



2000		1978	1993	
	" "			" "
	0.0727%	8000		8000
	153 183		" "	
" "			" "	" "
		" "		" "
	" "		" "	" "
			" "	
				" "
		2002		1994
	2004			" "
	" "			
	1998 96	" "		
	" "	" "		

## 二、学者们对放置义动词的配位方式存在分歧

1. 1998  
1998

NP1+V+NP2+NP3

NP1+PNP2+V+NP3

S1 NP1+V+ P Loc+NP3

S2 NP1+PLoc+V+NP3

(1)a. 我挂墙上一幅画。

b. 我往墙上挂了一幅画。

S2" NP1+PLoc+V+NP3"

S3 NP1+V+NP3+PLoc

S4 NP1+V+NP3

" "

4

(2) 肖军盛碗里一些菜汤。

肖军往碗里盛了一些菜汤。

肖军盛了一些菜汤在碗里。

肖军盛了一些菜汤。

1998

2. 2000

2000

" "

3 a.

b. \*

4 a.

b. \*

(5) 老王把许多花草种在院子里。

刘阿姨把两只小白兔关在笼子里。

妈妈把好几件衣裳晾在绳子上。

(6) 院子里种着许多花草。

笼子里关着两只小白兔。

绳子上晾着好几件衣裳。

2000

" "

3. 2002

2002

1 Np1+P+Np2+Vp+Np3

2 Np1+Vp+Np2+Np3

3 Np1+Vp+Np3 Np2

4 Np1+Vp+Np2 Np3

5 Np1+Vp+P+Np2+Np3

6 Np1+Vp+Np3+P+Np2

2002

4.

2006

" S+V+N+ +L"

" " " "

" S+V+N+ +L"

1 " " " S+V+N+ +L"

2 " S+V+N+V+ / / +L"

3 " N+S+V+ +L"

4 "S+ / +N+V+ / / +L"

" "

- ①我放起<sub>放了</sub>本书在咯里<sub>这里</sub>。  
 ②我放起本书放咯里。  
 ③我放起本书放在/到咯里。  
 ④我放本书放倒<sub>放了</sub>放咯里。  
 ⑤咯本书我放起<sub>放了</sub>在咯里。  
 ⑥咯本书我放到咯里。  
 ⑦咯本书我放起放咯里。  
 ⑧我把咯本书放起在咯里。  
 ⑨我担把咯本书放倒放咯里。  
 ⑩我把咯本书放到咯里。

" " " "

2006

" "

1987 259

" "

1994 297—298

22

" " " " " + + "

12

" "

< > / < > < >  
/ < > < >

1998 204 " "

A+ L+\_+P P+ A+ \_+L L+\_+P A+ P+\_+L P+ A+\_+L

2002 221

" "

11

" " " "

- ①小王放桌子上一本书。(双宾语句)  
 ②小王在桌子上放了一本书。(“在+处所”做状语句)  
 ③桌子上被小王放满了书。(处所主语“被”字句)  
 ④书被小王放在桌子上。(受事主语“被”字句)

- ⑤小王把书放在桌子上。(受事由“把”引导的“把”字句)
- ⑥小王把桌子上放满了书。(处所由“把”字引导的“把”字句)
- ⑦小王放一本书在桌子上。(“在+处所”做补语句)
- ⑧书小王放桌子上了。(受事做大主语的主谓谓语句)
- ⑨桌子上小王放了一本书。(处所做大主语的主谓谓语句)
- ⑩在桌子上小王放一本书。(“在+处所”做句首修饰语)
- ⑪小王放在桌子上一本书。(动词后附介词“在”做述语构成双宾语句)

### 三、基于语料库的放置义动词“放”的配位方式的统计分析

2011

2011

2011

1

		%
	17673	79.42
	22253	100
	19452	87.41
	27	0.12
	5	0.02
	12	0.05
	27	0.12
	289	1.29

100%

87.41%

79.42%

1.29%

2

2 " "

2011

				%
			4 456	20.02
			2 737	12.30
		" "	10	0.04
			7 213	32.37
			14 694	66.03

T1 i è 1003é

i

" " 22 253

" " 2 5 " " 3

66.82% " "

66.03% " " 2 32.37% 4

0.8% 5 2

0.009%

3 14694 66.03%

4 456 20.02% 2 737

12.3%

" " 5 " "

" " " " 65.95%

" " " " 2

" " " " 2

4 5 2

1998 120

4

4

" " 5 " "

5 " " 5 " "

" " " " "

" " " " "

3

3 " " " "

			%
+ + +		13 784	93.81%
+ + +		414	2.82%
+ + +		204	1.39%
+ + + + + +	" "	187	1.27%
+ + +		44	0.30%
+ + +		27	0.18%

			%
+ + +		22	0.15%
+ + +		5	0.03%
+ + +		4	0.03%
+ + +		3	0.01%
		14694	100%

10

1. " + + + " 13784  
93.81% " " " / "

(7)a.奶奶把两瓶黄油放在躺柜上,时不时地拿抹布擦擦。(汪曾祺《黄油烙饼》)

b.吃完后,他和牛顿开了个玩笑,把鸡骨头放到盘子里,盖上盖。(《中国儿童百科全书》)

(8)a.她把箱子放上床,当着全舱的旅客,打开锁,翻开粉红色内衣,花绸夹袍……(罗广斌《红岩》)

b.贺汉儒把相当于五万多人民币的钱放进康伟业的口袋,连收据都没有要一份。(池莉《来来往往》)

2. " + + + " 414 2.82%  
" "

(9)a.洗衣的少女少妇在河中放一长凳,捶衣浣纱。(《人民日报》)

b.在这里有必要加上一句:给孩子们的书包里多放上两本好书!(《人民日报》)

3. " + + + " 204 1.93%  
" " " "

(10)到了1791年,他的遗骸才被法国人民放在写有“他培养我们热爱自由”字样的柩车上运回巴黎。(翁义钦《作家的永生——从墓志铭配式传他

8. " + + + " 5 0.03%

(15) 天赐放在口中一块窝窝头。(老舍《牛天赐传》)

9. " + + + " 4 0.03%

(16) 江涛走过斋舍的时候,探头一看,床板上有人放着铺盖。(梁斌《红旗谱》)

10. " + + + " 3 0.02%

(17) 你白菜放地上,这玩意好像不登大雅之堂。(百家讲坛《金正昆谈礼仪之握手礼仪》)

" " " +

+ + " " " " "

" "

> > > " " > > > >

" "

" "

10 " "

" "

93.8%

" "

1. 2000 " "
  2. " "
  3. " "
- + + + " " + " " + + + + "
- " +

### 四、本文的研究价值

1. 2002 " " "
- " "
- 2002
- " " " " " "
- " "
- " "
- " "
- " "
2. " "
- 2011

" "

" "

1.

" "

" " 12

"

"

"

(27) 电影院放着电影。\*把电影放在电影院。

" " " " " +N+V+ +L"

" "

" +N+V+ +L"

" "

" +N+V+ +L"

" "

N

"

—

"

" "

" +N+V+ +L"

" "

"

"

(18) 把俘虏放在监狱里。(放置义)

在监狱里放俘虏。(词义为“解除约束,使自由”)

(19) 把牛放在山坡上。(放置义)

在山坡上放牛。(词义为“让牛羊等在草地上吃草和活动”)

(20) 把树放在山上。(放置义)

在山上放树。(词义为“弄倒”)

(21) 把酱油放在冰箱里。(放置义)

在冰箱里放酱油。(放置义)

在菜里放酱油。(词义为“加进去”)

" "

" +N+V+ +L"

" "

" "

" +N"

" VN"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

" "

" "

" "

"

"

" +N+ + +L"

"

"

"

"

" " " +N+

" "

+ +L"

2.

" "

" "

" "

" "

" "

3.

2002

" "

" "

/

" Why" " What" " What"  
 " How"  
 " + " " + " " " " "  
 " + " " " " "  
 " " " " "  
 " fire" " put"  
 " + / + + "  
 " "

4.

1994 297—298

" "  
 + + /  
 / " "  
 + + +  
 " "

2

1986  
 2002  
 2004 6  
 2011  
 2006  
 " + " — 1982 1  
 2001 4  
 2000  
 1986  
 1990  
 2001 5 1994  
 2008  
 1993  
 " " 2004 5  
 " " 2004 2  
 1989 3  
 1987

				1998			
" "	" "		1999	2			
		2000	4				
" "				2000	3		
					2007	1	
				1998	3		
				1998	3		
				1998			
				2002	3		
				2003	3		
		2004	3				
				2002	1		
赅	" L+VP"	" VP+ L"			1997	2	
赅	" L"				2001	2	
" "							
" "					2011		
" "		1978	1-2				

## The Valence Mode of Semantic Roles of Placed Verbs Based on Corpus Statistics Analysis

—Take the verb of "fang" as an example

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**Abstract** There have been considerable differences about the valence mode of placed verbs in academic. We can provide a better understanding of the divergence on the base of corpus statistics analysis on placed verbs' match patterns. This article studies on semantic roles of "fang" taking the verb of "fang" in CCL Modern Chinese Corpus as an example. Statistical results show that the placed verb "fang" has eight major categories in Semantic Roles including patient location agent scope dative methods instrument and result in which the first three are most frequently used. Besides patient location and agent are most frequent co-occurrence in the semantic roles of co-occurrence patterns. So it proved that the placed verb "fang" is a three valence verb in usage frequency. The verb of "fang" has ten march patterns on Semantic Roles of "agent patient location" in which the most frequent usage and the most typical valence mode is "agent+ ba patient+Fang+Location" that is to say "ba-Sentence" is the most common and dominant valence mode in three valence placed verb "fang". Other valence mode frequency is very low. To analyze the valence mode of semantic roles of the verb "fang" which is an instance that is based on the diversity to investigate with tendency so the conclusion should be more reliable and practical than ever before.

**Key words** placed verbs the verb of "fang" semantic roles valence mode three valence verb