

# 論

TSUDA

# 集

INQUIRY

第7号

1986

- 富田爽子……………最後のロマンス——キャリバンをめぐる
- 西田託子……………芸術家から考えたヴァージニア・ウルフの小説  
——To the Lighthouse と The Waves を中心に——
- 中川僚子……………Death and After-Life:  
D. H. Lawrence's Last Works
- 大賀淑子……………『アメリカプロレタリア詩集』における Carl Sandburg  
の日本導入に関して昭和初期アナキスト文学活動と草  
野心平についての考察
- 福田純子……………Katherine Anne Porter の Ship of Fools における  
寓話的側面のイメージリーを中心とする考察
- 前田陽子……………Melville's "Man-Charmer": Dynamics of Reversal
- ウエルズ恵子……………Ezra Pound's "The Seafarer"  
Structure, Theme and Imagery
- 清海節子……………Semantic Categories in Idioms
- 村杉恵子……………The Adult System of English Demonstratives  
This and That

## 目 次

最後のロマンス——キャリバンをめぐって	富田 爽子……………	1
芸術家から考えたヴァージニア・ウルフの小説 —— <u>To the Lighthouse</u> と <u>The Waves</u> を中心に——	西田 託子……………	12
Death and After-Life: D. H. Lawrence's Last Works	中川 僚子……………	31
『アメリカプロレタリア詩集』における Carl Sandburg の 日本導入に関して昭和初期アナキスト文学活動と 草野心平についての考察	大賀 淑子……………	54
Katherine Anne Porter の <u>Ship of Fools</u> における 寓話的側面のイメージリーを中心とする考察	福田 純子……………	63
Melville's "Man-Charmer": Dynamics of Reversal	前田 陽子……………	76
Ezra Pound's "The Seafarer" Structure, Theme and Imagery	ウエルズ 恵子……………	99
Semantic Categories in Idioms	清海 節子……………	124
The Adult System of English Demonstratives <u>This</u> and <u>That</u>	村杉 恵子……………	140
津田塾大学大学院英文学会会則, 機関誌に関する細則……………		151
編集後記……………		152
表紙題字 中島 文雄		

# The Adult System of English Demonstratives

## This and That

Keiko Murasugi

1. Space is null and void. Demonstratives this and that are the verbal manifestation of spatial relationship in terms of the Human Ego. This paper addresses itself to the study of adult grammar of English demonstratives this and that.

The adult system of English demonstratives has been regarded as being defined by two parameters in the previous literature: 'distance' and 'the point of reference.' R. Lakoff (1974), for example, considers that an object is identified by use of this as being near at hand and that is used for an object far from the speaker. The previous approaches have concentrated on the study of what Clark and Sengul (1977) terms the Distance Principle and the Speaker Principle.

- (1) (a) Distance Principle
- (b) Speaker Principle

Analyzing closely the empirical evidence concerning the use of demonstratives, however, such examples raise problems for the definition of the meaning of demonstratives which have been used so far.

- (2) (Something rings in the vicinity of the speaker.)  
Linda: What is that? It that a burglar alarm?
- (3) (Linda is giving shiatsu (Japanese massage) to Allison's stiff shoulder. Linda is standing behind Allison.)  
Allison: That point. Right.
- (4) (A shows a doll she made to B. A has a doll in the hand. Stretching the arm toward B)  
A: Look at that.

In these three examples, the demonstrative that is employed in order to refer to the object which is in the vicinity of the speaker, thereby violating the definition of 'distance'.

Examples (2) through (4) can be brought together in one of two ways: by abandoning the interpretation of English demonstratives in terms of definition of 'distance' and of 'the point of reference' in cases (2) through (4), or by extending the definition of demonstratives so that it can cover more 'complex' cases. The former approach seems wrong, since the usage of demonstratives captured by the ordinary definition of these words is plentiful. In this paper, therefore, the latter approach will be adopted. In doing so, the identities of the definition of 'distance' and 'reference-point' are problematic. Namely:

- (5) What is the nature of the feature that governs the use of that in (2) through (4)?

In order to provide an adequate answer to this question, more examples, which are relevant to this problem, should be examined. This paper claims that the previous definitions shown in (1) are not sufficient to provide much insight concerning the adult grammar of English demonstratives: The revised investigation will be proposed.

2.0 Generally, English demonstratives might be defined as follows: This refers to an object in a pragmatically given area psychologically in the vicinity of the speaker at the coding time or CT; that refers to the object in a pragmatically given area psychologically in the non-vicinity of the speaker at CT.<sup>1</sup>

Suppose the definitions show the basic character of English demonstratives. Then we could isolate from these definitions some general principles that explain the usage of these words. That is, the abstract characterization of general principles that will serve as a guide and framework for the inquiry of English demonstratives will be assumed to be a theory of the abstract properties, which

might be realized in various ways.

In this paper, we assume that the subcomponents of the general definition are the following:

- |     |     |                              |        |
|-----|-----|------------------------------|--------|
| (6) | (a) | Language Internal Principle  | (=LIP) |
|     |     | (i) Distance Principle       | (=DP)  |
|     |     | (ii) Possessive Principle    | (=PP)  |
|     |     | (iii) Invisibility Principle | (=IP)  |
|     |     | (iv) Vector Principle        | (=VP)  |
|     | (b) | Speaker Principle            | (=SP)  |

The Language Internal Principle or LIP is assumed to specify the meaning of lexical items this and that. The Speaker Principle or SP is established on the important corollary that the deictic this and that are used without verballey clarifying the point of reference.

The Distance Principle or DP is concerned with the concept of spatial relationship, i.e. proximity or distance. The Possessive Principle or PP is concerned with the speaker's conception on the possessive territory. The features of [+possessive] and [-possessive] work as the dimension that determines the relation between this and that; [+possessive] means that the object in focus is in the territory of the speaker; [-possessive] means that the object in focus is outside the territory of the speaker. The Invisibility Principle or IP concerns the visibility of the object. In the IP, [+visible] and [-visible] are discriminated. The Vector Principle or VP concerns the movement of the object in focus. The movement is specified on the axis of the speaker.

First, as for the DP, we stipulate that the physical space is represented by the feature [+proximal<sub>1</sub>]; the individual space is represented by the feature [+proximal<sub>2</sub>]. Therefore, the DP will be shown as follows:

- (7) Distance Principle (=DP)

The special relationship -distance or proximity- governs the use of English demonstratives this and that. If the

object in focus is represented by the features [+deictic, +proximal<sub>1</sub>] this is employed.

If the object in focus is represented by the features [+deictic, +proximal<sub>2</sub>] this is employed. If the object in focus is represented by the features [+deictic, -proximal]. Then, that is employed. The parameters that govern the DP are the features [+proximal<sub>1</sub>], [+proximal<sub>2</sub>] and [-proximal]. These parameters are effected by the psychological element.

The SP, which is a principle of 'point of reference', will be defined as follows:

(8) Speaker Principle (=SP)

The use of demonstratives this and that is specified on the axis of the speaker's point of reference.

This principle determines the axis of demonstratives. The topicalized object is specified in terms of the speaker's point of reference and the speaker is always considered to be the axis of the demonstratives. The SP holds for every subprinciples of the LIP. Previous scholarship has tended to deal only with the inter-relationship between the DP and the SP. However, it should be noted that the SP subsumes the PP, the IP and the VP, too.

In the preceding section, in order to account for the examples which violate the DP and the SP, we argue that the PP, the IP and the VP should be formulated on the basis of a fairly plausible assumption that the features underlying the counterexamples of the DP and the SP are classified into three types; the 'territory', 'visibility' and 'movement' types.

2.1 On the basis of the empirical evidence available, we introduce a parameter which concerns the human territorial conception underlying the use of the demonstratives. The examples shown as follows can be given an adequate explanation if the principle of 'territory' is taken into consideration. In the examples (9), (10) and (11), the demonstrative that is employed for the object in the vicinity of the speaker, thereby violating the DP.

- (9) (Mikhal notices that Keiko, standing beside her about 0.5 meter away, has a stuffed animal in her hands.)

Mikhal: What's that?

Keiko : What do you think this is?

M: Is that a bear?

K: Yes, it is.

- (10) (Allison is studying kanji, Chinese characters. Linda is standing side by side about 0.3 meter apart from Allison. Linda notices that Allison writes kanji letters on a strange sheet of paper.)

Linda: Did you bring that paper from America?

Allison: Which paper?

L: (Having the paper in the hand) This paper.

- (11) (Allison and Linda are standing side by side at an interval of about 0.2 meter. Allison is picking out a jacket to wear.)

Allison: I'll wear this jacket.

Linda: That looks nice for Saturday night ...  
yea, that's nice

The examples shown above show that English demonstrative that can refer to the object which is in the vicinity of the speaker, if the object is psychologically (and physically) beyond the territory of the speaker. In other words, if the object is not in the speaker's possession, that is employed, whether or not the object is in the vicinity of the speaker.

On the other hand, if the object is far from the speaker, this cannot be employed, even if it is psychologically in the territory of the speaker. For example:

- (12) (Pointing to the speaker's car. The car is far from the speaker.)

A: #This is my car<sup>2</sup>.

Here it should also be mentioned that the PP is hardly acceptable for the parameter of super-proximal, or [+proximal<sub>1</sub>]; that is, when the speaker is physically making a raid on the territory of the addressee, e.g., by touching, this will be employed instead of that even if the object is in the territory of the addressee.

Hereupon, the principle of 'territory' underlying the usage of English demonstratives will be termed as the Possessive Principle. The definition of the Possessive Principle (=PP) will be formulated shown as follows:

(13) Possessive Principle (=PP)

The human concept of 'territory' governs the use of English demonstratives this and that. The PP is valid only for the features [+proximal<sub>1</sub>] and [+proximal<sub>2</sub>]. If the object in focus is represented by the features [+deictic, +proximal<sub>1</sub>, +possessive]/[+deictic, +proximal<sub>2</sub>, +possessive], this is employed. If the object in focus is represented by the features [+deictic, -proximal, +possessive]/[+deictic, +proximal<sub>2</sub>, -possessive]/[+deictic, -proximal, -possessive], that is employed. If the object in focus is represented by the features [+deictic, -proximal<sub>1</sub>, -possessive], this or that is employed.

By postulating this principle, the example (3) will be also given an adequate explanation.

In the system of English demonstratives, the two dimensions, proximity-distance and visibility-invisibility, are found to correlate loosely by Fillmore (1982) and Tanz (1980). They consider that that includes both parameters of [-proximal] and [-visible] on the basis of the fact that "things that are nearby are more likely to be visible than distant object." (Fillmore, 1980: 53) Fillmore assumes that remoteness and reduced visibility correlate each other, and he suggests the possibility of the existence of the space-deictic feature of [-visible] in the demonstrative that.

As Fillmore and Tanz state, it seems to the present writer that the features [-visible] and [-proximal] correlate each other. Furthermore, we can point out that the feature [-visible] concerns



the feature [+proximal] as well as [-proximal]. That is, even if the object in focus is in the vicinity of the speaker, that is employed if it is invisible and is out of the speaker's physical space.

Let us see some examples:

- (14) (Picking up the ears to the loud voice coming from the outside of the door. The speaker is at an interval of 0.8 meter from the door. The sound is noisy.)

A: What's that?

- (15) (Allison smells something burning in the kitchen. She is in the kitchen. She is about 0.6 meter apart from the burning object.)

Allison: What's that?

- (16) (Someone blindfolds the speaker from the back.)

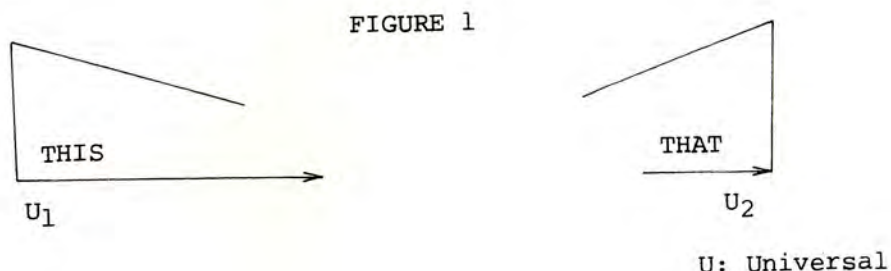
Allison: Who is that?

If the IP is postulated, the example (2) will be also given an adequate explanation.

Next, we will discuss the case of the example (4). Although there are some cases in which the DP, the PP the IP and the SP can explain the usage of demonstratives this and that, there seem to be some cases in which the discrimination of usage of this and that cannot be accounted for by these principles. In order to account for the examples which do not satisfy the DP, the PP, the IP and the SP, we will present a new principle -- a principle of 'movement.'

Hewson (1972) studies on the usage of demonstratives this and that, considering that this and that could be said to belong to a system of two movements, that is, a binary system that reflects the fundamental binary relationship of man and the universe. He closely examines the use of this and that, and he finds that can be used to refer to anything from the farthest dimensions of the universe down to the hic et nunc (the here and now) of the individual consciousness. Hewson forms a binary system of English

demonstratives: "this is the sign of an introductory movement of approach to the hic et nunc; that is the sign of anaphoric withdrawal from the hic et nunc." (Hewson, 1972: 82)



farthest	<u>hic</u>	farthest
limits of	<u>et</u>	limits of
space/time	<u>nunc</u>	space/time (Ibid.)

As Hewson (1972) states, a principle of movement seems to be needed in specifying the usage of the demonstratives this and that. We propose that vector plays an important role in the specification of demonstratives. It is the direction of the vector that decides the difference between this and that for the object which is in the intersection between speaker's territory and the addressee's territory.

For example, suppose the object is placed between the two persons. The object is moving from the axis of A to that of B. The speaker A touches the object and says, "Take that". At that time, the object is leaving away from A. In order to satisfy the DP, the demonstrative this should be employed because the object in focus is in the physical space of the speaker. However, the real usage shows that this is not the case. That is, we have here a counter-example of the DP. If the concept of vector is taken into consideration, such an example will be given an adequate explanation. As to the speaker A, the vector originates from the speaker A. The object which is in the intersection between A's physical space and B's individual space is identified by the use of that.

As for B, the object draws near to him/her. Hence, the vector originates from the speaker B. Therefore, the object which is in the intersection between B's individual space and A's physical space is identified by the use of this by B.

Let us see some more examples.

- (17) (The speaker opens a jack-in-the-box and shows it to the addressee. The speaker has the box in the hand. The doll jumps out of the box toward the addressee.)

Speaker: Look at that.

- (18) (Speaker tries -- or pretends -- to strike at the addressee.)

Speaker: Take that.

The Vector Principle can account for the examples shown above. In both examples, the object in focus is psychologically leaving away from the speaker A. Hence, that is employed, although the object in focus is in the physical space of the speaker.

Thus, there are some empirical evidence which can be explained in natural way if we propose the 'Vector Principle' (=VP).

- (19) Vector Principle (=VP)

The concept of 'vector' governs the use of English demonstratives this and that. If the vector originates from Ego, then that is employed. If the vector originated from Nonego, then this is employed. The field of communication works as that of vector. The origin of it is the speaker. The magnitude of it will be specified in terms of the psychological variable.

3. In this paper, we have argued that the formulation of the principles shown in (6) has made an effective theory, promising to reduce what seems to be apparently irreducible usage of demonstratives to relatively mechanical system. The subsystems of the LIP — the DP, the PP, the IP and the VP — are for the most part independently motivated principles of interacting theories. The DP, the PP and the IP have certain possibilities of having the

parameteric variation. That is, on the basis of the DP, the PP and the IP, English demonstratives can be represented in terms of a bundle of features —[±deictic], [±proximal], [±possessive], [±visible]. The possible combination of features will be summarized in a table such as the following (See Table 1.):

Table 1

		[+Deictic]					
Distance Principle		[+Proximal <sub>1</sub> ]		[+Proximal <sub>2</sub> ]		[-Proximal]	
Invisibility Principle	Possessive Principle	[+Visible]	[-Visible]	[+Visible]	[-Visible]	[+Visible]	[-Visible]
		[+Possessive]	this	this	this	that	that
[-Possessive]	this/ (that)	this/ (that)	that	that	that	that	

Furthermore, it seems to the present writer that the DP, the PP, the IP, and the VP interact. That is, the VP seems to subsume the DP, the PP and the IP. The LIP and the SP seem to interact, too. That is, the SP subsumes each of the subsystems of the LIP.

In the present state of our knowledge, remarks of this sort could only be suggestive of the many, largely unexplored ways in which the systems of the English demonstratives are studied. However, it seems that the conceptions of 'possession', 'visibility' and 'movement', which are proposed in this paper, provide a consistent explanation to the counterexamples of the principles proposed in the previous scholarship.

## NOTES

1. This definition is based on Levinson (1983).
2. We introduce the cross-hatch (#) as an indication that the so marked sentence is incompatible with the indicated context.
3. In the history of English you and yonder, it is found that there was variation in respect to distance versus visibility.

## REFERENCES

- Fillmore, C. 1975, Santa Cruz lectures on deixis. Bloomington; Indiana University Linguistic Club.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1982. "Towards a descriptive framework for spatial deixis." In Jarvella, R. and W. Klein (eds.), Speech, place and action. London: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Hattori, S. 1961, "Kore, sore, are to this, that!! Eigo-seinen 8. 412-3
- Hewson, J. 1972. Articles and Nouns in English. The Hague: Mouton.
- Lakoff, R. 1974. "Remarks of 'this' and 'that'," In Fillmore, C., B. Lakoff & R. Lakoff (eds.), Berkeley Studies in syntax and semantics, Berkeley: Department of Linguistics.
- Levinson, S. 1983. Pragmatics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lyons, J. 1977b. Semantics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Miller, G. 1982. "Some problems in the theory of demonstrative reference." In Jarvella, R. & W. Klein (eds.), Speech, place and action. London: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Miyata, K. 1981. "Nihongo to Eigo no shijishi," Eigo-seinen 11. 812-3.

## 津田塾大学英文学会会則

- 第1条(名称) 本会は津田塾大学大学院英文学会と称する。
- 第2条(目的) 本会は会員の研究活動の促進をはかることを目的とする。
- 第3条(活動) 本会は前項の目的を達成するために、研究発表会を開催し、機関誌『論集：津田塾大学大学院英文学会』を発行する。
- 第4条(構成) 本会は津田塾大学大学院文学研究科の全学生、および修了者をもって構成する。
- 第5条(総会) 総会を本会の最高議決機関とし、総会は原則として年一回開催する。その議決は出席者の過半数の承認を必要とする。。
- 第6条(実行委員) 本会に実行委員として、運営、編集、会計などの諸係、若干名を置く。実行委員は本会の運営に関する諸般の企画をおこなう。実行委員は会員の互選とし、修了者を含むものとする。その任期は一年とし、再任を妨げない。
- 第7条(会計) 会計係は会費出納の任にあたり、総会において会計報告をおこなう。
- 第8条(会費) 本会の会員は年会費として実行委員会において定められた額を納入する。

## 機関誌に関する細則

1. (内容) 掲載論文は英・米文学、英語学に関する論文で、未発表のものに限る。
2. (投稿資格) 投稿資格は会員が有する。
3. (審査) 掲載論文は審査の上、編集委員が決定する。
4. (論文の形態) 論文の形態は、和文 400 字詰横書原稿用紙 50 枚以内、又は、英文 A 4 版タイプ用紙、ダブルスペース 25 枚以内とする。英文は MLA style sheet に則る。
5. (発行回数) 発行回数は年一回とし、毎年 3 月発刊とする。
6. (その他) その他、投稿に関する細かい規定は、毎年 4 月、各会員に通知する。

## 編 集 後 記

『論集』委員を引き受けたものの何をどうやってよいものかわからぬままスタートを切り、多くの手を煩わせてしまったことを反省しています。しかし、たくさんの助言と協力を得ることができ、こうして発行にこぎつけることができました。特に村越研究助手や諸先輩の方々には論文選考の際にご協力いただき深く感謝致しております。この経験を今後の『論集』の発展のために役立てていくことができれば幸いです。また、この『論集』が少しでも多くの人々に読まれることを願ってやみません。

(那須理香記)

## 1985年度 実行委員

《運 営》	村 杉 恵 子	奥 田 洋 子	岩 坪 友 子	米 須 初 美
《会 計》	福 田 純 子	吉 田 真 理 子		
《英 専 協》	熊 谷 滋 子	藤 島 み さ 子	梅 田 紘 子	
《編 集》	那 須 理 香	成 田 真 澄	小 林 志 保	渡 辺 尚 子
	羽 澄 直 子			

## 論文執筆者紹介

- 富田爽子 1983年博士課程後期修了  
西田託子 博士課程後期2年  
中川僚子 博士課程後期2年  
大賀淑子 1985年博士課程前期修了  
福田純子 博士課程後期1年  
前田陽子 1985年博士課程後期修了  
ウェルズ恵子 1983年博士課程前期修了  
清海節子 1982年博士課程後期修了  
村杉恵子 博士課程後期1年

論集 (Tsuda Inquiry) 第7号 (1986)

1986年3月31日発行

編集・発行 津田塾大学大学院英文学会  
〒187 小平市津田町2-1-1  
TEL (0423) 41-2441

印刷者 スギ印刷  
〒181 三鷹市野崎3-2-6  
TEL (0422) 31-5415