

Genitive of Dependent Tense in Japanese and its Correlation to Genitive of Negation in Slavic

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Since Harada (1971), nominative/genitive conversion in Japanese has been taken up by numerous linguists, leading to a variety of observations and approaches. In one such approach, the occurrence of the genitive on the subject in relative clauses and in the noun-complement construction is proposed to be licensed by D (or N), relating this to the fact that the genitive most commonly occurs in nominal clauses (see Miyagawa 2011, *Lingua*, for references). In this paper, I will examine a fundamentally different genitive that is licensed by an entirely different environment, namely, by dependent tense in conjunction with “weak” small v. As we will see, this genitive only appears on the subject of unaccusatives and passives, and on certain objects. This distribution parallels the distribution of the so-called genitive of negation in Slavic. I will suggest that this genitive in Japanese and Slavic is the same, the only difference being what combines with the weak “v” to license it — dependent tense in Japanese and negation in Slavic.

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事前予約不要・参加費無料

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