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HANYU XUEBAO

CHINESE LINGUISTICS

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Abstracts of Major Papers in This Issue

Xing, Fuyi, On the Structure of “Numeral-classifier-noun Structure + Adjective”

The author once discussed structures like “*yi pingmi da* (一平方米大, as big as a square meter)”, i. e. the structure of “numeral-classifier-noun structure+adjective”, in which the classifiers are those typically used for measurement like “*pingmi* (平米, square meter)”. The paper discusses this structure from another angle, in which the classifiers are nouns used as measurement temporarily, just like “*fangjian* (房间, a room)” in “*yige fangjiang da* (一个房间大, as big as a room)”. In both cases, “*name* (那么)” can be used before “*da* (大)”, which means that words like “*da* (大)”, “*gao* (高)”, “*kuan* (宽)”, etc. are not nouns but adjectives. Based on the adjectives denoting measurement, the paper discusses the structure of “numeral-classifier-noun structure+adjective” from different perspectives.

Key words: numeral-classifier structure, numeral-classifier-noun structure, unit of measurement, adjectives denoting measurement, “*name* (那么)”

Yao, Shuangyun, On the Theory of Subjective Viewpoint and Chinese Grammar Research

This article discusses the application of the Theory of Subjective Viewpoint in Chinese grammar research. This significant theory advanced by Xing Fuyi in 1991 has three features: 1) systematic viewpoint, 2) typological vision and 3) multi-angle explanation. Subjective viewpoint is characterized by subjectivity, dynamics and social conventionality, etc. It can be widely used on lexical, syntactical, textual and stylistic levels. This article expounds with examples the specific application and great explanatory ability of “Subjective Viewpoint” in Chinese grammar research.

Key Words: Theory of Subjective Viewpoint, Chinese grammar, subjectivity, dynamics, social conventionality

Zhang, Zhiheng, The Focus Nature of *Wh*-fronting Constructions in Mandarin

This paper investigates *wh*-fronting constructions in Mandarin, and has put forward a wide range of evidence showing that the fronted *wh*-word should not be analyzed as a topic; rather, it should be analyzed as an identificational focus which exhibits exhaustibility. In addition, based on the striking similarities between *wh*-fronting constructions in Mandarin and cleft questions in English, the paper proposes that the two are derived in a similar fashion. More specifically, the fronted *wh*-word is derived by movement whose landing site is the Specifier of Focus Phrase.

Key words: fronted *wh*-word, identificational focus, topic, focus movement, exhaustibility

Li, Xiaoping & Cao, Ruifang, On the Evolution of Chinese Kinsfolk Appellation “*Jie*(姐)”

This paper makes a systematic diachronic study on the Chinese kinsfolk appellation “*jie*

(姐)” in ancient and modern written language and dialectal speech. The paper holds that the usage of “*jie* (姐)” denoting mother is originated from ancient dialects in northwest China, and this usage has always been dialectal in Chinese language history.

Key words: *jie* (姐), evolution, Jin dialect, hakka dialect

Dong, Zhengcun, How does the Verb “*Ti* (提)” Get the Meaning of Speaking ?

The verb “*ti* (提)” was used to mean an action of hands originally, and its meaning of speaking came into existence in Yuan Dynasty. Hand-action verb “*ti* (提)” caused its recipient to change its position, which is the premise of this semantic development. It is metaphor that makes the verb “*ti* (提)” map from hand to mouth and finally possess the function of speaking.

Key Words: action of hands, meaning of speaking, verbs denoting speaking, metaphor

Huang, Renxuan, On the Proofreading and Correcting of the Missing Words in *The Sound and Meaning of Lotus Sutra* Revised by Huilin

The Sound and Meaning of Lotus Sutra by Huilin is obviously revised, which is closely related with another version by Xuanying. Discovering and correcting the mistakes in the one by Huilin can be well supported by the version written by Xuanying.

Key words: Sound and Meaning Compiled by Huilin, Sound and Meaning Compiled by Xuanying, *The Sound and Meaning of Lotus Sutra*, missing words

Qian, Zengyi, On the Evolution of the Speech Sounds in Shandong Dialect from a Synchronic Perspective

Synchronically, there are differences between new and old pronunciation of the same word in different collocations or different regions, which implies different levels of sound change. The paper tries to discover the trace of sound change through the study of the above mentioned issues in Shandong dialect. It is difficult to decide the exact time of sound change in dialects, so what is discussed in the paper is confined to the explanation to some processes of change.

Key words: Shandong dialect, evolution, motivation of sound change

Xiao, Ping, Some Features in the Tones of Wucheng Dialect in Jiangxi Province

Wucheng dialect is a dialect belonging to Changdu branch of Gan dialect. In this paper a general feature and four specific features of the tone of this dialect are discussed in detail.

Key words: Gan dialect, Wucheng dialect, tone, feature

Tang, Ling, On the Initial Consonant “*Bang* (帮)” in the Local Dialects in Southern Hunan

In the local dialects of southern Hunan, the initial consonant “*bang* (帮)” can be realized as [p], [p^h], [m], [d], [l] or [v] under different conditions, and their properties are also different. Among these different pronunciations, [p] is the oldest; [p^h] shows no difference in various places; [m] has two different evolution ways according to different conditions; the property of [d] is identical with [l], and they are results of the combination of initial consonants “*bang* (帮)” and “*duan* (端)”; [v] is evolved from [m].

Key words: local dialects in southern Hunan, initial consonant “*bang* (帮)”, sound value, phonetic condition, property

