

Session 10. V₁V₂ Compound Verbs in Japanese

1. Form of V₁V₂ compound verbs in Japanese

Gerund / Adverbial (連用形) Form of V₁ + Dictionary Form (終止形) of V₂

Quiz 1: Why is ^{れんようけい}連用形 called as Gerund Form?

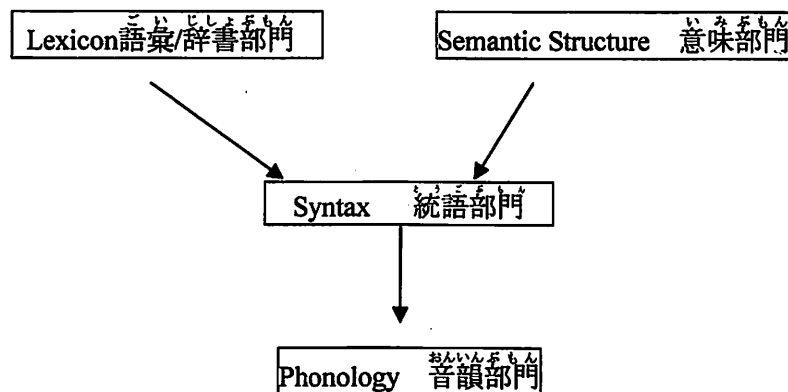
Quiz2: Why is ^{れんようけい}連用形 called as Adverbial Form?

2. Two Types of Compound Verbs in Japanese:

~Compounding in Lexicon vs. Compounding in Syntax~

(1) Lexical Compound Verbs vs. Syntactic Compound Verbs(proposed by Kageyama(1993))

a. Framework of modules (モジュール、部門) in Generative Grammar (生成文法)



(2) Lexical Compound Verbs vs. Syntactic Compound Verbs

Kageyama, Taro 影山太郎(1993) 『文法と語形成』(Grammar and Word Formation)ひつじ書房。

Lexical Compound Verbs	Syntactic Compound Verbs
<p>たたき壊す、きりたおす、押しつぶす、 (ごみを) 払い落とす、汚れを洗い落とす</p>	<p>1. [-telic] 非完結性 ～始める start to~, ~かける start to~/be about to~, ~続ける continue to~, ~忘れる forget to~</p> <p>2. [+telic] 完結性 ～終わる finish to~, ～尽くす e.g. 焼き尽くす burn down/out/up consume whole ~ ～切る</p>
<p>1. Compounding in Lexicon, lexicalized, Therefore 'Just memorize'. But note that there are some principles in compounding like</p> <p>1. 'Transitivity Harmony Principle' (他動性調和の法則), 2. 'Unaccusativity Priority Principle' (非対格優先原則).</p> <p>2. High Intimacy between V₁ and V₂: Not undergo any syntactic operation: Substitution, Insertion like Passivization and Honorification and reduplication.</p>	<p>1. Compounding in Syntax 2. the word structure reflects the syntactic structure. 3. Productive. 4. Low Intimacy between V₁ and V₂:</p> <p>a. Substitution 代用 読み始める→そうし始める</p> <p>b. Insertion 他の要素の挿入 1) Passivization: insertion of -(r)are- 読み始める→ yom-are-hajimeru 2) Honorification: insertion of o~ni naru 読み始める→o-yomi-ni-nari-hajimeru</p> <p>c. Reduplication 重複 飲み続ける→飲み飲み続ける</p>

(3) 'Transitivity Harmony Principle'(他動性調和の法則)

In VV compounding in Japanese, only the same type of verbs which share the same type Of "argument structure" are compounded. That is, transitive verbs and unergative verbs, both have an external argument(agent/experiencer) can be compounded although unaccusative verbs, which lacks an external argument, seldom compound with transitive/unergative verb type.

(4) Two Types of Intransitive Verbs:

- a. unergative verb ひのうかくどうし 非能格動詞 [+Action, +Volitional] walk, run, swim, jump
 b. unaccusative verb ひたいかくどうし 非対格動詞 [+Change of State, -Volitional] happen, change, break,

(5) Examples of 'Transitivity Harmony Principle'(他動性調和の法則)

a. Transitive verbs 他動詞 + Transitive verbs 他動詞

★ The most typical V1V2 compound verbs construction in Japanese

		literal construction	meaning
洗い落とす	arai-otosu	wash-remove ,	wash-off,
切り落とす	kiri-otosu	cut-drop,	cut-down
たたき落とす	tataki-otosu	beat-drop,	beat-down
切り倒す	kiri-taosu	cut-tumble,	cut-down
吹き消す	huki-kesu	blow-extinguish ,	blow-out
思い起こす	omoi-okosu	think-raise	recall, recollect
突き崩す	tuki-kuzusu	push-destroy	break by pushing
押し潰す	oshi-tubusu	push-squash	squash
射止める	i-tomeru	shoot-stop	shoot off
追い散らす	oi-chirasu	drive-sprinkle	drive away

b. Transitive verbs 他動詞 + Unergative verbs 非能格動詞

探し回る	sagashi-mawaru	search-turn	search-around
買いまわる	kai-mawaru	buy-turn	buy-around

c. Unergative verbs 非能格動詞 + Transitive verbs 他動詞

泣き落とす	naki-otosu	cry-drop	let someone accept one's request by entreaty
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d. Unergative verbs 非能格動詞 + Unergative verbs 非能格動詞

駆け寄る	kake-yoru	run-come	run-closer
飛び降りる	tobi-oriru	jump-descend	jump-down
駆け上る	kake-noboru	run-go up	run-up

Japanese Grammar with Comparative Perspectives from English

Memorandum in the lecture

Quiz 1 Raise ten V1V2 compound verbs which you would like to know their meanings or just come across your mind.

1. 取り込む bring in

2. 泣き出す burst into tears

3. 受け止める accept

4. 書き直す rewrite
接頭辞 prefix

5. 使い切る use up Phrasal Verb 句動詞

6. 食べ過ぎる overeate intransitive verb

* I overate chocolate.

お正月で お餅^{もち}を食べすぎた。

7. 読み始める start reading

8. 行ってくる go out

9. 飛び起きる jump out of bed

10. 笑い転げる split one's sides laughing

1 1. 読み込む read thoroughly, absorb

1 2. 落ち着く calm down

1 3. 乗り込む get in

1 4. 差し入れる put in

1 5. 言いかける start to say

1 6. やり直す redo

持ち上げる lift up

駆け込む rush in

問い合わせる inquire

使い切る use up

飛び出す dash out

攻めあげる attack, close in

思いつく occur to

聞き逃す mishear

言い忘れる forget to say

持ち帰る take away/out/home

申し込む apply for
のりこえる overcome
舞い上がる rise up, soar
言い張る insist
立ち上がる set up
知り合う know
聞き取る comprehend
受け取る accept
勝ち誇る triumph