

SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS OF POSTVERBAL SECONDARY
PREDICATES IN TAIWAN SOUTHERN MIN

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ABSTRACT

Postverbal secondary predicates (PSP) in Taiwan Southern Min (TSM) are introduced by *-kah*⁴, *-liau*², or *-tioh*⁸, each of which carries a different denotation. This paper argues that the PSPs introduced by each of these three markers can be further divided into three types—resultative, descriptive, and extent. The arguments are based on the scope of modification, the formation of passivization, and word order. Moreover, there exist co-occurrence restrictions between the main verb and the PSPs; achievement and accomplishment compound verbs are incompatible with PSPs. Even though PSPs with different markers behave similarly, they still differ in at least one aspect. PSPs introduced by *-kah*⁴ may be deleted, while those introduced by *-liau*² or *-tioh*⁸ are not optional.

KEYWORDS

Taiwan Southern Min Postverbal secondary predicate
Postverbal marker Resultative Descriptive Extent

Abbreviations used in this paper are listed below:

ACC: accusative; CL: classifier, NOM: nominative; PASS: passive; PAST: past; PRT: particle.

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台灣閩南語動後次要謂語的句法與語意

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提要

台灣閩南語的動後次要謂語可由“kah”“了”或“著”所引導, 其中每一標誌所表達的語意稍有不同。而每一標誌所引導的動後次要謂語皆可進一步分為三類: 結果、狀態、程度。本提要的論證來自修飾範域、被動形成、及詞序的考量。此外, 主要動詞及動後次要謂語之間存有共存限制; 成就與瞬間複合動詞無法與動後次要謂語共存。雖然不同標誌所引導的動後次要謂語有相似的句法表現, 它們之間至少還有一項差異。由 *kah* 所引導的動後次要謂語可以省略, 而由了或著所引導的則為必要的成分。

關鍵詞

台灣閩南語 動後次要謂語 動後標誌 結果 狀態 程度