

Syntax Tree Diagram in Japanese

: From Deep Structure to Japanese Surface Structure

(238 examples from *Nihongono Bunkouzou-Bunno Jukeizu*-,
Tokyo: Liber Press, 2011)

SAKAI Yuko

Tokyo University of Technology
Department of Liberal Arts
sakai@stf.teu.ac.jp
18 March, 2013

Contents

Contents.....	1
Preface.....	4
I. Universal Sentences Structure.....	5
1. Cognition of Space-Time and Sentence Structure.....	5
2. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.....	6
3. Parts to Express Universal Sentence Structure.....	6
4. Modifiers.....	6
II. Japanese Sentence Structure	8
1. Japanese Basic Sentence Structure.....	8
2. Transitive and Intransitive in Japanese.....	8
1) Transitive and Intransitive Sentences in Japanese	
2) Transitive and Intransitive Verbs in Japanese	
3. Modifiers in Japanese.....	9
1) Adjectives	
2) Adverbs	
3) Ad-Adjectives	
4) Ad-Adverbs	
5) Complements	
4. Delimiter Particles.....	11
III. Frequency of Sentence Patterns in Japanese.....	11
IV. Syntax Tree Diagram in Japanese.....	14
1. SV.....	14
1) With modifiers	
2) Passive Sentences	
3) Potential Sentences	
4) Mental ‘suru (do)’	
5) Formal Noun Subjects	
6) ‘iu (say)’ and ‘omou (think)’	
7) Omission of Direct Objects	
2. SCV.....	24
1) Noun Complements	
2) Noun Complements of Time, Location and Quantity	
3) Formal Noun Complements	
4) Adjectival Noun Complements	
5) Adjectival Noun Complements of Likes and Dislikes	
6) Adjective Complements	
7) Adjective Complements ‘nai (absent)’	
8) Adverb Complements	
3. V.....	32
1) Identical Subjects with the Subject of Subordinate Clauses	
2) Subjects Contained in Subordinate Clauses	
3) Suggested Subjects	
4) First Personal Subjects	

5) Subjects Understood in Honorifics	
6) Subjects of Imperatives and Demands	
7) Indefinite Subjects	
8) Empty 'it' Subjects	
9) Context-Dependent Subjects	
4. SOV.....	41
1) Concrete Direct Objects	
2) Body Parts Direct Objects	
3) Animate Direct Objects	
4) Direct Objects of Location	
5) Abstract Direct Objects	
6) Formal Noun Direct Objects	
5. CV.....	49
1) Identical Subjects with Complements.	
2) Hidden Subjects behind Topics	
3) 'Time' and 'weather' Subjects	
4) Empty 'it' Subjects	
5) 'The important thing' Subjects	
6) First Personal Subjects	
7) Context-Dependent Subjects	
6. OV.....	55
1) Identical Subjects with the Subject of Subordinate Clauses	
2) Subjects of Imperatives and Demands	
3) First Personal Subjects	
4) Subjects Understood in Honorifics	
5) Indefinite Subjects	
6) Context-Dependent Subjects	
7. SC.....	61
1) Adjective Complements	
2) Adjective Complements 'nai (absent)'	
3) Noun Complements	
4) Interrogative Complements	
8. SIV.....	65
1) Potential Sentences	
2) Destinations of Movement	
3) Existence	
4) Emphasis on the Third Person	
9. C.....	68
1) Noun Complements	
2) Adjective Complements	
3) Adverb Complements	
4) Interrogative Sentences	
10. SIOV.....	72
1) Transference of Concrete Things	

2) Coherence of Verbs and Direct Objects	
3) Clarification of the Logic	
11. IV.....	74
1) Potential and Spontaneous Sentences	
2) ‘Au (see)’	
3) Causative and Passive Sentences	
4) Emphasis on the Third Person	
12. Only Modifiers.....	77
1) Adjectives	
2) Adverbs	
3) Adverb Clauses	
13. S.....	79
1) With Particles	
2) Without Particles	
14. IOV.....	81
1) Coherence of Verbs and Direct Objects	
2) Clarification of the Logic	
15. SICV.....	83
1) Noun Complements	
2) Adjective Complements ‘nai (absent)’	
16. Others.....	85
1) SO	
2) ICV	
3) SIC	
4) IC	
5) SIO	
6) SI	
7) IO	
8) O	
9) I	
Conclusion.....	90
Abbreviations.....	91
References.....	92

Preface

The aim of this paper is to prove that Japanese surface sentences realize the universal deep structure based on the four-dimensional cognition.

When any language is as an expression of cognition, any sentence must be based on the following structure of four-dimensional cognition.

This work intends to make a suggestion for the UNIVERSAL SENTENCE STRUCTURE, whose theoretical value was clarified in Noam Chomsky (1957: 11), called "semantic absolutes, known in advance of grammar" in Chomsky (1957:101, NB 9) and DEEP STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES in Chomsky (1965) but not shown in Chomsky yet.

The universality of language in Chomsky, Joseph Greenberg (1961) and so called Port-Royal Grammar in 1660) by A. Lancelot and C. Arnauld is "commonality" or "statistical tendency" of the phenomena, which cannot help but to accept exceptions.

In the 14th century Thomas of Erfurt tried to link sentence forms to its contents or Aristotle's Categories. The same trial was repeated by Émile Benveniste (1966) thinking appropriately that the form of sentences should be restricted by the cognition while language is essentially to express cognition. Chomsky, also having penetrated the nature of language, was enough aware of these failures to apply himself to the formal analysis separated from the meaning.

Criticizing Aristotle's Categories induced from sentences, Immanuel Kant (1781) integrated them into space and time, which correspond to absolute space and absolute time in Isaac Newton (1687). The relativity of space and time was proposed by G. W. F. Hegel (1770-1831), whose concept of space and time corresponds to Albert Einstein's theory of relativity.

Therefore, we should link the structure of sentences to Einstein relative four-dimensional cognition developed from Aristotle's categories to recover the failure of Thomas of Erfurt, Benveniste and Chomsky, those who had penetrated that the nature of language is to express cognition.

The sentence structure deduced from the relative four-dimensional structure of congestion may be what Chomsky called "semantic absolutes, known in advance of grammar" (Chomsky (1957:101, NB 9)) or "Deep Structure of Sentences"(Chomsky (1965)) or Universal Sentence Structure.

This work shows various syntax tree diagrams to verify the universal sentence structure as based on four-dimensional cognition in Japanese surface structure.

I. Universal Sentence Structure

1. Cognition of Space-Time and Sentence Structure

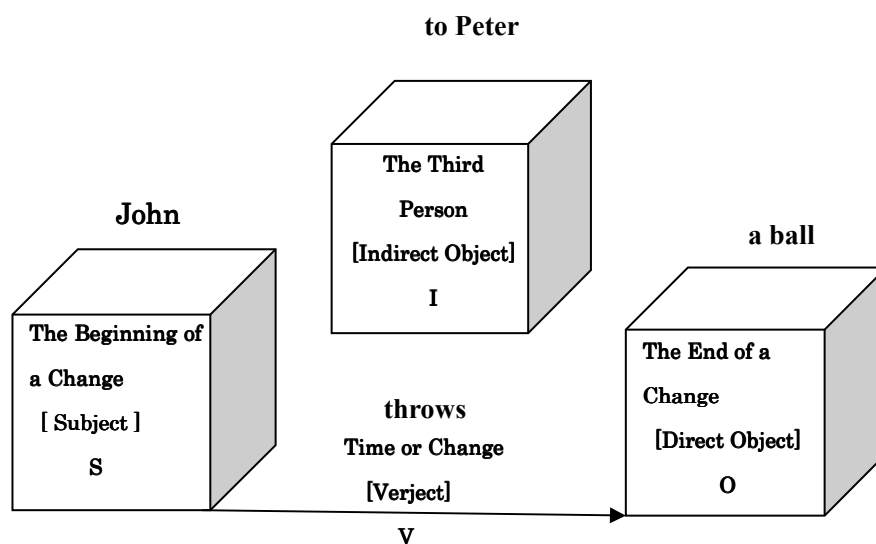
We perceive things and recognize them with their names, which classify and place them in our cognitive or linguistic world. Therefore, language or sentences should be limited by the cognition, which consists of four dimensions according to Einstein.

A thing exists in four-dimensional: three-dimensional space and one-dimensional time.

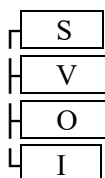
If time forms a line, it has two extremes; the beginning and end. As time goes by, things change. In this meaning time is a synonym of 'change'.

The two things at both ends of time or change are axial parties in the structure of the four dimensions. When there are parties concerned, there must be a third party, in distinction from which the parties concerned stand out. As a matter of course a change causes interests, both advantageous and disadvantageous, which always arise in the third party.

Four-dimensional Structure of Cognition and Universal Sentence Structure



Universal Sentence Structure (order not specified)



2. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Transitive verbs link a subject and a direct object not identical with the subject and intransitive verbs link a subject and a direct object identical with the subject, which may be expressed by reflexive direct objects. Direct objects of intransitive verbs tend to be latent because of the identity with subjects. We can recognize as intransitive verbs reflexive verbs whose direct object is identical with the subject.

Transitive and Intransitive

Transitive : change others S≠O	John stopped me. S V O Juan me detuvo. (Spanish) S O V
Intransitive : change oneself S=O	John stopped (himself). S V O John (se) detuvo. (Spanish) S O V

3. Parts to Express Universal Structure

Universal Parts of Speech

Components	Parts	Contents	
S	Nominals (+Adjectivals)	[+animate]	
O			[-animate]
I			
V	Verbals (+Adverbials)	Change of Quality	
		Change of Quantity	
		Change of Place	
		Change of Time	

4. Modifiers

If a thing is composed of quality and quantity and situated in space-time, all the attributes of a thing should belong to the quality, quantity or location in space and time.

Adjectival Modifiers (order not specified)

└(Qualifier Adjective) what (kind of)

└(Quantifier Adjective) how much/many

└(Temporal Adjective) of when

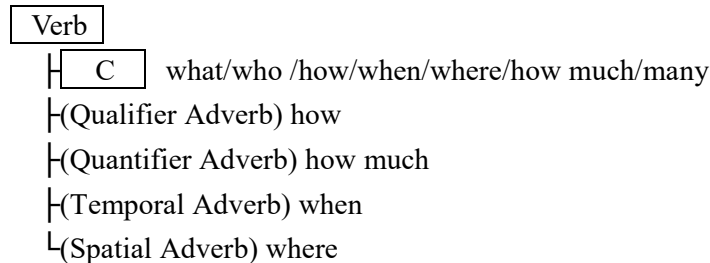
└(Spatial Adjective) of where

Noun

As a change is realized in a thing, the same can be seen in the attributes of a change or time, which are also to be ascribed to quality, quantity, and spatial and temporal location. Consequently, all the modifiers of both nouns and verbs attribute to the four elements.

On account of the paucity of lexical meaning in the verb "be" it requires a complement(C) as an adverbial modifier to express a static existence, which may be a noun or adjective or adverb regardless of the parts of speech.

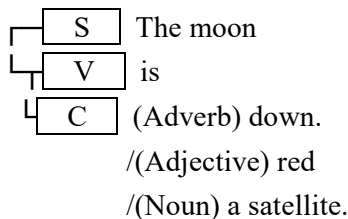
Adverbial Modifiers (order not specified)



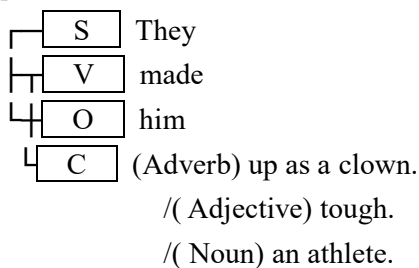
In many cases static verbs or verbs of the same kind do not make sense without predicative complements.

The C in intransitive verbs seems to express the attribute of S and the C in transitive verbs, the attribute of O. However, when the change, including no change, ends in O, the attribute expressed by C is not of S but O both in intransitive and transitive verbs.

Complement of an Intransitive Verb (S=O) (O is latent in English)



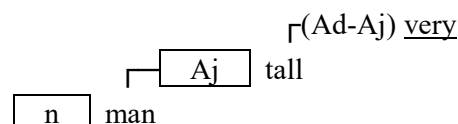
Complement of a Transitive Verb (S≠O)



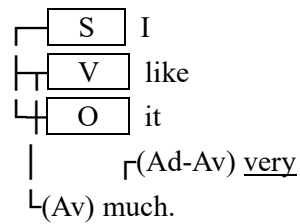
Adjectives are modified by various kinds of words. As almost all of these words have the same forms as adverbs, they have been regarded as adverbs. However, we had better call them AD-ADJECTIVES because they do not modify verbs but adjectives.

In the same way adverbs may be modified by AD-ADVERBS.

Ad-Adjectives

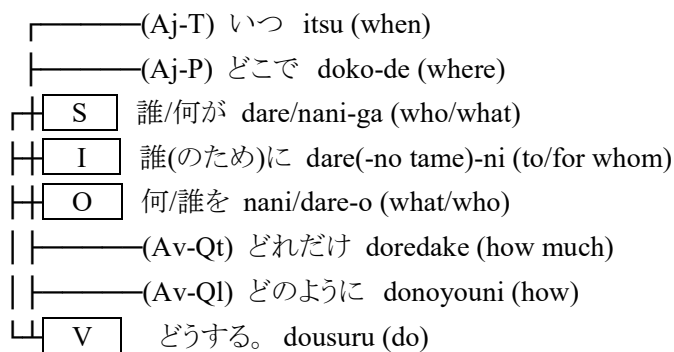


Ad-Adverbs



II. Japanese Sentece Structure

1. Japanese Basic Sentence Structure



2. Transitive and Intransitive in Japanese

1) Transitive and Intransitive Sentences in Japanese

Transitive : change others S≠O	母親 <u>が</u> 子供 <u>に</u> 弁当 <u>を</u> 作る。 hahaoya- <u>ga</u> kodomo- <u>ni</u> beNtou- <u>o</u> tsukuru (mother for child luch make) S I O V
Intransitive : change oneself S=O	政治家 <u>が</u> 国民 <u>に</u> 奉仕する。 seijika- <u>ga</u> kokumiN- <u>ni</u> housisuru (politician for people serve) S I V

2) Transitive and Intransitive Verbs in Japanese

	Intransitive Verbs	Transitive Verbs
Pair Verbs	立つ tatsu (stand) 終わる owaru (finish) 起きる okiru (rise) 当たる ataru (hit) 出る deru (go out) 通る tooru (pass)	立てる tateru (stand) 終わる oeru (finish) 起こす okosu (raise) 当てる ateru (hit) 出す dasu (take out) 通す toosu (let ~ pass)
	Dual Use	出る deru (go out & go out of) 通る tooru (pass)
Single Verbs	Verbs	歩く aruku (walk) 行く iku (go)
	Exclusive Use Verbs	ある aru (be [-animate]) いる iru (be [+animate]) 住む sumu (live) 死ぬ sinu (die) 働く hataraku (work) 帰る akeru (return)
		作る tsukuru (make) 取る toru (take) 持つ motsu (have) 食べる taberu (eat) 飲む nomu (drink) 読む yomu (read)

3. Modifiers in Japanese

1) Adjectives

Adjectivals	① Adjectives	長い nagai(long) 赤い akai (red) ----- この kono (this) その sono (that) あの ano (that) かの kano (that) どの dono (which) : [Pro-Adjectives]
	② Adjective Nouns	重要な juuyou-na (of importance)
	③ Adjective Phrases	国民の kokumiN-no (of people)
	④ Adjective Clauses	寝ている neteiru (sleeping) : [adnominal form of verbs] →ある aru (certain) : [adnominals]

2) Adverbs

Adverbials	① Adverbs	はっきり hakkiri (clearly) すっきり sukkiri(neatly) :[onomatopoeia] 丸く maruku (roundly) : [derivation from adjectives] 正直に shoujiki-ni (honestly): [derivation from adjectival nouns] こう kou (like this) そう sou (like that) ああ aa (like that) どう dou (how) :[Pro-adverbs]
	② Adverb Phrases	家で ie-de (at home) 3 時に saNji-ni (at three o'clock) 徒歩で toho-de (on foot) 親切心から shinsetsuN-kara (out of kindness)
	③ Adverb Clauses	私が 起きたとき watashi-ga okitatoki (when I got up) バスが遅れたので densha-ga okuretanode (as the bus was late) → 決して kesshite (never) <v. kessuru (decide) かなり kanari (quite) <可なり ka-nari (is possible) [adverbs derived from verbs]

3) Ad-Adjective

└─(Ad-Adjective) とても totemo (very)

└─(Adjective) 重い omoi (heavy)

[N] 荷物 nimostu (baggage)

4) Ad-Adverb

└─(Ad-Adverb) とても totemo (very)

└─(Adverb) よく yoku (hard)

[V] 働く hataraku (work)

5) Complements

Complements		Verbs	
① Nouns	学生 gakusei (student)	だ da	／です desu(polite colloquial)(be)。
② Adjectival Nouns	重要 juuyou (of importance)	(be)。	
③ Adverbs	今日から kyou-kara (from today)		
④ Adjectives	青い aoi (blue)	。	

4. Delimiter Particles

Delimiter particles limit the range or extent added to any word and they may be called also ‘Additional Particles’. However, subjects and direct objects lose their respective markers ‘ga’ and ‘o’ with their apparition, then, their distinction depends on the context.

十時に 駅で 弘が 弟に 青い 本を ちゃんと 渡す。
 Juuji-ni eki-de Hiroshi-ga otouto-ni aoi hoN-o chanto watasu
 (at ten o'clock at station Hiroshi to brother blue book surely passes)
 Av-T AV-P S I Aj-Ql O Av-Ql V
 十時に+は -ni+wa
 駅で+は -de+wa
 弘は -ga>-wa
 弟に+は -ni+-wa
 青く+はない +wa-nai(only in negative)
 本は -o>wa-
 ちゃんと+は...ない。+wa-nai(only in negative)
 渡し+はしない。+wa-nai
 (only in negative)
 渡し+はするが、+wa
 (only in negative meaning)

S	Delimiter Particles		V	
太郎 Taro	は-wa		賛成した。saNseishita	as for
	も-mo		(approved)	also/ , too
	こそ-koso	(は-wa)	/賛成しなかった。	just
	さえ-sae	(も-mo)	saNseishinakatta	even
	まで-made		(not approved)	
	すら-sura			
	だけ-dake	(は-wa)		only
	(だけ -dake)	しか-shika	賛成しなかった。 saNseishinakatta (not approved)	

III. Frequency of Components

In the 1,563 examples the sentences with direct objects or transitives are about 22% (Figure 1). On the other hand, the sentences with complements, which are exclusively intransitive in Japanese, are 30% and the sentences without direct objects nor complements are 48%. In some of them the direct objects may be omitted, but the majority is more likely to be intransitive. Consequently, we find more intransitive sentences than the transitives in Japanese.

The most important component in Japanese sentences is the verject (43%), the second, the subject (30%), the third, the complement (14%), the fourth, the direct object (10%) and the least, the indirect object (1%) as we see in the Figure

2. We can see the same tendency also in the Figure 3-7.

The Figure 8 shows that about tree quarters of modifiers are adverbs and only one quarter is adjectives in Japanese. In both adverbs and adjectives the majority is the qualifiers, which are various and complicated.

Figure.1

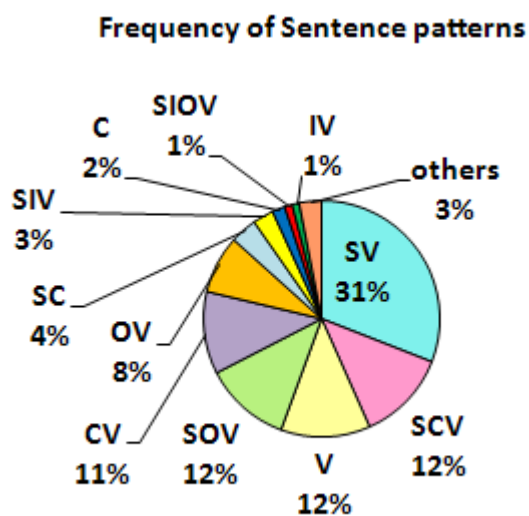


Figure 2

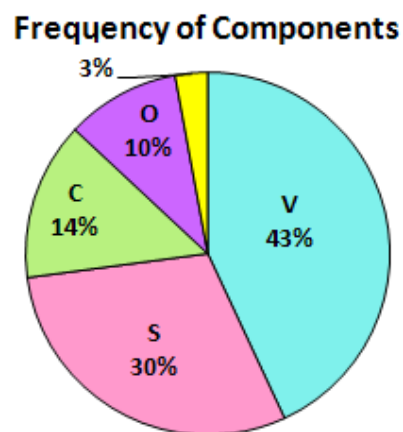


Figure 3

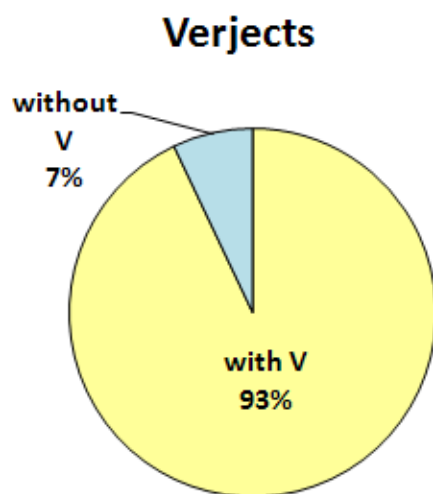


Figure 4

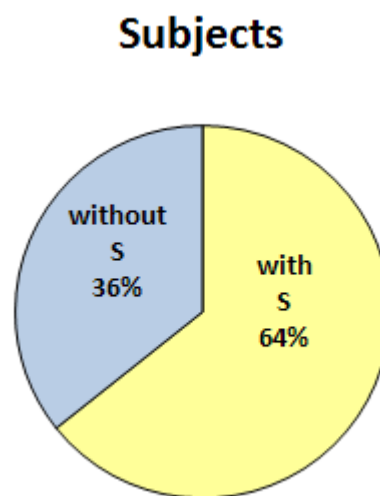


Figure 5

Complements

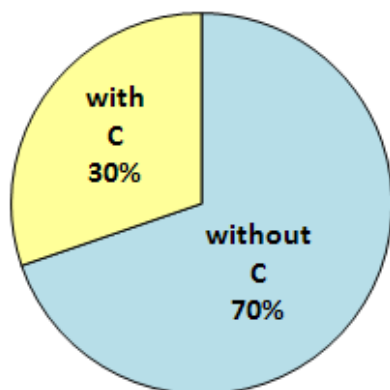


Figure 6

Direct Objects

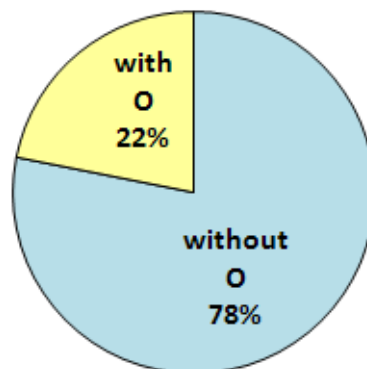


Figure 7

Indirect Objects

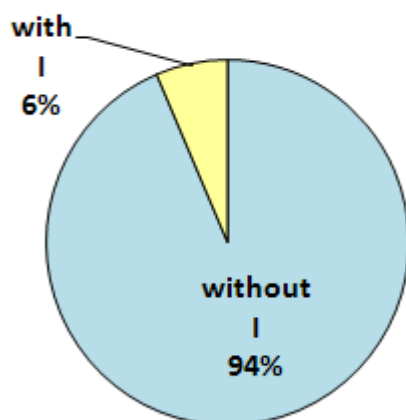
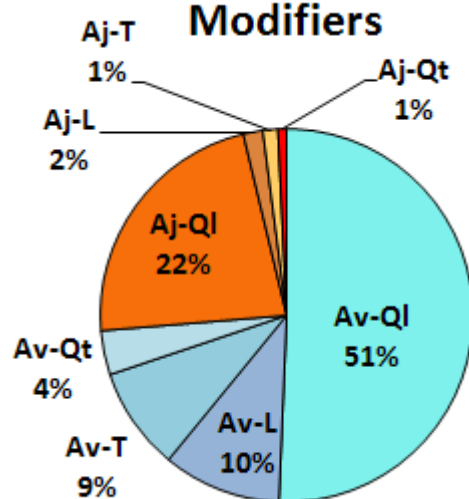


Figure 8

Modifiers



IV. Syntax Tree Diagram

Conditions:

1. Vocatives, exclamatives and sentence conjunctions are excluded, as they are not components of a sentence.
2. Subordinate clauses are not analyzed.
3. 'da (<dearu>)' and 'desu (<dearimasu>)' are variations of the verb 'aru' (be).
4. Combinations of verbs and auxiliary verbs are regarded as verjects.

Abbreviations:

[Modifiers]

Aj-Ql: adjective of quality

Aj-Qt: adjective of quantity

Aj-P: adjective of place (spatial location)

Aj-T: adjective of time (temporal location)

Pro-Aj: pro-adjective; substitute of adjective

Av-Ql: adverb of quality

Av-Qt: adverb of quantity

Av-P: adverb of place

Av-T: adverb of time

C: complement

Pro-Av: pro-adverb; substitute of adverb

[Others]

Aps: apposition

N: noun

1. SV 30.9%

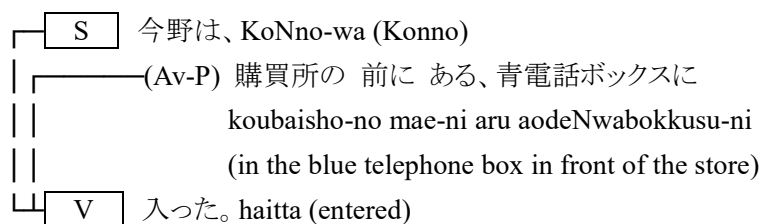
The most frequent sentences in Japanese are SV sentences.

1) With modifiers

SV sentences tend to be modified because of their simplicity.

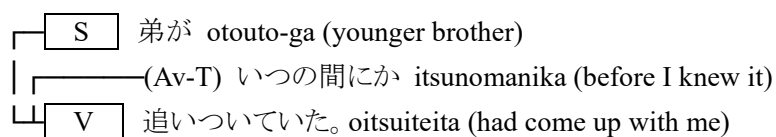
- (1) 今野は、購買所の前にある、青電話ボックスに入った。 HK (See the end for abbreviations.)

Konno entered in the blue telephone box in front of the store.



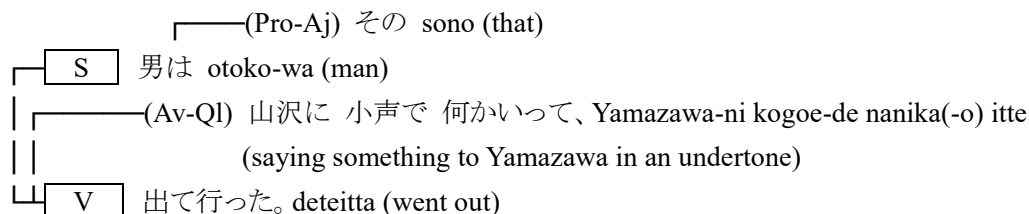
- (2) 弟がいつの間にか 追いついていた。 SM

My younger brother had come up with me before I knew it.



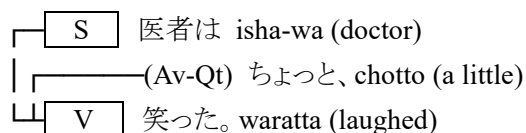
- (3) その男は山沢に小声で何かいって、出て行った。 KK

That man went out saying something to Yamazawa in an undertone.



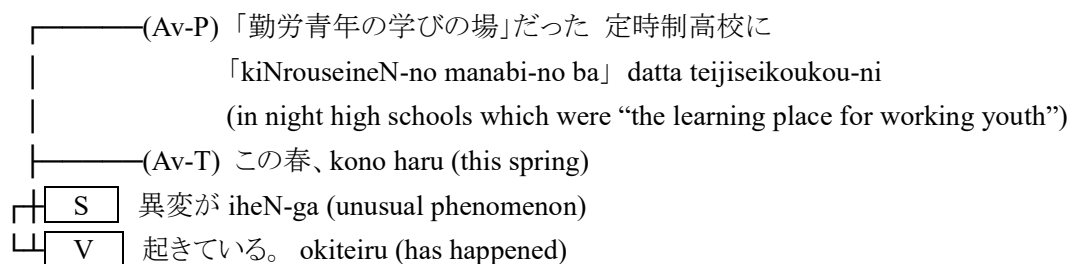
- (4) 医者は、ちょっと笑った。 TS

The doctor laughed a little.



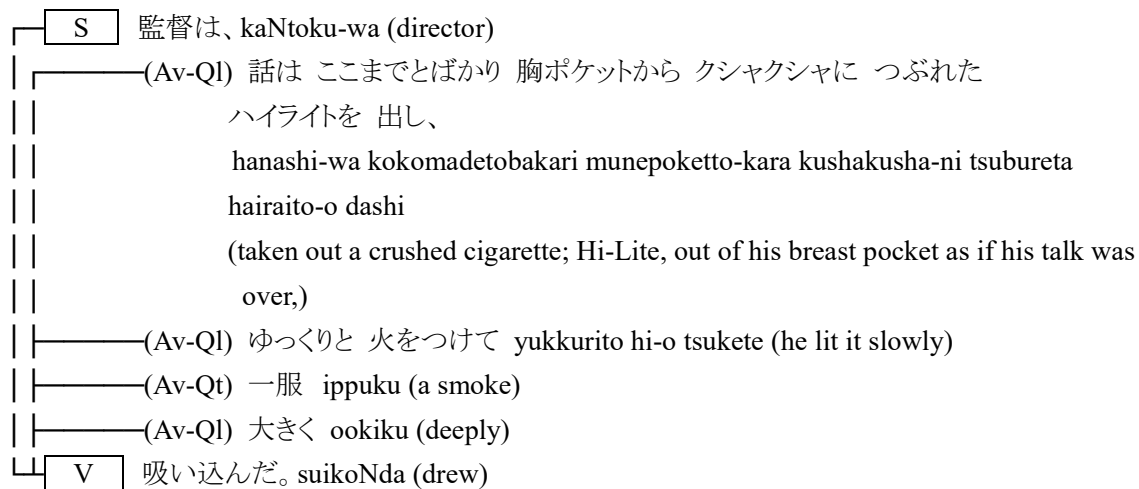
- (5) 「勤労青年の学びの場」だった定時制高校にこの春、異変が起きている。 FT

An unusual phenomenon has happened this spring in night high schools which were “the learning place for working youth”.



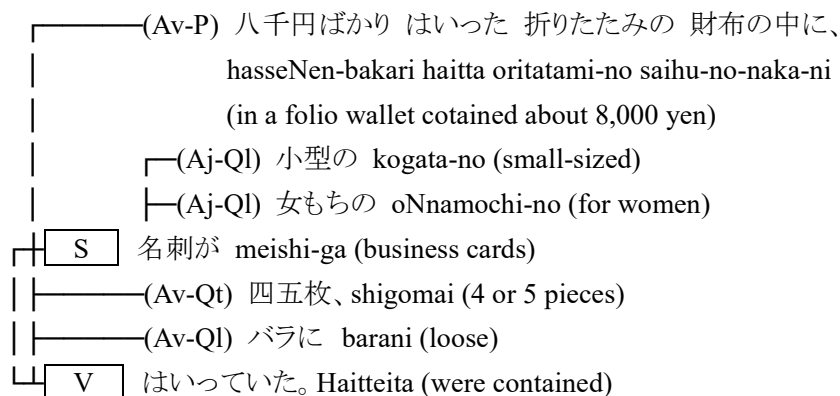
- (6) 監督は、話はここまでとばかり胸ポケットからクシャクシャにつぶれたハイライトを出し、ゆっくりと火をつけて一服大きく吸い込んだ。 KM

Taken out a crushed cigarette; Hi-Lite, out of his breast pocket as if his talk was over, the director drew deeply a smoke after he lit it slowly.



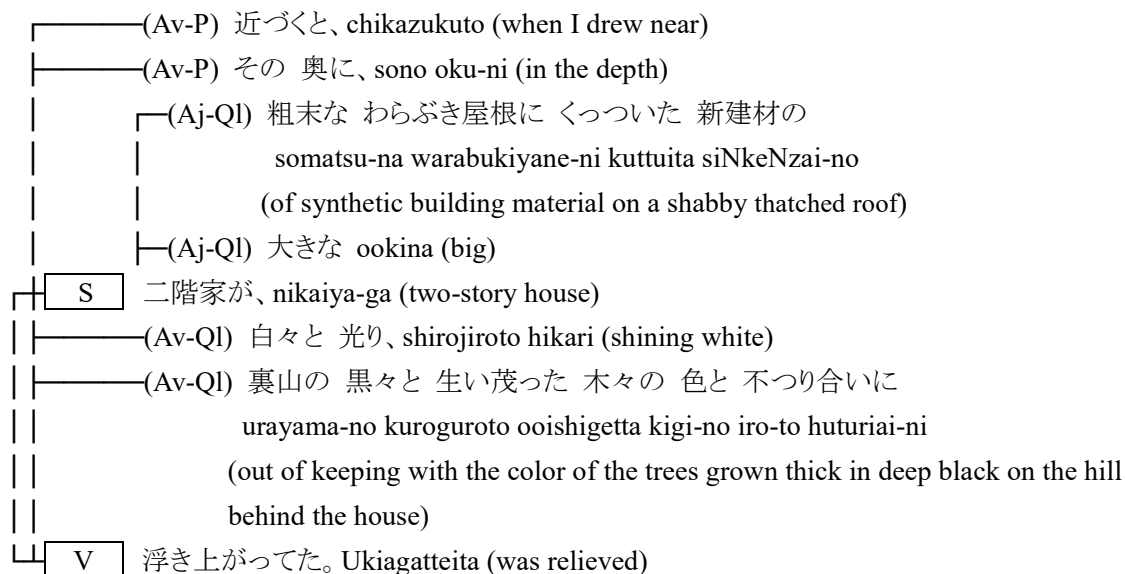
- (7) 八千円ばかりはいった折りたたみの財布の中に、小型の女もちの名刺が四五枚、バラにはいつていた。 TS

There were 4 or 5 pieces of small-sized business cards for women loose in a folio wallet contained about 8,000 yen.



(8) 近づくと、その奥に、粗末なわらぶき屋根にくっついた新建材の大きな二階家が、白々と光り、裏山の黒々と生い茂った木々の色と不釣り合いに浮き上がってた。 KM

When I drew near, a big two-story house of synthetic building material on a shabby thatched roof was relieved in the depth out of keeping with the color of the trees grown thick in deep black on the hill behind the house.

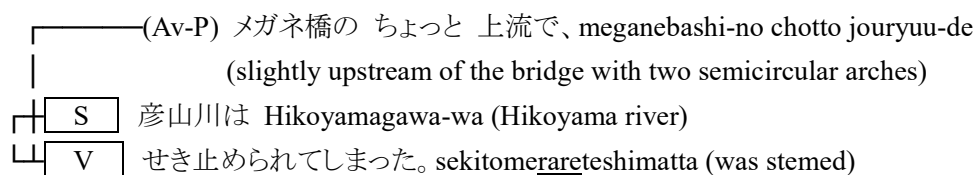


2) Passive Sentences

The passive forms are not made up of the verb “be” with a past participle complement but with an auxiliary verb such as “rare”, “sare” in Japanese.

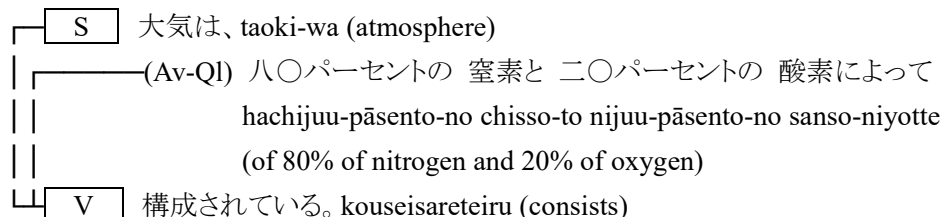
(9) メガネ橋のちょっと上流で、彦山川はせき止められてしまった。 HK

The Hikoyama River was stemed slightly upstream of the bridge with two semicircular arches.



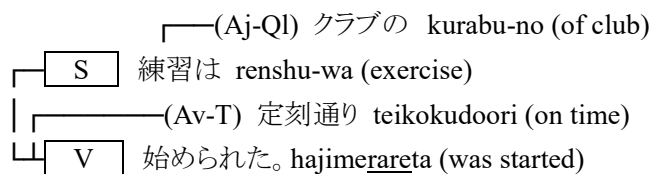
(10) 大気は、八〇パーセントの窒素と二〇パーセントの酸素によって構成されている。 UK

The atmosphere consists of 80% of nitrogen and 20% of oxygen.



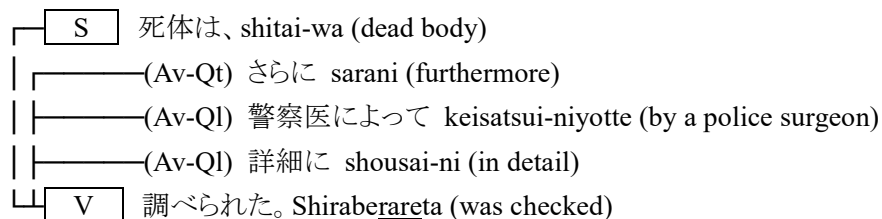
(11) クラブの練習は定刻通り始められた。 HG

The exercise of the club started on time.



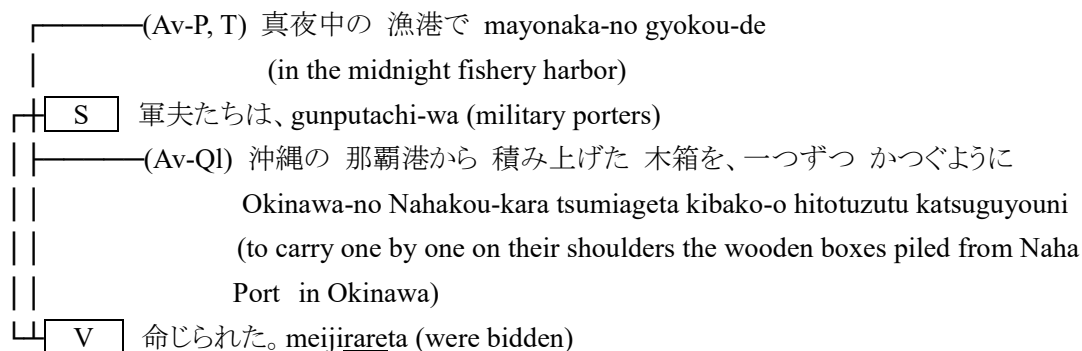
(12) 死体は、さらに警察医によって精細に調べられた。 TS

The dead body was checked furthermore in detail by a police surgeon.



(13) 真夜中の漁港で軍夫たちは、沖縄の那覇港から積み上げた木箱を、一つずつかつぐように命じられた。 MA

In the midnight fishery harbor the military porters were bidden to carry one by one on their shoulders the wooden boxes piled from Naha Port in Okinawa

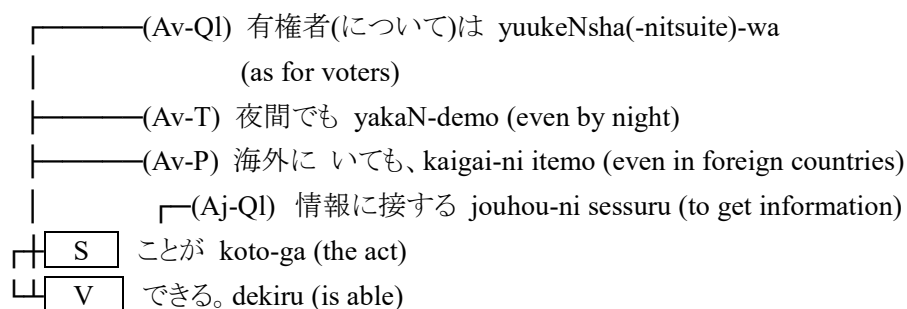


3) Potential Sentences

The possibility of action is not expressed with animate subjects, but subjects of abstract results. What matters is not the agent, expressed only in modifiers, but the result.

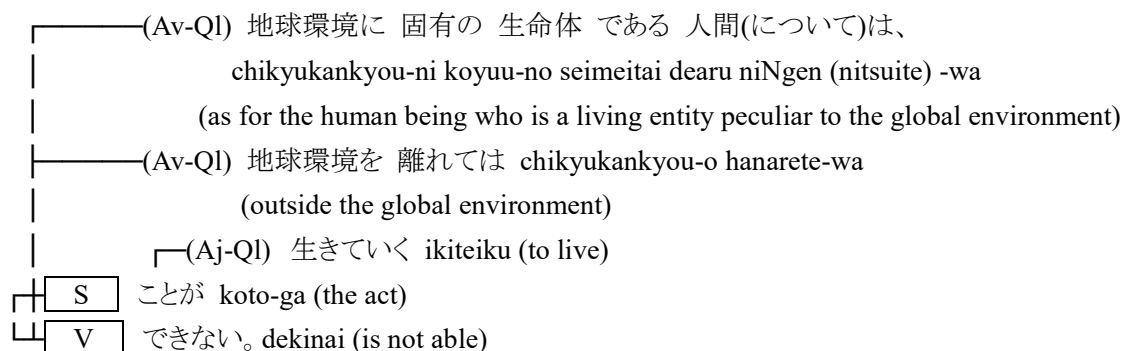
- (14) 有権者は夜間でも海外にいても、情報に接することができる。 NS

The voters can get information even by night or in foreign countries.



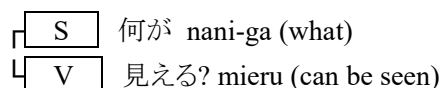
- (15) 地球環境に固有の生命体である人間は、地球環境を離れては生きていくことができない。 UK

A human being, who is a living entity peculiar to the global environment, cannot live outside the global environment.



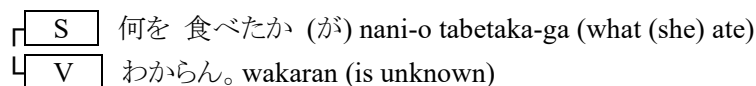
- (16) 何が見える? MA

What do you see?



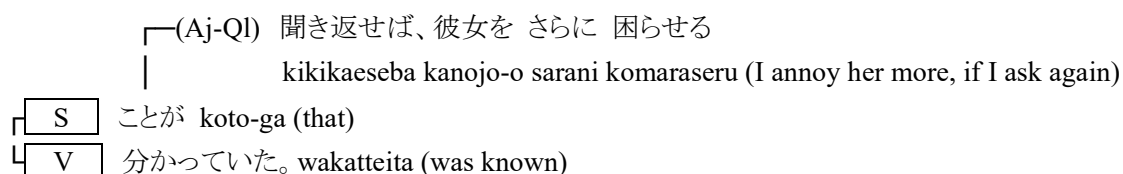
- (17) 何を食べたかわからん。 TS

I don't know what she ate.



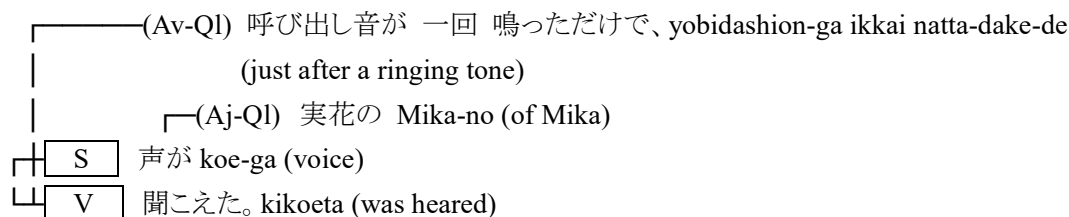
- (18) 聞き返せば、彼女をさらに困らせることが分かっていた。 GM

I knew that I annoy her more, if I ask again.



(19) 呼び出し音が一回鳴っただけで、実花の声が聞こえた。 TO

I heard a voice of Mika just after a ringing tone.

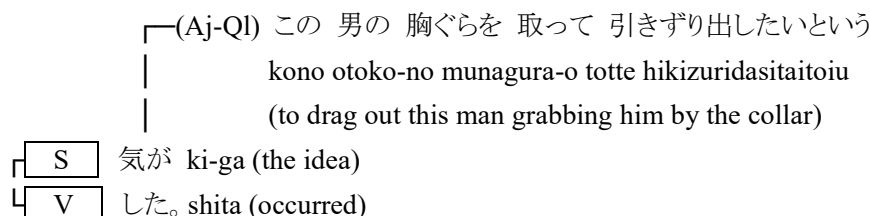


4) Mental 'suru (do)'

The subject of 'want to do' is not animate but an inanimate impulse.

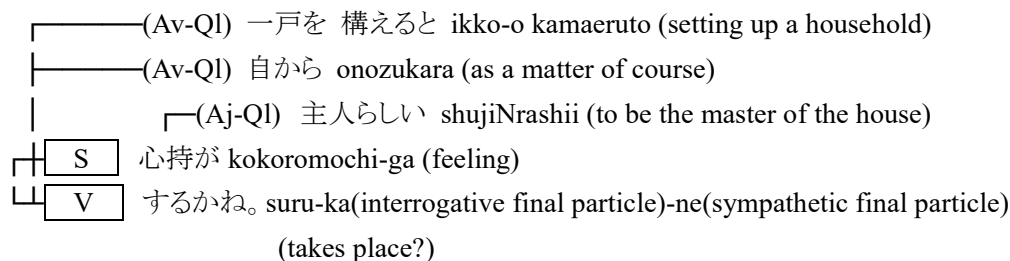
(20) この男の胸ぐらを取って引きずり出したいという気がした。 KK

I wanted to drag out this man grabbing him by the collar.



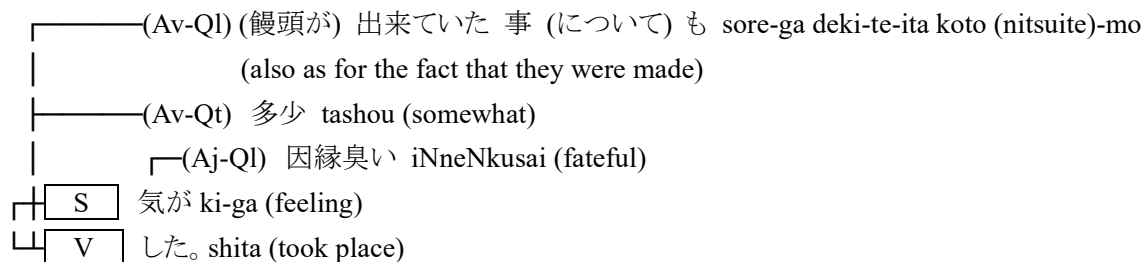
(21) 一戸を構えると自^{おのず}から主人らしい心持がするかね。 KS

Do you feel to be the master of the house as a matter of course setting up a household?



(22) (饅頭が) 出来ていた事も多少因縁臭い気がした。 YH

I felt somewhat fateful also that they (: sweet buns) were made.

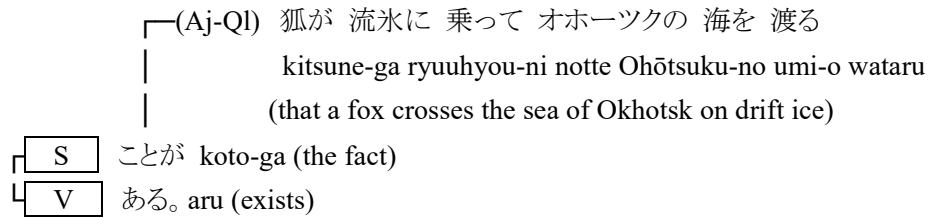


5) Formal Noun Subjects

Formal noun subjects are explained by adjective clauses in detail.

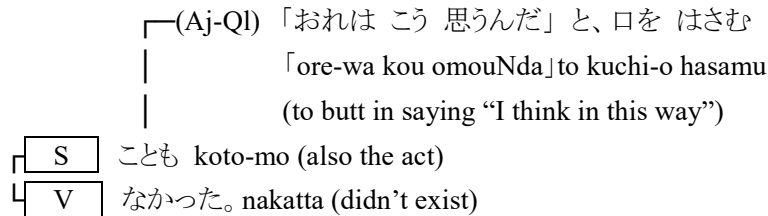
- (23) 狐が流水に乗ってオホーツクの海を渡ることがある。 KK

Some foxes cross the sea of Okhotsk on drift ice.



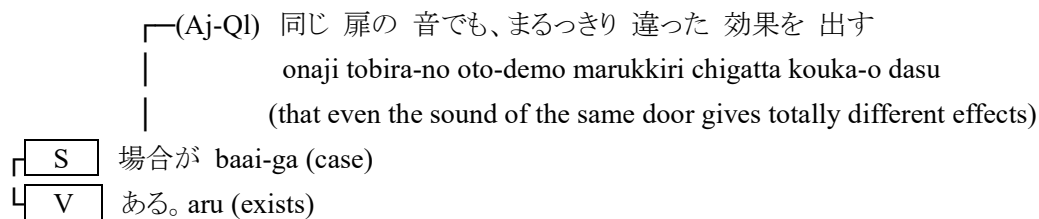
- (24) 「おれはこう思うんだ」と、口をはさむこともなかった。 KN

He never butted in saying “I think in this way”.



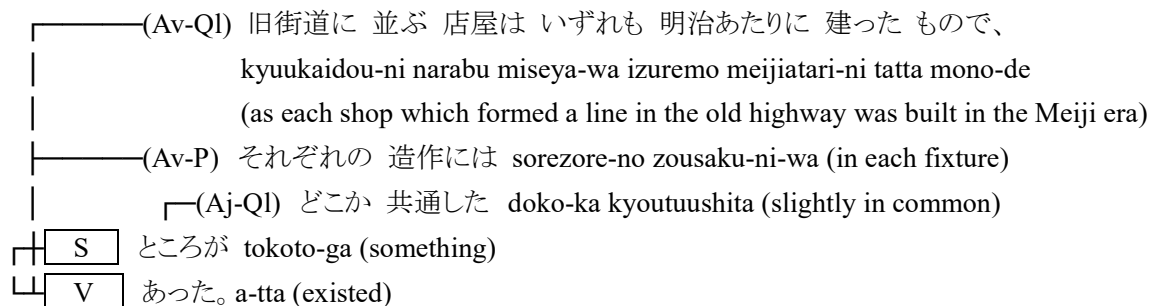
- (25) 同じ扉の音でも、まるっきり違った効果を出す場合がある。 OT

Even the sound of the same door can give totally different effects.



- (26) 旧街道に並ぶ店屋はいずれも明治あたりに建ったもので、それぞれの造作にはどこか共通したところがあった。 SM

Each shop which formed a line in the old highway was built in the Meiji era, and they have something slightly in common in each fixture.

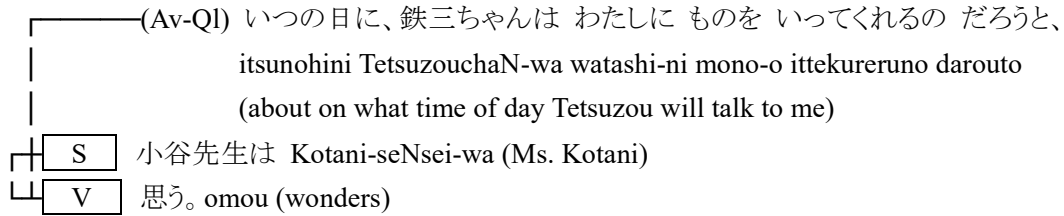


6) 'iu (say)' and 'omou (think)'

The subordinate contents of the verbs, say, think etc. are not direct objects but adverbs of manner in Japanese.

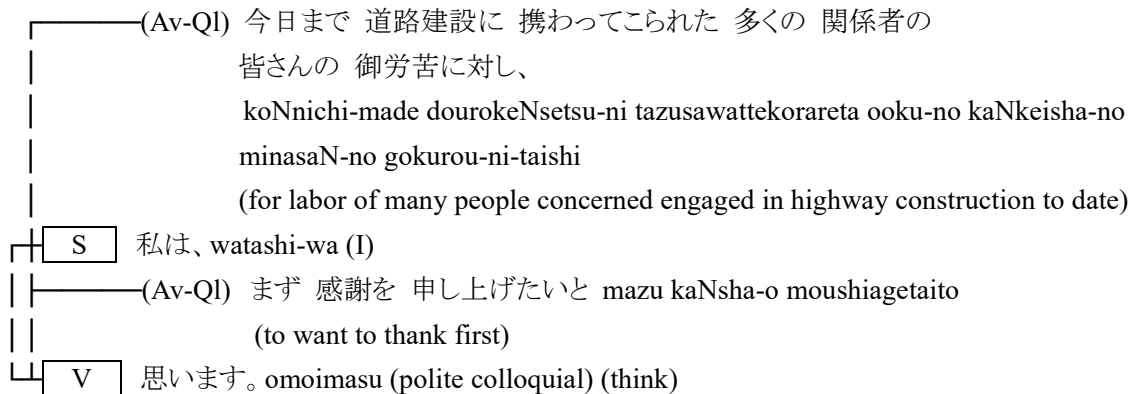
- (27) いつの日に、鉄三ちゃんはわたしにものをいってくれるのだろうと、小谷先生は思う。 UM

Ms. Kotani wonders when Tetsuzou will talk to me.



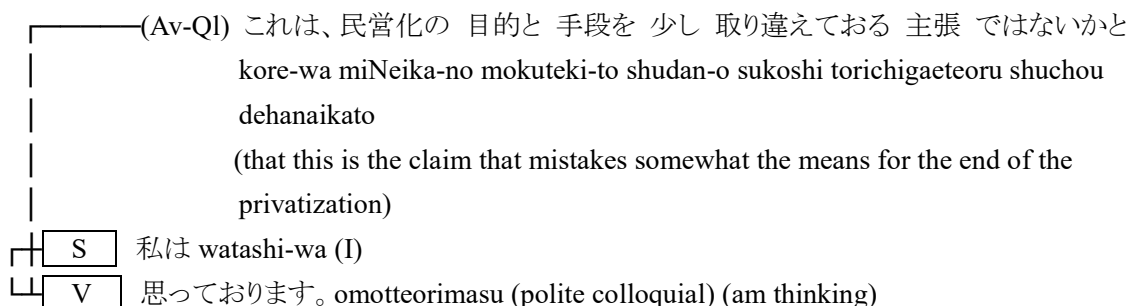
- (28) 今日まで道路建設に携わってこられた多くの関係者の皆さんの御労苦に対し、私は、まず感謝を申し上げます。 KI

At first, I would like to appreciate for the labor of many people concerned engaged in highway construction to date.



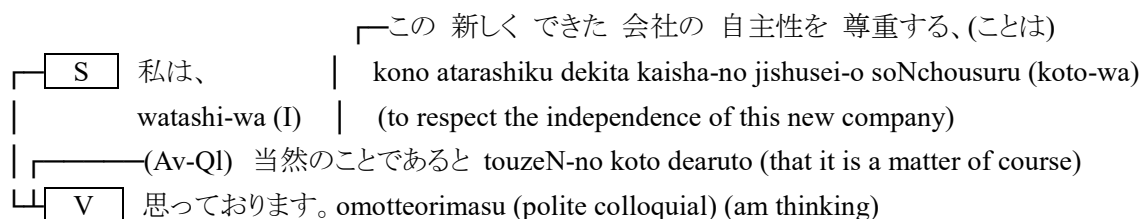
- (29) これは、民営化の目的と手段を少し取り違えておる主張ではないかと私は思っております。 KI

I think this claim mistakes somewhat the means for the end of the privatization.



(30) この新しくできた会社の自主性を尊重する、私は、当然のことであると思っています。 KI

I think it is a matter of course to respect the independence of this new company.

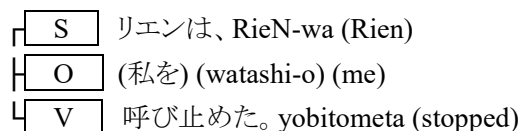


7) Omission of Direct Objects

A few of SV sentences are omitted forms of SOV only when they are understood in context. In (33) the direct object 'visitors' is omitted as it is in the preceding modifier.

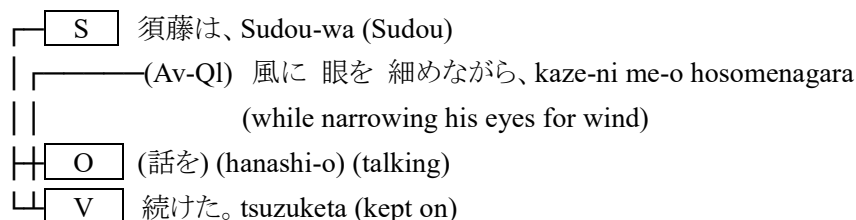
(31) リエンは呼び止めた。 GM

Rien stopped me.



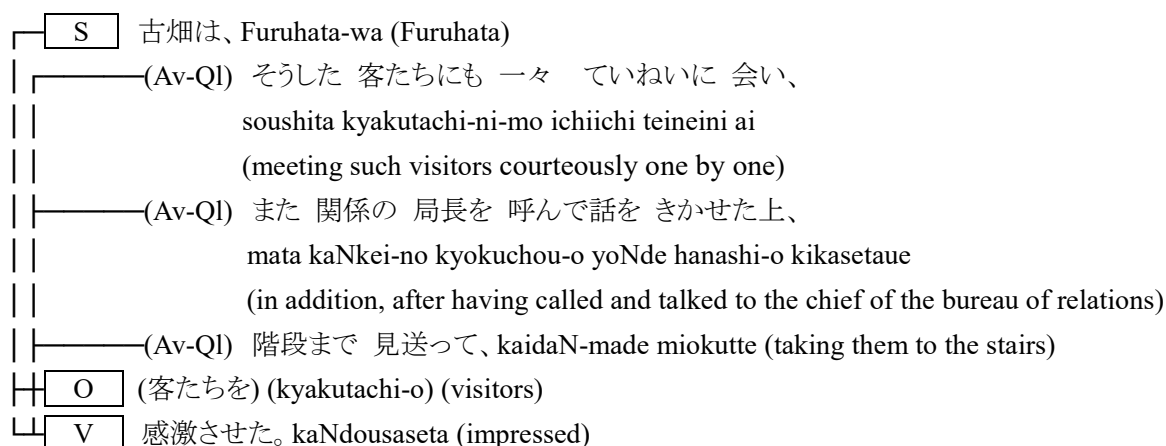
(32) 須藤は、風に眼を細めながら、続けた。 KN

Sudou kept on talking while narrowing his eyes for wind.



- (33) 古畑は、そうした客たちにも一々ていねいに会い、また関係の局長を呼んで話をきかせた上、階段まで見送って、感激させた。 KN

Furuhata impressed the visitors meeting them courteously one by one, after having called and talked to the chief of the bureau of relations and, taking them to the stairs



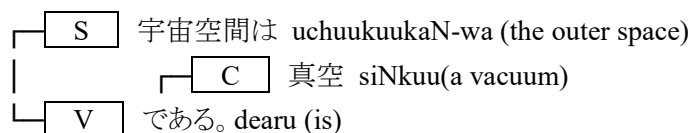
2. SCV : 12.4%

1) Noun Complements

The verb 'be' requires complements for its scarcity of information. The complements express 'how' they 'are' indifferent of parts of speech. And some static and constant attributes are amalgamated in a noun complement.

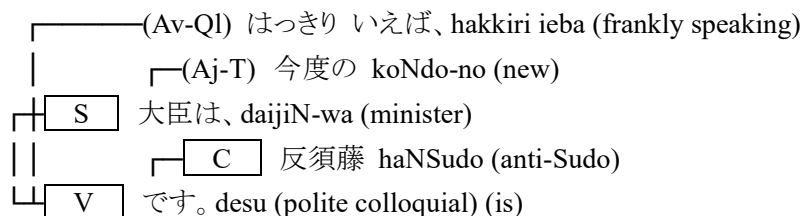
- (34) 宇宙空間は真空である。 UK

The outer space is a vacuum



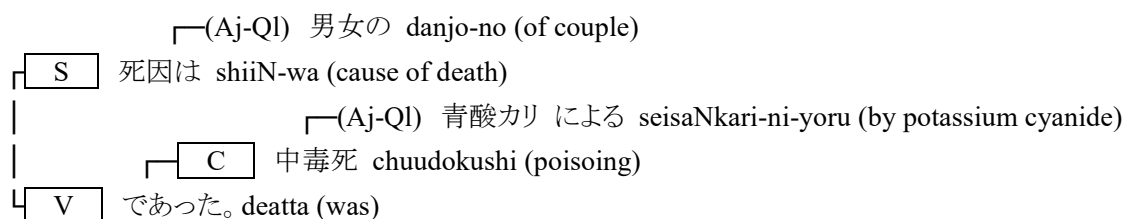
- (35) はっきりいえば、今度の大臣は、反須藤です。 KN

Frankly speaking, the new minister is anti-Sudo.



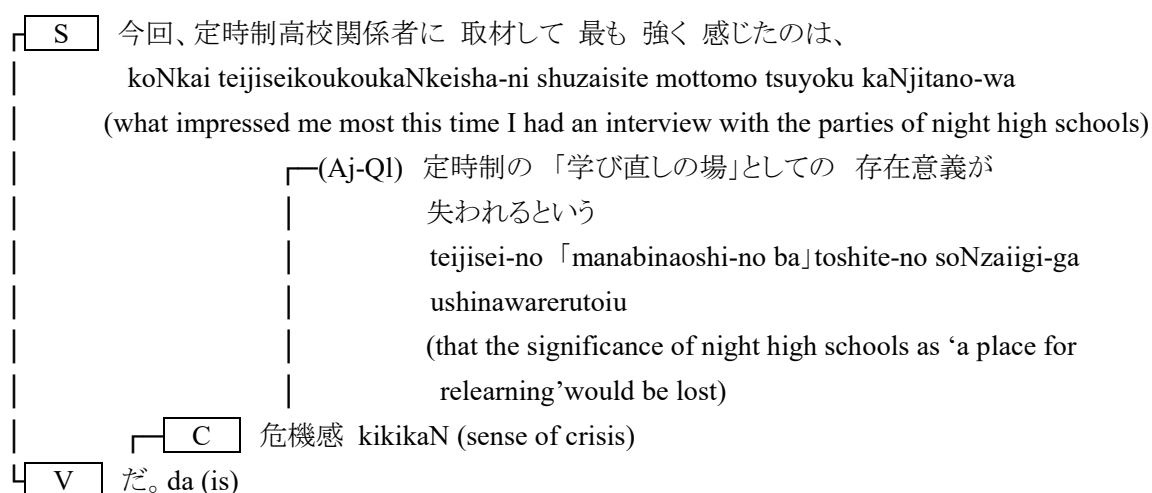
(36) 男女の死因は青酸カリによる中毒死であった。 TS

The cause of death of the couple was poisoning by potassium cyanide.



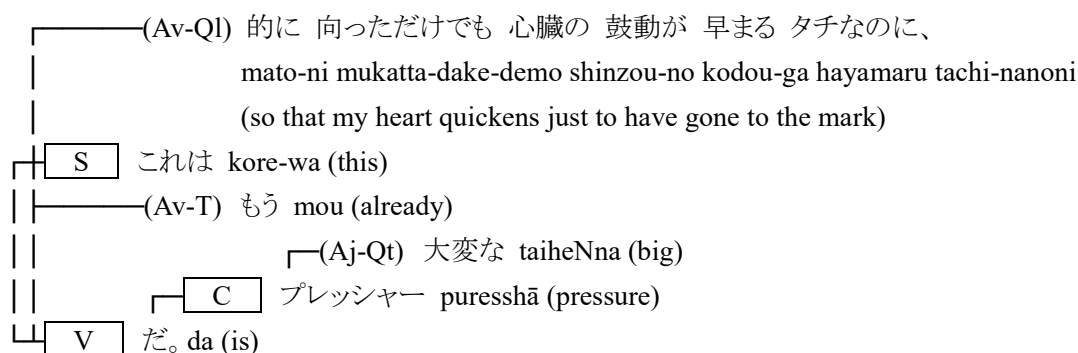
(37) 今回、定時制高校関係者に取材して最も強く感じたのは、定時制の「学び直しの間」としての存在意義が失われるという危機感だ。 FT

What impressed me most in this interview with the parties of night high schools was the sense of crisis that the significance of night high schools as ‘a place for relearning’ would be lost.



(38) 的に向っただけでも心臓の鼓動が早まるタチなのに、これはもう大変なプレッシャーだ。 HG

This is a big pressure to me, so that my heart quickens just to have gone to the mark.

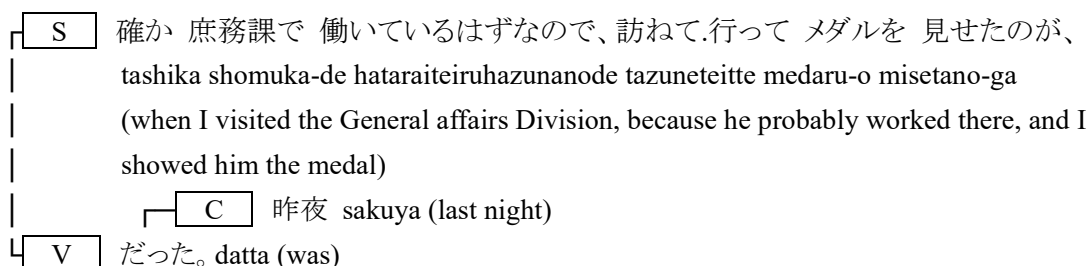


2) Noun Complements of Time, Place and Quantity

Noun complements shows not only quality, but time, place and quantity.

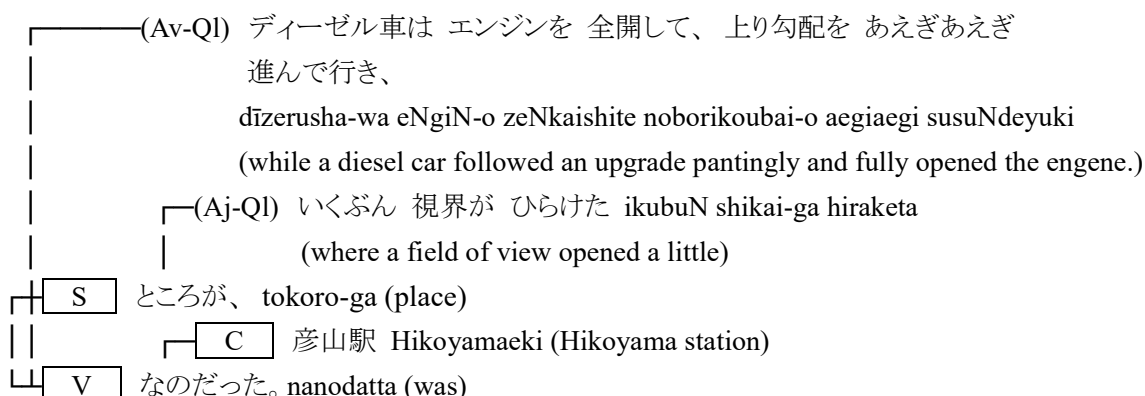
- (39) 確か庶務課で働いているはずなので、訪ねて行ってメダルを見せたのが、昨夜だった。 HK

It was last night when I visited the General affairs Division, because he probably worked there, and I showed him the medal



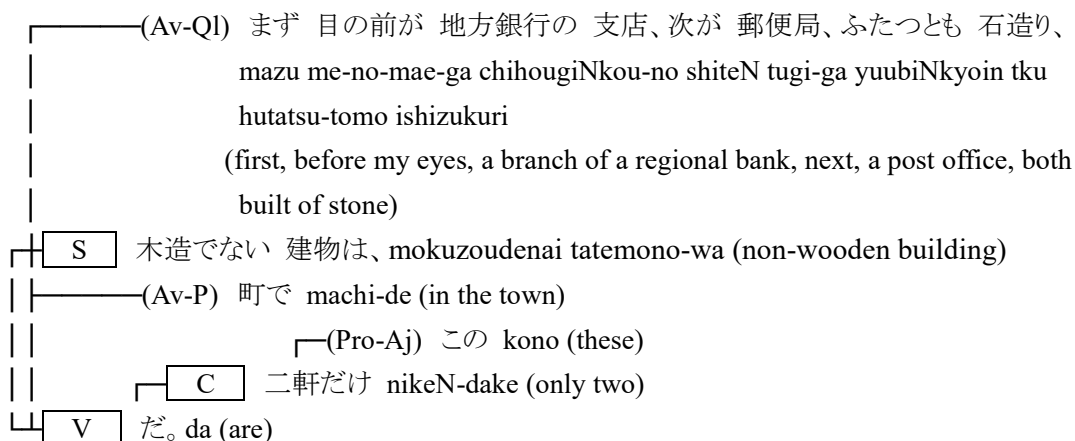
- (40) ディーゼル車はエンジンを全開して、上り勾配をあえぎあえぎ進んで行き、いくぶん視界がひらけたところが、彦山駅なのだった。 HK

The diesel car followed an upgrade pantingly and fully opened the engine, and where a field of view opened a little was Hikoyama station.



- (41) まず目の前が地方銀行の支店、次が郵便局、ふたつとも石造り、木造でない建物は町でこの二軒だけだ。 SM

First, there is a branch of a regional bank, next, a post office, both built of stone, and no-wooden building was only these two in the town.

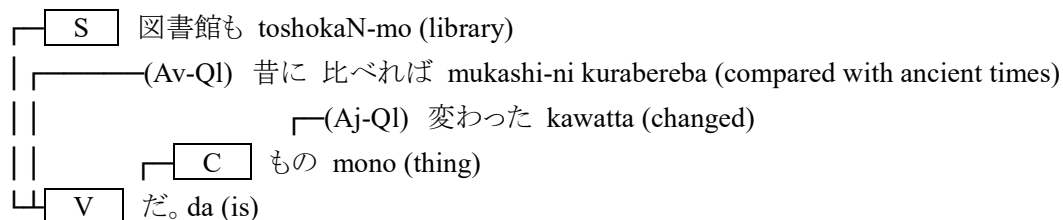


3) Formal Noun Complements

Some noun complements are simple formal noun complements with modifiers.

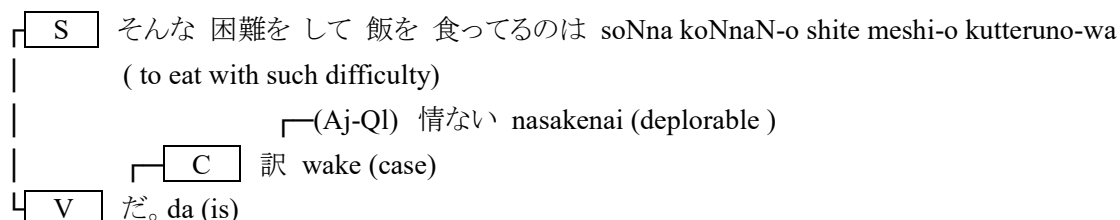
(42) 図書館も昔に比べれば変わったものだ。 SO

Libraries have changed compared with ancient times.



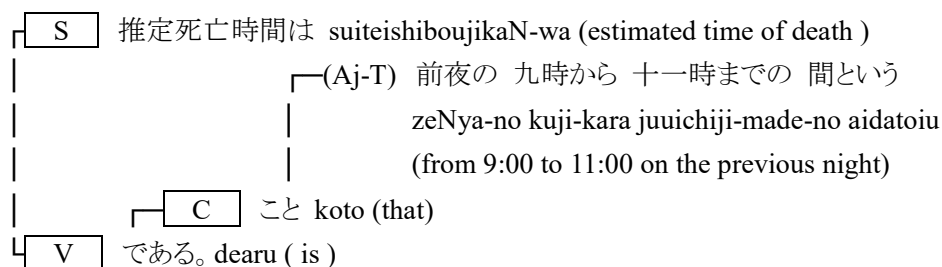
(43) そんな困難をして飯を食ってるのは情ない訳だ。 KS

You say it's deplorable to eat with such difficulty.



(44) 推定死亡時間は前夜の九時から十一時までの間ということである。 TS

They say that his estimated time of death is from 9:00 to 11:00 on the previous night.

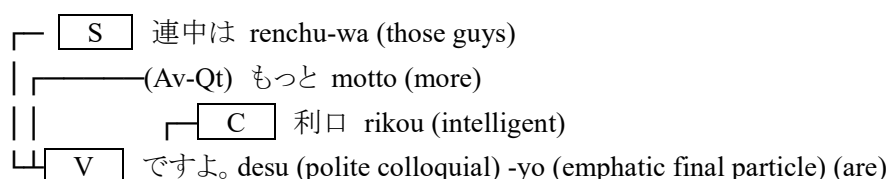


4) Adjectival Noun Complements

Many adjective noun complements are made of Chinese words whose meaning is near to adjectives. Some people call 'keiyou doushi (adjective verb)' the combination of adjective nouns and 'da (be)'.

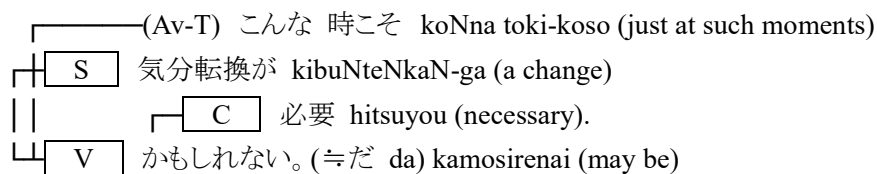
(45) 連中はもっと利口ですよ。 GM

Those guys are more intelligent.



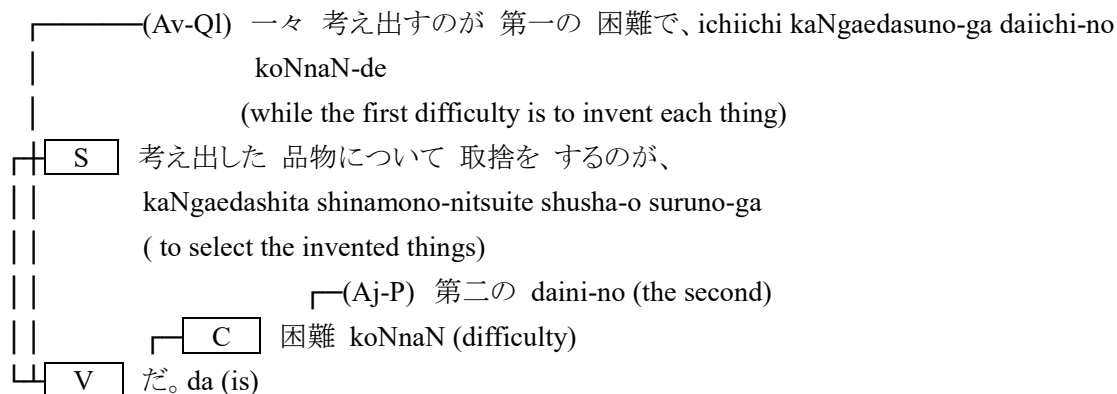
- (46) こんな時こそ気分転換が必要かもしれない。 HG

Just at such moments a change may be necessary.



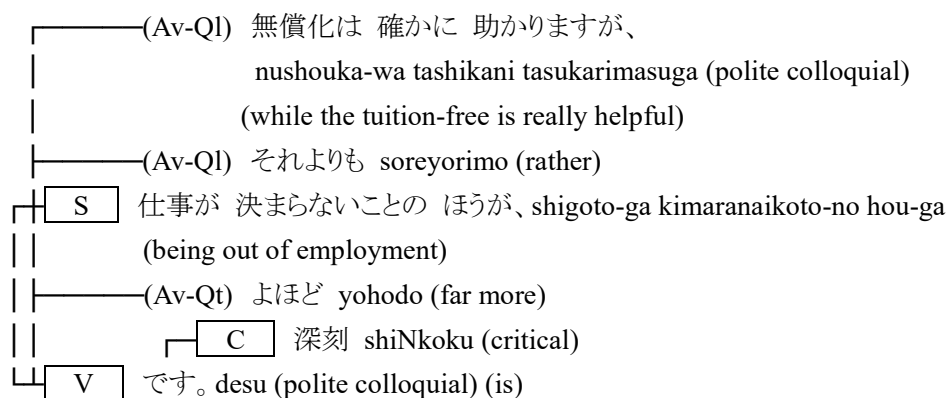
- (47) 一々考え出すのが第一の困難で、考え出した品物について取捨をするのが第二の困難だ。 KS

The first difficulty is to invent each thing, and the second is to select the invented things.



- (48) 無償化は確かに助かりますが、それよりも仕事が決まらないことのほうがよほど深刻です。 FT

The tuition-free is really helpful, but it's far more critical being out of employment.

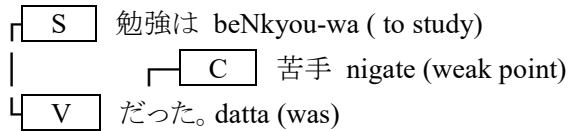


5) Adjectival Noun Complements of Likes and Dislikes

Likes and dislikes are expressed with adjectival noun complements in Japanese, whose subject is not a person but a thing. The person is merely shown in the modifier the same as in potential sentences.

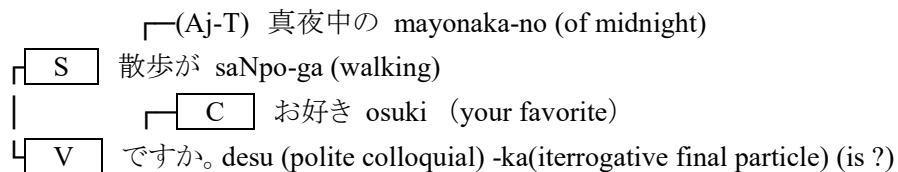
(49) 勉強は苦手だった。 FT

He had trouble with the study.



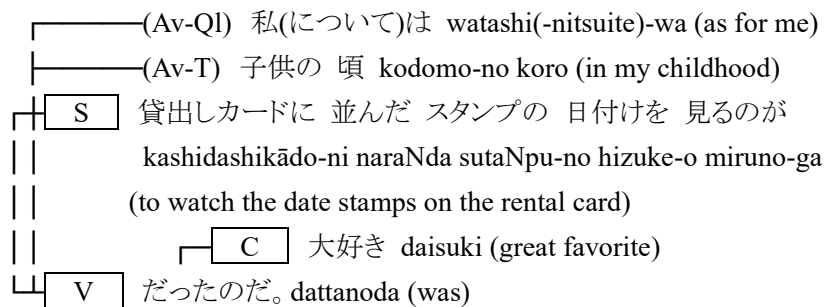
(50) 真夜中の散歩がお好きですか。 GM

Do you like walking at midnight?



(51) 私は子供の頃貸出しカードに並んだスタンプの日付けを見るのが大好きだったのだ。 SO

I loved to watch the date stamps on the rental card in my childhood.

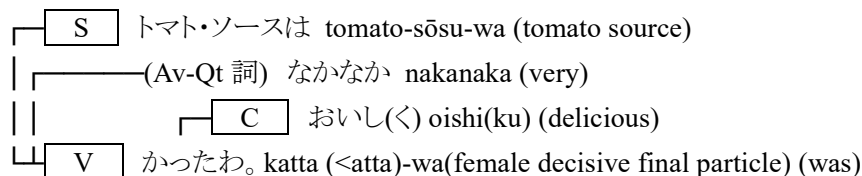


6) Adjective Complements

Adjective complements express static attributes next to nouns and adjectival nouns. Attributes in adjectives are more unsettled than in nouns and more fluid than in adjectival nouns.

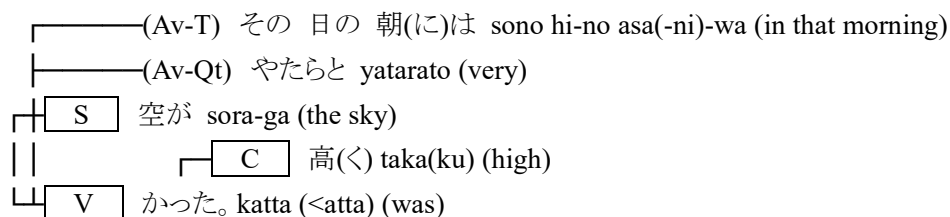
(52) トマト・ソースはなかなかおいしかったわ。 SO

The tomato sauce was very delicious.



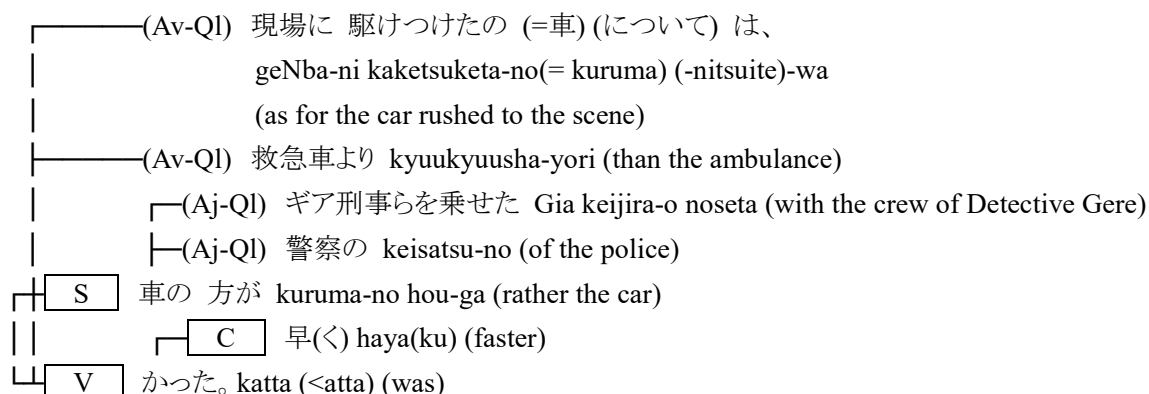
- (53) その日の朝はやたらと空が高かった。 UM

In that morning the sky was very high.



- (54) 現場に駆けつけたのは、救急車よりギア刑事らを乗せた警察の車の方が早かった。 GM

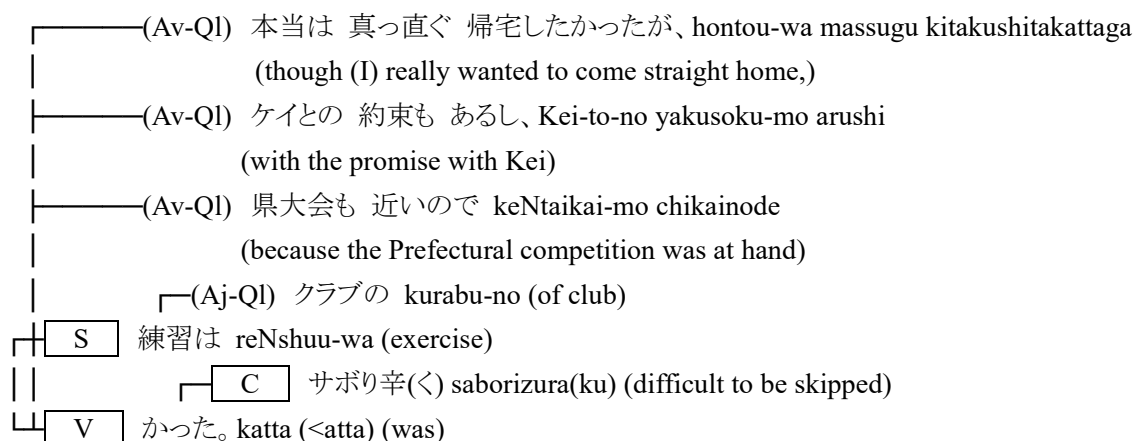
The police car with the crew of Detective Gere rushed to the scene faster than the ambulance.



- (55) 本当は真っ直ぐ帰宅したかったが、ケイとの約束もあるし、県大会も近いのでクラブの練習はサボり辛かった。

HG

I really wanted to go straight home, but it was difficult to skip the exercise of the club because I had promised with Kei and the Prefectural competition was at hand.

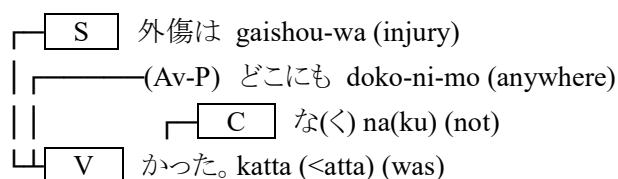


7) Adjective Complements ‘nai (absent)’

The negative form of ‘be’ is not expressed with an adverb ‘not’ but with an adjective complement ‘nai (absent)’.

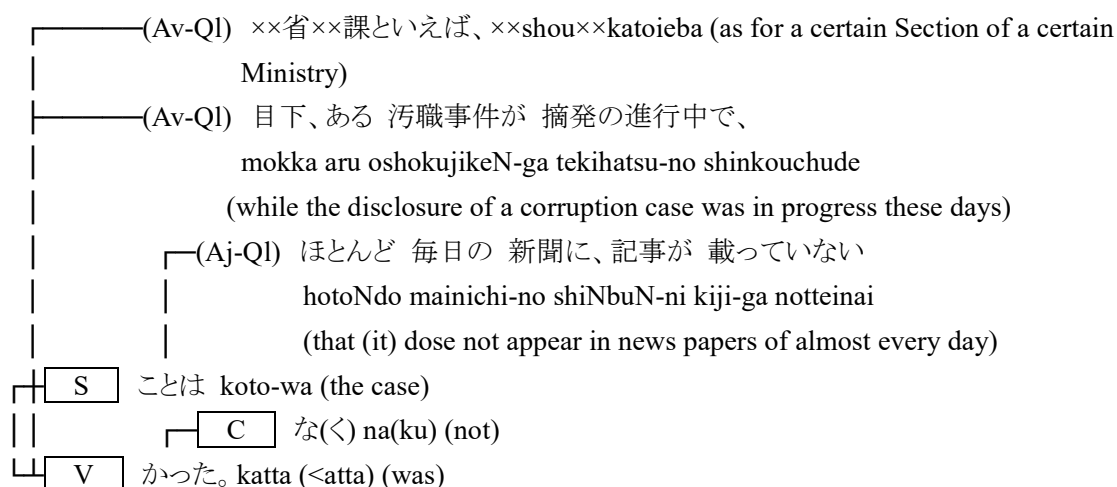
(56) 外傷はどこにもなかった。 TS

We couldn't find any injury.



(57) ××省××課といえば、目下、ある汚職事件が摘発の進行中で、ほとんど毎日の新聞に、記事が載っていないことはなかった。 TS

The accounts about a certain Section of a certain Ministry, in which the disclosure of a corruption case was in progress these days, appeared in newspapers almost every day.

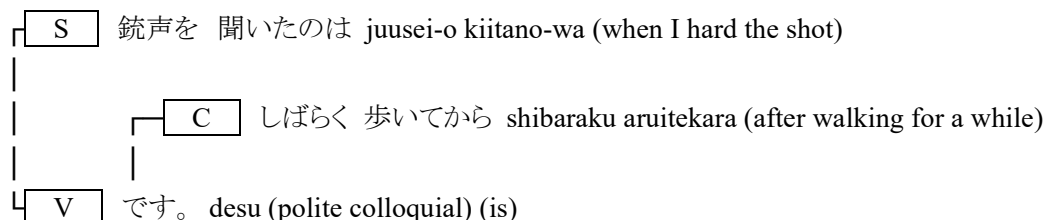


8) Adverb Complements

Adverb complements show more dynamic attributes than adjective complements.

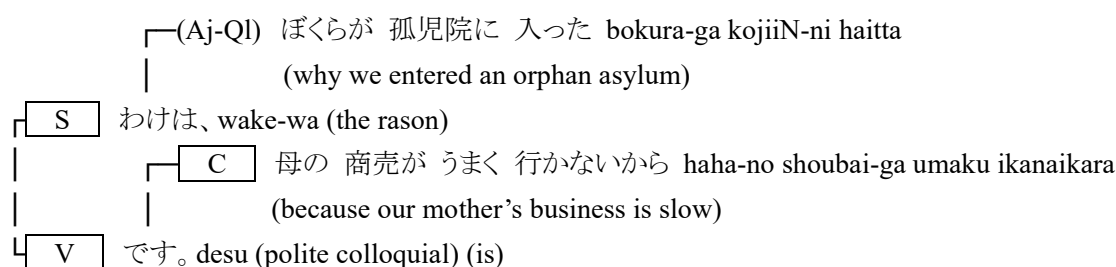
(58) 銃声を聞いたのはしばらく歩いてからです。 GM

When I heard the shot was after walking for a while.



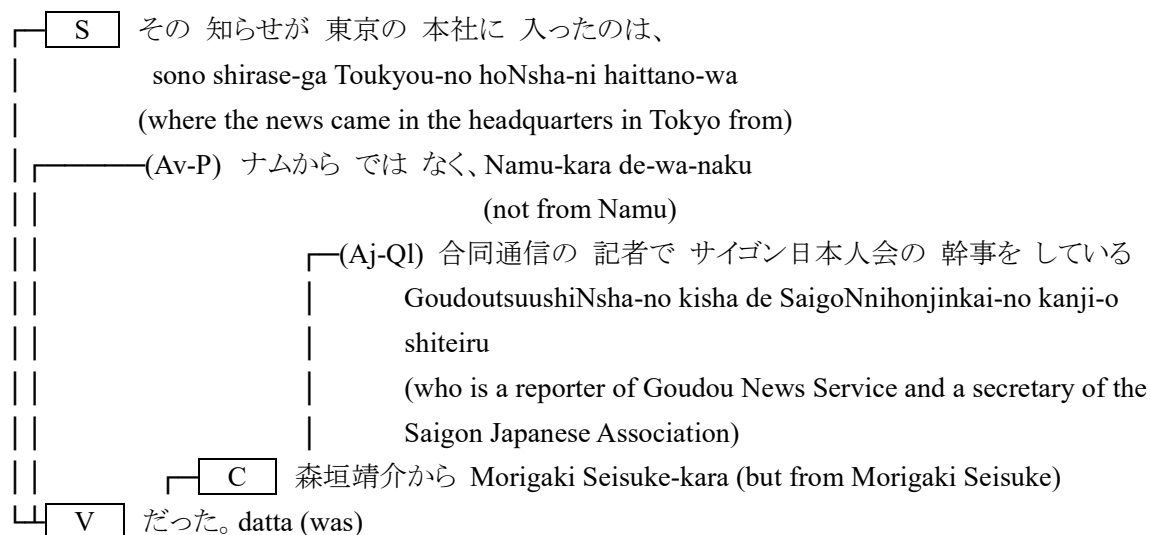
(59) ぼくらが孤児院に入ったわけは、母の商売がうまく行かないからです。 SM

The reason why we entered an orphan asylum is that our mother's business is slow.



(60) その知らせが東京の本社に入ったのは、ナムからではなく、合同通信の記者でサイゴン日本人会の幹事をしている森垣靖介からだった。 GM

The news came in the headquarters in Tokyo not from Namu but from Morigaki Seisuke, who is a reporter of Goudou News Service and a secretary of the Saigon Japanese Association.



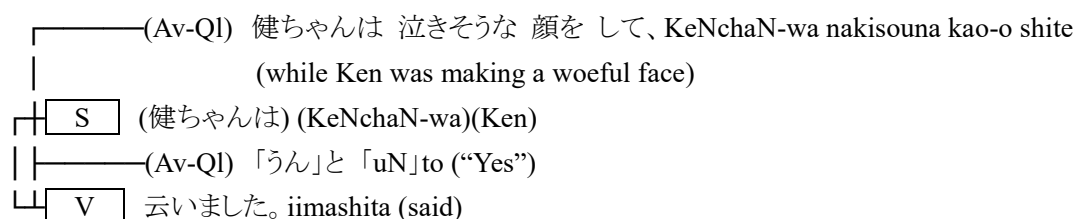
3. V : 12.2%

1) Identical Subjects with the Subject of Subordinate Clauses

The subject is not repeated if it is the same as in preceding subordinate clauses.

(61) 健ちゃんは泣きそうな顔をして、「うん」と云いました。 KR

Ken said "Yes" making a woeful face.



(62) 津田君はこの一言に少々同情の念を起したと見えて「なるほど少し瘠せたようだぜ、よほど苦しいのだろう」

と云う。 KS

Tsuda says, “No wonder you seem to get a little thin. You will be very embarrassing indeed,” since he seems to be evoked some sympathy with these words.

- └──(Av-QI) 津田君は この 一言に 少々 同情の 念を 起したと 見えて
TsudakuN-wa kono hitokoto-ni shouhou doujou-no neN-o okoshitato miete
(since Tsuda seems to be evoked some sympathy with these words)
- └──┐ S (津田君は) (TsudakuN-ha) (Tsuda)
- └──┐ (Av-QI) 「なるほど 少し 瘠せたようだぜ、よほど 苦しいの だろう」と
「naruhodo sukoshi yasetayoudaze yohodo kurushiino darou」to
└──┐ (“no wonder (you) seem to get a little thin, (you) will be very embarrassing
└──┐ indeed”)
- └──┐ V 云う。 iu (says)

(63) 蛙はびっくりして、長く脚を伸ばして二三度飛びはねてゆきましたが、より江がまばたきしている間に、どこかへ

隠れてしまったのか煙のように藪垣の方へ消えて行ってしまいました。 KR

The frog jumped several times stretching his legs in alarm, and disappeared like smoke while Yorie blinked her eyes as if it had hidden somewhere toward the bush.

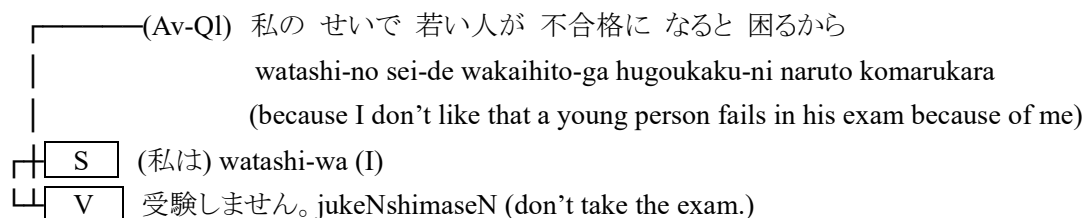
- └──(Av-QI) 蛙は びっくりして、長く 脚を 伸ばして 二三度 飛びはねてゆきましたが、
kaeru-wa bikkurishite nagaku ashi-o nobashite nisaNdo tobihaneteyukimashitaga
(when the frog went jumping several times stretching his legs in alarm)
- └──(Av-T) より江が まばたきしている 間に、Yorie-ga mabatakishiteiru aida-ni
(while Yorie blinked her eyes)
- └──(Av-QI) どこかへ 隠れてしまったのか dokoka-e kakureteshimattanoka
(as if (it) had hidden somewhere)
- └──(Av-QI) 煙のように、kemuri-noyouni (like smoke)
- └──(Av-P) 藪垣の 方へ yabugaki-no hou-e (toward the bush)
- └──┐ S (蛙は) (kaeru-wa) (the frog)
- └──┐ V 消えて行ってしまいました。 kieteitteshimaimashita (polite colloquial) (had disappeared)

2) Subjects Contained in Subordinate Clauses

The subject may be omitted when the same word is contained in the subordinate clause.

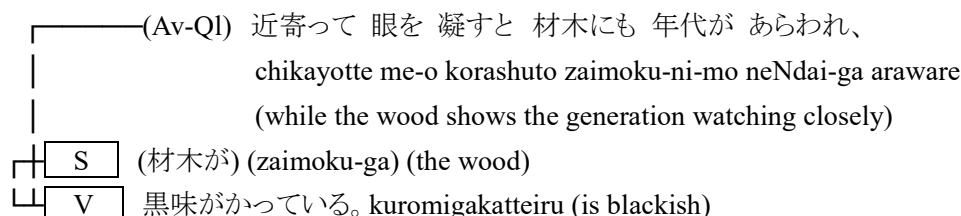
- (64) 私のせいで若い人が不合格になると困るから受験しません。 FT

I don't take the exam because I don't like that a young person fails in his exam because of me.



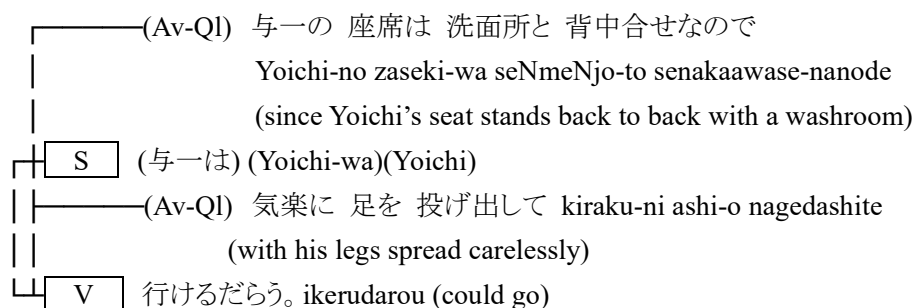
- (65) 近寄って眼を凝すと材木にも年代があらわれ、黒味がかっている。 SM

Watching closely, the wood is blackish showing the generation.



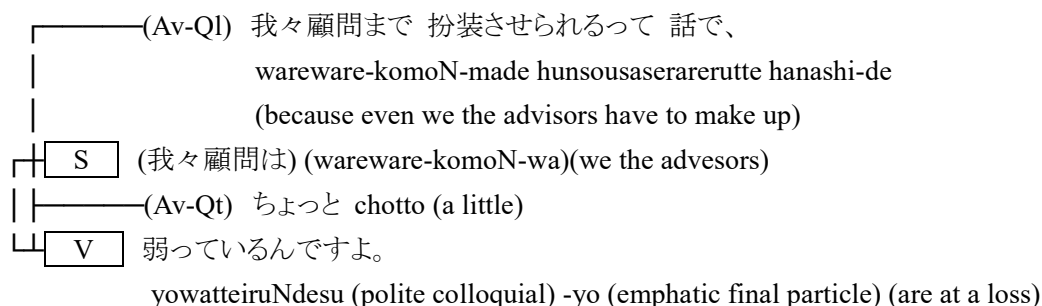
- (66) 与一の座席は洗面所と背中合せなので気楽に足を投げ出して行けるだらう。 SS

Since Yoichi's seat stands back to back with a washroom, he could go with his legs spread carelessly.



- (67) 我々顧問まで扮装させられるって話で、ちょっと弱っているんですよ。 HG

We, the advisors are a little at a loss, because even we have to make up.

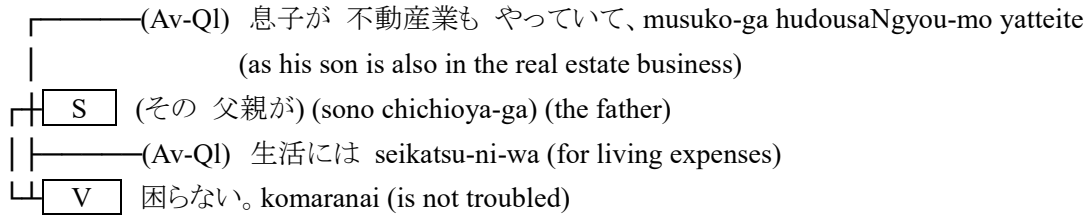


3) Suggested Subjects

The absent subjects can be suggested by other words in the sentence.

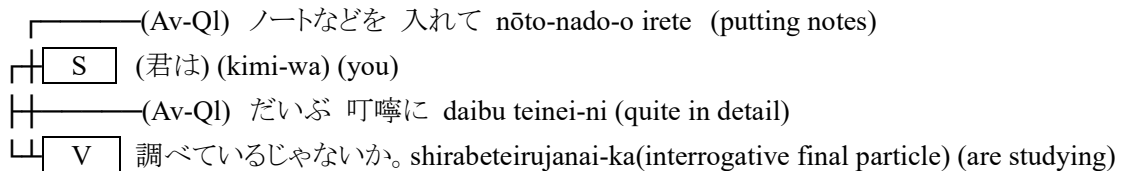
- (68) 息子が不動産業もやっていて、生活には困らない。 KK

The father is not troubled for living expenses, as his son is also in the real estate business.



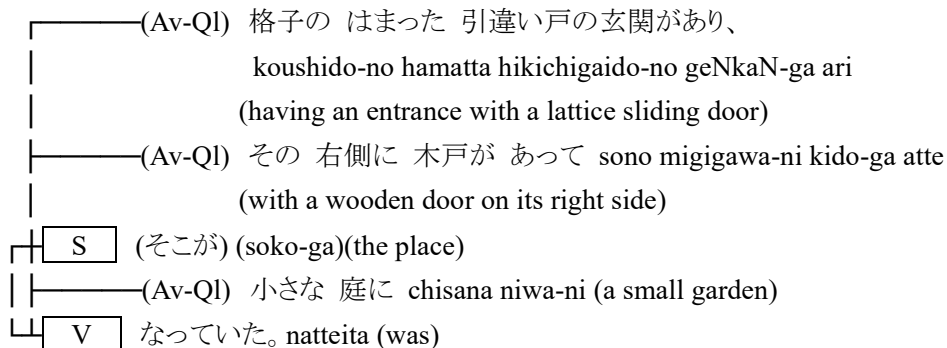
- (69) ノートなどを入れてだいぶ^{ていねい}丁寧に調べているじゃないか。 KS

Putting notes, you are studying quite in detail.



- (70) 格子のはまった引違い戸の玄関があり、その右側に木戸があつて小さな庭になっていた。 KY

Having an entrance with a lattice sliding door and a wooden door on its right side, the place was a small garden.

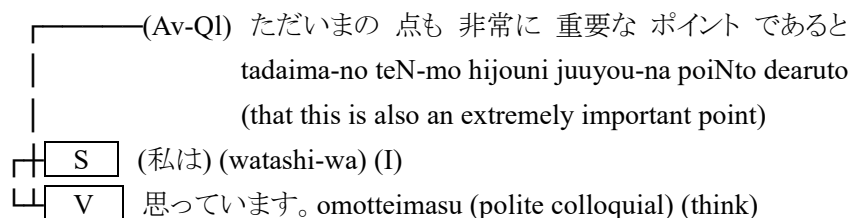


4) First Personal Subjects

In Japanese first personal subjects tend to be avoided in order not to emphasize ‘ego’. And the subject is easily supposed by context.

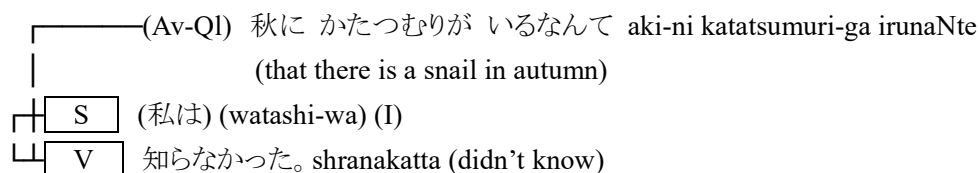
- (71) ただいまの点も非常に重要なポイントであると思っています。 KI

I think that this is also an extremely important point.



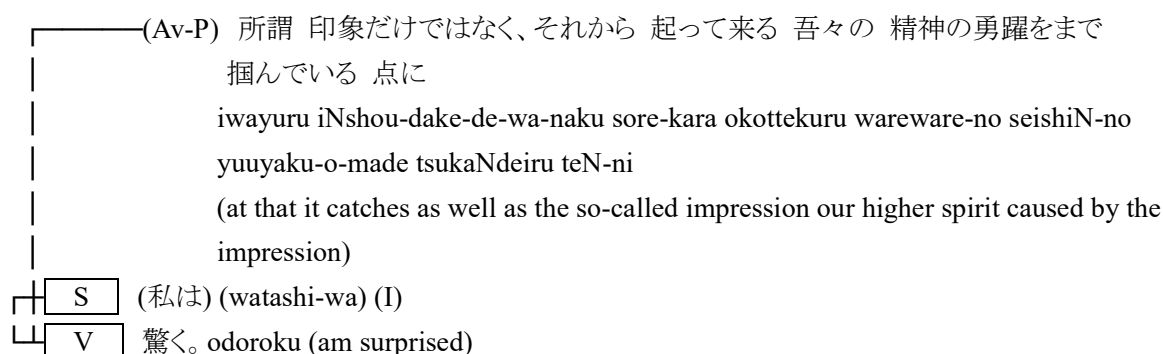
- (72) 秋にかたつむりがいるなんて知らなかった。 SO

I didn't know that there is a snail in autumn.



- (73) 所謂印象だけではなく、それから起って来る吾々の精神の勇躍をまで掴んでいる点に驚く。 YH

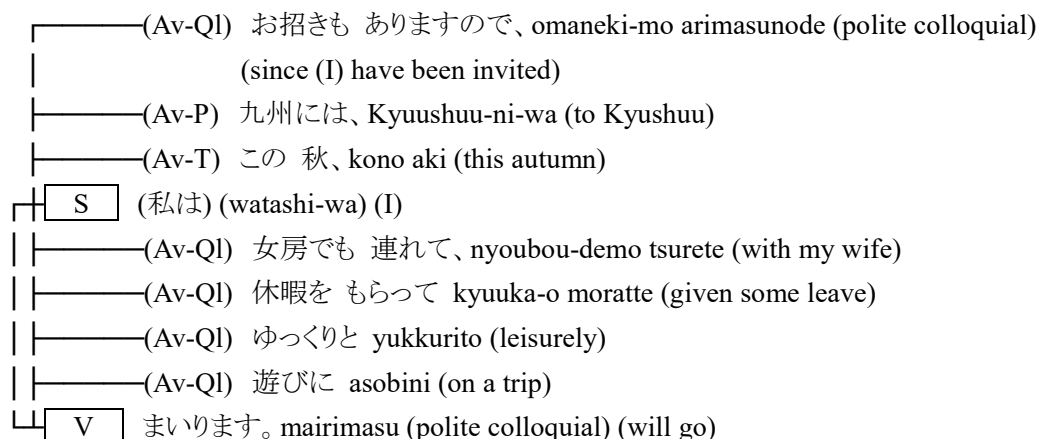
I am surprised at that it catches as well as the so-called impression our higher spirit caused by the impression.



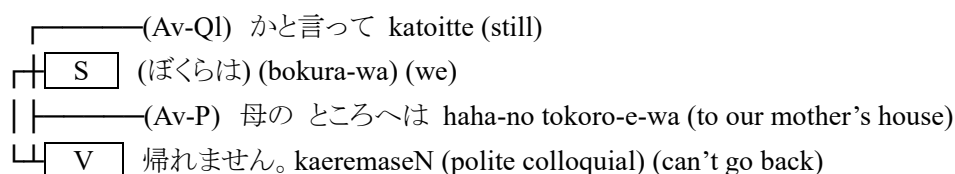
5) Subjects Understood in Honorifics

The omitted first personal subjects are understood in honorifics with modesty, such as ‘mairimasu (polite colloquial) (will go)’ in (74), ‘torikumasete itadaiteorimasu (polite colloquial) (work)’ in (76) etc.

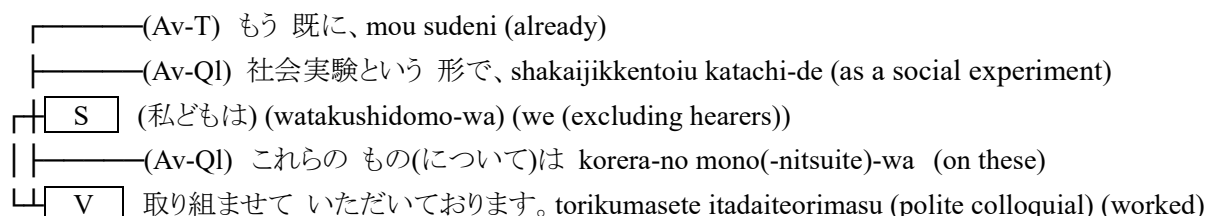
- (74) お招きもありますので、九州には、この秋、女房でも連れて、休暇をもらってゆつくりと遊びにまいります。 TS
 Since I've been invited, I'm going to take some leave and make a leisurely trip to Kyushu with my wife this autumn.



- (75) かと言って母のところへは帰れません。 SM
 Still, we can't go back to our mother's house.



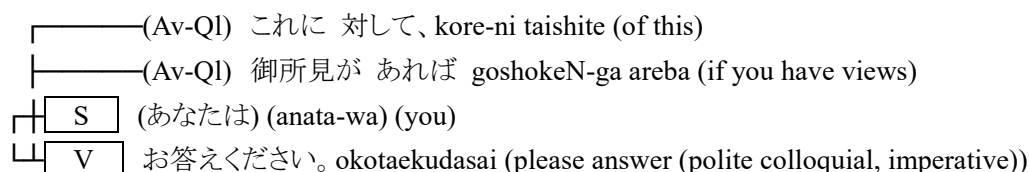
- (76) もう既に、社会実験という形で、これらのものは取り組ませていただいております。 KI
 Already we worked on these as a social experiment.



6) Subjects of Imperatives and Demands

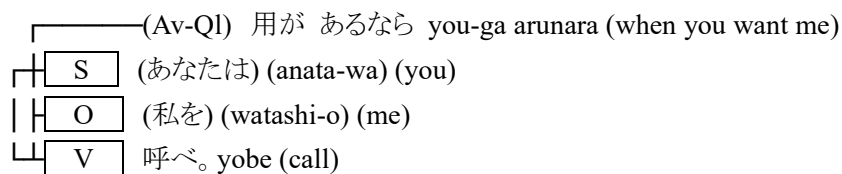
The subject of imperatives and demands is the agent 'you'.

- (77) これに対して、御所見があればお答えください。 KI
 Please answer if you have views of this.



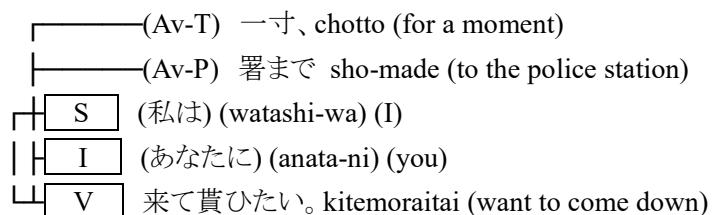
(78) 用があるなら呼べ。 KN

Call me when you want me.



(79) 一寸、署まで来て貰いたい。 SS

I want you to come down to the police station for a moment.

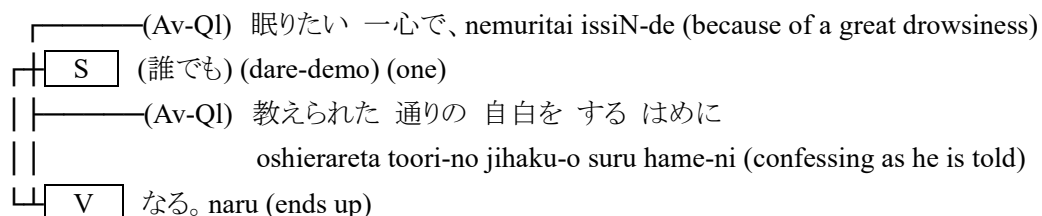


7) Indefinite Subjects

The indefinite subjects like ‘anyone’ are needless to say sometimes. More, the lost subjects may not be interested.

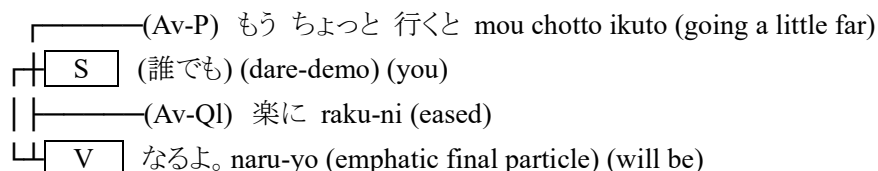
(80) 眠りたい一心で、教えられた通りの自白をするはめになる。 KK

One ends up confessing as he is told, because of a great drowsiness.



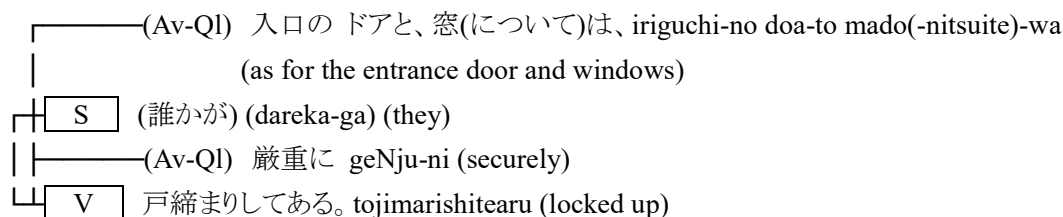
(81) もうちょっと行くと楽になるよ。 SM

You'll be eased going a little far.



(82) 入口のドアと、窓は、厳重に戸締まりしてある。 KY

They locked up securely the entrance door and windows.

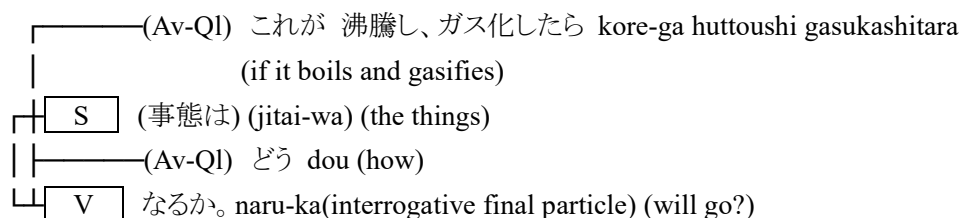


8) Empty 'it' Subjects

Usually the empty 'it' subjects are not expressed in Japanese.

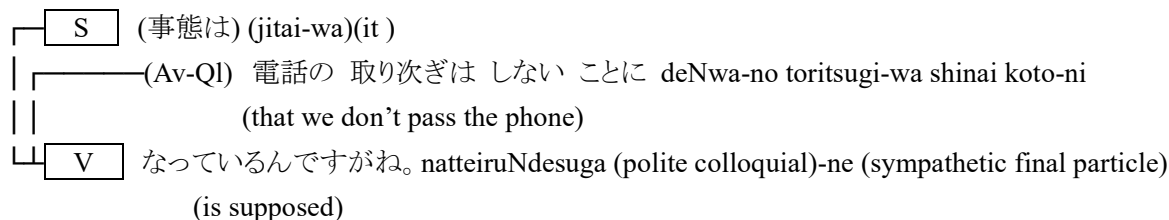
(83) これが沸騰し、ガス化したらどうなるか。 UK

What happens if it boils and gasifies?



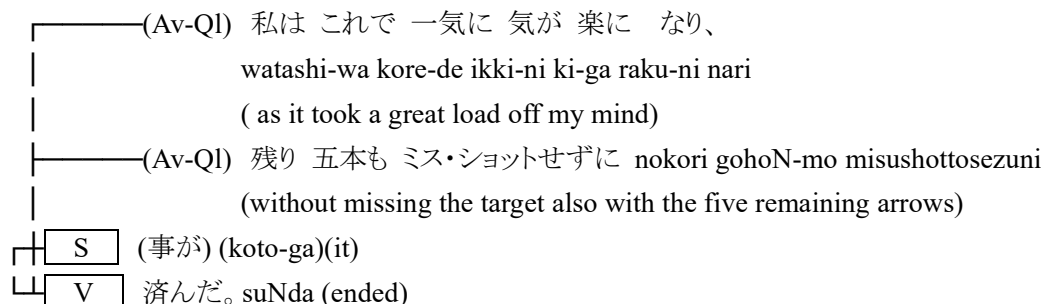
(84) 電話の取り次ぎはしないことになっているんですがね。 GM

We are not supposed to pass the phone.



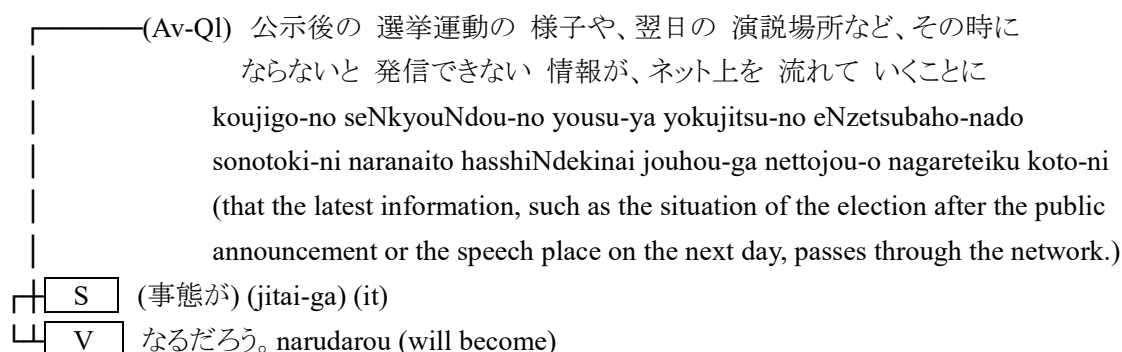
(85) 私はこれで一気に気が楽になり、残り五本もミス・ショットせずに済んだ。 HG

It took a great load off my mind and it saved me from missing the target also with the five remaining arrows.



- (86) 公示後の選挙運動の様子や、翌日の演説場所など、その時にならないと発信できない情報が、ネット上を流れていくことになるだろう。 NS

The latest information, such as the situation of the election after the public announcement or the speech place on the next day, will pass through the network.

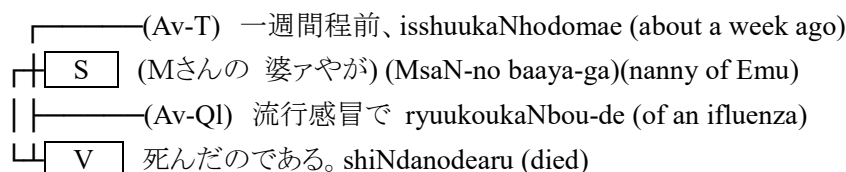


9) Context-Dependent Subjects

There are cases when we cannot find subjects in a sentence without context.

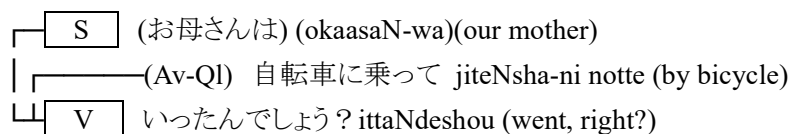
- (87) 一週間程前、流行感冒で死んだのである。 YH

About a week ago the nanny of Emu died of influenza.



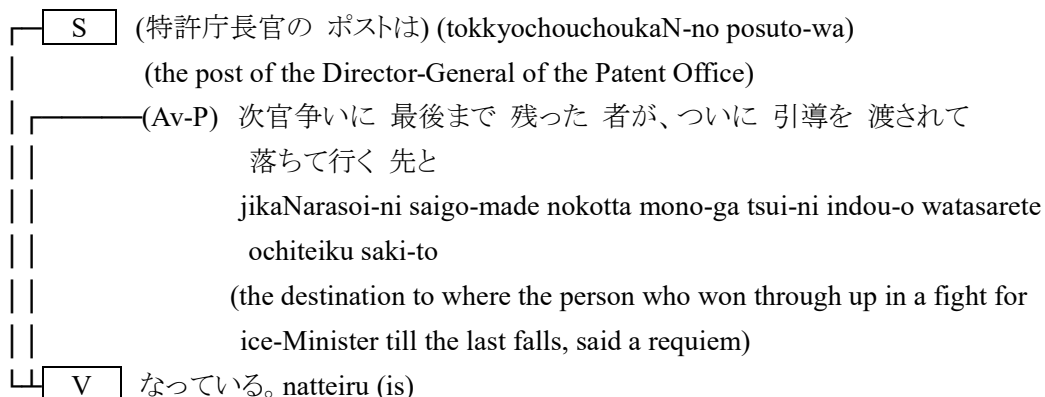
- (88) 自転車に乗っていったんでしょう？ KR

Our mother went by bicycle, right?



(89) 次官争いに最後まで残った者が、ついに引導を渡されて落ちて行く先となっている。 KN

The post of the Director-General of the Patent Office is the destination to where the person who won through up in a fight for Vice-Minister till the last falls, said a requiem.



4. SOV : 11.8%

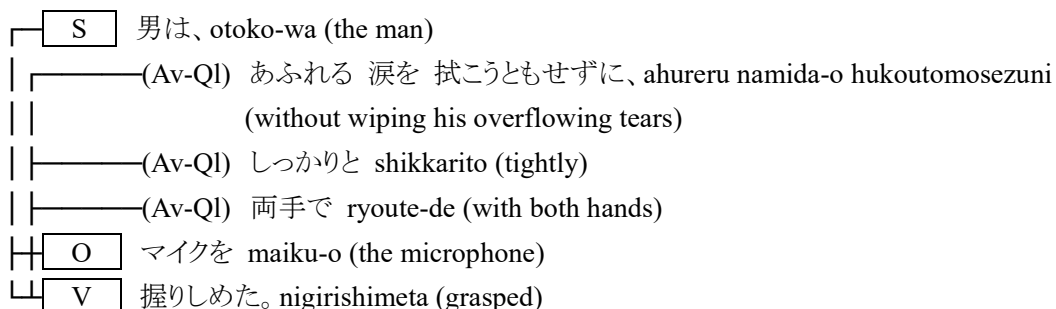
We cannot find the direct objects in the first three types; SV, SCV, V, in total about 55%, and we find them here in the fourth.

1) Concrete Direct Objects

The most frequent direct objects are the concrete things in SOV.

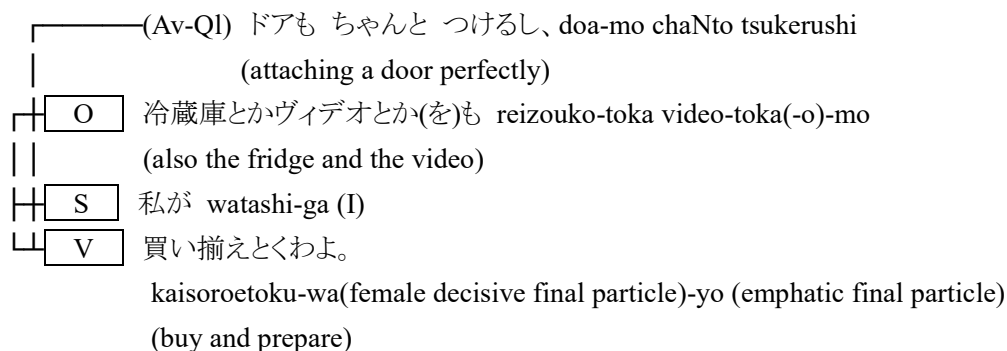
(90) 男は、あふれる涙を拭こうともせずに、しっかりと両手でマイクを握りしめた。 MA

The man grasped the microphone tightly with both hands without wiping his overflowing tears.



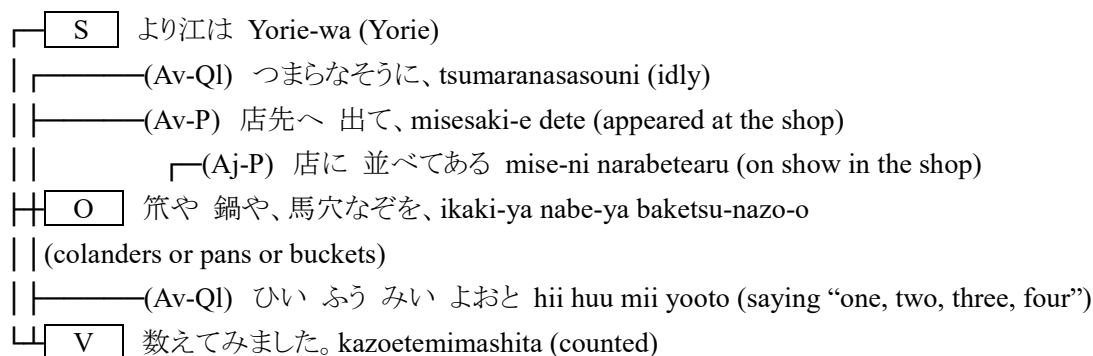
(91) ドアもちゃんとつけるし、冷蔵庫とかビデオとかも私が買い揃えとくわよ。 SO

Attaching a door perfectly, I'll buy and prepare also the fridge and the video.



(92) より江はつまらなそうに、店先へ出て、店に並べてある^{ざる}笊や鍋や、^{ぼけつ}馬穴なぞを、ひいふうみいよおと数えてみました。 KR

Yorie idly appeared at the shop and she counted the colanders or pans or buckets on show in the shop saying “one, two, three, four”.

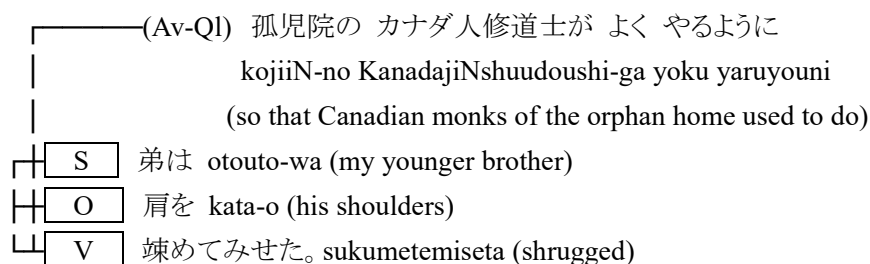


2) Body Parts Direct Objects

We find some SVO sentences in which a body part is a direct object separated from the agent subject. The body part and the agent are closely related as in (93) and (95).

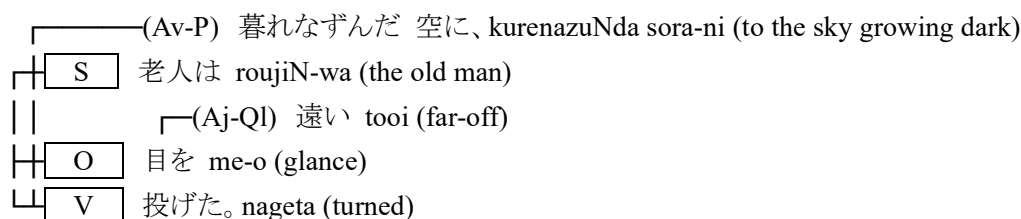
(93) 孤児院のカナダ人修道士がよくやるように弟は肩を^{すく}竦めてみせた。 SM

My younger brother shrugged his shoulders so that Canadian monks of the orphan home used to do.



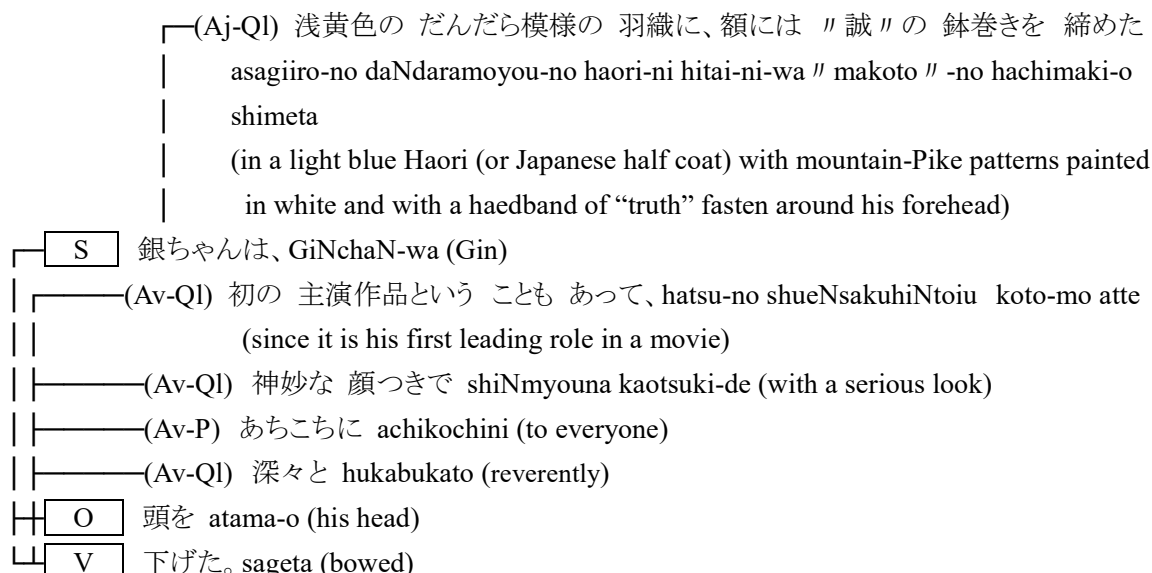
(94) 暮れなずんだ空に、老人は遠い目を投げた。 KK

The old man turned a glance far-off to the sky growing dark.



(95) 浅黄色のだんだら模様の羽織に、額には「誠」の鉢巻きを締めた銀ちゃんは、初の主演作品ということもあって、神妙な顔つきであちこちに深々と頭を下げた。 KM

Gin, in a light blue Haori (or Japanese half coat) with mountain-Pike patterns painted in white and with a haedband of “truth” fasten around his forehead, reverently bowed his head to everyone with a serious look, since it is his first leading role in a movie.

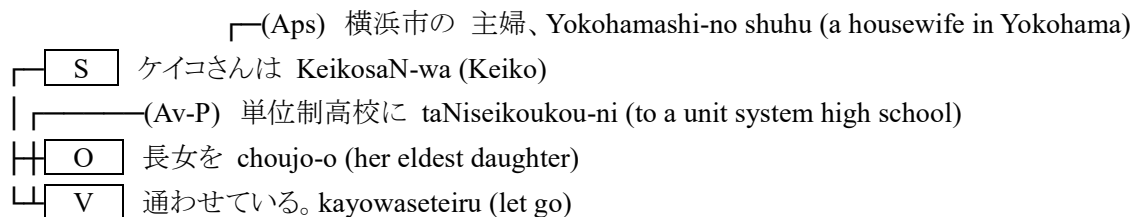


3) Animate Direct Objects

Animate direct objects (:14 examples) are further less than the objects of concrete things (: 83examples). In Japanese it is much rarer to act on a person than to act on a thing.

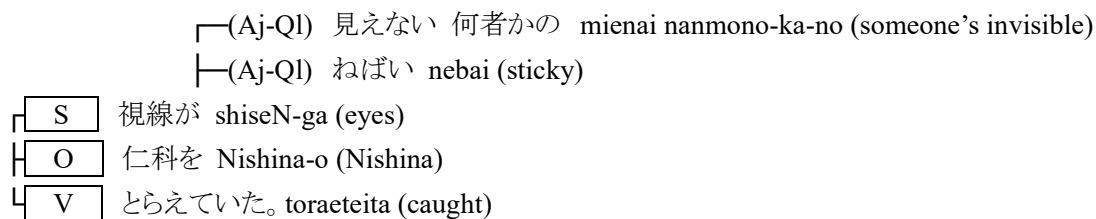
(96) 横浜市の主婦、ケイコさんは単位制高校に長女を通わせている。 FT

Housewife of Yokohama-shi, Keiko let the eldest daughter go to the unit system high school.



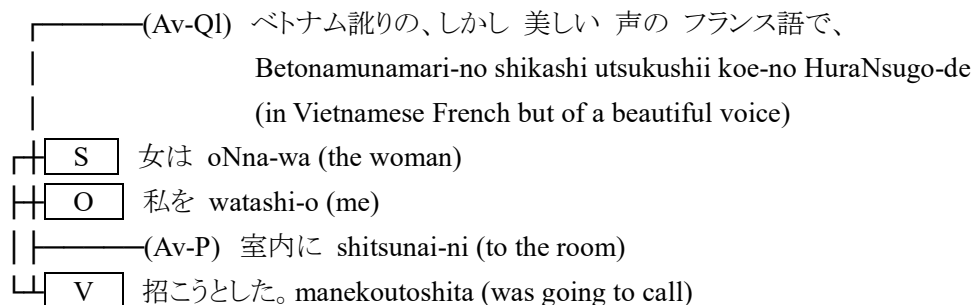
(97) 見えない何者かのねばい視線が仁科をとらえていた。 KK

Someone's invisible sticky eyes caught Nishina.



(98) ベトナム訛りの、しかし美しい声のフランス語で、女はわたしを室内に招こうとした。 GM

The woman was going to call me to the room in Vietnamese French but of a beautiful voice.

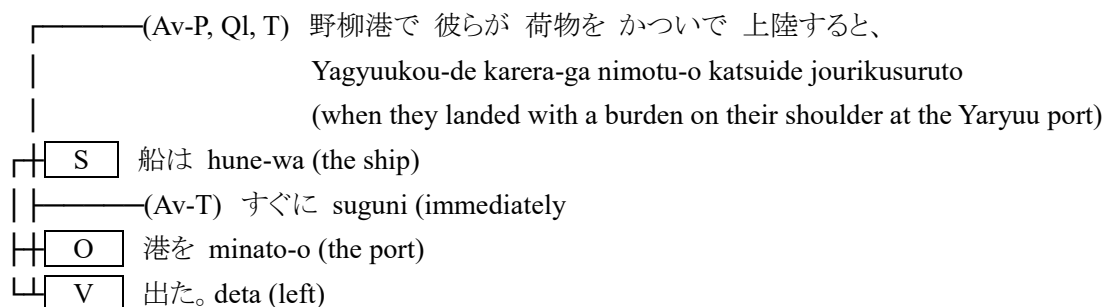


4) Direct Objects of Location

Stepping on a place as a direct object, one moves from the place in the same way as 'to leave the room', 'walk the deck' etc. in English.

(99) ^{やりゅう}野柳港で彼らが荷物をかついで上陸すると、船はすぐに港を出た。 MA

The ship left the port immediately when they landed with a burden on their shoulder at the Yaryuu port.



(100) どこだか見当のつかない道路がマンションの前を走っていた。 KK

A road without the slightest idea of where it was ran in front of the apartment.

└─(Aj-P) どこだか 見当の つかない dokodaka keNtou-no tsukanai
| (without the slightest idea of where it was)
└─[S] 道路が douro-ga (a road)
└─[O] マンションの 前を maNshoN-no mae-o (in front of the apartment)
└─[V] 走っていた。 hashitteita (ran)

(101) そこに小泉内閣の登場となり、道路四公団の民営化は、小泉改革の目玉の一つとして、これまた関係者の御努力により、多くの国民の皆さんの注視の中で、新たな方向を今歩もうとしておるのであります。 KI

There started Koizumi's Cabinet, and the privatization of the four Expressway Public Corporations is now going to walk in a new direction in the gaze of many people as a feature of Koizumi Reform also thanks to the efforts of related parties.

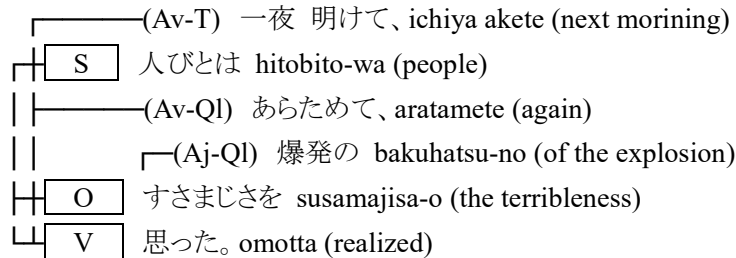
└─(Av-T) そこに 小泉内閣の 登場と なり、 sokoni Koizuminaikaku-no toujouto nari
| (there started Koizumi's Cabinet)
| └─(Aj-QI) 道路四公団の dourosikoudaN-no
| | (of the four Expressway Public Corporations)
└─[S] 民営化は、 miNeika-wa (the privatisation)
└─(Av-QI) 小泉改革の 目玉の 一つとして、 Koizumikaikaku-no medama-no
| | hitotsutoshite
| | (as a feature of Koizumi Reform)
└─(Av-QI) これまた 関係者の 御努力により、 koremata kaNkeisha-no
| | godoryoku-niyori
| | (also thanks to the efforts of related parties)
└─(Av-P) 多くの 国民の 皆さんの、注視の 中で
| | ooku-no kokumiN-no minasaN-no chuushi-no naka-de
| | (in the gaze of many people)
| └─(Aj-QI) 新たな aratana (new)
└─[O] 方向を houkou-o (direction)
└─(Av-T) 今 ima (now)
└─[V] 歩もうとしておるのであります。
ayumoutoshiteorunodearimasu (polite colloquial) (is going to walk)

5) Abstract Direct Objects

Direct objects of abstract things (: 64 examples) are next to those of concrete things (: 83 examples).

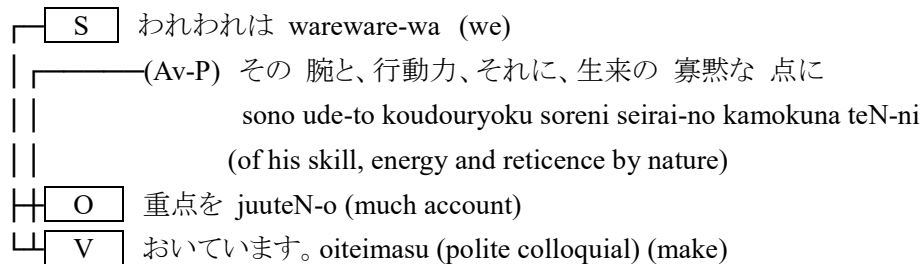
- (102) 一夜明けて、人びとはあらためて、爆発のすさまじさを思った。 HK

Next morning people realized the terribleness of the explosion again.



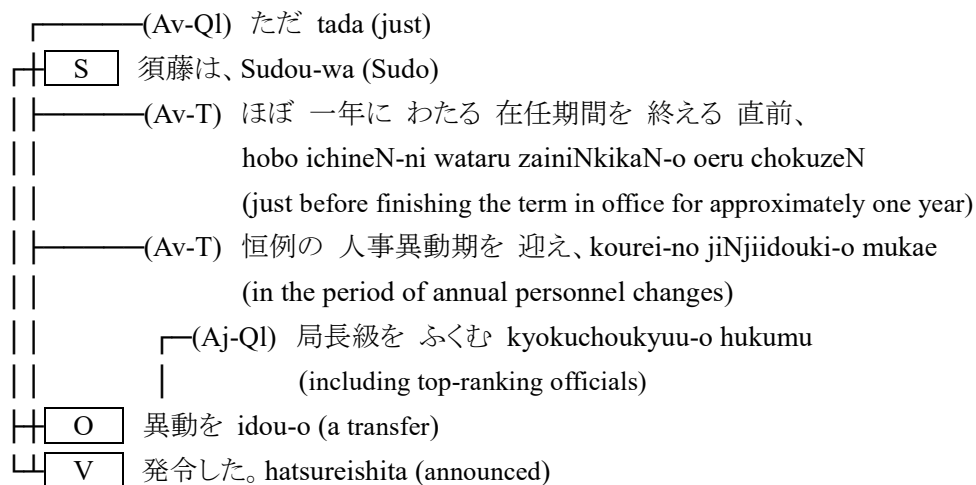
- (103) われわれはその腕と、行動力、それに、生来の^{かみく}寡黙な点に重点をおいています。 KK

We make much account of his skill, energy and reticence by nature.



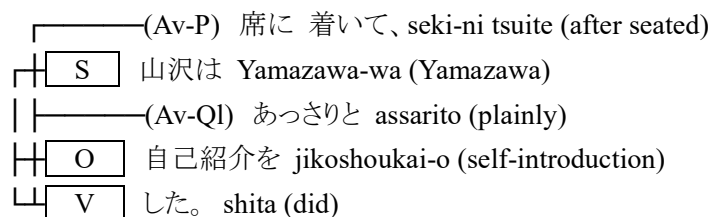
- (104) ただ須藤は、ほぼ一年にわたる在任期間を終える直前、恒例の人事異動期を迎え、局長級をふくむ異動を発令した。 KN

Sudo just announced a transfer, which includes top-ranking officials, in the period of annual personnel changes just before finishing the term in office for approximately one year.



(105) 席に着いて、山沢はあっさりと自己紹介をした。 KK

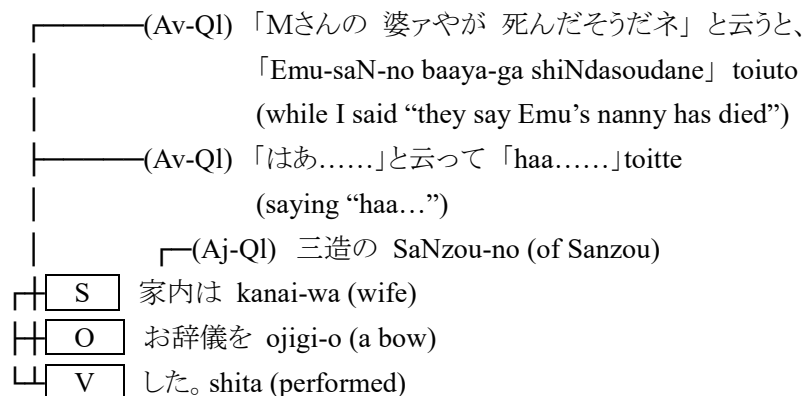
After seated, Yamazawa introduced himself plainly.



(106) 「Mさんの婆アやが死んだそうだネ」と云うと、「はあ……」と云って三造の家内はお辞儀をした。

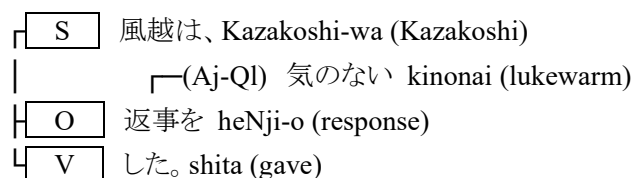
YH

While I said “they say Emu’s nanny has died”, the wife of Sanzou bowed saying “haa…”



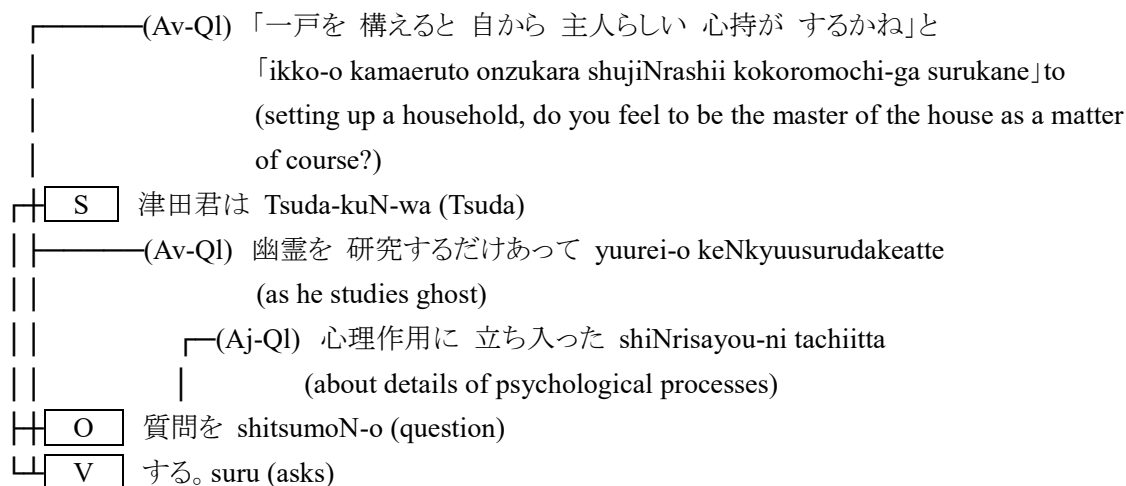
(107) 風越は、気のない返事をした。 KN

Kazakoshi gave a lukewarm response.



(108) 「一戸を構えると自^{おのず}から主人らしい心持がするかね」と津田君は幽霊を研究するだけあって心理作用に立ち入った質問をする。 KS

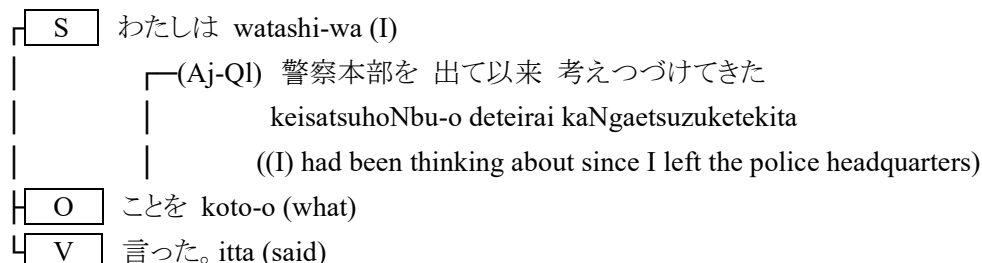
As Tsuda studies ghost, he asks a question about details of psychological processes, “Do you feel to be the master of the house as a matter of course setting up a household?”



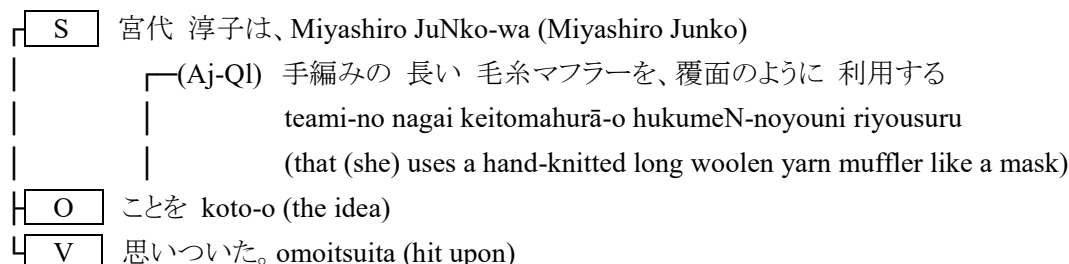
6) Formal Noun Direct Objects

The contents of a formal noun direct object are expressed in the adjective clause.

(109) わたしは警察本部を出て以来考えつづけてきたことを言った。 GM
I said what I had been thinking about since I left the police headquarters.



(110) 宮代淳子は、手編みの長い毛糸マフラーを、覆面のように利用することを思いついた。 HK
Miyashiro Junko hit upon the idea that she uses a hand-knitted long woolen yarn muffler like a mask.



(111) 特に、住民の日常の生活、地域の医療の高度化など、国民生活に与える影響が非常に大きいことを考えれば、私は、かつて東名高速道路というものが初めて開通したころ、沿線の住民の子弟がバスストップと
 というものを活用して、高速バスに乗って東京等の大学あるいは専門学校等へ進学する率が非常に大きく
 伸びたということを鮮明に記憶していますのであります。 KI

In particular, considering that the influence to give is very big on the life of the people including the
 everyday life of the inhabitants, the advancement of the community medicine, etc., I remember clearly that once
 when the Tomei Expressway was inaugurated, the percentage of the children of the inhabitants along the line who
 go on to universities or technical schools of Tokyo on an express bus utilizing Bus Stop increased very greatly.

	(Av-QI) 特に、tokuni (in particular)
	(Av-QI) 住民の 日常の 生活、地域の 医療の 高度化など、国民生活に 与える 影響が 非常に 大きい ことを 考えれば、 juumiN-no nichijou-no seikatsu chiiki-no iryou-no koudoka-nado kokumiNseikatsu-ni ataeru eikyou-ga hijouni ookii koto-o kaNgaereba (considering that the influence to give is very big on the life of the people including the everyday life of the inhabitants, the advancement of the community medicine, etc.)
S	私は、watashi-wa (I)
	(Aj-QI) かつて 東名高速道路という ものが 初めて 開通した ころ、沿線の 住民の 子弟が バスストップという ものを 活用して、高速バスに 乗って 東京等の 大学 あるいは 専門学校等へ進学する 率が 非常に 大きく 伸びたという katsute Toumeikousokudourotou mono-ga hajimete kaitsuushita koro eNseN-no juumiN-no shitei-ga basutopputoiu mono-o katsuyoushite kousokubasu-ni notte Toukyounado-no daigaku aruiwa seNmoNgakkou-e shiNgakusuru ritsu-ga hijouni ookiku nobitatoi (that once when the Tomei Expressway was inaugurated, the percentage of the children of the inhabitants along the line who go on to universities or technical schools of Tokyo on an express bus utilizing Bus Stop increased very greatly)
O	ことを koto-o (the fact)
	(Av-QI) 鮮明に seNmeini (clearly)
V	記憶しているのであります。kiokushiteirunodearimasu (polite colloquial) (memorize)

5. CV : 11.3%

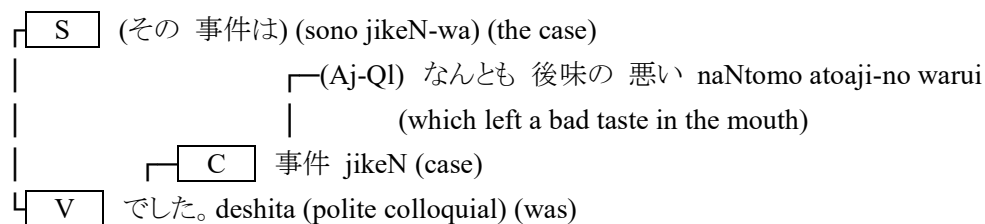
SCV sentences without subjects (: 173 examples) are a little less than those with subjects (: 191 examples). In a copulative sentence, which means S=C, the complement is hardly omitted because it is a new information. On the other hand, the subject is needless because it is almost always old information.

1) Identical Subjects with Complements

When the complement expresses the subject, it is omitted.

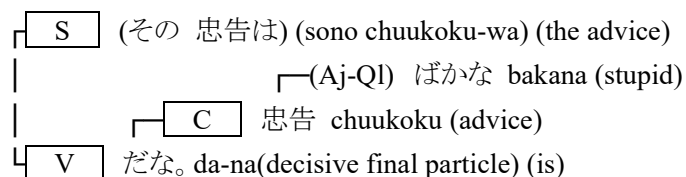
(112) なんととも後味の悪い事件でした。 TS

The case left a bad taste in the mouth.



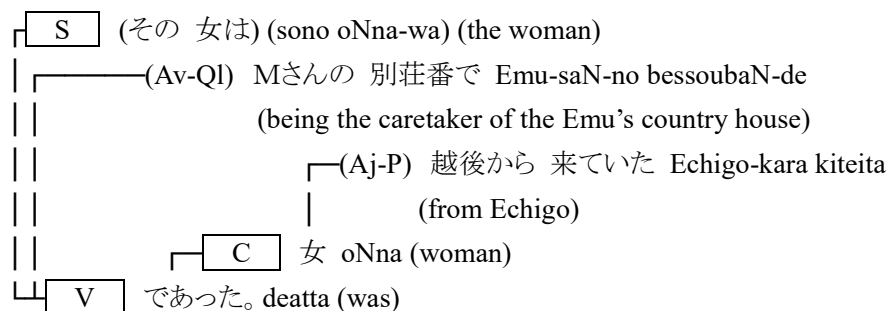
(113) ばかな忠告だな。 KN

The advice is stupid.



(114) Mさんの別荘番で越後から来ていた女であった。 YH

The woman was the caretaker of the Emu's country house from Echigo.

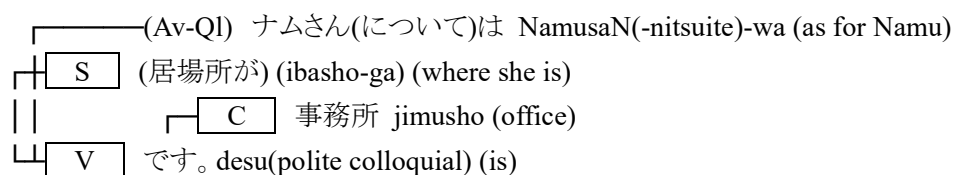


2) Hidden Subjects behind Topics

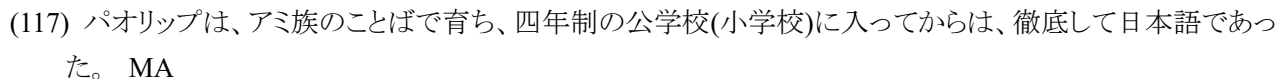
There are sentences in which the topic substitutes the absent subject, such as 'Boku-wa (chuumoNsuruno-ga) unagi da (As for me, (the order) is an eel)', which is formally equal to 'Boku-wa unagi da (I am an eel)'.

(115) ナムさんは事務所です。 GM

Nam is in the office.



I felt my feeble breath, having read that far.



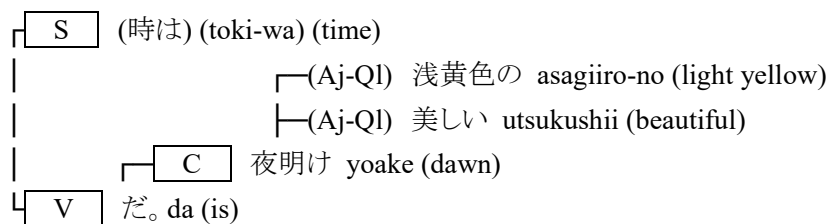
(118) 弟がこの町を出たときはまだ小さかった。 SM

3) 'Time' and 'weather' Subjects

51

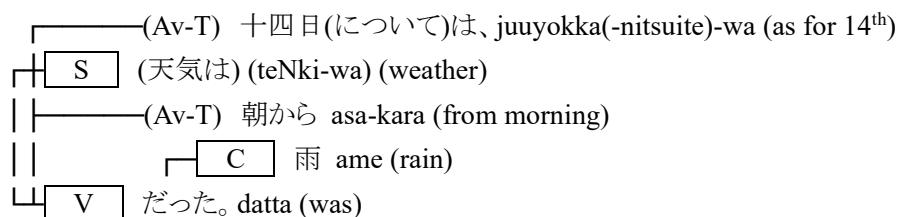
(119) 浅黄色の美しい夜明けた。 SS

It is beautiful light yellow dawn.



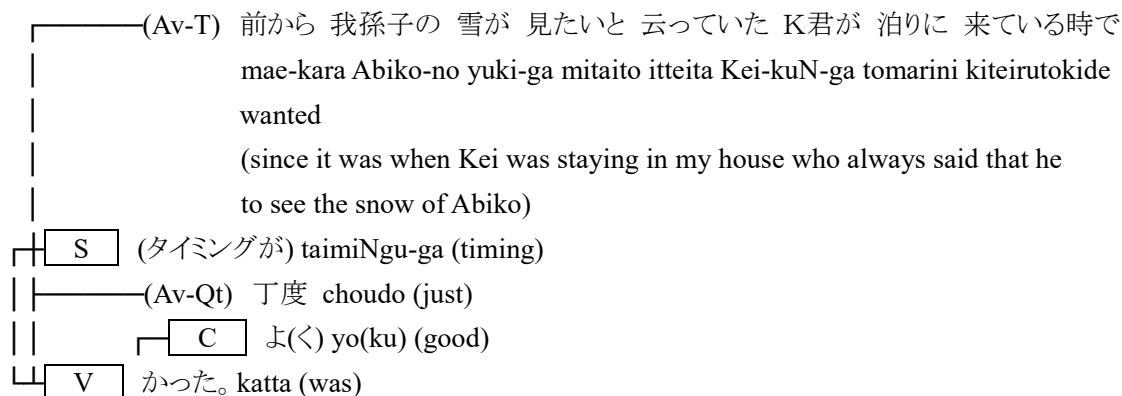
(120) 十四日は、朝から雨だった。 HK

It was raining from morning on 14th.



(121) 前から我孫子の雪が見たいと云っていたK君が泊りに来ている時で丁度よかった。 YH

It was just a good timing since it was when Kei was staying in my house who always said that he wanted to see the snow of Abiko

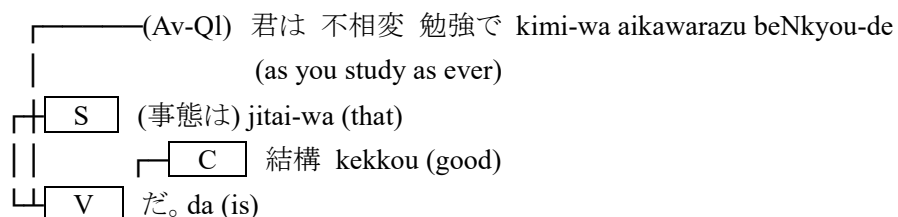


4) Empty 'it' Subjects

Empty 'it' or 'that' subjects are not shown also in CV sentences.

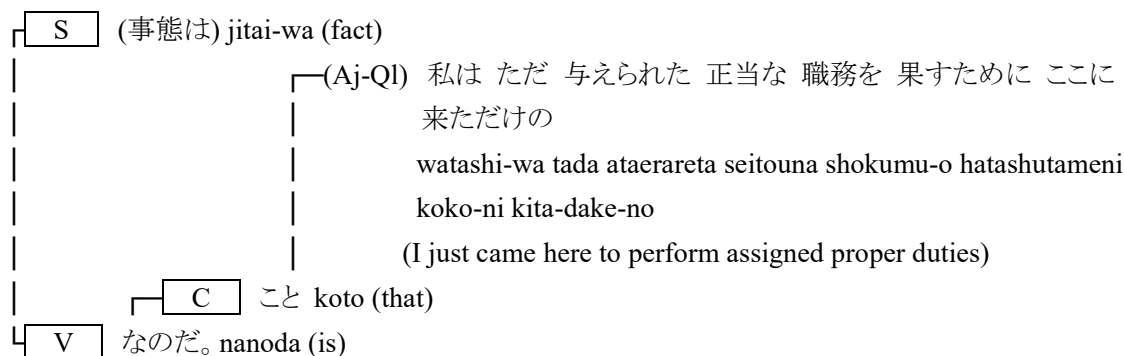
(122) 君は^{あいかわらず}不相変勉強で結構だ。 KS

That's good, as you study as ever.



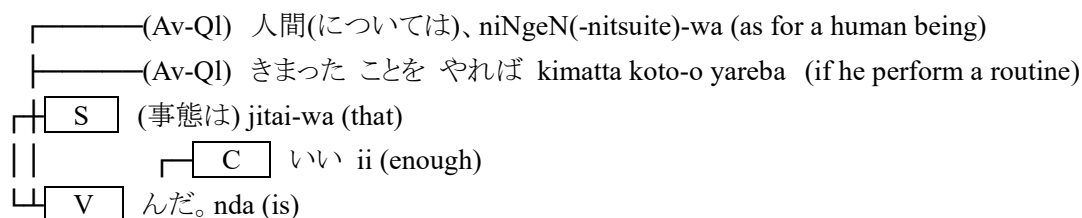
(123) 私はただ与えられた正当な職務を果たすためにここに来ただけのことなのだ。 SO

The fact is that I just came here to perform assigned proper duties.



(124) 人間、きまったことをやればいいんだ。 KN

All we have to do is perform a routine.



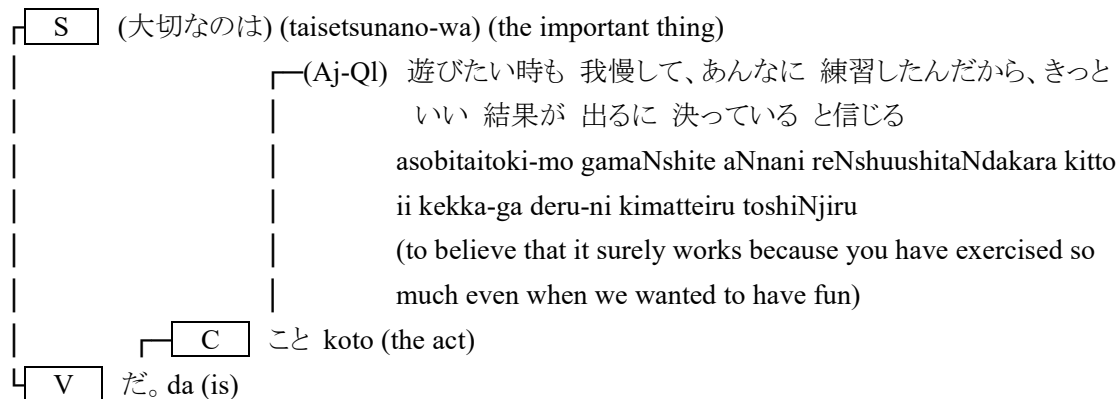
5) 'The important thing' Subjects

When the subject is 'the important thing', it tends to be omitted, because we can know the importance only with complements. In (127), we see two subjects 'Ozatoshi-ga' and 'ki-ga' in the subordinate clause, but 'Ozatoshi-ga' must not be the subject but the topic; 'Ozatoshi-wa'.

(125) 遊びたい時も我慢して、あんなに練習したんだから、きっといい結果が出るに決っていると信じることだ。

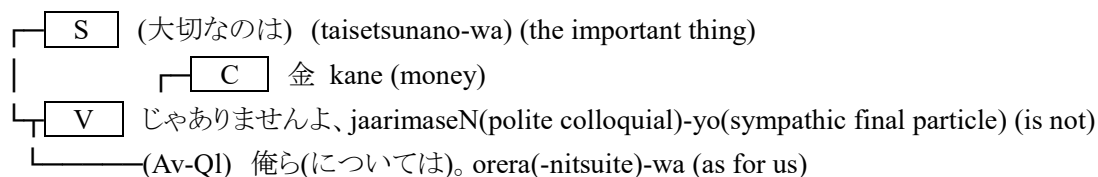
HG

Believe that it surely works because we have exercised so much even when we wanted to have fun.



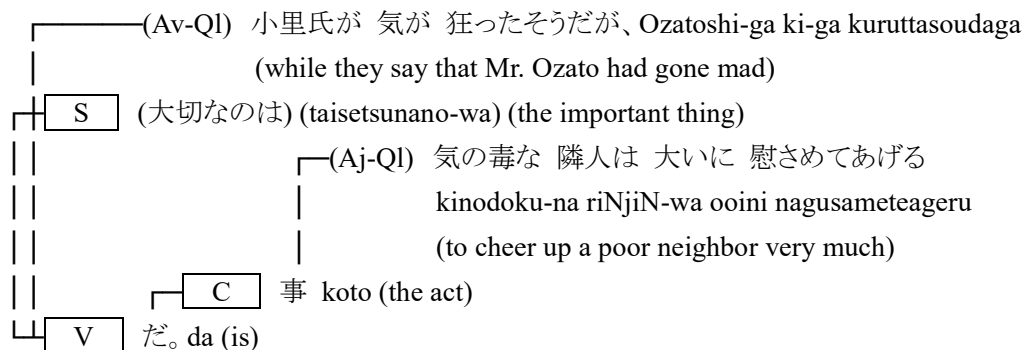
(126) 金じゃありませんよ、俺ら。 KM

We don't want money.



(127) 小里氏が気が狂ったそうだが、気の毒な隣人は大いに慰さめてあげる事だ。 SS

They say that Mr. Ozato had gone mad, and all we have to do is cheer up a poor neighbor very much.

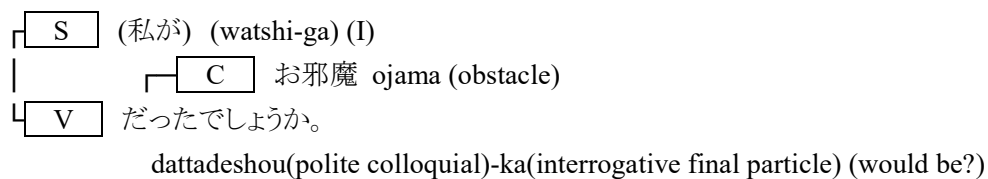


6) First Personal Subjects

First personal subjects, regarded to be arrogant, are not shown also in SCV sentences, especially in the presence of hearers as in (128) or (129).

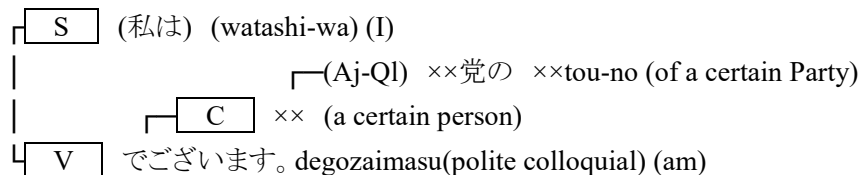
(128) お邪魔だったでしょうか。 GM

I hope I'm not disturbing you.



(129) ××党の××でございます。 KI

I am a certain person of a certain Party.

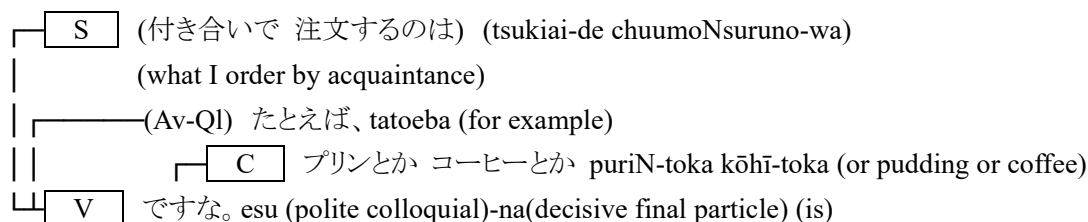


7) Context-Dependent Subjects

When the complement do not clarify the subject, it is suggested in the context.

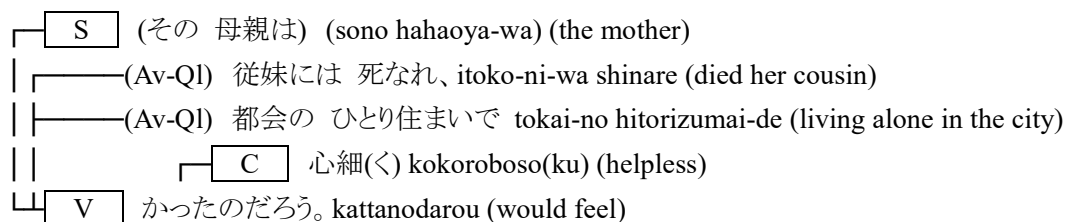
(130) たとえば、プリンとかコーヒーとかですな。 TS

I order by acquaintance for example, or pudding or coffee.



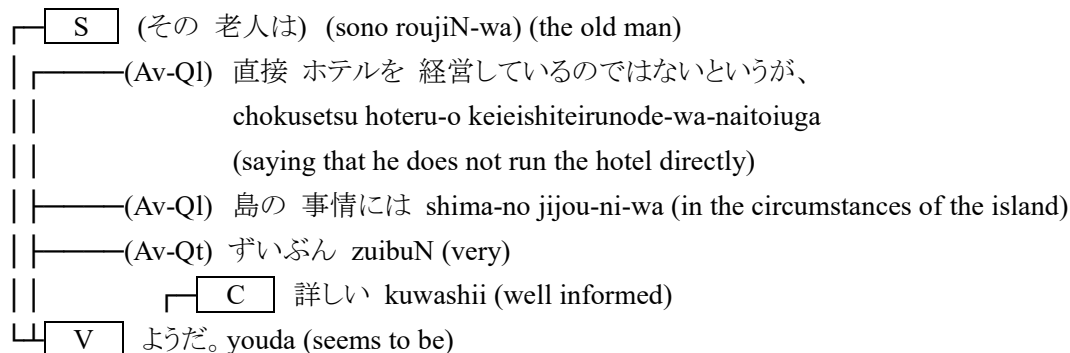
(131) 従妹には死なれ、都会のひとり住まいで心細かったのだろう。 KY

Died her cousin, the mother would feel helpless living alone in the city.



(132) 直接ホテルを経営しているのではないというが、島の事情にはずいぶん詳しいようだ。 MA

Though he says he does not run the hotel directly, he seems to be very well informed in the circumstances of the island.



6. OV : 7.9%

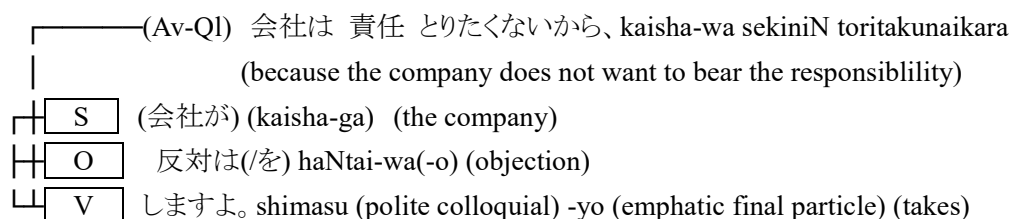
The transitives without subjects; OV (122examples), are less than those with subjects; SVO (182 examples).

1) Identical Subjects with the Subject of Subordinate Clauses

Subject contained in subordinate clauses are omitted also in here.

(133) 会社は責任とりたくないから、反対はしますよ。 KM

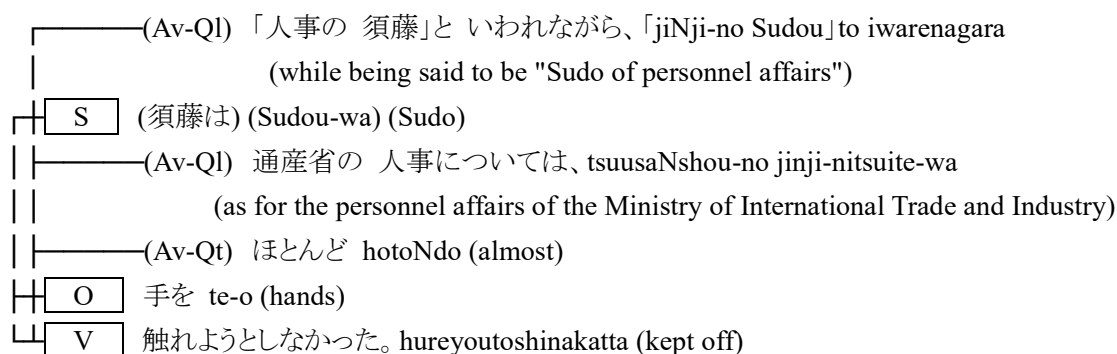
The company takes objection because they don't want to bear the responsibility,



(134) 「人事の須藤」といわれながら、通産省の人事については、ほとんど手を触れようとしなかった。

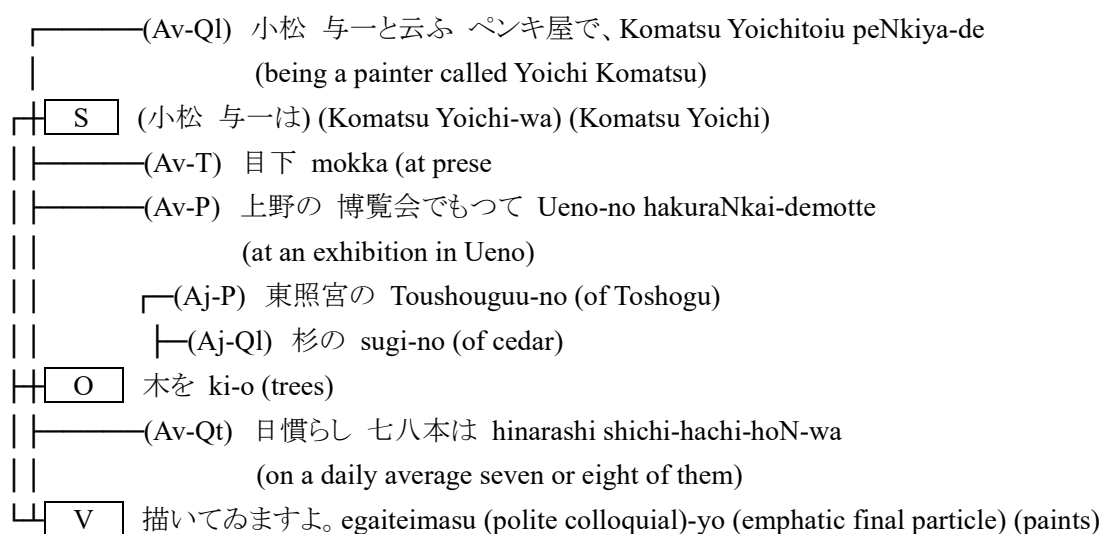
KN

Sudo almost always kept hands off the personnel affairs of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, while being said to be "Sudo of personnel affairs".



(135) 小松与一と云ふペンキ屋で、目下上野の博覧会でもつて東照宮の杉の木を日慣らし七八本は描いてゐますよ。 SS

He is a painter called Yoichi Komatsu, and at present he paints the cedars of Toshogu on a daily average seven or eight of them at an exhibition in Ueno.

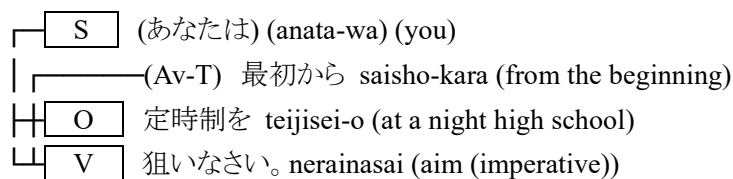


2) Subjects of Imperatives and Demands

The same as in English the imperatives and demands tends to lack subjects, which is always the hearer.

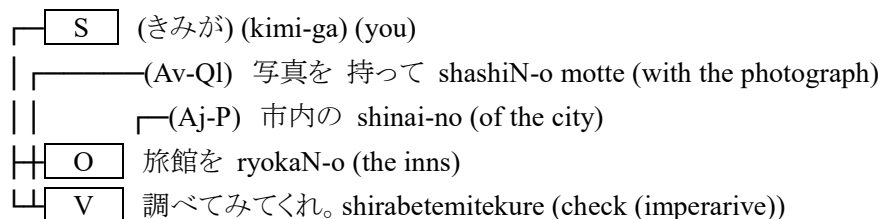
(136) 最初から定時制を狙いなさい。 FT

Aim at a night high school from the beginning.



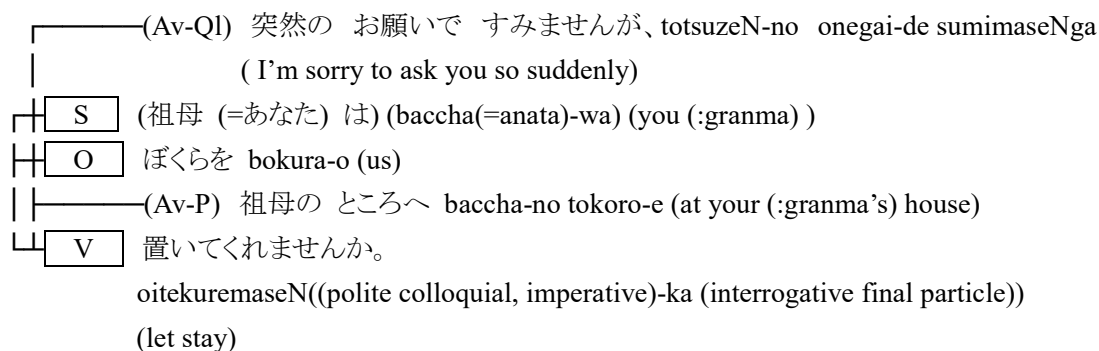
(137) 写真を持って市内の旅館を調べてみてくれ。 TS

Check the inns of the city showing the photograph.



(138) 突然のお願いですみませんが、ぼくらを祖母^{ばっちゃん}のところへ置いてくれませんか。 SM

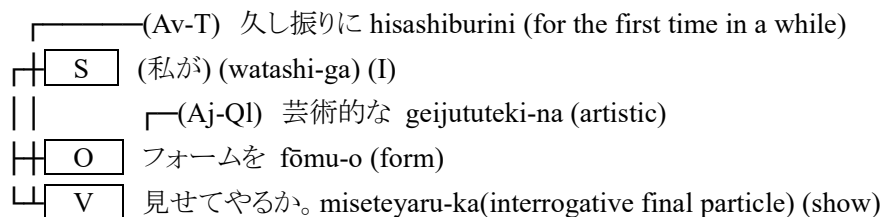
I'm sorry to ask you so suddenly, but let us stay at your house, grandma.



3) First Personal Subjects

(139) 久しぶりに芸術的なフォームを見せてやるか。 HG

I'll show the artistic form for the first time in a while.



(140) 知っているとも、スンテツなら。 MA

Surely I know Suntetsu.

┌ [S] (私は) (watashi-wa) (I)
├ [V] 知っているとも、shitteirutomo (surely know)
└ [O] スンテツなら。 SuNtetsu-nara (Suntetsu)

(141) 高等学校の頃に、次のような事を教えられた。 OT

I was taught the following thing in my high school days.

┌───(Av-T) 高等学校の 頃に、koutougakkou-no koro-ni (in my high school days)
├ [S] (私は) (watashi-wa) (I)
├──┐ (Aj-T) 次のような tsuginoyouna (the following)
├ [O] 事を koto-o (thing)
└ [V] 教えられた。 oshierareta (was taught)

4) Subjects Understood in Honorifics

The honorific verbs suggest the subject sometimes with auxiliaries.

(142) 仕事を、お探しではありませんか。 KK

Aren't you looking for a job?

┌ [S] (あなたは) (anata-wa) (you)
├ [O] 仕事を、shigoto-o (job)
└ [V] お探しではありませんか。
osagashidewaarimaseN(polite colloquial)-ka(interrogative final particle)
(aren't looking for ?)

(143) 一体だれのための民営化なのか、この点につきまして総理のお考えをお尋ねしたいのであります。

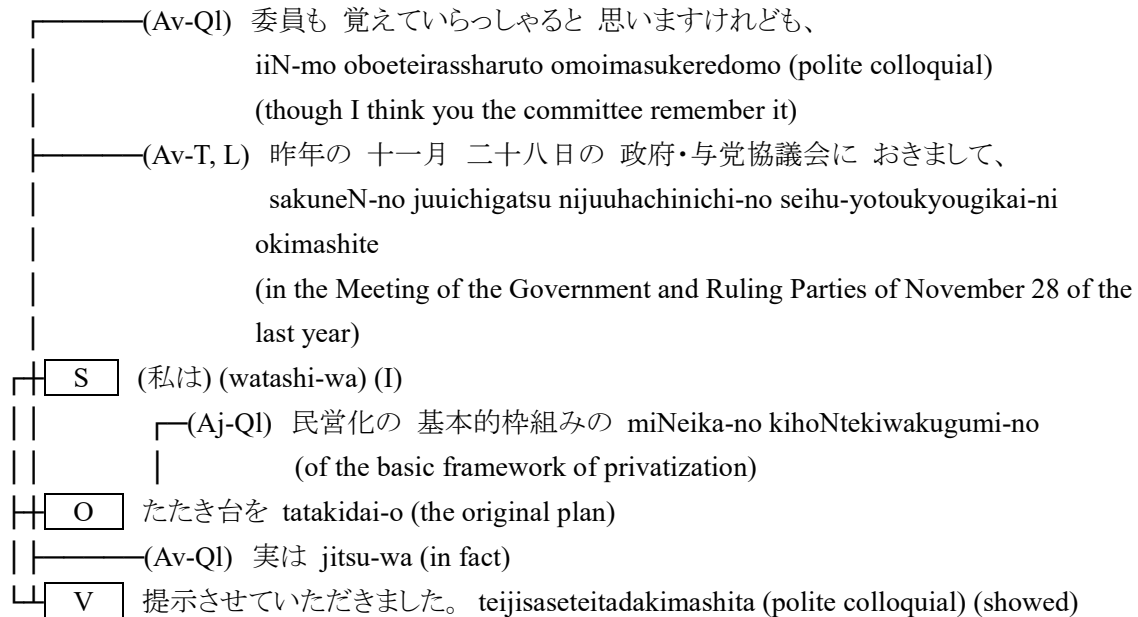
KI

I would like to ask you, the Prime Minister, for whom the privatization is on earth.

┌───(Av-QI) 一体 だれ の ための 民営化なのか、この 点に つきまして
| ittai dare-no tame-no miNeika-nanoka kono teN-ni tsukimashite
| (polite colloquial)
| (for whom the privatization is on earth, about this point)
├ [S] (私は) (watashi-wa) (I)
├──┐ (Aj-QI) 総理の souri-no (of the Prime Minister)
├ [O] お考えを okaNgae-o (thoughts)
└ [V] お尋ねしたいのであります。 otazuneshitainodearimasu (polite colloquial)
(would like to ask)

(144) 委員も覚えていらっしゃると思いますけれども、昨年の十一月二十八日の政府・与党協議会におきまして、民営化の基本的枠組みのたたき台を実は提示させていただきました。 KI

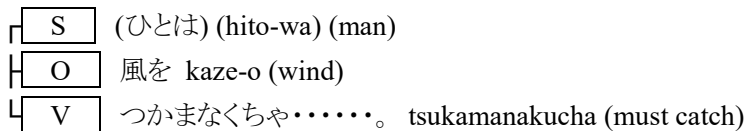
I think you the committee remember it, but, in fact, I showed the original plan of the basic framework of privatization in the Meeting of the Government and Ruling Parties last year, in November 28.



5) Indefinite Subjects

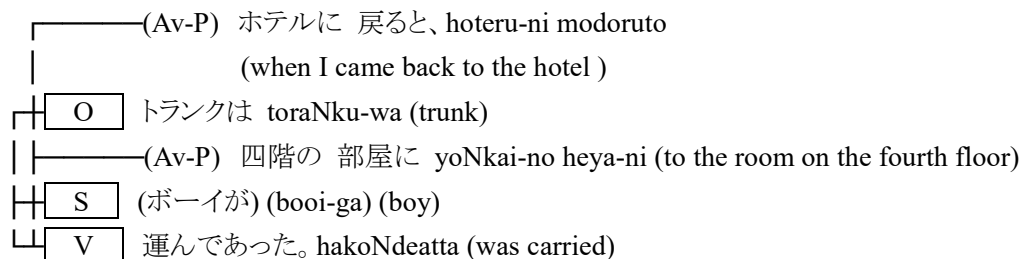
(145) 風をつかまなくちゃ……。 KN

One must catch the trend.



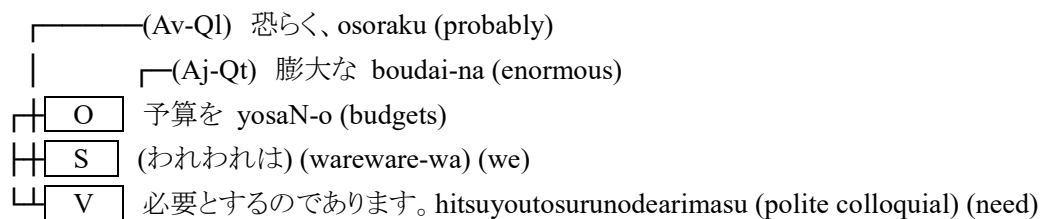
(146) ホテルに戻ると、トランクは四階の部屋に運んであった。 GM

When I came back to the hotel, I found my trunk in the room on the fourth floor.



(147) 恐らく、膨大な予算を必要とするのであります。 KI

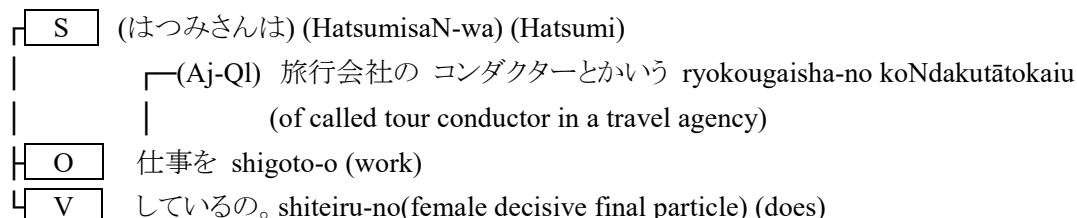
Probably we need enormous budgets.



6) Context-Dependent Subjects

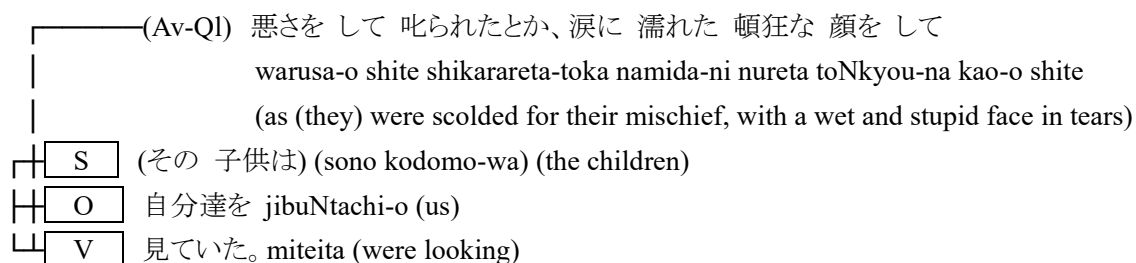
(148) 旅行会社のコンダクターとかいう仕事をしているの。 KY

Hatsumi works as a called tour conductor in a travel agency.



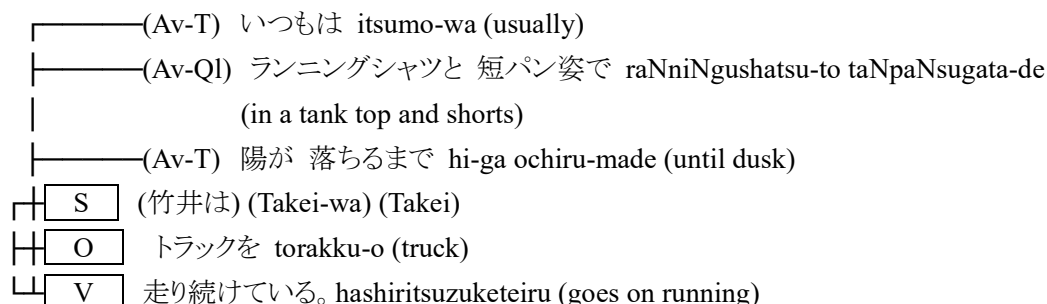
(149) 悪さをして叱られたとか、涙に濡れた頓狂な顔をして自分達を見ていた。 YH

The children were looking us with a wet and stupid face in tears scolded for their mischief.



(150) いつもはランニングシャツと短パン姿で陽が落ちるまでトラックを走り続けている。 HG

Usually Takei goes on running the truck in tank top and shorts until dusk.



7. SC : 3.7%

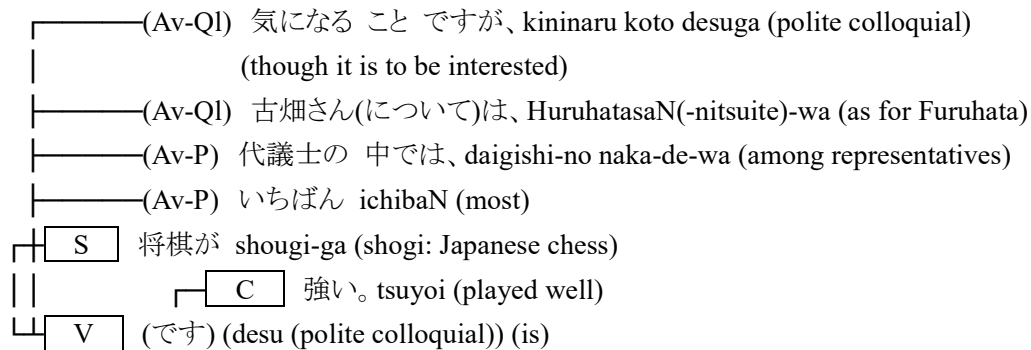
The complements of SC sentences are divided almost equally among three; two-thirds are adjective complements, half of which is the adjectives ‘nai (absent)’, and one-third are noun complements.

1) Adjective Complements

Adjective Complements do not require the verb ‘da (be)’ in the present tense except the polite colloquial form of ‘da’; ‘desu’.

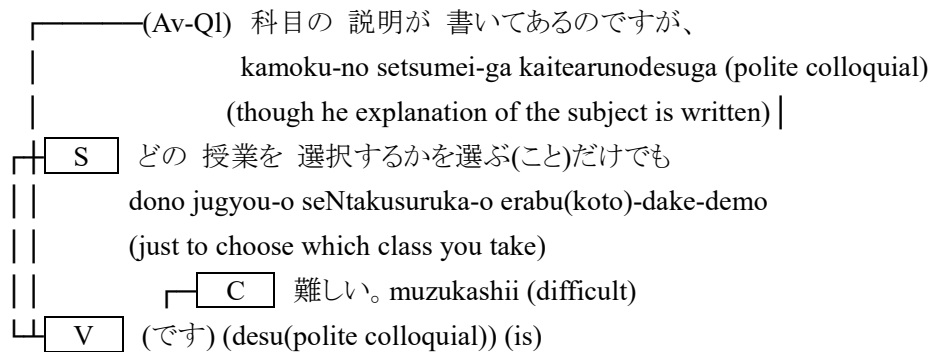
(151) 気になることですが、古畑さんは、代議士の中では、いちばん将棋が強い。 KN

It is to be interested, but Furuhashi is the best ‘shogi’ player among representatives.



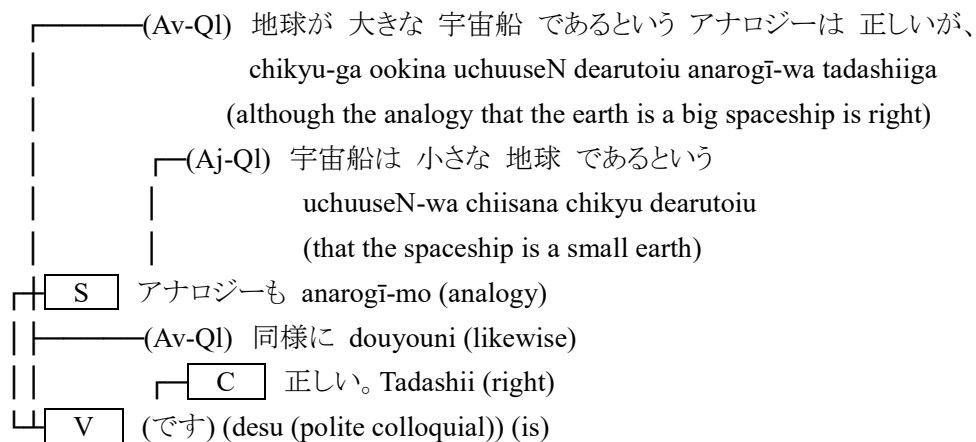
(152) 科目の説明が書いてあるのですが、どの授業を選択するかを選ぶだけでも難しい。 FT

The explanation of the subject is written, but it is difficult just to choose which class you take.



- (153) 地球が大きな宇宙船であるというアナロジーは正しいが、宇宙船は小さな地球であるというアナロジーも同様に正しい。 UK

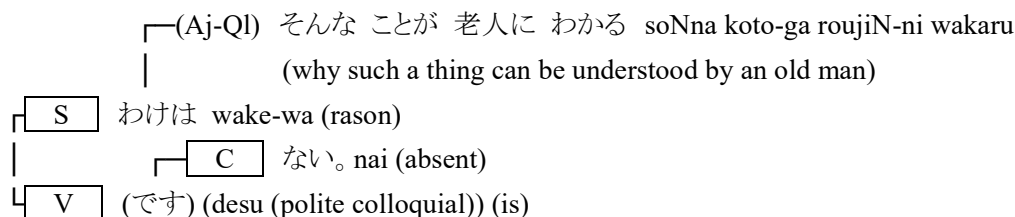
The analogy that the earth is a big spaceship is right, but the analogy that the spaceship is a small earth is right likewise.



2) Adjective Complements ‘nai (absent)’

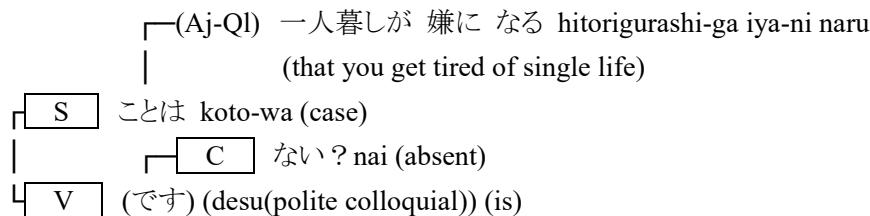
- (154) そんなことが老人にわかるわけではない。 KK

How should an old man understand such a thing?



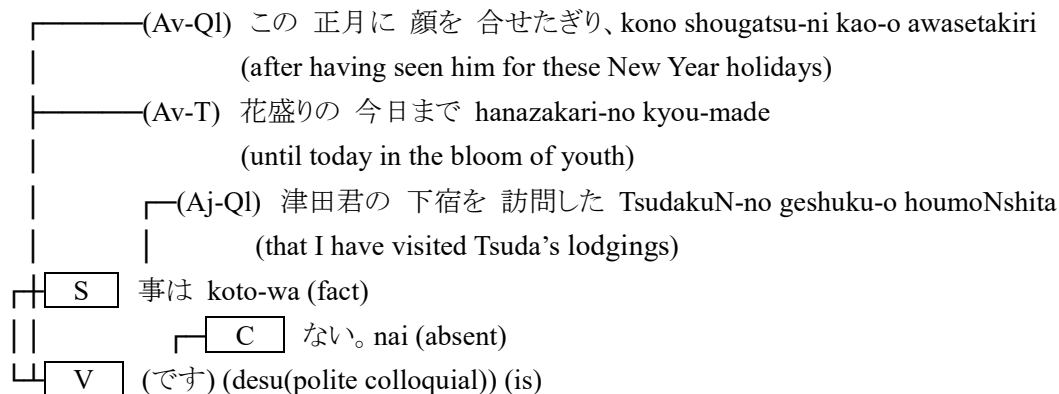
- (155) 一人暮らしが嫌になることはない？ SO

Don't you get tired of single life?



(156) この正月に顔を合せたぎり、花盛りの今日^{きょう}まで津田君の下宿を訪問した事はない。 KS

I have not visited Tsuda's lodgings until today in the bloom of youth after having seen him for these New Year holidays.

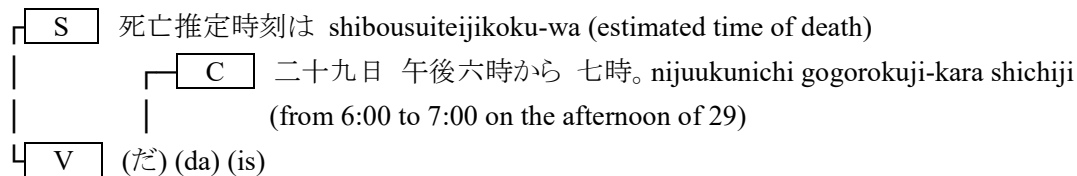


3) Noun Complements

The SC sentences with noun complements end with nouns irregularly in Japanese grammar, which are frequent in the headlines or the short conversations.

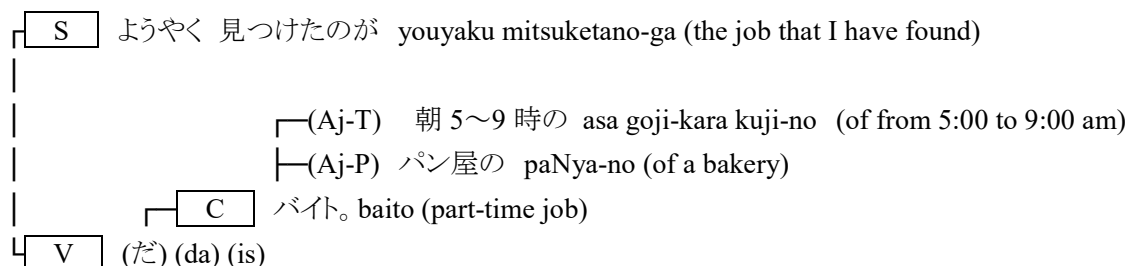
(157) 死亡推定時刻は二十九日午後六時から七時。 KK

The estimated time of death is from 6:00 to 7:00 on the afternoon of 29.



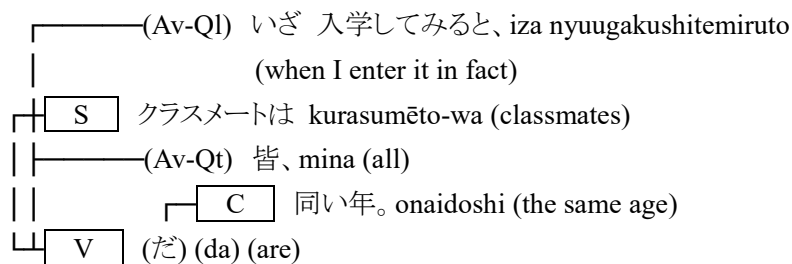
(158) ようやく見つけたのが朝 5～9 時のパン屋のバイト。 FT

The job that I have found is the part-time job in a bakery from 5:00 to 9:00 am.



(159) いざ入学してみると、クラスメートは皆、同じ年。 FT

When I enter it in fact, all the classmates are the same age.

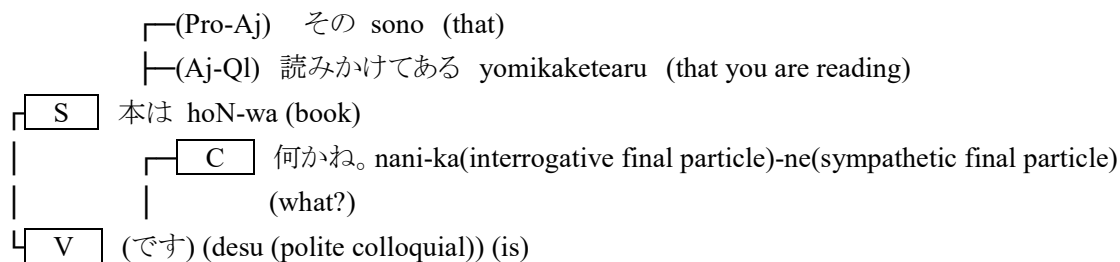


4) Interrogative Complements

Also interrogative complements lack verbs accompanying interrogative particles directly. And the polite colloquial verb ‘desu’ is not omitted with interrogative particle.

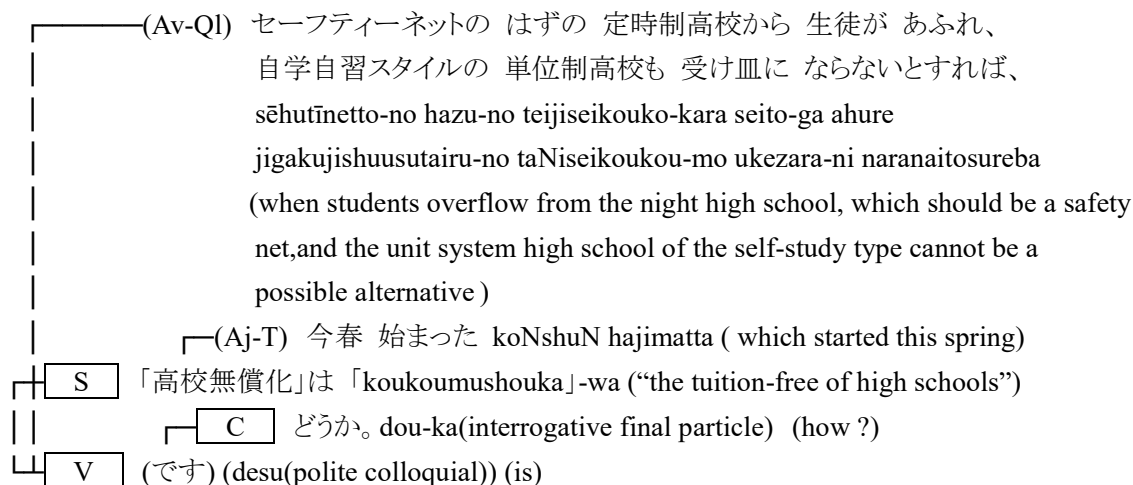
(160) その読みかけてある本は何かね。 KS

What is the book you are reading?



(161) セーフティーネットのはずの定時制高校から生徒があふれ、自学自習スタイルの単位制高校も受け皿にならないとすれば、今春始まった「高校無償化」はどうか。 FT

How about “the tuition-free of high schools” which started this spring, when students overflow from the night high school, which should be a safety net, and the unit system high school of the self-study type cannot be a possible alternative?



8. SIV : 2.9%

We find here the indirect object in the eighth frequency. However, SIV sentences (44 examples) are about a quarter of SOV sentences (182 examples).

1) Potential Sentences

The potential SV sentences with indirect objects; ‘(be possible) for me’ takes the form of SIV, whose 11/16 examples are ISV sentences emphasizing indirect objects with delimiter particles.

(162) 私にはそれを直感することができるのだ。 SO

I can know it intuitively

I	私には watashi-ni-wa (for me)
(Aj-QI)	それを 直感する sore-o chokkaNsuru (to know it intuitively)
S	ことが koto-ga (act)
V	できるのだ。 dekirunoda (is possible)

(163) わたしにもはっきりしたことはわからない。 KK

I don't know the precise details either.

I	わたしにも watashi-ni-mo (for me either)
(Aj-QI)	はっきりした hakkirishita (precise)
S	ことは koto-wa (thing)
V	わからない。 wakaranai (is unknown)

(164) ぼくにはこの馬の匂いと生れ故郷の町とを切り離して考えることは出来なかった。 SM

I couldn't think dissociated, this smell of the horse from the birth town.

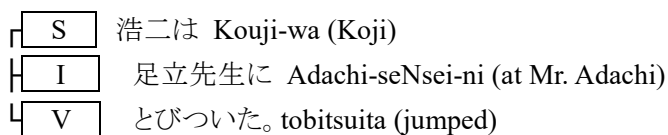
I	ぼくには boku-ni-wa (for me)
(Aj-QI)	この 馬の 匂いと 生れ故郷の 町とを 切り離して 考える kono uma-no nioi-to umarekokyou-no machi-to-o kirihanashite kaNgaeru (to think dissociated, this smell of horse and the birth town)
S	ことは koto-wa (act)
V	出来なかった。 dekinakatta (was not able)

2) Destinations of Movement

Indirect objects correspond to the destination of things, because, concrete or abstract, things move to indirect objects. More than one-third (15/43) of indirect objects indicate the destination in SVI sentences.

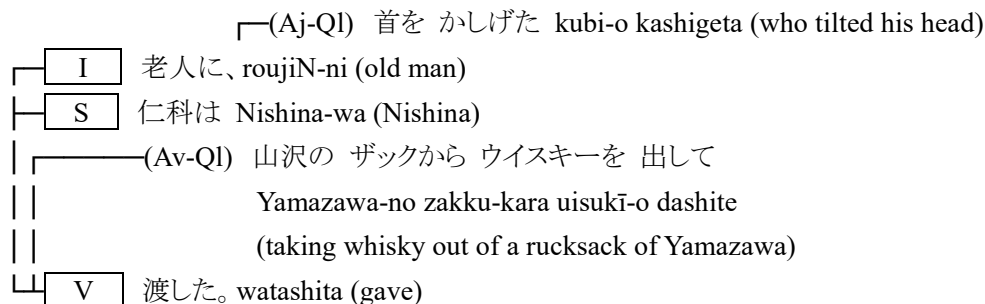
(165) 浩二は足立先生にとびついた。 UM

Koji jumped at Mr. Adachi.



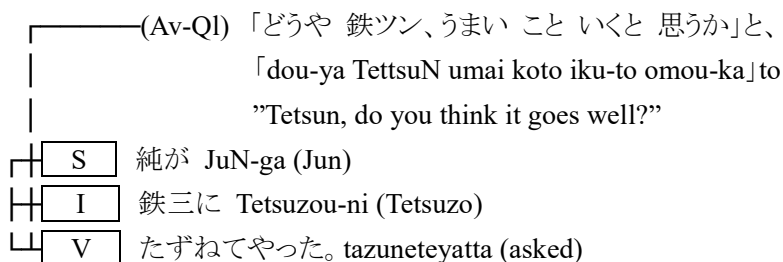
(166) 首をかしげた老人に、仁科は山沢のザックからウイスキーを出して渡した。 KK

Nishina gave whiskey to the old man who looked puzzled from a rucksack of Yamaza.



(167) 「どうや鉄ツン、うまいこといくと思うか」と、純が鉄三にたずねてやった。 UM

"Tetsun, do you think it goes well?" Jun asked Tetsuzo.

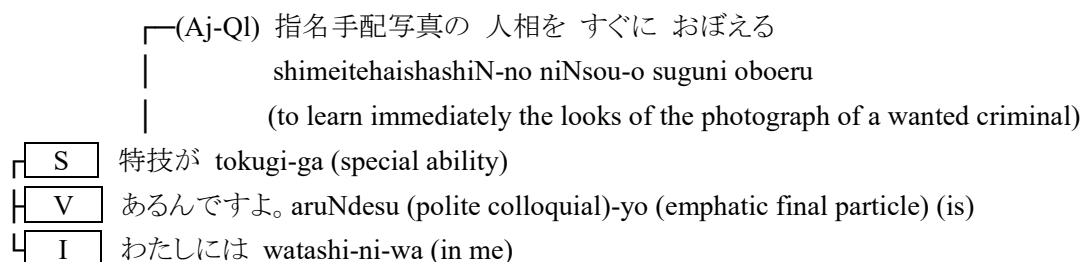


3) Existence

The Japanese intransitive SIV sentences express the existence of persons or things expressed in English transitive sentence 'I have ~', such as 'I have a brother/fever/job/dream etc.' The agent in English transitive is the indirect object in Japanese.

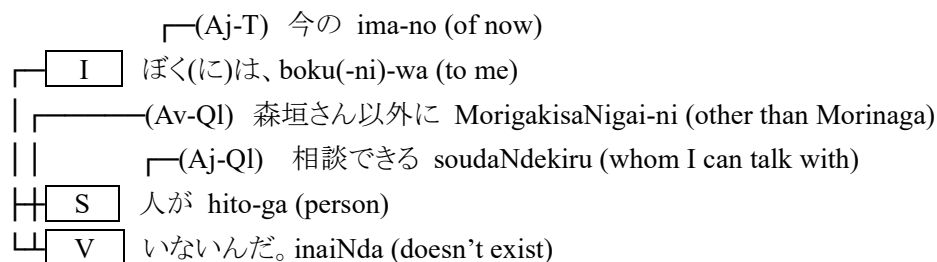
(168) 指名手配写真の人相をすぐにおぼえる特技があるんですよ。わたしには KK

I have a special ability to learn immediately the looks of a wanted criminal in the photograph)



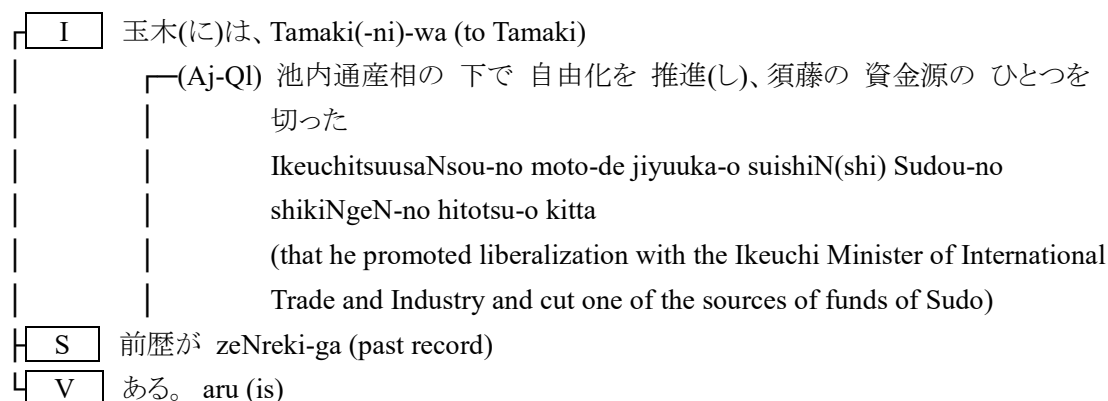
(169) 今のぼくは、森垣さん以外に相談できる人がいないんだ。 GM

I have no friends to talk with other than Morigaki now.



(170) 玉木は、池内通産相の下で自由化を推進、須藤の資金源のひとつを切った前歴がある。 KN

To Tamaki, I promote liberalization with the Ikeuchi Minister of International Trade and Industry, and there is the past record which cut one of the sources of funds of Sudo.

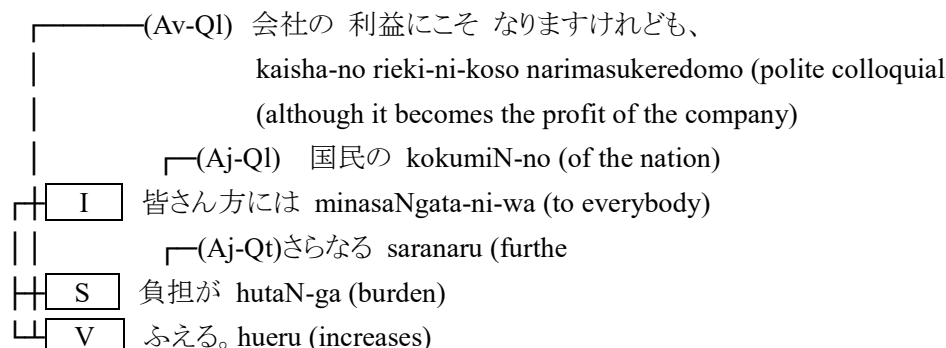


4) Emphasis on the Third Person

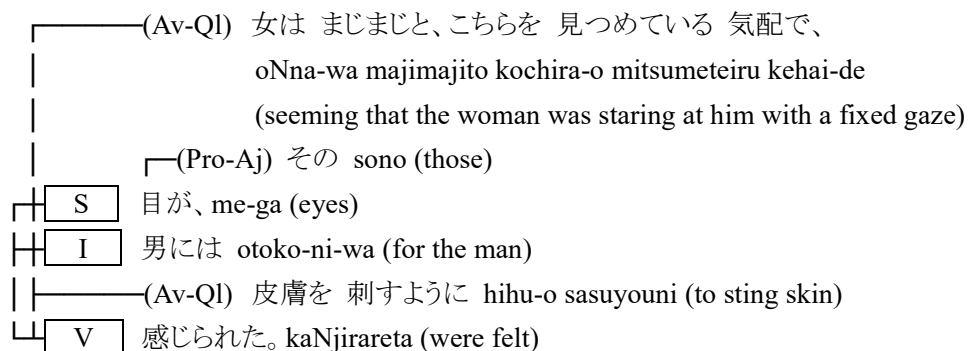
The intransitive SV sentences make SIV sentences to emphasize the third person interested in the change.

(171) 会社の利益にこそなりますけれども、国民の皆さん方にはさらなる負担がふえる。 KI

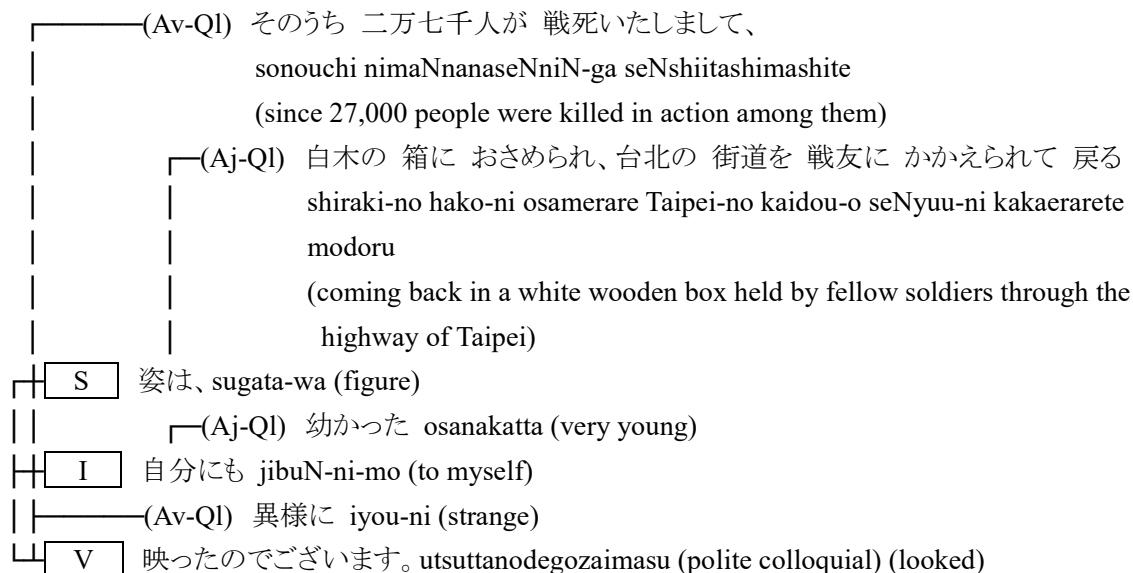
The company makes a profit, but the burden on people increases further.



- (172) 女はまじまじと、こちらを見つめている気配で、その目が、男には皮膚を刺すように感じられた。MA
The woman seemed to stare at him with a fixed gaze and the man felt so that her eyes stung his skin.



- (173) そのうち二万七千人が戦死いたしまして、白木の箱におさめられ、台北の街道を戦友にかかえられて戻る姿は、幼かった自分にも異様に映ったのでございます。MA
Since 27,000 people were killed in action among them, it looked strange to me; who was a young boy, the figure coming back in a white wooden box held by a fellow soldier through the highway of Taipei.



9. C : 1.8%

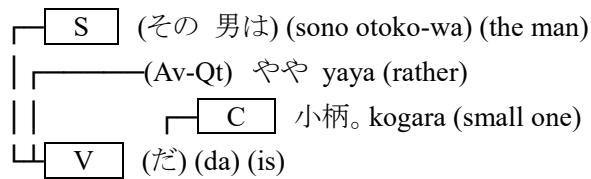
Some sentences consist of only a complement, which gives new and the most important information in the SCV sentences depending on the context.

1) Noun Complements

15/27 examples of C sentences are made of noun complements. Some complements are only nouns, and others, with the delimiter or final particles.

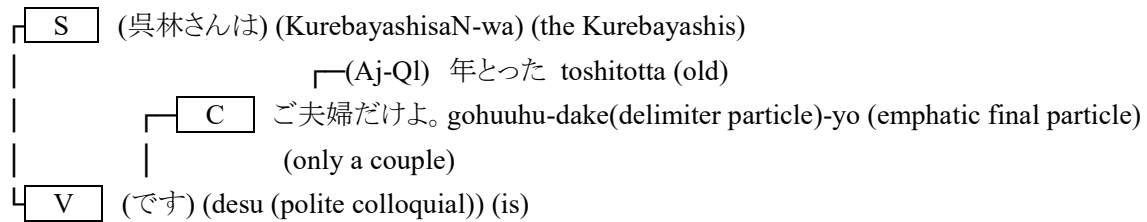
(174) やや小柄。 KN

The man is rather small.



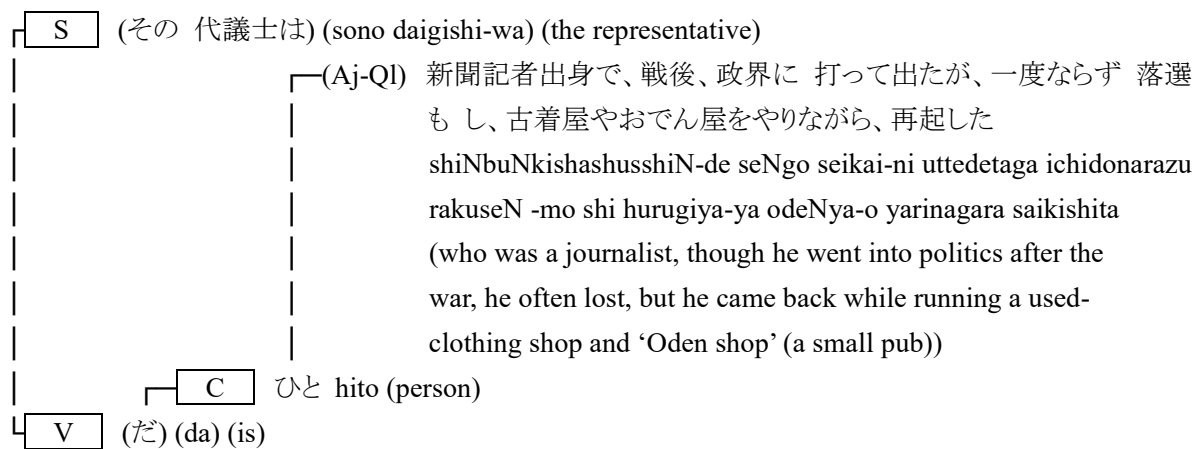
(175) 年とったご夫婦だけよ。 KY

The Kurebayashis is only an old couple.



(176) 新聞記者出身で、戦後、政界に打って出たが、一度ならず落選もし、古着屋やおでん屋をやりながら、再起したひと。 KN

The representative was a journalist, though he went into politics after the war, he often lost, but he came back while running a used-clothing shop and ‘Oden shop’; a small pub.

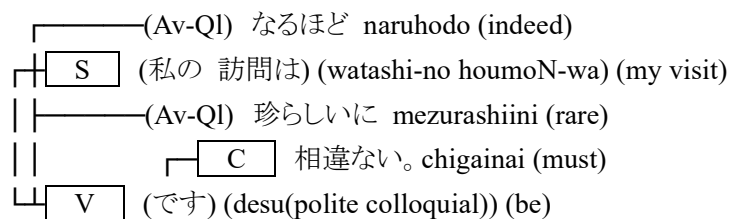


2) Adjective Complements

In the C sentences with adjective complements the adjectives are rather alternative such as good or bad than gradual such as height, length etc.

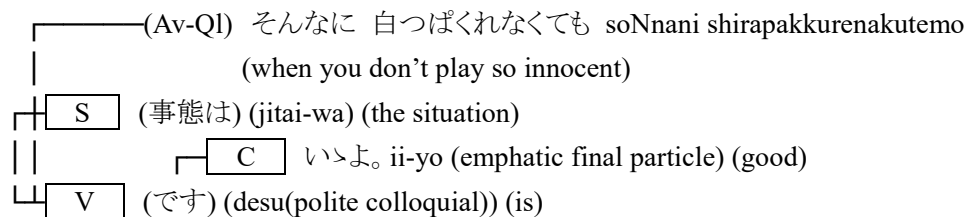
(177) なるほど珍しいに相違ない。 KS

My visit must be rare indeed.



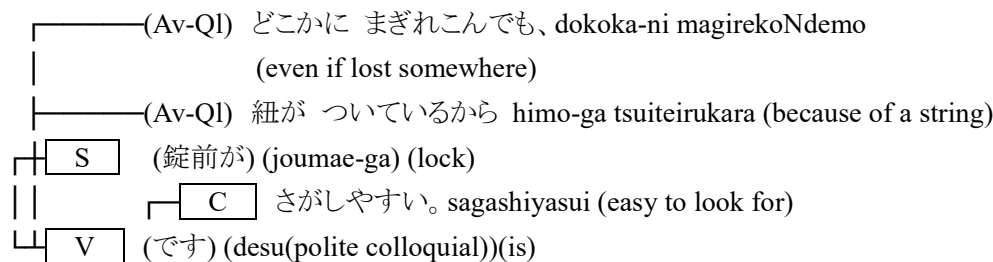
(178) そんなに白つぱくれなくてもいいよ。 SS

You don't need to play so innocent.



(179) どこかにまぎれこんでも、紐がついているからさがしやすい。 HK

The lock is easy to find with a string even if lost somewhere.

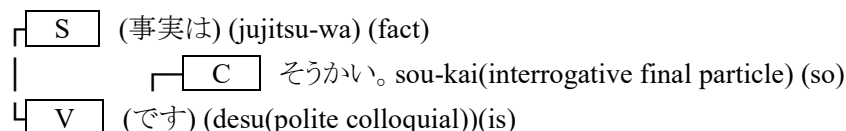


3) Adverb Complements

We found two adverb complements in C sentences only with interrogative final particle 'kai'.

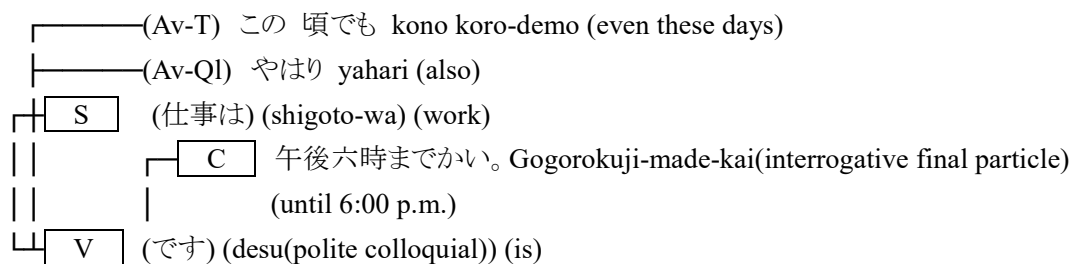
(180) そうかい。 KN

Is that so?



(181) この頃でもやはり午後六時までかい。 KS

Is the work also until 6:00 p.m. even these days?

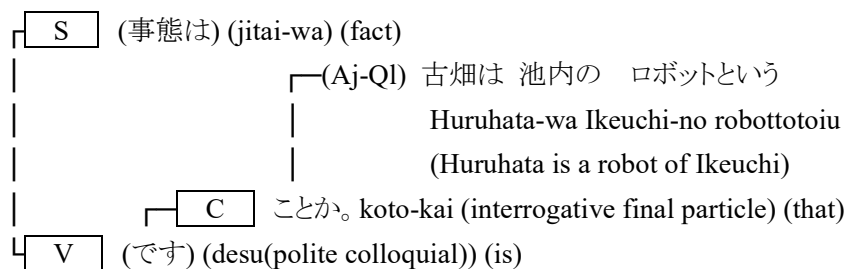


4) Interrogative Sentences

Besides the above two adverb complements with interrogative particles; 6/27 examples have interrogative particles in C sentences, in which the complements import more than subjects or verjects.

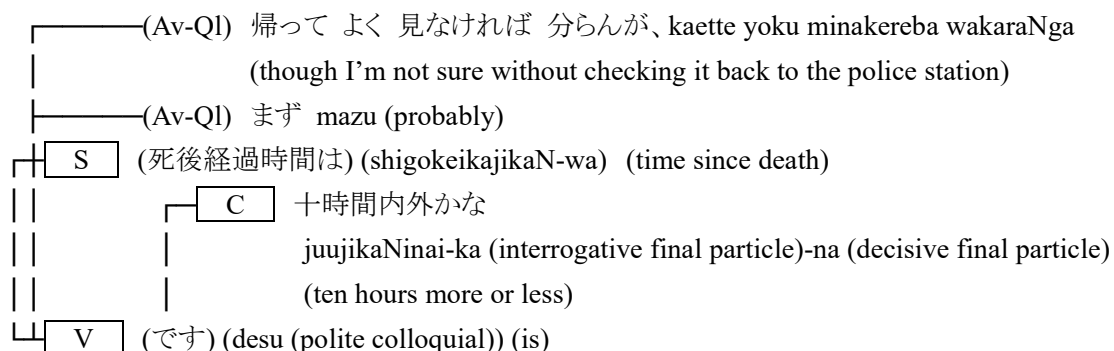
(182) 古畑は池内のロボットということか。 KN

Is Huruhata a robot of Ikeuchi?



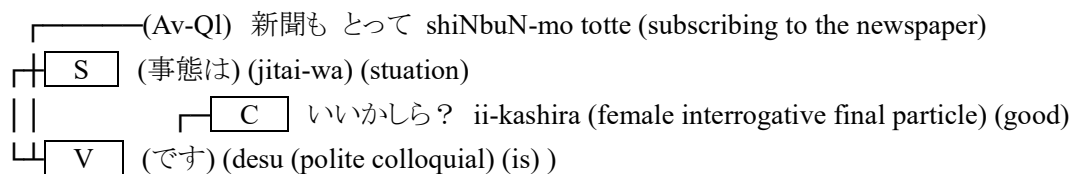
(183) 帰ってよく見なければ分らんが、まず十時間内外かな。 TS

I'm not sure without checking it back to the police station, but the time since death may be ten hours more or less.



(184) 新聞もとっていいかしら？ SO

May I subscribe to the newspaper?



10. SIOV : 1.0%

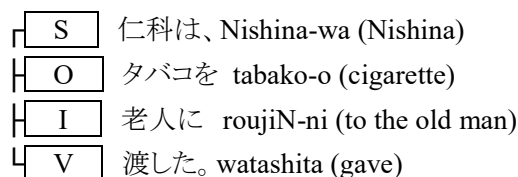
The full sentences SIOV are only 1.0%. Languages in which the word order indicates the grammatical role; English, Chinese, Malay, etc., the components are hardly omitted to keep the order. On the other hand, the agglutinative languages, like Japanese, permit the omission of components because of the grammatical particles.

1) Transference of Concrete Things

Visible things or persons are needless to say, so we find here only two examples.

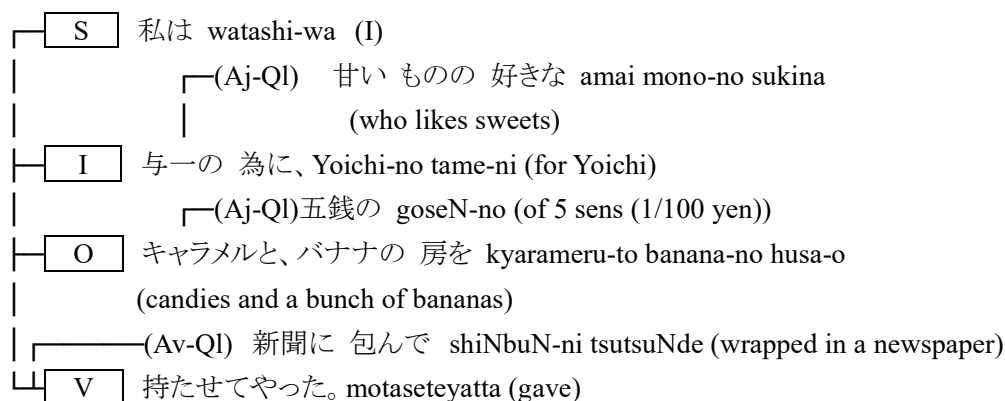
(185) 仁科は、タバコを老人に渡した。 KK

Nishina gave a cigarette to the old man.



(186) 私は甘いものの好きな与一の為に、五銭のキャラメルと、バナナの房を新聞に包んで持たせてやった。 SS

I gave Yoich, who likes sweets, a box of candies of 5 sens and a bunch of bananas wrapped in a newspaper.

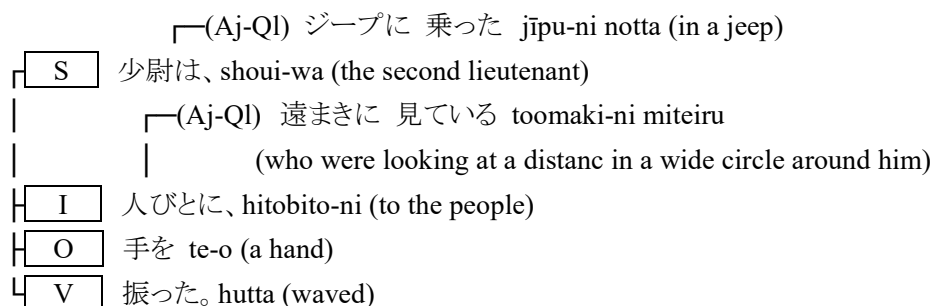


2) Coherence of Verbs and Direct Objects

The coherent combination of a verb and a direct object such as ‘koe-o kaketa (poured voice=called out to someone)’, ‘te-o hutta (waved a hand)’, which works like a verb, makes the SIOV sentence with the interested third person or indirect object.

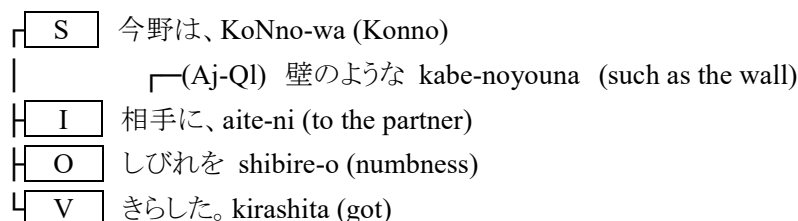
(187) ジープに乗った少尉は、遠まきに見ている人びとに、手を振った。 HK

The second lieutenant in a jeep waved a hand to people who were looking at a distance in a wide circle around him.



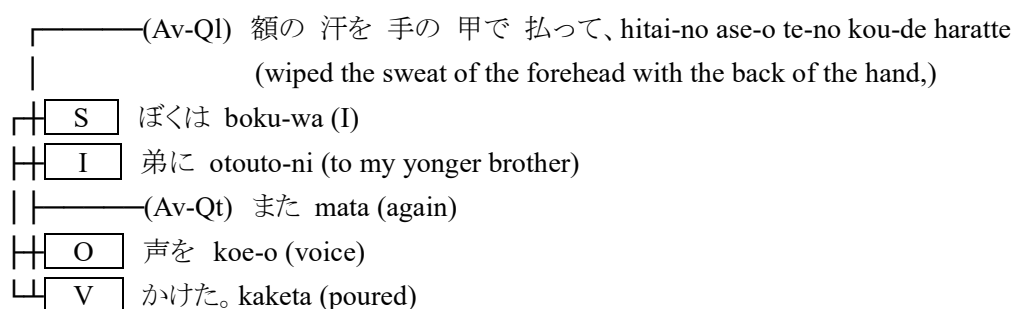
(188) 今野は、壁のような相手に、しびれをきらした。 HK

Konno got impatient to the partner such as the wall.



(189) 額の汗を手の甲で払って、ぼくは弟にまた声をかけた。 SM

Wiped the sweat of the forehead with the back of the hand, I spoke to my younger brother again.

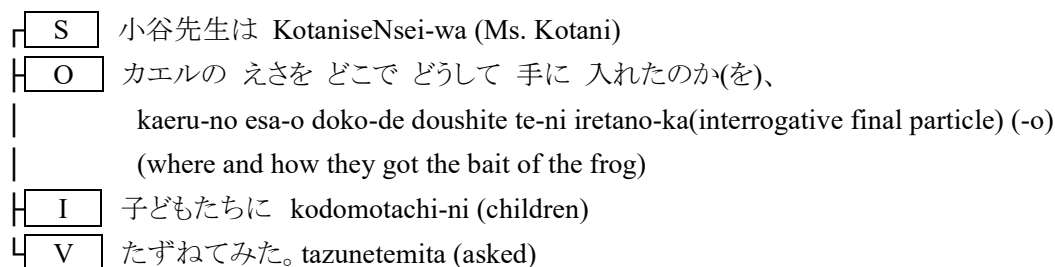


3) Clarification of the Logic

The following SIOV sentences clarify the logic with full components, no matter how redundant the sentence may be.

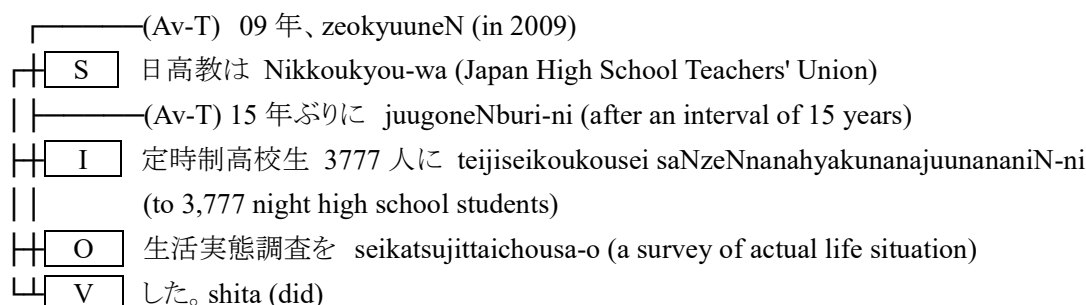
(190) 小谷先生はカエルのえさをどこでどうして手に入れたのか、子どもたちにたずねてみた。 UM1

Ms. Kotani asked the children where and how they got the bait of the frog.



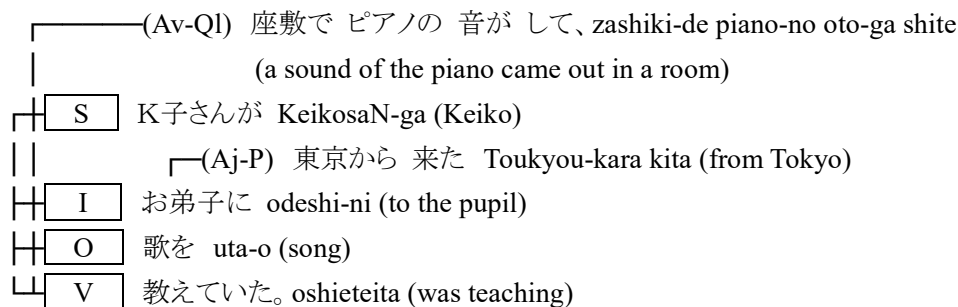
(191) 09 年、日高教は 15 年ぶりに定時制高校生 3777 人に生活実態調査をした。 FT

The Japan High School Teachers' Union conducted a survey of actual life situation to 3,777 night high school students in 2009 after an interval of 15 years.



(192) 座敷でピアノの音がして、K子さんが東京から来たお弟子に歌を教えていた。 YH

I heard a sound of the piano in a room, and Keiko was teaching a song to the pupil from Tokyo.



11. IV : 0.9%

The most frequent word order in SIV sentences is the ISV, in which the indirect object is prior to all other components the same as in IV sentences. Therefore, we may say that many of the IV sentences are elliptic forms of ISV.

1) Potential and Spontaneous Sentences

SV potential sentences focus ‘what’ is possible; on the other hand, IV potential sentences give emphasis to ‘for whom’ it is possible.

(193) おれにはわからない。 KK

I don't know what happens.

I	おれには ore-ni-wa (to me)
S	(事情が) (jijou-ga) (what happens)
V	わからない。wakaranai (are unknown)

(194) 肌合いが似ていようと、ちがおうと、風越には、どうでもよいことに思えた。 KN

Kazakoshi thought it's a matter of indifference whether their temperaments were similar or not.

(Av-QI) 肌合いが 似ていようと、ちがおうと、hadaai-ga niteiyouto chigaouto
 (whether their temperaments were similar or different)
 S (そんな ことは) (soNna koto-wa) (such a thing)
 I 風越には、Kazakoshi-ni-wa (to Kazakoshi)
 (Av-QI) どうでも よい ことに dou-demo yoi koto-ni (as a matter of indifference)
 V 思えた。omoeta (seemed)

(195) 髪を長くのばしていたし、背広ネクタイというきちんとしたかつこうからほど遠い服装をしていて、小谷先生にはちょっとだらしく見えた。 UM

With long hair and in the clothes far from the appropriate appearance in a suit and tie, the teacher looked slightly slovenly to Ms. Kotani.

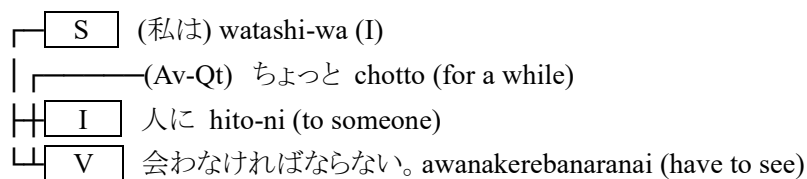
(Av-QI) 髪を 長く のばしていたし、背広ネクタイという きちんとした かっこうから
 ほど遠い 服装を していて、
 kami-o nagaku nobashiteitashi sebironekutaitoiu kichiNtoshita kakkou-kara
 hodotooi hokusou-o shiteite
 (with long hair and in the clothes far from the appropriate appearance in a suit and tie)
 I 小谷先生には KotaniseNsei-ni-wa (to Ms.Kotani)
 S (その 先生が) (sono seNsei-ga) (the teacher)
 (Av-Qt 副) ちょっと chotto (slightly)
 (Av-QI) だらしく darashinaku (slovenly)
 V 見えた。mieta (looked)

2) 'Au (see)'

In ‘dareka-ni au (to see someone)’ the direct object in English is an indirect object in Japanese. And it is synonymous with ‘dareka-to au (to see with someone)’, in which the direct object in English is an adverb phrase. Namely, the intransitive verb ‘au’ does not intend to bother another person.

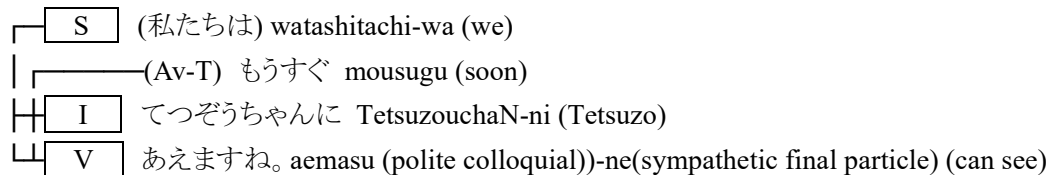
(196) ちょっと人に会わなければならない。 KY

I have to see someone for a while.



(197) もうすぐ、てつぞうちゃんにあえますね。 UM

Soon we can see Tetsuzo.

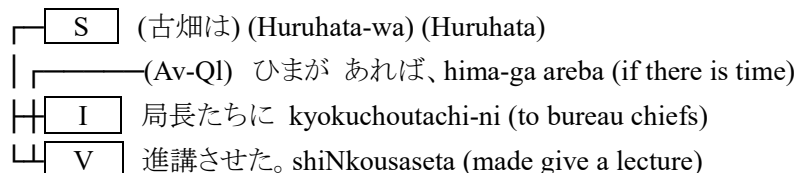


3) Causative and Passive Sentences

In addition to potential and spontaneous, causative and passive, all these are expressed in auxiliaries in Japanese, are found in IV sentences. In (198) and (199) the subjects are context-dependent.

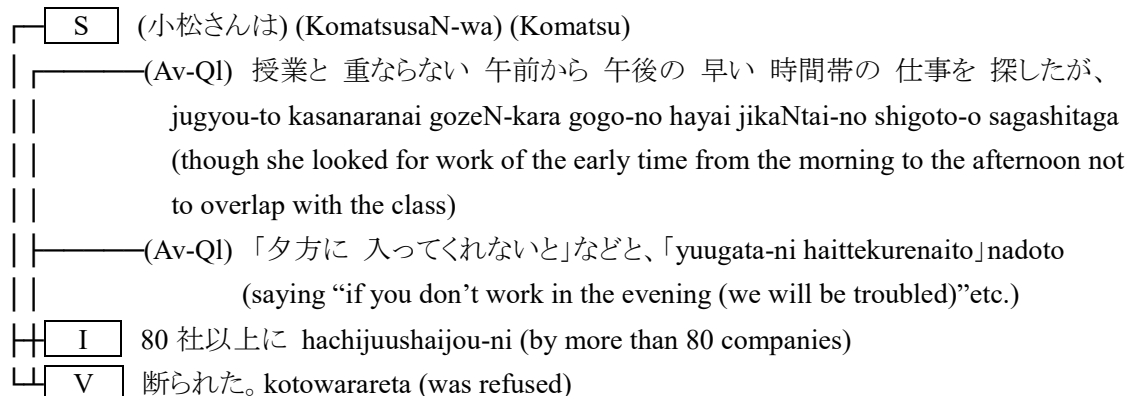
(198) ひまがあれば、局長たちに進講させた。 KN

When Furuhashi had time, he made bureau chiefs give a lecture.



(199) 授業と重ならない午前から午後の早い時間帯の仕事を探したが、「夕方に入ってくれないと」などと、
80社以上に断られた。 FT

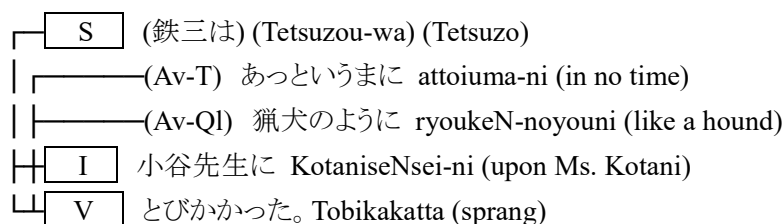
Komatsu looked for work of the early time from the morning to the afternoon not to overlap with the class, but more than 80 companies refused her saying “we will be troubled if you don’t work in the evening” etc.



4) Emphasis on the Third Person

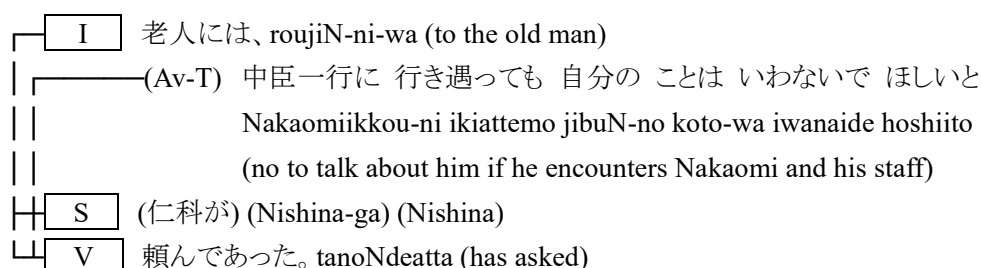
(200) あっというまに獵犬のように小谷先生にとびかかった。 UM

In no time Tetsuzo sprang upon Ms. Kotani like a hound.



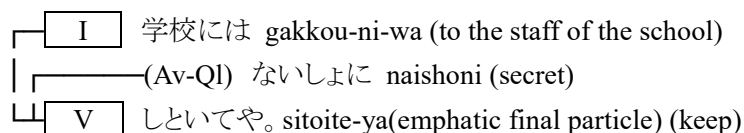
(201) 老人には、中臣一行に行き遇っても自分のことはいわないでほしいと頼んであった。 KK

Nishina has asked to the old man not to talk about him if he encounters Nakaomi and his staff.



(202) 学校にはないしょにしといてや。 UM

Please keep it secret to the staff of the school.



12. Only Modifiers: 0.8%

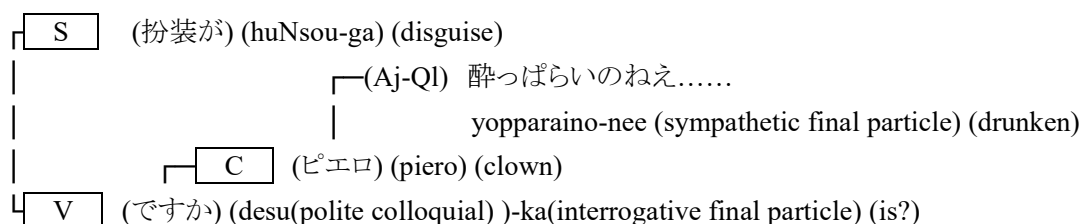
When the context is eloquent, it is enough to say just a modifier expressing new information.

1) Adjectives

We cannot find more than one following example of adjective.

(203) 「酔っぱらいのねえ……」 HG

Is the disguise of drunken clown?

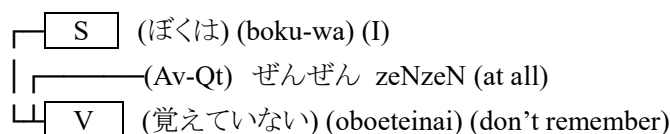


2) Adverbs

One adverb sentence is quite frequent in daily conversation.

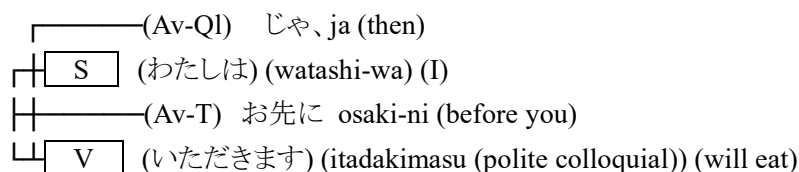
(204) 「ぜんぜん」 SM

“I don't remember at all.”



(205) 「じゃ、お先に」 KY

“Then, I will eat before you.”

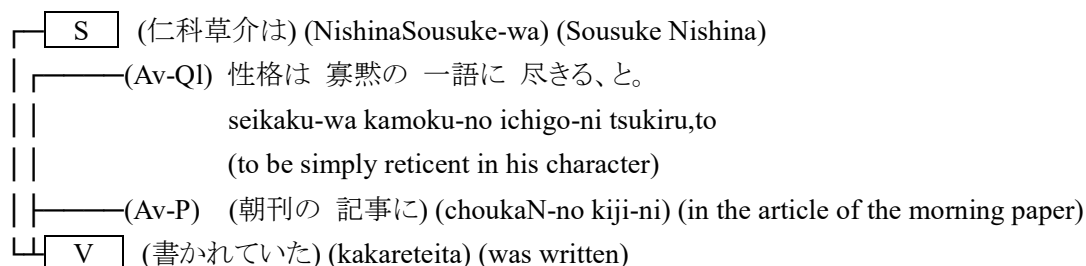


3) Adverb Clauses

Being modifier, adverb clauses have rich contents equivalent to sentences. So that, it is quite natural that 8/13 examples of only modifiers are adverb clauses. In SOV languages like Japanese a sentence may be embedded by adding verbs till the last main verb, which subordinates the preceding sentence objectively.

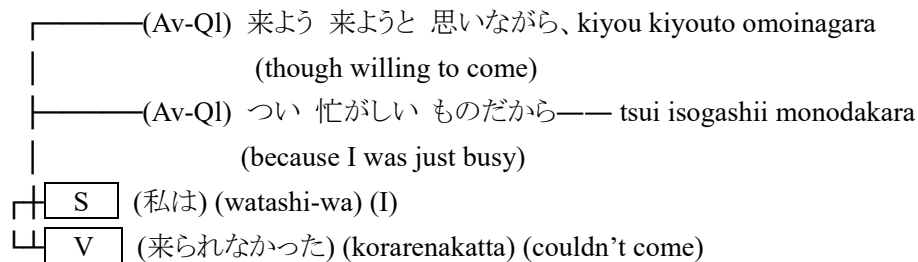
(206) 性格は寡黙^{かもく}の一語に尽きる、と。 KK

Sousuke Nishina was written to be simply reticent in his character in the article of the morning paper.



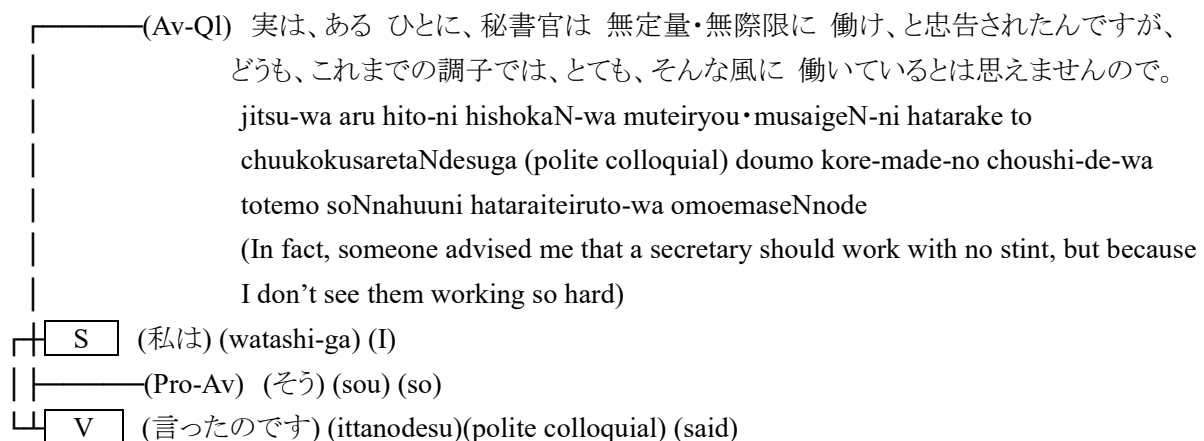
(207) 来よう来ようと思いながら、つい忙がしいものだから—— KS

Though willing to come, I couldn't come because I was just busy.



(208) 実は、あるひとに、秘書官は無定量・無際限に働け、と忠告されたんですが、どうも、これまでの調子では、とても、そんな風に働いているとは思えませんので。 KN

In fact, someone advised me that a secretary should work with no stint, but because I don't see them working so hard, I said so.



13. S : 1.0%

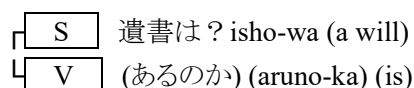
The 11 examples are the sentences composed only of the subject, which are much less than the 181 examples composed only of the verb. It seems because the whole contents of a sentence is shown less in the first subject than the last verb.

1) With Particles

All the 5 examples consist of the subject with particle are in the conversation to make clear its role in the context.

(209) 遺書は？ TS

Is there a will?



(210) 一種くせのある風が..... KN

A peculiar wind seems to be blowing.

└─(Aj-Ql) 一種 くせの ある isshu kuse-no aru (peculiar)
┌ S 風が..... kaze-ga (wind)
└ V (吹いているようだ) (huiteiruyouda) (seems to be blowing)

(211) みっともない成績でも人には分らないっていう甘えと、矢が例えば十点と九点の境界に刺さった時なんか、つい良い方の得点に数えちゃうっていう甘えがね。 HG

I have an easy-going tendency to expect that even disgusting results cannot be known to other people and to count it as better, for example, when an arrow stuck between 10 and 9 points.

└─(Aj-Ql) みっともない 成績でも 人には 分らないっていう
| mittomonai seiseki-demo hito-ni-wa wakaranaitteiu
| (to expect that even disgusting results cannot be known to other people)
| └─(Aj-Ql) 矢が 例えば 十点と 九点の 境界に 刺さった時なんか、
| | つい 良い 方の 得点に 数えちゃうっていう
| | ya-ga tatoeba jutteN-to kyuuteN-no kyoukai-ni sasattatoki-naNka
| | tsui yoi hou-no tokuteN-ni kazoechautteiu
| | (to count it as better, for example, when an arrow stuck between
| | 10 and 9 points)
┌ S 甘えと 甘えがね。 amae-to amae-ga-ne(sympathetic final particle)
| (an easy-going tendency and an easy-going tendency)
└ V (出るのよ) (deru-no(female decisive final particle)-yo(emphatic final particle)) (occur)

2) Without Particles

The other 6 examples without articles are found not in the conversation, but only in the description of articles or novels similar to Japanese ancient writings.

(212) 30 人の募集に、志願者 52 人。 FT

For the recruitment of 30 students 52 applicants applied.

└─(Av-Qt,Ql) 30 人の 募集に、 saNjuuniN-no boshuu-ni
| (for the recruitment of 30 students)
┌ S 志願者 52 人(が)。 shigaNsha gojuuniniN(-ga) (52 applicants)
└ V (応募した) (ouboshita) (applied))

(213) 一万円たらずの現金、ハンカチ、靴^{ぐつ}ベラ、折りたたまれた^{しわ}昨日の新聞、皺^{しわ}になった列車食堂の受取証。TS

There were cash less than 10,000yen, a handkerchief, a shoehorn, a folded yesterday's newspaper and a crumpled receipt of a dining car of a train.

└─(Aj-Qt) 一万円たらずの ichimaNeNtarazu-no (less than 10,000yen)	
└─	└─(Aj-QI) 折りたたまれた oritatamareta (folded)
	└─(Aj-T) 昨日の sakuya-no (yesterday's)
	└─(Aj-QI) 皺 ^{しわ} に なった shiwa-ni natta(crumpled)
	└─(Aj-QI) 列車食堂の resshashokudou-no
	(of a dining car of a train)
└─ S	現金、ハンカチ、靴ベラ、新聞、受取証(が)。
└─	geNkiN haNkachi kutsu ^{ぐつ} bera shiNbuN Juryoushou(-ga)
└─	(cash, handkerchief, shoehorn, newspaper, receipt)
└─ V	(あった) (atta) (were)

(214) 白い絹^{ズボン}の禪^{ズリット}子と、腰のあたりまで裂目の割れている花模様のベトナム服、その立襟の上に細い首を傾けて、もの悲しげに瞬いていた眼——。 GM

The white silk pants, the floral pattern Vietnamese dress slit to the waist, the twinkling eyes with melancholy inclined the thin neck on the stand-up collar (were reminded).

└─(Aj-QI) 白い 絹の shiroi kinu-no (white silk)	
└─	└─(Aj-QI) 腰の あたりまで 裂目の 割れている
	koshi-no atari-made sakeme-no wareteiru
	(slit to the waist)
	└─(Aj, QI) 花模様の hanamoyou-no (floral pattern)
	└─(Aj-P, QI) その 立襟の 上に 細い 首を 傾けて、
└─	もの悲しげに 瞬いていた
	sono tateeri-no ue-ni hosoi kubi-o katamukete
	monoganashigeni mamataiteita
	(twinkling with melancholy inclined the thin neck
	on the stand-up collar)
└─ S	禪子、ベトナム服、眼(が)——。zuboN betonamuhuku me(ga)
└─	(pants, Vietnamese dress, eyes)
└─ V	(浮かんだ) (ukaNda) (were reminded)

14. IOV : 0.6%

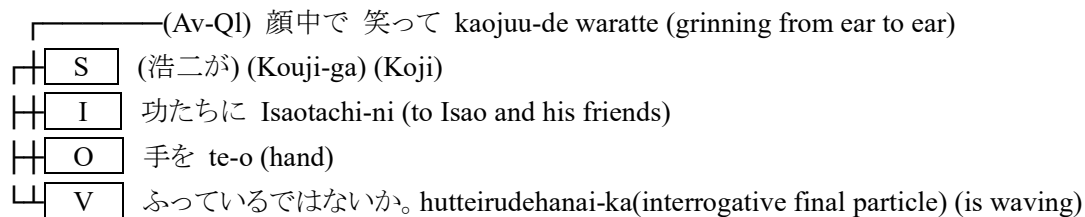
We have 10 examples of the full components with latent subject; (S) IOV. It is rare to have indirect objects, whose frequency is 1% (Figure 7), losing subjects, whose frequency is 64% (Figure 4).

1) Coherence of Verbs and Direct Objects

In 5/10 examples we recognize the coherence between verbs and direct objects.

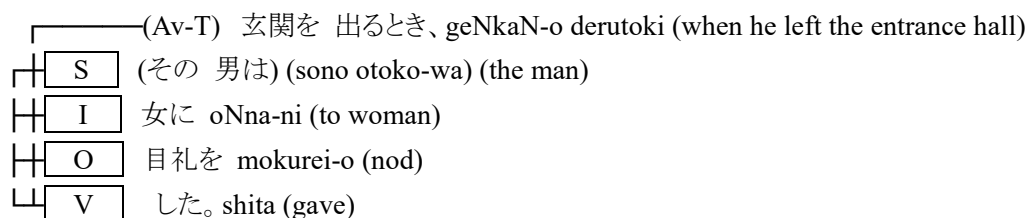
(215) 顔中で笑って功たちに手をふっているではないか。 UM

Koji is waving his hand to Isao and his friends grinning from ear to ear.



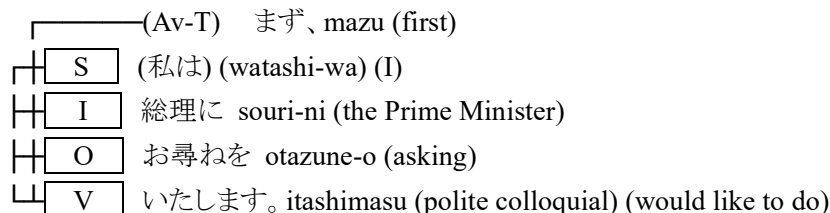
(216) 玄関を出るとき、女に目礼をした。 KK

When he left the entrance hall, (the man) gave a nod to the woman.



(217) まず、総理にお尋ねをいたします。 KI

First, I would like to ask the Prime Minister a question.

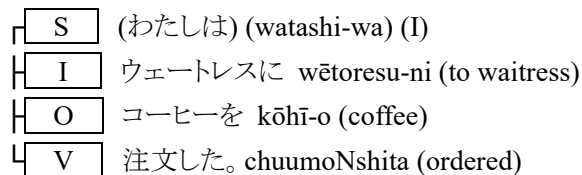


2) Clarification of the Logic

In the other 5/10 examples direct objects have more information than the former coherent type.

(218) ウェートレスにコーヒーを注文した。 GM

I ordered a coffee to the waitress.



(219) この列車番号の 7 というのは何か、駅にきいてみろ。 TS

You ask to the station office what this train number 7 means.

└─	O	この 列車番号の 7 というのは何か(を)、 kono resshabaNbou-no nanatoiuno-wa nanika(-o) (what is this train number 7)
└─	S	(おまえが) (omae-ga) (you)
└─	I	駅に eki-ni (to station)
└─	V	きいてみろ。 kiitemiro (imperative) (ask)

(220) あらかじめ、土産のつもりだったらしく、彦山村で待っていた人夫としての男たちにも、ガムを一個ずつ配った。 HK

Seeming to be a present in advance (the second lieutenant) dealt one chewing gum to each man as carrier who were waiting in Hikoyama village.

└─	(Av-QI)	あらかじめ、土産の つもり だったらしく、 arakajime miyage-no tsumori dattarashiku (in advance seeming to be a present)
└─	S	(少尉は) (shoui-wa) (the second lieutenant)
└─	(Aj-P)	彦山村で 待っていた Hikoyamamura-de matteita (who were waiting in Hikoyama village)
└─	(Aj-QI)	人夫としての niNputoshite-no (as carriers)
└─	I	男たちにも、otokotachi-ni-mo (to men)
└─	O	ガムを gamu-o (chewing gum)
└─	(Av-Qt)	一個ずつ ikkozutsu (one each)
└─	V	配った。 kubatta (dealt)

15. SICV : 0.4%

The full form of SCV type with the indirect object counts only 7 examples. The full forms are hardly used both in the transitive sentences and in the intransitives.

1) Noun Complements

4/7 examples of this type contains noun complements including adjective noun complements. The most frequent was I-initiative type; ISOV, the same as in SIV sentences. We see that the indirect object appears when it is emphasized.

(221) 人間には気圧が必要なのだ。 UK

A human being needs atmospheric pressure.

└─┐ I 人間には niNgen-ni-wa (for a human being)
 └─┐ S 気圧が kiatsu-ga (atmospheric pressure)
 └─┐ C 必要 hitsuyou (necessary)
 └─┐ V なのだ。 nanoda (is)

(222) あの男にはそれくらいの芸当は朝飯前なのだ。 KK

A performance like that is a piece of pie for that man.

└─┐ I あの 男には ano otoko-ni-wa (for that man)
 └─┐ (Pro-Aj) それくらいの sorekurai-no (like that)
 └─┐ S 芸当は geitou-wa (performance)
 └─┐ C 朝飯前 asameshimae (before breakfast)
 └─┐ V なのだ。 nanoda (is)

(223) 小谷先生は夏休みを遊びくらしたせいか、なかなか子どもたちに寛大だ。 UM

Ms.Kotani is quite generous to the children, probably because she enjoyed summer vacation.

└─┐ S 小谷先生は KotaniseNsei-wa (Ms.Kotani)
 └─┐ (Av-QI) 夏休みを 遊びくらした せいか、 natsuyasumi-o asobikurashita sei-ka
 └─┐ (probably because she enjoyed summer vacation)
 └─┐ (Av-Qt) なかなか nakanaka (quite)
 └─┐ I 子どもたちに kodomotach-ni (to children)
 └─┐ C 寛大 kaNdai (generous)
 └─┐ V だ。 da (is)

2) Adjective Complements ‘nai (absent)’

In the 3/7 examples of SICV sentences the complements are the adjective ‘nai (absent)’.

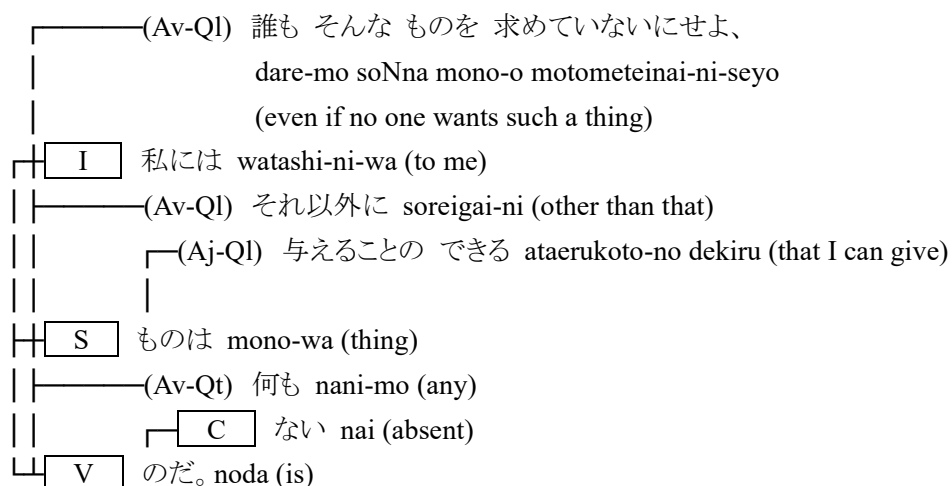
The omission of the indirect object marker ‘-ni’ at the head of the sentence such as in (226) was found also in (169-70).

(224) 仁科にはその方面の知識はなかった。 KK

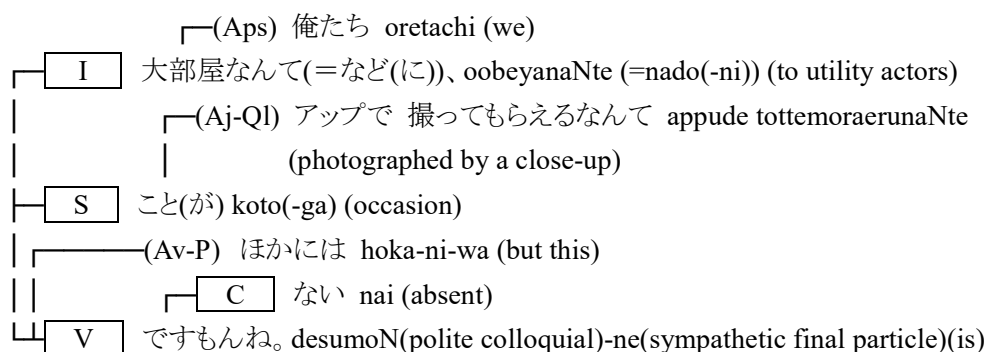
Nishina did not have the knowledge of the area.

└─┐ I 仁科には Nishina-ni-wa (to Nishina)
 └─┐ (Aj-P) その 方面の sono houmeN-no (of that area)
 └─┐ S 知識は chishiki-wa (knowledge)
 └─┐ C な(く) na(ku) (absent)
 └─┐ V かった。 katta (was)

- (225) 誰もそんなものを求めているにせよ、私にはそれ以外に与えることのできるものは何もないのだ。SO
Even if no one wants such a thing, I have nothing that I can give other than that.



- (226) 俺たち大部屋なんて、アップで撮ってもらえるなんてことほかにはないですもんね。 KM
We, the utility actors, have no other chance to be photographed by a close-up.



16. Others: 0.4%

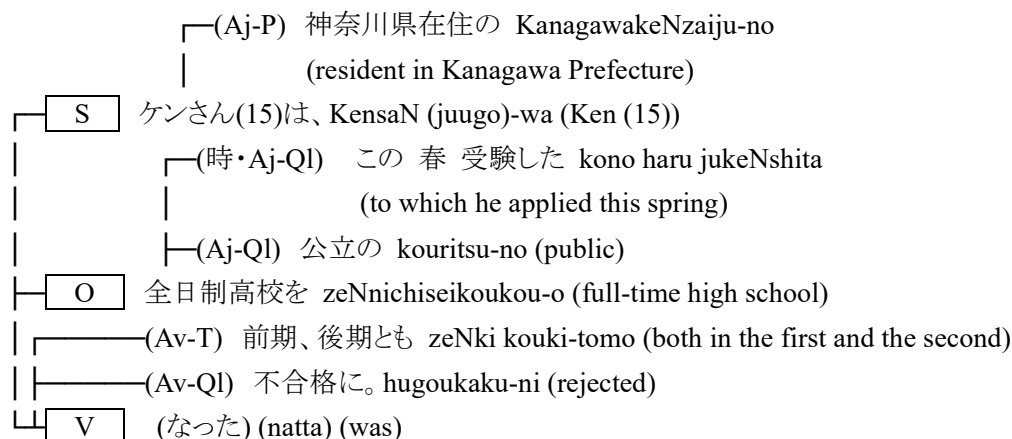
1) SO : (2 examples)

As the expressions ‘hugougakuni naru (is rejected)’ and ‘tameiki-o tsuku (let escape sigh)’ are idioms, the verbs ‘natta (was)’ in (227) and ‘tsuku (let escape)’ in (228) are needless to say.

Grammatically, the direct object ‘full-time high school’ in (227), which is an intransitive sentence, should be the adverb of place; ‘in the entrance examination of the full-time high school’.

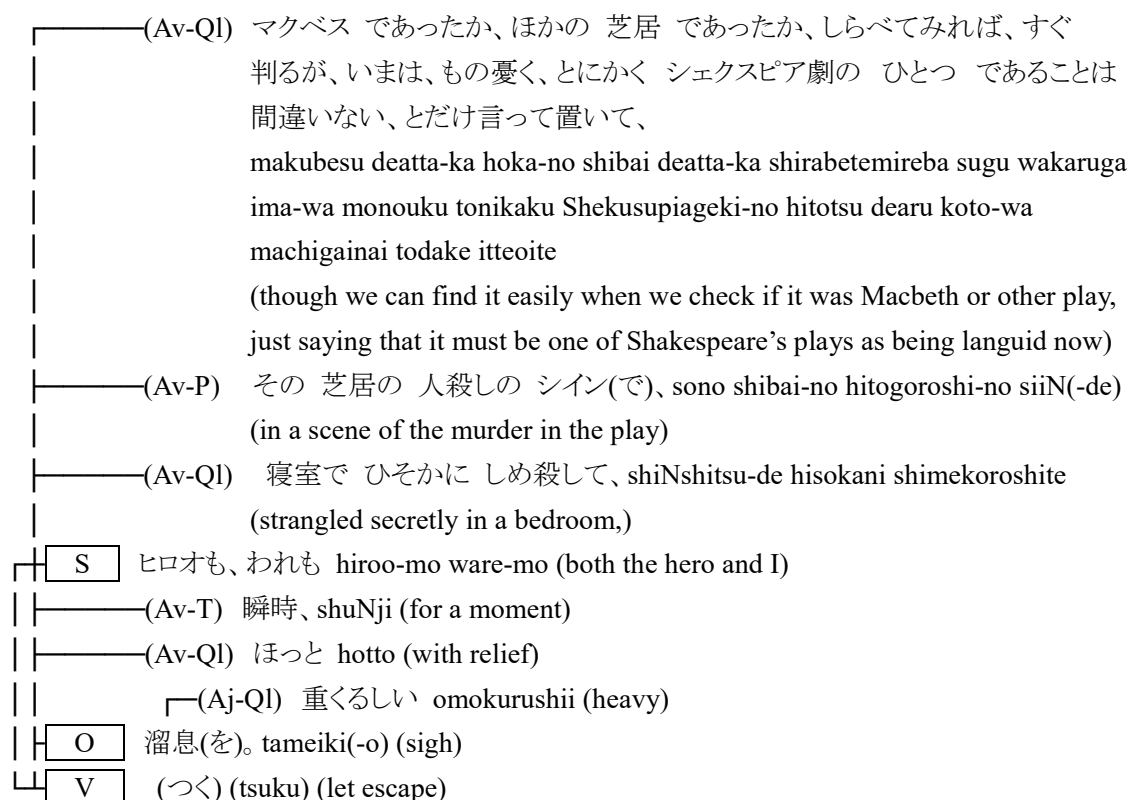
(227) 神奈川県在住のケンさん(15)は、この春受験した公立の全日制高校を前期、後期とも不合格に。FT

Ken (15), a resident in Kanagawa Prefecture, (was) rejected from the public full-time high school to which he applied this spring both in the first and the second (examination).



(228) マクベスであったか、ほかの芝居であったか、しらべてみれば、すぐ判るが、いまは、もの憂く、とにかくシェクスピア劇のひとつであることは間違いない、とだけ言って置いて、その芝居の人殺しのシーン、寝室でひそかにしめ殺して、ヒロオも、われも、瞬時、ほっと重くるしい溜息。 OT

Though we can find it easily when we check if it was Macbeth or other play, just saying that it must be one of Shakespeare's plays being languid now, in a scene of the murder in the play strangled secretly in a bedroom both the hero and I (let escape) a heavy sigh with relief for a moment.



2) ICV : (2 examples)

This type also begins with an indirect object.

(229) 心理学者にも似合しからぬ事だ。 KS

It does not become a psychologist (that Tsuda thinks that the mind can act freely regardless of outside stimulation).

┌	S	(津田君が 外部の 刺激の いかに 関せず 心は 自由に 働き得ると考えていることが)
		(TsudakuN-ga gaibu-no shigeki-no ikaN-ni kaNsezu kokoro-wa jiyuu-ni hatarakiuruto
		kaNgaeteiru koto-ga)
		(that Tsuda thinks that the mind can act freely regardless of outside stimulation)
└	I	心理学者にも shiNrigakusha-ni-mo (for psychologist)
		┌(Aj-QI) 似合しからぬ niawashikaranu (unlike)
		┌ C 事 koto (fact)
└	V	だ。da (is)

(230) 三人の警察官には、タバコ一箱ずつだった。 HK

To the three policemen he dealt a box of cigarette each.

		┌(Aj-Qt) 三人の saNniN-no (three)
┌	I	警察官には、keisatsukaN-ni-wa (to police men)
└	S	(配布したのが) (haihushitano-ga) (what he dealt)
		┌ C タバコ一箱ずつ tabako hitohakozutu (a box of cigarette each)
└	V	だった。datta (was)

3) SIC : (1 example)

The indirect objects also initiate this type.

(231) あんたに妙案はないかね。 KK

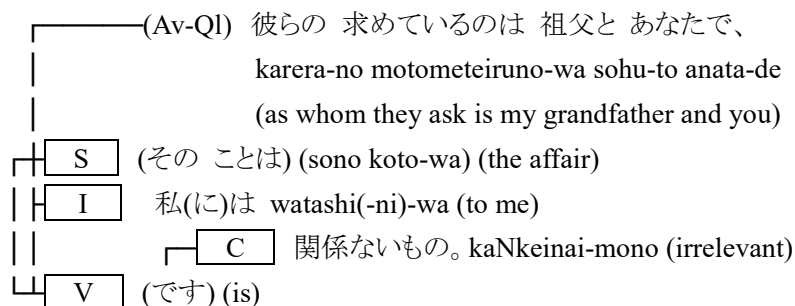
Don't you have any bright idea?

┌	I	あんたに anta-ni (to you)
└	S	妙案は myouaN-wa (bright idea)
		┌ C ないかね。nai-ka(interrogative final particle)-ne (sympathetic final particle)
		(absent)
└	V	(です) (desu(polite colloquial)) (is)

4) IC : (1 example)

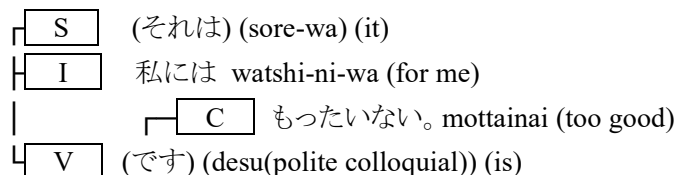
(232) 彼らの求めているのは祖父とあなたで、私は関係ないもの。 SO

Whom they want is my grandfather and you, and I have nothing to do with the affair.



(233) 私にはもったいない。

It is too good for me.

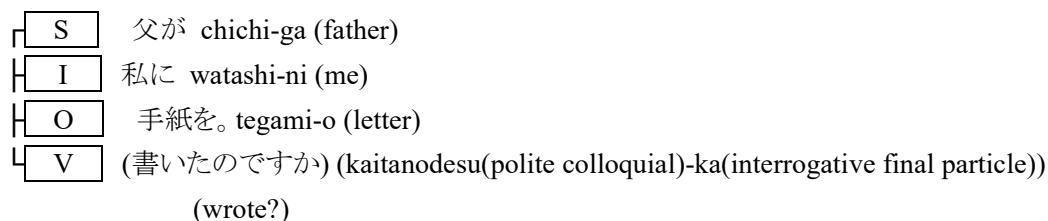


5) SIO : (0 examples)

The full form SIOV except V: SIO cannot be found in the examples. We suppose for example the following sentence.

(234) 父が私に手紙を。

Did my father write me a letter?

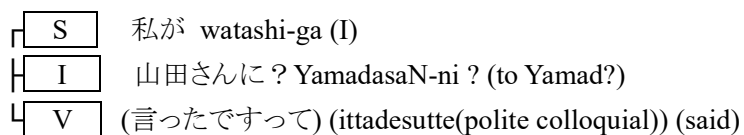


6) SI : (0 examples)

SI sentences such as (235) are not found in the examples.

(235) 私が山田さんに？

Did I said to Yamamda?

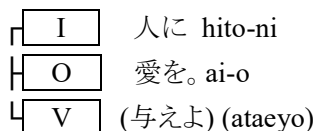


7) IO : (0 examples)

The IO sentences are not in the examples. It would be difficult to find this type but, slogans.

(236) 人に愛を。

Give love to a person.

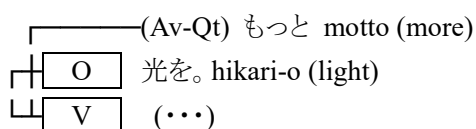


8) O : (0 examples)

We have seen the sentences composed only of S and V, but there was not a sentence composed only of O such as (237).

(237) もっと光を。

More light.

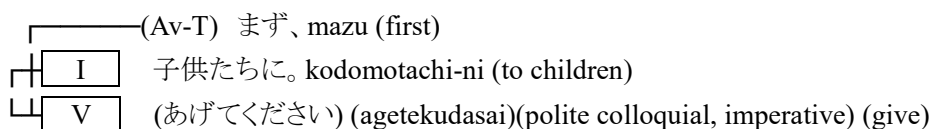


9) I : (0 examples)

The sentence composed only of I like (238) was not found in the examples. It is quite natural that the least frequent component makes alone a sentence.

(238) まず、子供たちに。

Please give first, to the children.



Conclusion

The intention of this argument is to give theoretical proof for sentence structures in succession to Thomas of Erfurt (1350), who tried to explain the parts of speech in relation to the reality based on Aristotle's categories. But Erfurt's insightful trial did not end successfully because Aristotle's categories are 'imperfect' in Kant's word. We find a similar trail based on Aristotle's categories in Émile Benveniste (1966), who went the way of Erfurt for the same reason. The argument of these discourses leads to Herder (1772)'s view that language is an expression of cognition in nature before a tool of communication.

Later, Aristotle's enumerative categories are summarized in space and time by Kant, and Hegel made explicit the correlation of space and time. Nowadays we have Einstein's four-dimensional cognition, which supports this argument (for further discussion, see Sakai (2008)).

When the nature of language is to express cognition, every single sentence should be provided with the structure of four-dimensional cognition, which may be the universal sentence structure. The components SIOV are not original but we have used them appropriately to describe every language.

The surface structure, in terms of Chomsky, of a sentence varies as we omit the understood parts for many reasons, which are shown in this paper. However, as far as we have seen in these 1,536 examples, we may say that the deep structure of a sentence is based on the four-dimensional cognition.

How it is defines what it is and what it is provides how it is. In other words, the phenomena define the essence and the essence provides the phenomena. Therefore, we could conclude that the essential definition of language is as an expression of cognition.

Abbreviations

- FT 「不況の長期化であふれる定時制(Hukyou-no chokika-de ahureru teijisei)『アエラ(Aera)』 2010/5/17
- GM 結城昌治 YUUKI Souji 『ゴメスの名はゴメス (Gomesu-no na-wa Gomesu)』
- HG 東野圭吾 HIGASHINO Keigo『放課後 (Houkago)』
- HK 佐木隆三 SAKI Ryuuzou 「火の中に消えた (Hi-no nakani kieta)」
- KI 「国土交通委員会 国会議事録 (KokudokoutsuuiiNkai Kokkaigijiroku)」 2004/4/6
- KK 西村寿行 NISHIMURA Jukou 『化石の荒野 (Kaseki-no kouya)』
- KM つかこうへい TSUKA Kouhei『蒲田行進曲 (Kamata koushiNkyoku)』
- KN 城山三郎 SHIROYAMA Saburou 『官僚たちの夏 (KaNryoutachi-no natsu)』
- KR 林芙美子 HAYASHI Humiko「蛙 (Kaeru)」
- KS 夏目漱石 NATSUME Souseki「琴のそら音 (Koto-no sorane)」
- KY 仁木悦子 NIKI Etsuko 「聖い夜の中で (Kiyoi yoru-no naka-de)」
- MA 佐木隆三 SAKI Ryuuzou 「見たかもしれない青空 (Mitakamoshirenai aozora)」
- NS 「ネット選挙解禁 -次の大きな一歩につなぐ (NettoseNkyokaikiN-Tsugi-no ookina ippo-ni tsunagu)」
朝日新聞社説 (Asahi shiNbuN shasetsu)2010/5/27
- OT 太宰治 DAZAI Osamu 「音について (Oto-nitsuite)」
- SM 井上ひさし INOUE Hisashi 「あくる朝の蟬 (Akuruasa-no semi)」
- SO 村上春樹 MURAKAMI Haruki 『世界の終りとハードボイルド・ワンダーランド (Sekai-no owari-to haadoboirudo waNdārando)』
- SS 林芙美 HAYASHI Humiko 「清貧の書 (SeihiN-no sho)」
- TO 宮本輝 MIYAMOTO Teru 『焚火の終わり (Takibi-no owari)』
- TS 松本清張 MATSUMOTO Seichou 『点と線 (TeN-to seN)』
- UK 立花隆 TACHIBANA Takashi 『宇宙からの帰還 (Uchuu-kara-no kikaN)』
- UM 灰谷健次郎 HAITANI Kenjiro 『兎の眼 (Usagi-no me)』
- YH 志賀直哉 SHIGA Naoya 「雪の日 (Yuki-no hi)」

References

PDF on Web

- SAKAI, Yuuko. 2008. 'Universal Sentence Structure—A Realization in Spanish—' (English version of the web of SAKAI Yuuko, *Yojigen ninshiki no bun kouzou — Supeingo no baai —*, Tokyo: Liber Press, 2006) <http://www2.teu.ac.jp/media/~sakai/xuss/4%2025%20USS%20whole.pdf>
- 2011 'Syntax Tree Diagram in Spanish: 465 Examples from Universal Sentence Structure—A Realization in Spanish—' (2008)
- Benveniste, Émile. 1966. *Problèmes de linguistique générale*. Kishimoto Michio et al. trans. in Japanese, Tokyo: Misuzu shobou. 1987.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1957. *Syntactic Structures*. The Hague: Mouton.
- 1964. *Current Issues in Linguistic Theory*. The Hague: Mouton.
- 1965. *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.
- Einstein, Albert. 1905. 'Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper,' Nakamura Seitarou trans. in Japanese, *Einstein Senshu I*. Yukawa Hideki ed. Tokyo: Kyouritsu-Shuppan, 1979.
- 1916. *Relativity: The Special and the General Theory*. Robert W. Lawson trans. in English London: Routledge.
- Erfurt, Thomas of. 1350. *On the Modes of Signifying, or Speculative Grammar*. G. L. Bursill-Hall trans. in English & ed. London: Longman, 1972.
- Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedri. 1817. *The Encyclopaedia Logic: Part 1 of the Encyclopaedia of Philosophical Sciences With the Zusätze*. Thodore. F. Geraets, W. A. Suchting, & H. S. Harris trans. in English, Indianapolis: Hackett. Mtumura Kazuto trans. in Japanese, Tokyo: Iwanami-Shoten, 1951-52.
- Herder, Johann Gottfried. 1772. 'Treatise on the Origin of Language,' *Philosophical Writings*. Michael N. Forster trans. & ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. Kimura Naoshi trans. in Japanese, Tokyo: Taishukan-Shoten, 1987.
- Kant, Immanuel. *Critique of Pure Reason*. Paul Guyer & Allen W. Wood trans. in English Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998. Shinoda Hideo trans. in Japanese, Tokyo: Iwanami-Shoten, 1961.
- 池上嘉彦 (1981) 『「する」と「なる」の言語学』 大修館書店
- 井上和子 (1976) 『変形文法と日本語 上下』 大修館書店
- 大槻文彦 (1897) 『廣日本文典』 大槻家蔵版
- 奥津敬一郎 (1978) 『「ボクハ ウナギダ」の文法』 くろしお出版
- 久野暲 (1973) 『日本文法研究』 大修館書店
- 酒井優子 (2002) 『言語伝達説と言語認識説の系譜』 リーベル出版
- (2006) 『4次元認識の文構造 —スペイン語の場合—』 リーベル出版
- (Web公開 英語版 Universal Sentence Structure — A Realization in Spanish — , 2008)
- <http://www.teu.ac.jp/media/~sakai/xuss/>
- 佐久間鼎 (1940) 『現代日本語法の研究』 厚生閣
- 柴谷方良 (1976) 『日本語の分析 —生成文法の方法—』 大修館書店
- 月本洋 (2008) 『日本人の脳に主語はいらない』 講談社
- 寺村秀夫 (1982, 1984) 『日本語のシンタクスと意味 I, II』 くろしお出版
- 時枝誠記 (1941) 『国語学原論 —言語過程説の成立とその展開—』 岩波書店
- 成山重子 (2009) 『日本語の省略がわかる本』 明治書院

橋本進吉 (1948)『新文典:別記口語編』 岩波書店.
 —— (1959)『国文法体系論』 岩波書店
 益岡隆志、田窪行則共著 (1992)『基礎日本語文法 一改訂版一』 くろしお出版
 松下大三郎 (1930)『改撰標準日本文法』 中文館書店.
 三上章 (1953)『現代語法序説—シンタクスの試み—』 くろしお出版, 1972
 —— (1959)『続・現代語法序説—主語廃止論—』 くろしお出版, 1972
 山田孝雄 (1936)『日本文法学概論』 宝文館書店, 1989
 吉川武時 (1989)『日本語文法入門』 アルク
 渡辺実 (1971)『国語構文論』 塙書房

HP

Contents

<http://www.cloud.teu.ac.jp/public/LIF/sakai/xuss/>

<http://www2.teu.ac.jp/media/~sakai/xuss/>

Syntax Tree Diagram in Ainu Language: Analysis of UWEPEKER (Folktale) (1) 1-60 by KAWAKAMI Matsuko

アイヌ語の文の樹形図「川上まつ子さんの民話 (1)」1-60 の分析

Universal Sentence Structure : Syntax Tree Diagram in English

Syntax Tree Diagram in Japanese : From Deep Structure to Japanese Surface Structure

Syntax Tree Diagram in Spanish : From Deep Structure to Spanish Surface Structure

Universal Sentence Structure -A Realization in Spanish-