

本期目錄

理事長的話.....	2
特稿.....	3
Ten Cultural Vignettes.....	3
「我們與『語言』的距離」序曲.....	11
會務公告.....	15
學術活動訊息.....	18
期刊徵稿.....	24
研討會徵稿.....	28
專書介紹.....	34
捐款芳名錄.....	35
新會員名錄.....	35

台灣語言學學會

理事長：11529 台北市南港區研究院路二段 128 號 中央研究院語言學研究所 蕭素英副研究員

E-mail: suying@sinica.edu.tw

副理事長：97401 花蓮縣壽豐鄉大學路二段一號 國立東華大學民族語言與傳播學系 李佩容教授

E-mail: aplee@gms.ndhu.edu.tw

秘書長：11605 台北市文山區指南路二段 64 號 國立政治大學英國語文學系 鍾曉芳教授

E-mail: lst1secretariat@gmail.com

會 址：台北市 11529 南港區研究院路二段 128 號中央研究院語言學研究所

E-mail: lst1secretariat@gmail.com 傳真：(02) 2652-5022

網 址：<http://linguist.tw>

台灣語言學通訊電子報（投稿）：lingtw@my.nthu.edu.tw

台灣語言學通訊電子報（訂閱或退訂）：<http://newsletter.cc.nthu.edu.tw/>

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

理事長的話

各位會員，大家平安！

「第十四屆語言學沙龍-語言學有意思」已於6月30日（三）圓滿結束，感謝副理事長李佩容老師指導，學生事務委員會辛苦籌辦，本次活動因防疫考量，改為線上會議，謝謝秘書長鍾曉芳老師支援線上會議室。

本期通訊有二篇特稿，我們邀請到國立陽明交通大學外國語文學系暨外國文學與語言學碩士班顧可漢(C. Gussenhoven)客座講座教授談跨文化生活中的小插曲，國立臺灣師範大學大學英語學系陳純音特聘教授則從「語言」的角度剖析人類社會，分享語言世界的點點滴滴，感謝兩位老師賜稿。

本屆理監事兩年任期將屆，但目前在 COVID-19 疫情影響下人民團體會員大會均停止召開，本會10月23日的會員大會能否如期舉行，仍需視屆時疫情是否已緩解；因此，8月初的理監事會議將討論本次理監事選舉是否改採掛號郵寄選票的通訊選舉方式。若確定採用通訊選舉，預計於9月上旬以掛號郵寄選票，請具有投票權的會員屆時注意收信並準時以掛號回郵寄回選票。

敬祝

諸事順心

中央研究院語言學研究所副研究員、台灣語言學學會理事長
蕭素英 敬上

特稿

Ten Cultural Vignettes

Carlos Gussenhoven



Carlos Gussenhoven is a MOST-funded visiting professor in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures of National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University during 2019-2021. He is an emeritus professor at Radboud University in the Netherlands.

The Taiwanese are profoundly non-aggressive, smile with their eyes when wearing a mask, respect other people's property, and make sure every encounter has a pleasantly upbeat conclusion. It is easy to get used to positive changes in one's life, and so I am a little worried about our return to the Netherlands this summer. Even compared to other European countries, the Dutch may easily appear somewhat curt. When my wife, who came to live in the Netherlands some 12 years ago after living for 10 years in the South of France, was recently asked if she could contribute any Dutch swearwords to a multilingual collection someone was compiling (please don't ask!), she responded that any ordinary Dutch sentence was insulting enough. So if any of my cultural vignettes below expresses anything negative about Taiwan, think nothing of it.

1

❧ Unforgotten laws ❧

Countries often have laws that people have forgotten to abolish and that linger in dusty corners of their legal code. Taiwan has at least one such law which is actively applied. It is a condition on the granting of a visa to family members of the main applicant for an ARC. It doesn't

matter where or by what means the family members arrive in Taiwan, as long as they do so on the same date as the main applicant. Because I had arrived a week before my wife and our son in order to be able to rent a flat and organize our life in Hsinchu, there was no other way than for me to take a day return to the cheapest foreign destination and arrive again in a country where I had meanwhile rented that flat. The flight back from Manila was complicated by a more understandable concern on the part of the Philippine authorities that I should show them a Taiwanese ARC or a return ticket to the Netherlands, but in the end they proved to be more flexible than MOFA, and so to everyone's relief I made it back to Taoyuan Airport before midnight.

2

✪ Uniform speeds ✪

Together with a number of students and colleagues, I am investigating the way verbally identical sentences are pronounced differently to express different meanings. An English sentence like *She was happy to see him* sounds very different when it is a surprised question than when it is an inference. Taiwanese is a tone language and pitch variations are mainly used to keep words apart, which leaves less room for expressing intonational meanings. My co-workers agree that August is a research month: there are no lectures, few departmental meetings, and the weather is too hot to be outside much anyway. I told the students that in my country August is a vacation month and that universities encourage their staff to leave their offices, not to think of work for a while, and have a good rest, so that they can begin the next academic year full of new energy. The students started laughing, as if I had just made a joke. The Taiwanese do have their holidays, of course, but aside from those interruptions, they apply themselves to their daily activities at a constant tempo. My impression is that this also goes for the way they speak, eat, walk and drive. Europe must come across to them as a decidedly hectic place.

3

Individualism

Every fifteen years or so, my university in the Netherlands replaces the furniture in all their offices. Often, too, they shunt departments around the building, so that no one has a chance of putting down roots. In other countries, you may see venerably old desks, along with decrepit couches, marking somebody's personal space. Taiwan is more like those other countries, with one additional non-Dutch feature. Every day, the cleaners mop the stone floors of the corridors and lavatories in my department, but although those floors seamlessly run on into the offices, the cleaners stop precisely at the otherwise invisible boundary between corridor and office. Everybody keeps a broomstick in their office, together with a pack of dry thermostatic wipes and a pack of wet wipes, to be applied in that order when cleaning the floor. This individualism must be a Confucian relic, a leftover from the days when itinerant teachers traversed the land in waggon containing whole libraries.

4

I love you

Taiwanese parents treat their children most lovingly. I have not seen a single father or mother who shouts at their child to not do something or to stay near them. Parents rush after their children when they mess



with things or run away, and pick them up, giving them an endearing cuddle. I have finally dared ask someone whether parents often say *I love you* to their children and the answer would appear to be that this happens more often than in the Netherlands. I am aware that in the US it is not uncommon for parents to shout things like 'Bye, Daren and Shirley, I'm off to the

pharmacy, I love you!’, when leaving the house with their children inside. That is not what would happen in the Netherlands. My multicultural wife believes that this is related to the Dutch verb for *to love*, which is *houden van*. It causes the object of love to be separated from the verb proper by a preposition, something she hadn’t come across in any other language. This *van*, that creates distance, so she believes. But is that the chicken, or is it more like the egg?

5

☛ Looking ☛

Don’t stare is an important rule in Taiwan. In Europe, it is common for people to go sit at a table in a pavement café with a cup of coffee (always with a saucer, spoon, and biscuit) and openly look at who or what happens to be passing by. My impression is that it is just a little less polite for a passer-by to inspect the people in the café than the other way around. For a European to understand how strange that behaviour may seem to the Taiwanese, they would have to imagine a hospital Emergency Department with spectator stands lining the way to the entrance. In a Taiwanese restaurant, you can’t just look at people sitting at other tables. The proper way is something like this: Once you have finished looking at the portion of food between your chopsticks just before it moves into your mouth, you launch a sweep of your eyes, such that towards the end of your sweep you can briefly rest your eyes on the person you wanted to look at. It may happen of course that this person was doing the same thing and that during a fraction of that brief time span you accidentally make eye contact. Then please don’t feel ashamed and don’t put any blame on the other person either! Don’t look, of course, but just in case the other person ventures a quick repeat glance, do allow a barely noticeable smile to grace your lips, perhaps together with an equally subtle forward movement of the head, and all is forgiven. The other day, someone I got into this predicament with quickly looked up at the ceiling, as if this was what it had all been about. That showed neither courage nor grace.

Mankind should forever be grateful to Taiwan for providing 20% of its electricity without adding a gram of CO₂ to the atmosphere, ignoring its carbon toe-print from transporting the nuclear waste to Lanyu Island and looking after the storage facility there. It is therefore surprising to see how people are blithely unaware of their CO₂ emissions in daily life. Before the recent Covid outbreak, I used to walk to NYCU via the Tsing Hua campus, which doubled my chances of meeting a small army of seriously masked leafblower-wielding men who spew the foulest exhaust fumes around them while chasing stray leaves hiding in the crevices of the pavement. Many people have no idea how pristine and fragrant these campuses can be when the leafblowers are taking a day off. More generally, no one ever turns off their engine when they are at all near their car, truck, bus, or scooter, and that includes drivers who use their car to take a bit of rest to read a paper or their email, with their windows open for some much-needed fresh air. At some point during the summer, a bus doubling as blood bank is parked on campus for a full day, engine running. When I asked a student why they did that, he walked off to his colleagues to see if they had an answer, and came back saying that the engine was needed to keep the air conditioning running to keep the blood samples fresh. When I then asked why they kept both the central and front doors open, he again went to his colleagues, but this time I didn't wait for an answer. I had been too Dutch already.

Taiwanese restaurants often feature attractive background music, but, sadly, some have dedicated themselves exclusively to older American jazz music. I will admit that it is not unpleasant to hear Louis Armstrong's voice once every so often, but the fact that they always pick the most jazzy version of whatever they play can make it hard to just quietly eat my food. Exciting tone sequences leading up to an intrusive swing that forces its way into my body, rippling through it without so much as an apology... I would much prefer the original,

pre-jazz version of, say, *Cheek to cheek* (1935, Irving Berlin). I have often wondered why so many of my compatriots like jazz. Part of the answer must be age. I was born after WWII, and among the admirers of jazz there are often men who are older than me. So perhaps it is an effect of the liberation of the Netherlands by the Canadian and American allies in 1945. Jazz was the perfect antidote to the ruthlessly racist and murderous Nazi régime. If I had been born a little earlier, I would have been quite happy eating my food, say, at that restaurant on the NYCU campus. Such musical watersheds are unlikely to have marked the transition from Japanese rule to the ROC at the time of the liberation of the Netherlands. So why the many jazzy restaurants in Taiwan?

8

☛ Holy cow! ☛

In city traffic, cyclists have the highest prestige in the Netherlands. They may break rules, as when they swerve from the road onto the pavement and back or when crossing kitty-corner at a crossroads. Every element of a society's culture exists in a cultural ecosystem, so to speak, and it can be heart-warming to see how pedestrians and cyclists manoeuvre around each other in perfect mutual understanding. I have avoided cycling in Hsinchu, after seeing how little mutual understanding there is between cyclists and cars. Here, scooterists enjoy the highest prestige. No need to describe here how they make their way through crowds at covered markets and, yes, leave



their engine running when stopping at a stall to inspect the merchandise or make a purchase. Of course, regardless of whether they are in swerving mode or are parked on pavements, scooters pose formidable constraints on the space available to pedestrians. This is why there are often

low metal bars blocking off a pavement or entrance. Although somewhat wheelchair-unfriendly, pedestrians readily sidestep them or step over them. Still, those low bars do suggest that pedestrians rank low in the pecking order of road users. I realized this when spotting a low-hanging metal chain strung across the kerb at a pedestrian crossing. While contemplating what the explanation for that cruel trap could be, it slowly dawned on me that it was there to stop scooters from getting onto the pavement. As it happens, a well-known hospital is located immediately at the other end of the pedestrian crossing. Just in case.

9

Shh...

The Taiwanese are considerate, civilized, and well-disposed towards others. And they tend not to brag about their country. The NYCU campus borders on the Hsinchu Science Park, but I have only heard about TSMC being the largest producer of advanced semi-conductors in the world from foreigners. It is not clear to me why that is. Is it simply that bragging is immodest and that this is another manifestation of Taiwanese civility? That must be the answer, although it might be that there is an additional element here: a desire not to attract attention. Taiwan thrives on being left alone and doing what it would like to do. An instinctive desire to fly under the radar will inevitably lead to ignorance about the country. A friend in the Netherlands recently sent me a picture of a pair of bicycle handgrips, commenting that the search for the lowest prices even led to the manufacture of cycling products in faraway countries, which are then exported to the cycling nation *par excellence*. The best bicycles I have ever bought in my Dutch life were two Giants for my sons. At the time, I did not know that Giant is the largest manufacturer of bicycles in the world, nor that it was located in Taichung. I will tell my friend.

Government

Our first more general impression of Hsinchu was that governments were aiming to make things pleasant for people. Some municipal buses were free, and in one of them the driver played the most beautiful music, like *Con te partiró*, with Andrea Bocelli. The free shuttle buses provided by the Science Park happily take elderly people on board, and public toilets are not only free and spotless, but come equipped with toilet bowls that you might at best find in upscale hotels in the Netherlands. Well-maintained playgrounds are everywhere. Also,



people evidently don't destroy public property. In amazement, I looked at the batteries of gasmeters outside blocks of flats, which must have remained undamaged for decades, judging by the somewhat rusty state of some of them. And civil servants appear to be bending over backwards to ensure that foreign residents do not pay more income tax than they have to. 'In Taiwan, the government likes the people and the people like the government', I wrote to a friend in the Netherlands. Then, a year later,

I heard a minister saying exactly the same thing, but with an addition. 'For that to work, the government will have to love the people a little more than the people the government'. How I wish we could somehow implant that wisdom in the hearts and minds of Dutch administrators.

「我們與『語言』的距離」序曲

陳純音

國立台灣師範大學英語系

一、前言

台灣疫情趨勢嚴重前，答應了國立中正大學文學院院長陳國榮老師的邀請3月23日在南台科大出席科技部人文沙龍講座，我訂的題目是「我們與『語言』的距離」，這靈感來自前陣子引起大眾共鳴的一部連續劇--「我們與『惡』的距離」(The World between Us)，這齣劇以隨機殺人為主題，活生生地演出加害人、被害人、辯護律師、還有他們家人的心境。它讓我感到我們往往忽略了身邊一些不起眼的或是視為理所當然的現象，例如：律師應該幫受害人辯護，怎可以倒過來幫加害人辯護？律師在被潑穢物後，那份堅持也讓我想到了我們語言學家的執著。



圖 1：「我們與『惡』的距離」劇照

(取自 <https://cheercut.com/the-world-between-us-2/>)

語言是甚麼？這個問題是語概課必談的議題，可以說它是個工具，用來溝通用的。也可以說它是面鏡子，看透人類的心境。更可以說它是個系統，充滿規律。到底語言是甚麼？從語言的形式與意義我們可以見證到語言具備哪些特性？這些特性又怎麼幫我們看到語言世界與人類世界存在的微妙關係？

二、語言世界

對一些人來說，語言世界也許是撲朔迷離，有時讓人陶醉，有時費解，很像現在流行的一句話「像極了愛情」，而我覺得語言世界其實就是活生生的人類世界，以下幾點跟大家分享。

(一)人有個性，詞有特性。

每個人都有個性，有人活潑開朗，有人害羞內向，也因為個性使然，交友因此有別。譬如，英文動詞有三種個性的動詞：孤僻的一點像不及物動詞（如：*come*），不喜歡有受詞跟隨。喜歡有一個好友的像及物動詞（如：*eat*），還有熱情的雙賓動詞（如：*give*），喜歡團隊的感覺，有兩個受詞陪伴。例（1）中，只有 *eat* 這個動詞後面可以接 *an apple*，這現象就是句法所謂的類別選擇（c-selection），好比人類世界，人的個性會決定他朋友的多寡。

(1) *They eat/*come/*give an apple every day.*

(二)人有偏好，詞有選擇。

人會有偏好的工作環境。磁場對的，就會有一群最佳夥伴，一起共事。場域不對，就會有卡卡的感覺，有豬隊友出現，效能無法提升。這好比例（2）中的 *toothbrush*（牙刷）是無生命的個體（inanimate entity），選擇的社區鄰居中 *pregnant*（懷孕）只能與有生命的個體（animate entity）一起出現，因此整句話顯得奇怪。若將 *toothbrush* 換成 *sister*（妹妹），整句話的語意立即順暢，這就是語意選擇（s-selection）。

(2) *?My toothbrush got pregnant.*

(三)人有規則，詞有限制。

人有交通規則要遵守，紅燈停，綠燈行。用餐時，也有長幼有序的傳統，還有排隊等公車，這些規則讓人類世界運作井然有序，而語言世界也是如此，詞與詞之間的相處也有詞組律（Phrase Structure Rules）的規範，如例（3）中，動詞 *saw* 須出現在受詞 *a tiger* 前面，介詞 *in* 要出現在 *the jungle* 前面，才符合格位理論（Case Theory），英文受格格位是向右指派，所以動詞和介詞的位置要出現在左邊。

- (3) a. **I a tiger saw the jungle in.*
b. *I saw a tiger in the jungle.*

(四) 人會老化，詞會虛化。

圖 2 是人的一生寫照，從出生、長大、交友、結婚到攜手偕老，最後回歸大地，各階段呈現人會漸漸老化：



圖 2：人的一生

(取自 <https://699pic.com/tupian-500467893.html>)

這現象讓我體會到語言世界也是這麼一回事，以「老」一字為例，可以說是歷經三個階段漸漸虛化 (grammaticalization)：由核心語意用來指人的高齡(如：老先生)到指時間的悠久(如：老朋友)，最後到經驗的豐富(如：老手)，可以看出語意的演化過程：

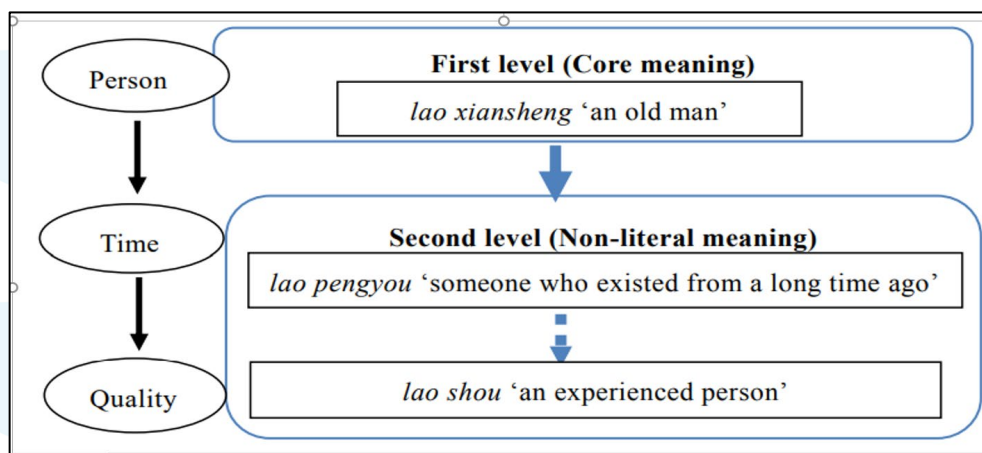


圖 3：「老」一詞的虛化過程¹

(取自 Hsu & Chen 2016, p.27)

就像例 (4) 中的「把」，也是從動詞 (如 4a) 慢慢虛化到介詞 (4b)：

(4) a. 把酒問青天。(當動詞)

b. 把垃圾清掉。(當介詞)

¹ Hsu, Pei-Yu and C.-Y. Doris Chen*. (2016) "The Development of Figurative Meanings in Children: A Case Study of L1 'Lao'," *Chinese Teaching and Learning*, 13.3:1-45. (TSSCI, THCI Core) ISSN: 1811-8429

(五)人愛復古，詞愛活化。

前一陣子又吹起復古風，看到有人的穿搭是早期 Disco 年代的打扮，也看到在台灣現在有人拿著紅藍綠買菜袋，但變成一個很優雅的包包。復古潮流吹起，我們看到了創意。



圖 4：紅藍綠買菜袋

(取自 <https://disp.cc/b/163-bxPf>)

語言世界也是一樣，以「土豪」一詞為例，原來是一個字，「土」是部首，指護城河，也指防空洞，現在古字新意，指有錢人，或作形容詞，指財大氣粗。語言世界就是這麼有意思！

(六)人會交流，詞會夾雜。

現在是地球村的時代，跨文化交流變得頻繁，從穿搭也可以看到我們的包容性與多樣性，如：代表東方的旗袍配上西方的馬靴，十足的中西合璧。語言世界我們也看到了語碼轉換 (code-switching)，涉及到兩個語言之間片語或子句的互換，例 (5a) 是典型的中英語碼轉換，先用中文講一句後，接著講英文。除此，也有語碼混合 (code-mixing) 的現象，在 (5b) 中，整句是用中文表達，只有一個字 call 換成英文：

(5) a. 如果你明天要考試，*don't come here*。(語碼轉換)

b. 你等一下記得 *call* 我。(語碼混合)

三、結論

我看到的語言世界裡的點點滴滴在在告訴我，我們與語言的距離是零，語言是「活的」，是有生命的個體！語言是有溫度的，語言是有八字的，我們可以從中推敲人的個性。我在語言世界看到了「自己」。哈哈！一個很大的領悟。礙於篇幅，我就不贅述語言溫度與語言八字這兩部分，有興趣的夥伴可以看一下我那支人文沙龍的影片。

會務公告

1. 台灣語言學學會 2021 捐款活動開跑：

台灣語言學學會需要您的支持！

即日起捐款滿 500 元，即贈台灣語言學學會會服一件（此會服由學生事務委員會設計）。

哪裡捐款：<http://pay.linguist.tw/?p=conference>

捐款內容填寫：除了必填內容之外，請記得在捐款資料下方填上收件地址以及衣服尺寸以利之後衣服寄送。例如：台北市語言學路 11 號（衣服：M）

期盼並感謝大家繼續支持台灣語言學學會！

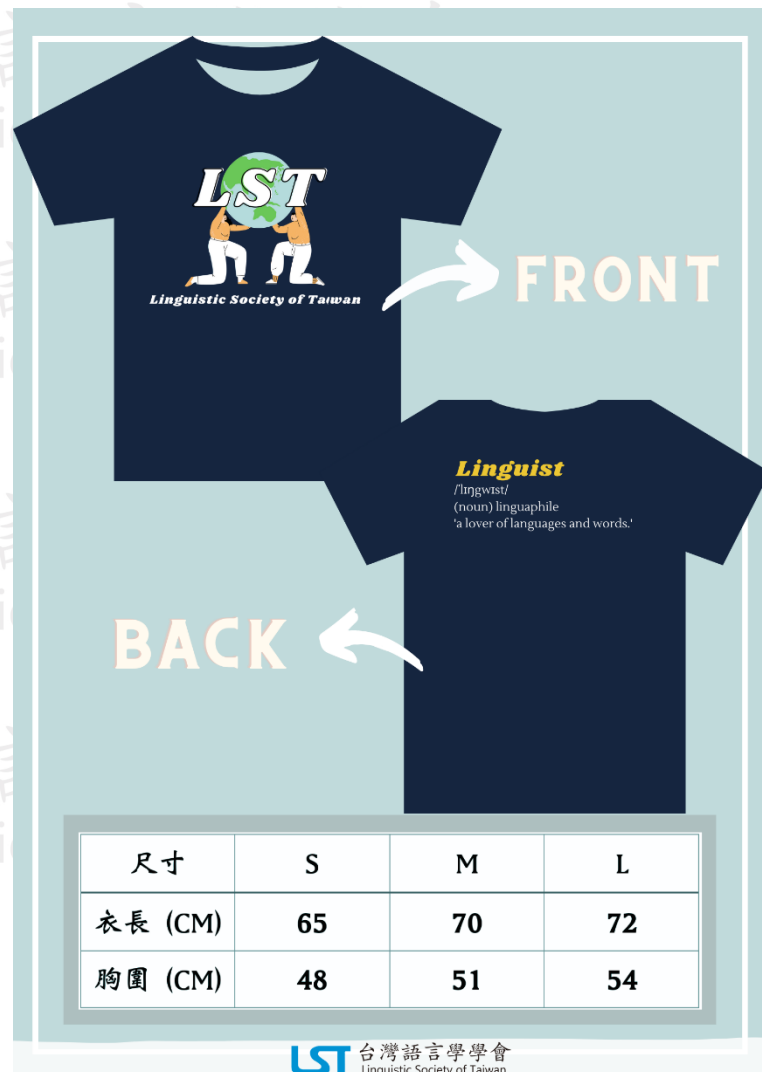


捐款滿伍百元 即贈會服一件

期盼各位共同支持
台灣語言學學會永續發展！
辦理相關語言學研討會、
研究生論文獎補助等。

欲捐款請掃描
QR Code→
Thank You!

LST 台灣語言學學會
Linguistic Society of Taiwan



FRONT

BACK

尺寸	S	M	L
衣長 (CM)	65	70	72
胸圍 (CM)	48	51	54

LST 台灣語言學學會
Linguistic Society of Taiwan

2. 2021 年度最佳博碩士論文徵選開始

一、獎項說明：

本學會為追求卓越語言學研究，並鼓勵傑出青年學者，特設置年度最佳博碩士論文獎（以下簡稱年度論文獎），博士、碩士各一名。其餘佳作或入選若干。除獎狀/牌外，年度論文獎得獎人可享次年免繳會費之優惠（或從終身會費減免等額費用），以及赴國外出席國際學術會議發表論文之限額補助。年度最佳博士論文獎補助上限為新台幣三萬元整，年度最佳碩士論文獎補助上限為新台幣二萬元整。補助項目為交通費、膳宿雜費、出國手續費、保險費、會議註冊費，憑頒獎日前後一年內發表論文之證明及相關單據核銷。

二、申請資格：

申請者必須為國內大學暨獨立學院語言學及其相關研究所博士班與碩士班應屆畢業研究生或甫畢業之研究生，論文完稿日期為 2010 年 5 月 1 日至 2021 年 7 月 31 日之間。論文完稿日期以繳交給校方之正式論文版本所載之日期為準。申請者於提出申請案時須為台灣語言學學會會員。請注意每篇論文只能申請一次。

三、申請時間：即日起至 2021 年 8 月 1 日止。

四、申請方式：

（一）申請人須檢附資料如下：

1. 申請表：格式如附件（一）
2. 論文摘要（二至三頁，中文或英文均可，並請描述論文具體之貢獻與目次（Table of Contents）：格式如附件（二）
3. 論文指導教授推薦函（請指導教授 8/1 前寄至 twlingship@gmail.com）

（二）以上資料須於申請截止日前寄達指定之 Email 地址。

Email 主旨請寫：LST 論文獎申請_（申請人姓名）論文日期。

例如：LST 論文獎申請_王大明 20210731。

（三）資料不全時，恕不接受申請。申請表、論文摘要與目次請同時寄 word 檔與 pdf 檔以利後續作業。

五、初審結果將於 2021 年 9 月 公佈。台灣語言學學會學術組將以 email 通知通過初審之申請人，並將名單公告於台灣語言學學會網站。

六、年度論文獎申請一律採線上作業。因此，通過初審之申請人須於通知函指定時間內，[將論文全文完稿之 pdf 電子檔寄至 twlingship@gmail.com](mailto:twlingship@gmail.com)。

七、決選結果於當年會員大會前公布，並於會員大會中頒獎。年度論文獎並於全國語言學論文研討會（NCL）中發表。

3. 常年會費繳交提醒：

台灣語言學學會是前輩學者筆路藍縷辛苦創立的優質學術團體，學會的每一分錢均為歷任理監事和所有會員繳交的會費以及愛心捐獻累積的成果。為了讓學會能夠持續舉辦學術交流活動、推廣語言研究、促進國際合作，學會需要您的支持，即日起開始繳交 2021 年度會費。本會個人會員常年會費為 1,500 元；學生會員常年會費為 500 元。

繳交學會 2021 年度會費請利用本會線上繳費系統，網址：
<http://pay.linguist.tw/> 支援信用卡、ATM 轉帳及四大超商條碼繳費。

感謝您對台灣語言學學會的支持！

學術活動訊息

International Conference on Technology-Enhanced Language Learning and Teaching & Corpus-based Language Learning and Teaching 2021

(TeLLT & CoLLT 2021)

一、 會議時間： July 7 – 9, 2021 (Wed. – Fri.)

二、 會議網址：<https://www.eduhk.hk/lml/telltcollt2021/>

Corpus Linguistics 2021 (CL 2021)

一、 會議時間： July 13 – 16, 2021 (Tue. – Thu.)

二、 會議網址：<https://www.cl2021.org/>

The 23rd Seoul International Conference on Generative Grammar (SICOGG 23)

一、 會議時間： August 11–13, 2021 (Wed. – Fri.)

二、 會議網址：

<https://sites.google.com/knou.ac.kr/sicogg23/home?authuser=0>

2021 年第 19 屆國際暨第 39 屆全國聲韻學學術研討會

一、 會議時間：2021 年 8 月 20 日（五）至 22 日（日）

二、 會議地點：國立臺灣師範大學

三、 會議網址：<http://blog.udn.com/phonology/article>

2021 年全國大專生聲韻學基本功擂台大賽

一、 宗旨：為提高大專學生學習聲韻學的興趣，培養聲韻學的

基本能力，促進校際學術交流，特舉辦本活動。

二、 主辦單位：中華民國聲韻學學會

三、 參賽資格：凡中華民國大專學生在 2021 年 3 月 1 日至 6 月 1

日間持有效學生證者，皆可報名參賽。

四、 報名時間：自即日起開放線上報名，至 2021 年 7 月 31 日止。

五、 比賽時間：

（一）預賽：自 2021 年 7 月 1 日起，至 2021 年 7 月 31 日。

（二）複賽：自 2021 年 7 月 1 日起，凡預賽通過每滿 25 人，即線

上舉辦。具體比賽時間將公布於學會網站，並以電郵

個別通知。

（三）決賽：2021 年 8 月 22 日。

六、 比賽地點：預賽、複賽採線上進行，決賽假國立台灣師範大學

舉行。如因疫情影響，決賽亦得採線上方式進行。

七、 報名方式：

(一) 請填寫線上報名表：<https://forms.gle/YfN4o3Eo8k8T7MoCA>

(二) 組隊方式：可採個人或小隊方式，擇一報名。每小隊人數最多不得超過三人。

(三) 報名費：每人預賽新臺幣 100 元、複賽新臺幣 400 元（得重複報名）。十人以上團報者，報名費予以八折

優惠。本會 2021 年度有效學生會員免費。

2021 Taipei Tech International Conference

on Applied Linguistics

一、 會議時間：October 28 – 29, 2021 (Thu. – Fri.)

二、 會議地點：GIS Taipei Tech Convention Center, Taipei

三、 會議網址：<https://aplx2021.wordpress.com/>

The 30th International Symposium and Book-

Exhibit on English Language Teaching &

The 23rd International Conference and

Workshop on TEFL & Applied Linguistics

- 一、 會議時間：November 12-14, 2021 (Fri. – Sun.)
- 二、 會議地點：Chien Tan Overseas Youth Activity Center, Taipei, Taiwan
- 三、 會議網址：<http://web.dae.mcu.edu.tw/zh-hant/content/%E5%9C%8B%E9%9A%9B%E7%A0%94%E8%A8%8E%E6%9C%83-international-conference>

第 20 屆台灣華語文教學學會年會暨國際學術研討會

- 一、 會議時間：2021 年 12 月 17 日（五）至 19 日（日）
- 二、 會議地點：國立臺灣大學
- 三、 會議網址：http://atcsl.org/atcsl_2021/index.php

第二十二屆全國語言學論文研討會暨

台灣語言學學會 2021 年會

會議主題：【國家語言研究與教學：機會與挑戰】

日期：2021 年 10 月 23 日（六）8:30~18:00

地點：中央研究院人文社會科學館

主辦：中央研究院語言學研究所、台灣語言學學會

國語言學論文研討會（National Conference on Linguistics, NCL），是由台灣語言學學會協調，由各校輪流舉辦的全國性語言學研討會，發表者為青年學者，由資深學者擔任評論人，是青年學者論文發表並向資深學者請益的平台；從 2000 年台灣大學舉辦「千禧年全國語言學論文研討會」至今已舉辦 21 屆，創建並延續台灣語言學研究的後浪風潮。今年，NCL 將與台灣語言學學會年會合併辦理。

2021 年適逢原住民族語言發展法公布 4 週年、客家基本法修正公布 3 週年、國家語言發展法公布實施 2 週年，「國家語言」納入教育部部定課程，「國家語言」的研究、保存、教學推廣工作，也陸續開展，值此回顧與前瞻的時刻，本會議主題訂為「國家語言研究與教學：機會與挑戰」，討論台灣原住民族語言、閩語、客語、台灣手語...等國家語言的研究、教學。每篇論文發表時間為 15 分鐘、提問與討論 5 分鐘，歡迎台灣語言學學會會員就以下子題踴躍投稿。青年學者場次歡迎畢業 1 年內或在學學生投稿，一般場次歡迎所有會員投稿。

會議子題

1. 語音、音韻
2. 語法、語意
3. 認知、心理與神經語言學
4. 語用與言談分析
5. 社會語言學
6. 語料庫與計算語言學
7. 語言教學
8. 其他語言學相關議題

摘要截稿日期：2021 年 6 月 10 日（四）

通知摘要通過日期（延期）：2021 年 7 月 30 日（五）

全文截稿日期（延期）：2021 年 9 月 15 日（三）

摘要提交：

1. 請填寫投稿資料表 (<https://forms.gle/ppoKx6Z4qjaCX6rr8>)，並上傳摘要 pdf 檔（具名、匿名各 1）。
2. 摘要格式：A4，邊界 2.5 公分，英文 Times New Roman，中文新細明體，標題 14pt，作者、單位與內文皆為 12pt，1.5 行距，含參考文獻與圖表至多 3 頁。

發表須知：

1. 發表者須為台灣語言學學會 110 年度（2021.01-2021.12）之有效會員。非會員至遲須於 9 月 15 日前完成入會手續，學生會員入會費 500 元、常年會費 500 元；個人會員入會費 1500 元、常年會費 1500 元（申請入會：<http://linguist.tw/zh-tw/register>）
2. 論文發表者免會議註冊費。另視經費籌措狀況，補助部分交通費。

會議聯絡信箱：lstncl2021@gmail.com

期刊徵稿

International Journal of Computational Linguistics & Chinese Language Processing

For this special issue, we invite original research that utilizes corpus for annotations of discourse. Discourse here is defined as running texts (not a collection of concordance lines). Hence, analyses of running passages are strongly preferred. Materials based on English and Chinese discourse are preferred although their comparisons with other languages are also plausible for this special issue. It is hoped that the annotations used in the papers of this special issue could be shared (or partially shared) as open source information with other scholars. By doing so, stronger connections could be built between linguistic annotations and computational linguistics research.

We welcome submissions addressing the following issues.

- Speech Act or Dialogue Analysis: This includes actions intended to be performed by speakers/writers in any texts, such as social media texts or real conversational dialogues.
- Discourse Structure Analysis: This includes analyses of moves, structures, flows of information in discourse.
- Critical Discourse Analysis: This includes the study of discourse to achieve certain social purposes.
- Discourse Strategies or Propaganda Analysis: As a sub-type of critical discourse analysis, the analysis of discourse strategies for propaganda purposes is also included.
- Discourse Strategies in Debates: This refers to annotations of debaters' discourse strategies and speech acts.
- Other research results related to corpus linguistics and discourse analysis.

Submission deadline:	September 1, 2021
Notification of acceptance:	December 1, 2021
Final manuscript due:	March 1, 2022
Tentative publication date:	June, 2022 Vol. 27, No. 1

Instructions for Authors

All manuscripts are subject to anonymous peer review. The template file for manuscripts is available at the homepage of the International Journal of Computational Linguistics & Chinese Language Processing (<http://www.aclclp.org.tw/journal/index.php>).

Authors should submit their papers in PDF format via the editorial system: <https://ijclclp.aclclp.org.tw/servlet/SignInHandler>

Guest Editors:

Prof. Siaw-Fong Chung

Department of English National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Email: sfchung@nccu.edu.tw

Prof. Rafal Rzepka

Faculty of Information Science and Technology Hokkaido University, Japan

Email: rzepka@ist.hokudai.ac.jp

《外國語文研究》期刊

第 34 期 (2021 年 12 月出版)

徵稿啟事

《外國語文研究》為國立政治大學外國語文學院發行之外國語文學術期刊。《外國語文研究》獲評為 2019 年「臺灣人文及社會科學期刊評比暨核心期刊收錄」之「綜合類」第三級期刊。本刊定期出版文學、語言、教學及文化相關研究領域之原創性學術論文，定期於每年六月、十二月出版。

本刊接受以中文（以簡體字撰稿者，需自行轉為繁體字後再投稿）及各國語文撰寫之稿件，惟論文格式（含引用書目）之編排需符合本刊格式要求。詳見《外國語文研究》稿件格式要求。

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。研究紀要則就特定議題或研究方法論進行討論，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。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，投稿論著之原稿內文中，應避免出現作者姓名、職銜、研究計畫案名等任何足以辨識、推定作者身分的資訊。來稿送審時以同校不互審、師生關係不互審、低階不審高階為原則。本刊受理投稿稿件後，送兩名評審委員雙向匿名審查，通過審查後，校對工作由作者自行負責，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及論文抽印本，本刊不另致贈稿酬。《外國語文研究》徵稿章程則墜格式要求、論文審查之流程等，詳情請參照稿件格式要求。

<https://www.flstudies.org/zh/submission-guidelines.html>

Foreign Language Studies

December 2021 (Volume 34)

Call for Papers

Foreign Language Studies is an international journal published by the College of Foreign Languages and Literature at National Chengchi University (NCCU). *Foreign Language Studies* has been awarded a third-tier ranking journal in the 2019 Evaluation of Taiwan Humanities and Social Sciences Journals and the Collection of Core Journals.

The journal regularly publishes original studies in the fields of **literature, language and linguistics, language teaching and cultural studies**. We publish biannually in **June and December**.

We accept submissions in traditional Chinese and any other languages. Authors writing in simplified Chinese should convert the language of their submissions accordingly. Authors are advised to consult the style sheet of this journal when preparing their manuscripts for submission.

This journal also welcomes book reviews and research notes. Book reviews comment on academic books published either in Taiwan or abroad. Research notes discuss specific topics or research methods. Book reviews and research notes should not exceed 3,000 words. This journal also accepts invited submissions. Each issue can accept at most one invited submission.

Submissions are welcome all year round. All submissions will shortly be peer-reviewed. Authors must sign the ‘*Foreign Language Studies* Contributor’s Declaration Form’ and indicate that the manuscript has not been published elsewhere. The manuscript should not contain any self-identifying references. Submitted papers are reviewed by at least two independent reviewers. Both reviewers and author(s) remain anonymous throughout the double-blind review process. An accepted submission should be formatted by the author(s) according to our style sheet.

Foreign Language Studies reserves the right to decide in which issue an accepted manuscript will be published. Authors will receive one hard copy of their published work and an electronic version of the issue containing their work. We do not offer any monetary rewards to authors.

<https://www.flstudies.org/zh/submission-guidelines.html>

研討會徵稿

The 33rd Conference on Computational Linguistics and Speech Processing Call for Papers

ROCLING 2021 invites paper submissions reporting original research results and system development experiences as well as real-world applications. Each submission will be reviewed based on originality, significance, technical soundness, and relevance to the conference. Accepted papers will be presented orally or as poster presentations. Both oral and poster presentations will be published in the ROCLING 2021 conference proceedings and included in the ACL Anthology. A number of papers will be selected and invited for extension into journal versions and publication in a special issue of the International Journal of Computational Linguistics and Chinese Language Processing (IJCLCLP).

Papers can be written and presented in either Chinese or English. Papers should be made in PDF format and submitted online through the paper submission system. Submitted papers may consist of 4-8 pages of content, plus unlimited references. Upon acceptance, final versions will be given additional pages of content (up to 9 pages) so that reviewers' comments can be taken into account. ROCLING 2021 mainly targets two scientific tracks: natural language processing (NLP) and speech processing (Speech). Relevant topics for the conference include, but are not limited to, the following areas (in alphabetical order):

Natural Language Processing	Speech Processing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive/Psychological Linguistics • Discourse and Pragmatics • Dialogue System • Information Extraction • Information Retrieval • Language Generation • Machine Translation • NLP Applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech Perception, Production and Acquisition • Phonetics, Phonology and Prosody • Analysis of Paralinguistics in Speech and Language • Speaker and Language Identification • Analysis of Speech and Audio Signals

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phonology, Morphology and Word Segmentation • Question Answering • Resources and Evaluation • Semantics: Lexical, Sentence-Level, Textual Inference • Sentiment Analysis • Summarization • Syntax: Tagging, Chunking and Parsing • Others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech Coding and Enhancement • Speech Synthesis and Spoken Language Generation • Speech Recognition • Spoken Dialog Systems and Analysis of Conversation • Spoken Language Processing: Retrieval, Translation, Summarization, Resources and Evaluation • Others
--	---

Paper submissions must use the official [ROCLING 2021 style templates \(Latex and Word\)](#). Submission is electronic, using the EasyChair conference management system. The submission site is available at <https://easychair.org/conferences/?conf=rocling2021>.

As the reviewing will be double-blind, papers must not include authors' names and affiliations. Furthermore, self-references that reveal the author's identity must be avoided. Papers that do not conform to these requirements will be rejected without review. Papers may be accompanied by a resource (software and/or data) described in the paper, but these resources should be anonymized as well.

The 35th Pacific Asia Conference on Language, Information and Computation

PACLIC 35 (2021)

Venue: Shanghai International Studies University

Dates: November 5 - 7, 2021

The 35th Pacific Asia Conference on Language, Information and Computation (PACLIC 35) will be held both online and offline on November 5 - 7, 2021, organized by the Institute of Corpus Studies and Applications, Shanghai International Studies University. Since 1982, the PACLIC series of conferences emphasize the synergy of theoretical analysis and processing of language, and provide a forum for researchers in different fields of language study in the Pacific-Asia region to share their findings and interests in the formal and empirical study of languages. Organized under the auspices of the PACLIC Steering Committee, PACLIC 35 (2021) will be the latest installment of our long standing collaborative efforts among theoretical and computational linguists in the Pacific-Asia region.

Conference proceedings will be published in open-access digital formats. Past PACLIC proceeding papers have been indexed in Scopus (since PACLIC 19 in 2005) and listed in ACL Anthology. According to Google Scholar, PACLIC currently has an h5-index of 13 and the h5-median is 19.

Topics include but are not limited to (in alphabetical order):

Language Studies

Corpus linguistics

Discourse analysis

Language acquisition

Language learning

Language, mind, and culture

Language theory

Morphology

Phonology

Pragmatics/Sociolinguistics

Semantics

Spoken language processing

Syntax

Typology

Information Processing and Computational Applications

Cognitive modeling of language

Dialogue and interactive systems

Digital humanities

Information retrieval/extraction

Language resources

Machine learning/Data mining

Machine translation

Multi-linguality in NLP

NLP applications

Sentiment analysis and opinion mining

Social media

Text classification/Summarization

Word segmentation

Submissions should describe substantial, original, and unpublished work written in readable and plain English and may not exceed 10 pages, including references. Accepted papers will be presented in either regular sessions or poster sessions as determined by the program committee. Papers in the proceedings of PACLIC have been indexed in Scopus since PACLIC 19 (2005).

For more information about previous PACLICs, please kindly visit the website at <https://jaslli.org/paclic-steering/past/>

台湾日本語文学会 2021 年度台湾日本語文学会国

際学術シンポジウム

「ポストコロナの日本語文学研究」

ポスター発表者募集

1. 主旨：日本語教育学・日本語学・日本文学・日本文化研究などの研究領域にかかわる視野を広めることで、日本語・日本文学における研究者同士の交流を促進することを目的とした国際学術シンポジウムを開催いたします。
2. テーマ：日本語・日本文学・日本語教育学
3. 研究領域：日本語教育学・日本語学・日本文学・日本文化研究などの日本に関する**未発表**の ①学術論文 ②教学報告・研究報告です。台湾国内の学術論理規定により、一人一つの予稿に限らせていただきますので、ご了承ください。
4. 主催：台湾日本語文学会、東呉大学日本語文学科
5. 会場：東呉大學（11102 台北市士林區臨溪路 70 號）
6. 日時：2021 年 12 月 11 日（土）
7. 使用言語：日本語もしくは中国語
8. 発表時間： 口頭発表——20 分、質疑応答 5～10 分

②ポスター発表——指定の場所で発表します。発表者は発表時間中、その場で参加者からの質問を受けます。

上記二つの発表内容はページ番号を付けて、当日の大会論文集に掲載されます。

- 発表方法：申込用紙（添付資料 1）に発表形式をご記入ください（②ポスター発表）。発表内容は①学術論文、あるいは②教学・研究報告です。またその他の資料にご記入の上、2021 年 8 月 31 日までにメールで送りください（アドレス：taiwan.nichigo2015@gmail.com）。

申込用紙に発表形式と発表内容が明記されていない場合は、大会秘書室が判断して裁定いたします。資料の不備、あるいは期限を過ぎた場合は棄権とさせていただきます。ご了承ください。

1. 審査方法及び審査結果：審査の結果は締め切り 2 週間以内担当よりご連絡いたします。
2. 発表費用：本会会員または姉妹学会会員——無料、非会員——NT\$1,000 元
3. 締め切り：原稿の締め切りは **2021 年 10 月 11 日**です。

期限を過ぎた場合は勝手ながら棄権とさせていただきますので、ご了承ください。

1. 申込み先：台湾日本語文学会事務局 E-mail：
taiwan.nichigo2015@gmail.com
2. ウェブページ：台湾日本語文学会 <http://taiwannichigo.greater.jp/>

專書介紹

英語如何成為世界通用語言？

全球應用語言學權威克里斯托，解析英語的崛起、自滿與危機

English as a Global Language

書名：英語如何成為世界通用語言？全球應用語言學權威克里斯托，解析英語的崛起、自滿與危機

English As a Global Language

作者：克里斯托(David Crystal)

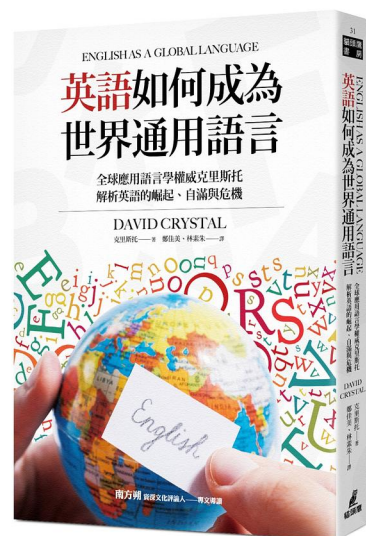
譯者：鄭佳美，林素朱

出版日期：2021/06/05

出版單位：貓頭鷹

網頁資訊：

<https://www.eslite.com/product/1001120162682023594001>



簡介(節錄自網頁：

<https://www.eslite.com/product/1001120162682023594001>)

英語憑什麼？為什麼是英語成為全世界最多人口使用的自然語言，而不是華語、法文或西班牙語？世界語言學權威克里斯托受到美國推動英語的最大機構（美國英語協會）所託，撰寫一本直陳事實、摒棄政治偏見的世界英語發展史。這部經典基於作者的語言學專業與其撰寫《劍橋英語百科全書》所做的歷史研究，分別從歷史演變、文化背景與社會發展等各領域，深入探討英語崛起成為世界通用語言的關鍵因素與演變過程。

透視英語崛起的背景與發展的全球趨勢：在本書中，作者提出了三個問題：造成世界語言的原因為何？為何英語最有可能成為世界語言？英語未來能維持現在這種地位嗎？除了分析世界通用語言的定位、成因與必要性，作者也提出全球與普及所造成的在地語言和文化問題，例如弱勢語言被淘汰，導致特殊的民族文化整個消失，或各族群母語遭受外來語破壞，導致年輕人對自我文化的認同低落等。最後就全球的現況，探討語言發展的未來，提出種種可能與展望，例如抗拒英語的潮流、英語分裂的可能、新英語的產生。

從英語發展史看世界政局變遷：語言的擴散是軍事加上經濟強權的後果。本書詳細闡述有史以來種種「世界通用語言」的消長歷程及其緣由，同時也清楚地呈現歷史上自古羅馬帝國到大不列顛帝國等各強權的興衰演變，提供一個從語言了解世界的新角度。

捐款芳名錄

(110.1-110.6 按日期排序)

姓名	現職	捐款金額	捐款日期
黃齡萱		500	110.3.24
曾維曼		500	110.5.28
林鴻瑞		500	110.5.28
蕭惠貞	國立臺灣師範大學華語文教學系教授	500	110.6.9
陳萱芳	語言訓練測驗中心博士後研究員	500	110.6.26
葉鈺汶	輔仁大學	500	110.6.30

新會員名錄

個人會員

姓名	現職
林建宏	東海大學華語文教學國際碩士學位學程助理教授
蔡倩玟	國立高雄餐旅大學飲食文化暨餐飲創新研究所副教授
林智凱	大同大學應用外語學系專案助理教授
陳萱芳	語言訓練測驗中心博士後研究員
李舒蓉	高師大客家文化研究所專任助理

學生會

姓名	現職
翁柏凱	國立台灣師範大學英語學系語言學組碩士班二年級
葉鈺汶	輔仁大學