上代語連濁データベース
Old Japanese Rendaku Database

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The **Old Japanese Rendaku Database** (OJRDB) is the product of a collaboration between the Rendaku Encyclopedia project carried out at the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NINJAL) and the Oxford Corpus of Old Japanese (OCOJ) project carried out at the University of Oxford. We would like to express our appreciation to both institutions. We are also grateful to Prof. Mark Irwin of Yamagata University for his help and advice in getting the OJRDB started.

The OJRDB is an Excel file. The current version (version 1.0) should be mostly error-free, but we expect to keep updating it. A detailed description follows.

1. Compound Selection

The OJRDB is based on the standard dictionary of Old Japanese (i.e., 8th-century Japanese):

Jōdai-go Jiten Henshū Iin-kai, ed. 1967. *Jidai-betsu kokugo dai-jiten: Jōdai-hen*. Sanseidō. 上代語辞典編修委員会 編 (1967)『時代別国語大辞典－上代編』三省堂

The first step in compiling the OJRDB was to examine the headwords in this dictionary and extract all the compounds with a second element (E2) that begins with a voiceless obstruent as an independent word.

Then, for every such compound, each attestation in the OCOJ was labeled as either phonographic or logographic. For example, E2 in the compound *yama+bito* 'mountain person' occurs independently as *pito* 'person', and the compound is attested three times, twice logographically and once phonographically:

山人 logographic (MYS.20.4293)
山人 logographic (MYS.20.4294)
夜麻妣等 phonographic (MYS.20.4294)

The abbreviation "MYS" means the *Man'yōshū*, and "20.4293" means book 20, poem number 4293.

The current version of the OJRDB includes only compounds with at least one phonographic attestation in the OCOJ.

2. Entry Structure

As a sample, the picture below shows the entry for one compound: *satwo+bito*.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

For each compound in the OJRDB, the columns provide the following information:

+PH

The number in this column is the number of phonographic attestations in the OCOJ. In the sample entry, the number in this column is 5, so *satwo+bito* appears phonographically 5 times in the OCOJ.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

−PH

The number in this column is the number of logographic attestations in the OCOJ. In the sample entry, the number in this column is 9, so *satwo+bito* appears logographically 9 times in the OCOJ.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

E1

This column contains first element of the compound. The romanization follows the Frellesvig and Whitman system, which is used in the OCOJ. When E1 is itself a compound, a hyphen appears between elements. In the sample entry, E1 is *satwo*.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

K1

This column contains a Japanese orthographic representation of E1. When E1 is simplex, this representation is typically a single *kanji*. This representation can be taken as a rough etymological gloss. When the etymology of an element is unknown, it is represented in *hiragana*. In the sample entry, K1 is 里, which is used to write modern Japanese *sato* 'village', the modern Tokyo cognate of OJ *satwo*.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

E2

This column contains second element of the compound in the form it has as an independent word (i.e., without rendaku). The romanization follows the Frellesvig and Whitman system, which is used in the OCOJ. When E2 is itself a compound, a hyphen appears between elements. In the sample entry, E2 is *pito*.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

K2

This column contains a Japanese orthographic representation of E2. When E2 is simplex, this representation is typically a single *kanji*. This representation can be taken as a rough etymological gloss. When the etymology of an element is unknown, it is represented in *hiragana*. In the sample entry, K2 is 人, which is used to write modern Japanese *hito* 'person', the modern Tokyo cognate of OJ *pito*.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

C(−4)

This column contains the consonant (if there is one) in the penultimate syllable of E1.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

V(−3)

This column contains the vowel (if there is one) in the penultimate syllable of E1. When the *kō-otsu* distinction is relevant to the penultimate syllable, it is marked with a superscript on this vowel: A for *kō-rui* (type A) and B for *otsu-rui* (type B). In the Frellesvig and Whitman romanization, these distinctions involve the presence versus absence of a semivowel (i^A i^B e^A e^B o^A o^B = *i wi ye e wo o*).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	**a**	t	o^A	p	i^A	t	o^B	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

C(−2)

This column contains the consonant (if there is one) in the final syllable of E1.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	**t**	o^A	p	i^A	t	o^B	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

V(−1)

This column contains the vowel in the final syllable of E1. When the *kō-otsu* distinction is relevant to the final syllable, it is marked with a superscript on this vowel: A for *kō-rui* (type A) and B for *otsu-rui* (type B). In the Frellesvig and Whitman romanization, these distinctions involve the presence versus absence of a semivowel. In the sample entry, this column contains o^A, which corresponds to Frellesvig-Whitman *wo*.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	**o^A**	p	i^A	t	o^B	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

C(+1)

This column contains the consonant that appears in the initial syllable of E2 when E2 occurs as an independent word (i.e., without rendaku).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	o^A	**p**	i^A	t	o^B	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

V(+2)

This column contains the vowel in the initial syllable of E2. When the *kō-otsu* distinction is relevant to the initial syllable, it is marked with a superscript on this vowel: A for *kō-rui* (type A) and B for *otsu-rui* (type B). In the Frellesvig and Whitman romanization, these distinctions involve the presence versus absence of a semivowel.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	o^A	p	**i^A**	t	o^B	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

C(+3)

This column contains the consonant (if there is one) in the second syllable of E2.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	o^A	p	i^A	**t**	o^B	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

V(+4)

This column contains the vowel (if there is one) in the second syllable of E2. When the *kō-otsu* distinction is relevant to the final syllable, it is marked with a superscript on this vowel: A for *kō-rui* (type A) and B for *otsu-rui* (type B). In the Frellesvig and Whitman romanization, these distinctions involve the presence versus absence of a semivowel.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	o^A	p	i^A	t	**o^B**	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

+R

The number in this column is the number of phonographic attestations in the OCOJ that have rendaku. In the sample entry, the number in this column is 5, so all 5 of the phonographic attestations of *satwo+bito* have rendaku.
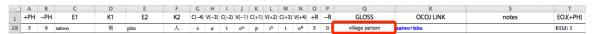
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	[5]	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

−R

The number in this column is the number of phonographic attestations in the OCOJ that do not have rendaku. In the sample entry, the number in this column is 0, so none of the phonographic attestations of this compound is *satwo+pito*.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	[0]	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

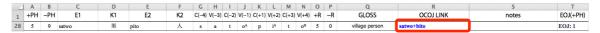# GLOSS

The gloss in this column is an English translation of the compound. In many cases, this translation is only a crude approximation.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

OCOJ LINK

The entry in this column is a romanization of the compound (using the Frellesvig and Whitman system) with a hyperlink to a list of its OCOJ attestations.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

In the case of the sample entry, clicking on **satwo+bito** will cause the following page of the OCOJ to open in your web browser.

L050472 satwobito village person

Simple Forms	Text	Trees
satwobito	KK.82	KK.82
satwobito	NSK.73	NSK.73
satwobito	MYS.10.1937	MYS.10.1937
narano **satwobito**	MYS.10.2287	MYS.10.2287
satwobito	MYS.11.2562	MYS.11.2562
satwobito	MYS.11.2598	MYS.11.2598
satwobito	MYS.12.2873	MYS.12.2873
sono **satwobito**	MYS.13.3272	MYS.13.3272
satwobito	MYS.13.3302	MYS.13.3302
satwobito	MYS.13.3303a	MYS.13.3303a
satwobito	MYS.13.3303b	MYS.13.3303b
kosono **satwobito**	MYS.14.3559	MYS.14.3559
satwobito	MYS.17.3973	MYS.17.3973
satwobito	MYS.18.4108	MYS.18.4108

Clicking on any of the links under "Text" will open the OCOJ page showing that text. For example, clicking on MYS.13.3302 will bring up the full text (both in kanji and in romanization) of poem number 3302 in book 13 of the *Man'yōshū*. The kanji representation is 散度人, with *satwo* written with the two phonograms 散度 (*sa-two*) and *bito* written with the logogram 人. Strictly speaking, of course, one cannot tell for sure whether the writer intended 人 to represent *bito*, *pito*, or perhaps even something else. Consequently, all attestations like this one, with E1 represented phonographically but E2 represented logographically, are counted as logographic in the OJRDB.

notes

A note in this column contains information (mostly in very abbreviated form) that may be of interest to researchers. In the sample entry, there is no note.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

EOJ(+PH)

The number in this column is the number of phonographic attestations in the OCOJ that are in Eastern Old Japanese (EOJ) poems (see the note on EOJ in §3 below). In the sample entry, 1 of the 5 phonographic attestations is in an EOJ poem (MYS.14.3559).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
28	5	9	satwo	里	pito	人	s	a	t	oᴬ	p	iᴬ	t	oᴮ	5	0	village person	satwo+bito		EOJ: 1

3. Other Issues

● Cells highlighted in pink contain information that is still under investigation and likely to change in future versions of the OJRDB.

● In some OCOJ attestations, only E2 is written phonographically, whereas E1 is written logographically. Such attestations are counted as −PH, as in column B in the entry shown below. If a compound has attestations of this type (logographic E1, phonographic E2) but no fully phonographic attestations, the entry for that compound is highlighted with a blue background, as shown below. These compounds can be used in investigating the behavior of E2 but should not be used in investigating the influence of E1. In the entry below, clicking on the note in column S will reveal the full text:
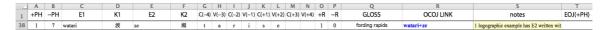
> The 1 logographic example has E2 written phonographically with rendaku (MYS.16.3886: 葦河尓 = **asi+gani**)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
88	0	1	asi	葦	kani	蟹			a	s	i	k	a	n	i	1	0	reed crab	asi+gani	The 1 logographic example has E2 writter	

● Some Old Japanese compounds are attested with orthographic representations that are ambiguous, i.e., with a character that could be either a phonogram or a logogram. Such attestations are counted as logographic (−PH) in the OJRDB. In the entry below, clicking on the note in column S will reveal the full text:

> 1 logographic example has E2 written with 瀬, which is ambiguous (±PH) (MYS.17.4024: 和多理瀬).

The character 瀬 was often used as a phonogram for the syllable *se* in Old Japanese texts, but in this example, it corresponds to the morpheme meaning 'rapids', and as a logogram for this morpheme, it could represent either *se* (without rendaku) or *ze* (with rendaku).
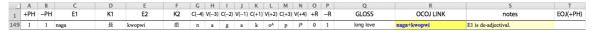
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
38	1	7	watari	渡	se	瀬		t	a	r	i	s	e			1	0	fording rapids	watari+ze	1 logographic example has E2 written wit	

● Some attestations are written phonographically but with an ambiguous phonogram representing the first letter of E2. In such cases, it is not certain how many phonographic attestations have rendaku and how many do not, and the numbers in columns O and P are highlighted in red on an orange background. In the entry below, clicking on the note in column S will reveal the full text:

> The two examples (MYS.5.804a/b: 多都可豆慧) have the first syllable of E2 written 豆, which *Jidai-betsu* says is ambiguous (**tu~du**) in the *Man'yōshū*.

Jidai-betsu is the Old Japanese dictionary cited above in §1. The character 豆 was often used as a phonogram in Old Japanese texts, but it sometimes represented *tu* and sometimes represented *du*. The OCOJ contains two instances of the compound in this entry and romanizes both as *tatuka+duwe* (i.e., with rendaku), but there is room for doubt.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
473	2	0	ta-tuka		手束	tuwe	杖	t	u	k	a	t	u	w	e	2	0	hand stick	tatuka+duwe	The two examples (MYS.5.804a/b: 多都᷇	

- Several entries in the OJRDB have an E1 that is deadjectival (at least arguably). When such an entry lacks rendaku, there is some doubt about whether it is a compound or a syntactic phrase, with a "bare" adjective stem modifying a following noun. These examples are highlighted with a yellow background in column R, as in the entry below.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
149	1	1	naga	長	kwopwi	恋	n	a	g	a	k	o^A	p	i^B	0	1	long love	naga+kwopwi	E1 is de-adjectival.	

- Compounds that are marked as Eastern Old Japanese (EOJ) dialect forms in the Old Japanese dictionary (*Jidai-betsu*) are excluded from the OJRDB. When a compound is not so marked but is attested in a poem that is known to be from an EOJ region, that attestation must be treated with caution. If all the phonographic attestations are in EOJ poems, the entry for that compound is highlighted with a purple background. In the entry below, clicking on the note in column S will reveal the full text:

> The only attestation is in an EOJ poem (MYS.20.4351: 多妣己呂母).

Since *tabi+goromo* is attested phonographically only in an EOJ poem, the entry has a purple background.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	+PH	−PH	E1	K1	E2	K2	C(−4)	V(−3)	C(−2)	V(−1)	C(+1)	V(+2)	C(+3)	V(+4)	+R	−R	GLOSS	OCOJ LINK	notes	EOJ(+PH)
160	1	0	tabi	旅	koromo	衣	t	a	b	i^A	k	o^B	r	o^B	0	1	journey garment	tabi+koromo	The ony attestation is in an EOJ poem (M	EOJ: 1

- Some of the OCOJ texts are still provided only in romanization, with no accompanying character text.

4. Error Reporting

The OJRDB is very much a work in progress. We welcome feedback from users, especially reports of errors. To report errors or other problems, please send e-mail to the following address (replacing "AT" with the standard symbol):

<div align="center">tjvanceATninjal.ac.jp</div>