Grammaticalization of HAN in Sakizaya: a look from the tree model
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Keywords: tree model, linear model, grammaticalization, Sakizaya, Formosan language

This paper investigates the grammaticalization process of HAN in Sakizaya, a Formosan language spoken in Hualien County, Taiwan. This paper dwells on Smirnova’s (2015) tree model of grammaticalization, which differs from the linear model (Givón 1991, Traugott and Dasher 2002). In this paper, I argue that the tree model portrays more detailed undergoing processes than linear model in the functions of HAN.

The grammatical functions of HAN are discussed in great detail by Sung (2010, 2012, 2014). Sung (2010) initially proposed three major grammatical functions for HAN: (a) undergoer voice, (b) speech verb ‘to say/speak’ and (c) pragmatic discourse marker of speakers. Sung (2012) further suggested two other minor functions of HAN: reason and conditional mood. The minor functions are associated with different contextual interpretations. A linear representation of the grammaticalization process of HAN is proposed by Sung (2014), as shown in (1).

(1) direct quote > verbal voice > complementizer > subordinator > discourse marker

Although the pathway in (1) might present the degree of grammaticalization, it does not faithfully capture changes. Given that in Sakizaya the two minor functions of HAN are context-dependent, a linear model suggests a feeding order: complementizer > subordinator > discourse marker, without taking context into account. Besides, the two minor functions are not necessarily arranged in a feeding order. Thus, I propose a new pathway based on tree model (Smirnova 2015) for the grammaticalization of HAN, as shown in (2).

(2) Major functions
Emerging functions
direct quote > verbal voice > complementizer > subordinator > discourse marker

The tree model in (2) is divided into two layers: major and emerging functions. The model in (2) is similar to (1) in the ordering in which verbal voice precedes complementizer, which precedes subordinator as well. Nevertheless, (2) is significantly different from (1) in how the two minor functions are emerged. Since the two minor functions are context-dependent, I suggest that there are two independent emerging processes. Complementizer emerges from verbal voice, and subordinator from discourse marker.

References
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