

## 最小词条件与“V不C”的能性解读来源

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### 摘要

在汉语的能性结构中, 肯定式一般用“得”字表能力, 而否定式“V不C”没有“得”字, 却依然能够表达能力的意思, 其“能性意义”的解读从何而来一直是汉语句法研究的一个不解之谜。本文提出: 能性否定式“V不C”在句法结构上具有一个表达能性的位置, 只是该位置的“得”字在语音部门没有显形, 而造成“得”字语音显形与否的原因是韵律。具言之, “得”字不能在“V不CO”这类宾补俱全的结构中显形, 这主要源于汉语动词指派核心重音的机制: 核心重音的指派者“V不C”在韵律大小方面受到“最小词条件”的限制(不能大于等于三个音节)。本文的这一分析既可以从句法结构上回答“V不C”能性解读的来源, 也可以推演解释能性结构的不同表达形式。

### 关键词

能性结构 得 否定形式 核心重音 最小词

**致谢** 本文初稿曾于2017年6月3日在第四届韵律语法研究国际研讨会(ICPG-4)、2017年11月14日香港中文大学讲论会上报告, 颇得益于与会学者以及课上老师和同学的讨论。成文后蒙蒋绍愚先生、蔡维天教授给予宝贵意见, 学友李果、马宝鹏、马文津、苏婧、汪昌松、王迟、庄会彬等提出批评建议, 匿名审稿专家也提出了宝贵的修改意见, 笔者在此向上述诸位深表诚挚的谢意。

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## MINIMAL WORD CONDITION AND THE SOURCE OF POTENTIAL INTERPRETATION IN V-BU-C

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### ABSTRACT

The word *de* 得 is generally used to express capability in the affirmative forms of Chinese potential structure. But the negative potential structure V-*bu* 不-C without *de* can also express the meaning of capability. What the origin of potential interpretation in V-*bu*-C is remains to be a mystery in the research of Chinese syntax. This paper proposes that there is a syntactic position in V-*bu*-C expressing the potential meaning. However, the reason *de* does not appear in the phonological form depends on prosody. Specifically, *de* cannot appear in the syntactic environment with both object and complement. This can be attributed to the mechanism of the nuclear stress assignment in Mandarin. Being the nuclear stress assigner, V-*bu*-C must be in conformity with the minimal word condition (not greater than or equal to three syllables), as a result of which *de* cannot show up in the phonological form. Such an analysis not only answers the question of what the source of the potential interpretation of V-*bu*-C is from the view of syntax, but also deduces and interprets various forms of potential structures.

### KEYWORDS

Potential Structure *De* Negative Forms Nuclear Stress Minimal Word