

Usage-based analysis and linguistic variation

Yuji KAWAGUCHI

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Bosphorus University, Istanbul Dec. 7 2009

TUFS and Research Projects

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS)

Tokyo Yabancı Diller Üniversitesi

- 26 foreign language departments, from undergraduate to doctor courses



Turkish Department at TUFs

- 2 full professors of Ottoman history
1 associate professor of Medieval Turkish
10 students for each year
- Partner universities
in Turkey:
Ankara University
Bosphorus University

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies Turkish Studies

[HOMEPAGE](#)



[Japanese Page](#)

[Turkish Page](#)

Presentation flow

1. Linguistic Norm
 2. Norm and Usage
 3. Variant and Usage
 4. Usage and Frequency Effect
 5. From Usage to Use
- Conclusion

I. Linguistic Norm

“a forgotten umbrella” in Linguistics

“(...) why, for example, many people say that *ain’t* is “bad” and *am not* is “good.” This is only one of the problems of linguistics, and since it is not a fundamental one, it can be attacked only after many other things are known.”

(L. Bloomfield, *Language*, 1935, p.22.)

“(...) But we deliberately disregarded these differences so as to not to complicate our exposition: the analysis of a supposedly uniform language is such a delicate task that one needs to simplify the data as much as possible. However, now that this analysis is accomplished we must necessarily introduce into our examination all the facts which we provisionally set aside.”

(A. Martinet, *Elements of General Linguistics*, 1964, p.136.)

2. Norm and Usage

<i>schema</i> or pure form	defined independently of its social realization and of its material manifestation	/r/ as phoneme
<i>norm</i> or material form	defined by a social realization, but independently of the detail in its manifestation	fricativity of the phoneme /r/
<i>usage</i> or simple sum of habits	adopted in a given society and defined by observed manifestations	alveolar trill [r] voiced or voiceless uvular fricative [ʁ]

Louis Hjelmslev

2. Norm and Usage

Canadian French

(1) Ce soir, on **va** te **ramener** (PF) puis tu y **alleras** (SF) à soir à cinq heures. (071/584)

'Tonight, we're going to bring you back and you'll go there tonight at 5: 00.'

periphrastic future (PF) va ramener for simple future (SF)

(2) Si mon petit **allait** (IMP) à l'école là, s'il **serait** (COND) à l'école puis qu'il **reviendrait** (COND) puis qu'il **dirait** (COND), "Un professeur m'a tapé dans la face là", il **aurait** affaire à moi. (037/437)

'If my child went to school, if he would be at school, and he would come back, and he would say, "a teacher slapped me across the face", he'd have to deal with me.'

conditional (COND) serait, reviendrait, dirait for imperfect (IMP)

The replacement of (...) the imperfect by the conditional are **thoroughly non-standard**, while the incursion of the periphrastic variant into the domain of the inflected future is generally considered **colloquial**. (Poplack 2001: p.407)

3. Variant and Usage

Palatal Nasal in French

Brandão de Carvalho & Kawaguchi (2002)

	French	[ɲ]	[ɲj]	[n]
Usage 1: Predominant palatal nasal [ɲ]	éloignement	15	2	
	gagne-petit	14	2	1
	hors-ligne	13	2	
	trépignement	12	5	1
Usage 2: Fluctuation between [ɲ] and [ɲj]	agneau	8	9	
	beignet	8	9	
Usage 3: Predominant [ɲj]	saignée	7	10	
	panier	3	14	
	lainier	1	16	

3. Variant and Usage

“very calm” sapsakin	100 %	“very simple” bambasit basbasit	63 % 38 %
“very clever” zepzeki zemzeki	80 % 17 %	“very big” yüpyüce yüsyüce yümyüce	63 % 31 % 6 %
“very clean” pampak paspak	75 % 25 %	“very natural” dopdoğal dosdoğal	50 % 43 %
“very happy” hophoş homhoş hoshos	69 % 19 % 13 %	“very light” haphahif hashafif hamhafif	44 % 19 % 10 %

engin “vast” →

epengin “very vast”

olgun “mature” →

opolgun “very mature”

**Emphatic Adjective
in Turkish**

Kawaguchi (1992)

4. Usage and Frequency Effect

Two Turkish Clause Linkage Suffixes

Kawaguchi (2004)

main verb	1. modality verb	2. manipulation verb	3. perception-utterance-cognition verb
clause linkage	mostly -mE-	generally -mE- with some fluctuations	generally -DIK- with two fold cases

	DIK	mE
beklemek “to expect”	0	92
gerekmek “to need”	0	35
istemek “to want”	2	146

	DIK	mE
ileri sürmek “to propose”	18	0
önermek “to propose”	1	10
sağlamak “to obtain”	1	64

	DIK	mE
anlatmak “to explain”	115	2
bilmek “to know”	342	20
öğrenmek “to learn”	71	8

-mE-



-DIK-

4. Usage and Frequency Effect

Je sais~ / Je connais~ “I know” in French

Two syntactic constraints of *connaître*

- (1) *connaître* cannot be followed by infinitive
- (2) *connaître* cannot be followed by subordinate clause.

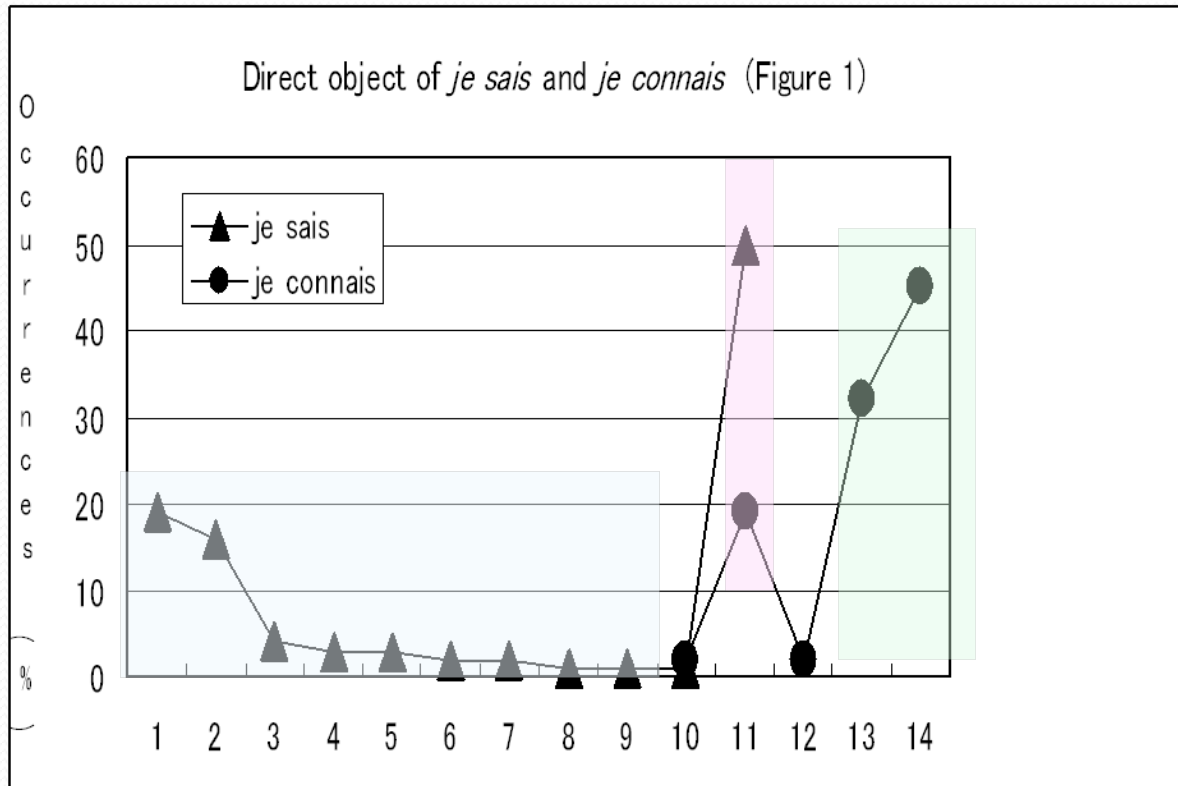
Semantic analysis of direct object

- (3) Je sais la profession de Pierre. “I know the profession of Pierre.”
- (4) Je connais la profession de Pierre.
- (5) Il sait la forêt. = Il connaît l’âme de la forêt.
“He knows the essence of the forest.”
- (6) Je sais l’anglais. “I know English.”
- (7) Je connais l’anglais.

(Rémy-Giraud, S. 1986)

4. Usage and Frequency Effect

Je sais / Je connais ~ in Spoken French Corpora



Subordinate Clause or Inf. :

- 1 je sais si...,
- 2 je sais que...,
- 3 je sais ce que...,
- 4 je sais quel...,
- 5 je sais + infinitif,
- 6 je sais pourquoi...,
- 7 je sais où...,
- 8 je sais combien...,
- 9 je sais comment...;

Preposed Object :

- 10 N je sais/connais;

Without direct object :

- 11 je sais/connais Ø;

Nominal Object :

- 12 je sais/connais ça,
- 13 je connais inanimé ,
- 14 je connais animé N

5. From Usage To Use

Global COE Multilingual Spoken Corpus

Top

Outline2005

Outline2007

Research Team

References

Corpus2005

Corpus2007

Related Sites

Pictures

Global COE Program
Corpus-based Linguistics and Language Education

The 21st Century COE Program
Usage-Based Linguistic Informatics

Top

Corpus of spoken Turkish

Purpose

- Elaboration of a large corpus of Spoken Turkish
- Transcription system for describing the characteristics of Spoken Turkish
- Data for several linguistic analyses (phonetic, syntactico-semantic and pragmatic)

About the quotation of the content of the description

The present corpus is published as one of the accomplishments of two research projects based at the Institute of Global Studies, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies: The 21 st COE Program "Usage-Based Linguistic Informatics" 2002-2006 and The Global COE Program "Corpus-based Linguistics and Language Education". A part of our multilingual corpus is presented below. In case you quote the present corpus in your article, please remark the following references.

- Multilingual Corpora (Turkish)
- 21 st Century COE "Usage-Based Linguistic Informatics"
- Global COE "Corpus-based Linguistics and Language Education "

You can obtain the original corpora exclusively for the purpose of academic researches. Please contact the COE office by e-mail at cbllc-faq@tufs.ac.jp for details.

Two Big Projects

- 21st COE Program
"Usage-Based Linguistic Informatics"
(2002-06)
- Global COE Program
"Corpus-based Linguistics and Language Education"
(2007-11)

5. From Usage To Use

AHT 1 - evet # **mer(h)aba** nasılsınız Duygu hanım (?) [gülme]

DH 1 - iyiyim sağolun siz nasılsınız <Ahmet Hamdi bey (?)>

AHT 2 - <teşekkür ederiz > gerçi az evvel söylediğimiz gibi sizli konuşmuyca(ğ)ız ama neyse öyle şimdilik başlangıç olsun # evet # ee <ben>

DH 2 -< tatile> çıkmayı **düşünüyo(r)** musun(?)

AHT 3 - ben tatile çıkmayı tabi düşünüyorum **{herkez gibi}** ama # bu sene imkanlarımız olacak mı bilemiyorum e tatil için # gitmemiz gitmeyi düşündüğümüz yerler arasında güney sahilleri var **{gerçi ama}**

DH 3 - nereye gitmeyi **düşünüyo(r)sun(?)**

spoken usage

discourse strategy
of initiation

spoken usage

dislocated
elements

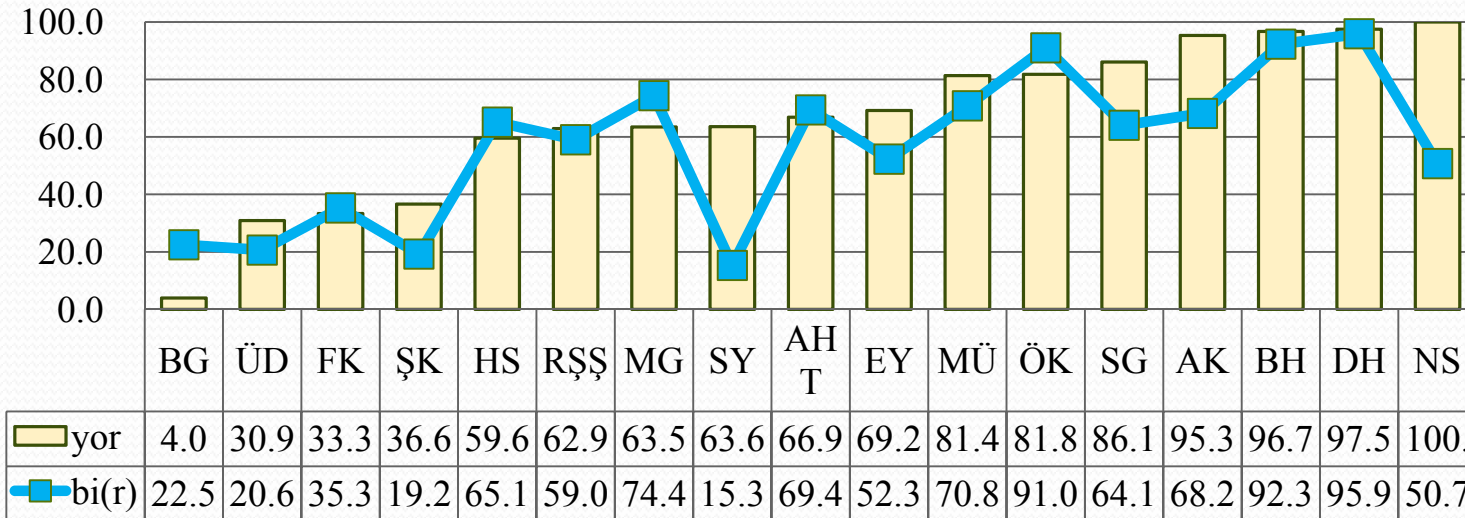
dislocated
elements

spoken usage



5. From Usage To Use

Individual variation of -r dropping in *-lyor* and *bi(r)*



less -r dropped

average of -r dropping: -lyor = 69.0 %; bir = 61.8 %

Kawaguchi (2009)

- Individually motivated variation
A tendency to avoid -r dropping for some informants
- Context of -r dropping
Consonants /d, l, m, s/ following *-lyor*
Collocations: *bi(r) şey, bi(r) de, bi(r) şekil, bi(r) yer* for *bir*
- Strong correlation in *-lyor* and *bir*
Topic, speed, sex and age factors all irrelevant to -r dropping

Conclusion

3 different viewpoints:

norm

- need for the analysis of norm
- interdependency of norm and usage

usage

- significance of corpus-based analysis
- frequency effect and emergence of standard type
- dynamic synchrony as conflicts of usages

use

- need for spontaneous discourse analysis
- idiosyncratic or motivated variations of usages

References

- Blanche-Benveniste, Claire. 1997. *Approches de la langue parlée en français*, Gap: Ophrys.
- Bloomfield, Leonard. 1935. *Language*, London: George Allen & Unwin.
- Brandão de Carvalho, Joaquim et Yuji Kawaguchi. 2002. “Linéarité et variation : le cas du “*n* mouillé en français.” *Flambeau* (Journal of French Section, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) 28: 1-20.
- Bybee, Joan. and Paul Hopper. 2001. “Introduction to frequency and the emergence of linguistic structure.” In: Joan Bybee and Paul Hopper (eds.) 2001. *Frequency and the Emergence of Linguistic Structure*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. 1-24.
- Bybee, Joan. 2001. *Phonology and Language Use*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Coseriu, Eugenio. 1981. “Sistema, norma y habla.” In: *Teoría del lenguaje y lingüística general*. 1973. Madrid: Gredos.
- Erguvanlı, T. Eser. (ed.) 2001. *The Verb in Turkish*, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Göksel Aslı and Celia Kerslake . 2005. *Turkish A Comprehensive Grammar*, London: Routledge.
- Hjelmslev, Louis. 1971. “Langue et parole”, first published in *Cahiers de F. de Saussure* 2: 1943. 29-44. reproduced In: *Essais Linguistiques*. Paris: Minuit. 77-89.
- Kawaguchi, Yuji. 1992. “Sur les adjectifs intensifs en turc moderne.” *Turcica* 24: 317-330.
- Kawaguchi, Yuji. 2002. “Gengo-nitotte kihan-toha nani-ka [The notion of *norm* for language].” *Gogaku Kenkyusho Ronshu* [Journal of the Institute of Language Research] 7: 49-73.
- Kawaguchi, Yuji. 2004. “Two Turkish Clause Linkages: -DIK- and -mE- -A pilot analysis based on the METU Turkish Corpus-” In: Toshihiro Takagaki. Susumu Zaima. Yoichiro Tsuruga. Francisco Moreno-Fernández and Yuji Kawaguchi (eds.) 2005. *Corpus-Based Approaches to Sentence Structures*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 151-177.
- Kawaguchi, Yuji. 2006. “Usage-Based Approach to Linguistic Variation –Evidence from French and Turkish.” In: *Spoken Language Corpus and Linguistic Informatics*, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 247-267.
- Kawaguchi, Yuji. 2009. “A Corpus-Driven Analysis of –r Dropping in Spoken Turkish”, Y. Kawaguchi, M. Minegishi, J. Durand, (eds.) *Corpus Analysis and Variation in Linguistics*, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 281-297.
- Martinet, André. 1964. *Elements of general linguistics*, Translated by Elisabeth Palmer. London: Faber and Faber LTD.
- Özsoy, A. Sumru. 1999: *Türkçe Turkish*, İstanbul: Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Yayınları.
- Özsoy, A. Sumru. 2004. *Türkçenin yapısı – I, Sesbilim*, İstanbul: Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Yayınları.
- Poplack, Shana. 2001. “Variability, frequency, and productivity in the irrealis domain of French”, In: Joan Bybee and Paul Hopper (eds.) 2001. *Frequency and the Emergence of Linguistic Structure*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. 405-428.
- Rémy-Giraud, S. 1986. “Étude comparée du fonctionnement syntaxique et sémantique des verbes savoir et connaître.” In: S. Rémy-Giraud et M. Le Guern (dirs.) 1986. *Sur le verbe*. Lyon : Presses Universitaires de Lyon, 169-306.
- Völker, Harald. 2009. “La linguistique variationnelle et la perspective intralinguistique”, *Revue de linguistique romane* 73, 27-76.
- Widdowson, Henry George. 1978. *Teaching Language as Communication*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.