

フレイジオロジー研究会第5回例会発表応募タイトルとその要旨

11時15分～12時30分 Joanna Szerszunowicz (University of Białystok, Poland)

発表タイトル : **On phraseological gaps and cross-linguistic equivalence**

発表要旨 : In a contrastive perspective the comparison of phraseological systems of two languages tends to show both similarities and differences. In the European perspective a number of phraseological units have full equivalents, in modern phraseology called more precisely quasi-absolute equivalents, i.e. units which are identical or very similar as to lexical components, structure and meaning. Others have partial equivalents, i.e. units with identical or near-identical meaning, which do not fully correspond in syntactic and lexical structure. The third group consists of phraseological parallels, i.e. idioms of two languages corresponding to each other in the core meaning, but not in the image.

The last group is composed of units which have no idiomatic correspondences in the other language. There are two main kinds of units constituting gaps in a contrastive perspective: linguistic gaps, which are due to linguistic factors (L1 units express concepts not verbalized in L2 in the form of phraseological units); referential gaps, which result from extra-linguistic factors (L1 phraseological units express a concept not known to L2 users). The two kinds of units will be discussed on the example of selected European languages with a special focus on language teaching, translation and phraseography.

14時00分～14時50分 筒井健士 (大阪専門学校)

発表タイトル : **Musical elements of language-phrases as the essential musical elements of language**

発表要旨 : Languages are used for many purposes. One important use is to give messages to others. But, in every case, languages evoke some sound landscape in each case. Even if we see words in text, we hear the sound of each word in a way, and we hear phrases as meaningful sound units. If the deep understanding of some sentence is also related to some sound landscape of some sentence, it is important to pay attention to phrases also as meaningful sound units. In this presentation, I want to emphasize the importance of literary works as the rich treasure source for musical phrases.

15時00分～15時50分 Ai Inoue (National Defense Academy of Japan)

発表タイトル : **Newly observed phraseological units functioning as group prepositions in contemporary English: the cases of *be on against* and *in and of itself***

発表要旨 : This research descriptively shows that two newly observed phraseological units in contemporary English, *be on against* and *in and of itself*, function as group prepositions. Some examples of *be on against* and *in and of itself* are observed in corpora of present-day English. However, previous research and English dictionaries do not deal with them as far as I have seen in extensive reading. With regard to *be on against*, two syntactic patterns are seen: (i) subject (e.g. a person, a TV or radio program) + *be on against* + prepositional complement (e.g. a person, a TV or radio program) and (ii) compound subject (e.g. a person and another person) + *be on against* + each other. In (i), *be on against* is used to say that the subject competes with somebody in a counterprogram. In (ii), *be on against* is used to say that the subjects compete with each other. With regard to *in and of itself*, dictionaries describe *in itself* the same as *of itself*. The phraseological unit *in and of itself* has two syntactic patterns: (a) when *in and of itself* is used alone, it functions as a cataphora, and (b) when it is followed by an adjective or a noun, it functions as an anaphora. In both (a) and (b), *in and of itself* is used to emphasize the underlying nature of the thing that *itself* signifies. *In and of itself* comes to be established by the merging of *in itself* and *of itself* because there is no semantic difference between them. According to the criteria for judging a phrase to be a group preposition that are provided in Quirk *et al.* (1985:671), *be on against* and *in and of itself* pass them and can be considered group prepositions.

16時00分～16時50分 Katsumasa Yagi (Kwansei Gakuin University)

発表タイトル : **A study of “NP1 be NP2” construction: how NP1 predicts the form of NP2**

発表要旨 : The construction “NP1 be NP2,” one of the most basic constructions of the English language, poses many interesting questions when we give deep thoughts on how NP1 and NP2 are related, or how NP1 predicts the form of NP2. The NP1 and NP2 are interchangeable without any semantic change in *John is our English teacher* ⇔ *Our English teacher is John*, while the NP1 and NP2 are not interchangeable in *This college is a women’s college*. ⇔ **A women’s college is this college*. The relation between NP1 and NP2 proves even more complicated when we think of the data as follows: *My hobby is collecting German stamps*/ **My hobby is to collect German stamps* and **My job is delivering mails*/ *My job is to deliver mails*. My discussion will be focused on the semantic nature of the nouns which allow *-ing* form on the one hand and *to*-infinitive form on the other and will try to explain why the data above are as they are.