

## ■ *Teoku* and *Tearu*

*Teoku* and *tearu* cannot collocate with *teiru*, and morphologically they are grouped with *teiru*. *Teoku* and *tearu* are grouped together because both connote that the action is done purposefully to prepare for something. (This type of form is sometimes called Form of Intention.) Because the action is purposefully done to prepare for something, the subject is usually a person, and basically verbs that express an intentional action collocate with them. (These forms may collocate with non-volitional verbs, if the context includes condition or wish, as in *Ichido, hashika ni kakatte oku to men'eki ga dekiru* 'If one has had the measles once, one gains immunity from it'). Please note that *tearu* has a usage where it constructs a relationship similar to the passive, and in that usage the object becomes the subject (explained later).

*Tearu* expresses that there is purposefulness in the resultative phase of the action. That is, the action has been completed for a certain purpose. It can be connected with expressions of existence (collocation with case *ni*), as in *Tsukue no ue ni nomimono ga junbi shite atta* 'Some beverages were put out on the desk.' (*Sarete atta* may also occur in this usage.) It can also simply describe validity of the effect of the action, as in *Tappuri suimin o totte aru* 'I've had plenty of sleep.'

(*Mushibosi no tameni*) *hon o akete aru* 'Pages of the books have been opened (for airing)' contrasts with *Hon ga akete aru* 'Pages of books are open' in that the object and the subject have been switched over (especially when the state of the object is in focus).

*Teoku* does not express stativity. Semantically it indicates that there is a preparatory aspect to the execution of the action, as in *Ima no uchi ni ashita no junbi o shiteokō* 'I'll get ready for tomorrow now.' That is, performing the action now will contribute to obtaining a desirable situation or avoiding an undesirable situation later.

To clarify that a desirable situation is expected later, expressions such as *kangaete okimasu* 'I will consider it', are often added to the context to indicate that the action will not be performed right at that instant. *Teoku* is also used to describe an action to preserve the resulted state of the object, as in *Okashi o todana ni shibaraku {?shimau/shimatte oku}* 'I will keep the sweets in the cupboard for the time being.'

→アスペクト Aspect (2-G), アスペクトの複合動詞 Compound Aspectual Verbs (2-G)

## ● References

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