

The Semantics of Causatives in Pop Songs

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دلالية التراكيب السببية في اغاني البوب

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قسم اللغة الانكليزية- كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

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تهدف الدراسة الى تقصي معاني التراكيب السببية كما تم استخدامها في اغاني البوب الشعبية كنوع بسيط ذو جذب شعبي بسبب بساطة لغة هذه الاغاني والتي بالامكان فهمها من قبل الفرد العادي، وبسبب اهمية السببية في اللغات فقد كانت هناك حاجة ماسة الى تحليلها في مختلف انواع النصوص: السببية هي "علاقة بين حدثين". في هذه الدراسة تم اتباع المقاييس التسعة الدلالية التي وضعها ديكسون (٢٠٠٠) كصيغة للتحليل. حاولت الدراسة تسليط الضوء على ما اذا كانت هذه التراكيب قد استعملت في هذا النوع المشهور والمتنشر من الاغاني، وهي نوع حيوي في اي ثقافة هذه الايام وليس هناك الكثير من الدراسات التي اهتمت بتحليل نصوص اغاني البوب. و قد خلصت الدراسة الى انه وكأي نوع من انواع النصوص فان الافعال السببية تخدم في نقل المعنى في رسائل هذه الاغاني. **كلمات مفتاحية:**المسبب، تركيب سببي، سلسلة الحدث .

Abstract

This study aims at investigating the meaning of causative constructions as they are used in English pop songs as a simple form of songs that have a popular appeal, for their language could be understood by regular people. Due to the importance of causation in languages there has been a need to analyze its forms in different discourse fields. Causation is a "relation between two events" (Von;Martin; Ekkehard; Wulf; & Wolfgang, 2002: p886; Nolan; Elke & Gurdrun; 2015: p2; Guliquin, 2010: p18). The study follows Dixon's nine semantic parameters (2000) as a model for the analysis. It tries to shed light on whether this form for the semantics of verbs constructions are used. The study ends with the result that: as any type of discourse, causative verbs serve to convey a deep meaning for the message of the songs, the songs depend very much on how to employ causation to say what the lyrics try to.

Key Words: Causer, Causative construction, event chain.

Introduction:

Causation receives attention from linguists in recent years for its role in many linguistic phenomena. Copley & Martin (2014: p2) state that the nature of semantics itself requires that in order to widen our understanding of causal meanings, we need to consider a wide range of causal theories. Causation as defined by Baron (1974: p229) as "is a relationship between two states of affairs (X at time T1, and X' at time T2) and a cause which provides the necessary conditions for effecting the change from X to X' ". There is a principle indicating that the change in syntactic form will give a change in meaning. So in order to understand the meaning of a sentence or a construction, one needs to learn something about its structure, and to demonstrate what is known as semantic chain or causative construction. The causative verb is the central element of periphrastic causative construction. (Gilquin, 2010: p104; Kuhle and Kortman, 2000: p36). It denotes causative event, it could be either transitive or intransitive. Shibatini (2002: p86). The intransitive may be state/processes or activities, it may be inactive (unaccusative verbs) and active (unergative verbs), they are labeled as those to happen spontaneously and those to do volitionally (ibid). Causative forms are classified in a typological study into: lexical, morphological, and syntactic or (analytic, periphrastic) type. These three types form a Continuum of its own. One of the parts that carries the causative meaning is: Lexical causatives or causative verbs, they include a causal element, and they are of three groups: transitive that have intransitive usage (X causes Y to break), those don't (X causes Y to die) and those which don't have any intransitive verb that can be used in the paraphrase (X butters Y), it uses the past participle. Shibatini (2002: p86). e.g. The Sheppard killed John This is an example of lexical causatives, the verb (kill) means (cause to die) the grammatical subject of the sentence is the Agent of the semantic lexical deconstruction as a CAUSER. The verb (kill) is a lexical causative because the causal component is inside its lexical semantics, the CAUSE part of the meaning with its argument can't be taken away from the result. Roger is the CAUSE which is affected by the verb (patient), it carries the result. When we use passive form we can take away the CAUSER from the surface structure. e.g. Roger was killed. In order to distinguish causative verb from action verb Shibatini (2002: p9) mentions that causative verb specify the result of the action but action verb specify the action because not all action verbs are causative verbs. Levin & Hovav (2016) emphasize the fact that verbs share a semantic component: i.e. they share something in common in their meaning. e.g. Lucy fell down. An example of analytic (periphrastic) causative, the CAUSE and result components split at the surface structure, they are

constructed by using a (causing) verbs as auxiliary, in this example we have only one argument which is an (Agent) and there is nothing that is acted upon. There is no external causer, there is a causing event leads to a resulting event. e.g. She made him close the window. "make" brings an external causer to the caused event. The causative meaning is that: event A CAUSATIVE event B. They are free forms, verbs carrying the meaning: cause, make, let, give, etc (Von et al, 2000: p886). The third type is morphological causative: an affix which applies to the base (non-causative) verb. Dixon in Dixon & Alkhenvald (2000). e.g. Simple- simplify, legal- legalize. A causative construction is considered by Nolan; Gurdrun; & Elke (2015: p15) as a "linguistic device by which the relationship between two or more events is explicitly captured within a single complex clause". Tallerman (1998: p196) mentions that not all causative constructions are built by adding actual causative verb, there is a typological variation, moreover there should be a progression in time. Song (1996: 142) classifies them into:

1) the achievement of some desire or wish; 2) a deliberate try to realize this desire or wish; 3) the accomplishment of this desire or wish. In lexical causative, the progression over time happens in no formal distance between CAUSE and [V EFFECT]; there is a morphemic boundary between cause and effect. The semantic integration of the causing event and the caused event as stated by Shibatani (2002: p15) is motivated by the spatiotemporal configuration of the amount of integration of the causing event and the caused event and the strength of control in the part of the causee autonomy.

Causal Chain:

The causal chain as Nolan; Gurdrun; & Elke (2015: p14) among other linguists call it, is the event frame which refers to a sequence of linked sub-events over time duration. This is immediate or have a longer extent. The sequence results in a causal continuum. We need to mention that what built the causal chain event-frame in the volitional act initiated by the ending at what he intends as a result for this act, it progresses through intermediate causally chained sub-events reaching to the final sub-events. The meaning of a verb as Lemmens (1998: p38) comments, is pivotal to a good description of its constructional behavior. The CAUSER is the argument in the causative chain that causes the action to be achieved, it is the first element of the action chain at the conceptual level. Gilquin (2010: p108), and it is "the entity animate or inanimate, that brings about the caused event" (ibid, p: 127), syntactically it is the subject, it initiates the event, Leemans (1998: p76). It is the argument that does the action. The CAUSEE is the entity or event that changed or influenced by the CAUSER and carries out the effect of the caused event. Gilquin (2010: p108); Malle in Shibatani (2002: p62). The EFFECT maybe volitional or non-volitional: where the causee will is involved, Gilquin (2010: p139). The causative derivation which contains the argument has the agent function and is the causer, its semantic role varies and with it the role of applicative construction as mentioned by Dixon in Dixon & Alkhenvald (2000: p14); Tallerman (1998: p199). Agents as defined by Copley and Martin (2014: p38) are entities which can produce particular events by themselves they are able to initiate and carry out the entire event denoted by the predicate. (laugh at Y), (cry over Y), and (be frightened of Y). The patient as defined by Gilquin is an entity that is being "acted on" by the CAUSEE and may undergo a change sometimes it is not present, it is the object. Song (in Nolan; Gurdrun; & Elke, 2015: P14) divided this causative constructions into three types: COMPACT, AND, and PURP. In relation to this Talmy (2000: p407) characterizes the impact of force dynamics over event chains in semantic terms, he sees it as a systematic motivation that build the conceptual material through an event frame. It does not necessarily concern a physical phenomenon, the interaction may be of a symbolic nature. Gilquin (2010: p84) explored what he named "social dynamics" and "psychodynamics", e.g. He persuaded her to come to the party, she has the tendency to rest, he practice pressure on her to force her to move the physical contact is a transmission of energy. The participants are two parts of a single psyche, if there is two portions of human mind (the subject and the self) there is opposing tendencies, the causer and the causee are identical. (ibid). According to Talmy intend functions as the start for the causee's decision to act and the result of this act is the final goal. There is an intrinsic tendency of the causee either to rest or to move. The [causer-causee-effect] is called "frame semantics" as Gilquin (2000: p142) names it, the importance of this frame is to give a unified account of causative constructions by unifying them within the frame of causation. The verb in the chain may be either transitive or intransitive (Levin, & Hovav, 2016: p36), the verb could mean (cause to V- intransitive) example of that sentences like: 1) Jan opened the window. 2) The window opened. This kind is called causative alternation verbs, but at the same time as Levin & Hovav say that not all intransitive verbs have a transitive counterparts, for example: The children

played, have no transitive form according to this ,agentivity is what may decided the transitivity of the causative verbs: agentive verbs shows the causative alternation but non-agentive verbs don not. (Gilquin,2010:p39;Copley and Martin,2014:p23).We need to mention here that there is what is called internally caused verbs: when there is an internal physical property of the argument that brings the eventuality indicated by the verb like verbs of emission, in contrast with them there is externally caused verbs ,where there is an external cause with immediate control in bringing the event denoted by the verb :an agent ,instrument, a natural force ,or a circumstance. e.g. break , open .Gilquin(2010:p50).Di transitive (or bi-transitive)verbs have three argument terms .Løbner(2000:p103).We conclude that intransitive(coative)/transitive verbs are externally caused while intransitive verbs are internally caused .State verbs describe changes in the physical shape or appearance of an entity can be brought by an external cause whether an agent ,a natural force, or an instrument. Dixon& Alkhenvald(2000). e.g. thicken ,tighten, ripen sharpen,brown,cool.(related to adjectives)as classified by Levin(2016).We assume that verbs that happen spontaneously will have an intransitive form while those don not happen spontaneously will have only transitive form .(Levin and Hovav,2016:p66).When the speaker uses the coactive he is either knows the agent or is unwilling to commithimself to it,and the agent is implied .Holmes(1973:p324),Shibatini(2001:p2).Verbs are of two classes active denotes processes ,e.g. stole, and stative theyare continuous it contains occurring states and dispositional qualities ,e.g know,and it contains observable (intentional)and mental acts.(Malle,2002:p 58;Shibatini,2002:p3).There is a classification of behavioral events according to thefolk concepts of intentionality and observability.

intentional	unintentional
actions	Mere behaviors
Intentional thought	experience

Khoo,Chan ,&Niu(2010:p62) further elaborate on the meaning of action verbs ,they describe events by which the participant in the agent position acts on that of the patient's .Corrigan in the same book gives two types of action verbs the actor(e.g. harm, help),tend to give the cause to the agent and non-actor verbs have a derived adjectives that refer to the object and attribute cause to it and the subject and the object both animate, but they attribute the cause to the subject when the subject and the object both same –sexed named by proper nouns ,or both animate or the subject is an inanimate but the object is animate. Participants may be profiled or gapped in the action chain , the action chain shows literal or symbolic transfer of energy ,two participants denotes the same entity ,Seuren explained (in Gilquin,2010:p82)that people do with the minimum necessary.some parts of the construction may be gapped there is what is called causation by gapping , this happens when the agent is known from the context ,or when the speaker wishes to avoid mentioning the primary participants in the action chain because they are not known ,or of no importance, or wanting to compromising him as Poutsma (in Gilquin ,2010:p74) marks. In the case of passivation causative verb result in causer gapping [X BE made Vto.inf.],the cause becomes optional this happens when the identity of the cause can be inferred from one's knowledge of theworld ,or it refers to the same entity of the causer ,or it is irrelevant .Gilquin(2010:p75).When there is no passivation the cause is obligatory .The causing event also is optional in the action chain (ibid:p71),it can be inferred from the context.e.g. He makes me sad.

Direct and Indirect Causation:

Harvuniwa observed (in Shibatini,2002:p89)that with situations when there is lexical causatives occur in a case where the causee is conceptualized as a patient ,and productive causatives ,the cause is an agent .There are two kinds of causation based on causative situations one putting the patient cause and the other an agentive cause into action(ibid) .Causation is indirect (non-coercive, distant) :this means that the causer is not physically involved in the execution of the caused event. Indirect causation as linguists define it is the involving of an agentive participants ,one an agentive causer and the other an agentive causee ,Shibatini(2002:p11).Dixon in Dixon &Aikhenvald (2000:p68) also defines it saying that: when the eventis done through speech by verbal commands or requests.The direct(coercive,contactive) causation is a situation involving an agentive causer and a patientive causee .In this case the fulfillment of the caused event depends on the causer's action .This relationship exposes spatiotemporal overlap between the causer activity and the caused event .If there is reparability between the caused event andthe causing event this is called distant causation, in the case of direct causation the causing and the caused event are of the same spatiotemporal profile .It happens when there is no intervention of a mediating agent in the causal chain

between the causer and the causee (Shebatini,2002). The inductive causation is indirect kind of causation ,it happens when an animate causer acts on an animate cause ,effective causation happens when an inanimate causer acts on animate cause. Gulique(2010:p119).Volitional causation which is the interaction between an animate causer and an inanimate cause is more direct .Talmyinterprets that inanimate entities act directly on other things but animate entities act on animates by the intervening physical world. i.e. one is unable to reach into another person's mind and directly cause him to do, feel, or think.Coercion means forcing a person to do a thing by practicing authority .influence, or violence. The indirect causation involves two agentive participants ,one is called an agentive causer and the other an agentive causee .In this case the temporaspatial profile of the causing –event and the caused –event are distinct .We can say that the spatiotemporal profile of the caused event with a patientive causee distinct from that of the causing event .e.g. Jan caused the ice to melt, expresses indirect causative situation ,e.g. Jan melted the ice,is direct .In some cases we find that lexical causatives express an indirect causative situation with two agents (the causer and the causee)and in other productive forms used to express a direct causative situation involving a patient causee as Shebatini mentions (2002:p91).All periphrastic causatives are more indirect than morphological causatives(Baron,1974:p333).In this respect we reach to Dixon's definition of the notion of directness:"Whether the causer acts directly or indirectly to bring about the caused event"(2000:p67).If the causer physically manipulates the causee in making the caused event or not ,another immediate vs. mediate causation ,causer controlled and causee-controlled(Dixon,2000:p67-70;Shibatini,2002:pp549-563).

Scholars including Van Valin ,Song(in Nolan,2010 :p14)named a third type :Permissive, according to those three basic types of causality ,the direct and the indirect causality are represented by (CAUSE)and permissive causality by (LET) or(ALLOW).(Dixon in Nolan 2015:p2;Shibatini,2002:p12)addressed the notion of directness of causation as one of the relevant semantic parameters of interest.The time interval between the causing event and the caused event is an important feature distinguishing direct and indirect causation.(ibid)The verbs that have caused valence divided by Corrigan and Stavenson (in Khoo,etal ,2010:p61) to experiential verbs that someone has a psychological or mental experience like fear ,and action verbs describe events the participants in the subject place acts on those in the object place. Shabatini(2002).

Research Method:

Dixon's nine semantic parameters of causation is what the analysis based on. The parameters are not independent this can be explained by saying that if State is selected (1) so(2)must be intransitive ,sometimes three of them can be combined .There is a correlation between values of the semantics parameters and types of causative mechanism ,Dixon(2000:p74).He also puts a scale of compactness from the more to the less compact of the causative mechanism. This model of causation takes the three parts of causative chain ,and each one of them is elaborated to give a close analysis by so, making it easier to understand. The nine parameters involve the verb ,the causer ,and the causee. These are the nine parameters Dixon (Dixon& Alkhenvald,2000:pp63-73):**A)Parameters that relates to the verb :1)State\Action :** Whether the causative apply to the state and progress verbs or dose it apply to action verbs.**2)Transitivity :**Whether the causative apply only to transitives ,to intransitives and some transitives ,or ditransitive verbs.**B)Parameters that relates to the thing being caused (causee):3)Control :**Whether the causee have control of the activity **4)Volition:** Whether the causee do the action willingly or unwillingly.**5)Affectedness :**is the causee completely or partially affected.**C)Parameters that related to the causer:6)Directness:** if the causer act directly or indirectly **7)If the achieved result is accidentally or intentionally .8)Naturalness :**dose the activity happen naturally or with effort ,violence or force.**9)Involvement :**how involved was the causer in the activity.

The Data

The data have been chosen from 13 different pop songs for different world wide known singers to show how these causative constructions are used as a means to enrich the songs ,the lyrics are categorized according to the parameters.

The Nature of the pop songs

It is a genre of songs which have a wide appeal ,it is the songs for the mass populace they are very important as the pulse of humanity and one of its many voices .It is a literary work that is created to describe a person's mood or situation,its literary language is full of uniqueness. They have messages in word forms and sentences which are used in the song to create a situation ,certain atmosphere .The lyrics of the songs focus on simple themes .Its analysis is difficult because they are written in a language ordinary

person can understand ,logan;A.;&M.(2004).It breaks the rules of sentence structure ,and focuses on music a lot.

The Analysis of the songs

Because of the limitation of space only a selection from the data has been given here .The paper explains and exemplifies the nine parameters on some samples :e.g.(1)You realize she's right there...

The verb(realize) is applied only to state verbs ,a mental activity, it is applied to a intransitive lexical causatives verbs.The causer is animate and is directly acted ,accidentally ,naturally, and he is notinvolved in the activity. The causee is animate and has no control ,unwillingly and is partially affected.e.g.(2) Buy myself all of my favorite things A lexical causative action verb applied only to transitive verbs. The causer here is gapped because there is a reference to him in the previous lyrics ,the causer is acting directly and intentionally ,the activity is done with some effort, the causer is completely involved ,the causee is(self) the causer and the causee are same entity (same self) it has control and will ,and is completely affected by the action .e.g. (3) could let me in the middle of the ground ...

(Let)an analytic periphrastic causative verb with the meaning (give permission or agree),it is transitive only ,the desire is conveyed through action or communication .The causee is animate ,he has some choice and control ,volitionally ,and is completely affected. The causer acts indirectly and intentionally ,the activity happens naturally with no effort and he is not involved ,the contact is indirect. e.g.(4) Break my typical rules...(break) is a lexical causative applied to transitive and intransitive verbs and is applied action verbs only. The causer is gapped because it has been mentioned before and by that become known so there is no need to mention it again ,it is (you) in a previous lyric. The causee is inanimate (my typical rules) so it has no control or will ,and is completely affected by the activity.e.g.(5) I was broken from a young age ...

The caused event (broke) is a lexical causative physical verb applied to action verbs ,and to transitive and intransitive verbs . The causer is acting directly and unintentionally, with violence or force and iscompletely involved in the activity. The verb is passive the causee is gapped either because it is unknown ,or of no importance ,or possibility ofcompromising him .e.g.(6) You made me a believer ...The causative periphrastic verb (made) applied to transitive verbs only .The causer is animate ,indirectly affecting the causee .The result happened intentionally by force ,and he is completely involved. The causee unwilling ,and has no control ,is completely affected .The action is done by coercion ,the causee's will can overridden .Dixon(2000).In the case of (make)verb there is an authority in the side of the causer .e.g.(7) I let the bullets fly...(let) a periphrastic causative verb carrying the meaning of permission or allowances,It is applied only to transitive verbs. The animate causer is indirectly ,and intentionally acts ,the activity happens spontaneously ,the causer initiates the act,and let the thing go on naturally ,and is completely involved in the activity.The causee is inanimate and is completely involved in the resultant action.e.g. He got me feeling like I loved him...(got) is a periphrastic causative verb applied to transitive verbs only.In (get)there mustbe some trouble , effort or difficulty in arranging for the action to be performed ,gothas the meaning of convinced and manipulates. The causee volitionally acts,and has control of the activity and is completely affected by it.There is a greater effort in the part of the causer ,he indirectly acts ,with intention, and is not involved in the activity.

The Results

The study shows that the causative constructions appear a lot and in high frequency in the lyrics of the songs (the repeated lyrics are not counted).To make this clear there are some calculations in the following table:

Table(1)

ong n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
.of ly	22	52	25	37	20	18	23	18	30	33	44	23	39
f caus	18	27	10	24	9	6	10	3	7	11	11	10	20

The frequency of the causative constructions from the total number of lyrics is demonstrated in the following table:

Table(2)

p.of so	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ntage	81,8%	51,9%	40%	64,9%	40%	33,3%	43,5%	16,6%	23,3%	33,3%	25%	43,47%	1,28%
ency													
usativ													

Conclusions

To sum up ,we have to mention that causation is a wide field for semantic studies ,it shows the relationships between the events in a time duration .Among many theories one can choose what he considers appropriate as a means to obtain the desired results .By applying Dixon's semantics parameters on the causative constructions of the pop lyrics we find that they play a dominant role in their meaning structure ,these constructions serve the meaning of the songs ,each song should contains at least a bunch of them, because they are crucial to the meaning .Writers can employ causative constructions in their writings, moreover they need to understand what is related to those constructions according to the frame they want to put them in.

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