

現代語言學論叢

白話文歐化語法之研究

顧百里著

台灣學生書局印行

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MONOGRAPHS ON MODERN LINGUISTICS

**A STUDY OF
EUROPEANIZED GRAMMAR
IN MODERN WRITTEN
CHINESE**

BY

CORNELIUS C. KUBLER

Student Book Co., Ltd.

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Student Book Co., Ltd.
198, Ho-Ping East Road, 1st Section
Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China 10610

白話文歐化語法之研究 = A study of Europeanized

grammar in modern written Chinese/ 顧百里 (Cornelius

C. Kubler) 著 -- 臺北市：臺灣學生，民 74

158 面；21 公分 -- (現代語言學論叢)

附錄：Reference

新臺幣 150 元 (精裝) -- 新臺幣 100 元 (平裝)

I 中國語言 - 文法 - 比較研究 I. 顧百里 (Kubler, Cornelius

C., 1951-) 著 II. 題名：A Study of Europeanized

grammar in modern written Chinese

802.6/8245

白話文歐化語法之研究

著作者：顧 百 里

出版者：臺 灣 學 生 書 局

本書局登：行政院新聞局局版臺業字第一一〇〇號
記證字號

發行人：丁 文 治

發行所：臺 灣 學 生 書 局

臺北市和平東路一段一九八號

郵政劃撥帳號〇〇〇二四六六一八號

電 話：3 2 1 4 1 5 6

定價 精裝新台幣一五〇元
平裝新台幣一〇〇元

中華民國七十四年十一月初版

8064 版權所有・翻印必究

「現代語言學論叢」緣起

語言與文字是人類歷史上最偉大的發明。有了語言，人類才能超越一切禽獸成為萬物之靈。有了文字，祖先的文化遺產才能綿延不絕，相傳到現在。尤有進者，人的思維或推理都以語言為媒介，因此如能揭開語言之謎，對於人心之探求至少就可以獲得一半的解答。

中國對於語文的研究有一段悠久而輝煌的歷史，成為漢學中最受人重視的一環。為了繼承這光榮的傳統並且繼續予以發揚光大起見，我們準備刊行「現代語言學論叢」。在這論叢裡，我們

有系統地介紹並討論現代語言學的理論與方法，同時運用這些理論與方法，從事國語語音、語法、語意各方面的分析與研究。論叢將分為兩大類：甲類用國文撰寫，乙類用英文撰寫。我們希望將來還能開闢第三類，以容納國內研究所學生的論文。

在人文科學普遍遭受歧視的今天，「現代語言學論叢」的出版可以說是一個相當勇敢的嘗試。我們除了感謝臺北學生書局提供這難得的機會以外，還虔誠地呼籲國內外從事漢語語言學研究的學者不斷給予支持與鼓勵。

湯 廷 池

民國六十五年九月二十九日於臺北

Preface

This book is a revised version of my Master's thesis in linguistics, written at Cornell University in 1975.

I would like to express my gratitude to my special committee at Cornell--Professors Nicholas C. Bodman, John McCoy, and Tsu-lin Mei, for their advice and encouragement during the writing of the thesis and their general helpfulness and interest. Especial thanks are due to my chairman and thesis advisor, Professor McCoy, for suggestions and criticisms which resulted in the improvement of many parts of the thesis. Professor Chou Fa-kao of the Chinese University of Hong Kong also made several useful suggestions for which I wish to thank him.

I am happy to acknowledge a debt of deep gratitude to my first teachers of Chinese, Mrs. Pei Shin Ni and Mrs. Pilwun Wang, who through the years have helped me in so many ways. Their comments and criticisms contributed in many ways to the writing of the original thesis.

I would also like to express my appreciation to Student Book Company for arranging the publication of this thesis in its revised form. Note that the Pinyin system of romanization has been employed here so as to facilitate the use of this book by readers in the United States and Europe. Furthermore, I wish to state here that the reason the novel Family by Ba Jin was chosen as the source for most of the examples is that the writing style of this novel is representative of Europeanized usage and, moreover, as the novel was very widely read during the 1930s and 1940s, it has exerted considerable linguistic influence in its own right. The use of

quotations from Jia here should not in any way be construed as reflecting on the author's particular ideology or any other intrinsic merits of the novel.

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I. Introductory

1.1 Introduction

All languages are subject to the influence of other languages with which their speakers come into contact. English, for example, has borrowed large numbers of expressions from French, Latin, and many other different languages. Chinese, which for many centuries flooded the vocabularies of Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese, taking only little in return, has also, especially since the beginning of contact with the West, been influenced considerably by foreign languages. The purpose of this study is to investigate one aspect of foreign language influence on Chinese, based primarily on data collected from two versions of the novel Jia by Ba Jin. We will not attempt here to pass judgement on what is "good" Chi-

nese or what is "bad" but only describe the present linguistic situation of Modern Chinese, occasionally presenting the views of contemporary Chinese grammarians.¹

In the course of the last 150 years, almost all aspects of the Chinese language, with the sole exception of phonology, have been more or less subject to European influence.² At the lexical level, great numbers of words have been imported, either in the form of direct

¹ All Mandarin forms cited will be romanized in Pinyin. Hokkien, where cited, will be written in the system devised by Nicholas C. Bodman as in his Spoken Amoy Hokkien (Government Officers' Language School, Federation of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 1955, 1958). Cantonese will be romanized in the modified Huang-Kok system of romanization as in the Cantonese Dictionary by Parker Pofei Huang (Yale University Press, New Haven, 1970).

² The reason that Chinese phonology has been left practically untouched by Western influence--excepting, perhaps, the Mandarin syllable ka, which was borrowed from other Chinese dialects to represent the sounds of foreign loans such as kāfēi 'coffee' and kǎtōng 'cartoon'--is that the locus of most of the contact has been written texts rather than speech. For this reason, Chinese is a unique case in language contact studies.

loans like tǔsī 'toast' and màikēfēng 'microphone', where foreign phonetic material has been adapted to the Chinese phonological system, or in the form of loan-translations like kǎomiànbǎo 'toast' (literally 'baked flour-wrapping') and chuányīngqì 'microphone' ('transmit sound instrument'). At the grammatical level, new features which are at least partially the result of foreign influence include morphological innovations such as the nominalizing suffix -xīng and the verbalizing suffix -huà, the appearance of third person neuter pronouns, the accretion of sentence subjects, increased use of the passive voice, increase in sentence length, and new orderings of clauses within sentences. At the orthographical level, punctuation, the horizontal style of writing, and the creation of romanization systems which may ultimately replace the characters are the result of Western influence. Although these various aspects of foreign language influence on Chinese all deserve careful study, we shall focus our attention in

the present inquiry upon the grammatical domain and, especially, upon syntax. Since it is the grammar of a language which is usually the most resistant to foreign language influence, grammatical innovations which are the result of foreign language influence are of special interest.

The Chinese term used to describe the type of foreign language-influenced Chinese described above has been Ōuhuàde yǔfǎ 'Europeanized grammar'. The beauty of this expression is that the -huà of Ōuhuà, being a new verbalizing suffix in Chinese patterned on the English morpheme -ize, is itself an example of the phenomenon it describes. In recent years, however, some writers (Li Chi 1962: 1, 7-8) have voiced objections to this term because not all of the new features of Chinese were borrowed from European languages, there being some borrowings from Japanese; and because many of the borrowings in question have now become Sinitized and are no longer considered European. Such writers have proposed instead