





- Type 4: preposition-like and preposition-like
- Type 5: postposition-like and postposition-like
- Type 6: case-like and case-like
- Type 7: verb-like and postposition-like
- Type 8: verbal elements

(15)

Nungan

he

Evenki (Tungusic; Nedjalkov 1997: 173)

'A squirrel jumped from in front of him.'

d'ule-duk-in

in.front-ABL-3SG.POSS

mikcha:n-e-n. jump-NFUT-3SG

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uluki

squirrel



 6. Discussion In summary, I have so far examined coding patterns for a worldwide and identified roughly eight types. But how can we generalize over them? I suggest the following generalization: Axial forms tend to exhibit stronger cohesion with the groun 	tial locations and directions	6. Discussion Type 1: noun-like and case-like Type 2: adposition-like and case-like Type 3: preposition-like and postposition-like Type 4: preposition-like and postposition-like Type 5: postposition-like and postposition-like Type 6: case-like and postposition-like → Type 7: verb-like and postposition-like → Type 8: verbal elements → axial&direc	UNIVERSITAT G axial-direction — Lestrade et al. (2011) direction G axial axial = direction direction [axia] (direction [axia]) direction direction [axia] tion G axial = direction
 Discussion Lestrade et al. (2011) explain their generalization (over ty compositionality: The ground is the input of configuration, and the configura of directionality. However, compositionality cannot explain other types att Thus, I suggest a source-oriented explanation in terms of 	e l and type 2) in terms of ton function in turn is the input end in the present study. grammaticalization.	 6. Discussion As is well-known, axial forms and directio Axial forms: noun < adposition < case Type 1 noun-like and case-like Type 2 adposition-like and case-like Type 6 case-like and case-like 1 Since nouns used as axial forms form a synt tend to exhibit stronger cohesion with the generation 	<text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text>
 6. Discussion There are some examples that seem to contradict the get (26) Amharic (Semitic; Wakweya Gobena, p.c.) mäs'əhaf kā-t'ārāp'p'eza sər wus book from-table under take 'Take a book from under a table' (27) Iraqw (Cushitic; Mous 1993: 105) i ti'iti alá hika 3sBJ go.out.3sG.M.PRS behind.CON catt 'He appears from behind the cattle.' 	triperstate triperst	 7. Concluding remarks This study is still in its early stages and requint Lack of data Insufficient sample languages Not all meanings (five axial regions and %I am very grateful to those who provide dat) Lastly, I would like to talk about how I plant 	example of the exampl

7. Concluding remarks

· There can be variations in strategies within a single language.

- · For example, Mongolian uses a different strategy for expressing inferior relations compared to other axial locations (Kazama 2019).
- · I would like to investigate something like the hierarchy of strategies in such semantic relations.

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7. Concluding rea UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG Furthermore, I wo • asymmetry of directional express · In studies of direct ns plays a significant role, but Table 67: The values speak fo Stolz et al. (2014: 287)

5.2. Toponyms vs. common nouns

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5.2. Toponyms vs. common nouns UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG 7. Concluding rer 7. Concluding remarks · As Haspelmath (2019: 322) mentioned, since axial forms occur in spatial relations, they are expected to behave similarly to other toponyms. Such facts are widely recognized, for example, in Japanese linguistics as 'Tokoro-sei' • (Takubo 1984). (28) a. animate nouns / place names / axial forms doa=no tokoro=e / Tokyo=e / ie=no maa SEN place=ALL /Tokyo=ALL/house=GEN front=ALL 'go to the door / Tokyo / the front of the house' iku mae=e / door=GEN go The values speak for t Stolz et al. (2014: 287) 33 34 UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG 7. Concluding remarks UNIVERSITÄT Luncheon Linguistics, Tokyo, 2024, October 30 LEIPZIG · However, some Basque axial forms seem to behave like ordinary nouns. (29) Basque ordinary noun:'tree' (Creissels & Mounole 2011: 168) Thank you for your attention! loc. zuhaitz-ean abl. zuhaitz-etik all. zuhaitz-era (30) Basque axial form: 'top' (Saltarelli 1988: 182) gain-ean loc. Shogo Mizuno abl. gain-etik PhD student @ Leipzig University & Kyoto University all. gain-era efforts.0213@gmail.com