

第三屆語言科學科展

從類型語言學看人稱標記

# 觀察筆記

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# 序

當初在決定語言科學科展的題目時，想到曾經在台灣語言學奧林匹亞看到關於人稱標記的考古題，如：達古嘉絨語（2018年臺灣語奧第一題）、阿留特語（2019年臺灣語奧第四題）、維普森語（2018年中國語奧初賽第三題）等。由於中文並沒有人稱標記，促使作者想了解人稱標記的用處，因此選擇了動詞人稱標記為研究主題。

我們選擇的研究方法是類型語言學（Linguistic typology），即透過比較世界上不同的語言，研究語言的多樣性並對其分類。在進行分析的過程中，我們發現了許多特殊的語言規則，其數量多致無法放入6頁有限的篇幅中，因此我們決定製作這本觀察筆記，詳細地把語料整理並加上解釋，希望藉此讓想深入了解人稱標記之讀者，能對人稱標記有更全面的了解。

本書收集了世界上50種同時標上A(Agent 主事者)跟P(Patient 受事者)之語言的人稱標記規則，並個別針對其特色與值得注意的地方做說明。

# 1. Abkhaz (Hewitt 1979: 103)

Hewitt, B. George. (1979). *Abkhaz*. (Lingua Descriptive Studies, 2.)  
Amsterdam: North-Holland.

Abkhaz 語的人稱標記，區分單、複數，第一 / 二 / 三人稱，  
並且會區分性別以及屬人、非屬人，如下：

			Singular	Plural
1st. person			s//z(ə)	h̄(a)/ah̄/aa
2nd. person		{ male	w(ə)	ṣ̌°//ẓ̌°(ə)
		{ female	b(ə)	
3rd. person	{ human	{ male	y(ə)	
		{ female	l(ə)	r//d(ə)
	{ non-human		(n)a	

## 2. Acehnese (Durie 1985: 202-3)

Durie, Mark. (1985). A grammar of Acehnese on the basis of a dialect of north Aceh. Dordrecht and Cinnaminson / Leiden: Foris Publications / Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde.

從 Acehnese 語的例句，看到第三人稱單數代名詞 jih 「他」與第三人稱單數人稱標記 ji 「他.人稱標記」語音相近，例句如下：

(8-118) gopnyan ka=mupōk ngōn=bak =u<sup>l</sup> (\*=geuh)  
 he IN collide with tree coconut (3)  
*He collided with a tree.*

(8-119) gopnyan ka=leupah ngōn=honda =nyan<sup>l</sup> (\*=geuh)  
 he IN pass with motorbike that (3)  
*He went by on that motorbike.*

A clitic may be floated to the right around an Agent NP marked by *lê*:

<p>(8-120) ka=ji=poh lē=jih<sup>l</sup>=kuh          IN 3 hit by he 1  <i>I have been hit by him.</i></p>	<p>(8-122) *jih ka=ji=poh<sup>l</sup>=geuh          he IN 3 hit 3  <i>(He hit [him])</i></p>
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### 3. **Acoma** (Miller 1965: 100)

Miller, Wick R. (1965). *Acoma Grammar and Texts*. (University of California Publications in Linguistics, 40.) Berkeley: University of California Press.

obv.: 第四人稱的概念(多個第三人稱出現在同個句子時, 較不重要的會當作第四人稱)

Pronominal Prefixes				
	Person	Nonmodal	Dubitative	Hortative
Set I	1(-3)	sʃ-, sʃj-	tVʔj-	ka-
	2(-3)	ʃ-	ç-	p-, ʔ-
	3(-3)	g-	dy-	pVʔj-
	obv.	gʃj-	dyj-	pj-
	1-2	ʃu-	ça-	sa-
	3-2	g-aʔ-	ʔ-aʔ-	p-aʔ-
	2-1	dyu-	dyu-	gu-
	3-1	sgu-	d-aʔ-	n-aʔ-
Set II	1st	ʃ-	t-, tVʔ-	k-
	2nd	ʃ-	ç-	č-, čúu-, čuu-
	3rd	g-, a-	dy-	p-, pVʔ-
Set III	1st	a-	tVʔ-	n-
	2nd	g-aʔ-	ʔ-aʔ-	ʔ-
	3rd	g-	dy-	p-
Set IV	1st	ʃ-, ʃ-aʔ-	d-aʔ-	n-aʔ-
	2nd	g-aʔ-	ʔ-aʔ-	ʔ-
	3rd	g-	dy-	p-

## Other Pronominal Prefixes

Negative, 1-(3)	sg-	(all sets)
Indefinite	sg-	(all sets)
Expective	nj-, $\acute{n}j$ -	(set I)
	n-	(sets II, III)
	n-əz-	(set IV)
Set I only:		
Negative, 3-1	sgj-	
Indefinite-obviative	sgj-	
Distributive (see Section 233):		
Nonmodal	$\acute{s}$ -, sk-	(all sets?)
Dubitative	st $\acute{t}$ -, sč-	(all sets?)

#### 4. **Ainu** (Shibatani 1990: 29)

Shibatani, Masayoshi. (1990). *The Languages of Japan*. (Cambridge Language Surveys.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ainu 語人稱標記，在特定環境中可以省略成一個詞，如下：

- |                   |              |               |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| (31) <i>ku-e-</i> | 'I-you'      | } <i>eci-</i> |
| <i>ku-eci-</i>    | 'I-you(PL)'  |               |
| <i>ci-e-</i>      | 'we-you'     |               |
| <i>ch-eci-</i>    | 'we-you(PL)' |               |

Other combinations of transitive subject and object affixes are preserved, e.g.

- (32) a. *ku-i-kore*  
 1SG-2HON-give  
 'I give you (HON)'
- b. *e-en-kore*  
 2SG-1SG  
 'you give me'
- c. *eci-un-kore*  
 2PL-1PL  
 'you (PL) give us'

## 5. Albanian (Camaj 1984: 180, 188, 94-95)

Camaj, Martin. (1984). Albanian grammar. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

### 合音現象

#### I. Endings of the Present System

Person	Indicative	Subjunctive (particle të)	Imperative	Optative	Admirative
	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
sg. 1	∅	∅		-sha ~ ça	-kam
2	∅	-ësh	∅	-sh ~ ç	-ke
3	∅	-ë		-të	-ka
pl. 1	-im	-im		-shim ~ çim	-kemi
2	-ni	-ni	-ni	-shi ~ ç	-keni
3	-in	-in		-shin ~ çin	-kan

127. A very frequent phenomenon is the combination of two weak forms, one in Dat. and one in Acc. (indirect + direct object):

Zefi **ma** dha librin 'Joseph gave me it (më e > ma) the book'

a) Such compounds (**me it, you it**, etc.) are presented in the following sample sentences in which the repetition of the object by means of two grammatical elements (pronoun and noun) is obligatory, while the subject may be omitted if it is not intended to be emphasized:

ma (më + e) dha librin	he gave me the book
ta (të + e) dha librin	he gave you (sg.) the book
ia (i + e) dha librin	he gave him the book
na e (na e) dha librin	he gave us the book
jua (ju + e) dha librin	he gave you (pl.) the book
ua (u + e) dha librin	he gave them the book

b) If **librin** (Acc. sg.) is changed to **librat** (Acc. pl.) in these examples, the second part of the compound is altered:

m'i (më + i) dha librat	he gave me the books
t'i (të + i) dha librat	he gave you (sg.) the books
ia (i + i) dha librat	he gave him the books
na i dha librat	he gave us the books
jua (ju + i) dha librat	he gave you (pl.) the books
ua (u + i) dha librat	he gave them the books

## 6. Arabic (Egyptian) (Gary and Gamal-Eldin 1982: 100, 101)

Gary, Judith Olmsted and Gamal-Eldin, Saad. (1982). Cairene Egyptian Colloquial Arabic. (Lingua Descriptive Studies, 6.) Amsterdam: North-Holland.

write 的字根是 ktib

in the following paradigm:

	Sg	I	-ni	M & F		Pl	I	-na	M & F
		II	-ak				II	-kum	M & F
		III	-u				III	-hum	M & F
		III	-ha						
(632)		jufti-ha	ʔimbaarit						
		saw I-her	yesterday						
		'I saw her	yesterday'						
(633)		juftu-hum	ʔimbaarit						
		saw I them	yesterday						
		'I saw them	yesterday'						

ʔa-ktib	write I
ti-ktib	write you M
ti-ktib-i	write you F
ji-ktib	write he
ti-ktib	write she
ni-ktib	write we
ti-ktib-u	write you M & F
ji-ktib-u	write they M & F

Active:	Sg	kaatib	M
		kaat(i)b-a	F
	Pl	katblin	M and F
Passive:	Sg	maktuub	M
		maktuuba	F
	Pl	maktubiin	M and F

## 7. Arapesh (Mountain) (Conrad and Wogiga 1991: 25)

Conrad, Robert J. and Wogiga, Kepas. (1991). An Outline of Bukiyip Grammar. (Pacific Linguistics, Series C, 113.) Canberra: Australian National University.

Arapesh 語的人稱標記在 object 是第三人稱但不是代名詞的時候，似乎不會有標記產生。(from 例句 121 跟 122 第一句) 猜測只要是第三人稱但不是代名詞時，就不會寫標記。

(121) Nobat t-a-wak                      hah.                      →                      Nobat t-a-ah-ah.                      ↓  
 dog cll1SG SUBJ-R-cat                      finger                      dog cll1SUBJ-R-cll13SG OBJ-eat  
 'The dog ate a finger.'                      'The dog ate it (a finger).'  
 Nobat t-a-h-ah.  
 dog cll1SG SUBJ-R-cll13SG OBJ-eat  
 'The dog ate it (a finger).'

(122) Nobat t-a-wak                      heh.                      →                      Nobat t-a-eh-ah.  
 dog cll1SG SUBJ-R-cat                      fingers                      dog cll1SUBJ-R-cll13PL OBJ-eat  
 'The dog ate fingers.'                      'The dog ate them (fingers).'

## 8. Asmat (Voorhoeve 1965: 85)

Voorhoeve, Clemens L. (1965). The Flamingo Bay Dialect of the Asmat Language. (Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal, Land en Volkenkunde, 46.) The Hague: M. Nijhoff.

Asmat 語的 subjective suffixes 在第三人稱單數時沒有標記，跟有些語言一樣

Suffixes indicating the object	
I.	zero
II.	-n after a vowel or r. -en word-finally; and after C. -ĕn medial; and after C ≠ r.
III.	-aw
Suffixes indicating the subject	
1st. pers. s.	-i
2nd. pers. s.	-em; after w, however: -om
3rd. pers. s.	zero
1st. pers. pl.	-om
2nd. pers. pl.	-okom; after r or w, however: -kom
3rd. pers. pl.	-es; after p or w, however: -os. With object-suffix -en - you (pl.): zero; see § 126.

formal	informal		
1. tetám-ci	tetám-ĕrí	por-í	if I see him <sup>13</sup>
2. tetám-cin	tetám-ĕrín	por-ín	if I see you
3. tetám-cem	tetám-ĕrém	por-ém	if you see him
4. tetám-cĕném	tetám-erném	por-ném	if you see me
5. tetám-cawóm	tetám-ĕrawóm	pór-awóm	if you see us
6/8. tetám-caw <sup>14</sup>	tetám-ĕráw	por-áw	if he sees him, us
7. tetám-cen	tetám-ĕrén	por-én	if he sees me, you; if they see you (pl.)
9. tetám-com	tetám-ĕróm	por-óm	if we see him
10. tetám-cĕnóm	tetám-ernóm	por-nóm	if we see you
11. tetám-cokom	tetám-erkóm	por-kóm	if you see him
12. tetám-cĕnokóm	tetám-ernokóm	pór-nokóm	if you see me
13. tetám-cawkóm	tetám-ĕrawkóm	pór-awkóm	if you see us
14. tetám-ces	tetám-ĕrés	por-és	if they see him
15. tetám-cĕnés	tetám-ernés	por-nés	if they see me, you (sing.)
16. tetám-cawós	tetám-ĕrawós	pór-awós	if they see us

## 9. Atakapa (Swanton 1929: 125)

Swanton, John R. (1929). A sketch of the Atakapa language.  
International Journal of American Linguistics 5. 121-149.

Atakapa 語的人稱標記與代名詞有關聯(如第二人稱單複數)。

	Independent forms	Objective prefixes	Subjective suffixes
		Singular	
1st pers.	<i>wi</i>	<i>hi-</i>	<i>-ð</i>
2d pers.	<i>na</i>	<i>n-, na-</i>	—
3d pers.	<i>ha</i>	<i>ha-, —</i>	—
		Plural	
1st pers.	<i>yitkit</i>	<i>ic-</i>	<i>-tse(l), -tse</i>
2d pers.	<i>nakit</i>	<i>nak-</i>	<i>-tem</i>
3d pers.	<i>hakit</i>	<i>cak-</i>	<i>-ul, -ti</i>
Indefinite			
form of the		<i>hi-, (or i-)</i>	
3d person			

## 10. Bawm (Reichle 1981: 145-47)

Reichle, Verena. (1981). Bawm Language and Lore. Tibeto-Burman Area. (Europäische Hochschulschriften Reihe, 21.) Bern: Peter Lang.

Bawm 語的人稱標記有區分反身與非反身。

person	"mah"-pronouns	"nih"-pronouns
1st sg	keimah, kei	kei
2nd	nangmah	nang
3rd	amah	anih
1st pl	kanmah	kannih
2nd	nanmah	nannih
3rd	anmah	annih

person	non-reflexive		reflexive	
	sg + ∅	pl + -n	sg + -a, -i	pl + -(n)a
1st ka	ka	kan	kā, kai	kan(n)a
2nd na	na	nan	nā, nai	nan(n)a
3rd a	a	an	ā, āi	an(n)a

### Reflexive, reciprocal

kai muh  
see

ti uain ā chang  
water wine change

anna rem kho lo  
agree can not

'I see myself'

'the wine changes into water'  
(J2/9)

'they cannot agree (with  
each other)'

# 11. Berber (Middle Atlas) (Penchoen 1973b: 25, 56)

Penchoen, Thomas G. (1973). Tamazight of the Ayt Ndhir. (Afroasiatic Dialects, 1.) Los Angeles: Undena Publishing.

Berber 語的第二人稱區分陰性、陽性。

## 3.5.1 Verb Subject Affixes

Subject affixes are prefixes or suffixes to the verb stem, or both (2nd person). The line represents the verb:

STEM	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1	----- x	n ----
2m	} t ----- d	t ---- m
f		t ----- nt
3m	y -----	---- n
f	t -----	---- nt

## 4.2.1 Direct Object Noun Phrase

The pronoun replacing a direct object noun phrase is suffixed to the verb form if no particle is present, it is suffixed to the particle if one is present:

- (d) ičča uryaz aksum 'The man ate the meat'  
 ičča-t uryaz 'The man ate it'
- (e) la zzadent tširratin iməndi 'The girls grind the grain'  
 la-t zzadent tširratin 'The girls grind it'
- (f) ad-yawəy umazan tabratt 'The messenger will carry (the) letter'  
 at-tt yawəy umazan 'The messenger will carry it'

## 4.2.2 Indirect Object Noun Phrase

The same rule applies to indirect object pronouns as does to direct object pronouns:

- (g) iyiy uterras i-tyerza 'The young man can plow'  
 iyiy-as uterras 'The young man can do it'
- (h) la issawal umyar i-mədden 'The chief speaks to (the) people'  
 la-sən issawal umyar 'The chief speaks to them'

## 12. Bilin (Hetzron 1976: 23)

Hetzron, Robert. (1976). The Agaw Languages. Afroasiatic Linguistics 3. 1-45.

Bilin 語的人稱標記，會因為音調不同而改變主詞。

e.g.  $\gamma^{\text{H}} + \acute{e} \rightarrow \gamma^{\text{H}} \acute{e}$  'he eats', but  $\gamma^{\text{L}} + \acute{e} \rightarrow \gamma^{\text{L}} e$  'I eat'.

在多種情況中 第三人稱女性與其他人稱標記差距較多(其他標記都有 k)

Table 5. AGAW VERBAL SUFFIXES

	Bilin	Xamir ~ Lasta (PB)	Xamta	Kemant	Qara (R)	Falasha (H)	Aangi
							def. indef.
PAST							
Sg. 1.	-x' ʔn	-ʔn	-ʔn	-ʔy'	-ʔ	-yʊn	-y' ʔ
2.	-xəx'	-nū	-iʔá	-yʔy'	-iá/-á	-iʔ	-ʔy' ʔ
3m.	-əx'	-ʔku	-á	-ʔy'	-áku	-əy	-y' ʔ
3f.	-ʔi	-áʔáú	-ʔ	-ʔi	-(i)ʔi	-ʔiʔi	-ʔy' ʔ
Pl. 1.	-nəx' ʔn	-nəbúʔn	-ʔn	-nʔy'	-nū	-nyʊn	-n ʔy' ʔ
2.	-dənx	-ʔnə	-nən	-iʔy'	-iáú/-əiá	-iʔyʊ	-ʔáú
3.	-nək'	-ʔn	-ʔʔn	-nʔy'	-(i)nú	-ny	-ʔáú -iáú
			Xamir (d'Abbadie)				
NONPAST							
Sg. 1.	-áʔ ʔn	-ʔáʔn	-ʔn	-ʔk'	-áʔn		-ʔy' ʔ
2.	-nák'	-kák'	(kə-)...-nák'	-yʔk'	-yáʔn/-áʔn		-ʔy' ʔ
3m.	-áʔ	-áʔ	(y-)...-ʔn	-ʔk'	-áʔn		-ʔn
3f.	-áʔi	-ʔay	ʔ	-áʔi	-áʔi		-ʔi
Pl. 1.	-nák' ʔn	-nák' ʔn	ʔn...-ʔn	-nʔk'	-nák' ʔn		-nák' ʔn
2.	-dənáʔk'	-ʔnəʔn	-nən	-iʔk' ʔn	-yáʔn/-áʔn		-ʔy' ʔ
3.	-nák'	-nək' ʔn	-nū	-ʔk' ʔn	-áʔn		-ʔn

<sup>37</sup>Plazikowsky-Brauner indicates gemination of the last consonant of the verb in Sg./Pl. 2. and Sg. 3f., preceding the *i*. I am not sure if this has to be trusted. For Aangi, she also gives similar gemination: Pl. 2. *kəʔʔiʔka* 'you have been able', Pl. 3. *kəʔʔiʔka* 'they have been able' for what I recorded as *kəʔiʔka* and *kəʔiʔka* respectively.

<sup>38</sup>Conti Rossini gives here *-yáʔn* like in Quara.

### 13. Bororo (Crowell 1979: 206)

Crowell, Thomas Harris. (1979). A Grammar of Bororo.

1. 第一人稱複數會分成 inclusive 跟 exclusive
2. 第三人稱複數會分成 normal、coreferential 跟 reciprocal
3. 不分性別

7.2.1 Free pronoun. The free pronoun paradigm is as follows:

Singular		Plural
1	imi	pagi inclusive
		xegi exclusive
2	aki	tagi
3	ema	ema-ge
	Coreferential	puđumi
	Reciprocal	pugi or pu

#### Noun + Bound Pronoun

(13) Imedi u-tu-re.

man 3sg-go-neutral

The man left.

(14) Ime e-tu-re.

men 3pl-go-neutral

The men left.

(15) Imedi'Ø-migi-re hai'Ø-tada..

man 3sg-sit-neutral house 3sg-inside

The man sat in the house.

fixes on inalienably possessed nouns. The bound pronoun paradigm is

	Singular		Plural
1	l-		pa- inclusive xe- exclusive
2	a-		ta-
3	∅ ~ u-		e-
		Coreferential	ti- ~ xi-
		Reciprocal	pu-

# 14. Chukchi (Dunn 1999:180, 180-184)

Dunn, Michael. (1999). A Grammar of Chukchi.

Chukchi 語的主詞若是第三人稱，就不把 He She It 寫進去。

- 002 **qut-ʔi** **wakʔo-ʔe** **iw-nin** “**q-ʔomr-ena-nr-aa-rkən!**  
 stand.up-TH sit.down-TH say-3sgA.3sgO INT-strong-AP-hold-TH-PROG  
**cama** **ʔətka-t** **ənqen** **q-ə-nilu-rkə-net!**  
 and leg-3plABS that.3sgABS INT-E-wave-PROG-3plo  
*He stood up, he took his seat, she said to him “Hold on tight! And wave your legs!”* [cy134]
- 003 **ənkʔam** / **nenənə** **ra-terʔaa-rkən** / **ne-r-iw-ə-rkəni-ʔət**  
 and child FUT-cry-PROG INV-FUT-say-E-PROG-2sgO /  
**waj** **waj** **q-ə-nlawat-ʔ-ən** **ana** **ter ʔ-ə-lʔat-ə-rkənʔ** /  
 DEICT DEICT INT-E-breastfeed-TH-E-3sgO so cry-E-DUR-E-PROG  
**ləyen** **q-iw-ə-rkə-net** “**eej** **waj** **t-ə-lye-plətko-ɪpə-ʔʔa-k**  
 really INT-say-E-PROG-3plo yes DEICT 1sg-E-INTS-finish-INCH-TH-1sg  
**janot** **waj** **qeme-jəʔ-ən** **m-ə-tejk-ə-ʔʔe-n!**  
 first DEICT dish-contents-E-ABS 1sg.INT-E-make-E-TH-3sgO  
*And, [if] the child will cry, they’ll say to you “Hey hey, breastfeed him, he’s crying”, you just say to them “Yes, I [have to] finish up here, first I’ll dish up the food”.* [cy401]

15. **Coos (Hanis)** (Frachtenberg 1922a: 351)

Frachtenberg, Leo Joachim. (1922). Coos. In Boas, Franz (ed.), Handbook of American Indian Languages 2, 297-429. Washington: Government Printing Office.

## 第三人稱單數不加詞綴

The personal pronouns are usually omitted for singular subjects. They always occur, however, when the subject is dual or plural.

*ne'xkan wändj e'v'ltā'mî* I that way told you 17.2

*emuatitsā'mî* I (want to) feel of you 72.10

*ēlaā'mî* I take you along

*ŋtō'hits* I hit it 64.5

*ētō'hits* you hit it 20.19

*tō'hits* he hit him (or it) 20.19

*ŋtō'hitsū* me he hit

*ētō'hitsū* thee he hit

*cîn kwîna'il* you he sees

*xwîn e'pūtā'mî hanL* we two thee will take home 126.19, 20

*lîn e'sitsi'ntā'mî* we thee (came to) see 130.19, 20

*ux ŋtō'hits* them two I hit

*ūl ētō'hits* them you hit

*ne'xkan e'wîlā'mî* I am looking for you

*e'wîwinā'mî* I am cheating you

*ēk!wînā'is* you were shooting at me

*ēsqā'is* you were seizing me

*ŋk!wî'nîl* he was shooting at me

*e'wîluwîtā'mî* I have looked for you

*e'wî'ntsā'mî* I have cheated you

*ēk!wîntā'is* you took a shot at me

*ēsqatsā'is* you seized me

*ŋk!wî'ntū* he shot at me

The imperative transitive pronouns have been described in § 43. They are *-em* TO ME, *-e'is* ME.

## 16. **Daga** (Murane 1974: 44)

Murane, Elizabeth. (1974). *Daga Grammar: From Morpheme to Discourse*. (Summer Institute of Linguistics Publications in Linguistics and related Fields, 43.) Norman: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Daga 語的主詞用人稱標記，而受詞用代名詞的方式呈現。

(yawa-nege)-n  
(see-me)-3s/p

‘He saw me.’

(yawa-ge)-n  
(see-you)-3s/p

‘He saw you.’

(yav-#)-en  
(see-him)-3s/p

‘He saw him.’

(yawa-ne)-n  
(see-us)-3s/p

‘He saw us.’

(yawa-e)-n  
(see-you)-3s/p

‘He saw you.’

(yawa-mo)-n  
(see-them)-3s/p

‘He saw them.’

17. **Dani (Lower Grand Valley)** (Bromley 1981: 27, 191-2, 26)

Bromley, H. Myron. (1981). A Grammar of Lower Grand Valley Dani. (Pacific Linguistics, Series C, 63.) Canberra: Australian National University.

主事者(or 主詞)放在後綴；受事者放在前綴

*nathe* 'he hit me';  
*hathe* 'he hit you (sg)';  
*wathe* 'he hit him' or 'he hit it';  
*ninathe* 'he hit us';  
*hinathe* 'he hit you (pl)';  
*inathe* 'he hit them'.

*wathi* 'I hit, killed him';  
*wathin* 'you (sg) hit, killed him';  
*wathe* 'he hit, killed him (not himself), her, it';  
*wathu* 'we hit, killed him';  
*wathip* 'you (pl) hit, killed him';  
*watha* 'they hit, killed him'.

## 18. Diola-Fogny (Sapir 1965: 90, 91)

Sapir, J. David. (1965). *A Grammar of Diola-Fogny*. (West African Language Monographs, 3.) Ibadan: Cambridge University Press, in association with The West African Languages Survey and The Institute of African Studies.

Diola-Fogny 語的代名詞與人稱標記的關係不明顯

### 7.2 PRONOUNS

#### 7.21 SUBJECT/OBJECT PRONOUNS

7.211 All of the personal pronouns, except the two 3rd persons, are independent themes. The 3rd persons are based on the concord pronoun  $\text{C}$  (7.212).

inje	1st person singular ('I, me')
aw	2nd person singular ('you')
ɔ	3rd person singular ('he, him')
uli	1st person plural exclusive ('we, us')
wala ~ wala	1st person plural inclusive ('we all, us') <sup>6</sup> (3.8)
muyu ~ muyul	2nd person plural
ko ~ buko	3rd person plural

### 10.2 BOUND COMPLEMENTS

#### 10.21 PERSONAL MARKERS

With the addition of two allomorphs, the personal markers used as bound complements are identical with bound possessives (7.132).

-om ~ -a:m ~ -an	me
-i	you (sg)
-ɔ ~ ɔl	him (3.7)
-uli ~ -o:li	us (excl) (regional variants)
-ɔla ~ ɔlal	us (incl) (cf. 7.132 for a discussion of dual incl)
-u ~ -ul	you (pl)
-i: ~ -il	them

## 19. Georgian (Hewitt 1995: 128)

Hewitt, B. George. (1995). *Georgian: A Structural Reference Grammar*.  
Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Georgian 語的人稱標記分成兩個 Set，兩邊使用的標記內容都不一致。



## 20. Gooniyandi (McGregor 1990: 203-15)

McGregor, William. (1990). *A Functional Grammar of Gooniyandi*.  
Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Gooniyandi 語單數分不同 set, 第一人稱複數分 RU(待分析)。

Table 3-8: *Pronominal prefixes to single-valent classifiers*

	sg	R	nsg	U
1	+ng+ (set 1) +li+ (set 2)	+jidd+		+jadd+
2	+ngg+ (set 1) +ji+ (set 2)		+nggidd+	
3	∅		+bidd+	

Set 1:

{ward -ng +I} → /wardngi/ 'I went'  
go (1sg)N +I

{ward -ngg +I} → /wardngggi/ 'you went'  
go (2sg)N +I

(See VR7' for *gi* insertion.)

Set 2:

{barn -li +bindi} → /barnloondi/ 'I got back'  
return (1sg)N +BINDI

{barn -ji +bindi} → /barnjoondi/ 'you got back'  
return (2sg)N +BINDI

(See rule CCR9.)

{barn -∅ +bindi} → /barnbindi/ 'he returned'  
return (3sg)N +BINDI

{mird -∅ +marni} → /mirdmarni/ 'it's tied up'  
tie:up (3sg)N +MARNI

## 21. Greek (Modern) (Mackridge 1985: 172-182, 145)

Mackridge, Peter. (1985). *The Modern Greek Language: a descriptive analysis of standard modern greek*. Oxford / New York: Oxford University Press.

Greek (Modern) 語的 case 有多達七種

TABLE 4.2

		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st person	Nominative	ἐγώ	ἐμεῖς
	Acc./Gen.	ἐμένα	ἐμᾶς
2nd person	Nominative	ἐσύ	ἐσεῖς
	Acc./Gen.	ἐσένα	ἐσᾶς

The clitic forms are shown in Table 4.3.

TABLE 4.3

		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st person	Accusative	μέ } μοῦ }	μᾶς
	Genitive		
2nd person	Accusative	σέ } σοῦ }	σᾶς
	Genitive		

TABLE 5.3

	<i>Imperfective active</i>		<i>Perfective active</i>		<i>Perfective passive</i>	
	<i>Non-past</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Non-past</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Non-past</i>	<i>Past</i>
Stem	Impf.	Impf.	Pf. act.	Pf. act.	Pf. pass.	Pf. pass.
Endings	I, II, III, IV	(-ús-) (-αγ-)} <sub>V</sub>	I, II	V	II	-ik- + V

<b>I</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>
	1	‘o ‘ume/‘ome		1	-ó -úme
	2	‘is ‘ete		2	-ís -íte
	3	‘i ‘un(e)		3	-í -ún(e)
<b>III</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>
	1	-áo -áme		1	-ó -úme
	2	-ás -áte		2	-ás -áte
	3	-ái -án(e)		3	-á -ún(e)
<b>V</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>
	1	‘a ‘ame		1	-me -maste
	2	‘es ‘ate		2	-se -ste/‘saste
	3	‘e ‘an/‘an(e)		3	-te -nde
<b>VII</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>			
	1	‘mun(a)			‘maste/‘mastan
	2	‘sun(a)			‘saste/‘sastan
	3	‘tan(e)/‘ndan			‘ndusan/‘ndan(e)/‘ndan
<b>VIIa</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>VIIa</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>P</b>
	1	‘me ‘maste		1	‘mun(a) ‘maste/‘mastan
	2	‘se ‘ste/‘saste		2	‘sun(a) ‘saste/‘sastan
	3	‘ne ‘ne		3	‘tan(e) ‘tan(e)/‘san(e)

22. **Greenlandic (West)** (Fortescue 1984: 289)

Fortescue, Michael. (1984). West Greenlandic. (Croom Helm Descriptive Grammars.) London: Croom Helm.

分成 6\*6 的主詞-受詞表格

<u>subject</u>	<u>object</u>					
	3s	3p	2s	2p	1s	1p
1s	-vara	-vakka	-vakkit	-vassi	-	-
2s	-vat	-vatit	-	-	-varma	-vatsigit
3s	-vaa	-vai	-vaatit	-vaasi	-vaanga	-vaatigit
1p	-varput	-vavut	-vatsigit	-vassi	-	-
2p	-varsi	-vasi	-	-	-vassinga	-vassigit
3p	-vaat	-vaat	-vaatsit	-vaasi	-vaannga	-vaatigit

imir-niru-sariaqar-putit  
 drink more must 2s-indic.  
 'You must drink more'

aqagu avalat-tussaa-vunga  
 tomorrow go-to-Denmark is-to 1s-indic.  
 'Tomorrow I am to go to Denmark'

inna-jaa-ssa-atit  
 go-to-bed early shall 2s-indic.  
 'You must/shall go to bed early'

timmi-sinnaa-vuq  
 fly can 3s-indic.  
 'It can fly'

arsaati-llaqqip-put  
 play-football be-good-at 3p-indic.  
 'They are good at football'

aallar-naviir-putit  
 leave can-no-longer 2s-indic.  
 'You can't leave any more'

qasu-ja-vuq  
 be-tired tend-to 3s-indic.  
 'He gets tired easily'

iqqaama-juminar-puq  
 remember be-easy-to 3s-indic.  
 'It is easy/good to remember'

## 23. Halkomelem (Upriver) (Galloway 1993: 176)

Galloway, Brent D. (1993). A Grammar of Upriver Halkomelem. (University of California Publications in Linguistics, 96.) Berkeley: University of California Press.

Halkomelem (Upriver) 語的人稱標記根據動詞的型態分三種類型：Vi、Vt 跟過去式。過去式的人稱標記會獨立出來放動詞前。

TABLE 6

Non-subordinate Subject Pronouns

<u>With Vi</u>	<u>With Vt</u>	<u>Before verb</u>	<u>Translation</u>
-cəl [ɕɪl]	-cəl	cəl	'I'
-cəxʷ [ɕuxʷ]	-cəxʷ	cəxʷ	'you (sg.)'
nothing added	-əs	lə	'he, she, it, they'
-cət [ɕɪt]	-cət	cət	'we'
-cəp [ɕəp]	-cəp	cəp	'you folks'

lémcəl	meyθaməcəl	cəl lémcəl	
'I go'	'I help you'	'I went'	
lémcəxʷ	meyθáxʷcəxʷ	cəxʷ lémcəxʷ	
'you go'	'you help me'	'you went'	
lémcəl	meyθáxʷəs	lə lémcəl	
'he, she, it goes, they go'	'he, she, it helps me, they help me'	'he, she, it, they went'	
lémcəp	meyθáxʷcəp	cəp lémcəp	
'you folks go'	'you folks help me'	'you folks went'	

## 24. Hamtai (Oates and Oates 1968: 27, 45)

Oates, William J. and Oates, Lynette F. (1968). *Kapau Pedagogical Grammar*. (Pacific Linguistics, Series C, 10.) Canberra: Australian National University.

分成單、雙及複數。人稱標記區分的比代名詞簡單。

weäp-m-na I will soon come down.

(a) Immediate Future Conjugation of weäp- 'come down'

1S.	weäpmna	I will come soon.
2S.	weäptna	You will come soon.
3S.	weäpana	He will come soon.
1DL.	weäpino	We, two, will come soon.
2,3DL.	weäphina	You, they, two, will come soon.
1PL.	weäpäno	We all will come soon.
2,3PL.	weäphuna	You, they, all will come soon.

(b) Pronoun Suffixes

(m) series are as follows:

1S.	-m	I
2S.	-t	You
3S.	-a	He, she
1DL.	-i...o	We two
2,3DL.	-hi	You, they two
1PL.	-ä...o	We all
2,3PL.	-hu	You, they all

SUBJECT	TRANSITIVE VERB (N-Vx)	
ni	ymnga qa-n-ti	I am cold (lit. 'cold is
I	cold (pre-me-uttering it is)	uttering on me').

(b) Objective Prefixes are as follows:

1S.	n-, ng-	to, on me
2S.	qä-, ä-	" " you
3S.	u-, w-	" " him
1DL.	eä-, e...ä	" " us two
2DL.	qä'-, qä-, ä-	" " you two
3DL.	u-, w-	" " they two
1PL.	nä-	" " us all
2PL.	he-	" " you all
3PL.	u-, w-	" " they all

(c) Rules of Occurrence of the different objective prefix forms:

- 1S. ng- occurs before k- and q; n- elsewhere; qiyana 'He will soon hit' plus n- is nqiyana 'He will soon hit me'.
- 2S. a- occurs following q- prefix; qä- elsewhere. \*qati 'He speaks' plus -ä- is \*qäti 'He is speaking with you'.
- 3S., DL.PL. u- occurs before stems beginning with a consonant; w- before stems beginning with a vowel.

## 25. Jakaltek (Craig 1977: 109, 106)

Craig, Colette Grinevald. (1977). The Structure of Jakaltec. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Jakaltek 語的 SVO 句型，O 的詞綴會在 S 前面，比較像 OSV

(20)	x-0-(y)-a1	nai	w-et	an	chubil
	asp-A3-E3-say	cl/he	E1-to	lp	that
	2 1		3		
	sonlom	0	ha-mam		
	marimba player	A3	E2-father		
		4	5		
	'he said to me	that your	father was	a marimba	player'

struction with the adjectival predicate meba 'poor':

(23)	sg	1-	meba	hin		'I am poor'
		2-	meba	hach		'you are poor'
		3-	meba	0	nai	'he is poor'
					cl/he	

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pl	1-	meba	hoil			'we are poor'
	2-	meba	hex			'you (pl) are poor'
	3-	meba	0~	heb	naj	'they are poor'
				pl	cl/he	

(28)

		-mam		'father'
sg	1-	hin-mam		'my father'
	2-	ha-mam		'your father'
	3-	s-mam	naj cl	'his father'
pl	1-	cu-mam		'our father'
	2-	he-mam		'your (pl) father'
	3-	s-mam	heb naj al cl	'their father'

A. subject of a transitive verb:<sup>8</sup>

(30) a. ch-in ha-maka  
asp-A1 | E2-hit  
'you hit me'

b. ch-ach y-oche naj  
asp-A2 | E3-like cl/he  
'he likes you'

0

## 26. Jaqaru (Hardman 2000: 55)

Hardman, Martha J. (2000). Jaqaru. (Languages of the World / Materials, 183.) München: Lincom Europa.

只分 1p, 2p, 3p 跟 4p, 形成 4\*4 表格的十種後綴(與時態變化)

**Verbal morphology in Jaqaru is enormously complex,**

Chart of verbal persons

to → from ↓	2	1	4	3
2		—uta —utumata —utusama	—ushta —ushtumata —ushtusama	—ta —mata —sama
1	—ima —mama —shtama			—t'a —nha —sa
4				—tana —tana —sana
3	—tama —matama —mašama	—utu —utuni —utusp'a	—ushtu —ushtuni —ushtusp'a	—i —ni —sp'a

## Chart of present/future/desiderative conjugations

## Present tense

1p to 2p	ill.k.ima	'I see you'	1>2
2p to 1p	ill.k.uta	'you see me'	2>1
2p to 4p	ill.k.ushta	'you see us'	2>4
3p to 1p	ill.k.utu	'she sees me'	3>1
3p to 4p	ill.k.ushtu	'she sees us'	3>4
3p to 2p	ill.k.tma	'she sees you'	3>2
2p to 3p	ill.k.ta	'you see him'	2>3
1p to 3p	ill.k.t"a	'I see him'	1>3
4p to 3p	ill.k.tna	'we see him'	4>3
3p to 3p	ill.k.i	'she sees him'	3>3

## Future tense

1p to 2p	ill.mama	'I will see you'	1>2
2p to 1p	ill.tumata	'you will see me'	2>1
2p to 4p	ill.shtumata	'you will see us'	2>4
3p to 1p	ill.tuni	'she will see me'	3>1
3p to 4p	ill.shtuni	'she will see us'	3>4
3p to 2p	ill.matma	'she will see you'	3>2
2p to 3p	ill.mata	'you will see him'	2>3
1p to 3p	illa.nha	'I will see him'	1>3
4p to 3p	illa.tna	'we will see him'	4>3
3p to 3p	illa.ni	'she will see him'	3>3

## Desiderative tense

1p to 2p	ill.shtama	'I should see you'	1>2
2p to 1p	ill.tusma	'you should see me'	2>1
2p to 4p	ill.shtusama	'you should see us'	2>4
3p to 1p	ill.tusp"a	'she should see me'	3>1
3p to 4p	ill.shtusp"a	'she should see us'	3>4
3p to 2p	ill.masma	'she should see you'	3>2
2p to 3p	illa.sma	'you should see him'	2>3
1p to 3p	ill.sa	'I should see him'	1>3
4p to 3p	illa.sna	'we should see him'	4>3
3p to 3p	illa.sp"a	'she should see him'	3>3

## 27. Karok (Mithun 1999: 184)

Mithun, Marianne. (1999). *The Languages of Native North America*.  
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

c 句的主詞是 meat，在 Karok 語直接加一個代表主詞的後綴。

- Kimball 1991:204-7
- (23) KOASATI HEARSAY/QUOTATIVE AND AUDITORY
- a. *cokfa:tihilkón*                    *immámkalá:himp*  
*cokfa:tihilk-ón*                    *im-mánka-l-á:hi-mp*  
 rabbit.story-OBJECT            3SG.DATIVE-tell-1SG.AGENT-INTENTIVE-QUOTATIVE  
 ‘He says that I should tell him a traditional narrative.’
- b. *wáykat*                                *nakátoho:limpak*                    *copoktiniikák*  
*wáyka-t*                                *nakálla-toho:li-mpa-k*                *copoktiniiká-k*  
 fly.SG-CONNECTOR                go.off.SG-REALIS-INFERENTIAL-HEARSAY-PAST    hummingbird-SUBJECT  
 ‘Hummingbird (must have) flown off, (so it is said).’
- c. *nipók*                                    *aksóhkaha*  
*nipó-k*                                    *aksóhka-ha*  
 meat-SUBJECT                        chat-AUDITORY  
 ‘(It sounds like) the meat is charring.’

28. **Kashmiri** (Wali and Koul 1997: 196, 250)

Wali, Kashi and Koul, Omkar N. (1997). *Kashmiri: A Cognitive-Descriptive Grammar*. London: Routledge.

(語料跟規則沒有對上) Kashmiri 在各種人數下都會區分性別。

(1) Person	Deixis	Masculine		Feminine	
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
I		bɪ	əʃ'	bɪ	əʃ'
II		tsɪ	toh'	tsɪ	toh'
III	proximate	yi	yim	yi	yimɪ
III	remote (within sight)	hu	hum	hɔ	humɪ
III	remote (out of sight)	su	tim	sɔ	timɪ

(2a) tse vɪchi-th (sɔ).  
you-erg saw-3fsg-2sgps her-abs  
'You saw her.'

(2b) os-m-ay.  
laugh-1sgps-2sgps  
'I laughed at you.'

(3b) (tsɪ) par kita:b/ kita:b par.  
you read-2s book book read  
'You read a book./Read a book.'

(9a) tse vod-u-th.  
you-erg cry--2ps  
'You cried.'

(9b) tse von-u-th timan apuz.  
you-erg told-msg-2ps them-dat lie-abs-msg  
'You told them a lie.'

(9c) va:v-an d'ut-n-am daki to:r.  
wind-erg gave-3ps-1sgps push there  
'The wind pushed me there.'

## 29. **Kawaiisu** (Zigmond et al. 1990-1991: 87)

Zigmond, Maurice L. and Booth, Curtis G. and Munro, Pamela. 1000.

Kawaiisu: a Grammar and Dictionary with Texts. (University of California Publications in Linguistics, 119.) Berkeley: University of California Press.

猜測：Kawaiisu 語的動詞詞綴有優先順序，因為有更重要的事情要表達，所以不是寫人稱標記。

VERB =	inanimate	>	animate	>	second	>	first
STEM	demonstrative		demonstrative		person		person

(34) **sina<sup>?</sup>avi tina-na=ina=ina kami-a**  
 coyote chase-CMP=him=his jackrabbit-ACC  
 'A coyote was chasing a jackrabbit'

(35) **ka<sup>?</sup>a-tii-na=ina=ni**  
 eat-CAUS-CMP=him=my  
 'I feed him'

(36) **kari-tii-na=ina=ni**  
 sit-CAUS-CMP=his=me  
 'He made me sit down'

30. **Kilivila** (Senft 1986: 31, 36)

Senft, Gunter. (1986). *Kilivila, the Language of the Trobriand Islanders*. (Mouton Grammar Library, 3.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Kilivila 語的第二人稱複數標記=第二人稱單數標記(前綴)+複

數標記(後綴)。

Person	Subject- prefix	Verb stem	Number-marker
1.Ps.Sg.	<b>a</b>	— <b>paiewa</b> I work	
2.Ps.Sg.	<b>ku</b>	— <b>paiewa</b> you work	
3.Ps.Sg.	<b>i</b>	— <b>paiewa</b> he/she works	
Dual incl.	<b>ta</b>	— <b>paiewa</b> we two work	
Dual excl.	<b>ka</b>	— <b>paiewa</b> we two work	
1.Ps.Pl.incl.	<b>ta</b>	— <b>paiewa</b> — <b>si</b> we work	
1.Ps.Pl.excl.	<b>ka</b>	— <b>paiewa</b> — <b>si</b> we work	
2.Ps.Pl.	<b>ku</b>	— <b>paiewa</b> — <b>si</b> you work	
3.Ps.Pl.	<b>i</b>	— <b>paiewa</b> — <b>si</b> they work	

	1	2	3	4
1.Ps.Sg.	<b>a-</b>	<b>ba-</b>	<b>la-</b>	<b>ma-</b>
2.Ps.Sg.	<b>ku-</b>	<b>buku-</b>	<b>luku-</b>	<b>muku-</b>
3.Ps.Sg.	<b>i-/e-</b>	<b>bi-</b>	<b>le-</b>	<b>me-</b>
Dual incl.	<b>ta-</b>	<b>bita-</b>	<b>lata-</b>	<b>mata-</b>
Dual excl.	<b>ka-</b>	<b>baka-</b>	<b>laka-</b>	<b>maka-</b>
1.Ps.Pl.incl.	<b>ta-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>bata-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>lata-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>mata-</b> <b>-si</b>
1.Ps.Pl.excl.	<b>ka-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>baka-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>laka-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>maka-</b> <b>-si</b>
2.Ps.Pl.	<b>ku-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>buku-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>luku-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>muku-</b> <b>-si</b>
3.Ps.Pl.	<b>i-</b> <b>-si</b> <b>e-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>bi-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>le-</b> <b>-si</b>	<b>me-</b> <b>-si</b>

## 31. Kiribati (Groves et al. 1985: 57)

Groves, Terab'ata R. and Groves, Gordon W. and Jacobs, Roderick. (1985). Kiribatese: An Outline Description. (Pacific Linguistics, Series D, 64.) Canberra: Australian National University.

4.5.1 的規則說明: "ngaia" He did. 的 aia 可能可以當成後綴來看, 前面的 ng 是字根。

### 4.5 Pronouns

#### 4.5.1 The emphatic pronouns

ngngai	<i>I</i>
ngkoe	<i>you (singular)</i>
ngaia	<i>he, she, it</i>
ngaira	<i>we</i>
ngkami	<i>you (plural)</i>
ngaia	<i>they</i>

These are not used as subjects of sentences. They are used for emphasis and for one-word responses, such as: "Who did it?" "Ngaia." *He did.*

#### 4.5.2 The subject pronouns

I, N	<i>I</i>
ko	<i>you (singular)</i>
e	<i>he, she, it</i>
ti	<i>we</i>
kam	<i>you (plural)</i>
a	<i>they</i>

These are used as the subjects of sentences. They are always used in most types of sentences, even when the subject is explicitly stated (see section 5.). The first person singular subject pronoun is N if followed by the words *na* or *naŋ*, and is I in all other circumstances:

I nako	Tarawa	<i>I went to Tarawa</i>
I aoraki		<i>I was sick</i>
N nangi nako		<i>I am about to go</i>
I maakua		<i>I was afraid of it</i>
N na aera?		<i>What shall I do?</i>

## 32. **Koasati** (Kimball 1991: 113)

Kimball, Geoffrey. (1991). *Koasati Grammar*. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press.

Koasati 語的表格上 每種句型的變化數量都不一樣，需要了解看看區分的方式。

- 1) hassikbá a-tanátká-li-n labóška-k  
BRUSH:FIRE gen:loc-GO:AROUND-1ss-sw BE:PUT:OUT(sg)-sw

/ hassikbá atanátkalin labóškak. . . . /

'I encircled the brush-fire, and it went out. . . .'

- 2) stimokwáyka im-cofa-fá kapcó  
TO:FISH 3poss-NEEDLE-in EARTHWORM

im-a-4opótka-:fók-ok  
gen:loc-BE:PASSED:THROUGH-when-ss:foc

/ stimokwáyka incofafá kapcó ima4opótka:fók:kok. . . . /

'When the fishhook is passed through the earthworm. . . .'

- 3) pácka st-a-packá-:ci-l  
PATCH instr-gen:loc-BE:PATCHED-compul-1ss

/ pácka stapacká:ci /

'I patch it with a patch.'

TABLE 4.1  
Positions of Koaſati Verb Prefaces

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	STEM
<i>Incorporated Noun</i>	<i>Directional</i>	<i>Instrumental</i>	<i>Distributive</i>	<i>Indirect Object</i>	<i>Direct Object</i>	<i>Specific Locative</i>	<i>General Locative</i>	<i>Class LA Prefaces</i>	
na:si-/ na:s-/ nas-	oh-/ oh-/ o-	st-/s-	oh-/ho-	am-	ca-	itn <sup>1</sup>	a-	is-	
		mat-	ohoh-/ hoho-	cim-	ci-	o:/o:w-	ak-	il-	
axi-/ axi-/ at-/ a-	it-/ it-/ i-	ma:st-/ mas-		im-	Ø	pa-		has-	
				kom-	ko-	en-		ak-	
				hacim-	haci-	itn <sup>2</sup>		ci-	
				ilim-	ili-	ibi-		ik-	
				itim-	iti-	ko-		ki-	
						no-		hak-	
						nok-			
						(ac-)			
						(ok-)			
						(ako-)			
						(ono-)			

### 33. **Kosraean** (Lee 1975: 100, 103)

Lee, Kee-Dong. (1975). *Kusaiean Reference Grammar*. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii.

Kosraean 語的人稱標記可以當代名詞使用，如"El" He 可以單獨放在"El mas" He is sick., 也可以像是"Sohn el mas" John is sick.

The subject pronouns are listed below.

<i>Persons</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
First	nga	{ kuht kitacl
Second	kom	komtacl
Third	el	eltahl

*el as Subject*

*El mas.*  
'He is sick.'

*El puokohl Sah.*  
'He is hitting Sah.'

*el as Subject Marker*

*Sohn el mas.*  
'John is sick.'

*Sohn el puokohl Sah.*  
'John is hitting Sah.'

*uhl as Object*

*Nga olohl.*  
'I washed him.'

*Ninae el kihtacl.*  
'Mother is feeding him.'

*uhl as Object Marker*

*Nga olohl Sohn.*  
'I washed John.'

*Ninae el kihtacl Sepe.*  
'Mother is feeding Sepe.'

### 34. Kunama (Bender 1996: 19-21)

Bender, M. Lionel. (1996). Kunama. (Languages of the World/Materials, 59.) München: Lincom Europa.

區分單、雙及複數。

利用聽者與講者的概念區分人物(H&S)

<u>Person</u>	<u>Type P=Type II</u>	<u>Type S=Type I</u>
1 sg.	<i>na+</i>	<i>+na</i>
2 sg.	<i>n+</i>	<i>+nu</i>
3 sg.	<i>i+</i>	<i>+su</i>
1 du. in.	<i>ka+</i>	<i>=pl.</i>
1 du. ex.	<i>ma+</i>	<i>=pl.</i>
2 du.	<i>me+</i>	<i>=pl.</i>
3 du.	<i>mi+</i>	<i>=pl.</i>
1 pl. in.	<i>ka+</i>	<i>+di</i>
1 pl. ex.	<i>ma+</i>	<i>+ma</i>
2 pl.	<i>m+</i>	<i>+mu</i>
3 pl.	<i>o+</i>	<i>+mu</i>

KUNAMA SUBJECT/OBJECT SELECTORS

Objects →	+H +S	+II -S	-H +S	-II -S
(+si)	1 du.in. 1pl.in.	2sg. 2du. 2pl.	1sg. 1du.ex. 1pl.ex.	3sg. 3du. 3pl
	'kiime 'kime	ena 'eeme 'eme	'aba 'aame 'ame	'unu 'iime 'ime
<u>Subjects</u> (down)				
+H +S				
1 du. in.	R	R	R	<i>ka+ ka+ ka+</i>
1 pl. in.	R	R	R	<i>ka+ kana+ kana+</i>
+H -S				
2 sg.	R	R	<i>a+ aa+ aa+</i>	<i>ni+ nii+ nii+</i>
2 du.	R	R	<i>a+ aa+ aa+</i>	<i>me+ me+ me+</i>
2 pl.	R	R	<i>a+ aa+ aa+</i>	<i>mi+ mi+ mi+</i>
-H +S				
1 sg.	R	<i>na+ naa+ naa+</i>	R	<i>na+ naa+ naa+</i>
1 du. ex.	R	<i>ma+ ma+ ma+</i>	R	<i>ma+ ma+ ma+</i>
1 pl. ex.	R	<i>ma+ ma+ ma+</i>	R	<i>ma+ ma+ ma+</i>
-H -S				
3 sg.	<i>aa+ aa+</i>	<i>e+ ee+ ee+</i>	<i>a+ aa+ aa+</i>	<i>i+ ii+ ii+</i>
3 du.	<i>aa+ aa+</i>	<i>e+ ee+ ee+</i>	<i>a+ aa+ aa+</i>	<i>mi+ mi+ mi+</i>
3 pl.	<i>aa+ aa+</i>	<i>e+ ee+ ee+</i>	<i>a+ aa+ aa+</i>	<i>o+ ii+ ii+</i>

### 35. Lango (Noonan 1992: 91, 96)

Noonan, Michael. (1992). A Grammar of Lango. (Mouton Grammar Library, 7.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Lango 語的人數部分只有第一人稱有雙數。

unique and can be traced back to the original inflected main verb.<sup>64</sup> Below is a list of the two sets of subject agreement affixes, the B set for the progressive and the A set for the rest (perfective, habitual, and subjunctive):

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
(2)		
1s	ǎ·	â·
2s	ĩ·	ĩ
3s	{ ò· (perf, subj) ∅(hab)	à·
3s pro S, rel	ǒ·	·
3s non-switch	ǔ·	ê·
1d	ǒ· (subj only)	·
1p	ǒ·	ó·
2p	ĩ·-wùnú	ĩ·-wùnú
3p	ǒ·	ó·
3p non-switch	ĩ·	â·

(13) ògíkú yín  
 1p-stop-subj 2s  
 '(that) we stop you'

gìkú éñ  
 2s-stop-imper 3s  
 'stop him!'

### 36. Lavukaleve (Terrill 1999: 225)

Terrill, Angela. (1999). A Grammar of Lavukaleve: A Papuan Language of the Solomon Islands.

Lavukaleve 語的第三人稱會區分性別，其他則需要表格確認。

50)	<p>Leta velanun leta vela -nun but go -DUR</p> <p>velanun vela -nun go -DUR</p>	<p>ta mina ta mina but thing(f)</p> <p>o- 3sgO-</p>	<p>oavea. o- 3sgO-</p>	<p>a- 1sgS-</p> <p>vea know</p>	<p>jo 048</p>
<p><i>But things went on, and now I know something.</i></p>					
51)	<p>felere fele return</p> <p>-re -NF</p>	<p>kimi kimi ACT</p>	<p>mae. ma- 3pIS-</p> <p>ae go.up</p>	<p>co2 089</p>	<p>...they went back up [to Yandina].</p>
52)	<p>Aeloge, a- 3sgmO-</p> <p>e- SBD-</p>	<p>lo finish</p> <p>-ANT</p>	<p>aka aka then</p> <p>1sg</p>	<p>ikari ika there</p> <p>finish finish</p> <p>-PSNV -sgm</p>	<p>lom. lo -m -sgm co2 077</p>
<p><i>It (that time (m)) finishing, then I (m) was finished there.</i></p>					

37. **Limbu** (van Driem 1987: 77)

van Driem, George. (1987). A Grammar of Limbu. (Mouton Grammar Library, 4.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Limbu 語的兩個人稱標記可能同時出現在前綴，此時第一人稱標記優先於第二人稱，第二人稱又優先於第三人稱。

(1) *na·pmi kε-dɔ-∅-ba-i·?*  
 1            2-insult-NPT-IPF-Q  
 Are you insulting us/me?

(2) *a-gε-dɔ-∅-ba-i·?*  
 1-2-insult-NPT-IPF-Q  
 Are you insulting us/me?

(3) *a-bi·-∅-s-u-∅-∅-∅.*  
 1-give-NPT-dA-3P-sP-i-PF  
 We<sup>di</sup> will give it to him/her.

(4) *a-ab-∅-u-m-si-m-∅-∅.*  
 1-shoot-NPT/PT-3P-pA-nsP-pA-i-PF  
 WeP<sup>i</sup> shall shoot them./WeP<sup>i</sup> shot them.

The person markers are fillers of the first prefixal slot (pf1) with the exception of the third person patient morpheme. In transitive forms, two person markers may co-occur in pf1. In pf1, first person markers precede second person markers which, in turn, precede third person markers.

### 38. **Luvale** (Horton 1949: 115-16)

Horton, A. E. (1949). A Grammar of Luvale. (Bantu Grammatical Archives edited by C. M. Doke.) Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.

表格沒有寫第三人稱標記，可能沒標記，或規則比較複雜。

267. The Subjectival Concords for first and second persons are:

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>
1st	ngu-	tu-
2nd	u-	mu-

### 39. Malakmalak (Birk 1976: 66, 31)

Birk, D. B. W. (1976). The Malakmalak Language, Daly River (Western Arnhem Land). (Pacific Linguistics, Series B, 45.) Canberra: Australian National University.

Malakmalak 語有自己的時態標記，但人稱標記會跟時態變。

The bound person-markers are as follows :

Persons	Past (i)	Present (ii)	Progressive (iii)	Purposive (iv)	Future (v)	Subjunctive (vi)
1sgSP	a-	a-	a-	a-	a-	a-
2sgSP	nun-	nōn-	nōn-	nōn-	nō-	ni-
3sgmSP	yu-	yō-	yō-	yōn-	yō-	wi-
3sgfSP	nun-	nōn-	nōn-	nōn-	nō-	wi-
3sgvSP	mu-	mō-	mō-	mōn-	mō-	mi-
3sgeSP	wu-	wō-	wō-	wōn-	wō-	wi-
1d1SP	aŋku-	aŋkō-	aŋkō-	aŋkō-	aŋkō-	aŋk-
1icSP	aft-	aft-	aft-	aŋ-	aŋkō-	aŋk-
1exSP	aŋ-	aŋ-	aŋ-	aŋ-	aŋ-	aŋ-
2p1SP	naŋkur-	nōŋkōŋ-	nōŋkōŋ-	naŋkut-	nōŋkōŋ-	niŋkiŋ-
3p1SP	wuf-	wōŋ-	wōŋ-	wōt-	wōŋ-	wif-

The tense-markers are as follows :

1sgSP	-yuwa	-yō	-yōŋun <sup>y</sup>	-tōyug	-nōyurjka	-win <sup>y</sup> t <sup>y</sup> a
2sgSP				-tōyug		
3sgmSP				-yug		
3sgfSP						
3sgvSP						
3sgeSP				-yug		-win <sup>y</sup> t <sup>y</sup> a
1d1SP				-tōyug		-in <sup>y</sup> t <sup>y</sup> a
1icSP	-yuwa	-yō	-yōŋun <sup>y</sup>			
1exSP	-uwa	-ō	-ōŋun <sup>y</sup>			
2p1SP				-tōyug	-nōyurjka	-in <sup>y</sup> t <sup>y</sup> a
3p1SP	-uwa	-ō	-ōŋun <sup>y</sup>	-tōyug	-nōyurjka	-in <sup>y</sup> t <sup>y</sup> a

#### 2.1.3.3. Emphatic Pronoun mInt<sup>y</sup>Itak

mInt<sup>y</sup>Itak can occur (1) by itself, or (2) accompanied by a subject pronoun:

22. mInt<sup>y</sup>Itak pakma yIta  
 emphP sit.cnt 3sgmSP.2(pres/past)  
 He lives/lived by himself.

23. pi nunta waŋarI mInt<sup>y</sup>Itak Darwinta  
 go 2sgSP.2(pres/past) 2sgSP emphP Darwin.sfm  
 You go/went to Darwin by yourself.



## 41. Maricopa (Gordon 1986: 20)

Gordon, Lynn. (1986). Maricopa Morphology and Syntax. (University of California Publications in Linguistics, 108.) Berkeley: University of California Press.

Maricopa 語的人稱標記是 subject 跟 object 共同組成的詞綴，不同詞綴沒有明顯的關聯。

**TABLE 1: Pronominal Prefixes**

		<u>intransitive</u>	<u>transitive</u>		
			<u>object:</u> 1	2	3
<u>subject:</u>	1	'-	--	<u>ny-</u>	'-
	2	<u>m-</u>	<u>'nym-</u>	--	<u>m-</u>
	3	∅	<u>ny-</u>	<u>m-</u>	∅
imperative		<u>k-</u>	<u>'nyk-</u>	--	<u>k-</u>

- (30) ny-wik-k  
 3/1-help-real 'He helped me'
- (31) m-wik-k  
 3/2-help-real 'He helped you'
- (32) 'nyk-wik-k  
 imp/1-help-real 'Help me!'
- (33) 'nym-aham-m  
 2/1-hit-real 'You hit me'
- (34) ny-aham-m  
 1/2-hit-real 'I hit you'
- OR
- 3/1-hit asp 'He hit me'
- (35) m-aham-m  
 3/2-hit-real 'He hit you'
- OR
- 2/3-hit-real 'You hit him'
- (36) 'nyk-aham-m  
 imp/1-hit-real 'Hit me!'

## 42. Marind (Drabbe 1955: 28-31)

Drabbe, Peter. (1955). *Spraakkunst van het Marind, zuidkust Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea*. (Studia Instituti Anthropos, 2.) Wien-Mödling: Missiehuis St. Gabriel. (Reprinted 1966 by Johnson Reprint Corp., New York).

Marind 語在多數(如 I、V、VI 跟 VII)都有關聯，可以找到字根：I 行的第三人稱字根是 *pe*、VI 行的第二人稱字根是 *mb*。

### IV. De Persoonlijke Voornaamwoorden

26.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1 <sup>e</sup> enk.	<i>nok</i>	<i>no, nak, nk, k, o, ap</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>namb</i>	<i>nahan</i>
1 <sup>e</sup> mv.	<i>nok (ke)</i>	<i>nake, anke, ke, e, ape</i>	<i>ne</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>nambe</i>	<i>nahan (ke)</i>
2 <sup>o</sup> enk.	<i>oh</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>amb</i>	<i>°ahan</i>
2 <sup>o</sup> mv.	<i>°oh</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>emb</i>	<i>°ahan</i>
3 <sup>o</sup> mn.e.	<i>epe</i>	<i>a, e</i>	<i>o, u</i>	<i>o, w</i>	<i>e, i, o, u</i>	<i>omb</i>	<i>anep</i>
3 <sup>o</sup> vt.e.	<i>upe</i>	<i>a, e</i>	<i>o, u</i>	<i>o, w</i>	<i>e, i, o, u</i>	<i>omb</i>	<i>anup</i>
3 <sup>o</sup> mv.	<i>ipe</i>	<i>a, na, an, en, e</i>	<i>e, i</i>	<i>z, e, j</i>	<i>e, i, o, u</i>	<i>emb</i>	<i>anip</i>

### 43. Masalit (Edgar 1989: 62, 73)

Edgar, John. (1989). A Masalit Grammar. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer.

從表格可以看到，Masalit 語在特定人稱的情況下，不同語境的詞綴多數都有關聯，如：1P(第一人稱複數)的標記都有 m。

The correlations of pronominal allomorphs and their functions may be tabulated as follows:

	1S	2S	3S	1P	2P	3P ⊕
<b>NOMINAL</b>						
Independent subject	ama	maŋ	tii	mii	kii	ii/wii ⊕
Independent direct oj.	amboro	mboro	tiro	mintā	kintā	intā ⊕
Independent indirect of possessive px. (+ gu)	ambor(o)-	mbor(o)-	tor(o)-	mi(nta)-	ki(nta)-	int(a)- ⊕
(+ nominal suffixes, see 1.2)						
possessive px. (+ gu)	mbe-	na-	ta-	mini-	kini-	ini-
possessive px. (family)	m-	l-	t-	m-	l-	t- 'o
possessive sx. ⊕	-mbe	-ŋa	-ta	-mini	-kini	-(w)(i)ni
'gerundial' sx.	-mbo	-ŋo	-to	-minu	-kinu	-inu
predicative sx.	-re/-te	-le/-ye	-re/-te/ -e	-me	-ke	-ie
participial sx. '1	-ye	-le	-re	-me	-ke	-we
<b>VERBAL</b>						
px.subject	a/--	g-/n-/l- r-/d-/j-/D-	t-	m-	k-	(w)l-
fusion of px. subject and object	and(c)-/ mba-	mb(a)-/ nd(a)-	--	amb(a)-/ amb(ε)-	kand(a)-/ kemb(ε)-/ kondo-	--
px. object imperative	and(i)-	mb(i)-	--/s(i)-	amb(i)-	kind(i)-	ind(i)-
px. object ⊕ conditional	and(i)-	nd(i)-	t(i)(ŋ)-	amb(i)-	kind(i)-	ind(i)-

Examples:

s-ogol/gol	mend it!	ama tiŋ-doriken	if I hit it
ama kindidoriken	if I hit you P	maŋ andedore	you hit me
da-mbe	my mother	da-na	your S mother
da-kini	your P mother	du-ŋa-mbo	yourself
cicir-mini-ŋmo	under us	uyun-ta-ŋmo	in front of him
kere-mbe-m	on my left	mbe-gu	mine/my thing
mba-nanaŋ-ti	I will make you drink		
tii and-armalenje	s/he makes me turn		
tii mb-armalenje	s/he makes you turn		
tii t-armalenje	s/he makes him turn		

44. **Maung** (Capell and Hinch 1970: 76)

Capell, Arthur and Hinch, H. E. (1970). *Maung Grammar*. (Janua Linguarum, Series Practica, 98.) The Hague: Mouton de Gruyter.

Maung 語的及物句型也有分 subject 跟 object, 其中 object 的第三人稱有多達 6 種。

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Object</i>
1. sing.	<i>ɲi-, ɲa-</i>	<i>ɲan-</i>
pl. incl.	<i>(g)ar-</i>	<i>(g)arun-</i>
pl. excl.	<i>ɲar-</i>	<i>ɲarun-</i>
2. sing.	<i>gu-, gɔ-</i>	<i>gu(n)-</i>
pl.	<i>gur-</i>	<i>gurun-</i>
3. Class I	<i>ni-</i>	<i>gi- ~ i-</i>
II		<i>ginj- — inj-</i>
III		<i>gawun- — awun-</i>

ART XIV  
CHART XIV  
*Compound Prefixes of Transitive Verbs*

SUBJECTS	OBJECTS		FIRST PERSON			SECOND PERSON			THIRD PERSON							
	Sing.	Incl. Pl.	Excl. Pl.	Sing.	Plural	Cl. I	Cl. II	Cl. III	Cl. IV	Cl. V	Cl. VI	Cl. VII	Cl. VIII	Cl. IX	Cl. X	
<i>1st Person</i> Sing. NF F	gun- gumba-			gun- gumba-	gunin- guninba-	ḡi-ḡa- ḡiwa(ḡa)	ḡinj- ḡinjba-	ḡawun- ḡawunba-	ḡuy- ḡuyba-	ḡaw- ḡaba-	ḡaw- ḡaba-; ḡada-					
Incl. Plural						ḡari- ariwa-	ḡarij- arijba-	ḡarḡun- arḡunba-	ḡarḡ- arḡba-	ḡarḡ- arḡba-	ḡarḡ- arḡba-					
Excl. Plural						ḡari- ariwa-	ḡarij- arijba-	ḡarḡun- arḡunba-	ḡarḡ- arḡba-	ḡarḡ- arḡba-	ḡarḡ- arḡba-					
<i>2nd Person</i> Sing. NF F	ḡar- ḡarba-		ḡarun- ḡarunba-	ḡarin- ḡarinba-	ḡarin- ḡarinba-	ḡu- guwa-	ḡunj- gunjba-	ḡanbun- anbunba-	ḡup- upba-	ḡanḡa- ḡanḡa-	ḡaw- gaba-					
Plural NF F	ḡarin- ḡarunba-		ḡarin- ḡarunba-	ḡarin- ḡarinba-	ḡarin- ḡarinba-	ḡu- guwa-	ḡunj- gunjba-	ḡanbun- anbunba-	ḡup- upba-	ḡanḡa- ḡanḡa-	ḡaw- gaba-					
<i>3rd Person</i> I NF F	ḡari- ḡarunba-	ḡarun- ḡarunba-	ḡarin- ḡarunba-	ḡarin- ḡarinba-	ḡarin- ḡarinba-	ḡuri- gurawa-	ḡurinj- gurinjba-	ḡudbun- udbunba-	ḡurup- urupba-	ḡudb- udbba-	ḡuraw- guraba-					
II, IV, V, VI N	ḡanḡa- ḡanḡaba-	ḡanḡin- ḡanḡinba-	ḡanḡun- ḡanḡunba-	ḡanḡin- ḡanḡinba-	ḡanḡin- ḡanḡinba-	ḡinji- inḡani- inḡanḡ	ḡinj- inḡaba-	ḡawun- awunba-	ḡup- upba-	ḡinḡi- inḡani-	ḡaw- gaba-					
F	ḡanḡa- ḡanḡaba-	ḡanḡin- ḡanḡinba-	ḡanḡun- ḡanḡunba-	ḡanḡin- ḡanḡinba-	ḡanḡin- ḡanḡinba-	ḡinji- inḡaba-	ḡinj- inḡaba-	ḡawun- awunba-	ḡup- upba-	ḡinḡi- inḡani-	ḡaw- gaba-					
III NF F	ḡandu- anḡ- ḡanḡa-	ḡandin- anḡ- ḡanḡinba-	ḡandin- anḡ- ḡanḡinba-	ḡandin- anḡ- ḡanḡinba-	ḡandin- anḡ- ḡanḡinba-	ḡiwa- iwa-	ḡinj- inḡaba-	ḡawun- awunba-	ḡup- upba-	ḡinḡi- inḡani-	ḡaw- gaba-					
<i>Imperative</i> Sing. Plur.	ḡan- ḡanin-	ḡanun- ḡanin-	ḡanun- ḡanin-	ḡanin- ḡanin-	ḡanin- ḡanin-	ḡu- guri-	ḡunj- gunj-	ḡanun- ḡanunḡ	ḡup- up-	ḡinḡi- inḡani-	ḡaw- gaba-					

45. **Mbay** (Keegan 1997: 24-25)

Keegan, John M. (1997). A Reference Grammar of Mbay. (Lincom Studies in African Linguistics, 14.) München: Lincom Europa.

Mbay 語的第三人稱單數沒有標記。只要是複數(三個以上)就會加上-n~作為標記。

(50)

sáñg	to look for
ñ-sáñg	I look for
ĩ-sáñg	you look for (sg.)
... ñ-sáñg	... you/he look for {obj. ref.}
sáñg	he/she/it looks for
... ñ-sáñg	... he looks for {subj. ref.}
kè-sáñg	we two look for
kè-sáñg-ñ	we look for
ĩ-sáñg-ñ	you look for (pl.)
... ñ-sáñg-ñ	... you/he look for {obj. ref.}
sáñg-ñ	they look for
... ñ-sáñg-ñ	... they look for {subj. ref.}

(51)

... n-āw	...he/she goes (obj. ref)
àw	to go
m-āw	I go
āw	you go
àw	he/she/it goes
... n-àw	...he/she/it goes (subj. ref.)
j-àw	we two go
j-àw-ñ	we go
āw-ñ	you (pl.) go
àw-ñ	they go

# 46. Miwok (Southern Sierra) (Broadbent 1964: 44)

Broadbent, Sylvia M. (1964). The Southern Sierra Miwok Language. (University of California Publications in Linguistics, 38.) Berkeley: University of California Press.

\*待確認 表格中左側的欄位比上面的欄位多了很多格，猜測左側可能是 subject，上面是 object。

Table 7. Pronominal Suffix Morphemes

	1S	2S	3S	1P	2P	3P
1a	-nti-			-t-i-		
1b	-kan	-nY-	-hY-	-mah-i-		
2a	-te-	-ni-	-ʃ-	-me-		
2b	-te-	-ni-		-me-		
2c	-teʔ	-niʔ		-meʔ		
3a	-ma-	-sY-	-	-tʃi-		-p-u-
3b	-ʃ-					
4a	-m	-ʔ	-nih-		-c-i-	
4b		-ʃ-				
4c		-				
4d		-h-				

Other:

- || -mY- || 'second person'
- || -tY- || 'first person singular object'
- || -koH- || ∞ || -k-o- || 'third person plural; plural'
- || -tok- || 'plural (second person only)'
- || -mu- || ∞ || -mu- || ∞ || -muh- || 'first and second persons involved'

## 47. Mohawk (Bonvillain 1973: 117)

Bonvillain, Nancy. (1973). A Grammar of Akwesasne Mohawk. (Ethnology Division Paper, 8.) Ottawa: National Museum of Man.

可以發現，Mohawk 語的 subjective prefix 第三人稱標記都一模一樣，但 objective marker 相較起來就有差，是蠻特別的現象。

Objective Pronominal Prefixes			
Person			
1st person			
singular	objective marker: wa-	subjective prefix: -k-	
dual	wa-		-ya-keni-
plural	wa-		-ya-kwa-
2nd person			
singular	subjective prefix: (h)s-	objective marker: -a-	
3rd person			
singular masculine	subjective prefix: l-	objective marker: -o-	
feminine/ indefinite	yak-		-o-
feminine/ neuter	y-		-o-
dual, plural masculine	subjective prefix: l-ti	objective marker: -o-	
feminine/ indefinite/ neuter	y-ti		-o-

As can be seen, in the 1st person (singular and non-singular),

/wakekstv:ha/ "I'm old"

wa- objective marker

-ke- 1st person singular prefix

-kstv:ha "be old"

/ukekstv:hahne?/ "I became old"

u- declarative modal prefix and objective marker

-ke- 1st person singular prefix

-kstv:hahne? "become old"

The underlying structure for "I became old" is

\*/wa?-wa-ke-kstv:hahne?/.

## 48. **Muna** (van den Berg 1989b: 49, 53, 64)

van den Berg, René. (1989). A Grammar of the Muna Language. (Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, 139.) Dordrecht: Foris.

Muna 語把動詞分成三種：a-class, ae-class, ao-class.

每種 class 加的詞綴都不太一樣。

另外，Muna 語也沒有第一人稱雙數的 exclusive 版本。

	noun	pass.part.	act.part.	verb
1. function as subject	+	+	+	-
2. basis of co-derivation	+	+	-	-
3. negator	suano	pata	pata	miina
4. person marking	p	p	-	s
5. modified by demonstrative or descriptive attribute	+	+	+	-
	a-class	ae-class	ao-class	
person	kala 'go'	late 'live'	lodo 'sleep'	
sg	a-kala	ae-late	ao-lodo	
2	o-kala	ome-late	omo-lodo	
2 p	to-kala	te-late	to-lodo	
3	no-kala	ne-late	no-lodo	
du	do-kala	de-late	do-lodo	
pl	do-kala-amu	de-late-emu	do-lodo-omu	
1 ex	ta-kala	tae-late	tao-lodo	
2	o-kala-amu	ome-late-emu	omo-lodo-omu	
2 p	to-kala-amu	te-late-emu	to-lodo-omu	
3	do-kala	de-late	do-lodo	

## ao-verbs:

- (23) *ao-tehi* 'I am afraid'  
1sR-afraid
- (24) *omo-lowu* 'you are drunk'  
2sR-drunk
- (25) *no-lolu* 'he is stupid'  
3sR-stupid
- (57) a. *ao-ndawu* 'I fall'  
1sR-fall
- b. *ae-fo-ndawu piso* 'I drop a knife'  
1sR-CAUS-fall knife
- c. *a-fo-ndawu-e* 'I drop it'  
1sR-CAUS-fall-it
- (58) a. *no-bhala* 'it is big'  
3sR-big
- b. *ne-feka-bhala bhadhu* 'she makes a shirt bigger'  
3sR-FACT-big shirt
- c. *no-feka-bhala-e* 'she makes it bigger'  
3sR-FACT-big-it

# 49. Mundari (Cook 1965: 168)

Cook, Walter A. (1965). A Descriptive Grammar of Mundari.

Mundari 語區分屬人及非屬人，但不分性別。

mena'iña, 'I am here'

mena'pea, 'you are here'

mena'mea, 'you are here'

mena'koa, 'they are here'

mena'ia, 'he/she is here'

mena', 'it is here' ,etc.,etc.

VERB STEM + Voice			Tense + Object				+ Mood + Subject												
Prefix	Infix	Suffix	Aspect	Time	Tr.	d.o./i.o.	Pre-M .	Mood	Subject										
∅	∅	∅	(a)∅	∅	∅	∅, -e	∅	∅	∅										
R-	-p-	-en	TA	---	D	-ing	-ge	a	-ing										
V̄	-n-	-o'	LE	---	N	-lang	-ko'	ka	-lang										
			JA	---		-ling	-te		-ling										
			AKA	---		-bu			-bu										
			(a)---	KE		-le			-le										
			(a)---	TA		-me			-me										
						-ben			-ben										
						-pe			-pe										
						-i'			-e										
						-king			-king										
						-ko			-ko										
2	x	3	x	3	3	x	5	x	3	x	3	x	12	x	3	x	3	x	12
Particles Used in the Construction of Mundari Verbs																			

# 50. Nunggubuyu (Heath 1984: 362, 374)

Heath, Jeffrey. (1984). A Functional Grammar of Nunggubuyu. Atlantic Highlands N. J. / Canberra: Humanities Press / Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

Mundari 語區分屬人非屬人，但不分性別。有包含式三數的概念。

TABLE 6-1  
Personal Pronouns

	<u>Nominative</u>	<u>Relative</u>
	<u>unsuffixed Oblique</u>	<u>presuffixal Oblique</u>
1Sg	n <sup>ε</sup> aya 47.10.4 n <sup>ε</sup> aya-wi 4.2.1/5	n <sup>ε</sup> aya-wi-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> 5.8.3/4 n <sup>ε</sup> aya-wi- 41.5.5
1ExMDu	ni-ni 65.4.4 ni-na:-'	ni-ni-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> ni-ni:-'
1ExFDu	ni-rn <sup>ε</sup> i ni-rn <sup>ε</sup> a:-'	ni-rn <sup>ε</sup> i-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> ni-rn <sup>ε</sup> i:-' 13.23.3
1ExPl	nu-ru 7.21.1 nu-ra:-' 64.8.3	nu-ri-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> 41.6.5 nu-ri:-' 120.1.6
1InDu	na-ga-wa: TNT 7 na-ga-wi	na-ga-wi-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> 28.11.6 na-ga-wi-
1InMTr	n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-ni n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-na:-'	n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-ni-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> 157.16.3 n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-ni:-'
1InFTr	n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> i n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> a:-'	n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> i-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> i:-'
1InPl	n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-ru 18.16.7/8 n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-ra:-'	n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-ri-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> 15.14.2 n <sup>ε</sup> a-gu-ri:-' 15.13.2
2Sg	nagan <sup>ε</sup> 14.7.3 nu-ga-wi 5.8.1	nu-ga-wi-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> 4.8.3 nu-ga-wi- 71.30.4
2MDu	nu-gu-ni 20.12.4 nu-gu-na:-'	nu-gu-ni-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> nu-gu-ni:-'
2FDu	nu-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> i nu-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> a:-' 17.12.4	nu-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> i-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> nu-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> i:-'
2Pl	nu-gu-ru 18.13.6 nu-gu-ra:-'	nu-gu-ri-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> nu-gu-ri:-' 34.8.3
3MSg } NA	ni-ga 10.5.1, 66.2.2 ni-ga-wi 17.1.1-3	ni-ga-wi-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> 20.10.2 ni-ga-wi- 73.4.5
3FSg } N <sup>ε</sup> ARA	n <sup>ε</sup> i-ga 1.2.2, 162.1.3 n <sup>ε</sup> i-ga-wi	n <sup>ε</sup> i-ga-wi-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> 7.17.5 n <sup>ε</sup> i-ga-wi- 45.2.3
3MDu	wu-gu-ni 1.1.7 wu-gu-na:-' 138.3.2	wu-gu-ni-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> 63.1.2 wu-gu-ni:-'
3FDu	wu-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> i 12.3.4 wu-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> a:-'	wu-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> i-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> wu-gu-rn <sup>ε</sup> i:-' TNT 15
3Pl WARA/ANA	wu-gu-ru 1.1.4, 36.2.3, 46.1.2 wu-gu-ra:-' 3.7.2	wu-gu-ri-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> 138.4.1 wu-gu-ri:-'
MANA	ma-gu-ru 13.38.1 ma-gu-ra:-'	ma-gu-ri-n <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> un <sup>ε</sup> ma-gu-ri:-'

TABLE 9-16  
Structure of Basic PMs

<u>PM</u>	<u>A form (Table 9-1)</u>	<u>morphemic labels</u>
1Sg	//n <sup>ε</sup> a-//	1Sg-
1ExMDu	//nV:-ni-//	1ExNonsg-M-
1ExFDu	//nV:-n <sup>ε</sup> i-//	1ExNonsg-F-
1ExPl	//nV:-ru-//	1ExNonsg-Pl-
1InDu	//na-//	1InDu-
1InMTr	//n <sup>ε</sup> V:-ni-//	1InNondu-M-
1InFTr	//n <sup>ε</sup> V:-n <sup>ε</sup> i-//	1InNondu-F-
1InPl	//n <sup>ε</sup> V:-ru-//	1InNondu-Pl-
2Sg	//nun-//	2SgA-
[B form	//ba-//	2SgB-]
2MDu	//na-w <sub>2</sub> V-ni-//	2Nonsg-Nonsg-M-
2FDu	//na-w <sub>2</sub> V-n <sup>ε</sup> i-//	2Nonsg-Nonsg-F-
2Pl	//na-w <sub>2</sub> V-ru-//	2Nonsg-Nonsg-Pl-
3MSg	//ni-//	M-
NA	//ni-//	M-
3FSg	//n <sup>ε</sup> i-//	F-
N <sup>ε</sup> ARA	//n <sup>ε</sup> i-//	F-
3MDu	//w <sub>2</sub> V-ni-//	Nonsg-M-
3FDu	//w <sub>2</sub> V-n <sup>ε</sup> i-//	Nonsg-F-
3Pl	//w <sub>2</sub> V-ru-//	Nonsg-Pl-
WARA	//w <sub>2</sub> V-ru-//	Nonsg-Pl-
ANA	//w <sub>1</sub> u-//	ANA-
MANA	//mā-//	MANA-

## 附錄、從類型語言學看人稱標記

### 1. 前言

筆者曾於 2024 年考過臺灣語奧，也考過第一、二屆的語言解謎鐵人賽。在比賽準備的過程中，發現有些翻譯題語言具有人稱標記，如：達古嘉絨語（2018 年臺灣語奧第一題）、阿留特語（2019 年臺灣語奧第四題）、維普森語（2018 年中國語奧初賽第三題）等。達古嘉絨語的人稱標記是主事者與受事者結合而成，並分成單數、雙數及複數。阿留特語在詞彙中同時標上主事者與受事者的人稱標記，也根據語氣有不同的變化，並在特定人稱下有例。維普森語的主詞人稱標記會標在動詞的第二個後綴上，且代名詞跟人稱標記同時出現在一句話中。從這些題目中，可以發現不同語言對於人稱標記的處理都有些異同，並觀察到一些有趣的現象。由於中文並沒有人稱標記（Li and Thompson 1981: 161-167），因此筆者很好奇人稱標記的功能，促使本文想要進一步研究世界上其他有人稱標記的語言。

有關人稱標記的研究，最主要為 Siewierska 一系列之研究，包括：全面性地探討人稱標記（2011）、動詞人稱標記之配列（2013a）、動詞人稱標記（2013b）、動詞人稱標記第三人稱零標記（2013c）、動詞上人稱標記之順序（2013d）。

本文在前人研究的成果之上，以動詞人稱標記為主題，選擇在句中會同時標上主事者與受事者的語言以利觀察，進一步探討

以下三個問題：人稱標記如何區分？人稱標記與代名詞之異同？人稱標記的語序與句子的語序是否一致？藉此研究人稱標記在句子中代表的地位，以及不同語言對於人稱的思考方式之異同。

## 2. 文獻探討

### 2.1 Siewierska (2011) “Person Marking”

Siewierska (2011) 針對人稱標記有全面且深入之探究，所討論的主題，包括：人稱範疇及其構成（特別關注第三人稱在此範疇中的地位）、人稱標記的構詞音韻形式、語法功能（探討獨立和依附人稱形式之間的區別）、論元顯著性層級（探討不同類型的人稱標記在跨語言中的句法功能分佈）、構詞句法配列。

### 2.2 Siewierska (2013a) “Alignment of Verbal Person Marking”

Siewierska (2013) 考察世界上 380 種語言的人稱標記對齊，並分成六類：沒有人稱標記（84 例）、S 跟 A 相同（212 例）、S 跟 P 相同（19 例）、取決於語意（26 例）、A 跟 P 取決於人稱次序（11 例）、多種對齊方式（28 例）。其中，S 跟 A 相同的語言最多，高達 212 例，也與英文的規則相同。

### 2.3 Siewierska (2013b) “Verbal Person Marking”

Siewierska (2013) 考察世界上 378 種語言的人稱標記類型，並分成五類：沒有人稱標記（82 例），只有在主事者上的（73 例），只有在受事者上的（24 例），在主事者上或受事者上的（6 例），同時在主事者與受事者上的（193 例）。

## 2.4 Siewierska (2013c) “Third Person Zero of Verbal Person Marking ”

Siewierska (2013) 考察世界上 380 種語言人稱標記的對齊類型，並分成六類：無人稱標記（96 例）、沒有實現第三人稱零標記（181 例）、實現一些第三人稱單數零標記（21 例）、實現所有第三人稱單數零標記（45 例）、實現所有第三人稱零標記（36 例）、僅實現第三人稱複數的零標記（1 例）。有關第三人稱省略標記的解釋理論，其中一種理論是因為第三人稱最常使用，所以為了節省時間就不加上標記；另一種理論是，第三人稱不像第一、第二人稱這麼具體，所以可以單純地用來解釋字根。

## 2.5 Siewierska (2013d) “Order of Person Markers on the Verb”

Siewierska (2013d) 觀察世界上 379 種語言人稱標記的語序，可分為五種類型，包括：A 與 P 不會一起出現（187 例）、先 A 再 P（96 例）、先 P 再 A（57 例）、兩種語序（19 例）、A 與 P 混合（20 例）。

## 3. 研究方法

本文的研究方法為類型語言學 (Linguistic typology)。所謂類型語言學，是語言的一個分支領域，研究並根據語言的結構特徵對其進行分類，以便進行比較。其目的是描述和解釋世界語言的結構多樣性及其共同特徵 (Ferguson 1959: 325-340)。

本文比較世界上 50 種具有人稱標記的語言，分析其人稱標記的類型及規則。具體步驟如下：（一）語言樣本選擇：根據

WALS 網站上人稱標記的研究專家 Siewierska (2013b) 羅列的 193 種同時標上 A 與 P 人稱標記之語言清單，由於篇幅限制，本文從中挑選 50 個語言作為代表。(二) 查閱參考語法：從 Siewierska (2013b) 提供的書目中，查找這 50 種語言之參考語法或相關文獻。(三) 人稱標記分析：從人稱標記的章節中，觀察該語言人稱標記的分類方式，如：是否區分單複數、性別、語氣等。(四) 人稱標記與代名詞比較：繼續從代名詞的章節中，進而比較人稱標記與代名詞之異同，包括形式的異同、區分方式的異同，以及是否會一起出現。(五) 人稱標記順序與句子語序之比較：回到 WALS 網站，比對人稱標記的語序章節與句子的語序章節，進而觀察其中的異同。在分析的過程中，除了依據學者的歸納之外，也會從實際的例句中分析人稱標記的運用。

## 4. 結果與分析

經過研究之後，本文有三個主要的發現，包括：人稱標記區分方式 (§4.1)、人稱標記與代名詞 (§4.2)、人稱標記的語序 (§4.3)。

### 4.1 人稱標記區分方式

本文發現人稱標記可以有七種區分方式，包括單、複數 (§4.1.1)、人稱 (§4.1.2)、性別 (§4.1.3)、屬人、非屬人 (§4.1.4)、時態 (§4.1.5)、情態 (§4.1.6)、格位 (§4.1.7)。

#### 4.1.1 單、複數

幾乎所有語言人稱標記皆有區分單、複數，例如：Abkhaz 語 (Hewitt 1979: 103)。有些語言為三分法，區分單數、雙數、複數，例如：Kunama 語 (Bender 1996: 19-21)，甚至本文發現有語言區分三數。Nunggubuyu 語 (Heath 1984: 362, 374) 第一人稱包含式有區分雙數、三數以及複數。之所以包含式會區分三數，可以理解成因為本身即已包含聽話者，而相當於排除式另有區分雙數的概念一樣。

#### 4.1.2 第一 / 二 / 三人稱

幾乎所有語言人稱標記皆有第一、第二、第三人稱之區分。有些語言第一人稱複數會區分包含式以及排除式，例如：Bororo (Crowell 1979: 206)。值得注意的是，本文發現有些語言第三人稱單數的人稱標記為零標記，例如：Asmat 語 (Voorhoeve 1965: 85)、Atakapa 語 (Swanton 1929: 125)、Coos (Hanis) 語 (Frachtenberg 1922a: 351)、Gooniyandi 語 (McGregor 1990: 203-15)、Mbay 語 (Keegan 1997: 24-25)。此外，有少數語言第一人稱或第二人稱也會有零標記的形式，例如：Atakapa 語第二人稱 (Swanton 1929: 125)、Asmat 語賓格的第一人稱 (Voorhoeve 1965: 85)、Albanian 語虛擬式第一人稱 (Camaj 1984: 180, 188, 94-95)。

#### 4.1.3 性別 (第二人稱是否區分陰陽)

多數語言在區分性別時，只會針對第三人稱單數，如 Bilin 語 (Hetzron 1976: 23)。有些語言也會區分第二與第三人稱單複數

的性別，如 Abkhaz 語（Hewitt 1979：103）及 Berber（Middle Atlas）語（Penchoen 1973b：25, 56）。甚至，我們也發現有語言不只第二人稱、第三人稱區分性別，連第一人稱也都區分性別，如 §4.1.1 所提及的 Nunggubuyu 語（Heath 1984：362, 374）。

在性別的區分方式上，主要是分成陰性與陽性，不過我們也發現有區分成陰性、陽性以及中性三種的語言，如：Mohawk 語（Bonvillain 1973：117）。

在 WALS 網站比對上述語言在獨立人稱代名詞的人稱標記（Siewierska 2013e [WALS Online - Chapter Gender Distinctions in Independent Personal Pronouns](#)），也可以發現人稱標記與獨立人稱代名詞的分類方式幾乎相同。舉例來說，Bilin 語（Hetzron 1976：23）的代名詞第三人稱單數區分性別，而人稱標記也是第三人稱區分性別。

#### 4.1.4 屬人、非屬人

有零星語言人稱標記會區分屬人與非屬人，本文目前發現二例，Abkhaz 語（Hewitt 1979：103）、Mundari（Cook 1965：168），此二語言皆是第三人稱區分屬人、非屬人。

#### 4.1.5 時態、體貌

有些語言人稱標記會區分時態，例如 Bilin 語（Hetzron 1976：23）即區分過去與非過去。現代希臘語（Mackridge 1985：172-182, 145）人稱標記不僅區分過去與非過去，還區分完成體與非完成體。此外，還區分主動語態與被動語態。

Malakmalak 語 (Birk 1976: 66, 31) 的人稱標記區分過去、現在跟未來，也再分成進行體、目的語氣、虛擬語氣。

#### 4.1.6 語氣

有些語言人稱標記會區分語氣，例如 Albanian 語 (Camaj 1984: 180, 188, 94-95) 即區分陳述語氣、虛擬語氣、祈使語氣、願望語氣、驚異語氣。

#### 4.1.7 格位

反身代名詞 (reflexive) : Bawm 語的人稱標記有區分反身與非反身 (Reichle 1981: 145-47) 。

### 4.2 人稱標記與代名詞

#### 4.2.1 形式的異同

形式的異同，可分成有關聯與無關聯兩類，分述如下：

**有關聯**，縮減形式，代名詞是完整的形式，而人稱標記縮減為一個音段或一個音節。如 Bororo 語 (Crowell 1979: 203, 206) ，如：第二人稱之人稱標記單數為 a- (比較：代名詞 aki) 與複數 ta- (比較：代名詞 tagi) 。

**無關聯**，幾乎完全不同，很難在代名詞與人稱標記間找到關連，如 Diola-Fogny 語 (Sapir 1965: 90, 91) 第三人稱複數的人稱標記為 -l: 與 -il, 與其代名詞 ko 與 buko 完全不同。

#### 4.2.2 區分方式的異同

有些語言人稱標記區分的方式較簡單，而代名詞分得較細。

以 Kashmiri 語 (Wali and Koul 1997: 196, 248, 249) 為例，人稱標記第三人稱沒有特別的區分 (如: -u-Ø 「第三人稱單數陽性人稱標記」)，而代名詞第三人稱則有區分遠近 (如: yi 「第三人稱近指單數陽性代名詞」、hu 「第三人稱遠指單數陽性代名詞」、su 「第三人稱遠指 (看不到) 單數陽性代名詞」)。

#### 4.2.3 人稱標記與代名詞是否會一起出現

結果發現：僅極少數語言會再額外加上代名詞。換言之，多數語言，有了人稱標記之後，就不會再另外加上代名詞。

兩者會一起出現的語言，如 Kashmiri 語 (Wali and Koul 1997: 196, 248, 249)，以「你正在閱讀書」此句為例，即同時出現第二人稱單數代名詞 tsi 以及第二人稱單數之人稱標記 -kh，例句如下：

tsi            chu-kh kita:b para:n.  
you-nom be-2ps book reading  
‘You are reading a book’

兩者不會一起出現的語言，如 Greenlandic (West) 語 (Fortescue 1984: 289)，以下句子為例：

aallar-naviir-putit  
leave can-no-longer 2s-indic.  
‘You can’t leave any more’

#### 4.3 人稱標記的語序與句子的語序之比較

研究結果發現：人稱標記順序未必與語序一致。在人稱標記的順序上，可分為 SO 及 OS，而在句子語序上，亦可分為 SO（包含 VSO、SVO、SOV），及 OS（包含 VOS、OVS、OSV）。人稱標記順序為 SO 者，語序一樣也為 SO 者有 62 個語言，但有 7 個語言在語序上並不一致；順序為 OS 者，語序一樣也為 OS 的僅有 2 個語言，而高達 42 個語言在語序上不一致。至於何以人稱標記 OS 的順序，有高達 42 種語言語序為 SO，而非 OS，其原因仍有待進一步研究。歸納如下：

	SO (VSO、SVO、SOV)	OS (VOS、OVS、OSV)
SO	62 (=4+37+21)	7(=6+1+0)
OS	42 (=7+5+30)	2 (=0+2+0)

以 Dani (Lower Grand Valley) 語為例，Dani 語的語序是 SOV (Bromley 1981: 96, 321, 323)，但其人稱標記之順序卻是 OS (Bromley 1981: 27, 191-2, 26)。

## 5. 結論

本文的研究成果可分成三大點：（一）人稱標記區分方式：人稱標記至少可以有七種區分方式，包括單、複數、人稱、性別、屬人、非屬人、時態、情態、格位。（二）人稱標記與代名詞的關係：有的語言人稱標記的形式與代名詞有關，有的語言則無關。當主詞為代名詞時，多數語言會以人稱標記來標示，而不會再另

外寫出獨立的代名詞。不過，仍有少數語言會另外寫出代名詞（如 Kashmiri 語）。（三）人稱標記的順序與句子的語序之比較：本文發現語序未必相同，有高達 42 種語言的句子語序是 SO，但人稱標記的順序卻是 OS（如 Dani 語）。

總的來說，本文的結論與貢獻如下：（一）不同語言在人稱標記的分類上都有自己獨立的系統及思考方式，可藉此發現語言發展人稱標記所產生的多樣性。值得一提的是，本文發現有一種語言，不僅擁有第一人稱排除式的雙數形式，也發展出第一人稱包含式三數形式，而且該語言第一人稱甚至還有區分陰性、陽性。（二）透過比較人稱標記及代名詞，以及與句子語序的關係，能發現人稱標記獨立的運作系統與其特殊地位，並釐清了人稱標記與代名詞之差異。（三）本文針對人稱標記的區分方式有全面性的分類，並探討人稱標記之本質，藉此可讓語奧解題的考生面對相關試題時，擁有一定的先備知識。換言之，本文除了能有學術的貢獻之外，也能對語奧解題的培訓能有社會貢獻。

## 6. 附錄

WALS 網站裡的資料統計：

	SO 語序	OS 語序	無固定順序
AP	62 (=4+37+21)	7 (=6+1+0)	16
PA	42 (=7+5+30)	2 (=0+2+0)	7
A 跟 P 不同時出現	128 (=12+54+62)	7 (=3+3+1)	19

A 跟 P 融合	9 (=1+2+6)	1 (=1+0+0)	9
無固定順序	7 (=0+4+3)	1 (=0+1+0)	6

SO 語序：包含 VSO、SVO、SOV。

OS 語序：包含 VOS、OVS、OSV。

因為 SO 語序的語言數量遠多於 OS，所以下表計算了固定語序下，人稱標記類型的數量比例。

	SO 語序	OS 語序	無固定順序
A P	25%	38%	28%
P A	17%	11%	12%
A 跟 P 不同時出現	52%	38%	33%
A 跟 P 融合	4%	11%	16%
無固定順序	3%	11%	11%

值得注意的是，只看左上方 2X2 的表格，會注意到人稱標記使用 AP 順序的語言，較多都是 OS 語序的；反之則是 SO 語序。這個現象不太符合平常 Agent 是 Subject 的直覺。猜測可能是 OS 語序的樣本不夠多所導致的。