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# Synopsis

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Saito and Murasugi (1990) provide an NP-deletion analysis for Japanese.

The example (1) involves the movement of a possessor phrase (e.g., *Mariko-no* “Mariko-Gen”) into the spec of DP with deletion of the NP complement (e.g., *taido* “attitude”) of D in the second nominal.

(1) Haruna-no taido-wa Mariko-no ~~taido~~ yorimo rippadatta. (SJ)

Haruna-Gen attitude-Top Mariko-Gen attitude than good

‘lit. Haruna’s attitude was better than Mariko’s.’

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Metonymy in Grammar Revisited (handout) (1 / 10) (4-27)

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ELSJ International Spring Forum 2021

**Metonymy in Grammar Revisited**  
Yoshiki Nishimura  
*University of Tokyo*

My characterization of metonymy to be presented in 2.2 is intended to (1) deal with the widest range of metonymic phenomena, (2) explain why metonymy should be as pervasive in language as most cognitive linguists would like to think it is, and (3) show that a broad array of grammatical phenomena, many of which have traditionally been treated separately, can all be seen as grounded in metonymy.

I. The Ubiquity of Metonymy

(4) Where are you parked?  
(5) Saikin mata Murakami Haruki-o yomihajimeta.  
'I've started reading Murakami Haruki again.'

(6) This is us.  
(7) Nagano-wa tanoshikatta desune.  
'Nagano was fun, wasn't it?'

The traditional rhetoric defines metonymy as a figure of speech whereby the name of one entity  $e^1$  is used to refer to another entity  $e^2$  which is contiguous to  $e^1$ . Taylor (1995: 122)

(8) My pencil broke.  
(9) Jitensha-o koida.  
'Lit. I pumped my bicycle.'  
'I pedaled my bicycle.'  
cf. pedaru-o kogu  
'I pumped the pedale.'

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Чат

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Реакции

Выйти

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Michal B. Paradowski

HONMA, Takeru (T...

## The study

**When:** April until September 2020

**Where:** global (**over 6,000 participants** from **118 countries**; average completion rate: 32%)

**Who:** **language teachers and learners** as well as **linguistics instructors and majors**

**What:** longitudinal study looking at **441 interlocking factors** that potentially influenced participants' health, wellbeing, and effectiveness in teaching and learning during school closures. In particular, we aimed to understand what **circumstances, behaviors, attitudes and psychological traits** facilitated the shift, and what caused difficulty.

Включить видео

Участники 39

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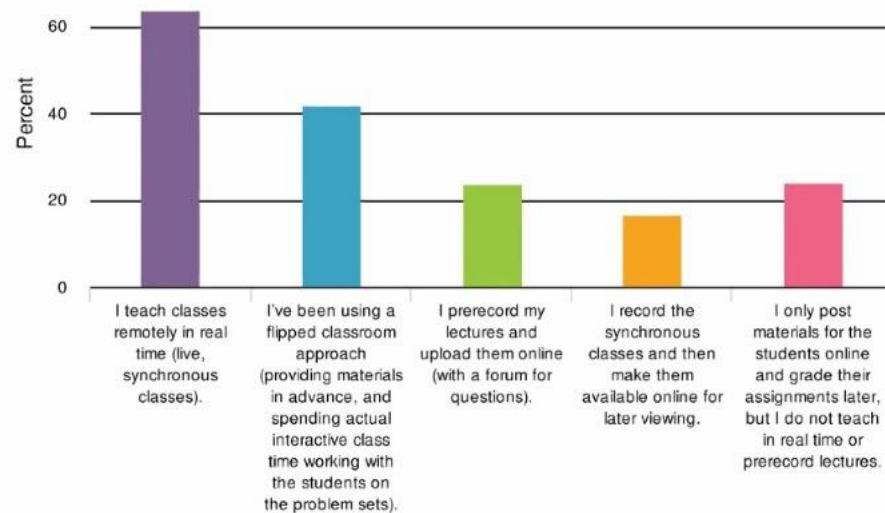


HONMA, Takeru (T...

Tetsuya Kogusuri



## Teaching methods used during the pandemic



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## Method

441-item online questionnaire comprising:

| Higher-level constructs                                    | Example variables/subscales  |
|--|--|
| <b>General professional experience</b>                     | type of school and classes, semester schedule  |
| <b>Remote teaching-related experiences &amp; attitudes</b> | attitudes toward remote teaching<br>logistics<br>communication/interaction<br>obstacles<br>perception of student coping with remote learning   |
| <b>Well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic</b>             | health-related attitudes toward COVID-19<br>future expectations<br>daily routines/habits<br>situational stability<br>emotional coping with lockdown<br>active coping<br>social support and prosocial involvement |

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**▮ The verbal base *spend* cannot substitute any of its compound verbs ( e.g., *\*the district will spend by \$200,000*).**

(2) a. Miller projected the district will **{overspend/ \*spend}** by **\$200,000** this year ... (US 2019)  
b. ... the NHS routinely **{underspent/ \*spent}** by **a billion or two** every year. (GB 2019)  
c. ... the New Democrats would **be {outspending/ \*spending}** the Liberals **by \$1.5 billion** ... (CA 2017)

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The ELSJ 14th International Spring Forum (May 8-9 2021)

### 1. Introduction

#### Basics:

- Ott and Dries (2016) argue that the bi-clausal analysis of Germanic RDCs is universally correct because the constructions can be derived in a manner familiar from deletion-based accounts of sluicing and fragment answers in the bi-clausal analysis.
- They provide cross-linguistic parallelisms drawn from Japanese as an unrelated language.

#### Claims :

- The aim is to show that the bi-clausal analysis or a uniform analysis of Japanese counterparts is insufficient, in comparison with Germanic languages.
- The aim to demonstrate that the preverbal null elements in Japanese constructions are not always *pro* (or ellipsis), right-dislocation (RD) is a heterogeneous phenomenon at least in Japanese.

### 2. Comparisons between Germanic languages and Japanese

Update

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The ELSJ 14th International Spring Forum  
May 8-9, 2021



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# Motion-event Typology and Scene Setting in English, Japanese, and Mandarin



Amanda Brown and Hanxiao (Luciano) Yan

**Research Questions:** 1) How do English, Mandarin, and Japanese differ with respect to *Expression of Path of motion? Expression of Manner of motion? Scene Setting?* 2) Does expression of Manner and Path of motion appear to be related to scene setting?

## BACKGROUND

**> Expression of Motion** (Slobin, 2004; Talbot 1991, 2000)

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Satellite-framed English</b></p> <p>Manner: main verb</p> <p>Path: satellite</p> <p>He rolls down the hill</p> | <p><b>Equivalently-framed Mandarin</b></p> <p>Manner: verb compound</p> <p>Path: verb compound</p> <p>Ta gǔn-cí xià shān-pō</p> <p>He roll-downs the hill</p> | <p><b>Verb-framed Japanese</b></p> <p>Manner: adverbial / sub-verb</p> <p>Path: main verb</p> <p>Shiwa-rujōga saka-o (yuki)</p> <p>While rolling, (he) goes down the hill</p> |
|--|---|---|

**> Construal of Manner of Motion** (Slobin, 1996, 2004, 2006)

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Satellite-framed English</b></p> <p>Construal of Manner/Path</p> <p>Expressed</p> <p>He rolls down the hill</p> | <p><b>Equivalently-framed Mandarin</b></p> <p>Construal of Manner/Path</p> <p>Expressed?</p> <p>Ta (gǔn-jì) xià shān-pō</p> <p>He (roll-downs) the hill</p> | <p><b>Verb-framed Japanese</b></p> <p>Construal of Manner/Path</p> <p>Frequently omitted</p> <p>Manner</p> <p>Saka-o (yuki)</p> <p>(he) descends the hill</p> |
|---|---|---|

**> Setting of Scenes** (Slobin, 1996; Cabredo, 2004)

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Satellite-framed English</b></p> <p>Expression of Manner and Path</p> <p>No need for motion to be inferred &gt; Less scene setting??</p> | <p><b>Equivalently-framed Mandarin</b></p> <p>??</p> | <p><b>Verb-framed Japanese</b></p> <p>Expression of Path: less Manner</p> <p>Need for motion to be inferred &gt; More scene setting??</p> |
|--|--|---|

## METHOD

**> Participants**

- 13 'monolingual' English speakers
- 15 'monolingual' Japanese speakers
- 13 'monolingual' Mandarin Chinese speakers

**> Stimulus**

- Animated clips with highly salient Manner and Path

**> Procedure**

- Participants watched the clips
- Participants retold events in native language
- Narratives were transcribed and segmented into clauses
- Clases related to motion were coded

**> Coding and Analysis**

- ID: Manner and Path of motion in narrative
- ID: clauses describing the scene (existence, location)

## RESULTS

**> Mention of Path**

**> Mention of Manner**

**> Scene Setting**

**> Conclusion**

- Manner of motion: English Monolinguals > Chinese Monolinguals > Japanese Monolinguals
- Scene setting: Chinese Monolinguals > English Monolinguals > Japanese Monolinguals
- The group that uses more Path and Manner, uses less scene setting
- The group that uses less Path and Manner, uses more scene setting

## CROSSLINGUISTIC SIMILARITIES

All of the three groups expressed path to a great extent.

## THE UNEXPECTED

Unexpected Manner terms highly used by Mandarin Chinese monolinguals in this dataset. (E.g. zou-walk for 'jump', pao-run or zou-walk for 'spin').

## NEXT STEPS

Correlation analyses are necessary. Need additional participants in Mandarin Chinese for analyzing the use of Manner and Path terms.





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Activity verbs unrelated to *money or time relations* can be incorporated into the comparative constructions in highly specific contexts.

(Verbs representing 'money transfer' or 'time passage')

|            | Wordbanks<br>(600million) |
|------------|---------------------------|
| overpay    | 76/2335(3.2%)             |
| outsell    | 39/592(6.5%)              |
| outlive    | 33/915(3.6%)              |
| overspend  | 14/596 (2.3%)             |
| outspend   | 4/121(3.3%)               |
| underspend | 3/118(2.5%)               |

(Verbs unrelated to *money or time relation*)

|            | Wordbanks<br>(600million) | I-web<br>(14billion) |
|------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| overeat    | 0/406                     | 15/15538 (0.097%)    |
| overload   | 1/1877<br>(0.054%)        | 15/92623(0.016%)     |
| overfill   | 0/44                      | 11/4196(0.26%)       |
| overbook   | 0/87                      | 10/2444 (0.4%)       |
| overfeed   | 0/62                      | 1/2445 (0.4%)        |
| overstress | 0/46                      | 1/1528(0.06%)        |
| outgrow    | 0/1051                    | * 0/24273            |

\*The gap use of *by* can be seen only in *news register* (*The US outgrew Euroland by three percentage points in 2012 and again in 2013...* <GB 2014/ Now Corpus> ).