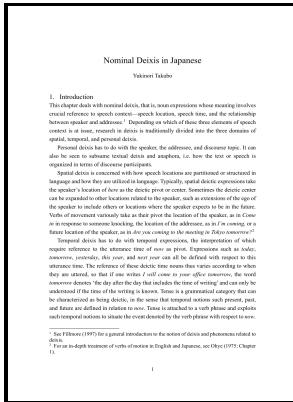


Shinmatsu ishiki kōzō no kenkyū

Kyūko Shoin - Through Japanese Eyes



Nominal Deixis in Japanese

Yukio Takebe

1. Introduction
This chapter deals with nominal deixis that is, noun expressions where naming involves crucial reference to speech context—speech location, speech time, and the relationship between speaker and addressee. In this context, deixis refers to the way in which speech context is at issue, whereas deixis in deixis is traditionally divided into the three domains of spatial, temporal, and personal deixis.

Typically, spatial deixis specifies the addresser, and conversely topic. It can also be seen to subsume textual deixis and anaphora, i.e. how the text or speech is organized and how it is related to the world.

Spatial deixis is concerned with how speech locations are partitioned or structured in language and how they are utilized in language. Typically, spatial deixis encompasses the idea that the speech situation is situated in a space and that the speech situation can be expanded to other locations related to the speaker, such as extensions of the space of the speech situation, or other locations related to the addressee.

With respect to movement tracking, the location of the speaker, as in I'm coming, or I'll be there in a minute, is typically interpreted as the location of the speaker at the time of utterance.

Temporal deixis has to do with temporal expressions, the interpretation of which usually involves the notion of time. Temporal deixis is often used in the sense that it is, however, provided, this year, and next year can all be defined with respect to this utterance time. The reference of these deixis time nouns then varies according to when they are used. Thus, the time of the utterance is the present time, and the time of the event, however denoted by the day after the day that includes the time of utterance, and only by association with the time of the utterance, is the past. Temporal deixis is also used to denote the time of the event denoted by the verb phrase and explicit and implicit actions to denote the event denoted by the verb phrase with respect to now.

See Fillmore (1977) for a general introduction to the notion of deixis and phenomena related to deixis.

For an in-depth treatment of verbs of motion in English and Japanese, see Ogry (1977). Chapter 13.

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