Book Review

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1 Introduction

Q2 Q3 The *Handbook of Japanese Contrastive Linguistics* (*HJCL*), edited by Prashant Pardeshi and Taro Kageyama, is one of the volumes constituting the larger series titled *Handbooks of Japanese Language and Linguistics* [HJLL] (edited by Masayoshi Shibatani and Taro Kageyama). The series comprises 12 handbooks in all, and addresses the following topics: 1. Historical linguistics, 2. Phonetics and phonology, 3. Lexicon and word formation, 4. Syntax, 5. Semantics and pragmatics, 6. Contrastive linguistics (the volume under review), 7. Japanese dialects, 8. Sociolinguistics, 9. Psycholinguistics, 10. Applied linguistics, 11. Ryukyuan languages, and 12. The Ainu language. Several handbook series on linguistics have been published in the last two decades, some of which have featured Japanese linguistics as in *The Handbook of Japanese Linguistics* from Wiley-Blackwell (Tsujimura 2002), and *The Cambridge Handbook of Japanese Linguistics* from Cambridge University Press (Hasegawa 2018). However, HJLL is unique and is not comparable with other volumes because of its authoritative authorship, wide coverage, depth of description, and updated content. This is largely because the two series editors, Masayoshi Shibatani and Taro Kageyama, leading scholars in the field of linguistics in Japan, have successfully engaged illustrious volume editors and contributors from Japan and around the world.

HJCL is dedicated to exploring the Japanese language from contrastive and typological perspectives. It aims to "uncover principled similarities and differences between Japanese and other languages and thereby shed new light on the universality and language-particularity of Japanese" (p. 1). Hence, as shown below, most contributions have emphasized on a bottom-up description rather than on theory-internal technical matters, and most have a functional-typological orientation. The author(s) can be classified based on their expertise into: (a) specialists in linguistic typology and those who have been working on typological studies such as Prashant Pardeshi (Chapters 1 and 2), Masayoshi Shibatani

(Chapters 2, 4, and 12), Ryuichi Washio (Chapter 3), Bernard Comrie (Chapter 13), Shingo Imai (Chapter 17), Tasaku Tsunoda (Chapter 19), Heiko Narrog (Chapter 21), and Kaoru Horie (Chapter 25); (b) specialists in Japanese and/or English linguistics such as Taro Kageyama (Chapter 6), Yo Matsumoto (Chapter 9), Yoshiko Matsumoto (Chapter 13), Ken-ichi Takami (Chapter 15), Akira Watanabe (Chapter 16), and Satoshi Uehara (Chapter 23); and (c) experts engaged in the particular languages with which they each compare Japanese.

This volume comprises two introductory chapters followed by three parts. Part 1 focuses on verbal constructions and related issues (Chapter 1–11). Part 2 focuses on nominal constructions and related issues (Chapter 12–19), and Part 3 addresses aspects, modality, and predication (Chapter 20–25). As this volume is a collection of contributions by different authors on diverse topics, I present a synopsis of each chapter followed by an evaluation. The last part comprises general evaluations and discussions.

2 Part I: Verbal constructions and related issues

The first part focuses on verbal constructions and related issues and addresses various constructions and grammatical phenomena pertaining to verbs, including transitivity, voice, aspect, case alignment, motion events and deictic verbs, as well as complex predicates.

The first chapter by Prashant Pardeshi ("Transitivity in Japanese from a typological perspective") provides a broad overview of the issues related to transitivity in both morphology and syntax from a functional-typological perspective. It focuses on two central issues of transitivity in Japanese—one concerning transitive-intransitive pairs of verbs at the morphological level, and the other concerning non-canonical transitive clauses at the syntactic level. In both cases, he provides a clear picture as to how functional motivations, such as the existence/absence of external forces, shape the formal properties of morphology and syntax. This chapter not only provides a birds-eye view of transitivity-related phenomena in Japanese but also successfully integrates typological and theoretical-linguistic studies with Japanese linguistic traditions, which "unfortunately remains inaccessible to a wider audience due to the language barrier" (p. 4).

Chapter 2, titled "Non-canonical constructions in Japanese: A crosslinguistic perspective" by Masayoshi Shibatani and Prashant Pardeshi, deals with constructions that deviate from the canonical nominative-accusative alignment—the stative or intransitive predicates taking two nominative arguments or one nominative and one dative argument. There has been a longstanding tradition of analyzing them as non-canonical *transitive* constructions. The authors challenge

the traditional treatment, arguing that (i) they are intransitive clauses with a large and a small subject, (ii) NOM-NOM patterns and DAT-NOM patterns can be treated in a unified way as variants of the double subject construction, and (iii) the use of the two different case frames is semantically predictable. Their claim is convincing and fortified with a variety of insightful acceptability tests. Thus, it offers an outstanding methodological and descriptive yardstick for future studies on grammatical relations and argument structure in Japanese.

Ryuichi Washio's chapter (Chapter 3, titled "Voice extensions in passives and causatives") concerns the issue pertaining to the nature of the Japanese passive -(r) are- from a contrastive point of view. His detailed contrastive study reveals that passive and causative, which are often thought of as two opposite poles, are functionally close to each other, and there is a recurrent pattern of a unidirectional extension from causative (or transitive) to passive, and not vice versa. Washio's chapter is valuable not only as an introduction to his longstanding pioneering studies of voice but also in that it tells us the importance of getting insights from oft-ignored early grammarians before the advent of modern theoretical linguistics, including the works of Fumihiko Otsuki, Basil H. Chamberlain, Yoshio Yamada, and Daizaburo Matsushita. He concluded this chapter saying, "We still have a lot to learn from the work of early grammarians" (p. 132).

Chapter 4, titled "Causative constructions in Japanese and Korean," by Sung-Yeo Chung and Masayoshi Shibatani concerns the typological positions of Japanese and Korean causatives. This chapter can be treated as revisiting a long-standing issue pertaining to the semantics and syntax of different causative constructions as seen in the familiar contrast between the lexical and productive *sase* causative. It has been customary to divide the causative into direct and indirect causatives, but, in this chapter, they argue that direct and indirect causatives form a continuum; there is an intermediate functional domain called the sociative causative in which the causer is marginally involved in the action by jointly collaborating with, helping, or supervising the causee. As the semantic map presented here is defined clearly and potentially applicable to other languages, it appears to be a valuable source for fieldworkers to survey the form and function of the causative in individual languages.

Chapter 5, titled "Entailed and intended results in Japanese and Burmese accomplishment verbs" by Kato Atsuhiko is a contrastive study of Japanese accomplishment verbs Burmese ones. The author presents data from Burmese accomplishment verbs and argues that the resulting state of accomplishment verbs in Burmese is far more easily canceled than that of accomplishment verbs in Japanese (cf. Ikegami 1985). He convincingly indicates that the patterns of situations conceived by the sentences are systematically different between Burmese and Japanese. This work sheds new light on the traditional English–Japanese

contrastive study of the *I burned it, but it didn't burn* phenomenon, by relativizing the position of Japanese accomplishment verbs. However, it remains unclear how such facts can be modeled in linguistic theory.

Chapter 6 by Taro Kageyama and Li Shen is a typological study of the resultative constructions based on data from English, Japanese, and Chinese ("Resultative constructions in Japanese from a typological perspective"). Japanese linguistics, including the works of Taro Kageyama, has contributed toward developing the discussion on resultative constructions, which were originally debated within English-based theoretical linguistics. This chapter presents a finer-grained distinction of resultative types than previous studies, namely the inherent, semi-inherent, and derived resultative. Each is divided further into two types. The chapter subsequently contends that this classification constitutes an implicational hierarchy. The examples (29) are not natural to at least some Japanese native speakers, including the present reviewer, so caution must be exercised while citing the presented data.

Chapters 7 and 8 focus on a complex predicate in which two verbs constitute one predicate. In Chapter 7 ("Verb-Verb compounding in Japanese and Turkish"), Yuu Kuribayashi sheds new light on the verb complex found in Turkish by applying Kageyama's distinction between lexical and syntactic compounding in Japanese (Kageyama 1989). He examined various syntactic tests on V1(converb)+V2 sequence and V1(gerund)+V2 sequence, and demonstrated that the converb-type sequences show the properties of syntactic composition, while the gerund-type sequences show the properties of both syntactic and lexical compositions. This chapter is also informative in that it reveals the limited inventory of compounding verbs in Turkish, indicating that it "exposes the remarkable properties of richness of Japanese lexical V-V compound." (p. 243) However, this chapter uses several terminologies such as complex verb, V-V complex, compounds, bound/free auxiliary verbs, verb, converb, and gerund, but they are sometimes used loosely based on the context (see, for example, the author's wording "the V-V complexes (complex verbs and compound verbs) in Turkish", p. 243).

Another aspect of the verb-verb complex is addressed by Anna Bugaewa in Chapter 8 "Ainu complex predicates with reference to Japanese." The chapter focuses on the predicate construction in Ainu, where two verbs are co-joined by *wa* 'and', which is a "rough syntactic equivalent of the *te-* converbal complex predicate construction in Japanese" (p. 247). She shows that the construction is in the process of turning into a monoclausal predicate and suggests that the development of the V1 *wa* V2 construction is a calque influenced by Japanese. The contrastive study is one of the most exciting works to read among all the chapters, owing to the constructions that are worth comparing, rigorous tests to illuminate

the nature of the construction, and an insightful historical account that serves to explain the apparent similarity with its Japanese counterpart.

Chapters 9 to 11 concern the motion event typology and related topics. In Chapter 9, Yo Matsumoto, a leading scholar in the field of motion event typology, provides an overview of lexical and grammatical properties of Japanese motion events ("Motion event descriptions in Japanese from typological perspectives"). In several respects, this chapter goes a step further from Talmy's traditional binary typology between "verb-framed" vs. "satellite-framed" languages. He shows that mimetic or onomatopoeic adverbials encode manners of motion in Japanese, and the behavior of deictic verbs play significant roles in expressing motions. This chapter is a welcome introduction to motion typology and Japanese motion description for anyone interested in these topics.

Chapter 10 is a comparison of the deictic motion verbs in Japanese and Thai by Kiyoko Takahashi. Both Thai and Japanese have two deictic verbs *kuru/iku* and *maa/paj* 'come/go' respectively, and she explores how these two languages develop the polysemy of these deictic verbs. Notable differences between both languages are found in the encoding of caused-motion events, aspect, and stance. In Thai, for example, deictic motion verbs are more extensively used in caused-motion events, in combination with verbs such as "carry, kick, pull', indicating "to carry/pull something toward/away from the deictic center", which would not be expressed in a monoclausal sentence in Japanese. This chapter is straightforward and clear, and the readers will surely be amazed at the extensive serialization of motion verbs in Thai presented in this chapter.

The following chapter by Kazuhiro Kawachi ("Event integration patterns in Sidaama and Japanese") attests to the event integration typology advocated by Talmy (2000). The framework hypothesizes that the components constituting a macro-event are mapped on surface forms in a parallel way as motion event components, as in cause + state (*blew **out** the candle*) and manner + path (*roll **down***). One of his findings is that Sidaama and Japanese, both verb-framed languages, exhibit a non-verb-framed pattern in expressing two of the five functional domains. This chapter is well-written in that it scrutinizes Talmy's lesser-practiced event integration typology and identifies iconicity as a governing principle to explain the ordering of macro-event components.

3 Part II: Nominal constructions and related issues

The second part of this volume is dedicated to constructions related to nouns and nominals. The first three chapters (Chapters 12 to 14) concern noun-modifying

constructions and complement clauses from functional-typological perspectives, whereas the rest of the chapters address issues pertaining to quantifiers (Chapter 15), measure nouns and classifiers (Chapter 16), deixis (Chapter 17), interrogatives (Chapter 18), and possessive constructions (Chapter 19).

Shibatani's chapter ("Nominalization in crosslinguistic perspective") contributes toward the literature on the typological and theoretical treatments of what have been treated as relative, headless relative, and complement clauses. He proposes the concept of grammatical nominalization and analyzes all relative clauses including those with antecedents and headless relative clauses as merely different uses of argument nominalization, that is, nominalization denoting a thing-like entity; the first type of relative clause is re-interpreted as modification use of the argument nominalization, while the latter type as that of NP use. Further, he reveals the parallelism between the abovementioned nominalizations and possessive or genitive phrases. His thought-provoking proposal is based on a careful definition of nominalization, clauses, and sentences from a functional perspective, which reveals the recurrent patterns that are attested to crosslinguistically.

The next chapter by Yoshiko Matsumoto and Bernard Comrie ("Clausal noun-modifying constructions") is another attempt to unify different types of noun-modifying constructions, including relative clauses, noun complementation, and other noun-modifying clauses that do not fit into either category (see also Matsumoto 1997). Matsumoto provides an overview of her works on Japanese noun-modifying clauses on a semantico-pragmatic basis as developed after Teramura's seminal work. Further, in this chapter, they argued that the interpretation of Japanese noun-modifying constructions is ultimately determined based on the contextual and cultural information available to the interlocuters rather than on syntactic information. Moreover, this chapter shows that such noun-modifying constructions in Japanese shed new light on the typology of noun-modifying constructions in general.

The next chapter by Nobuko Yoneda (Chapter 14) shows how the Japanese tradition of noun-modifying constructions can be applied to a finer description of relative clauses in other languages ("Noun-modifying constructions in Swahili and Japanese"). Swahili has two types of noun-modifying clauses, one with a relative marker *amba*, and the other one without it. She argues that the *amba* construction allows several "outer relations," in which there is no correferential argument in the modifying clause corresponding to the head noun. Further, she identifies that extralinguistic information affects the acceptability of the constructions crucially. Her analysis is thought-provoking and shows how well-established linguistic facts can be reconsidered from refreshing perspectives.

Chapters 15 and 16 concern quantification and classification in nominals. Ken'ichi Takami's chapter "Quantifier float in Japanese and English" revisits the positional variation of quantifiers (quantifier float), a much debated issue of syntax in generative grammar and theoretical linguistics in general. This chapter concerns the different ranges of possible quantifier floats between English and Japanese, and the varying degrees of acceptability of floating quantifiers preceded by an intervening object or adjunct NP. Governing explanations presented here are in fact elegant and reveal a common principle working behind the two structurally different languages. Some crucial examples used to support their theory, however, are not entirely authentic data (e.g., 27b, c; 28), or at least they are not entirely acceptable to the present reviewer and those who he relied on for an informal judgment of these data.

In Chapter 16, Akira Watanabe addresses the nature of measure words such as -*sai* 'year old', *meetoru* 'meter', and -*niti/-ka* 'day'. Measure words have been assumed as a subtype of classifiers in Japanese. However, he argues that despite their superficial similarity, measure words are nouns and are distinct from classifiers. A crucial piece of evidence that he provides is the "1-deletion." He conducted a feature-based analysis to capture the nature of the numerical bases, measure words and classifiers attested in Japanese, English, and other typologically diverse languages. His careful observation implies that measure nouns do not behave uniformly as a single category and show morphological and syntactic idiosyncrasies.

In Chapter 17, Shingo Imai explores the Japanese demonstrative system using experimental typology ("Japanese spatial deixis in crosslinguistic perspective"). The author introduces his method of experimenting the spatial use of deictic demonstratives and reveals how distance-based contrast (i.e., proximal, medial, and distal) is combined with person-based contrast, especially the addressee-anchored use, and how different parameters such as distance, physical contact, and contrastive referring in context override each other. His methodology is a powerful tool to test what the previous literature impressionistically argues for and see how different motivations or parameters compete with each other. Ideally, we would like to see how his work, published a decade ago, is explored and combined with a recent trend in demonstratives, focusing on their role in discourse and social interactions.

In Chapter 18, Hideki Kimura attempts to explore the semantics of interrogatives in Japanese in comparison with their Chinese counterparts ("'Who', 'what', and 'which' in Japanese and Chinese"). He identified three interrogative types—calling for description, specification (of an individual and of a category), and an indication (i.e., a choice in the list)—and reveals that interrogatives in Japanese and Chinese occupy different roles within the functional space. This work

is a valuable contribution to the semantic and pragmatic typology of interrogatives, a lesser-studied area in typology. As this contribution is primarily descriptive, a finer-grained definition of, and interrelation between, each concept would be necessary.

Tasaku Tsunoda examines morphosyntactic phenomena broadly related to possession ("Inalienable possession in Japanese, English, and Warrongo") and argues that languages without morphological alienable-inalienable distinctions are also sensitive to that distinction in various ways. He demonstrates it by presenting "the possessive cline," a semantic map comprising typical inalienable and alienable possessions as the two poles and a spectrum of semantic classes of possession running between them, along the cline (body part > attribute > clothing > kinship pet animal > product > other possession). Future studies are expected to see how the "possessive cline" interacts with other parameters such as temporal sustainability (e.g., wearing clothes vs. kinship relations), predicative/nominal possessives, and animacy.

4 Part III: Aspect, modality, and predication

The third part of this volume returns to topics pertaining to predicates and sentences (cf. Part I: Verbal constructions and related issues). Unfortunately, the reviewer was unable to find conceptual criteria to differentiate Parts I and III. Part III deals with issues pertaining to grammatical aspects (Chapter 20), modality and grammar of sentence-final particles (Chapter 21, 22), internal state predicate and zero pronoun (Chapter 23), property-encoding devices on predicates (Chapter 24), and complex sentences (Chapter 25).

Chapter 20, titled "Continuous aspects in Japanese, Newar and Meche" by Kazuyuki Kiryu concerns the aspect of Japanese *-te iru* construction in comparison with Newar and Meche, both of which are Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in Nepal. He argues that the Japanese *-te iru* construction should be categorized as a *continuous aspect*, an arguably crosslinguistically valid category expressing progressive, continuous and existential perfect, and a simple state. Based on comparative studies with Newar and Meche data, he constructs a semantic network comprising these aspectual values, further suggesting the diachronic development of the perfect aspect. His thorough review of a vast range of aspect studies both in *Kokugogaku* (Japanese domestic studies) and the functional-typological field is admirable, and this takes his proposal pushing the long-drawn debate of aspect in Japanese and crosslinguistic studies one step further.

Chapter 21, titled "Modality in Japanese from a crosslinguistic perspective" by Heiko Narrog is a theoretical contribution toward understanding the study of

modality in Japanese linguistics and linguistic typology. He presents a superb review of a century-long debate over the nature of the morphological complex of predicates constituting the very core of Japanese grammar, which inevitably involves various subjective-modal markers. Further, he combines it with a cross-linguistic study of mood and modality to which he himself has contributed greatly. This chapter is a must-read for anyone who wants to learn more about Japanese modality and linguistic theories developed independently in Japan.

Chapter 22, titled "Modality in Japanese and Spanish" by Noritaka Fukushima is an exemplary illustration of how the study or research tradition of an individual language contributes to a deeper understanding of the grammatical phenomena in another language in a refreshing manner. Inspired by the pioneering works on Japanese modality (Masuoka 1991; Minami 1974), the author argues that when the indicative mood appears in subordinate clauses, it is structurally and conceptually more similar to an independent clause than the subjunctive mood in the same position.

Chapter 23, titled "Internal state predicates in Japanese and Thai" by Satoshi Uehara and Kingkarn Thepkanjana addresses the issue of "person-restriction" in internal state predicates in Japanese. They propose that the following constraint is lexicalized in such verbs that the one who undergoes the experience (experiencer) and the one who asserts the proposition (conceptualizer) should be identical in such verbs. This is a thought-provoking generalization, although it is still uncertain whether that constraint is lexicalized in the predicates themselves, as the constraint is easily overridden by alternating such suffixations as -*sooda* and -*noda*, unlike motion verbs *kuru* 'come' and *iku* 'go' with a lexicalized deictic meaning.

Chapter 24, titled "Property predication in Koryak viewed from Japanese" by Megumi Kurebito offers a new treatment of "qualitative adjective" in Koryak, a Siberian language. Japanese predication theory (e.g., Kageyama 2009; Masuoka 2008) recognizes two types of predications: event and property predication. The latter describes a property or stable characteristics of a nominal entity. The author applies that theory to the description of derivational affixes in Koryak and argues that predicates prefixed with *n*- encode a property predication, and a variety of nouns and verbs, as well as adjectives, are the targets for the derivation; for example, from 'eat (intr.)' to 'be gluttonous', and from 'fog (n.)' to 'be foggy'.

Chapter 25, titled "Subordination and insubordination in Japanese from a crosslinguistic perspective" by Kaoru Horie is a reconsideration of the nature of subordinate clauses in Japanese from a typological perspective. His careful observation of Japanese data revealed that the assumed sub-categories of subordination in general linguistics are blurred in Japanese. Further, he describes the main clause use of subordinate constructions (insubordination) and reveals that

Japanese has an extensive use of subordinate constructions in the main clauses, and, when used, they convey different pragmatic overtones and/or illocutionary forces. His argument incorporates Japanese linguistics with linguistic typology, cognitive linguistics, and pragmatics in a natural and convincing manner.

5 Evaluations and discussions

One of the things this handbook achieved is that many chapters pay close attention to the previous literature written in Japanese that has been well-known in the linguistic communities in Japan but has unfortunately been ignored internationally. For example, Pardeshi reviews the work of Haruniwa Moto'ori, a premodern scholar of the Japanese language, who divided intransitive verbs into what we now call unergative and unaccusative verbs (for the references, see the respective chapters) (Chapter 1). Pardeshi (Chapter 1) and Kiryu (Chapter 20) refer to Haruhiko Kindaichi's classification of verbs based on its lexical aspect, and this was achieved earlier than Vendler (1957). The seminal study of relative clauses or noun-modifying clauses by Hideo Teramura formed the theoretical basis for Yoshiko Matsumoto and Bernard Comrie's contribution on noun-modifying constructions in Chapter 13 and Yoneda's comparative study between Japanese and Swahili in Chapter 14. Other seminal works that are referred to in this handbook include Akira Mikami's refinement of unergative-unaccusative verbs (Chapter 1), Minami Fujio's levels of subordination (Chapters 22 and 25), Kageyama's work on property predication (Chapter 24), Mayumi Kudo's study of tense and aspect (Chapter 20), Kanae Sakuma's study of the Japanese demonstrative system (Chapter 18), and Yasuo Okuda's work on aspect (Chapter 1, 20), to name a few.

Those who are interested in a historical overview of Japanese linguistics around Japanese verbs complex and modality and their theorization should read Heiko Narrog's contribution "Modality in Japanese from a crosslinguistic perspective" (Chapter 21). In Section 2, he provides a careful and extensive review of the description and theorization of the Japanese predicate complex from Yoshio Yamada, Motoki Tokieda, and Minoru Watanabe to Takashi Masuoka, Yoshio Nitta, and Keisuke Onoe, whose truly innovative theories and descriptions will hopefully be shared in international linguistic communities.

One of the key features of the contrastive analysis of languages is that it can shed light on the facets of individual languages that would not be revealed if the language is studied individually. In this volume, two types of research explore the interactions between Japanese and other languages: the contribution of general linguistics to the study of Japanese and that of Japanese linguistics to the study of other languages and/or theory building.

First, many of the contributors illuminate an astonishing range of linguistic phenomena in Japanese regarding language typology and linguistic theories. Complementary to *Handbook of Japanese Syntax*, which contains 13 contributions from a generative grammar perspective, this volume has a large number of contributions from functional and cognitive typology approaches. For example, Matsumoto (Chapter 9) presents an overview of typology of motion events initiated by Leonard Talmy, a pioneering scholar in cognitive linguistics, and has discovered a new research program as to how the Japanese motion verbs are to be positioned in the framework. This area rarely attracted interest among the *Koku-gogaku* communities (see also Kawachi [Chapter 11] for Talmy (2000)'s event integration typology extended from motion event typology). An experimental approach coupled with cognitive-functional linguistics is applied to Japanese data by Imai (Chapter 17) to attest the appropriate choice of spatial deixis *ko-, so-,* and *a-*, thus providing convincing evidence to reconcile a long-drawn debate as to when and how different parameters of speaker-based graded distance and proximity to the addressee are selected properly. However, the approach that is employed most extensively in this volume is probably the semantic map model (Croft 2001; Haspelmath 2003), which makes clear different distributions of mapping between functional domains and a given construction of a particular language. This model is employed by Tsunoda (Chapter 19) to show the distribution of possessive constructions in Japanese, English, and Warrongo; Kiryu (Chapter 20) to illustrate the polysemy of continuous aspect and predict diachronic changes; and Horie (Chapter 25) to reveal versatile subordinate constructions in Japanese (see also Chapter 1, 2, 4, and 6).

Further, this volume affirms the contribution of the study of Japanese to general Western linguistic theory, other individual language descriptions, and generalization in linguistic typology. This aim is successfully achieved in several topics that are addressed here. The exemplary contribution to the description of other individual languages is found in Yoneda (Chapter 14) on noun-modifying constructions in Swahili, Fukushima's (Chapter 22) contribution on Spanish modality and subordinate clauses, and Kurebito's (Chapter 24) work on Koryak morphology in terms of property-encoding function. The direction from Japanese linguistics to general linguistics is especially found in the study of resultative constructions (Chapter 6), a topic that has long been discussed in theoretical linguistics, the treatment of zero pronouns in Japanese (Chapter 23), and the relative clause and nominalization in Japanese (Chapter 12, 13). HJCL predominantly includes such studies, indicating that the ideas that have been developed and refined in Japanese linguistics effectively contribute to a deeper understanding of well-studied phenomena in other languages.

Despite this great achievement, HJCL admittedly seems to have a few short-comings. First, the general organization of the handbook reads like a collection of individual works. Ideally this handbook should have detailed the theories and history of contrastive linguistics in Japan. For example, several chapters could have been devoted to the expositions on early attempts at contrastive studies in Japan (e.g., Hosoe 1932), contrastive analyses in the period of structural linguistics (Fries 1945; Lado 1957 for a theoretical basis for contrastive analysis), the period of early generative grammar and syntactic studies (e.g., Okutsu 1974; Shibatani 1978), and recent advancements in cognitive-functional studies (e.g., Ikegami 1981; Sawada 1993).

A second shortcoming is that some contributions do not justify their rationale for comparing a particular language with Japanese. For a scientific enterprise, we need a reasonable research question or hypothesis to address, but in some chapters, it was hard to find convincing motivations for the choice of the language in question (except the practical reason that they are a specialist in that language). In this sense, the comparison between Ainu and Japanese explicated in Chapter 8 is quite insightful, in which she raises the question of why Ainu has a similar predicate construction to Japanese despite their structural differences and argues that the construction has developed because of the social contact between them. Other contributions could have stated a reasonable explanation for choosing particular languages to make their research question appealing.

These shortcomings do not take away from the overall high quality of the contributions in the volume and wealth of data gathered from the typologically diverse languages. In contrast, HJLL, including this volume, is undoubtedly a monumental achievement that is comparable with *Gengaku Daijiten* (Kamei et al. 1988–2001), seven volumes of an encyclopedia of world languages, and *Nihon Kokugo Daijiten* (Nihon Daijiten Kankōkai 1972–1976), 20 volumes of historical Japanese dictionary. They are all the same in that they represent the maturity of the field, and are preconditioned by the accumulation of sophisticated knowledge. Given that this book is written in English, a wider readership can access this monumental achievement in Japanese linguistics. Furthermore, it also has the potential to facilitate additional intensive interactions with related fields.

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