

rentai and zyuntai

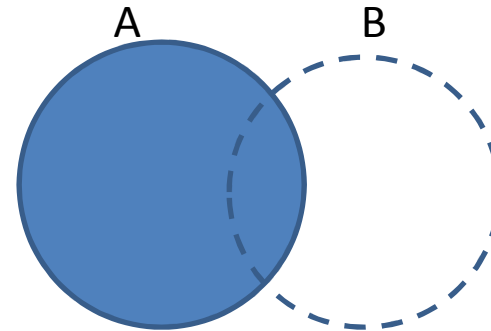
	Heian	Modern
Conclusive use	---SS. pana saki-nu	---SS/RT. hana-ga sai-ta
“rentai syusyoku” attributive type	---RT+NP akaki pana	---SS/RT+NP akai hana
“rentai syusyoku” content clause	---RT+”koto” etc. pana-no saki-nuru koto	---SS/RT+”koto” etc. hana-ga sai-ta koto
“zyuntaiku” attributive type	---RT (pana no) akaki-wo woru	---SS/RT+”no” (hana no) akai no-o oru
“zyuntaiku” content clause	---RT pana no saki-nuru-wo siru	---SS/RT+”no” hana ga saita no-o siru
“HIRC”	---RT sakura-wo ... poru uwekeru- ga karezama ni miekereba	---SS/RT+”no” sakura-o ... ue-ta no-ga kareteiru youni mietanode

Existential Sentence

- rentai (attributive) : [akaki] pana ari/nasi.
[akai] hana ga aru/nai.
- rentai (content) : [pana no saku] koto ari/nasi.
[hana ga saku] koto {ga aru/wa nai}
- zyuntai (attributive) : (pana no) [akaki] arikeri.
(hana no) [akai]no ga atta.
- zyuntai (content) : ***[pana no saku] ari/nasi.**
***[hana ga saku] no {ga aru/wa nai}**
- “HIRC” : [sakura wo uwekeru] arikeri.
[sakura o ueta]no ga atta.

Semantics of the Existential Sentence

- $\exists x (A(x))$ or $\exists x (A(x) \& B(x))$
- A and B are sets of entities.
- In the *rentai* constructions, the head noun = A and the attributive clause = B
- hana no [akai]no
A B
- [sakura o ueta]no
A B
- The simple “[akai]no” = A or B?
Isn't A presupposed?
- mukasi mukasi, (?) [wakai no] ga imasita.
- “kaasan, akai no o kattekite” “akai no tte nani yo”



Semantics of the content clause

- [pana no sakinuru] koto-wo siru.
proposition set of propositions
- [pana no sakinuru] wo siru.
proposition
- [pana no sakinuru] koto ari/nasi.
(\sim) $\exists x$ (koto(x) & koto="pana no sakinuru")
- *[pana no sakinuru] ari/nasi
*(\sim) $\exists x$ ("pana no sakinuru")
- Cf. pana no [sakinuru] ari/nasi

proposal: syntax of zyutai

- [_{NP} (pana no) [akaki] pro]
head noun
- [_{NP} (hana no) [akai] no]
head noun
- [_{CP/NP} pana no sakinuru] wo siru.
- “full” NP vs. CP as NP
- CP or DP ? (cf. John)
- “rentaikei” = C(omplementizer) ?
- [_{CP/NP} hana ga sita no] o siru.
C

Emergence of zyuntai particle “no”

- attributive type: 16th century
- content clause: 19th century

some consequences:

HIRC is a CP (as NP)

- [_{CP/NP} ringo ga sara no ure ni aru no] o totte tabeta.
- The semantic target is “ringo”. The syntactic object is the CP/NP
- cf. the relevancy condition in Kuroda.
- [tanakasan ga hasittekuru no] o mita.
content clause? HIRC? → either way is OK.

A subject of a (pseudo) cleft sentence is CP (as NP)

- Honorifics: [ano se ga takai]{no/kata} wa Bjarke sensei desu.
- place: [tanakasan ga tatteiru]{no/tokoro} wa manhooru no ue desu.
- time: [tanaka san ga kaettekita]{no/zikan} wa sanzi desita.
- cf. {are/ano kata} wa Shibatani sensei desu.
{are/asoko} wa manhororu no ue desu.
{are/ano toki} wa sanzi desita.

Semantic Constraint on “no” in the attributive type

- Honorifics: [ano se ga takai]{*no/kata} o otture site kudasai.
- place:[tanakasan ga tatteiru]{*no/tokoro} ni ikinasai.
- time: [tanaka san ga kaettekita]{*no/zikan} ni yamada san wa konakatta.
- cf. {*are/ano kata} o otture site kudasai.
 {*are/asoko} ni ikinasai.
 {*are/ano toki} ni yamada san wa konakatta.

Cf. zyuntai in Heian Period

- Honorifics: [sugurete tokimeki tamapu] arikeri. (Genji, Kiritsubo)
- place: [ito itaku nagame-te pasi tikaku yoripusi tamaperu]ni (the cat) ki-te neuneu to ito rautage ni nakeba (Genji, Wakana ge)
- time: [ake patenu]ni isogi idesase tamapinu. (Genji, Kashiwagi)
- cf. {kore/sore/kare/are} were used to indicate noble people or place in Heian Period (?time)

“HIRC”

- Honorifics: [sensei ga haitte irassyatta]{no/*kata} o omaneki sita.
- place:[tanakasan ga manhooru no ue ni tatteiru]{?no/*tokoro} ni kimi mo ikinasai.
- time: [tanaka san ga sanzi ni kaettekita]{?no/*zikan} ni yamada san mo kita

A predicate of “noda” sentence/rentai “nari” sentence is CP (as NP)

- [wotoko mo su naru nikki to ipu mono wo onna mo site mimu tote suru] nari (*Tosa*)
- [otoko mo suru tte iu nikki tte mon o, onna mo site miyootte suru no] yo.
- [suru no] da → [suru n] da
- kore wa [boku ga kattekita no] da (attributive type) *kattekita n da

cf. kansai dialect

- “n” vs. “non”
- boku non (mine)
- daikon no taitan / taitanon
- [tanakasan kattekita n] sitteru?
- ? [tanakasan kaettekita non] sitteru?
- tanakasan, kaettekita n ya.
- *tanakasan, kaettekita non ya.

ku-goho?

- ku-goho indicates proposition, time, place, etc.
- (?)[~ku] ari/nasi (cf. Janick)
- cf. [miraku] sukunaku [kopuraku] no opoki
(Manyo: 7/1394)

kakari musubi

- tora ka poyuru (Manyo) (Manyo: 2/199)
- [_{Kakari Phrase} tora ka] [_{CP} t poyuru]
- Is it a tiger that is roaring?