

司馬翎教授簡歷

司馬翎 (Rint Sybesma) 先生為荷蘭萊頓大學中國語言學教授，曾在萊頓大學和遼寧大學讀書，於1992年取得萊頓大學語言學博士學位，其博士論文題目為〈*Causatives and accomplishments: The case of Chinese ba*〉。先生主要研究興趣為比較理論語言學，尤以漢語方言為最。司馬教授近年的科研成果包括名詞範域（在壯漢語中量詞的作用和定指的表達）、動詞範域（結果補語、內體貌詞和漢語動詞短語的分析性程度）、體貌詞和時態（一個沒有屈折形態的語言如何表達時態？），以及句末助詞（特別是粵語句末助詞和其與CP的關係）等相關論文／專書章節。司馬教授也是2017年1月出版的《中國語言和語言學百科全書 *Encyclopedia of Chinese Language and Linguistics*》（5冊，3500頁，512篇文章）的總編輯。

「句子是否一串珠子？」

演講大綱

當一個人說「約翰愛他自己」時，「他自己」回指的是約翰；但在「約翰的爸爸愛他自己」這句中，「他自己」無論如何都無法回指約翰。何以會如此？這跟以下的情況相關：當你讀一個句子，聽到一個句子，或組合成句子時，不同的詞彙就像串成一串的珠子般，一顆接著一顆地串起來。但如果你更仔細地觀察，你會發現事實並非如此：詞彙並不是一個一個地串起來，而是一組一組地串起來的。因為在第二個句子中，「約翰」只是詞組裡的一個成員，並且不是詞組的代表，所以「他自己」不能回指約翰。運用喬姆斯基 (Noam Chomsky) 和史迪芬·平克 (Steven Pinker) 的成果，我們將研究這個問題，看如何辨別這些詞組的方法與可能。

Professor Rint Sybesma

Biographical Sketch

Rint Sybesma is Professor of Chinese Linguistics at Leiden University (the Netherlands). He was educated at Leiden University and Liaoning University. He holds a Ph.D. in Linguistics from Leiden University (1992). His dissertation was called *Causatives and accomplishments: The case of Chinese ba*. His main research interests lie in the area of comparative theoretical syntax with special focus on the languages spoken in China. Recent publications include articles/book chapters about the nominal domain (role of classifier; expression of definiteness; in Chinese and Zhuang), the verbal domain (resultatives, inner aspect and the degree of analyticity of Chinese verb phrase), aspect and tense (how does a language without morphological reflexes of tense express tense?) and sentence final particles (especially in Cantonese, and the relation with CP). He is also the Editor in Chief of the *Encyclopedia of Chinese Language and Linguistics* (5 volumes, 3500 pages, 512 articles), which was published in January 2017.

Is a Sentence a String of Beads?

Synopsis of the Lecture

When someone says “John loves himself”, the word *himself* points back to *John*. But in the sentence “John’s father loves himself” *himself* cannot point back to *John* however much we try. Why is this case? It has to do with the following. When you look at a sentence, or listen to one, the different words that make up the sentence seem like beads on a string, which have been strung onto the string one by one. When you look a bit more closely, however, you will discover that this is not the case: words are not put on the string one by one, but group by group. And because *John* in the second sentence is just a member of such a group and not the frontman, so to speak, *himself* cannot refer to *John*. Using the work by Noam Chomsky and Steven Pinker, we will investigate this matter and see how we can identify these groups.

