

A comparison of speech act participant referring expressions in Malay and Japanese

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1. Introduction

Pronoun substitutes

Pronoun substitutes (McGinn1991): Non-pronominal expressions used to refer to interlocutors (= speech act participants) in contexts which personal pronouns (e.g., I, you) are used in languages such as English.

- Pronoun substitutes often include specific classes of expressions such as kinship terms and profession names.

Malay: *ibu* 'mother', *cikgu* 'teacher', etc.

Japanese: *okaasan* 'mother', *sensei* 'teacher', etc.

Pronoun substitutes

- Pronoun substitutes are used to refer to interlocutors (**speaker** or **addressee**) instead of pronouns.

(1) [Context: A mother notices her son is back and says to him.]

Ibu tak sedar yang kamu dah balik. (Malay)

'Mother (= I) didn't realize you were back.'

(2) [Context: A student says to his professor.]

*Esok pagi saya akan hantar tugas itu ke bilik **prof.*** (Malay)

'Tomorrow morning I will turn in the assignment to **professor's (= your)** room.'

What we do in this study

- We report results of our research on pronoun substitutes in East/Southeast Asian languages according to a common questionnaire by Okano et al. (2022).
- We compare the distributions of pronoun substitutes in Malay and Japanese and point out similarities and differences between the two languages.
- In particular, we discuss:
 - [1] Prominent distribution patterns of pronoun substitute functions
 - [2] Different functions of family and fictional family expressions
 - [3] Unattested distribution patterns
- We discuss what kinds of expressions are eligible for which functions.

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Four functions and distribution
3. Data collection method
4. Results
5. Findings
6. Summary

2. Four functions and distribution

Four functions

- Pronoun substitute can refer to the speaker (3) or the addressee (4).

(3) **Ibu** tak sedar yang kamu dah balik. (Malay)

'Mother (= I) didn't realize you were back.'

(4) *Esok pagi saya akan hantar tugas itu ke bilik prof.* (Malay)

'Tomorrow morning I will turn in the assignment to professor's (= your) room.'

Four functions

- Also, expressions of pronoun substitutes are often used as address terms (5) and as titles (6) .

(5) *Selamat pagi, cikgu!* 'Good morning, Sir/Madam!' (Malay)

(6) *Cikgu Abu* 'Mr. Abu' (Malay)

Distribution

- Different expressions have different features. Some can only be used as particular pronoun substitutes. Others don't have such function at all.
- For example, *sensei* 'teacher' (Japanese) can be used by the speaker like a first person pronoun, whereas *kyooju* 'professor' cannot.

(7) [Context: Teacher speaking to his students]

sensei=ni syukudai=o dasite kudasai. (Japanese)

teacher=to homework=ACC submit.please

'Please hand in your homework to *teacher* (= me).'

(8) [Context: Professor speaking to his students]

**kyooju*=ni syukudai=o dasite kudasai. (Japanese)

professor=to homework=ACC submit.please

Intended meaning: 'Please hand in your homework to *professor* (=me).'

Goals

- What we want to achieve is to demonstrate what kinds of expressions are eligible for which functions.
 - Are there any regularities in regard with what expressions can be used as pronoun substitutes?
 - What are some common characteristics among the expressions that have particular distribution patterns?

How to achieve it

- We discuss distributions of pronoun substitutes from a cross-linguistic perspective.
 - We compare Malay and Japanese.
 - We analyze the similarities and differences between the two and point out the characteristics of expressions that can be used as a pronoun substitute.

3. Method of Data Collection

Common questionnaire

- The data were collected based on a common questionnaire for investigating pronoun substitutes and address terms (Okano et al. 2022).
- The questionnaire contains 147 nominal/pronominal concepts that can potentially function as pronoun substitutes and address terms cross-linguistically.

ID	Concept	ID	Concept
9	mother	69	husband
26	child	72	boss
62	teacher	85	doctor
68	friend	105	two people

Examples of the concepts in the questionnaire

Categories

- The questionnaire classifies the concepts into 16 categories.
- The categories can be defined either semantically or morpho-syntactically.

Categories	#	Examples		
Age	6	little boy	little girl	child
Family	27	mother	uncle	grandchild
Functional family	27			
Education	6	teacher	professor	student
Relationship	10	friend	husband	boss
Position	7	president	principal	chairperson
Service	8	doctor	driver	soldier
Spiritual	4	monk	sultan	priest
Royal	5	your majesty	queen	prince

Semantic distinctions

Categories	#	Examples		
Anaphor	2	self	personal name + self	
Quantifier	3	everybody	two people	both persons
Demonstrative	9	this	those	here
Proper name	7	personal name	personal name + title	
Modified NP	13	your father	these three people	radio listener
Misc	3	idiot	ladies and gentlemen	rich person
Personal pronoun	9	I	you	he/she

Morphosyntactic distinctions

'Fictional family': kinship terms are used to refer to someone who is not an actual family member.

E.g., [Context: Speaking to a random elderly woman.]

obaachan=no *ouchi=wa* *doko desu-ka?*

grandmother=GEN house=TOP where COP-Q

'Where is grandmother's (= your) house?'

syntactically.

Categories		Examples		
Age	6	little boy	little girl	child
Family	27	mother	uncle	grandchild
Functional family	27			
Education	6	teacher	professor	student
Relationship	10	friend	husband	boss
Position	7	president	principal	chairperson
Service	8	doctor	driver	soldier
Spiritual	4	monk	sultan	priest
Royal	5	your majesty	queen	prince

Semantic distinctions

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Proper name	7	personal name	personal name + title	
Modified NP	13	your father	these three people	radio listener
Misc	3	idiot	ladies and gentlemen	rich person
Personal pronoun	9	I	you	he/she

Morphosyntactic distinctions

Common questionnaire

- We chose up to 3 expressions for each concept.

Concept	ID	Expressions			Language
'mother'	9	<i>emak</i>	<i>ibu</i>		Malay
	9	<i>okaasan</i>	<i>mama</i>	<i>haha</i>	Japanese
'teacher'	62	<i>cikgu</i>	<i>guru</i>		Malay
	62	<i>sensei</i>			Japanese

Illustration of how we chose expressions

Common questionnaire

- Then, we examined whether a given expression has any of the four functions (i.e., 1st and 2nd person pronoun substitutes, address term, title).

cikgu (Malay)	Example
1st	<i>Cikgu bagi awak masa satu hari lagi untuk hantar kerja rumah.</i> 'Teacher (= I) will give you one more day to submit your homework.'
2nd	<i>Esok pagi saya akan hantar kerja rumah itu ke meja cikgu.</i> 'Tomorrow morning I will turn in the homework to the teacher's (= your) desk.'
Address term	<i>Cikgu, maaf, saya belum siap kerja rumah.</i> 'Sir/Ma'am, I'm sorry, I haven't finished my homework.'
Title	<i>Cikgu Abu</i> 'Mr. Abu'

emak (Malay)	Example
1st	N/A
2nd	<i>Boleh saya ikut emak ke pasar?</i> 'Can I go to the market with mum (= you)?'
Address term	N/A
Title	N/A

Data

- The common questionnaire and the full data are available online.

<https://github.com/matbahasa/ProSub>

- common_questionnaire.tsv
- data_all_v1.0.json
- data_all_v1.0.tsv

4. Results

Results

- The questionnaire has a total of 147 concepts.
- A total of 171 and 236 expression types were chosen for Malay and Japanese, respectively.

		Sum	Age	Family	Fic_family	Education	Relationship	Position	Service	Spiritual	Royal	Anaphor	Quantifier	Demonstrative	Proper_name	Modified_NP	Misc	Personal_pro
Concepts		147	7	27	27	6	10	7	8	4	5	2	3	9	7	13	3	9
Expressions	Language																	
	Malay	171	7	46	20	13	11	8	8	4	5	4	3	9	8	13	3	9
	Japanese	236	9	60	34	6	15	7	12	5	7	3	4	21	14	17	3	19

Function distribution

- The function distribution is expressed by a four-digit number.
- 1 means a given function is available and 0 means it is not.
- From left to right, the number indicates the availability of [1st (speaker) - 2nd (hearer) - address term - title]

cikgu (Malay)	Example
1st	<i>Cikgu bagi awak masa satu hari lagi untuk hantar kerja rumah.</i> 'Teacher (= I) will give you one more day to submit your homework.'
2nd	<i>Esok pagi saya akan hantar kerja rumah itu ke meja cikgu.</i> 'Tomorrow morning I will turn in the homework to the teacher's (= your) desk.'
Address term	<i>Cikgu, maaf, saya belum siap kerja rumah.</i> 'Sir/Ma'am, I'm sorry, I haven't finished my homework.'
Title	<i>Cikgu Abu</i> 'Mr. Abu'

emak (Malay)	Example
1st	N/A
2nd	<i>Boleh saya ikut emak ke pasar?</i> Can I go to the market with mum (= you)?'
Address term	N/A
Title	N/A

Expression	Pattern
cikgu	[1111]
emak	[0100]

Function distribution (Malay)

Abbreviation for
[1st-2nd-address
term-title]

“1” indicates that a
given expressions
has the usage
whereas “0” means
it does not.
E.g., [0010] means it
only can be used as
an address term.

Pattern [1st-2nd-ad-tl]	Sum	Age	Family	Fic_family	Education	Relationship	Position	Service	Spiritual	Royal	Anaphor	Quantifier	Demonstrative	Proper_name	Modified_NP	Misc	Personal_pro
[0000]	73	4	17	2	5	8	5	6	1		2	2	7	1	8	1	4
[1000]	6										1		2				3
[0100]	3		1								1						1
[0010]	19	3	9	2										4	1		
[0001]	7				2				1	4							
[1100]	0																
[1010]	0																
[1001]	0																
[0110]	13					2	3			1		1		3	1	1	1
[0101]	0																
[0011]	4		2	2													
[1110]	28		15	10		1								2			
[1101]	0																
[1011]	0																
[0111]	7			2	1			1	2					1			
[1111]	5		2	2	1												
Incomplete	6				4			1					1				
Sum	171	7	46	20	13	11	8	8	4	5	4	3	9	8	13	3	9

Function distribution (Moby)

Most frequent patterns involve 2nd person and address term.

Not many expressions allow for the full usages.

Different behaviors between Family and Fictional family.

Some patterns had no attested examples.

Pattern [1st-2nd-ad-tl]	Sum	Age	Family	Fic. family	Edu	Rel	SP	RP	Al	Qu	Demonstrative	Proper_name	Modified_NP	Misc	Personal_pro		
[0000]	73	4	17	2	5	8	6	1	2	2	7	1	8	1	4		
[1000]	6								1	2					3		
[0100]	3		1						1						1		
[0010]	19	3	9	2								4	1				
[0001]	7				2			1	4								
[1100]	0																
[1010]	0																
[1001]	0																
[0110]	13					2	3		1	1		3	1	1	1		
[0101]	0																
[0011]	4		2														
[1110]	28		15	10								2					
[1101]	0																
[1011]	0																
[0111]	7			2	1			1	2			1					
[1111]	5		2	2	1												
Incomplete	6				4			1				1					
Sum	171	7	46	20	13	11	8	8	4	5	4	3	9	8	13	3	9

Function distribution (Japanese)

Pattern [1st-2nd-ad-tl]		Sum	Age	Family	Fic_family	Education	Relationship	Position	Service	Spiritual	Royal	Anaphor	Quantifier	Demonstrative	Proper_name	Modified_NP	Misc	Personal_pro
[0000]	70	4	25		2	11		2	2				17	1	4			2
[1000]	2												2					
[0100]	5										2		2		1			
[0010]	9				1			5							1	2		
[0001]	7							2	3					2				
[1100]	7														2			5
[1010]	0																	
[1001]	0																	
[0110]	41	1	3	6		3						3		7	7	1	10	
[0101]	0																	
[0011]	2							2										
[1110]	14		4								1	1		4	2			2
[1101]	0																	
[1011]	0																	
[0111]	19	2			1	1	7	1		7								
[1111]	60	2	28	28	2													
Incomplete	0																	
Sum	236	9	60	34	6	15	7	12	5	7	3	4	21	14	17	3	19	

Function distribution (Japanese)

Pattern [1st-2nd-ad-tl]	Sum	Age	Family	Fic_family	Edu	R	S	R	A	G	Demonstrative	Proper_name	Modified_NP	Misc	Personal_pro		
[0000]	70	4	25	2	2	2	2			17	1	4			2		
[1000]	2									2							
[0100]	5							2	2			1					
[0010]	9			1		5						1	2				
[0001]	7					2	3				2						
[1100]	7											2			5		
[1010]	0																
[1001]	0																
[0110]	41	1	3	6		3			3		7	7	1	10			
[0101]	0																
[0011]	2																
[1110]	14		4								4	2			2		
[1101]	0																
[1011]	0																
[0111]	19	2			1	1	7	1		7							
[1111]	60	2	28	28	2												
Incomplete	0																
Sum	236	9	60	34	6	15	7	12	5	7	3	4	21	14	17	3	19

Most expressions behave identically.

Some patterns had no attested examples.

Most frequent pattern.

5. Findings

Findings

- [1] **Prominent distributions:** Malay and Japanese showed different distribution patterns in terms of what kinds of functional distribution are prominent.
- [2] **Family and Fictional family:** Family-related expressions display different behaviors between Malay and Japanese.
- [3] **Unattested distributions:** Some distribution patterns were not found in neither of the languages.

[1] Prominent distributions

Pattern [1st-2nd-ad-tl]	Sum	Age	Family	Fic. family	Education	Relationship	Position	Service	Spiritual	Royal	Anaphor	Quantifier	Demonstrative	Proper_name	Modified_NP	Misc	Personal_pro
[0000]	73	4	17	2	5	8	5	6	1		2	2	7	1	8	1	4
[1000]	6									1		2					3
[0100]	3		1							1							1
[0010]	19	3	9	2										4	1		
[0001]	7				2				1	4							
[1100]	0																
[1010]	0																
[1001]	0																
[0110]	13					2	3		1		1	3	1	1	1	1	
[0101]	0																
[0011]	4		2	2													
[1110]	28		15	10		1						2					
[1101]	0																
[1011]	0																
[0111]	7		2	1			1	2				1					
[1111]	5		2	2	1												
Incomplete	6				4		1					1					
Sum	171	7	46	20	13	11	8	8	4	5	4	3	9	8	13	3	9

Malay

Most frequent patterns involve 2nd person and addressee.

Many expressions have the full usages.

[1st 2nd address term title]

Pattern [1st-2nd-ad-tl]	Sum	Age	Family	Fic. family	Education	Relationship	Position	Service	Spiritual	Royal	Anaphor	Quantifier	Demonstrative	Proper_name	Modified_NP	Misc	Personal_pro
[0000]	70	4	25	2	11		2	2				17	1	4			2
[1000]	2											2					
[0100]	5									2		2		1			
[0010]	9			1			5							1	2		
[0001]	7							2	3				2				
[1100]	7													2			5
[1010]	0																
[1001]	0																
[0110]	41	1	3	6		3					3	7	7	1	10		
[0101]	0																
[0011]	2							2									
[1110]	14		4							1	1	4	2				2
[1101]	0																
[1011]	0																
[0111]	19	2			1	1	7	1		7							
[1111]	60	2	28	28	2												
Incomplete	0																
Sum	236	9	60	34	6	15	7	12	5	7	3	4	21	14	17	3	19

Japanese

Huge differences in how kinship terms behave.

[2] Family and Fictional family

[speaker hearer address term title]

- **Malay:** Different lexical items may be used for the corresponding concept in the two categories (e.g., *ayah* & *bapa* (family) vs. *pak* (fictional family) for ‘father’).
- **Both languages:** Most expressions exhibited identical distributions across the categories, but in some cases, Fictional family items behaved independently from their Family counterparts.
e.g., *mak* ‘mum’ (M) [1110] for Family but [0001] for Fictional family
otoosan ‘dad’ (J) [1111] for Family but [0111] for Fictional family
- We will discuss how morphology affects the availability of functions.

Parents

Malay		Translation	Japanese	
Family Pattern	Fic_Family Pattern		Family Pattern	Fic_Family Pattern
<i>ayah</i> [1110]	<i>pak</i> [0001]	father	<i>titi</i> [0000]	<i>oyaji</i> [0110] <i>otoosan</i> [0110] <i>otoosama</i> [0110]
<i>bapa</i> [1110]			<i>oyaji</i> [0110]	
<i>pak</i> [1110]			<i>otoosan</i> [1110]	
<i>emak</i> [0100]	<i>mak</i> [0001]	mother	<i>haha</i> [0000]	<i>okaasan</i> [0110] <i>okaasama</i> [0110] <i>mama</i> [0110]
<i>ibu</i> [1110]			<i>okaasan</i> [1110]	
<i>mak</i> [1110]			<i>mama</i> [1110]	

Some expressions do not have any of the functions despite the fact that they are frequently used in other contexts.

The same expression behaves differently depending on whether it refers to an actual family member or not. The expressions for parents cannot be used as a pronoun substitute for the first person.

Different expressions are used for the corresponding concept between Family and Fictional family.

Uncle/aunt, grandparents

Malay				Translation	Japanese			
Family	Pattern	Fic_Family	Pattern		Family	Pattern	Fic_Family	Pattern
<i>bapa saudara</i>	[0000]			uncle	<i>oji</i>	[0000]		
<i>pak cik</i>	[1110]	<i>pak cik</i>	[1110]		<i>ojisan</i>	[1111]	<i>ojisan</i>	[1111]
					<i>ojichan</i>	[1111]	<i>ojichan</i>	[1111]
<i>ibu saudara</i>	[0000]			aunt	<i>oba</i>	[0000]		
<i>mak cik</i>	[1110]	<i>mak cik</i>	[1110]		<i>obasan</i>	[1111]	<i>obasan</i>	[1111]
					<i>obachan</i>	[1111]	<i>obachan</i>	[1111]
<i>tuk</i>	[0010]	<i>tuk</i>	[0010]	grandfather	<i>sofu</i>	[0000]		
		<i>datuk</i>	[0000]		<i>ojiisan</i>	[1111]	<i>ojiisan</i>	[1111]
					<i>ojiichan</i>	[1111]	<i>ojiichan</i>	[1111]
<i>nek</i>	[0010]	<i>nek</i>	TBD	grandmother	<i>sobo</i>	[0000]		
<i>nenek</i>	[1110]	<i>nenek</i>	[1110]		<i>obaasan</i>	[1111]	<i>obaasan</i>	[1111]
					<i>obaachan</i>	[1111]	<i>obaachan</i>	[1111]

Most of the Japanese expressions allow for the full usages.

Malay				Translation	Japanese			
Family	Pattern	Fic_Family	Pattern		Family	Pattern	Fic_Family	Pattern
<i>abang</i>	[1111]	<i>abang</i>	[1111]	older brother	<i>aniki</i>	[0110]		
<i>bang</i>	[0011]	<i>bang</i>	[0011]		<i>oniisan</i>	[1111]	<i>oniisan</i>	[1111]
					<i>oniichan</i>	[1111]	<i>oniichan</i>	[1111]
<i>kakak</i>	[1111]	<i>kakak</i>	[1111]	older sister	<i>aneke</i>	[0110]		
<i>kak</i>	[0011]	<i>kak</i>	[0011]		<i>oneesan</i>	[1111]	<i>oneesan</i>	[1111]
					<i>oneechan</i>	[1111]	<i>oneechan</i>	[1111]
<i>adik</i>	[1110]	<i>adik</i>	[0111]	younger brother	<i>otooto</i>	[0000]		
<i>dik</i>	[0010]	<i>dik</i>	TBD					
<i>adik</i>	[1110]	<i>adik</i>	[0111]	younger sister	<i>imooto</i>	[0000]		
<i>dik</i>	[0010]	<i>dik</i>	TBD					
<i>anak</i>	[0000]			child	<i>ko</i>	[0000]		
<i>nak</i>	[0010]							
<i>anak</i>	[0000]			son	<i>musuko</i>	[0000]		
<i>nak</i>	[0010]							
<i>anak</i>	[0000]			daughter	<i>musume</i>	[0000]		
<i>nak</i>	[0010]							
<i>cucu</i>	[0000]			grandchild	<i>mago</i>	[0000]		
<i>menantu</i>	[0000]			daughter-in-law	<i>yome</i>	[0000]		
<i>menantu</i>	[0000]			son-in-law	<i>muko</i>	[0000]		
<i>anak saudara</i>	[0000]			nephew	<i>oi</i>	[0000]		
<i>anak saudara</i>	[0000]			niece	<i>mei</i>	[0000]		
<i>sepupu</i>	[0000]			cousin	<i>itoko</i>	[0000]		

Siblings and others

Siblings and others

Malay				Translation			
Family	Pattern	Fic_Family	Pattern				
<i>abang</i>	[1111]	<i>abang</i>	[1111]				
<i>bang</i>	[0011]	<i>bang</i>	[0011]	older brother	<i>oniisan</i>	[1111]	<i>oniisan</i> [1111]
<i>kakak</i>	[1111]	<i>kakak</i>	[1111]				
<i>kak</i>	[0011]	<i>kak</i>	[0011]	ol			[1111]
					<i>oneechan</i>	[1111]	<i>oneechan</i> [1111]
<i>adik</i>	[1110]	<i>adik</i>	[0111]	younger brother	<i>otooto</i>	[0000]	
<i>dik</i>	[0010]	<i>dik</i>	TBD				
<i>adik</i>	[1110]	<i>adik</i>	[0111]	younger sister	<i>imooto</i>	[0000]	
<i>dik</i>	[0010]	<i>dik</i>	TBD				
<i>anak</i>	[0000]			child	<i>ko</i>	[0000]	
<i>nak</i>	[0010]						
<i>anak</i>	[0000]			son	<i>musuko</i>	[0000]	
<i>nak</i>	[0010]						
<i>anak</i>	[0000]			daughter	<i>musume</i>	[0000]	
<i>nak</i>	[0010]						
<i>cucu</i>	[0000]			grandchild	<i>mago</i>	[0000]	
<i>menantu</i>	[0000]			daughter-in-law	<i>yome</i>	[0000]	
<i>menantu</i>	[0000]			son-in-law	<i>muko</i>	[0000]	
<i>anak saudara</i>	[0000]			nephew	<i>oi</i>	[0000]	
<i>anak saudara</i>	[0000]			niece	<i>mei</i>	[0000]	
<i>sepupu</i>	[0000]			cousin	<i>itoko</i>	[0000]	

Short forms tend to have fewer functions.

Some differences between Family and Fictional family.

Kinship terms for younger family members show a contrast. Japanese does not allow for any of the usages (Suzuki 1973, Takubo 1997), whereas Malay does (Nomoto et al. 2021).

Other concepts, hierarchically equal or lower, do not have any of the function.

Morphological distinctions

- Morphology plays a role in how kinship terms behave.
- In Japanese, more formal expressions do not have any of the usages. Less formal, endearing expressions are used instead.

Expressions that have the pronoun substitute usages often involve the *-san* or *-chan* suffix, which encodes social meanings such as honorificity, closeness, etc.

Translation	Japanese			
	Family	Pattern	Fic_Family	Pattern
father	<i>titi</i>	[0000]		
	<i>otoosan</i>	[1110]	<i>otoosan</i>	[0110]
mother	<i>haha</i>	[0000]		
	<i>okaasan</i>	[1110]	<i>okaasan</i>	[0110]
uncle	<i>oji</i>	[0000]		
	<i>ojisan</i>	[1111]	<i>ojisan</i>	[1111]
aunt	<i>oba</i>	[0000]		
	<i>obasan</i>	[1111]	<i>obasan</i>	[1111]

More formal expressions (which usually do not have bound morpheme) do not have any of the uses.

Morphological distinctions

- In Malay, short forms and full forms behave differently.

Short forms such as *kak* 'older sister' tend to have fewer usages than its full forms such as *kakak*.

Malay				Translation
Family	Pattern	Fic_Family	Pattern	
<i>abang</i>	[1111]	<i>abang</i>	[1111]	older brother
<i>bang</i>	[0011]	<i>bang</i>	[0011]	
<i>kakak</i>	[1111]	<i>kakak</i>	[1111]	older sister
<i>kak</i>	[0011]	<i>kak</i>	[0011]	
<i>adik</i>	[1110]	<i>adik</i>	[0111]	younger brother
<i>dik</i>	[0010]	<i>dik</i>	TBD	
<i>adik</i>	[1110]	<i>adik</i>	[0111]	younger sister
<i>dik</i>	[0010]	<i>dik</i>	TBD	

[3] Unattested distributions

[1st 2nd address term title]

- Certain patterns were not attested in either of the two languages.
- It may suggest that certain combinations of usages are not compatible cross-linguistically.

Pattern [1st-2nd-ad-tl]	Sum	Age	Family	Fic. family	Education	Relationship	Position	Service	Spiritual	Royal	Anaphor	Quantifier	Demonstrative	Proper_name	Modified_NP	Misc	Personal_pro
[0000]	73	4	17	2	5	8	5	6	1		2	2	7	1	8	1	4
[1000]	6									1		2					3
[0100]	3		1							1							1
[0010]	19	3	9	2										4	1		
[0001]	7			2				1	4								
[1100]	0																
[1010]	0																
[1001]	0																
[0110]	13				2	3			1		1		3	1	1	1	
[0101]	0																
[0011]	4		2	2													
[1110]	28		15	10		1							2				
[1101]	0																
[1011]	0																
[0111]	7			2	1			1	2			1					
[1111]	5		2	2	1												
Incomplete	6			4			1					1					
Sum	171	7	46	20	13	11	8	8	4	5	4	3	9	8	13	3	9

Malay

Pattern [1st-2nd-ad-tl]	Sum	Age	Family	Fic. family	Education	Relationship	Position	Service	Spiritual	Royal	Anaphor	Quantifier	Demonstrative	Proper_name	Modified_NP	Misc	Personal_pro
[0000]	70	4	25		2	11		2	2								
[1000]	2												2				
[0100]	5											2	2		1		
[0010]	9			1			5							1	2		
[0001]	7							2	3				2				
[1100]	7													2			5
[1010]	0																
[1001]	0																
[0110]	41	1	3	6		3					3		7	7	1	10	
[0101]	0																
[0011]	2							2									
[1110]	14		4								1	1		4	2		2
[1101]	0																
[1011]	0																
[0111]	19	2			1	1	7	1		7							
[1111]	60	2	28	28	2												
Incomplete	0																
Sum	236	9	60	34	6	15	7	12	5	7	3	4	21	14	17	3	19

Japanese

6. Summary

Summary

- We have presented the results of our cross-linguistic research on pronoun substitutes and their related phenomena, i.e., address terms and title.
- Based on the data we have collected using the common questionnaire, we have shown the distributions of the four functions and compared Malay and Japanese.
- We have demonstrated common characteristics and differences between the two languages regarding distributional patterns, behaviors between Family and Fictional family, and unattested distributions.
- In the ongoing research, we aim to further refine the data and do cross-linguistic comparisons on a larger scale (with 8 East and Southeast Asian languages).

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