

## 本期目錄

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| 理事長的話 .....                     | 1  |
| 大數據時代的語言學研究論壇暨本會第九屆第二次會員大會..... | 2  |
| 終身成就獎.....                      | 3  |
| 獻書—向李壬癸院士致敬兼賀李院士八十壽辰.....       | 4  |
| 博碩士論文獎.....                     | 5  |
| 學術活動訊息（演講通告、研討會訊息、研討會徵稿） .....  | 19 |
| 期刊徵稿 .....                      | 24 |
| 捐款芳名錄 .....                     | 36 |
| 新會員名錄 .....                     | 37 |

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臉書：<https://www.facebook.com/Linguistic-Society-of-Taiwan-台灣語言學學會-765554106826522/>

## 理事長的話

台灣語言學學會第九屆第二次會員大會已於2016年11月26日圓滿閉幕了。本次會員大會在本會會址中央研究院語言學研究所舉行，有100多位會員參加。大會一開始，我們就推出『大數據與語言學』論壇，揭示本屆理監事們所積極推動的語言學研究與教育方向。

頒獎典禮一向是會員大會的亮點，除了頒發本年度碩博士論文獎以外，還頒發了語言學終身成就獎給丁邦新院士。由於丁院士人在海外，由蕭素英秘書長預先錄製了一段精彩的訪問錄影(<https://youtu.be/NH0uFQu9Qx4>)於現場播放，並由何大安院士代為領獎，分享丁院士所撰寫的『興趣與嚴謹：我的治學一得』一文，以『請保持研究的興趣，以嚴謹的態度敘述你的發明』兩句話勉勵後進。

薪火相傳的最高潮則是獻書典禮。首先由中央研究院語言學研究所鄭秋豫所長以及原民會教育文化處語言科代表楊趙睿君先生致賀詞，接著由黃美金老師帶領撰寫台灣南島語言叢書14冊的作者群，一一上台將這一套由原民會最新出版的台灣南島語語法概論叢書獻給李壬癸院士，兼賀李院士八十壽辰，最後再由李院士致答詞。此舉讓在場來賓為之動容，也為台灣語言學界薪火相傳樹立了典範。

大會下午時間安排了五個專題，其中兩場都有國際學者參與：『語用學研究專題』邀請到中國語用學學會理事長、南京大學英語系陳新仁教授與本會2012年終身成就獎得主曹逢甫教授對談。『語言變異、語言認同、與全球華語教學專題』則邀請到美國亞利桑那大學人類學學院張青教授與我國社會語言學者交流。其他三場則是由本會理監事所規劃的主題，包括南島語、語言與認知、以及語言政策與語言教學。

2016年歲末年終，本人謹代表全體理監事感謝各位會員長久以來對於本會的支持與愛護，並預告未來我們會繼續推動語言學『向下扎根、與國際接軌』的目標。2017年7月10-14日本會將舉辦『2017語言學卓越營：大數據時代的語言分析及語言學奧林匹亞國家代表隊培訓營』，2018年本會將以會員國身分組團參加南非開普敦的第二十屆國際語言學家大會。

最後，敬祝各位新年快樂，萬事如意！

國立中正大學語言學研究所教授 台灣語言學學會理事長  
何德華敬上

大數據時代的語言學研究論壇  
暨  
台灣語言學學會第九屆第二次會員大會

時間：2016年11月26日 8:50-17:10  
地點：中央研究院人文館第二、第一會議室



## 終身成就獎

台灣語言學學會 2016 年終身成就獎得主

丁邦新院士

本會 2016 年終身成就獎於 11 月 26 日召開之會員大會中頒予中央研究院丁邦新院士！頒獎人李壬癸院士於頒獎前的致詞表示：「丁邦新院士的學術貢獻有目共睹，這個獎是遲來的殊榮。」

由於丁院士目前旅居海外，不克親臨，典禮上由何大安院士代理領獎、致謝詞，大會並播放由蕭素英祕書長所錄製，專訪丁院士之影片。

頒獎影片：<https://youtu.be/bKM-xPs5AGw>

丁邦新院士專訪：<https://youtu.be/NH0uFQu9Qx4>

丁邦新院士〈興趣與嚴謹：我的治學一得〉：<https://goo.gl/ZQ4k9j>

何大安院士致詞：[https://youtu.be/sf\\_Oz1FvH9I](https://youtu.be/sf_Oz1FvH9I)



## 獻書——

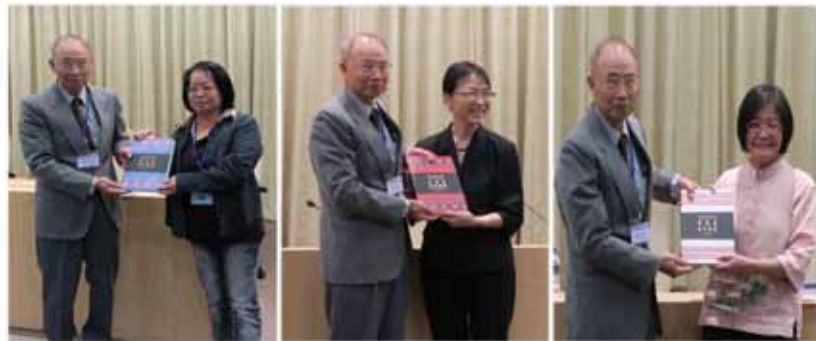
### 向李壬癸院士致敬兼賀李院士八十壽辰

本年度原民會出版了「台灣南島語言叢書」共 14 冊，這是台灣南島語言整合型研究計畫歷經多年規劃及執行後的豐碩成果。適逢南島語言研究的開路者李壬癸院士八十歲壽辰，叢書作者群在會員大會中將書獻予李院士，向其致敬並賀壽。

李院士致詞時謙稱自己只是一個開路的工人。他不僅讚許撰寫叢書的後進們讓南島語言研究之路更平坦寬闊；同時，也認為這套叢書更應該獻給兩位前輩：一位是他的老師，也是中國少數民族語言調查研究的開創者--李方桂先生，另一位，是他雖未曾謀面，但遍閱其文章、筆記和手稿的小川尚義先生。

李院士不居功的態度和勤奮不倦的研究熱忱，實為學界之典範。其所著〈八十自述〉（上）、（下）分別刊載於《傳記文學》第 653 及 654 期。

獻書典禮影片：<https://youtu.be/PjQWegF804Q>



# 博碩士論文獎

## 最佳博士論文獎

馬來西亞華語語音音韻研究

**Topics in Malaysian Mandarin Phonetics and Phonology**

作者：黃婷（國立清華大學語言學研究所）

指導教授：謝豐帆 副教授

### 1. 論文摘要

本論文旨在系統性地研究馬來西亞華語的語音特點，針對對立音系的分佈關係，提出相關的理論辯證及分析，期能揭露對東南亞華語研究的整體認識和引發語音變化的成因。本研究指出馬來西亞華語的語音變異與母語遷移、多語接觸(如馬來語、英語)息息相關，使當地華語的音系對比有增生與中和之勢，形成有別於漢語普通話或台灣國語的區域性口音。我們分別利用假顎圖實驗、舌面圖實驗及聲學分析，完整記錄輔音(特指舌冠音)的發音部位、元音系統和聲調系統。本研究以具體的語音證據和跨語言比較，完整介紹馬來西亞華人的語音特徵，並指出大馬口音與原鄉間的異同之處，探討多語環境下母語和其他語言接觸的影響力，期能提供東南亞研究一完整的語言紀錄面向。

華人的蹤跡遍佈在全球許多地方，其中又以東南亞為重要的僑鄉。然前人研究多聚焦於中國，關於普通話已有了相當豐碩的音韻、聲學及構音的研究成果(Chao, 1968; Ladefoged & Wu, 1984; Lee, 1999a; Duanmu, 2007; Lin, 2007; Proctor et al., 2012)，海外變體的華語研究則著墨甚少。台灣和馬來西亞兩地的華人，先祖多來自於中國，雖然同文同種，卻因當地共生的民族分配比例和移民時間的不同，導致兩地華人在他們生長的土地上，發展出一套有別於原鄉的語音系統。馬來西亞華人所處的語言環境又比台灣略為複雜，華裔第一代為來自中國的新客，由於教育水準普遍低落，以中國方言(福建話、廣東話、潮汕話、海南話)作為主要溝通語。第二、三代以後，由於民族意識高漲，華人運動興起，華裔子女除了馬來語以外，多諳華語，方言保存尚稱完整。歷經這數百年的多民族、多語化的摻雜揉合，使大馬華人所操的語言多少殘留語言接觸後的影子，發展出如語碼轉換 (code-switching)、詞彙混用、地區腔調等在地特色。雖然許多語言學家意識到東南亞地區所使用的語言正不斷蛻變，但馬來西亞的語音研究極為匱乏，研究方法多限於人耳轉寫，或以社會學或人類學的觀點進行問卷和觀察描述，缺乏一套完整的語音系統分析。有鑑於此，筆者希望透過本論文，對於當地華語的語音和音韻系統進行完整的紀錄和保存，

完整地蒐集該語言不同層面的「語音標本」，並保存當地語言的多樣性特色，進而延伸至相關的音韻理論探討。

本研究分為聲學實驗及構音實驗兩大方面。聲學研究以精密的數位式錄音機 (Edirol R09-HR) 及單指向麥克風 (Shure BETA54)，在安靜高樓層的旅館內配合分貝儀測量(背景噪音要求約四十分貝)請發音人錄製相關所需要的語料。最後，以 Praat 進行相關的語音分析。構音研究則以假顎圖(Palatography)和舌面圖(Linguagraphy)為主要的實驗方法。實驗者將可食用的活性碳粉 (activated carbon) 及橄欖油攪拌均勻後，塗抹在發音人的發音器官上(舌頭、上顎)，以記錄各個音質在上顎或舌頭的發音部位。

輔音的研究結果顯示馬來西亞華語擦音與塞擦音的三向對立正逐漸消失，年輕語者常將前顎擦音[ç]發為發音部位偏前的變體[ç̟]，男性語者則有捲舌音與非捲舌音不分的趨勢。然此對立化消失的現象尚未全面化，從頻譜動差分析中仍可觀察到對立間微幅的差異，不同的韻母環境可增強音位對立的關係。

母音的研究結果顯示馬來西亞華語的母音受到母語福建話的影響，帶有捲舌成分的央母音[ə]和成音節性近似音[ɨ]已然消失，低母音[a]和後高母音[u]則無舌頭表面的接觸。母音空間的縮小使得閉音節中的「母音央化」程度並不顯著。部分複合母音常有單母音化的傾向。本研究亦觀察到複合母音末尾音段舌位高低有不到位現象，我們認為其非肇因於音長縮減，乃是韻首與韻尾的構音關係鬆散，偏向非同步關係(anti-phase)所致。

聲調的研究結果顯示馬來西亞華語受到馬來語的影響，高平調消失，曲折調平整化，句尾常伴隨邊界高調。同時，可能是受到福建話入聲音節的影響，馬來西亞華語產生一個新的聲調類型——帶有喉塞音韻尾的高降調第五聲。輕聲則多出現於虛詞，除時長顯著較短外，其基頻體現因不同韻律階層而有所差異。

上述的研究成果不僅僅是東南亞地區華語的語音紀實，藉由一系列的實驗證據，幫助我們推臆出相同的語言，在時空流轉，地域移轉的衝擊下，語言演變的模式，以了解人類語言的本質是否會依循其根基，頑強地保有固有特質，來區辨與其他語言的不同性；抑或捨棄其獨特性，以求與其他語言的相容及和諧性。同時，我們亦冀望透過我們所觀察到的語言現象，重新反思部分西方語言學理論(例如：優選理論(Optimality Theory)、分散理論(Dispersion Theory)等)，提供當代共時語言學一個移地研究的新面向。

## 2. 得獎感言

有句話叫「一紙千金」，大意是一張紙有千金般的價值，藉此暗喻其詩文之美妙。謝謝台灣語言學會給我的肯定，這一紙確實是千金，不過其價值來自於背後激勵我研究的師長和朋友，也包括研究過程中讓我成長的許多小故事。我的論文取材自馬來西亞，那是一個多民族多語言的國家。在當地一句簡單的話語，可能就包蘊了不

同的語碼，進而影響句法、語音等表層形式，就此也激發了一個田調控想一窺究竟的心情，開始了比鄭和下西洋更多次的越洋研究。在我的時代語音研究經歷了許多的變革，在理論辯證和實證科學間找到平衡點並不是件容易的事。一次次的移地研究中，無非都在跟時間賽跑，從假設、實驗、數據分析到理論佐證，都必須在有限的時間內精準完成每個步驟，不諱言我也曾在這之中感到沮喪疲累，有種世界變化太快，而我成長太慢的感覺。能順利完成論文，這份榮耀當歸屬於我在馬來西亞的發音人，謝謝你們對語言研究的認同感，以無比的耐心配合我完成實驗。也謝謝季風亞洲計畫的支持，還有我在清大的老師和同學們陪我走過這漫長的研究歲月，專業之餘不失生活之趣，由於你們的鼓勵和評論，開啓了我和各領域的對話空間，或許仍有好多人不了解語言學家，但總有人記得我們為他們的語言努力著！



## 最佳碩士論文獎

韻律在中文疑問詞句中的角色

### The Role of Prosody in Mandarin *Wh*-phrases

作者：董宗霖（國立中山大學外國語文學系）

指導教授：徐淑瑛 副教授

#### 1. 論文摘要

This study tackles the issue of whether Taiwan Mandarin speakers/listeners would employ prosodic cues to differentiate between *wh*-interrogatives and *wh*-indefinites when the lexically ambiguous words surfaced in identical syntactic environment in a discursive speech. While evidence has been reported that prosody interacts with *wh*-phrases from languages like Japanese (Ishihara, 2007; Kitagawa, 2007), Korean (Jun and Oh, 1996), and German (Truckenbrodt, 2012, 2013), less attention has been paid to the prosody in the discussion of Mandarin *wh*-phrases. The goal of the present study aims to address three issues: (i) whether Taiwan Mandarin speakers would utilize prosodic focus to disambiguate readings of *wh*-phrases in identical syntactic environments; (ii) whether prosodic focus (+F) and non-focus (-F) is perceived as *wh*-interrogative (*wh*-Q) and *wh*-indefinite (*wh*-indef.), respectively; and (iii) whether the perception of the prosody of *wh*-Q and *wh*-indef. correlates to the oral production.

Consequently, we designed four independent Tasks to address the above issues: a comprehension task in Task 1, two perception tasks (Tasks 2 and 3), and a production task (Task 4). A total of 164 randomly selected participants took part in the 4 Tasks. In Task 1, our results suggested that in identical syntactic environments the intended +F *wh*-Q *shénme* were better identified than -F *wh*-indef., 75% and 42.9% respectively. In Tasks 2 and 3, regardless of whether the intended readings were *wh*-Q or *wh*-indef., the -F prosody was largely rated as natural. Finally, for the production task, the results for *wh*-Q and *wh*-indef. *shénme* were near identical with subtle differences in terms of pitch (F0), pitch contour shape, and duration without significant differences. In addition, the tendency observed for the production task largely corresponds to the perception results: both *wh*-Q and *wh*-indef. *shénme* are near perceived and produced similarly. The study raises interesting questions as to why the prosody of both *wh*-Q and *wh*-indef. was perceived and produced without much difference. It is suggested that prosodic focus does not play a predominant role for determining the ambiguous *wh*-phrases in Taiwan Mandarin; rather the syntactic and contextual cues fare better.

**Keywords:** *wh*-interrogatives, *wh*-indefinites, prosodic focus, prosodic cues, syntax-phonology interface.

## 2. 得獎感言

Foremost, I would like to pay a very special thanks to Linguistic Society of Taiwan (LST) for providing such a remarkable platform for those who share a considerable passion in Linguistics. It is of great honor to receive such a renowned reward. Nonetheless, this achievement would not have been possible without my well-respected research advisor, Professor Shu-ing Shyu (徐淑瑛教授), and her persistent encouragement and illuminating guidance throughout this dissertation. I am largely indebted to all those countless hours, days, if not weeks she had sacrificed and spared over the past two years in the completion of this thesis. Her innate motherly character really broke down the rigid professor-student boundary that students would often fear most. I could never have asked for a better professor. Moreover, I am exceptionally fortunate to have two wonderful thesis committee members, Professors Hsiu-hsueh Liu (劉秀雪教授) and Shih-chi Yeh (葉詩綺教授), for their insightful comments and valuable suggestions that captured a number of compelling details. To my professors in NSYSU, I would also like to pay a very special thanks to Professor Ming-yu Tseng 曾銘裕教授 (excellence in Discourse and Pragmatics) and Professor Shu-chen Ou 歐淑珍教授 (expertise in Phonetics and Phonology) for planting and shaping my linguistic competence. Their respective perspectives on language have not only taught me how to decipher language through multi-colored lenses but also to take up a more open-minded stance.

To my dearest family, I want to thank them for their infinite warmth and love — that made all the difference.

## 碩士論文佳作獎

詞彙穩定的秘密—對各語言學面向的質性與量化分析

**Secrets of Lexical Conventionalization:**

**A Quantitative and Qualitative Exploratory Analysis on Linguistic Factors**

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### 1. 論文摘要

Language variation and change have been widely investigated since they are encapsulated phenomenon involving many linguistic factors. However, scant attention has been paid to understand factors contributing to how lexical items are adopted into lexicon from both quantitative and qualitative perspectives. Thus, the focal point of this thesis is the *lexicalization*, which is regarded as diachronic processes subject to normal constraints on language change (Brinton and Traugott, 2005). The term lexicalization in previous studies, sometimes equated with semantic change in general, can refer to the newly coding of conceptual categories in the synchronic sense, or the process of adopting into the lexicon in the diachronic sense. Both perspectives on the lexicalization reveal the complexity of this multivariate phenomenon, and suggest a proper treatment at local/synchronic and global/diachronic level. To better capture the dynamic nature and underlying cognitive mechanism of lexicalization in Chinese, this paper proposes to present the quantitative profile of a set of target lexical items based on large-scaled web corpus (i.e., google book ngram corpus and PTT corpus), and providing cognitive-functional linguistic explanation as well.

Previous related works in the field of historical linguistics, lexical semantics, and computational linguistics have shown insights in understanding lexical semantic changes from different perspectives. However, little research has been done on adopting both quantitative and qualitative methods to delineate the picture of fluctuation of lexical items. Besides, the generality of included target words, their temporal information and other linguistic aspects should all be considered to have deeper understanding of factors contributing to conventionalization of a word. Therefore, this study aims to provide quantitative profiling and qualitative analysis within proposed three life stages of lexical items (diffusion, conventionalization, and inactivation, cf. Kerremans, 2012), focusing on target words from different temporal points, and employing linear models with twenty one linguistic variables from six linguistic aspects (phonology, morphology, semantics,

syntax, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics).

In regard to quantitative profiling, we have obtained about one hundred million data from 2000 to 2014, including posts on twenty popular boards as well as all of the comments in these posts. Multifarious topics are included: games, gender issues, emotions, economics etc. Linear regression, logistic regression, and prediction model are the three dimensions probed in this study to profile the quantitative characteristics. Linear regression model is built to understand highlighted linguistic aspects for words from different temporal points. The result indicates that pragmatic information can best account behavioral performance of *words over a century* (e.g. “上,” “去,” “有”), while syntactical one best captures *words born after 1950*, those who were once diffused words sixty years ago, but now fluctuate differently in use (e.g. “抓包,” “認同,” “違規”). This implies that words live longer may be correlated with rich experiential and pragmatic using world knowledge, but for those who are newly coined, their structurally syntactic compatibility plays vital role in deciding their future fluctuation in use.

Given that *diffused words* (e.g. “ㄎㄎ,” “低調,” “劣退”) are similar to words existing over centuries in their distribution of revised constant U (monthly average frequency divided by standard deviation of total frequency), logistic regression model is constructed to sketch differences between words over a century and diffused words. It is found that “number of syllable,” “number of near-synonym,” “number of synonym,” “activeness in used in comments,” and “borrowing from other language or not” are five statistically significant variables that distinguish diffused words and words existing over centuries. On the other hand, words coined after 1950 and diffused words show similarities in their linguistic characteristics. That is, words coined after 1950 are once diffused words, so their later fluctuations are able to suggest possible future fluctuated conditions present diffused words may meet. Thus, prediction model based on training data from words after 1950 is built to foretell potential life of diffused words. It shows that “number of types co-occurring before target words” is statistically valued in presage. To further testify, words that have existed over hundreds of years, and recent diffused words are taken as test data. The accuracy of the test result reaches 0.6335.

As for qualitative analysis, two issues are discussed: competitions among words from the same synset as well as sketched linguistic characteristics for words from different temporal points. To the first issue, by analyzing competitions among words from the same WordNet synset, it is concluded that “structural compatibility” and “involved conceptual relations” may be the key for one lexical item to winning over the other synonymous member. When it comes to the second issue, words coming from different temporal points show disparities in their activeness of being used in comments and posts in social media like PTT. Diffused words are more actively used in comments. This

implies that they are closely interrelated with feedback-oriented oral style and diffused through interaction.

The findings we have achieved in both quantitative profiling and qualitative analysis can further be applied to construct resources of lexicography. In general, pragmatically stable in use, syntactic compatibility and semantic numbers of senses are suggested to be taken as standards for expanding inclusion of words in dictionary. A preliminary pilot study on updates of Huayu 8,000 Chinese words is conducted based on above mentioned criteria. The resulted updated wordlist proves that the inclusion is comprehensive, for it contains words that are popularly used variants (“抽菸” instead of “抽煙”), lexical items that are more stable semantic representations (“吸煙” instead of “抽菸”), and related vocabularies lexicalized from the same conceptual experiences (e.g. “冷淡,” “冷血,” “熱情,” “熱門,” “熱身,” “暖身”).

In brief, though there are still many future directions for further studying, present work has contributed to propose elements that influence lexical items to be adopted into lexicon. To begin with, it is quantitatively proved that pragmatic world knowledge and structurally syntactic compatibility play statistically different roles to words in different temporal points. Besides, five statistically significant linguistic variables are anchored to distinguish diffused words and words existing over centuries. Third, “number of types co-occurring before target words” is a key factor in predicting latent fluctuation of present diffused words based on the testing result. On the other hand, results of qualitative analysis also provide imperative insights that structural compatibility and involved conceptual relations may be the keys for one lexical item to winning over the other synonymous member. Meanwhile, diffused words are more actively used in comments. This phenomenon corresponds to their characteristics of correlating with feedback-oriented oral style and of being diffused through interaction. In addition, the application of these found results on updating wordlists also corroborates that the features extracted from this study are workable to understand factors contributing to influence conventionalization of lexical items.

## 2. 得獎感言

此次論文嘗試以量化與質化方式了解影響詞彙能否進入人類語言詞庫的條件，最後亦嘗試將質量結果運用於華語文教學資源擴充詞彙表的初探。能夠有機會從事這樣的研究真的非常感謝指導我的謝舒凱老師，總是如父如友地給予我最真實的溫暖，讓我可以勇敢地跨越每一個關卡，能夠受到謝老師的指導真的是我極大的幸運。感謝口試委員劉德馨老師以及高照明老師在質性與量化研究都給予了我許多意見和啟發，更不吝地給予我肯定。更謝謝大會的肯定以及評審委員所給予的建議，

會努力地讓自己的研究能力更加成熟。修課的過程中很感謝呂佳蓉老師課堂上針對我論文雛型所給予的討論，李佳霖老師碩一以來對我的照顧及腦心研究面向的啟發，蘇以文老師、宋麗梅老師、劉德馨老師、馮怡蓁老師、周泰立老師課堂上知識的傳授，讓我能在論文中思量語言學各角度切入的可能性。每位老師還有溫暖的美玲助教、嘉蘭姊、白姊與黃宣範老師課餘的關心和問候更是點滴在心頭。除了研究所的良師，大學時期英語系、國文系以及學程的老師們在做學問以及待人接物的指導我都深懷感激。謝謝幫我領獎的智堯和總給予我溫暖鼓勵的學長姐學弟妹以及同學朋友們。希望能將這份殊榮獻給一路陪伴照顧我，我最敬愛的母親孫春地女士。

噶哈巫語音韻研究  
A Study of Kaxabu Phonology

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1. 論文摘要

噶哈巫語為臺灣南島語言之一，分布於南投縣埔里鎮守城、蜈蚣崙、大浦、牛眠山。前人文獻主要包括 Tsuchida (1969)、Ferrell (1970)、Blust (1999)、林英津 (1989, 2000)、Li & Tsuchida (2001, 2002) 等，留下了極為寶貴的紀錄。可惜這些研究皆以巴宰語為主體，對於噶哈巫語的瞭解相較有限。噶哈巫語諸多語言現象仍有待被報導，諸多問題仍有待進一步釐清。在噶哈巫語言嚴重流失的當代，筆者自 2014 年 8 月在埔里租房子至今，蹲點部落，努力尋覓發音人，期盼能為噶哈巫語音韻方面留下完整的描述、歸納與分析。

噶哈巫語屬於重音語言，重音以音高體現，主重音落在最後一個音節。然而透過聽感以及 Praat 觀察噶哈巫語音高，則發現有諸多特點：

其一，末音節主重音體現有高與降，如：**be.kes** [低.降]「頭髮」、**ba.ket** [低.高]「掃打」。本研究發現這與韻尾輔音是否為擦音尾有關，屬於互補分布。透過調查其他發音人，進一步發現主重音由降轉變為高，並在新派發音人皆已讀為高，這與巴宰語以及其他南島語言重音的體現並不同。

其二，各音節音高可分為首音節低調與高調兩種類型。本研究發現這與首音節的音節重量有關，我們進一步以優選理論分析重音表層位置背後的制約互動情形，有效掌握噶哈巫語所有重音的落點。

|     | 首音節低調類型           | 首音節高調類型         |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|
| 雙音節 | (低.高)             | (高).(高)         |
| 三音節 | 低.(中.高)           | (高).(低.高)       |
| 四音節 | (低.高).(低.高)       | (高).低.(中.高)     |
| 五音節 | (低.高).低.(中.高)     | (高).(低.高).(低.高) |
| 六音節 | (低.高).(低.高).(低.高) | 未見語料            |

其三，首音節音高有高與升之對比，如 **bau.nay** [高.高]「花生」、**bau.zak** [升.高]「豬」。本研究發現這是來自於歷時變化上的閃音丟失 (**bau.zak** 來自 \*baruzak)。

因此，噶哈巫語音高雖然存在低、中、高、升、降，但透過歸納分析，僅升

與高具有對比，其餘皆為互補分布，有規則可循，解決了複雜的音高問題。

音高的研究，對噶哈巫語音段的掌握也有幫助：

其一，音高研究幫助我們建立滑音音位 w 與 y。

|     | 首音節低調類型                                       | 首音節高調類型  |
|-----|---|--|
| 雙音節 | (低.高)<br>ya.bin [低.高]「耳環」<br>wa.zan [低.高]「中間」 | (高).(高)<br>ia.sam [高.高]「斧頭」<br>ua.wan [高.高]「野番茄」 |

其二，音高研究幫助我們瞭解閃音在詞尾丟失所造成的元音延長須視為多一個音節，而不是長元音。例如：sa.si.pu.u (< sa.si.pur)「漁網」原為三音節詞，但元音延長，音高符合四音節音高 [低.高.低.高]。

音段研究方面，本研究調查不同發音人之間的語音差異，並歸納出五項老新派差異：

|    | -s/-t | -l/-n   | d/l   | e/u  | x/kx     |
|----|-------|---------|-------|------|----------|
| 老派 | bekes | belebel | dadas | azem | tuxubus  |
| 新派 | beket | bulubun | lalat | azum | tukxubut |
| 中文 | 頭髮    | 香蕉      | 番薯    | 過年   | 甜        |

噶哈巫語擦音在詞尾位置發生變化。詞尾的擦音尾為語音上的存古。在音高的表現上，擦音尾也保留了存古的音高 [降]；非擦音尾則音高體現為 [高]。在附加詞綴的表現上，擦音尾詞幹後接 en 與 i 如同其他後綴經歷音節重新劃分；非擦音尾詞幹後接 en 與 i，則不會經歷音節重新劃分，並增生語音性的喉塞音，表示 en/i 與詞幹形成不同的範疇，由詞綴轉變為獨立詞素。

本研究以語言為本，歸納噶哈巫語的音段系統與重音系統，報導諸多噶哈巫語音韻特點，並釐清諸多問題，建立規則。噶哈巫語是瀕危語言，年輕族人已對族語感到陌生。本研究除了希望能對學術有所貢獻，透過規則的歸納，也期望研究成果能提升族語學習，特別是發音方面的學習效率，最終達到語言復振的願景。

## 2. 得獎感言

研究南島語言的俐盈學姊與維晨學長分別是 2011 年與 2013 年台灣語言學學會年度最佳碩士論文獎得主，我一直期許自己也能像學長姊一樣優秀。但畢業對我而言卻關關難過。2016 年我畢業了，能寫出一本碩士論文我已心滿意足，不敢奢望什麼。沒想到論文這麼幸運能夠入圍，甚至，還得了佳作獎。我的內心充滿感激！感激評審老師給我的鼓勵！感激台灣語言學學會頒贈我這項殊榮！



得獎者雖然是我，但這一路走來能有今天，背後是一大群人的支持與協助，有太多太多動容的故事在裡頭。

我要特別感激 apu 們無私的教導，對待我又有如 ali 般疼愛，包括潘阿奔、潘德興、潘完尾、潘英娥、潘清安、潘永歷、朱玉甚、塗妙音、潘阿春、潘香、潘應玉、潘英惠、潘惠珠、潘清連。感謝所有族人朋友對我的大力支持與幫助，特別是已故的蕭愛蓮理事長。

我要特別感激碩班階段培育我的齊莉莎老師以及指導教授黃慧娟老師，讓我從不敢研究南島語言到完成了論文。感謝口委林英津老師與李佩容老師寶貴而受用的建議。感激清華語言所與中研院語言所對我的培育！

我要特別感激家人對我一路的栽培，並且讓我無後顧之憂得以全心投入噶哈巫。

我將繼續努力！也邀請大家一同來探索噶哈巫的魅力！想瞭解更多歡迎蒞臨「噶哈巫語全球資訊網」<http://kaxabu.weebly.com/>

中文動詞之語意韻律處理：事件相關腦電位研究  
**Semantic Prosody in the Processing of Mandarin-Chinese Verbs:  
An ERP Study**

作者：陳彥琳（國立臺灣師範大學英語學系語言組）

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### 1. 論文摘要

The meaning of a word is often denoted down as a firm explanation in a dictionary, with not much indication on its realistic use in an authentic language context. However, words tend to express more than the surface meanings, since words usually go hand in hand with some habitual close surrounds, and together they form a phrase-like constituent to imply a package of information. Such tendency in word patterning prompts the current study to approach the issue of word meaning through a phraseological analysis, which also leans towards *the idiom principle* (Sinclair, 1991). As *the idiom principle* puts it, meaning should arise from word patterns, not from word in isolation. An evidence for this hypothesis is the notion of *semantic prosody*, which states a transfer of semantic features onto the meaning of a word from that word's habitual collocates, yielding an epistemic or pragmatic reading imposed on the word.

In an effort to clarify how such “habitually co-occurring” relation may affect our semantic processing of word, this study aimed to examine the nature of semantic prosody from a cognitive neuroscience perspective, with an expectation to capture its online computation in word processing using the event-related brain potentials (ERP) technique. With two-character Mandarin transitive verbs as our stimuli, we anchored on the emotion aspect of semantic prosody, and employed a 3 x 2 factorial design based on two main factors: (1) Valence of target verbs (*Negative, Neutral, Positive*), and (2) Polarization of emotion in target verbs' habitual nominal collocates (*Highly* emotion-polarized, *Low* emotion-polarized). A set of target verbs from all six experimental conditions were: (a) 釀成 (negative-high), (b) 破壞 (negative-low), (c) 減輕 (neutral-high), (d) 配戴 (neutral-low), (e) 創造 (positive-high), and (f) 安撫 (positive-low). Note that we only presented the target verbs with the nominal collocates being invisible for our manipulation on “semantic prosody (i.e. valence-high)” and “absence of semantic prosody (i.e. valence-low)” conditions under each valence. The subjects' task was to judge the emotion valence of the verbs.

For the emotion processing in words, we found emotion effects in the N400 (300~450 ms) and the LPC (500~800 ms) time windows. First, smaller N400 amplitudes for the positive verbs compared to those of the neutral and negative ones were found, demonstrating easier semantic processing with words carrying positive emotions. It also suggested the uniqueness of positive verbs, which may point to a general bias towards positivity in human (Kissler et al. 2006). In addition, enhanced LPC effects for the emotional (especially the positive) verbs were found, which may suggest that vivid mental images were activated, reflecting more active cognitive analysis on words with distinct negative and positive emotions. Furthermore, we also found stronger LPC responses in the right hemisphere, indicating right-hemisphere involvement in processing the affective content of words. As for the effects of semantic prosody, our experiment failed to find its online computation because no clear polarization effect (from the invisible collocates) on the processing of emotion was found. However, we did observe that the valence of the verbs may come from the valence of the high-frequency collocates. Thus, we argue that semantic prosody might have been gradually formed during the process when a speaker learns and uses the combination of the verb and its collocates, and is directly associated with the verb once it is consolidated.

In sum, our experiment revealed that, a Mandarin transitive verb bears emotion, and that this emotive information may come from the valence of its high-frequency collocates. It is hoped that the findings can help us improve the lexicography, or the way dictionary-writers denote Mandarin-Chinese words. Also it is highly anticipated that this study can give implications for language learning. We can suggest teachers, especially those who give lectures to Mandarin learners, the pedagogy of semantic prosody as one important section during the introduction of a Mandarin-Chinese word. In addition, that meaning of a word is not just a matter of all smaller semantic constituents being added together. Instead, since how a word is intended to mean will involve collocational factors and its habitual contexts (i.e. the phraseology principle of language), the epistemic or pragmatic knowledge is equally important in our correct conception of a word's meaning.

## 學術活動訊息

### 演講通告

#### 國立臺灣大學華語教學碩士學位學程

| 日期   | 演講者                                  | 講題                 | 地點             |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 2016/12/20<br>(二)<br>9:30-12:00<br>14:00-16:30 | 曾妙芬<br>美國維吉尼亞大學<br>東亞語言文學與文<br>化系副教授 | 語法教學溝通化：<br>以把字句為例 | 臺灣大學<br>文學院會議室 |

#### 國立臺灣師範大學英語學系

| 日期                               | 演講者                         | 講題  | 地點                         |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 2016/12/20<br>(二)<br>12:00-14:00 | 施玉惠<br>國立臺灣師範大學<br>英語學系教授退休 | 回首來時路：談幾個<br>引領我在英語教學生<br>涯前進的機緣、理念<br>和原則  | 臺灣師範大學<br>誠大樓7樓<br>專題研討室II |
| 2016/12/22<br>(四)<br>12:00-13:30 | 甯俐馨<br>國立臺灣師範大學<br>英語學系助理教授 | The internal models for<br>pitch control in tone<br>speakers and L2<br>learners: Evidence<br>from sensorimotor<br>responses in the pitch-<br>shift paradigm | 臺灣師範大學<br>誠大樓7樓<br>專題研討室II |

#### 中央研究院語言學研究所

| 日期                | 演講者                           | 講題  | 地點  |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 2017/03/20<br>(一) | 孫天心<br>中央研究院<br>語言學研究所<br>研究員 | TBA | TBA |

| 日期                | 演講者                            | 講題  | 地點  |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 2017/04/17<br>(一) | 蕭素英<br>中央研究院<br>語言學研究所<br>副研究員 | TBA | TBA |
| 2017/05/15<br>(一) | 齊莉莎<br>中央研究院<br>語言學研究所<br>研究員  | TBA | TBA |

## 研討會

### 第15屆台灣華語文教學年會暨國際學術研討會

- 一、會議日期：2016年12月23-25日
- 二、會議地點：中原大學
- 三、會議網址：<http://huayu.org/2016>

### 第二屆漢字文化圈華語教學專題研討會

- 一、會議日期：2017年2月18-19日
- 二、會議地點：清華大學
- 三、會議網址：<http://www.atcsl.org/ccc2/>

### 第十八屆全國語言學論文研討會

#### The 18th National Conference on Linguistics (2017 NCL)

- 一、會議日期：2017年3月24-25日
- 二、會議地點：臺灣師範大學
- 三、會議網址：<http://www.tcsl.ntnu.edu.tw/NCL18th/>

### 《臺大華語文教學研究》第五屆論文發表會

- 一、會議日期：2017年3月25日
- 二、會議地點：臺灣大學
- 三、會議網址：<http://goo.gl/h5i74l>

**The 24th meeting  
of the Austronesian Formal Linguistics Association (AFLA-24)**

- 一、會議日期：2017年4月7-9日
- 二、會議地點：華盛頓大學，美國西雅圖
- 三、會議網址：<https://lingconf.com/afla24/>

**2017英語文學術暨實務國際研討會**

- 一、會議日期：2017年4月29-30日
- 二、會議地點：實踐大學
- 三、會議網址：[http://www.afl.usc.edu.tw/zh\\_tw/ICEE](http://www.afl.usc.edu.tw/zh_tw/ICEE)

**第十八屆漢語詞彙語義學國際研討會 (CLSW2017)**

- 一、會議日期：2017年5月18-20日
- 二、會議地點：樂山師範學院，中國四川
- 三、會議網址：<http://ai.lsnu.edu.cn/clsw2017/index.html>

**「開創華語文教育與僑民教育之新視野」國際學術研討會**

- 一、會議日期：2017年5月19-20日
- 二、會議地點：中原大學
- 三、會議網址：<http://2017conference.weebly.com/>

**2017年第34屆中華民國英語文教學研究國際研討會**

- 一、會議日期：2017年5月19-20日
- 二、會議地點：國立高雄第一科技大學
- 三、會議網址：<https://www.facebook.com/ETRA2017/>

**2017第15屆國際暨第35屆全國聲韻學學術研討會**

- 一、會議日期：2017年5月19-20日
- 二、會議地點：中央研究院人文館3樓
- 三、會議網址：<http://conf.ling.sinica.edu.tw/ISNCHCP2017/zh/news>

### 第十一屆國際東亞理論語言學論壇 (TEAL-11)

- 一、會議日期：2017年6月3-4日
- 二、會議地點：中央研究院人文館3樓第二會議室，臺灣臺北
- 三、會議網址：<http://conf.ling.sinica.edu.tw/TEAL11/en/Home>

### 語言、文學暨文化國際學術研討會

- 一、會議日期：2017年6月9-10日
- 二、會議地點：臺中科技大學
- 三、會議網址：<http://ac.nutc.edu.tw/bin/home.php>

### 第四屆亞洲語言測驗協會(AALA)國際學術研討會

- 一、會議日期：2017年6月21-23日
- 二、會議地點：語言訓練測驗中心，臺北
- 三、會議網址：<http://www.aalaweb.com/>

## 研討會徵稿

### 第十一屆國際東亞理論語言學論壇 (TEAL-11)

- 一、論文摘要截止日：2016年12月25日
- 二、會議日期：2017年6月3-4日
- 三、會議地點：中央研究院人文館3樓第二會議室，臺灣臺北
- 四、會議網址：<http://conf.ling.sinica.edu.tw/TEAL11/en/Home>

### 性別·(後)解嚴？——台灣文學、語言、文化與性別政治 「第十屆台灣文化國際學術研討會」

- 一、論文摘要截止日期：2017年1月5日
- 二、會議日期：2018年9月8-9日
- 三、會議地點：臺灣師範大學
- 四、會議網址：<http://www.tcll.ntnu.edu.tw/news/news.php?Sn=627>

### 「海上絲綢之路的漢語研究」國際論壇

- 一、論文摘要截止日期：2017年1月9日
- 二、會議日期：2017年4月7-8日
- 三、會議地點：香港中文大學
- 四、會議網址：[http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/ics/clrc/msr-chinese/index\\_chi.html](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/ics/clrc/msr-chinese/index_chi.html)

### 第十八屆漢語詞彙語義學國際研討會 (CLSW2017)

- 一、論文投稿截止日期：2017年1月22日
- 二、會議日期：2017年5月18-20日
- 三、會議地點：樂山師範學院，中國四川
- 四、會議網址：<http://ai.lsnu.edu.cn/clsw2017/index.html>

### 第三屆跨文化研究國際學術研討會：跨文化改寫、全球化與風險

- 一、論文摘要截止日期：2017年1月25日
- 二、會議日期：2017年10月6-7日
- 三、會議地點：輔仁大學
- 四、會議網址：<http://english.fju.edu.tw/AcademicStudies/Conference.asp>

### 第二十屆國際語言學家大會(ICL20)

- 一、論文摘要截止日期：2017年7月24日
- 二、會議日期：2018年7月2-6日
- 三、會議地點：南非開普敦
- 四、會議網址：<http://icl20capetown.com/>



## 期刊徵稿

### ***LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS***

*LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS* is an international journal publishing research in general or theoretical linguistics on the languages of East Asia and the Pacific region, including Sino-Tibetan, Austronesian, Austroasiatic and Altaic language families. Contributions may be in the form of original research articles, squibs, or book reviews.

*LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS* has been indexed in both SSCI and A&HCI since 2007 (Volume 8, No. 1). It has published six times a year since 2012, with four issues in English (January, April, July and October) and two in Chinese (January and July).

The style sheet for both Chinese and English submissions is identical, except that references in Chinese papers should be transliterated into Hànyǔ Pīnyīn and translated into English. (Please refer to L&L's Style Sheet)

Both Chinese and English submissions are subject to anonymous peer review. Manuscripts should be submitted by electronic file in Traditional Chinese (not to exceed 25,000 words) or in English (single-spaced and within 30 pages) with specialized formatting kept to a minimum. Authors should submit two separate pdf files (with fonts embedded) for the paper and abstract. Both files should be anonymous, removing all information regarding the author or authors, including name, affiliation, contact information, and acknowledgements, and submitted through the online submission system (<http://lsubmit.ling.sinica.edu.tw>).

#### **Monograph Series**

Beginning January 2016, the monographs of L&L will be published open access online only. We believe that this new publication policy will bring the following benefits to L&L: keeping up with the e-publishing trend, providing an easier digital reading mode for the widely-dispersed audience, increasing book circulation and impact, lowering the printing cost, saving trees and protecting our environment.

Authors should submit two separate pdf files (with fonts embedded) for the monograph and the abstract (with index and appendices). We do not accept conference proceedings. The style sheet and the review process are the same as the journal, but the review process generally takes longer. Manuscripts should be submitted as electronic files and followed by L&L's Style Sheet. Both files should be anonymous, removing all information regarding the author or authors, including name, affiliation, contact information, and acknowledgements, and submitted through the online submission system.

**Website:** <http://www.ling.sinica.edu.tw/LL/en>

**To download Vol. 1-17 of L&L, please visit** <http://www.ling.sinica.edu.tw/LL/en>

## ***Concentric: Studies in Linguistics Vol.43***

### **Call for Papers**

The journal *CONCENTRIC: STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS* is a refereed, international journal published in English by the Department of English, National Taiwan Normal University. From Volume 38 onwards, the issues appear in May and November. We welcome research papers on all aspects of linguistics all year round.

### **General Information about the Journal**

The journal has been awarded consecutively for several years (2005-2014 issues) (2015 issues under evaluation) by the Research Institute of the Humanities and Social Sciences of the Ministry of Science and Technology (formerly the Humanities Research Center of the National Science Council) and is currently indexed in Scopus, ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index), Modern Language Association (MLA) Directory of Periodicals, MLA International Bibliography, Communication & Mass Media Complete (CMMC), Linguistics & Language Behavior Abstracts (LLBA), Airiti Library (AL), Taiwan Humanities Citation Index (THCI), and THCI Core. Both abstracts and full papers are included in CMMC.

Free access to all the papers online is available from our departmental website including those of the latest issue in press once the final formatting and editing work is done:

<http://www.concentric-linguistics.url.tw/>.

## Specific Information for Contributors

### Submissions

Manuscripts for publication, books for review, review articles, and correspondences relating thereto should be addressed to the Editors of *Concentric: Studies in Linguistics* (Department of English, National Taiwan Normal University, No. 162, Sec. 1, Heping E. Road, Taipei City 10610, Taiwan; [concentric.ling@deps.ntnu.edu.tw](mailto:concentric.ling@deps.ntnu.edu.tw)).

### Manuscripts

1. Preferably, articles should be submitted electronically, as e-mail attachment, in Word for Windows and in its PDF version. Other formats are possible; please contact the editors first.
2. Authors who are not native speakers of English are urged to have their articles thoroughly proofread by a native speaker prior to submission.
3. To facilitate the double-blind review process, all identifying features should be removed from the paper itself by ensuring that no author's name or affiliation appears on the title page or in the running heads. There should also be no hidden identification information that makes the author's identity clear. Papers that have not had all such features removed will be returned without review for alteration and resubmission.
4. Except for inset quotations and footnotes in single space, manuscripts must be typeset in 12-point Times New Roman. Papers are normally limited to 30 single-spaced pages in length, including a 150-word abstract and some key words.
5. The journal will not consider for publication papers being simultaneously submitted elsewhere.
6. The author(s) will receive one copy of the journal and the e-copy of the paper in its PDF version upon publication.
7. It is the journal's policy to require assignment of copyright from all authors.

### Website

For further information, please visit our departmental website:

<http://www.concentric-linguistics.url.tw/>

or contact [concentric.ling@deps.ntnu.edu.tw](mailto:concentric.ling@deps.ntnu.edu.tw).

## ***TAIWAN JOURNAL OF LINGUISTICS***

The *Taiwan Journal of Linguistics* (TJL ISSN: 1729-4649 (print), 1994-2559 (online)) is a peer-reviewed international journal of linguistics published by Crane Publishing. Its editorship is under the governance of the Graduate Institute of Linguistics, National Chengchi University (NCCU). TJL is published in one volume per year, consisting of a spring issue and a fall issue. The language of publication is English. TJL is entirely open access, with no charges to authors or readers.

TJL is indexed by many international databases, including SCOPUS, ESCI, MLA Directory Periodicals, CSA Linguistics & Language Behavior Abstracts, Linguistics Abstracts, Directory of Open Access Journals, and EBSCO host. TJL is also indexed in many domestic databases in Taiwan, such as THCI Core, TCI, Airiti, and TECP. TJL is now also in the process of applying for inclusion in SSCI and AHCI.

### **Information for contributors**

Papers must be submitted through TJL's online Submission System. Only Word file is required. A paper normally should not exceed 40 pages single-spaced. A manuscript may follow the style sheet of any established linguistics journal; however, once accepted, an article must then conform strictly to The TJL Style Sheet and The TJL Template. The author(s) of a published paper will receive five print copies of the entire issue in which the article appeared.

Contributions may be submitted from all countries and are accepted all year round. However, manuscripts simultaneously submitted to other publications cannot be accepted. The language of publication is English.

A manuscript in the 'revise and resubmit' category must be resubmitted within 12 months, and a manuscript in the 'accept with revision' category must be revised and sent back to the editor within 3 months, and when approved, the final proof according to the TJL style sheet is then expected within a month. Please note that a paper cannot be claimed as 'accepted' or 'to appear' without a formal notice of acceptance from the editor.

Website: <http://tjl.nccu.edu.tw/main/history>

## LINGUA SINICA

### *Lingua Sinica* 徵稿通知

<https://www.editorialmanager.com/lisi/>

**第一本**採取「開放訪問下載 (Open Access)」研究中國境內語言理論及其使用的國際期刊

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已收錄於 European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences (ERIH Plus)、Linguistics Abstracts Online、以及 Google Scholar。其他索引待審中。

**免費**：投稿者和讀者皆無須付費

文章處理費(APC)由北京大學-香港理工大學漢語語言學研究中心贊助，2016 年作者應支付的文章處理費用全免。

*Lingua Sinica* 為同行評審學術刊物，致力於中文和中國境內其它語言及其社會和地域方言研究。其收錄高品質論文要求以英文撰寫，文章長度不拘，內容應基於當代語言學理論、實驗方法和真實語料，並能夠解決語言學領域內重要問題。

作為第一本採取開放訪問下載之中文語言學國際期刊，*Lingua Sinica* 提供發表高質量論文之場所，提升了研究關注度與國際影響力，並協助作者達到資助機構所提之開放存取政策要求。

*Lingua Sinica* 徵求研究論文、語料分析和書評。請前往 <http://www.springer.com/40655> 查詢相關細節。

## 外國語文研究

《外國語文研究》(以下簡稱本刊)為國立政治大學外國語文學院(以下簡稱本院)發行之外國語文學術期刊。本刊定期出版外國語言(包括英語、法語、西班牙語、德語、俄語、阿拉伯語、日語、土耳其語、韓語及其他語種)、文學及文化相關研究領域之原創性學術論文。園地公開,歡迎投稿。

本刊亦接受「書評」(Book Review)及「研究紀要」(Research Note)之稿件。「書評」乃針對國內外出版之學術刊物所撰寫之評論,篇幅以三千字為原則。「研究紀要」單元投稿則就特定議題或研究方法論進行討論,亦接受本校外語學院師長之升等論文及院內碩博士生畢業論文之研究紀要,以三千字為原則。本刊也接受邀稿,每期至多以一篇為原則。

本刊採隨到隨審制,全年收稿,定期於每年6月、12月出版。投寄本刊之稿件不得在其他刊物出版,作者必須於投稿時簽署聲明書。來稿將送兩名評審委員匿名審查,如審查通過,校對工作將由作者自行負責,並將校正後之文稿電子檔寄回本刊。來稿經刊登後,版權歸本刊所有,作者可免費獲得當期期刊全文電子檔光碟及論文抽印本,本刊不另致贈稿酬。投稿之相關規定與稿件格式要求請見以下網頁說明與附件:<http://goo.gl/KsyZFG>

## *Internet Pragmatics*

### Call for Papers

#### New Journal: Internet Pragmatics (IP)

The new journal **Internet Pragmatics** will be launched in 2018 with John Benjamins.

*Internet Pragmatics* aims to explore the use of language and other semiotic codes in internet-mediated interaction, with pragmatics conceived broadly as a perspective on how people produce and interpret utterances in contextualized interactions. We welcome a wide range of perspectives on the pragmatics of internet-mediated discourse, and we aim to promote interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary studies considering both qualitative and quantitative research. Because of the scope of internet pragmatics, international, intercultural, intracultural and glocalized studies are encouraged. We are interested in publishing research on internet pragmatics focusing on but not limited to:

- *convention and innovation of internet-mediated language use*

- *pragmatics of social media*
- *internet genres*
- *internet-mediated (im)politeness, facework and relational work*
- *presentation and interpretation of selves and identities in and across internet-mediated interaction*
- *pragmatic acts, intentions and meanings in internet-mediated discourse*
- *figurative language use in internet-mediated discourse*
- *philosophical issues of internet pragmatics*

**Editors:**

Chaoqun Xie, Fujian Normal University ([internetpragmatics@foxmail.com](mailto:internetpragmatics@foxmail.com))

Francisco Yus, University of Alicante

**Submission procedure:**

Please see the website for all the details on how to publish in *Internet Pragmatics* and don't hesitate to contact the editors via the email ([internetpragmatics@foxmail.com](mailto:internetpragmatics@foxmail.com)) for more information on the Journal.

Internet Pragmatics website: <https://www.benjamins.com/#catalog/journals/ip/main>

Internet Pragmatics on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ip2018>

Internet Pragmatics on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/iPragmatics>

Internet Pragmatics on Weibo: <http://weibo.com/ip2018>

Internet Pragmatics on WeChat: 网络语用学 (official account)

## ***Journal of Applied English***

### **Call for Papers**

The ***Journal of Applied English*** is an international journal for publication of research in all aspects of English language studies and applied linguistics including teaching English as a second or foreign language (TESL and TEFL), English for a specific purpose (ESP) or an academic purpose (EAP), e-learning, various forms of emersion programs, language policies, corpus linguistics, testing, teacher education, etc. It is a peer-reviewed journal published two times a year (in June and December) with a primary object to provide scholars, practitioners, and decision makers an avenue to share inquiry-based knowledge.

We welcome papers that are newly developed with a qualitative or quantitative design or a combined one on topics in relevant areas. Submitted manuscripts are expected to be written in English and should not have been published in or under review with other journals. Once a manuscript is submitted, a rigorous process begins with the editors' initial analysis of its nature and quality, and then with the editors' approval, two reviewers will be invited to review the manuscript and determine its publication.

All papers should be submitted electronically via email. Each paper should be submitted in two formats: one file in Word without authors' names or affiliations and the other one in PDF format without authors' names or affiliations. A separate cover letter in Word should list the authors' names, affiliations, cell phone number, email address, work and home addresses. A brief biographical statement should also be included.

We welcome submissions all year round. All submissions should be single-spaced and accompanied by abstracts of no more than 250 words plus 4-6 keywords. The typical length for submissions is 6,000–10,000 words. For all other formatting matters, please refer to the American Psychological Association (APA) style manual <http://apastyle.apa.org/>.

All correspondence should be sent to Editors of *Journal of Applied English* ([mcudaejae@gmail.com](mailto:mcudaejae@gmail.com)).

### ***Hwa Kang English Journal***

Hwa Kang English Journal, English Dept. of Language and Literature, Chinese Culture University

Call for Papers: Vol. 22, December, 2016 Edition

**We welcome original submissions from domestic and foreign scholars in the fields of literature, linguistics, English teaching, and cultural studies. In addition to articles on research, methodology and criticism, the journal also welcomes book reviews.**

**Deadline for submissions: Dec. 31, 2016**



1. Manuscripts should be written in English. Literature papers should follow MLA style; papers in the fields of linguistics and English teaching adhere to APA style.
2. Manuscripts should be close to 20 pages or 7000 words in length, inclusive of separate English and Chinese abstracts (250 words maximum), each with 3 to 6 keywords below. HKEJ's length standard is flexible based on the merit and originality of the submission, but articles that depart significantly from these guidelines will face a reduced likelihood of acceptance.
3. All submissions and correspondence should be transmitted electronically via e-mail. Please submit electronic files of manuscripts (in Microsoft Word) along with the author data form (available at <http://sites.google.com/a/pccu.edu.tw/hkej/submissions>) to [eng\\_jour@pccu.edu.tw](mailto:eng_jour@pccu.edu.tw).
4. Preliminary internal review is without charge; authors of papers forwarded for external review will be charged NT\$2000 to fund the referees' stipend.
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7. Upon acceptance for publication, the author is required to sign a copyright agreement form (available at <http://sites.google.com/a/pccu.edu.tw/hkej/copyright-agreements>).
8. The author will receive one copy of the journal and a PDF file of the article upon publication.
9. Book reviews should cover books published within the last five years and should be around 2 pages in length. They should include full bibliographical data at the top of the text, as well as the total number of pages in the book.

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***Journal of English Education (JEE)*** is a refereed, international journal covering every aspect of English education within and across all disciplines, with papers focusing on primary research, addressing implications and applications of research, discussing practice and examining principles and theories. It serves as a means of academic exchange among scholars, researchers, and practitioners in the field of English language

teaching and learning. *JEE* is published biannually (in **May** and **November**), and covers a wide variety of topics in scholarly and professional English domains, including English language teaching and learning, curriculum and materials design, testing and assessment, professional preparation, pedagogy, research methodology and key issues in interdisciplinary teaching and learning. We welcome papers **all year round**. The language of publication is English. (ISSN 2305-3410)

### **information for prospective contributors**

#### **Submissions:**

Manuscripts for publication, and related correspondence, should be addressed to the Editors of *Journal of English Education* ([afl\\_journal@g2.usc.edu.tw](mailto:afl_journal@g2.usc.edu.tw)).

#### **Manuscripts:**

1. *JEE* follows a double-blind review system. Manuscripts should be accompanied by a cover letter that includes the paper's title, author's name, institutional affiliation, home and work telephone numbers, cell phone number, mailing address, and email address as well as a biographical statement in less than 50 words.
2. Send a WORD version and a PDF version.
3. Manuscripts must be single-spaced and typeset in 12-point Times New Roman. Papers should follow the APA format, and are normally limited to 35 pages in length, including both English and Chinese versions of a **200**-word abstract and 5-6 keywords. Please refer to **Template**.
4. Manuscripts submitted to *JEE* should not be submitted to or be under review with another journal.
5. The author(s) will receive 3 copies of the journal, and the e-copy of the paper in its PDF version upon publication.
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## *UST Working Papers in Linguistics Vol. 9*

徵稿公告：<https://goo.gl/YeDxuZ>

預定出版日期：2017年6月

投稿者請於2017年1月31日前將稿件(pdf檔)寄到USTWPL信箱  
([ustwpl@gmail.com](mailto:ustwpl@gmail.com))

*UST WORKING PAPERS IN LINGUISTICS* (USTWPL) is published by Graduate Institute of Linguistics, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan. The purpose of USTWPL is to promote interest and communication among faculties, students, alumni, and visitors of University System of Taiwan (UST) in linguistics and related fields. It aims to foster cohesiveness of the greater UST linguistic community by providing a forum for those whose research works bear on linguistics. USTWPL publishes articles and short notes in linguistics and its neighboring disciplines insofar as they contribute to the scientific understanding of natural languages. USTWPL is a refereed journal and publishes one issue per year.

### NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

#### **Paper Requirement:**

Papers should be double-spaced throughout on letter-size (8.5x11 inch) or A4 pages in 12 points (preferably in Times or Times New Roman) and one-inch margin on all sides. The languages of the paper are limited to English and Chinese. For papers written in Chinese, an English abstract within 300 words should be provided. No other requirement on the paper format is needed at this moment. Yet, once the paper is accepted for publication, the author has to follow [the stylesheet of USTWPL](#).

#### **Paper Submission**

Papers must be sent by e-mail, in PDF, Ms-Word, or RTF format to [USTWPL@gmail.com](mailto:USTWPL@gmail.com). We DO NOT accept submissions by postal mail. Specify “USTWPL submission” in the Subject column of the e-mail. The body of the message should contain the following information:

Title of the paper

Area(s) of linguistics (phonology, syntax, etc.)

Name(s) of author(s)

Affiliation(s)

E-mail address(es)

Postal-mail address(es)

Phone number (optional)

(Please specify any special fonts if necessary.)

Website: <http://ling.nthu.edu.tw/USTWPL/>

## 漢學研究

### 「漢語方言層次研究」專輯徵稿啟事

《漢學研究》(季刊)擬於2018年6月出版「漢語方言層次研究」專輯，由臺灣大學中文系楊秀芳教授籌畫主編。論文以中、英文撰寫皆可，中文稿以不超過二萬五千字，英文稿以30頁以內為原則，體例請依照本刊「稿約」和「寫作格式」。關於本專輯的規畫構想及目的說明如下：

因為移民遷徙、族群接觸等因素影響，漢語方言形成多層次異讀的現象，這些複雜的異讀現象，使方言研究增添許多挑戰性，也吸引更多學者投入其中。如何合理的解釋層次異讀材料，以建立對方言史的認識，是方言研究重要的課題，可以說，層次研究是漢語方言學最具有理論性開創意義的課題之一。

漢語方言學者很早就指出方言有層次異讀現象，經過多年研究，累積了許多成果，大家逐漸認識到方言層次的構成與性質十分複雜：層次間可能以疊置方式完成其競爭、取代的過程；也可能形成「混血音讀」，而使層次分析更見困難。競爭消融的結果可能只殘餘少數異讀，難以利用來建立對層次的認識；也可能藉由方言的拼合而找出行將消失的語音層次。此外，利用方言構擬古語時，層次異讀材料應當如何處理，層次間的對應關係應當如何釐清，才能夠使古音的構擬更見合理，這些都是必須深思的問題。進一步說，有些特殊或不合規律的層次異讀是受語義和語法變化特殊影響而產生，研究這類異讀材料，還必須加上語義和語法研究的觀點，才能從中了解這些例外音讀的成因，從而使之在層次的分析中得到應有的地位。我們因此逐漸了解到，分析語音層次也不能只看語音的問題。

以上這些成績，為方言層次研究奠定了良好的基礎。近年學界出版了許多種方言詞典、調查報告和研究著作，在理論和方言語料上有了長足的進步和很好的資源。在這樣的基礎上，本刊規劃「漢語方言層次研究」專輯，提供一個發表的平臺，希望凝聚學者的心力，深入探討此一課題，以開發新的研究成果。

※本專輯之截稿日為2017年9月30日；投稿請E-mail至：[lckent@ncl.edu.tw](mailto:lckent@ncl.edu.tw)  
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