

藏语的小句链和副动词

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摘要

小句链和副动词是语言类型学中比较独特的从句组合形式。现代藏语是小句链和副动词结构极其发达的语言，在藏缅语中也极具特色。东纳藏语的小句链和副动词结构在藏语中具有代表性，其形态句法特征主要体现为四个方面：根据小句指称的异同区分小句链结构和副动词结构；副动词和中间动词形态根据小句叙实性与否分为两类；副动词和中间动词要采用非限定式，而主句则采用限定式；副动词从句和中间小句与主句主语指称可以自由互换。东纳藏语的小句链和副动词结构，与连动结构和并列结构在一系列形态句法上区别开来。

关键词

小句链 副动词 中间小句 限定性 叙实 转指


1. 引言

1.1 小句链、副动词和小句整合

小句链 (clause-chaining) 是指把两个或更多小句组合在一起而不用连接成分的一种小句并和类型，它往往只有一个小句 (起始或末尾) 是限定的，其他小句是非限定或半限定的。非限定或半限定小句叫

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THE CLAUSE-CHAIN AND CONVERB IN TIBETAN

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ABSTRACT

Clause-chains and converbs represent typologically distinctive ways of clause combination. Modern Tibetan has highly elaborated clause-chain and converbial structures, which are also quite unique among Tibeto-Burman languages. The clause-chain and converbial structures of Mdungnag Tibetan are representative in Tibetan, and their morphosyntactic features are mainly reflected in four aspects. In Mdungnag Tibetan, there are different markers for converbial and medial clauses depending on whether the clause is realis or irrealis. Converbial clauses and medial clauses are non-finite, while the matrix clauses are finite. Converb clauses and medial clauses can switch reference freely. The clause-chain and converbial structures of Mdungnag Tibetan are morphosyntactically distinct from conjunctive structures as well as juxtaposed structures.

KEYWORDS

Clause-chain Converb Medial clause Definiteness Realis
Switch reference