

Old Japanese

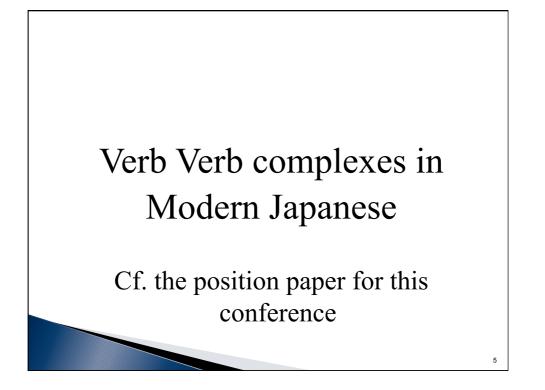
Old Japanese (OJ) 700 - 800

Early Middle Japanese (EMJ) 800 - 1200

Late Middle Japanese (LMJ) 1200 - 1600

Modern Japanese (NJ) 1600 -

The Oxford Corpus of Old Japanese Old Japanese A comprehensive, heavily annotated, digital corpus of all extant texts in Japanese from the Old Japanese period url: http://vsarpj.orinst.ox.ac.uk/corpus/ Annotation, Translations, Dictionary



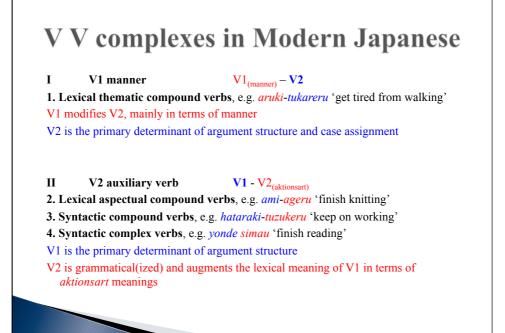
V V complexes in Modern Japanese

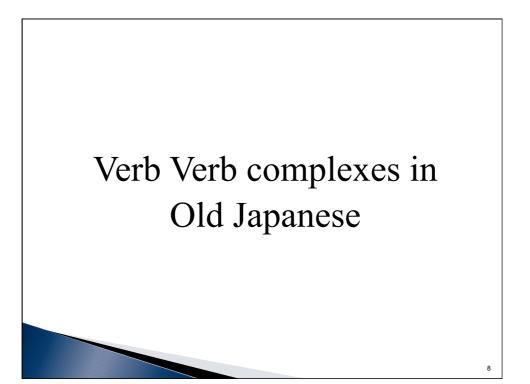
Type 1. Lexical thematic compound verbs, e.g. *aruki-tukareru* ("walk-get.tired") 'get tired from walking'

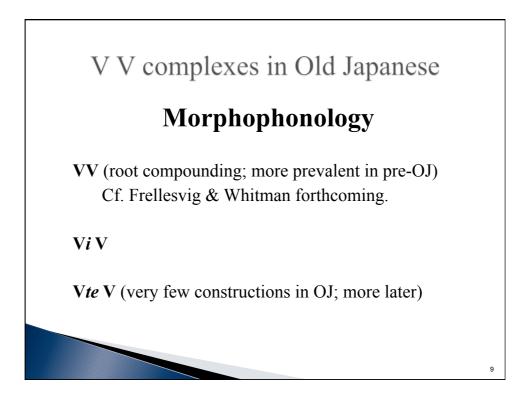
Type 2. Lexical aspectual compound verbs, e.g. *ami-ageru* ("knit-accomplish") 'finish knitting'

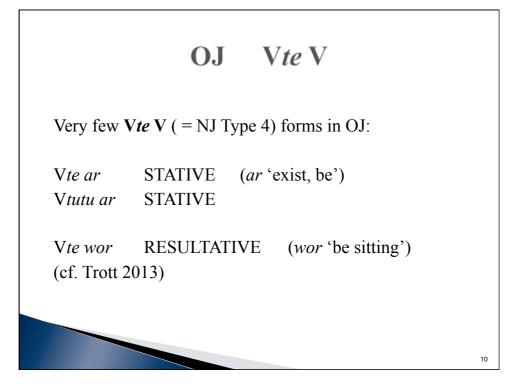
Type 3. Syntactic compound verbs, e.g. *hataraki-tuzukeru* ("work-continue") 'keep on working'

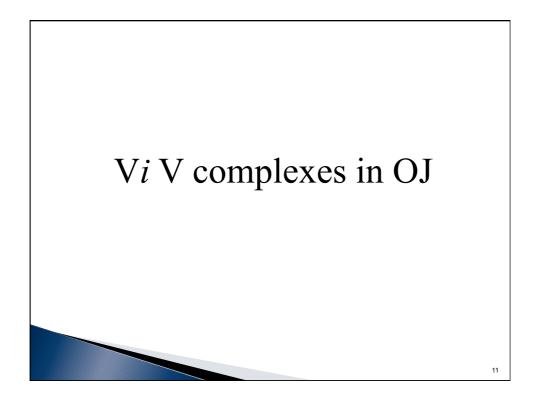
Type 4. Syntactic complex verbs, e.g. *yonde simau* ("reading put.away") 'finish reading'

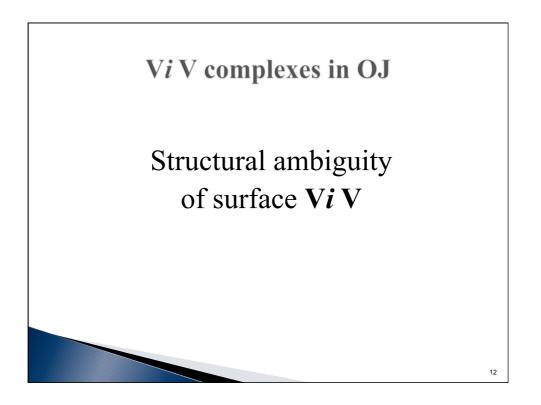


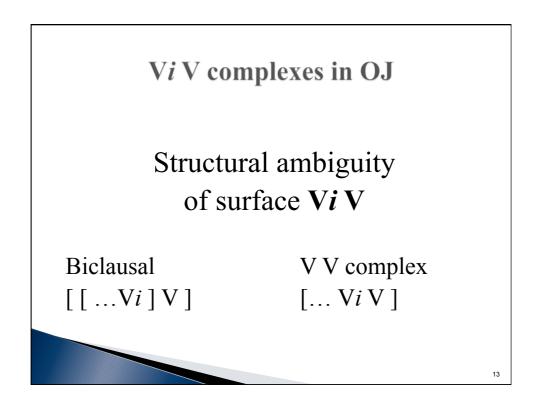




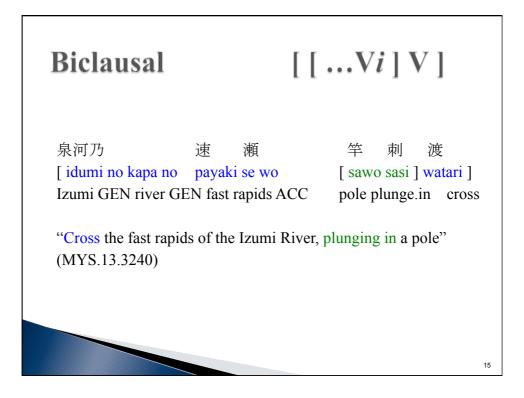






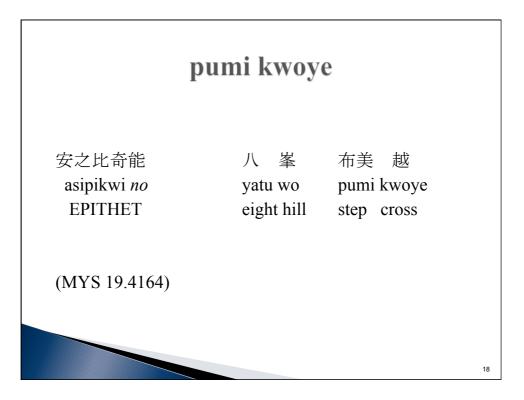




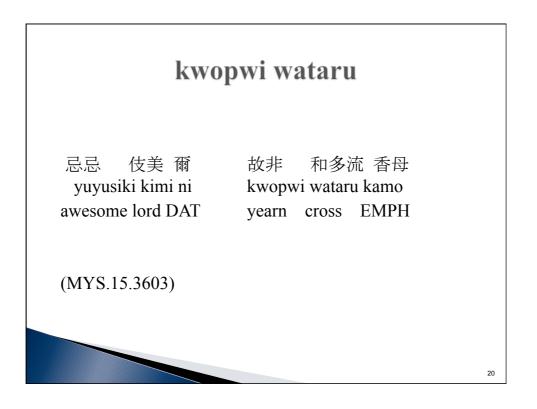




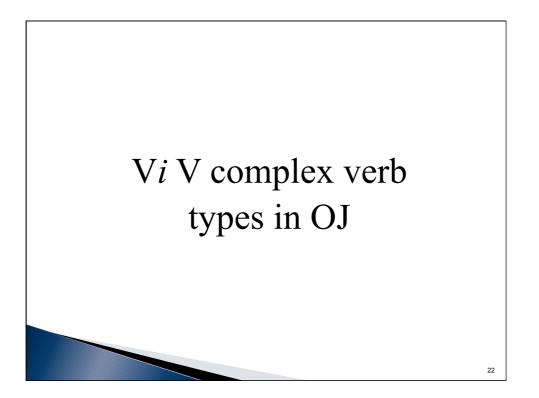


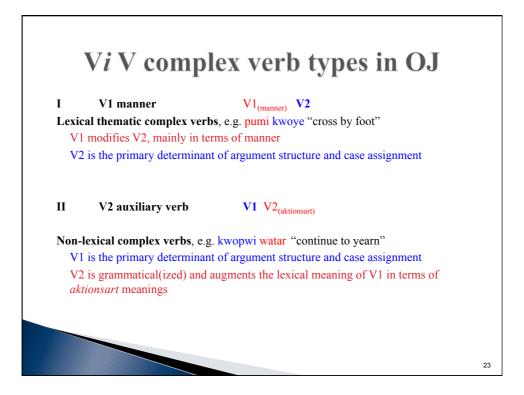


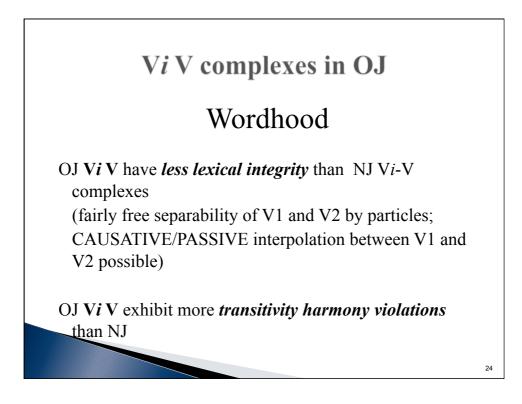












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Vi V complexes in OJ

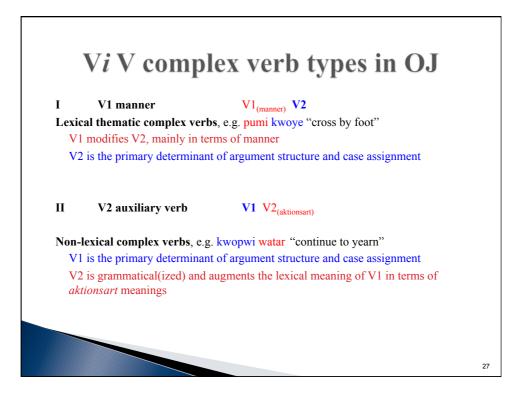
Wordhood

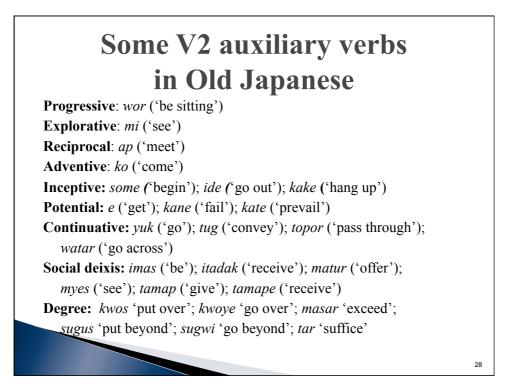
Thus, OJ V*i* V are best treated as complex verbs, rather than compound verbs; and, it is for OJ not possible to draw as clear distinctions as between the NJ Types 2-4.

V V complexes in Modern Japanese

IV1 mannerV1(manner)V21. Lexical thematic compound verbs, e.g. aruki-tukareru 'get tired from walking'V1 modifies V2, mainly in terms of mannerV2 is the primary determinant of argument structure and case assignment

II V2 auxiliary verb V1 V2_(aktionsart)
2. Lexical aspectual compound verbs, e.g. *ami-ageru* 'finish knitting'
3. Syntactic compound verbs, e.g. *hataraki-tuzukeru* 'keep on working'
4. Syntactic complex verbs, e.g. *yonde simau* 'finish reading'
V1 is the primary determinant of argument structure
V2 is grammatical(ized) and augments the lexical meaning of V1 in terms of *aktionsart* meanings





V2 auxiliary verb ko (ki) Adventive ('come')

吉久乎見者 筑波嶺乃 tukupane no yokyeku wo mireba Tsukuba.Peak GEN goodness ACC look.when

憂者

念積夾之 omopi tumi kosi think pile came

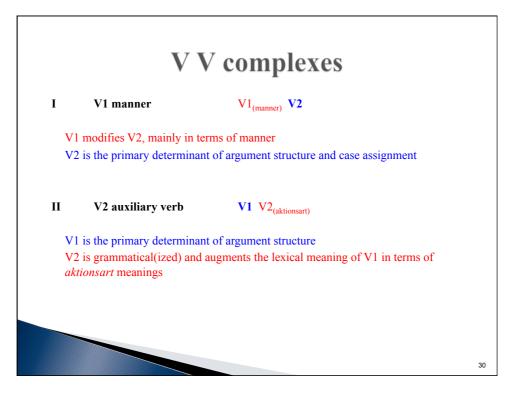
息沼 yami-nu urepe pa sadness TOP stop-PERF 長氣尓

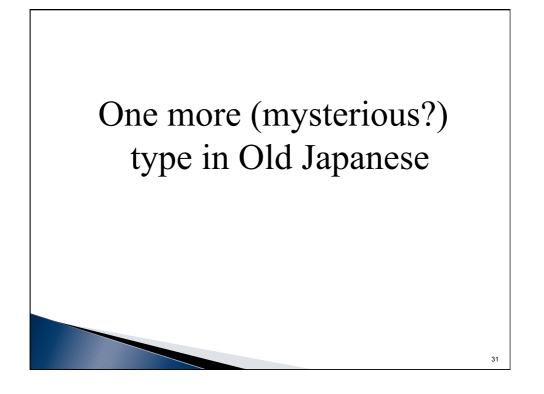
nagaki ke ni

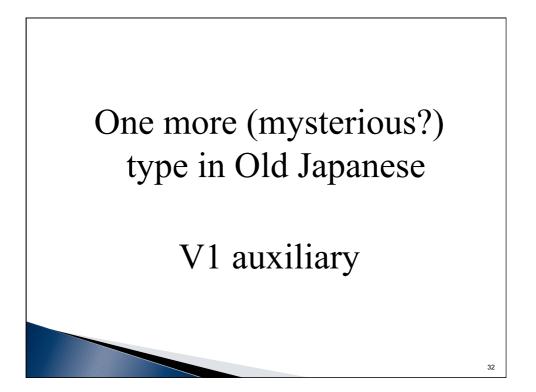
long days for

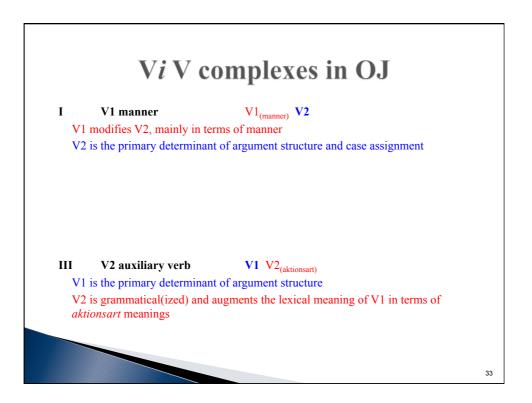
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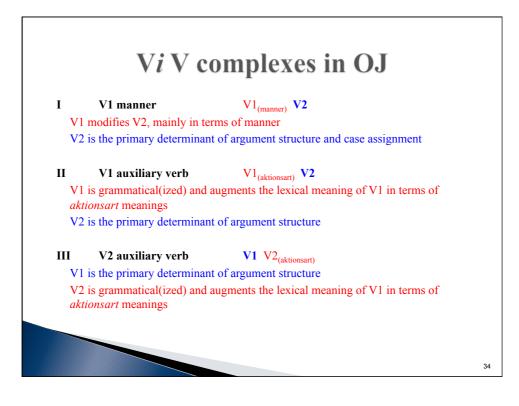
"When I look at how fine Tsukuba Peak is, the despondency that for long days I came to feel, has stopped." (MYS.9.1757)

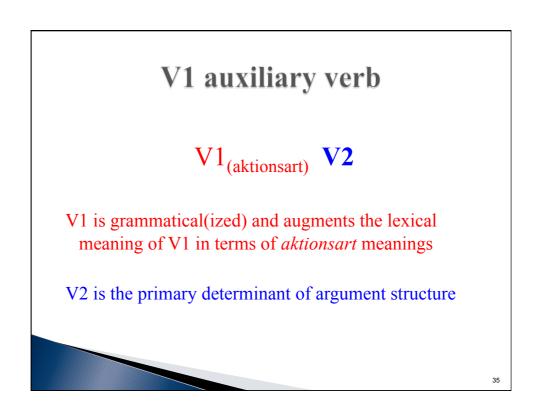


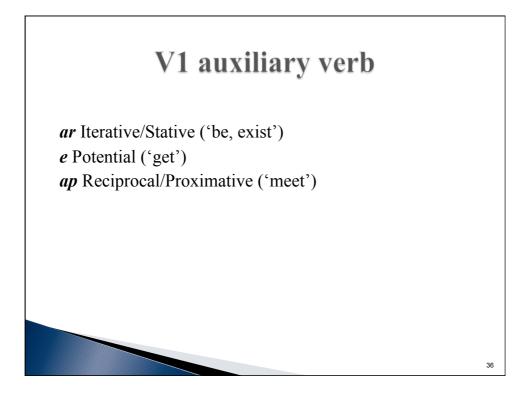


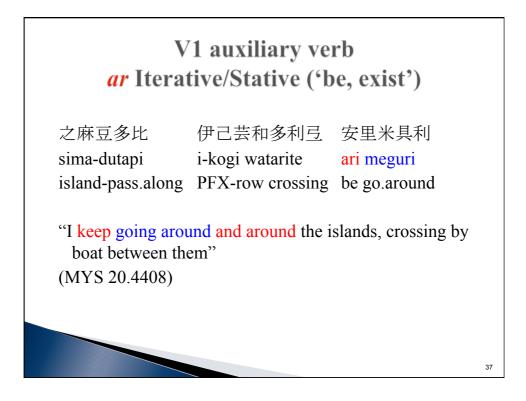


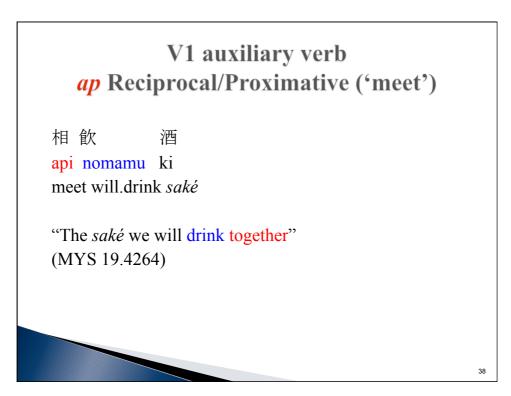


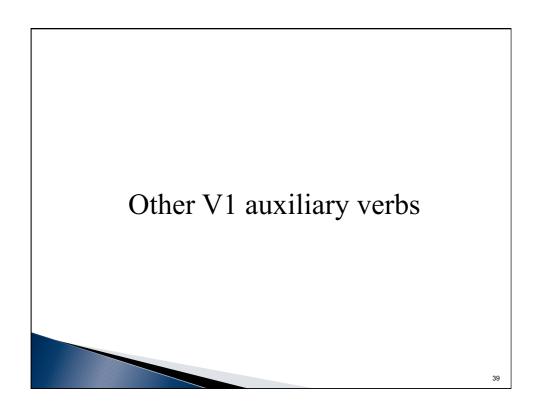














V2 auxiliary verb ko (ki) Adventive ('come')

吉久乎見者 筑波嶺乃 yokyeku wo mireba tukupane no Tsukuba.Peak GEN goodness ACC look.when

憂者

長氣尓 nagaki ke ni long days for

41

念積夾之 omopi tumi kosi think pile came

息沼 urepe pa yami-nu sadness TOP stop-PERF

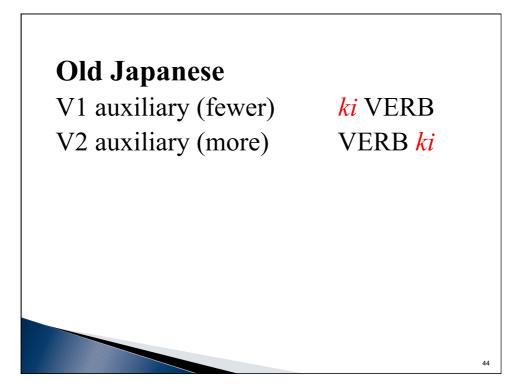
"When I look at how fine Tsukuba Peak is, the despondency that for long days I came to feel, has stopped." (MYS.9.1757)

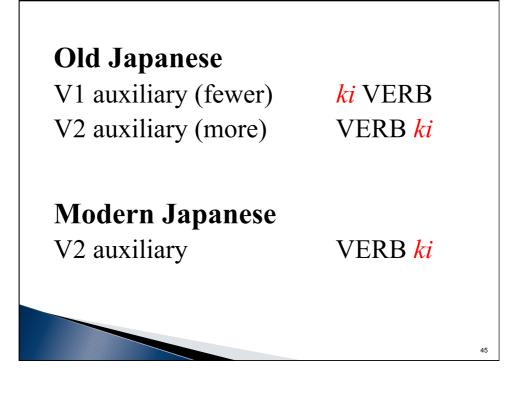


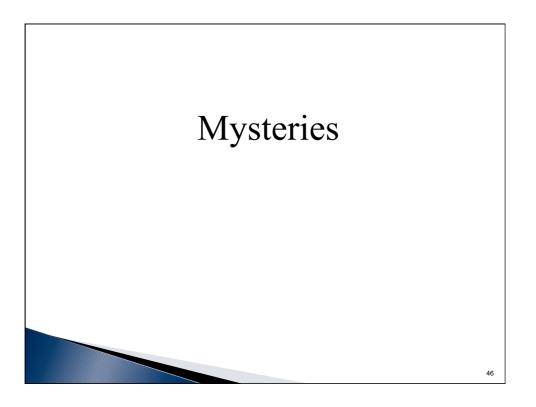
Some OJ V1 auxiliary verbs

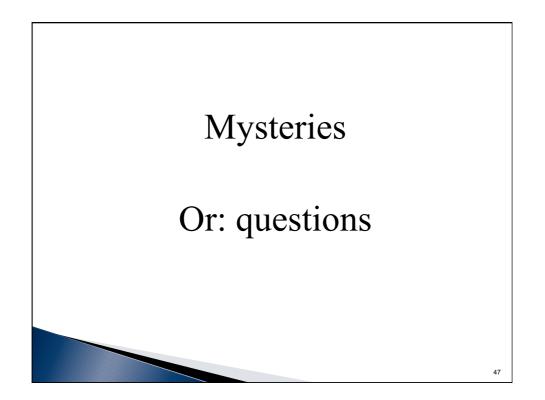
ari Iterative/Stative ('be, exist'), e Potential ('get'), api Reciprocal/Proximative ('meet')

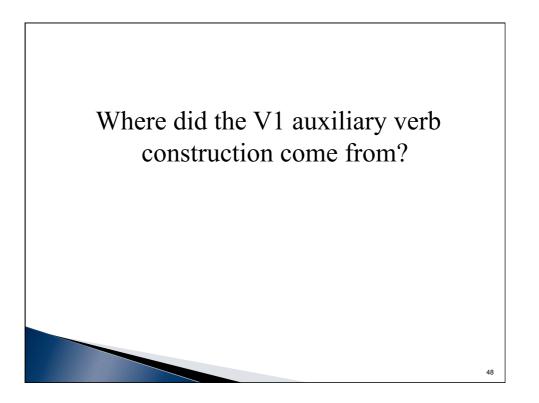
ape Additive ('join, vt.'), ide Elative ('emerge, go out'), ko Adventive ('come'), sik Exhaustive/Continuative ('stretch, extend'), tat Inceptive ('stand up, set out'), topor Permeative ('pass through'), tug Contiguative ('pass on')

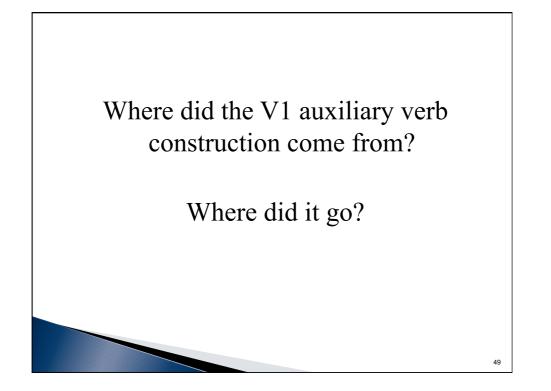


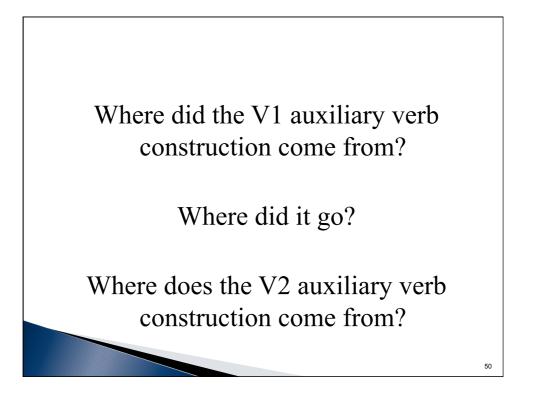


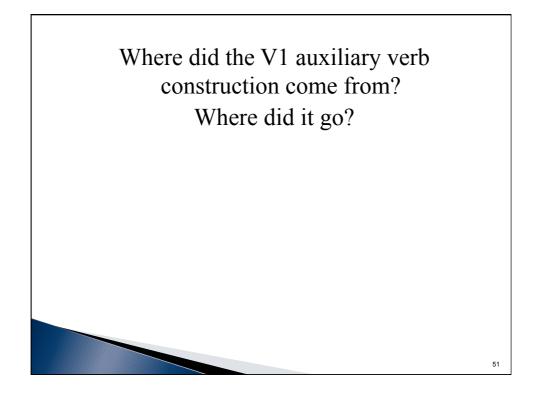


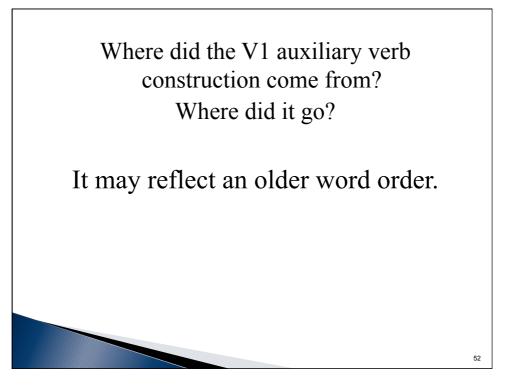








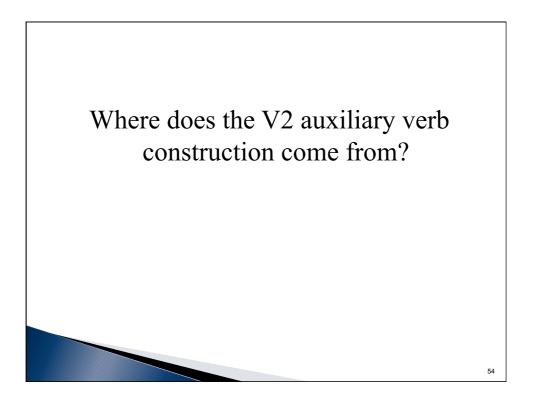


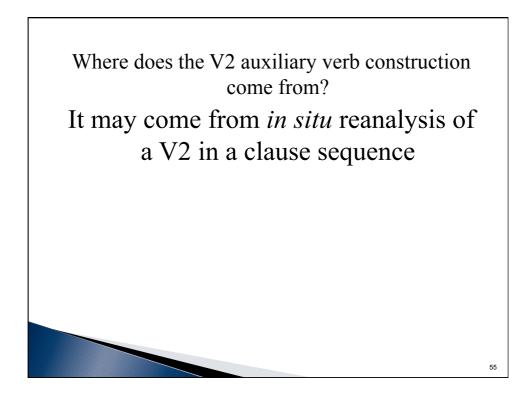


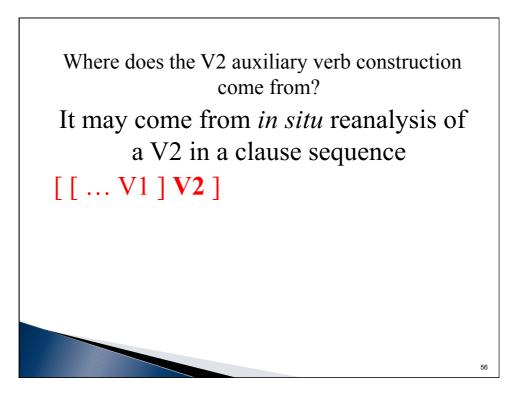
Where did the V1 auxiliary verb construction come from? Where did it go?

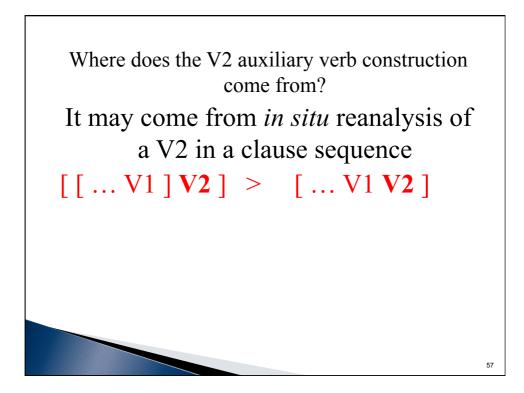
It may reflect an older word order.

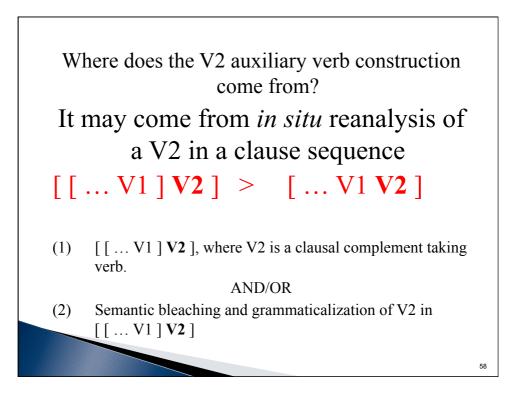
"the last stages of transition from a SVO to a SOV language" Vovin 2009:589.









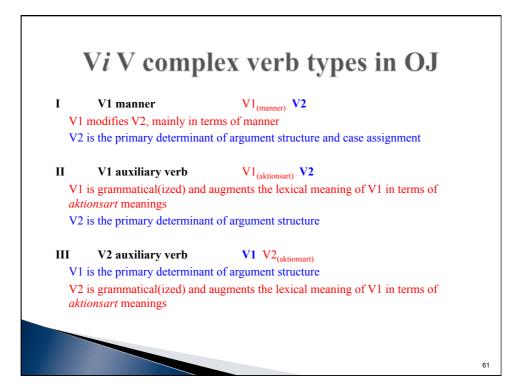


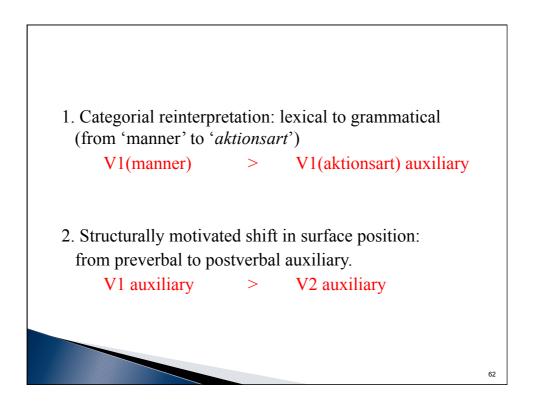
Unrelated (partly competing) hypotheses about V1 and V2 auxiliaries

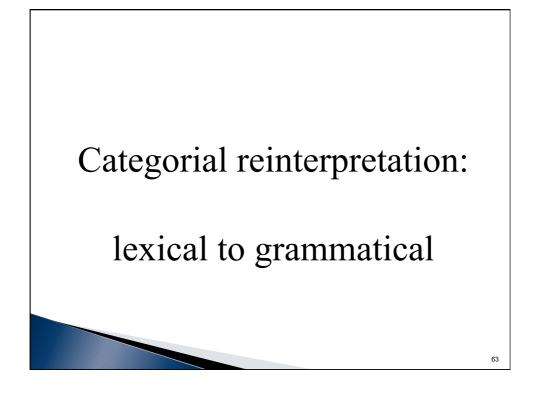
The V1 auxiliary verb construction reflects an older SVO word order and is the SVO stage origin of V2 auxiliaries.

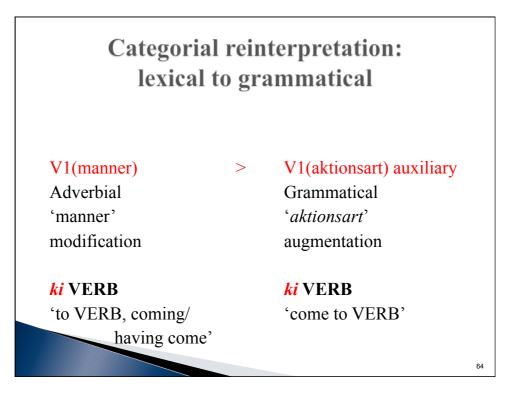
The V2 auxiliary verb construction comes from *in situ* reanalysis of a V2 in a clause sequence.

An alternative hypothesis about the origin in Japanese of V1 and V2 auxiliaries









Categorial reinterpretation: lexical to grammatical Abductive innovation

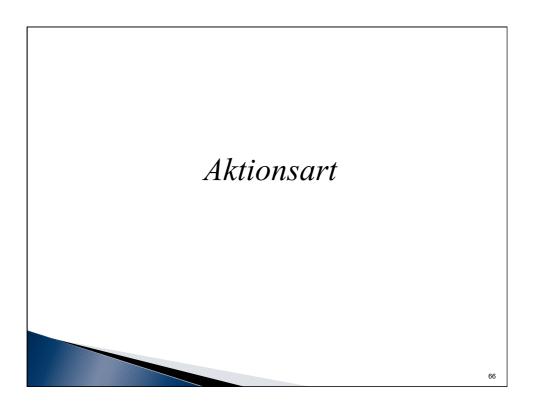
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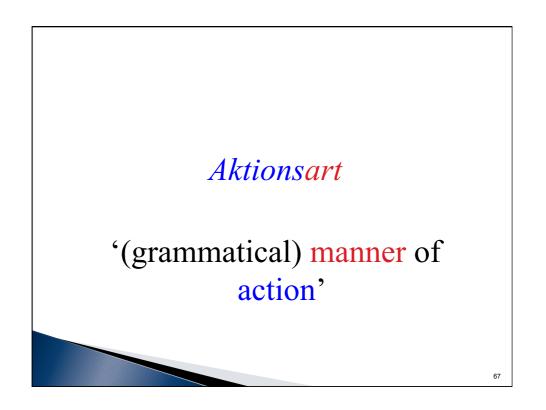
V1(manner) Adverbial 'manner' modification

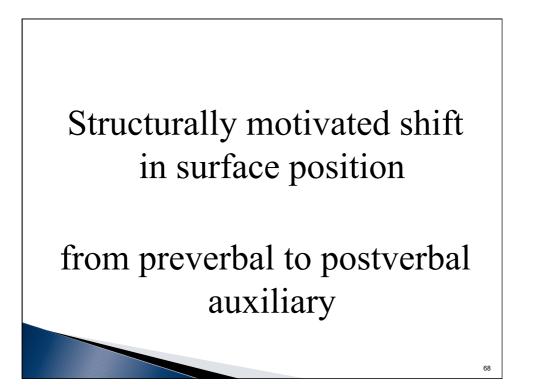
V1(aktionsart) auxiliary Grammatical *`aktionsart'* augmentation

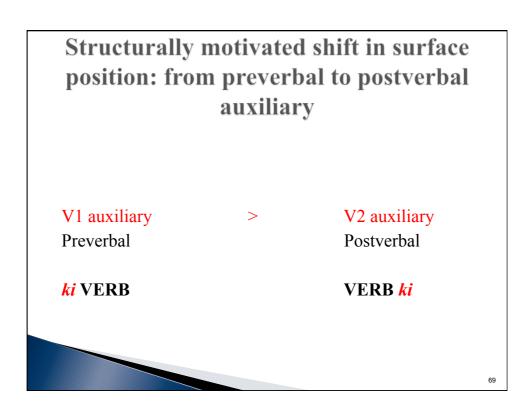
ki VERB

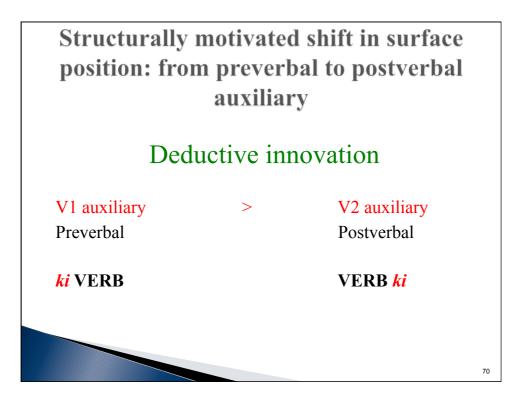
'to VERB, coming/ having come' *ki* VERB 'come to VERB'

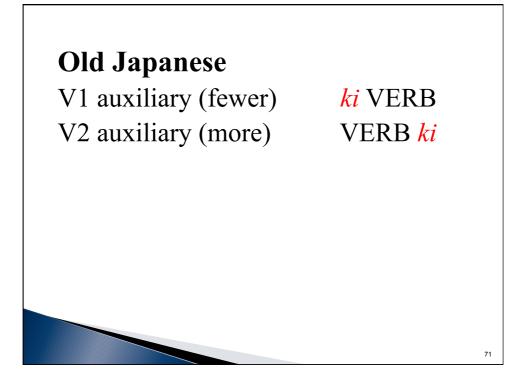


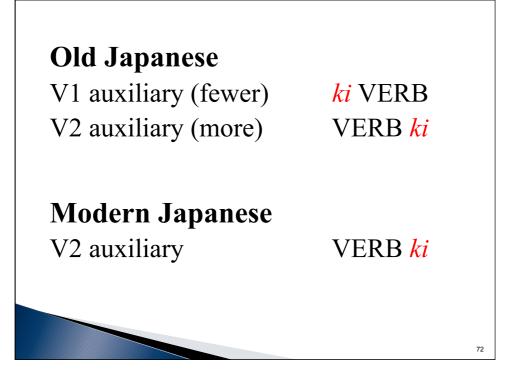


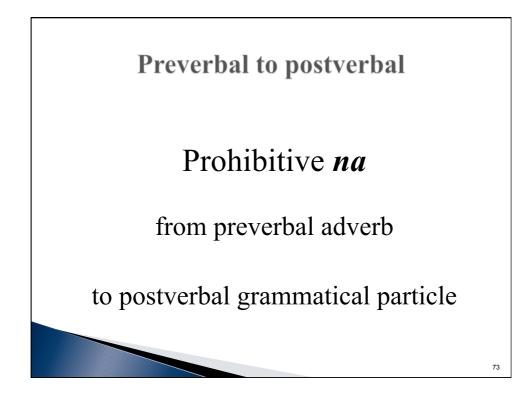


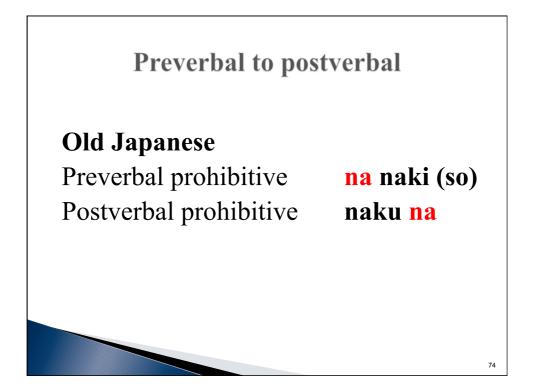


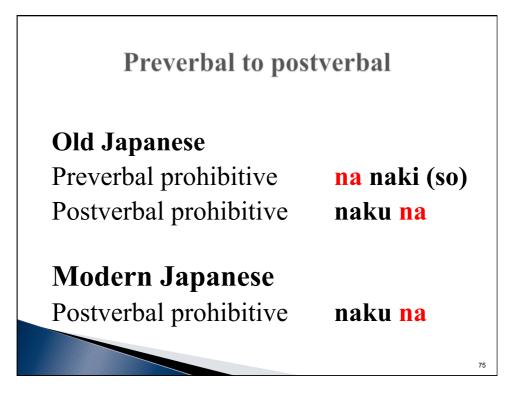


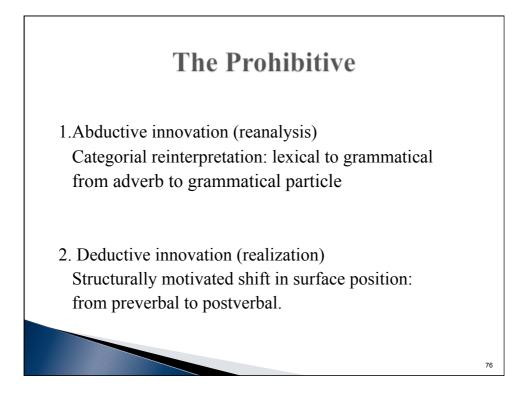


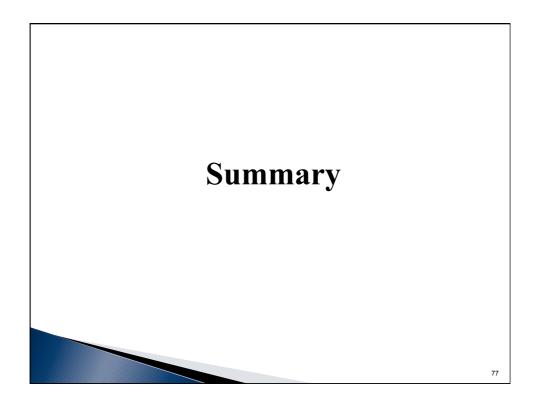


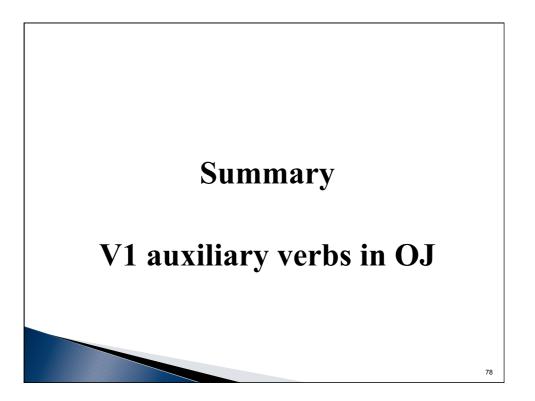


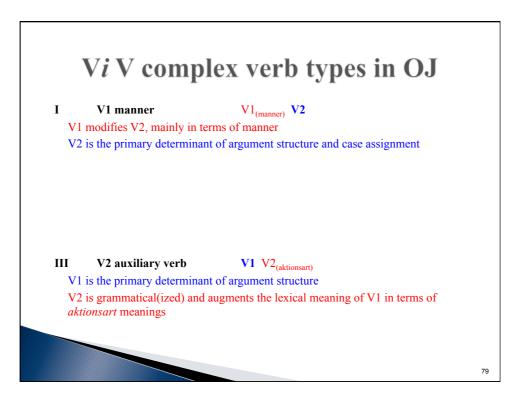


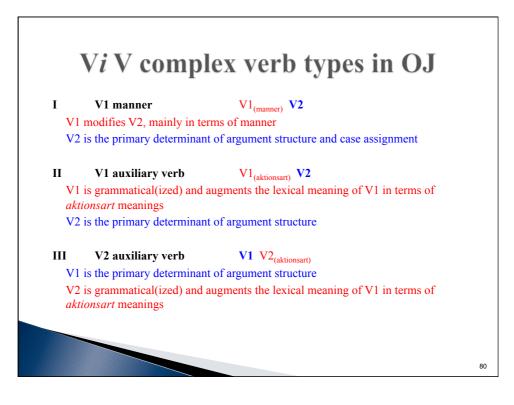


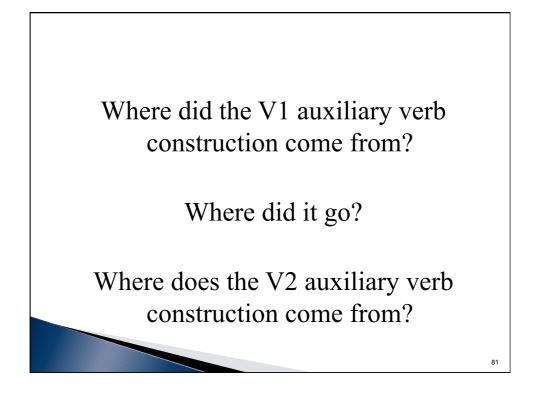


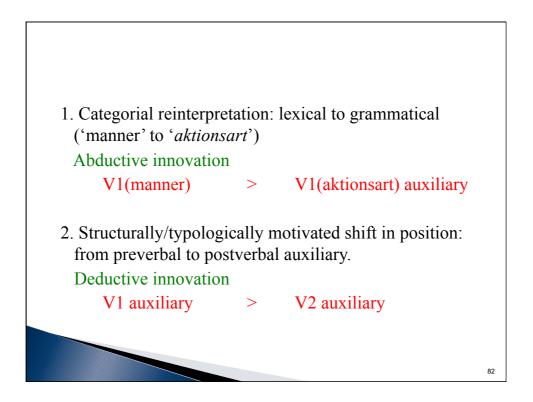


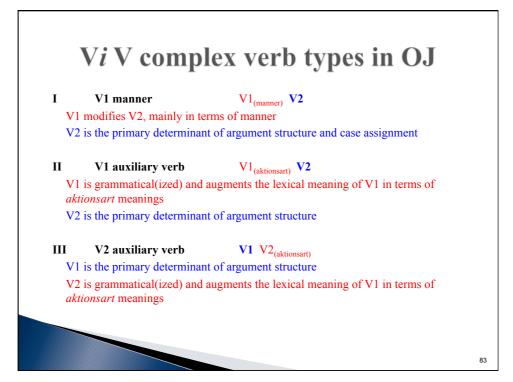


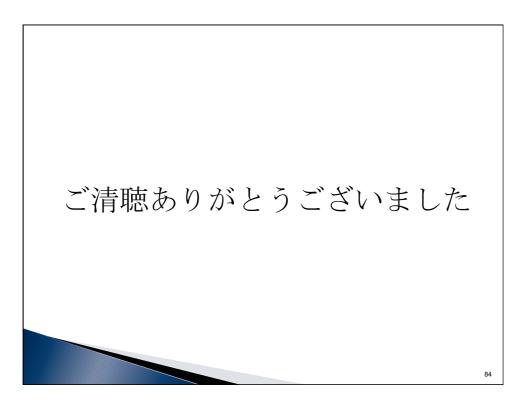












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