

*Kakarimusubi* as a device to determine the sentence type

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There have been two ways to define *kakarimusubi*: The morphological and the functional definition. While the former refers to the morphological concordance between a particle and the predicate as the definition, the latter sees it as a result of the ‘conclusive function’ of the particle, yielding the defining status to the government of ‘conclusiveness (陳述)’ by the particle (Yamada Yoshio 1936 *Nihon bunpogaku gairon*). In this presentation, I propose a revised functional definition in which *kakarimusubi* is regarded as a concordance between a particle and the sentence type. As the argument for this definition, I first give evidence to show that the so-called *kakari* particles appear in more restricted sentence types than they have been thought: The *kakari* particle *zo* in Early Modern Japanese is not used in interrogatives, volitives, desideratives and imperatives and, when it is used sentence-finally, it can be used not only in declaratives but also in interrogatives; the use of *ga* and *ru* in Aza-Irabu Miyakoan is affected by the speaker's knowledge toward the interrogative sentence within which those particles appear. Second, I maintain that our definition gives us rich insight into the diachrony of *kakarimusubi*: By comparing languages by their realizations of the concordance, the old and new status of those languages can be revealed, and it becomes possible to see the dynamic process of the decline of *kakarimusubi*.