

History of Chinese – Literary Chinese Syntax and Morphology II (Post-Han literary texts)

Grammaticalization and Lexicalization

Grammaticalization: 子, 與, 跟, 了, 被, 把, 着, 過, 得, 到, 出來, 起來 ...

Lexicalization: 吃飯, 鋼筆, 介意, 慢跑, 惡心, 小說, 溝通, 電影, 網上

NOMINATIVE

1. Measure words and classifiers

吾十有五志于學, 三十而立, 四十而不惑

今之為仁者 猶以一杯水救一車薪之火也

灼灼百朵紅 (白居易 [唐])

春種一粒粟 秋成萬顆子 (李紳 [唐])

2. Suffixes and prefixes

-子

plural suffixes

CC	Post-Han	Song	Yuan
x	等, 曹, 輩	們 (<每+人?)	[每]

僧, 您, 僮 (all had -m until EM) → 咱 + 們 ...

cf.) MSC 前輩, 吾等, etc...

3. Pronouns

4. Demonstrative pronouns, interrogative words, etc.

PREDICATIVES

1. Serial verbs and verb compounds

3-5 C. Buddhist text VC types:

(1) synonymous: VVO

喜歡, 想念, 死亡

(2) resultative: VVO燒殺長壽王/ VOV打爛破 coexist → VVO

But, 燒殺長壽王 and 打爛破 may be different

(3) direction: VVO 送來食 / VOV送食來 coexist → VVO / VOV coexist

流出, 飛來

2. Aspectual system--development of 了, 着, 過

了

CC

既 (preverbal)

-矣 (sentential ptcl)

Nanbeichao

VO prf

(畢, 竟, 迄)

Tang

VO prf

VO 了 (liao)

Song

VprfO

V 了 O

3. Auxiliary modality

*-得 (學得, 買得): the only case of modality expressed by suffixing (grammaticalized)

當 V, 要 V

解 V → 會V

需(須) V → 得 V (Tang)

可 V

能 V

4. New copular 是

5. changes in some negation system

CC Post-Han

弗 → 不

沒 (<未+之 ?)

勿 → 莫

休 V (Tang), 不要, 不須, 不用

→ 不要, 別

6. New Adverbs

7. Preposition

CC

于, 於 → 在

為 紿 (cf. 紿我離開!)

8. Passive and causative

Passive

CC

勞心者治人, 勞力者治於人

道術將為天下裂

漢軍卻為楚所擠

愛人者必見愛而惡人者必見惡也

則必見欺於張儀

百姓無被兵之患

今兄弟被侵...知友被辱

信而見疑, 忠而被謗

被火焚燒

常被元帝所使

被平王見尋討