

# ***Suru* in JpWac word sketches: some queries**

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# hiyasu 冷やす

# cool (vtr)

reikyaku suru 冷却する  
(sb, sth) cool (sth) 2-3

jooki o reikyaku shite mizu ni  
modosu  
kinzoku/ekitai o reikyaku suru

hiyasu 冷やす  
(sb) cool (sth) [= make  
cold]

biiru/suika o hiyasu  
reizooko de hiyasu  
kanbu o koori de hiyasu

samasu 冷ます  
(sb) cool (sth: hot food etc)  
[= make not hot]

udon o fuufuu samashinagara  
taberu  
netsu o samasu kusuri

# *suru*

Basic dynamic verb

Morphologically irregular

Syntax: trans/ trans-copular/ intrans/ extended intrans

- Lexical uses:
  - sb do sth
  - sb be (working as) sth
  - sb wear sth
  - sth cost sth
  - sb suppose that sth
  - sb claim that sth
  - sb cause sb/sth to be sth
  - sth arise/exist
  - sb decide-on sth
  - .....
- Grammaticalized uses:
  - dummy verb
  - object-honorific auxiliary
  - light verb (with ‘verbal’ nouns, mimetic adverbs)
  - .....

# Q1 *Suru* incorrectly listed in some *o* + verb word sketch entries?

- Entry for *koonyuu* (購入) ‘purchase’ lists *suru* under *o* + verb collocations, but only c 15% of total examples are direct *koonyuu o suru* collocations.
- Remainder are chiefly cases of *koonyuu o X suru*, with X filled mainly by verbal nouns (VN), e.g. *koonyuu o kentoo suru* (‘consider purchasing’).
- Due to span size? Tag/list verbal nouns as VN in addition to as N?

## Q2 No way to search for collocations of verbal noun + *suru* combinations

- *Suru* very frequent in verb phrases directly following VNs: e.g. *koonyuu suru* ‘purchase’, *kenkyuu suru* ‘research’, with whole verbal phrase taking NP complements marked by *ga* (subj), *o* (obj) etc.
- No easy way to compare collocational profiles of VN + *suru* phrases with those of near-synonym one-word verbs (e.g. *koonyuu suru* and *kau* ‘buy’).
- (Absence of ‘*suru*’ verbs as collocates also indicated in Srdanovic 2010.)
- Treat ‘*suru*’ verbs as VPs (these are not compounds)? Tag/list *koonyuu* etc as both N and VN? Tag *suru* as V, list VN + V combinations?

# Q3 *Suru* (intransitive verb) missing as collocate?

- *Suru* is a frequent collocate of certain nouns in intransitive pattern *N ga suru* ('N exists/arises'), e.g. percept nouns such as *oto* 'sound', *nioi* 'smell', *aji* 'taste', also nouns such as *kanji* 'impression, feeling'.
- For e.g. *oto*, *suru* not listed in word sketches under verb + *ga* collocations, despite covering c 19% of *oto ga* concordance examples.
- Due simply to low statistical significance?

## Q4 *Suru* (transitive verb) missing as collocate?

- *Suru* a frequent collocate of very many nouns in pattern *N o suru* (‘do N’), but often not listed in word sketches under *o* + verb collocations.
- E.g. *kenkyuu*: *suru* not listed, despite accounting for c 20% of *kenkyuu* + *o* concordance verb examples.
- Again, due simply to statistical factors?

# Q5 Mimetic adverb + *suru*

## collocations not indicated

- Collocation with *suru* salient for many mimetic adverbs.
- For some (e.g. *bikkuri*), *suru* virtually sole verbal collocate (*bikkuri suru* ‘be surprised’).
- Some others (e.g. *kyorokyoro*) collocate both with *suru* and with more specific verbs (*kyorokyoro suru/ mimawasu* ‘look around anxiously’).
- Word sketch entries for these items omit *suru*: *kyorokyoro* lists more specific verbs (down to 0.36) under ‘modifies V’ but not *suru* (which accounts for c 50% of *kyorokyoro* +1 collocates in concordance).
- Entry for *bikkuri* omits ‘modifies V’ altogether.
- Tag *suru* as V (these are not compounds), list *suru* under ‘modifies V’?