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Abstracts of Major Papers in This Issue

Tang, Sze-Wing, A Parametric Approach to Lexicology of Global Chinese: A Case Study of the Verb "*Diǎnsuàn*（点算）"

It is proposed in this paper that a parametric approach to the study of lexicology of Global Chinese may help us describe and classify the varieties of Global Chinese in a more precise way by making use of the parameters of the time, regional, dialectal, and stylistic factors. Through adynamic study of the linguistic properties of the transitive verb "*diǎnsuàn* （点算）, the interactive relation among the varieties of Global Chinese is examined, which may hopefully shed light on the theory of Global Chinese and the linguistic study of the "Greater Chinese" in the long run.
Key words: Global Chinese, Greater Chinese, parametric approach, lexicology, corpus linguistics

Li, Jiwei, On the Synchronic Differences and Diachronic Changes of "*Bāngmáng*（帮忙）" from the Global Chinese Perspective

The verb "*bāngmáng* （帮忙）" can be used in some constructions in Singaporean Chinese, Malaysian Chinese, and modern Chinese of Taiwan, such as "*bāngmáng* （帮忙） + Object", and "*bāngmáng* （帮忙） + Object + VP" , etc. which are ungrammatical in *Putonghua*. These constructions were used frequently in the period of the Republic of China and disappeard gradually in New China time. These constructions were originated from early modern Chinese primarily, which were neither the result of the influence of English, the error from heritage Chinese acquisition, nor the new variation of Modern Chinese since the reform and opening up.
Key words: *bāngmáng* （帮忙）; usage; synchronic difference; diachronic change

Liu, Yun, A New Construction "*Shì*（是）*shíhou*（时候）VP" in Chinese-English Contact

"*Shì* （是） VP *de* （的） *shíhou* （时候）" and "*shì* （是） *shíhou* （时候） VP" are two constructions in contemporary Chinese formed through contact with English. The former conforms to Chinese grammar, while the latter follows the English word order. In competition between these two constructions, the latter gradually gains advantage. Three issues are explored in this paper: 1) a diachronic investigation on these two constructions; 2) the competition between the two constructions; and 3) the new uses of "*shì* （是） *shíhou* （时候） VP". "*Shì* （是） *shíhou* （时候） VP" is a grammar change caused by the deepened Chinese-English contact in contemporary China.
Key words: *shì* （是） *shíhou* （时候） VP, language contact, grammar change

Xu, Yanqing, The Pragmatic Conditions of "*Zhǐyào*（只要）P, *jiù*（就）Q"

This paper examines the pragmatic conditions of conditional sentences such as "*zhǐyào* （只要） P, *jiù* （就） Q" from the perspective of text. The paper holds that the pragmatic conditions of this sentence pattern include a variety of factors such as pragmatic intentions, the relevant information provided before, types of information to which P and Q belong, and

the semantic relationship between the sentence and the sentence before it.

Key words: zhǐyào（只要）P，jiù（就）Q，pragmatic condition，frequency，cause

Tong，Guobin，VN Structure：A Simplified Form of NVN Referential Structure

Xing Fuyi (1994) elaborated on the appellation structure N_1VN_2 and two brief forms N_1V and VN_2. Based on this, we have researched the formation of the simplified form VN, which expresses the sub-category of dynamic classification. In this paper we call both the simplified form VN and the agglutinating modifier-head construction VN the VN construction. In the sub-categorization construction, by narrowing down the N's reference, the V is a restrictive attributive; in the dynamic attribute construction, the V is just a Non-restrictive attributive.

Key words: VN construction，argument，participant，role-merging

Nie，Zhijun，A Reinspection of the Interrogative Structure "Yǒuméiyǒu（有没有）＋ VP"

Through the reinspection of early examples, the paper reveals that "yǒuméiyǒu（有没有）" first appeared in Ming dynasty, "yǒuméiyǒu（有没有）＋ NP" appeared in middle and late Qing dynasty, and "yǒuméiyǒu（有没有）＋ VP" appeared in late Qing dynasty. The findings correct the wrong conclusions made by other scholars. "Yǒuméiyǒu（有没有）" bridged "yǒu（有）＋ NP ＋ méiyǒu（没有）" and "yǒuméiyǒu（有没有）＋ NP". "Yǒuméiyǒu（有没有）＋ VP" was influenced by southern dialects and might be part of Modern Chinese at late Qing dynasty.

Key words: yǒuméiyǒu（有没有），lexicalization，analogy，influence of dialect

Ba，Dan，The Additional Cohesion Function of "Zuìhǎo（最好）" and its Textual Models

"Zuìhǎo（最好）" has an additional cohesion function when it is posted at the beginning of a sentence. It has three textual additional meanings respectively：of the inevitable facts, of the facts that happened, and of the assumed facts. "Zuìhǎo（最好）" has three functions：continuous addition, explanatory addition and progressive addition. Because of different frequency of use and degree of solidification, "zuìhǎo（最好）" forms a textual model of double-level and multi-modality. The first level is the core cohesion function, called the additional cohesion, and the second is the non-core cohesion function, including cause-effect relation, hypothetical relation and objective relation.

Key words：zuìhǎo（最好），adverb，cohesion，addition

Dai，Ligang，The Judging and Description of the Phonological Variations of the Northern Mindong Dialects

Recently，the phonological variations of the northern Mindong dialects have got more and more attention，but there are a lot of misunderstandings in the past studies. Some scholars took the point that the only way to judge phonological variations is to examine sound change in the speech. Others believed that we should apply the synchronic principle of opposite-complementation in describing the phonological systems of these dialects. In this paper，we will respond to those queries.

Key words：northern Mindong dialects，phonological variations，synchronic study，diachronic study

Wang，Changlin，The Source of "Lóusōu（娄馊）" in Southwestern Mandarin

"Lóusōu（娄馊）" means dirty and messy in Southwestern Mandarin，which should be written as "lōusōu（搂搜）". This paper studies the evolution path of the meaning of "lóusōu（搂搜）" by carding vernacular literature in Middle and Contemporary Chinese，and summarizes the basic methods of the study of the origin of dialect colloquial words.

Key words：Southwestern Mandarin，Sichuan dialect，lóusōu（娄馊），semantic evolution

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