

On tautologies of the type *Hitchcock is Hitchcock* in Japanese

Tomohiro SAKAI

(COE Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Tokyo)

1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to analyze, within the Mental Space framework (Fauconnier 1985, 1997), the possible interpretations of Japanese tautological utterances of the type (1), which make reference to a fictitious world.

- (1) (Kono eiga de {wa / mo}) Hitchcock wa Hitchcock da.
this movie in TOP too TOP COP
“In this movie, Hitchcock is Hitchcock”

Utterances of this type have never been taken up extensively in linguistic literature. An exception is the work done by Fujita (1988), who states that (1) has the reading shown in (2a). This utterance, however, has at least two other readings, namely (2b) and (2c).

- (2) a. In this movie, Hitchcock plays the role of Hitchcock.
b. In this movie, Hitchcock is described as he is in reality.
c. In this movie, Hitchcock, as an actor, plays his role as usual.

2. Nature of the interpretations

In context, the three interpretations illustrated in (2) are distinguished as follows. First, only the (2a) reading can be the answer to the question (3A).

- (3) A: Kono eiga de wa Hitchcock wa {dare / dono hito}?
this movie in TOP TOP who which person
“Which person is Hitchcock in this movie?”
B: Hitchcock wa Hitchcock da. (only the (2a) reading)
TOP COP
“Hitchcock is Hitchcock”

Second, it is only the (2b) and (2c) readings that can contradict the utterance in (4A), which mentions the properties of Hitchcock in the movie.

- (4) A: Kono eiga no Hitchcock wa Hitchcock dewa nai (mitai da).
this movie GEN TOP COP NEG it-is-as-if
“In this movie, Hitchcock is not Hitchcock!”
B: (Iya,) Hitchcock wa Hitchcock da. (only the (2b-c) readings)
no TOP COP
“(No,) Hitchcock is Hitchcock.”

Third, if one talks about only one movie, the possibility of interpretations varies depending on the form taken by the space builder (SB) corresponding to *in this movie*, as is indicated in (5).

- (5) a. Kono eiga de wa... (only the (2a) reading)
this movie in TOP

- b. Kono eiga de mo... (only the (2b-c) readings¹)
 this movie is also

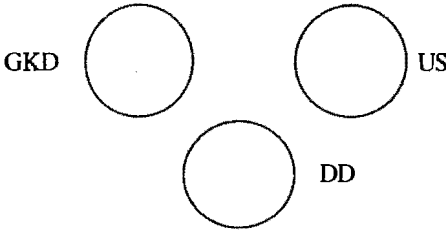
Before discussing these readings in detail, we will present the theoretical framework adopted in the present work.

2. Extended Mental Space Theory

2.1 The general configuration

We adopt the Mental Space model proposed by Sakahra (1996/2000), Togo (1999) and Sakai (2000), where two additional domains, general knowledge domain (GKD) and utterance situation (US), are posited besides the discourse domain (DD) in which mental spaces in the sense of Fauconnier (1985, 1997) are contained. The general configuration is shown in (6).

(6)



The properties of the domains are spelled out in (7).

- (7) a. GKD contains elements already known and their properties.
 b. US contains elements which are in the utterance situation and the information concerning them².
 c. DD corresponds to traditional mental spaces and contains elements introduced by verbal expressions and the information concerning them.

2.2 Processing of linguistic expressions and connectors

In the theoretical framework presented above, proper nouns are processed in the following way.

- (8) Processing of proper nouns: The proper noun 'X' is first identified with the element X in GKD and then introduces or identifies its counterpart x in DD. X and x are linked by an identity connector (IC).

We follow Sakahara (1996/2000) in calling the domain(s) in which the element to be identified is looked for 'searching domain of the NP'. For example, the searching domain of proper nouns is GKD³. The identity connector (IC) mentioned in (8) is defined as in (9)⁴.

- (9) Definition of IC: If $IC(x) = y$, then the defining properties of x are obligatorily transferred to y and vice versa. The other properties are transferred by default.

(10) follows from (9).

- (10) If $IC(x) = y$ then x and y are construed as an identical individual.

Here we assume the axiom in (11), necessary in any case to avoid a crash of the system.

- (11) Axiom: Only the elements in GKD can specify defining properties.

The interaction of (9) with (11) produces the theorem in (12).

- (12) Theorem: ICs linking an element of GKD with an element of DD guarantee the resemblance between the two elements, while ICs linking two elements in DD do not.

In this framework, Sections 3 and 4 will analyze the (2a) and the (2b-c) readings respectively. Other readings will be presented in due course.

3. Referential readings

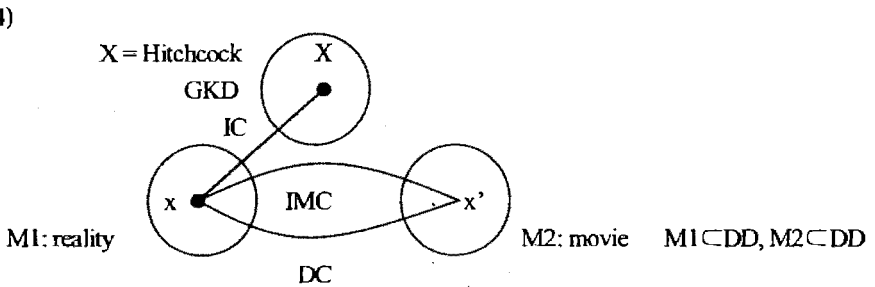
3.1 Two interrogative forms of copular sentences

In order to clarify the meaning of (3B), we begin with the use of the interrogative in (3A). As Sakai (2000) shows, copular sentences in Japanese have two interrogative forms.

- (13) a. *X tte (Y)?*: This form, where *tte* is a metaform marking the failure of the identification of *X*, is employed when the NP *X* is introduced in DD without being identified with an element in its searching domain and asks for information necessary for the identification of *X*. The searching domains of *X* coincides with that of *Y*⁵.
- b. *(SB_M) X wa Y?*⁶: This form, where *wa* is a topic marker, is employed to ask which element in space *M* *X* corresponds to (*C* (*X*) = ?)^{7,8}. The searching domain of *Y* coincides with the domain to which space *M* belongs.

3.2 Cross-space linking

The space configuration with which (3B) is associated is shown in (14)⁹.



The image connector is defined as in (15).

- (15) Definition of IMC: If $IMC(x) = y$, then *y* is the image of the model *x*.

(16i) and (16ii) follow from (15).

- (16) (i) Elements *x* and *y* are construed as an identical individual and share properties by default.
 (ii) The IMC is not introduced on the basis of the resemblance between *x* and *y* but on the basis of the fact in the movie in question *y* is considered to be the image of *x*¹⁰.

The drama connector is defined as in (17).

- (17) Definition of DC: If $DC(x) = y$, then *x* is an actor and plays the role of *y*.

(18) follows from (17).

- (18) Properties are not transferred between *x* and *y*.

Dialogue (3) presupposes the situation described in (19).

- (19) a. Hitchcock is described in one way or another in this movie ($IMC(x) = x'$).
 b. Hitchcock plays as an actor in this movie ($\exists y [DC(x) = y]$).

The meaning of (3A) and the assertion of (3B) are (20A) and (20b) respectively.

- (20) a. Meaning of (3A): $DC(x) = ?$
 b. Assertion of (3B): $DC(x) = x'$

The compositional semantics of (3B) might be formulated as in (21).

- (21) a. Subject *Hitchcock* is identified with *X* and identifies *x* by virtue of IC.
 b. Predicate *Hitchcock* is identified with and identifies *x'* by virtue of composed connector $IMC \circ IC$.
 c. The copula introduces DC.

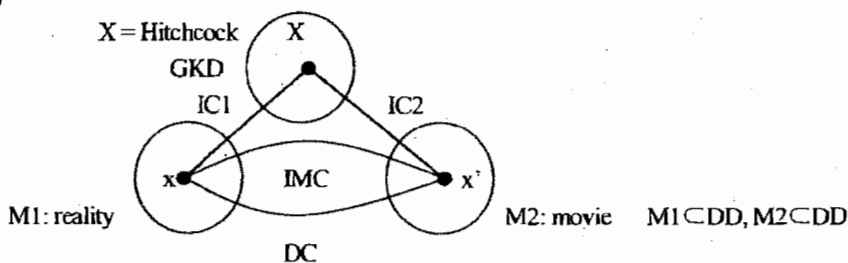
3.3 Connectors and a variety of readings

The space configuration in (14) allows for many other readings, depending on which part of the configuration is presupposed or asserted. In each of these interpretations, a cross-space connector which links M1 and M2 is asserted. Examples are given below.

- (22) In this movie, the image of Hitchcock is the person Hitchcock plays the role of.
 (23) the (22) reading
- Subject *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x by virtue of IC.
 - Predicate *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x' by virtue of composed connector DC \circ IC.
 - The copula introduces IMC.
- (24) In this movie, the role of Hitchcock is played by Hitchcock.
 (25) the (24) reading
- Subject *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x' by virtue of IMC \circ IC.
 - Predicate *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x by virtue of IC.
 - The copula introduces the DC.
- (26) In this movie, the person Hitchcock plays the role of is the image of Hitchcock.
 (27) the (26) reading
- Subject *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x' by virtue of DC \circ IC.
 - Predicate *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x by virtue of IC.
 - The copula introduces IMC.

The readings (29), (31), (33), and (35) correspond to a slightly different configuration, namely (28), but assert a cross-space connector which links M1 and M2, just as the readings just presented do. The sole difference is that in (29), (31), (33), and (35) element x' is accessed directly from X, by virtue of IC2. By (12), the model and the image necessarily resemble each other in these interpretations.

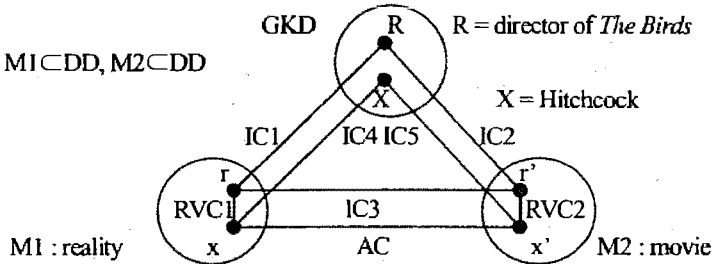
(28)



- (29) In this movie, Hitchcock plays the role of a person who resembles Hitchcock.
 (30) the (29) reading
- Subject *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x by virtue of IC1.
 - Predicate *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x' by virtue of IC2.
 - The copula introduces DC.
- (31) In this movie, the role of the person who resembles Hitchcock is played by Hitchcock.
 (32) the (31) reading
- Subject *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x' by virtue of IC2.
 - Predicate *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x by virtue of IC1.
 - The copula introduces DC.
- (33) In this movie, the image of Hitchcock is the person who resembles Hitchcock.

- (34) the (33) reading
- Subject *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x by virtue of IC1.
 - Predicate *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x' by virtue of IC2.
 - The copula introduces IMC.
- (35) In this movie, the person who resembles Hitchcock is the image of Hitchcock.
- (36) the (35) reading
- Subject *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x' by virtue of IC2.
 - Predicate *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x by virtue of IC1.
 - The copula introduces IMC.

There is also a special interpretation illustrated in (37), where an analogy connector is asserted¹¹.



- (38) In this movie, the director of *The Birds* is Hitchcock just as it is in reality.
- (39) the (38) reading
- Subject *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x by virtue of IC1.
 - Predicate *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x' by virtue of IC2.
 - The copula introduces AC. As a result, RVC2 is introduced.

The analogy connector is defined as in (40).

- (40) Definition of AC: If AC (x) = y, then both x and y are values of some role function R¹².

Given this definition, the introduction of AC implies the existence of RVC2 in (37).

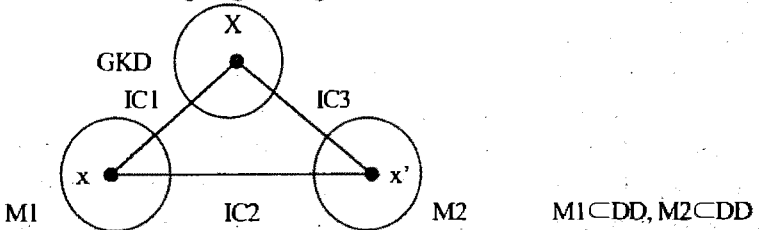
4. Attributive readings

This section shows that the (2b) and (2c) readings conform to the schema of difference-negating tautologies proposed by Sakai (2003).

4.1 Schema of difference-negating tautologies

Sakai (2003) proposes the abstract schema illustrated in (41) in order to account for tautologies like (42B). In case of (42), the variables X, M1 and M2 are instantiated such that X = TARO, M2 = today, M1 < M2¹³.

- (41) Schema of difference-negating tautologies



- (42) A1 : Kyoo no Taro wa Taro zya nai (mitai da).

today GEN TOP COP NEG it-is-like

"Taro is not Taro today."

A2: *Kyoo wa Taro ga Taro de naku nat-teru na.*

today TOP NOM COP NEG become-RES EX

Lit: Taro has become not-Taro.

"Taro is not Taro today."

A3: *Taro wa sukkari kawatte simatta naa.*

TOP completely change RES EX

"Taro has completely changed."

B : (Iya,) *Taro wa Taro da.*

no TOP COP

"(No,) Taro is Taro."

The preceding utterances (42A1-42A3) question the validity of IC3 while presupposing the existence of IC1 and IC2. (42A1) is interpreted as follows.

(43) a. Subject *kyoo no Taro* is identified with X and identified x' by virtue of IC2 \circ IC1¹⁴.

b. Predicate *Taro zya nai* denies the validity of IC3.

Note that *Taro* in the predicate is never referential here, i.e. that this noun identifies neither x nor x' in DD. This is because, given that the subject identifies x' via IC2, the negation of IC (x') = x' or IC2 (x') = x necessarily leads to a contradiction¹⁵. What is negated here is thus IC3. Given (12), negating IC3 amounts to saying that x' does not have defining properties of X, i.e. that x' does not resemble x, which has defining properties of X due to IC1. As Sakai (2004) suggests, *X ga X de naku naru* as illustrated in (42A2) is interpreted as in (44)¹⁶.

(44) a. Presupposition: M1: IC1 (x) = X

b. Assertion: M2: IC3 (x') \neq X, where IC2 (x) = x'

The assertion is the same as in (43b). Finally, (42A3) is interpreted as in (45).

(45) P (x) \neq P (x'), where P (w) represents properties of element w.

In these contexts, (42B) is interpreted as in (46).

(46) a. Subject *Taro* is identified with X and identifies x by virtue of IC1.

b. Predicate *Taro da* asserts IC3 (IC2 (x)) = X¹⁷.

Since this use of *X wa X da* is a negation of *X ga X de naku naru* (Sakai 2004b), the predicate nominal in *X wa X da* denotes properties as in its affirmative counterpart illustrated in (44).

4.2 Identity connector and image connector

If the variables in (41) are specified as X = HITCHCOCK, M1 = reality and M2 = movie, we get the (2b) reading.

(47) the (2b) reading

a. Subject *Hitchcock* is identified with X and identifies x by virtue of IC1.

b. Predicate *Hitchcock da* asserts IC3 (IC2 (x)) = X.

A question arises here. If M1 = reality and M2 = movie, then IC2 in (41) is instantiated as an IMC. But is it possible? In other words, is an IMC generally equivalent to IC2 in (41)? The answer is yes. Although IC and IMC as defined in (9) and (15) are not generally equivalent, it can be demonstrated that IC2 in (41) and IMC are equivalent. Suppose that in (2b) x and x' are linked by IC2, instead of IMC, as in (47). Their equivalence is proved as in (48).

(48) Proof of the equivalence of IMC and IC2

- a. In (47), since M1 = reality and M2 = movie, x is a real object and x' is an image.
- b. In (47), since IC2 is an IC, by (10), x and x' are construed as an identical individual.
- c. By (48a-b), x' is the image of x in (47).
- d. Given (48c), the link between x and x' is not based on the resemblance between them but on the fact that the one is considered to be the image of the other.
- e. Since given (11), x and x' do not have defining properties in (47), by (9), properties are transferred from x to x' only by default and vice versa.
- f. The conjunction of (48b-48e) is equivalent to that of (15) and (16). ((48b) = the first half of (16i), (48c) = (15), (48d) = (16ii), (48e) = the second half of (16i). This means that IC2 (x) = x' is not less informative than IMC (x) = x'.
- g. If x and y do not have any defining properties, then the conjunction of (9) and (10) is not more informative than that of (15) and (16). Since (11) implies that x and x' do not have any defining properties, IC2 (x) = x' is not more informative than IMC (x) = x'.
- h. By (48f) and (48g), IC2 in (47) is equivalent to IMC.

It has been shown that the (2b) reading is subsumed by the schema in (41). Next section will show that various readings, including (2c), are produced according to the values assigned to M1 and M2 in (41).

4.3 Variety of spaces

For the analysis of the (2c) reading, the space configuration must be extended following Fauconnier's (1985: 73) proposal that a complete theatrical situation involves at least four spaces.

- (49) a. The origin R, which includes the actors in their 'real', every day life.
- b. The play space Pi, which corresponds to the play written by the author.
- c. The performance space Re, which corresponds to the performance viewed by the audience.
- d. The 'real' situation space T, which is a subspace of R and represents what the actors (as persons of R) are doing on stage.

This configuration also applies to movies. Now various readings of (1) are functions of the values assigned to M1 and M2 in (41).

- (50) M1 = R, M2 = Pi: Hitchcock is described as he is in reality. (= the (2b) reading)
- (51) M1 = Pi, M2 = Re: The performance of Hitchcock by the actor is true to what he is like in the story written by the author.
- (52) M1 = R, M2 = T: As an actor Hitchcock behaves as he does in everyday life.
- (53) M1 = a subspace of T, M2 = another subspace of T: As an actor Hitchcock performs as usual. (= the (2c) reading)

All these readings are subsumed by the schema in (41). It is to the (53) configuration that the (2c) reading corresponds.

5. The form taken by the SB

Of the readings discussed above, (50-53), subsumed by (41), and (38), represented by (37), assert that the same predication holds in M1 and in M2.

- (54) (50-53): It is the case that IC (x) = X and that IC (x') = X, where IC (x) = x'
- (55) (38): It is the case that RVC (r) = x and that RVC (r') = x', where IC (r) = r' and IC (x) = x'.

This is why in these cases the SB is marked by the particle *mo* (= *also*). The marking by the particle *wa* is

ruled out here to the extent that this would imply that different predications hold in M1 and in M2. On the other hand, the readings represented by (14) or (28) assert some relation held between two elements, one in M1 and the other in M2, rather than the identity of the predications held in M1 and M2. This precludes the use of *mo* unless more than one movies are in question.

6. Concluding remarks

As discussed above, sentence (1) has thirteen readings illustrated in (56).

- (56) a. In this movie, Hitchcock plays the role of Hitchcock. (= (2a))
 b. In this movie, the image of Hitchcock is the person Hitchcock plays the role of. (= (22))
 c. In this movie, the role of Hitchcock is played by Hitchcock. (= (24))
 d. In this movie, the person Hitchcock plays the role of is the image of Hitchcock. (= (26))
 e. In this movie, Hitchcock plays the role of a person who resembles Hitchcock. (= (29))
 f. In this movie, the role of the person who resembles Hitchcock is played by Hitchcock. (= (31))
 g. In this movie, the image of Hitchcock is the person who resembles Hitchcock. (= (33))
 h. In this movie, the person who resembles Hitchcock is the image of Hitchcock. (= (35))
 i. In this movie, the director of *The Birds* is Hitchcock just as it is in reality. (= (38))
 j. In this movie, Hitchcock is described as he is in reality. (= (2b) = (50))
 k. The performance of Hitchcock by the actor is true to what he is like in the story written by the author. (= (51))
 l. As an actor Hitchcock behaves as he does in everyday life. (= (52))
 m. As an actor Hitchcock performs as usual. (= (2c) = (53))

The readings in (56a-i) assert which element in M2 is the counterpart of an element in M1. Which reading is in question is determined according to the presupposition of the sentence and to the cross-space connector asserted by the copula. The readings in (56j-m) assert the identity of properties between an element in M1 and its counterpart in M2. Given that the two elements are always linked by an IC, these readings are considered to be a negation of change. Which reading is in question is determined depending on the values assigned to the space variables M1 and M2. The readings in (56i-m) assert that the same predication holds in M1 and M2, which accounts for the obligatory character of the use of the particle *mo* in the SB. This is not true for the other readings, whose assertions involve the introduction of a cross-space connector and do not concern the identity of the predications in M1 and M2.

Abbreviations

C: connector, COP: copula, DC: drama connector, DD: discourse domain, EX: exclamation, GEN: genitive, GND: general knowledge domain, IC: identity connector, IMC: image connector, NEG: negation, PAS: past, RES: resultative, SB: space builder, TOP: topic, US: utterance situation

Notes

¹ The form *kono eiga de wa* is not totally ruled out. But when the SB takes this form in the (2b-c) readings, the occurrence of an adverb like *yahari* (still) is obligatory.

(i) Kono eiga de wa Hitchcock wa #*yahari* Hitchcock da. (in the (2b-c) readings)
 this movie in TOP TOP still COP

“In this movie, Hitchcock is still Hitchcock.”

In this case, the adverb compensates for the function of the particle *mo*.

² US will not be used in the following discussions.

³ The searching domains of other NPs are as follows.

- (i) common nouns: GKD
- (ii) *ko* demonstratives: US and marginally DD
- (iii) *so* demonstratives: US and DD
- (iv) *a* demonstrative: US and GKD

⁴ Connectors have never been defined explicitly in the literature. The definitions presented in this article are thus all ours.

⁵ This is not the case when the Access Principle (i) applies.

- (i) Access Principle

If two elements *a* and *b* are linked by a connector *F* ($b = F(a)$), then element *b* can be identified by naming, describing, or pointing to its counterpart *a*. (Fauconnier 1997: 41)

The interrogative (ii), for example, can be equivalent to (iii) due to the application of the Access Principle by virtue of the connection between GKD and US (Sakai 2000).

- (ii) Taro *tte dore?* (Which is Taro?)

- (iii) Taro *tte dare?* (Who is Taro?)

⁶ SB_M represents the space builder for space *M*.

⁷ C: connector

⁸ When the SB is absent, the interrogative *X wa Y?* can ask the counterpart of *X* in the space which *X* is an element of. In this case, the searching domains of *X* and *Y* coincide.

- (i) A : Same *wa sakana da kedo kuzira wa nani?*
shark TOP fish COP but whale TOP what
“A shark is a fish. Then what is a whale?”

B : *Kuzira wa honyuurui da.*
whale TOP mammal COP
“A whale is a mammal.”

In (iA), the searching domain of *kuzira* and that of *nani* are both GKD. Since non-trivial ICs can never be introduced in a single space (Fauconnier 1985), the connector at work in these cases cannot be an IC. In (i) the kind-individual connector is at work (Sakai 2000).

⁹ IC: identity connector, IMC: image connector, DC: drama connector

¹⁰ Thus it is possible that the image does not resemble the model at all.

¹¹ AC: analogy connector, RVC: role-value connector

¹² Sakai (2004a) defines the AC as a connector which links two different values of some role. The condition ‘different’, however, is not adequate to account for empirical facts and should be abandoned.

¹³ $M1 < M2$: *M1* temporarily precedes *M2*.

¹⁴ In general, if the noun *N* does not describe element *x* in *M* but element *x* in *M*’s parent space, then the description $SB_{MNO} N$ (*N of SB_M*) identifies *x*’. As the predicate *Taro zya nai* suggests, here *Taro* does not describe any element in *M2*.

¹⁵ For any individual *w*, $IC(w) = w$ is always valid. This is equivalent to Leibniz’s Law.

¹⁶ It is assumed that the change predicate *naru* takes a complement structure in (i) and is associated with the constructive rule in (ii). *Ni* is a ‘ren-yo’ form of the copula *da*.

- (i) $[[X \text{ ga } Y \text{ ni}] \text{ naru}]$ (negation: $[X \text{ ga } Y \text{ de naku}] \text{ naru}$)

- (ii) Processing of $[P \text{ naru}]$ ($P = [X \text{ ga } Y \text{ ni}]$ or $[X \text{ ga } Y \text{ de naku}]$)

?M1: $\neg P$

M2 (focus space): *P*

The complement is interpreted as in (iii).

- (iii) a. *X* identifies some element *x* in *M1*.

b. *Yni* introduces an IC such that for some element *y* in *M2*, $IC(y) = Y$. *Y de naku* denies the validity of the same IC.

In both cases in (iiib), *x* and *y* are linked by some IC. The subject identifies *x* in *M1* and the predication applies to its counterpart *y* in *M2* because in general the predication must apply to the focus space, *M2* here, and cannot be accomplished within *M1*. The fact that *Y* is not interpreted referentially in change sentences is related to the

fact that M1 and M2 correspond to presupposition and assertion respectively. The existence of IC2 is presupposed to access M2 via M1 and thus cannot be asserted or denied. This is confirmed by the contrast between (iv) on the one hand and (v-vi) on the other.

(iv) Jekyll wa Hyde da.

TOP COP

“Jekyll is Hyde.”

(v) Jekyll ga Hyde ni nat-ta.

NOM COP become-PAS

“Jekyll has become Hyde.”

(vi) Jekyll wa ima de wa Hyde da.

TOP now in TOP COP

“Now Jekyll is Hyde.”

(iv) is a usual cross-space copular sentence and asserts the identity between the two individuals, an interpretation where IC2 is asserted. This reading does not specify which of the two spaces M1 and M2 correspond to focus. (v) and (vi), on the other hand, specifies that M2 is the focus. The specification is due to the lexical semantics of *naru* in (v) and to the existence of the SB *ima de wa (now)* in (vi). This makes it impossible to assert IC2 in (v-vi). *Yni* in (ii) thus does not correspond to IC2 (x') = x . Neither does it correspond to IC (x') = x' , a logical tautology one cannot assert or deny. The only possibility is that it corresponds to IC3 (x') = x , as assumed in (44).

¹⁷ Since IC2 (x) = x' , the assertion of the copula, IC3 (IC2 (x)), is equivalent to IC3 (x') = X . In (46), the predication involves an element in M2, namely x' , despite the fact that the subject identifies an element in M1, namely x . This is because *X wa X da* is a negation of *X ga X de naku naru*, whose focus space is M2 (cf. Sakai 2004b). To the extent that M2 is the focus, the predication cannot be completed within M1.

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「ヒッチコックはヒッチコックだ」型のトートロジーの解釈

酒井 智宏

(東京大学 COE 特任研究員)

メンタル・スペース理論の枠組みで非現実世界に言及する(1)のようなトートロジーが持つ解釈を論じる。

(1) (この映画で{は / も}) ヒッチコックはヒッチコックだ。

先行研究においては藤田 (1988)が(2a)の解釈に触れているだけであるが、(1)は(2a)の他に(2b-m)の解釈を持つ。

(2) a. ヒッチコックがヒッチコックの役を演じている。

b. この映画でヒッチコックとして描かれている人物はヒッチコックが演じている人物だ。

c. この映画ではヒッチコックの役を演じるのはヒッチコックだ。

d. この映画ではヒッチコックが演じている人物は現実のヒッチコックを描いたものだ。

e. この映画でヒッチコックが演じるのは、ヒッチコックに似た人の役だ。

f. この映画でヒッチコックに似ている人物は、ヒッチコックによって演じられている。

g. この映画でヒッチコックとして描かれている人物は現実のヒッチコックに似た人だ。

h. この映画でヒッチコックに似ている人は、現実のヒッチコックを描いたものだ。

i. この映画でも、現実世界と同様、映画『鳥』の監督はヒッチコックだ。

j. 実在のヒッチコックが作品中でヒッチコックらしく描かれている。

k. ヒッチコックが原作どおりの人物として演じられている。

l. 俳優としてのヒッチコックも普通のヒッチコックと同じように振舞っている。

m. 俳優ヒッチコックがいつもと同じように演技をしている。

(2a-i)はスペース間結合の解釈で、あるスペースの要素が別のスペースのどの要素に対応するかを述べる。介在するコネクターに応じて解釈の複数性が生じる。(2j-m)は属性的解釈で、あるスペースの要素が別のスペースにおいてもその属性を維持していることを述べる。スペースの多様性に応じて解釈の複数性が生じる。(2i-m)は二つのスペースにおいて同一の述定が成立することを述べるため、ただ一つ映画が問題となっている文脈でもスペース導入表現は常に「この映画でも」となる。それ以外の解釈においては、二つのスペースの述定が異なるため、M2 と同一の述定が成立するスペースが他にない限り、すなわち、少なくとももう一つの非現実スペースが問題となっていない限り、スペース導入表現は「この映画では」という形式を取る。

個々の言語表現が持つスペース構築指令は単純なものであるが、それらの指令は多くの未指定部分を含むため、結果として多様な解釈の可能性が生まれる。