

Predicates of giving and receiving

Scenario: Ken is someone who likes to give books to people. Ken is always the 'book-giver' in these examples.

A.

(1) Ken-ga Aya-ni hon-o ageta.

(2) Aya-ga Ken-ni hon-o moratta.
Ken-kara

- How can we translate the verbs /age-/, /moraw-/?
- What are the thematic roles of the NPs/PPs here?

B.

(3) Watasi-ga Ken-ni hon-o moratta.
Boku-ga

(4) Ken-ga watasi-ni hon-o kureta.
boku-ni

- Why is (4) different from (1)? How can we translate /kure-/?
- What happens if we say (5)?

(5) Ken-ga Aya-ni hon-o kureta.

Scenario: This time, the event involves the speaker giving a book to other people. How many different predicates can be used in each case?

- (6) Speaker gives book to Aya (a friend)
- (7) Speaker gives book to speaker's own little brother
- (8) Speaker gives book to Tanaka-sensei (a professor)

Scenario: Now it is Tanaka-sensei who gives books to people. How many different predicates can be used in each case?

- (9) Recipient is the speaker
- (10) Recipient is Aya