

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。

9. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。

3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘請詳閱試場規則)

The complex stative construction takes the form

We will gloss the *de* that appears in this construction as CSC for “complex stative construction.”

Speakers infer two types of meanings from such constructions, and which type is inferred depends on the meanings of the clauses themselves and the possible relationships between them. Let's look at each of these types before discussing the general properties of the construction.

A *manner* relationship between the two parts of a complex stative construction may be inferred when the stative verb phrase is an adjective. In other words, the adjective may be interpreted as a description of the manner in which the event described by the first clause of the complex stative construction occurs. Here are some examples; the stative clause or verb phrase, interpreted as expressing manner, is underlined:

(3) tā dāyīng de bǐjiào miǎnqiǎng
3sg accept CSC relatively forced
('S/He was rather reluctant to accept.')

(5) wǒmen shuì de hěn hǎo
we sleep CSC very good
("We slept very well.")

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- (6) tā zǒu de fēicháng zǎo
3sg leave CSC extremely early
("S/He left really early.")

- (7) tā zhàn de hěn wěn
3sg stand CSC very steady
("S/He stands very steadily.")

- (8) tā chuān de hěn piàoliang
3sg dress CSC very beautiful
("S/He dressed very beautifully.")

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1.2 Extent Inferred

The inferred relationship between the two parts of a complex stative construction can also be one of *extent*; that is, the event in the first clause is done to such an extent that the result is the state expressed by the stative clause or verb phrase. Here are some examples, again with the stative verb phrase—this time interpreted as expressing extent—underlined.

- (13) tā xiào de zhàn - bu - qǐ - lái
3sg laugh CSC stand - can't - rise - come
("S/He laughed so much that s/he couldn't stand up.")

- (14) tā jiāo de lèi - le
3sg teach CSC tired CRS
("S/He taught so much that s/he is tired.")

- (15) wǒ kū de yǎnjīng dōu hóng le
I cry CSC eye all red CRS
("I cried so much that my eyes got all red.")

- (16) tā xiào de wǒmen dōu bùhǎoyisi
3sg laugh CSC we all embarrassed
("S/He laughed so much that we all got embarrassed.")

- (17) xiǎo hái zhǎng de wǒ bù rènshi le
small child grow CSC I not recognize CRS
("The child has grown so much that I don't recognize him/her.")

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- (18) tā gāoxing de shui - bu - zháo - jiào
 3sg happy CSC sleep - can't - succeed - sleep
 ("S/He is so happy that s/he can't sleep.")

- (19) nǐmen zuò - wén - bu - yào bǎ jùzi xiě de tài cháng
 you:PL do - composition not want BA sentence write CSC too long
 ("When you write essays, don't make the sentence too long.")

- (20) wǒ è de fā - huāng
 I hungry CSC produce - panic
 ("I'm so hungry that I'm going crazy.")

1.3 Either Manner or Extent Inferred

As we might expect, certain combinations of verb phrases in a complex stative construction allow either a manner or an extent inference. In examples (21) and (22), the (i) translation reflects the manner inference, while the (ii) translation reflects the extent inference:

- (21) wǒmen chī de hěn kāixīn
 we eat CSC very happy
 { (i) We ate very happily.
 (ii) We ate to the point of being very happy.

- (22) tā kū de hěn shāng - xīn
 3sg cry CSC very hurt - heart
 { (i) S/He cried very sadly.
 (ii) S/He cried to the point of being very sad.

2 General Structural Properties

One of the most striking structural properties of the complex stative construction manifests itself when the verb in the first clause is a transitive one with a direct object. If the first clause contains a transitive verb and its direct object, the verb must be "copied" before the CSC *de*. In the following examples the two instances of the copied verb have been underlined twice:

- (23) tā shuō Tàiguó - huà shuō de fēicháng liúli
 3sg speak Thailand - speech speak CSC very fluent
 ("S/He speaks Thai very fluently.")

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- (24) māma xǐ yīfu xǐ de hěn gānjìng
 mother wash clothes wash CSC very clean
 ("Mother washed the clothes very clean.")

- (25) tā qiē yú qiē de hěn zǐxì
 3sg cut fish cut CSC very meticulous
 ("S/He cut the fish very carefully.")

Negatives and auxiliaries behave differently with respect to their position in a complex stative construction. If a complex stative construction contains a negative particle, it will occur before the stative verb phrase, never before the verb phrase of the first clause:

- (26) a. tā kǎo - shì kǎo de bù hǎo
 3sg take - exam take CSC not good
 ("S/He did not do well on the exam.")
- b. * tā bù kǎo - shì kǎo de hǎo
 3sg not take - exam take CSC good
- c. * tā kǎo - shì bù kǎo de hǎo
 3sg take - exam not take CSC good

The position of the negative particle is predictable in terms of the scope of negative particles: what follows the negative particle is what is being denied. The message in (26) is that the performance on the exam was not *good*, but not that *tā* 's/he' did not *take* the exam; thus, the negative particle *bù* must precede *hǎo* 'good', not *kǎo-shì* 'take the exam'.

Auxiliaries, on the other hand, in general can occur only before the first verb of the complex stative construction, as in:

- (27) a. tā néng tiào de hěn gāo
 3sg can jump CSC very high
 ("S/He can jump very high.")
- b. * tā tiào de néng hěn gāo
 3sg jump CSC can very high

There is, however, at least one auxiliary verb, *yīnggāi* 'should', which can occur in several positions in the complex stative construction:

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第 3 節 語言學短文評論 適用: (外文所語言組 143)

(本試題共 五頁, 第 五頁)

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(28) a. nǐ yīnggāi fā - yīn fā de hěn qīngchǔ
you should produce - sound produce CSC very clear
("You should pronounce very clearly.")

b. nǐ fā - yīn yīnggāi fā de hěn qīngchǔ
you produce - sound should produce CSC very clear
("You should pronounce very clearly.")

c. nǐ fā - yīn fā de yīnggāi hěn qīngchǔ
you produce - sound produce CSC should very clear
("You should pronounce very clearly.")

Write, in English, a review of Li and Thompson's analysis of the complex stative construction in Mandarin Chinese. In the review, IN YOUR OWN WORDS (about 150), summarize their analysis, and then state, in about 300 words, your opinions about their analysis. You may use Chinese characters, instead of 漢語拼音, for the examples you draw on.