

A Study on the Order of the Demonstrative and Noun in Southern Qiang

Tao Gao Junxun Zhou

(School of Humanities, Southwest JiaoTong University, Chengdu Sichuan, China)

1. Introduction

The demonstratives in this article can be divided into demonstrative pronoun and demonstrative adjective.¹ The demonstrative pronouns can function as an argument alone, however, the demonstrative adjective can't act as an argument alone, and it must be combined with classifiers to act as an argument.

There are three kinds of the order between demonstrative and noun in Southern Qiang, these are N+Dem, Dem+N+Dem and Dem+N. It is generally recognized that N+Dem is the original order of Qiang, Dem+N comes later, and it is not clear that Dem+N is its own development or influenced by Chinese (Huang, 2003). No investigation into the nature of definiteness can proceed far without consideration of the place of article and other determiners within noun phrase structure (Lyons, 1999:41). By the investigation on specific usage of demonstratives in four dialects of Southern Qiang, we want to describe the order between the demonstrative and noun, the order between the determiner and noun, and discuss the causes of formation².

2. The describe of the word order of the demonstrative pronoun and noun in Southern Qiang

2.1 The types of the demonstrative pronoun in Southern Qiang

The demonstrative pronouns do exist in four dialects of Southern Qiang, which can be divided into distal and proximate demonstrative pronouns by the space distance. See Table 1:

1 Huang (2007: 63) called free pronouns and demonstrative adjectives. He also indicated that the two kinds demonstrative have no difference in forms.

2 Huang (2003) discussed nine compound NP orders in Qiang, which involved the word order between demonstrative and noun in various levels. We only discuss the top level of demonstrative pronoun and noun in this article.

Table 1 The demonstrative pronouns of four dialects in Southern Qiang

Demonstrative Pronouns	Miansi	Luobozhai	Longxi	Puxi
proximate	tɕa ³¹	tse ⁵⁵	tɕi/tɕa ³¹	tso
distal	a ⁵⁵	thi ³¹ / thə ³¹	thə ³¹ /tha ³¹	tho

See the following sentences in four dialects:

- 1) tɕi³¹ ni³¹ ne⁵⁵ ? [Miansi]
 this what QUES
 (What is this?)
- 2) tse⁵⁵ nia⁵⁵ thi³¹ a³¹nia³¹ka⁵⁵ nə⁵⁵ ma³¹-ua³¹ [Luobozhai]
 this and that totally all NEG-same
 (This is totally different from that.)
- 3) A. tɕi³¹=ti³¹ na³¹ti³¹ ŋo³¹ [Longxi]
 this = TOP what is
 (What is this?)
 B. thi³¹=ti³¹ na³¹ti³¹ ŋo³¹
 that-TOP what is
 (What is that?)
- 4) tsi tɕotsu-i da-tshua-i-tɕi [Puxi]³
 this sword-INSTR DIR-chop-CSM-INDEF
 (This is chopped by a sword.)

1) comes from Miansi, *tɕi* serves as subject. 2) comes from LuoboZhai, *tse*⁵⁵ and *thi*³¹ forms coordinate structure, serve as subject. 3) from Longxi Lianghekou and 4) from Puxi.

2.2 The Types of the Demonstrative Adjective in Southern Qiang

2.2.1 The demonstrative adjective also exist in four dialects of Southern Qiang, which can also be divided into distal and proximate, and they can combined with classifiers which may have some semantic to form NP. See Table 2:

Table 2 The demonstrative adjectives of four dialects in Southern Qiang

demonstrative adjective	Luobo Zhai	Puxi	Miansi	Longxi Lianghekou
proximate	tse ³¹	tsa-	tɕa/ tɕi	tɕa
distal	thi ³¹	tha-	fia/a	tha ³¹

³ Quoted from Chenglong Huang (2007:123).

2.2.2 The Combination Between demonstrative and Classifier in Puxi Dialect

1. The basic demonstrative pronouns in Puxi Dialect are *tʂa-* and *θa-*, these two demonstrative pronouns can precede or follow the noun to form DemN and NDem.

2. In Puxi Dialect the preferred order is DemN. Chenglong Huang (2007:162-3) analyzed that the construction of N+[DEM-CL] can be used in Puxi Dialect in the following circumstance:

- a) When the phrase of [DEM-CL] associates with other modifiers modify the head noun, the noun usually precedes the phrase of [DEM-CL].
- b) When the relative clause precedes the head of noun phrase, the demonstrative pronoun and quantifier phrase all follow the noun.

Here are the examples:

- 1) *phu tʂa-la* [Huang, 2007: 164]
cloth the-CL
(The cloth.)
- 2) *tʂa-la phu qa^t mɔi.* [Huang, 2007: 88]
the-CL cloth 1sg:NTP:GEN_[CC] COP
(The cloth is mine.)
- 3) *tʂu tʂa-ɣu ʂe-ɕe te-ʂako.* [Huang, 2007: 142]
rice the-CL DIR-eat DIR-finish
(Eat this bowl of rice.)
- 4) *qa^t phu θa-la.* [Huang, 2007: 165]
1sg:NTP:GEN cloth that-CL
(That cloth of mine.)
- 5) [*ŋate-po-si*] *tʂunpa phu θa ɣsi-la.* [Huang, 2007: 165]
1sg:TPDIR-buy-CSM:1 blue cloth that three-CL
(These three blue clothes that I bought.)

3. In Puxi dialect, the construction of [Dem-CL]+N=DEF is related with our topic, in which the post attachment *-lei* serve as definite marker. See:

- 6) *θi zedə-lei θo ə^t-qhu-i* [Huang, 2007: 63]
the-CL book-DEF there DIR-fall-CSM
(Confucian classics fall on the floor.)

2.2.3 The Combination Between Determiner and Classifier in LuoboZhai Dialect

1. The basic demonstrative pronoun in Luobo Zhai Dialect are *tʂe³¹-* and *t^hɔ³¹-*, these two demonstrative pronouns can only follow the noun to form NDem. The order of DemN only appears in pronoun that indicates objects *tʂi³¹, tʂi³¹* is the merger of *tʂe³¹* and *zi³¹*. See:

- 7) *phu³¹ tʂe³¹le⁵⁵*

cloth this-CL

(This cloth)

8) tsi³¹ ko³¹ qe³¹ we⁵⁵ mi⁵⁵ iou⁵⁵, pei³¹ci³¹ a³¹-tsei²¹³ (= tse + ie)

this:CL family formally rich people AUX, tody DIR-poor

(This family became poor form rich.)

2. In LuoboZhai Dialect, the construction of N=DEF is very popular, in which the post attachment *-thi³¹* can be served as distal pronoun, and it can also be a definite marker. Maybe, We can suppose the *-thi³¹* in LuoboZhai dialect is both a demonstrative and the clitic-form definite article. See:

9) su³¹ thi³¹ bo³¹ ka³¹so³¹, te³¹-ke³¹ tci³¹-ke⁵⁵

mountain that high ADV UP-go NEG-go

(The mountain is high and it is hard to climb.)

10) pan³¹lan³¹-thi³¹-to⁵⁵ t^hə³¹-to⁵⁵ ɕia⁵⁵ si³¹ si⁵⁵ ma³¹

thing-DEF-PAT he-[DAT] just show CAUS PRO

(That thing just show to him.)

su³¹ thi³¹ in 10) means “that mountain”. *pan³¹lan³¹-thi³¹* in 11) are clear to both speakers and listeners in context, therefore, it may be either a demonstrative or a determiner.

However, *-thi³¹* in 12) and 13) are clearly used as definite markers rather than distal pronouns, for they signal the identity of the referent need the hearer’s inference. (Lyons, 1999:21). See:

11) thə³¹ dzi³¹ku⁵⁵ a³¹ɕi³¹ a³¹-tɕio⁵⁵ sa⁵⁵, dzi³¹ku⁵⁵-thi³¹ ni³¹ie⁵⁵ ie⁵⁵ ue²¹³

he mouse one CL DIR-met 1sg mouse-DEF black 3sg. have

(He met a mouse and it is black.)

12) tci²¹³ u³¹pia⁵⁵ ba³¹ a³¹-ie³¹ a³¹-tɕyo⁵⁵ ɕi³¹dzi³¹,

LINK stone big one-CL DIR-see LINK

[u³¹pia³¹ ba] = thi³¹ ke ba³¹ tie³¹-ji²¹³.

stone big this under rest DIR-in

‘When (He) saw a big stone, he take a rest on the stone.’ (the source of Shibi)

But the usage of 14B) indicates to us that *-thi³¹* can be used as a distal pronoun. See:

13) A: pie³¹ tse³¹ ə⁵⁵ qa³¹ iəu⁵⁵

pen this CL 1sg COP

(This pen is mine.)

B: pie³¹ thi³¹ qa³¹ iəu⁵⁵

pen that: CL 1sg COP

(That pen is mine.)

Another reason that makes us assume that *-thi³¹* have been grammaticalized into a grammatical particle is that *-thi³¹* were not limited in distal deictic, which is its root meaning, meanwhile, it can be used as a proximate pronoun or generic pronoun in some circumstance. See:

14) A: ŋe³¹-thi³¹ tə³¹-i³¹ ji⁵⁵ qa²¹³

disease-DEF DIR-cure have well

(That disease can be cured.)

B: su⁵⁵pau⁵⁵-thi³¹ in⁵⁵-ie⁵⁵=ie³¹ uei⁵⁵

bag-DEF red=NOM have

(Bags are red.)

The meaning of 14A) is not “that disease can be cured” but “this disease can be cured”, and 14B) does not only means “that bag is red” but also means “bags are red”.

2.2.4 The Combination Between Determiner and Classifier in Miansi Dialect

1. The basic demonstrative pronoun in Miansi Dialect are *tse-* and *a-*, these two demonstrative pronouns can only precede the noun to form the construction of Dem+N. See:

15) A: tɕa³¹ ne³¹ p^hu³¹

this CL cloth

B: a³¹ ne³¹ p^hu³¹

that CL cloth

(This cloth/That cloth.)

2. There exists three definite markers *-lio*, *-lie*, *-li* in Miansi Dialect, which serve as free variants. See:

16) tɕi³¹ tsi³¹=lie³¹ tɕiu²¹³ χuei³¹ɕi³¹ a³¹-pu²¹³

this: CL son=DEF LINK regret DIR-do

(This son is regret) (Dingnan carve mother)

17) tɕi²¹³ tsi³¹=li³¹ nia⁵⁵ [o⁵⁵] ue³¹-mia⁵⁵ te³¹-si³¹

the: CL son=DEF LINK FILL a-mother DIR-die

tsi³¹ te³¹-ko³¹tɕhi³¹ nia⁵⁵ za³¹ za³¹ za³¹ nia⁵⁵tsi³¹tɕiu²¹³

after DIR-angry LINK cry cry cry LINK

a³¹-i⁵⁵ pho³¹=lio⁵⁵ ʂə³¹-tshua³¹

that-TOP tree=DEF DIR-chop

(The son was sad after his mother’s death, cried many times, he chopped the tree.)

(Dingnan carve mother)

2.2.5 The Combination Between Determiner and Classifier in Longxi Dialect

1. The basic demonstrative pronoun in Longxi Dialect are *tɕa³¹-* and *tha³¹-*, these two demonstrative pronouns can form two kinds of word orders, one is the form of N+Dem, another is the form of Dem+N+Dem. However, in Longxi Dialect, the construction of Dem+N has occurred. See:

18) su⁵⁵ pe³¹ tɕa³¹pe⁵⁵ ke⁵⁵ tei³¹ zi³¹pu³¹ tei³¹ ŋo³¹[Longxi]

book this CL self DAT DIR-buy self is

(This book is bought by myself.)

19) tɕa⁵⁵ phu⁵⁵ phu³¹ tɕa³¹phu³¹
this CL tree this CL

(this tree)

20) A. tɕa⁵⁵ ko⁵⁵ tɕe⁵⁵ tɕa³¹ko³¹ tɕe⁵⁵phu³¹ na³¹ ua⁵⁵
this CL house this CL price how much ten thousand

la³¹yo³¹[Longxi]

DIR-have

(How much of this house?)

B. tɕa³¹χe⁵⁵ mu³¹ tɕa³¹χe⁵⁵ ke³¹tei³¹pu⁵⁵ zei³¹pai³¹
this PL peoplethis PL be going to-DO leave ATT

(Those people are going to leave.)

Zheng wu-xi (2016:88) indicated that the demonstrative pronoun can appear around the core noun, and there is no requirement for the appearance of the demonstrative pronoun that linked with classifier. The following example shows a sentence without classifier (Zheng, 2016:88):

21) tɕ ím ù- tɕ í
this-person-this
(this person)

2. Zheng (2016:88) has found that locative demonstrative can put before the core noun. See:

22) thǎ-ph ò
that-clothes
(the clothes which are over there)

23) tsǎ-ph ò
this-clothes
(the clothes which are here)

this kind of word order can only exist in demonstrative pronoun for position.

3. Zheng (2016:223) also noted the definite marker *tì-tò* in Longxi Dialect. See:

24) sə=t ì d à-z á-t à joũ
cow=DEF FROM-shout-V again(CH)
'The cow mooed again'(T9)

25) tɕ ì à-w ò, tɕ à à-ə¹ tɕ ì=t ò=z ù àtɕ ó-p ù
son one-CL daughter one-CL.HB son=DEF=TOP ten-year
d à-kə li á p á=p ù w è
FROM-go EXIST become=HET ATT
'one son and one daughter. The son is ten years old.'(T10)

In example 25), the first mentioned *tɕ ì* are marked by the numeral *à* plus classifier *w ò*, When *tɕ ì* appear for the second time, it is marked by definite marking *t à*

2.3 Summary

1. The demonstrative pronouns in four dialects of Southern Qiang have something in common:
 - A. there are demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives;
 - B. the demonstrative pronouns can directly act as an argument;
 - C. the demonstrative adjective can't serve as an argument until it combines with a classifier;
 - D. All have the construction of [Dem+CL]+N=DEF.
2. Under the synchronous description, the order of the demonstrative adjective and noun in four dialects of Southern Qiang presents three word orders: N+Dem, Dem+N+Dem, Dem+N. In summary, the word order patterns of the demonstrative adjective and noun in four dialects of Southern Qiang considered above are given below:
 - A. Luobo Zhai holds N+Dem;
 - B. Longxi holds N+Dem, Dem+N+Dem, Dem_(LOC.)+N;
 - C. Puxi holds N+Dem, Dem+N;
 - D. Miansi holds Dem+N.
3. In the order of Dem+N+Dem, the first Dem can only use as proximate pronoun, while distal pronoun does not exist this word order. The second Dem in distal pronoun has been grammaticalized into a definite marker(-DEF)。

3. The analysis of the word order of demonstrative pronoun and noun in the Southern Qiang language

According to the 2.3, we know that the orders composed by these demonstratives and nouns are: 'Dem+N', 'N+Dem' and 'Dem+N+Dem', see the table 1:

table 1 the four dialects of the word order of demonstrative pronoun and noun in the Southern Qiang language

Word order	Luobozhai	Puxi	Longxilianghekou	Miansi
N + Dem	+	+	+	
Dem + N		+	+	+
Dem + N + Dem			+	

3.1 The word order of 'N+Dem' is the preferred word order in the Southern Qiang language

This paper supposes that the 'N+Dem' is probably the preferred word order. It bases on the three reasons as follows:

- A. From the present situation, this word order can be used in dialects of Luobozhai, Puxi and Longxi.
- B. Compared with the Northern Qiang, the word order of 'N+Dem' is the preferred word order in the Northern Qiang.
- C. According to the analyses of Dryer(1992, 2007) and that of Hawkins(1995), the SOV language have the harmonious word order of N+Dem.

3.2 The word order of 'Dem +N+Dem'

1. The word order of '[Dem-CL]₁+N+[Dem-CL]₂' in Longxi is a pragmatic pattern. And the demonstrative in [Dem-CL]₂ is only be limited to the proximate demonstrative, the distal demonstrative has not this usage.

2. The usage of the word order of Dem + N + Dem in Longxi has several characters as follows:

(1) If the head noun is followed by definite words, it wouldn't use the reduplicate forms. If the head noun has no any modifier, it would use the reduplicate Dem. For example:

26) pan³¹tən⁵⁵ ŋo³¹ tɕa³¹ zi³¹ la³¹-pa³¹ ma⁵⁵ pa³¹ ue³¹
chair root this CL DIR-break PRO AUX CSM: 3

(The root of this chair will be broken.)

27) A: tɕa³¹ phu⁵⁵ phu³¹ tɕa³¹ phu³¹ ke³¹ma³¹ mi³¹-ua³¹-ue³¹
the CL tree this CL leaf NEG-have-CSM: 3

(This tree have no leaves.)

B: tɕa³¹ ze³¹ ze⁵⁵ tɕa³¹ ze³¹ qa³¹ a³¹li⁵⁵ mi³¹-te³¹-pu³¹
this CL thing the CL 1sg all NEG-DIR-do

(This thing I couldn't finish.)

(2) Only when the head noun act as agent or patient occurs at the beginning of a clause, can the form of 'Dem+N+Dem' be used. If the head noun, which act as a topic, occurs at the beginning of a clause, we can only find the construction of 'N+Dem', Such as in (28) o⁵⁵ke³¹, (29)p^{hu}³¹, and (30)su⁵⁵pei³¹:

28) o⁵⁵ke³¹ tɕi³¹ ti³¹ bo⁵⁵ χua³¹ ue³¹,
mountain this:TOP CL high ADV CSM: 3

te³¹-ka³¹ mu³¹ke⁵⁵ χua³¹ ue³¹

DIR-go difficult ADV CSM: 3

(This mountain is too high to climb.)

29) phu³¹ tɕa³¹ lə³¹ a³¹-ti³¹ χei⁵⁵ χua³¹ ue³¹
 cloth this CL ADV prefect ADV CSM:3

(This cloth is prefect.)

30) su⁵⁵pe³¹ tɕa³¹ χei⁵⁵ la³¹-tɕa³¹ qa³¹ sa³¹
 book these CL:PL DIR-read AUX CSM:1

(These books I have read.)

Although *mù* ‘person’ and *ko³¹tsu³¹* ‘vegetable’ have the topic character as follows, but they also act as agent in 31), and patient in 32).

31) th ím ù-t ì ɕ ph ù=t ì=χ è à-tɕy̌. [Zheng, 2016: 286]
 this-person-this tree=DEF=LOC DOWN-appear

‘That person came down from the tree.’(T8)

32) tɕa³¹ χei³¹ ko³¹tsu³¹ tɕa³¹ χei³¹ la³¹-ts^hu⁵⁵-la³¹,
 this CL:PL vegetable this CL: PL DIR-beside-borrowing mark

tɕe³¹ ko³¹tsu³¹ tɕa³¹ ye³¹ χua³¹
 home vegetable still many ADV

(There are many dishes at home besides these vegetables)

(3) When the demonstrative phrase occurs at the middle of a clause and expresses a new information, only ‘N+Dem’ is been used, but not the reduplication form ‘Dem+N+Dem’ is been used. For example, the *phu⁵⁵* in 33) and 34) as follows:

33) qa³¹ zi³¹-pu³¹=tɕi³¹ phu⁵⁵ ɕi⁵⁵ thə tshe⁵⁵ lə³¹
 1sg. DIR-buy=Nom cloth red the three CL

(The three red clothes that I bought.)

34) pho³¹ tɕa³¹ lə³¹ ta³¹po⁵⁵ tsu³¹, zi³¹-pu⁵⁵ ma³¹
 cloth this CL like LINK DIR-buy modal particle

(You can buy this cloth if you like it.)

(4) Because of the quantifier has determinative function, it doesn’t use the overlapping form ‘Dem+N+Dem’ when the noun is attributed by a quantifier, it is only use the construction of ‘N+Dem+Num+CL’. For example:

35) pho³¹ tsi⁵⁵ nə³¹ lə³¹
 cloth these two CL

(These two clothes.)

The two Demonstratives of the ‘Dem+N+Dem’ in Longxi Qiang language are different, they complement each other in terms of grammatical function. The former demonstrative is originally added to the form of ‘N+Dem’ for emphasis, which is called exploratory expressions (Harris & Campbell 1995). The former demonstrative is used for deictic function, and the latter one used for definiteness. However, in the construction of ‘[Dem-CL]1+N+[Dem-CL]2’, the latter demonstrative is still a pronoun. This pattern is a kind of use discourse pattern that is limited in some circumstance (Heine and Kuteva, 2005: 43) .

4. The grammaticalization of the word order of ‘[Dem-CL]₂’ in ‘[Dem-CL]₁+N+[Dem-CL]₂’

1. The order of ‘Dem+N’ is not a preferred word order. The order of ‘N+Dem’ is probably the preferred word order. It may be influenced by Chinese.

2. This paper supposes that the order of the demonstrative pronoun and noun is being undergone the evolution as following:

$$N+[Dem-CL] > [Dem-CL]_1+N+[Dem-CL]_2 > [Dem-CL]+N$$

The detailed process of grammaticalization are:

- a) $N+[Dem-CL] > [Dem-CL]_1+N+[Dem-CL]_2$ [pragmatic emphasis]
- b) $[Dem-CL]_1+N+[Dem-CL]_2 > Dem_{(远指)}+N+DEF_{(限制)}$ [grammaticalization]
- c) $Dem_{(远指)}+N+DEF_{(限制)} > Dem+N=DEF$ [grammaticalization]
- d) $Dem+N=DEF > Dem+N$ [grammaticalization, extension]

3. [Dem+CL]₁+N+[Dem+CL]₂ is emphatic form of the demonstrative pronoun. Sunhongkai (1981: 87) indicated that ‘in order to emphasize the function of the demonstrative pronoun, the demonstrative numeral classifier phrase can be placed before the noun, but the classifier is needed to add to the back of the noun’. Zhengwuxi (2016: 88) indicated that ‘demonstratives can appear on both sides of a noun head so that the indicative role of the demonstratives will be more important’. Huangchenglong (2003) indicated that ‘the Dem + N + Dem is focus information’, as in (36) (Liuguangkun, 1998: 135-6):

- 36) tsə k^zuə tsa: k^zuə ɣukula ari ɲuə ji.
 this dog this: CL dog crazy one-CL is (AUX)
 (This is a crazy dog.)

4. [Dem+CL]₂ has become a definite particle. There are three reasons as follows:

(1) The second Dem in the construction of [Dem+CL]₁+N+[Dem+CL]₂ had omitted, thus the [Dem+CL]₁+N+[Dem+CL]₂ had become [Dem+CL]₁+N+[CL]. For example:

- 37) tsa-ɣgy tɕi ɣgy ə¹qhua-la daye-qe (Sun, 1981: 94)
 this-CL house CL DIR-collapse will be-AUX
 (This house will be collapsed.)

As the form of ‘Dem+CL’ had been reduced to CL, the grammatical function of CL had been desemanticized gradually.

(2) As the reflex of a genitive particle. Sunhongkai (1981: 154) indicated that the second Dem of Dem+N+Dem in Taoping had been grammaticalized to a genitive particle, as follows:

- 38) tsa-lə mələ siŋtɕaŋ tɕi nalə ɲuə
 the-CL man CL heart ADV good CL is

(This is a kind man.)

This context that the reduced form [CL] is been used is a new circumstance, in which the phrase of Dem+N is followed by a noun phrase. The role of the new context is to cancel the demonstrative function of the second Dem in Dem+N+Dem. Thus this extension actually had caused the desemanticization and decategorialization.

(3) As the generation of the [Dem+CL]₁+N=DEF, [Dem+CL]₂ had developed, or is developing, into a ‘definite marking’, as the-ti in Longxi, the ‘-lei’ in Puxi, the ‘-thi’ in Luobuzhai, the ‘-lio’ in Minsi. The examples in (39) illustrate the usage observed.

39) A: tɕǎn-tɕ è=t ɛzù a ì ɕ ñ à [Longxi, Zheng (2016: 104)]

This:PL-CL: HB=DEF=TOP EXT happy

(Those people were very happy)

B: tsa pəida-lei me χtɕi vavu [Puxi, Huang (2007: 110)]

the-CL tiger-DEF people eat want: 3

C: bi³¹to⁵⁵-t^hi³¹ mu³¹ tie³¹ ie⁵⁵ χua³¹ sa⁵⁵ [Luobozhai]

tiger-DEF people eat AUX want 3sg

(The tiger wants to eat people.)

D: tɕha³¹-ji⁵⁵-qa³¹ = te³¹ tɕiu²¹³ pia³¹tshe³¹ ji³¹-qa²¹³,

pan-AUX-LOC=GEN (CH) exactly(CH) meat DIR-cook,

pia³¹tshe³¹ ji³¹-qa⁵⁵ tsi⁵⁵ tɕiu²¹³ tɕi³¹-li⁵⁵

meat DIR-cook LINK exactly(CH) this:CL

thai³¹tɕa³¹ = lio⁵⁵ mi⁵⁵-mo³¹ [Miansi]

blacksmith=DEF NEG-give

(Boiled in the pot is the meat, which this blacksmith cannot eat.)

As the discussion so far has implied, the construction of [Dem+CL]₂ in the form of [Dem+CL]₁+N+[Dem+CL]₂ in the Southern Qiang language had undergone the grammaticalization, which includes the drop of distal pronoun, sound erosion of the pronoun (Longxi, Minsi), classifier erosion (Taoping Mawo) and the shift of grammatical function. The form of the Dem+N is the end of the cline of the grammaticalization. It has two paths as follows:

(1) [Dem+CL]₁+N+[Dem+CL]₂ > [Dem+CL]₁+N+[CL] > [Dem+CL]₁+N

(2) [Dem+CL]₁+N+[Dem+CL]₂ > [Dem+CL]₁+N+[DEF/TOP] > [Dem+CL]₁+N

5. Summary

1. In the Southern Qiang, there are three order structures: N+Dem, Dem+N+Dem and Dem+N. These three structures reflect four stages that the order of the Demonstrative and None in Southern Qiang had taken place:

Stage I : Dem have function both ‘demonstrative’ and ‘definite’ → N+Dem

Stage II : The function that both ‘demonstrative’ and ‘definite’ spilt → Dem₁+N+Dem₂;

(the Dem₁ take on the function of ‘demonstrative’, the Dem₂ take on the function of ‘definite’)

Stage III: Dem₁ express ‘demonstrative’, Dem₂ express ‘definite’ → [Dem-CL]₁+N=DEF

Stage IV: Dem have function both ‘demonstrative’ and ‘definite’ → Dem+N

Luobozhai belongs to the stage I, Longxi belongs to the stage II, Puxi belongs to the stage II, and Miansi belongs to the stage IV:

- 40) A: pi³¹ta³¹ tha³¹ za³¹ mu⁵⁵ te⁵⁵ sən³¹tsei⁵⁵ ue³¹ [Longxi]
tiger that CL people eat want 3sg
- B: tsa pəida-lei me χtʂi vavu [Puxi, Huang (2007: 110)]
the-CL tiger-DEF people eat want: 3
- C: bi³¹to⁵⁵-tʰi³¹ mu³¹ tie³¹ ie⁵⁵ χua³¹ sa⁵⁵ [Luobozhai]
tiger-DEF people eat AUX want 3sg
- D: a³¹ i³¹ pi⁵⁵ta⁵⁵ me³¹ tse³¹ ua⁵⁵ be³¹dzəu⁵⁵ [Miansi]
the CL tiger people eat PRO want
- (The tiger wants to eat people.)

2. The trigger of the change is attributed to the contact-induced grammaticalization. Heine and Kuteva(2005:22) indicated that a demonstrative developed into a definite article is a likely change. Although Qiang’s development from [Dem-CL]₁+N+[Dem-CL]₂ to [Dem-CL]₁+N+[CL]₂, then to [Dem-CL]₁+N=DEF is its inner grammatical change, its contact with Chinese accelerated this change. The process of change has three key steps:

- A. pragmatic information bring about the produce of the construction of [Dem+CL]₁+N+[Dem+CL]₂;
- B. the phrase of [Dem+CL]₂, which functioned as deistic in the original structure of [Dem+CL]₁+N+[Dem+CL]₂, had undergone the grammaticalization that included the erosion of sound of the pronoun, the phrase of [Dem+CL]₂ had developed into a grammatical article and caused the construction of [Dem+CL]₁+N=DEF.
- C. Under the influence of the Chinese word order, the DEF in the structure of [Dem+CL]₁+N=DEF had changed in function, and it had both definite and topic function, generated the structure of [Dem+CL]₁+N=DEF/TOP. However, in some context, the DEF/TOP in [Dem+CL]₁+N=DEF/TOP finally disappeared. At the same time, the character of [Dem+CL]₁ had changed, and had both definite and demonstrative function.

Heine and Kuteva (2005:79-120) believes that in the contact-induced interference, the principle of grammatical replication and grammaticalization are similar to a high degree, they seem it as contact-induced grammaticalization. Thus we can propose that this grammaticalization path is to replicate the Chinese grammar.

So, Dem+N+Dem pattern is a discourse use pattern based on the order of N+Dem, and it highlight the discourse information (Hongkai Sun, 1981; Chenglong Huang, 2003). This pattern

exactly plays the role of Ry in grammatical replication of Qiang, it generates a constantly supply for the arise of Dem+N (Rx) in Miansi Qiang Dialect (Heine and Kuteva, 2005: 79-120).

3. why only Miansi Qiang Dialect reached the final stages of word order change [Dem+CL]+N? We consider it as the power of society-related factor in grammatical contact-induced change (Heine and Kuteva, 2005:28). The position of Miansi is closest to the south, and it is located beside the road to Chengdu and Dujiangyan, it is more exposure to the circumstance of Chinese, and we know it contact with Sichuan Dialect in Guanxian Section, including personnel communications, commerce and intermarriages, quite early on, so there is no doubt that it have more contact with Chinese than other dialects.

6.References

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