

Motion verbs in Eastern Old Japanese: A corpus based study

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琉球諸語と古代日本語に関する比較言語学的研究

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Outline

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 - Verbs of manner of motion
 - Verbs of motion using a vehicle or other means of transport
 - Transitive verbs of motion
 - Purposive motion constructions
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Introduction: EOJ

- ▶ EOJ refers to the northern and eastern dialects of 8th century Japan.
- ▶ 240 poems found in *Man'yōshū* Books 14 (*Azuma uta*) and 20 (*Sakimori uta*).
- ▶ EOJ should **not** be seen as a homogeneous dialect.
 - Some poems can be classified into one of three geographic regions: Northern (NEOJ), Central (CEOJ), and Southern (SEOJ). The majority of poems, however, cannot be classified (UEOJ).
 - Because the majority of poems cannot be classified it is difficult to determine the number of EOJ dialects without a high degree of speculation.

Introduction: EOJ

Area	Region	Poems	Words
NEOJ	Kazusa	15	212
	Mutsu	2	21
	Shimotsuke	13	178
CEOJ	Hitachi	15	233
	Kōzuke	23	316
	Musashi	17	240
	Sagami	11	165
	Shimōsa	14	204
SEOJ	Shinano	7	96
	Suruga	12	155
	Tōtōmi	7	101
UEOJ	unknown	104	1506
Totals		240	3427

Introduction: EOJ

- ▶ EOJ texts are almost entirely phonographically written, except for place names and some common words, e.g., 白玉 *siratama* ‘white jewel, jade’, 父 *titi* ‘father’, 母 *papa* ‘mother’, 道 *miti* ‘road’.
- ▶ Phonographic writing is typically more reliable than logographic writing.
- ▶ However, EOJ poems were presumably written down by scribes from the Nara region, who may have misrepresented the sounds they were hearing.
- ▶ Much has been written about the phonemic correspondences between cOJ and EOJ, and in far greater detail than can be explored here.

Introduction: The OCOJ

- ▶ The Oxford Corpus of Old Japanese (OCOJ) is a research tool created for the Verb Semantics and Argument Realization in Pre-modern Japanese (VSARPJ) project at Oxford.
(<http://vsarpj.orinst.ox.ac.uk/>)
- ▶ Funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, UK, £1 million.

Introduction: The OCOJ

- ▶ Project members
 - Bjarke FRELLESVIG (Oxford / NINJAL)
 - Peter SELLS (York University)
 - Stephen Wright HORN (Oxford)
 - Kerri L RUSSELL (Oxford)
- ▶ Doctoral students
 - Daniel TROTT (Oxford)
 - Zixi YOU (Oxford)

Introduction: The OCOJ

▶ External members

- Anton ANTONOV (INALCO and CRLAO, Paris)
- Satoshi KINSUI (Osaka University)
- Tomohide KINUHATA (Fukuoka University)
- Yasuhiro KONDO (Aoyama Gakuin / NINJAL)
- Masayoshi SHIBATANI (Rice University / NINJAL)
- Akira WATANABE (University of Tokyo)
- John WHITMAN (NINJAL / Cornell University)
- Yuko YANAGIDA (Tsukuba University)

Introduction: The OCOJ

- ▶ The OCOJ is a corpus of all OJ poetic texts and contains about 90,000 words.
 - *Kojiki kayō* (古事記歌謡; 712)
 - 112 poems; 2527 words
 - *Nihon shoki kayō* (日本書紀歌謡; 720)
 - 133 poems; 2444 words
 - *Fudoki kayō* (風土記歌謡; 730s)
 - 20 poems; 271 words
 - *Bussukoseki-ka* (仏足石歌; after 753)
 - 21 poems; 337 words
 - *Man'yōshū* (万葉集; after 759)
 - 4685 poems; 83706 words
 - *Shoku nihongi kayō* (続日本紀歌謡; 797)
 - 8 poems; 134 words
 - *Jōgū shōtoku hōō teisetsu* (上宮聖徳法王帝説)
 - 4 poems; 60 words

Introduction: The OCOJ

- ▶ The OCOJ is marked up in XML according to the standards of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI). The texts are annotated to show:
 - Original script and romanization
 - Orthography (phonographic, logographic)
 - Part of speech, inflection, function
 - Lexeme and morpheme identification with a unique ID, which is linked to the lexicon
 - Syntax
 - Sentences, clauses, phrases

Introduction: The OCOJ

- ▶ The Lexicon is essentially a dictionary created alongside the OCOJ. It stores the unique ID and information about each item.

ik-

L030145a

Part of speech: **verb**

Conjugation class: quadrigrade

Verb classification: motion

1 Gloss: **go**

Related forms:

See also: yuk-'go'

[statistics](#) [attestations](#) [clause structure](#)

form	attestations	▲ (logo/phono/no text)	gloss
<u>ko-</u>	810	(535 / 275 / 0)	come
<u>yuk-</u>	691	(489 / 202 / 0)	go
<u>tat-</u>	501	(318 / 182 / 1)	stand; depart
<u>ap-</u>	496	(390 / 104 / 2)	meet
<u>ide-</u>	304	(219 / 83 / 2)	go out
<u>imas-</u>	274	(156 / 118 / 0)	be; come; go [respect]
<u>watar-</u>	254	(179 / 75 / 0)	go across
<u>tir-</u>	182	(138 / 44 / 0)	scatter i
<u>sugwi-</u>	167	(119 / 48 / 0)	pass time
<u>kog-</u>	143	(76 / 67 / 0)	row

[L030145a ik- 'go'](#)

Number of attestations in COJ: 7

Number of attestations written phonographically: 5

Number of attestations written phono-logographically: 0

Number of attestations written logographically: 2

Number of attestations written logo-phonographically: 0

Number of attestations with no orthographic representation in the text: 0

Number of attestations in kake/jo structures and other forms with no text: 0

Number of attestations in EOJ: 2

Number of attestations written phonographically: 2

Number of attestations written phono-logographically: 0

Number of attestations written logographically: 0

Number of attestations written logo-phonographically: 0

Number of attestations with no orthographic representation in the text: 0

Number of attestations in kake/jo structures and other forms with no text: 0

Inflected forms:

inflection	count cOJ ▲	count EOJ
conditional	4	0
imperative	1	0
provisional	1	0
stem	1	0
adnconc	0	1

[L030145a ik- go](#)

Simple Forms

ikaba

Text (no gloss)

[MYS.4.493](#)

Text (with gloss)

[MYS.4.493](#)

Trees

[MYS.4.493](#)

ikaba

[MYS.14.3567](#)

[MYS.14.3567](#)

[MYS.14.3567](#)

ikaba

[MYS.17.3990](#)

[MYS.17.3990](#)

[MYS.17.3990](#)

ikaba

[MYS.17.4006](#)

[MYS.17.4006](#)

[MYS.17.4006](#)

ikana

[MYS.14.3496](#)

[MYS.14.3496](#)

[MYS.14.3496](#)

ikeba

[MYS.20.4332](#)

[MYS.20.4332](#)

[MYS.20.4332](#)

iku

[MYS.20.4374](#)

[MYS.20.4374](#)

[MYS.20.4374](#)

Use with prefixes:

Text (no gloss)

Text (with gloss)

Trees

i-ikye

[MYS.12.3169](#)

[MYS.12.3169](#)

[MYS.12.3169](#)

Use with auxiliaries or suffixes:

Text (no gloss)

Text (with gloss)

kwoye-ika-mu

[MYS.15.3722](#)

[MYS.15.3722](#)

[MYS.15.3722](#)

Second member of a compound:

Text (no gloss)

Text (with gloss)

kwoye-ika-mu

[MYS.15.3722](#)

[MYS.15.3722](#)

[MYS.15.3722](#)

Introduction: The OCOJ

[L030145a ik- go](#)

Clause Structure	Verb	Text (no gloss)	Text (with gloss)	Trees
	ikaba	MYS.4.493	MYS.4.493	MYS.4.493
	ikaba	MYS.14.3567	MYS.14.3567	MYS.14.3567
	ikaba	MYS.17.3990	MYS.17.3990	MYS.17.3990
	ikaba	MYS.17.4006	MYS.17.4006	MYS.17.4006
NP-no	ikeba	MYS.20.4332	MYS.20.4332	MYS.20.4332
	iku	MYS.20.4374	MYS.20.4374	MYS.20.4374
NP-wo NP-ka	kwoye-ika-mu	MYS.15.3722	MYS.15.3722	MYS.15.3722
NP-ni	i-ikye	MYS.12.3169	MYS.12.3169	MYS.12.3169

Introduction: The OCOJ

MYS.14.3567

於伎弓伊可婆

okite ikaba

伊毛婆麻可奈之

imo ba ma-kanasi

母知弓由久

motite yuku

安都佐能由美乃

adusa no yumi no

由都可爾母我毛

yutuka ni moga mo

Introduction: The OCOJ

« { { { *okite* (verb gerund L030327a 4811 (dew) settles) } *ikaba* (verb conditional L030145a go) } }

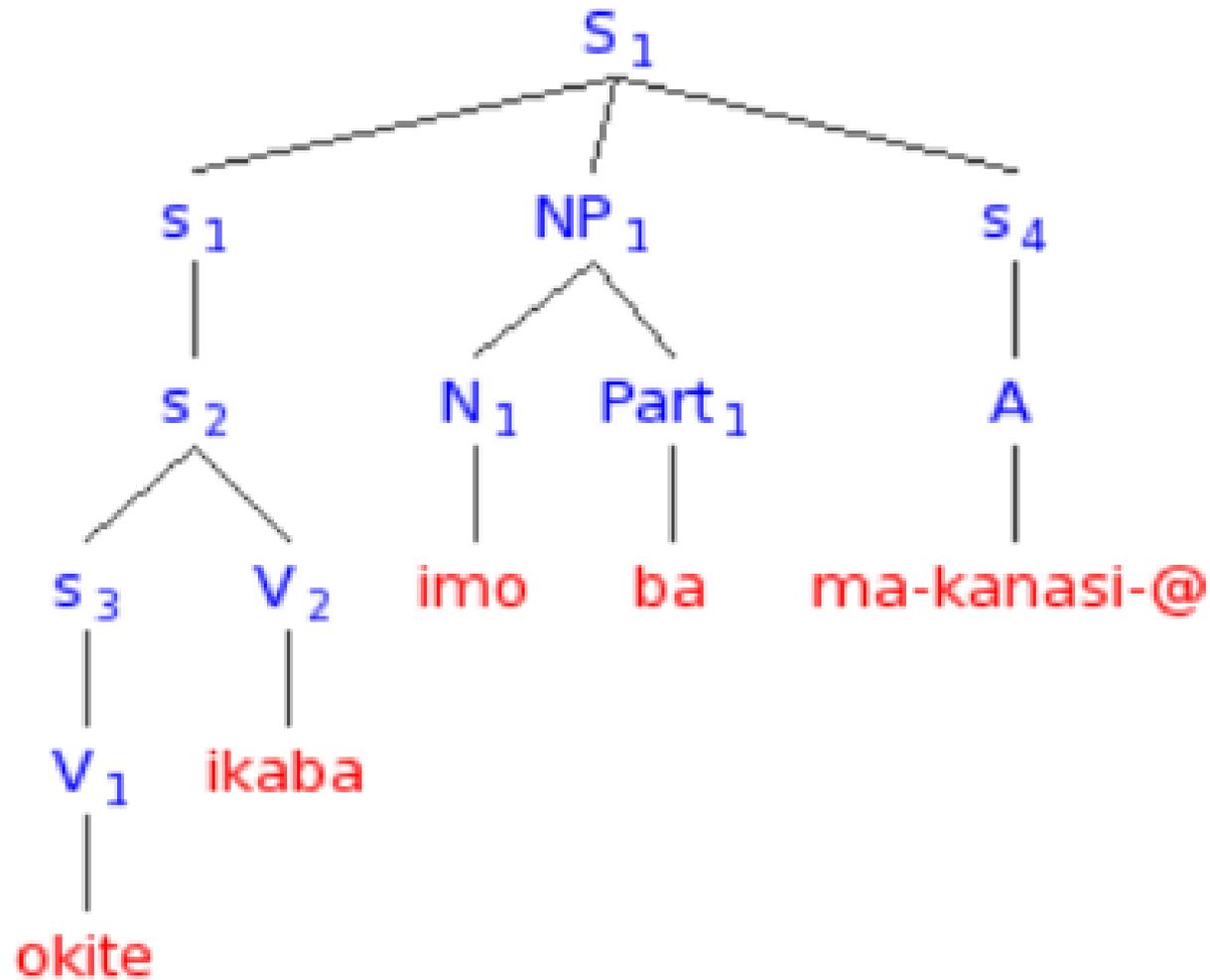
[*imo ba* (L000522 [topic particle])] { *ma* (prefix) -*kanasi* (adjective) - \emptyset (adjcop conclusive L000033) } »

« { [{ { *motite* (verb gerund L031761a hold) } *yuku* (verb adnconc L031840a go) } }

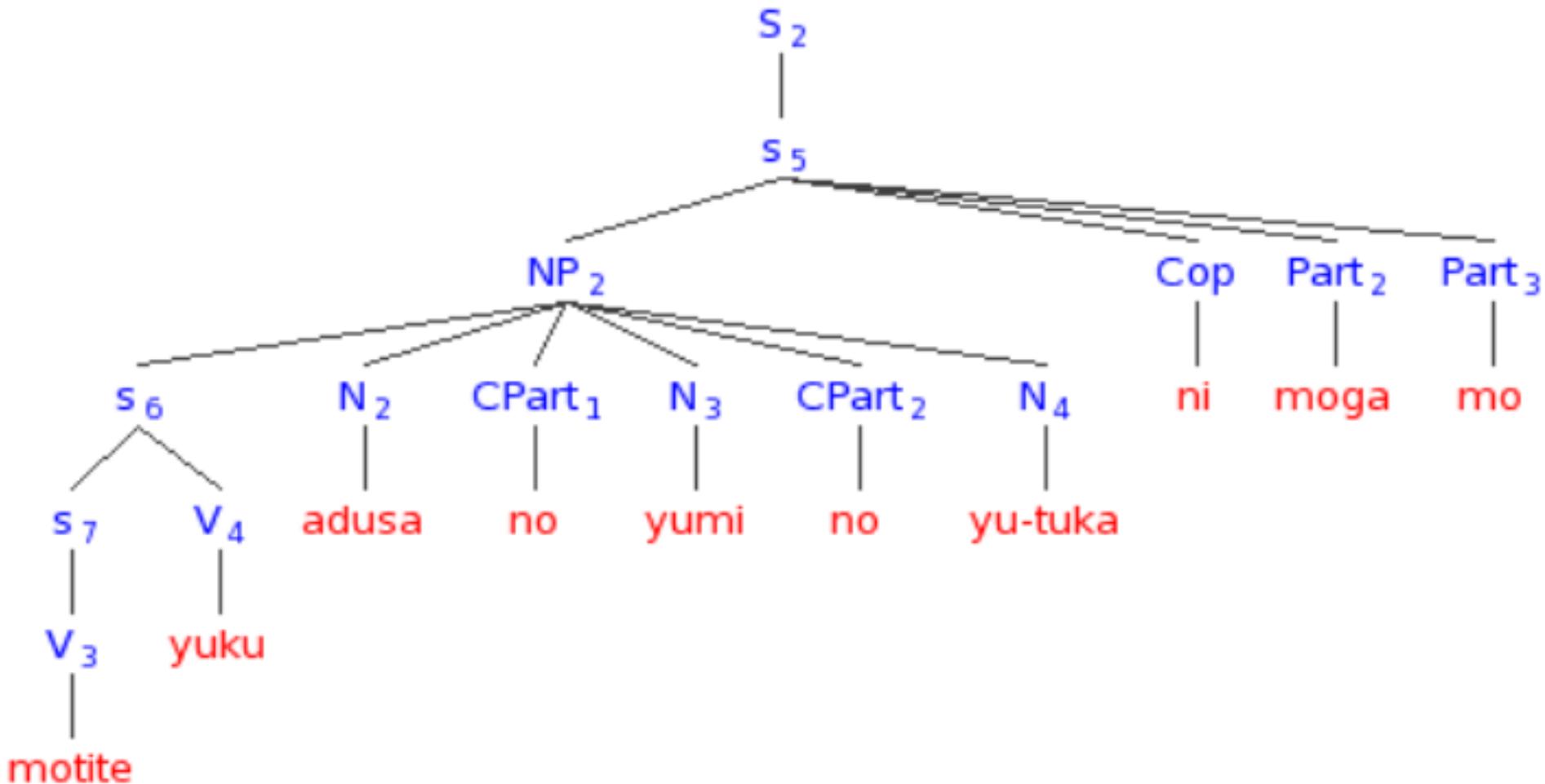
adusa no (L000520 [genitive case particle]) *yumi no* (L000520 [genitive case particle])

yutuka] *ni* (L031965infinitive copula) *moga* (L000515 [final optative particle]) *mo* (L000514 [topic particle]) } »

Introduction: The OCOJ



Introduction: The OCOJ



The Present Study

- ▶ The present study is a preliminary investigation of motion verbs attested in EOJ in order to further our understanding of argument realization for this class of verbs.
- ▶ In order to conduct this study, examples of all verbs of motion in EOJ with at least one overt argument were extracted from the OCOJ and then analyzed.
- ▶ The motion verbs were divided into various subclasses, based on Levin (1993). Purposive motion constructions were also examined.

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Verbs of directed movement include verbs involving movement or implied movement from one point to another.
- ▶ In EOJ, the following verbs of directed movement are attested; the number in parentheses is the number of attestations with one or more overt argument:
 - *ide-* ‘go out’ (3); *ik-* ‘go’ (1); *ir-* ‘enter’ (1); *kayup-* ‘move across’ (1); *ko-* ‘come’ (10); *kwoye-* ~ *kuye-* ‘pass over’ (7); *sugwi-* ‘pass’ (4); *watar-* ‘cross’ (3); *yor-* ‘approach’ (1); and *yuk-* ‘go’ (15).
- ▶ The semantic roles which occur with these verbs are agent/theme, goal, path, and source.

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Agent (volitional actor) / theme (non-volitional actor)
- ▶ *ide-* ‘go out’; *ik-* ‘go’; *kayup-* ‘move across’; *ko-* ‘come’; *kwoye-* ‘pass over’; *sugwi-* ‘pass’; *yor-* ‘approach’; and *yuk-* ‘go’

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Agent/theme NPs can be marked by genitive particle *ga*:

伎美 我 伎麻左奴

kimi ga ki-masa-nu

lord GEN come-RESP-NEG.ADN

My lord is not coming.

(MYS.14.3495, UE0J)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Agent/theme NPs can be marked by genitive particle *no*:

安受倍	可良	古麻	能	由胡	能須
<i>azupe</i>	<i>kara</i>	<i>kwoma</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>yukwo</i>	<i>nosu</i>
crumbling.cliff.side	ABL	horse	GEN	go.ADN	COP

Like **horses** going along crumbling cliffs.

(MYS.14.3541, UEOJ)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Agent/theme NPs can be unmarked for case:

努	由伎	夜麻	由伎	和例	久礼等
<i>nwo</i>	<i>yuki</i>	<i>yama</i>	<i>yuki</i>	ware	<i>kuredo</i>
field	go.INF	mountain	go.INF	I	come.CONC

Since **I** come going through fields, going through mountains.

(MYS.20.4344, SEOJ-Suruga)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Goal
- ▶ *ide-* 'go out', *ir-* 'enter', *ko-* 'come', *yor-* 'approach', and *yuk-* 'go'

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Goal argument NPs can be marked by allative suffix *gari*:

和我理	許武	等	伊布
<i>wa-gari</i>	<i>ko-mu</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>ipu</i>
I-ALL	come-CONJ.CNCL	COMP	say

He said he would come **to me**.

(MYS.14.3536, UE0J)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Goal argument NPs can be marked by EOJ dative particle *na*:

安努 奈 由可武 等
anwo na yuka-mu to
Ano DAT go-CONJ.CNCL CNJ
Intending to go **to Ano**.
(MYS.14.3447, UEOJ)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Goal argument NPs can be marked by dative particle *ni*:

安治可麻 能 可家 能 水奈刀 爾 伊流 思保 乃
adikama no kakye no minatwo ni iru sipo no
Adikama GEN Kake GEN port DAT enter tide COP

Like the tide that enters **the port at Kake in Adikama.**

(MYS.14.3553, UE0J)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Goal argument NPs can be unmarked for case:

多妣 由久 阿礼 波
tabi yuku are pa
travel go.ADN I TOP
I, who go **on a journey**.
(MYS.20.4327, SEOJ-Tōtōmi)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Path
- ▶ *kwoye-* ~ *kuye-* ‘pass over’; *sugwi-* ‘pass’; *watar-* ‘cross’; and *yuk-* ‘go’.

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Path NPs can be marked with ablative particle *kara*:

安受倍	可良	古麻	能	由胡	能須
<i>azupe</i>	<i>kara</i>	<i>kwoma</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>yukwo</i>	<i>nosu</i>
crumbling.cliff.side	ABL	horse	GEN	go.ADN	COP

Like horses going **along crumbling cliffs**.

(MYS.14.3541, UE0J)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Path NPs can be marked with accusative particle *wo*:

比能具礼	爾	宇須比乃	夜麻	乎	古由流	日	波
<i>pinogure</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>usupi no</i>	<i>yama</i>	<i>wo</i>	<i>kwoyuru</i>	<i>pi</i>	<i>pa</i>
sunset	DAT	Usupi	GEN	mountain	ACC	cross.ADN	day TOP

The day, when he crossed **Mt. Usupi** at sunset.

(MYS.14.3402, CEOJ-Kōzuke)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Path NPs can be marked with ablative particle *ywo*:

兒呂 我 可奈門 欲 由可久 之 要思母

kwo-ro *ga* *kanatwo* *ywo* *yukaku* *si* *ye-si mo*

beloved-DIM GEN metal.gate ABL go.NML FOC good-CNCL FIN

It is good going **through my beloved's metal gate.**

(MYS.14.3530, UEOJ)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Path NPs can be unmarked for case:

不破	乃	世伎	久江弓	和波	由久
pupa	no	seki	<i>kuyete</i>	<i>wa pa</i>	<i>yuku</i>
Pupa	GEN	dam	cross.GER	I TOP	go.CNCL

I go crossing **the Pupa dam**.

(MYS.20.4372, CEOJ-Hitachi)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Source
- ▶ Occurs only once, with *ko-* ‘come’. The source NP is marked with ablative particle *ywo*:

志母都家努	安素	乃	河泊良	欲	伊之	布麻受
<i>simotukyenwo</i>	<i>aswo</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>kapara</i>	<i>ywo</i>	<i>isi</i>	<i>puma-zu</i>
Shimotsuke.field	Aso	GEN	river.bed	ABL	stone	step-NEG.INF
蘇良	由	登	伎奴	与		
<i>swora</i>	<i>yu</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>ki-nu</i>	<i>yo</i>		
sky	ABL	COP	come-PERF.CNCL	INTJ		

I have come **from the Aso riverbed in Shimotsuke** without stepping on stones, as if from the sky!

(MYS.14.3425, NEOJ-Shimotsuke)

Verbs of directed movement

- ▶ Summary

Semantic role	Case marking
agent/theme	<i>ga, no, ∅</i>
goal	<i>gari, na, ni, ∅</i>
path	<i>kara, wo, ywo, ∅</i>
source	<i>ywo</i>

Verbs of manner of motion

- ▶ Verbs in this class roughly correspond to Levin's (1993) roll-verbs, a subcategory of manner of motion verbs, where the action is non-agentive.
- ▶ In EOJ, the following manner of motion verbs are attested with an overt argument at least once: *oti-* 'fall' (1); *tat-* ~ *tas-* 'rise' (9); and *tirap-* 'scatter' (1).
- ▶ NP arguments selected by these verbs have the semantic role of theme or location.

Verbs of manner of motion

- ▶ Theme
- ▶ *tat-* ~ *tas-* ‘rise’ and *tirap-* ‘scatter’
- ▶ Theme NP arguments are always unmarked for case:

乎豆久波 乃 祢呂 爾 都久 多思

wo-dukupa *no* *ne-ro* *ni* **tuku** *tasi*

DIM-Tukapa GEN peek-DIM DAT **moon** rise.INF

The moon rising on the little peek of little Tukapa.

(MYS.14.3395, CEOJ-Hitachi)

Verbs of manner of motion

- ▶ Location
- ▶ *oti-* ‘fall’ and *tat-* ~ *tas-* ‘rise’

伊香保呂 能 夜左可 能 為提 爾 多都
ikaporo no ya-saka no wide ni tatu
Ikaporo GEN 8-shaku COP weir DAT rise.ADN

努自 能 安良波路 万代 母
nwozi no araparwo made mo
rainbow GEN appear.ADN RES FIN

Until the rainbow, rising **on the 8-shaku-high weir of Ikaporo**,
appears.

(MYS.14.3414, CEOJ-Kōzuke)

Verbs of manner of motion

- ▶ Summary

Semantic role	Case marking
theme	∅
location	<i>ni</i>

Verbs of motion using transport

- ▶ Verbs of motion in this class use a vehicle or some other mode of transportation.
- ▶ There are only two verbs in this category in EOJ attested with overt arguments: *kog-* ‘row’ (3) and *nor-* ‘ride’ (3).
- ▶ Roles attested with verbs in this class are path and mode of transportation.

Verbs of motion using transport

- ▶ Path
- ▶ *kog-* 'row'

Verbs of motion using transport

- ▶ Path NP arguments are marked with accusative particle *wo*.

之麻加枳乎 己枳爾之布祢乃 他都枳之良須母

simakagi wo kogi-ni-si pune no

island.shade ACC row-PERF-SPST.ADN boat GEN

taduki sira-su mo

clue know-NEG.CNCL FIN

We do not know how the boat had rowed **along the shade of the island!**

(MYS.20.4384, CEOJ-Shimōsa)

Verbs of motion using transport

- ▶ Mode of transportation
- ▶ *nor-* 'ride'

Verbs of motion using transport

- ▶ Mode of transportation NPs can be marked with dative particle *ni*:

己許呂乃 緒呂 爾 能里弓 可奈思 母

kokoro no wo-ro ni norite kanasi mo

heart GEN cord-DIM DAT ride.GER sad.CNCL FIN

Her riding **on my heart strings** is dear to me.

(MYS.14.3466, UEOJ)

Verbs of motion using transport

- ▶ Mode of transportation NPs can be unmarked for case:

布奈能里弓

puna-norite

boat-ride.GER

Riding **a boat**.

(MYS.20.4381, NEOJ-Shimotsuke)

Verbs of motion using transport

- ▶ Summary

Semantic role	Case marking
path	<i>wo</i>
mode of transportation	<i>ni, Ø</i>

Transitive verbs of motion

- ▶ Transitive verbs of motions involve one entity causing another entity to move.
- ▶ *kwos*- ‘make cross’ (1); *pik*- ‘pull’ (4); *pirop*- ‘pick up’ (1); *pur*- ‘shake, wave’ (3); *tor*- ‘take’ (1); *yar*- ‘send away’ (5); and *yose*- ‘draw close’ (1).
- ▶ The semantic roles attested with verbs in this class are theme and goal.

Transitive verbs of motion

- ▶ Theme
- ▶ *wos-* ‘make cross’, *pik-* ‘pull’, *pirop-* ‘pick up’, *pur-* ‘shake’, *tor-* ‘take’, and *yar-* ‘send away’

Transitive verbs of motion

- ▶ Theme NPs can be marked with accusative particle *WO*:

和	我	世古	乎	夜麻登	敞	夜利弓
<i>wa</i>	<i>ga</i>	<i>sekwo</i>	<i>wo</i>	<i>yamato</i>	<i>pye</i>	<i>yarite</i>
I	GEN	beloved	ACC	Yamato	ALL	send.away.GER

Sending **my beloved** to Yamato.
(MYS.14.3363, CEOJ-Sagami)

Transitive verbs of motion

- ▶ Theme NPs can be unmarked for case:

素弓 毛 布良武 乎
swode mo pura-mu wo
sleeve TOP wave-CONJ.ADN CNJ

Although I will wave **my sleeve**.

(MYS.14.3376a, CEOJ-Musashi)

Transitive verbs of motion

- ▶ Goal
- ▶ *pik-* ‘pull’, *yar-* ‘send away’, and *yose-* ‘draw close’

Transitive verbs of motion

- ▶ Goal NPs can be marked with dative particle *ni*:

阿之我里乃 安伎奈乃 夜麻 爾 比古 布祢 乃
asigari no akina no yama ni pikwo pune no
Asigari GEN Akina GEN mountain DAT pull.ADN boat COP

Like the boat which is pulled **up Mt. Akina in Asigari.**

(MYS.14.3431, CEOJ-Sagami)

Transitive verbs of motion

- ▶ Goal NPs can be marked with allative particle *pa*:

和 我 世奈 乎 都久志 波 夜利弓

wa ga se-na wo tukusi pa yarite

I GEN beloved ACC **Tukushi** ALL send.GER

Sending my beloved **to Tukushi**.

(MYS.20.4428, UEOJ)

Transitive verbs of motion

- ▶ Goal NPs can be marked with allative particle *pye*
~ *pe*:

和 我 世古 乎 夜麻登 敞 夜利弓

wa ga sekwo wo yamato pye yarite

I GEN beloved ACC **Yamato** ALL send.away.GER

Sending my beloved **to Yamato**.

(MYS.14.3363, CEOJ-Sagami)

Transitive verbs of motion

- ▶ Summary

Semantic role	Case marking
theme	<i>wo, Ø</i>
goal	<i>ni, pa, pye~pe</i>

Purposive motion constructions

- ▶ Purposive motion constructions express that someone goes somewhere in order to do something.
- ▶ There are 3 examples of purposive motion constructions in EOJ.

Purposive motion constructions

- ▶ In this example, *sa-ne ni yuku* is the predicate and the NP *wa pa* is an agent:

麻可奈思美	佐衿	爾	和波	由久
<i>ma-kanasi-mi</i>	<i>sa-ne</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>wa pa</i>	<i>yuku</i>
PFX-dear-ACOP.INF	PFX-sleep.INF	DAT	I TOP	go.CONC

As she is dear, **to sleep** (with her) I **will go**.

(MYS.14.3366, CEOJ-Sagami)

Purposive motion constructions

- ▶ In this example, *api-mi ni ko-sika* is the predicate and *imo wo* is a theme:

伊母	乎	許曾	安比美	爾	許思可
<i>imo</i>	<i>wo</i>	<i>koso</i>	<i>api-mi</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>ko-sika</i>
beloved	ACC	FOC	meet-see.INF	DAT	come-SPST.EXCL

I **came to meet** my beloved.

(MYS.14.3531, UEOJ)

Purposive motion constructions

- ▶ In the final example, *kari ko-* is the predicate, and it has a theme NP, *tamakwosuge*, and an agent NP, *wa ga sekwo*:

美奈刀	能	安之	我	奈可	那流	
<i>minatwo</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>asi</i>	<i>ga</i>	<i>naka</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>aru</i>
port	GEN	reed	GEN	middle	DAT	exist.ADN
多麻古須氣		可利	己		和我	西古
<i>tamakwosuge</i>		<i>kari</i>	<i>ko</i>		<i>wa ga</i>	<i>sekwo</i>
jeweled.sedge		cut.INF	come.IMP		I GEN	beloved

Come to cut the jeweled sedges, which are in the middle of reeds in the harbor, my beloved.

(MYS.14.3445, UEOJ)

Discussion

- ▶ This study presents the semantic roles which occur with each of the four subcategories of motion verbs found in EOJ: verbs of directed movement (5); verbs of manner of motion (3); verbs of motion using transport (2); and transitive verbs of motion (7).

Discussion

- ▶ The findings are summarized as:

	agent/ theme (subject)	goal	location	mode	path	source	theme (object)
Verbs of directed movement	X	X			X	X	
Verbs of manner of motion	X		X				
Verbs of motion using a vehicle				X	X		
Transitive verbs of motion		X					X

Discussion

- ▶ This study is a starting point: The observations noted here will be compared with findings for motion verbs in cOJ, which is an on-going study.
- ▶ Once we know more about how classes of verbs and individual verbs work, including what arguments they select and how these arguments are marked for case, the information will be stored in our Lexicon file.
 - This will allow us to look for all verbs with the same argument realization patterns.
- ▶ This will make comparisons between cOJ and later stages of the language possible, and also make comparisons between cOJ and other languages possible.

References

- ▶ Please see the paper version.

Questions and Comments Welcome

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