

## On Japanese Postposition *-made/-madeni/-madede* and the Structure of PP

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**Synopsis.** The goal of this study is to propose a rich structure of PPs by closely looking at temporal adverbial phrases involving the postpositions *-made/-madeni/-madede* in Japanese. Each of these postpositions can be morphologically broken down into two parts (*-made* and *-ni/de*), forming a single postposition. I claim that they are in fact decomposed into two postpositions in syntax, providing three types of evidence: (i) compositionality (ii) coordination, and (iii) the presence of a covert intervener.

**Background.** The Japanese postposition *-made* is a limit marker that can apply in a variety of domains such as Time, Distance, and Degree (cf. Beavers 2008). When it applies to Time, the postposition yields the same meaning as that expressed by *until* in English, as shown in (1a). As Kuno (1973) observes, *-made* has two variants, *-madeni* and *-madede*, whose meanings are different from *-made*. The meaning of *-madeni* is equivalent to the one expressed by *by* in English as in (1b). The postposition *-madede*, which does not have the counterpart in English, can only be used with verbs that implicitly or explicitly mean “to stop”, as shown in (1c) and (2). The different meanings of *-made/-madeni/-madede* become clear when they are used with the verb implying “to stop”, as shown in (2).

### Analysis.

**I. Compositionality:** The particles *-ni* and *-de* are independently used in temporal PPs as shown in (3), which shows that *-ni* indicates the time when the event takes place, while *-de* can be used only with the verbs implying “to stop”. The contrast between (3a-b) seems to be parallel to the one in (1b-d). The fact shows that it is the particles that originally bear the restriction on the verb type: *-de* requires the verb implying “to stop”, so that the postposition *-madede* displays the same restriction. This means that the different particles contribute different characteristics of *-made/-madeni/-madede* compositionally. In other words, the postpositions *-madeni/-madede* can be decomposed into two parts, that is, *-made* and *-ni/-de*.

**II. Coordination:** A piece of evidence to show that *-made* and *-ni/-de* are in fact generated separately in syntax comes from coordination inside PPs as shown in (4). In (4b), two temporal PPs, *asita-made* ‘until tomorrow’ and *assatte-made* ‘until the day after tomorrow’ are coordinated inside a PP headed by the postposition *-ni*, and the first conjunct containing *-made* is clearly separate from the postposition *-ni*, but it is nevertheless interpreted as *-madeni*. This implies that *-ni* c-commands the postposition *-made* in the syntactic structure. The same can be said for PPs involving *-madede*.

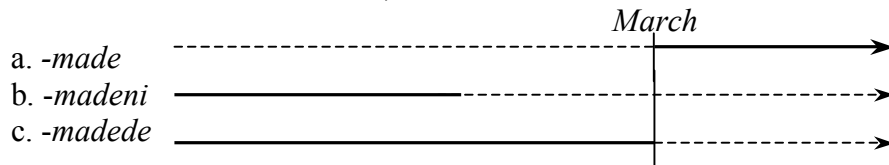
**III. The presence of a covert intervener:** If the postpositions *-madeni/-madede* can be decomposed into *-made* and *-ni/-de* in syntax, we predict that some element should intervene between the two postpositions. This is actually born out as shown in (5b), in which a nominal element *-aida* ‘interval’ intervenes between them. Since (5a) and (5b) are synonymous, I assume that the nominal phrase can be phonetically null but that it must exist in the structure. Based on the observations so far, I propose that the PPs involving *-made/-madeni/-madede* can be analyzed as having the structure in (6).

**Summary.** The present study provides supporting evidence for the assumption that the Japanese postposition *-made/-madeni/-madede* can be decomposed into two postpositions (*-made* and *-ni/-de*), leading the richer structure of PP than has been assumed in the literature.

### Examples

- (1) Taroo-wa jyuuji-{a. *made* / b. *madeni* / c. \**madede*} hasi-tta  
Taro-Top ten o'clock-Prt run-Past  
“Taro ran *until/by* ten o'clock.”
- d. Taroo-wa jyuuji-*madede* hasiruno-o yame-ta.  
Taro-Top ten o'clock-Prt running-Acc stop-Past  
“Taro stopped running at ten.”

- (2) Taroo-wa sangatsu- {a. *made* / b. *madeni* / c. *madede*} tabako-o yame-ta  
 Taro-Top March-Prt cigarette-Acc quit-Past  
 a. *-made*: “Taro refrained from smoking until March.”  
 b. *-madeni*: “Taro quit smoking by March.”  
 c. *-madede*: “Taro continued smoking up until March, and he stopped it then (and thereafter, he did not smoke.)”



- (3) a. Taroo-wa jyuuji-ni/\*-de hasi-tta  
 Taro-Top ten o'clock-Prt run-Past  
 “Taro ran at ten.”

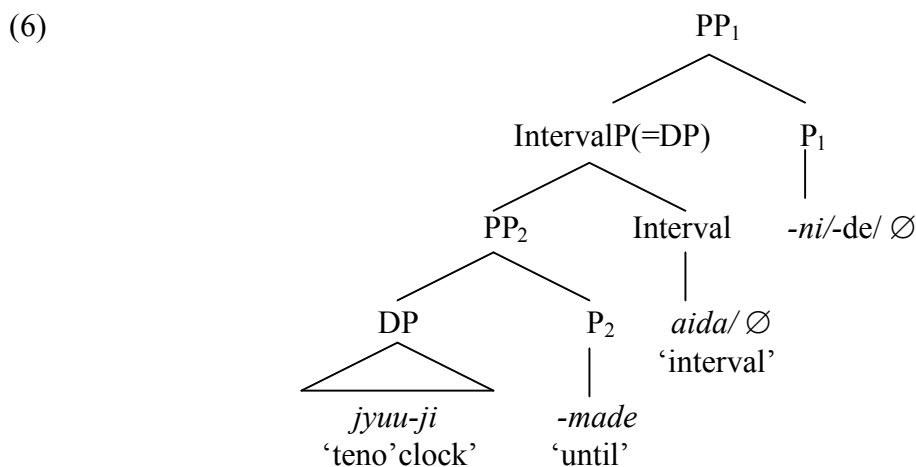
- a. sono mise-wa jyuuji-ni/de heitensuru.  
 that shop-Top ten o'clock-Prt close  
 “The shop closes at ten.”

- (4) a. [PP<sub>1</sub>[[DP asita] ka [DP asatte]] *-made-ni*] kore-o site-kudasai.  
 tomorrow or day-after-tomorrow-**till-Prt** this-ACC do-please  
 “Please do this by tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.”

- b. [PP<sub>1</sub>[[PP<sub>2</sub> asita-*made*] ka [PP<sub>2</sub> asatte-*made*]] *-ni*] kore-o site-kudasai.  
 tomorrow-**till** or day after tomorrow-**till-Prt** this-ACC do-please  
 “Please do this by tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.”

- (5) a. [PP jyuuji-*madeni*] kite kudasai  
 ten o'clock-by come please  
 “Please come in by ten.”

- b. [PP jyuuji-*made* no **aida-ni**] kite kudasai  
 ten o'clock-up to GEN interval-at come please  
 “Please come in by ten.”



### Selected references

- Beavers, John. 2008. On the nature of goal marking and delimitation: Evidence from Japanese. *Journal of Linguistics* 44, 283-316. Cambridge University Press.  
 Kuno, Susumu. 1973. *The Structure of the Japanese Language*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.