



• (*description of matters*  
*which were already done*) **yohodo** (*emotional adj.*) **noda(roo)**.  
 [explained object] [explanations]

II «comparison and evaluation usage»

• *Y (nanka · nado)* **yor** *X (no)* **hooga yohodo** (*subjective evaluative adj.*).  
 [compared object] [compared object] [evaluative judgment]

III «recognition of necessity usage»

• **yohodo** (*volitional verb*) **naito** [ *negative matter*  
**nakereba** [ *negative evaluation (ex. dameda komaru)*.  
 [(lack of) necessary action] [occurrence of undesirable matter]

• (*desirable matter*) **niwa**, **yohodo** (*volitional verb*) { **naito / nakereba** } **ikenai**.  
**hitsuyoga aru**.  
 [purpose] [necessity of action]

IV «presentation of exception usage»

• **yohodo** ((*adj.*) + *noun*) **naikagiri** [ *neutral matter*  
**igaiwa** [ *positive evaluation*  
 [(excluded) certain characteristic] [standard · relief]

• ..... **nowa**, **yohodo** ((*adj.*) + *noun*) **ni kagirareru**.  
 [non-standard matter] [a certain characteristic]

V «unpracticed volition usage»

• **yohodo** *volitional verb* **shiyo to omotta** [ *ga / keredo,* ] (*description of*  
**shitakatta** [ *shikashi,* ] *unpracticed matter*).  
 [past volition and desire] [unpracticed volition and desire]

96.4% of the examples have been located in these usages above, but a few examples having none of their characteristics could be seen. Along with the locations of these examples, I have researched how the adverb 'yohodo' has changed to modern meanings and usages, which was based on the examples from the late period of early modern times to recent times (105 examples in Edo period and 496 ones in Meiji period and 323 ones in Taisho period). As a result, the followings have been clear:

- In the late period of early-modern times, 'yohodo' has widely expressed degree until modern days, by way of recent times. To this day, 'yohodo' has limited to 5 usages which have syntactic restrictions.
- Only limited to a particular quantity (time and space) and relative quantity (quantity of change and quantity of difference), there are some usages which have no syntactic restriction nowadays. We can find relatively a number of examples of such usages in old days.

Therefore, I considered a few examples which are not located above 5 usages, as remains of old usages.

Based on a description of modern language usage and changes of usage in early-modern times, I examined mutual relations or similarities and differences of modern language usages, and showed the whole connections.

I started with «evidential inference usage» which is used in once-individual matters, and showed the direction of relations among all usages, which is from once-individual matters, repeated general matters( «recognition of necessity usage» and «presentation of exception usage» ), to over tense matters ( «comparison and evaluation usage» ). As for the «unpracticed volition usage» , it is hard to find out the relation to other usages, be caused their condition which was used as fixed expression early.

Finally I examined each of the following items: degree evaluativity and modality, observed in all usages of a modern language 'yohodo'. 'yohodo' have degree mean; <excessive degree> , and evaluative meanings; <unusual or unexpected> . And this evaluation is prerequisite of relation of plural matters. Such a way it is characterizes the evaluativity of 'yohodo'. It is the reflection of this evaluativity that 'yohodo' appears in a particular structural environment and has a relation with modality of a sentence.

That is, 'yohodo' had been degree adverb which express degree until the late period of early modern times, or recent times. Since then, however, it has been considered that 'yohodo' come to be tinged with a character as an evaluative adverb, which have evaluativity related to two matters in the flow of time, or compared two matters.

From the view of the way of evaluation, I also discussed the difference of other degree adverbs and typical modality adverbs in response to modality, by concerning with modal forms of sentence directly. Furthermore, I showed the possibility and necessity of grasping other adverbs, which have common characters from the evaluativity relating to plural matters.

As I mentioned so far, I have made it clear that one adverb has many sided characters: degree, evaluativity, and modality, by describing usages of 'yohodo' precisely, and grasped integratedly mutual relation of them.

I think that my analysis of adverbs makes it possible to grasp each adverb among various adverbs beyond the existing adverb system, and to construct more comprehensive adverb systems.