

The Transitive Structure of Events in Japanese, Volume 1, 9784874240588 Wesley M.

Jacobsen Kurosio, 1992 1992

temporal transitive agreement uncertainty unpossessed inalienable noun valency decrease vocative volitive verbalizer subordinate-to-matrix-clause argument tracking (in switch reference/clause chaining markers) combination of unglossed morphemes forming a word clitic Introduction* Some basic issues in the grammar of causation Masayoshi Shibatani Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences / Kobe University The grammar of causation is one of the areas. that have received intensive scrutiny over the past 30 years.Â Philippine languages, the adversative passive in Japanese, and ethical datives in German or French. A transitive verb is a verb that accepts one or more objects. This contrasts with intransitive verbs, which do not have objects. Transitivity is traditionally thought a global property of a clause, by which activity is transferred from an agent to a patient. Transitive verbs can be classified by the number of objects they require. Verbs that accept only two arguments, a subject and a single direct object, are monotransitive. Verbs that accept two objects, a direct object and an indirect object, are Japanese sentences are structured using markers called 'particles'. Each particle tells us what role the word before it plays - who, what, where, when, etc.Â The SOV label is also wrong sometimes, as it is not uncommon in Japanese to see sentences with the object appearing before the subject. No wonder it seems so confusing. Instead of trying to fit a Japanese-shaped peg into an English-shaped hole, let's start again. Firstly, in English, the main pieces of a sentence go in a specific order. The person doing the action (the subject, eg. I) is first, followed by the word that describes the action (the verb, eg. eat), then the thing that the action is done to (the object, eg. sushi). In English, it is the word order that tells us who did what. Request PDF | On Jan 1, 2003, Patricia Mayes published The transitive/intransitive construction of events in Japanese and English discourse | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate.Â If the goal in this book is to ascertain whether the two ideologies under investigative scrutiny are indeed constraining forces, we need to first establish what it is that they are supposed to constrain. Read more. Article.