

PRE-WAR TYPEFACE, PRINTING, ETC.

I. *Katakana* 片仮名 and *Hiragana* 平仮名: Old and new orthography.

A. Old-style *kana*.

There are a few *kana* that ceased to be used after the language reformation following the war. For our purposes, you should be familiar with the following:

ゐ (*i*), now written い. Used primarily in the auxiliary verb *iru*, which denotes continuous action. For example, *tabete iru* would be written 食べてゐる.

ゑ (*e*), now written え. Used in a variety of words.

を (*o*), now written お. While in modern Japanese を is used only for the particle that marks the direct object, in pre-war Japanese it can be used embedded in words, much like お.

ひ (*i*), now written い. When embedded in a word, ひ is usually pronounced *i*, not *hi*.

は (*wa*), now written わ. When embedded in a word, は is usually pronounced *wa*, not *ha*.

ふ (*u*), now written う. When embedded in a word, ふ is usually pronounced *u*, not *fu*.

B. Old-style spelling (*kanazukai*)

(From Nelson's *Japanese-English Character Dictionary*, Appendix 7)

あう	ō	きう	kyū	さふ	sō	そふ	sō
あふ	ō	きふ	kyū	しう	shū	たう	tō
いふ	iu	くふ	kū	しふ	shū	たふ	tō
おふ	ō	けう	kyō	すふ	sū	ちう	chū
かう	kō	けふ	kyō	せう	shō	ちふ	chū
かふ	kō	こふ	kō	せふ	shō	づふ	zū

てう chō	ひ i (hi)	めう myō	れう ryō
てふ chō	ひう hyū	もふ mō	れふ ryō
なう nō	ふ u,o (fu)	やう yō	ろふ rō
なふ nō	へ e (he)	ゆふ yū	わう ō
にふ nyū	へう hyō	よふ yō	ゐ i
ぬふ nū	ほ o (ho)	らう rō	ゑ e
ねう nyō	ほふ hō	らふ rō	ゑふ yō
のふ nō	まう mō	りう ryū	をう ō
はう hō	まふ mō	りふ ryū	をふ ō
はふ hō	む n (mu)	るふ rū	くわん kan

C. Typeface

Those *kana* that are today written slightly smaller than others, to indicate a contraction or doubled consonant, are written with the same size typeface as other *kana* in pre-war literature. For example: かつた=かつた