INFORMATION TO USERS

This manuscript has been reproduced from the microfilm master. UMI films the text directly from the original or copy submitted. Thus, some thesis and dissertation copies are in typewriter face, while others may be from any type of computer printer.

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted. Broken or indistinct print, colored or poor quality illustrations and photographs, print bleedthrough, substandard margins, and improper alignment can adversely affect reproduction.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send UMI a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if unauthorized copyright material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.

Oversize materials (e.g., maps, drawings, charts) are reproduced by sectioning the original, beginning at the upper left-hand corner and continuing from left to right in equal sections with small overlaps. Each original is also photographed in one exposure and is included in reduced form at the back of the book.

Photographs included in the original manuscript have been reproduced xerographically in this copy. Higher quality 6" x 9" black and white photographic prints are available for any photographs or illustrations appearing in this copy for an additional charge. Contact UMI directly to order.
The description of Chinese substantives using an analogical approach to syntax

Fu, Qiying, M.A.

Rice University, 1991
RICE UNIVERSITY

THE DESCRIPTION OF CHINESE SUBSTANTIVES
USING AN ANALOGICAL APPROACH TO SYNTAX

by

QIYING FU

A THESIS SUBMITTED
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

MASTER OF ARTS

APPROVED, THESIS COMMITTEE:

[Signatures]

Sydney Lamb, Chairman
Professor of Linguistics

James Copeland
Professor of Linguistics

Philip Davis
Professor of Linguistics

Lilly Chen
Instructor of Linguistics

Houston, Texas

May, 1991
THE DESCRIPTION OF CHINESE SUBSTANTIVES USING AN
ANALOGICAL APPROACH TO SYNTAX

QIYING FU

ABSTRACT

This thesis is a conceptual description of Chinese substantives. The method used here is based on the analogical approach, proposed by Sydney Lamb for language description and language processing.

According to the analogical approach, syntax is considered to be an epiphenomenon rather than a reality in the cognitive linguistic system of humans. All traditionally identified syntactic functions may be implemented by an analogical procedure using conceptual frames.

In this thesis, all conceptual descriptions are formulated in dictionary-like entries, that may be used easily either by human being or by a computer. Each such entry is constructed as a tabular frame corresponding to a portion of a network of relationship.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, I would like to thank my chairman, Sydney Lamb, to whom I am particularly grateful for his assistance and advice on my thesis. I would like to thank my thesis committee, James Copeland for his encouragement during my graduate study years in the linguistics department, and Philip Davis and Lilly Chen for caring about my work.

I would especially like to thank Cindy Meyer and Carrie Cameron for the friendships that I have value most during my years at Rice as a graduate student.

Lastly, I would like to thank my husband, Zhijun Wu, for his love, support and everything he has done for me.
Contents

1 Introduction .......................................................... 1
   1.1 Aims and Scope of this Study .................................. 1
   1.2 Theoretical Basis .............................................. 2
   1.3 Description of the Notation System ......................... 7
   1.4 Material to Follow ........................................... 10

2 Simple Substantives .................................................. 11
   2.1 Definitions and Basic Conceptual Category Network ........ 11
   2.2 Description .................................................... 16
      2.2.1 PERSON .................................................. 16
      2.2.2 PLANT .................................................. 22
      2.2.3 OBJECT ............................................... 22
      2.2.4 ABSTRACTION ......................................... 30
      2.2.5 PLACE .................................................. 33
      2.2.6 TIME ................................................... 38
      2.2.7 VARIABLE ............................................. 40
      2.2.8 DELIMITER .............................................. 43
3 Composite Substantives  

3.1 General Observations ............................. 50
3.2 Coordinate Substantive Constructions ............ 51
3.3 Subordinate Substantive Constructions .......... 54
3.4 Locative Substantive Construction ............... 61

4 Substantives as Participants of Processes ....... 63

4.1 General Description ................................ 63
4.2 Examples of Conceptual Frames for Propositions . 66
   4.2.1 STATE .................................. 66
   4.2.2 STATUS ................................ 71
   4.2.3 ACTION ................................ 75
   4.2.4 EVENT-P ................................. 87

Bibliography ......................................... 90
Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Aims and Scope of this Study

The purpose of this thesis is to describe Chinese substantive concepts and their lexicemic realizations, including composite substantives, such as wǒ māma ‘my mother’, in the dictionary-like format proposed by Sydney Lamb for language description and language processing.

This description format, based on the analogical approach (Lamb 1990, 1991), presents linguistic information and conceptual information in table-like statements which are similar to dictionary entries, each such entry corresponding to a portion of a network of relationships. The theoretical basis of the analogical approach will be further discussed in section 1.2.

As one of the practical goals, the analogical approach to grammar is designed to be applicable for a natural language processing system, especially for a machine translation system. A processor for this type of grammar has been designed by Sydney Lamb. In this approach, languages can be described in the dictionary-like format useful for both humans and computers. This thesis does not deal with implementation
issues, however. Instead, it will concentrate on a readable language description in the dictionary-like format.

As a test of the method of description, the focus of this thesis is Chinese substantive concepts, including simple substantives, composite substantives, and substantives as participants of processes. The definition of the term substantive used here will be given in section 2.1.

The description in this thesis covers about 300 simple Chinese substantive concept entries, 16 composite substantive concept entries as exemplars in the dictionary, 50 composite substantive lexemes whose conceptual representations can be analogically built by using the exemplars, and 57 propositional entries. Most of the data are selected from the Practical Chinese Reader (Beijing, 1986).

1.2 Theoretical Basis

The analogical approach to syntax has been proposed by Sydney Lamb, (1990, 1991). This theory assumes that syntax is an illusion and not a reality in the system of human language cognition. In other words, syntax is not a real mechanism which human brains use to store linguistic knowledge but is an epiphenomenal property of language which has been constructed by linguists. According to traditional linguistic theories, speakers seem to need syntax for three reasons (Lamb, 1990):

1. To interpret a (new) expression for an observed or observable concept.

2. To interpret an expression for an unobserved concept C, and use it to build C.
3. To form a new expression E for an observed or formulated concept C.

Actually, these functions can also be implemented by analogical procedures, which possibly constitute a basic mechanism of linguistic systems. We can have an analogical scheme to implement the above three functions of syntax as depicted in Figures 1.1 and 1.2 (Lamb, 1990).

- **Process 1**: Receive Expression E for observed/observable concept C. Link E to C (see Figure 1.1).

- **Process 2**: Interpret Expression for unobserved concept C, use it to build C. Like 3, mutatis mutandis (see Figure 1.2).
  - 1- Find the E' which most closely resembles the current E.
  - 2- Build new C' notion(s) as copy of C' (realize of E') mutatis mutandis (substitution).

- **Process 3**: New Expression E formed by analogy with existing E' connected to existing C' (see Figure 1.2).
  - 1- Find the C' which most closely resembles the current C.
  - 2- Build new E notion(s) as copy of E' (realize of C'), mutatis mutandis (substitution).

A similar idea of analogy was also discussed by Hockett (1968):

We list what appear to be minimal forms, and describe the patterns by which they are combined into larger forms—without implying that
the brain of a speaker does anything of the sort as it generates sentences. Since these patterns of combination show a semantic as well as a formal aspect, ... the basic mechanisms, analogy and blending, can abbreviate or permute as well as recombine.

The underlying forms for an analogy can work in either direction: if A is to B as C to D, in sound and meaning, then also A is to C as B is to D, and any three of the four, as givens, might yield the fourth as an innovation.

The categories used in the conceptual representation frames in this theory are considered to have loose boundaries rather than sharp ones. They apply strongly for prototypical members, less so for non-prototypical members, and metaphorically to items outside the category.

The analogical approach also presupposes certain additional assumptions about language:

that a language is a semiotic system,

that a language is a dynamic system.

A simple semiotic system is a system of signs with two layers, one of content and one of expression. A language is a complex semiotic system which has several layers with discrepancies between each pair of layers.

All theories agree that a linguistic system is a stratified system although they recognize different levels or components of structure. They differ with respect to how many levels, how they are named and how they are defined. The early relational network model followed a strictly stratified approach, for which the decoding process was like a series of transductions, from one stratum to the next higher one. Much
of the literature in stratification theory identifies four levels of linguistic structure, phonemic, morphemic, lexemic and sememic.

In contrast, the analogical approach follows a loosely stratified architecture. The reason is that the difference between the phonemic or graphemic and the morphemic is much greater than that between the morphemic and the lexemic. Moreover, the old morphemic, lexemic and sememic strata all have direct connections to concepts. These observations lead to a three-level architecture: the phonemic/graphemic level, the morpholexemic level, and the conceptual level. In our description, the phonemic/graphemic level is not treated because it has few phenomena related to the conceptual structure. For the analogical approach to syntax, we have more interest in the morpholexemic level and the conceptual level.

As a cognitive model of language, the analogical approach is intended to be compatible with the dynamic properties of a language, including:

- Production
- Interpretation/Comprehension
- System modification
  - Adding structure
  - Changing structure
- Searching for information
Finally, the analogical approach to lexemes is compatible with the cognitive approach to lexemes as described by Lamb (1991):

A lexical notion has multiple connections to conceptual structure. Some persons have a tendency to assume a single concept for just about any lexeme they think about. For such individuals, there is relatively little polysemy, and where other individuals have polysemy they have instead a superconcept with subconcepts. The possibility of storing the information both ways is also available and is probably often exercised in many individuals.

In this thesis, two levels of lexemes are distinguished: simple lexemes and composite lexemes. Any lexeme which relatively fixed, non-transparent and less-productive is treated as a simple lexeme. Others are treated as composite ones.

1.3 Description of the Notation System

In this section, we describe the notation system to be used here. Our notation system is based on a view of language as a semiotic system, a system of signs. This notation system is developed both for linguistic representations and for the linguistic system. According to the cognitive view, adopted here, a linguistic system is one that is able to produce texts and to comprehend or interpret texts. For purposes of linguistic description, the form of description to be used by human being tries to provide a precise tool for the description of natural languages; and the format specified by the notation system to be operated on by computers tries to provide a computer-interpretable characterization of natural languages. There are three parameters which serve as important criteria of a notation system:
• Linguistic felicity.

• Expressiveness.

• Computational effectiveness.

For the first goal of a notation system as a descriptive tool, linguistic felicity and expressiveness are most important. For the second goal of computer-interpretable linguistic characterization, all three criteria are vital. This thesis concentrates on language description, although the notation system is designed for both goals.

The notation system uses table-like statements which are similar to dictionary entries. The essential function of a dictionary entry is to connect a unit of expression to its meaning or other function. This thesis concerns the expressions and conceptual constructions of a natural language, Chinese. We may distinguish two kinds of lexemic entries: one is for the simple lexeme, which is the realization of a conceptual category, the other is for the complex lexeme, a realization of a composite concept.

An entry for a simple lexeme is a statement that includes the following essential information and additional information:

(Essential information)

• CONCEPT (name of the concept, a gloss from English)

• Category of the concept (Cat:)

• Chinese or English Lexemic realization of the concept (CL/EL:)
(Additional information)

- Relationships between the substantive concept and process concept (Actor-of, Goal-of, Sensor-of, Phenomenon-of, ...); These terms are taken from Halliday's functional grammar.

- Attributive information of the concept;

- Parts of the concept;

- Gender of a substantive concept;

- Reciprocal of the concept;

- Measure of the substantive concept;

- ...

The amount of possible additional information is open ended. There is no upper limit.

The entry for a composite lexeme consists of frames similar to the simple entries, including the content and expression of the combination. A distinctive point of difference between complex and simple entries is that the complex one can be used as an exemplar to form new combinations by analogy.

Here, the basic claim is that conceptual structure, on which we will focus, can be described by means of dictionary-like entries. But the dictionary-like entry is not intended to represent a different kind of structure from that embodied in the notion,
which is the cognitive representation of the linguistic sign. Rather, it is an alternative notation for the same kind of structure.

1.4 Material to Follow

This thesis discusses the material of Chinese substantives in three chapters. Chapter Two discusses the basic definition of substantives, classifies the substantives of Chinese according to conceptual categories and describes some simple Chinese substantives as examples in the dictionary-like notation system. This chapter concentrates on the simple type entries of Chinese substantives. Chapter Three concerns the composite entries of Chinese substantives. Chapter Four considers the relationships between substantives and processes; That is, substantives will be investigated in their propositional frames as participants.
Chapter 2

Simple Substantives

2.1 Definitions and Basic Conceptual Category Network

In this chapter, we discuss simple Chinese substantives.

First, we need to discuss the intensional definition of a concept.

According to a traditional view, an intensional definition of a concept includes two types of relationships: predicative and propositional. For example, the intensional definition of the concept 'Beijing' may include: 'Beijing is a city' (predicative), 'Beijing is in China' (propositional). Translated into conceptual representations, the predicative relationship allows each concept to fit into a taxonomy, while the proposition relationships express other properties that can be specified by additional lines of an entry. Together, these relationships define the meaning of the concept itself as the relations between the concept and other concepts in the conceptual knowledge base. In the notation system used here, a table-like dictionary entry includes these two kinds of relationships. The predicative relationship is represented by the category ("Cat:") of the concept, and certain of the propositional relationships of the concept item are represented by the additional lines of the entry. Additional lines could be specified for various purposes, up to an encyclopedic extent.
In the dictionary-like notation system, the above example (without the propositional information) can be represented as follows:

BEIJING
Category:CITY
CL:Bēijīng

If Beijing of the above entry occurs in a composite lexeme ‘Zhōngguó Bēijīng’ (‘Beijing, China’), we can represent it in the following format:

BEIJING+OF+CHINA
Category:CITY
Attribute:İN+CHINA
CL:Zhōngguó Bēijīng

The composite type entry is constructed thus. If another new combination like HOUSTON+OF+TEXAS is input into the system, then by analogy with the above exemplar (using a simple matching procedure, discussed later), the similar composite entry can be built without any syntactic rule matching involved.

Now, we need to give an informal definition of the term substantive. For purposes of this thesis, a substantive is a concept which typically functions as the participant of a process. In Chinese, a substantive less frequently functions as the modifier of another substantive, usually with the subordinative particle ‘de’. Still less frequently, a substantive functions as a nominal predicate; e.g. jīntiān xīnqīyī. “Today (is) Monday.”

We do not use the term ‘participant’ for an independent category. It is present only in the context of a process. Any examination of participants necessarily requires that
we broaden our perspective to include processes. The term substantive will be used with reference to the conceptual level. The conceptual correlate to the syntactical verb-noun dichotomy is the process-substantive dichotomy.

In this Chapter, we consider the simple substantives, those realized as simple noun lexemes, which are represented in the dictionary-like entries.

Here, we can roughly define a taxonomic tree for the predicative relationships of Chinese substantive concepts. It is not our intention to present an exhaustive treatment of the taxonomic structure of substantive concepts and their propositional relationships. Instead we want to give readers a rough description to help them understand the language representation method used here.

'THING' is at the root of the taxonomy for substantives (as opposed to processes) and it has subcategories such as: 'ANIMAL', 'PLANT', 'OBJECT', 'ABSTRACTION', 'PLACE', and 'TIME', and so on, which are represented in dictionary-like entries like the following:

THING
Cat:0
Measure:M-ITEM-DEFAULT(geh)
CL:shiwù
Comment: "Cat: 0" means that THING is at the root of the taxonomy.

ANIMAL
Cat:THING
Actor-of:DO,ACT,LIVE
Attributes:GENDER,AGE
CL:dòngwù

PERSON
Cat:ANIMAL
Actor-of: THINK, SPEAK
Attribute: NAME
Measure: M-ITEM-@PERSON(wèi), M-GROUP-CROWD(群)
CL: rén
Comment: see Page 44 for "@".

PLANT
Cat: THING
Actor-of: LIVE, GROW
CL: zhíwù

OBJECT
Cat: THING
Phenomenon-of: PERCEIVE
CL: jùti-šiwù

ABSTRACTION
Cat: THING
Phenomenon-of: KNOW, IMAGINE, FEEL
CL: chōuxiàng-šiwù

PLACE
Cat: THING
Goal-of: GO-TO, BE-AT
CL: dìdiàn

TIME
Cat: THING
Goal-of: BE-IN
CL: shìjiàn

Note that these high-level categories, like other categories, usually have lexemic realizations as shown above.

Continuing with the subcategories of these major categories, the Chinese taxonomic network of substantives is established. The following figure is the rough tree of major categories in the scope of this thesis.
There are some lexemes which do not realize substantives by themselves in most cases, but which may be the parts of realizations of substantives, or they may refer to some substantives as variables, or they may also just be structural lexemes showing some semantic relation between substantives. This kind of lexeme is more difficult to be categorized in the taxonomy. Here, we define a group of functional conceptual categories: Variable, Delimiter, Linker. Each of these three categories with their subcategories can form a network or a tree like the following:
2.2 Description

The entries for simple Chinese substantive may be viewed as descriptions of subcategories of more general categories of the taxonomic network defined in the last section. This section gives entries for basic concepts in the dictionary-like format. The description covers basic Mandarin Chinese data as presented in the textbook, Practical Chinese Reader (Beijing, 1986), Lessons 1-30. The entry organization is based on conceptual categories.

2.2.1 PERSON

PERSON

MAN
Cat:PERSON
Gender:MALE
CL:nánrén

WOMAN
Cat: PERSON
Gender: FEMALE
CL: nüérén

GIRL
Cat: PERSON
Gender: FEMALE
Attribute: YOUNG
CL: gūniáng

CHILD
Cat: PERSON
Attribute: YOUNG
CL: háiži

PERSON, RELATIONSHIP

DOCTOR
Cat: PERSON, RELATIONSHIP, TITLE
Reciprocal: PATIENT
CL: dàifu

TEACHER
Cat: PERSON, RELATIONSHIP, TITLE
Reciprocal: STUDENT
CL: lǎoshī

SPOUSE
Cat: PERSON, RELATIONSHIP
Reciprocal: SPOUSE
Type: WIFE, HUSBAND
CL: àirén

FRIEND
Cat: PERSON, RELATIONSHIP
Reciprocal: FRIEND
CL: péngyǒu

WIFE
Cat: SPOUSE
Reciprocal: HUSBAND
Gender: FEMALE
CL: tàitai-1

HUSBAND
Cat: SPOUSE
Reciprocal: WIFE
Gender: MALE
CL: xiānshēng-1

STUDENT
Cat: PERSON, RELATIONSHIP
Reciprocal: TEACHER
CL: xuéshēng

CLASSMATE
Cat: PERSON, RELATIONSHIP
Reciprocal: CLASSMATE
CL: tóngxué

(PERSON, RELATIONSHIP): KINSMAN

KINSMAN
Cat: PERSON, RELATIONSHIP
CL: qīshū

OLDER-BROTHER
Cat: KINSMAN
Gender: MALE
Reciprocal: YOUNGER-BROTHER, YOUNGER-SISTER
CL: gēge

YOUNGER-BROTHER
Cat: KINSMAN
Gender: MALE
Reciprocal: OLDER-BROTHER, OLDER-SISTER
CL: dìdì

FATHER
Cat: KINSMAN
Gender: MALE
Reciprocal: CHILD(N)
CL:bàba

MOTHER
Cat:KINSMAN
Gender: FEMALE
Reciprocal: CHILD(N)
CL:māma

YOUNGER-SISTER
Cat: KINSMAN
Gender: FEMALE
Reciprocal: OLDER-BROTHER, OLDER-SISTER
CL: mèimei

OLDER-SISTER
Cat: KINSMAN
Gender: FEMALE
Reciprocal: YOUNGER-BROTHER, YOUNGER-SISTER
CL: jiējie

SON
Cat: KINSMAN, CHILD
Gender: MALE
Reciprocal: MOTHER, FATHER
CL: érzi

DAUGHTER
Cat: KINSMAN, CHILD
Gender: FEMALE
Reciprocal: MOTHER, FATHER
CL: nüéer

PERSON,TITLE

MR.
Cat: PERSON,TITLE
CL: xiānshēng-2
Comment: cf. HUSBAND

MRS.
Cat: PERSON,TITLE
MISS
Cat: PERSON, TITLE
CL: xiăojìé

PROFESSOR
Cat: PERSON, TITLE
CL: jiăoshòu

MADAM
Cat: PERSON, TITLE
CL: nūshì

COMRADE
Cat: PERSON, TITLE
CL: tóngzhì

MANAGER
Cat: PERSON, TITLE
CL: jìnglì

WAITER
Cat: PERSON, TITLE
CL: fúwùyu án

STAFF-MEMBER
Cat: PERSON, TITLE
CL: zhíyu án

ENGINEER
Cat: PERSON, TITLE
CL: gōngchéngshì

PERSON: GIVENAME

YUN
Cat: PERSON, GIVENAME
CL: Yún
SHUWEN
Cat:PERSON,GIVENNAME
CL:shūwén

PERSON:SURNAME

BROWN
Cat:PERSON,SURNAME
CL:Bùláng

WANG
Cat:PERSON,SURNAME
CL:Wáng

DING
Cat:PERSON,SURNAME
CL:Dīng

PERSON,SOCIAL-UNIT

FAMILY
Cat:PERSON(M),SOCIAL-UNIT
Measure:!M-ITEM-@PERSON(wěi)
CL:jīā

CLASS
Cat:PERSON(M),SOCIAL-UNIT
Measure:!M-ITEM-@PERSON(wěi)
CL:bān

DEPARTMENT
Cat:PERSON(M),SOCIAL-UNIT
Measure:!M-ITEM-@PERSON(wěi)
CL:xì
2.2.2 PLANT

PLANT
FLOWER
Cat: PLANT
Actor-of: LIVE
Measure: M-ITEM-TWIG(zhī), M-ITEM-@FLOWER(duó),
M-GROUP-BUNDLE(sù), M-GROUP-HANDBUL(bā-1)
CL: huār

2.2.3 OBJECT

OBJECT
CAR
Cat: OBJECT
Goal-of: DRIVE
Measure: M-ITEM-@VEHICLE(liàng),
CL: chē

TABLE
Cat: OBJECT
Measure: M-ITEM-FLAT(zhāng)
CL: zhuōzi

SEAT
Cat: OBJECT
Measure: M-ITEM-DEFAULT(gè)
CL: zuòwèi

CHAIR
Cat: OBJECT
Measure: M-ITEM-HANDABLE(bā-2)
CL: yīzi

DOOR
Cat: OBJECT
Goal-of: OPEN, CLOSE
Measure: M-ITEM-@DOOR(shàn), M-ITEM-DEFAULT(gè)
CL:mén

WINDOW
Cat:OBJECT
Goal-of:OPEN, CLOSE
Measure:M-ITEM-@DOOR(shàn)
CL:chuānghu

PHOTOGRAPH
Cat:OBJECT
Goal-of:TAKE
Measure:M-ITEM-FLAT(zhāng)
CL:zhàopiàn

GIFT
Cat:OBJECT
Goal-of:GIVE
Measure:M-ITEM-COUNTABLE(jiàn)
CL:lìwù

PEN
Cat:OBJECT
Goal-of:USE
Measure:M-ITEM-@BRANCH(zhī)
CL:bǐ

PAPER
Cat:OBJECT
Goal-of:USE
Measure:M-ITEM-FLAT(zhāng)
CL:zhǐ

RULER
Cat:OBJECT
Goal-of:USE
Measure:M-ITEM-HANDABLE(bā-2)
CL:chǐ

CLOCK
Cat:OBJECT
Measure:M-ITEM-DEFAULT(gè)
CL:zhōng
WATCH-T
Cat: OBJECT
Measure: M-ITEM-CHUNK(kuài)
CL: biǎo

TICKET
Cat: OBJECT
Measure: M-ITEM-FLAT(zhāng)
CL: piào

UMBRELLA
Cat: OBJECT
Goal-of: USE
Measure: M-ITEM-HANDABLE(bā-2)
CL: yǔsān

GRAMOPHONE-RECORD
Cat: OBJECT
Measure: M-ITEM-FLAT(zhāng)
CL: chànɡpiàn

NOTEBOOK
Cat: OBJECT
Measure: M-ITEM-DEFAULT(gè), ITEM-@NOTEBOOK(bèn)
CL: bènzi

TELEPHONE
Cat: OBJECT
Measure: M-ITEM-DEFAULT(gè)
CL: diànhuà

BED
Cat: OBJECT
Measure: M-ITEM-FLAT(zhāng)
CL: chuánɡ

STAMP
Cat: OBJECT
Measure: M-ITEM-FLAT(zhiāng)
CL: yóupiào
CIGARETTE  
Cat: OBJECT  
Goal-of: SMOKE-P  
Measure: M-ITEM-@BRANCH(zhī)  
CL: yān

FOOD  
Cat: OBJECT  
Goal-of: EAT  
Measure: M-MESS-SOME(xiē), M-MESS-LITTER(diānr)  
CL: chīde

CONTAINER  
Cat: OBJECT, MEASURE  
Goal-of: USE  
Measure: M-ITEM-DEFAULT(gè)  
CL: róngqì

DRINK-T  
Cat: OBJECT  
Goal-of: DRINK-P  
Measure: CUP(bēi)  
CL: hēde

DOCUMENT  
Cat: OBJECT  
Goal-of: READ  
Measure: M-ITEM-@DOCUMENT(fèn)  
CL: wénjiàn

CLOTHING  
Cat: OBJECT  
Goal-of: DRESS-P  
Measure: M-ITEM-COUNTABLE(jiàn)  
CL: chuānde

ART  
Cat: OBJECT  
Goal-of: CREATE  
Measure: M-ITEM-KIND(zhōng)  
CL: yìshù
OBJECT:CONTAINER

CUP
Cat:CONTAINER
CL:bēi

BOWL
Cat:CONTAINER
CL:wǎn

BOTTLE
Cat:CONTAINER
CL:píng

OBJECT:ART

MOVIE
Cat:ART
Measure:M-ITEM-@UNIT(bù),M-EVENT-@MOVIE(chǎng)
CL:diànyǐng

SONG
Cat:ART
Measure:M-ITEM-@BRANCH(zhī-2),M-ITEM-@POEM(sōu)
CL:gēr

FOLK-SONG
Cat:ART
Measure:M-ITEM-@BRANCH(zhī-2),M-ITEM-@POEM(sōu)
CL:míngē

MUSIC
Cat:ART
CL:yīnyuè

BEIJING-OPERA
Cat:ART
Measure:M-ITEM-@UNIT(bù),M-EVENT-@MOVIE(chǎng)
CL:jīngjū

OBJECT:DRINK-T
TEA
Cat: DRINK-T
CL: chá

BLACK-TEA
Cat: DRINK-T
CL: hóngchá

SCENTED-TEA
Cat: DRINK-T
CL: huāchá

WATER
Cat: DRINK-T
CL: shuǐ

GREEN-TEA
Cat: DRINK-T
CL: lǜchá

COFFEE
Goal-of: DRINK-P
CL: kāfēi

BEER
Cat: DRINK-T
Measure: BOTTLE (píng)
CL: píjiǔ

MILK
Cat: DRINK-T
CL: níunǎi

OBJECT: FOOD

MEAL
Cat: FOOD
Measure: M-EVENT-@MEAL (dùn)
CL: fàn-1

RICE-COOKED
Cat: FOOD
Measure: BOWL (wàn)
CL: fàn-2

CANDY
Cat: FOOD
Measure: M-ITEM-CHUNK (kuài)
CL: tāng

APPLE
Cat: FOOD
Measure: M-ITEM-DEFAULT (gè)
CL: píngguǒ

BANANA
Cat: FOOD
Measure: M-ITEM-SLENDER (gēr), M-GROUP-HANDFUL (bā-1)
CL: xiāngjiāo

GRAPE
Cat: FOOD
Measure: M-GROUP-STRING (chuàn)
CL: pútao

OBJECT: DOCUMENT

BOOK
Cat: DOCUMENT
Measure: ITEM-@NOTEBOOK (běn)
CL: shū

NEWSPAPER
Cat: DOCUMENT
Measure: M-ITEM-FLAT (zhāng), M-ITEM-@DOCUMENT (fèn)
CL: báo

LETTER
Cat: DOCUMENT
Measure: M-ITEM-@LETTER (fēng)
CL: xìn
PICTORIAL
Cat: DOCUMENT
Measure: M-ITEM-@NOTEBOOK(bên), M-ITEM-@DOCUMENT(fên)
CL: huàbào

MAGAZINE
Cat: DOCUMENT
Measure: M-ITEM-@NOTEBOOK(bên), M-ITEM-@DOCUMENT(fên)
CL: zázhì

MAP
Cat: DOCUMENT
Measure: M-ITEM-FLAT(zhāng), M-ITEM-@NOTEBOOK(bên)
CL: dítú

DICTIONARY
Cat: DOCUMENT
Measure: M-ITEM-@NOTEBOOK(bên)
CL: cídiǎn

OBJECT: CLOTHING

SKIRT
Cat: CLOTHING
CL: qúzi

SHIRT
Cat: CLOTHING
CL: chènshān

JACKET
Cat: CLOTHING
CL: shàngyī

OVERCOAT
Cat: CLOTHING
CL: dāyī

TROUSERS
Cat: CLOTHING
Measure:M-ITEM-STRIP(tiáó)
CL:kùzi

2.2.4 ABSTRACTION

ABSTRACTION

SURNAME
Cat:ABSTRACTION
Measure:M-ITEM-DEFAULT(gè)
CL:xìng

NAME
Cat:ABSTRACTION
Measure:M-ITEM-DEFAULT(gè)
CL:míngzi

ADDRESS
Cat:ABSTRACTION
Measure:M-ITEM-DEFAULT(gè)
CL:dìzhī

KNOWLEDGE
Cat:ABSTRACTION
Goal-of:STUDY,KNOW
Measure:M-ITEM-KIND(zhōng)
CL:zhīshí

TIME-POINT
Cat:ABSTRACTION,TIME
CL:shíhòu

ABSTRACTION:KNOWLEDGE

GRAMMAR
Cat:KNOWLEDGE
CL:yǔfā

CHINESE-CHARACTER
Cat:KNOWLEDGE
Measure: M-ITEM-DEFAULT (gè), M-GROUP-PAGE (yè)
CL: hànzì

NEW-WORD
Cat: KNOWLEDGE
Measure: M-ITEM-DEFAULT (gè), M-GROUP-PAGE (yè)
CL: shēngcí

LANGUAGE
Cat: KNOWLEDGE
Measure: M-ITEM-KIND (zhōng)
CL: yúyán

WRITTEN-LANGUAGE
Cat: KNOWLEDGE
Measure: M-ITEM-KIND (zhōng)
CL: wézì

ABSTRACTION: KNOWLEDGE: LANGUAGE
CHINESE-LANGUAGE
Cat: LANGUAGE
CL: Hànyǔ

CHINESE-WRITTEN-LANGUAGE
Cat: LANGUAGE
CL: zhōngwén

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE
Cat: LANGUAGE
CL: Yīngyǔ

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE
Cat: LANGUAGE
CL: wàiyǔ
FRENCH-LANGUAGE
Cat: LANGUAGE
CL: Fáyǔ

SPOKEN-LANGUAGE
Cat: LANGUAGE
CL: kóuyǔ

ABSTRACTION: EVENT-T

DANCING-PARTY
Cat: EVENT-T
Measure: M-EVENT-TIME(cì), M-EVENT-@MOVIE(chāng)
CL: wūhuì

MEETING
Cat: EVENT-T
Measure: M-EVENT-TIME(cì), M-EVENT-@MOVIE(chāng)
CL: hùì

DATE
Cat: EVENT-T
Measure: M-EVENT-TIME(cì)
CL: yuēhuì

CONCERT
Cat: EVENT-T
Measure: M-EVENT-TIME(cì), M-EVENT-@MOVIE(chāng)
CL: yīnyuēhuì

ABSTRACTION: ACTIVITY

BUSY-NESS; what one is doing or needs to do.
Cat: ACTIVITY
Measure: M-ITEM-COUNTABLE(jiàn), M-EVENT-TIME(cì)
CL: shīr

HELPING-T
Cat: ACTIVITY
Measure: M-EVENT-TIME(cì)
CL: bāngzhù
COURSE
Cat: ACTIVITY
Measure: M-EVENT-TIME(çı), M-EVENT-PERIOD(jié), M-EVENT-@COURSE(táng)
CL: kê

DRINKING-TEA
Cat: ACTIVITY
Measure: M-EVENT-TIME(çı)
CL: hêchá

SINGING-SONG
Cat: ACTIVITY
Measure: M-EVENT-TIME(çı)
CL: chànggê

WORK-T
Cat: ACTIVITY
Measure: M-ITEM-COUNTABLE(jiàn)
CL: gōngzuò

2.2.5 PLACE

PLACE
ROAD
Cat: PLACE
Measure: M-ITEM-STRIP(tiáo)
CL: lù

RIVER
Cat: PLACE
Measure: M-ITEM-STRIP(tiáo)
CL: hé

CITY
Cat: PLACE
Measure:M-ITEM-DEFAULT(个)
CL:chengshi

COUNTRY
Cat:PLACE
Measure:M-ITEM-DEFAULT(个)
CL:guoji

CONTINENT
Cat:PLACE
Measure:M-ITEM-DEFAULT(个)
CL:zhou

PLACE:CITY

BEIJING
Cat:CITY
CL:Bijing

SHANGHAI
Cat:CITY
CL:Shanghai

PLACE:COUNTRY

CHINA
Cat:COUNTRY
CL:Zhongguo

FRANCE
Cat:COUNTRY
CL:Faguo

BRITAIN
Cat:COUNTRY
CL:Yingguo

KOREA
Cat:COUNTRY
CL:Chaoxian
UNITED-STATES
Cat: COUNTRY
CL: Méiguó

GERMANY
Cat: COUNTRY
CL: Déguó

MALI
Cat: COUNTRY
CL: Mālǐ

JAPAN
Cat: COUNTRY
CL: Rìběn

PLACE: RIVER

THE-YANGTZE-RIVER
Cat: RIVER
CL: Chángjiāng

THE-YELLOW-RIVER
Cat: RIVER
CL: Huánghé

PLACE: CONTINENT

AFRICA
Cat: CONTINENT
CL: Fēizhōu

OCEANIA
Cat: CONTINENT
CL: Dàyángzhōu

SOUTH-AMERICA
Cat: CONTINENT
CL: Nánměizhōu
EUROPE
Cat: CONTINENT
CL:  ōuzhōu

PLACE, OBJECT

HOUSE
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: fángzi

LIVING-ROOM
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: kētīng

STUDY-ROOM
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: shūfāng

KITCHEN
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: chūfāng

DINING-ROOM
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: cāntīng

ROOM
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: fángjiān

BEDROOM
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: wōshī

BATHROOM
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: xīzāojīān

DORMITORY
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: sūshè
GARDEN
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: huāyuán

DINING-HALL
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: shítáng

RESTROOM
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: cèsuǒ

CLASSROOM
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: jiàoshī

READING-ROOM
Cat: PLACE, OBJECT
CL: yuèlánshì

PLACE, INSTITUTION

CINEMA
Cat: PLACE, INSTITUTION
CL: diànyǐngyuàn

COLLEGE
Cat: PLACE, INSTITUTION
CL: xuéyuàn

HOSPITAL
Cat: PLACE, INSTITUTION
CL: yīyuàn

BOOKSTORE
Cat: PLACE, INSTITUTION
CL: shūdiàn

STORE
Cat: PLACE, INSTITUTION
CL:shāngdiàn

POST-OFFICE
Cat:PLACE,INSTITUTION
CL:yóujú

COMPANY
Cat:PLACE,INSTITUTION
CL:gōngsī

LIBRARY
Cat:PLACE,INSTITUTION
CL:túshūguǎn

CAFE
Cat:PLACE,INSTITUTION
CL:kāfeiguǎn

BANK
Cat:PLACE,INSTITUTION
CL:yínháng

LABORATORY
Cat:PLACE,INSTITUTION
CL:shíyànshì

THEATRE
Cat:PLACE,INSTITUTION
CL:jūchāng

2.2.6 TIME

TIME

WEEK
Cat:TIME,M-TIME-PERIOD
Part-of:MONTH
CL:xīngqī
DAY
Cat:TIME,M-TIME-PERIOD
Part-of:WEEK
CL:tīān

MONTH
Cat:TIME,M-TIME-PERIOD
Part-of:SEASON
CL:yuè

YEAR
Cat:TIME,M-TIME-PERIOD
CL:níán

FUTURE
Cat:TIME
CL:yīhòu

PASS
Cat:TIME
CL:yìqián

NOW
Cat:TIME
CL:xìànzài

MORNING
Cat:TIME
CL:shàngwǔ

AFTERNOON
Cat:TIME
CL:xìàwǔ

EVENING
Cat:TIME
CL:wānshǎng

TODAY
Cat:TIME
CL:jīntiān
THIS-YEAR
Cat:TIME
CL:jinnián

LAST-YEAR
Cat:TIME
CL:qùnián

NEXT-YEAR
Cat:TIME
CL:míngnián

SEASON
Cat:TIME,M-TIME-PERIOD
Part-of:YEAR
CL:jiān

SUMMER
Cat:SEASON
CL:xìatiān

FALL
Cat:SEASON
CL:qiūtiān

2.2.7 VARIABLE

DEFINITE,PERSON

SPEAKER-I
Cat:DEFINITE,PERSON
CL:wǒ

ADDRESSEE-YOU
Cat:DEFINITE,PERSON
CL:nǐ

HE/SHE
Cat: DEFINITE, PERSON
CL: tä-1

SPEAKER-WE
Cat: DEFINITE, PERSON
CL: wōmen

ADDRESSEE-YOU-ALL
Cat: DEFINITE, PERSON
CL: nǐmen

THEY
Cat: DEFINITE, PERSON
CL: tāmen

DEFINITE, OBJECT

IT
Cat: DEFINITE, OBJECT
CL: tä-2

THIS
Cat: DEFINITE, OBJECT
CL: zhè-1

THOSE
Cat: DEFINITE, OBJECT
CL: nà

DEFINITE, PLACE
THERE
Cat: DEFINITE, PLACE
CL:nàr

HERE
Cat: DEFINITE, PLACE
CL:zhèr

INDEFINITE, PERSON
ALL-PERSON
Cat: INDEFINITE, PERSON
CL:dàjiā

INDEFINITE, OBJECT
SOME
Cat: INDEFINITE, OBJECT
CL:yìxiē

EACH
Cat: INDEFINITE, OBJECT
CL:méige

INTERROGATIVE, PERSON
WHO
Cat: INTERROGATIVE, PERSON
CL:shéi

INTERROGATIVE, OBJECT
WHAT
Cat: INTERROGATIVE, OBJECT
CL:shénme

INTERROGATIVE, PLACE
WHERE
Cat: INTERROGATIVE, PLACE
CL:nàr
2.2.8 DELIMITER

Here, the word delimiter is a convenient "catch-all" not a real conceptual category.

Delimiters include the following categories:

LOCALIZER

Comment: All of these presuppose an OBJECT or PLACE or TIME or ABSTRACTION.

ON
Cat:LOCALIZER
CL:shàng

UNDER
Cat:LOCALIZER
CL:xìà

FRONT
Cat:LOCALIZER
CL:qián

BEHIND
Cat:LOCALIZER
CL:hòu

RIGHT
Cat:LOCALIZER
CL:yòu

LEFT
Cat:LOCALIZER
CL:zuǒ

INSIDE
Cat:LOCALIZER
CL:lǐ

OUTSIDE
Cat:LOCALIZER
CL:wài
MEASURE

Here, we use the symbol “@” before a substantive X to represent the meaning “X and substantives similar to X”. For example, M-ITEM-@FLOWER (duǒ) is a measure word used with flowers and things like flowers.

M-ITEM-DEFAULT
Cat:MEASURE
CL:gè

M-ITEM-TWIG
Cat:MEASURE
CL:zhī-1

M-ITEM-@FLOWER
Cat:MEASURE
CL:duǒ

M-ITEM-@PERSON
Cat:MEASURE
CL:wěi

M-ITEM-FLAT
Cat:MEASURE
CL:zhāng
M-ITEM-@VEHICLE  
Cat:MEASURE  
CL:liàng

M-ITEM-HANDABLE  
Cat:MEASURE  
CL:bā-2

M-ITEM-@DOOR  
Cat:MEASURE  
CL:shàn

M-ITEM-@NOTEBOOK  
Cat:MEASURE  
CL:běn

M-ITEM-COUNTABLE  
Cat:MEASURE  
CL:jìàn

M-ITEM-CHUNK  
Cat:MEASURE  
CL:kuài

M-ITEM-@DOCUMENT  
Cat:MEASURE  
CL:fèn

M-ITEM-@LETTER  
Cat:MEASURE  
CL:fēng

M-ITEM-STRIP  
Cat:MEASURE  
CL:tiáo

M-ITEM-KIND  
Cat:MEASURE  
CL:zhòng

M-ITEM-@MOVIE  
Cat:MEASURE
CL: bù

M-ITEM-@BRANCH
Cat: MEASURE
CL: zhī-2

M-ITEM-@POEM
Cat: MEASURE
CL: shóu

M-ITEM-SLENDER
Cat: MEASURE
CL: gēr

M-GROUP-BUNDLE
Cat: MEASURE
CL: sù

M-GROUP-HANDFUL
Cat: MEASURE
CL: bā-1

M-GROUP-CROWD
Cat: MEASURE
CL: qún

M-GROUP-STRING
Cat: MEASURE
CL: chuàn

M-GROUP-PAGE
Cat: MEASURE
CL: yè

M-TIME
Cat: MEASURE
CL: cì

M-EVENT-@MEAL
Cat: MEASURE
CL: dùn
M-TIME-PERIOD
Cat:MEASURE
CL:jié

M-EVENT-@MOVIE
Cat:MEASURE
CL:chăng

M-EVENT-@COURSE
Cat:MEASURE
CL:tăng

M-MESS-SOME
Cat:MEASURE
CL:xie

M-MESS-LITTER
Cat:MEASURE
CL:diānr

DELIMITER:DETERMINATIVE:NUMERAL

ONE
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:yì

TWO-1
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:èr

TWO-2
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:liǎng

THREE
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:sān

FOUR
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:sì
FIVE
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:wǔ

SIX
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:liù

SEVEN
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:qī

EIGHT
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:bā

NINE
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:jiǔ

TEN
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:shí

HUNDRED
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:bǎi

THOUSAND
Cat:NUMERAL
CL:qiān

DETERMINATIVE:DEMONSTRATIVE

THIS-2
Cat:DEMONSTRATIVE
CL:zhè-2
2.2.9 LINKER

LINKER:COORDINATION

Comment: All of these presuppose two or more substantive concepts, each of which has approximately the same conceptual category in certain general conceptual level as the whole construction.

AND
Cat:LINKER
CL:hé

WITH
Cat:LINKER
CL:gēn

OR-1
Cat:LINKER
CL:huòzhē

OR-2
Cat:LINKER
CL:háišì

LINKER:SUBORDINATION

This linker presupposes a two part expression XY, Y is the head or the modified part, X is the attribute or modifier.

OF
Cat:LINKER
CL:de
Chapter 3

Composite Substantives

3.1 General Observations

In the present chapter, we discuss various composite Chinese substantives and consider how to represent them in the dictionary-like conceptual category frames.

According to the analogical approach, the conceptual representation of composite substantives can be built by an analogical procedure which uses exemplars rather than by the use of syntactic rules.

We will use the term Lexical Composite Substantive Sign for a composite substantive sign which is in the dictionary, and the term Nonce Composite Substantive Sign for a newly encountered composite which is not in the dictionary.

The analogical procedure includes the following steps (Lamb 1991b):

Step 0, a preliminary step. Look up the combination in the dictionary. If found, it is a Lexical Composite Substantive Sign, and the conceptual information for its interpretation is in the existing dictionary entry. Otherwise, we go through the following steps.

Step 1. Find the Lexical Composite Substantive Sign with closest match. Call this the Matching Composite Substantive Sign.

Step 2. Substitute, using the conceptual entries for the constituents of the Matching Composite Substantive Sign. The result of the substitution is a nonce dictionary entry for current Nonce Composite Substantive Sign, providing its conceptual interpretation.
In the next sections of this Chapter we list just one exemplar for each construction type, although actual human systems probably use multiple exemplars. By analogy, each of these exemplars can be used as a basis for forming and interpreting other combinations of the same type. We can easily add more exemplars to the system if needed.

3.2 Coordinate Substantive Constructions

There are three kinds of coordinate substantive constructions in our data.

1. Zero and pauses.

   The simplest and most frequent marker of coordination is zero; in other words the coordination expressions occur in simple succession, as in the following examples, where not even pauses are used between items:

   **Exemplar 1**

   MOTHER+FATHER  
   Cat:PERSON(2)  
   Reciprocal:CHILD  
   CL:māma bāba

   Cf. the following simple concepts:

   MOTHER  
   Cat:KINSMAN  
   Gender:FEMALE  
   Reciprocal:CHILD(N)  
   CL:māma

   FATHER
Cat: KINSMAN
Gender: MALE
Reciprocal: CHILD(N)
CL: bàba

Alternatively, pauses may be inserted in those co-ordinary items:

nǐ+gēge, nǐ+dīdi;

‘your older-brother, your younger-brother’

2. Conjunctions.

The conjunction ‘hé’ of Chinese is equated to English ‘and’, ‘gēn’ is interpreted in English as ‘with’, ‘huòzhě’ or ‘háishi’ is equated to ‘or’. For example:

**Exemplar 2**

ENGLISH+AND+FRENCH
Cat: LANGUAGE(2)
CL: Yīngyǔ hé Fāyǔ

Cf. the following simple concepts:

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE
Cat: LANGUAGE
CL: Yīngyǔ

AND
Cat: LINKER
CL: hé

FRENCH-LANGUAGE
Cat: LANGUAGE
CL: Fāyǔ

**Exemplar 3**
SPEAKER-I+WITH+DING+YUN
Cat:PERSON(2)
CL:wǒ gēn Dīng-yún

Cf. the following simple concepts:

SPEAKER-I
Cat:DEFINITE,PERSON
CL:wǒ

WITH
Cat:LINKER
CL:gēn

DING+YUN see Exemplar 9.

Exemplar 4

SUMMER+OR-1+FALL
Cat:SEASON
CL:xiàtiān huòzhē qītiān

Cf. the following simple concepts:

SUMMER
Cat:SEASON
CL:xiàtiān

OR-1
Cat:LINKER
CL:huòzhē

FALL
Cat:SEASON
CL:qītiān

Exemplar 5

BLACK-TEA+OR-2+GREEN-TEA
Cat:TEA
CL: hóngchá háishì lúchá

Cf. the following simple concepts:

BLACK-TEA
Cat: DRINK-T
CL: hóngchá

OR-2
Cat: LINKER
CL: háishì

GREEN-TEA
Cat: DRINK-T
CL: lúchá

3. Apposition.

When two expressions in succession refer to the same thing, the relation is one of apposition. For such constructions, the symbol "=" will be used in the conceptual representation between the equivalent concepts.

Exemplar 6

FRIEND+OF+SPEAKER-I+ = +DING+YUN
Cat: FRIEND
Reciprocal: SPEAKER-I
Attribute: NAME:DING+YUN
CL: wǒ [de] péngyǒu [-] Dīng-Yún
Comment: FRIEND+OF+SPEAKER-I see also Exemplar 7, and DING+YUN see Exemplar 9.

3.3 Subordinate Substantive Constructions

The subordinate construction can be classified into a number of subcategories on the basis of the type of modifiers.
For each subcategory, some exemplars are given as the follows:

Exemplar 7

FRIEND+OF+SPEAKER-I  
Cat:FRIEND  
Reciprocal:SPEAKER-I  
CL:wǒ [de] péngyǒu

Cf. the following simple concepts:

FRIEND  
Cat:PERSON,RELATIONSHIP  
Reciprocal:FRIEND  
CL:péngyǒu

OF  
Cat:LINKER  
CL:de

SPEAKER-I  
Cat:DEFINITE,PERSON  
CL:wǒ

These examples can be covered by Exemplar 7:

nǐ gēge; ‘your older-brother’

nǐ dìdì; ‘your younger-brother’

nǐ māma; ‘your mother’

wǒ māma; ‘my mother’

wǒ bàba; ‘my father’

wǒ jiējie; ‘my older-sister’

wǒmen lāoshī; ‘our teacher’

tāmen de lāoshī; ‘their teacher’
tāmen de péngyǒu; ‘their friend’

Exemplar 8

CAR+OF+MOTHER
Cat:CAR
Attribute:OWNER:MOTHER
CL:māma [de] chē

Cf. the following simple concepts:

CAR
Cat:OBJECT
Goal-of:DRIVE
Measure:M-ITEM-@VEHICLE(liǎng),
CL:chē

MOTHER
Cat:KINSMAN
Gender:FEMALE
Reciprocal:CHILD(N)
CL:māma

These examples can be covered by Exemplar 8:

nǐ de chē; ‘your car’

nǐ de qúnzi; ‘your skirt’

Gūbō de dìtú; ‘Gubo’s map’

tā de shū; ‘his book’

Exemplar 9

Dìng+Yùn
Cat:PERSON,NAME
CL:Dìng-Yùn

Cf. the following simple concepts:
Exemplar 10

DOCTOR+WANG
Cat:DOCTOR
Attribute:SURNAME:WANG
CL:Wáng dàifu

Cf. the following simple concepts:

DOCTOR
Cat:PERSON,RELATIONSHIP,TITLE
Reciprocal:PATIENT
CL:dàifu

WANG
Cat:PERSON,SURNAME
CL:Wáng

These examples can be covered by Exemplar 10:

Wáng làoshi; ‘teacher Wang’
Wáng xiānshēng; ‘Mr. Wang’
Dīng xiǎojiě; ‘Miss Ding’
Bùláng xiānshēng; ‘Mr. Brown’
Bùláng tàitai; ‘Mrs. Brown’

Exemplar 11
PERSON+FROM+CHINA
Cat: PERSON
Attribute: FROM+CHINA
CL: Zhōngguó [de] rén

Cf. the following simple concepts:

PERSON
Cat: ANIMAL
Actor-of: THINK, SPEAK
Attribute: NAME
Measure: M-ITEM-@PERSON(wēi), M-GROUP-CROWD(qún)
CL: rén

CHINA
Cat: COUNTRY.NAME
CL: Zhōngguó

These examples can be covered by Exemplar 11:

Zhōngguó liúxuéshēng; ‘Chinese foreign-student’

Zhōngguó jiǔ; ‘Chinese wine’

Zhōngguó cài; ‘Chinese dish’

Exemplar 12

CHINESE-WRITTEN-LANGUAGE+BOOK
Cat: BOOK
Attribute: WRITTEN+IN+CHINESE-WRITTEN-LANGUAGE
CL: Zhōngwén shū

Cf. the following simple concepts:

CHINESE-WRITTEN-LANGUAGE
Cat: LANGUAGE
CL: zhōngwén

BOOK
Cat: DOCUMENT
These examples can be covered by Exemplar 12:

Zhōngwén zázhì; ‘Chinese magazine’

Zhōngwén bào; ‘Chinese newspaper’

Exemplar 13

THIS+M-ITEM-DEFAULT+TEACHER
Cat:TEACHER
Attribute:DETERMINATION:THIS
CL:zhè gè lǎoshī

Cf. the following simple concepts:

THIS-2
Cat:DEMONSTRATIVE
CL:zhè-2

M-ITEM-DEFAULT
Cat:MEASURE
CL:gè

TEACHER
Cat:PERSON,RELATIONSHIP,TITLE
Reciprocal:STUDENT
CL:lǎoshī

The examples can be covered by Exemplar 13:

yī tiáo qúnzi; ‘one item skirt’

sān bēi shuǐ; ‘three cup water’

wǔ gè xuéshēng; ‘five item student’

zhè sù huār; ‘this bundle flower’
Exemplar 14

NEW+HOUSE
Cat:HOUSE
Attribute:NEW
CL:xīn [de] fángzi

NEW
Cat:STATE
CL:xīn

HOUSE
Cat:PLACE,OBJECT
CL:fángzi

These examples can be covered by Exemplar 14:

lǜ qúnzi; ‘green skirt’

niánqīng de gūniáng; ‘young girl’

lìxiāng de gōngzuò; ‘ideal work’

Exemplar 15

CHINA+MAP
Cat:MAP
Attribute:CHINA
CL:Zhōngguó dìtú

Cf. the following simple concepts:

CHINA
Cat: COUNTRY
CL: Zhōngguó

MAP
Cat: DOCUMENT
Measure:M-ITEM-FLAT(zhāng), M-ITEM-@NOTEBOOK(běn)
CL: dìtú
These examples can be covered by **Exemplar 15:**

gǔdián yǐnyuè; ‘classic music’

zúqíú sài; ‘foot-ball game’

Where one noun modifies another, the type of modification can be any of several different kinds. In a more extensive treatment, these could be distinguished on the basis of conceptual categories. These is no limit to the amount of such additional conceptual information.

### 3.4 Locative Substantive Construction

These constructions consist of two substantive signs, but the composite is used as a location. The second substantive sign is a localizer.

**Exemplar 16**

TABLE+ON  
Cat:PLACE  
CL:zhuōzi shàng

Cf. the following simple concepts:

TABLE  
Cat:OBJECT  
Goal-of:USE  
Measure:M-ITEM-FLAT(zhāng)  
CL:zhuōzi

ON  
Cat:LOCALIZER  
CL:shàng

These examples can be covered by **Exemplar 16:**
jiā lǐ; ‘house inside’

kètīng lǐ; ‘living-room inside’

mén wài; ‘door outside’
Chapter 4

Substantives as Participants of Processes

4.1 General Description

In Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 we have looked at Chinese substantives with regard to their internal structure. In this chapter by contrast we shall be concerned with the functions of Chinese substantives in propositional constructions. That is, we consider substantives as participants in processes. In this sense, we will describe Chinese language conceptual frames at the clause level.

In what follows, we do not describe Chinese process conceptual frames in detail, as such a description is beyond the scope of the thesis. However, we do give some lists of examples for propositional entries in the next section. Each of the entries includes a process and its participants and its circumstances. Our purpose is to show how a proposition construction can be built by a process concept with its participants and circumstances. The categories for Chinese processes are based on Jiannan Zhang’s (1991) dissertation, which is based on the same descriptive method. Also, propositional concepts in the dictionary can serve as exemplars for the formation by analogy of new propositions called nonce entries which are not in the dictionary.
The terms of participant roles are taken from Halliday (1985), see the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process type</th>
<th>Participoant role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>material:</td>
<td>Actor, Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behavioural</td>
<td>Behaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mental:</td>
<td>Senser, Phenomenon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perception</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cognition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbal</td>
<td>Sayer, Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relational:</td>
<td>Token, Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribution</td>
<td>Carrier, Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identification</td>
<td>Identified, Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>existential</td>
<td>Existent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here we use a simplified conceptual frame for propositional description as follows:

```
PROPOSITIONAL-CONCEPT
Process:xxxxx
Participant1:xxxxx
Participant2:xxxxx
...
CL:xxxxxxx
```

Let us now consider an example. Suppose that we have the following conceptual entries in our system dictionary:
And suppose that we also have the following propositional entry:

\[ \text{THIS} + \text{BE-1} + \text{MAP} \]
\begin{itemize}
  \item Process: BE-1
  \item Identified (Token): THIS
  \item Identifier (Value): MAP
  \item CL: k zhè shì ditú
\end{itemize}

Here, we can see that the process BE-1 requires two participants. One of them is a Token of category THING or VARIABLE. The other one is a Value of category THING. We should mention that the descriptions for substantives and for processes and the description for the proposition are consistent.

We can give the following clauses similar to the above propositional example:

zhè + shì + wǒ māmā de chē
this + be + I mother of car
'This is my mother’s car'

tā + shì + dàifu
she + be + doctor
'She is a doctor'
A propositional entry can be used as an exemplar for the formation of nonce propositional entries by analogy.

We can build a nonce proposition concept entry by matching the participant categories of the process.

The propositional example descriptions in the next section are all formalized according to the above frame.

Following each example, some similar clauses whose propositional concept frame can be formed as the nonce entries by the same way as the example propositional concept will be listed.

### 4.2 Examples of Conceptual Frames for Propositions

In this section, we are going to describe Chinese propositional concept frames. For every item, first, a description of the process will be given. Then the propositional concept frame of the process will be given. Finally, some example clauses based on the propositional exemplar will be listed. Not all substantive conceptual descriptions are listed, cf. Chapter 2.

#### 4.2.1 STATE

```
STATE: RELATIONAL
BE-SURNAMED
Cat: RELATIONAL
Identified(Token): THING, VARIABLE
Identifier(Value): SURNAME
```
**Proposition 1**

SPEAKER-I+BE-SURNAMED+DING  
Process:BE-SURNAMED  
Token:SPEAKER-I  
Value:DING  
CL:wǒ xìng Dǐng

Example clauses covered by the description of **Proposition 1**:  
tāmen lǎoshī + xìng + Wáng  
they teacher + be-surnamed + Wang  
‘Their teacher’s surname is Wang.’

**BE-NAMED**  
Cat:RELATIONAL  
Token:THING,VARIABLE  
Value:NAME,GIVENNAME ;NAME includes SURNAME+GIVENNAME  
CL:jiào

**Proposition 2**

SHE+BE-NAMED+DING+YUN  
Process:BE-NAMED  
Token:SHE  
Value:DING+YUN  
CL:tā jiào Dǐng-yùn

Example clauses covered by the description of **Proposition 2**:  
wǒ + jiào + Pàlánkā  
I + be-named + Palanka  
‘My name is Palanka’.

wǒ + jiào + Dǐng-yùn  
I + be-named + Ding-yun  
‘My name is Ding-yun.’

**RESEMBLE**  
Cat:RELATIONAL
Proposition 3

SHE+RESEMBLE+SHE+MOTHER
Process:RESEMBLE
Carrier:SHE
Attribute(Circumstance):SHE+MOTHER
CL:tā xiàng tā māma

STATE:EXISTENTIAL

BE-AT
Cat:EXISTENTIAL
Existent:THING,VARIABLE
Circumstance:PLACE
CL:zài

Proposition 4

SHE+BE-AT+HOUSE+INSIDE
Process:BE-AT
Existent:SHE
Circumstance:HOUSE+INSIDE
CL:tā zài jiā lǐ

Example clauses covered by the description of Proposition 4:

wǒ + zài + sūshè
I + be-at + dormitory
‘I am in dormitory.’

Gūbō de jiā + zài + nóngcūn
Gubo of home + be-at + countryside
‘Gubo’s house is in countryside.’

wǒ de wòshì + zài + kètǐng zuòbìān
I of bedroom + be-at + living-room left-side
‘My bedroom is in the left of the living-room.’
HAVE-1
Cat:EXISTENTIAL
Circumstance:PLACE
Existent:THING
CL:yǒu-1

Proposition 5

HERE+HAVE-1+CHAIR(M)
Process:HAVE-1
Circumstance:HERE
Existent:CHAIR(M)
CL:zhè yǒu yīzǐ

Example clause covered by the description of Proposition 5:

yuèliănshì + yǒu + Zhōngwén zázhī
treading-room + have + Chinese magazine
‘There are Chinese Magazines in the reading-room.’

STATE:QUALITY

BE-BIG
Cat:QUALITY
Carrier:THING
CL:dà

Proposition 6

THAT+M-ITEM-COUNTABLE+SHIRT+TOO+BE-BIG
Process:TOO+BE-BIG :tàí dà ‘be too big’
Carrier:THAT+M-ITEM-COUNTABLE+SHIRT
CL:nà jiàn chēnshān tàí dà

Example clause covered by the description of Proposition 6

zhè ge kètīng + hěn dà
the M-ITEM-DEFAULT living-room + very big
‘This living-room is very big.’
BE-GOOD  
Cat: QUALITY  
Carrier: THING  
CL: hǎo  

**Proposition 7**  
YOU-ALL+OF+NEW+HOUSE+VERY+BE-GOOD  
Process: VERY+BE-GOOD  feícháng hǎo ‘be very good’  
Carrier: YOU-ALL+OF+NEW+HOUSE  
CL: nǐmen de xīn fángzi feícháng hǎo  

Example clauses covered by the description of Proposition 7:  

wǒmen shēntǐ + dōu hěn hǎo  
we body + all very be-good  
‘Our healths are all good.’  

nà jiàn qún + hěn hǎo  
that item skirt + very be-good  
‘That skirt is very good.’  

**STATE: POSSESSION**  

HAVE-2  
Cat: POSSESSION  
Possessor: THING  
Possessed: THING  
CL: yǒu-2  

**Proposition 8**  
SPEAKER-I+HAVE-2+TWO+M-ITEM-DEFAULT+QUESTION2+QUESTION  
Process: HAVE-2  
Possessor: SPEAKER-I  
Possessed: TWO+M-ITEM-DEFAULT+QUESTION  
CL: wǒ yǒu-2 liǎng ge wèntí  

Example clauses covered by the description of Proposition 8:
tā yōu-2 háizi ma
she have-2 child(N) ?
‘Does she have children?’

Zhōngwén xì yōu-2 jiūshíbā ge xuéshēng
Chinese department have 98 item student
‘The Chinese department has 98 students.’

4.2.2 STATUS

STATUS:EXPERIENTIAL:PHYSICAL

BUSY
Cat:PHYSICAL
Experiencer:PERSON
CL:máng

Proposition 9

HE+ALWAYS+BE-BUSY ;zhōngshí ‘always’
Process:ALWAYS+BE-BUSY
Experiencer:HE
CL:tā zōngshí hē máng

Example clauses covered by the description of Proposition 9:

nǐ máng ma
you be-busy ?
‘Are you busy?’

wǒ bù máng
I not be-busy
‘I am not busy.’

STATUS:EXPERIENTIAL:MENTAL

FEEL-SORRY
Cat:MENTAL
Senser:PERSON
CL:nánguò

Proposition 10

MOTHER+VERY+FEEL-SORRY
Process:VERY+FEEL-SORRY
Senser:MOTHER
CL:māma hén nánguò

Example clause covered by the description of Proposition 10:

Bùlāng tàitai xī lǐ hén nánguò
Brown Mrs. heart inside very feel-sorry
‘Mrs Brown is very sad in her heart.’

BE-HAPPY
Cat:MENTAL
Senser:PERSON
CL:gāoxìng

Proposition 11

SPEAKER-I+REALLY+BE-HAPPY
Process:REALLY+BE-HAPPY  ;zhēn ‘really’
Senser:SPEAKER-I
CL:wǒ zhēn gāoxìng

Example clause covered by the description of Proposition 11:

LIKE
Cat:MENTAL
Senser:PERSON
Phenomenon:THING
CL:xīhuān

Proposition 12

CHINA+PERSON+LIKE+DRINKING-TEA
Process:LIKE
Senser:CHINA+PERSON
Phenomenon:DRINKING-TEA
CL:Zhōngguó rén xīhuān hēchá
Example clauses covered by the description of Proposition 12:

Pàlánkà xīhuān chànggē
Palanka like singing-song
‘Palanka likes singing songs.’

wǒ xīhuān nǐmen de gūdiān yīnyuè
I like you-all of classic music
‘I like your classic music.’

MISS
Cat:MENTAL
Senser:PERSON
Phenomenon:PERSON,PLACE
CL:xiāng

Proposition 13

SPEAKER-I+VERY+MISS+MOTHER+FATHER
Process:VERY+MISS
Senser:SPEAKER-I
Phenomenon:MOTHER+FATHER
CL:wǒ hěn xiāng māma bāba

STATUS:EXPERIENTIAL:COGNITIVE

KNOW
Cat:COGNITIVE
Senser:PERSON
Phenomenon:PERSON,ABSTRACTION
CL:zhīdào

Proposition 14

YOU+KNOW+SPEAKER-I+HOME+OF+ADDRESS+?
Process:KNOW
Senser:YOU
Phenomenon:SPEAKER-I+HOME+OF+ADDRESS+?
CL:ní zhīdào wǒ jiā de dízhī ma
BE-FAMILIAR-WITH
Cat: COGNITION
Senser: PERSON
Phenomenon: PERSON, PLACE
CL: rènshí

Proposition 15

SPEAKER-I + BE-FAMILIAR-WITH + SHE
Process: BE-FAMILIAR-WITH
Senser: SPEAKER-I
Phenomenon: SHE
CL: wǒ rènshí tā

Example clauses covered by the description of Proposition 15:

Pàlánkà rènshí Zhōngguó liúxuéshēng Dīng-yún
Palanka be-familiar-with Chinese student Ding-yun
‘Palanka knows the Chinese student Ding-yun.’

wǒmen yòu rènshí le liǎng wèi niánqīng de péngyǒu
we again be-familiar-with two item young of friend
‘We now know other two young friends.’

STATUS: CONDITION

BE-COLD
Cat: CONDITION
Carrier: TIME, PLACE, WEATHER
CL: lèng

Proposition 16

TODAY + VERY + BE-COLD
Process: VERY + BE-COLD
Carrier: TODAY
CL: jīntiān hén lèng
4.2.3 ACTION

ACTION:BEHAVIORAL:NATURE

FALL
Cat:BEHAVIORAL:NATURE
Phenomenon:RAIN,SNOW,FOG
CL:xià

Proposition 17

FALL+ASPECT-MARKER+RAIN
Process:FALL+ASPECT-MARKER
Phenomenon:RAIN
CL:xià yǔ le

ACTION:BEHAVIORAL:HUMAN:PHYSICAL

LAUGH
Cat:HUMAN:PHYSICAL
Actor:PERSON
CL:xiào

Proposition 18

BROWN+MRS+LAUGH+ASPECT-MARKER
Process:LAUGH+ASPECT-MARKER
Actor:BROWN+MRS
CL:Bùlāng tàitai xiào le

CRY
Cat:HUMAN:PHYSICAL
Actor:PERSON
CL:kū

Proposition 19

MOTHER+CRY+ASPECT-MARKER
Process:CRY+ASPECT-MARKER
Actor:MOTHER
CL:māma kū le
ACTION: BEHAVIORAL: HUMAN: PERCEPTUAL

LOOK-AT
Cat: PERCEPTUAL
Actor: PERSON
Goal: OBJECT
CL: kàn-1

Proposition 20

SPEAKER-I + LOOK-AT + BOOK
Process: LOOK-AT
Actor: SPEAKER-I
Goal: BOOK
CL: wǒ zhāo shū

READ
Cat: PERCEPTUAL
Actor: PERSON
Goal: DOCUMENT
CL: kàn-2

Proposition 21

SPEAKER-I + READ + BOOK
Process: READ
Actor: SPEAKER-I
Goal: BOOK
CL: wǒ dú shū

LISTEN-TO
Cat: PERCEPTUAL
Actor: PERSON
Goal: SPOKEN-DISCOURSE, MUSIC
CL: tīng

Proposition 22

SPEAKER-I + LISTEN + STORY
Process: LISTEN
Actor: SPEAKER-I
Goal: STORY
CL:wǒ tīng gǔshì

TASTE
Cat:PERCEPTUAL
Actor:PERSON
Goal:FOOD,DRINK-T,FRUIT
CL:cháng

Proposition 23

SPEAKER-I+TASTE+ASPECT-MARKER+CHINESE+DISH
Process:TASTE+ASPECT-MARKER
Actor:SPEAKER-I
Goal:CHINESE+DISH
CL:wǒ cháng le Zhōngguó cài

ACTION:BEHAVIORAL:HUMAN:VERBAL

SPEAK
Cat:VERBAL
Actor:PERSON
Goal:SPOKEN-DISCOURSE
CL:shuō

Proposition 24

HE+SPEAK+ENGLISH-LANGUAGE
Process:SPEAK
Actor:HE
Goal:ENGLISH-LANGUAGE
CL:tā shuō Yīngyǔ

TALK-ABOUT
Cat:VERBAL
Actor:PERSON
Goal:THING
CL:tán

Proposition 25

HE+TALK-ABOUT+ASPECT-MARKER+WORK
Process: TALK-ABOUT + ASPECT-MARKER
Actor: HE
Goal: WORK
CL: tā tán le gōngzuò

READ-ALOUD
Cat: VERBAL
Actor: PERSON
Goal: SPOKEN-DISCUSSION, DOCUMENT
CL: niàn

Proposition 26

HE + EVERYDAY + READ-ALOUD + TEXT
Process: EVERYDAY + READ-ALOUD
Actor: HE
Goal: TEXT
CL: tā mèi tiān dōu niàn kèwén

ACTION: BEHAVIORAL: HUMAN: AFFECTION

GET-ANGRY
Cat: HUMAN: AFFECTION
Actor: PERSON
CL: shēngqì

Proposition 27

HE + GET-ANGRY + ASPECT-MARKER
Process: GET-ANGRY + ASPECT-MARKER
Actor: HE
CL: tā shēngqì le

ACTION: BEHAVIORAL: HUMAN: COGNITIVE

UNDERSTAND
Cat: COGNITIVE
Actor: PERSON
[Goal: THING]
CL: dōng
Proposition 28

HE+UNDERSTAND+ASPECT-MARKER[+THIS+ITEM-1+PROBLEM]
Process: UNDERSTAND+ASPECT-MARKER
Actor: HE
[Goal: THIS+ITEM-1+PROBLEM]
CL: tā dōng le [zhè ge wèntí]

ACTION: ACT:DYNAMIC

PART
Cat: ACT:DYNAMIC
Actor: PERSON(2, M)
CL: fènbié

Proposition 29

WE+WILL+PART
Process: WILL+PART
Actor: WE
CL: wòmen jiùyào fènbié le

ACTION: ACT:DIRECTION

GO-TO
Cat: DIRECTION
Actor: ANIMAL
Goal: PLACE
CL: qù

Proposition 30

WE+GO-TO+STORE
Process: GO-TO
Actor: WE
Goal: STORE
CL: wòmen qù shāngdiàn

COME
Proposition 31

WE+FROM+BEIJING+COME
Process:COME
Actor:WE
Source:FROM+BEIJING
CL:women cóng Běijīng lái

REACH
Cat:DIRECTION
Actor:ANIMAL
Goal:PLACE
CL:dào

Proposition 32

HE+REACH+ASPECT-MARKER+BEIJING
Process:REACH+ASPECT-MARKER
Actor:HE
Goal:BEIJING
CL:tā dào le Běijīng

GO-BACK-TO
Cat:DIRECTION
Actor:ANIMAL
Goal:PLACE
CL:huí

Proposition 33

HE+GO-BACK-TO+DORMITORY+ASPECT-MARKER
Process:GO-BACK-TO+ASPECT-MARKER
Actor:HE
Goal:DORMITORY
CL:tā huí sūshè le

ENTER
Cat:DIRECTION
Actor:ANIMAL
CL:jínláí

Proposition 34

HE+ENTER+ASPECT-MARKER
Process:ENTER+ASPECT-MARKER
Actor:HE
CL:tā jínláí le

LEAVE
Cat:DIRECTION
Actor:ANIMAL
CL:lǐkāi

Proposition 35

HE+LEAVE+ASPECT-MARKER
Process:LEAVE+ASPECT-MARKER
Actor:HE
CL:tā lǐkāi le

ACTION:ACT:STATIC

SIT
Cat:STATIC
Actor:PERSON
[Goal: FURNITURE]
CL:zuò

Proposition 36

YOU+SIT[+CHAIR]
Process:SIT
Actor:YOU
[Goal:CHAIR]
CL:nǐ zuò [yǐzi]

LIVE
Cat:STATIC
Actor:PERSON
[Goal:PLACE]
CL:zhù

**Proposition 37**

HE+LIVE+BEIJING
Process:LIVE
Actor:HE
Goal:BEIJING
CL:tā zhù Bēijīng

**ACTION:CREATIVE**

WRITE
Cat:CREATIVE
Actor:PERSON
Goal:WRITING-T
CL:xié

**Proposition 38**

THEY+OFTEN+WRITE+LETTER
Process:OFTEN+WRITE
Actor:THEY
Goal:LETTER
CL:tāmen jīngcháng xiě xìn

**ACTION:AFFECTIVE**

KICK
Cat:ACTION:AFFECTIVE
Actor:ANIMAL
GOAL:ANIMAL,CONCRETE-OBJECT
CL:tǐ

**Proposition 39**

HORSE+KICK+PERSON
Process:KICK
Actor: HORSE
Goal: PERSON
CL: mǎ tī rén

EAT
Cat: ACTION: AFFECTION
Actor: ANIMAL
Goal: FOOD, PLANT, FRUIT, ANIMAL
CL: chī

Proposition 40

HE + EAT + DINNER
Process: EAT
Actor: HE
Goal: DINNER
CL: tā chī fàn

DRINK-P
Cat: ACTION: AFFECTION
Actor: ANIMAL
Goal: DRINK-T
CL: hē

Proposition 41

HE + DRINK-P + WATER
Process: DRINK-P
Actor: HE
Goal: WATER
CL: tā hē shuǐ

VISIT
Cat: ACTION: AFFECTION
Actor: PERSON
Goal: PLACE
CL: cānguān

Proposition 42

THEY + VISIT + ASPECT-MARKER + CHINA
Process: VISIT + ASPECT-MARKER
Actor: THEY
Goal: CHINA
CL: tāmen cānguān le Zhōngguó

USE
Cat: ACTION: AFFECTION
Actor: PERSON
Goal: TOOL, MACHINE, CONCRETE-OBJECT
CL: yòng

Proposition 43

HE+USE+DICTIONARY
Process: USE
Actor: HE
Goal: DICTIONARY
CL: tā yòng zìdiǎn

ACTION: TRANSACTION

BUY
Cat: TRANSACTION
Actor: PERSON
Goal: CONCRETE-OBJECT
CL: mái

Proposition 44

HE+BUY+BOOK
Process: BUY
Actor: HE
Goal: BOOK
CL: tā mái shū

ACTION: TRANSFER

Borrow
Cat: TRANSFER
Actor: PERSON
[Recipient: PERSON]
Goal: CONCRETE-OBJECT
CL: jiè

Proposition 45

HE + BORROW + ASPECT-MARKER + SPEAKER-I
+ ONE + M-ITEM @ NOTEBOOK + BOOK
Process: BORROW + ASPECT-MARKER
Actor: HE
[Recipient: SPEAKER-I]
Goal: ONE + M-ITEM @ NOTEBOOK + BOOK
CL: tā jiè le wǒ yī běn shū

RETURN
Cat: TRANSFER
Actor: PERSON
[Recipient: PERSON]
Goal: OBJECT
CL: huán

Proposition 46

HE + RETURN + ASPECT-MARKER + SPEAKER-I +
ONE + M-ITEM @ NOTEBOOK + BOOK
Process: RETURN + ASPECT-MARKER
Actor: HE
[Recipient: SPEAKER-I]
Goal: ONE + M-ITEM @ NOTEBOOK + BOOK
CL: tā huán le wǒ yī běn shū

GIVE-AS-GIFT
Cat: TRANSFER
Actor: PERSON
Recipient: PERSON
Goal: OBJECT
CL: sòng

Proposition 47

HE + GIVE-AS-GIFT + ASPECT-MARKER +
SPEAKER-I + ONE + M-ITEM @ NOTEBOOK + BOOK
Process: GIVE-AS-GIFT + ASPECT-MARKER
Actor: HE  
Recipient: SPEAKER-I  
Goal: ONE+M-ITEM-@NOTEBOOK+BOOK  
CL: tā sòng le wǒ yī bèn shū

GIVE  
Cat: TRANSFER  
Actor: PERSON  
Recipient: PERSON  
Goal: OBJECT  
CL: gěi

Proposition 48

HE+GIVE+ASPECT-MARKER+  
SPEAKER-I+ONE+M-ITEM-@NOTEBOOK+BOOK  
Process: GIVE+ASPECT-MARKER  
Actor: HE  
Recipient: SPEAKER-I  
Goal: ONE+M-ITEM-@NOTEBOOK+BOOK  
CL: tā gěi le wǒ yī bèn shū

TEACH  
Cat: TRANSFER  
Actor: PERSON  
[Recipient: PERSON]  
Goal: KNOWLEDGE  
CL: jiāo

Proposition 49

HE+TEACH[+SPEAKER-I]+CHINESE-LANGUAGE  
Process: TEACH  
Actor: HE  
[Recipient: SPEAKER-I]  
Goal: CHINESE-LANGUAGE  
CL: tā jiāo wǒ Hányǔ

TELL  
Cat: TRANSFER  
Actor: PERSON  
Recipient: PERSON
[Goal:SPOKEN-DISCOURSE, INFORMATION]
CL: gàosù

Proposition 50

HE+TELL+ASPECT-MARKER+
SPEAKER-I+ONE+M-ITEM-DEFAULT+GOOD+NEWS
Process: TELL+ASPECT-MARKER
Actor: HE
Recipient: SPEAKER-I
[Goal: ONE+M-ITEM-DEFAULT+GOOD+NEWS]
CL: tā gàosù le wǒ yī ge hǎo xiāoxi

4.2.4 EVENT-P

EVENT-P: CHANGE

CHANGE
Cat: CHANGE
Experiencer: THING
CL: biàn

Proposition 51

HE+CHANGE+ASPECT-MARKER
Process: CHANGE+ASPECT-MARKER
Experiencer: HE
CL: tā biàn le

EVENT-P: INCEPTION

BEGIN
Cat: INCEPTION
Actor: EVENT-T, GAME
CL: kāishǐ

Proposition 52

FOOTBALL+GAME-BEGIN+ASPECT-MARKER
Process: BEGIN + ASPECT-MARKER
Actor: FOOT-BALL + GAME
CL: zúqíú sài kāishì le

EVENT-P: CESSATION

STOP
Actor: VEHICLE, RAIN, SNOW
CL: tíng

 Proposition 53

CAR + STOP + ASPECT-MARKER
Process: STOP + ASPECT-MARKER
Actor: CAR
CL: chē tíng le

EVENT-P: OCCURRENCE

OCCUR
Cat: OCCURRENCE
Actor: ACCIDENT, DISASTER
CL: fāshēng

 Proposition 54

ACCIDENT + OCCUR + ASPECT-MARKER
Process: OCCUR
Actor: ACCIDENT
CL: yìwài fāshēng le

EVENT-P: ACQUISITION

WIN
Cat: ACQUISITION
Actor: PERSON, SOCIAL-UNIT, INSTITUTE, GAME, SPORT, WAR
CL: yīng

 Proposition 55
HE+WIN+ASPECT-MARKER
Process:WIN+ASPECT-MARKER
Actor:HE
CL:tā yìng le

EVENT-P:DEPRIVATION

LOSE
Cat:DEPRIVATION
Actor:PERSON,SOCIAL-UNIT,INSTITUTION,GAME,SPORT,WAR
CL:shū

Proposition 56

HE+LOSE+ASPECT-MARKER
Process:LOSE-ASPECT-MARKER
Actor:HE
CL:tā shū le

EVENT-P:CAUSATION

LET
Cat:CAUSATION
Agent:PERSON
Actor:PERSON
Goal:ACTION,EVENT
CL:ràng

Proposition 57

HE+LET+SPEAKER-I+SINGING+SONG
Process:LET
Agent:HE
Actor:SPEAKER-I
Goal:SINGING+SONG
CL:tā ràng wǒ chānggē
Bibliography


