

國立清華大學課程大綱

科號	LING592900	組別		學分	3	人數限制	
上課時間	Wednesday (三) 9:00AM-12:00noon			教室	人社 C519		
科目中文名稱	區域語言學: 東南亞二						
科目英文名稱	Areal Linguistics: Southeast Asia (II)						
任課教師	Dr. Hsiu-chuan Liao (廖秀娟)						
授課語言	英文授課						
擋修科目				擋修分數			

一、課程說明	<p>Southeast Asia is an area with great cultural and linguistic diversity. Currently, five different language families are found in Southeast Asia: (i) Austroasiatic (AA); (ii) Austronesian (AN); (iii) Tibeto-Burman (TB) [Sino-Tibetan (ST)]; (iv) Kra-Dai/Tai-Kadai (TK); (v) Hmong-Mien (HM)/ Miao-Yiao (MY).</p> <p>This course is a continuation of the course “Areal Linguistics: Southeast Asia” that I offered in Spring 2018, which sets both the non-linguistic background of Southeast Asia (e.g. geographical background, prehistory, history, societies, religions, etc.) and basic linguistic background of language families found in Southeast Asia (e.g. sound systems; writing systems; language contact; distant genetic relationships, etc.). In Spring 2019, the course will focus on grammatical phenomena commonly found in indigenous languages of Southeast Asia. Topics to be covered include (but are NOT limited to) the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) word formation (including compounding, reduplication, derivation (nominal derivation (e.g. agentive, instrumental, etc.); verbal derivation (e.g. causative, reciprocal, accidental, etc.)); (ii) speech style/register (iii) nouns and noun phrases (including personal pronoun systems, deictic/demonstrative pronouns, case and adpositions, classifiers and classifier constructions, etc.); (iv) verbs and verb phrases (including tense, aspect, mood and modality (TAM), directionals, causative constructions, resultative and/or passive constructions, etc.); etc. (v) clause structures (including simple clauses (e.g.
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	<p>intransitive, (mono)transitive, and ditransitive); subordinate clauses (e.g. relative clauses; complement clauses; adverbial clauses); clause chaining and coordination; imperatives; negation; questions; topicalization; etc.)</p> <p>Prerequisites: Students are expected to have some background knowledge in one or more Southeast Asian languages. Students who did NOT take the “Areal Linguistics: Southeast Asia” course that I offered in Spring 2018 are expected to check with me first to see whether they are eligible for registering for this course.</p> <p>***This course will be offered in English.</p> <p>***POLICY ON AUDITING</p> <p>The auditing option is available only to those who are NOT eligible to register. Those who are interested in auditing this course are expected to contact the instructor before the first meeting of the class to see whether they are allowed to audit the class. Potential auditors who show up in the first (or second, etc.) meeting without getting the instructor’s permission first will be requested to leave the classroom.</p> <p>The instructor has a strong belief in “No pain, no gain”. All auditors are expected to follow the same rules as registered students. More specifically, auditors are expected to <i>do the weakly assigned reading, write three reports, and participate in class discussions</i>. Moreover, auditors who are absent from the class meetings twice (or more) will NOT be allowed to continuously sit in the class and will NOT be allowed to audit any course to be offered by the instructor in the future. Please be aware of the class rules.</p>
<p>二、指定用書</p>	<p>Southeast Asian languages are typically classified into two groups: (1) Mainland Southeast Asian (MSEA) languages; (2) Insular/Island Southeast Asian (ISEA) languages. Our discussion of MSEA languages will be based primarily on Enfield 2019 [to be officially released on January 3, 2019]. If you plan to take this course, please pre-order a copy of the book at Amazon.com. Currently, the pre-order price of a paperback copy is US\$34.99. You might want to check to see whether any other students are also planning to take this course, so you can place an order together to save on shipping and handling.</p> <p>**Enfield, N. J. 2019. <i>Mainland Southeast Asian languages</i>:</p>

A concise typological introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. [ISBN-10: 0521152429; ISBN-13: 978-0521152426]

A collection of journal articles and book chapters on various aspects of Southeast Asia. [See References].

◆ **Southeast Asia: Overview (東南亞語言: 綜論)**

Enfield, N. J. 2005. Areal linguistics and Mainland Southeast Asia. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 34:181-206.

*Enfield, N. J. 2019. *Mainland Southeast Asian languages: A concise typological introduction.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Enfield, N. J., and Bernard Comrie. 2015. Mainland Southeast Asian languages: State of the art and new directions. In *Languages of Mainland Southeast Asia: The state of the art*, ed. by N. J. Enfield and Bernard Comrie, 1-27. Berlin and Boston: Mouton De Gruyter.

*Goddard, Cliff. 2005. *The languages of East and Southeast Asia: An introduction.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sidwell, Paul. 2015. Local drift and areal convergence in the restructuring of Mainland Southeast Asian languages. In *Languages of Mainland Southeast Asia: The state of the art*, ed. by N. J. Enfield and Bernard Comrie, 51-81. Berlin and Boston: Mouton De Gruyter.

◆ **Austroasiatic languages (南亞語)**

Jenny, Mathias, and Paul Sidwell, eds. 2015. *The handbook of Austroasiatic languages* (2 volumes). Leiden and Boston: Brill.

*Jenny, Mathias, Tobias Weber, and Rachel Weymuth. 2015. The Austroasiatic languages: A typological overview. In *The handbook of Austroasiatic languages*, vol. 1, ed. by Mathias Jenny and Paul Sidwell, 13-143. Leiden and Boston: Brill. [Sec.2: Word formation (pp.38-56); Sec.3: Clause structure: Simple clauses (pp.63-66); Subordinate clauses (pp.67-71); Clause chaining and coordination (pp. 81-83); Questions (pp.84-90); Imperatives (pp. 90-92); Pragmatics and syntax [topicalization] (pp. 92-94); Sec. 4: Grammatical categories: TAM and directionals (pp.95-103); Causative and passive constructions (pp. 103-107); Negation (pp. 107-113); Demonstratives (pp. 114-117); Pronouns (pp. 117-123); Classifiers (pp. 123-128); Case and adpositions (pp. 128-135); clause and sentence particles (pp. 135-137)

Parkin, Robert. 1991. *A guide to Austroasiatic speakers and*

their languages. Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication No.23. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press. [Introduction (pp.1-9); I: Munda (pp.11-39); II: Nicobarese (pp.37-39); III: Aslian (pp.41-45); IV: Mon-Khmer (pp.57-115)]

◆ **Austronesian languages (南島語)**

*Blust, Robert. 2013 [2009]. *The Austronesian languages.* Pacific Linguistics 602. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. [Accessible at <http://pacling.anu.edu.au/materials/Blust2013Austronesian.pdf>]

Thurgood, Graham. 1999. *From ancient Cham to modern dialects: Two thousand years of language contact and change.* Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication No. 28. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. [Ch.1: Introduction (pp.1-13); Ch.2: The geographical and historical setting (pp. 14-29); Appendix II: The Chamic lexicon (pp. 277-364): 2. Word borrowed after the breakup of PC [Proto-Chamic] (2.1 Of Indic origin (pp. 346-349); 2.2 Of Arabic origin (p.349); 2.3 Of MK (and other) origin (pp. 350-364)]

◆ **Kra-Dai (佧央-黎語)/ Tai-Kadai languages (侗傣語/壯侗語)**

Diller, Anthony. 2008a. Chapter One: Introduction. In *The Tai-Kadai languages*, ed. by Anthony V.N. Diller, Jerold A. Edmondson, and Yongxian Luo, 3-8. London and New York: Routledge.

Diller, Anthony. 2008b. Chapter Three: Resources for Thai language research. In *The Tai-Kadai languages*, ed. by Anthony V.N. Diller, Jerold A. Edmondson, and Yongxian Luo, 31-82. London and New York: Routledge.

Diller, Anthony V. N., Jerold A. Edmondson, and Yongxian Luo, eds. 2008. *The Tai-Kadai languages.* London and New York: Routledge.

Edmondson, Jerold A. 2008. Chapter Twenty-three: Kra or Kadai languages. In *The Tai-Kadai languages*, ed. by Anthony V.N. Diller, Jerold A. Edmondson, and Yongxian Luo, 653-671. London and New York: Routledge.

Hudak, Thomas John. 2008. *William J. Gedney's Comparative Tai source book.* Oceanic Linguistics Special Publications 34. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.

Li, Fang-kuei. 1977. *A handbook of comparative Tai.* Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.

[1. Introduction (pp. 1-23); 2. The Proto-Tai tone system

	<p>(pp.24-27); 3. The Proto-Tai consonant system (pp. 56-59); ...; 14. The Proto-Tai vowel system (pp.258-279); ... 18. Conclusion and discussion: Proto-Tai vocalic system (pp.297-299)]</p> <p>Luo, Yongxian. 2008. Sino-Tai and Tai-Kadai: Another look. In <i>The Tai-Kadai languages</i>, ed. by Anthony V.N. Diller, Jerold A. Edmondson, and Yongxian Luo, 9-28. London and New York: Routledge.</p> <p>Ostapirat, Weera. 2000a. Proto-Kra. <i>Linguistics in the Tibeto-Burman Area</i> 23.1:11-251. [Ch.1—Sec.1.4-Sec.1.5 (pp.13-20); Sec.2.5 (p.25, pp.41-45)]</p> <p>Ostapirat, Weera. 2000b. Kra: The Tai least-known sister languages. <i>National Museum of Ethnology Repository</i> 25(2):235-269. [Available at: http://doi.org/10.15021/00004085]</p> <p>Ostapirat, Weera. 2008. The Hlai language. In <i>The Tai-Kadai languages</i>, ed. by Anthony V.N. Diller, Jerold A. Edmondson, and Yongxian Luo, 623-652. London and New York: Routledge.</p> <p>Wei, James, and Jerold A. Edmondson. 2008. Chapter Twenty: Sui. In <i>The Tai-Kadai languages</i>, ed. by Anthony V. N. Diller, Jerold A. Edmondson, and Yongxian Luo, 585-595. London and New York: Routledge.</p> <p>Yang, Tongyin, and Jerold A. Edmondson. 2008. Chapter Nineteen: Kam. In <i>The Tai-Kadai languages</i>, ed. by Anthony V. N. Diller, Jerold A. Edmondson, and Yongxian Luo, 509-584. London and New York: Routledge.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆ Tibeto-Burman languages (藏緬語) / Sino-Tibetan languages (漢藏語)</p> <p>Burling, Robbins. 2003. The Tibeto-Burman languages of Northeastern India. In <i>The Sino-Tibetan languages</i>, ed. by Graham Thurgood and Randy J. LaPolla, 167-192. London and New York: Routledge.</p> <p>Matisoff, James A. 1991. Sino-Tibetan linguistics: Present state and future prospects. <i>Annual Review of Anthropology</i> 20:469-504. [***Indosphere (印度文化圈) vs. Sinosphere (漢文化圈) (pp. 485-486)] (cf. Post 2011)</p> <p>Matisoff, James A. 2003. <i>Handbook of Proto-Tibeto-Burman: System and philosophy of Sino-Tibetan reconstruction</i>. Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London: University of California Press.</p> <p>Matisoff, James A., Stephen P. Baron, and John B. Lowe. 1996. <i>Languages and dialects of Tibeto-Burman</i>. STEDT Monograph Series, No.2. Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus Project. Berkeley: Center for</p>
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	<p>Southeast Asia Studies, University of California. Thurgood, Graham, and Randy J. LaPolla, eds. 2003. <i>The Sino-Tibetan languages</i>. London and New York: Routledge.</p> <p>◆ Hmong-Mien (or Miao-Yiao) languages (苗瑤語)</p> <p>*Ratliff, Martha. 2010. <i>Hmong-Mien language history</i>. Pacific Linguistics 613. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. [Ch.1: Introduction (pp.1-9); Ch.2: Proto Hmong-Mien (2.1.1 Phonological characteristics of present-day languages (pp.10-11)); Ch.3: Tonogenesis and tone development (3.2.2 Sinospheric languages developed tones together (pp.192-193)); *Ch.4: Morphology; *Ch.5: Numerals, personal pronouns, and demonstratives; Ch.6: Language contact (6.2 Chinese; 6.3 Lexical connections to other language families (T-B, T-K, M-K, and An) (pp. 224-238); Ch.7: The ancient Hmong-Mien world (7.2 Homeland (pp. 240-241)) (pp. 239-245))]</p>
<p>三、參考書籍</p>	<p>*Anderson, Gregory D. S. 2015. Overview of the Munda languages. In <i>The handbook of Austroasiatic languages</i>, vol. 1, ed. by Mathias Jenny and Paul Sidwell, 364-414. Leiden and Boston: Brill.</p> <p>*Bisang, Walter. 1993. Classifiers, quantifiers, and class nouns in Hmong. <i>Studies in Language</i> 17(1):1-51.</p> <p>*Donegan, Patricia. 1993. Rhythm and vocalic drift in Munda and Mon-Khmer. <i>Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman area</i> 16(1): 1-43.</p> <p>*Donegan, Patricia Jane, and David Stampe. 1983. Rhythm and the holistic organization of language structure. <i>Papers from the Parasession on the Interplay of Phonology, Morphology, and Syntax</i>, ed. by John F. Richardson, Mitchell Marks, and Amy Chukerman, 337-353. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society.</p> <p>Enfield, N. J., and Bernard Comrie, eds. 2015. <i>Languages of Mainland Southeast Asia: The state of the art</i>. Pacific Linguistics 649. Berlin and Boston: Mouton De Gruyter.</p> <p>*Fox, James J. 2005. Chapter Four: Ritual languages, special registers and speech decorum in Austronesian languages. In <i>the Austronesian languages of Asia and Madagascar</i>, ed. by Alexander Adelaar and Nikolaus P. Himmelmann, 87-109. London and New York: Routledge.</p> <p>Gething, T.W., and Nguyen Dang Liem, eds. 1979. <i>Papers in South-east Asian Linguistics</i>, No. 6: <i>Tai studies in honor of William J. Gedney</i>. Pacific Linguistics A-52. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.</p> <p>*Grimes, Charles E., and Kenneth R. Maryott. 1994. Named speech registers in Austronesian languages. In <i>Language</i></p>

	<p><i>contact and change in the Austronesian world</i>, ed. by Tom Dutton and Darrell T. Tryon, 275-319. Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter.</p> <p>Herbert Patricia, and Anthony Milner, eds. 1989. <i>South-east Asia languages and literatures: A select guide</i>. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.</p> <p>*Jarkey, Nerida. 2008. Complement clause types and complementation strategy in White Hmong. In <i>Complementation: A cross-linguistic typology</i>, ed. by R.M.W. Dixon and Alexandra Aikhenvald, 115-136. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>*Jarkey, Nerida. 2014. Cotemporal serial verb constructions in White Hmong. In <i>Complex predicates: Cross-linguistic perspectives on event structure</i>, ed. by Mengistu Amberber, Brett Baker, and Mark Harvey, 110-134. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Ratliff, Martha. 2003. Hmong secret languages: Themes and variations. In <i>Language variation: Papers on variation and change in the Sinosphere and in the Indosphere in honour of James A. Matisoff</i>, ed. by David Bradley et al., 21-33. Canberra: Pacific linguistics, Australian National University.</p> <p>Saxena, Anju, ed. 2004. <i>Himalayan languages: Past and present</i>. Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter.</p> <p>Sebeok, Thomas A. 1943. The languages of Southeastern Asia. <i>The Far Eastern Quarterly</i> 2(4):349-356.</p> <p>Shi, Defu. 2016. The functions of <i>ab</i> and <i>ghab</i> in Hmub. <i>Language and Linguistics</i> 17(4):575-622.</p> <p>Sposato, Adam. 2012. Relative clauses in Xong (Miao-Yao). <i>Journal of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society</i> 5:49-66.</p> <p>Turin, Mark, and Bettina Zeisler, eds. 2011. <i>Himalayan languages and linguistics: Studies in phonology, semantics, morphology and syntax</i>. Leiden and Boston: Brill.</p> <p>van Driem, George. 2001. <i>Languages of the Himalayas: An ethnolinguistic handbook of the Greater Himalayas region</i>. (2 volumes). Leiden, Boston, and Köln: Brill. [Vol. 1: Ch.1 (Language and culture; Three versions of prehistory); Ch.2 (Austroasiatic; Beyond the Himalayan Horizon and back again (AN, Austric, Daic, Hmong-Mien, Austro-Tai; Daic languages in the Himalayan region))] [Vol. 2: Ch.6 (Bodish languages; Tibet and the Tibetan languages); Ch.7 (The Elamites and the Dravidian Indus; The coming of the Indo-European; Indo-Europeans of the Himalayas)]</p>
四、教學方式	<p>This course covers primarily prominent structural properties of languages belonging to five different language families in Southeast Asia through a series of readings, lectures, and discussions. Students are expected to participate in class discussions and write three research reports (each accompanied</p>

	by an oral presentation).		
五、教學進度	<i>Tentative schedule</i>		
	<u>Week</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Topic/Activity</u>
	Week 1	02/20/2019	Orientation
	Week 2	02/27/2019	SEA language structures: Overview (Enfield 2019; Goddard 2005—Ch.1. Sec.1.1-Sec.1.7) (pp. 1-19))
	Week 3	03/06/2019	Word formation-I: MSEA languages (Enfield 2019; Goddard 2005—Ch.3; Jenny et al. 2015—Sec.2 (pp.38-56))
	Week 4	03/13/2019	Word formation-II: ISEA languages
	Week 5	03/20/2019	Speech style/Register (Enfield 2019; Goddard 2005: Sec. 1.8: Multiple pronouns and other systems of address (pp. 19-22), Sec.7.2.1: Javanese and Sasak speech styles (pp. 215-218); Fox 2005; Grimes and Maryott 2004)
	*Week 6	03/27/2019	First report due (+ presentation)
	Week 7	04/03/2019	Personal pronouns; reflexives and logophonics (Enfield 2019)
	Week 8	04/10/2019	Case and adpositions; deictic system (Enfield 2019)
	Week 9	04/17/2019	Classifiers and classifier Constructions (Enfield 2019; Goddard 2005—Ch.4, Sec.4.1 (pp.95-109); Bisang 1993)
	Week 10	04/24/2019	Tense, Aspect, Mood/Modality (TAM); directionals (Enfield 2019)
	*Week 11	05/01/2019	Second report due (+ presentation)
	Week 12	05/08/2019	Clause structure 1 (Enfield 2019; Jarkey 2008)
	Week 13	05/15/2019	Clause structure 2 (Enfield 2019; Jarkey 2014)
	Week 14	05/22/2019	??Guest Lecture
	*Week 15	05/29/2019	No Class: SEALS 29 (Tokyo)
Week 16	06/05/2019	Clause structure 3 (Enfield 2019)	
*Week 17	06/12/2019	Presentation: 3rd report (Textual	

	analysis: Vs, VPs, and Clauses)
	*Week 18 06/19/2019 Third report due
六、成績考核	<p>The course grade is based entirely on how well the following requirements are fulfilled; NO second chance or alternative work can be given.</p> <p>(a) participation (10%)</p> <p>(b) three research reports (each accompanied by an oral presentation) (90%)</p> <p>--Report 1: Word formation in two SEA languages from two different language families in SEA (25%) [presentation + report due on March 27, 2019]</p> <p>--Report 2: Noun phrase structures in two SEA languages from two different language families in SEA (25%) [presentation + report due on May 1, 2019]</p> <p>--Report 3: A report based on an analysis of texts from an SEA language (40%) [presentation on June 12, 2019; report due on June 19, 2019]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A late research report will be accepted ONLY in DOCUMENTED cases of illness or crisis. • ***<u>Academic honesty is highly valued by the instructor.</u> ***<u>Plagiarism</u> (i.e. the use of other people's words and/or ideas without giving proper citation or acknowledgement) <u>will result in an "F" (i.e. below 70) in students' course grade.</u> • Students are responsible for material and information covered in classes that they miss. [If you need to take a leave from a particular class meeting, you are expected to e-mail/ text/ call the instructor directly.]
七、講義位址 http://	