

■ *Naku(te)*, *Naide* and *Zu(ni)*

The difference among *naku(te)*, *naide*, and *zu(ni)* has to be looked at carefully only when they are affixed with verbs. In other instances, the form *naku(te)* is used as in *atsukunaku(te)* (*i*-adjective), *kantan janaku(te)* (*na*-adjective), and *okane janaku(te)* (noun+*da*).

There are some fixed forms that occur with verbs, such as *naide+iru*, *aru*, *oku*, *iku*, *kuru*, *ageru*, *morau*, *kureru*, *kudasai*, *hoshii* (aux. verbs, examples (1)-(3)), *naku+naru*, *suru/saseru* (examples (4), (5)).

(1) *Itsumademo kizukanaide iru* ‘Does not become aware for a long time.’

(2) *Wasurenaide kudasai* ‘Please don’t forget.’

(3) *Koko de suwanaide hoshii* ‘I’d rather that you don’t smoke here.’

(4) *Saikin nomanakunatta* ‘I don’t drink these days.’

(5) *Musuko no keitai o tsukaenaku shita*. ‘I made my son’s cell phone unusable.’

In the classroom, it will be effective to instruct that *naide* is the basic form in the verbal clause in a complex sentence, and that one must learn the conditions for use of *nakute* as an exception. *Naide* can be used in most situations, and it is not a big problem if the sentence is not quite in the groove.

(6) *Genkō o {minaide/mizuni/*minakute} enzetsu shita* ‘Gave a talk without reading the script.’

(7) *Basu ni {noranaide/norazuni/*noranakute} aruite tsūgaku shiteiru* ‘I commute to school without riding the bus.’

(8) *Mada {mitsukaranaide/mitsukaranakute/mitsukarazu(ni)}, sagashiteiru* ‘I haven’t found it, and I am still looking for it.’

(9) *Kaette {konakute/konaide/kozu}, shinpaida* ‘He hasn’t come back, and I am worried.’

(10) *Sagasa{nakutemo/naidemo/*zunimo}, iidesuyo* ‘You don’t have to look for it.’

(11) *Ima dekake{nakutewa/?naidewa/*zu(ni)} wa maniawanai* ‘I won’t make it unless I leave now.’

Nakute is more often used than *naide* in sentences containing cause and effect (Examples (8), (9)) and condition (Examples (10), (11)). Because of the principle that also applies to the *te*-conjunction, the causal clause has to be of stative nature, or the predicate has to be something that the subject of the main clause cannot control willfully. (A volitional verb may be used when the subjects in the two clauses are different.)

Naku in the adverbial continual form may not be used in a verbal sentence, and *zu* is used instead (Example (12)).

(12) *Benkyō mo sezu, shigoto mo sezu, nete bakari iru* ‘He doesn’t study nor does he work; he just lies around.’

It is said that *zu(ni)* is used in written style, but it is often used in idiomatic expressions in conversation, and *zu* is also used in the continual form in parallel expressions. It is not appropriate to call *zu(ni)* simply bookish.

→テ節・Continual/*Te*-Clause, Continual Clause (2-J)

● References

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