The Journal of Chinese Linguistics vol.49, no.1 (January 2021): 226–252 © 2021 by the Journal of Chinese Linguistics. ISSN 0091-3723/ TAU+VP and clause-final TAU in Xiaolongmen, a Xiang dialect. By Xia Liu and Karen Huang. All rights reserved.

TAU+VP AND CLAUSE-FINAL TAU IN XIAOLONGMEN, A XIANG DIALECT

ABSTRACT

A XIANG DIALECT

And Liu^{1,2} Karen Huang²

¹Xiangtan University, Xiangtan

²The University of Auckland, Auckland

he morpheme TAU 到 in V It is observed that the morpheme *TAU* 到 in Xiaolongmen, a Xiang dialect, appears in two distinctive positions to give sentences a past tense interpretation. The preverbal TAU (tau₁²¹³) indicates that the subject went/came to a location to participate in an event, and the subject has already left the location and the actions/events have been terminated by the speaking moment; the clause-final $TAU(tau_2^{213})$ indicates actions or states happened at least once in the past and they have stopped at the speaking time; it also implies that that is the reason for the current situation. We argue that tau_1^{213} is a perfective aspect marker which assigns a past tense interpretation by using the non-coincidence relationship between the event location and the location of the event initiator. As for tau_2^{213} , it is argued to be a resultative perfect aspect marker indicating an action/state happened at least once at some time in the past and it has resulted in the current situation.

KEYWORDS

TAU到 +VP Clause-final TAU到 Tense Aspect Xiang

Acknowledgement We would like to thank the anonymous reviewers for their insightful comments. We are also grateful to Dr. Wayne Lawrence, the main supervisor of the first author, for his constant support and invaluable feedback. All remaining errors are our own.

Karen Huang (黄克文; corresponding author) [k.huang@auckland.ac.nz]; 18 Symonds St, School of Cultures, Languages and Linguistics, The University of Auckland, Auckland 1042, New Zealand; https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4443-4292

湘语小龙门方言中的动词前"到"和子句尾"到" 刘霞 1,2 黄克文 2

1湘潭大学 2奥克兰大学

本文主要介绍和讨论湘语小龙门方言中动词前"到"以及子句尾"到"的用法。前者(到.)田本丰二十年大汉中以 来到话语地点做某事,在话语时间之时此事件/动作已经终止或完成, 且主语在话语时间已经离开事件地点:后者(到3)表示动作或状态在 过去发生, 干说话时间动作或状态已经结束或终止。除此之外, 句子 还传达说话者的肯定性解释语气: 所陈述的事实是造成目前状况的原 因。本文认为到1是一个给句子带去过去时解读的完整体标记; 语义上, 到,是一个处所谓词,利用话语地点与事件执行者地点的非耦合关系来 实现事件定位。到2则是一个表达结果义且与现时相关的完成体标记。