

Abstract

Title	A study on Inanimate subject causative sentences in modern Japanese
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This study deals with inanimate subject causative sentences in modern Japanese (including animate subject causative sentences work as inanimate subject causative sentences). For instance, they are these following sentences: <*Siken ni ochita koto ga Taro o ochikomaseta*(The fact fell into the exam made Taro get depressed).> <*Byoukigachi no youji ga okaasan o simpaisaseta*(The sickly infant made mother worry).>

The purpose of this study is to clarify structural and semantic features of these causative sentences from a perspective contrasted to the typical causative sentences like <*Sensei ga gakuseitachi ni kyousitu no souji o sasete*(The teacher had students clean the classroom).> .

In chapter1, I refer to the basic nature of inanimate subject causative sentences(including animate subject causative sentences work as inanimate subject causative sentences) and explain several definitions about terminology and corpus.

In chapter2, Previous studies about causative sentences (Almost, they are typical causative sentences) and the type of predicative(in relation to the content of chapter6) are introduced. In addition, the academic position of this study is represented.

In chapter3, It is analyzed a variety of aspects inanimate subject causative sentences express(including animate subject causative sentences work as inanimate subject causative sentences). Previous studies pointed that inanimate

causative sentences express causal relationship, but it remained just only reference with no more progressive consideration. In order to supplement this reference, I present which kinds of causes and effects there are, and which kinds of causes cause which types of effects specifically. This analysis is connected to clarify the nature and contents of the causal relationship these causative sentences express. The result is as following. As a effect types, changes in human(the type takes human complement)occupy 89.44% than changes in thing(the type takes thing complement)account for just 8.91%. And among changes in human, especially psychological change is in important position occupying 87.34%. The reason of this phenomenon is explained as following: The psychological change results from various reasons and it can express diversity of human' s individuality and personality. That is to say, the psychological change results from accidental casual relationship as well as necessary casual relationship(than other types like physical change, social change etc.).For instance, psychological change type is the sentence like <The fact fell into the exam made Taro get depressed.> , physical change type is the sentence like <The ray of the sun made Taro feel hot.> , social change type is the sentence like <The article in the newspaper made Taro famous.> .

In chapter4, It is analyzed how the cause is represented in a sentence. Though previous studies pointed a subject represents the cause in these causative sentences, that is not necessarily true because the cause is not limited as just subject and, even when the subject express the cause the subject doesn't express the cause by a single noun.

Specifically speaking, the cause is expressed as attributive modifier in a subject, subordinate clause, 「*de*」 complement and so on. The point is that the subject tends to be modified by attributive modifiers, not to be represented as a single noun. And also the cause is represented as variety of sentence elements in inanimate subject causative sentences (including animate subject causative sentences work as inanimate subject causative sentences).

In chapter5, I refer to the attributive modifier and noun to be modified in a subject. And clarify why the subject of inanimate causative sentences is likely to be modified by attributive modifier . For instance, the subject in this causative sentence <*Siken ni ochita koto ga Taro o ochikomasete*(The fact fell into the exam made Taro get depressed).> is modified by attributive modifier. It can be a peculiar feature examined in inanimate subject causative sentences. And it is different from typical

causative sentences like *Sensei ga gakuseitachi ni kyousitu no souji o saseta*(The teacher had students clean the classroom). I refer the attributive modifier is demanded because it has an important function that supports and maintains causal relationship naturally.

In chapter6, I refer to the causative sentences in terms of the type of predicative. And demonstrate there are 2 types of predicative, One is to describe a situation that happens at a particular time (named as 「*jitaijojutsu*」 type) and the other is to characterize the constant nature of the subject(named as 「*tokuchozuke*」 type). For instance, *Siken ni ochita koto ga Taro o ochikomaseta*(The fact fell into the exam made Taro get depressed). *Byoukigachi no youji ga okaasan o simpaisaseta*(The sickly infant made mother worry). are the former, *(Kurayami wa hito o obiesaseru*(Darkness makes people frightened) .) *Kanojo wa jouhinsa o kanjisaseru*(She has people feel elegance). are the latter. Structural and semantic features of these 2 types of predicative are clarified. Especially it is clarified the 「*tokuchozuke*」 type is almost limited to inanimate subject causative sentences (including animate subject causative sentences work as inanimate subjects), not in typical causative sentences.