

TRIGGERING AN IMPLIED CLAUSE: INSIGHTS FROM *TSO* IN CHANGDE DIALECT

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ABSTRACT

This paper argues that *tso* in Changde dialect is a sentence final particle and its use may trigger an implied clause. It is observed that *tso* is only allowed in a suggestive imperative, restricted to co-occurring with the adverb *cian*⁵⁵ 先 ‘first’. Besides, *xa* 下 or *ta* 哒 alternately appears in a *tso*-suffixed sentence. A comparison of *tso* in Changde dialect to *zhe* in Mandarin on the one hand and to *tʂe*⁵⁵ in Longhui dialect on the other hand shows that *tso* has similarities to and differences from both. While *zhe* is an aspectual particle, it may also trigger an implicit meaning in [V+*zhe*] construction. Although both of *tso* and *tʂe*⁵⁵ can be used as sentence final particles to introduce a sequential event implicitly, the use of *tso* is more constrained than *tʂe*⁵⁵.

KEYWORDS

tso Changde dialect Sentence final particle Syntax

Acknowledgements This research was supported by the project ‘The Interface between Syntax and Semantics in English and Mandarin Chinese: A Comparative Study’ funded by the National Social Science Fund of China (No. 18AYY002), and the project ‘A Syntactic Study between SFPs in Southwestern Mandarin Spoken in Northern Hunan and SFPs in Xiang Dialect’ funded by the Hunan Social Science of China (No. 21YBA119). We thank the anonymous reviewers for their careful reviews and suggestions. We thank Dingxu Shi, Sze-Wing Tang and Qingwen Zhang for their insightful discussion of earlier drafts.

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grammar). Beijing: Shangwu yinshuguan.

触发隐含语义：以常德方言句末“着”为例

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摘要

本文以常德方言 *tso* “着”为例，分析得出句末词具有触发暗含意义的功能。它只能用于建议句中，与副词“先”搭配，动量词“下”或语气词“哒”必须交替出现在“着”字句中。通过横纵向对比，指出常德方言 *tso* 与北方方言 *zhe* “着”和隆回方言中的 *tʂe*⁵⁵ “着”既有不同点，也存在相似处。研究表明：*zhe* 与 *tso* 存在明显的区别，前者为体标记，而后者为句末语气词。但在“V+着”祈使句中，*zhe* 同样能触发引申意义；*tso* 与 *tʂe*⁵⁵ 两者同为句末语气词，都能触发产生接下来事件的引申涵义。但前者的自由度比后者要低，*tso* 只能用在祈使句句末。

关键词

着 常德方言 句末词 句法