Appendix: Research Methods

Research Method 1

How to get access to previous studies

Visiting Libraries

A. Osaka University Library https://www.library.osaka-u.ac.jp/



2 English

Q サイト内を検索

△ このページの印刷画面を開く



クイックサーチ

電子ジャーナル 電子ブック データベース

まとめて検索

蔵書検索

キーワードで蔵書検索

Q検索

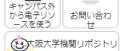
▶詳細検索(OPAC)

クイックリンク









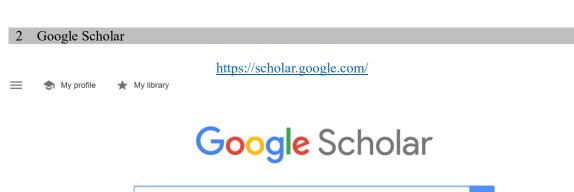
B. National Diet Library

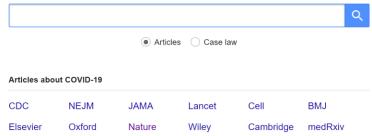
https://www.ndl.go.jp/



C. National Diet Library Digital Collections







Stand on the shoulders of giants

3 Personal website for Manuscripts/preprint



Research

Interests

Syntactic Theory; Morphology and its relationship to Syntax and Semantics; Linguistic Universals and Parameters of Variation; The Grammar of Less Studied Languages, especially Asian, African, and American; Implications of Linguistics for the Study of the Human Mind

Curriculum Vitae

available here

Papers

Core Research

Baker, Mark. 2019. On dependent case and the sometimes-independence of ergativity and differential object marking. Manuscript, Rutgers University.

Research Method 2

Sources

Being innovative and being conservative!

Not good:

Newspapers, magazines, blogs, ...

Good:

Peer-reviewed texts!

1 Handbooks

1.

図書



The Cambridge handbook of pragmatics / edited by Keith Allan and Kasia M. Jaszczolt

: pbk. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press , 2015 . - ($\pmb{\mathsf{Cambridge}}\ \pmb{\mathsf{h}}$ and $\pmb{\mathsf{books}}$ in language and linguistics)

書誌ID=2004471506 NCID=BB18858132

| 配架場所 | 巻次 | 請求記号 | 資料番号 | 状 態 | コメント |
|------|-------|----------|-------------|-----|------|
| 文哲史 | : pbk | 801 ALL | 10503001090 | 研究室 | |

所蔵件数: 1件

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9

Sentences, utterances, and speech acts

Mikhail Kissine

A gleam pushed through the sleepiness in his grey eyes, and he sat up a little in his chair, asking: 'Leggett's been up to something?' 'Why did you say that?'

'I didn't say it. I asked it.'

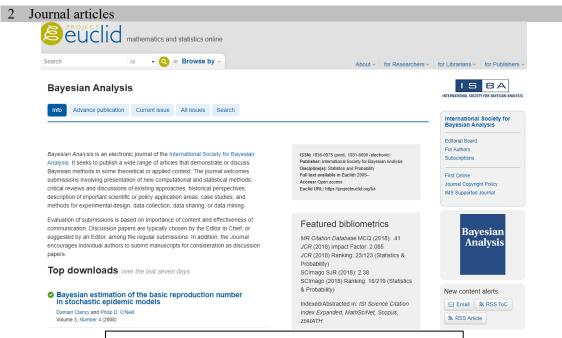
Dashiell Hammett, The Dain Curse

9.1 Introduction

Most of the time, when we speak, we do more than express propositions; we suggest, promise, offer, accept, order, threatent, assert — we perform speech (or illocutionary) acts. The history of the research on this topic — initiated by Austin (1975) — is well-documented, and many textbooks, handbooks and encyclopaedias contain excellent surveys, thus treating speech acts as a major topic (e.g. Levinson 1983: chapter 5; Jaszczolt 2002; chapter 14; Sadock 2004). However, the main contemporary pragmatic theories of utterance interpretation devote little space, if any at all, to the way utterances are interpreted as speech acts, that is to the way they are assigned an illocutionary force (see, for instance, Sperber and Wilson 1986; Levinson 2000; Carston 2002; Recanati 2004a; Jaszczolt 2005). One might think that speech acts went out of fashion simply because the topic had been exhausted by the considerable number of publications spanning from Austin's work in the late fifties to the late eighties — when other topics, such as the pragmatic determinants of literal meaning, came to the fore.

I'm grateful to Keith Allan, Philippe De Brabanter, Marc Dominicy and Kasia Jaszczoft for helpful comments on previous versions of this paper. My research is supported by a post-doctoral research grant from the Fonds de la Recherch Scientifique de la Communaula Financiace de Belgage (RE-S-MRS). The results presented here are also part of the research carried out within the scope of the ARC project OS/11–342 Culturally modified organisms: What it means to be human in the ope of culture, funded by the Ministerie de la Communauté française — Direction générale de l'Enseignement non obligatoire et de la Recherche scientifique.





Bayesian Analysis (2008)

3, Number 4, pp. 737-758

Bayesian estimation of the basic reproduction number in stochastic epidemic models

Damian Clancy* and Philip D. O'Neill†

In recent years there has been considerable activity in the development and application of Bayesian inferential methods for infectious disease data using stochastic epidemic models. Most of this activity has employed computationally intensive approaches such as Markov chain Monte Carlo methods. In contrast, here we address fundamental questions for Bayesian inference in the setting of the standard SIR (Susceptible-Infective-Removed) epidemic model via simple methods. Our main focus is on the basic reproduction number, a quantity of central importance in mathematical epidemic theory, whose value essentially dictates whether or not a large epidemic outbreak can occur. We specifically consider two SIR models routinely employed in the literature, namely the model with exponentially distributed infectious periods, and the model with fixed length infectious periods. It is assumed that an epidemic outbreak is observed through time. Given complete observation of the epidemic, we derive explicit expressions for the posterior densities of the model parameters and the basic reproduction number. For partial observation of the epidemic, when the entire infection process is unobserved, we derive conservative bounds for quantities such as the mean of the basic reproduction number and the probability that a major epidemic out-break will occur. If the time at which the epidemic started is observed, then linear programming methods can be used to derive suitable bounds for the mean of the basic reproduction number and similar quantities. Numerical examples are used to illustrate the practical consequences of our findings. In addition, we also examine the implications of commonly-used prior distributions on the basic model parameters as regards inference for the basic reproduction number.

Keywords: Basic reproduction number; Bayesian inference; Epidemics; Linear programming; Stochastic epidemic models

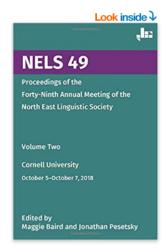
Introduction

In recent years there has been considerable activity in both the methodological development and application of methods for Bayesian data analysis of infectious disease outbreak data using stochastic epidemic models. Almost all of this literature employs Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methodology, which offers enormous power and flexibility compared to other approaches (see e.g. Gibson and Renshaw, 1998; O'Neill and Roberts, 1999; O'Neill et al., 2000; Streftaris and Gibson, 2004; Neal and Roberts, 2005). The methods have been applied to many different human, animal and plant

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†School of Mathematical Sciences, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK,
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DOI:10.1214/08-BA328



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Volume Two

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Condition A Reconstruction in German A'-movement, An empirical investigation*

Doreen Georgi,2 Martin Salzmann,1 & Marta Wierzba2 ¹University of Leipzig, ²University of Potsdam

1. Introduction

Reconstruction effects, whereby a constituent is not interpreted in its surface position but

Reconstruction effects, whereby a constituent is not interpreted in its surface position but rather in a lower position, have played an important role in linguistic theory. They are taken to indicate that the filler is linked to the position it is semantically interpreted in by means of movement (rather than by base-generation, cf. Aoun, Choueiri, & Hornstein 2001). Investigating Principle A in movement dependencies is of particular interest because it can apparently be satisfied at different points of the derivation: in the base position or in intermediate positions (SpecCP) as in (1a) (cf. Barss 1986:25), and also in the final landing site, cf. (1b), thus providing evidence for successive-cyclic movement:

(1) a. [Which picture of himself $_{i/j}$] did John $_i$ think _Fred $_j$ liked _ _ b. John $_i$ wonders [which picture of himself $_{i/j}$] Bill $_j$ likes _ _

Another intriguing aspect of Condition A reconstruction is that, while it is apparently op-tional with DP-arguments as in (1), it has been claimed to be obligatory with predicates (because they contain the trace of the local subject, cf. Huang 1993/because predicates are non-referential, cf. Heyocck 1995). This can be seen in the fact that intermediate binding is unavailable with anaphors contained in predicates:

(2) ... but [listen to each other i/j], they i say the kids j won't ___

Diagnosing reconstruction for Principle A requires some care since there are possible confounds that need to be ruled out: First, some languages, e.g., English, allow for logophoric,

"We thank the audiences at NELS 49, CGSW 33 (Göttingen, 2018) and at the syntax-semantics collo-quium of the University of Potsdam for helpful feedback. We are also grateful to Lena Figer for statistical ad-vice and Mareke Philipp for discussion of methodological issues. This research was funded by the Deutsche Forschangsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) – project number 317633480 – SFB 1287, project CDS (Geogo) and grata 2546-21 Galzmann).

© 2019 by Doreen Georgi, Martin Salzmann & Marta Wierzba Maggie Baird & Jonathan Pesetsky (eds.): NELS 49, Vol. 2, 1–10. GLSA Amherst.

4 Monographs



Linguistic Categorization [0-19-926664-6]

in Ebook Central Academic Complete *Trial until June 30

Taylor, John R.



Contents

Preface to the third edition $Typographical\ conventions$ Introduction and Overview

- ${f 1}$ The Categorization of Colour
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 - 1.2 Arbitrariness
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- ${\bf 2}$ The Classical Approach to Categorization
 - 2.1 Aristotle
 - 2.2 The classical approach in linguistics: phonology
 - 2.3 The classical approach in semantics
 - 2.4 What's wrong with the classical theory?

CHAPTER 1

The Categorization of Colour

- 1.1 Why colour terms?
- 1.2 Arbitrariness
- 1.3 An alternative approach: focal colours
- 1.4 Autonomous linguistics vs. cognitive linguistics

Study questions

Further reading

As pointed out in the Introduction, linguistics is concerned with categorization on two levels. On the one hand, linguists need categories in order to describe the object of investigation. In this, linguists proceed just like practitioners of any other discipline. The noises that people make are categorized as linguistic or nonlinguistic noises; linguistic noises are categorized as instances of a particular language, or of a dialect of a particular language; sentences are categorized as grammatical or ungrammatical; words are categorized as nouns or verbs; sequences of words are categorized as examples of syntactic constructions; sound segments are classified as vowels or consonants, stops or fricatives, and so on.

5 Dissertations

Graduate Theses and Dissertations - Linguistics

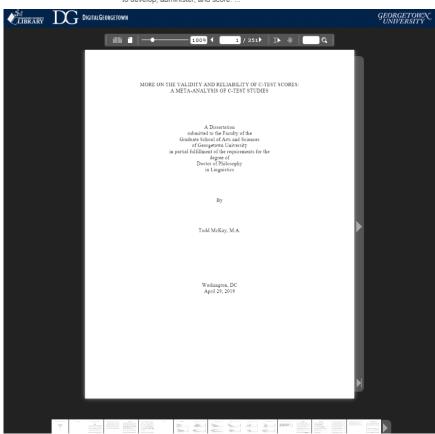


最新登録資料



More on the Validity and Reliability of C-test Scores: A Meta-Analysis of C-test Studies

McKay, Todd (Georgetown University, 2019)
Hundreds of C-test studies have been published since Klein-Braley's (1981) dissertation work in Duisburg, Germany (Grotjahn, 2016). C-tests are popular because many claim they are easy to develop, administer, and score. ...



Research Method 3

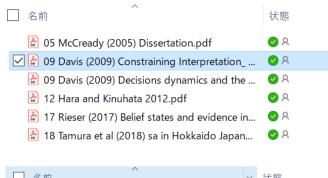
Organizing previous studies

Organize your folders!



2 Organize your files!

By Year



By Name

