Synopsis Functional Shift

Mitsuhiro OHMURA

In this paper, I would like to propose that some distinct usages of a linguistic expression should not be analyzed as separate phenomena, but can be captured uniformly under a semantic theory of language universality. To be more specific, take the linguistic expression *I am sorry* as an example.

- (1) Christie, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, III, 29

 The convulsions were of a peculiar violence, Dr. Wilkins. I am sorry you were not here in time to witness them. They were quite tetanic in character.
- (2) Montgomery, Anne of Green Gables, XIX, 191(". . . Sit down here and tell me about yourself.")"I am very sorry I can't," said Anne firmly.
- (3) Christie, Murder on the Orient Express, III, VI, 221
 I am sorry, M. Poirot, but I must refuse to answer that question.

In (1), I am sorry expresses the speaker's propositional attitude towards the complement proposition. In (2), the same expression serves to mitigate an illocutionary force. In (3), it is a comment on the main assertion part, expressing the speaker's communicative attitude. The main argument is that these distinct functions of I am sorry should not be handled separately, but they should be regarded as derivative usages from the unique grammatical process which I refer to as the "functional shift." The functional shift can be designated as follows:

(4) (
$$\pi^4 E_1$$
: [($\pi^3 F_1$: ILL (F_1)) (S) (A) (PA X_1 : [Predication] (X_1))] (E_1))

The semantic entity of PA (the speaker's propositional attitude) shifts functionally to another semantic entity of π^3 (an illocution satellite), which qualifies a basic illocution ILL. The semantic entity of π^3 , then, shifts to another semantic entity of π^4 (a clause satellite), which qualifies a speech act itself. I take the grammatical process of functional shift to be a general principle governing the phenomena of grammaticalization and subjectification.