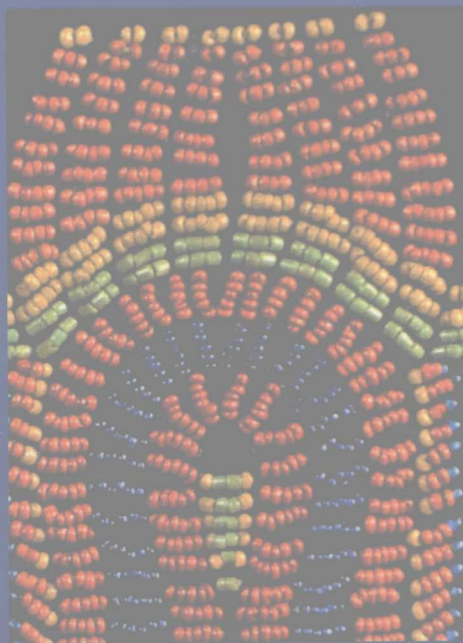


《語言暨語言學》專刊外編之五

# 百川匯海

李壬癸先生七秩壽慶論文集



張永利 黃美金 何大安 / 編輯

中央研究院 語言學研究所

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港台書

《語言暨語言學》專刊外編之五

LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS MONOGRAPH SERIES NUMBER W-5

# 百川匯海

李壬癸先生七秩壽慶論文集

STREAMS CONVERGING INTO AN OCEAN

FESTSCHRIFT IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR PAUL JEN-KUEI LI  
ON HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY

張永利 黃美金 何大安  
編輯

Edited by

Henry Y. Chang, Lillian M. Huang, and Dah-an Ho



中央研究院 語言學研究所  
Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica

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### 《語言暨語言學》

《語言暨語言學》隸屬於中央研究院語言學研究所，以出版語言學及相關領域之最新研究成果為宗旨。所有出版品均經過嚴格學術審查。

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鸛鵲情深：李壬癸先生與夫人王心玲女士於觀霧

Professor Li and his wife Louise H. L. Wang at Kuanwu, Formosa  
(August 2001)

## Preface

“Two roads diverged in a wood, and I –  
I took the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the difference.”  
(From “The Road Not Taken” by Robert Frost)

Indeed, taking a road less traveled makes all the difference. These lines summarize Professor Li's remarkable career. He has forged his own way in life electing not to follow a path already taken by others. In the late sixties, he chose the then understudied Rukai as the target language of his dissertation. Later on, when most people focused on the vigorous Formosan languages, Professor Li chose to work on the moribund ones—Pazih, Thao, Kavalan, Kananavu, Saaroa and some that had long since disappeared—Favorlang, Basay, Siraya, and also Kaxabu, the existence of which was not even known to most Formosanists. Without his efforts, our knowledge of these neglected Formosan languages would be much poorer. It is an occasion of great joy that we assemble here to dedicate this special volume to him as a token of our gratitude and admiration.

Professor Li used to say that he was alone on his fieldtrips just like a sailor traveling alone at sea (千山萬水我獨行). Through the dedication of this volume, we would like to show that he is no longer alone. We, his colleagues and students, have joined him in the advancement of Formosan linguistics. We will keep him company and continue to make Formosan linguistics thriving and robust. Along with his colleagues, Professor Li has proven that Formosan languages are of great importance to uncovering the hidden history of the Austronesian peoples. Following in his footsteps, we will also demonstrate that Formosan linguistics can contribute significantly to linguistic theory and to our understanding of human language as well.

This volume covers a wide range of topics, including morphosyntax, semantics, phonology, historical linguistics, sociolinguistics, and anthropological linguistics. In addition to Austronesian languages, the languages discussed in this volume include Chinese, Taiwan sign language, and Tangut. The contributors come from all over the world: Taiwan, China, Japan, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and France. Here are ‘streams converging into an ocean’: people in various areas of expertise and with various affiliations gathered together to honor Professor Li on the occasion of his seventieth birthday and retirement.

At the age of seventy Professor Li is healthy and full of the energy of youth. He is retiring, but only to move on to a life of more vigorous and intense research. We are fortunate to have him around. We wish him a happy birthday and a long and productive retirement!

Henry Y. Chang

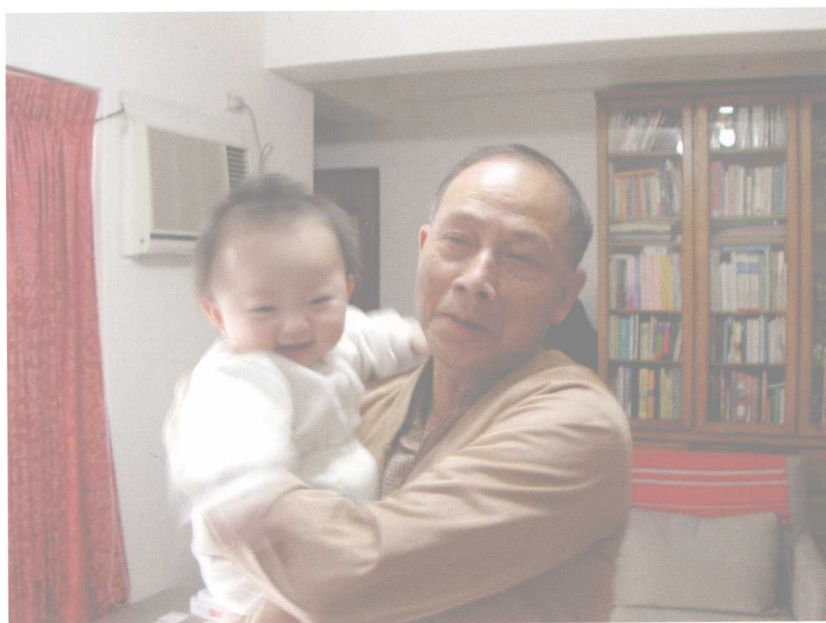
On behalf of the editors and contributors

## **Acknowledgements**

The editors are grateful to the anonymous reviewers for reading the whole volume and giving useful comments. The editors also thank the following people for reading an earlier version of the preface and giving wise suggestions: John Wolff, Malcolm Ross, and Jonathan Evans. Thanks are also due to Vicky Chen and Chun-yu Kuo for their meticulous editorial assistance.



有你真好：李先生、夫人王心玲女士及其長孫  
Professor Li and his wife Louise H. L. Wang with their grandson (January 2006)



含飴弄孫  
Professor Li holding his grandson (January 2006)





百川匯海：李先生與國際南島語學者  
Professor Li with Austronesianists in Palawan (January 2006)



情同手足：李先生與邵語發音人石阿松  
Professor Li and Thao informant Kilash (July 2006)



薪火相傳：李先生與台灣南島語學者  
Professor Li and Formosanists in Palawan (January 2006)



與時間賽跑：李先生與巴宰族最後的發音人潘金玉女士  
Race with time: Professor Li worked with Pazih last speaker Jin-yu Pan



惺惺相惜：(左起) 李先生、龔煌城先生、龔夫人蔡盞女士、李夫人  
 (From left to right) Professor Li, Professor Hwang-cherng Gong, Professor Gong's wife Chan Tsai, Professor Li's wife Louise H. L. Wang (December 2004)



緬懷先賢：李先生於台灣南島語言先驅小川尚義故居前  
 Professor Li in front of the former residence of Naoyoshi Ogawa,  
 the pioneer of Formosan linguistics (August 2004)





“有志一同”：李先生攝於聖保羅雕像前  
Paul in front of St. Paul's Statue (July 2003)



心曠神怡：李先生攝於日月潭畔  
Professor Li posed by Sun Moon Lake



呼喚：李先生攝於夏威夷  
Professor Li in Hawai'i (December 2004)



天長地久：李先生與夫人攝於日本金閣寺  
Professor Li and his wife in front of Kinkakuji, Kyoto, Japan

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## **The Whole-Word Morphology of Micronesian Noun Inflection**

Byron W. Bender

*University of Hawai'i*

The inflection of inalienable nouns in two Micronesian languages is examined using the paradigmatic strategies of whole-word morphology. Declensions in several of the languages are found to be partially cognate, pointing toward the reconstruction of Proto-Micronesian noun morphology. The paradigmatic strategies give us a formalism underlying speaker and hearer performance that is both simple and coherent, and provide a language-independent framework for working in comparative morphology.

Key words: whole-word morphology, inalienable possession, paradigmatic strategies, comparative morphology

### **1. Introduction**

The Paninian approach to morphology attempts to segment words of any complexity into their smallest meaningful parts,<sup>1</sup> which may be further classified under rubrics such as root, base, stem, and affixes of several types. Sometimes processes not easily associated with a particular segment are also identified as being part of a word's make-up, processes such as reduplication and ablaut. Although the emphasis is on analysis, implicit in the presentation are instructions for reconstituting the words, for getting all the pieces back together again in the proper order and shape. In languages with complex allomorphy, certain forms may be treated as basic, and explicit rules given for adjusting them differently in different places.

Who will be doing the reconstituting? Presumably the linguists reading such a description. But what about the everyday users of the language? Is it asserted or implied that they too build each word out of its component parts with each use? In my experience, this is rarely asserted, but often implied. In contrast, whole-word morphologists are much more concerned with what language users actually do, and in many ways are more akin to psycholinguists. They know that language users have remarkable ability to

---

<sup>1</sup> See Ford, Singh, and Martohardjono (1997) for more on the origins of this tradition and how it contrasts with the one exemplified in this paper.