

論文の英文要旨

論文題目	The Meaning of “V-te-morau” Used in Compound Sentences: Comparing causative and passive compound sentences
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This paper examines whether the meaning of “V-te-morau” in modern Japanese used in compound sentences is causative or passive. For example, in the compound sentence “Taro ga Hanako ni tanonde, syashin wo totte moratta,” we can see from the element “tanonde” that this sentence means that the subject, “Taro,” works on the agent “Hanako,” causing Hanako's action of “syashin wo toru” and benefiting from that action. In this case, although there are differences in the nuances of benefits, it can be said that they have the same meaning as the causative sentence “Taro ga Hanako ni tanonde syashin wo toraseta.” In addition, the compound sentence “hometemorau to ureshi wa” means that the subject does not work on the agent and benefits from the agent's one-sided action (“homeru”). In this case, it almost has the same meaning as “homerareru to ureshi wa” in the passive sentence.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss four types of compound sentence structures, including clarifying whether the meaning of “V-te-morau” used in compound sentences is causative or passive. The “V-te-morau” sentences have something in common with the “V-te-yaru” sentences and “V-te-kureru” sentences in that they generally represent the giving and receiving of benefits and are discussed together in the category of giving and receiving auxiliary verb sentences. Moreover, from the viewpoint of voice, the “V-te-morau” sentences have some similarities to causative and passive sentences in that the subject is not the agent. There are also studies that discuss the relationship between causative and passive sentences and “V-te-morau” sentences. Thus, I will

proceed with the category of voice instead of the category of giving and receiving auxiliary verb sentences. Therefore, when considering whether the meaning of “V-te-morau” compound sentences is causative or passive, I will compare them with causative and passive compound sentences.

In this paper, I consider compound sentences of four types of structures: (a) “V-shi(te), V-te-morau”; (b) “V-te-morai/moratte,~”; (c) “V-te-morau to/tara/nara/ba,~”; and (d) “V-te-morau kara/node,~.” An empirical analysis was conducted based on the examples collected using a large corpus. Then, to determine whether the meaning of “V-te-morau” is causative or passive, I consider the causative and passive compound sentences similar to the “V-te-morau” compound sentences from the viewpoint of comparison.

This paper consists of Part I (Introduction), Part II (Main Thesis), and Part III(Conclusion). In Part II of this paper, Chapters 4 to 7 discuss each of the four types of compound sentences. Then, I describe what was revealed in those four chapters.

In Chapter 4, I discuss “V-shi (te), V-te-morau” compound sentence and consider the relationship between the “V-shi (te)” form and the main clause. Paying attention to the relationship between the subordinate clause and the main clause in this structure, I show that there are cases where the subordinate clause creates a situation for realizing the situation of the main clause, as well as cases that simply describe a situation that precedes in time or a parallel situation. The former accounted for more than half of the total. When the subordinate clause is the former, the “V-te-morau” sentence of the main clause expresses the cause and realization of the will of the beneficiary, so it is clear that “V-te-morau” in such a structure often has a causative meaning.

In Chapter 5, I discuss the construction of the “V-te-moratte/morai,~” compound sentence, focusing on the relationship between the subordinate clause and the main clause. The subordinate clause may describe the preparatory movement for situation of the main clause to be realized or not, and the former accounts for more than half. “V-te-morau” expresses a causative

meaning exclusively when describing the preparatory movements for the situation of the main clause situation to be realized. In other cases, the meaning of “V-te-morau” can be either causative or passive.

In Chapter 6, I discuss the construction of the “ V-te-morau to/tara/nara/ba,~” compound sentence. I focused on the semantic relationship between the situation of the conditional clause and the situation of the main clause, analyzing whether the type of situation of the main clause is a description of the event or an expression of emotions and evaluations. I found that the meaning of “V-te-morau” is biased toward the causative meaning when the situation of the main clause is a description of the event and the situation of the conditional clause is the means for realizing the former. On one hand, when the situation of the conditional clause is not the means of the situation of the main clause, the meaning of “V-te-morau” is not influenced by the structure of the compound sentence, and it may be neither causative nor passive. On the other hand, when the main clause is an expression of emotion/evaluation and the conditional clause is hypothetical, the causative and passive qualities of “V-te-morau” are diminished. In addition, when the conditional clause is deterministic, it is passively interpreted that the subject does not act on the agent and is influenced by a one-sided action, and expresses the meaning of exclusively enjoying the benefits.

In Chapter 7, I discuss the construction of the “ V-te-morau kara/node,~” compound sentence. An analysis of the three meanings of kara/node found that: 1) When kara / node expresses the meaning of presenting possible conditions, the meaning of “ V-te-morau” is influenced by the structure of “V-te-morau kara/node” and becomes exclusively causative. 2) When kara/node expresses the meaning of the cause/reason (of the event/action) and the meaning of the judgment basis, the meaning of “V-te-morau” is not influenced by the structure and it can be causative or passive.

In the research done so far, various elements/conditions have been found in exploring the elements/conditions of whether the meaning of “V-te-morau” is causative or passive. However, there are still many things that cannot be distinguished. From the viewpoint sentence structure shown in this paper, that is, from the viewpoint of the relationship between the subordinate and the main clauses in the compound sentence structure, the meaning of “V-te-morau” can be judged. The fact that the structure of compound sentences claimed in this paper is exactly one of the “elements” and “conditions” as pointed out in previous studies.