

■ *Kiri, Mama and Nari*

Kiri, mama, and nari are affixed to the *ta* form of verbs to express “as is,” as in *Suwatta {kiri/mama/nari} tachiagarō to shinai* ‘He continues to stay sitting, and wouldn’t stand up.’ The former clause expresses that the result of the movement or function continues to exist, and the verb fundamentally has to be an instantaneous verb. The action or function in the two clauses must be performed by the same subject.

Ta kiri is often followed by the *nai* form or a negative expression, and it expresses that the situation in the first clause has not had any development (e.g., *Ame wa 3kagetsu mae ni futta kiri, ichido mo futteinai* ‘It rained 3 months ago, and hasn’t rained at all since then,’ *Ichido tegami o dashita kiri, sono hito no koto o wasureta* ‘I wrote to the person once, and totally forgot about him’). *Ta mama* generally expresses that the situation in the latter clause occurs while the situation in the former clause continues to exist, that is, it expresses an attendant circumstance (e.g., *Tatta mama taberu* ‘eat while standing up,’ *Gurasu o motta mama arukimawaru* ‘walk around while holding a glass’). *Kiri* cannot replace *mama* in this usage. *Ta nari* is an older expression. Instead of *ta nari*, *ta kiri* or *ta mama* is used. (Regarding the *ru* form, it generally expresses the meaning of “at the same time, immediately” as in *Ie ni kaeritsuku nari, beddo ni taorekonda* ‘As soon as I got home, I collapsed on the bed.’) *Ta kiri* explains the situation in question, and volition, desire, and command do not show up readily in the latter clause (e.g., **Itta kiri kaette kuruna*). With *ta mama*, utterances such as the following are possible: *Asa wa futon ni haitta mama kōhii o nomitai* ‘I’d like to drink coffee while staying in bed in the morning,’ *Kyō wa suwatta mama utainasai* ‘Sing while staying seated today’).

Mama is affixed to adnominals, noun+ *no*, adnominal form of *na*-adjectives, adjectives, verbs, and the *ta*-form, *ru*-form, and *nai*-form of the passive and causative auxiliary verbs (e.g., *sono mama* ‘as is,’ *hadashi no mama* ‘without one’s shoes on,’ *kenkōna mama de nagaiki suru* ‘live long while staying in good health,’ *utsukushii mama shinitai* ‘want to die while staying beautiful,’ *omou mama ni ikitai* ‘wants to live as one wants,’ *iwareru (ga) mama ni suru* ‘do as someone tells’). It also appears in forms such as *mama no*, *mama o*, *mama ni*, *mama de*, *mama da*. *Kiri* is affixed to the *ta* form of verbs and passive and causative auxiliary verbs. It also appears in the forms, *sore kiri* and *ta kiri da*.

→従属節の階層性 Hierarchy of Subordinate Clauses (2-J), ナガラ・ツツ *Nagara* and *Tsutsu* (2-J)

● References

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