

“V 完”式述补结构的语法化过程 ——兼论“完”的虚化

100875

摘 要:

“V 完”

“V 完”

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“V 完”

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关键词:V

中图分类号:H193.5

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13BYY093

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表1 元明清时期“VP完”与“V完”数量统计

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|--|---------|-----|----------|
| | “VP+ +” | “V” | |
| | 2 | 3 | 1 : 1.5 |
| | 8 | 17 | 1 : 2.13 |
| | 2 | 14 | 1 : 7 |
| | 1 | 121 | 1 : 121 |
| | 2 | 104 | 1 : 52 |
| | 0 | 106 | 0 |

“VP+ +” “V+” “ ” “ ”
 “VP+ +” “V+” “ ” “ ”

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3. “V”

“V” “ ” “ ”

“ ”

2008

“ ”

“ ”

“₁” “₂” “V”

“ ”

表2 近代以来不同时期“V完”式述补结构中带“了”的变化

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | |
| “V” | 121 | 196 | 248 | 428 |
| + ₁ | 50 | 103 | 51 | 58 |
| “+ ₁ ” | 42.15% | 54.08% | 20.56% | 13.79% |
| + ₁ | 41 | 96 | 47 | 39 |
| “+ ₁ ” | 33.88% | 48.98% | 18.95% | 9.11% |

“V”

“V”

“ ”

“V+₁”

“V”

“V” “ ”

“ ”

“₁” “ ”

“₁”

“₁”

“ ” “ ” “ ”

“V”

“ ”

4. “V”

The Predict-Complement Structure V- and the semantic bleaching of

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Abstract Based on the linguistic data of ancient Chinese this paper analyzes the formation of the Predicate-Complement Structure *V-wan*. We believe that *V-wan* formed no later than the Yuan Dynasty due to the semantic generalization of *wan* and the resulting change of its syntactic position. In addition it is proved that the semantic bleaching of *wan* exists because of the generalization of the verbs in *V-wan* the syntactic demotion of *wan* from predicate to complement and the function of expressing the completive aspect as well as the increasing proportion of *wan* which works as the predicate in background sentences.

Key words *V-wan* Predict-Complement Structure semantic bleaching grammaticalization