

EXPLORING THE MULTIPLE GRAMMATICALIZATION OF *RENJIA* IN JIN DIALECTS: A TYPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

It is well recognized that “人家” (*Rénjiā*) has generally evolved from a demonstrative pronoun into a third-person pronoun in northern Chinese dialects. Some previous studies have observed that *Rénjiā* can simultaneously express deixis and definiteness. Nonetheless, the process through which an anaphoric pronoun transitions into a definite marker, along with the precise conditions facilitating this evolution, remains insufficiently clarified. This study, utilizing data from the Jin dialects, demonstrates that *Rénjiā* can be combined with other nominal elements to form constructions such as “*Rénjiā*+pronoun/noun” or “pronoun/noun+*Rénjiā*.” The word *Rénjiā* has evolved into a definite marker with a function of emphasis and has been further grammaticalized into a focus marker. In the Jin dialects, *Rénjiā* has undergone multiple grammaticalization, a phenomenon also prevalent in the Jilu and northwestern dialects in China. This development holds significant implications in the field of linguistic typology.

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晋语旁指代词“人家”多重语法化的类型学表现

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摘要

汉语北方方言指代词“人家”从指示代词语法化为第三人称代词，已经得到学界共识。有学者也关注到北方方言中“人家”可以兼表指代和定指功能，但是并没有解释“人家”如何从旁指代词演化为定指标记，及其演化的条件。本文结合晋语材料，发现代词“人家”与其他名词性成分连用构成“人家+pron/n”或“pron/n+人家”格式，“人家”发展为具有强调功能的定指标记词，并进一步语法化为焦点标记。晋语中旁指代词“人家”发生了多重语法化，这种现象在冀鲁方言、西北方言中也大量存在，具有语言类型学上的意义。

关键词

晋语 旁指代词“人家” 多重语法化 类型学表现