日本英文学会第 85 回大会シンポジウム第六部門
「文法化と語彙化とカートグラフィー：統語論と形態論の境界をめぐって」
2013 年 5 月 25 日　東北大学川内キャンパス

句動詞の統語構造：*away* を中心に

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1. Introduction: Phrasal verbs

(1) There has been a long debate concerning particle verbs in English (Chomsky (1957), Bolinger (1971), Frasier (1974), among others).

(2) Syntactic structures
- a. [V NP Prt] order is basic. (cf. Johnson (1991), Neeleman (1994), Dehé (2002))
- b. [V Prt NP] order is basic. (cf. Hoekstra (1988), den Dikken (1995), Svenonius (1996))
- c. It differs, depending on the meaning of the particle (cf. Nicol (2002)).

(3) Historical development of *away*
- a. It was *onweg* (on + way), which is a prepositional phrase (PP).
- b. It also became an adverb.
- c. It also became a preposition.
- d. Then, it also functions as a particle.

(4)
- a. Particle is an example of grammaticalization because it optionally take an argument or it never take any argument (valency reduction). (cf. McIntyre (2011), Los et al (2012))
- b. Also, particles lose an original meaning (semantic bleaching).

(5) Grammaticalization or Lexicalization? (Ishizaki (2010, 2012))
- a. ‘highly-idiomatic’ constructions (e.g. *bring up* ‘rear’) are the result of lexicalization.
- b. ‘semi-idiomatic’ constructions (e.g. *chatter away*) (aspectual meaning) are grammaticalized from the directional meaning.

(6) Questions

a. What processes are involved in the grammaticalization of particles?
b. Is it possible to analyze these processes syntactically, e.g. Roberts and Roussou's (2003) analysis of grammaticalization?

(7) Grammaticalization involves the creation of new functional material, either through the reanalysis of existing functional material or through the reanalysis of lexical material.

(Roberts and Roussou (2003: 2))

(8) Successive upward reanalysis along the functional hierarchy is thus how we define grammaticalization path. (Roberts and Roussou (2003: 202))

(9) Purpose of this talk

a. investigate syntactic and semantic properties of V + *away*.
b. account for them under the syntactic treatement of aktionsart.
c. look at the historical development of V + *away* with aspectual meaning.

(10) Assumptions

a. $[_{InitP}$ Init $[_{ProcP}$ Proc $[_{ResP}$ R]]] (Ramchand (2008))
b. Asp head within VP

(cf. Travis (1994, 2010), 藤田・松本 (2005), Ogawa and Niinuma (2013))

(11) Proposals

a. $[_{InitP}$ Init $[_{AspP}$ Asp $[_{ProcP}$ Proc $[_{ResP}$ R]]]]
b. *away* with the directional meaning is located in R position.
c. *away* with the aspectual meaning is located in Asp head.
d. This analysis is compatible with Roberts and Roussou's (2003) 'upward reanalysis.'

2. Properties of the particle *away*

(12) a. Under certain syntactic conditions, particles need not, or may not, be verb-adjacent.
b. Particles differ from other elements fulfilling condition (a) in that they form a kind of 'close union' with a verb whose precise nature differs from theory to theory.
c. Most, if not all, particles are (or are at least formally related to) complementless prepositions (or 'directional/locational adverbs' in traditional terms).

(McIntyre (2011))

2.1. directional meaning

(13) a. directional *away* combines with motion verbs
b. From this, the directional *away* metaphorically gained the meaning 'removal.'

(Shimada (1985)).

(14) intransitive verbs
back away（あとずさりする）, bolt away（急いで去る）, break away（仲間から外れる）
go away（去る）, run away（逃げる）, slip away（こっそり逃げる）, walk away（立ち去る）

(15) transitive verbs
beat away（打ち払う）, break away（こわして取り除く）, burn away（焼き払う）,
cut away（切り取る）, ease away（そっと取り除く）, pull away（引き離す）
wash away（流し去る）

(16) Unaccusative past participles can be used as nominal modifiers with active meaning, while unergative past participles cannot
a. unaccusative: the melted snow, the departed guests, the fallen soldiers
b. unergative: *the shouted victim, *the slept child, *the hesitated leader

(17) Intransitive verbs in (14) are unaccusatives.
a. the backed away boy
b. the run away boy
c. the gone away boy
d. the walked away boy
(cf. http://www3.unine.ch/files/content/sites/andrew.mcintyre/files/shared/mcintyre/3.argstr.genf.pdf)

(18) Directional *away* is allowed only when there is an internal argument.

(19) a. Resultatives must be object-oriented (Levin and Rappaport (1995: 34))
b. Particles in Old English are all resultatives (Los et al. (2012)).

(20) Internal argument realization
a. The dog barked (*me).
b. The dog barked me away.

(21) a. *The jogger ran the pavement.
b. The jogger ran the pavement thin.

(22) Selection of internal arguments
clear {up / away} (the dishes) (cp. clear *(the dishes))
(Cappelle (2005))

(23) a. John washed off the dirt.
b. *John washed the dirt.

(24) Summary
directional away shares the properties of resultative secondary predicates.

(cf. Particles in Old English are resultatives.)

2.2. aspectual meaning

(25) The aspectual use of *away* with verbs that do not refer to translocational motion has been touched upon by Bolinger (1971: 104-5), Brinton (1985:165-67), Jackendoff (1997: 539-40; 2002: 77-78), McIntyre (2001b: 132) and Rice (1999: 237-39).

(26) a. "aspectual *away* emphasizes atelicity" (Jackendoff 1997: 541).
b. *away* expresses continuation in those cases where the verb refers to an atelic event ("durative situations, which can be continued") but iteration in those cases where the verb refers to a punctual (instantaneous) or telic event ("which cannot be continued") (Brinton (1985: 166))

(27) a. Are you all *knitting away* furiously for Christmas?
b. … a traditional fairground music organ *playing* merrily *away* .
c. So, here I sit, *laboring away* like the dutiful little web designer I am.
d. I realised he was actually Tony Blair – with the camera-rats still *filming away* at him – …
e. … and the only sounds Sam could hear was the rain, her latest favourite album *beating away* casually on her mini-hi-fi, and a ginger cat *purring away*, …
(Cappelle (2005))

(28) Aspectual *away* cannot have a direct object, but instead it can take PPs.
a. He was scrubbing away at the floor. (cp. He was scrubbing the floor)
b. I was typing away at my report. (cp. I was typing my report)
c. She smoked away at her cigarette. (cp. She smoked her cigarette)

(29) If the object of the preposition effectively disappears as a result of the activity, aspectual *away* comes close in meaning to the directional *away*
(Cappelle (2005))

(30) a. Slowly but surely you can whittle away at the fat stores from all over the body. (aspectual *away*)
b. It will help tighten your buttock muscles and whittle away the flab around your hips. (directional *away*)

(31) Atelicity versus telicity:
a. I whittled away at my excessive pounds {for /*in} two months (aspectual *away*)
b. I whittled away my excessive pounds {in /*for} two months (directional *away*).

(32) aspectual *away* cannot combine with clearly stative verbs (Jackendoff (1997))
**hear away*, **know away*, **remember away* , **resemble away*, etc.

(33) Do you want me to talk /recite (my lesson) / tell this joke) or not?
Sure, talk / recite (it) / tell (it) away!

(34) Nagano (2008; 132) "the empty object *it* has no semantic function at all."

(35) Properties of aspectual *away*
a. It is compatible with intransitive verbs.
b. Thus the particle cannot take an argument.
c. The whole event denotes an activity, hence atelic.
d. It cannot co-occur with stative verbs.

2.3. Interim Summary

(36) a. *away* with the directional meaning requires an argument.
b. *away* with the aspectual meaning cannot have any argument.

3. An analysis

3.1. A Proposal

(37) Assumptions
a. [$_{InitP}$ Init [$_{ProcP}$ Proc [$_{ResP}$ R]]] (Ramchand (2008))
b. Asp head within VP
(Travis (1994, 2010), 藤田・松本 (2005), Ogawa and Niinuma (2013))

(38) [$_{InitP}$ Init [$_{AspP}$ Asp [$_{ProcP}$ Proc [$_{ResP}$ R]]]]
(Ogawa and Niinuma (2013))

(39) A different morphological Case or preposition on a Location DP or Theme DP affects the telicity of the event denoted by the verb.

(40) a. Mary ran **towards** the store for 3 hours/*in 3 hours.
b. Mary ran **to** the store in 3 hours/*for 3 hours. (Travis (2010: 110))

(41) a. Anne rakensi talo-**a** tunni-n/*tunii-ssa.
Anne build house-**Part** hour-Acc/*hour-inessive
'Anne was building a/the house for an hour/*in an hour.'
b. Anne rakensi talo-**n** vuode-ssa/*vuode-n.
Anne build house-**Acc** year-inessive /*year-Acc
'Anne built a/the house in a year/*for a year.' (Ritter and Rosen (2001: 436))

(42) If the event delimiter moves to [Spec, AspP] and undergoes feature checking with Asp, it is not surprising that a DP or a PP which plays the same grammatical function shows a different morphological realization.
(Ogawa and Niinuma (2013))

(43) a. the directional *away* is located in R and it takes an argument NP.
b. the aspectual *away* is located in Asp and it causes a type coercion so that it is not compatible with the ResP.

(44) We are solving the problem.

(45) Travis suggests that a (DO/CAUSE) zero morpheme adds to V1, which would transform the Achievement into an Accomplishment.

(46) Ramchand (2008) proposes that the stative verbs only project R, i.e, [$_{Res}$ R], it is not compatible with the Asp head.

3.2. Historical development of particles

(47) a. Particles in OE had the resultative meaning.
b. projecting preverb > optionally projecting preverb > non-projecting preverb > prefix > (zero)

(Los et al. (2012))

(48) a. What is the connection between non-projecting particle and activity?
b. Why the aspectual *away* is compatible with so-called conative constructions?

(49) a. Particles, which were located in R, had an argument.
b. Particles had an argument optionally.
c. Particles do not have an argument at all.
d. The verb can omit the direct object, so that the aktionsart of the verb changes from accomplishment to activity.
e. Finally, they became an aspectual head.

(50) a. John is eating. (activity)
b. John is eating an apple. (accomplishment)

(51) a. John was eating for an hour/*in an hour. (activity)
b. John ate an apple in an hour/*for an hour. (accomplishment)

(52) Omission of the direct object often serves to turn an accomplishment verb to activity.

(cf. Rice (1988), Goldberg (2001))

(53) Predictions
a. The directional *away* has developed earlier than the aspectual *away*.
b. The object omission has developed earlier than the aspectual *away*.

4. Corpus (COHA) data

4.1. V + *away*

4.1.1. V(transitive) + *away*

SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
FREQ	380	2346	4732	6205	7181	8027	9758	10096	9485	10933
PER MIL	321.7	338.7	343.5	386.6	436	470.7	525.7	497	460.4	494.8
SECTION	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	10959	11518	10648	9857	9809	9208	9301	9974	11609	12285
PER MIL	482.8	449	432.8	404.8	399.6	384	390.6	394	415.5	415.5

4.1.2 V(intransitive) + *away*

(54) list of verbs (Shimada (1985))

argue	bable	bang	bargain	blaze	boil	breathe	burn	buzz	chat
chip	churn	crank	dig	dream	drone	eat	fag	feast	fiddle
fire	flail	fret	gabble	gasp	gibber	giggle	glow	gnaw	gobble
grab	guzzle	hammer	howl	idle	jaw	kick	laugh	laze	mumble
nag	nibble	peck	peg	pick	plod	plug	pound	prattle	puff
rub	saw	scrape	scratch	scribble	shine	shoot	shimmer	sing	slave
sob	spin	squabble	swig	talk	treadle	twitch	wash	work	yarn

SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	17	54	150	193	199	252	283	254	252	228	267	279	270	314	361	387	347	373	437	446
PER MIL	14.39	7.795	10.89	12.03	12.08	14.78	15.25	12.5	12.23	10.32	11.76	10.88	10.97	12.9	14.71	16.14	14.57	14.73	15.64	15.08

4.2 Examples

4.2.1. Eat

[eat] away																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	0	1	8	4	4	9	13	8	12	16	8	9	18	21	27	30	24	34	49	63
PER MIL	0	0.14	0.58	0.25	0.24	0.53	0.7	0.39	0.58	0.72	0.35	0.35	0.73	0.86	1.1	1.25	1.01	1.34	1.75	2.13

TR					1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
1		THE	116			1	1	1		6	5	2	6	6	4	3	3	7	12	7	6	12	16	18
3		BY	44					1				3		3	2	3	2	4	2	7	2	1	8	6
6		HIS	14								1			1			2		3	1	1	1	2	2
8		A	12				1				1	1	1		1		1				2		2	2
9		HER	12								1	1						1	1	1		2	3	2
			198		0	1	2	2	0	6	8	7	7	10	7	6	8	12	18	16	11	16	31	30
INT																								
2		AT	105										1				3	2	8	8	7	19	22	35
			105		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	8	8	7	19	22	35

[eat].[v*]																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	104	517	1385	1557	1841	2239	2522	2807	2849	3233	4005	4521	4776	4877	4764	4376	4911	5343	7254	7271
PER MIL	88.05	74.63	100.55	97.02	111.77	131.28	135.87	138.17	138.3	146.31	176.43	176.23	194.13	200.3	194.09	182.51	206.21	211.05	259.61	245.91
[eat].[v*] .																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	8	35	78	73	126	158	140	209	213	265	344	390	485	459	439	444	456	458	656	631
PER MIL	6.77	5.05	5.66	4.55	7.65	9.26	7.54	10.29	10.34	11.99	15.15	15.2	19.71	18.85	17.89	18.52	19.15	18.09	23.48	21.34
be [eat].[v*] .																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	0	1	9	3	4	10	2	9	7	4	4	3	6	3	7	11	5	6	11	8
PER MIL	0	0.14	0.65	0.19	0.24	0.59	0.11	0.44	0.34	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.24	0.12	0.29	0.46	0.21	0.24	0.39	0.27

4.2.2. wash

[wash].[v*] away																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	7	11	37	51	40	43	46	53	53	43	36	47	50	61	60	55	74	73	84	95
PER MIL	5.93	1.59	2.69	3.18	2.43	2.52	2.48	2.61	2.57	1.95	1.59	1.83	2.03	2.51	2.44	2.29	3.11	2.88	3.01	3.21

TR																								
1		THE	214		3	3	5	14	9	10	9	13	12	6	10	7	7	11	14	12	13	16	21	19
3		BY	99				5	6	3	6	4	6	7	4	2	5	8	8	4	7	4	7	5	8
6		ALL	47			1	2	4	4	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	5		3	4	2	2
9		HIS	16				1					1	1	1		2		2	1	1	1		2	3
10		A	13							1	1		2	1			1	1		1		2	1	2
13		MY	11				2	1			1		1						1		2	1		2
14		THEIR	10				1			2				1			3	1					1	1
15		YOUR	10								1		2		2			1					2	2
			420		3	4	16	25	16	21	19	22	26	16	17	17	21	25	25	21	23	30	34	39
INT																								
5		IN	47		0	2	1	1	2	1	4	2		2		5	2	1	4	3	2	6	2	7
			47		0	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	0	2	0	5	2	1	4	3	2	6	2	7

[wash].[v*]																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	33	154	500	533	589	664	738	901	711	896	1235	1264	1469	1506	1433	1282	1298	1301	1865	1789
PER MIL	27.94	22.23	36.3	33.21	35.76	38.93	39.76	44.35	34.51	40.55	54.4	49.27	59.71	61.85	58.38	53.47	54.5	51.39	66.75	60.51

[wash].[v*] .																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	0	1	15	4	12	27	30	15	7	25	29	36	71	52	67	44	57	60	90	95
PER MIL	0	0.14	1.09	0.25	0.73	1.58	1.62	0.74	0.34	1.13	1.28	1.4	2.89	2.14	2.73	1.84	2.39	2.37	3.22	3.21

be [wash].[v*] .																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	0	0	4	1	4	2	5	5	2	11	9	6	13	10	9	5	6	7	7	3
PER MIL	0	0	0.29	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.27	0.25	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.23	0.53	0.41	0.37	0.21	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.1

4.2.3. burn

[burn].[v*] away																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	0	2	5	6	6	8	9	12	12	15	11	12	11	18	19	24	19	29	28	39
PER MIL	0	0.29	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.47	0.48	0.59	0.58	0.68	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.74	0.77	1	0.8	1.15	1	1.32

TR					1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
1		THE	53			1	2	1	2	3	1		3	1	1	4	2	2	2	4	5	4	9	6
5		BY	9									1		1	1					1	1			4
8		ALL	8									1	1	1				1		2	1	1		
9		HIS	5																		1	3		1
			75		0	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	4	3	2	4	2	3	2	7	8	8	9	11
INT					1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
4		IN	21					2	1		1			1	1	1	2	3	2	1		2	2	2
6		TO	8					1	2									2	1		1		1	
10		FROM	5									1			1	2								1
			34		0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	2	5	3	1	1	2	3	3

[burn].[v*]																					
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	104	523	980	1449	1449	1684	1807	2004	1963	1973	1909	2209	2279	2375	2234	2046	1981	2150	2641	2802
PER MIL	88.05	75.5	71.15	90.29	87.97	98.74	97.35	98.64	95.29	89.29	84.09	86.11	92.63	97.54	91.02	85.33	83.18	84.93	94.52	94.77
[burn].[v*] .																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	3	30	39	68	91	97	97	134	147	151	153	191	177	231	204	188	167	222	293	277
PER MIL	2.54	4.33	2.83	4.24	5.52	5.69	5.23	6.6	7.14	6.83	6.74	7.45	7.19	9.49	8.31	7.84	7.01	8.77	10.49	9.37
be [burn].[v*] .																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	0	4	0	6	5	4	4	8	7	14	8	7	4	8	8	6	3	4	6	9
PER MIL	0	0.58	0	0.37	0.3	0.23	0.22	0.39	0.34	0.63	0.35	0.27	0.16	0.33	0.33	0.25	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.3

4.3. Other examples

4.3.1. hammer

[hammer].[v*] away																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	0	0	5	3	6	6	9	6	14	4	8	15	18	13	19	19	14	16	15	14
PER MIL	0	0	0.36	0.19	0.36	0.35	0.48	0.3	0.68	0.18	0.35	0.58	0.73	0.53	0.77	0.79	0.59	0.63	0.54	0.47

(55) hammer away at　せっせと勉強する　(安藤編 (2011))

a. they found your father and these worthy lairds hammering away, with pain and labor, to make themselves mutually understood,… (1834)

b. and right merrily I hammer away at the thousand-times-repeated accompaniment. (1839)

4.3.2. blaze

[blaze] away

SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	1	2	14	18	14	22	17	4	13	13	16	17	9	16	11	6	7	6	8	6
PER MIL	0.85	0.29	1.02	1.12	0.85	1.29	0.92	0.2	0.63	0.59	0.7	0.66	0.37	0.66	0.45	0.25	0.29	0.24	0.29	0.2

(56) blaze away　ポンポン発射する　（安藤編 (2011)）

a. the moment that we faced about, blazing away upon us, and running to the next house … (1823)

b. as Sambo blazed away at' em out o' the stone-mill, … (1833)

4.3.3. puff

[puff] away																				
SECTION	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
FREQ	1	3	9	16	9	3	12	13	6	10	6	14	13	11	8	5	6	7	6	5
PER MIL	0.85	0.43	0.65	1	0.55	0.18	0.65	0.64	0.29	0.45	0.26	0.55	0.53	0.45	0.33	0.21	0.25	0.28	0.21	0.17

(57) puff away　～を吹き払う/(タバコを)ぷかぷか吸う　(安藤編 (2011))

a. a breath of love and all is puffed away. (1817)

b. and after deliberately clearing his throat and puffing away the smoke from his nose, … (1827)

5. findings

(58) a. The particle *away* combined with transitive verbs earlier than with intransitive verbs (cf. Ishizaki (2010, 2012)).

b. Object omission has developed earlier than the intransitive verb with the particle *away*.

6. Relationship among other languages

(59) Aoki (2010): V + *kiru*

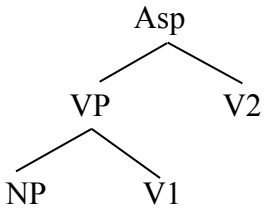
a. V2 *kiru* had the meaning with "cutting" in Old Japanese; i.e. it functioned as a main verb.

b. In Middle Japanese, V2 *kiru* gained the "completive" aspectual meaning. However, it is allowed to concatenate with the "change-of-state" verbs.

c. In Modern Japanese, both meanings are allowed, and V2 kiru with the aspectual meaning can concatenate with any verb (*tsukai-kiru*, 'run-complete,' *hasiri-kiru* 'run-complete').

(60) V2 as an aspectual head (cf. Nishiyama and Ogawa (2011), Ogawa and Niinuma (2011), Fukuda (2012), Kageyama (2012))

(61)



(62) V2 is grammaticalized and V2 became an aspectual head.

(63) V2 in Bengali also is grammaticalized into an aspectual head. (Tasnim (2013))

(64) a. Particles in Dutch also underwent the grammaticalization process (Booij (2002), Los et al. (2012)).

b. Particles in Dutch become a prefix.

(65) a. …because they were of the same nationality I go awayed a breastwork to influence me because of one bad experience.
(http://studentessays.blogspot.jp/search?q=awayed)
b. … after the French and Germans have drive awayed the United States.
(http://www.askscripts.info/article/4076-tokyo__march_5_kyodo___se.html)

(66) English, Dutch, Japanese, and Bengali underwent the similar grammaticalization process but
a. the elements that undergo grammaticalization are different.
b. the timing of the grammaticalization are also different.

7. Conclusion

(67) a. valency reduction as well as aspectual shift from accomplishment to activity make it possible to grammaticalize the particle *away*.
b. This analysis is compatible with Roberts and Roussou's (2003) syntactic view of grammaticalization.

Appendix: time-*away* construction (Jackendoff (1997), 浅川(2003)),

(68) a. *Sally waltzed {entirely/partly/half} away.
b. Sally waltzed the afternoon {entirely/partly/half} away

(69) Beth whistled away for an hour/*in an hour.
(Jackendoff 1997: 550))

(70) Bill gambled his life away.

(71) Jackendoff (1997: 550)
"The 'time'-away reading for [(70)] is one in which Bill has spent his whole life gambling: the resultative reading is one in which Bill has bet his life and lost (he ends up perhaps submitting to slavery or killing himself)."

(72) Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the time-*away* construction is different from aspectual *away*.

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