

# 第 287 次學術演講公告

講題：Notes on Chinese Grammar and Ontology: Linguistic Representation of the Endurant/Perdurant Dichotomy

試論漢語語法與知識本體

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**摘要：** Modern ontology focuses on the shared structure of knowledge representation and sheds light on underlying motivations of human conceptual structure. The talk addresses the issue of whether ontological structures are linguistically represented. First, following the example set by Y. R. Chao's (1955) 'Notes on Chinese Grammar and Logic', I aim to show how ontological structures are encoded in Chinese Grammar. In particular, I argue that the ontological concept of *endurant* vs. *perdurant* is elegantly instantiated in Chinese grammar, and by the category of *M* in particular. This account supplements my previous studies showing that the Chinese orthography instantiates a *qualia* driven ontological system and underlines the importance of conceptual basis in accounting for linguistics systems. In addition, I will also show that *endurant/perdurant* dichotomy can also be applied to account for the function of *de* 的 in Mandarin Chinese, to motivate many grammatical changes, and to predict nominalization asymmetry in English.

\* Audience are welcomed to refer to my paper on ontology and Chinese grammar in *Lingua Sinica*, an OA journal for Chinese linguistics

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s40655-015-0004-6>

在大數據的網路時代，知識本體 (ontology) 成為知識聯結與整合的基礎架構。本文嘗試為中文語法與知識本體研究建立橋樑。趙元任 1955 年發表了「試論漢語語法與邏輯」 'Notes on Chinese Grammar and Logic' 一文，為中國語言學研究的邏輯基礎奠下根基。本文將由趙元任提出的數—量複合詞結構出發，探討知識本體理論中最基本的恆久性／趨變性 (endurant/perdurant) 二元對比在中文語法中的系統表徵。這個二元對比，在語言哲學中又稱為連續體／發生體 (continuant/occurrent) 對比；正好與漢語的個體量詞／標準量詞系統相呼應。本文跟進一步分析中文的「的」，認為「的」的基本知識概念，實際上就是把恆久性的特質，標記轉換成趨變性特質。這個結果與作者先前有關漢字知識本體的研究相輔相成，彰顯語言知識系統研究的重要性。最後，作者並將討論恆久性／趨變性在語言學理論上的一些可能應用。

時間：2016年1月20日（三）上午11:00-12:30

地點：樂學館3樓304室

歡迎參加

主辦單位：台灣大學人文社會高等研究院、台大語言學研究所