

Life at the intersection:
The relations between *han mannen*,
mannen, and *den mannen*

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Overview

Introduction

Symbolic relations

Sequential relations

- Data & methodology
- Results

Conclusion

Relevant noun phrase constructions

	Determiner	Noun	Definite suffix
<i>den mannen</i>	DEN/den	any	(-en/-a)
<i>mannen</i>	-	any	-en/-a
<i>han mannen</i>	HAN/HUN	human	-en/-a

Han mannen

Psychologically distal demonstrative (Johannessen 2006, 2008)

Is not the preproprial article (*n Per*):

- *han mannen* occurs with common nouns,
- has a definite suffix,
- its determiner cannot be reduced or cliticized

Han mannen

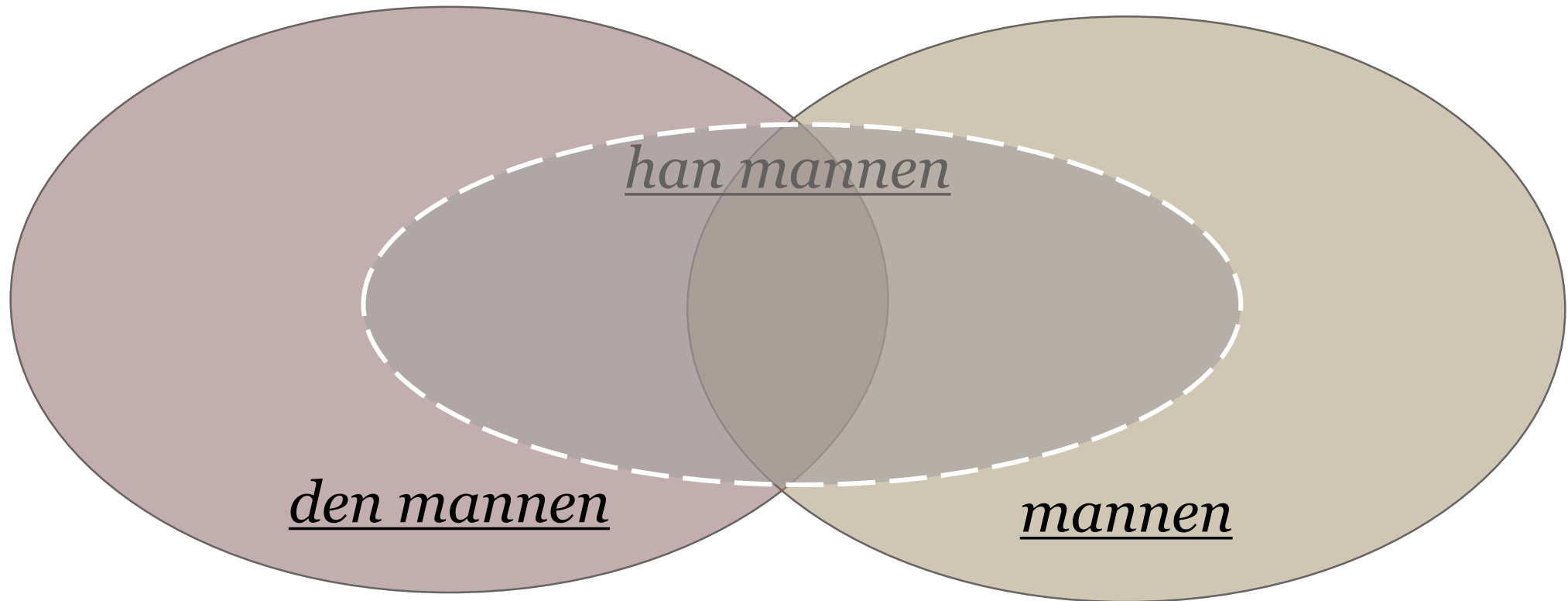
Colloquial usage

Only 28% of the speakers use it (Nordic Dialect Corpus)

Disagreement about its function (Johannessen 2008, 2018 vs. Lie 2010)

- Psychological distance
- Background deixis

Hypothesis



Symbolic relations

Links between form and meaning

Constructional symbolic links serve to guide the semantic interpretation of lexical expressions (Diessel 2019: 91)

Anaphoric reference

Functional overlap of *den mannen* and *mannen* (Perridon 1989)

- (1a) *jeg hadde samme bussjåføren i en ti år og så d ble til og med bussjåførene ble stor del av livet (...) så skulle jeg leie inn **den bussjåføren** til privatsjåfør (Meråker)*
- (1b) *og fikk god kontakt med lærer og sånt da (...) vi trengte ikke å gå og vente på at **læreren** skulle bli ferdig med annen elev (Stokkøya)*

Anaphoric reference

Han mannen is also used for anaphoric reference

(1c) *jeg har ei venninne som er ifra Harstad (...) og **hun**
venninna hun blander liksom mellom jeg og jeg*
(Medby)

➤ All three constructions share this symbolic relation

Associative anaphoric reference

Typical for definite articles, not of demonstratives (Himmelman 1996)

(2a) (...) som var et eldre ektepar og **han mannen** var blind da (Luster)

(2b) og da dansa vi i det skuret vi hadde ved sida til skolen men når vi hørte **læreren** kom sto vi som tente lys (Tinn)

➤ Similar relation of *mannen* and *han mannen*

Psychological distance

No personal connection to the referent

Negative stance

(3a) *det var **hun kjerringa der** som skulle - var det mikroen eller var det stekovn - var hun skulle tørke katta*
(Karlsøy)

(3b) *fordi **han idioten** vi hadde leid som sjåfør (...)* (Oslo)

Psychological distance

Typical function of demonstratives (Vindenes 2017); *den mannen* is also used to express psychological distance

(4a) *han er rå **den skuespilleren der** han spilte han Max Manus (Sømna)*

(4b) *å da vil du være glad **den idioten** gikk fra deg (unknown)*

➤ Shared symbolic relation between *den mannen* and *han mannen*

Recognitional reference

Referent is new in the discourse, but identifiable through shared private knowledge (Himmelman 1996)

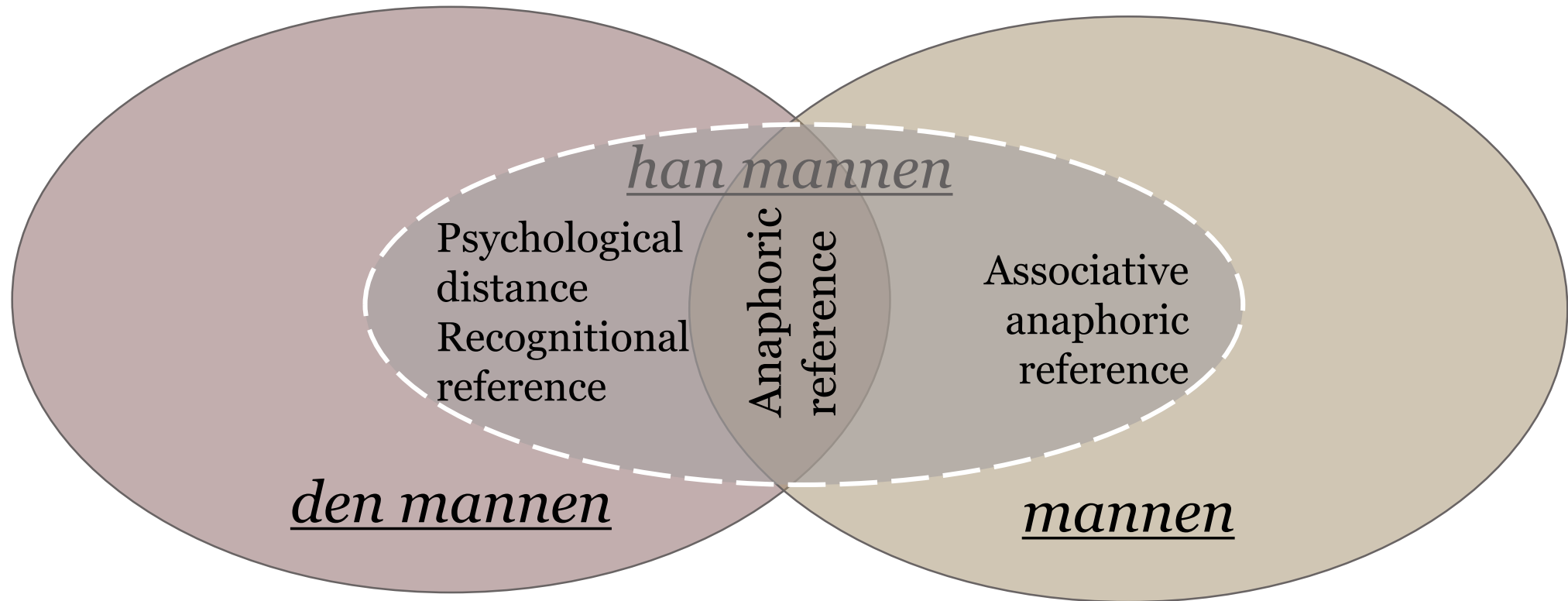
Often accompanied by additional identifiable information, often in the form of a relative clause, or elements such as *vet du*, *husker du*, or a pause

(5a) *jeg sier fortsatt det som jeg sa åt **han karen som var her** #*
(Stokkøya)

(5b) *og blant annet **den presten vi snakket om i stad** # han hadde og bil* (Bardu)

➤ Shared function with demonstrative *den mannen*

Overlap symbolic relations



Sequential relations

Link a lexeme or construction with elements that syntagmatically frequently co-occur with it.

Data collection

Nordic dialect corpus, version 3.0 (Johannessen et al. 2009)

Norwegian part (2357019 tokens)

Restricted to 10 nouns: *dama, dansken, gubben, gutten, karen, kompisen, kona, læreren, mannen, and venninna.*

Restricted to the three constructions (*han mannen, mannen & den mann(en).*)

Data set: 590 noun phrases

Variables

Adjectival modification

Deictic reinforcement

Possessive pronoun

Relative clause

Noun

Fylke

Position of modification

Adjectival modification

(6) *han derre gamle mannen stakkar sto og sa bless you seks ganger* (Rena)

Typically associated with *den mannen*. *Den* is the ‘adjectival article’ (Perridon & Sleeman 2011)

➤ Sequential relation of *den mannen*

Deictic reinforcement

(7a) *nå kan **han** der **gubben** bare komme inn (Lierne)*

(7b) *og så er hun litt rar **hun** **dama** der (Namdalen)*

Demonstratives can be deictically reinforced, while definite articles cannot (Lie 2010)

➤ Sequential relation of *den mannen*

Possessive pronoun

(8) *det er derfor **han mannen din sier det** (Hof)*

Post-nominal possessive pronouns could in theory occur with both *mannen* and *den mannen* (Lødrup 2011). However, in the used data set it is only attested with *mannen*.

➤ Sequential relation of *mannen*

Relative clause

(9) *så kom jeg i kontakt med **hun dama som var her***
(Røros)

Both *den mannen* and *mannen* can function as determinatives (Perridon 1989), i.e., the head of a relative clause.

➤ Sequential relation of *mannen* and *den mannen*

Methodology

To investigate which sequential relations belong to which construction:

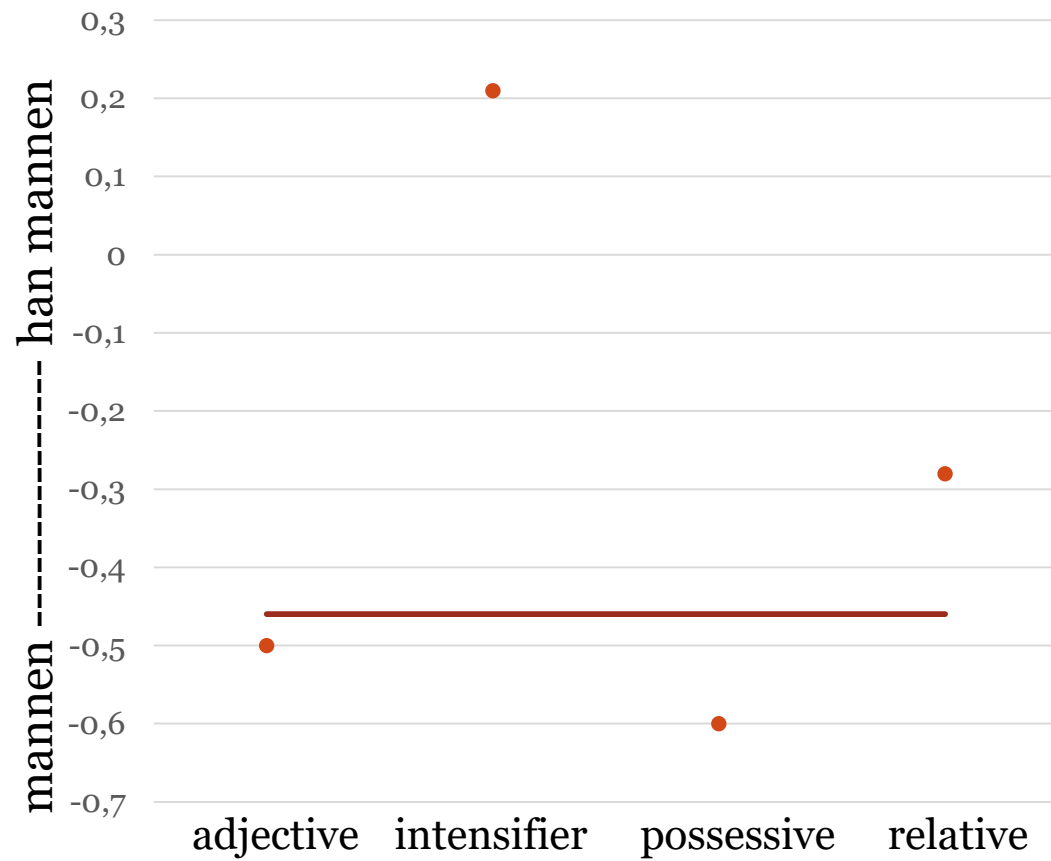
Random forests

- Computes a multitude of conditional inference trees
- Non-parametric tree-structure models of regression and classification (Levshina 2015)

Partial dependence scores

- Represent the direction of the effect that the values of the predictor variables have a response variable (Gries 2019)

Pdps: *han mannen* vs. *mannen*



Similar:

- adjectives,
- possessive pronouns,
- relative clauses

Han mannen only:

- deictic intensifying adverb

Pdps: *han mannen* vs. *den mannen*

Similar:

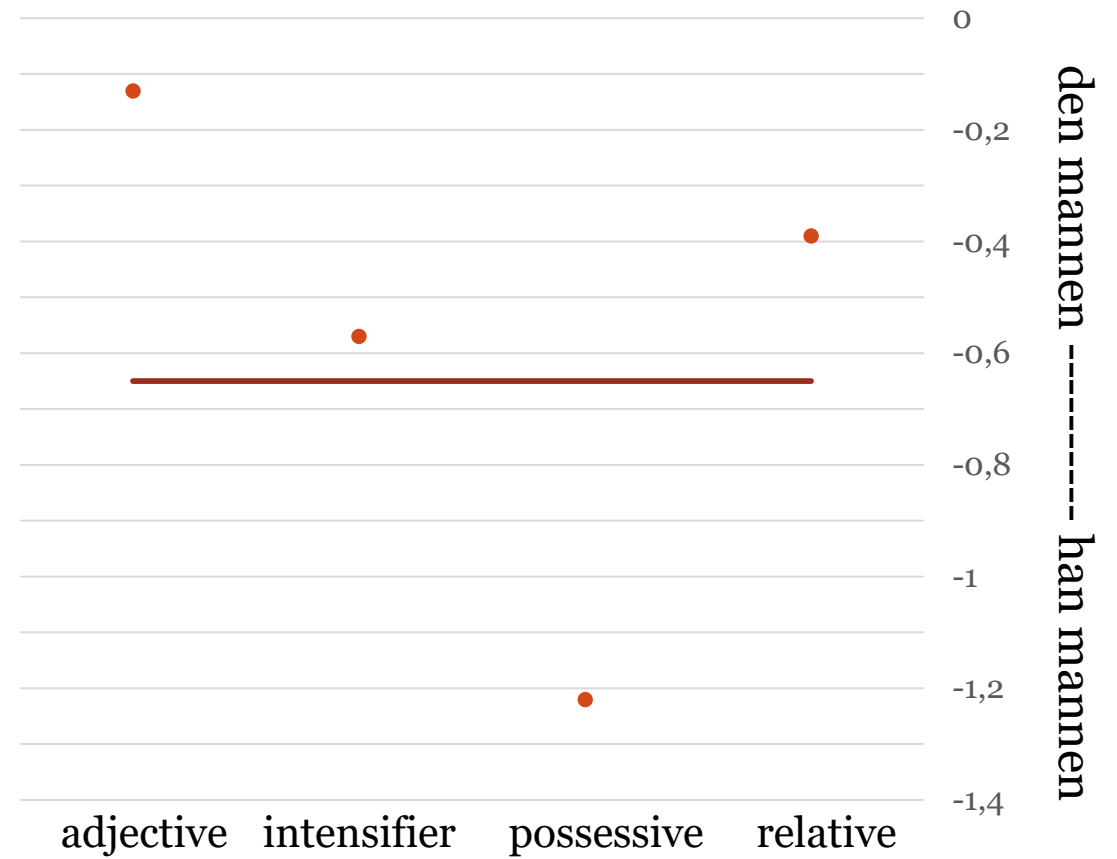
- Deictic intensifying adverbs
- Relative clauses

Den mannen only:

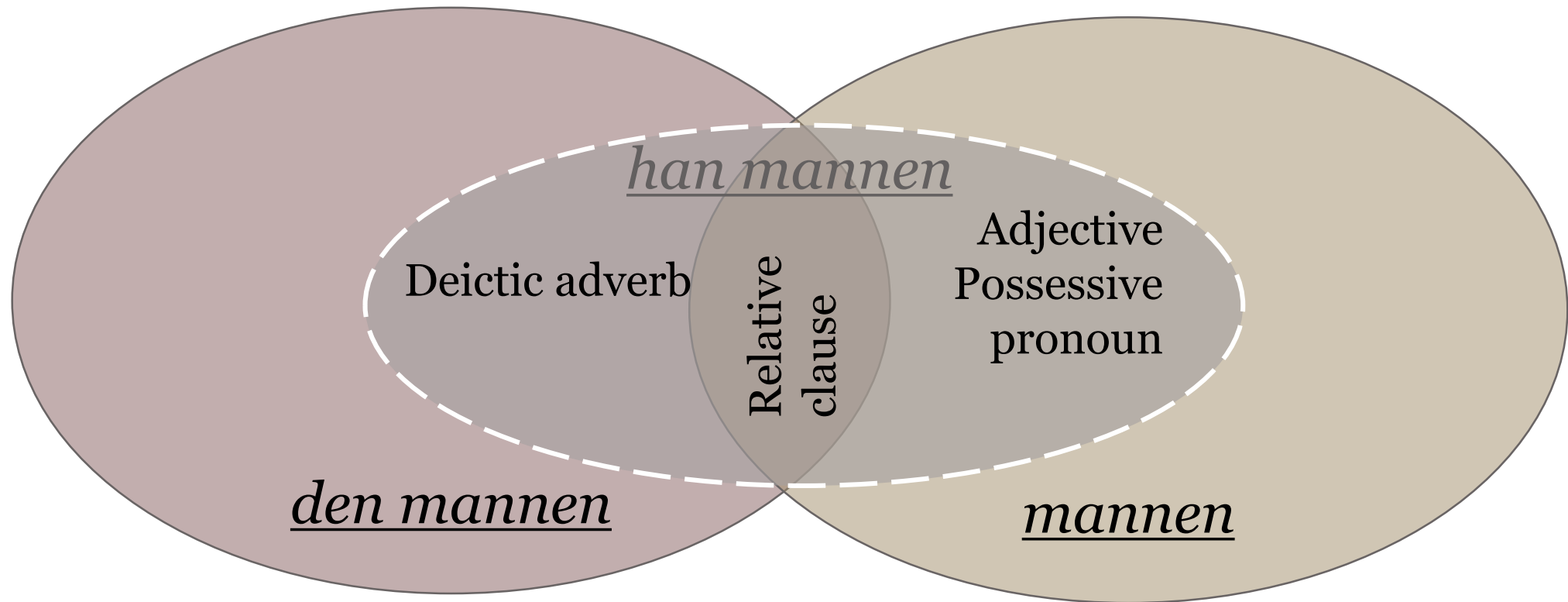
- Adjective

Han mannen only:

- Possessive pronouns

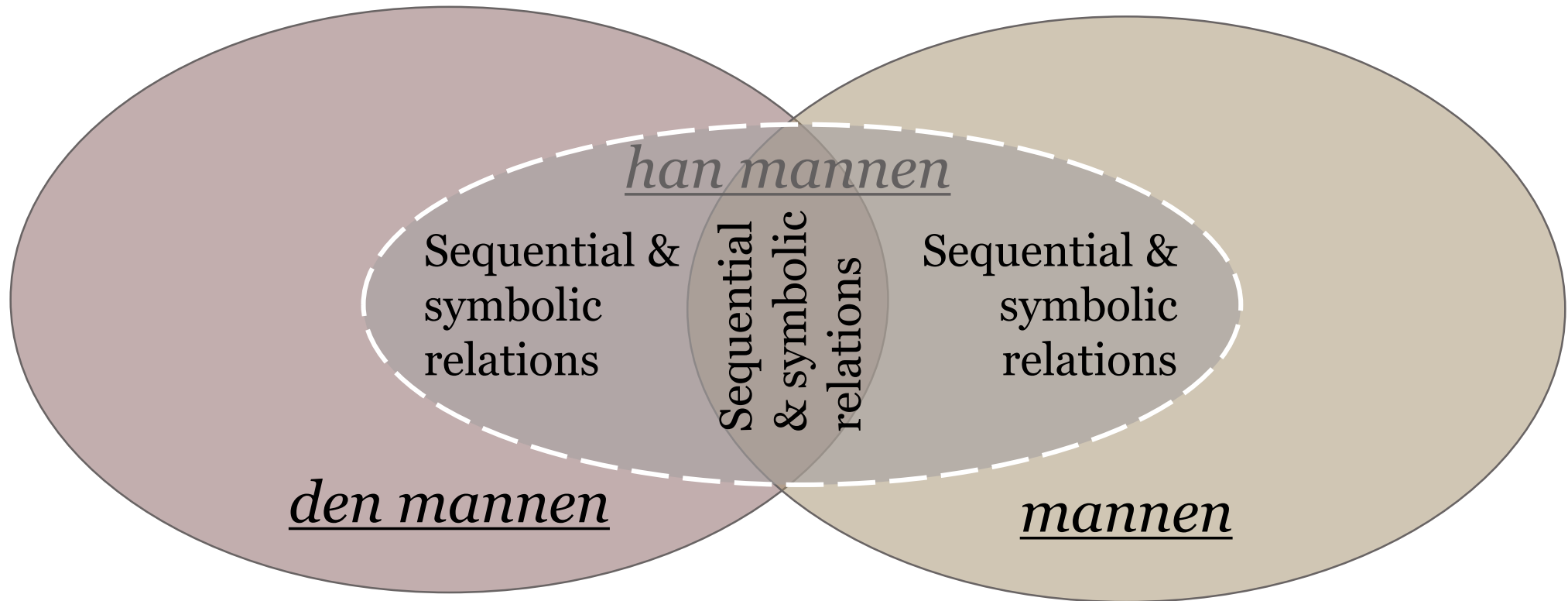


Overlap in sequential relations



Conclusion

Conclusion



Additional information

References

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Random forests: statistics

<i>Model</i>	C	Dxy	N	Correct
den mannen - mannen	0,955	0,910	448	92,41%
han mannen - mannen	0,864	0,729	530	82,26%
han mannen – den mannen	0,901	0,801	202	81,68%

Ntree = 1000, mtry = 3, seed = 2317

Partial dependence plots

DEN MANNEN – HAN MANNEN

	yhat
pre	-0,14309
none	-0,51503
both	-0,55761
post	-0,84737
karen	-0,34926
mannen	-0,36351
gutten	-0,48213
kona	-0,64137
gubben	-0,65103
dama	-0,68573
læreren	-0,91832
venninna	-0,97463
dansken	-0,98575
kompisen	-1,03455
poss	-1,21969
rc	-0,39478
adj	-0,12662
int	-0,57308

MANNEN – HAN MANNEN

	yhat
pre	0,122776
none	-0,20926
both	-0,3951
post	-0,68975
karen	0,280062
mannen	0,180667
gutten	0,105572
kona	-0,16616
gubben	-0,20718
dama	-0,45583
læreren	-0,57791
venninna	-0,66442
dansken	-0,74984
kompisen	-0,88867
poss	-0,59849
rc	-0,27535
adj	-0,50481
int	0,212502

(simplified) taxonomic relations

