dialect
Karimata dialect shite-continuatives consist of ari-continuative forms to which -eçi ti has been attached, as in the Kugai dialect.
The Ikema dialect

While the three forms given below are *shite*-continuatives, *ari*-continuatives are observed in almost all cases where one would expect a *shite*-continuative. The irregular verb form *tti* ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’, too, is homophonous with the *ari*-continuative. Further confirmation seems necessary regarding whether *shite*-continuatives are not used in the Ikema dialect or they could be obtained using a different survey method.

Strong conjugation
- *kugitti* ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’

Weak conjugation
- *sandzari:ti* ‘to.fall-CONTINUATIVE’

Irregular conjugation
- *tti* ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’

The Kuninaka dialect

As only a small number of examples were obtained for the Kuninaka dialect in the survey, not much can be said regarding its *shite*-continuative, but no examples have been obtained that can be said with certainty to be *shite*-continuative forms. In response to sentences intended to elicit *shite*-continuatives, the forms *al̩zii* ‘to.say-CONTINUATIVE’, *niyvii* ‘to.fall.asleep-CONTINUATIVE’, and *sni* ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’ were obtained, while the forms *aɔzi* ‘to.say-CONTINUATIVE’, *niyvi* ‘to.fall.asleep-CONTINUATIVE’, and *smi* ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’ were obtained in response to sentences intended to elicit *ari*-continuatives; although they are different, a further survey is necessary to determine whether this is a significant difference.

Strong conjugation
- *kavvi* ‘to.put.on(headwear)-CONTINUATIVE’, *niyvii* ‘to.fall.asleep-CONTINUATIVE’, *al̩zii* ‘to.say-CONTINUATIVE’
- *sni* ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’
- *ʨiː* ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’, *bizi* ‘to.sit.down-CONTINUATIVE’

Weak conjugation
- *okii* ‘to.get.up-CONTINUATIVE’, *pʔkaii* ‘to.be.run.over-CONTINUATIVE’, *cimii* ‘to.close-CONTINUATIVE’, *taskari* ‘to.be.saved-CONTINUATIVE’
- *mi* ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’

*Strong conjugation*
- *kugitti* ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’

*Weak conjugation*
- *sandzari:ti* ‘to.fall-CONTINUATIVE’

*Irregular conjugation*
- *tti* ‘to.come-CONTINUATIVE’

*The Kuninaka dialect*

As only a small number of examples were obtained for the Kuninaka dialect in the survey, not much can be said regarding its *shite*-continuative, but no examples have been obtained that can be said with certainty to be *shite*-continuative forms. In response to sentences intended to elicit *shite*-continuatives, the forms *al̩zii* ‘to.say-CONTINUATIVE’, *niyvii* ‘to.fall.asleep-CONTINUATIVE’, and *sni* ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’ were obtained, while the forms *aɔzi* ‘to.say-CONTINUATIVE’, *niyvi* ‘to.fall.asleep-CONTINUATIVE’, and *smi* ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’ were obtained in response to sentences intended to elicit *ari*-continuatives; although they are different, a further survey is necessary to determine whether this is a significant difference.

*Strong conjugation*
- *kavvi* ‘to.put.on(headwear)-CONTINUATIVE’, *niyvii* ‘to.fall.asleep-CONTINUATIVE’, *al̩zii* ‘to.say-CONTINUATIVE’
- *sni* ‘to.die-CONTINUATIVE’
- *ʨiː* ‘to.put.on(e.g. clothing)-CONTINUATIVE’, *bizi* ‘to.sit.down-CONTINUATIVE’

*Weak conjugation*
- *okii* ‘to.get.up-CONTINUATIVE’, *pʔkaii* ‘to.be.run.over-CONTINUATIVE’, *cimii* ‘to.close-CONTINUATIVE’, *taskari* ‘to.be.saved-CONTINUATIVE’
- *mi* ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’
Irregular conjugation


It may seem like geminating onbin has occurred in the shite-continuatives of the dialects of Miyako, both in those like Uruka uritti ‘to.get.off-CONTINUATIVE’ and utittii ‘to.fall-CONTINUATIVE’ and in those like Bora tubittei ‘to.fly-CONTINUATIVE’ and kugittei ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’, which have undergone affrication. They are formed in the same way irrespective of verb type, however, in the strong, weak, mixed, and irregular conjugations; it therefore seems that this is not an onbin phenomenon.

In strong verb shite-continuatives, suffixes such as -itti and -ittci are attached to consonant stems, while in weak verb shite-continuatives, suffixes such as -tti and -ttci are attached to vowel stems. Both kinds of forms consist of ari-continuatives to which suffixes such as -tti and -ttci are attached.

In forms such as Karimata tubieiti ‘to.fly-CONTINUATIVE’ and kugieiti ‘to.row-CONTINUATIVE’ and Kugai kaieiti ‘to.buy-CONTINUATIVE’ and fi:eiti ‘to.give-CONTINUATIVE’, a form like ciiti (corresponding either to Japanese shite ‘to.do-CONTINUATIVE’ or to Japanese sute ‘todiscard-CONTINUATIVE’) seems to have been suffixed to ari-continuative forms. Further research is needed regarding these forms.

There are shite-continuatives in which -Qte is suffixed to ari-continuative forms in the Ishigaki dialect of the Yaeyama language, too, such as kakiQte ‘to.write-CONTINUATIVE’, uke:Qte ‘to.get.up-CONTINUATIVE’, mija:Qte ‘to.see-CONTINUATIVE’, and ci:Qte ‘to.do-CONTINUATIVE’.

8 Conclusion

As the survey was conducted within a limited period of time, the amount of data that was obtained is limited, as well. Furthermore, the survey was limited to only five verb conjugation forms, namely the perfective (corresponding to Japanese suru ‘to.do-PERFECTIVE’), negative (corresponding to Japanese shina ‘to.do-NEGATIVE’), past tense (corresponding to Japanese shita ‘to.do-PAST’), ari-continuative, and shite-continuative forms. On the other hand, the survey was conducted at a balanced selection of sites, spread over Miyako: Bora, Uruka, Miyaguni, Yonaha, Kūrimajima, Kugai, Shimajiri, Karimata, Ikemajima, and Kuninaka on Irabujima. Thanks to this, we were able to review the conjugation types and five conjugated forms of the Miyako language.

Further surveys covering a larger number of verbs at each site as well as more conjugation forms are needed. In addition, it is necessary to examine the dialects of Ōgamijima; Sawada and
Nagahama on Irabujima; Irabu and Nakachi on Irabujima; Taramajima; and so on, which we were unable to examine in this survey and which are known to have unique characteristics within the Miyako language.

**Bibliography**


