Program

Time: March 16, 2013, 10:00-18:00
Place: Waseda University, Waseda Campus Building 11, ROOM #4

Paper Presentations (10:30 -12:30)

* Each presenter will be given 40 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for discussion. There will be a ten minutes break after the first presentation.

(1) Michiko Yaguchi, Professor, Setsunan University
"The Fusion in *there + be* in Present-day English"

(2) Katsumasa Yagi, Professor, Kwansei Gakuin University
"The Assessment of Frozenness of 'Content word + Preposition'"

Symposium (13:30-18:00)

Aspects of phraseology in Language and Culture

chaired by Katsumasa Yagi, Kwansei Gakuin University

* Each panelist is given 40 minutes for presentation which will be followed by ten minutes of discussion and then ten minutes break. After all presentations have finished, the discussion will again be open to all the panelists and audience for about 30 minutes. It is hoped that the presentations and discussions will be constructive and informative enough to encourage the audience to do their own research on phraseology. The session will be over by 6:00.

(1) Joanna Szerszunowicz, The University of Bialystok, Poland
"The linguo-cultural phenomenon of lacunary phraseology in bilingual lexicography
on the example of the unit *Matka Polka* in the Polish-English perspective"

(2) Priscilla Ishida, University of Tsukuba, Japan
"The How and Why of Phraseology: Approaches to the Analysis of Japanese Idioms"

(3) Ai Inoue, National Defense Academy of Japan
"Phraseology on Contemporary English – its methodology and analysis"

(4) Makoto Sumiyoshi, Setsunan University, Japan
"Phrases shaping up!: Phraseology and language change"

Abstracts

< Paper Presentations >

Michiko Yaguchi (Setsunan University) "Fusion of *there+be* in Present-day English"

This descriptive study will elucidate two types of existential sentences, which are considered to be informal usages in Present-day English, from the diachronic perspectives: (i) *there+be*+NP+pp (intransitive verb) expressing present perfect (e.g. *There's a parcel come for you*); (ii) *there+be*+NP+VP (e.g. *There's a man wants to see you*). The role of the shortened form of *there's* in these structures and their sociolinguistic functions in earlier English will be discussed.

Katsumasa Yagi (Kwansei Gakuin University) "The Assessment of Frozenness of 'Content word + Preposition'"

It is a matter of course that content words are not randomly followed by prepositional phrases. Consider the sequence *I was impressed **by/ with** how well how elegantly she danced*. *OED*[2] gives only **by** and **with** to follow **be impressed** as possible prepositions. Data from corpora, however, indicate another possible preposition **at** to follow **be impressed**. The question here I would like to raise is that do **by** and **with** on the one hand and **at** on the other stand on equal footings to follow **be impressed** as possible collocations? My contention is that **be impressed by/ with** and **be impressed at** are different in their degree of frozenness.

This is only one of the examples of my discussion in this paper. There are many other interesting examples in terms of the degree of frozenness of the "content word + preposition" sequences.

< Symposium >

(1) Joanna Szerszunowicz (The University of Bialystok) "The linguo-cultural phenomenon of lacunary phraseology in bilingual lexicography on the example of the unit *Matka Polka* in the Polish-English perspective"

Contrastive studies on phraseology allow for determining non-equivalent petrified word combinations. In many cases these units carry not only the meaning, but also a cultural load. Therefore, such phrases should be analyzed as linguo-cultural phenomena, since to decode them in particular texts the receiver needs both linguistic and cultural knowledge, which has to be reflected in bilingual lexicography. The problem will be discussed on the example of the Polish unit *Matka Polka* (lit. Mother Pole), which came into use in the 18th c. During the partitions of Poland it referred to a woman whose duty was to educate children to be patriots and – if necessary – to die for the country. The myth of Mother Pole sacrificing her children so that independence could be regained, developed during the period of Romanticism, inspired many Polish poets and painters. Having undergone changes under the socialist government, it continues to be exploited by right-wing politicians. After the period of political transformation, due to cultural changes, especially those regarding the perception of the family, the unit has gained new semantic and stylistic overtones. To give an insight into the lexicographic description of lacunary units, the entry for *Matka Polka* will be proposed and discussed.

(2) Priscilla Ishida (University of Tsukuba) "The How and Why of Phraseology: Approaches to the Analysis of Japanese Idioms"

Past studies of the structural, syntactic, and semantic characteristics of Japanese idioms have relied primarily on manually-collected data and/or native speaker intuition. The recent release of the Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese (BCCWJ), along with search tools such as *Chūnagon* and NINJAL-LWP for BCCWJ, is making it easier to collect authentic idiom data and to identify patterns in usage that have previously been difficult to detect and/or fully describe. What implications does this have for idiom research? The aim of this presentation is to explore some of the advantages and limitations of corpus-based idiom research, in light of the existing body of research on Japanese idioms and the speaker's recent findings. Discussion will focus on the following problems:

- pinning down the "standard" form of idioms and selecting target idioms for specific research purposes;
- identification and description of institutionalized variants and creative modifications;
- analysis and description of sentence patterns and syntactic transformations;
- analysis and description of semantic features.

The main claim of this presentation is that while corpus analysis has a valuable role to play in Japanese idiom research, it is also necessary to make use of existing theoretical frameworks and traditional methods of linguistic analysis in order to provide reliable accounts of idioms.

(3) Ai Inoue (National Defense Academy of Japan) "Phraseology on Contemporary English – its methodology and analysis"

The aim of this presentation is to make clear what methodology I have used in my research on phraseology and what research results I have obtained during the past ten years.

This presentation consists of five sections. Section 1 is the Introduction which provides the outline of this study and refers to the background of phraseology. I will also discuss the definition of phraseology and the terms to be used in this study. Then, I will make clear the theory on which my research is based and the significance of my research. Section 2 is devoted to introducing the data and the methodology. Section 3 explains each one of the phraseological units I have dealt with during the past ten years. Section 4 considers the problems and objectives which phraseological research is going to tackle. Section 5 provides the summary of this presentation.

(4) Makoto Sumiyoshi (Setsunan University) ""Phrases shaping up!: Phraseology and language change"

A plethora of word strings have been shaping up as phrases in contemporary English. Phrases here are broadly defined as ready-made chunks, including familiar fixed word sequences such as *on account of* and valency patterns. Valency patterns consist of a verb, adjective, or noun (i.e. valency carrier) plus a syntactic complementation (including words before the valency carrier and after it) chosen along with the valency carrier as a prefabricated sequence of words, that is,

as a phraseological unit (Cf. Hunston and Francis 2000; Herbst 2009). These word sequences in combination "produce unitary, meaningful strings or chunks of language which are stored in the memory" (O'Keeffe and McCarthy 2007:61).

The objective of my presentation is to look at such phrases in the context of language change, especially focusing on the complex preposition *on account of* and valency patterns. Some phrases, once fixed, begin to change their behavior in an irregular, unexpected way, and other phrases changes their behavior in a patterned way, following the paths their predecessors have taken in the history of English. When grammarians are faced with irregularities, they try to resolve such irregularities into regularities, using some grammatical manipulations such as ellipsis. This may distort the facts of English. If they take a phraseological approach to such irregularities on the assumption that phrases are chosen at one go regardless of their internal grammatical structures, phrases become "more autonomous from its component parts" (Bybee 2011: 73), which leads to language changes that are not predictable from the received wisdom of English grammar.