

論文の英文要旨

論文題目	THE SEMANTICS AND FUNCTION OF COMPOUND VERBS DENOTING INCHOATIVE AKTIONSAKT IN MODERN JAPANESE :- <u>hazimeru</u> , - <u>dasu</u> , - <u>kakeru</u>
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This paper examines the meaning and function of -hazimeru, -dasu and -kakeru, all of which are posterior verbs used to express the inceptive meaning. This structure of this paper is broadly divided into two sections: the first section deals with the independent and contrasting meanings of these verbs, and the second section deals with their function in text.

In general, out of the category of compound verbs, posterior verbs, which isolate certain components of the internal process of an activity expressed by the attached anterior verbs, are called *phasal verbs*. The present inquiry begins in chapter one with a redefinition of the terms *phasal verb* and *phase*. The interpretation of *phasal verbs*, and the *phases* which they serve to bring out, can be summarized in two points as follows.

Firstly, the present study sees *phasal verbs* as *Aktionsart*. In other words, the aspectual meaning expressed by -hazimeru, -dasu and -kakeru can be seen as a characterization found in the lexical meaning of compound verbs, in this case dealing with the inceptive phase. This is regarded as typical of the meaning expressed by verbs in a broad sense.

Secondly, whilst the term *phase* has been seen as merely 'parts of processes', we define it as the specific parts of processes which the speaker chooses to focus on, as a characterization of the temporal 'mode of existence' pertinent to a particular event. Such specific parts of processes are

brought out by *phasal verbs*.

With such an interpretation, one can see that even if a number of *phasal verbs* seem to point to the same *phase*, the processes with which the *phases* are extracted and the foci of the speakers are not necessarily the same.

In this paper, the semantic examination of -hazimeru, -dasu and -kakeru is based on the above hypothesis. In other words, the author argues that in the final analysis even when the same inceptive *phase* is represented, the process from which the *phase* is extracted depends on the speaker's grasp of the internal temporal structure of a particular event, specifically the parts of the process focused upon.

Based on the above standpoint, this paper makes the following definitions about the aspectual meaning of -hazimeru, -dasu and -kakeru.

(1) -hazimeru brings out the beginning *phase* based on the premise of some sort of duration. This is because in the internal structure of an event where *beginning – middle – end* exists, -hazimeru draws out the *beginning* part as it is attached to the *middle*. Therefore in the inceptive phase drawn out by -hazimeru, a link to the *middle* is included as a potential line. This paper stipulates that the meaning of -hazimeru is 'the beginning of an activity which contains some kind of duration'.

The link to the next stage of an activity, as contained in an inceptive phase expressed by -hazimeru, undergoes changes depending on the lexical meaning of the anterior verb attached to -hazimeru. For example, when the anterior verb is an 'activity verb', the link to the *continuation of an activity* is expressed. Similarly, when the anterior verb is an 'achievement verb' or 'stative verb', the links will be to the *achievement of a change* or the *continuation of a state* respectively. In this fashion, the inceptive phases brought out by -hazimeru are always rendered as dynamic phenomena, because of the link to the next stage as connoted by -hazimeru.

This -hazimeru describes the first stage of a 'repetition' when placed under various syntactic conditions which express multiple activity. In the case of 'repetition', the 'duration' contained in -hazimeru is interpreted as occurrence of the same activity many times over a long continuous period, or by multiple subjects. This coincides with the meaning of the word 'repetition', namely 'continuous emergence'.

In any case, it is clear that -hazimeru connotes some sort of 'duration' as part of its basic meaning. Precisely because of this 'duration', in individual activities -hazimeru expresses the inceptive phases linking to the various phases of anterior verbs. In repetitive activities, -hazimeru draws out the first stage of the chain occurrence of a durative process.

(2) -dasu differs semantically from -hazimeru in that it assumes, not the series of processes called

beginning — middle — end as seen in -hazimeru, but a moment of emergence: from a state of non-existence, when an event has not yet occurred, to a state of existence when an event takes place.

This is closely linked to fact that dasu, the original verb from which -dasu is derived, has the lexical meaning of 'movement from the inside to the outside'. In other words, in the phasal verb -dasu, this meaning of going from 'in' to 'out' in the independent verb is converted to one of going from 'void' to 'existence' in terms of a change of state. Furthermore, this is expressed as a 'spontaneous' change appearing from within an activity. In this paper, the meaning of the phasal verb -dasu is defined as 'internal occurrence or emergence'. This also gives rise to the differences in conjugation and conjunction when compared with -hazimeru.

In the light of the current discussion, the meaning of -dasu espoused by many, namely 'naturalness, non-volition, abruptness', are seen as supplementary meaning arising from the basic meaning of 'internal occurrence or emergence' which -dasu draws out of the activity concerned.

(3) -kakeru. Regarding the semantics of -kakeru, this paper disagrees with the binary analysis of 'inceptive aspect' and 'prospective aspect', as seen in much previous literature. Instead, this paper stipulates that the phasal verb -kakeru express 'pre-arrival(immediately) before a boundary', where the boundary has not been reached. This explains why -kakeru has been interpreted as expressing various 'prospective, inceptive, and intermediate' phases. They share one common point in that the boundary has not been reached. Provided the boundary has not been reached, all three are possible.

Therefore, when -kakeru is attached, the focus is on the *boundary* included in the lexical meanings of the anterior verbs. The boundary in question here would be the *end boundary* for instantaneous verbs in their lexical meaning, and the *beginning boundary* for non-instantaneous verbs.

Another feature of the meaning expressed by -kakeru is that of '*discontinuance*' and '*stoppage*'. Under careful examination, it is found that the '*discontinuance and stoppage*' meanings are emphasized mostly when the anterior verb is an activity verbs. When the anterior verb is a non-volitional verb, the element of volition contained in activity verbs is missing, and the '*discontinuance and stoppage*' are not necessarily apparent.

In summary, this paper argues that the aspectual meaning of -kakeru is '*prospective Aktionsart*', and this needs to be distinguished from the '*inchoative Aktionsart*' expressed by -hazimeru.

The second section of this paper deals with textual meanings of inceptive phasal verbs such as -hazimeru. In particular, this paper examines the function of compound verbs which express inceptive meaning, based on the viewpoint of '*time*' and '*change*'.

Firstly, from the viewpoint of '*time*', we see that (1) by emphasizing the inceptive phase, the

starting time of a particular activity is often thus specified. (2) While the inceptive phase characterized by -hazimeru denotes only one phase of the internal structure of an activity, this is closely related to the temporal position of other events adjacent on the time line. The two properties above are utilized to express '*starting points*' and '*temporal relationship*'.

Next, from the viewpoint of 'change', compound words, including those with the elements -hazimeru and the such, show a change of state. Therefore these words are used to emphasize *the beginning phase* or *the beginning activity*, as part of a change in the state of affairs.

In conclusion, the textual function of the inceptive -hazimeru is to emphasize close linkage with other events. By focusing upon the emergence of a particular activity in temporal relationship with others, the close linkage with other events, both in the present and future development of that event, is emphasized.