

COMPLEX PREDICATES IN JAPANESE

CHIHARU UDA

GARLAND PUBLISHING, INC.
NEW YORK & LONDON / 1994

Contents

Preface	ix
Acknowledgments	xi
List of Abbreviations and Symbols	xiii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: Theoretical Framework	7
2.1 Overview of Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar	7
2.1.1 Linguistic Expression as Sign	7
2.1.2 Immediate Dominance Schemata	15
2.1.3 Lexical Rules	18
2.1.4 Control Structures	19
2.2 Semantic Roles and Thematic Role Types	24
2.2.1 Significance of Thematic Roles to Syntactic Issues	25
2.2.2 Problems with the Discrete Thematic Role Approach and the Relative Position Approach	27
2.2.3 Proto-Role Approach	29
2.3 Basic Sentence Structures and Configurationality of Japanese	32
2.4 Case Marking in Japanese	36
2.4.1 Case Marking Schemata in Japanese	36
2.5 Reflexive Binding in Japanese	40
2.5.1 Obliqueness Binding	40
2.5.2 <i>Zibun</i> Binding in Japanese	42
2.5.3 Obliqueness Binding for Japanese Reflexives	44
2.5.4 Thematic Binding for Japanese Reflexives	47
Chapter 3: Passive Constructions	65
3.1 Introduction	65
3.2 Three Types of Passive in Japanese	67
3.2.1 Direct Passives and Indirect Passives	67

3.2.2	Possessive Passives	76
3.3	Previous Analyses of Passives in Japanese	80
3.3.1	Transformational Approaches	82
3.3.2	Lexicalist Approaches	84
3.3.3	Movement Approaches: Without Verb Incorporation	87
3.3.4	Movement Approaches: With Verb Incorporation	93
3.3.5	Phrase Structure Approaches	99
3.3.6	Summary of Previous Studies	103
3.4	Lexical Passives and Syntactic Passives	105
3.4.1	Direct Passives as Lexical Passives	106
3.4.2	Indirect Passives as Syntactic Passives	116
3.4.3	Evidence for the Present Approach	119
3.5	Possessive Passives as Lexical Passives	130
3.5.1	Evidence Against NP Movement in Possessive Passives	131
3.5.2	The Lexical Rule for Possessive Passives	135
3.6	Double Passivization	142
3.7	On Case Distribution	144
3.8	Conclusion	150
3.8.1	Independence and Interdependence of Morphology and Syntax	150
3.8.2	Suppression of an Argument	151
3.8.3	Uniformity in CONTENT	152
Chapter 4: Benefactive Constructions		173
4.1	Introduction	173
4.2	Syntactic Parallels between Passives and Benefactives	173
4.2.1	Three Types of <i>Te-Moraw</i> Benefactives	174
4.2.2	Do-Support Phenomena	179
4.3	Previous Analyses of <i>Te-Moraw</i> Benefactives	180
4.4	Analysis of <i>Te-Moraw</i> Benefactives Paralleling Passives	186
4.5	Evidence against the Parallelism	191
4.5.1	Morpheme Order in Subject Honorification	191
4.5.2	Semantic Properties of the Matrix Subject	198
4.5.3	Implications of the Semantic Underspecification	205
4.6	Three Types of Japanese Benefactives	208
4.7	Conclusion	218
Chapter 5: Causative Constructions		229
5.1	Introduction	229

5.2	Two Types of Causatives in Japanese	230
5.2.1	Intransitive-Based Causatives	231
5.2.2	Transitive-Based Causatives	231
5.2.3	<i>Wo</i> -Causatives and <i>Ni</i> -Causatives	234
5.3	Previous Analyses of Japanese Causatives	238
5.3.1	Transformational Approaches	238
5.3.2	Lexicalist Approaches	240
5.3.3	Movement Approaches	241
5.3.4	Argument Structure Merger Approaches	246
5.3.5	Phrase Structure Approaches	248
5.4	Lexical Causatives and Syntactic Causatives	249
5.4.1	<i>Wo</i> -Causatives as Lexical Causatives	250
5.4.2	<i>Ni</i> -Causatives as Syntactic Control Structures	256
5.5	In Defense of the Present Approach	261
5.5.1	Coerciveness and Self-Controllability	262
5.5.2	Passivized Causatives and the Coercive Interpretation	266
5.5.3	Biclausality of Causatives	269
5.6	More Supporting Evidence for the Present Approach	275
5.6.1	Evidence from Do-Support	276
5.6.2	Subject Honorification with Causatives	277
5.6.3	Object Honorification with Causatives	283
5.7	A Third Type of Causatives	288
5.7.1	Passive Causatives	289
5.7.2	<i>Faire Par</i> Construction	291
5.7.3	Causatives with the Function of Passives	293
5.7.4	Passive-Type Causatives Based on a Transitive Verb	295
5.8	Conclusion	298
	Chapter 6: Conclusion	315
	Bibliography	327
	Index	351