5. Issues in Japanese morphology (1): Transitive and intransitive verb pairs

NOTE:  
a. most basic intransitive-transitive pair: naru (i.v.) ‘become’ and nasu / suru (t.v.) ‘do’  
b. passive morpheme -(r)are-; causative morpheme: -(s)ase-  
c. If a verb ends in -su, it is most likely transitive (and causative).

1. (1) Does the form or the meaning of a verb root determine which transitive-intransitive suffix pair it takes?  
(2) What does each of (a)-(f) mean?  
       car-NOM stop (i.v.)-PAST  
    b. Mari-ga kuruma-o tome-ta.  
       Mari-NOM car-ACC stop (t.v.)-PAST  
    c. Kuruma-ga tome-rare-ta.  
       car-NOM stop (t.v.)-PASS-PAST  
    d. Mari-ga kuruma-o tomar-ase-ta.  
       Mari-NOM car-ACC stop (i.v.)-CAUS-PAST  
    e. Kuruma-ga tomar-ase-rare-ta.  
       car-NOM stop (i.v.)-CAUS-PASS-PAST  
       car-ACC stop (t.v.)-CAUS-PASS-PAST

2. (1) How are ‘passive’ and ‘inchoative’ sentences similar to each other? → p.147  
(2) How are they different from each other?  

3. (1) [to JPN speakers] Is there ‘no difference in meaning’ between (a) and (b) sentences in (85), p.148?  
    (2) How should the accusative (o) marking be accounted for in (a)-(e) below?  
       a. machi-o aruk-u.  
          town-ACC walk (i.v.)-NONPAST  
          ‘walk (around) the town’  
          cf. kodomo-o arukas-u  
          child-ACC walk (t.v.)-NONPAST  
          ‘make a/my child walk’  
       b. sora-o tob-u.  
          sky-ACC fly (i.v.)-NONPAST  
          fly (in) the sky  
          cf. tako-o tobas-u / *?tako-o sora-o tobas-u  
          kite-ACC fly (t.v.)-NONPAST  
          ‘fly a kite’  
       c. konnan-na jidai-o iki-ru  
          difficult time-ACC live (i.v.)  
          ‘live (during) a difficult time’  
          cf. hito-o ikas-u  
          person-ACC let live (t.v.)-NONPAST  
          ‘let someone live’  
       d. Anata-o suki-ni nat-ta-no.  
          you-ACC fond-ADV become (i.v.)-PAST-SFP  
          ‘I’ve become fond of you (I’m in love with you now).’  
          ‘I’m fond of you (in love with you).’  
          cf. Anata-{ ga / *?o } suki-na-no.  
          you-{ NOM / ACC } fond-NONPAST-SFP  
          ‘I want money’  
          ‘I want money’  
       e. Watashi no kimochi-o wakatte-kudasai.  
          I-GEN feeling-ACC be clear (i.v.)-REQ  
          ‘Please understand how I feel.’  
          cf. Watashi no kimochi-{ ga / *o } wakaru?  
          I-GEN feeling { NOM/*ACC } be clear (i.v.)  
          ‘Do you understand how I feel?’

See also p. 159: kane-o hoshi-i  
    cf. Boku-wa kane-ga hoshi-i.  
    money-ACC be desired-NONPAST I-TOP money-NOM be desired-NONPAST  
    ‘(I) want money’  
    ‘I want money’
4. (1) [to JPN speakers] Can all the examples in (92), p. 149 be used as transitive and intransitive verbs?
(2) Is the direction of derivation ‘causative,’ ‘anticausative,’ or ‘equipollent’ in Japanese?

NOTE: typo in (120b), p. 156: -zha nai → -zya nai

5. (1) What aspect of the verb event does the nominalized form refer to? → p.155
(2) What are the deverbal nouns of (a)-(c), respectively?
   a. shirase-ru ‘to inform’ → _______‘announcement’
   b. asob-u ‘to play’ → _______‘game’
   c. hanashi-a(w)-u ‘to talk to each other’ → _______‘discussion’

6. Compared to tsukuri-kata ‘way/manner of making,’ tsukuri-zama ‘manner of making’ (122c, p. 156) sounds unpleasant or unpretty. Why do you think that is the case? Cf. sama ‘appearance’

7. The author quotes Sugioka (1986): ‘The suffixation of -sa derives a noun that refers to an abstract property named by the base adjective, while the -mi suffixation picks out a concrete entity with the property’ (p. 156). Does that explain the pattern illustrated below?

   a. puuru-no { fuka-sa / *fuka-mi }-o hakaru
      pool-GEN {deep-sa / *deep-mi}-ACC measure
      ‘measure the depth of the pool’
   b. Fujisan-wa { taka-sa / *taka-mi }-ga 3776 meetoru aru.
      Mt. Fuji-TOP {high-sa / *high-mi}-NOM meter exist
      ‘Mt. Fuji is 3776 meter high.’
   c. Kare-wa ano-eiga-no { omoshiro-sa / omoshiro-mi }-ga wakara-na-i.
      he-TOP that-movie-GEN {interesting-sa / interesting-mi}-NOM understand-NEG-NONPAST
      ‘He cannot understand { how interesting that movie is / what is interesting about that movie}.’

7.1. Background
8. What are the three major types of relationships between compounded elements? Illustrate each with an example. → p.160

9. Does Rendaku occur equally in compounds consisting of an adjunct and a deverbal noun and those consisting of an argument and a deverbal noun? → p.164, p. 199

7.2. N-V compounds
NOTE: (1) Renyoo-kei ‘predicate-modifying form’ = root of vowel-ending verb (e.g. tabe- ‘eat’);
    root of consonant-ending verb (e.g. nom- ‘drink’) + i (e.g. nom-i) = ‘verb stem’
(2) bottom of p. 168: ‘…the verb -suru makes it possible for nominal N-V compounds to function
    as verbs [e.g. kane-mooke-suru ‘make profit,’ tera-mairi-suru ‘go to temple’], compensating
    for the absence of corresponding verbal forms, such as *kane-mookeru… or *tera-mairu…’
    ↑ Needless to say, one can always say kane-o mookeru, tera-ni mairu, etc.

10. Is any of the following derivations correct?
   a. ( ) nominal N-V compounds < verbal N-V compounds >
   b. ( ) nominal N-V compound < noun + deverbal noun (=verb stem)
   c. ( ) verbal N-V compounds < nominal N-V compounds

Exercises #1-4