2019年度第2回 東北学院大学 英語英文学研究所 定例公開講演会

日時： 2019年12月14日（土）14:00－17:10
会場： 東北学院大学土柵キャンパス ホーイ記念館 H302教室
https://www.tohoku-gakuin.ac.jp/campusmap/tsuchitoi.html

新学術領域『共創減言語進化』共催

使用言語：英語
参加費無料 事前登録不要

音韻論における関係特性
Relational Properties in Phonology

講師

Kuniya Nasukawa （Tohoku Gakuin University）
Asymmetric properties in phonology

Shin-ichi Tanaka （University of Tokyo）
On the Three Geneses of Syllable Structure: A Perspective from Minimalist Phonology

Hisao Tokizaki （Sapporo University）
Strong vs. weak: relational prominence in Externalization

Nancy C. Kula （University of Essex, UK）
NC sound patterns: Universal tendencies and evolutionary explanations via licensing relations

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Relational Properties in Phonology

<Date and Place>
Date: 14 December 2019 (14:00–17:10)
Place: Room H302, Hay Memorial Hall, Tsuchitoi Campus, Tohoku Gakuin University
https://www.tohoku-gakuin.ac.jp/en/access/
https://www.tohoku-gakuin.ac.jp/campusmap/tsuchitoi.html

<Program>
14:00–14:05  Opening Remarks and Introduction
Kuniya Nasukawa (Tohoku Gakuin University)
14:05–14:45  Lecture 1 and Discussion
Kuniya Nasukawa (Tohoku Gakuin University)
Asymmetric properties in phonology
14:45–15:25  Lecture 2 and Discussion
Shin-ichi Tanaka (University of Tokyo)
On the Three Geneses of Syllable Structure: A Perspective from Minimalist Phonology
15:25–15:40  15 Minutes' Break
15:40–16:20  Lecture 3 and Discussion
Hisao Tokizaki (Sapporo University)
Strong vs. weak: relational prominence in Externalization
16:20–17:00  Lecture 4 and Discussion
Nancy Kula (University of Essex)
NC sound patterns: Universal tendencies and evolutionary explanations via licensing relations
17:00–17:10  Closing Remarks

Each lecture contains 30 minutes' presentation and 10 minutes' discussion.

<Outline>
In the field of linguistics, scholars have appealed to various properties of language which they argue can shed light not only on the nature of language itself but also on how human language differs from other human endowments and from the specialised cognitive abilities of non-human animals. In phonology, for example, which is the branch of linguistics concerned with language sound systems, it is proposed that one such property is the use of certain types of relations between units. The units of phonological description can be related to one another in two ways: asymmetrically (resulting in strong-weak, head-dependent, or licensor-licensee pairs) and in terms of precedence (resulting in a linear ordering of units). The role of relational properties is crucial because such relations have a significant influence on the kinds of rules or constraints that can be imposed on language (Harris 1994, Nasukawa 2011). Ultimately, then, the form of language depends on which and how many properties we choose to recognize, since these properties determine which rules or constraints can be used to control the shape of human languages. The rules/constraints in question constitute one aspect of the language knowledge expressed by the phonological component of the grammar. So, in order to characterize the overall shape of the phonological component and its evolutionary path, and to determine the place of phonology within the language faculty as a whole, it is essential that scholars determine exactly what kinds of relational properties are involved (Nasukawa 2017).

To this end, this workshop will provide a platform for discussing relational properties in phonology. The aim is to encourage interaction between scholars from different approaches including diachronic development, cross-linguistic variation, lexical-vs-non-lexical representations and language evolution.