

Today's topics:

- **Discussion and review:**
Sociolinguistics
- **Putting it all together:**
Verbs of giving/receiving

Background preparation:

- *Prep questions*

0. Today's objectives

After today's class, you should be able to:

- Understand the structure, content, and expectations for the phonology/phonetics quiz
- Apply the following concepts to an analysis of the different giving/receiving verbs in Japanese:
 - In-group/out-group
 - SSS
 - Thematic roles
 - Case and sentence structure

1. Warm-up / review (1): Politeness factors

- What do the different 'go' verbs communicate about who is **SSS** and who is **in-group**?
 - Compare *ikimasita* / *mairimasita* / *irassyaimasita*

1. Warm-up / review (1): Politeness factors

- What 'go' verbs communicate

	Addressee	Referent ('goer')
<i>ik-</i>		
<i>mair-</i>	SSS	in-group
<i>irassyar-</i>		SSS

1. Warm-up / review (1): Politeness factors

- According to the prescriptive standard, is formal language (rather than informal) expected to be used in these circumstances?
 - When the addressee is SSS
 - When the referent is SSS

1. Warm-up / review (1): Politeness factors

- When is formal language **expected**?

When addressee is SSS	✓
When referent is SSS	

- Compare: 'go' verbs

	Addressee	Referent ('goer')
<i>ik-</i>		
<i>mair-</i>	SSS	in-group
<i>irassyar-</i>		SSS

- Do any of these verbs typically require the formal form (in a main clause)? Which, and why?

1. Warm-up / review (1): Politeness factors

- What are some **situational factors** that determine when someone must be or cannot be in the speaker's **in-group**?
 - What is the **addressee** (in-group or out-group)?
 - How does **relative degree** of group membership differentiate between people you might be speaking about?
 - How does in-group/out-group status interact with indicating that someone is **SSS**?

1. Warm-up / review (1): Politeness factors

- What are some **situational factors** that determine when someone must be or cannot be in the speaker's **in-group**?
 - **Addressee** is always **out-group** to speaker
 - Otherwise, if A and B **share membership** in a group and C is not a member, B is in-group to A, and C is out-group to both
 - **In-group** is **incompatible** with marking as **SSS**
 - In-group members cannot be marked as SSS
 - SSS-implying constructions cannot be used for in-group members

2. Warm-up / review (2): Thematic-roles, case

- What is the difference between GIVE and RECEIVE, in terms of **thematic roles** vs. **sentence positions**?



agent

theme

recipient

*The student **gave** a strawberry to the cat.*

*The cat **received** a strawberry from the student.*

2. Warm-up / review (2): Thematic-roles, case

- What is the difference between GIVE and RECEIVE, in terms of **thematic roles** vs. **sentence positions**?



agent

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recipient

*The student **gave** a strawberry to the cat.*

*The cat **received** a strawberry from the student.*

	agent	theme	recipient
GIVE	subject	direct object	indirect object
RECEIVE	other	direct object	subject

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

Work groups

- Data set - [Giving and receiving](#)
 - Discuss “Scenario 1” (exx (1)–(5))
 - How can we translate *age*-? *moraw*-?
How do thematic roles match up with structural positions (case marking) here — GIVE or RECEIVE?
 - How can we translate *kure*-? How is it different from the first two verbs? What is implied about Aya in (5)?

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

- Data set - Giving and receiving | “Scenario 1”

	agent	theme	recipient	type
<i>age-</i>	subject	dir. object	ind. object	GIVE
<i>moraw-</i>	other	dir. object	subject	RECEIVE
<i>kure-</i>	subject	dir. object	ind. object in-group vs. agent	GIVE

- *kure-* ‘give’ (not ‘receive’!)
 - Recipient must be *in-group* compared to agent (giver, starting point of transfer)

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

Work groups

- Data set - Giving and receiving
 - Discuss “Scenario 2”
 - How many GIVE verbs can be used when the speaker is the source?
 - Under what circumstances are they used? (Think about social-context factors)
 - Which GIVE verb from Scenario 1 can we *not* use here, and why not?

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

- Data set - [Giving and receiving](#) | “Scenario 2”

	agent	theme	recipient	type
<i>age-</i>	subject	dir. object	ind. object	GIVE
<i>sas-i-age-</i>	subject	dir. object	ind. object SSS	GIVE

- *kure-*: GIVE verb that cannot be used in Scenario 2
 - Recipient is in-group (compared to agent)
 - But if speaker is agent, recipient can never be “more” in-group than speaker!

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

Work groups

- Data set - Giving and receiving
 - Discuss “Scenario 3”
 - What verb(s) can be used here when the speaker is the recipient?
 - What verb(s) can be used here when the speaker’s friend is the recipient?
 - What social factors can we identify here?

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

- Data set - Giving and receiving | “Scenario 3”

	agent	theme	recipient	type
<i>kudasar-</i>	subject SSS	dir. object	ind. object in-group	GIVE
<i>itadak-</i>	other SSS	dir. object	subject in-group	RECEIVE

- *kudasar-* ‘give’ to in-group; agent is SSS
 - Irregular verb: *kudasar-u*, *kudasat-ta/kudasi-ta*, *kudasai-imas-*, *kudasai* (imperative=polite request)
- *itadak-* ‘receive’ by in-group; agent is SSS

4. Giving/receiving verbs — broader uses

- The use of GIVE/RECEIVE verbs in Japanese is pervasive, far beyond literal expressions of giving and receiving things — Why?

4. Giving/receiving verbs — broader uses

- The use of GIVE/RECEIVE verbs in Japanese is pervasive, far beyond literal expressions of giving, receiving
 - G/R verbs also used as **auxiliary verbs** to show that an action was performed 'for' someone else (this is known as a *benefactive* construction)
 - Expressed much more often than in English
- How to form these constructions:
 - Main verb in *-te* form (same phonological rules as *-ta* 'PAST')
 - G/R verb follows, bearing tense/neg./etc.

4. Giving/receiving verbs — broader uses

- **G/R** constructions are also a common way of making requests or “commands”

Kite kudasai. ‘Please come.’

Tabako-wa go-enryo kudasai.

‘Please refrain from smoking.’

enryo: VN meaning ‘restraint’

go-: Sino-Japanese honorific prefix

Misete itadakemasu ka?

‘Can I have you show it to me?’

mise-: ‘to show’

itadak+e: “potential” (‘able to’) form

4. Giving/receiving verbs — broader uses

- Which type of request is more indirect: with 'give' or 'receive'?
 - *Receive*-based auxiliaries are often used to express "someone did something *for me/us*"

4. Giving/receiving verbs — broader uses

- Example from a web site
[[FAQ: Can customers choose their own phone number?]]

お客様に	ご連絡を	<u>差し上げ</u> 、
o-kyaku-sama-ni	go-renraku-o	SASIAGE,
<i>HON-customer-HON-DAT</i>	<i>HON-contact-ACC</i>	<i>give.CONT</i>

選んで	<u>いただく</u>	ことは	可能です
erande	ITADAKU	koto-wa	kanoo desu
<i>choose-TE</i>	<i>receive</i>	<i>thing-TOP</i>	<i>possible COP</i>

- Who is SSS here?