1.0 Introduction

This paper presents a preliminary investigation of motion verbs attested in Eastern Old Japanese (EOJ, Section 1.1) in order to further our understanding of argument realization for this class of verbs. This study was conducted using the Oxford Corpus of Old Japanese (OCOJ, Section 1.2) to extract all examples of motion verbs in EOJ occurring with at least one overt argument.¹ The arguments of these motion verbs were analyzed to determine which semantic roles and which case particles occur with the arguments of motion verbs. The motion verbs were divided into the following subclasses, based on Levin (1993): verbs of directed movement, e.g., go, come, cross (Section 2.1); verbs of manner of motion, e.g., fall, rise (Section 2.2); verbs of motion using a vehicle, e.g., row, ride (Section 2.3); and transitive verbs of motion, e.g., send away, make approach (Section 2.4). In addition, purposive motion constructions are discussed in Section 3.

1.1 Eastern Old Japanese (EOJ)

Eastern Old Japanese (EOJ) refers to the northern and eastern dialects of 8th century Japan, which are mainly preserved in 240 poems found in books 14 (Azuma uta) and 20 (Sakimori uta) of the Man'yōshū. EOJ consists of several varieties of speech which differ from Central Old Japanese (cOJ), the dialect of the Asuka and Nara regions. While there are a number of studies on EOJ, including Fukuda (1965), Hōjō (1966), Ikier (2006), Kupchik (2011), Mizushima (1972 [originally published in 1950], 1984a, 1984b, and 2003), and Russell (2006, 2008, 2009), a description of verb semantics of EOJ has not yet been presented.

Traditionally, the EOJ poems were divided into three groups (A, B, and C) based on the regions where the dialects were spoken, and since these labels are arbitrary, I refer to them as Northern Eastern Old Japanese (NEOJ) for Area A, Central Eastern Old Japanese (CEOJ) for Area B, and Southern Eastern Old Japanese (SEOJ) for Area C.² I also use the term UEOJ, Unknown Eastern Old Japanese, for those poems which cannot be identified by

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¹ For this study, motion verbs appearing in verb-verb compounds were excluded, because it is not possible to determine which verb in a compound selects the argument, or which is relevant in semantic role or case assignment. Constructions using verbs of motion are explored in Section 3.

² NEOJ, CEOJ, and SEOJ should be considered as geographic regions rather than dialect divisions. Ikier (2006), Russell (2006), and Kupchik (2011) each argue for more than three dialect groups, but the data for each region are too few to conclusively draw dialect boundaries without a high degree of speculation.
region. It must be noted that, while EOJ should not be seen as a homogeneous dialect, much of the data cannot be identified by region and the data which can be identified are too few, which makes study of individual dialects and comparison between dialects difficult.³

The classification of poems as EOJ poems is based on three main criteria: 1) phonological differences when compared to cOJ; 2) grammatical differences; and 3) lexical differences, i.e., containing words not found in EOJ. Table 1 presents the number of poems which can be classified as EOJ based on phonological or morphological factors. This classification is based on Mizushima (1972, 1984a, 1984b, 2003), Omodaka (1984a, 1984b), Russell (2006), Vovin (2009), and the Oxford Corpus of Old Japanese (OCOJ).⁴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Number of poems</th>
<th>Word count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEOJ</td>
<td>Kazusa</td>
<td>MYS.14.3382, 3383; MYS.20.4347, 4348, 4349, 4350, 4351, 4352, 4353, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4359</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mutsu</td>
<td>MYS.14.3426, 3437</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shimotsuke</td>
<td>MYS.14.3424, 3425 MYS.20.4373, 4374, 4375, 4376, 4377, 4378, 4379, 4380, 4381, 4382, 4383</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ Nearly 43% of the total of EOJ poems and 44% of all the words in the EOJ corpus are classified as UEOJ.
⁴ This table differs from Russell (2006: 210) as variant poems presented in the Nihon koten bungaku taikei are encoded as “a” and “b” versions of the same poem, e.g., MYS.14.3359a and 3359b. These variant poems are now counted as two poems rather than being counted as one.
⁵ This count represents the number of words, not unique tokens. Complex forms, including verbal compounds and verbs followed by an auxiliary are counted as one word.
| CEOJ | Hitachi | MYS.14.3351, 3388, 3394, 3395, 3397; MYS.20.4363, 4364, 4365, 4366, 4367, 4368, 4369, 4370, 4371, 4372 | 15 | 233 |
| Közuke | MYS.14.3402, 3404, 3405a, 3405b, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3420, 3422, 3423, 3434, 3435, 3436; MYS.20.4404 MYS.20.4405, 4406, 4407 | 23 | 316 |
| Musashi | MYS.14.3374, 3375, 3376a, 3376b, 3379; MYS.20.4413, 4414, 4415, 4416, 4417, 4418, 4419, 4420, 4421, 4422, 4423, 4424 | 17 | 240 |
| Sagami | MYS.14.3361, 3363, 3366, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3431, 3432; MYS.20.4328, 4329, 4330 | 11 | 165 |
| Shimōsa | MYS.14.3349, 3384, 3385; MYS.20.4384, 4385, 4386, 4387, 4388, 4389, 4390, 4391, 4392, 4393, 4394 | 14 | 204 |
| SEOJ | Shinano | MYS.14.3352, 3398, 3399, 3400; MYS.20.4401, 4402, 4403 | 7 | 96 |
| Suruga | MYS.14.3359a, 3359b; MYS.20.4337, 4338, 4339, 4340, 4341, 4342, 4343, 4344, 4345, 4346 | 12 | 155 |
| Tōtōmi | MYS.20.4321, 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325, 4326, 4327 | 7 | 101 |
| UEOJ | unknown | MYS.14.3442, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3450, 3452, 3456, 3458, 3460, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3466, 3468, 3469, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3476a, 3476b, 3477, 3478, 3480, 3481, 3482a, 3482b, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3487, 3489, 3493a, 3493b, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3509, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3536, 3537a, 3537b, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3543, 3544, 3546, 3548, 3549, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3561, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3571, 3572, 3575, 3576 MYS.20.4425, 4426, 4427, 4428, 4429, 4430, 4431, 4432, 4436 | 104 | 1506 |
| TOTAL | | | 240 | 3427 |

Table 1: EOJ poems in the *Man’yōshū*

EOJ texts are written almost entirely phonographically. Mizushima (1972: 43) claims that Book 14 is typically written with one character per syllable, with the exception of place names like 信濃 Shinano, 武蔵 Musashi, etc. Book 20 is almost entirely phonographically
written except for common words like: 白玉 siratama 'white jewel, jade', 父 titi 'father', 母 papa 'mother', 道 miti 'road, path, way' (Mizushima, 1972: 43).

Having texts written phonographically is essential for understanding the language as it is thought to have been spoken at the time. However, EOJ texts are written in the same script as cOJ texts and presumably written by scribes from the Nara region, who would have recorded the Eastern dialects as they perceived them, which is not necessarily the same as how a native speaker would have perceived them. Thus, our understanding of EOJ phonology is dependent on our understanding of cOJ phonology and on how speakers of one variety of OJ interpreted and recorded speakers of other varieties of OJ. Much has been written about the phonemic correspondences between cOJ and EOJ, and in far greater detail than can be explored here.

1.2 The Oxford Corpus of Old Japanese (OCOJ)

The OCOJ is a corpus created as a research tool for a pre-modern Japanese syntax project at the University of Oxford. The project is entitled Verb Semantics and Argument Realization in Pre-modern Japanese: A Comprehensive Study of the Basic Syntax of Pre-modern Japanese (abbreviated as ‘VSARPJ’) and is funded by a grant of almost £1 million from the Arts and Humanities Research Council in the UK. The primary and immediate goal of the VSARPJ project is to investigate argument realization in detail for pre-modern Japanese. Argument realization is a fundamental aspect of the syntax of a language which concerns the ways in which verb meaning determines the number of arguments (e.g., subjects, objects, goals, etc.) in a clause and their morpho-syntactic and semantic properties.

The OCOJ consists of OJ texts which are supplied with a range of information, following the conventions of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI, http://www.tei-c.org/index.xml). The texts are romanized in a phonemic transcription and supplied with information about the original orthography so that it is possible, for example, to search only for those items that were written phonographically. Lexemes and morphemes are given unique identification numbers, so users can easily search for all inflected forms of words; something which is difficult to do with text string searches. Also, words are part-of-speech tagged and inflecting words are supplied with information about morphology. Finally, information about syntactic constituency is encoded, which enables users to search for items based on syntactic structure, for example, all noun phrases (NP) which are associated with a given predicate, all verbs which select clausal arguments, nouns modified by a given predicate, etc.

6. Original script is also retained.
7. More detail on our tagging conventions is presented in Russell and Horn (2012).
2.0 Verbs of motion in EOJ

In order to conduct this study, examples of all verbs of motion with at least one overt argument were extracted from the OCOJ. The verbs of motion are presented below, organized by subcategory.

2.1 Verbs of directed movement

The first subcategory of motion verbs is verbs of directed movement, which include verbs involving movement, or implied movement, from one point to another. The verbs in this group are as follows, with the number of examples containing one or more overt arguments in parentheses: ide- 'go out' (3); ik- 'go' (1); ir- 'enter' (1); kayup- 'move across' (1); ko- 'come' (10); kwoye- ~ kuye- 'pass over' (7); sugwi- 'pass' (4); watar- 'cross' (3); yor- 'approach' (1); and yuk- 'go' (15). The semantic roles which occur with these verbs are agent/theme, goal, path, and source.

First, agent/theme is the role assigned to the grammatical subject of the verb; the role is analyzed as agent when the actor has volition over the action, otherwise the role is analyzed as theme. Verbs which occur with this role are: ide- 'go out'; ik- 'go'; kayup- 'move across'; ko- 'come'; kwoye- 'pass over'; sugwi- 'pass'; yor- 'approach'; and yuk- 'go'. NPs in this role can be marked by genitive ga or no or unmarked for case as in examples (1-3) below.

(1) 伎美 我 伎麻左奴

kimi ga ki-masa-nu

My lord is not coming.
(MYS.14.3495, UEOJ)

(2) 安受倍 可良 古麻 能 由胡 能須

azupe kara kwoma no yukwo nosu

crumbling.cliff.side ABL horse GEN go.ADN COP

Like horses going along crumbling cliffs.
(MYS.14.3541, UEOJ)

8. Following the conventions of the OCOI, texts are romanized in a phonemic transcription which reflects the phonology of Old Japanese, using the Frellesvig & Whitman system of transcription. Romanized text is italicized to represent text written phonographically and plain text is used to indicate logographic writing.
Since I come going through fields, going through mountains.

(MYS.20.4344, SEOJ-Suruga)

Next, the role of goal occurs with ide- 'go out', ir- 'enter', ko- 'come', yor- 'approach', and yuk- 'go'. The goal argument can be marked by garî, dative na/ni, or unmarked for case as in examples (4-7). Of these case particles, dative na is only found in EOJ; in the example in (5) it marks a goal argument and in MYS.14.3461 it marks a location adjunct.

(4) 和我理 許武 等 伊布
    wa-gari ko-mu to ipu
    I-ALL come-CONJ.CNCL COMP say
    He said he would come to me.
    (MYS.14.3536, UEOJ)

(5) 安努 奈 由可武 等
    anwo na yuka-mu to
    Ano DAT go-CONJ.CNCL CNJ
    Intending to go to Ano.
    (MYS.14.3447, UEOJ)

(6) 安治可麻 能 可家 能 水奈刀 爾 伊流 思保 乃
    adikama no kakey no minatwo ni iru sipo no
    Adikama GEN Kake GEN port DAT enter tide COP
    Like the tide that enters the port at Kake in Adikama.
    (MYS.14.3553, UEOJ)

(7) 多妣 由久 阿礼 波
    tabi yuku are pa
    travel go.ADN I TOP
    I, who go on a journey.
    (MYS.20.4327, SEOJ-Tōtōmi)

The next semantic role associated with verbs in this subcategory is path, which is found with the following verbs: kwoye- ~ kuye- 'pass over'; sugwi- 'pass'; watar- 'cross'; and yuki- 'go'. Path NPs can be marked with ablative kara, accusative wo, ablative ywo, or
unmarked for case as shown in (8-11). It is not clear why ablative particles can also be used to mark paths.9

(8) 安受倍 可良 古麻 能 由胡 能須
azupe kara kwoma no yukwo nosu
crumbling.cliff.side ABL horse GEN go.ADN COP
Like horses going along crumbling cliffs.
(MYS.14.3541, UEOJ)

(9) 比能具礼 尔 宇须比乃 夜麻 乎 古由流 日 波
pinogure ni usupi no yama wo kwoyuru pi pa
sunset DAT Usupi GEN mountain ACC cross.ADN day TOP
The day, when he crossed Mt. Usupi at sunset.
(MYS.14.3402, CEOJ-Kôzuke)

(10) 児呂 我 可奈門 欲 由可久 之 要思母
kwo-ro ga kanatwo ywo yukaku si ye-si mo
beloved-DIM GEN metal.gate ABL go.NML FOC good-CNCL FIN
It is good going through my beloved's metal gate.
(MYS.14.3530, UEOJ)

(11) 不破 乃 世伎 久江弓 和波 由久
pupa no seki kuyete wa pa yuku
Pupa GEN dam cross.GER I TOP go.CNCL
I go crossing the Pupa dam.
(MYS.20.4372, CEOJ-Hitachi)

Finally, the semantic role source occurs only once with ko- 'come'. The source NP occurs with ablative ywo as shown in (12).

9. Ablative particles also mark path and source in cOJ, suggesting that "ablative" may not be the best name for these particles. This will be set aside for further research.
2.1.1 Section summary

Table 2 summarizes the findings for verbs of directed motion, showing which semantic roles and case marking occur with verbs in this subcategory of motion verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic role</th>
<th>Case marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agent/theme</td>
<td>ga, no, Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goal</td>
<td>gari, na, ni, Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>kara, wo, ywo, Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>ywo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Semantic role and case marking used with verbs of directed motion

Finally, there are only two examples where there is more than one NP selected by the verb of motion. The two attested examples show the order of "goal theme verb" and "path agent verb". As there are too few examples, it is clearly not possible to say anything about ordering of multiple NP arguments.

2.2 Verbs of manner of motion

The next subcategory of motion verbs is manner of motion. Verbs in this class roughly correspond to Levin's (1993) roll-verbs, a subcategory of manner of motion verbs, where the action is non-agentive. In EOJ, the following manner of motion verbs are attested with an overt argument at least once: oti- 'fall' (1); tat- ~ tas- 'rise' (9); and tirap- 'scatter' (1). NP arguments selected by these verbs have the semantic role of theme or location.

NP arguments with the semantic role of theme are also the grammatical subjects of the verbs in this group. The verbs which occur with an overt NP theme are tat- ~ tas- 'rise' and tirap- 'scatter'. These NP arguments are always unmarked for case, as in (13).

10. In cOJ, the verb tat- can also mean 'set out' and can be used with an agentive subject. The examples in EOJ, however, all involve inanimate subjects.
The moon rising on the little peek of little Tukapa.
(MYS.14.3395, CEOJ-Hitachi)

Next, NP arguments with the semantic role of location occur with the verbs oti- 'fall' and tat- ~ tas- 'rise'. These NPs are all marked with dative ni as shown in (14).

(14) 伊香保呂 能 夜左可 能 為提爾 多都
ikaporo no ya-saka no wide ni tatu
Ikaporo GEN 8-shaku COP weir DAT rise.ADN

Until the rainbow, rising on the 8-shaku-high weir of Ikaporo, appears.
(MYS.14.3414, CEOJ-Kōzuke)

2.2.1 Section summary

Table 3 summarizes the findings for verbs of manner of motion, showing which semantic roles and case marking occur with verbs in this subcategory of motion verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic role</th>
<th>Case marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>theme</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location</td>
<td>ni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Semantic role and case marking used with verbs of manner of motion

Finally, there is only one example where there is more than one NP selected by a verb of motion, shown in (13) above. In this example the order is "location theme verb". Again, as there are too few data, nothing can be said about expected or common ordering of NP arguments.

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11. A shaku is a unit of measure. Vovin (2012: 106) calculates the height of the dam as 234 cm (approximately 7’8”).
2.3 Verbs of motion using a vehicle

The next group is made up of verbs of motion using a vehicle or some other mode of transportation. There are only two verbs in this category in EOJ attested with overt arguments: kog- 'row' (3) and nor- 'ride' (3). The semantic roles occurring with verbs in this group are path, which is the only role occurring with kog-, and mode of transportation, which is the only role occurring with nor-.

Path is marked with accusative particle wo and the mode of transportation is marked with either ni or is unmarked for case, as shown in (15-17).

(15) 竹島の木を 鍬に 乗る

\begin{verbatim}
  simakagi \text{ACC}  wo \text{kogini-si}  pune \text{no}
simakagi island.shade  wo  kogini-si  pune no
  island.shade  ACC  row-PERF-SPST.ADN  boat  GEN
  taduki sira-su  mo
cloe  know-NEG.CNCL  FIN
\end{verbatim}

We do not know how the boat had rowed \textit{along the shade of the island}!
(MYS.20.4384, CEOJ-Shimosa)

(16) 心を 乗る 心の弦は

\begin{verbatim}
  kokoro no \text{GEN}  wo-ro \text{ni}  norite  kanasi  mo
kokoro no  heart  GEN  cord-DIM  DAT  ride.GER  sad.CNCL  FIN
\end{verbatim}

Her riding \textit{on my heart strings} is dear to me.
(MYS.14.3466, UEOJ)

(17) 船を 鍬

\begin{verbatim}
  puna-norite
puna-norite
  boat-ride.GER
\end{verbatim}

Riding \textit{a boat}.
(MYS.20.4381, NEOJ-Shimotsuke)

2.3.1 Section summary

Table 4 summarizes the findings for verbs of motion using a vehicle, showing which semantic roles and case marking occur with verbs in this subcategory of motion verbs.

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12. There are a few examples where kog- modifies pune, which has the semantic role of mode of transportation, but NPs with this role do not receive case marking from kog-.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic role</th>
<th>Case marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>wo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode of transportation</td>
<td>ni, Ø</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Semantic role and case marking used with verbs of motion using a vehicle

There are no examples of more than one overt argument with verbs in this group.

### 2.4 Transitive verbs of motion

The last subcategory of motion verbs are the transitive verbs of motion. The verbs in this group are: kwos- 'make cross' (1); pik- 'pull' (4); pirop-'pick up' (1); pur- 'shake, wave' (3); tor- 'take' (1); yar- 'send away' (5); and yose- 'draw close' (1). The semantic roles attested with verbs in this class are theme (a grammatical object) and goal.

First, theme is the role corresponding to the person or object who is moved or caused to move. NP arguments with this role are found with the verbs wos- 'make cross', pik- 'pull', pirop- 'pick up', pur- 'shake', tor- 'take', and yar- 'send away'. These NPs are either marked with accusative wo or not marked for case, as in (18-19).

(18) 和 我 世古 乎 夜麻登 敞 夜利弖
    wa ga sekwo wo yamato pye yarite
    I GEN beloved ACC Yamato ALL send.away.GER
    Sending my beloved to Yamato. 
    (MYS.14.3363, CEOJ-Sagami)

(19) 素弖 毛 布良武 乎
    swode mo pura-mu wo
    sleeve TOP wave-CONJ.ADN.CNJ
    Although I will wave my sleeve.
    (MYS.14.3376a, CEOJ-Musashi)

Next, NP goal arguments occur with pik- 'pull', yar- 'send away', and yose- 'draw close'. These arguments can be marked with dative ni, allative pa, or allative pye ~ pe, as shown in (20-22).¹³

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¹³ The allative pa occurs only in EOJ. The alternation pye ~ pe occurs in CEOJ, where the distinction between /pye/ and /pe/ has been lost.
Like the boat which is pulled up Mt. Akina in Asigari.

(MYS.14.3431, CEOJ-Sagami)

Sending my beloved to Tukushi.

(MYS.20.4428, UEOJ)

Sending my beloved to Yamato.

(MYS.14.3363, CEOJ-Sagami)

2.4.1 Section summary

Table 5 summarizes the findings for verbs of transitive verbs of motion, showing which semantic roles and case marking occur with verbs in this subcategory of motion verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic role</th>
<th>Case marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>theme</td>
<td>wo, Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goal</td>
<td>ni, pa, pye-pe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Semantic role and case marking used with transitive verbs of motion

There are three examples of more than one overt argument with verbs of motion using a vehicle. The pattern "goal theme verb" is attested once, and "theme goal verb" is attested twice.

3.0 Purposive motion constructions

Purposive motion constructions express that someone goes somewhere in order to do something, e.g., modern Japanese kaimono ni iku 'go to shop; go shopping'. There are three examples of purposive motion constructions in EOJ, as shown in (23-25).
(23) 麻可奈思美 佐祢 尔 和 波 由久
ma-kanasi-mi sa-ne ni wa pa yuku
PFX-dear-ACOP.INF PFX-sleep.INF DAT I TOP go.CONC
As she is dear, to sleep (with her) I will go.
(MYS.14.3366, CEOJ-Sagami)

(24) 伊母 乎 許曾 安比美 尔 許思可
imo wo koso api-mi ni ko-sika
beloved ACC FOC meet-see.INF DAT come-SPST.EXCL
I came to meet my beloved.
(MYS.14.3531, UEOJ)

(25) 美奈刀 能 安之 我 奈可 那流
minatwo no asi ga naka n aru
port GEN reed GEN middle DAT exist.ADN
多麻古須気 可利 己 和 我 西古
tamakwosuge kari ko wa ga sekwo
cut.INF come.IMP I GEN beloved
Come to cut the jeweled sedges, which are in the middle of reeds in the harbor, my beloved.
(MYS.14.3445, UEOJ)

In example (23), the NP argument wa pa intervenes between the verbs in the purposive motion construction. In this example the NP argument is an agent. In example (24), a theme argument marked with accusative particle wo is present. Finally, in example (25) the purposive motion construction is indicated with the pattern Verb.INF Verb[\text{\text{motion}}], and not with the more common Verb.INF DAT Verb[\text{\text{motion}}] construction.\footnote{The Verb.INF Verb_{\text{\text{motion}}} construction is also found in cOJ.} The theme NP argument is not marked for case, and the logical subject of the imperative, wa ga sekwo, is right dislocated. Other than these observations, the data are too few to present a more clear overview of purposive motion constructions.

4.0 Summary

The above discussion presents a description of motion verbs in EOJ, using available data from the Man'yōshū and the search capabilities of the OCOJ. This study presents the semantic roles which occur with each of the four subcategories of motion verbs found in
EOJ, verbs of directed movement, verbs of manner of motion, verbs of motion using a vehicle, and transitive verbs of motion, and this is summarized in Table 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>agent/theme (subject)</th>
<th>goal</th>
<th>location</th>
<th>mode</th>
<th>path</th>
<th>source</th>
<th>theme (object)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbs of directed movement</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs of manner of motion</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs of motion using a vehicle</td>
<td></td>
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Table 6: Semantic roles occurring with each verb of motion subcategory

The study presented here furthers our understanding of motion verbs and their argument realization patterns for the motion verbs attested in EOJ. The next step is to investigate other classes of verbs to see what can be learned by further examining verb semantics using the available EOJ texts.

**Abbreviations**

- ABL: ablative particle
- ACC: accusative particle
- ACOP: adjectival copula
- ADN: adnominal
- ALL: allative particle
- CEOJ: Central Eastern Old Japanese
- cOJ: central Old Japanese
- COMP: complementizer
- CONC: concessive
- CONJ: conjectural particle
- COP: copula
- CNJ: conjunctural particle
- CNCL: conclusive
- DAT: dative particle
- DIM: diminutive
- GEN: genitive particle
- GER: gerund
- EXCL: exclamatory
- FIN: final particle
FOC focus particle
INF infinitive
INTJ interjexional particle
MYS Man'yoshū
NEG negative
NEOJ Northern Eastern Old Japanese
PERF perfective
PFX prefix
RES restrictive particle
RESP respect
SEOJ Southern Eastern Old Japanese
SPST simple past
TOP topic
UEOJ Unknown Eastern Old Japanese; poems which cannot be identified by region

References


A Corpus-based Study book. Read reviews from worldâ€™s largest community for readers. The topic of this book fits...Â Start by marking â€œMulti-word Verbs in Early Modern English. A Corpus-based Study (Language and Computers, 32)â€ as Want to Read: Want to Read savingâ€¦ Want to Read. a corpus approach to studying English. James Thomas. Dear StudentsÂ Why might there be such a range of results? Observe how the verbs conjugate in each one. What meaning do the three share? Do you know other wordings for this concept?Â These verbs of motion are followed up on p. 72 when we have some more skills under our belts. One swallow does not a summer make. What is this curious word order? A diachronic collostructional analysis Kerri Russell and Peter Sells. The syntax of mood constructions in Old Japanese: A corpus based study Ulrike Demske Michela Cennamo. Anticausativization between Late Latin and early Italo-Romance: the semantics of predicates and the syntax of voice. Beln Mndez-Naya Jadranka Gvozdanovic Evaluating alleged typological changes which took place before the earliest written documents.Â Fumihito Arai. Variationist Analysis of Phonetic Reduction in the Grammaticalized Motion Verb in Japanese. Alana Johns. Eroding Ergativity: Revealing Structure? Sarah Roberts. The early development of Hawai'i Creole English: A reassessment.