On the anaphoric use of demonstratives in Miyakoan
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Although there have been some descriptive studies on the deictic use of some dialects (Shibata 1980, Uchima 1984, Ogino 2009), little attention has been paid in Ryukyuan linguistics to the anaphoric use of demonstratives, which, we argue in this presentation, shows striking differences between dialects of Miyakoan (cf. Figure 1).

In the experimental survey, we requested informants to translate Japanese sentences into their dialects and asked the naturalness of the use of demonstratives such as ku-, u- and ka-. The artificial examples used in the research are differentiated based on whether (I) the object referred to by demonstratives is mutually known by the interlocutors and (II) is distant from the speaker. Both criteria are further divided into three patterns respectively in composing examples: (I) into the case where the object is known to both the speaker and the addressee (Ks&a), known only to the speaker (Ks) and known only to the addressee (Ka); (II) into the case where the object is distal from the speaker (dis), proximal to the speaker (prox) and not existing in reality (notE). Those 3 × 3 patterns amount to 9 patterns of examples but we only used 8 patterns of them because it is not easy to imagine an object which is nonexistent but mutually known by the interlocutors. For each of these 8 patterns, we constructed 4 sentences, which means that 32 sentences were presented to each informant in the survey. Examples which represent the above 8 patterns are given in (1)-(8) with the sentences obtained from an informant of the Karimata dialect (female, born in 1933).

Table 1 and Table 2 summarize the results of the research conducted in two different places: Table 1 for the Karimata and Table 2 for the Shinzato dialect, whose locations are given in Figure 1. The cells in the tables are shaded according to the use of demonstratives: Dark gray indicates the preference for the ka-series, white the preference for the u-series and light gray the use of both forms. Table 1 clearly shows that when an object exists apart from the speaker, i.e. in a distant location or in a non-real world, the informant uses the ka-series, and when it exists near the speaker, the use of the u-series becomes possible. On the contrary, in Table 2 the u-series can be used to refer to a remote object as well as a close one.

We argue that the difference of anaphoric uses between Karimata and Shinzato can be attributed to the number of demonstratives that those dialects have: While Shinzato has three series ku-, u- and ka-, Karimata only has two u- and ka-. The anaphoric use of Karimata can be be considered as a natural extension of the deictic use, whereas the u-series in Shinzato acquired the anaphoric use on its own. It is well known that in Japanese the a-series refers to mutually known objects, i.e. Ks&a, and the so-series unshared objects, Ks and Ka (Kuno (1973) among others). This is a pattern different from Table 1 and Table 2, which means that the transition between them occurred independently of Japanese.
We ate a dinner in Kyoto, didn’t we? Let’s do it again.

There is a cafe named Uesuyaa in Nishizato. I’ll wait for you at that cafe.

‘I met a person named Shimoji yesterday.’ ‘What was that person like?’

As you know, the store in front of this house sells tempura. It is delicious.

I got a testimonial a long ago. It is now set at the entrance.

`I made a doll in this house yesterday.’ ‘Where do you keep it?’

I saw an old woman in my dream yesterday. That person was a cripple.

`A boy in my dream gave me a dumpling.’ ‘Did you eat it?’


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Table 1 Karimata dialect (female, 1933)  
Table 2 Shinzato dialect (male, 1927)  
Table 3 Correspondence with examples

For each cell, 4 sentences are given.

- **ka**: In not less than 3 sentences, ka- is preferred.
- **u**: In not less than 3 sentences, u- is preferred.
- **ka/u**: Other cases

References