Park, Eun Sok (2014), “Modern Mandarin Chinese Causative Sentence and Transitivity,” Language & Information Society 21. This paper analyzes Modern Mandarin Chinese causative sentence with transitivity. This paper agree with the view, which is transitivity is not just limited to verbs, but associated with the clause. And also agree with the other view, transitivity can have degrees. In Modern Mandarin Chinese, causative is one of the most representative transitiwe mechanism. This paper mostly analyzes the causative sentences made from causativising adjective sentences and intransitive sentences. The elements influencing transitivity of Modern Mandarin Chinese causative sentences are implicativity, agency, affectedness, the properties of predicate, and the types of meaning. In causative sentences, if cause event implies effect event, the causative sentence assures the result. So transitivity of the causative sentence is stronger than the causative sentence which does not assure the result. The elements influencing agency of Modern Mandarin Chinese causative Sentence are animacy, volition, control, responsibility, and directness of causative relation. If the animacy, volition, control, responsibility, and directness of causative relation of the causative sentence have higher degrees, the transitivity of the causative sentence becomes stronger. In Modern Mandarin Chinese causatives, affectedness of causee can differ depending on the causee's animacy and causee's control of effect event. If the causee's control of effect event is stronger, the

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affectedness of causee becomes weaker, as the result, the transitivity of the sentence is weaker. The transitivity of the causative sentence having the predicate expresses concrete, dynamic, perceptual, perfect and external action is stronger than the transitivity of the causative sentence having the predicate expresses internal, psychological action. And the transitivity is differ depending on the types of meaning of Modern Mandarin Chinese causative sentences. The transitivity of the ‘direct action’ meaning causative sentence is the strongest. The transitivity of the ‘cause’ meaning causative sentence is weaker than ‘direct action’ meaning causative sentence because of weak agency. The transitivity of the ‘order’ meaning causative sentence is weaker than ‘cause’ meaning causative sentence because of weak affectedness. The transitivity of the ‘permission’ meaning causative sentence is weaker than ‘order’ meaning causative sentence because of weak agency and weak affectedness. The transitivity of the ‘leaving with intention’ meaning causative sentence is weaker than ‘permission’ meaning causative sentence because of weak agency and weak affectedness. The transitivity of the ‘leaving without intention’ meaning causative sentence is weaker than ‘leaving with intention’ meaning causative sentence because of weak agency.

keywords: Transitivity, transitive, Transitive clause, Transitive sentence, causative, causative sentence, Modern Mandarin Chinese causative sentence, 타동성, 타동, 타동절, 타동문, 사동, 사동문, 현대 중국어 사동문

1. 서론

사동은 세계 여러 언어에서 대표적인 타동화 기제로 알려져 있고 현대 중국어에서도 역시 사동은 타동화 기제의 역할을 하고 있다. 따라서 현대 중국어에서 타동과 사동은 매우 밀접한 관련을 맺고 있음을 짐작할 수 있다. 현대 중국어 사동문을 사동성의 관점에서 바라본 논문들은 최영식(2010)을 비롯하여 매우 많지만 타동성의 관점에서 현대 중국어 사동문을 오롯이 살펴본 선행 연