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論文 名稱 (英)	A Study of Mandarin Aspectual verbs: JI-XU and XIA-QU
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關鍵字(中)	動貌詞 繼續 下去
關鍵字(英)	aspectual verb continue
摘要(中)	<p>本論文主要探討漢語動貌詞「繼續」和「下去」在語意及句法上的現象與特徵。藉由對「繼續」和「下去」的討論，有助於了解它們在漢語中如何標記持續的事件。本論文的架構如下: 第一章為緒論，簡單描述「繼續」和「下去」在句子中的異同處、文獻回顧、本論文的目標及各章節的主要內容。第二章根據 Smith 的理論，將漢語動詞分類，並討論各類事件結構和動貌標記間的相容性。第三章探討「繼續」的時間結構和各類事件結構間的相容性。動貌詞「繼續」著眼於事件的持續，因此事件結構中帶有終點者無法與之相容。第四章探討「下去」的語意、時間結構以及和事件結構的相容性。「下去」語意較複雜，帶有方向性語</p>

	<p>意及引申語意。句法上，「下去」是附著於動詞後的詞綴來標記事件的持續。第五章對「繼續」和「下去」二者間對事件結構的相容性、句法及語意特徵的異同處做比較，解釋二者間對持續事件的標記功能。第六章為結論，簡述本論文所提議的重要論點與發現。</p>
<p>摘要 (英)</p>	<p>In this paper, we studied the aspectual function of ji-xu and xia-qu. Based on Smith's categorization of situation types, we classified Mandarin verbs into five categories. We examined the compatibility between Mandarin situation types and aspect markers. We found that ji-xu and xia-qu behave consistently when interacting with situation types. Both of ji-xu and xia-qu cannot co-occur with bounded events such as accomplishments and achievements or events that do not involve time, like statives. They are compatible with activities. Although ji-xu and xia-qu behave consistently while interacting with situation types, the different temporal schemata of them make them have different aspectual meaning. The temporal schema of ji-xu indicates the prior occurrence of the event. In other words, it presupposes the event that must happened in an earlier time. However, xia-qu does not have the presupposition. It only indicates the continuity of ongoing events. The syntactic position of ji-xu and xia-qu are also different. Ji-xu functions as main verb in sentences and xia-qu functions as suffix that attaches to verbs. When xia-qu serves as main verb, it does not indicate the meaning of continuity but as a directional verb.</p>
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