## 科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告 期末報告

## 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究(第3年)

計畫類別:個別型計畫

計 畫 編 號 : MOST 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3 執 行 期 間 : 103年08月01日至104年07月31日 執 行 單 位 : 國立政治大學語言學研究所

計畫主持人: 何萬順

計畫參與人員: 博士後研究:蔡慧瑾

報告附件:移地研究心得報告

出席國際會議研究心得報告及發表論文

#### 處理方式:

1. 公開資訊:本計畫涉及專利或其他智慧財產權,2年後可公開查詢

2. 「本研究」是否已有嚴重損及公共利益之發現:否

3. 「本報告」是否建議提供政府單位施政參考:否

中華民國 104年 11月 13日

中文摘要:此計畫著重在研究數詞與分類詞詞序與其內部結構在類型學所蘊含之通則,研究的結構含有三種成分:數詞(Num)、分類詞/量詞(C/M)、名詞(N)。當名詞被數詞量化時,分類詞語言使用C或M。數學上,此三種成分可組合成六種語序,但實際上,在世界語言當中,只有四種語序出現,從此我們得以發現兩個現象(Greenberg 1990[1972]:185, Aikhenvald 2000:104-105):

- 1) 數詞、分類/量詞和名詞的詞序
- a. 只要名詞不出現在數詞和分類/量詞間,任何排列皆可行
- b. 分類/量詞前置的順序遠比分類/量詞後置的狀況常見

我們首先建立分類/量詞語序和數字系統中基數語序之資料庫。根據Aikhenvald (2000), Gil (2011), and Greenberg (1990[1972]),我們檢驗了439個分類詞語言以及其GIS (亦即「地理資訊系統」)。如GIS所示,分類詞語言的熱點含蓋六個語系:漢語系、苗瑤語系、南亞語系、壯侗語系、藏緬語系和雅利安語系(簡稱為SMATTI)。我們的資料庫439個分類詞語言中,有214個語言屬於SMATTI。

然後我們以Her(2012b)數學角度為基礎,對(1)提出分析。基本上,數詞和分類/量詞存在乘法關係,不論語序為何,數詞可視為「被乘數」,分類/量詞視為「乘數」。同樣的架構在有乘法的數字系統中相當普遍,比方說:[n × base]。將分類/量詞當作「被乘數」得以推演出兩個語言通則:首先語言當中分類/量詞勢必和乘法同行出現,其二數詞和分類/量詞的詞序應當和乘法系統中的「被乘數」同步。即若一個語言有分類/量詞,此語言的數字系統也有乘法;一個分類詞語言也應該有乘法。此外,分類/量詞與基數的語序應同步:若分類/量詞後置,其數字系統基數應後置;若分類/量詞前置,其數字系統基數應前置。SMATTI當中194個分類詞語言已證實此理論。我們的目標是於The World Atlas of Language Structures(WALS)登載我們的研究,此網站由Max Planck Institute of Evolutionary Anthropology所主持。

中文關鍵詞: 數詞、分類詞、量詞、詞序、乘法、類型學

英文摘要: This project focuses on the universal principles underlying the typology of word orders and the internal structure of numerals and the numeral classifier construction, which involves three elements, a numeral (Num), a classifier (C) or a measure word (M), and a noun (N). In numeral classifier languages, C or M is used when N is quantified by a Num. Mathematically, there are 6 possible word orders; yet, only 4 are attested, and elsewhere, from which two important generalizations obtain, as in (1) (Greenberg 1990[1972]:185).

1) Generalizations of Word Orders among Num, C/M, and N a. Any order is possible as long as N does not intervene between Num and C/M.

b. C/M-final [Num-C/M] orders are far more common than C/M-initial [C/M-Num].

We first build a comprehensive typologically classified database of C/M word orders and the base-directionality in the numeral system of each numeral classifier languages. On the basis of Aikhenvald (2000), Gil (2011), and Greenberg (1990[1972]), we have examined 439 classifier languages, along with their GIS (geographic information system). As indicated by GIS, the hot spot of classifier languages covers six groups: Sinitic, Miao-Yao, Austro-Asiatic, Tai-Kadai, Tibeto-Burman, and Indo-Aryan (henceforth SMATTI). 214 out of 439 classifier languages in our database belong to language groups of SMATTI.

We then offer an account for (1) based on an insight from a mathematical perspective (see Her (2012b)). Essentially, the function between Num and C/M is multiplication, regardless of word order, where Num is a multiplier, and C/M, a multiplicand. The same function exists in a multiplicative numeral as [nxbase]. The identical role of C/M and base as multiplicands entails two implicational universals: Co-presence of base and C/M in a language and word order synchronization between base and C/M in a language. That is, if a language has C/Ms, it should also have multiplicative bases in its numerals; a numeral classifier language should have multiplicative numerals. In addition, C/M and base should follow the same word order: a C/M-final order should go with base-final numerals, and a C/M-initial order should go with base-initial numerals. This has been proven by 194 classifier languages in SMATTI. Our goals is to contribute our findings as a chapter in The World Atlas of Language Structures.

英文關鍵詞: numerals, classifier, measure word, word order, multiplication, typology

## 科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告 (□期中進度報告/■期末報告)

## 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究

Numerals and Numeral Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and Structures in the World's Languages

計畫類別:■個別型計畫 □整合型計畫

計畫編號:MOST 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3

執行期間:101年8月1日至104年7月31日

執行機構及系所:國立政治大學語言學研究所

計畫主持人: 何萬順

共同主持人:

計畫參與人員:蔡慧謹(博士後研究員)

本計畫除繳交成果報告外,另含下列出國報告,共 1 份:

- ■執行國際合作與移地研究心得報告
- □出席國際學術會議心得報告

## 期末報告處理方式:

- 1. 公開方式:
- □非列管計畫亦不具下列情形,立即公開查詢
- ■涉及專利或其他智慧財產權,□一年□二年後可公開查詢
- 2.本研究是否已有嚴重損及公共利益之發現:■否□是
- 3.本報告是否建議提供政府單位施政參考 ■否 □是

中華民國 104 年 10 月 18 日

# NUMERALS AND NUMERAL CLASSIFIERS: A TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF WORD ORDERS AND STRUCTURES IN THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

#### One-Soon Her

Graduate Institute of Linguistics & Research Center of Mind, Brain, and Learning National Chengchi University

#### 1. Introduction

This project mainly focuses on the universal principles underlying the typology of word orders and the internal structure of numerals and the numeral classifier construction, which involves three elements, a numeral (Num), a classifier (C) or a measure word (M), and a noun (N). The research has confirmed several significant empirical generalizations cross-linguistically and contributed substantially to the understanding of the properties of numerals, classifiers, and measure words.

For nominal expressions with the three elements, mathematically there can be six possibilities, as shown in (1), and only four word orders are verified in the world's languages, indicated by the check  $\sqrt{\ }$ ; two are not, indicated by the asterisk \*.

| (1) | a. | $\sqrt{}$ | [Num C/M N] | (many languages, e.g., Chinese)               |
|-----|----|-----------|-------------|---|
|     | b. |           | [N Num C/M] | (many languages e.g., Thai)                   |
|     | c. |           | [C/M Num N] | (few languages e.g., Ibibio (Niger-Congo))    |
|     | d. |           | [N C/M Num] | (few languages e.g., Jingpho (Tibeto-Burman)) |
|     | e. | *         | [C/M N Num] | (no languages)                                |
|     | f. | *         | [Num N C/M] | (no languages)                                |

This observation was first made by Greenberg ((1990[1972]: 185) and has since been supported by many subsequent researchers, e.g., Aikhenvald (2000: 104-105). Greenberg (1990[1972]) further indicates that orders where [Num > C/M] are much more frequent in languages than those with [C/M > Num]. This universal regarding C/M's word order is closely related to Greenberg's (1963) well-known Universal 20 about the ordering of D, Num, and A in relation to N.

#### (2) Greenberg's Universal 20

When any or all of the items (demonstrative, numeral, and descriptive adjective) precede the noun, they are always found in that order. If they follow, the order is either the same or its exact opposite.

Inspired by Greenberg's well-known Universal 20 and Cinque's (2005) seminal work *Deriving Universal 20 and Its Exceptions*, we propose a generalization

'Greenberg's Universal 20A' to account for linear asymmetries found in language, stated as follows.

#### (3) Greenberg's Universal 20 A

Part 1: Of the three elements Num, C/M, and N, any order is possible as long as N does not intervene between Num and C/M.

Part 2: Of the two elements Num and C/M, the preferred, thus unmarked, order is Num > C/M.

This project aims to provide a theoretical account of this word order typology on the basis of a comprehensive survey, incorporating Cinque's (2005) success and explaining Universal 20A. Our goal is to build a comprehensive typologically classified database of C/M word orders and the *base*-directionality in the numeral system of each classifier language. We have thus surveyed all the primary language families and investigate their languages listed in *Ethnologue*. Also, we have examined the primary sources cited for each additional language and thus examined the primary data to verify its C/M word order(s). Section 2 introduces word order typology in numerals and classifiers. The primary purpose of section 3 is to review Her's (2012b) C/M distinction from mathematical perspective. Section 4 then demonstrates the procedure of building a comprehensive typologically classified database of numerals and C/M word orders. Section 5 concludes the report with results and implications

#### 2. Word Order Typology and Two Parameters

The internal structures of complex numerals are composed linguistically, following standard syntax and standard principles of semantic composition, such as multiplication and addition (Ionin & Matushansky 2006, Hurford 1975, 1987, 2001). In addition, Comrie (2011) offers one of the most comprehensive surveys on the typology of mathematical structure of the linguistic expressions for numbers, 172 languages among the 196 languages, 88%, employ the strategies of multiplication and addition, as formally represented by (4).

## (4) General Pattern of Numeral Expressions $(n \times base) + m$ , where m < base (Comrie 2006)

By the "base" of a numeral system we mean the value n such that numeral expressions are constructed according to the pattern ... xn + y, i.e. some numeral x multiplied by the base plus some other numeral. (The order of elements is irrelevant, as are the particular conventions used in individual languages to indicate multiplication and addition.) (Comrie 2011, emphasis in original).

Using the Mandarin number  $\equiv + \Rightarrow san\text{-}shi\text{-}liu$  '36' [3x10+6] as an example, 10 is called "base" of a numeral system (henceforth base-final). Mathematically, numbers such as three hundred can be expressed either as three hundred or hundred three. The former type shall be referred to as base-final, and the latter base-initial. Let's call this

the **base-parameter**. Note that *n* and *base* function as the multiplier (i.e., number of groups) and the multiplicand (i.e., number in a group), respectively.

- (5) Base-parameter:
  - a. base-initial, thus [base *n*]
  - b. base-final, thus [*n* base]

Now, consider the two elements Num and C/M. Likewise, two possible orders can be obtained. In Chinese, the classifier is preceded by the number in a nominal expression *liang-ben shu* '2-CL book', thus a C/M-final order, whereas in Jingpho, the classifier is followed by the number *laikabuk lah kong* 'book CL 2', thus a C/M-initial order. Let's call this the C/M-parameter. Typologically there are thus two ordering parameters, as shown in (5) and (6).

- (6) C/M-parameter:
  - a. C/M-initial, thus [C/M Num]
  - b. C/M-final, thus [Num C/M]

In Chinese there is perfect match between base-final numerals and C/M-final nominals, as shown in (7a). A central point this project aims to make is that such a correspondence is no coincidence and derived from the operation of multiplication which will be introduced in details in Section 3. Specifically, *base* and *C/M* both function as a multiplicand in a mathematical sense.

- (7) Synchronization between the C/M-parameter and the base-parameter:
  - a. C/M-final  $\Rightarrow$  base-final
  - b. C/M-initial ⇒ base-initial

#### 3. A Multiplicative Theory of C/M

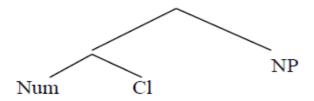
Chinese is a language extremely rich in the use of classifiers. Generally, we can distinguish two types of Chinese numeral classifiers: classifiers in (8) vs. measure words in (9).

- (8) san ben shu
  - 3 C book
  - '3 books'
- (9) san xiang shu
  - 3 M-box book
  - '3 boxes of books'

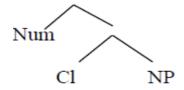
Among recent works on numeral classifiers, no agreement of the terminology has been made. Some adopt 'count-classifier,' or 'count-noun classifiers,' or 'qualifying classifiers' for nouns that can occur naturally in concrete, countable entities, and use 'massifiers,' 'quantifiers,' 'mass-classifiers,' or 'measure words' for those classifiers that do not categorize but only measure entities (Cheng & Sybesma, 1998, 1999; Huang, 1982; Lee, 1996; Loke, 1991; Tai, 1992, 1994). Some even use 'classifiers' or 'numeral classifiers' for both, while others use 'measure words' for both (Zhang 2004).

The structure of classifiers and the relation they have with numerals have been another controversy. Some studies assign C/M a unified structure. Some argue for a left-branching structure in (10) where Num and C form a constituent; some argue for a right-branching structure in (11) where C and NP form a constituent first, serving as the complement of Num. There are still linguists who contend that both kinds of structures are required for C/M, e.g., Zhang (2011, 2013), X. Li (2011), A. Li (2014), Liu (2013). For variations in the labeling of the structures and functional heads etc, please see Her (2010, 2012a), A. Li (1998, 1999, 2012, 2013), Li and Thompson (1981:105), Paris (1981:105-117), Huang (1982), Tang (2005), Croft (1994:151), Lin (1997:419), Hsieh (2008), Borer (2005), Watanabe (2006), Huang et al. (2009), and Jin (2012).

#### (10) left-branching structure



#### (11) right-branching structure



With the hope to resolve these contentious issues, Her (2012b) proposes a multiplication-based account for the C/M distinction, synthesizing the insights gained from Landman (2004), Au Yeung (2007), Yi (2009), and Her (2012a). Her (2012b) argues that [Num C/M] can be seen mathematically as [multiplier  $\times$  multiplicand], much the same way [ $n\ base$ ] is seen, as demonstrated in (12).

(12) a. san ge jidan (Num × C = 
$$3 \times 1$$
 egg =  $3$  eggs)  
3 C egg  
'3 eggs'  
b. san bai  $(n \times base = 3 \times 10^2 = 300)$   
three hundred  
'3 hundred'

From this mathematical perspective, C/M and base both function as the multiplicand, it is thus to be expected that within the same language, C/M and base, should behave the same in terms of their relative order with the multiplier. To phrase it differently, the underlying function [Num C/M] is the same as  $[n \times base]$  or  $[multiplier \times multiplicand]$ . Her (2012b) further proposes that the crucial difference between C and M is that C's value is constant and necessarily I, while M's value is not constant nor necessarily I, thus  $\neg I$ , as illustrated by the contrast between (13).

- (13) a. san ge jidan  $(3 \times I \text{ egg} = 3 \text{ eggs}; ge = I)$ 3 C egg '3 eggs'
  - b. san da jidan (3 × dozen egg ≠ 3 eggs; dozen ≠ 1)
    3 M-dozen egg
    '3 dozens of eggs'

In short, mathematically C/M converge in being the multiplicand with Num as the multiplier; however, C/M diverge in their precise mathematical value: C is necessarily *I*, but M is not. This mathematical-based analysis resolves the long-standing confusion between Cs and Ms in the literature. Meanwhile, the rationale behind Universal 20A in (3) (repeated in (14)) can be well-interpreted.

#### (14) Greenberg's Universal 20A

Part 1: Of the three elements Num, C/M, and N, any order is possible as long as Num and C/M are adjacent.

Part 2: Of the two elements Num and C/M, the preferred, thus unmarked, order is Num > C/M.

Let's first return to the six possible word orders of the combinations of the three elements: Num, C/M and N. Four attested word orders can be divided into two types, C/M-final and C/M-initial, according to C/M parameter in (6). The structures of the four typological word oroders in (15) are represented in (16).

(15) A Typology of C/M word orders

| ) A Typology of C/W word orders |                            |   |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
|                                 | (A) [[Num C/M] N]          | ( <b>B</b> ) [ <b>N</b> [Num <b>C</b> / <b>M</b> ]] |  |  |  |
| C/M-final                       | e.g., Chinese, Vietnamese, | e.g., Thai, Burmese, Japanese,                      |  |  |  |
|                                 | Hmong, Miao, Uzebek        | Khmer, Mal (Austro-Asiatic)                         |  |  |  |
|                                 | (C) [[C/M Num] N]          | <b>(D)</b> [ <b>N</b> [ <b>C</b> / <b>M</b> Num]]   |  |  |  |
| C/M-initial                     | e.g., Ibibio               | e.g., Louisiade Archipelago                         |  |  |  |
| C/M-inilial                     | (Niger-Congo), Kiriwina    | (Oceanic), Jingpho, Bodo                            |  |  |  |
|                                 | (a.k.a. Kilivila, Oceanic) | (Tibeto-Burman)                                     |  |  |  |

(16)a. b. Num C/M Ν Ν Num C/Md. c. C/MNum C/M Num Ν

The first part of Universal 20A is derived from three core generalizations. The only permissible word order is that Num and C/M are adjacent. If N is intervened between Num and C/M, it turns out to be ungrammatical. Under Her's (2012b) multiplicative theory, the underlying function [Num C/M] is the same as  $[n \times base]$  or  $[multiplier \times multiplicand]$ . Num and C/M form a multiplicative unit which cannot be interrupted. Since multiplier and multiplicand are interchangeable, thus the two possible word orders of C/M-final languages, namely, [[Num C/M] N] in (16a) and [N [Num C/M]] in (16b) can be found in the same language, and so do the case of C/M-initial languages. That is, [[C/M Num] N] and [N [C/M Num]] in C/M-initial languages can co-occur in one language.

The second part of Universal 20A is the case that C/M-final languages like (16a) and (16b) are more common than C/M-initial languages like (16c) and (16d). This can be attributed to the function of C/M: as base. Empirically, base-final languages are common, and base-initial languages are rare. Therefore, the more popularity of CM-final languages in (16a) and (16b) is expected.

All of the above generalizations made in Universal 20A can be subsumed under Her's (2012b) analysis. Her's mathematical-based theory has been further examined by typological survey of the world's classifier languages, and we now elaborate on the process of building a database for this purpose.

#### 4. Database of the World's Classifier Languages

Under this project, we have conducted a comprehensive survey of the world's classifier languages and examine their word orders of Num, C/M, and N, as well as the word order between *multiplier* and *multiplicand* (a.k.a *base*) in their numeral systems. To begin with, we have collected classifier languages from the following three sources: Aikhenvald (2000), Gil (2011), and Greenberg (1990[1972]). The earliest is Greenberg's (1990[1972]) list of 100 classifier languages in the footnote. Aikhenvald (2000) has covered 103 classifier languages. The largest database before now is found in Gil (2013) on the WALS website (World Atlas of Language Structures, http://wals.info), where numeral classifiers are one of the many grammatical features surveyed among a large number of languages and 140 classifier languages are identified. The most significant contribution of Gil (2013), aside from the size of classifier languages collected, is its GIS (geographic information system) representation of the 140 classifier languages, the first such study of the world's classifier languages as far as we are aware. Our database is likewise based on a systematic survey of the world's languages, and the result, which covers nearly all the classifier languages in Greenberg (1990[1974]), Aikhenvald (2000), and Gil (2013), is thus a super set and so far contains 439 classifier languages, more than three times of Gil's (2013) 140 languages.

We have examined languages by the language families they belong to and have largely covered all the primary families in this three-year project. We first focused on families along the Pacific rim, such as Tibeto-Burman, Miao-Yao, Tai-Kadai and Austroasiatic. We then moved west to Indo-European, Caucasian, Uralic, Altaic. After that, the Austronesian family which includes many sub-branches was examined. We then switched to language families which may not have productive numeral systems, e.g., Australian, Trans-New Guinea, West Papuan, Sepik, Ramu-Lower-Sepik, Torricelli. Finally, languages in Africa and the Americas were surveyed.

**Stage I**: 08/2012-11/2012: Aikhenvald (2000), Greenberg (1990 [1972]), Gil (2011)

**Stage II**: 11/2012-04/2013: Sino-Tibetan

Stage III: 05/2013-09/2013: Miao-Yao, Tai-Kadai and Austroasiatic

**Stage IV**: 10/2013-02/2014: Feb, Indo-European **Stage V**: 03/2014-04/2014: Caucasian, Uralic, Altaic

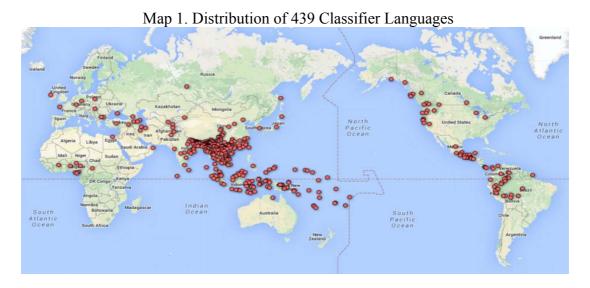
**Stage VI**: 05/2014-07/2014, Austronesian

Stage VII: 08/2014-09/2014, Australian, Trans-New Guinea, West Papuan, Sepik,

Ramu-Lower-Sepik, Torricelli **Stage VIII**: 10/2014-12/2014, Africa

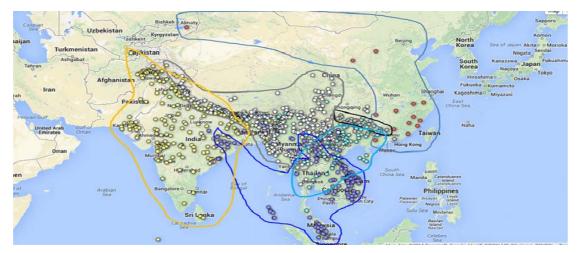
**Stage IX**: 01/2015-04/2015, North, Central and South America **Stage X**: 04/2015-07/2015, double-checking questionable languages

Out of the 439 classifier languages, there are 298 languages for which we have reliable data on base-ordering and C/M ordering. Among these 298 languages, the directions of base and C/M are synchronized in 279 languages. Out of the 279 languages, 278 languages use single direction for base-parameter and C/M-parameter; that is, 240 are base-final and C/M-final, and 38 languages are base-initial and C/M-initial. 1 language employs dual direction for base-parameter and C/M-parameter. There are 18 exceptions: 5 classifier languages have no multiplication systems, and 13 have opposite directions of base and C/M (10 are base-final but C/M-initial; and 3 are base-initial but C/M-final).



As indicated by GIS, the hot spot of classifier languages covers six groups: Sinitic, Miao-Yao, Austro-Asiatic, Tai-Kadai, Tibeto-Burman, and Indo-Aryan (henceforth SMATTI).

Map 2. Areas of SMATTI



Indo-Aryan Tibeto-Burman Tai-Kadai Austroasiatic Miao-Yao Sinitic

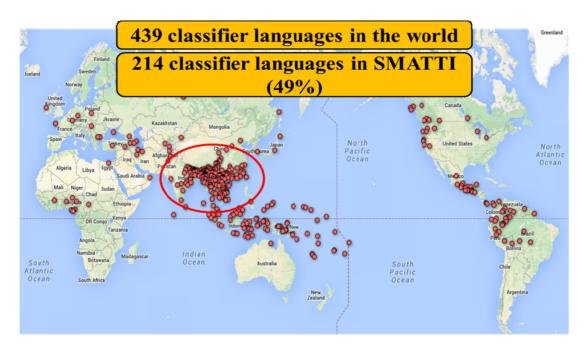
According to Ethnologue, there are 7403 languages in the world, and 969 languages are located in SMATTI area.



Map 3. Distributions of SMATTI

Our database includes 439 classifiers in the world, and 49% among them, that is 214, belong to language groups of SMATTI.

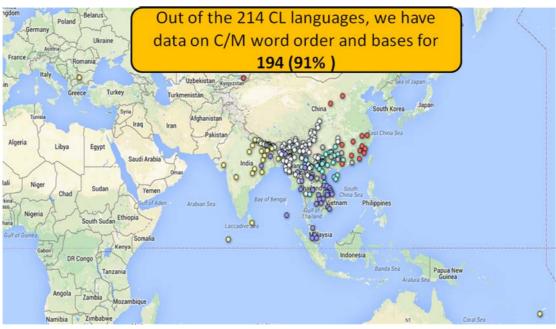
Map 4. Classifier Languages in SMATTI



Out of these 214 languages, we have data on C/M word order and bases for 194, roughly 91 %.

Map5. C/M and Base Ordering in SMATTI

Sinitic, Miao-Yao, Austro-Asiatic, Tai-Kadai, Tibeto-Burman, Indo-Aryan



The result corresponds to our predications. First, if a language has C/M, it will also employ multiplicative systems. In SMATTI, 194 languages have C/M, and they all have multiplicative numerals, 168 (87%) are base-final and 26 (13%) are base-initial.

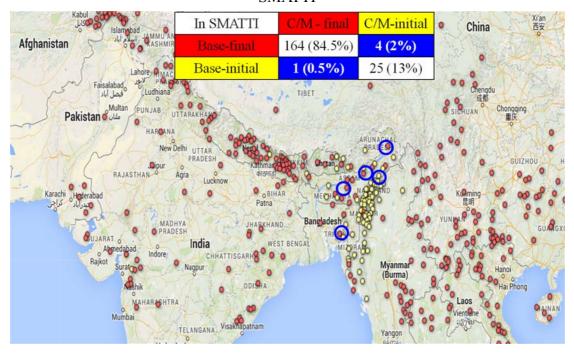
Map. 6. Summary of word orders in SMATTI

All 194 CL languages have multiplicative numerals

| China |

Second, the directions of base and C/M are synchronized. Out of 194 classifier languages, 189 languages (about 97.5%) use single direction for base-parameter and C/M-parameter; that is, 164 languages (84.5%) are base-final and C/M-final. 25 languages (13%) are base-initial and C/M-initial; and interestingly, they are all Tibeto-Burman languages. Note that there are 5 exceptions out of 194 languages, and circled in blue. 5 languages all belonging to Tibeto-Burman language family are equipped with opposite direction of base and C/M, e.g., 4 (2%) languages base-final, C/M-initial; 1 (0.5%) language base-initial, C/M-final. For ease of exposition, summary of typological base order in numeral systems and C/M word orders can be represented below.

Map 7. C/M and Base directions in SMATTI

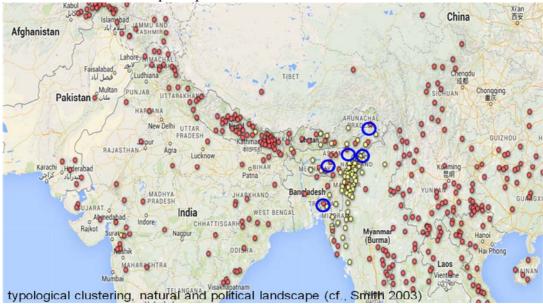


**Summary of word orders in SMATTI** 

| <b>Language Family</b> | Base & C/M Directions (language numbers) |
|------------------------|--|
| Sinitic                | base-final & C/M-final (14)              |
| Miao-Yao               | base-final & C/M-final (7)               |
| Austro-Asiatic         | base-final & C/M-final (37)              |
| Tai-Kadai              | base-final & C/M-final (29)              |
|                        | base-final & C/M-final (57/87)           |
| Tibeto-Burman          | base-initial & C/M-initial(25/87)        |
|                        | exceptions (5/87)                        |
| Indo-Aryan             | base-final & C/M-final (20)              |

One may wonder why classifier languages in Tibeto-Burman family behave differently from other language groups in SMATTI. A geographical point of view in Map 8 may give us a hint: Tibeto-Burman is like stuffing in a typological sandwich.

Map 8. Special Behavior of Tibeto-Burman



It is possible that the base-initial and C/M-initial order come from a **base-initial** numeral system in Proto-Tibeto Burman. The variations among languages in Tibeto-Burman group result from different degrees of language contact between TB and other SMATTI languages, and also different sociolinguistic factors, e.g., geographical, economic, political, and cultural. For example, as shown by the satellite map below, 5 counterexamples in TB languages all aggregate between mountains which constitute formative barriers. We leave this exploration for further research.

Map 9. Satellite Map of SMATTI

China

Afghanistan

PRADESH

PRADESH

PRADESH

PRADESH

MEGHANYA MARKANA

PRADESH

MEGHANYA MARKANA

PRADESH

MEGHANYA MARKANA

MADHYA

PRADESH

MEGHANYA MARKANA

MADHYA

PRADESH

MEGHANYA MARKANA

MADHYA

MADHYA

CHANTISGARH

MESTIBENGAL

MITTIER RA

MYANIMAN

MAHARISHIRA

MYANIMAN

A final support for Her's theory, where the directions of base and C/M are synchronized, comes from Rabha, a Tibeto-Burman language, with some 300,000 speakers, in India's northeastern states West Bengal and Assam. Rabha is heavily influenced by the dominant language in the region, Assamese, an Indo-Aryan language of some 30 million speakers. According to Joseph (2006), its C/M has four positions, shown in (17). After closer scrutiny, the four orders can be divided into C/M initial and C/M final. The C/M-initial orders are indigenous, and the C/M-final orders are borrowed from Assamese. Though the native numeral system has been lost except numerals *one* to *three*, luckily an older speaker recalls an old native *base-initial* system. The new and loan numerals from Assamese are base-final, which parallel to the Assamese C/M-final.

#### (17) Rabha

#### C/M-final orders

- a. [Num C/M N] (loan order, used with Assamese loan **base-final** numerals and loan C/M)
- b. [N Num C/M] (loan order, used only when the entire phrase, including N, is borrowed from Assamese)

#### C/M-initial orders

- c. [C/M Num N] (native, used for stylistic effect)
- d. [N C/M Num] (native, used with native numerals (1, 2, 3) and native C/M)

Idu-Mishmi and Konyak Naga seem to be counterexamples. Idu-Mishmi is base-final but C/M-initial; while Konyak Naga is base-initial but C/M final. We only know the relative position of C/M and N in Konyak Naga but have no concrete examples. We leave it for further research.

#### (18) Idu-Mishmi numbers:

```
base-final \rightarrow C/M-initial
20: a^{31}ni^{55}h.jon<sup>55</sup> (2 × 10)
30: a^{31}son^{35}h.jon<sup>55</sup> (3 × 10)
40: ka^{31}prui<sup>55</sup>h.jon<sup>55</sup> (4 × 10)
```

#### (19) Idu-Mishmi classifiers

```
on1 i7gu7 malna1
five hours
'five hours'
```

#### (20) Konyak Naga

```
base-initial \rightarrow C/M-final
```

```
[n \times base] \rightarrow [\text{Num C/M}], \text{ e.g., Konyak Naga}
30: dəlim (10 × 3)
40: dəpəli (10 × 4)
50: dəŋa (10 × 5)
```

#### 5. Conclusions and Implications

Under this project, we have attempted to identify as many classifier languages as possible and to collect data on their numeral systems and classifier constructions. To the best of our knowledge, this is the largest systematic study on the world's classifier languages, along with a GIS database of all the 439 classifier languages identified so far. We are confident that we are on the right track that **C/M** and base both function as a **multiplicand**. **Num and C/M** form a **multiplicative unit**, which cannot be interrupted. If a language has **C/Ms**, it should also have **multiplicative bases** in its numerals. In other words, a classifier language should have multiplicative numerals. This has been proven by 194 classifier languages in SMATTI, and all of them have multiplicative numerals. In addition, **C/M** and base should follow the same word order. In other words, a **C/M-final** order should go with **base-final** numerals, and a **C/M-initial** order should go with **base-initial** numerals. This can be substantiated by 97.5 % of classifier languages in SMATT. For the lack of sufficient empirical data, the 2.5% of counterexamples in SMATTI is left for further research.

During the three-year project, more research questions beyond its current scope have been generated. The PI's ongoing project 'The Single Origin Hypothesis for the World's Numeral Classifier Languages' is a good example, and likewise his next three-year project 'A Typological Study of Numeral Bases and Numeral Classifiers in Indo-European Languages', which has just been approved by MOST.

This project has thus far produced five journal papers and five MA thesis, there are also a number of manuscripts that are either now under review or in progress.

One of the goals of the project is to contribute our findings as a chapter in *The World Atlas of Language Structures* (*WALS*), a large database of structural (phonological, grammatical, lexical) properties of languages supported by the Max Planck Institute of Evolutionary Anthropology. In other words, we intend to open up our database in the future to the research communities of the world. For that purpose, we shall propose another MOST project and/or approach Max Planck, the owner of WALS, for sponsorship.

#### Reference

- Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. 2000. *Classifiers: a typology of noun categorization devices*. Oxford Studies in Typology and Linguistic Theory. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Au Yeung, Wai Hoo Ben. 2007. Multiplication basis of emergence of classifier. Language and Linguistics 8.4: 835-861.
- Borer, Hagit. 2005. Structuring Sense, Vol. 1: In Name Only. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chan, Eugene S. L. 2011. *Numeral systems of the world's languages*. Available online at http://lingweb.eva.mpg.de/numeral/. Accessed on 2011/08/11.
- Cheng, Lisa L.-S., and Rint Sybesma. 1998. *Yi-wan Tang, Yi-ge Tang*: Classified and Massifiers. *Tsing Hua Journal of Chinese Studies*, New Series 28.3: 385-412.
- Cheng, Lisa L-S., and Rint Sybesma. 1999. Bare and not-so-bare nouns and the structure of NP. *Linguistic Inquiry* 30.4: 509-542.
- Cinque, Guglielmo. 2005. Deriving Greenberg's Universal 20 and it exceptions. *Linguistic Inquiry* 36.3: 315-332.

- Comrie, Bernard. 2006. Numbers, language, and culture. Paper presented at the Jyvaskyla Summer School, Jyvaskyla, Finland.
- Comrie, Bernard. 2011. Numeral Bases. In *The world atlas of language structures online*, eds. Dryer, Matthew S. and Haspelmath, Martin. Munich: Max Planck Digital Library, chapter 131. Available online at http://wals.info/feature/131. Accessed on 2011/08/03.
- Croft, William. 1994. Semantic universals in classifier systems. Word 45: 145-171.
- Gil, David. 2011. Numeral classifiers. In *The world atlas of language structures online*, eds. Dryer, Matthew S. and Haspelmath, Martin. Munich: Max Planck Digital Library, chapter 55. Available online at http://wals.info/feature/55. Accessed on 2012/05/26.
- Gil, David. 2013. Numeral classifiers. In *The world atlas of language structures online*, eds. Dryer, Matthew S. and Haspelmath, Martin. Munich: Max Planck Digital Library, chapter 55. Available online at http://wals.info/feature/55. Accessed on 2015/05/01.
- Greenberg, J.H. 1990[1975]. Dynamic aspects of word order in numeral classifier. In *On language. Selected writings of Joseph H. Greenberg*, eds. K. Denning and Kemmer, 227-240. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. [First published 1974 in *Word order and word order change*, ed. C. Li, 27-46. Austin, University of Texas Press.]
- Greenberg, Joseph. 1990[1972]. Numerical classifiers and substantival number: problems in the genesis of a linguistic type. In *On language. Selected writings of Joseph H. Greenberg*, eds. K. Denning and Kemmer, 166-193. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. [First published 1972 in *Working Papers on Language Universals* 9: 1-39. Stanford, CA: Department of Linguistics, Stanford University.]
- Greenberg, Joseph. 1990[1974]. Studies in numerical system: Double numeral system. In *On language. Selected writings of Joseph H. Greenberg*, eds. K. Denning and Kemmer, 194-206. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. [First published 1974 in *Working Papers on Language Universals* 14: 75-89. Stanford, CA: Department of Linguistics, Stanford University.]
- Greenberg, Joseph.1963. Some universals of grammar with particular reference to the order of meaningful elements. *Universals of language*, ed. by J. Greenberg, 73-113. Cambridge, Mass., MIT Press.
- Her, One-Soon and Hsieh, Chen-Tian. 2010. On the semantic distinction between classifiers and measure words in Chinese. *Language and linguistics* 11.3: 527-551.
- Her, One-Soon and Jiun-Hsiung Wu. 2015. Taxonomy of numeral classifiers and measure words: A formal semantic proposal. Ms. National Chengchi University and National Chungcheng University.
- Her, One-Soon and Lai, Wan-Jun. 2012. Classifiers: The many ways to profile 'one', a case study of Taiwan Mandarin. *International Journal of Computer Processing of Oriental Languages* 24.1: 79-94.
- Her, One-Soon and Tsai, Hui-Chin. 2015. On silent elements: A case study of *grand* and its silent entourage. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 33.2: 575-605.
- Her, One-Soon. 2012a. Structure of classifiers and measure words: A lexical functional Account. *Language and Linguistics* 13.6: 1211-1251.

- Her, One-Soon. 2012b. Distinguishing classifiers and measure words: A mathematical perspective and implications. *Lingua* 122.14: 1668-1691.
- Her, One-Soon; Chen, Jing-Perng; and Tsai, Hui-Chin. To appear. Justifying silent elements in syntax: The case of a silent numeral, a silent classifier, and two silent nouns in Mandarin Chinese. *International Journal of Chinese Linguistics*.
- Hsieh, Miao-Ling. 2008. *The Internal Structure of Noun Phrases in Chinese*. Taiwan Journal of Linguistics: Book Series in Chinese Linguistics. No. 2. Taipei: Crane Publishing.
- Huang, C.-T. James, Audrey Y.-H. Li, and Yafei Li. 2009. *The Syntax of Chinese*. Cambridge University Press.
- Huang, C.-T. James. 1982. *Logical relations in Chinese and the theory of grammar*. Ph.D. Dissertation. MIT.
- Huang, Shuan-Fan. 2014. Chinese Grammar at Work. Amsterdam: John Benjamin.
- Hurford, J. 1975. The linguistic theory of numerals. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
- Hurford, J. 1987. Language and Number: The Emergence of a Cognitive System. Blackwell. Oxford.
- Hurford, J. 2001. Numeral systems. In N. J. Smelser & P. B. Baltes eds, International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences. Pergamon. Amsterdam. 10756-10761.
- Ionin, Tania and Matushansky, Ora. 2006. The Composition of Complex Cardinals. *Journal of Semantics* 23: 315-360.
- Jin, Jing. 2012. [duliang duanyu + "de" + mingci] de zai fenlei [A subcategorization of [Measure Phrase+de+Noun] in Mandarin Chinese]. Paper presented at the Workshop on Word Order, May 2012, Chinese University of Hong Kong.
- Joseph, Thattil Umbavu Varghese. 2006. Rabha. Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Landman, Fred. 2004. Indefinites and the Type of Sets. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publisher.
- Lee, T. H.-T. 1996. Theoretical issues in language development and Chinese child language. In J. C.-T. Huang, & A. Y.-H. Li eds, New horizons in Chinese linguistics, 293-356, Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Li, Charles and Sandra Thompson. 1981. *Mandarin Chinese: A Functional Reference Grammar*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Li, Xu-Ping. 2011. *On the semantics of classifiers in Chinese*. PhD Dissertation. Bar-Ilan University.
- Li, Yen-Hui Audrey. 1998. Argument determiner and number phrases. *Linguistic Inquiry* 29: 693-702.
- Li, Yen-Hui Audrey. 1999. Plurality in a classifier language. *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 8: 75-99.
- Li, Yen-Hui Audrey. 2012. Mandarin *de* ↔ Taiwanese *e. Studies in Chinese Linguistics* 33: 17-40.
- Li, Yen-Hui Audrey. 2013. P-insertion and Ellipsis. *Studies in Chinese Linguistics* 34: 99-128.
- Li, Yen-Hui Audrey. 2014. Structure of noun phrases- left or right? *Taiwan Journal of Linguistics* 12.2: 1-32.
- Lin, Jo-Wang. 1997. Noun phrase structure in Mandarin Chinese: DP or NP? *Chinese Language and Linguistics III: Morphology and Lexicon*, ed. by Feng-fu Tsao & Samuel H. Wang, 401-34. Taipei: Academia Sinica.

- Liu, Yi-Hsien. 2013. A unified syntactic account of Mandarin subject nominals. Los Angeles: University of Southern California dissertation.
- Loke, K.-K. 1991. A semantic analysis of young children's use of Mandarin shape classifiers. In A. Kwan-Terry ed, Child language development in Singapore and Malaysia, 98-116. Singapore: Singapore University Press.
- Paris, Marie-Claude. 1981. *Problèmes de Syntaxe et de Sémantique en Linguistique Chinoise*. Paris: Collège de France, Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises.
- Tai, J. H.-Y. 1992. Variation in classifier systems across Chinese dialects: Towards a cognition based semantic approach. Symposium Series of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, No. 2, 587-608.
- Tai, J. H.-Y. 1994. Chinese classifier systems and human categorization. In W. S.-Y. Wang, M. Y. Chen, & O. J. L Tzeng eds., In honor of William S.-Y. Wang: Interdisciplinary studies on language and language change, 479-494. Taipei: Pyramid Press.
- Tang, Chih-Chen. Jane. 2005. Nouns or classifiers: A non-movement analysis of classifiers in Chinese. *Language and Linguistics* 6.3: 431-472.
- Watanabe, Akira. 2006. Functional projections of nominals in Japanese: Syntax of classifiers. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 24: 241-306.
- Yi, Byeong-uk. 2009. Chinese classifiers and count nouns. Journal of Cognitive Science 10: 209-225.
- Zhang Hong. 2004. Numeral classifiers in Mandarin Chinese. *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 16: 43-59.
- Zhang, Niina Ning. 2011. The constituency of classifier constructions in Mandarin Chinese. *Taiwan Journal of Linguistics* 9:1-50.
- Zhang, Niina Ning. 2013. *Classifier Structures in Mandarin Chinese*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Appendix 1. 439 Classifier Languages

| Appendix 1. 439 Classifier Languages |                                     |                                   |   |                                      |                                  |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Abau                                 | Chadong                             | Hindi                             | Lisu  | Northern Khmer                       | Sedang                           | Vaiphei                     |
| Abun                                 | Chak                                | Hlai                              | Loniu   | Northern Kurdish                     | Semandang                        | Veddah                      |
| Achagua                              | Chambri                             | Hmar                              | Lou   | Northern Pashto                      | Semelai                          | Venustiano Carranza Tzotzil |
| Achang                               | Chantyal                            | Hmong daw                         | Lu  | Northern Pumi                        | Sgaw Karen                       | Vietnamese                  |
| Adi                                  | Chapahuan                           | Hmong Njua                        | Lun Bawang                                      | Northern Qiang                       | Shan                             | Wallisian                   |
| Ahom                                 | Chayahuita                          | Horpa                             | Luri  | Northern Tujia                       | She                              | Wambule                     |
| Ainu                                 | Chenapian                           | Huaulu                            | Lyngngam  | Northern Uzbek                       | Shixing                          | Wasco-Wishram               |
| Akateko                              | Chhattisgarhi                       | Huizhou Chinese                   | Madura  | Northwestern Kolami                  | Simeulue                         | Washo                       |
| Akha                                 | Chhintange                          | Hungarian                         | Mae Hong Son Lawa                               | Northwestern Ojibwa                  | Simte                            | Wayu                        |
| Alune                                | Chimila                             | Hupa                              | Magahi  | Nung                                 | So                               | West Coast Bajau            |
| Amarakaeri                           | Cholon                              | Hyow                              | Mah Meri  | Nung                                 | Sonsorol                         | Western Gurung              |
| Ambonese Malay                       | Chong                               | Iban                              | Mai Brat  | Nyahkur                              | Southern Bai                     | Western Kayah               |
| Angami Naga                          | Chrau                               | Ibibio                            | Maipure   | Nyalayu                              | Southern Haida                   | Western Totonac             |
| Anindilyakwa                         | Chuukese                            | Idaan                             | Maithili  | Okanagan                             | Southern Pumi                    | White Gelao                 |
| Apatani                              | Classical Nahuatl                   | Idu-Mishmi                        | Mak   | Omani Spoken Arabic                  | Southern Qiang                   | White gelao                 |
| Arabic (Egyptian)                    | Colorado                            | Inapari                           | Makasar   | Oriya                                | Southern Toussian                | Wiyot                       |
| Armenian                             | Comaltepec Chinantec                | Indonesian                        | Mal   | Osetin                               | Southern Tujia                   | Wogamusin                   |
| Assamese                             | Crimean Tatar                       | Inpui Naga                        | Malay   | Oxchuc Tzeltal                       | Squamish                         | Wolio                       |
| Athpariya                            | Cun                                 | Irish Gaelic                      | Malbri  | Pa Na                                | Standard German                  | Wu Chinese                  |
| Atong                                | Daai Chin                           | Ishkashimi                        | Maldivian                                       | Pacoh                                | Sudest                           | Wutunhua                    |
| Awadhi                               | Darai                               | Iwam                              | Man   | Padoe                                | Sui                              | Xiang Chinese               |
| Awara                                | Day                                 | Jah Hut                           | Man Met   | Pa-Hng                               | Sunwar                           | Yagua                       |
| Axi                                  | Deori                               | Japanese                          | Manchu  | Paite Chin                           | Swabian                          | Yakima                      |
| Azerbaijani                          | Dhimal                              | Javanese                          | Mandar  | Palauan                              | Tabasco Chontal                  | Yamphu                      |
| Azhe                                 | Digaro-Mishmi                       | Jeh                               | Mandarin Chinese                                | Palikur                              | Tai Daeng                        | Yanesha                     |
| Baha Buyang                          | Dimasa                              | Jehai                             | Mang  | Parauk Wa                            | Tai Dam                          | Yapese                      |
| Bahuana                              | Dobel                               | Jingpho                           | Maonan  | Pear                                 | Tai Don                          | Yongbei Zhuang              |
| Baima                                | Drung                               | Jinyu Chinese                     | Marathi   | Pela                                 | Tai Nua                          | Youle Jinuo                 |
| Balinese Malay                       | Dumi                                | Jiongnai Bunu                     | Mazanderani                                     | Peranakan Indonesian                 | Tajiki                           | Yucatan Maya                |
| Balkan Romani                        | Dungan                              | Kachari                           | Menominee                                       | Piaroa                               | Tamil                            | Yucuna                      |
| Banggai                              | Duruwa                              | Kado                              | Min Bei Chinese                                 | Pnar                                 | Tariano                          | Yue Chinese                 |
| Baniva                               | East Makian                         | Kalapuya                          | Min Dong Chinese                                | Pohnpeian                            | Tati                             | Yurok                       |
| Baniwa                               | Eastern Bru                         | Kambera                           | Min Nan Chinese                                 | Polish                               | Tawang Monpa                     | Zaiwa                       |
| Bantawa                              | Eastern Cham                        | Karbi                             | Min Zhong Chinese                               | Potawatomi                           | Tehit                            | Zauzou                      |
| Baram Kayan                          | Eastern Farsi                       | Karok                             | Minangkabau                                     | Prai                                 | Telugu                           | Zeme Naga                   |
| Batak Karo                           | Eastern Jakalteko                   | Katso                             | Mirana  | Puma                                 | Ten                              | Zhaba                       |
| Batak Toba                           | Eastern Katu                        | Kei                               | Miri  | Pur*                                 | Teribe                           | Zou                         |
| Belhariya                            | Eastern Kayah                       | Keo                               | Mixtepec Zapotec                                | Purepecha                            | Tetelcingo Nahuatl               |                             |
| Bengali                              | Eastern Poqomchi                    | Ketapang                          | Mizo  | Pu-Xian Chinese                      | Tetun                            |                             |
| Bhojpuri                             | Ejagham                             | Khamti                            | Moken   | Qabiao                               | Thado Chin                       |                             |
| Bhujel                               | Engenni                             | Khana                             | Mokilese  | Queyu                                | Thai                             |                             |
| Biao                                 | Ersu                                | Kharia                            | Mon   | Rabha                                | Thangmi                          |                             |
| Biao-Jiao Mien                       | Eyak                                | Khasi                             | Mota  | Rajbanshi                            | Tho                              |                             |
| Biatah Bidayuh                       | Falam Chin                          | Khmu                              | Movima  | Rawang                               | Thompson                         |                             |
| Bishnupriya                          | Fiji Hindi                          | Khumi Chin                        | Muchik  | Red Gelao                            | Thulung                          |                             |
| Bisu                                 | Fijian                              | Kilivila                          | Mulam   | Remo                                 | Tidore                           |                             |
| Blackfoot                            | Folopa                              | Kiribati                          | Mulao   | Rongga                               | Tiwa                             |                             |
| Blang                                | Galo Adi                            | Kok Borok                         | Munduruku                                       | Roon                                 | Tlingit                          |                             |
| Bodo                                 | Gan Chinese                         | Komering                          | Muslim Tat                                      | Ruching Palaung                      | Toabaita                         |                             |
| Boko                                 | Gangte                              | Konyak Naga                       | Muya  | Russian                              | Tongan                           |                             |
| Border Kuna                          | Garo                                | Korean                            | Naga Pidgin                                     | Sabu                                 | Tshangla                         |                             |
| Bouyei                               | Geba Karen                          | Kosraean                          | Namuyi  | Sadri                                | Tsimshian                        |                             |
| Breton                               | Gilaki                              | Kua-nsi                           | Napu  | Saek                                 | Tsou                             |                             |
| Bribri                               | Gilyak                              | Kurux                             | Narom   | Salar                                | Tucano                           |                             |
| Bugan                                | Guarequena                          | Kwaza                             | Nauruan   | Samoan                               | Tukang Besi North                |                             |
| Bulgarian                            | Guerrero Nahuatl                    | Lachi                             | naxi  | Samre                                | Tukang Besi South                |                             |
| Bumang                               | Guiqiong                            | Lahu                              | Nelemwa-Nixumwak                                | Samtao                               | Turkish                          |                             |
| Bu-Nao Bunu                          | Gujarati                            | Lai                               | Nepali  | San Blas Kuna                        | Tuvaluan                         |                             |
| Burmese                              | Gumawana                            | Lakkia                            | Newar   | San Dionisio del Mar Huave           | Tuyuca                           |                             |
| Camling                              | Hagei Gelao                         | Lao                               | Nez Perce                                       | San Francisco del Mar Huave          | Ugong                            |                             |
| Car Nicobarese                       | Haka Chin                           | Larike-Wakasihu                   | Ngabere   | San Mateo del Mar Huave              | Ulithian                         |                             |
| Carrier                              | Hakka Chinese                       | Lashi                             | Ngada   | Sani                                 | Uma Lung                         |                             |
| Cebuano                              | Halbi                               | Lave                              | Nias  | Santa Maria del Mar Huave            | Urak Lawoi                       |                             |
| Central Bai                          | Hani                                | Laven                             | Nocte Naga                                      | Santali                              | Urarina                          |                             |
|                                      |                                     |                                   |   |                                      |                                  |                             |
| Central Khmer                        | Hatam                               | Leinong Naga                      | Northern Bai                                    | Sapuan                               | Usoi                             |                             |
|                                      | Hatam<br>Hausa<br>Highland Popoluca | Leinong Naga<br>Lhao Vo<br>Lingao | Northern Bai<br>Northern Dong<br>Northern Haida | Sapuan<br>Saraveca<br>Sauria Paharia | Usoi<br>Vaeakau-Taumako<br>Vafsi |                             |

Appendix 2. base-final; C/M-final

|                          | Appendix 2. bas         | se-mai; C/M-mai            |                             |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Achagua                  | Gilyak                  | Munduruku                  | Tai Daeng                   |
| Achang                   | Guiqiong                | Muya                       | Tai Dam                     |
| Ahom                     | Gujarati                | Namuyi                     | Tai Don                     |
| Ainu                     | Hagei Gelao             | naxi                       | Tajiki                      |
| Akha                     | Hakka Chinese           | Nepali                     | Tamil                       |
| Armenian                 | Halbi                   | Newar                      | Telugu                      |
| Assamese                 | Hani                    | Nez Perce                  | Ten                         |
| Atong                    | Hindi                   | Northern Bai               | Thai                        |
| Awadhi                   | Hlai                    | Northern Dong              | Thangmi                     |
| Axi                      | Hmong daw               | Northern Khmer             | Thulung                     |
| Azerbaijani              | Hmong Njua              | Northern Kurdish           | Toabaita                    |
| Azhe                     | Huizhou Chinese         | Northern Pumi              | Tongan                      |
| Baha Buyang              | Hungarian               | Northern Tujia             | Turkish                     |
| Baima                    | Idaan                   | Northern Uzbek             | Ugong                       |
| Balinese Malay           | Irish Gaelic<br>Jah Hut | Northwestern Ojibwa        | Ulithian<br>Urak Lawoi      |
| Balkan Romani<br>Banggai | Jan Hut<br>Japanese     | Nung<br>Nung               | Urarina                     |
| Baniwa                   | Javanese                | Nyahkur                    | Veddah                      |
| Bantawa                  | Jeh                     | Oriya                      | Venustiano Carranza Tzotzil |
| Batak Karo               | Jehai                   | Osetin                     | Vietnamese                  |
| Bengali                  | Jinyu Chinese           | Pa Na                      | Wambule                     |
| Bhojpuri                 | Jiongnai Bunu           | Pacoh                      | Wayu                        |
| Bhujel                   | Kado                    | Pa-Hng                     | West Coast Bajau            |
| Biao                     | Kambera                 | Palikur                    | White Gelao                 |
| Biao-Jiao Mien           | Karbi                   | Parauk Wa                  | Wiyot                       |
| Bishnupriya              | Katso                   | Pear                       | Wolio                       |
| Bisu                     | Kharia                  | Pela                       | Wu Chinese                  |
| Blang                    | Khasi                   | Peranakan Indonesian       | Wutunhua                    |
| Bouyei                   | Khmu                    | Pnar                       | Xiang Chinese               |
| Bugan                    | Kiribati                | Pohnpeian                  | Yakima                      |
| Bulgarian                | Korean                  | Polish                     | Yamphu                      |
| Bumang                   | Kua-nsi                 | Prai                       | Yongbei Zhuang              |
| Bu-Nao Bunu              | Lachi                   | Puma                       | Youle Jinuo                 |
| Burmese                  | Lahu                    | Purepecha                  | Yucuna                      |
| Camling                  | Lakkia                  | Pu-Xian Chinese            | Yue Chinese                 |
| Car Nicobarese           | Lao                     | Qabiao                     | Yurok                       |
| Carrier                  | Lashi                   | Queyu                      | Zaiwa                       |
| Cebuano                  | Lave                    | Rajbanshi                  | Zauzou                      |
| Central Bai              | Lingao                  | Rawang                     | Zhaba                       |
| Central Khmer            | Lisu                    | Red Gelao                  |                             |
| Central Melanau          | Lou                     | Remo                       |                             |
| Chadong<br>Chak          | Lu                      | Ruching Palaung<br>Russian |                             |
| Chantyal                 | Lyngngam<br>Madura      | Sadri                      |                             |
| Chayahuita               | Mah Meri                | Saek                       |                             |
| Chhattisgarhi            | Maithili                | Salar                      |                             |
| Chhintange               | Mak                     | Samre                      |                             |
| Chong                    | Mal                     | Samtao                     |                             |
| Chrau                    | Malay                   | Sani                       |                             |
| Chuukese                 | Maldivian               | Santali                    |                             |
| Classical Nahuatl        |                         | Sapuan                     |                             |
| Crimean Tatar            | Manchu                  | Sauria Paharia             |                             |
| Cun                      | Mandarin Chinese        | Sedang                     |                             |
| Darai                    | Mang                    | Semelai                    |                             |
| Dhimal                   | Maonan                  | Sgaw Karen                 |                             |
| Drung                    | Marathi                 | Shan                       |                             |
| Dumi                     | Min Bei Chinese         | She                        |                             |
| Dungan                   | Min Dong Chinese        | Shixing                    |                             |
| Eastern Bru              | Min Nan Chinese         | So                         |                             |
| Eastern Cham             | Min Zhong Chinese       |                            |                             |
| Eastern Farsi            | Minangkabau             | Southern Pumi              |                             |
|                          | Mixtepec Zapotec        | Southern Qiang             |                             |
| Eastern Katu             | Moken                   | Southern Tujia             |                             |
| Ersu                     | Mokilese                | Standard German            |                             |
| Fiji Hindi               | Mon                     | Sui                        |                             |
| Gan Chinese              | Mulam                   | Swabian                    |                             |
| Geba Karen               | Mulao                   | Tabasco Chontal            |                             |
|                          |                         |                            |                             |

Appendix 3. base-initial; C/M-initial

| dix 3. base-initial; C/M-initial |
|----------------------------------|
| Abun                             |
| Abun<br>Adi                      |
| Angami Naga                      |
| Apatani                          |
| Bodo                             |
| Boko                             |
| Bribri<br>Chimila                |
| Chimila<br>Daai Chin             |
| Dimasa                           |
| Falam Chin                       |
| Galo Adi                         |
| Gangte                           |
| Garo<br>Haka Chin                |
| Hatam                            |
| Hmar                             |
| Huaulu                           |
| Inpui Naga                       |
| Kilivila                         |
| Leinong Naga<br>Miri             |
| Mizo                             |
| Nocte Naga                       |
| Paite Chin                       |
| Roon                             |
| Simte                            |
| Sudest<br>Towara Manna           |
| Tawang Monpa<br>Teribe           |
| Tetun                            |
| Thado Chin                       |
| Tidore                           |
| Tshangla                         |
| Usoi<br>Vaiphei                  |
| Zou                              |
| 200                              |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |
|                                  |

### **Appendix 4. Exceptions to the Universals Proposed**

- 1. Languages without multiplication in its numerals (5) Anindilyakwa, Tariano (aslo named Tariana), Movima, Piaroa, Tucano
- 2. Base-final, C/M-initial (10) Kurux, Kok Borok, Deori, Tiwa, Idu-Mishmi, Nelemwa-Nixumwak, Awara, Western Totonac, Gumawana, Squamish
- 3. Base-initial, C/M-final (3) Konyak Naga, Mirana (Bora), Naga Pidgin

日期: 2012年11月6日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |      |         |  |
|------|--|------|---------|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究   |      |         |  |
| 可    | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |      |         |  |
|      | Structures in the World's Languages                              |      |         |  |
| 出國人員 | 红苗师  | 服務機構 | 國立政治大學  |  |
| 姓名   | 何萬順  | 及職稱  | 特聘教授    |  |
| 出國時間 | 2012年10月10至<br>2012年10月14日                                       | 出國地點 | 天津      |  |
| 山岡町町 |  |      | 天津外國語大學 |  |

此次在天津的移地研究的主要目的在於和天津外國語大學(簡稱「天外」)與天津師範大學的語言學家切搓,邀請者是天津外國語大學英語學院李殿玉教授與天津市特聘教授趙彥春,趙教授且為該校外國語言文學文化研究中心主任。

我在天外的演講內容有兩個主軸:一、理論語言學的價值觀與審美觀,二、漢語分類詞與量詞的區分與分析。第一個部分論述傳統的語言學研究是在人文社會科學的框架下進行,而 Chomsky 在五零年代後發展出來的理論語言學必須要從自然科學,尤其是理論物理學,的價值觀與審美觀來看。這兩個不同的體系造成現代語言學的分歧,一邊主要是功能學派,另一邊是形式學派;兩邊之極端者可謂是「相敬如兵」「水火不容」,較溫和者大都也僅能做到「相敬如冰」。我則認為兩派不僅應該「相敬如質」更應「水乳交融」。演講的第二個部分就是以漢語分類詞與量詞的區分與分析作為這樣的一個例子:功能與形式密不可分兼容並蓄。這部分的內容主要是來自國科會專題研究計畫「台灣華語中的分類詞:書目、語料庫與詞彙功能語法分析」(計畫編號:NSC99-2410-H-004-190-MY2、執行期間:2010年08月01日至2012年07月31日)的研究成果以及本次研究計畫的理論基礎。

演講時約有聽眾七八十人,教師約十人。天津師範大學外國語學院院長顧鋼教授亦在場,並參與討論。我並且於次日訪問天津師範大學,除參觀語言學相關研究及研究資源外,並與生成語法與語言習得的專家顧鋼教授深入討論中國之語言學研究。

本次在天津的移地研究甚有收穫,奠定與天津外國語大學天津市特聘教授趙彥春與天 津師範大學外國語學院院長顧鋼教授日後合作研究的良好基礎。

## 國科會補助專題研究計畫移地研究心得報告

日期:2013年6月18日

| 計畫編號    | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |      |        |  |
|---------|--|------|--------|--|
| 計畫名稱    | 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究   |      |        |  |
| 可 重 石 円 | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |      |        |  |
|         | Structures in the World's Languages                              |      |        |  |
| 出國人員    | 红苗师  | 服務機構 | 國立政治大學 |  |
| 姓名      | 何萬順  | 及職稱  | 特聘教授   |  |
| 出國時間    | 2013年6月13至<br>2013年6月15日   | 出國地點 | 越南河內   |  |

在目前進行中的三年期研究計畫裡,第一年重要的研究成果之一是整合了 Greenberg (1974)、 Aikhenvald (2000) 以及 Gil (2011) 這三項有關世界分類詞語言 (classifier languages)的重要研究,找出了 256 個分類詞語言。而其中的 233 個語言已經從 UNESCO (聯合國教科文組織)、SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics)與 WALS (World Atlas of Language Structures)等來源取得其公認之經緯度座標,並於 GIS (Geographic Information System)儲存相關資訊並予以標示。下階段的研究將著重於亞洲的幾個重要語系中的分類詞語言,因此計畫赴越南及泰國發表演講、進行學術交流、收集語料及研究資料並且積極尋求研究合作的可能對象。此次先前往越南河內大學,月底將再行前往泰北清邁 Payap 大學語言學系 (SIL 在泰北的合作機構)演講與交流。

越南南河內國家大學所屬人文社會科學大學是越南重點大學,今年二月 26 日我國駐越南代表處科技組郭逢耀組長曾安排該校學者來訪國科會人文處,此行學者有五人:

- 1. Prof. Nguyen Van Khanh, Rector of the University of Social Sciences and Humanities Hanoi
- 2. Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Thien Nam, Dean, Faculty of Vietnamese Studies
- 3. Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Van Chinh, Vice-Dean, Faculty of Linguistics
- 4. Dr. Tran Thuy Anh, Vice-Director, Office for International Affairs and Programs
- 5. Dr. Nghiem Thuy Hang, Head, Department of Chinese Studies

訪問團並且於隔日 2/27 訪問政大,與政大簽署了合作備忘錄。因此我於五月間先經由 政大國合處與該校 Dr. Tran Thuy Anh, Vice-Director, Office for International Affairs and Programs 取得聯繫,由該校語言學學院(Faculty of Linguistics)院長 Dr. Nguyen Hong Con 以及副院長 Dr. Nguyen Van Chinh 聯繫邀請我赴該院演講交流。演講時間與地點排定後, 我又與我國代表處科技組郭逢耀組長聯絡,煩請其協助從機場到大學之交通工具以及安排 訪問其他與語言學研究相關的機構,郭組長欣然答應。

6月13日上午11時許飛抵河內,郭組長前來接機,先赴代表處午餐後,前往人文社會科學大學語言學學院,下午2時發表演講(摘要請見附件一)。除郭組長、阮院長、阮副院長、Dr. Tran Thuy Anh 外,該校語言學相關學者教師十餘人與會。演講約九十分鐘後,在Q&A時會獲得與會學者的熱烈討論。與這些學者的充分討論與坦率交流,我深獲其利,尤其是有三位年輕學者會後分別表達希望將來能有合作研究的機會,並與其中 Dr. Pham

Thi Thuy Hong 明確談及可以合作研究如何分別越南語中的分類詞(classifiers)與量詞 (measure words);這正是我此行的目的之一。晚間與郭組長及夫人晚餐,賓主盡歡。

翌日9時郭組長至我下榻飯店,驅車至代表處後再行前往越南最重要的社會科學研究單位,越南社會科學翰林院(Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences),拜會其語言學研究所(Institute of Linguistics);與所長 Dr. Nguyen Van Hiep 與副所長 Dr. Mai Xuan Huy 晤談一個半小時。不僅談及我近期的研究重心與南亞語言的議題,也深入了解該語言所的研究與教學。雙方也均表達樂於尋求研究合作的可能,我也獲得所長與副所長二位的邀請,於下次訪越南時至語言所對其研究人員與博士研究生演講。午餐後回代表處略事休息,巧遇梁光中副代表來郭組長辦公室,也相談甚歡。

下午二時我與郭組長準時到達越南南河內國家大學所屬語言暨國際研究大學 (University of Languages and International Studies),拜會其國合處處長也是應用語言學教 授 Dr. Le Van Canh。針對該校的語言學研究與我近期的分類詞研究交換意見,探詢研究合 作的可。會晤約小時,Dr. Le 也邀請我於下次訪越南時,至其大學對其語言學教師與研究 生做短期的講學與學術交流。次日 6 月 15 日搭機返國。

此次赴越南河內講學與拜會語言學重要的研究機構,甚有收穫。感謝我國代表處科技組郭逢耀組長的安排,以及他熱心的全程陪同。不僅在我的分類詞研究上可以與當地學者交流,並且為進一步合作研究南亞語言的可能建立了基礎。

## 國科會補助專題研究計畫移地研究心得報告

日期:2013年6月18日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |      |        |  |
|------|--|------|--------|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究   |      |        |  |
| 可重石件 | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |      |        |  |
|      | Structures in the World's Languages                              |      |        |  |
| 出國人員 | 石苗版  | 服務機構 | 國立政治大學 |  |
| 姓名   | 何萬順  | 及職稱  | 特聘教授   |  |
| 出國時間 | 2013年6月22至<br>2013年6月27日   | 出國地點 | 泰國清邁   |  |

在目前進行中的三年期研究計畫裡,第一年重要的研究成果之一是整合了 Greenberg (1974)、 Aikhenvald (2000) 以及 Gil (2011) 這三項有關世界分類詞語言 (classifier languages)的重要研究,找出了 256 個分類詞語言。而其中的 233 個語言已經從 UNESCO (聯合國教科文組織)、SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics)與 WALS (World Atlas of Language Structures)等來源取得其公認之經緯度座標,並於 GIS (Geographic Information System)儲存相關資訊並予以標示。下階段的研究將著重於亞洲的幾個重要語系中的分類詞語言,因此計畫赴越南及泰國發表演講、進行學術交流、收集語料及研究資料並且積極尋求研究合作的可能對象。前次先行往越南河內大學演講交流,今再行前往泰北清邁 Payap大學語言學系演講與交流。泰北的語言生態極為豐富,有多種 Tai-Kadai (中國稱之為壯侗語系)與 Tibeto-Burman (藏緬語系)的語言分布。因此 Payap 大學之語言學系為 SIL 在泰北的合作機構,且該機構在其校區也設有研究與行政支部。

6月22日上午搭乘泰航班機先抵達曼谷,下午轉機至清邁,傍晚時入駐下榻飯店。6/23 日的主要工作是準備在 Payap 大學的演講稿與 PPT 內容。為使內容與泰語相關,因此與清 邁大學中文系學生孫妙花會面,將中文之例句均再加上泰文例句,並以泰文驗證演講內 容。6/24 赴清邁大學參訪,並與國軍遺族段紹國會面,採集傣族語言與拉胡語言 Lahu 的 分類詞與數詞的相關語料。6/25 日赴 SIL 的語言學研究所參訪,並於其 David Thomas Library 裡蒐集資料。該圖書館的文獻以東南亞語言為主要標的,因此我在此得到許多寶 貴的資料,並獲得致贈 A Descriptive Grammar of Lolo 一書,其中對於分類詞與數詞的描述 完全驗證了我的理論。Lolo 為泰國與越南之用語,與中國之彝族 (Yi) 為同一個語言。因 為其特殊的詞序,在分類詞研究受到較多的關注,也有比較多的論述。6/26日上午9時許, Payap 語言學系秘書 Pam Cooper 至飯店接我,到達後與系主任 Dr Arthur Cooper 會晤約一 小時,並參觀其設施、會晤其多位教師。10:30對其師生演講。演講前, Dr Cooper 要求 觀眾逐一自我介紹,需說明所懂得語言有哪些。全場約二十餘人,所懂得語言總數確有三 四十種。演講約一小時,討論一小時,因為觀眾所知道的語言十分多樣,因此提問也十分 精彩,我深覺樂在其中。會後有系上老師於學校餐廳共進午餐。約二時許回到系辦公室, 陸續再與其師生會面討論,有 Dr George Bedell 與博士後研究生 Khawlsonkim Suantak (為 印度 North-Eastern Hill University 語言學準博士) 討論 Vaiphei 語言的數詞與分類詞,與碩 士生 Lillian Leung 討論其碩士論文的選題問題,另與兩位菲律賓同學討論 Cebuano 的分類詞 ka,又與碩士生 Misriani Balle 討論 West Timor 的南島語言 Helong 中數詞的 beas。約四點半才離開。

此次赴清邁講學與拜會語言學重要的研究機構,甚有收穫。感謝泰國國立朱拉隆功大學 Kingkarn Thepkanjana 教授的引介。此行不僅在我的分類詞研究上與當地學者交流,採集了豐富的語料並蒐集了許多資料,更可貴的獲得 Payap 語言學系與 SIL 的邀請再訪,為進一步合作研究建立了良好的基礎。

## 國科會補助專題研究計畫移地研究心得報告

日期:2013年10月8日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3 |                        |                              |  |  |
|------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數                     | 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究 |                              |  |  |
|      | Numerals and Classif       | fiers: A Typologi      | cal Study of Word Orders and |  |  |
|      | Struct                     | tures in the Worl      | d's Languages                |  |  |
| 出國人員 | h th ut                    | 服務機構                   | 國立政治大學                       |  |  |
| 姓名   | 何萬順                        | 及職稱                    | 特聘教授                         |  |  |
|      | 2013年9月22至                 |                        | 泰國曼谷                         |  |  |
|      | 2013年9月24日                 |                        | Mahidol University           |  |  |
| 出國時間 |                            | 出國地點                   | Research Institute for       |  |  |
|      |                            |                        | Languages and Cultures of    |  |  |
|      |                            |                        | Asia                         |  |  |

在目前進行中的三年期研究計畫裡,第一階段已經完成的重要研究成果是整合了Greenberg (1974)、Aikhenvald (2000) 以及 Gil (2011) 這三項有關世界分類詞語言(classifier languages)的重要研究,找出了 256 個分類詞語言。而其中的 233 個語言已經從 UNESCO (聯合國教科文組織)、SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics)與 WALS (World Atlas of Language Structures)等來源取得其公認之經緯度座標,並於 GIS (Geographic Information System)儲存相關資訊並予以標示。第二階段接續完成的重要研究成果是將亞洲的幾個語系(Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Tai-Kadai, Miao-Yao, Austroasiatic)中的分類詞語言做了全面性的考察,但尚未完成 GIS 的資料儲存。因此,在 GIS 資料定案前特別選定泰國 Mahidol University之 Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia 進行演講,已確認研究發現的正確性並且與專家學者交流,獲取更多的資料與經驗。

此行最主要的目的是與 Mahidol University 的 Professor Somsonge Burusphat 交流。 Mahidol University 是泰國國家大學,是泰國歷史最悠久的一所大學,亦為該國數一數二之學府,學術地位甚佳。Professor Somsonge 於 University of Texas at Arlington 取得博士,現為 Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia 的資深教授。在我的研究中發現 Professor Somsonge 的多篇論文與分類詞有關,是亞洲極少數在此方面的專家。其有關分類詞之重要著作如下:

Somsonge Burusphat. (2007). Animate classifiers in Tai languages. *The Sociology of Language* 186: 109-124.

Somsonge Burusphat. (2007). A Comparison of classifiers in Tai-Kadai languages. Mon-Khmer Studies 37: 129-153.

Somsonge Burusphat. (2005). A comparison of shape-based classifiers in Tai languages. *Language and Linguistics* 24(2): 1-16.

Somsonge Burusphat and Zhou Guoyan. (2009). A Comparison of Classifiers in Tai-Kadai Languages. Bangkok: Samlada Ltd.

其中對於本計畫最重要的是 A Comparison of classifiers in Tai-Kadai languages 一書,其中研究了十種 Tai-Kadai(亦稱壯侗語言)的語言:Lao, Thai, Shan, Lue (Dai), Northern

Zhuang, Bouyei (Buyi, Dioi), Southern Zhuang, Kam (Dong), Sui (Shui)。此一研究並且於 2010 年獲得泰國國家研究委員會 National Research Council of Thailand 頒發傑出研究獎。

因此,此行最重要的目的就是與泰國曼谷 Mahidol University 的 Somsonge Burusphat 教授分享研究成果、收集研究資料與語料、並且尋求研究合作的機會。9/22 從台北出發,抵達曼谷後於下午搭車至 Mahidol 大學校區內之 Salaya Pavilion Hotel。次日 9/23,約九點三十分有兩名研究生到飯店接我,步行至研究院大樓演講地點,在場有研究生與教師二十餘位。該校負責國際合作的一位教授首先介紹講者。演講進行約 100 分鐘,然後進行了熱烈的討論,討論約於 12 點 15 分結束。當天下午由 Somsonge 教授陪同共進午餐且討論研究議題,其中 Hlai (Li)黎語的語料對於我的研究尤其有啟發。下午並參觀學校;該校校園甚為優美,曾贏得最美麗校園之一的國際獎項。隔日 9/24,與朱拉隆功大學學生陳賜才會面,以更多之泰文語料驗證演講內容,並且參觀朱拉隆功大學。次日開始私人行程,9/29 返台。

此次赴曼谷講學並拜會泰國國立 Mahidol 大學語言學重要的語言研究機構,甚有收穫。 感謝 Somsonge Burusphat 教授的邀請。此行不僅在我的分類詞研究上與當地學者交流,採 集了豐富的語料並蒐集了許多資料,更可貴的是獲得 Mahidol 大學邀請再訪, Somsonge 教 授也將於 11 月來政大訪問,為進一步合作研究建立了良好的基礎。

## 國科會補助專題研究計畫移地研究心得報告

日期:2014年9月3日

| 計畫編號    | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |      |        |  |
|---------|--|------|--------|--|
| 計畫名稱    | 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究   |      |        |  |
| 可 重 石 円 | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |      |        |  |
|         | Structures in the World's Languages                              |      |        |  |
| 出國人員    | 何萬順  | 服務機構 | 國立政治大學 |  |
| 姓名      | 19 禹順  | 及職稱  | 特聘教授   |  |
| 出國時間    | 2014年8月24至<br>2014年8月27日   | 出國地點 | 越南河內   |  |

在目前進行中的三年期研究計畫裡,已經找出了 428 個分類詞語言且於 GIS (Geographic Information System) 儲存相關資訊並予以標示。在所有衍生出的相關研究議題中,最具有普遍語法潛力的就是將分類詞 (C) 與複數標記 (PM) 整合為同一範疇的研究。而漢語官話和越南語都是這個 C/PM 整一的例外語言,C 和 PM 都存在,因此本次赴越南社會科學研究院 (Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, VASS),相當於我國之中央研究院,發表演講、進行學術交流、收集語料及研究資料並且積極尋求研究合作的可能對象。

此次能前往越南社會科學研究院之語言學研究所,緣起於去年我赴越南南河內國家大學所屬人文社會科學大學演講及研究時,獲得我國代表處科技組郭逢耀組長之接待,郭組長陪同我拜會了越南社會科學院語言學研究所(Institute of Linguistics);與所長 Dr. Nguyen Van Hiep 與副所長 Dr. Mai Xuan Huy 晤談一個半小時。因此,此次再訪並且演講交流,十分順利,必須再次感謝郭逢耀組長之引介,打開了合作之門。

8月24日飛抵河內,隔日與越南語發音人 Miss Trần Thị Len 詢問有關越南語之分類詞與量詞語料,並且準備次日之演講內容與 PPT。8月26日語言所所長之助理 Mr Nguyen Thai 與司機於 8:30 抵達飯店接機,8:50 時許抵達語言所。先與正副所長交談,我並交付台灣所帶來的鳳梨酥八盒作為中秋節禮物,9 時發表演講 (摘要請見文末附件)。除正副所長外,該所語言學相關學者教師二十餘人與會。演講與交流約 3 小時後,在 Q&A 時會獲得數位資深學者的肯定與提問討論,充分的討論與坦率的交流,我覺得甚有收穫。尤其是有一位年輕的學者,是越南河內師範大學的博士研究生,會後分別表達她正希望能以我所提出的理論來研究越南語之分類詞,並希望未來有合作研究的機會。次日 8 月 27 日,再次與越南語發音人 Miss Trần Thị Len 會晤,午後搭機返國。

此次於越南社科院之演講與交流有一個獨特的經驗,就是我用英語進行的演講需用到 越南語的逐步翻譯!經過瞭解後才知道,原來社科院學者在過去深受蘇聯學者的影響,與 西方學術與學者的交流是最近十年的事,因此大多數較資深的學者並不熟悉英語,對於西 方學說也覺陌生;反倒是年輕學者對於西方理論較有接觸。這也再次驗證了郭逢耀組長的 看法:台灣學者應該在此階段對越南學界發展我們的影響力。

## 附件

## Justifying the Unification of Numeral Classifiers and Plural Markers

#### **Abstract**

This paper explores the unification of classifiers (C) and plural markers (PM) in languages (e.g., Greenberg 1990[1972], Sanches and Slobin 1973, Borer 2005, and Her 2012a), which implies C/PM's complimentary distribution on N. We first provide a mathematical foundation for this unification, i.e., C/PM function as a multiplicand I (Her 2012a), with evidence from English and Mandarin. This in turn implies that languages with C/PM should have multiplicative numerals, e.g., san-bai 'three hundred'  $(3 \times 10^2)$ , which is confirmed as a statistical implicational universal. To investigate C/PM's complimentary distribution in languages, we obtain 22 languages with both C/PM by cross-referencing Gil (2013) and Haspelmath (2013), including Mandarin, Japanese, and Vietnamese, and further identify 11 languages with C/PM co-occurrence on N. We then set out to formally account for the unification of C/PM and explain its exceptions, taking Mandarin as an example, with a double-headed classifier construction. This study thus adds merit to the C/PM unification and concludes with its implication on a universal mass/count distinction in the lexicon.

日期: 2013年12月28日

| 計畫編號    | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |      |        |  |
|---------|--|------|--------|--|
| 計畫名稱    | 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究   |      |        |  |
| 可 重 石 円 | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |      |        |  |
|         | Structures in the World's Languages                              |      |        |  |
| 出國人員    | 红苗师  | 服務機構 | 國立政治大學 |  |
| 姓名      | 何萬順  | 及職稱  | 特聘教授   |  |
| 出國時間    | 2013年12月14至  | 出國地點 | 廣西南寧   |  |
| 山岡町町    | 2013年12月17日  |      | 廣西民族大學 |  |

此次在廣西南寧的移地研究的主要目的在於對廣西民族大學的語言學家與學生,以計畫中之研究成果發表演講,並且收集 Tai-Kadai 語言之相關文獻,期望能與有相關專長的專家學者發展出實際研究合作。邀請者是廣西民族大學英語學院潘豔紅教授。潘教授與我熟識多年,她曾是香港大學語言學學系 Adams Bodomo 教授的博士後研究員。我與 Bodomo 教授因為都研究 Lexical-Functional Grammar 的關係,長久以來惺惺相惜,是極有互信基礎的好友。Bodomo 教授與潘教授合作研究壯語多年,且有參考語法和論文發表。而廣西民族大學更是壯語語系語言的研究重鎮,這是我此行的最重要因素。

在廣西民族大學的演講十分成功,與會師生約有百人。多位學者對我的研究表示興趣,討論甚為熱烈。亦有多位少數民族的學生提出問題,並表示將對其本身語言展開研究。此行並得以深度參觀廣西民族博物館與廣西藝術學院,並得以和學者深入交流,對於壯族與壯語有了更深刻的理解。其中最有收穫的則是語料及文獻的收集,以及與潘豔紅教授訂定了明確的合作計畫,將從標準壯語中的分類詞展開調查,之後再擴展至壯語語系;研究團隊並將包括 Bodomo 教授。

日期:2015年2月10日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |      |                    |  |
|------|--|------|--------------------|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究   |      |                    |  |
|      | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |      |                    |  |
|      | Structures in the World's Languages                              |      |                    |  |
| 出國人員 | 何萬順  | 服務機構 | 國立政治大學             |  |
| 姓名   |  | 及職稱  | 特聘教授               |  |
| 出國時間 | 2015年1月29至<br>2015年2月1日  | 出國地點 | 曼谷                 |  |
|      |  |      | Mahidol University |  |

此次在泰國曼谷的移地研究的主要目是訪問 Mahidol University 的 Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia。該校是泰國國家大學,是泰國歷史最悠久的一所大學,目前並且是泰國在世界大學排名中最高的大學,學術地位甚佳。兩年前我就曾訪問過該研究中心並發表演講,並且與 Burusphat 教授奠定研究合作的基礎友誼,之後 Burusphat 教授且曾訪問政大。此次訪問之邀請者是 Somsonge Burusphat 教授,為該中心的資深教授,現有的幾位教授(包括 Weera Ostapirat 教授)之前都是她的學生。Professor Somsonge 有多篇論文與分類詞有關,是亞洲極少數在此方面的專家。

我來訪的主要目的是針對我的研究計畫成果發表演講、收集 Tai-Kadai 語料與文獻、並 且與 Burusphat 教授和 Weera Ostapirat 教授討論相關研究議題。Weera Ostapirat 教授為加州 柏克萊大學教授 James A. Matisoff (馬提索夫) 的嫡傳弟子,研究功力甚深,是亞洲語言 及南島語言的頂級專家。在我的另一個計畫:「世界分類詞語言單一起源假設」(該計畫類 別為「百人拓荒」)之下,亟需有他這樣專長的學者協助。

此次演講約有該校語言相關教師與研究生十餘位參加,演講十分成功。當天下午由多位教授陪同共進午餐,熱烈的討論在會後的午餐中持續進行。其中有關泰語與漢語何者先發展出分類詞的討論,對於我的研究尤其有啟發。

Mahidol University 是 Tai-Kadai 語系語言的研究重鎮,且是 Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL)在泰國的主要伙伴;這是我此行的重要因素之一,因此得以採集語料並蒐集了相關文獻。更可貴的是獲得 Weera Ostapirat 教授的同意,將於近期內來政大訪問,與我的研究團對見面以深入瞭解我們在此計畫下所建立的龐大資料庫,為進一步實質的合作研究建立了良好的基礎。

日期:2015年4月12日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |      |          |  |
|------|--|------|----------|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究   |      |          |  |
|      | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |      |          |  |
|      | Structures in the World's Languages                              |      |          |  |
| 出國人員 | 何萬順  | 服務機構 | 國立政治大學   |  |
| 姓名   |  | 及職稱  | 特聘教授     |  |
| 出國時間 | 2015年3月26至   | 出國地點 | 廣州       |  |
|      | 2015年3月30日   |      | 廣東外語外貿大學 |  |

此次在廣州的移地研究的主要目的在於和廣東外語外貿大學英語學院的語言學專家分享科技部研究計畫中獲得的研究成果,驗證漢語分類詞與英語複數在底層結構上是同屬一個詞類佔據同一句法位置(演講內容摘要附於文末)。

此次訪問之邀請者是廣東外語外貿大學英語學院的龍海平教授。我與龍教授之前在我首次訪問深圳大學時即已結識(當時他任教於深圳職業技術學院),當時與他幾度深談,就覺得他是我接觸過的中國年輕一輩語言學家中,少見視野廣見識深的學者,日後必然會是重量級的學者,很希望能和他有合作研究的機會。

此次演講約有二十餘位師生參加,討論熱烈;且討論也延續至當夜之晚餐,有院長與副院長馮光武與溫賓利兩位教授的加入。此行並得以參觀同樣位於廣州之中山大學、暨南大學與黃埔軍校舊址。此行另一重要收穫是龍海平教授引介的西南交通大學黃陽教授,黃教授為 Tai-Kadai 語言的專家,也是求知若渴的年輕學者,對於我的研究深感興趣;雙方很快的達成合作研究的共識。

# Two Sides of a Coin Named *one*: Unifying Plural Markers and Numeral Classifiers

#### One-Soon Her

Graduate Institute of Linguistics & Research Center of Mind, Brain, and Learning
National Chengchi University

English has a number of plural markers (PMs) that distinguish a plural form from its unmarked singular form, e.g., book-books, cow-cows, box-boxes, man-men, woman-women, child-children, ox-oxen, wolf-wolves, datum-data. Mandarin Chinese, on the other hand, has close to a hundred numeral classifiers (Cs) that seem to classify nouns according to semantic features, e.g., 位 wei for people, 隻 zhi for animals, 頭 tou for large mammals, 朵 duo for flowers, 本 ben for books, 頂 ding for hats, 閏 jian for houses and rooms, 首 shou for songs. Conventional wisdom thus sees Cs and PMs as two distinct formal

categories with drastically different functions, i.e., Cs signify N's semantic category while PMs indicate N's number being larger than one.

In this talk I explore a seemingly far-fetched idea that C and PM in fact belong to the same category and serve the same function (e.g., Greenberg 1990[1972], Sanches and Slobin 1973, Borer 2005, and Her 2012a). I demonstrate that the apparent function of categorization of Cs is merely a side effect, as their primary function is two-fold: formally, to serve as a multiplicand I and cognitively, to profile, or highlight, an inherent semantic aspect of N. PMs' apparent function of marking n, n > I, is likewise a derived secondary function that has taken on a life of its own, and its underlying formal function is also to serve as a multiplicand I. Thus, in essence, Cs and PMs also serve exactly the same function to mark count nouns.

This formal unification of Cs and PMs implies that the two should be mutually exclusive on N. To validate this prediction, we cross-reference Gil's (2013) database on 140 classifier languages and Haspelmath's (2013) database on 263 plural-marking languages and find 22 languages that have both Cs and PMs. There are 10 languages out of the 22 that seem to violate the prediction and allow C/PM co-occurrence on N. I then set out to account for these 10 (apparent) exceptions, Mandarin included, by formally distinguishing two kinds of PMs: grammatical PMs, i.e., those that involve grammatical agreement, and semantic PMs, i.e., those that do not. All of these 10 languages have semantic PMs. This study thus adds considerable support to the C/PM unification hypothesis.

Finally, I offer an account for the typological distinction between classifier languages and plural-marking languages in viewing them as two different manifestations of the same abstract concept, the former based on meaning, and the latter based on sound.

日期:2015年6月23日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |         |           |  |  |  |
|------|--|---------|-----------|--|--|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數   | 詞與分類詞詞序 | 與結構的類型學研究 |  |  |  |
| 可重和行 | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |         |           |  |  |  |
|      | Structures in the World's Languages                              |         |           |  |  |  |
| 出國人員 | 红苗师  | 服務機構    | 國立政治大學    |  |  |  |
| 姓名   | 何萬順 及職稱 特聘教授   |         |           |  |  |  |
| 出國時間 | 図時間 2015年6月11至 出國地點  |         | 武漢        |  |  |  |
| 山岡町間 | 2015年6月15日   | 山图地點    | 華中師範大學    |  |  |  |

此次在武漢的移地研究的主要目的在於和大陸內地語言學研究重鎮,華中師範大學語言研究所,的語言學專家分享研究成果、尋求專家意見、並且探討合作研究之可能。於訪問期間,首先應外語學院院長廖美珍教授之邀於該院發表演講,又應語言研究所所長汪國勝教授之邀於該所發表演講。兩場演講均座無虛席,與會學者討論熱烈,獲得很好的回饋。汪國勝所長並且向我邀稿,將發表於刑福義教授所主持的期刊《漢語學報》。本次移地研究的另一重要收穫是與武漢大學漢語語言學專家阮桂君教授取得合作研究的共識,將展開漢語語言(Sinitic languages)中各語言中分類詞的詳細表列,以驗證漢語分類詞由南向北擴散的假設。阮教授為年輕學者,其求知若渴的敬學態度讓我動容,深信可以有實質的合作並且可已有共同發表的研究成果。

日期: 2012年11月6日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |          |                   |  |  |  |
|------|--|----------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數   | :詞與分類詞詞序 | <b>F與結構的類型學研究</b> |  |  |  |
| 可    | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |          |                   |  |  |  |
|      | Structures in the World's Languages                              |          |                   |  |  |  |
| 出國人員 | 服務機構 國立政治大學  |          |                   |  |  |  |
| 姓名   | 何萬順 及職稱 特聘教授   |          |                   |  |  |  |
| 出國時間 | 2012年10月10至  |          |                   |  |  |  |
| 山岡町町 | 2012年10月14日  | 山岡地語     | 天津外國語大學           |  |  |  |

此次在天津的移地研究的主要目的在於和天津外國語大學(簡稱「天外」)與天津師範大學的語言學家切搓,邀請者是天津外國語大學英語學院李殿玉教授與天津市特聘教授趙彥春,趙教授且為該校外國語言文學文化研究中心主任。

我在天外的演講內容有兩個主軸:一、理論語言學的價值觀與審美觀,二、漢語分類詞與量詞的區分與分析。第一個部分論述傳統的語言學研究是在人文社會科學的框架下進行,而 Chomsky 在五零年代後發展出來的理論語言學必須要從自然科學,尤其是理論物理學,的價值觀與審美觀來看。這兩個不同的體系造成現代語言學的分歧,一邊主要是功能學派,另一邊是形式學派;兩邊之極端者可謂是「相敬如兵」「水火不容」,較溫和者大都也僅能做到「相敬如冰」。我則認為兩派不僅應該「相敬如質」更應「水乳交融」。演講的第二個部分就是以漢語分類詞與量詞的區分與分析作為這樣的一個例子:功能與形式密不可分兼容並蓄。這部分的內容主要是來自國科會專題研究計畫「台灣華語中的分類詞:書目、語料庫與詞彙功能語法分析」(計畫編號:NSC99-2410-H-004-190-MY2、執行期間:2010年08月01日至2012年07月31日)的研究成果以及本次研究計畫的理論基礎。

演講時約有聽眾七八十人,教師約十人。天津師範大學外國語學院院長顧鋼教授亦在場,並參與討論。我並且於次日訪問天津師範大學,除參觀語言學相關研究及研究資源外,並與生成語法與語言習得的專家顧鋼教授深入討論中國之語言學研究。

本次在天津的移地研究甚有收穫,奠定與天津外國語大學天津市特聘教授趙彥春與天 津師範大學外國語學院院長顧鋼教授日後合作研究的良好基礎。

日期: 2013年6月18日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3  |      |      |  |  |  |
|------|---|------|------|--|--|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究 Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |      |      |  |  |  |
|      | Structures in the World's Languages   |      |      |  |  |  |
| 出國人員 | 服務機構 國立政治大學   |      |      |  |  |  |
| 姓名   | 何萬順 及職稱 特聘教授  |      |      |  |  |  |
| 出國時間 | 2013年6月13至<br>2013年6月15日  | 出國地點 | 越南河內 |  |  |  |

在目前進行中的三年期研究計畫裡,第一年重要的研究成果之一是整合了 Greenberg (1974)、 Aikhenvald (2000) 以及 Gil (2011) 這三項有關世界分類詞語言 (classifier languages)的重要研究,找出了 256 個分類詞語言。而其中的 233 個語言已經從 UNESCO (聯合國教科文組織)、SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics)與 WALS (World Atlas of Language Structures)等來源取得其公認之經緯度座標,並於 GIS (Geographic Information System)儲存相關資訊並予以標示。下階段的研究將著重於亞洲的幾個重要語系中的分類詞語言,因此計畫赴越南及泰國發表演講、進行學術交流、收集語料及研究資料並且積極尋求研究合作的可能對象。此次先前往越南河內大學,月底將再行前往泰北清邁 Payap 大學語言學系 (SIL 在泰北的合作機構)演講與交流。

越南南河內國家大學所屬人文社會科學大學是越南重點大學,今年二月 26 日我國駐越南代表處科技組郭逢耀組長曾安排該校學者來訪國科會人文處,此行學者有五人:

- 1. Prof. Nguyen Van Khanh, Rector of the University of Social Sciences and Humanities Hanoi
- 2. Assoc.Prof. Nguyen Thien Nam, Dean, Faculty of Vietnamese Studies
- 3. Assoc. Prof. Nguyen Van Chinh, Vice-Dean, Faculty of Linguistics
- 4. Dr. Tran Thuy Anh, Vice-Director, Office for International Affairs and Programs
- 5. Dr. Nghiem Thuy Hang, Head, Department of Chinese Studies

訪問團並且於隔日 2/27 訪問政大,與政大簽署了合作備忘錄。因此我於五月間先經由 政大國合處與該校 Dr. Tran Thuy Anh, Vice-Director, Office for International Affairs and Programs 取得聯繫,由該校語言學學院(Faculty of Linguistics)院長 Dr. Nguyen Hong Con 以及副院長 Dr. Nguyen Van Chinh 聯繫邀請我赴該院演講交流。演講時間與地點排定後, 我又與我國代表處科技組郭逢耀組長聯絡,煩請其協助從機場到大學之交通工具以及安排 訪問其他與語言學研究相關的機構,郭組長欣然答應。

6月13日上午11時許飛抵河內,郭組長前來接機,先赴代表處午餐後,前往人文社會科學大學語言學學院,下午2時發表演講(摘要請見附件一)。除郭組長、阮院長、阮副院長、Dr. Tran Thuy Anh 外,該校語言學相關學者教師十餘人與會。演講約九十分鐘後,在Q&A時會獲得與會學者的熱烈討論。與這些學者的充分討論與坦率交流,我深獲其利,尤其是有三位年輕學者會後分別表達希望將來能有合作研究的機會,並與其中 Dr. Pham

Thi Thuy Hong 明確談及可以合作研究如何分別越南語中的分類詞(classifiers)與量詞 (measure words);這正是我此行的目的之一。晚間與郭組長及夫人晚餐,賓主盡歡。

翌日9時郭組長至我下榻飯店,驅車至代表處後再行前往越南最重要的社會科學研究單位,越南社會科學翰林院(Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences),拜會其語言學研究所(Institute of Linguistics);與所長 Dr. Nguyen Van Hiep 與副所長 Dr. Mai Xuan Huy 晤談一個半小時。不僅談及我近期的研究重心與南亞語言的議題,也深入了解該語言所的研究與教學。雙方也均表達樂於尋求研究合作的可能,我也獲得所長與副所長二位的邀請,於下次訪越南時至語言所對其研究人員與博士研究生演講。午餐後回代表處略事休息,巧遇梁光中副代表來郭組長辦公室,也相談甚歡。

下午二時我與郭組長準時到達越南南河內國家大學所屬語言暨國際研究大學 (University of Languages and International Studies),拜會其國合處處長也是應用語言學教 授 Dr. Le Van Canh。針對該校的語言學研究與我近期的分類詞研究交換意見,探詢研究合 作的可。會晤約小時,Dr. Le 也邀請我於下次訪越南時,至其大學對其語言學教師與研究 生做短期的講學與學術交流。次日 6 月 15 日搭機返國。

此次赴越南河內講學與拜會語言學重要的研究機構,甚有收穫。感謝我國代表處科技組郭逢耀組長的安排,以及他熱心的全程陪同。不僅在我的分類詞研究上可以與當地學者交流,並且為進一步合作研究南亞語言的可能建立了基礎。

日期:2013年6月18日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |          |            |  |  |
|------|--|----------|------------|--|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數   | :詞與分類詞詞序 | F與結構的類型學研究 |  |  |
| 可重石件 | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |          |            |  |  |
|      | Structures in the World's Languages                              |          |            |  |  |
| 出國人員 | 石苗版  | 服務機構     | 國立政治大學     |  |  |
| 姓名   | 何萬順 及職稱 特聘教授   |          |            |  |  |
| 出國時間 | 2013年6月22至<br>2013年6月27日   | 出國地點     | 泰國清邁       |  |  |

在目前進行中的三年期研究計畫裡,第一年重要的研究成果之一是整合了 Greenberg (1974)、 Aikhenvald (2000) 以及 Gil (2011) 這三項有關世界分類詞語言 (classifier languages)的重要研究,找出了 256 個分類詞語言。而其中的 233 個語言已經從 UNESCO (聯合國教科文組織)、SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics)與 WALS (World Atlas of Language Structures)等來源取得其公認之經緯度座標,並於 GIS (Geographic Information System)儲存相關資訊並予以標示。下階段的研究將著重於亞洲的幾個重要語系中的分類詞語言,因此計畫赴越南及泰國發表演講、進行學術交流、收集語料及研究資料並且積極尋求研究合作的可能對象。前次先行往越南河內大學演講交流,今再行前往泰北清邁 Payap大學語言學系演講與交流。泰北的語言生態極為豐富,有多種 Tai-Kadai (中國稱之為壯侗語系)與 Tibeto-Burman (藏緬語系)的語言分布。因此 Payap 大學之語言學系為 SIL 在泰北的合作機構,且該機構在其校區也設有研究與行政支部。

6月22日上午搭乘泰航班機先抵達曼谷,下午轉機至清邁,傍晚時入駐下榻飯店。6/23 日的主要工作是準備在 Payap 大學的演講稿與 PPT 內容。為使內容與泰語相關,因此與清 邁大學中文系學生孫妙花會面,將中文之例句均再加上泰文例句,並以泰文驗證演講內 容。6/24 赴清邁大學參訪,並與國軍遺族段紹國會面,採集傣族語言與拉胡語言 Lahu 的 分類詞與數詞的相關語料。6/25 日赴 SIL 的語言學研究所參訪,並於其 David Thomas Library 裡蒐集資料。該圖書館的文獻以東南亞語言為主要標的,因此我在此得到許多寶 貴的資料,並獲得致贈 A Descriptive Grammar of Lolo 一書,其中對於分類詞與數詞的描述 完全驗證了我的理論。Lolo 為泰國與越南之用語,與中國之彝族 (Yi) 為同一個語言。因 為其特殊的詞序,在分類詞研究受到較多的關注,也有比較多的論述。6/26日上午9時許, Payap 語言學系秘書 Pam Cooper 至飯店接我,到達後與系主任 Dr Arthur Cooper 會晤約一 小時,並參觀其設施、會晤其多位教師。10:30對其師生演講。演講前, Dr Cooper 要求 觀眾逐一自我介紹,需說明所懂得語言有哪些。全場約二十餘人,所懂得語言總數確有三 四十種。演講約一小時,討論一小時,因為觀眾所知道的語言十分多樣,因此提問也十分 精彩,我深覺樂在其中。會後有系上老師於學校餐廳共進午餐。約二時許回到系辦公室, 陸續再與其師生會面討論,有 Dr George Bedell 與博士後研究生 Khawlsonkim Suantak (為 印度 North-Eastern Hill University 語言學準博士) 討論 Vaiphei 語言的數詞與分類詞,與碩 士生 Lillian Leung 討論其碩士論文的選題問題,另與兩位菲律賓同學討論 Cebuano 的分類詞 ka,又與碩士生 Misriani Balle 討論 West Timor 的南島語言 Helong 中數詞的 beas。約四點半才離開。

此次赴清邁講學與拜會語言學重要的研究機構,甚有收穫。感謝泰國國立朱拉隆功大學 Kingkarn Thepkanjana 教授的引介。此行不僅在我的分類詞研究上與當地學者交流,採集了豐富的語料並蒐集了許多資料,更可貴的獲得 Payap 語言學系與 SIL 的邀請再訪,為進一步合作研究建立了良好的基礎。

日期:2013年10月8日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3         |                   |                              |  |  |  |
|------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數                             | 詞與分類詞詞序           | 序與結構的類型學研究                   |  |  |  |
|      | Numerals and Classif               | fiers: A Typologi | cal Study of Word Orders and |  |  |  |
|      | Struct                             | tures in the Worl | d's Languages                |  |  |  |
| 出國人員 | h th ut                            | 服務機構              | 國立政治大學                       |  |  |  |
| 姓名   | 何萬順                                | 及職稱               | 特聘教授                         |  |  |  |
|      | 2013年9月22至 泰國曼谷                    |                   |                              |  |  |  |
|      | 2013 年 9 月 24 日 Mahidol University |                   |                              |  |  |  |
| 出國時間 | 出國時間                               |                   | Research Institute for       |  |  |  |
|      |                                    |                   | Languages and Cultures of    |  |  |  |
|      | Asia                               |                   |                              |  |  |  |

在目前進行中的三年期研究計畫裡,第一階段已經完成的重要研究成果是整合了Greenberg (1974)、Aikhenvald (2000) 以及 Gil (2011) 這三項有關世界分類詞語言(classifier languages)的重要研究,找出了 256 個分類詞語言。而其中的 233 個語言已經從 UNESCO (聯合國教科文組織)、SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics)與 WALS (World Atlas of Language Structures)等來源取得其公認之經緯度座標,並於 GIS (Geographic Information System)儲存相關資訊並予以標示。第二階段接續完成的重要研究成果是將亞洲的幾個語系(Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Tai-Kadai, Miao-Yao, Austroasiatic)中的分類詞語言做了全面性的考察,但尚未完成 GIS 的資料儲存。因此,在 GIS 資料定案前特別選定泰國 Mahidol University之 Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia 進行演講,已確認研究發現的正確性並且與專家學者交流,獲取更多的資料與經驗。

此行最主要的目的是與 Mahidol University 的 Professor Somsonge Burusphat 交流。 Mahidol University 是泰國國家大學,是泰國歷史最悠久的一所大學,亦為該國數一數二之學府,學術地位甚佳。Professor Somsonge 於 University of Texas at Arlington 取得博士,現為 Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia 的資深教授。在我的研究中發現 Professor Somsonge 的多篇論文與分類詞有關,是亞洲極少數在此方面的專家。其有關分類詞之重要著作如下:

Somsonge Burusphat. (2007). Animate classifiers in Tai languages. *The Sociology of Language* 186: 109-124.

Somsonge Burusphat. (2007). A Comparison of classifiers in Tai-Kadai languages. Mon-Khmer Studies 37: 129-153.

Somsonge Burusphat. (2005). A comparison of shape-based classifiers in Tai languages. *Language and Linguistics* 24(2): 1-16.

Somsonge Burusphat and Zhou Guoyan. (2009). A Comparison of Classifiers in Tai-Kadai Languages. Bangkok: Samlada Ltd.

其中對於本計畫最重要的是 A Comparison of classifiers in Tai-Kadai languages 一書,其中研究了十種 Tai-Kadai(亦稱壯侗語言)的語言:Lao, Thai, Shan, Lue (Dai), Northern

Zhuang, Bouyei (Buyi, Dioi), Southern Zhuang, Kam (Dong), Sui (Shui)。此一研究並且於 2010 年獲得泰國國家研究委員會 National Research Council of Thailand 頒發傑出研究獎。

因此,此行最重要的目的就是與泰國曼谷 Mahidol University 的 Somsonge Burusphat 教授分享研究成果、收集研究資料與語料、並且尋求研究合作的機會。9/22 從台北出發,抵達曼谷後於下午搭車至 Mahidol 大學校區內之 Salaya Pavilion Hotel。次日 9/23,約九點三十分有兩名研究生到飯店接我,步行至研究院大樓演講地點,在場有研究生與教師二十餘位。該校負責國際合作的一位教授首先介紹講者。演講進行約 100 分鐘,然後進行了熱烈的討論,討論約於 12 點 15 分結束。當天下午由 Somsonge 教授陪同共進午餐且討論研究議題,其中 Hlai (Li)黎語的語料對於我的研究尤其有啟發。下午並參觀學校;該校校園甚為優美,曾贏得最美麗校園之一的國際獎項。隔日 9/24,與朱拉隆功大學學生陳賜才會面,以更多之泰文語料驗證演講內容,並且參觀朱拉隆功大學。次日開始私人行程,9/29 返台。

此次赴曼谷講學並拜會泰國國立 Mahidol 大學語言學重要的語言研究機構,甚有收穫。 感謝 Somsonge Burusphat 教授的邀請。此行不僅在我的分類詞研究上與當地學者交流,採 集了豐富的語料並蒐集了許多資料,更可貴的是獲得 Mahidol 大學邀請再訪, Somsonge 教 授也將於 11 月來政大訪問,為進一步合作研究建立了良好的基礎。

日期:2014年9月3日

| 計畫編號    | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |          |             |  |  |  |
|---------|--|----------|-------------|--|--|--|
| 計畫名稱    | 世界語言中數   | :詞與分類詞詞序 | - 與結構的類型學研究 |  |  |  |
| 可 重 石 円 | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |          |             |  |  |  |
|         | Structures in the World's Languages                              |          |             |  |  |  |
| 出國人員    | 服務機構 國立政治大學  |          |             |  |  |  |
| 姓名      | 何萬順 及職稱 特聘教授   |          |             |  |  |  |
| 出國時間    | 2014年8月24至<br>2014年8月27日   | 出國地點     | 越南河內        |  |  |  |

在目前進行中的三年期研究計畫裡,已經找出了 428 個分類詞語言且於 GIS (Geographic Information System) 儲存相關資訊並予以標示。在所有衍生出的相關研究議題中,最具有普遍語法潛力的就是將分類詞 (C) 與複數標記 (PM) 整合為同一範疇的研究。而漢語官話和越南語都是這個 C/PM 整一的例外語言,C 和 PM 都存在,因此本次赴越南社會科學研究院 (Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, VASS),相當於我國之中央研究院,發表演講、進行學術交流、收集語料及研究資料並且積極尋求研究合作的可能對象。

此次能前往越南社會科學研究院之語言學研究所,緣起於去年我赴越南南河內國家大學所屬人文社會科學大學演講及研究時,獲得我國代表處科技組郭逢耀組長之接待,郭組長陪同我拜會了越南社會科學院語言學研究所(Institute of Linguistics);與所長 Dr. Nguyen Van Hiep 與副所長 Dr. Mai Xuan Huy 晤談一個半小時。因此,此次再訪並且演講交流,十分順利,必須再次感謝郭逢耀組長之引介,打開了合作之門。

8月24日飛抵河內,隔日與越南語發音人 Miss Trần Thị Len 詢問有關越南語之分類詞與量詞語料,並且準備次日之演講內容與 PPT。8月26日語言所所長之助理 Mr Nguyen Thai 與司機於 8:30 抵達飯店接機,8:50 時許抵達語言所。先與正副所長交談,我並交付台灣所帶來的鳳梨酥八盒作為中秋節禮物,9 時發表演講 (摘要請見文末附件)。除正副所長外,該所語言學相關學者教師二十餘人與會。演講與交流約 3 小時後,在 Q&A 時會獲得數位資深學者的肯定與提問討論,充分的討論與坦率的交流,我覺得甚有收穫。尤其是有一位年輕的學者,是越南河內師範大學的博士研究生,會後分別表達她正希望能以我所提出的理論來研究越南語之分類詞,並希望未來有合作研究的機會。次日 8 月 27 日,再次與越南語發音人 Miss Trần Thị Len 會晤,午後搭機返國。

此次於越南社科院之演講與交流有一個獨特的經驗,就是我用英語進行的演講需用到 越南語的逐步翻譯!經過瞭解後才知道,原來社科院學者在過去深受蘇聯學者的影響,與 西方學術與學者的交流是最近十年的事,因此大多數較資深的學者並不熟悉英語,對於西 方學說也覺陌生;反倒是年輕學者對於西方理論較有接觸。這也再次驗證了郭逢耀組長的 看法:台灣學者應該在此階段對越南學界發展我們的影響力。

### 附件

#### Justifying the Unification of Numeral Classifiers and Plural Markers

#### **Abstract**

This paper explores the unification of classifiers (C) and plural markers (PM) in languages (e.g., Greenberg 1990[1972], Sanches and Slobin 1973, Borer 2005, and Her 2012a), which implies C/PM's complimentary distribution on N. We first provide a mathematical foundation for this unification, i.e., C/PM function as a multiplicand I (Her 2012a), with evidence from English and Mandarin. This in turn implies that languages with C/PM should have multiplicative numerals, e.g., san-bai 'three hundred'  $(3 \times 10^2)$ , which is confirmed as a statistical implicational universal. To investigate C/PM's complimentary distribution in languages, we obtain 22 languages with both C/PM by cross-referencing Gil (2013) and Haspelmath (2013), including Mandarin, Japanese, and Vietnamese, and further identify 11 languages with C/PM co-occurrence on N. We then set out to formally account for the unification of C/PM and explain its exceptions, taking Mandarin as an example, with a double-headed classifier construction. This study thus adds merit to the C/PM unification and concludes with its implication on a universal mass/count distinction in the lexicon.

日期: 2013 年 12 月 28 日

| 計畫編號    | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |          |             |  |  |
|---------|--|----------|-------------|--|--|
| 計畫名稱    | 世界語言中數   | :詞與分類詞詞序 | - 與結構的類型學研究 |  |  |
| 可 重 石 円 | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |          |             |  |  |
|         | Structures in the World's Languages                              |          |             |  |  |
| 出國人員    | <b>仁</b>   | 服務機構     | 國立政治大學      |  |  |
| 姓名      | 何萬順 及職稱 特聘教授   |          |             |  |  |
| 出國時間    | 2013年12月14至  | 出國地點     | 廣西南寧        |  |  |
| 山岡町町    | 2013年12月17日  | 山區地語     | 廣西民族大學      |  |  |

此次在廣西南寧的移地研究的主要目的在於對廣西民族大學的語言學家與學生,以計畫中之研究成果發表演講,並且收集 Tai-Kadai 語言之相關文獻,期望能與有相關專長的專家學者發展出實際研究合作。邀請者是廣西民族大學英語學院潘豔紅教授。潘教授與我熟識多年,她曾是香港大學語言學學系 Adams Bodomo 教授的博士後研究員。我與 Bodomo 教授因為都研究 Lexical-Functional Grammar 的關係,長久以來惺惺相惜,是極有互信基礎的好友。Bodomo 教授與潘教授合作研究壯語多年,且有參考語法和論文發表。而廣西民族大學更是壯語語系語言的研究重鎮,這是我此行的最重要因素。

在廣西民族大學的演講十分成功,與會師生約有百人。多位學者對我的研究表示興趣,討論甚為熱烈。亦有多位少數民族的學生提出問題,並表示將對其本身語言展開研究。此行並得以深度參觀廣西民族博物館與廣西藝術學院,並得以和學者深入交流,對於壯族與壯語有了更深刻的理解。其中最有收穫的則是語料及文獻的收集,以及與潘豔紅教授訂定了明確的合作計畫,將從標準壯語中的分類詞展開調查,之後再擴展至壯語語系;研究團隊並將包括 Bodomo 教授。

日期:2015年2月10日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |              |                    |  |  |  |
|------|--|--------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數   | :詞與分類詞詞序     | F與結構的類型學研究         |  |  |  |
| 可    | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |              |                    |  |  |  |
|      | Structures in the World's Languages                              |              |                    |  |  |  |
| 出國人員 | <b>仁</b>   | 服務機構         | 國立政治大學             |  |  |  |
| 姓名   | 円 禹 順<br>  | 何萬順 及職稱 特聘教授 |                    |  |  |  |
| 出國時間 | 2015年1月29至   | 出國地點         | 曼谷                 |  |  |  |
| 山岡町町 | 2015年2月1日  | 山凶地          | Mahidol University |  |  |  |

此次在泰國曼谷的移地研究的主要目是訪問 Mahidol University 的 Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia。該校是泰國國家大學,是泰國歷史最悠久的一所大學,目前並且是泰國在世界大學排名中最高的大學,學術地位甚佳。兩年前我就曾訪問過該研究中心並發表演講,並且與 Burusphat 教授奠定研究合作的基礎友誼,之後 Burusphat 教授且曾訪問政大。此次訪問之邀請者是 Somsonge Burusphat 教授,為該中心的資深教授,現有的幾位教授(包括 Weera Ostapirat 教授)之前都是她的學生。Professor Somsonge 有多篇論文與分類詞有關,是亞洲極少數在此方面的專家。

我來訪的主要目的是針對我的研究計畫成果發表演講、收集 Tai-Kadai 語料與文獻、並 且與 Burusphat 教授和 Weera Ostapirat 教授討論相關研究議題。Weera Ostapirat 教授為加州 柏克萊大學教授 James A. Matisoff (馬提索夫) 的嫡傳弟子,研究功力甚深,是亞洲語言 及南島語言的頂級專家。在我的另一個計畫:「世界分類詞語言單一起源假設」(該計畫類 別為「百人拓荒」)之下,亟需有他這樣專長的學者協助。

此次演講約有該校語言相關教師與研究生十餘位參加,演講十分成功。當天下午由多位教授陪同共進午餐,熱烈的討論在會後的午餐中持續進行。其中有關泰語與漢語何者先發展出分類詞的討論,對於我的研究尤其有啟發。

Mahidol University 是 Tai-Kadai 語系語言的研究重鎮,且是 Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL)在泰國的主要伙伴;這是我此行的重要因素之一,因此得以採集語料並蒐集了相關文獻。更可貴的是獲得 Weera Ostapirat 教授的同意,將於近期內來政大訪問,與我的研究團對見面以深入瞭解我們在此計畫下所建立的龐大資料庫,為進一步實質的合作研究建立了良好的基礎。

日期:2015年4月12日

| 計畫編號     | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |         |             |  |  |  |
|----------|--|---------|-------------|--|--|--|
| <b>山</b> | 世界語言中數   | 詞與分類詞詞序 | - 與結構的類型學研究 |  |  |  |
| 計畫名稱     | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |         |             |  |  |  |
|          | Structures in the World's Languages                              |         |             |  |  |  |
| 出國人員     | 服務機構 國立政治大學  |         |             |  |  |  |
| 姓名       | 何萬順 及職稱 特聘教授   |         |             |  |  |  |
| 出國時間     | 図時間 2015年3月26至 出國地點  |         | 廣州          |  |  |  |
| 山岡町町     | 2015年3月30日   | 山图地點    | 廣東外語外貿大學    |  |  |  |

此次在廣州的移地研究的主要目的在於和廣東外語外貿大學英語學院的語言學專家分享科技部研究計畫中獲得的研究成果,驗證漢語分類詞與英語複數在底層結構上是同屬一個詞類佔據同一句法位置(演講內容摘要附於文末)。

此次訪問之邀請者是廣東外語外貿大學英語學院的龍海平教授。我與龍教授之前在我首次訪問深圳大學時即已結識(當時他任教於深圳職業技術學院),當時與他幾度深談,就覺得他是我接觸過的中國年輕一輩語言學家中,少見視野廣見識深的學者,日後必然會是重量級的學者,很希望能和他有合作研究的機會。

此次演講約有二十餘位師生參加,討論熱烈;且討論也延續至當夜之晚餐,有院長與副院長馮光武與溫賓利兩位教授的加入。此行並得以參觀同樣位於廣州之中山大學、暨南大學與黃埔軍校舊址。此行另一重要收穫是龍海平教授引介的西南交通大學黃陽教授,黃教授為 Tai-Kadai 語言的專家,也是求知若渴的年輕學者,對於我的研究深感興趣;雙方很快的達成合作研究的共識。

# Two Sides of a Coin Named *one*: Unifying Plural Markers and Numeral Classifiers

#### One-Soon Her

Graduate Institute of Linguistics & Research Center of Mind, Brain, and Learning
National Chengchi University

English has a number of plural markers (PMs) that distinguish a plural form from its unmarked singular form, e.g., book-books, cow-cows, box-boxes, man-men, woman-women, child-children, ox-oxen, wolf-wolves, datum-data. Mandarin Chinese, on the other hand, has close to a hundred numeral classifiers (Cs) that seem to classify nouns according to semantic features, e.g., 位 wei for people, 隻 zhi for animals, 頭 tou for large mammals, 朵 duo for flowers, 本 ben for books, 頂 ding for hats, 閏 jian for houses and rooms, 首 shou for songs. Conventional wisdom thus sees Cs and PMs as two distinct formal

categories with drastically different functions, i.e., Cs signify N's semantic category while PMs indicate N's number being larger than one.

In this talk I explore a seemingly far-fetched idea that C and PM in fact belong to the same category and serve the same function (e.g., Greenberg 1990[1972], Sanches and Slobin 1973, Borer 2005, and Her 2012a). I demonstrate that the apparent function of categorization of Cs is merely a side effect, as their primary function is two-fold: formally, to serve as a multiplicand I and cognitively, to profile, or highlight, an inherent semantic aspect of N. PMs' apparent function of marking n, n > I, is likewise a derived secondary function that has taken on a life of its own, and its underlying formal function is also to serve as a multiplicand I. Thus, in essence, Cs and PMs also serve exactly the same function to mark count nouns.

This formal unification of Cs and PMs implies that the two should be mutually exclusive on N. To validate this prediction, we cross-reference Gil's (2013) database on 140 classifier languages and Haspelmath's (2013) database on 263 plural-marking languages and find 22 languages that have both Cs and PMs. There are 10 languages out of the 22 that seem to violate the prediction and allow C/PM co-occurrence on N. I then set out to account for these 10 (apparent) exceptions, Mandarin included, by formally distinguishing two kinds of PMs: grammatical PMs, i.e., those that involve grammatical agreement, and semantic PMs, i.e., those that do not. All of these 10 languages have semantic PMs. This study thus adds considerable support to the C/PM unification hypothesis.

Finally, I offer an account for the typological distinction between classifier languages and plural-marking languages in viewing them as two different manifestations of the same abstract concept, the former based on meaning, and the latter based on sound.

日期:2015年6月23日

| 計畫編號 | NSC 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3                                       |         |           |  |  |  |
|------|--|---------|-----------|--|--|--|
| 計畫名稱 | 世界語言中數   | 詞與分類詞詞序 | 與結構的類型學研究 |  |  |  |
| 可重和行 | Numerals and Classifiers: A Typological Study of Word Orders and |         |           |  |  |  |
|      | Structures in the World's Languages                              |         |           |  |  |  |
| 出國人員 | 红苗师  | 服務機構    | 國立政治大學    |  |  |  |
| 姓名   | 何萬順 及職稱 特聘教授   |         |           |  |  |  |
| 出國時間 | 図時間 2015年6月11至 出國地點  |         | 武漢        |  |  |  |
| 山岡町間 | 2015年6月15日   | 山图地點    | 華中師範大學    |  |  |  |

此次在武漢的移地研究的主要目的在於和大陸內地語言學研究重鎮,華中師範大學語言研究所,的語言學專家分享研究成果、尋求專家意見、並且探討合作研究之可能。於訪問期間,首先應外語學院院長廖美珍教授之邀於該院發表演講,又應語言研究所所長汪國勝教授之邀於該所發表演講。兩場演講均座無虛席,與會學者討論熱烈,獲得很好的回饋。汪國勝所長並且向我邀稿,將發表於刑福義教授所主持的期刊《漢語學報》。本次移地研究的另一重要收穫是與武漢大學漢語語言學專家阮桂君教授取得合作研究的共識,將展開漢語語言(Sinitic languages)中各語言中分類詞的詳細表列,以驗證漢語分類詞由南向北擴散的假設。阮教授為年輕學者,其求知若渴的敬學態度讓我動容,深信可以有實質的合作並且可已有共同發表的研究成果。

## 科技部補助計畫衍生研發成果推廣資料表

日期:2015/10/14

科技部補助計畫

計畫名稱: 世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究
計畫主持人: 何萬順
計畫編號: 101-2410-H-004-184-MY3
學門領域: 類型學
無研發成果推廣資料

#### 101年度專題研究計畫研究成果彙整表

計畫主持人:何萬順 計畫編號:101-2410-H-004-184-MY3

計畫名稱:世界語言中數詞與分類詞詞序與結構的類型學研究

|    |                      |                   | 量化    |                         |      | 備註(質化說明    |                                   |
|----|----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|------------|-----------------------------------|
|    | <i>//</i> 2/17/2/201 |                   | 數(被接受 | 預期總達成<br>數(含實際<br>已達成數) |      | 單位         | :如數個計畫共同成果、成果列<br>為該期刊之封面<br>故事等) |
|    |                      | 期刊論文              | 0     | 0                       | 100% |            |                                   |
|    | <b>公子节</b>           | 研究報告/技術報告         | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 篇          |                                   |
|    | 論文著作                 | 研討會論文             | 1     | 1                       | 100% |            |                                   |
|    |                      | 專書                | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 章/本        |                                   |
|    | 亩 工川                 | 申請中件數             | 0     | 0                       | 100% | <i>1</i> 4 |                                   |
| 田山 | 專利                   | 已獲得件數             | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 件          |                                   |
| 國內 | 计处设轴                 | 件數                | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 件          |                                   |
|    | 技術移轉                 | 權利金               | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 千元         |                                   |
|    |                      | 碩士生               | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 人次         |                                   |
|    | 參與計畫人力               | 博士生               | 0     | 0                       | 100% |            |                                   |
|    | (本國籍)                | 博士後研究員            | 0     | 0                       | 100% |            |                                   |
|    |                      | 專任助理              | 0     | 0                       | 100% |            |                                   |
|    |                      | 期刊論文              | 4     | 4                       | 100% |            |                                   |
|    | <b>从上站</b> 从         | 研究報告/技術報告         | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 篇          |                                   |
|    | 論文著作                 | 研討會論文             | 6     | 6                       | 100% |            |                                   |
|    |                      | 專書                | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 章/本        |                                   |
|    | 事 幻                  | 申請中件數             | 0     | 0                       | 100% | ル          |                                   |
| 田山 | 專利                   | 已獲得件數             | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 件          |                                   |
| 國外 | 14 化 10 抽            | 件數                | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 件          |                                   |
|    | 技術移轉                 | 權利金               | 0     | 0                       | 100% | 千元         |                                   |
|    |                      | 碩士生               | 6     | 6                       | 100% |            |                                   |
|    | 參與計畫人力               | 博士生               | 1     | 1                       | 100% | 1 -6       |                                   |
|    | (外國籍)                | 博士後研究員            | 1     | 1                       | 100% | 人次         |                                   |
|    |                      | 專任助理              | 0     | 0                       | 100% |            |                                   |
|    | サル い田                | 0 - F ALL TO MY J | 177   |                         |      |            |                                   |

- 其他成果 一〇三年科技部傑出研究獎

(無法以量化表達之 - 0 三年國立政治大學學術研究優良獎成果如辦理學術活動 - 0 二年國立政治大學學術研究特優獎 、獲得獎項、重要國 際合作、研究成果國 際影響力及其他協助 產業技術發展之具體 效益事項等,請以文 字敘述填列。)

|          | 成果項目            | 量化 | 名稱或內容性質簡述 |
|----------|-----------------|----|-----------|
|          | 測驗工具(含質性與量性)    | 0  |           |
| 科教       | 課程/模組           | 0  |           |
| 處        | 電腦及網路系統或工具      | 0  |           |
| 計畫       | 教材              | 0  |           |
| <b>」</b> | 舉辦之活動/競賽        | 0  |           |
| 填        | 研討會/工作坊         | 0  |           |
| 項目       | 電子報、網站          | 0  |           |
|          | 計畫成果推廣之參與(閱聽)人數 | 0  |           |

### 科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

| 1. | 請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估 ■達成目標 □未達成目標(請說明,以100字為限) □實驗失敗 □因故實驗中斷 □其他原因 說明:  |
|----|--|
| 2. | 研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形: 論文: ■已發表 □未發表之文稿 □撰寫中 □無 專利: □已獲得 □申請中 ■無 技轉: □已技轉 □洽談中 ■無 其他: (以100字為限) Her, One-Soon* and Tsai, Hui-Chin. 2014. Color isn't silent, shallow isn't deep: Two case studies of evaluating silent elements. Language and Linguistics 15.6:775-800. Her, One-Soon* and Tsai, Hui-Chin. 2015. On silent elements: A case study of grand and its silent entourage. Natural Language and Linguistic Theory. 33.2:575-605. |
| 3. | 請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面,評估研究成果之學術或應用價值<br>(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)(以<br>500字為限)<br>此計畫著重在研究數詞與分類詞詞序與其內部結構在類型學所蘊含之通則,研究的結構含有三種成分:數詞(Num)、分類詞/量詞(C/M)、名詞(N)。當名詞被數詞量化時,分類詞語言使用C或M。數學上,此三種成分可組合成六種語序,但實際上,在世界語言當中,只有四種語序出現,從此我們得以發現兩個現象(Greenberg 1990[1972]:185, Aikhenvald 2000:104-105):<br>1)數詞、分類/量詞和名詞的詞序<br>a. 只要名詞不出現在數詞和分類/量詞間,任何排列皆可行  |

我們首先建立分類/量詞語序和數字系統中基數語序之資料庫。根據 Aikhenvald (2000), Gil (2011), and Greenberg (1990[1972]),我們檢驗 了439個分類詞語言以及其GIS (亦即「地理資訊系統」)。如GIS所示,分類 詞語言的熱點含蓋六個語系:漢語系、苗瑤語系、南亞語系、壯侗語系、藏緬

b. 分類/量詞前置的順序遠比分類/量詞後置的狀況常見

語系和雅利安語系(簡稱為SMATTI)。我們的資料庫439個分類詞語言中,有 214個語言屬於SMATTI。

然後我們以Her(2012b)數學角度為基礎,對(1)提出分析。基本上,數詞和分類/量詞存在乘法關係,不論語序為何,數詞可視為「被乘數」,分類/量詞視為「乘數」。同樣的架構在有乘法的數字系統中相當普遍,比方說:[n × base]。將分類/量詞當作「被乘數」得以推演出兩個語言通則:首先語言當中分類/量詞勢必和乘法同行出現,其二數詞和分類/量詞的詞序應當和乘法系統中的「被乘數」同步。即若一個語言有分類/量詞,此語言的數字系統也有乘法;一個分類詞語言也應該有乘法。此外,分類/量詞與基數的語序應同步:若分類/量詞後置,其數字系統基數應後置;若分類/量詞前置,其數字系統基數應前置。SMATTI當中194個分類詞語言已證實此理論。我們的目標是於The World Atlas of Language Structures (WALS) 登載我們的研究,此網站由Max Planck Institute of Evolutionary Anthropology所主持。