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理事長的話

最親愛的會員們，

回顧這即將過去的一年，依照先前的慣例，學會主辦或是協辦了各式各樣的學術研討活動，上半年主要包含了由本會學生事務委員會主辦的「第七屆語言學沙龍」，還有由台灣大學語言學研究所、心理學系、神經生物與認知科學研究中心主辦的「第七屆語言、交談、與認知國際研討會 (CLDC 2014)」，本會與東海大學外國語文學系共同主辦的「第十五屆全國語言學論文研討會 (NCL 2014)」，以及與中央研究院語言學研究所共同主辦的「第十四屆中國境內語言暨語言學國際研討會 (IsCLL-14)」。

透過這些學術交流活動，參加的會員們共同交流現今語言學研究的熱門議題，不論是從語言形式的分析或是從認知心理學去探討語言演變的脈絡，都是語言學蓬勃發展的生機。

此外，承蒙科技部語言學門召集人何萬順教授的大力襄助，本會得以延續先前的「語言學門思想交流系列」。在六月的場次「語言學與跨領域研究」中，中央研究院院士暨台灣師範大學教授鄭錦全、中正大學特聘教授麥傑，以及政治大學特聘教授何萬順，共同就語言的演變、跨領域的研究及語言學的研究方法，分享了許多值得讓人深思的觀點；而在十一月的場次「與黃宣範的座談：*Chinese Grammar at Work*」，也透過討論台大名譽教授暨元智大學講座教授黃宣範的新著《*Chinese Grammar at Work*》中之章節，讓與會的學員能從黃教授與發表人針對各語法議題——像是語序、指稱、量詞類別等——的學思交流，親自領略大師多年研究語法、語用的豐碩成果；同日下午，我們也邀請了韓國漢陽大學同時也是韓國中國語言學會會長的嚴翼相教授，為會員們介紹在韓國的漢語語言學研究現狀，席間韓教授也同與會學者進行了研究現況的交流，包含了中央研究院語言所的鄭秋豫所長、中正大學語言所何德華教授、中原大學應用華語文學系的彭妮絲主任，以及高雄師範大學華語文教學研究所的鍾鎮城所長；而有鑑於學術研究倫理在人文研究領域逐漸受到重視，我們也與臺灣英語文教學研究學會共同舉辦研究倫理工作坊，讓與會者能更瞭解日後研究案在送交倫理審查時應注意的事項。

今年七月由中央研究院主辦、台灣語言學學會協辦的「語言學卓越營」是暑假期間的重要活動，結果報名踴躍，超乎預期。這次卓越營由李壬癸院士及吳瑞文副研究員規劃，主題是語言演變，多位語言所的中研院院士、國內外知名學者輪番上陣，帶領了學員從歷史語言學的各個不同面向去觀察語音、語法以及語義是如何在人們的使用過程中被賦予新的形式及意義。而今年的重頭戲要屬十一月的會員大會，我們除了按照往例獎勵優秀的博碩士論文作者以外，今年也特別透過視訊，將終身成就獎頒發給在美國哈佛大學任教的黃正德教授，黃老師在國際語言學界的成就有目共睹，對於台灣的貢獻則是他多年來培育出的優秀語言學人才，在台灣開花結果。會中也邀請了多位黃老師的好朋友及學生教授共襄盛舉，一起話當年，同時也勉勵新進。我們也將當天頒獎的影片上傳到了學會的網頁，如想更進一步了解黃教授學思歷程的會員們，可自行前往觀覽。

在即將邁入 2015 年的年末，除了感謝各位會員們對學會各項活動的支持以外，我也要感謝這一年來一直幫助我的陳純音前理事長，還有何德華副理事長，最重要的是我們的諸位理監事和徐東伯秘書長的付出。未來的一年，我們將持續辦理有關於語言學的學術交流活動，並針對訊息分享平台或是活動組織方式，進行更新及改良，像是建置新的學會網站以及針對大學生暑期營的課程的檢討，我們的目標是將語言學更普及化，吸引更多的年輕會員加入。

最後，祝福會員們在未來的羊年，樣樣順心、事事如意！

台灣語言學學會理事長

謝妙玲 敬上

2014. 12. 25

學術活動訊息

學會會議

2014 語言學門思想交流系列三暨第八屆第二次會員大會 圓滿落幕

2014 年 11 月 15 日 (六) 09:00-17:00

地點：國立臺灣師範大學綜合大樓 509 國際會議廳



終身成就獎

2014 LST Lifetime Achievement Award Goes to

Prof. C.-T. James Huang

The LST is pleased to announce that 2014 LST Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to Prof. C.-T. James Huang in the 2014 LST general assembly, which was held on Nov. 15th.

The video for the award ceremony is now available at the following links.

Part1: <http://youtu.be/zADZaMAbtOU>

Part2: http://youtu.be/1yV0fX5yD_k

Part3: <http://youtu.be/elgmivh23yY>

For a picture of the award plaque and the inscriptions on it, please see below.



最佳碩博士論文獎

最佳博士論文獎

論漢語空語類：以右節點抬昇結構為例

The Theory of Empty Noun in Chinese:

With Special Reference to the Right Node Raising Construction

作者：王昱勻 (University of Southern California)

指導教授：Prof. Y.-H. Audrey Li

Abstract

This dissertation aims to explore issues of null/empty arguments in Chinese. Earlier study on empty arguments in East Asian Languages, such as Chinese and Japanese (Huang 1984, 1987, Xu 1986) has argued that Chinese/Japanese empty arguments have their own peculiar properties that are different from big PRO and small pro in the standard theory based on

European languages, such as English and Italian. For example, Huang (1984, 1987) proposes the Generalized Control Rule (GCR) for the empty subjects in Chinese in order to account for the interpretative asymmetry between empty subjects and empty objects. Xu (1986), on the other hand, remarks that such subject-object asymmetry does not exist in Chinese, and the interpretative asymmetry is by large determined by the discourse and linguistic contexts. The latter, however, may turn out to be too unrestricted since empty arguments do display grammatical restrictions that can hardly be fully accounted for by pragmatics alone. In view of this problem, and given evidence from the Null Object Construction in Chinese, Li (2005

et seq.) has clearly shown that there indeed is a grammaticalized subject-object asymmetry with respect to the LF properties of empty arguments in Chinese, and such asymmetry can be explained if we postulate a true empty category, whose existence is nonetheless subject to a fundamental grammatical property, namely, subcategorization. Li argues that the subcategorized object can remain empty in Chinese during syntactic derivation, and their semantic contents are ‘recovered’ at LF via LF-copying or from the discourse context. Li’s proposal therefore provides an elegant solution out of the existing dilemma.

The dissertation finds solid evidence for Li’s proposal of True Empty Category. It is argued that the theory of True Empty Category be applied to the following three constructions, all of which involve theoretical complications that are difficult to be explained in standard theories: the Null Object Construction, the NP-ellipsis, and the Right Node Raising Construction. One of the general properties across the three constructions is that they all contain missing elements (gaps) in sentences. It has been demonstrated that the missing elements in these constructions cannot be derived via PF-deletion or syntactic movement. In view of the fact that the missing elements in these constructions are all subcategorized/licensed by their corresponding heads, I show that True Empty Category, when applied to these three constructions, yields satisfying results. Semantically, in contrast to the PF-deletion approach,

the interpretation of the missing element (True Empty Category) can be obtained via

LF-copying (or the discourse context/convention) without resorting to the presence of linguistic antecedent. It is further proposed that although True Empty Category may enjoy a wider range of interpretative possibilities, it is constrained, nevertheless, by syntactic and semantic well-formedness conditions. To spell out these conditions, True Empty Category must be syntactically subcategorized by a head that selects the [N] feature. Semantically,

LF-copying of True Empty Category must observe other language-specific LF constraints, such as the subset rule and the identification rule in two different topicalization constructions in Chinese. I therefore show that the theory of True Empty Category represents a more explanatorily adequate improvement on both theoretical and empirical grounds.

I argue that True Empty Category should also be adopted in the nominal Right Node Raising Construction, as in (1):

- (1) Zhangsan yang-le heise de gen beise de guibingou
 Zhangsan raise-Asp black DE and white DE poodle
 ‘Zhangsan has two dogs, one of which is black and the other is white.’

The proposed analysis involving True Empty Category not only provides a novel way out of the theoretical impasse between the movement approach and the deletion approach in more standard analyses of the Right Node Raising Construction, but it also makes correct predictions in the analysis of cross-linguistic Right Node Raising Constructions, suggesting that True Empty Category is adopted in other typologically-unrelated languages as well.

Three major contributions are made in this dissertation. First, I have provided a thorough and critical review on the three competing analyses of empty arguments in Chinese. Second, extending Li’s proposal of True Empty Category, I have proposed a unified analysis on several empty elements in the nominal and verbal domains in different languages. Theoretically, it is also shown that the application of True Empty Category is a more economical design in grammar, and is more compatible to the current T/Y-model of the Minimalist Program. Finally, I have discussed the less-observed (nominal) Right Node Raising Construction in Chinese, which turns out to shed light on the tricky issue of deriving the Right Node Raising Constructions in other languages.

最佳碩士論文獎

句尾非預期效應對語句處理的影響：事件相關腦電位研究

Unexpected ending in sentence processing: An ERP study

作者：廖家萱（國立台灣師範大學英語學系研究所語言學組）

指導教授：詹曉蕙 教授

Abstract

In the current study, we investigated how people processed sentences with an unexpected ending as well as how people processed sentences switched between languages of different dominance. We used the event-related brain potentials (ERP) technique, which measured neural activity at millisecond level and provided biological evidence on sentence processing. The participants were simultaneous Mandarin-Taiwanese bilinguals, who acquired both Mandarin and Taiwanese at the same time but used Mandarin more frequently. Participants' language background (age, gender, and language use) was carefully controlled. In addition, due to the fact that we presented experiment stimuli in an auditory modality, tone sandhi rules in Mandarin and Taiwanese were taken into consideration when constructing experiment stimuli.

For the first line of the inquiry, we manipulated two types of unexpectedness—sentences that were terminated with an unexpected concept and sentences that were completed in an unexpected language switch. Although a large body of psycholinguistic/neurolinguistic literature had examined predictability of sentence processing, the underlying mechanisms for processing an unexpected concept and an unexpected language switch remain unclear, because most existing studies investigated each type of unexpectedness respectively. In the current study, we demonstrated that concept and language expectations exerted their influence on sentence comprehension independently due to different brainwave responses they elicited. While an unexpected concept elicited a typical central-parietal N400, which usually indicated difficulties in semantic access, an unexpected language switch generated a widespread N400 and a sustained frontal negativity, showing that in addition to difficulties in lexical access, cognitive control was recruited to monitor higher-level language modes. These findings provided empirical data on bilingual sentence processing and could shed some light on the development of (bilingual) sentence processing models.

For the second focus of the current study, we investigated how Mandarin-Taiwanese bilinguals processed sentences of different switching directionality (i.e., switching from Mandarin to Taiwanese vs. switching from Taiwanese to Mandarin). Such an exploration is a follow-up study of our previous psycholinguistic experiments (Liao & Chan, 2011, 2012), in which we found while sentences switched from Mandarin (dominant language) to Taiwanese (less dominant one) were more difficult to the participants (as indicated by longer response time), sentences switched from Taiwanese to Mandarin was as easy as non-switched sentences. The finding of the current study was generally inline with our previous ones, but with more solid biological evidence—the brainwave responses revealed when switching into Taiwanese (less dominant language), participants encountered difficulties in lexical access. Moreover,

participants might recruit additional brain regions to suppress representations of the dominant Mandarin, so that they could successfully interpret the meaning of the code-mixed sentence. We suggested that since Mandarin was more frequently used, it could be more active in the participants' mind and thus was easier to retrieve. While existing language switching studies had mainly focused on switching between participants' first language (L1) and a later-learned language (L2), we recruited participants who were simultaneous Mandarin-Taiwanese bilinguals with more frequent use in Mandarin and demonstrated that language dominance could modulate a switching cost in online sentence processing.

碩士論文佳作獎

汶水泰雅語中的 kiya 與 haniyan：其介詞用法及助動詞用法

Kiya and Haniyan in Mayrinax Atayal: Their Adposition and Auxiliary Usages

黃宗榮 (國立臺灣大學語言學研究所)

指導教授：宋麗梅 教授

Abstract

This thesis focuses on kiya and haniyan in Mayrinax Atayal, an ergative Formosan language (Huang 1994; Starosta 1999; Aldridge 2004), and their dual identity as lexical adpositions and progressive auxiliaries. I propose that grammaticalization links their adposition and auxiliary identities. To know more about their dual usages, I also provide syntactic analyses to related constructions—existential, predicative locative, predicative possessive, and progressive construction.

In discussing their adposition use, I first argue that kiya and haniyan are not one-place existential verbs by providing counterexamples to the verbal criteria and account proposed by Huang (1995, 2000, 2002) and Zeitoun et al. (1999). As they should not be treated as verbs, I give further morphosyntactic and semantic evidence justifying kiya and haniyan as two-place lexical adpositions, following Dermirdache and Uribe-Etxebarria (2000), Svenonius (2007, 2008), and den Dikken (2010).

As adpositions, kiya and haniyan are involved in three constructions: existentials (EXTs), predicative locatives (LOCs), and predicative possessives (POSSs). According to Freeze (1992), cross-linguistically the three derive from an adpositional locative structure, with derivation conditioned by nominal semantics. In this thesis I also unify the three in Mayrinax Atayal but in a way unlike Freeze's: the proposed derivation is conditioned by morphosyntactic factors—categorical EPP, NP-DP distinction (Laka 1993), nuclear scope (Diesing 1992), case-marking (Lestrade 2008), and TP movement (Aldridge 2004). Semantic differences, in this way, fall out as an epiphenomenon.

This thesis also studies kiya and haniyan as progressive auxiliaries in Mayrinax Atayal. Evidence shows that they are lexicalized Aspect heads that take infinitive vP complement. Progressive clauses (PROGs) in Mayrinax Atayal also manifest functional restructuring (Cinque 2001; Wurmbbrand 2003), showing monoclausality and monoeventuality.

In a bird's eye view, the adposition-progressive usages of kiya and haniyan in Mayrinax Atayal receive cross-linguistic echoes (cf. Bybee et al. 1994; Dermirdache & Uribe-Etxebarria 2000; Higginbotham 2002; Laka 2006). I propose that in Mayrinax Atayal adpositional kiya and haniyan grammaticalize into their progressive counterparts, evinced by category change and semantic erosion, supporting Laka's (2006) grammaticalization account.

碩士論文佳作獎

中文關係子句內外部因素對語句處理之影響

Internal and External Factors in the Processing of Chinese Relative Clauses

杜佩芬 (國立中正大學語言學研究所)

指導教授：戴浩一 教授、麥傑 教授

Abstract

The present study examines the multiple factors that affect the processing of Chinese relative clause (RCs). Two internal factors (extraction types and RC length) involve the syntactic items which locate inside RCs, whereas two external factors involve the syntactic items which locate outside RCs (position of RC in matrix sentence and position of demonstrative + classifier Nage). A self-paced reading task was conducted in two experiments to observe real-time processing of these multiple factors.

In Experiment 1, position of RC in matrix sentence and RC length were tested simultaneously. Kemper (1986) and Small et al. (2000) propose that English right-branching structure, a RC branches from object position, is easier to process than left-branching structure, a RC branches from subject position. Their results were attributed to a memory resource capacity theory (Just & Carpenter, 1992; Haarmann, Just, & Carpenter, 1997) that left-branching RC interrupts information of its matrix clause, and this construction increases additional memory demands to storage and computation. However, according to the definition of the branch direction (left vs. right), Chinese left-branching structure which is sentence-initial RC does not interrupt the information of its matrix clause, but right-branching structure does. The corpus-based studies (Pu, 2007; Wu, 2009) also show that the left-branching RCs outnumber the right-branching RCs in Chinese corpus. Thus, we predict that Chinese left-branching RC is easier to process than right-branching RC according to the above reasons. Both results (accuracy rates for comprehension questions and reading time data) in Experiment 1 were consistent with the corpus-based studies. Our findings support the memory resource capacity theory. On the other hand, Kemper (1986) also proposes that the English short-branching RC is easier to process than long-branching RC (i.e. RC + a temporal adverbial + PPs). Thus, Experiment 1 also examined Chinese branching length: short (i.e. a temporal adverbial + RC) vs. long branching (i.e. two temporal adverbials + PPs + RC). However, it shows inconsistent results between off-line (accuracy rates for comprehension questions) and on-line measures (reading time data). The off-line data seem to reflect locality-based hypothesis and the memory resource capacity theory, and reveal that the short-branching RCs were comprehend more accurately than the long-branching RCs. This findings suggest that there were increasing additional memory cost or integration in long branching. By contrast, the online data show totally different results that the participants read long branching faster than short branching. This online findings support the anti-locality hypothesis and memory facilitation hypothesis that long branching with more specific information facilitates RC processing, particularly at the region of the head noun.

Experiment 2 focused on the external factor, the position of demonstrative + classifier Nage, to observe whether there is difference of RC processing between Nage in pre- and post-RCs. Sheng & Wu (2012) claim that Nage prefers occurring before subject extracted relative clauses (SRCs) and after object extracted relative clause (ORCs) in their corpus-based study and sentence production experiment. Their findings were interpreted within the Audience Design Model. This model suggests that speakers favor to provide an early cue Nage for their listeners (or audience) in pre-SRCs to make the ease of comprehension. By contrast, the speakers favor to use Nage in post-ORCs to avoid structural ambiguity for Nage in pre-ORCs. Beyond these pragmatic functions, we propose that there are default syntactic and semantic linkings (i.e. the canonicity of thematic order) to affect real-time processing. We predict that Nage_SRCs is easier to process than SRCs_Nage, whereas ORCs_Nage is easier to process than Nage_ORCs, and the results were in line with Shang & Wu (2012). Based on the effect of canonicity of thematic order (Small et al., 2000; Lin, 2012), the structures of Nage_SRCs and ORCs_Nage are compatible with the canonical thematic order like AGENT-ACTION-PATIENT, and thus the participants read faster at the regions of RC and head noun than those with the non-canonical thematic order (i.e. SRCs_Nage and Nage_ORCs). The findings also suggest that there is a delayed thematic role assignment in SRCs_Nage and Nage_ORCs, and this delay leads participants to increase additional processing costs.

In this thesis, the integration of the previous corpus-based analyses and the self-paced reading experiments gives an insight into the grammar in language use and process. The distinction of internal and external factors helps shed light on the default syntactic and/or semantic linkings on processing of Chinese RCs.

演講通告

國立中正大學語言學研究所

日期	演講者 / 任職單位	講題	地點
2014/12/26(五) 14:00-16:00	Prof. Deborah Chen Pichler / Associate Professor of Linguistics, Gallaudet University	Linguistics research at Gallaudet	文學院 413
2015/01/09(五) 14:00-16:00	Prof. Ling-Yu Guo / Department of Communicative Disorders and Sciences, University at Buffalo	Differentiating children with and without language impairment using grammaticality and clausal density from a narrative task	文學院 144 國際 會議廳

國立臺灣大學

日期	演講者 / 任職單位	講題	地點
2015/01/08(四) 10:00 開始	葉國良 先生 / 國立臺灣大學中國文學系教授	漢族喪葬祭祀的理論 與行為	校史館 1 樓 135 室

國立交通大學

日期	演講者 / 任職單位	講題	地點
2015/01/12(一) 12:30 開始	曹逢甫 教授 / 清華大學語言學所榮譽退休教授	華語多義詞的義項分 析：以「放」為例	交通大學 人社二館 F322

中央研究院語言學研究所

日期	演講者 / 任職單位	講題	地點
2014/03/16(一) 10:00-12:00	李佳穎 / 研究員	TBA	TBA

研討會

第十七屆銘傳大學國際應用英語教學研討會暨工作坊

- 一、主辦單位：銘傳大學應用英語學系
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 03 月 06-07 日
- 三、會議地點：銘傳大學
- 四、會議網址：
http://web.dae.mcu.edu.tw/sites/default/files/u3/2015conference/2015%20DAE%20Conference_CFP_Tentative%201127.pdf

東吳大學外國語文學院 2015 年語言、文學與文化校際學術研討會

- 一、主辦單位：東吳大學外國語文學院
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 03 月 14 日
- 三、會議地點：東吳大學雙溪校區
- 四、會議網址：
<https://sites.google.com/site/scuforeign2015callforpaper/zheng-gao-qi-shi>

第三期臺大華語文教學研究

- 一、主辦單位：國立臺灣大學華語教學碩士學位學程
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 03 月 28 日
- 三、會議地點：國立臺灣大學
- 四、會議網址：http://www.tcs1.ntu.edu.tw/ntutcs1/news_info.php?id=38

研討會徵稿

PAC 2015 Conference

- 一、摘要截止日期：2015 年 01 月 09 日
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 04 月 09-13 日
- 三、會議地點：Maison de la Recherche, University of Toulouse 2 - Jean Jaurès
- 四、參考網址：http://linguist.tw/eng/linguist_5_2.asp?num=399

2015 第十六屆全國語言學論文研討會

- 一、摘要截止日期：2015 年 01 月 11 日
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 05 月 02-03 日
- 三、會議地點：國立政治大學行政大樓七樓會議室
- 四、參考網址：<https://sites.google.com/site/2015ncl16/home/call-for-papers>

第三十二屆中華民國英語文教學研究國際研討會 The 32nd International Conference on English Teaching & Learning

- 一、論文提交日期：2015 年 01 月 15 日
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 05 月 23-24 日
- 三、會議地點：National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan
- 四、會議網址：<http://roctefl2015.eng.ntnu.edu.tw/>

The 16th International Conference on Intelligent Text Processing and Computational Linguistics

- 一、摘要截止日期：2015 年 01 月 25 日
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 04 月 14-20 日
- 三、會議地點：Cairo, Egypt
- 四、會議網址：www.CICLing.org/2015

2015 語言教育暨研究國際研討會

- 一、摘要截止日期：2015 年 02 月 13 日
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 05 月 23-24 日
- 三、會議地點：文藻外語大學國璽國際會議廳
- 四、參考網址：<http://2015icleswzu.wix.com/conference>

2015 中原大學應用語言學研討會

- 一、摘要截止日期：2015 年 03 月 01 日
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 05 月 30 日
- 三、會議地點：中原大學全人村南棟 618 人育學院會議廳
- 四、會議網址：
http://dml.npust.edu.tw/ezfiles/35/1035/attach/45/pta_3759_1131805_83904.pdf

The 1st International Conference on Prosodic Studies: Challenges and Prospects

- 一、摘要截止日期：2015 年 03 月 06 日
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 06 月 12-14 日
- 三、會議地點：Tianjin, China
- 四、參考網址：http://linguist.tw/linguist_5_2.asp?num=400

國立嘉義大學 2015 年應用語言學國際學術研討會

- 一、摘要截止日期：2015 年 03 月 30 日
- 二、會議日期：2015 年 05 月 30-31 日
- 三、會議地點：國立嘉義大學民雄校區
- 四、會議網址：<http://2015ical.wix.com/2015ical>

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- 一、摘要截止日期：2015 年 03 月 30 日
- 二、會議日期：預定 2015 年 10 月中下旬
- 三、會議地點：重慶西南大學
- 四、參考網址：<http://ccl.pku.edu.cn/news.asp?type=show&id=379>

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