International Workshop: "Nominalization and Noun modification"
Date and Venue: 17th March 2018 @ HUM 587, San Francisco State University, USA
Organizers: NINJAL and Osaka University in support with
College of Liberal & Creative Arts and Dilena Takeyama Center,
San Francisco State University

This workshop brings together efforts of two Japan-based research groups concerned with the phenomena of noun modification. The project "Noun modifying expressions" (PI: Prashant Pardeshi, National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics) explores the typology of noun modifying structures and their geographic distribution, while the project "Explorations of functional grammar in terms of nominalization phenomena" (PI: Sung-Yeo Chung, Osaka University) investigates, among others, the role of nominalizations in noun modification. This workshop aims at cross-fertilization of ideas from these two research teams toward better understandings of the nature of noun modifying structures and their typology.

10:00 to 10:30 Opening address

Talk 1: 10:30 to 11:30
Masayoshi Shibatani: The grammar of noun modification: Beyond Teramura's internal and external relations

Talk 2: 11:30 to 12:15
Sung-Yeo Chung: Nominal-based nominalization in Korean

Talk 3: 12:15 to 13:00
Peter Hook and Prashant Pardeshi: Marathi's Prenominal Noun-modifying Constructions: Their Protean Functions and Diverse Morphologies

13:00 to 14:00: LUNCH

Talk 4: 14:00 to 14:45
Kaoru Horie: Functional utility of noun modification and nominalization relative to *renyō shūshoku setsu* ('predicate modification clauses'): A comparative study

Talk 5: 14:45 to 15:30
Yoshiko Matsumoto: General noun-modifying clause constructions in Japanese

15:30-16:00: BREAK

16:00-17:30: Discussion

17:30-18:00: Closing address

Talk 1

The grammar of noun modification: Beyond Teramura's internal and external relations
Masayoshi Shibatani (Rice University)

Understanding "what it means in general to say that a verb or adjective modifies a noun" was one of the goals aimed at by Teramura's (1975-1978) influential work on the grammar of noun modification in Japanese. Toward this end, Teramura recognizes two types of modification structure characterized in terms of "internal and external relations" that the head noun is claimed to hold with regard to the modifying structure. While Teramura's distinction, paralleling that drawn between relative clauses and content clauses in traditional grammar, provides a framework useful in cataloging Japanese noun modifying structures, his study falls far short of the intended goal set out at the beginning. The nominalization-based analysis of noun modification structures advanced in a series of publications by Shibatani (2009, 2017, 2018) not only reveals fundamental flaws in the thinking behind the traditional approaches, including Teramura's (e.g. the idea that "a verb or adjective modifies a noun" as in the quote above), but also deepens our understandings of the nature of restrictive and non-restrictive (or appositive) modification, which Teramura's study fails to clarify. A proper understanding of noun modification in terms of nominalization structures leads to a new analysis of other types of modifiers such as nouns, numerals, and adjectives.

Talk 2
Nominal-based nominalization in Korean
Sung-Yeo Chung (Osaka University)

As revealed in Shibatani (2014, 2017) and Shibatani & Chung (2017), the nominal-based nominalization is a phenomenon that occurs widely across different languages. Nevertheless, little attention has been paid to this phenomenon so far. In this presentation, I focus on the N-based nominalization in Korean, and discuss the following two forms, -*s* and -*i*.

As in the case of the genitive or possessive forms in other languages, which Shibatani reanalyzes as N-based nominalizations, the -s suffix in Korean has been called "genitive" or Saisiot (-*s* between noun and noun), and the past studies have focused only on the function and usage of -s in the noun-modification context. In this presentation I will demonstrate that there were more widespread uses of s-marked nouns as the head of a noun phrase (i.e., NP-use) in Middle Korean (15C-16C), with some remnants in Modern Korean. Based on this observation, I will explore the relationship between the NP-use of -*s* and its modification use in compound words (noun-*s*-noun) found in Modern Korean.

As for -*i,* traditional Korean studies recognize two different forms, one a suffixal -*i* that attaches to nouns, and the other a formal noun that attaches to verbal-based nominalizations in NP-use. However, recognizing N-based nominalizations permits a unified account for these two instances of the -*i* suffix. Shibatani's (2017) work demonstrates that a nominalizer for N-based nominalizations may be recycled as a marker of the NP-use of nominalizations. I will explore this possibility for both -*i* and -*s*, whereby their function as markers of the NP-use of V-based nominalizations is hypothesized to be a result of a functional expansion of the nominalizers for N-based nominalization.

Talk 3
Marathi's Prenominal Noun-modifying Constructions:
Their Protean Functions and Diverse Morphologies
Peter Hook (UVA) and Prashant Pardeshi (NINJAL)

In our presentation we show that depending on their syntactic and semantic functions prenominal modifying constructions in Marathi are based either on participials or nominalizations. Relativizations on the 6 or 7 positions studied and hierarchized by Keenan and Comrie (1977) are rendered with participial phrases. Relativizations on adjuncts [non-subcategorized elements] find expression either as participials or nominalizations. Noun complement clauses are rendered with nominalizations [rarely as participials]. Hybrids ('the X that Y said he'd buy') are expressed as participials. This choice of morphologies in Marathi contrasts with its Dravidians neighbors to the south

[only participial] and with Nepali and T-B languages to the north [mostly nominalizational]. In languages spoken in the central and northwestern parts of India, viz. Hindi-Urdu and Kashmiri use participials for only the first two positions on the NPAH; in general post-nominal constructions in *jo* serve for the other positions. For noun complements, either nominalizations or *ki*-clauses are used.

Talk 4

Functional utility of noun modification and nominalization relative to *renyō shūshoku setsu* ('predicate modification clauses'): A comparative study

Kaoru Horie (Nagoya University)

Traditional Japanese grammar makes a two-way distinction of complex sentences into *rentai shūshoku setsu* ('noun modifying clauses') and *renyō shūshoku setsu* ('predicate modification clauses') which cross-cuts the three-way general linguistic/typological distinction of subordinate clauses and "coordinate" clauses. The former corresponds to relative and noun complement clauses, while the latter corresponds to adverbial and co(sub)ordinate clauses.

Okutsu (2007) notes that occasionally *rentai shūshoku setsu* ('noun modifying clauses') in Japanese can syntactically alternate with *renyō shūshoku setsu* ('predicate modification clauses') and encode truth-functionally similar meanings, as shown in (1a) and (1b):

(1a) *[Te-o   ageta]   kodomotati*-ga oodan hodoo-o watat-te iru.
       hand-ACC   raise-PST children-NOM   sidewalk-ACC cross-PROG
      '*The children who raise their hands* are crossing the sidewalk.'

(1b) *Kodomotati-ga te-o   age-te*   oodan hodoo-o   watat-te iru.
       children-NOM hand-ACC   raise-CONJ   sidewalk-ACC   cross-PROG
      '*The children* are crossing the street, *raising their hands*.'

Inspired by Okutsu's observation, this study looks into the range of functional utility of noun modifying (relative-like) and nominalized (complement-like) structures relative to *renyō shūshoku setsu* ('predicate modification clauses') in Japanese and other languages.

References

Okutsu, Keiichiro. 2007. *Rentai soku renyō? Nihongo no kihon kōzō to shosō.*
 ('Noun modification is predicate modification? Basic structures in Japanese and
 their dimensions') Tokyo: Hituzi publishers.

Talk 5

General Noun-Modifying Clause Constructions in Japanese

Yoshiko Matsumoto (Stanford University)

Observations on "verbal-based grammatical nominalization" (e.g. Shibatani, 2017) are mostly shared with the concerns and findings of studies of the General Noun-Modifying Clause Construction (GNMCC) (e.g. Mastumoto, Comrie, and Sells, 2017) and of the frame-semantics and construction grammar-based analysis of Japanese noun-modifying constructions (e.g. Matsumoto, 1997). This talk presents the framework of the GNMCC study and the phenomena observed in Japanese and some other languages, and further explores the differences and similarities of the grammatical nominalization and GNMCC approaches to consider the implications that can be derived from the structure and the uses of complex noun phrases.

References

Matsumoto, Yoshiko. 1997. *Noun-Modifying Constructions in Japanese: A Frame Semantic Approach*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Matsumoto, Yoshiko, B. Comrie, and P. Sells. 2017. *Noun-Modifying Clause Constructions in Languages of Eurasia: Rethinking theoretical and geographical boundaries.* Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Shibatani, M. 2017. Nominalization. *Handbook of Japanese Syntax*, (eds.) Shibatani, M., S. Miyagawa, H. Noda in series Handbook of Japanese Language and Linguistics, Shibatani, M. and T. Kageyama (series eds.). 271-332. Mouton de Gruyter.