

## The SCOPIC Narrative Text ‘A Family Problem’ for Japanese\*

NARROG, Heiko

Tohoku University

YOKOYAMA, Akiko

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science  
Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa

KIMOTO, Yukinori

University of Hyogo

This article provides a Japanese narrative text for the ‘Family Problems’ story designed by San Roque et al. (2012). It briefly discusses some issues concerning transliterating, segmenting, and glossing Japanese text. A three-digit system of interlinear glossing is adopted here, and a list of major dependent morphemes, including inflections, particles, and other suffixes, together with their category labels, glosses, and examples are provided. Adopting the above system, this article analyzes an excerpt of a ‘Family Problems’ narrative discourse in a four-line interlinear text: Japanese kanji-kana script, romanization, gloss, and English translation.

**Keywords:** Japanese language, SCOPIC, segmentation, transliteration, glossing

1. The Japanese language: transliteration, segmentation, and glossing
2. Data collection method
3. Text

### 1. The Japanese language: transliteration, segmentation, and glossing

#### 1.1. Language profile

Unlike most other languages in this project, Modern Japanese is very well-known among linguists, so it does not need any detailed introduction. In brief, Modern Japanese is a language spoken by more than 120 million speakers mainly on the Japanese islands. Its closest relative is Ryukyuan, which some scholars consider as a dialect. Japanese is often associated with Korean and other so-called Transeurasian (Altaic) languages, which share many structural similarities, but no relationship has yet been proven. The basic word order is SOV with dependent marking and a very consistent head-final structure. Phonologically it has a moraic structure with mostly open syllables and pitch accent. However, there are considerable differences between dialects with respect to all parts of grammar. While the examples for transliteration, segmentation, and glossing provided in the remainder of this

---

\* This paper is a product of the ILCAA joint research project “Research on Social Cognition Based on SCOPIC: the Social Cognition Parallax Interview Corpus”. We would like to express our thanks to two anonymous reviewers and Asako Shiohara for their helpful comments. Any remaining errors are the responsibility of the authors.



section are based on Standard Japanese, one of the recordings was conducted in Western Japanese dialect.

## 1.2. Transliteration

Japanese is commonly written with a mixture of Sino-Japanese characters (*kanji*), *hiragana* and *katakana* moraic alphabets. Its transliteration involves the choice between systems of romanization. The most influential are Hepburn, which is phonetic and tuned towards the pronunciation of speakers of English, and Kunreishiki, which has a variant called *Nihon-shiki* and is based on the phonology of the language. It is thus more suitable for a linguistic treatment of Japanese, taking into account its phonological and morphological features.

Divergences between the two systems arise when one phoneme is pronounced differently based on its phonological environment. Most prominently, Modern Japanese /s/ is pronounced [ʃ] before /i/ but [s] elsewhere. In Kunreishiki, all instances of /s/ are transliterated as <s>, while in Hepburn, those with a following /i/ are transliterated as <sh>. Likewise, /t/ is pronounced as [tʃ] before /i/, but transliterated consistently as <t> in Kunreishiki, while Hepburn has <ch> only before /i/. Hepburn has the advantage that the actual pronunciation is immediately accessible to speakers of English, while Kunreishiki has the advantage of being able to render the phonology of a word consistently across its inflectional forms. For that reason, we chose Kunreishiki.

Lastly, there are a few conventions that allow for variation even within Kunreishiki or Hepburn. For example, long vowels are rendered variously as <ō>, <ô>, or <oo> (in the case of /oo/). We chose <oo> here. /Ei/ is sometimes rendered as /ee/, but we chose /ei/, since the pronunciation as [ei] is also a possibility (although it is less common than [ee]). Syllabic /n/ is variously rendered as <n>, <N>, <n'>, or <ñ>. We chose /n'/ here. These choices are not only accurate but also easy to implement across different letter codes and in various applications (such as ELAN).

## 1.3. Segmentation and glosses

The best-known morpheme segmentation of Japanese is the so-called Hashimoto school grammar. The unit of analysis in school grammar is not phonemes but the written character of the syllabic alphabet (*kana*). Furthermore, it does not distinguish between (independent) words and dependent morphemes, for example suffixes, which are all labeled simply as 'words' (*go*). Therefore, it does not meet any modern linguistic standards. The segmentation applied here is a refinement of Bloch's (1946 [1970]) classical structuralist analysis of Japanese, as spelt out in Rickmeyer (1995) and Narrog (1998).

In this approach, the smallest unit of analysis is the phoneme, instead of the mora or the grapheme (*kana*) as in school grammar. Furthermore, four distributional classes are distinguished: (1) lexemes (word stems), (2) inflections (paradigmatic suffixes attached to verb and adjective lexemes), (3) particles (clitic-like dependent morphemes that tag on to words), and (4) other dependent morphemes, that qualify neither as inflections nor as particles (that is, suffixes and prefixes). There are seven lexeme classes (that is, parts of speech), namely nouns, verbs, adjectives, nominal adjectives, adverbs, adnominals, and

interjections.

The glosses are based on a rigid three-digit system (Narrog 2020). Glosses with three digits in the appendix of the *Leipzig Glossing Rules* (LGR) (<https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php>) are inherited, while categories not found in the LGR are given new glosses and those that are found in the LGR but with a divergent number of digits are changed to three digits. The unification of glosses to a specific number of digits has primarily an advantage in automatic analysis of digital texts. Three digit glosses seem ideal, since they are still short, but nevertheless provide 17,576 possible letter combinations. Tables 1–8 below show the most important dependent morphemes (inflections, particles, other suffixes) in Japanese, together with their category labels, glosses, and examples. Lexemes are separated by “~”, particles by “=”, and all other affixes by “-”.

Table 1 Verbal stem-expanding suffixes

GLOSS	Category	Form	Example
CAU	causative	-(s)ase-	<i>kaw-ase-</i> ‘have buy’, <i>yom-ase</i> ‘let read’
PAS	passive	-(r)are-	<i>kaw-are-</i> ‘get bought’, <i>yom-are</i> ‘get read’
POT	potential	-(r)e-	<i>ka-e-</i> ‘can buy’
NPO	negative potential	-kane-	<i>ii-kane-</i> ‘cannot say’
NEG	negation	-(a)na-	<i>ik-ana-</i> ‘don’t go’
POL	politeness	-mas-	<i>iki-mas-</i> ‘go’ (polite)
BOU	boulomaic	-ta-	<i>iki-ta-</i> ‘want to go’
EVI	evidential	-soo, -ge	<i>iki-soo</i> ‘look like going’

Table 2 Verbal inflections

GLOSS	Category	Form	Example
NPS	non-past	-(ur)u	<i>ka-u</i> ‘buy’, <i>s-uru</i> ‘do’, <i>toor-u</i> ‘pass’
PST	past	-Ta (-ta, -da)	<i>kat-ta</i> ‘bought’ NOT <i>ka-ta</i> , <i>yon-da</i> ‘read’
GER	gerund	-Te (-de, -te)	<i>kat-te</i> ‘buy and’ NOT <i>ka-tte</i> , <i>yon’-de</i> ‘read and’
CON	conditional	-Tara	<i>kat-tara</i> ‘when one buys’, <i>yon’-dara</i> ‘if one reads’
CON	conditional	-(ur)eba	<i>ik-eba</i> ‘if one goes’, <i>s-ureba</i> ‘if one does’
EXM	exemplative	-Tari	<i>kat-tari</i> ‘buy and’, <i>yon’-dari</i> ‘read and’
FUT	future	-(y)oo	<i>ik-oo</i> ‘let’s go’, <i>si-yoo</i> ‘let’s do’
IMP	imperative	e, -ro	<i>tat-e</i> ‘stand up’, <i>mi-ro</i> ‘see’

Table 3 (Primarily) Verbal particles [Particles are separated by '=']

GLOSS	Category	Form	Example
PRB	prohibitive	<i>na</i>	<i>ik-u=na</i> 'don't go'
DEO	deontic	<i>beki</i>	<i>ik-u=beki</i> 'should go'
NFU	negated future	<i>mai</i>	<i>ik-u=mai</i> 'will not go'
COP	copula	<i>da</i>	<i>kore=da</i> 'it's this'
POL	politeness	<i>des-</i>	<i>aka-i=des-u</i> 'is red'
EVI	evidential	<i>rasi-, mitai, soo</i>	<i>ik-u=rasi-</i> 'seem to go' <i>ik-u=soo=da</i> 'allegedly goes'
EPI	epistemic	<i>daroo</i>	<i>ik-u=daroo</i> 'will probably go'
QUE	interrogative	<i>ka</i>	<i>ik-u=ka</i> 'shall I go?'
ILL	illocutionary modifier	<i>ne, yo, naa</i>	<i>ik-u=ne</i> 'I go'

Table 4 Clause-connecting particles and suffixes

GLOSS	Category	Form	Example
CON	conditional	<i>nara, -(r)u-to</i>	<i>ik-u=nara, ik-u=to</i> 'if one goes'
CNC	concessive	<i>noni;</i>	<i>ik-u=noni</i> 'even if one goes'
CAL	causal	<i>node, kara</i>	<i>ik-u=node, ik-u=kara</i> 'because one goes'
AVS	adversative	<i>ga, kedo</i>	<i>ik-u=ga, ik-u=keredo</i> 'though one goes'
ENU	enumerative	<i>si</i>	<i>ik-u=si</i> 'go and'
CPL	complementizer	<i>no</i>	<i>ik-u=no</i> 'that one goes'
SIM	simultaneity	<i>nagara, -tutu</i>	<i>iki-nagara, iki-tutu</i> 'while going'

Table 5 Periphrastic expressions of verbal and clausal categories

GLOSS	Category	Form	Example
NEC	necessitive	<i>(a)nakereba narana-</i>	<i>kaw-anakereba narana-</i> 'have to buy'
PRM	permission	<i>te-moi-</i>	<i>kat-te=moi-</i> 'may buy'
EPI	epistemic	<i>hazu</i>	<i>ka-u hazu=da</i> 'should buy'
EVI	evidential	<i>yoo</i>	<i>ka-u yoo=da</i> 'seem to buy'
PRG, STT	progressive/stative	<i>-Tei-</i>	<i>yon'-de i-</i> 'is reading'
CPV	completive	<i>-Te sima(w)-</i>	<i>kaet-te sima(w)-</i> 'return'
BEN	benefactive	<i>-Temora(w)-/kure-/age...</i>	<i>kat-te age-</i> 'buy (for someone)'
INT	intentional	<i>tumori</i>	<i>ik-u tumori</i> 'intend to go'
CPL	complementizer	<i>koto, mono</i>	<i>ik-u koto</i> 'going'

Table 6 Adjectival inflections and stem-expanding suffixes

GLOSS	Category	Form	Example
NPS	non-past	-i	<i>aka-i</i> ‘red’
CON	conditional	-kereba	<i>yo-kereba</i> ‘if it’s okay’
ADV	adverbial	-ku	<i>yo-ku</i> ‘well’
GER	gerund	-kute	<i>yo-kute</i> ‘good and’
VBZ	verbalization	-kar-	<i>yo-kat-ta</i> ‘it was good’

Table 7 Noun particles

GLOSS	Category	Form	Example
NOM	nominative	<i>ga</i>	<i>hito=ga</i> ‘a person’
GEN	genitive	<i>no</i>	<i>hito=no</i> ‘someone’s’
DAT	dative	<i>ni</i>	<i>hito=ni</i> ‘to a person’
ALL	allative	<i>e</i>	<i>tokoro=e</i> ‘to a place’
ACC	accusative	<i>o</i>	<i>hito=o</i> ‘a person’
ENU	enumerative	<i>ya, nado, nanka, toka</i>	<i>mizu=ya</i> ‘water and’
ESS	essive	<i>de</i>	<i>nin’gen’=de</i> ‘be a human being (and)’
LOC	locative	<i>ni</i>	<i>tokoro=ni</i> ‘at a place’
ABL	ablative	<i>kara, yori</i>	<i>tokoro=kara</i> ‘from a place’
COM	comitative	<i>to</i>	<i>hito=to</i> ‘with a person’
STA	status	<i>to</i>	<i>nin’gen’=to si-te</i> ‘as a human being’
QUO	quotative	<i>to, tte</i>	<i>soo=da=to</i> ‘[said] that it is like that’
LIM	limitative	<i>gurai, made, dake,</i> <i>sika, nomi</i>	<i>ii hito=dake</i> ‘only good people’
MIN	minimum	<i>dani, sura</i>	<i>nezumi=sura</i> ‘[not] even mice’
TOP	topic	<i>wa</i>	<i>sonohito=wa</i> ‘that person’
FOC	focus	<i>mo, sae</i>	<i>sonohito=mo</i> ‘even/also that person’
CFC	contrastive focus	<i>koso</i>	<i>sonohito=koso</i> ‘precisely that person’

Table 8 Other noun-related suffixes

GLOSS	Category	Form	Example
PLU	plural	-tati, -ra	<i>hito-tati</i> ‘people’
CLA	classifier	-hai, -hon’, -hiki	<i>mizui-pai</i> ‘one glass of water’
QUA	quality	-teki	<i>kettei-teki</i> ‘decisive’
TOA	term-of-address	-kun’, -san’, -tyan’	<i>yamada-san</i> ‘Ms. Yamada’

In the text, “[ ]” in the glosses stands for fusion, either on a morphological or on a semantic/functional level. For the first, *zya* is a fusion of *de wa*, and thus is glossed as [ESS+TOP]. For the seconds, in case that a morphologically (and syntactically) complex phrase expresses one meaning or function as a whole, the meaning or function may be stated and in square brackets the compositional elements; e.g. the epistemic modal expression *ka mo sirenai* ‘may [be]’ is glossed as EPI[=QUE=FOC KNOW-POT-NEG].

## 2. Data collection method

The current Japanese data of the Social Cognition Parallax Interview Corpus (SCOPIC) project are all based on the Family Problems Picture Task administered to participants according to San Roque et al. (2012) (See the introduction part of this volume (Shiohara and Kimoto, this volume) for the project details). They comprise four sets of recordings.

Table 9 ‘Family Problems’ data recorded

Date	Location	File names
2009/03/10	Kyoto/Japan	SocCog-jpn01-K_20090310_ikst1EK~4EK
2013/01/17	Sendai/Japan	ScoCog-jpn02-S_20130117_1HN~5HN
2013/02/04	Sendai/Japan	SocCog-jpn03-S_20130204_1HN~4HN
2019/06/18	Kyoto/Japan	SocCog-jpn04-K_20190618_1YK~6YK

Three native speakers of Japanese participated in each recording. As for SocCog-jpn01-K\_20090310, one of the speakers is known to come from Ōsaka, while the origin of the others is currently unknown. However, they speak a very strong Western Japanese dialect. They were males aged between 25 and 50 years at the time of recording.

As for the Sendai recordings, ScoCog-jpn02-S\_20130117 and SocCog-jpn03-S\_20130204\_1HN~4HN, the origin and age of the speakers are known. They are mixed male and female and aged between 25 and 54 at the time of the recording. Two of them are from Western Japan and four from Eastern Japan, but in the actual conversations they all use Standard Japanese.

Finally, SocCog-jpn04-K\_20190618\_1YK~6YK were recorded in Kyoto. Three participants were involved, all male graduate students at Kyoto University, and aged between 24 and 26. Two primary speakers are from Tokyo, and had been raised in the Standard Japanese environment. The other participant was primarily involved as a coordinator and hearer in the tasks. He is from Fukuoka, and a speaker of the Kyushu dialect.

All recordings have meanwhile been transcribed and transliterated, and with two exceptions, already translated into English. In addition, there are large differences between the recordings with respect to the annotation tiers that have been added. For example, more than half of the recordings meanwhile have a Human Referent and a Reported Speech tiers, while exactly two recordings have a Stance and a Benefaction layer.

For this study, SocCog-jpn03-S\_20130204\_3HN was selected from the SocCog-jpn03-S\_20130204 set. In this recording, TH, a 51-year-old female speaker

originally from Western Japan, who has spent most of her life in Eastern Japan, speaks with ON, a 54-year-old male speaker from Eastern Japan. As demanded in the SCOPIC instructions, TH narrates her story as reconstructed from the pictures in third-person rendering.

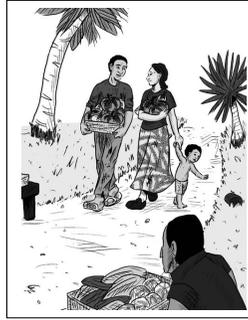
### 3. Text



Garden together (1)–(4)

- (1) T: はい。えーと、アジアの、夫婦の、話です。アジアの、ん、xxx<sup>1</sup>,  
*hai. eeto, azia=no, huuhu=no, hanasi=desu. azia=no, n'*,  
 yes [filler] Asia=GEN married.couple=GEN story=POL Asia=GEN [filler]  
 ‘Ok. Um, it’s a story about an Asian married couple, Asian, mmm,’
- (2) T: 東南アジアに、二人、えーと、  
*toonan'-azia=ni, hutari, eeto,*  
 Southeast-Asia=LOC two.people um  
 ‘In Southeast Asia, the two of them, um,’
- (3) T: 一組の夫婦がいて、仲良く暮らしていました。  
*hito.kumi=no huuhu=ga i-te, nakayo-ku kurasi-te-(i-)masi-ta.*  
 one.pair=GEN married.couple=NOM live-GER friendly-ADV live-GER-(be)-POL-PST  
 ‘(one pair) a married couple lived happily together.’
- (4) T: 野菜とかを作って、  
*yasai=toka=o tukut-te,*  
 vegetable=ENU=ACC make-GER  
 ‘[They were] growing things like vegetables,’

<sup>1</sup> xxx indicates that the segment is inaudible.



Walking together (5)–(7)

- (5) T: それで売って、生計を立てていて、子供も一人、いて、  
*sore=de ut-te, seikei=o tate-te i-te, kodomo=mo hitori, i-te,*  
 this=ESS sell-GER living=ACC make-GER be-GER child=FOC one be-GER  
 ‘and sold these to make a living, and there is also one child, and,’
- (6) T: 幸せに暮らしていました。でー、  
*siawase=ni kurasi-te i-masi-ta. de,*  
 happy=ADV live-GER be-POL-PST CNN  
 ‘were living happily. So,’
- (7) O: うん。  
*un’.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’



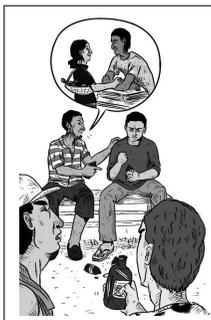
Sitting drinking (8)–(11)

- (8) T: ある時に、友達と、何人か、四人、あ、  
*aru toki=ni, tomodati=to, nan’-nin’=ka, yo-nin’, a,*  
 a.certain time=LOC friend=COM some~CLF=QUE four~CLF oh  
 ‘one day, with some friends, four of them,’

(9) T: 五人でお酒を飲んで、話をしている、  
*go-nin'=de o.sake=o non'-de, hanasi=o si-te i-te,*  
 five~CLF=ESS HON.booze=ACC drink-GER talk=ACC do-GER be-GER  
 ‘five of them were drinking, and talking, and’

(10) O: うん。  
*un'.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’

(11) T: でお酒が割と好きみたいで、  
*de o.sake=ga warito suki mitai=de,*  
 CNN HON.booze=NOM relatively like EVI=ESS  
 ‘it seems they liked booze, and’



Drunken gossip (12)–(19)

(12) T: その中の、お友達、あんまりよろしくないお友達が、  
*sono naka=no, o.tomodati, an'mari yorosi-ku na-i o.tomodati=ga,*  
 DEM midst=GEN HON.friend not.very good-ADV not.be-NPS HON.friend=NOM  
 ‘one of the friends, a not too good friend goes like’

(13) O: うん。  
*un'.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’

(14) T: 「お前の奥さんなんか、  
*“omae=no okusan'=nan'ka,*  
 you=GEN wife=ENU  
 “‘Your wife, maybe,’

- (15) T: 浮気してんじゃないの?」みたいな話になって、  
*uwaki~si-te-(i-ru)=n'=zya na-i=no" mitai=na hanasi=ni*  
 affair~do-GER-(be-NPS)=NMZ=[ESS+TOP] not.be-NPS=NMZ EVI=ADN talk=DAT  
*nat-te,*  
 become-GER  
 'is having an affair" so goes the conversation,'
- (16) T: 見たとかっていう話に、なったんで、  
*mi-ta=toka=tte i-u hanasi=ni, nat-ta=n'=de,*  
 see-PST=ENU=QUO say-NPS talk=DAT become-PST-CAL  
 '[I/he] saw it, so goes the conversation, and'
- (17) O: うんうん。うん。  
*un'un'. un'.*  
 Uhuh Mmm  
 'Uhuh. Mmm.'
- (18) T: その旦那さんにこう、なんかこう、チクってました。  
*sono dan'na-san'=ni koo, nan'ka koo, tikut-te i-masi-ta.*  
 DEM husband-TOA=DAT this.way how.to.say this.way tell-GER be-POL-PST  
 'To the husband, they were, um, blowing the whistle.'
- (19) O: うん。  
*un'.*  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'



About to hit (20)–(31)

- (20) T: でーそれを聞いた旦那さん家に帰って奥さんに、  
*de sore=o kii-ta dan'na-san' ie=ni kaet-te okusan'=ni,*  
 CNN this=ACC hear-PST husband-TOA home=ALL return-GER wife=DAT

‘The, the husband goes home and to his wife...’

- (21) T: えー、そういった話があって、  
*ee, soo it-ta hanasi=ga at-te,*  
 um this.kind.of say-PST talk=NOM be-GER  
 ‘Um, there was such and such a story, and’
- (22) T: 「浮気してるだろう」みたいな感じで、問い詰めたら、  
*“uwaki~si-te-(i-)ru=daroo” mitai=na kan’zi=de, toi~tume-tara,*  
 affair~do-GER-(be)NPS=EPI EVI=ADN sense=ESS ask~put.pressure.on-con  
 “[You’re] having an affair” [he] goes, and, [he] accused [her] and then,’
- (23) O: うん。  
*un’*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’
- (24) T: 奥さん「違うわよ、」なんか、えーと、「モノ売ってて買ってただけよ」みたいな話なんだけれども、  
*okusan’ “tiga-u=wa=yo,” nan’ka, eeto, “mono ut-te-(i-)te*  
 wife be.different-NPS=ILL=ILL how.to.say [filler] stuff sell-GER-(be)GER  
*kat-te-(i-)ta=dake=yo” mitai=na hanasi=na=n’=da=keredomo,*  
 buy-GER-(be)GER=LIM=ILL EVI=ADN talk=ADN=NMZ=COP=AVS  
 ‘the wife goes, “No, that’s not it”, um, “I was just selling and buying some things”, so goes the conversation, but,’
- (25) O: うん。  
*un’.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’
- (26) T: お酒も飲んでるし、彼は、もう全然、えー、  
*o.sake=mo non’-de-(i-)ru=si, kare=wa, moo zen’zen’, ee,*  
 HON.boozee=FOC drink-GER-(be)NPS=ENU he=TOP already not.at.all [filler]  
 ‘He’s been drinking, and, he doesn’t, um,’
- (27) O: うん。うん。  
*un’. un’.*  
 Mmm Mmm  
 ‘Mmm. Mmm.’
- (28) T: 奥さんの話を聞かず、

*okusan'=no hanasi=o kik-azu,*  
 wife=GEN talk=ACC hear-NEG  
 'instead of listening to his wife's story,'

(29) O: うん。  
*un'.*  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'

(30) T: 友達のわけのわからない話だけ信じて、  
*tomodati=no wake=no wakar-ana-i hanasi=dake=o sin'zi-te,*  
 friend=GEN reason=GEN understand-NEG-NPS talk=LIM=ACC believe-GER  
 'he only believes the nonsensical story of his friend, and,'

(31) O: うん。  
*un'.*  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'



Hitting (32)–(37)

(32) T: 殴っちゃいましたー！で DV で、  
*nagut-tyai-masi-ta! de diibui=de,*  
 hit-CPV-POL-PST CNN DV[Domestic Violence]=ESS  
 'he [regrettably] hit (her). Therefore, it's DV (domestic violence),'

(33) O: うん。 うん。  
*un' un'.*  
 Mmm Mmm  
 'Mmm. Mmm.'

(34) T: ドメスティックバイオレンスで、

*domesutikku baioren'su=de,*  
 domestic violence=ESS  
 'domestic violence and,'

(35) O: うん。  
*un'.*  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'

(36) T: 家庭内暴力で殴っていて、  
*katei-nai booryoku=de nagut-te i-te,*  
 household-inside violence=ESS hit-GER be-GER  
 'he's hitting [her] in an act of household violence,'

(37) O: うん。  
*un'.*  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'



Taken by police (38)–(50)

(38) T: それを、お隣のおじいちゃんが見ていて、  
*sore=o, o.tonari=no oziityan'=ga mi-te i-te,*  
 this=ACC HON.neighbour=GEN old.man=NOM see-GER be-GER  
 'the old man next door was watching this, an'

(39) O: うん。  
*un'.*  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'

(40) T: おじいちゃんが、その警察に、通報して、えっとー…

*oziityan'=ga, sono keisatu=ni, tuuhoo~si-te, ettoo...*  
 old.man=NOM DEM police=DAT report~do-GER [filler]  
 'the grandpa reports to the police [reports], um,'

(41) O: うん。うん。  
*un'. un'.*  
 Mmm Mmm  
 'Mmm. Mmm.'

(42) T: なんだっけ「もう、本当に死にかけてる、殺されそうになってるよ」とか  
 ゆってー、  
*nan'=da=kke "moo, hon'too=ni sini~kake-te-(i-)ru, koros-are-soo=ni*  
 what-COP-QUE already really=ADV die~begin-GER-(be)NPS, kill-PAS-EVI=DAT  
*nat-te-(i-)ru=yo"=toka yut-te,*  
 become-GER-be(NPS=ILL=ENU say-GER  
 'What's that, he says, "Darn, she is about to die, she is about to be killed.'"

(43) T: おじいさんが通報したもので、  
*oziisan'=ga tuuhoo~si-ta mon'=de,*  
 old.man=NOM report~do-PST thing=ESS  
 'So, as the old man reported it,'

(44) T: 旦那さんは、びょう-えーと、なんだっけ、あ、警察に、  
*dan'na-san'=wa, byoo- eeto, nan'=da=kke, a, keisatu=ni,*  
 husband-TOA=TOP [hospi...] [filler] what=COP=QUE [filler] police=DAT  
 'the husband is, hospi-, um what was it? Oh, the police,'

(45) O: うん。うん。  
*un'. un'.*  
 Mmm Mmm  
 'Mmm. Mmm.'

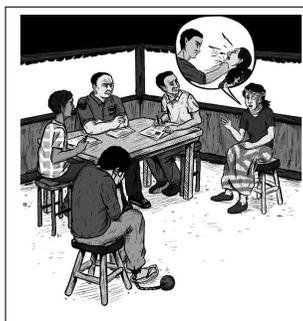
(46) T: しょっ引かれて、いかれました。  
*syop.pik-are-te, ik-are-masi-ta.*  
 ISF.pull-PAS-GER go-PAS-POL-PST  
 '[the husband was] hauled away by them.'

(47) T: 奥さんも子供もかなり、怪我をしていましたので、  
*okusan'=mo kodomo=mo kanari, kega=o si-te i-masi-ta=node,*  
 wife=FOC child=FOC very injury=ACC do-GER be-POL-PST=CAL  
 'The wife and child are both quite seriously injured, and'

(48) O: うん。  
*un*'.  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'

(49) T: びょう-えーと、警察につかれ-ええ、連れて行かれました。  
*byoo- eeto, keisatu=ni tukare ee, ture-te ik-are-masi-ta.*  
 hospi- [filler] police=DAT XXX [filler] take.with-GER go-PAS-POL-PST  
 'are taken away by the hospi- um, the police.'

(50) O: うん。  
*un*'.  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'



In court (51)–(64)

(51) T: で警察に、つがれ-連れて行かれた旦那さんは、  
*de keisatu=ni, tugare- ture-te ik-are-ta dan'na-san'=wa,*  
 CNN police=DAT [speech error] take.with-GER go-PAS-PST husband-TOA=TOP  
 'Then the husband who was taken away by the police,'

(52) O: うん。  
*un*'.  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'

(53) T: えー、刑務所に入るんですけど、  
*ee, keimusyo=ni hair-u=n'=desu=kedo,*  
 [filler] prison=ALL enter-NPS=NMZ=POL=AVS  
 'he goes into prison, but,'

(54) T: その前に一応じんもん-あ、じんもんじゃない、あのー、

*sono mae=ni itioo zin'mon' a, zin'mon'=zya*  
 DEM before=ADV first interrogation [filler] interrogation=[ESS=TOP]

*na-i, ano,*  
 be.not-NPS well

'before that there is an interrogation, ah, not interrogation.'

(55) T: 証人として奥さん呼ばれて、

*syoonin'=to si-te okusan' yob-are-te,*  
 witness=STA do-GER wife call-PAS-GER

'the wife is called as a witness, and'

(56) O: うん。

*un'.*

Mmm

'Mmm.'

(57) T: 事情聴取をされます。

*zizyoo~tyoosyu=o s-are-mas-u.*  
 circumstances~hearing=ACC do-PAS-HON-NPS

'is questioned about the circumstances.'

(58) T: でそうすると事情聴取された奥さんは、

*de soo s-uru=to zizyoo~tyoosyu~s-are-ta okusan'=wa,*  
 CNN this.way do-NPS=CON circumstances~hearing~do-PAS-PST wife=TOP

'Then, his wife who was investigated, [said]'

(59) O: うん。

*un'.*

Mmm

'Mmm.'

(60) T: まあ「確かに殴られました」と、でー、あのー…

*maa "tasika=ni nagur-are-masi-ta"=to, de, ano…*  
 well indeed=ADV hit-PAS-POL-PST=QUO CNN [filler]

'well, "Indeed I was hit [by him]." Then, um,'

(61) O: うん。

*un'.*

Mmm

'Mmm.'

(62) T: 「彼が悪いんです」みたいな形になって、

*kare=ga waru-i=n'=desu mitai=na katati=ni nat-te,*  
 he=NOM bad-NPS=NMZ=POL EVI=ADN shape=DAT beome-GER  
 ‘It was concluded that “it was his fault”, and’

(63) O: うん。  
*un'.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’

(64) T: 有罪になった旦那さんは、  
*yuuzai=ni nat-ta dan'na-san'=wa,*  
 guilty=DAT become-PST husband-TOA-TOP  
 ‘the husband, who was found guilty,’



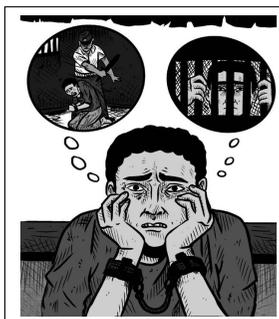
Receiving clothes (65)–(74)

(65) T: 刑務所に、えー、入れられました。  
*keimusyo=ni, ee, ire-rare-masi-ta*  
 prison=ALL [filler] put.in-PAS-POL-PST  
 ‘gets put in prison.’

(66) O: うん。  
*un'.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’

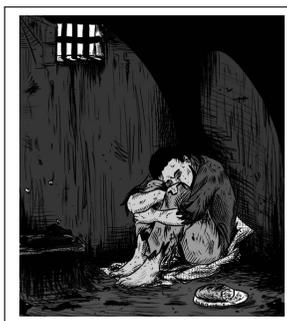
(67) T: でその時にー、あのー、まあ、凄い、洋服がボロボロだったのでー、  
*de sono toki=ni, ano, maa, sugo-i, yoohuku=ga*  
 CNN DEM time=ADV [filler] well terrible-NPS clothes=NOM  
*boroboro=dat-ta=node,*  
 ragged=COP-PST=CAL  
 ‘Then, at that time, um, well, as his clothes were pretty ragged,’

- (68) O: うん。  
*un'*.  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'
- (69) T: 警察の一、あの一、人から一、あの一、ちゃんと、え一、その… ん一何、  
*keisatu=no, ano, hito=kara, ano, tyan'to, ee, sono... n' nani,*  
 police=GEN [filler] person=ABL [filler] properly [filler] [filler] um, what,  
 'the police, um, from that person, um, properly, um, what,'
- (70) T: 刑務所に入る時のなんかティーシャツと、ズボンと、  
*keimusyo=ni hair-u toki=no nan'ka tiisyatu=to, zubon'=to,*  
 prison=DAT enter-NPS time=GEN how.to.say T-shirt=COM pants=COM  
 '[the husband receives] a t-shirt and pants that you get when you enter prison,'
- (71) T: え一、靴をもらって、それで入りま-  
*ee, kutu=o morat-te, sore=de hairi-ma-*  
 [filler] shoes=ACC receive-GER that=ESS enter-POL  
 'um, and he receives shoes, and then goes-'
- (72) O: うん。うん。うん。うん。  
*un'. un'. un'. un'.*  
 Mmm Mmm Mmm Mmm  
 'Mmm. Mmm. Mmm. Mmm.'
- (73) T: え一、刑務所に入りました。  
*ee, keimusyo=ni hairi-masi-ta.*  
 [filler] prison=ALL enter-POL-PST  
 '[he] went to prison.'
- (74) O: うん。  
*un'*.  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'



Thinking about goal (75)–(80)

- (75) T: で、刑務所では、暴行 xxx まあ、しないかなあ、とか、  
*de, keimusyo=de=wa, bookoo maa, si-na-i=ka=naa,=toka,*  
 CNN prison=ESS=TOP violence [filler] do-NEG-NPS=QUE=ILL=ENU  
 ‘Then, he thought, “In prison, it could be violent”, or’
- (76) O: うん。  
*un’.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’
- (77) T: あのー、ま、辛いだろうな、って言う風に、えー、なんてゆうの、ちょっと、  
*ano, ma, tura-i=daroo=na,=tte iu huu=ni, ee, nan’=te*  
 [filler] well tough-NPS=EPI=ILL=QUO say manner=ADV [filler] what=QUO  
*yuu=no, tyotto,*  
 say=NMZ well  
 ‘um, well, “it might be tough” How can I put it…?’
- (78) O: うん。  
*un’.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’
- (79) T: 思っていたんですけど、  
*omot-te i-ta=n’=desu=kedo,*  
 think-GER be-PST=NMZ=POL=AVS  
 ‘[He] was thinking like this, but’
- (80) O: うん。  
*un’.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’



Alone in the cell (81)–(84)

- (81) T: まあ、やっぱり、その、案の定、えー、  
*maa, yappari, sono, an'nozyoo, ee,*  
 well all.in.all [filler] as.expected [filler]  
 ‘well, then, finally, as expected,’
- (82) T: ポコポコにされた (笑) 彼は、まあ虚しく、(笑)  
*bokoboko=ni s-are-ta <laugh> kare=wa, maa munasi-ku, <laugh>*  
 bash=DAT do-PAS-PST he=TOP well vain-ADV  
 ‘he was beaten up [laugh], he... well, sadly [laugh]’
- (83) T: あの、刑務所の中で、暮らして一、いました。  
*ano, keimusyo=no naka=de, kurasi-te, i-masi-ta*  
 [filler] prison=GEN inside=ESS live-GER be-POL-PST  
 ‘um, inside the prison, and spent his time there.’
- (84) O: うん。  
*un’.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’



Thinking of home (85)–(89)

- (85) T: 唯一の拠り所は、「早く出所していいお父さんになりたいなー」って、  
*yuiitu=no yoridokoro=wa, "haya-ku syussyo~si-te i-i*  
 only=GEN solace=TOP quick-ADV leave.prison~do-GER good-NPS  
*otoosan'=ni nari-ta-i=na"=tte,*  
 father=DAT become-BOU-NPS=ILL=QUO  
 ‘[His] one solace was [in thinking], “I want to get out of here as soon as possible,  
 and be a good father.”’
- (86) T: 考えることが唯一の彼の、  
*kan'gae-ru koto=ga yuiitu=no kare=no,*  
 think-NPS thing=NOM sole=GEN he=GEN

‘Thinking this was his one’

(87) O: うん。  
*un’.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’

(88) T: 慰めで一、でそれから刑期を終えて、  
*nagusame=de, de sore=kara keiki=o oe-te,*  
 consolation=ESS CNN this=ABL jail.term=ACC finish-GER  
 ‘consolation, and, after finishing [his] jail-term,’

(89) O: うん。虚しく  
*un’. munasi-ku*  
 Mmm vain-ADV  
 ‘Mmm. Sadly.’



Standing in light (90)–(95)

(90) T: 「あーやった、これで出所だ」みたいな感じで、  
*“aa yat-ta, kore=de syussyo=da” mitai=na kan’zi=de,*  
 ah do-PST this=ESS leave.prison=COP EVI=ADN atmosphere=ESS  
 ‘“Oh yeah, now I’m finally leaving prison”, is the vibe.’

(91) O: うん。  
*un’.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’

(92) T: 彼は、えーと、刑期を終えて、  
*kare=wa, eeto, keiki=o oe-te,*  
 he=TOP [filler] jail.term=ACC finish-GER

'He, um, finished his sentence, and'

(93) O: うん。

*un'*.

Mmm

'Mmm.'

(94) T: えー、まあ、シャバに出て (笑) くるんですけども、

*ee, maa, syaba=ni de-te <laugh> kuru=n'=desu=kedomo,*

[filler] well world=ALL leave-GER come=NMZ=POL=AVS

'well, comes back into the society [laugh], and [thinks]'

(95) O: うん。

*un'*.

Mmm

'Mmm.'



Homecoming (96)–(102)

(96) T: 「よし、心を入れ替えて」、で家に帰りました。

*“yosi, kokoro=o ire~kae-te”, de ie=ni kaeri-masi-ta.*

right heart=ACC put.into~change-GER CNN home=ALL return-POL-PST

“‘Right, [I will] change my ways”, and (he) returned home.’

(97) O: うん。うん。

*un'. un'.*

Mmm Mmm

'Mmm. Mmm.'

(98) T: でそうして、

*de soo si-te,*

CNN this.way do-GER

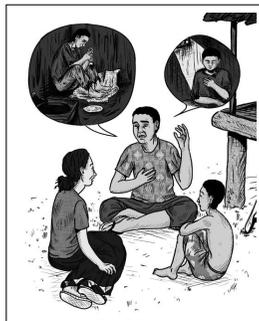
‘And then,’

- (99) T: 帰ってきて、みんな喜んでくれるかなーと思ってんですが、  
*kaet-te ki-te, min'na yorokon'-de kure-ru=kana=to*  
 return-GER come-GER everyone be.happy-GER BEN-NPS=ILL=QUO  
*omot-te-(i-)ta=n'=desu=ga,*  
 think-GER-(be)PST=NMZ=POL=AVS  
 ‘upon returning, (he) thought “maybe everyone will be happy”, but’

- (100) T: まあ家族はわりと冷たくー、  
*maa kazoku=wa warito tumeta-ku,*  
 well family=TOP relatively cold-ADV  
 ‘well, the family is quite cold, and’

- (101) T: シラーっとしてる状態なんですけども、  
*siraatto si-te-(i-)ru zyootai=na=n'=desu=kedomo,*  
 awkward do-GER-(be)NPS situation=ADN=NMZ=POL=AVS  
 ‘it’s an awkward situation, but’

- (102) O: (笑) うん。  
 <laugh> un'.  
 Mmm  
 ‘[laugh] Mmm.’



Family talking together (103)–(108)

- (103) T: 「もうこんなに苦労したんだぞ」とかって、  
*“moo kon'na=ni kuroo~si-ta=n'=da=zo”=toka=tte,*  
 darn that.way=ADV suffer~do-PST=NMZ=COP=ILL=ENU=QUO  
 ‘he said, “I had a really hard time”, or,’

- (104) T: 「僕も頑張るから」とかっとう説明をしたら、

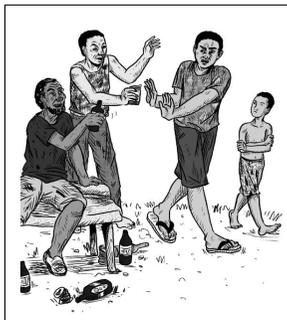
“*boku=mo gan’bar-u=kara*”=*toka=tto yuu setumei=o si-tara,*  
 I=FOC try.hard-NPS=CAL=ENU=QUO say explanation=ACC do-CON  
 ‘‘I’ll try hard from now’’ and explained himself, and’

(105) O: うん。  
*un’.*  
 Mmm  
 ‘Mmm.’

(106) T: とりあえず、まあ納得はして一、  
*toriaezu, maa nattoku=wa si-te,*  
 for.now well consent=TOP do-GER  
 ‘for the time being, well, [the family] was convinced, and’

(107) O: うん。うん。  
*un’ un’.*  
 Mmm Mmm  
 ‘Mmm. Mmm.’

(108) T: 家族は受け入れてくれました。  
*kazoku=wa ukeire-te kure-masi-ta.*  
 family=TOP accept-GER BEN-POL-PST  
 ‘accepted [him].’



Refusing drink (109)–(116)

(109) T: でその後友達に、あの、なか-あー、なんだ  
*de sono ato tomodati=ni, ano, naka- aa nan’=da*  
 CNJ DEM after friend=DAT [filler] (buddies) [filler] what=COP  
 ‘Then, after that the friends, um, ah... what [should I say?].’

(110) O: うん。

*un'*.  
Mmm  
'Mmm.'

- (111) T: 悪い友達がやって「またお酒飲めよー」とか言われたんだけど、  
*waru-i tomodati=ga yat-te "mata o.sake nom-e=yo"=toka*  
 bad-NPS friend=NOM come-GER again HON.booze drink-IMP=ILL=ENU  
*iw-are-ta=n'=da=kedo,*  
 say-PAS-PST=NMZ=COP=AVS  
 'the bad friend(s) came and said, "Drink [with us] again", but'
- (112) O: うん。うん。  
*un' un'*  
 Mmm Mmm  
 'Mmm. Mmm.'
- (113) T: 「もう、いや、僕はもう飲まないんだ」って言って、  
*"moo, iya, boku=wa moo nom-ana-i=n'=da"=tte it-te,*  
 already not.like I=TOP anymore drink-NEG-NPS=NMZ=COP=QUO say-GER  
 "No, I don't drink anymore", he said, and'
- (114) O: うん。  
*un'*  
 Mmm  
 'Mmm.'
- (115) T: いいお父さんになりました。  
*i-i otoosan'=ni nari-masi-ta.*  
 good-NPS father=DAT become-POL-PST  
 'he became a good father.'
- (116) T: ジャンジャン (笑) みたいなお話で。  
*zyan' zyaan' <laugh> mitai=na o.hanasi=de.*  
 [orchestral sound] [laugh] EVI=ADN HON.story=ESS  
 '[orchestral sound] [laugh] such is the story.'
- (117) O: はあ。  
*Haa.*  
 Uhuh  
 'Uhuh.'
- (118) T: あのまず (笑)、その友達、をなんとか、

*ano mazu, <laugh> sono tomodati,=o nan'=toka,*  
 [filler] first [laugh] DEM friend=ACC what=NPS  
 'Um, firstly [laugh], those friends of his.'

- (119) O: (笑) しないといけませんね。  
*<laugh> si-nai=to ike-mas-en'=ne.*  
 [laugh] do-DEO[not.be-NPS=CON not.go]-POL-NEG=ILL  
 '[laugh] he should first deal with them.'
- (120) T: そうそうそうそう、この友達とは会わないように一、  
*soo soo soo soo, kono tomodati=to=wa aw-ana-i yoo=ni,*  
 right right right right this friend=COM=TOP meet-NEG-NPS manner=ADV  
 'Right, right, to not meet with these friends...'
- (121) O: それが一番、悪いやつだね。  
*sore=ga itiban', waru-i yatu=da=yo=ne.*  
 that=NOM most bad-NPS guy=COP=ILL=ILL  
 'This is the worst one, isn't he? [T is pointing]'
- (122) T: そうそうそう、この人、お友達がもう、どうにもならない人たちだったん、  
 でしょう、と、  
*soo soo soo, kono hito, otomodati=ga moo, doo=ni=mo*  
 right right right DEM person HON.friend=NOM already how=DAT=FOC  
*nar-ana-i hito-tati=dat ta=n',=des.yoo,=to,*  
 become-NEG-NPS person-PLU=COP PST=NMZ=POL.EPI=QUO  
 'Right, right, this person. His friends were obviously hopeless cases, so'
- (123) T: この人が捕まらないのはなぜだかわからないけど、  
*kono hito=ga tukamar-ana-i=no=wa naze=da=ka*  
 DEM person=NOM get.caught-NEG-NPS=NMZ=TOP why=COP=QUE  
*wakar-ana-i=kedo,*  
 understand-NEG-NPS=AVS  
 'I don't know why this person doesn't get caught though.'
- (124) T: とりあえず、そうゆう、お話しに、(笑) になりました。  
*toriaezu, soo yuu, o.hanasi=ni, <laugh> nari-masi-ta.*  
 anyway this.way say HON.story=DAT [laugh] become-POL-PST  
 'Anyway, such was the story.'
- (125) O: はあ。  
*Haa.*  
 Uhuh

‘Uhuh.’

- (126) O: この国では裁判はないわけですね。  
*kono kuni=de=wa saiban'=wa na-i wake=desu=ne.*  
 DEM country=ESS=TOP trial=TOP not.be-NPS reason=POL=ILL  
 ‘So it seems this country doesn’t have [proper] trials.’
- (127) T: (笑) 裁判はなく、  
 <laugh> *saiban'=wa na ku,*  
 [laugh] trial=TOP not.be ADV  
 ‘[laugh] there are no [proper] trials and.’
- (128) O: (笑) 裁判はない。  
 <laugh> *saiban'=wa na-i.*  
 <laugh> trial=TOP not.be-NPS  
 ‘[laugh] doesn’t have [proper] trials.’
- (129) T: あの事情聴取だけ (笑)。  
*ano zizyoo~tyoosyu=dake <laugh>.*  
 only circumstances~hearing=only [laugh]  
 ‘only interrogations [laugh].’
- (130) O: もういきなり刑務所に入ったの。  
*moo ikinari keimusyo=ni hait-ta=no.*  
 already suddenly prison=ALL enter-PST=NMZ  
 ‘So (he) suddenly went to prison’
- (131) T: いきなり、いきなり刑務所、  
*ikinari, ikinari keimusyo,*  
 suddenly suddenly prison  
 ‘suddenly, suddenly prison.’
- (132) T: とゆう、事実確認できたらもう、そのままボンっと、  
*to yuu, zizitu~kakunin'~deki-tara moo, sono mama bon'tto,*  
 quo say fact~confirmation~happen-con already DEM state [ideophone]  
 ‘once the facts are confirmed, [he] just [gets] thrown [into prison] like that’
- (133) O: (笑) え、事実？  
 <laugh> *e, zizitu?*  
 [laugh] oh fact  
 ‘[laugh] is it a fact?’

- (134) T: (笑) いや、事実とゆうか、  
 <laugh> *iya, zizitu=to yuu=ka,*  
 <laugh> no fact=QUO say=QUE  
 '[laugh] rather than being a fact.'
- (135) O: 奥さんの証言で、(笑)  
*okusan'=no syoogen'=de, <laugh>*  
 wife=GEN testimony=ESS [laugh]  
 'because of the wife's testimony.'
- (136) T: (笑) 奥さんの証言、が、とこの、なんだっけ、  
 <laugh> *okusan'=no syoogen',=ga,=to kono, nan'=da=kke,*  
 [laugh] wife=GEN testimony=NOM=COM this what=COP=QUE  
 '[laugh] the wife's statement, and, what was it?'
- (137) O: 奥さんの証言で入っちゃうの。  
*okusan'=no syoogen'=de hait-tya-u=no.*  
 wife=GEN testimony=ESS enter-CPV-NPS=NMZ  
 'he's put [in jail] because of his wife's testimony.'
- (138) T: この (笑) そう、そうですね。なん、この…  
*kono <laugh> soo, soo=desu=ne. nan', kono…*  
 this [laugh] right, right=POL=ILL what DEM  
 'This [laugh] right, right. This.'
- (139) O: あー…  
*aa…*  
 [exclamation]  
 'Oh…'
- (140) O: いやあ、その国に生まれなくてよかったと思います。  
*iyaa, sono kuni=ni umare-na-kute yo-kat-ta=to omoi-mas-u.*  
 well DEM country=LOC get.born-NEG-ADV good-VBZ-PST=QUO think-POL-NPS  
 'Well, I'm glad that I wasn't born in that country.'
- (141) T: そう、ですよ、  
*soo,=desu=yo=ne,*  
 that.way=POL=ILL=ILL  
 'Indeed.'
- (142) T: わりと、

- warito*,  
pretty  
‘It’s pretty–’
- (143) O: はい。ほう、  
*hai. hoo*,  
yes uhuh  
‘Yes, uhuh,’
- (144) T: 辛い。辛い国かもしれませんね。  
*tura-i. tura-i kuni=ka=mo sire-mas-en’=ne.*  
cruel-NPS cruel-NPS country=EPI[=QUE=FOC know-POL-NEG]=ILL  
‘(It’s pretty) cruel. It might be a cruel country indeed.’
- (145) O: うーん。  
*uun’.*  
Mmm  
‘Mmm.’
- (146) T: 辛いですね。うん、大変です。  
*tura-i=desu=ne. un’, taihen’=desu.*  
hard-NPS=POL=ILL yes tough=POL  
‘It’s cruel, isn’t it? Yes, it’s tough.’
- (147) T: 何もなければ平和にこうゆう風な、  
*nani=mo na-kereba heiwa=ni koo yuu huu=na,*  
something=FOC be.not-CON peace=ADV this.way say way=ADN  
‘If there’s nothing happening, this kind of peaceful–’
- (148) O: うん。  
*un’.*  
Mmm  
‘Mmm.’
- (149) T: 生活できるんですけれども、オッケーって感じですけど、  
*seikatu deki-ru=n’=desu=kedomo, okkee=tte kan’zi=desu=kedo,*  
life take.place-NPS=NMZ=POL=AVS okay=QUO sense=POL=AVS  
‘life can be led, it seems ok, but...,’
- (150) O: まあそう見えても色々あるわけですね。  
*maa soo mie-te=mo iroiro a-ru wake=desu=yo=ne.*  
well that.way look-GER=FOC this.and.that be-NPS reason=POL=ILL

‘Well even if it looks that way there’s a lot happening, (I) suppose.’

- (151) T: あはは、そうですね。どの国にも、  
*ahaha, soo=desu=yo=ne. dono kuni=ni=mo,*  
 [laugh] that.way=POL=ILL which country=LOC=FOC  
 ‘Hahaha, indeed. No matter the country,’
- (152) O: はい。  
*hai.*  
 Yes  
 ‘Yes,’
- (153) T: あるんですよね、とゆう。話です。  
*ar-u=n'=desu=yo=ne,=to yuu. hanasi=desu.*  
 be-NPS=NMZ=POL=ILL=ILL=QUO say story=POL  
 ‘such things happen, right? Such is the story.’
- (154) O: ありますね。はい。  
*ari-mas-u=ne. hai.*  
 be-POL-NPS=ILL yes  
 ‘They do indeed. Yes.’
- (155) T: (笑) 大丈夫ですか？  
 <laugh> *daizyoobu=desu=ka?*  
 [laugh] okay=POL=QUE  
 ‘[laugh] Was that okay?’
- (156) O: はい、わかりました。おお。  
*hai wakari-masi-ta. oo.*  
 yes understand-POL-PST [exclamation]  
 ‘Yes, I’ve got it. Yes.’
- (157) T: お話の内容としては、  
*o.hanasi=no naiyoo=to si-te=wa,*  
 HON.story=GEN contents=STA be-GER=TOP  
 ‘As for the contents,’
- (158) O: 内容はわかります。  
*naiyoo=wa wakari-mas-u.*  
 contents=TOP understand-POL-NPS  
 ‘I understand the content.’

- (159) T: 大丈夫だった、よかったです。はい。  
*daizyoobu=dat-ta, yo-kat-ta=desu. hai.*  
 okay=COP-PST good-VBZ-PST=POL yes  
 ‘It was okay. I’m glad. Yes.’
- (160) O: おお、うん、ちゃんとわかりました。  
*oo, un’, tyan’to wakari-masi-ta.*  
 [exclamation] [affirmation] properly understand-POL-PST  
 ‘Yes, Mmm. I’ve got it.’

## References

- Bloch, Bernard. 1946, see Miller, Roy Andrew 1970.
- Miller, Roy Andrew. 1970. *Bernard Bloch on Japanese. Edited with an Introduction and Analytic Index by Roy Andrew Miller*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
- Narrog, Heiko. 1998. “Nihongo dōshi no katsuyōtaikai” [The inflectional system of Japanese verbs]. *Nihongo Kagaku* [Japanese Linguistics] 4. pp.7–30.
- Narrog, Heiko. 2020. “A three-digit gloss list for grammatical categories”. Presentation at LiTGaP 2020, February 22–24, 2020. Yonezawa/Japan.
- Rickmeyer, Jens. 1995. *Japanische Morphosyntax* [in German]. Heidelberg: Julius Groos.
- San Roque, Lila, Lauren Gawne, Darja Hoenigman, Julia Colleen Miller, Alan Rumsey, Stef Spronck, Alice Carroll and Nicholas Evans. 2012. “Getting the story straight: Language fieldwork using a narrative problem-solving task”. *Language Documentation and Conservation* 6. pp.135–174.