

## Nominalization in Tsou<sup>\*</sup>

Melody Ya-yin Chang

*National Tsing Hua University*

It is well known that languages such as English exhibit at least two types of nominals: gerundive nominals and derived nominals. Chomsky (1970) argues that the distinction of these two types lies mainly on their internal structure. While the internal structure of derived nominals is nominal, the gerundive is verbal. Any study of nominalizations has to consider the two types of nominals. The goal of this paper is thus twofold: (1) to explore the status of these two types of nominals in Tsou, one of which displays nominal properties, while the other displays verbal properties; and (2) to distinguish nominalization from internal headed relativization in Tsou.

Key words: Tsou, nominalization, relative clause, internal head relative clause, relativization

### 1. Introduction

It is well known that languages such as English exhibit at least two types of nominals, i.e., gerundive nominals and derived nominals. For example:

- (1) a. John's criticizing Mary           (gerundive nominal)  
      b. John's criticism of Mary       (derived nominal)

In (1a), *John's criticizing Mary* is a gerundive nominal, and in (1b), *John's criticism of*

---

<sup>\*</sup> Earlier versions of this paper were presented at the Workshop on "Nominalization in Formosan Languages" held in Academia Sinica in 2000, and at the 8<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Austronesian Formal Linguistics Association (AFLA 8) held at MIT in 2001. I am grateful to the participants of the conferences there for their valuable comments, in particular to Peter Cole, Diane Massam, Yung-li Chang, Edith Aldridge, Elizabeth Zeitoun, Stanley Starosta, Su-ying Hsiao and Jósef Szakos. This paper has benefited greatly from my discussions with Jane Chih-Chen Tang, Dylan Wei-tien Tsai, Paul Jen-kuei Li, and Paul Law. Special thanks are also due to Elizabeth Zeitoun for her careful proofreading of my paper, and the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments. And for the collection and discussion of all the data in the paper, I would like to thank my informants: Mo'o Peongsi and Pasuya Tiak'ana. This paper was partially funded by the National Science Council of Taiwan (NSC-89-2411-H-011-006).

*Mary* is a derived nominal. Both of these nominals have the distribution of noun phrases and both take a genitive subject, such as *John's*. However, they differ in that a gerundive is formed much more freely than a derived nominal. The semantic interpretation of a gerundive is also much more straightforward than that of a derived nominal with regard to its verbal counterparts. By comparison with the derived nominal, the internal structure of a gerundive is verbal, rather than nominal, because it can take an accusative argument. Chomsky (1970) argued that the distinction between these two types lies mainly in their internal structure: while the internal structure of a derived nominal is nominal, that of a gerundive is verbal. I believe that any study on nominalization has to consider these two types of nominals and account for them.

This paper examines nominalization in Tsou, an Austronesian language spoken by approximately four thousand people in southern Taiwan, especially in the area of Ali Mountain. The goal of this paper is twofold, namely to explore the status of these two types of nominals in Tsou, and secondly to distinguish nominalization from relativization.

## 2. Nominalization

### 2.1 Nominalized construction without *hia*

In Tsou, there are two types of nominalization, one displaying lexical properties, and the other exhibiting syntactic properties. Let us examine the first type of nominalization. Example (2a) is a simple sentence:<sup>1</sup>

- (2) a. m-o            [cohum]       'o       suika.  
          AV-Rea        sweet            Nom     watermelon  
          'The watermelon is sweet.'

Its word order is typically predicate-initial and subject-final: *mo cohum* represents the portion of the predicate, in which *mo* is an auxiliary expressing Tense/Mood/Voice and *'o suika* is the subject. It can be nominalized as in (2b):

---

<sup>1</sup> The abbreviations used here are as follows: AV: agent voice, Gen: Genitive case marker, Irr: irrealis, Nom: nominative case marker, Obl: oblique case marker, Perf: Perfective, PV: Patient Voice, Rea: realis, 3S<sub>A</sub>: 3rd person singular agreement morpheme.

[Type I: nominalized construction without *hia*]

- b. m-o      notaico      'e    [NP [N ~~coh<sub>3</sub>m<sub>3</sub>~~-si/-ta]      to/ta  
 AV-Rea    central (AV)    Nom      sweet-3S<sub>A[-vis]/[+vis]</sub>    Gen[-vis]/[+vis]  
 suika].  
 watermelon  
 'The sweet portion of the watermelon is central.'

The meaning of 'sweet' in (2a) is arbitrarily changed into 'the sweet portion' in (2b). Furthermore, the derived nominal always occupies an NP position and thus can also appear as a topic in sentence-initial position, as in (2c):

- c. 'e    [NP [N ~~coh<sub>3</sub>m<sub>3</sub>~~-si/-ta]      to/ta      suika]  
 Top      sweet-3S<sub>A[-vis]/[+vis]</sub>    Gen[-vis]/[+vis]    watermelon  
 m-o      notaico.  
 AV-Rea    central (AV)  
 'The sweet portion of the watermelon is central.'

In terms of morphology, the predicate *coh<sub>3</sub>m<sub>3</sub>* 'sweet' in (2a) is suffixed by *-si* or *-ta*, yielding the form *coh<sub>3</sub>m<sub>3</sub>-si* or *coh<sub>3</sub>m<sub>3</sub>-ta* in (2b). Note that in (2a) the subject *suika* 'watermelon' is marked by the nominative case marker 'o, while in (2b) it is replaced by the genitive case marker *to* or *ta*. There is an agreement relation between the genitive marker *to/ta* and the suffix *-si/-ta*. The invisible suffix *-si* agrees with invisible genitive *to*, and the visible suffix *-ta* agrees with genitive *ta*.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, in simple sentences, such as (3a), the subject pronoun *-ko* must be cliticized to the sentence initial inflectional element, but it will become a genitive *-su* in the nominalized sentence in (3b), yielding *bangkake-su*:

- (3) a. m-i-ko(-cu)      (na'n-o)      bangkake.  
 AV-Rea-you-perf      very-AV      tall  
 'You are tall.' (You've been very tall.)

<sup>2</sup> As noted by a reviewer, the pronouns or agreement morphemes in Tsou are always affixed to the auxiliary verbs, which usually occur in sentence initial position. However, it is still a mystery why the agreement relation takes place in the process of lexical nominalization. I will leave this for future research.

[Type I: nominalized construction without *hia*]

- b. te yacu'hi ta phingi 'o [NP(\*na'n-o) bangkake-su(\*-cu)].  
 Irr. grow Obl door Nom very-AV tall-your-perf  
 'Your height will reach the height of the door.'

As can be seen in the examples, the change of meaning from 'tall' in (3a) to 'height' in (3b) is arbitrary. In fact, a comparison of (3a) and (3b) shows that the Type I nominalization is rather lexical. Unlike the simple sentence of (3a), in which the verbal predicate *bangkake* can optionally be suffixed with the aspect clitic *-cu*, or modified by a degree adverbial such as *na'no*, the nominalized sentence in (3b) can have neither the aspectual suffix *-cu* nor the degree adverbial *na'no*.

Note that only stative predicates can be nominalized in this way, and that activity predicates cannot. Compare the grammaticality of (4a) and (4b):

- (4) a. m-i-ta cocv-o 'e pasuya.  
 AV-Rea-3S<sub>A</sub> laugh-AV Nom Pasuya  
 'Pasuya laughs.'  
 b. \*m-o amt mn 'e [NP [N cocv-o-si] to pasuya].  
 AV-Rea real-AV good(AV) Nom laugh-AV-3S<sub>A</sub> Gen Pasuya  
 Intended meaning: 'Pasuya's laughing is really good.'

## 2.2 Nominalized *hia* construction

By contrast, both stative and activity predicates can undergo the second type of nominalization. For instance, a stative predicate like *bangkake* in (5a) can be nominalized into *hia bangkake* in (5b):

- (3) a. = (5) a. m-i-ko(-cu) (na'n-o) bangkake.  
 AV-Rea-you-perf very-AV tall  
 'You are tall.' (You've been very tall.)

[Type II: nominalized *hia* construction]<sup>3</sup>

- b. te yacu'hi ta phingi 'o [NP *hia*-su bangkake].  
 Irr. grow Obl door Nom HIA-your high  
 'The degree of your growing tall will reach the height of the door.'

<sup>3</sup> The lexical category of *hia* is still uncertain, though it looks like a nominalizer. Here I tentatively gloss it as HIA.

An activity predicate like *cocvo* in (6a) can also be nominalized into *hia cocvo* in (6b):

- (4) a. = (6) a. m-i-ta            cocv-o            'e            pasuya.  
           AV-Rea-3S<sub>A</sub>    laugh-AV        Nom        Pasuya  
           ‘Pasuya laughs.’

[Type II: nominalized *hia* construction]

- b. m-o        aꞑmtꞑ        ꞑmnꞑ        'o    [NP(\*m-i-ta)        hia(-si/-ta)  
           AV-Rea    real(AV)    good(AV)    Nom        AV-Rea-3S<sub>A</sub>    HIA-3S<sub>A</sub>[-vis]/[+vis]  
           cocv-o        to/ta                                    pasuya].  
           laugh-AV    Gen[-vis]/[+vis]    Pasuya  
           ‘The manner of Pasuya’s smiling is really good.’

A comparison of (5b) to (6b) shows that this type of nominalization contains a nominalizer *hia*, which takes the place of sentential auxiliary elements expressing Tense/Mood and Voice like *mi-*, *mo*, etc. As a matter of fact, *hia* cannot co-occur with these auxiliary elements. However, *hia* can optionally have attached the agreement morphemes *-si* or *-ta*, whose visibility features are checked with the genitive marker *to* or *ta*. *Hia* can also take a genitive suffix, as in (5b), or a genitive NP, as in (6b), but not a nominative subject.

The following examples, from (7) to (12), show that the second type of nominalization is obviously syntactic. For one thing, the nominalized predicates can have the perfective aspect marker *-cu* attached, or the progressive aspect suffix *-n'a*; see examples (7) and (8):<sup>4</sup>

- (7) m-o        yꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ hi    ta    phingi    'o    [NP hia-su-cu        bangkake].  
           AV-Rea    grow        Obl    door        Nom        HIA-your-perf    high  
           ‘Your having been so tall (is an indication that you) will reach the height of the door.’
- (8) m-o        aꞑmtꞑ        ꞑmnꞑ        'o    [NP hia-ta-n'a]        cocv-o  
           AV-Rea    real(AV)    good(AV)    Nom        HIA-3S<sub>A</sub>-Prog    laugh-AV  
           ta        pasuya].  
           Gen    Pasuya  
           ‘The manner of Pasuya’s being smiling is really good.’

Next, this type of nominal can be modified by a degree adverbial like *na'no*, as in (9), or a frequency adverbial such as *aasvꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ*, as in (10):

<sup>4</sup> The notion of ‘progressive’ and ‘perfective’ aspects was first identified by Zeitoun (1992:51-56).

- (9) te yæcʰhi ta phingi 'o [NP hia-su na'n-o bangkake].  
 Irr. grow Obl door Nom HIA-your very-AV high  
 'The degree of your being very tall will reach that of the door.'
- (10) m-o aamtʰ ʰmʰ 'o [[NP hia aasvʰt-ʰ cocv-o  
 AV-Rea real(AV) good(AV) Nom HIA usually-AV laugh-AV  
 ta pasuya].  
 Gen Pasuya  
 'The manner of Pasuya's usually smiling is really good.'

Moreover, as shown in (11a), this type of nominal may take an accusative argument, similar to its simple sentence counterpart in (11a):

- (11) a. m-i-ta eaeazoy-ʰ to yangui 'e pasuya.  
 AV-Rea-3S<sub>N</sub> criticize-AV Obl Yangui Nom Pasuya  
 'Pasuya criticized Yangui.'

[Type II: nominalized *hia* construction]

- b. o'a m-o emzo 'e [NP hia-si eaeazoy-ʰ to yangui  
 not AV-Rea correct(AV) Nom HIA-3S<sub>A</sub> criticize-AV Obl Yangui  
 to pasuya].  
 Gen Pasuya  
 (a) 'The way of Pasuya's criticizing Yangui is not correct.'  
 (b) 'Pasuya's criticizing Yangui is not good.'

Though the predicate *eaeazoy* is nominalized, it retains its ability to assign accusative case. The main difference between (11a) and (11b) lies in the fact that in (11a) the subject marked by the nominative case marker 'e is marked by the genitive case marker *to* in (11b), and that the auxiliary expressing tense or mood such as *mi-* is now replaced by *hia*.

Semantically, this construction yields two various interpretations, either 'The way of Pasuya's criticizing Yangui' or 'Pasuya's criticizing Yangui'. In either case, *hia* has been grammaticalized as a nominalizer. When *hia* retains its semantic weight, it expresses 'the degree of' or 'the manner of'. But when *hia* is stripped of its semantic weight, it serves solely as a nominalizer, which turns the nominalized predicate into a gerundive nominal.

So far, we have looked at an example such as (11) in the form of Agent Voice. Let us examine an example of Non-Agent Voice. As shown below, the simple sentence of (12a) can be nominalized into (12b):

- (12) a. i-si eaeazoy-a to pasuya 'e yangui.  
 NAV.Rea-3S<sub>A</sub> criticize-PV Obl Pasuya Nom Yangui  
 ‘Yangui is criticized by Pasuya.’

[Type II: nominalized *hia* construction]

- b. o'a m-o emzo 'e [<sub>NP</sub> hia eaeazoy-a to yangui  
 not AV-Rea correct(AV) Nom HIA criticize-PV Gen Yangui  
 (to pasuya)].  
 Obl Pasuya  
 (a) ‘The way of Yangui’s being criticized (by Pasuya) is not correct.’  
 (b) ‘Yangui’s being criticized (by Pasuya) is not correct.’

Note that the Agent Pasuya here is marked by oblique case, and tends to be omitted.

### 2.3 Generalization

Table (13) summarizes the observations made so far:

(13)

Properties	Type I Nominalization without <i>hia</i>	Type II Nominalized <i>hia</i> construction
• contains a nominalizer	×	√ ( <i>hia</i> )
• occupies an NP position	√	√
• can be topicalized	√	√
• contains a genitive subject (pronoun or NP)	√	√
• may co-occur with Tense/Mood	×	×
• may allow Agreement	√	√
• may co-occur with Aspect	×	√
• may be modified by an adverbial	×	√
• can take an accusative argument	×	√

Table (13) reveals that both types of nominal can occur in NP position and take a genitive subject. However, only Type II nominals can co-occur with Aspect and adverbials, and take an accusative argument. These facts also show that Type I nominals undergo lexical nominalization while Type II nominals undergo syntactic nominalization. This generalization can be further supported by the productivity and the idiosyncratic character of the relation between the nominals and its associated predicate.

Type II nominals are more productive. Almost all predicates, both individual-level and stage-level predicates as well as activity verbs can have their counterpart-nominalized construction.<sup>5</sup> Type I nominals, on the other hand, are restricted to individual-level predicates, as shown in (14)-(16):<sup>6</sup>

Individual level predicate

- (14) a. *cohɰmɰ* ‘sweet’  
 b. *cohɰmɰ-si* ‘the sweet portion/sweetness’  
 c. *hia-si cohɰmɰ* ‘the degree of sweetness’

Stage level predicate

- (15) a. *kaebɰ* ‘happy’  
 b. \**kaebɰ-si*  
 c. *hia-si kaebɰ* ‘the degree of happiness’  
 (16) a. *cocvo* ‘laugh’  
 b. \**cocvo-si*  
 c. *hia-si cocvo* ‘the manner of laughing/the degree of laughing/laughter’

In (14), *cohɰmɰ* ‘sweet’ is an individual-level predicate. Both Type I nominals of *cohɰmɰ-si* and Type II nominals of *hia-si cohɰmɰ* are allowed. But as shown in (15) and (16), the stage-level predicates may only be allowed for Type II nominals. That is, while *kaebɰ-si* or *cocvo-si* would be grammatically ill formed, *hia-si kaebɰ* or *hia-si cocvo* would be correct.

Furthermore, the semantic relation between Type I nominals and their related predicates is less regular, but that of Type II is rather regular. Compare (17)-(20):

- (17) a. *mac'i* ‘sour’  
 b. *mac'i-si* ‘yeast’  
 c. *hia-si mac'i* ‘the degree of sourness’  
 (18) a. *ɰmnɰ* ‘good’  
 b. *ɰmnɰ-si* ‘the good portion’  
 c. *hia-si ɰmnɰ* ‘the degree of goodness’

<sup>5</sup> Carlson (1977) noted that predicates can be classified as belonging to two natural classes, which he dubbed individual-level vs. stage-level, and proposed an account for this distinction.

<sup>6</sup> Note that the occurrence of the Type I nominals is not very productive in the lexicon. Not all the individual-level predicates can have a counterpart in the Type I nominals.

- (19) a. mafe 'delicious'  
 b. mafe-si 'the quality of deliciousness'  
 c. hia-si mafe 'the degree of deliciousness'
- (20) a. aamtə 'real'  
 b. aamtə-si 'the truth'  
 c. hia-si mafe 'the degree of reality'

The following table summarizes the discussion regarding Types I and II:

(21)

	Type I Nominalization without <i>hia</i>	Type II Nominalized <i>hia</i> construction
• formation type	lexical	syntactic
• productivity	× (only individual predicate)	✓
• semantic relation	idiosyncratic	regular

The various bits of evidence provided in the foregoing discussion support a lexical analysis for Type I nominalizations without *hia*, and a syntactic derivation for Type II nominalized *hia* constructions:

- (22) • lexical analysis for Type I nominalization without *hia*  
 • syntactic analysis for Type II nominalized *hia* construction

### 3. Relativization

In addition to these two types of nominalization, Tsou has yet another type of construction that should be distinguished from Type II nominalized *hia* constructions. For comparison, the two sentences in (23) illustrate ordinary sentences: while (23a) is in Agent Voice, (23b) is in Non-Agent Voice. Meanwhile, sentences in (24) are illustrated as Type II nominalized *hia* constructions introduced earlier. The examples in (25) are the target *hia* constructions to be examined in greater detail in this section.

- (23) a. m-i-ta            cocəv-o    to    yangui    'e    pasuya.  
 AV-Rea-3S<sub>A</sub>    laugh-AV    Obl    Yangui    Nom    Pasuya  
 'Pasuya smiles at Yangui.'
- b. i-ta                cocəv-i    to    pasuya    'e    yangui.  
 AV.Rea-3S<sub>A</sub>    laugh-PV    Obl    Pasuya    Nom    Yangui  
 'Yangui is laughed at by Pasuya.'

[Type II: nominalized *hia* construction]

(24) a. m-o o'ha ꞗmnꞗ 'o [(*\*m-i-ta*) hia cocv-o  
 AV-Rea not good(AV) Nom AV-Rea-3S<sub>A</sub> HIA laugh-AV  
 to yangui to pasuya].  
 Obl Yangui Gen Pasuya

(a) 'The manner of Pasuya's smiling at Yangui is not good.'

(b) 'Pasuya's smiling at Yangui is not good.'

b. m-o o'ha ꞗmnꞗ 'o [(*\*i-ta*) hia cocv-i  
 AV-Rea not good(AV) Nom NAV.Rea-3S<sub>A</sub> HIA laugh-PV  
 to yangui (to pasuya)].  
 Gen Yangui Obl Pasuya

(a) 'The manner of Yangui's being laughed at (by Pasuya) is not good.'

(b) 'Yangui 's being laughed at (by Pasuya) is not good.'

[Type III: internal-head relative clause]

(25) a. m-o o'ha ꞗmnꞗ 'o [(m-i-ta) [hia] cocv-o  
 AV-Rea not good(AV) Nom AV-Rea-3S<sub>A</sub> HIA laugh-AV  
 to yangui 'e pasuya].  
 Obl Yangui Nom Pasuya

'The manner in which Pasuya smiles at Yangui is not good.'

b. m-o o'ha ꞗmnꞗ 'o [(i-ta) [hia] cocv-i  
 AV-Rea not good(AV) Nom NAV.Rea-3S<sub>A</sub> HIA laugh-PV  
 to pasuya 'e yangui].  
 Obl Pasuya Nom Yangui

'The manner in which Yangui is laughed by Pasuya is not good.'

At first glance, both constructions in (25) and (26) contain *hia*. However, in (25) the clause is a finite, and contains a Tense/Mood/Voice auxiliary *mi-* or *i-*, and a nominative subject. It is obvious that *hia* here no longer serves as a nominalizer. In fact, there is no nominalization involved in this construction.

By further looking at the ordinary sentences in (25) and (26), we can infer—from the position of *kaebꞗ* 'happily' and *ezua* 'deliberately'—that the *hia* in (25) occurs in-situ in its surface form, and thus serves as the internal head of a relative clause.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Words like *kaebꞗ* 'happily' or *ezua* 'deliberately' can serve either as a stative main predicate or an adverbial modifying the activity main predicate. Obviously, in the sentences of (26), they are the latter.

- (26) a. m-i-ta [kaebɿ] cocɿv-o to yangui 'e pasuya.  
 AV-Rea-3S<sub>A</sub> happily(AV) laugh-AV Obl Yangui Nom Pasuya  
 'Pasuya happily smile at Yangui.'
- b. i-ta [ezua] cocɿv-i to pasuya 'e yangui.  
 NAV.Rea-3S<sub>A</sub> deliberately(NAV) laugh-PV Obl Pasuya Nom Yangui  
 'Yangui is deliberately laughed by Pasuya.'

So if we wanted to relativize the manner in which Pasuya smiles at Yangui, we would use the internal-head *hia* relative clause as in (25a) *mi-ta hia cocvo to yangui 'e pasuya*; or if we wanted to relativize the manner in which Yangui is laughed at by Pasuya, we would say it as in (25b), *i-ta hia cocvi to pasuya 'e yangui*. This type of *hia* construction as illustrated in (25) is referred to as Type III: internal-head relative clause. Examples (27) through (29) are further relevant examples:

- (27) na [NP<sub>RC</sub> i-si [kua] tiun-a to pasuya ta mo'o]  
 Nom NAF.Rea-3S<sub>A</sub> reason hit-PF Obl Pasuya Nom Mo'o  
 'the reason why Pasuya was hit by Mo'o'
- (28) 'o [NP<sub>RC</sub> te-ta [hia] uh-ta tfuya ta pasuya]]  
 Nom Irr-3S<sub>A</sub> means go-Obl Tfuya Nom Pasuya  
 'the means by which Pasuya will go to Tfuya'
- (29) na [NP<sub>RC</sub> m-i-ta [hia] tiun-u to mo'o 'e pasuya]]  
 Nom AF-Rea-3S<sub>A</sub> manner hit-AF Obl Mo'o Nom Pasuya  
 'the manner in which Pasuya hit Mo'o'

Table (30) provides a comparison between these two types of *hia* construction:

(30)

Properties	Type II Nominalized <i>hia</i> construction	Type III Internal-head Relative Clause
• occupies an NP position	✓	✓
• can be topicalized	✓	✓
• syntactic formation	nominalization	relativization
• function of <i>hia</i>	nominalizer	internal-head
• case marking of subject	genitive	nominative
• may co-occur with Tense/Mood	×	✓ (optional)

As we can see from table (30), both occur in an NP position. The Type II construction is a nominalized clause, but the Type III is a relative clause. Although *hia* may appear in both constructions, it functions differently: in Type II, *hia* serves as a nominalizer; in Type III, *hia* is an internal head. The case marking of the Subject is also different. In Type II, it is marked as genitive, but in Type III, it is nominative. Finally, Type III can occur with Tense/Mood or Voice auxiliary, as in any ordinary sentence.

#### 4. Conclusion

Table (31) is a summary of this article.

(31)

	Type I Nominalization without <i>hia</i>	Type II Nominalized <i>hia</i> construction	Type III Internal-head Relative Clause
• occupies an NP position	✓	✓	✓
• formation type	lexical	syntactic	syntactic
• syntactic formation	----	nominalization	relativization
• function of <i>hia</i>	----	nominalizer	internal-head

Above all, the three types of constructions are differentiated in Tsou. The Type I construction is a lexical nominal, without any syntactic operation. However, both Types II and III involve a syntactic operation. While Type II concerns a process of nominalization, Type III involves relativization. Both Types II and III contain *hia*, but its functions are different: *hia* functions as a nominalizer in Type II, but as an internal head of relative clause in Type III.

## References

- Abney, S. 1987. *The English Noun Phrase in its Sentential Aspect*. Cambridge: MIT dissertation.
- Borer, H. 1993. *Parallel Morphology*. Book Manuscript. Amherst: University of Massachusetts at Amherst.
- Carlson, Gregory N. 1977. *Reference to Kinds in English*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts at Amherst dissertation. Published 1980 by Garland Press, New York.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1970. Remarks on nominalizations. *Readings in English Transformational Grammar*, ed. by R. Jacobs and P. Rosenbaum, 184-221. Waltham, Mass.: Ginn Co.
- Fu, J.-Q. 1994. *On Deriving Chinese Derived Nominals: Evidence for V-to-N Raising*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts at Amherst dissertation.
- Lees, R. 1960. *The Grammar of English Nominalizations*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Tang, Chih-Chen Jane. 1999. On complements in Paiwan. *Selected Papers from the Eighth International Conference on Austronesian Languages*, ed. by Elizabeth Zeitoun and Paul Jen-kuei Li, 529-578. Symposium Series of the Institute of Linguistics (Preparatory Office), No.1. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics (Preparatory Office), Academia Sinica.
- Tang, Chih-Chen Jane, Yung-li Chang, and Dah-an Ho. 1999. On noun phrase structures in Paiwan. *Tsing Hua Journal of Chinese Studies*, New Series 28.3:335-384.
- Wik, Berit. 1973. *English Nominalizations in -ing: Synchronic and Diachronic Aspects*. Uppsala.
- Zeitoun, Elizabeth. 1992. *A Syntactic and Semantic Study of Tsou Focus System*. Hsinchu: National Tsing Hua University MA thesis.

[Received 26 March 2001; revised 14 January 2002; accepted 28 March 2002]

Graduate Institute of Linguistics  
National Tsing Hua University  
101, Sec. 2, Kuang-Fu Road  
Hsinchu 300, Taiwan  
g844702@oz.nthu.edu.tw

## 鄒語名物化結構

張雅音

國立清華大學

一般而言，名物化結構至少分成派生名物化結構 (derived nominals) 和動名詞組 (gerundives) 兩種。杭士基 (Chomsky) 於 1970 的文章中更進一步指出這兩種結構的差異主要在於其內部結構的不同：名物化的內部結構是名詞性 (nominal)，而動名詞組是動詞性 (verbal)。任何欲從事名物化的研究，都必須加以考慮這兩種性質的名物化結構。因此，本文寫作的目的有二：其一、本文探究鄒語的這兩種名物化結構。正如所預期的，鄒語的第一種名物化結構顯示名詞性的內部結構，而另一種卻呈現了動詞性的特質。其二、本文更進一步的把鄒語中看似相近的在位關係子句 (internal head relative clause) 與名物化結構區分開來。

關鍵詞：鄒語，名物化，關係子句，在位關係子句，*hia-* 結構