國立暨南國際大學九十五學年度碩士班研究生入學考試試題　第 3 節

科目：語言學短文評論　適用：外文所語言組

編號：143

考生注意：
1.依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2.答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3.限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

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共 3 頁
第 1 頁

Semantic Components of Pronoun Systems:

Maranao————————HOWARD P. McKAUGHAN

The following translations indicate the persons expressed by Maranao[1] pronouns (spoken by some 250,000 persons in Lanao, Philippines): *ako* 'I', *ka* 'thou', *sekanian* 'he, she, it', *kami* 'we-not-you', *tano* 'we-all', *ta* 'we-two', *kano* 'you', and *siran* 'they'. These pronouns are chosen as representative since there are four different sets, each set indicating different grammatical relations but the same persons. The semantic content of these pronouns may be indicated by showing the presence or absence of the components *speaker*, *hearer*, and *plurality*. The following chart indicates the semantic content of each pronoun.

```
                 − hearer  │  + hearer
        kami                │         tano
                    + plural
        ─────────────────────────────────
                    − plural
        ako                 │    ta
    + speaker               │        + speaker
    ─────────────────────────────────────────
    − speaker               │        − speaker
        sekanian            │    ka
                    − plural
        ─────────────────────────────────
                    + plural
        siran               │    kano
                 − hearer  │  + hearer
```

It will be noted that *ta* 'we-two' indicates the speaker and hearer as both present, but in this system is minus plurality since both speaker and hearer are single individuals.

[1] Cf. H. P. McKaughan, *The Inflection and Syntax of Maranao Verbs*, Publications of the Institute of National Language, Manila, 1958.

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HOWARD P. MCKAUGHAN

This analysis differs somewhat from Thomas's for Ilocano pronouns[2] in that he found two types: True Pronouns and Number Pronouns. His suggested semantic components include for the True Pronouns: speaker, hearer, simple, and plus; and for the Number Pronouns: singular and plural. We include in one system even those pronouns that indicate neither speaker nor hearer (3rd person) since for Maranao the differences suggested by Thomas for Ilocano do not occur.

[2] *Word* XI (1955), 204–208.

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第 3 頁

1. Traditional Labels (20%, with each correct use of a label being 2%):

McKaughan does not necessarily use the following traditional

person/number labels (sorted alphabetically):

dual, exclusive, first person, inclusive, plural, second person, singular,

third person.

Use these traditional terms to describe the following eight pronouns:

a. *kami*

b. *tano*

c. *ako*

d. *ta*

e. *sakanian*

f. *ka*

g. *siran*

h. *kano*

(You will have to use differing combinations of labels for these items.)

2. Essay response (80%: ideas 40%, organization 25%, mechanics 15%):

Systematically contrast the person/number systems of personal pronouns

in Maranao and (contemporary standard) English.