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摘 要 (中 )	<p>這篇論文的主要目的是在探討客家話三個動貌標記—e11/le11, ko55 和 ten31—的時間組成和動貌屬性。觀察一個事件的內部時間結構可由不同的角度來看，比方說由外或是由內；e11/le11 和 ko55 是完成貌動貌標記，是由外來觀看事件，不涉及事件內部個別的分析而將事件視為一個整體；ten31 則是非完成貌動貌標記，是由內觀看事件結構而著重在事件內部各個結構的分析。由於動貌是指涉經由觀點（viewpoints）所顯示的事件，而句子的動貌意義是由動詞分類（situation types）和觀點組合而成，所以本文採用動詞分類來探討表達觀點的動貌標記的本質。動詞分類是以動詞和其相關論元的結合時間特徵來分類的，用以探討動貌標記與其相容關係，正足以顯示本文所探討的三個客家話動貌標記的內部時間結構特質。經由探討後，我們發現 e11/le11 並非傳統上所認知的代表完成或過去的標記，而是一個完成貌的動貌標記，將整個事件視為有界且整體。而另一個完成貌動貌標記是 ko55，可下分為兩個同音同形異義 ko55：其中一個 ko55 是完成標記（the perfect ko55），表示事件於距今不久的過去時間中完成；另一個 ko55 則是經驗貌標記（the experiential ko55），用以表示某事件曾於過去的某一個時間至少被經歷過一次以上。至於 ten31，標示事件因起初的動能輸入而造成的靜態持續狀態，它並不是所謂的表示進行的標記。除了 e11/le11, ko55 和 ten31 的動貌功能有所發現外，我們也找出這三個動貌標記的時間關係。e11/le11 和 ko55 在時間的圖示上，有近和遠的對照區別：e11/le11 所指涉的事件在時間內部結構上較接近說話的時刻，而 ko55 則距離較遠。此外，ko55 透露事件終點結束後的事件訊息不再為真的訊息，這是 e11/le11 所沒有的功能。而 ten31 是從內部來看事件結構，其時間圖示自然而然與 e11/le11 和 ko55 的圖示是不同的。從動詞分類和這三個動貌標記的相容性與否，我們可明顯看出這三個動貌標記的時間特徵、語法功能和語意特質都是不同的。由本篇論文的探討，可架構出客家話動貌系統的雛形結構，且我們也能更清楚瞭解客家人是如何看待一個事件的。</p>
摘 要 (英 )	<p>This study focuses on the temporal constituency of Hakka three aspect markers e11/le11, ko55 and ten31. There are different ways viewing the internal temporal structure of a situation such as perfective and imperfective. The morphemes e11/le11 and ko55 are perfective aspect markers, which look at the situation from outside,</p>

without necessarily distinguishing any of the internal structure of the situation, whereas ten31 is an imperfective aspect marker, which looks at the situation from inside and is concerned with the internal structure of the situation. Since aspect refers to the presentation of situations through viewpoints and the aspectual meaning of a sentence results from interaction between situation type and viewpoint, we apply situation types, which are realized by constellations of lexical morphemes consisting of a verb and its arguments, to explain the relation between aspect markers and different classes of verbs and to see the temporal properties of these three Hakka aspect markers. After investigation, we find e11/le11 is not the marker of completion or past, the traditionally recognized function, but the perfective aspect marker of making a situation bounded and whole. The other perfective maker ko55 has two homonyms: one is a perfect aspect marker denoting the completion of a situation in the recent past and the other is an experiential aspect marker, which means that the situation denoted has been experienced at least once some time in the past. The morpheme ten31 is a marker of static continuous state resulting from the previous actions, not the marker of progressive. In addition to the findings of the aspectual functions of e11/le11, ko55 and ten31, the temporal relations among them are also revealed. In the temporal structure, e11/le11 and ko55 contrast in the features of immediacy and remoteness. The situation denoted by the former is closer to the moment of utterance while the situation marked by the latter is remote. Besides, ko55 has the information beyond the final stage of the situation to a subsequent, which is not carried by e11/le11. The imperfective ten31 views a situation from inside, whose temporal schema is obviously different from those of e11/le11 and ko55. From the compatibility and incompatibility of situation types with these three aspect markers, the individual temporal feature, the syntactic function and the semantic property of each of them are pointed out apparently. Thus, not only the general Hakka aspectual system is temporally structured but the way of Hakkas' looking at a situation is also understood clearly.

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