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HANYU XUEBAO

CHINESE LINGUISTICS

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Abstracts of Major Papers in This Issue

Xing, Fuyi & Xie, Xiaoming, On the Interaction between Theories and Facts in Modern Chinese Grammar Study

This paper discusses the interaction between theories and facts in modern Chinese grammar study. The paper is made up of four parts. Part I, theories and facts in Chinese grammar. Part II, historical footsteps, from Ma Jianzhong to Zhu Dexi. Part III, some thoughts on Chinese grammar research in the future. Part IV, conclusion. Through the discussion the paper holds that the interaction between theories and facts is the only way leading to the maturity of modern Chinese linguistic research and it will also lead to a pragmatic and creative phase of this field, and urge the formation of our own academic schools.

Key words: theories, facts, interaction, being pragmatic, creation, academic school

Ba, Dan, On the Difference and Neutralization between “*dou* (都)” and “*ye* (也)” Used in some Related Constructions

This paper makes a study on the difference between the two adverbs: “*dou*(都)” and “*ye*(也)” used in the following four sentence patterns: sentences with “*lian*(连)”, minimum construction, any-reference sentences and verb-copy constructions. The paper describes the difference and neutralization of these two words in syntax, semantics and pragmatics from the angles of sentence structure, emphasis type, modality, tense and aspect, cognitive style and information type. And the identification mechanism of these two constructions are presented.

Key Words: *dou*(都), *ye*(也), sentences with “*lian*(连)”, minimum sentence, any-reference sentence, verb-copy sentence

Li, Xiangnong; Yu, Min & Zhao, Xianhao, A Study on the Differences between “*Wang* (往)” and “*Xiang* (向)” Used as an Adverbial

The propositions “*wang*(往)” and “*xiang*(向)” are similar in meaning and use. Based on the study of the related verbs, objects and the directive complements, this paper analyzes the differences between them in terms of dynamicity, displacement and directivity. Meanwhile the paper explains the differences from the view of grammaticalization and finds effective ways to distinguish the two words.

Keywords: *wang*(往), *xiang*(向), difference

Wang, Cheng, Symmetry and Asymmetry of “*Qian*(前)” and “*Jin*(进)”, “*Tui*(退)” and “*Que*(却)” in Old Chinese

Taking ancient documents as corpus, the paper argues that Old Chinese verbs “*qian*(前)” and “*que*(却)” refer to self-referent motions, while “*jin*(进)” and “*tui*(退)” refer to other-referent motions. The differences in the semantics and syntax of these two pairs root in

this opposition: “*jin* (进)” and “*tui* (退)” are symmetrical, and “*qian* (前)” and “*que* (却)” are asymmetrical. Due to the asymmetry, “*qian* (前)” and “*que* (却)” possess a low degree of opposition, thus the antonymy between them is unfixed.

Keywords: Old Chinese, *qian* (前), *jin* (进), *tui* (退), *que* (却), reference position

Wang, Lin, On the Causative and Passive in Ryukyu's Mandarin Chinese Textbooks and the Questions Related

There exists the relativeness between expressions of causative and passive in Ryukyu's mandarin Chinese textbooks: “*gei* (给)” expresses a subcategory of causative and passive category, while “*jiao* (叫)” expresses another subcategory of causative but not passive, which is functionally in parallel with those of the southern dialects, but is different from the northern mandarin of that time and the modern northern dialects. Based on this, this paper discusses and explains the close relationship between permission causative sub-category and passive category.

Key Words: Ryukyu's mandarin Chinese textbooks, causative, passive

Wang, Weimin, On The Newly Discovered Rhyme Book Liuyinbianlan and Macheng Dialect in Hubei Province

The sound system of Macheng dialect in Hubei province from the end of the Qing dynasty to the beginning of the Republic is reflected in the newly discovered rhyme book *LiuYinBianLan*. Comparing with modern Macheng dialect, some characteristics of this dialect are reflected in the book. In addition, this book can also make up the records in *The Investigation on Hubei Dialects*. The difference between the young and the old generations is also reflected in these two books.

Keywords: *LiuYinBianLan*, Macheng, dialect

Wan, Guangrong, Influence of Modal Adverbs on the Collocation of Heterogeneous Moods in Chinese

The most remarkable influence of modal adverbs on the collocation of heterogeneous moods in Chinese is that the clause with modal adverb(s) appears at the end. The larger scope a modal adverb governs, or the more forceful it strengthens a mood, or the stronger it makes the clause the focus of the sentence, the more likely the clause with it comes at the end of the collocation. The bigger role a modal adverb plays in realizing a mood, the more frequently the clause with it is used in the collocation.

Key words: modal adverbs, collocation of heterogeneous moods, frequency

Wei, Jinguang & He, Hongfeng, On the Semantic Source of the Preposition “*Xiang* (向)” in its Grammaticalization

The first step for identifying the semantic source of the preposition “*xiang* (向)” is to clarify the relation of the forms and meanings between “*xiang* (向)” and “*xiang* (鄉/嚮)”. The writing of “*xiang* (向)” remains the same from oracle-bone inscription and bronze inscription to regular script. Its literal sense is the window facing to the north, or the name of a place or a person. The meaning “facing” and “closing to, go forward” are borrowed ones, which are the semantic source of its grammaticalization. The three characters “*xiang* (向)” and “*xiang* (鄉/嚮)” are all oriented verbs with semantic features [+HUMAN, +FACING, +MOTION], and they demonstrate a strong tendency of prepositionalization in the typical Serial Verb Construction.

Key words: preposition, *xiang* (向), grammaticalization, semantic source

