

- **Thematic (θ) roles**
- **Verbs of giving/receiving**

Background preparation:

- *Handout - "Dimensions of politeness" (review)*
- *Handout - "In-group and out-group" (review)*

0. Course information

- **Article summary** is due **Tu Mar 30** (11am)
 - Goal: Use this assignment to focus your thinking about your final-project topic
 - Review the assignment information *and* the grading criteria before beginning
 - You are encouraged to **check in** with me by email on your article choice (please send link or DOI)
- FYI — grading criteria for **project topic proposal** also now available

0. Midterm exam

- Any questions about the midterm exam?
(Individual appointments also welcome)

0. Today's plan

- Review: Two important social-context factors
 - In-group/out-group
 - SSS
- Introduction to thematic roles
- Verbs of giving and receiving
 - How do they relate to all of the above?

1. Social factors influencing language use

This time: For analyzing **give/receive verbs**

- Handout - "[Dimensions of politeness](#)"
 - **Vertical** dimension
 - **Horizontal** dimension

1. Social factors influencing language use

This time: For analyzing **give/receive verbs**

- Handout - "Dimensions of politeness"
 - **Vertical** dimension — is there an **SSS** involved?
 - **SSS addressee?** (who you are talking *to*)
 - **SSS referent?** (who you are talking *about*)
 - **Horizontal** dimension
 - Horizontal distance to addressee?
(Formality of *relationship* or *situation*?)
 - **In-group vs. out-group** relationships in **referents** of utterance?

2. Thematic roles and giving/receiving verbs

- **Thematic roles** (also called θ -roles, theta-roles)
 - A general theory of the **roles** that entities play with respect to a given **predicate** (verb, etc.)
 - Provides a way to talk about how situations are linguistically encoded
 - For more information, see the Santorini & Kroch [online syntax textbook](#) — supplementary section on [thematic roles](#))

2. Thematic roles and giving/receiving verbs

- Thematic roles in a **giving or receiving event**:

Source/agent: Initiates the transfer

Recipient: Endpoint of the transfer

Theme: Undergoes the transfer

- Try it with English: *Chris **gave** a book to Pat.*
Give verbs: What is the sentence position of...

- Source/agent?
- Recipient?
- Theme?

2. Thematic roles and giving/receiving verbs

- Thematic roles in a **giving or receiving event**:

Source/agent: Initiates the transfer

Recipient: Endpoint of the transfer

Theme: Undergoes the transfer

- Try it with English: *Robin **received** a book from Kim.*

Receive verbs: What is the sentence position of...

- Source/agent?
- Recipient?
- Theme?

2. Thematic roles and giving/receiving verbs

- We can classify verbs in English according to the relationships between syntactic positions and thematic roles

	Source	Recipient	Theme
<i>Give</i>	subject	indirect object	direct object
<i>Receive</i>	PP _{from}	subject	direct object

- Can the same classification system be extended to Japanese?

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

Group discussion

- Data set - Giving and receiving
 - Discuss “Scenario 1”
 - How can we translate /age-/? /moraw-/?
 - How can we translate /kure-/? How is it different from the first two verbs?

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

Debriefing

- Data set - Giving and receiving
 - /age-/ 'give'
 - /moraw-/ 'receive'
 - /kure-/ 'give' (not 'receive!')But: Giver is *out-group* to recipient

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

Group discussion

- 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?
 - Which ‘give’ verb from above can we *not* use here, and why not?

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

Debriefing

- Data set - Giving and receiving
 - /age-/ 'give'
 - /sas-i-age-/ 'give'; recipient is SSS
 - /jar-/ 'give'; recipient *lower than* speaker
 - Use with great care!
 - Often non-human recipients!
 - /kure-/ cannot be used in Scenario 2
 - Speaker can never be out-group

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

Group discussion

- 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?

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

Debriefing

- Data set - Giving and receiving
 - /kudasar-/ 'give'; source is SSS
 - /itadak-/ 'receive'; source is SSS

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

- Understanding giving/receiving verbs in Japanese is extremely important — Why?

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

- Understanding giving/receiving verbs in Japanese is extremely important — Why?
 - G/R verbs also used as auxiliary verbs to show that some action was performed 'for' someone else (a benefactive construction)
 - Expressed much more often than in English
- Construction:
 - Main verb in /-te/ form (same phonological rules as -ta 'PAST')
 - G/R verb follows, bearing tense/neg./etc.

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

- 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

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

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

3. Giving/receiving verbs in Japanese

- 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>