

The Board of the European Association of Chinese Linguistics (<http://chineselinguistics.eu>) is pleased to announce the

10th EACL Summer School in Chinese Linguistics

Co-sponsored by

University of Picardy Jules Verne (UPJV), France : Chinese Department of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Cultures, International Affairs Directorate and Centre d'Etudes des Relations et Contacts Linguistiques et Littéraires (CERCLL EA4283).

Local organizing committee:

Georges BÊ DUC (CERCLL), Cécile MATHIEU (CERCLL), Hongyuan SUN (CERCLL)

When will it be held?

June 6 (Monday) -9 (Thursday), 2016

Where will it be held?

University of Picardy Jules Verne at Amiens, France; Chemin du Thil, 80000 Amiens, France
u-picardie.fr

What are the courses to be offered?

Françoise BOTTÉRO (CRLAO, CNRS-EHESS-INALCO)

Challenging received views on the Chinese writing system

In this seminar, we shall look at the traditional approach of the Chinese writing system and point out some of the problems concerning its origins, the relation between the script and the language, the *Liùshū* 六書, etc. We shall question its definition from a linguistic point of view and consider what it can contribute to a general definition of writing.

Victor Junnan PAN (Université Paris Diderot, LLF)

Sentence-final particles in Mandarin Chinese: from syntax to discourse

This course will discuss the correlation between syntax and discourse by examining the system of sentence-final particles (SFPs) in modern Mandarin. The ordering between different types of SFPs is strict, reflecting their relative structural hierarchy. For instance, particles closely related to the speaker's attitude or subjective opinion are always higher than those related to different sentential aspects; the combination between these two types of particles is possible. Such a hierarchy shows that discourse constraints influence syntax in a particular way. Precisely, I will show how a syntactic hierarchical order reflects the requirement from discourse.

No generative syntax background is required for attending this course.

Waltraud PAUL (CRLAO, CNRS-EHESS-INALCO)

Complex sentences in Mandarin Chinese and related issues

A careful analysis of Mandarin complex sentences shows that “subordinate” clause - but also “adjunct” clause - are foremost semantic labels which do not necessarily reflect the structural hierarchy; on the contrary, when preceding the main clause, the “adjunct clause” as clausal topic in fact occupies a position above the “main clause”. Labels such as “conjunctions” and “adverbial subordinator” are likewise semantically motivated, as witnessed by the categorial heterogeneity of the corresponding items in Chinese. This class does not correspond to a unique syntactic category in English, either (*before, after* are prepositions, *that, if* complementisers, and *whether, when* (wh-) phrases). Evidence is provided for the status of “conjunctions” in Chinese as either adverbs or prepositions; this analysis is tied up with general principles of Chinese syntax (among others the existence of both a sentence-external and sentence-internal topic position). Time permitting, the consequences are examined which the categorial heterogeneity of “conjunctions” in Chinese (and English) has for typological surveys such as WALS (Word Atlas of Languages: wals.info).

Carlotta SPARVOLI (University College Cork, School of Asian Studies)

Modality in Mandarin Chinese

Modality (情态 *qíngtài*) is generally understood in two different ways: a) in the illocutionary sense, it corresponds with the expression of the speaker’s attitude towards the propositional content; b) from a logico-semantic perspective, it is a linguistic category related to the notions of possibility and necessity (i.e., similarly to tense and aspect, it enables to express contents beyond the “here and now”). In the first sense, the Chinese prototypical expressions of modality are the modal particles. In the second sense, modality is lexicalized as an array of items (the so called “modals” *qíngtài cí*) including verbs, adverbs and adverbials. We will present the main taxonomies related to Chinese modality and the lexical items that are prototypical for each division. More specifically, we will concentrate on a set of 12 main modals (*yīdìng, yīnggāi, gāi, dāng, yào, bìxū, děi, dé, huì, néng, kěyǐ, kěnéng*) and analyse their distinctive features with respect to concepts such as scalarity, interdefinability and interaction with negation.

Hongyuan SUN (Université de Picardie Jules-Verne, CERCLL)

Tense and aspect in Mandarin Chinese

This course investigates temporal reference in Mandarin. We review the proposals put forth for Mandarin (a language with no overt tense morpheme), as well as other morphologically tenseless languages, seeking to clarify what the tensed *vs.* tenseless split covers, theoretically and empirically, from the combined perspective of morphology, syntax and semantics.

After an introduction of the theoretical background on tense and aspect underlying the relevant proposals, issues such as interactions between aspect and temporal reference in Mandarin will be addressed with a focus on the temporal construal of sentences (root clauses as well as embedded clauses) without overt aspectual marking.

Invited talk by Catherine DOUAY (Université de Picardie Jules-Verne, CORPUS)

Revisiting verb aspect in English: the case of the progressive

The progressive form of the English verb (e.g. *it is raining*), as opposed to the simple form (*it rains*) is commonly defined as expressing imperfective aspect: it provides an interior view of the event, which is more or less represented as incomplete or ongoing at the time of reference.

Numerous counter-examples have led “enunciation theories” to highlight functions of aspect in terms of presupposition or anaphora. This analysis in turn proves inadequate. We will see that the progressive form substitutes for the simple when a contrastive dimension is involved in communication, and conversely the lack of any contrastive dimension characterizes the simple form. This observation sheds new light on the communicational nature of aspectual distinctions and what is really at stake for the description of linguistic systems.

N.B. The participants are required to attend all courses.

Who can apply?

The *EACL Summer School in Chinese Linguistics* is organized for M.A. and Ph.D. students in Chinese linguistics affiliated with European universities. Applications that do not correspond to these criteria (e.g. postdocs, young scholars) may be considered if there are vacancies.

Attendance fees

- An attendance fee of 75-100 € will be charged (pending budget approval).
- Accommodation and lunches are included in the attendance fee.
- Travel and local transportation are covered by participants.
- All participants, except for M.A. students, are required to be EACL members, or to join EACL at the time of registration. Membership fee for students is EUR 15.

When to pay the attendance fees ?

Membership fees and attendance fees are to be paid in cash at the registration for the Summer School.

Requirements

- (i) Good command of spoken and written Chinese and English.
- (ii) Proven interest in Chinese linguistics

How to apply ?

Candidates should send their application in one PDF file to the following address :

eaclsummerschool2016@yahoo.fr

The application should include the 2 parts listed below.

(I) an academic C.V. containing the following information:

1. Name and contact information (including M(ale)/F(emale) for the dorms).
2. Name of your university and department; name of your advisor / main teacher in Chinese and/or linguistics. No recommendation is required from your advisor to apply.

3. Information on your previous academic training, including the year you started your Master/PhD course ; information on your training in linguistics and in Chinese

4. Main fields of interest and the subject of your Master/PhD research.
List of publications and/or talks/posters at conferences, if any.

(II) A short motivation (10-15 lines) why you want to attend the summer school. (This is very important for the selection procedure).

Use the candidate's last name as filename for the PDF.

Deadlines

Applications must be received the latest on **March 13, 2016**.

Late submissions will not be accepted. Prospective participants will be notified by **March 31, 2016**. The board of EACL functions as admission committee.