The Journal of Chinese Linguistics vol.45, no.1 (January 2017): 145-192 ©2017 by The Journal of Chinese Linguistics. All rights reserved. 0091-3723/2017/4501-05: The semantic and syntactic difference between 至于 and 至於

# THE SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 至于 AND 至於 IN WARRING STATES PERIOD TEXTS

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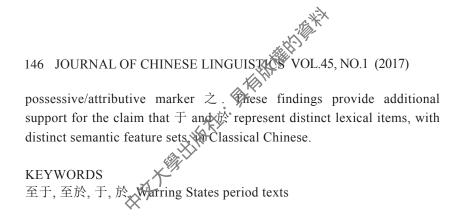
#### ABSTRACT

This paper supports and extends the results of previous studies, such as Pulleyblank (1986) and Chang (2012), that argue the the choice of 于 or 於 in Classical Chinese is not random, but rather is conditioned by the features of the preceding verb. Through a close examination of the cooccurrence of 于 and 於 with the high-frequency verb 至 in six Warring States period texts, it is shown that additional semantic and syntactic factors influence the choice between the two. Semantically speaking, while both 至于 and 至於 occur followed by a noun indicating a place, a time, or a person—all of which can be described as [+concrete] goals—it is only 至於 that occurs followed by a degree, result, or extent, which can be described as [-concrete] goals. The [-concrete] goals that appear as objects of 至於 include a near demonstrative pronoun 此, a noun (including an abstract noun) or noun phrase, a verb phrase, and even a sentence. Syntactically speaking, only "至於 + Noun" appears in nominalized contexts in complex syntactic structures, such as before a nominalizer 者, before or after a relativizer 所, and as a head noun after a

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戰國文獻裡出現的'至于'、'至於'的語意上、語法上的差異

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提要

本文經過調查戰國文獻裡出現的'至于'和'至於'的例子來證明它們 肯定有語意上、語法上的差異,在語意上,只有'至於'後邊出現表示 程度或者結果的成分.表示程度或者結果的成分包括近指代詞 '此'. 名詞句(包括抽象名詞),動詞句,甚至連主謂結構都可以出現在 '至於' 的後邊表示 "達到這樣的程度或者結果." 在語法上. 只有 '至於' 在複雜的語法結構裡出現. 就是說含有名詞化標記 "複雜的語法結構 以前、本者曾經主張過 '者' '所' 等的句子. '干' 'ż' 的選擇常常跟前邊的動詞的性質來決定. 本文強調 或 或'於' '於'的選擇不但跟前邊的動詞的性質有關。而且跟後邊的名詞的性質 '於'出現的句子的語法結構有關. 和'干' 或

關鍵詞 至于 至於 干