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論文題目: 南投縣布農語南部方言(南島)之依附詞

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論文摘要

This thesis aims to explore whether certain bound elements are clitics and provide a classification of clitics in Isbukun Bunun as spoken in Nantou, Taiwan.

The organization of this study is presented as follows. First of all, in terms of the introductory parts, after a general presentation on the geographical distribution of the Bunun language and in particular of the Isbukun dialect, it provides a short discussion on the voice marking and the case marking systems of Isbukun Bunun. Next, the theoretical accounts with respect to clitic ordering and placement are reviewed.

Second, in the body organization, we first provide an overview of the relative order among various postverbal bound elements in Isbukun. Then, the placement of these bound elements relative to the clause with a preverbal element is examined. Besides, clitics are classified into two main kinds: phrasal and head-adjacent. We argue that in Isbukun both kinds of clitics are found. Significantly, short personal pronouns and T(emporal)A(spectual)E(vidential) markers are shown to be clitics by using morphosyntactic and phonological evidence. In Isbukun Bunun, clitics are positioned postverbally in verb-initial clauses; the cluster-internal ordering among these postverbal elements is as follows: the aspectual clitics preceding the evidential clitic, itself preceding pronominal clitics. The relative ordering of two postverbal pronominal clitics is determined not only by semantic roles, but also grammatical relations (or morphological cases). On the other hand, only the subject (or nominative-case) clitic pronoun can be attracted to preverbal position in a negated clause. Finally, the conclusion and any unexpected findings are discussed.

Contributions

There are three important contributions in this thesis. First, few studies have investigated the notion of clitichood in Formosan languages (e.g. pronominal pronouns, various markers indicating tense and aspect, and so forth). Usually, any non-free form is analyzed as a "bound" form, but there is not much discussion as to whether these "bound" forms are actually affixes or clitics. This thesis not only provides the language-specific criteria for distinguishing clitics from affixes in Isbukun Bunun, but also proves the clitichood of these bound elements by using

morphosyntactic and phonological evidence.

Second, this thesis is unique in that no studies have attempted to distinguish clitics into various types and kinds in Formosan languages. In this research, clitics are classified into eight types (Klavans 1985). This thesis manifests the exact type for each clitic in Isbukun Bunun, and explores the relative ordering among these elements. Moreover, according to Billings (2002) and Anderson (2005), clitics are further classified into two kinds: phrasal and head-adjacent. This thesis also distinguishes these kinds of clitics by looking into their positions relative to other elements within a clause.

Last, many linguists have done lots of researches on Isbukun Bunun. This thesis also covers the complete Isbukun references to date in terms of a historiography viewpoint. To me, it is important to know what others have done, and by reading the complete list of Bunun references one can learn this language and then work on it. I hope my thesis is helpful to those who also want to work on Bunun in the future.

To conclude, this thesis somehow innovates the discussion of clitics in Formosan languages. In the future, I hope there will be chances to study other Formosan languages and hope to capture their own language-specific criteria and grammar with respect to clitics.