Exploring verb and adjective morphology

(1) Japanese speakers: Help fill in these charts. (Practice kunrei romanization.)

Verbs and adjectives, informal:

| nonpast informal | past informal | negative nonpast informal | negative past informal | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| taberu | | | | 'eat' |
| yomu | | | | 'read' |
| aru | | | | 'exist' |
| takai | | | | 'high/tall' |

Verbs and adjectives, formal:

| nonpast formal | past formal | negative nonpast formal | negative past formal | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| tabemasu | | | | 'eat' |
| yomimasu | | | | 'read' |
| arimasu | | | | 'exist' |
| takai desu | | | | 'high/tall' |
| | (try to think o | f two ways to form the negati | ive formal forms of /taka- | -/) |

- (2) For group discussion (no answers required, but you may make notes if you like):
 - One of the verbs is irregular which one is it? What is the irregularity?
 - Adjectives take tense and negation like verbs. Should we consider them a third class of verbs? Or is 'adjective' a distinct word class (part of speech) in Japanese?
 - Is there any evidence here about whether adjective negation involves one single suffix *kuna*-, or is built from the adverbial suffix -*ku*?
 - Is there any evidence here about whether the (apparently) various *na* negation morphemes we see here are one single morpheme, or distinct?