<div align="center">「英語からみた日本語」</div>

キーワード：世界の言語からみた日本語、類型論、自動詞が多い日本語、他動詞が多い英語、
「なる」的表現が多い日本語、「する」的表現の英語、主語の省略、敬語

Session1　Verb : Transitive and Intransitive Verb Pairs, Naru vs. Suru

1. Typology in terms of　Morphological（形態論）Features by August von Schlegel(1967-1845)

Three main linguistic types: Inflectional/Analytic , Isolating and Agglutinative/Agglutinating.

1.1 Inflectional Language「屈折言語」Latin, Greek and Arabic

Grammatical Relations like subject and object are expressed by changing the internal
structure of the words.

e.g. Latin　the –o ending in *amo* 'I love' expresses the first person, singular, present tense, active and
indicative.

1.2 Analytic Language Type　「分析的言語」English

English is one of **inflectional language type** although not typical. English is in fact more similar
to an **isolating language**「孤立語」like Chinese than Latin: there are few inflectional endings,
and word-order changes are the basis of the grammar.

1.3 Isolating Language　「孤立語」Chinese, Vietnamese

a) No inflection, all the words are invariable：
b) Grammatical Relations like subject and object are shown through Word Order.

1.4 Agglutinative/Agglutinating Language「膠着語」Japanese, Korean, Turkish,　Finnish
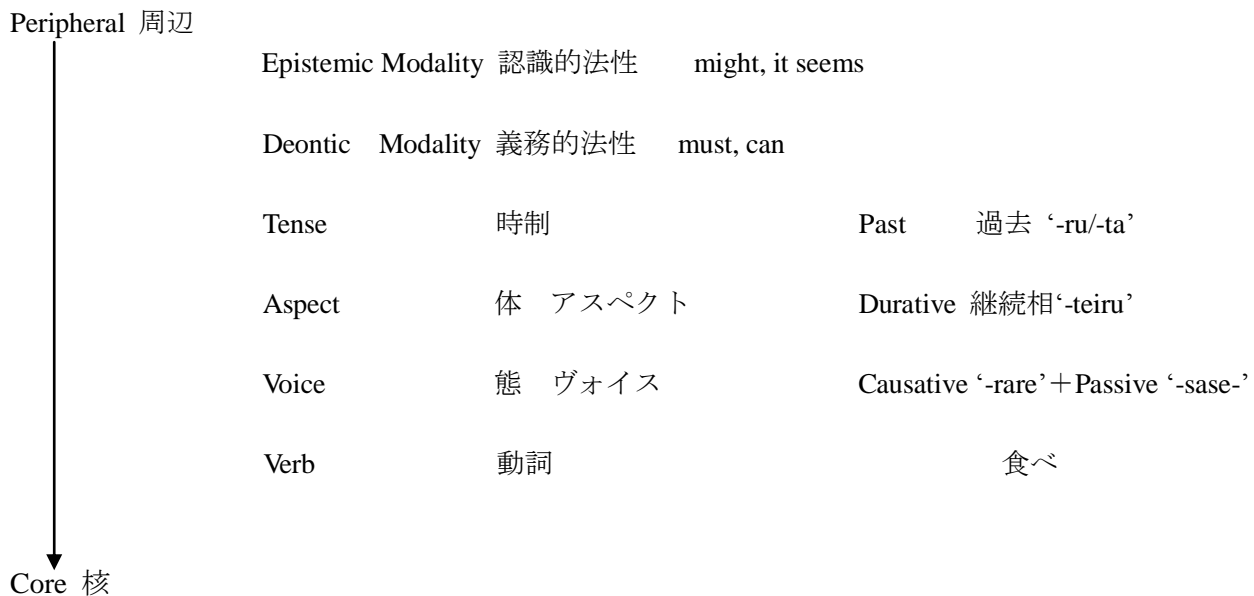<div align="right">Swahili</div>

Words are built up out of a long sequence of units(affixes 接辞, especially suffixes 接尾辞)　with each unit
expressing a particular grammatical meaning, in a clear one-to-one way.

e.g.	tabe	-sase	- rare	-tei	-nakka	-ta
	語幹 stem	causative	passive	progressive	negative	past

-rasii	-desu	– yo	– ne.
mood of hearsay	mood of honorification	mood of conveying new information	mood of confirmation

2. Universal Hierarchy of Grammatical Categories of Verbs

The following hierarchy is reflected on morphological alignment and word order.

Peripheral 周辺

Epistemic Modality 認識的法性 　 might, it seems

Deontic 　 Modality 義務的法性 　 must, can

Tense	時制	Past 過去 '-ru/-ta'
Aspect	体　アスペクト	Durative 継続相'-teiru'
Voice	態　ヴォイス	Causative '-rare'＋Passive '-sase-'
Verb	動詞	食べ

Core 核

3. Causative/Inchoative Alternations 使役起動交替

a. Transitive Verb 　 （Causative 使役, change of state）
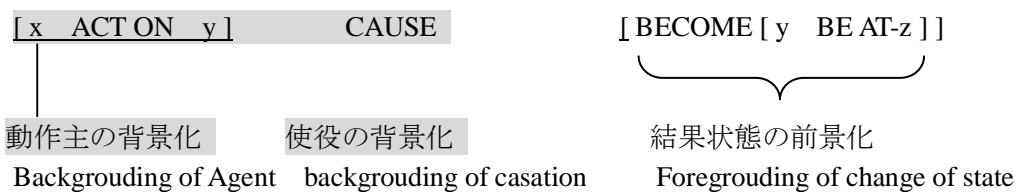　 John broke <u>my computer</u>.
　 太郎は私のパソコンを kowa-si-ta.

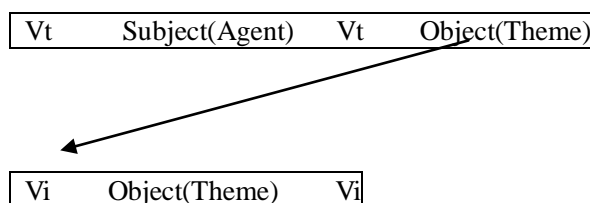b. Intransitive Verb 　 （ Inchoative 起動、change of state）
　 <u>My computer</u> broke.
　 私のパソコンは kowa-re-ta.

c. Decausativization/detransitivization

[x 　 ACT ON 　 y] 　 　 CAUSE 　 　 　 [BECOME [y 　 BE AT-z]]

動作主の背景化 　 　 使役の背景化 　 　 　 結果状態の前景化
Backgrouding of Agent 　 backgrouding of casation 　 Foregrouding of change of state

x, y, z are variables, x=agent, y=theme(the entity which undergoes a change of state), z=resultative state

d. Causative/Inchoative Alternation
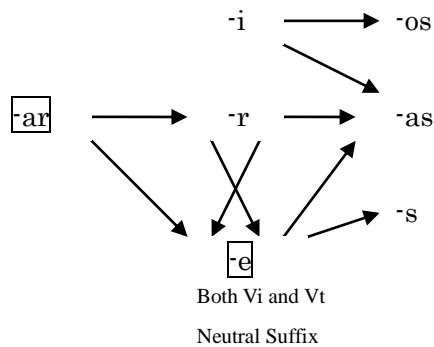
Vt 　 Subject(Agent) 　 Vt 　 Object(Theme)

Vi 　 Object(Theme) 　 Vi

4. Ergative Verbs in English　vs　Transitive/Intransitive Pairs in Japanese

4.1. Suffixes 接尾辞 of　Vt　他動詞 and Vi　自動詞 in Japanese

Vi suffix　　　　　　　vs.　　　　　Vt suffix

Decausativization　　　vs.　　　　　Causativization

Both Vi and Vt

Neutral Suffix

4.2　**Vt '-e'　vs　Vi '-ar' : '-ar'**は、「ある」由来、日本語で他動詞から自動詞を作るスーパーマン
英語では、'-ar'自動詞に対応する自動詞がなく、受身になることが多い。
e.g. 決-e-ru→決 m-ar-u

rise / raise	ag-ar-u/ ag-e-ru
become improved/ improve	aratam-ar-u/ aratam-e-ru
gather	atum-ar-u/ atum-e-ru
begin	hazim-ar-u/ hazim-e-ru
spread out	hirog-ar-u/ hirog-e-ru
spread	hirom-ar-u/ hirom-e-ru
change	kaw-ar-u/ ka-e-ru
become decided/decide	kim-ar-u/ kim-e-ru
take shape/ put into order	matom-ar-u/ matom-e-ru
end	ow-ar-u/ o-e-ru

（1）　a.　They put me into the lowest Kanji class.

　　　b.　Watashi-wa　ichiban　shita-no　Kanji class-ni　　hait-ta.
　　　　　I　-top　　　the lowest　　　　　　　　　　to　　　enter

（2）　a.

　　　b.　??私は、　ALT(Assistant Language Teacher)で、成田の高校に決められました。

　　　　　（本学の交換留学生でもあった英国リーズ大学日本語学科卒業生が卒業後、
　　　　　東外大を訪ねたときの発話)