## GRs for Japanese

The GRs needed for Japanes are more differentiated than those needed for English. The major differences involve these areas:

1. Japanese is left-branched with the head following the modifier, adjunct or complement.

2. Japanese uses optional case particles to identify case relations. The head noun is coded as SUBJ or OBJ, resp. The case particles are coded as CASP, and constitute the head of the argument. Free adjuncts are coded as JCT, and the corresponding postparticles as POSTP.

*Ken ga Tookyoo kara kita*

Ken SUBJ Tokyo from come-PAST “Ken came from Tokyo”

1|2|SUBJ 2|5|CASP 3|4|JCT 4|5|POSTP 5|0|ROOT

3. The root can be a tense-bearing element like a verb, a verbal adjective (ROOT), a copula (COPROOT) or a noun (PREDROOT).

4. The root can be also a case particle (CASPROOT), a postparticle (POSTPROOT), an attributive particle (ATTPROOT), a quotative particle (QUOTPROOT), a topic particle (TOPPROOT), a quotative marker, a focus particle (FOCPROOT), or a conjunctive particle (CPZRROOT). Note that these different types of roots are fully grammatical and not elliptic fragments.

*Papa no.*

Dad GEN “(it's) Dad's one.”

1|2|MOD 2|0|ATTPROOT

*iku kara.*

go-PRES because “because (I) will go”

1|2|COMP 2|0|CPZRROOT

5. Japanese expresses topic relations (TOP); the topic particle is coded as TOPP.

6. Like Chinese, Japanese has no articles and uses classifiers and counters to mark quantification.

*sankurambo sanko tabeta.*

cherry 3-pieces eat-PAST “he ate 3 cherries”

1|3| OBJ 2|1|QUANT 3|0|ROOT

7. Spoken Japanese makes extensive use of sentence final particles (SFP) and sentence modifiers (SMDR). They are depending of the preceding ROOT.

*tabeta no ?*

eat-PAST SFP “did you eat (it)?”

1|0|ROOT 2|1|SFP

*tabeta jan.*

eat-PAST SMDR “you ate it, didn't you?”

1|0|ROOT 2|1|SMDR

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| Root | ROOT | verbal ROOT; relation between verb and left wall: v, adj, subsidiary verb (tense bearing element)  *taberu.* ‘I’ll eat it.’  1|0|ROOT |
|  | COPROOT | COPula ROOT; copula with noun, adjectival noun, or sentence nominalizer (*no da*)  *koko da.* ‘it’s here.’  1|2|PRED 2|0|COPROOT |
|  | PREDROOT | nominal ROOT (without copula); includes adv, co, and quant, as well as verbal nouns and adjectival nouns in root position.  *koko*. ‘it’s here.’  1|0|PREDROOT |
|  | CPREDROOT | nominal ROOT with a sentence nominalizer in root position (ptl:snr|no=SNR)  *uma no chiisai no.* ‘a small horse’  1|2|MOD 2|3|CASP 3|4|CMOD 4|0|CPREDROOT |
|  | CASPROOT | CASe Particle ROOT (the case particle is the head)  *dare ga?* ‘who?’  1|2|SUBJ 2|0|CASPROOT |
|  | TOPPROOT | TOPic Particle ROOT  *kore wa?* ‘and what about this one?’  1|2|TOP 2|0|TOPPROOT |
|  | FOCROOT | FOCus Particle ROOT  *kore mo?* ‘this one, too?’  1|2|FOC 2|0|FOCPROOT |
| Topic | TOP | TOPicalization, (for convenience the root of the sentence is considered to be the head)  *kore wa yomenai.* ‘I can’t read it.’  1|2|TOP 2|3|TOPP 3|0|ROOT |
|  | CTOP | finite Clausal TOPic (head of the clause is ptl:snr|no)  *iku no wa ii kedo [...]* ‘it’s ok to go, but…’  1|2|CMOD 2|3|CTOP 3|4|TOPP 4|5|COMP 5|6|CPZR |
|  | FOC | FOCus (followed by ptl:foc; *mo, shika, bakari, hodo* etc.)  *kore mo yonda.* ‘he read this one, too.’  1|2|FOC 2|3|FOCP 3|0|ROOT |
| Arguments | SUBJ | nonclausal SUBject  *Jon ga tabeta.* ‘John ate it.’  1|2|SUBJ 2|3|CASP 3|0|ROOT |
|  | CSUBJ | finite Clausal SUBJect (head of the clause is ptl:snr)  *taberu no ga ii.* ‘it’s good to eat it.’  1|2|CMOD 2|3|CSUBJ 3|4|CASP 3|0|ROOT |
|  | OBJ | accusative OBJect  *hon o yonda.* ‘he has read the book.’  1|2|OBJ 2|3|CASP 3|0|ROOT |
|  | COBJ | finite Clausal accusative OBJect  *taberu no o yameta.* ‘he stopped eating.’  1|2|CMOD 2|3|COBJ 3|4|CASP 4|0|ROOT |
| Adjuncts | JCT | adJunCT (Postpositional or adverbial phrase)  *gakkoo kara kaetta.* ‘he came back from school.’  1|2|JCT 2|3|POSTP 3|0|ROOT  *yukkuri shabetta.*  ‘he talked slowly.’  1|2|JCT 2|0|ROOT |
|  | CJCT | finite Clausal adJunCT  *ochita no de taberu.* ‘I’ll eat with the one that had fallen down.  1|2|CMOD 2|3|CJCT 3|4|POSTP 4|0|ROOT |
|  | XJCT | nonfinite clause as adJunCT (*tabe-reba, -tara, -te, -cha, -tari; oishi-ku; shizuka ni*)  *kaeseba ii.* ‘it’s ok to give it back.’  1|2|XJCT 2|0|ROOT |
| Clause conjunction | CPZR | ComPlementiZeR (subordinating conjunctive particle; ptl:conj|)  *osoi kara kaeru.* ‘I’ll go home because it’s late.’  1|2|COMP 2|3|CPZR 3|0|ROOT |
|  | ZCPZR | Zero-ComPlementiZeR (sentence introducing conjunction); head is always the root  *dakara kaeru.* ‘that’s why I’ll go home.’  1|2|ZCPZR 2|0|ROOT |
|  | COMP | finite clausal verb COMPlement (before ptl:conj| and quot|to )  *osoi kara kaeru.* ‘I’ll go home because it’s late.’  1|2|COMP 2|3|CPZR 3|0|ROOT |
|  | QUOTP | QUOTation Particle after nominal or verbal phrase  *kaeru to iimashita.* ‘he said he would go home.’  13COMP 21QUOTP 30ROOT |
|  | ZQUOT | Zero-QUOTative (sentence introducing quotative marker)  *tte iu ka […]* ‘in other words’  1|2|ZQUOT 2|3|COMP 3|4|CPZR |
| Nominal head | MOD | nonclausal MODifier (of a nominal)  *Papa no kutsu ga atta.* ‘there are Dad’s shoes.’  1|2|MOD 2|3|CASP 3|4|SUBJ 4|5|CASP 5|0|ROOT |
|  | CMOD | finite Clausal MODifier of a nominal; the dependent is a ﬁnite verb, adjective or adj noun with copula  *akai kuruma o mita.* ‘he saw a red car.’  1|2|CMOD 2|3|OBJ 3|4|CASP 4|0|ROOT |
|  | XMOD | nonfinite clausal MODifier of a nominal (adn|)  *kore to onaji mono ga […]* ‘a thing similar to this one’  1|2|JCT 2|3|POSTP 3|4|XMOD 4|5|SUBJ 5|6|CASP |
|  | COORD | COORDination, second noun is the head; (ptl:coo|)  *inu to neko o katte iru.* ‘he has a dog and a cat.’  1|2|COORD 2|3|COOP 3|4|OBJ 4|5|CASP 5|6|XJCT 6|0|ROOT |
| NP structure | PRED | nominal PREDicate before copula or QUOT  *tabeta hito da.* ‘he is the one who ate it.’  1|2|CMOD 2|3|PRED 3|0|COPROOT |
|  | CPRED | finite Clausal PREDicate before copula (*no da*)  *taberu no da.* ‘in fact, he’ll eat it.’  1|2|CMOD 2|3|CPRED 3|0|COPROOT |
|  | CASP | CASe Particles (ptl:case; *ga, o*)  *hon o yonda.* ‘he read the book.’  1|2|OBJ 2|3|CASP 3|0|ROOT |
|  | POSTP | POSTpositional Particles (ptl:post; *ni, de, kara, made, to*)  *Papa ni ageta.* ‘he gave it to Dad.’  1|2|JCT 2|3|POSTP 3|0|ROOT |
|  | ATTP | ATTributive Particle  *Papa no kutsu (ga)* ‘Dad’s shoes are…’  1|2|MOD 2|3|ATTP 3|4|SUBJ |
|  | ATTP-SUBJ | ATTributive Particle in SUBJect position with head-noun elided  *Papa no ga atta.* ‘here is Dad’s one.’  1|2|MOD 2|3|ATTP-SUBJ 3|4|CASP 4|0|ROOT |
|  | ATTP-OBJ | ATTributive Particle in OBJect position  *Papa no o mita.* ‘I saw Dad’s one.’  1|2|MOD 2|3|ATTP-OBJ 3|4|CASP 4|0|ROOT |
|  | ATTP -JCT | ATTributive Particle in ADJunct position  *Papa no de asonda.* ‘he played with Dad’s one.’  1|2|MOD 2|3|ATTP-JCT 3|4|POSTP 4|0|ROOT |
|  | ATTP -PRED | ATTributive Particle in predicate position  *Papa no da.* ‘it’s Dad’s one.’  1|2|MOD 2|3|ATTP-PRED 3|0|COPROOT |
|  | ATTP-TOP | ATTributive Particle in TOPic position  *Papa no wa agenai.* ‘I won’t give you Dad’s one.’  1|2|MOD 2|3|ATTP-TOP 3|4|TOPP 4|0|ROOT |
|  | ATTP-FOC | ATTributive Particle in FOCus position  *Papa no mo agenai.* ‘I also won’t give you Dad’s one.’  1|2|MOD 2|3|ATTP-FOC 3|4|TOPP 4|0|ROOT |
|  | TOPP | TOPic Particle (ptl:top; *wa*)  *kore wa yomenai.* ‘I can’t read this.’  1|2|TOP 2|3|TOPP 3|0|ROOT |
|  | FOCP | FOCus Particle (ptl:foc; *mo, shika, bakari, hodo* etc.)  *kore mo yonda.* ‘I read this one, too.’  1|2|FOC 2|3|FOCP 3|0|ROOT |
|  | COOP | COOrdination Particles (ptl:coo; *to, ya* etc.)  *inu to neko ga […]* ‘dogs and cats are…’  1|2|COORD 2|3|COOP 3|4|SUBJ 4|5|CASP |
|  | QUANT | QUANTifier (incl. classifiers and counters)  *banana sambon tabeta.* ‘he ate three bananas.’  1|3|OBJ 2|3|QUANT 3|0|ROOT |
|  | ENUM | ENUMeration, without coordinating particle  *ichi ni sanko da.* ‘there are 1, 2, 3 of them.’  1|2|ENUM 2|3|ENUM 3|4|PRED 4|0|ROOT |
|  | NAME | string of proper NAMEs, second name is the head  *Kameda Taishoo ga kita.* ‘Taishoo Kameda arrived.’  1|2|NAME 2|3|SUBJ 3|4|CASP 4|0|ROOT |
|  | DATE | string of DATEs, last element (day) is the head  *rokugatsu tsuitachi ni kita.* ‘he came on June 1st.’  1|2|DATE 2|3|JCT 3|4|POSTP 4|0|ROOT |
| Others | SMDR | sentence final Sentence MoDifieR (smod| ; *mitai, jan, rashii* etc); for convenience, the tense bearing verb is considered to be the head  *kaetta mitai.* ‘it seems he went home.’  1|0|ROOT 2|1|SMDR |
|  | SFP | Sentence Final Particle (including the use after arguments and adjunct)  *kuru ne.* ‘he’ll come, won’t he?’  1|0|ROOT 2|1|SFP |
|  | COM | COMmunicator; (co:i| co:g|) including isolated final particles, sentence modalizers and onomatopoeias; head is always set to 0  *anoo tabeta.* ‘err..I ate it.’  1|0|COM 2|0|ROOT |
|  | VOC | VOCative ; head is always set to 0  *Taishoo ‡ aka.* ‘Taishoo, it’s red.’  1|0|VOC 2|1|VOCP 3|0|PREDROOT |
| Punctuation | PUNCT | sentence boundary (sentence ends; .!? etc.); the root is the head  *iku .* ‘I’ll go.’  1|0|ROOT 2|1|PUNCT |
|  | RDP | Right Dislocation boundary (dloc|„=DISLOC)*;* dislocation follows; the root is the head  *mita „ fuusen ?* ‘the balloon, did you see it?’  1|0|ROOT 2|1|RDP 3|1|OBJ 4|1|PUNCT |
|  | VOCP | VOCative marker (voc|‡=VOC ); head is the preceding vocative  *Taishoo ‡ mite !* ‘Taishoo, look!’  1|0|VOC 2|1|VOCP 3|0|ROOT 4|3|PUNCT |