

## Nominals with dependent roles in Japanese and Korean

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Nominals in Japanese and Korean show interesting patterns of the realisation of dependent phrases according to different semantic properties. For instance, Ono (2015) reports for Japanese that the individual-level noun *sakka* ('writer') cannot take a direct dependent, but can compound with that dependent, as in (1). The stage-level noun *sakusya* ('the writer of something') shows the opposite pattern, in (2):

- (1) a. \*doowa no sak-ka  
      fairy.tale GEN write-er  
      'a writer of fairy tales'  
      b. doowa-sak-ka  
      fairy.tale-write-er  
      'a fairy-tale writer'
- (2) a. (sono) doowa no saku-sya  
      (the) fairy.tale GEN write-person  
      'the author of the fairy tale'  
      b. \*doowa-saku-sya  
      fairy.tale-write-person  
      'a writer of fairy tales'

Sugioka (1989) provides examples in which a dependent of the non-head of a compound nominal is – perhaps surprisingly – realised outside that compound:

- (3) kozutumi no [haitatu-nin]  
      package GEN [delivery-man]  
      'the delivery man of the package'

This talk is a preliminary attempt to draw out a few salient properties of these nominal structures as a precursor to a theoretical analysis, and at the same time to look at a similar range of data in Korean, which remains understudied in this regard.