

Reduplication and Compounding with Mimetic Roots

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Structure of the Presentation

- **Aim: Propose Structure for Compounds with Mimetics**
 1. Wang & Holmberg's (2021) analysis on reduplication in Chinese
 2. Compounds with Mimetics in Japanese
 3. Analysis of Mimetics in Japanese
 4. Application of the proposed structure
 5. Conclusion and Implications for Future Research
 6. References

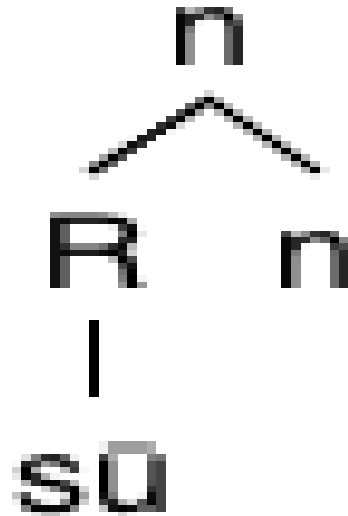
Reduplicated words in Xining Chinese

Wang & Holmberg (2021)

- Reduplicated words
- Monosyllabic free nouns are always reduplicated without semantic effects.
- Morphological peculiarity in Xining in the northwest of China
 - (1) a. *sū sǔ* ‘lock’
b. *fēi-féi* ‘water’
c. *mǒ-mó* ‘steamed.bun’
d. *dō-dō* ‘knife’

(Wang & Holmberg 2021)

Wang & Holmberg's Structure (2)

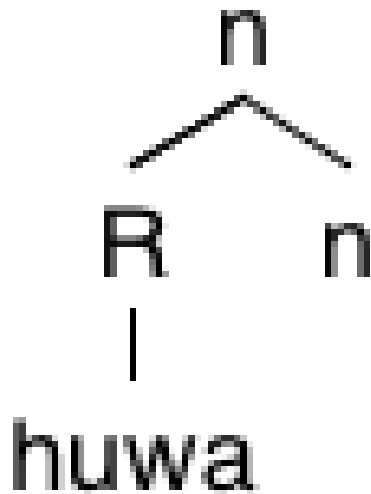


- Phonological Realisation
Vocabulary Insertion
- Without semantic effect
- Reduplication = Copy of phonological features of the root to a nominal categorizer.

• -> *sū sǔ* 'lock'

(Wang & Holmberg 2021: 931)

huwa-huwa ‘fluffy’ as a Reduplicated word in Japanese (3)



- Phonological realisation-
Vocabulary Insertion
- Without semantic effect
- Reduplication = phonological
features of the root by a nominal
categorizer.
- -> *huwa-huwa* in phonological
realization

Examples of mimetics in Japanese

- (4) a. *toro-toro* 'creamy'
- b. *turu-turu* 'slippery'
- c. *pika-pika* 'shining'
- d. *kira-kira* 'shining'
- e. *gyuu-gyuu* 'crowded'

Huwa as Root

(5) a. *huwahuwa*

‘fluffy’ (adjective or noun)

b. *huwari-to*

fluffy – PARTICLE

‘fluffily’ (adverb)

(6) a. *torotoro*

‘creamy’

(adjective or noun)

b. *torori-to*

creamy-PARTICLE

‘melty’ (adverb)

Compounds with mimetic roots

(7) a. *huwa-toro* ‘first fluffy and then creamy’

b. *saku-syuwa* ‘first crunchy, then spongy,’

cf. *sakusaku* ‘crunchy’, *syuwasyuwa* ‘spongy’

c. *tun-dere* ‘first cold but later lovestruck’

cf. *tuntun* ‘cold’, *dere-dere* ‘lovestruck’

(data and its translations cited from Akita & Murasugi (2019))

What kind of compounds are they? (1)

The semantics of (7) rather suggests that they are compounds of coordination type.

- (7') a. *huwa-toro* ‘first fluffy and then creamy’
b. *saku-syuwa* ‘first crunchy, then spongy,’
c. *tun-dere* ‘first cold but later lovestruck’

Two types of Syntactic Conjunction

Syntactic conjunctions:

(8) a. [*His aged servant and the subsequent editor of his collected papers*] was with him at his deathbed. (Appositional)

b. [*His aged servant and the subsequent editor of his collected papers*] were with him at his deathbed.

(Group formation)

(Hoeksema 1988)

What kind of compounds are they? (2)

The semantics of (7) suggests that they have group formation interpretations.

(7') a. *huwa-toro* ‘first fluffy and then creamy’

b. *saku-syuwa* ‘first crunchy, then spongy,’

c. *tun-dere* ‘first cold but later lovestruck’

cf. *huwa-toro omuretu* ‘first fluffy and then creamy omelets

Dvandva Compounding as a Group Formation Compounding

• **Dvandva** is a term from the Sanskrit grammar that refers to the group-formation coordinate compounding.

- (9) a. *agari-sagari*
up down ' (go) up and down '
- b. *iki-ki*
going coming ' come and go '
- (10) a. *oya-ko*
parent child ' parents and children '
- b. *te-asi*
hand leg ' hands and legs '

Dvandvas in Japanese

☞ Dvandvas are productive in Japanese

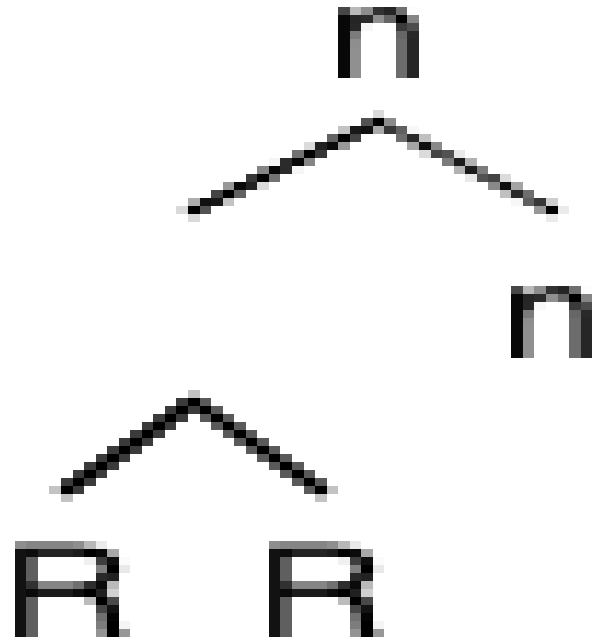
(11) a. *appu-daun* [Noun]
up-down 'ups and downs'

b. *hamu-eggu*
ham egg 'ham and eggs' cf. hands and legs, etc.

What kind of compounds are they? (3)

- The complex expressions with two roots like *huwa-toro* are dvandva compounds.
- Morphosyntactic structures of dvandavas?

Non-Unitary Structures of Coordinative Compounds (Wang & Holmberg 2021: 949)



(12) Synonymy Compounds \neq dvandvas

hào mǎ

number number

‘number’

[Mandarin]

(13) Parallel Compounds \neq dvandvas

bān jiěng

board neck

‘neck’

[Xining]

Coordination Structures and Labeling Algorithm

- (14) a. DP and DP (ex. *John and Mary*)
b. N-N (ex. *huwa-toro* ‘first filthy and then creamy’)

- (15) a. Z and W
b. [_{α} Conj [_{β} Z W]]
c. [_{γ} Z [_{α} Conj [_{β} Z W]]]

(Chomsky (2013))

Structures for dvandvas and Labeling Algorithm

(16) a. $\gamma = \{H, \alpha P\}$

b. $\gamma = \{\alpha P, \beta P\}$

c. $\gamma = \{H1, H2\}$

(Chomsky 2013: 47)

- No labeling for (16b) and (16c)
- In (16b), αP moves out of the set γ , so that β is the only visible head and becomes the label.

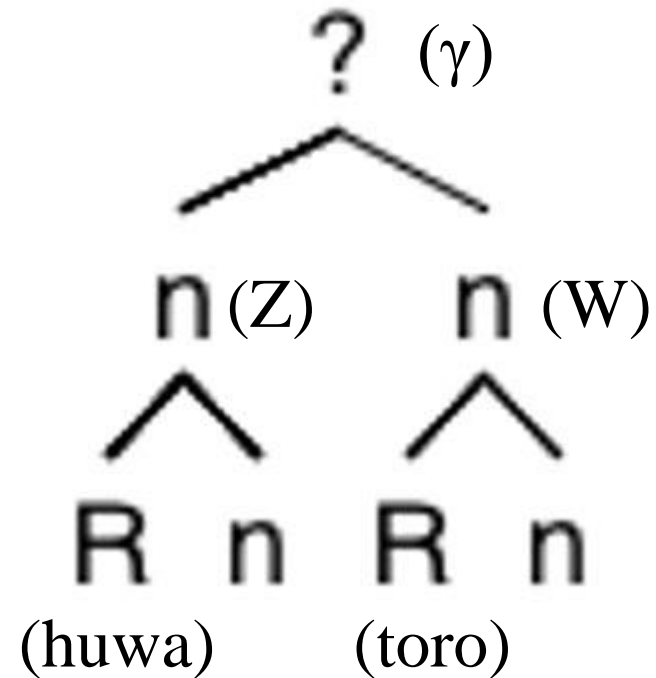
(15) c. $[_\gamma Z [_\alpha \text{Conj} [_\beta Z W]]]$

Structures of dvandvas

(15) b. [$_{\alpha}$ Conj [$_{\beta}$ Z W]]

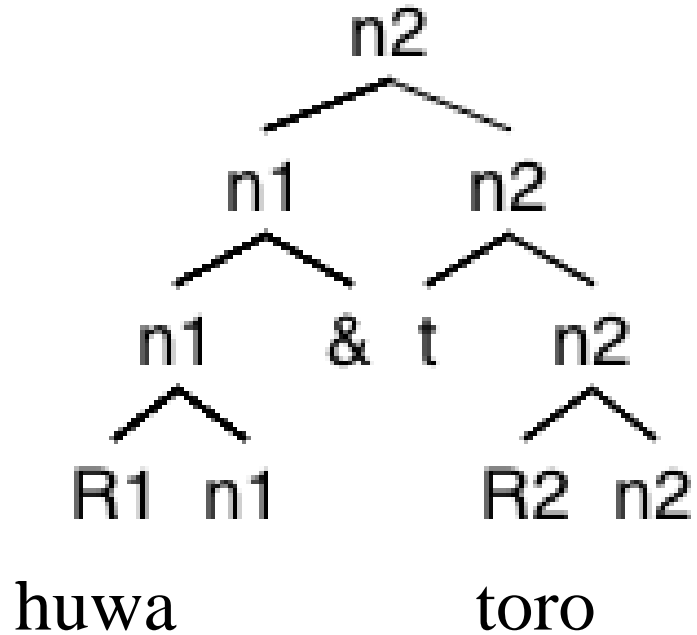
(16) c. $\gamma = \{H1, H2\}$

(17)



Proposed structure – pair-merged -> n2 is the head -> The label of the whole structure.

(18)



- n1 moves out of the set, so that n2 is the only visible head and becomes the label (Chomsky 2013: 47).
- & = a kind of functional category forming a coordinate structure in the word level.
- & is an anti-labeling head in the sense of Saito 2016.

Anti-Labeling (Saito 2016)

(19) Japanese V-V compounds

osi-taosu

push fall

‘push someone down’

⇒ a case of (16c) ($\gamma = \{H1, H2\}$)

(20) *osi* is an adverbial form of the verb

osu "push."

-I is a realizational form of λ -feature, which makes a constituent opaque for search. *Osi* functions as an anti-labeling element.

(Saito' insight)

$\gamma = \{ \lambda, V \}$ (preverbal+ verb)

Coordinative Compounds in other languages?

- English

(21) *ham and eggs*

- -> realization of &?

- Japanese

(22) *hamu-eggu*

ham egg 'ham and eggs'

- -> non-realization of &?

Genitive compounds in several languages

(23) Mainland Scandinavian

- a. [jul- e- dag]-s- mad
[Christmas-LINK-day]-LINK-meal
'Christmas day meal'
- b. [barn-e-bok]-klub
[child-LINK-book]-club
'children's book club'

(Eik 2019: 67)

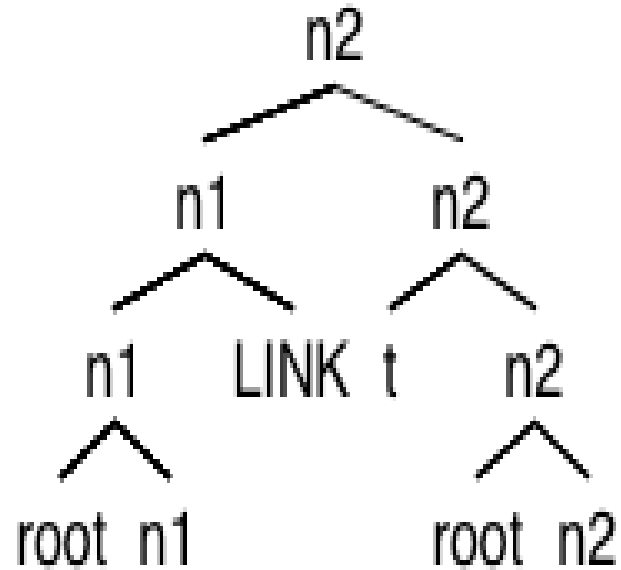
(24) English

- a. *the [spider's web] layout (of the streets)*
b. *[bird's nest] soup*

(25) Japanese

- a. [kumo-no- su]- moyoo
[spider-LINK-web-pattern
b. [ko- no- ha]-donburi
[tree-LINK-leaf]-bowl of rice
'a bowl of rice topped with boiled
eggs and slices of steamed fish paste'

Anti-Labeling Effects in Genitive Compounds



- n1 is pair-merged and then, LINK is merged.
- n2 is the only visible head.
- LINK – Another functional category, similar to &. Anti-labeling.
- LINK – realized in some languages, like in Japanese, English and Mainland Scandinavian (cf. Holmberg 1992, Mukai 2008, 2018).

Anti-Labeling Effects in Recursive Compounds (Holmberg 1992, Mukai 2018, etc.)

- Left-branching recursive compounds in Swedish

(26) *flickskol+s+dröm*

girls+school+LINK+dream

‘A kind of dream that girls have at school as opposed to at home’

(Holmberg (1992: 30))

Conclusion & Implications for Future Research

- Support Wang & Holmberg's analysis on Reduplication in Japanese.
- Compounds with mimetic roots – dvandva compounds
- Anti-labeling is a functional category, &, realized in some languages.
- The label of the structure is the n2, not n1.
Click to add text
- The structure can be applied for other types of nominal compounds.
- What about other types or languages? Any language differences?

Thank you for your attention!

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