
7.3. V-V compounds

7.3.1. Lexical vs. syntactic V-V compounds

1. How are syntactic V-V compounds different from lexical V-V compounds, according to Martin (1987)? → p.171

2. NOTE: Some syntactic V-V compounds in (170), p. 175 improve with some context provided and/or in past tense, but others still sound odd.

   a. goshippu-ga [kak-are]-hajimeta vs. goshippu-ga [kaki-hajeme]-rareta
      ‘gossip began to be written’
   b. sono yoo ni [kanga-are]-tsuzuketa vs. sono yoo ni [kanga-continue]-rareta
      ‘that way in [think]-continue’
   c. ii koto-o [kak-soko]-sokonatta vs. ??ii koto-o [kak-soko]-rareta
      ‘good thing-ACC [write]-fail to’
   d. [korosi-are]-kaketa vs. ??[korosi-kake]-rareta
      [kill-PASS]-about to ‘was almost killed’

3. NOTE: The possibility of two types of compounding in (173)-(175) and (179)-(180), pp. 176-177 may be analyzed as idiomatic/aspectual (syntactic) and literal (lexical) uses of the second verb.

   (173) a. kodomo-ga hashiri-nuku [syntactic]
      child-NOM run-do thoroughly
      ‘child runs through’ ← idiomatic/aspectual
   b. kugi-o hiki-nuku [lexical]
      nail-ACC pull-pull out
      ‘pull a nail out’ ← literal

   (179) a. keeki-o tsukuri-dashita [syntactic]
      cake-ACC make-started
      ‘started making cake’ ← idiomatic/aspectual
   b. chawan-o tsukuri-dashita [lexical]
      teacup-ACC make-take out
      ‘produce a teacup’ ← literal

7.3.2. Lexical V-V compounds: Semantic relations

   NOTE: (1) 3 types: (i) \( V_1 \) & \( V_2 \) = parallel relation
   (ii) \( V_1 \) = manner of \( V_2 \) ← Righthand Head Rule
   (iii) \( V_1 \) or \( V_2 \) = intensifies the meaning of the other verb OR
       \( V_1 \) & \( V_2 \) = lose original meanings and the whole expresses an idiomatic meaning

   (2) In a \( V_1-V_2 \) compound, \( V_1 \) is in the Renyookei (verb stem) form, whose basic meaning is ‘and.’

   (3) It is sometimes difficult to distinguish a compound from sequential verbs (no hyphen in compounds). Sequential verbs, \( V_1 \) (stem) \( V_2 \), can express 3 meanings, though the difference between (b) and (c) is not always clear.

      a. ‘do \( V_1 \), and (also) do \( V_2 \)’ (coordinated structure)

      Hahaoya-wa kodomo-o daki, nimotsu-o mottei-ta
      mother-TOP child-ACC hold, luggage-ACC carry-PAST
      ‘The mother held the child, and also carried the luggage.’

      b. ‘do \( V_1 \), and (then) do \( V_2 \)’ (coordinated structure)
c. ‘do V₂ by doing V₁’ (V₁ acts like a manner adverb for V₂)

Hahaoya-wa kodomo-o daki okoshi-ta

‘The mother held the child, and then awakened him/her.’ = b.

‘The mother awakened the child by holding (embracing) him/her.’ = c.

7.3.3. Lexical V-V compounds: Transitivity and argument structure

7.3.4. Transitive and intransitive compound verb pairs (You may skim these two sections.)

4. (1) How might we explain the data below?

a. Ame-ga furi-hajime-ta
   rain-NOM fall (i.v.)-started (t.v.)-PAST
   ‘It started to rain.’

b. Kodomo-ga miruku-o nomi-hajime-ta
   child-NOM milk-ACC drink (t.v.)-start (t.v.)-PAST
   ‘The child started to drink milk.’

c. Ame-ga furi-dashi-ta.
   rain-NOM fall (i.v.)-start (t.v.)-PAST
   ‘It started to rain (suddenly/unexpectedly).’

d. Kodomo-ga miruku-o nomi-dashi-ta
   child-NOM milk-ACC drink (t.v.)-start (t.v.)-PAST
   ‘The child started to drink milk (suddenly/unexpectedly).’

e. *Ken-ga uchi-kara hashiri-dashi-ta
   Ken-NOM house-from run (i.v.)-take out (t.v.)-PAST
   cf. … hashiri-de-ta
   run (i.v.)-go out (i.v.)-PAST
   ‘Ken ran out of the house.’

f. Ken-ga uchi-kara hon-o mochi-dashi-ta
   Ken-NOM house-from book-ACC grab (t.v.)-take out (t.v.)-PAST
   cf. *… mochi-de-ta
   grab-go out (i.v.)-PAST
   ‘Ken took a book out of the house.’

g. Ken-ga uchi-kara tobi-dashi-ta
   Ken-NOM house-from jump (i.v.)-take out (t.v.)-PAST
   = … tobi-de-ta
   jump (i.v.)-go out (i.v.)-PAST
   ‘…jumped out of the house.’

(2) What do (a) and (b) below suggest about compounding with dasu ‘start to do…’? How about (c)?

   teacher-NOM POL-walk-DAT become-start-PAST
   ‘The teacher (honorably) started to walk.’

b. Makku-ga tsukaw-are-dashi-ta.
   Mac-NOM use-PASS-start-PAST
   ‘Mac (computers) used to have been used.’

   Ken-NOM walk-start-when Mari-too so do-start-PAST so do-PAST
   ‘When Ken started to walk, Mari { ?started to do so, too / did so, too }.’

7.3.5. Compound verbs and nominalization (You may skim this section.)

5. Is either of the following derivations correct?

a. ( ) nominalized V-V compounds < V-V compounds

b. ( ) V-V compounds < nominalized V-V compounds

Exercises #5-7