

Московский Государственный Университет имени М.В. Ломоносова
Институт стран Азии и Африки

Санкт-Петербургский Государственный Университет
Восточный факультет

ЯЗЫКИ СТРАН ДАЛЬНЕГО ВОСТОКА, ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ АЗИИ И ЗАПАДНОЙ АФРИКИ

Материалы XIV Международной научной конференции

Москва, 23–24 ноября 2020 г.



Издательство «Ключ-С»
Москва, 2020

УДК 811(5-012+6-15)(082)
ББК 81.2(255)(58)(63)я43
Я41

Ответственный редактор – А.Ю. Вихрова, Институт стран Азии и Африки

Языки стран Дальнего Востока, Юго–Восточной Азии и Западной Африки :
Я41 материалы XIV Международной научной конференции, Москва, 23–24 ноября 2020 г. /
Моск. гос. ун-т им. М. В. Ломоносова, Ин-т стран Азии и Африки, С.-Петербург. гос. ун-т,
Вост. фак. ; отв. ред. А. Ю. Вихрова. – Москва : Ключ-С, 2020. – 138 с.

ISBN 978-5-6045244-4-2.

Тематика конференции сфокусирована на значимом параллелизме в морфосинтаксических и семантических структурах языков Дальнего Востока, Юго-Восточной Азии и Западной Африки который не может быть объяснен ни генеалогическим родством языков, ни ареальными факторами: так, например, для языков этих ареалов характерно использование тонов как смысловозначительного фактора, преобладание аналитической модели в грамматике, общее тяготение к «изолирующему типу».

Результаты, полученные в ходе анализа конкретных языков, а также оригинальных изысканий в области типологии и универсальной грамматики, имеют первостепенное значение для раскрытия внутренней логики строения и развития языка как такового. В последние годы тематический спектр конференции расширился путем включения проблем сравнительно-исторического языкознания, социолингвистики, этнолингвистики и обогатился за счет применения к описанию языков Юго-Западной Азии и Западной Африки типологического и терминологического аппарата современной функциональной и типологической лингвистики.

Конференция 2020 года посвящена памяти Марка Ильича Каплуна, известного ученого африканиста, фонетиста, специалиста по языку йоруба, покинувшего нас в октябре 2019 года.

УДК 811(5-012+6-15)(082)
ББК 81.2(255)(58)(63)я43

ISBN ISBN 978-5-6045244-4-2

© Институт стран Азии и Африки,
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет,
Восточный факультет, 2020
© Оформление. Издательство «Ключ-С», 2020

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

К.В. АНТОНЯН	
Результативная конструкция в древнекитайском и среднекитайском языке	5
И.Н. КОМАРОВА	
Категория падежа в грамматической системе тибетского языка	8
С.Ю. ДМИТРЕНКО, М.В. СТАНЮКОВИЧ	
Заметки о бетельной терминологии в языках Юго-Восточной Азии	13
М.А. KOSOGOROVA	
Honorific tactics in Guinean Pular	17
М.Б. КОНОШЕНКО	
Локативные имена в гвинейском кпелле	20
Е.С. ТРЕТЯКОВА	
Analysis of Difficulties in English for Japanese EFL learners related to Noun Countability	24
Д.А. САПАРОВА	
Нестандартное отрицание в кхмерском языке	31
С.А. БЫКОВА	
Диалектальные стереотипы и «виртуальные» диалекты японского языка	36
Р.Г. ЖАМСАРАНОВА	
Параллелизм в исторической антропониимии: субстрат или заимствование?	40
Н.В. МАКЕЕВА	
Формантная картина и вариативность гласных языка акебу (ква)	43
А.С. ПАНИНА	
Коллокации с названиями эмоций в японском языке	49
PENGLIN WANG	
The Turkic Influence on Kitan: Kitan Bori (the Name for an Evil Person) and Old Turkic Böri ‘Wolf’	53
CHINGDUANG YURAYONG, PUI YIU SZETO	
A parallelism in the postverbal auxiliary verb constructions in languages of Northeast and Southeast Asia	58
В.А. АНДРЕЕВА	
Особенности вьетнамского молодежного сленга	65
В.Н. ГЛИНСКАЯ	
Пространственный дейксис в современном китайском языке	68
Н.Г. РУМАК	
Двойственная природа лексемы мина/минна «все» (на основе корпусных данных японского языка)	74
Н. КРНЕТА	
О разграничении повелительного и желательного наклонений в японском языке	79

П.О. КИСЕЛЬ	
Опыт семантического подхода к анализу комбинаторики раздельно-слитных слов лихэцы в современном китайском языке	84
Е.Н. КОЛПАЧКОВА	
Валентностные классы прилагательных в современном китайском языке	90
Н.В. КУТАФЬЕВА	
Оппозиция «свой-чужой» на примере зооморфной метафоры японского и русского языков.....	94
Н.М. СПАТАРЬ	
Пассивные конструкции в кхмерском языке	98
С.Г. КРАМАРОВА	
Категория отрицания в балийском языке.....	101
Е.Г. ФРОЛОВА	
Синтаксические показатели в сложных предложениях тагальского языка	107
А.Н. АЛЕКСАХИН	
Инспирированные гласные в вокализме мэсяньского и шанхайского диалектов и их диахронические генетические корреспонденты ретрофлексные гласные в вокализме китайского языка Путунхуа	110
С.В. ЧИРОНОВ	
Японские коннекторы логического развития	113
В.Я. ПОРХОМОВСКИЙ, Ю.Г. СУЕТИНА	
Язык хауса в типологической перспективе лингвистики и филологии	118
Hausa Language from a Typological Perspective of Linguistics and Philology	
В.А. БОГУШЕВСКАЯ (Victoria Bogushevskaya)	
Что скрывают китайские палиндромы	122
S. ROS	
Senegalese sabar – Is it a drum language?	130
Е.Ч. ДЫЖИТОВА	
Лексическое значение и семантическая интерпретация личных имен хори-бурят Цаганского рода (Сагаанууд).....	133
С.С. ХРОМОВ	
М.И. Каплун о тонах в языке Йоруба	136

HONORIFIC TACTICS IN GUINEAN PULAR

Abstract: The paper deals with different tactics for expressing respect and social distance in Guinean Pular. Expressing respect can be performed on 2 out of 4 possible axes determined in literature, namely, the speaker-addressee and the speaker-referent axes. One of the possible tactics involves morphology and syntax of the language by pluralizing the addressee or a referent thus raising him/her. Another tactic is lexical and is deals with a specific choice of lexemes with additional honorific connotations and choosing the appropriate form of raising address or mention.

The paper presents an overview of various tactics for expressing respect and social distance in Guinean Pular (<Fula <Atlantic <Niger-Congo). It is a language spoken in a rather traditional African society, and therefore has simple ways of expressing notions that are uncommon for Western understanding, such as, for example, a single word for a relationship of two wives of the same husband (*siinayaagal*). Expressing respect and social distance is also common in Pular for various purposes. This topic has been scarcely examined for different Fula lects (as for Fulfulde Gombe in Arnott 1970), but has not been systematically analyzed for any lect.

The data for this research comes mainly from Pular corpus (corpuspulaar.somee.com) and a set of tale collections by Galina Zubko (unpublished, typewritten, Labe dialect circa 1980). Also a textbook (Evans 1995) and two dictionaries (Zoubko 1996) and (Bettison & Bettison 2006) have been used for various purposes and double-checking. Some questionable cases have been discussed with a native speaker. The collected data have been analyzed to make out the most frequent tactics of expressing respectuality and social distance.

There are two general tactics of expressing respect in world languages. The first one raises an addressee, a referent or a bystander (third party), and the second one purposely abases the speaker to raise everyone else. The self-abasing tactic is not present in Pular: expressing respect is only done by raising the addressee or a referent.

The three-axis system of honorific presented in (Comrie 1976) and further elaborated in (Brown & Levinson 1987) suggests that there are three main dimensions that can describe honorific relations. The relation of speaker to hearer is called a speaker-addressee axis (1). The relation of a speaker to things and people referred to is called a speaker-referent axis (2), whereas the relation of a speaker to bystanders or overhearers is called speaker-bystander axis. Also, (Brown & Levinson 1987) add another axis, which relates the speaker to a setting, thus making it a four-axis system. In Pular, honorific relations can be expressed only between the first two categories as demonstrated in examples below. (1) is an example of speaker addressee axis; in this particular case the addressee is in singular, but is referred to with a plural pronoun, which is a common phenomenon in world languages. Note that the first 2.PL pronoun is not respectful, as it encodes both the addressee and mother. In (2) there is an example of a honorific form of *baaba'en* (plural BE class, 'father'), who is a referent of the situation. There will be proof of this form belonging to the BE class despite its unconventional form later on.

(1)

<i>on</i>	<i>nyaam-i</i>	<i>onon</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>neene</i>	<i>makko</i>
2.PL	eat-ACT.PFV	EMPH.2.PL	PREP	mother.SG.O	POSS.3.SG.O

'You ate, you and her mother.'

(2)

baaba-'en *jiw-o* *on* *inn-i*
father-PL.BE girl-SG.O DEF.SG.O say-ACT.PFV
'The father of the girl said...'

In expressing honorifics on both possible axes, Pular uses two kinds of tactics. Firstly, there is a morphological-syntactic tactics, which helps to pluralize an addressee or a referent. It is a common practice in world languages, and is done differently for different axis.

Just like in many world languages, on a speaker-addressee axis Pular tends to use 2.PL pronoun *on* to address a respected singular person, as has been demonstrated in (1). This is a phenomenon that belongs both to the morphological and syntactic levels, because in Pular, unlike other lects, the subject and the DO pronouns can have both independent pronominal and verbal affix forms. This is not true for any other lect of Pular, where only affix (also known as enclitic) forms of such pronouns are possible.

On the speaker-referent axis Pular has one morphological/ syntactic device, which it effectively uses to underline respect and social distance. It is referring a single person in a special form of BE (personal plural) class. This form uses an unconventional class affix form - '*en*', but this affix is only used with nouns. If there are coordinated attributes in the NP, they will still use common forms of BE class, as demonstrated in (3). The noun *baaba'en* 'fathers' denotes a single person, and the class of this noun is revealed to words later as *mawbe* 'big' is used in BE class. This noun affix form is reserved exclusively for expressing respect.

(3)

nyannde *goo-re* *baaba-'en* *am* *maw-be*
day.SG.NDE one-SG.NDE **father-PL.BE** POSS.1.SG **big-PL.BE**
jonn-immi *bireetii-je*
give-ACT.PFV.1.SG.DO bread-PL.DE
'One day my great father gave me [several loaves of] bread.'

If a respected referent is expressed by a pronoun, it is also put in a plural BE class, as can be seen for a chief (he was a single person in the story), who is referred to as plural pronouns (all boldfaced) in example (4) both in indirect and direct speech.

(4)

ontuma be *inn-i* *jooni ko* *honno dun* *won-ir-i*
then **3.PL.BE** say-ACT.PFV then PART how this be-ACT.PFV
woowlan-ii *men* *men* *nan-a*
speak.AD-ACT.PFV **DO.1.PL.EXCL** **1.PL.EXCL** listen-ACT.POT
'Then he [the chief] said: "Now, how did this happen? Tell me, I'll listen."'

Another honorific tactics used for both axes is a lexical one. In case of expressing respect to the referent and, rarely, the addressee, a speaker can choose from a set of lexemes marked as honorific. Those are mostly verbal (s.f. *maayugol* 'to die' - *faatagol* 'to decease') and cover a set of basic functions, like eating and sleeping, displacement, perception and speech.

A special branch of honorific lexemes is names of relations: for example, in some cases *neene* 'mother' can be replaced with honorific *yuuma* 'old woman, mother', and *baaba* 'father' can be replaced with honorific *ben* 'father.RESP'. The choice of such lexemes is unaffected by anything but a speaker's wish to express respect.

Another specific branch of lexical honorific tactics deals with addressing a respected addressee. This is a rare case, but there can be a lexical tactics involved nevertheless. In this case there will be a name of an older relation inserted before the actual addressee name, for instance *kaaw sari* 'uncle hare'. *Kaaw* is a maternal uncle, which is a universally respected position in West African cultures, and adding *kaaw* before an address, even if an addressee is unrelated to a speak-

er, adds respect. In case of females, this respectful form will most likely be *jaaja* ‘elder sister’, whereas in case of older addressees a form *mawdo* ‘old man’ or *yuuma* ‘old woman’ will be used.

Overall the studies show that the lexical tactics of expressing respect is less used than the morphological/ syntactic one.

List of abbreviations

1 - first person; 2- second person; 3- third person; ACT - active voice; AD - adresative; BE - plural personal noun class DE - plural noun class; DEF - definite article; DO - direct object EMPH - emphatic pronoun; EXCL - exclusive; NDE - singular noun class; O - singular personal noun class; PART - particle; PFV - perfective; PL - plural; POSS - possessive pronoun; POT - potential; PREP - preposition; SG - sigular.

Bibliography

1. Bettison, J & Bettison, K. 2006. Dictionnaire Pular-Français. 2eédition. Labé: Traducteurs Pionniers de la Bible.
2. Brown, P. & Levinson, S. 1987. Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Comrie, B. 1976. Linguistic politeness axes: speaker-addressee, speaker-referent, speaker-bystander. In: Pragmatics Microfiche 1.7:A3. Dept. of Linguistics, University of Cambridge.
4. Scotton, C.M. 1988. Code Switching as Indexical of Social Negotiations. In M. Heller. Codeswitching: Anthropological and Sociolinguistic Perspectives Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
5. Hill, J.& Hill, K. 1978. Honorific usage in modern Nahuatl. *Language* 54: 123-155.
6. Asif, A. 1994. Honorification. In: Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 23, pp. 277-302.
7. Arnott, D. W. 1970. The nominal and verbal system of Fula. Oxford: Clarendon.
8. Zoubko, G. 1996. Dictionnaire peul-français. Osaka: National museum of Ethnology.