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© 2021 by the Journal of Chinese Linguistics. ISSN 0091-3723/ Disyllabic localizers in  
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## DISYLLABIC LOCALIZERS IN MODERN CHINESE

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### ABSTRACT


This study investigates the syntactic behavior of disyllabic localizers in Modern Chinese. Recent studies (Huang et al. 2009; Djamouri et al. 2013; Liu and Oakden 2014) point out the boundness nature of disyllabic localizers, but to date there has been no consensus on what syntactic status they have. We examine a wide range of disyllabic localizers and find that disyllabic localizers do not all behave the same. While some can be used both as independent words and as phrasal bound forms, others are always bound at the phrasal level. Nonetheless, there are two characteristics that are shared by all disyllabic localizers: they are all nominal, and they are all bound when occurring at the end of a phrase. The best way to characterize the entire class of disyllabic localizers is that they are nominal phrasal bound forms with some of them also functioning as nouns in certain environments.

### KEYWORDS

**Disyllabic localizer Bound vs. free Phrasal bound form Locative**

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## 现代汉语的双音节方位词

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## 摘要

本文探讨现代汉语中双音节方位词的语法表现。近年研究 (Huang et al. 2009; Djamouri et al. 2013; Liu and Oakden 2014) 指出双音节方位词具有黏着性的特点, 但未对其词性达成共识。通过观察和测试多种双音节方位词, 本文发现其语法表现并不相同。其中一部分方位词既可独立使用, 又可出现在词组尾端有黏着性, 而其他方位词只能用作黏着形式。但所有双音节方位词都具备以下两个特点: 具有名词性; 出现于词组尾端时, 都为黏着形式。因此, 双音节方位词整体应定性为名词性的词组尾端黏着形式, 而其中一些在特定环境中可作名词用。

## 关键词

现代汉语 双音节方位词 黏着 vs. 自由 词组尾端黏着形式

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