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## Syntax-semantics discrepancy in deadjectival and inherently-directed motion verbs in Japanese

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Deadjectival verbs (V) in Japanese show two types of transitivity alternation (Sugioka 2001). First, Vs denoting externally-caused CoS *A-me(ru)* (e.g. *heya o atata-me(ru)* ‘warm up the room’) alternate with decausativized CoS *A-mar(u)* (e.g. *heya ga atata-mar(u)* ‘the room warms up’). A more marked pattern involves internally-caused CoS with Vi and Vt denoting the same type of inchoative event, as follows.

- (1) a. *Kaze no ikioi ga tuyo-mar-u.*    b. *Kaze ga ikioi o tuyo-me-ru.*  
*wind GEN force NOM strong-become-PRS*    *wind NOM force ACC strong-cause-PRS*  
‘The wind’s force strengthened.’    ‘The wind strengthened its force.’

Sentences like (1b) are limited to cases with non-agentive subject NP with inherent control (e.g. natural forces) and its attribute as direct object NP. In contrast, externally-caused CoS Vs cannot engage in this type of alternation to yield \**Heya ga kuuki o atata-me-ru.* ‘The room warms up its air.’ The (1a/b)-type alternation can also be observed in constructions with inherently-directed motion Vs (Levin and Rappaport-Hovav 1995), e.g. *agar(u)* ‘rise’ and *age(ru)* ‘raise’.

(1b) notably shows a discrepancy between its transitive V morphology /case marking and the semantic interpretation as an inchoative event of degree achievement, and resists passivization or synthetic compounding that would normally apply to transitive Vs. A pseudo-reflexive LCS can account for such behaviors and aspectual properties, which may shed a light on how CoS constructions with reflexive properties (Koontz-Garboden 2009, a.o.) can manifest in a language without reflexive Vs.

**References:** • Koontz-Garboden, A. (2009): Anticausativization. In: NLLT 27. 77-138. • Levin, B., and M. Rappaport-Hovav. (1995): Unaccusativity. MIT Press. • Sugioka, Y. (2001): Transitivity alternations in deadjectival verbs. In: Proc. of the COE international symposium, 169-187. Kanda University of International Studies.