

# On the syncretism of *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 ‘arrive’ and its pathway of grammaticalization in the Pingjiang dialect (Sinitic)

Daxingwang PENG  
[pengdaxingwang@gmail.com](mailto:pengdaxingwang@gmail.com)  
INALCO-CRLAO

The Pingjiang 平江 dialect (Chengguanzhen 城关镇 variety) of Gan 赣 is a Sinitic language spoken in the northeast Hunan Province 湖南省 bordering Jiangxi 江西省 and Hubei 湖北省. The present paper sets out to analyze the polyfunctionality of the verb *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 ‘reach, arrive’ in Pingjiang and propose a possible pathway of grammaticalization for it.

# 1. Background

Locating on the border of Hunan, Jiangxi and Hubei Province, the inhabitants of Pingjiang County practice the different dialects. The following maps show the geographical location and the dialectal diffusion of Pingjiang.

# 1. Background

inalco  
**CRLAO**  
Centre de Recherches  
linguistiques sur  
l'Asie Orientale



Map 1. the location of Pingjiang County



# 1. Background



図 17 筆者による平江諸方言の区分

Map 2. Dialectal diffusion in Pingjiang (Zhang. 2009)

Bao & Yan. 1986 :

Subgroups 1, 2 & 3: Gan (贛語) ;

Subgroups 4 & 5: Xiang (湘語) ;

Subgroup 6: Hakka (客家話).

## 2. *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 in the Chengguan dialect of Pingjiang

- ▶ Lexical verb ‘reach, arrive’;
- ▶ Verbal resultative;
- ▶ Allative ‘to’;
- ▶ Locative ‘at’, ‘within’;
- ▶ Ablative ‘from’;
- ▶ Comitative ‘with’ & Coordinative conjunction ‘and’;
- ▶ Benefactive & Malefactive ‘for’;
- ▶ Dative ‘to’;
- ▶ Semi-disposal marker;

## 2.1. Lexical verb ‘reach, arrive’

Like Standard Mandarin, *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is a lexical verb in the Chengguan dialect meaning ‘reach, arrive’:

(1) 我 到 哒 屋。

ŋo<sup>21</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> ta<sup>42</sup> u<sup>42</sup>.

1SG arrive PFV house

I’ve arrived home.

## 2.2. Verbal resultative

*tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is also a verbal resultative in the Chengguan:

- (2) 我 看 到 只 鸟 落 ☐ 飞。
- ŋo<sup>21</sup> k<sup>h</sup>an<sup>55</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> tɕa<sup>42</sup> tiau<sup>35</sup> lo<sup>42</sup> ko<sup>35</sup> fi<sup>33</sup>.
- 1SG see RES CLF bird PROG there fly
- I saw a flying bird.



## 2.3. Allative ‘to’

*tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 can also be an allative preposition ‘to’ in the Chengguan dialect:

- (3)  只 佢-  走 到 河 里 去 哒。  
i<sup>35</sup> tɕa<sup>42</sup> ŋa<sup>13</sup>-tsei<sup>42</sup> tsœu<sup>35</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> xo<sup>13</sup> li<sup>42</sup> tɕi<sup>55</sup> ta<sup>42</sup>.  
this CLF boy-DIM walk into river inside go PFV  
This boy walked into the river.

## 2.4. Locative ‘at’, ‘within’

Unlike the Standard Mandarin, *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is a locative preposition in the Chengguan dialect, as shown below:

(4) 我 今 夜 不 出 去，到 屋 里 吃 饭。

ŋo<sup>21</sup> tɕin<sup>33</sup> ia<sup>22</sup> pɛi<sup>42</sup> tɕuei<sup>42</sup> tɕ<sup>hi</sup><sup>55</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> u<sup>42</sup> li<sup>42</sup> tɕ<sup>hi</sup>ia<sup>42</sup> fan<sup>22</sup>.

1SG tonight NEG out go at house inside eat rice

I won't go out this evening and will have diner at home.

## 2.4. Locative ‘at’, ‘within’

Apart from the meaning ‘at’, *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 can also express the meaning ‘within, among’:

(5) 尔 到   笔 内 里 选 一 只。  
n<sup>21</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> i<sup>35</sup> ŋa<sup>55</sup> pi<sup>42</sup> lai<sup>22</sup> li<sup>42</sup> ɕiɛn<sup>35</sup> i<sup>42</sup> tɕa<sup>42</sup>.

2SG within this some pen inner inside choose one CLF

Choose one within these pens.

The locative function of *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is not rare in Sinitic languages, as in the Jishui dialect (Gan), the Ruicheng dialect and the Wenxi dialect (Mandarin 官话) (Li & Wu. 2018).

## 2.5. Ablative preposition ‘from’

In the structure :  $tau^{55} + NP_{(place)} + V_{(deprivation)}$ ,  $tau^{55}$  到 is employed as an ablative preposition ‘from’:

(6)   钱 到 尔 压 岁 钱 内 里 出。  
 $i^{35} \quad \eta a^{55} \quad t\epsilon^{h}ien^{13} \quad tau^{55} \quad n_i^{21} \quad tsa^{42} \quad \epsilon i^{55} \quad t\epsilon^{h}ien^{13} \quad lai^{22} \quad li^{42} \quad t\zeta u\epsilon i^{42}.$

this some money from 2SG new year's money inside take out

You should take out this money from your new year's money.

This ablative function of  $tau^{55}$  到 resembles a lot *Câng* 共 of Southern Min (Chappell, Peyraube & Wu. 2011. 323-324).

## 2.6. Comitative ‘with’

When *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is used as a comitative preposition ‘with’, we can add an adverb before it:

(7) 佢 尽 到 我    。

e<sup>21</sup> tɕ<sup>h</sup>in<sup>22</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> ŋo<sup>21</sup> tɕiɛ<sup>42</sup> tɕin<sup>33</sup> ko<sup>21</sup>.

3SG often with 1SG quarrel PART

He often quarrels with me.



## 2.7. Coordinative conjunction ‘and’

*tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 can also be a coordinative conjunction:

- (8) 多          吃          水          果          到          蔬          菜  
to<sup>33</sup>    tɕ<sup>h</sup>ia<sup>42</sup>    ɕy<sup>35</sup>    kuø<sup>35</sup>    tau<sup>55</sup>    sɿ<sup>33</sup>    ts<sup>h</sup>ai<sup>55</sup>  
more    eat           fruit          and          vegetable  
Eat more fruits and vegetables.

## 2.8. Benefactive & Malefactive ‘for’

*tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 can be used as a benefactive or malefactive preposition in the Chengguan dialect:

(9) 我    ☐    娘    到    我    买    哒    只    笔。

ŋo<sup>21</sup>    li<sup>42</sup>    nioŋ<sup>13</sup>    tau<sup>55</sup>    ŋo<sup>21</sup>    mai<sup>21</sup>    ta<sup>42</sup>    tɕa<sup>42</sup>    pi<sup>42</sup>

1SG   POSS.KIN mother   for   1SG   buy   PFV   CLF   pen

My mother bought a pen for me.

## 2.8. Benefactive & Malefactive ‘for’

*tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 can be used as a benefactive or malefactive preposition in the Chengguan dialect :

(10) 佢 到 我 把 只 杯 打 烂 㗎。

e<sup>21</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> ŋo<sup>21</sup> pa<sup>35</sup> tɕa<sup>42</sup> pai<sup>33</sup> ta<sup>35</sup> lan<sup>22</sup> ta<sup>42</sup>

He has broken my cup (broken the cup for me).

## 2.9. Dative preposition ‘to’

When *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is used as a preposition to introduce the indirect object, the verb must be a ‘speech verb’ as the following examples show:

- (11) 快      去      到      尔            娘      爷      报      喜。  
k<sup>h</sup>uai<sup>55</sup>    tɕ<sup>h</sup>i<sup>55</sup>    tau<sup>55</sup>    n<sup>21</sup>    li<sup>42</sup>      nioŋ<sup>13</sup>    ia<sup>13</sup>    pau<sup>55</sup>      ɕi<sup>35</sup>  
quickly    go    to    2SG    POSS.KIN    parents      announce      good news  
Go and tell your parents this good news.

## 2.9. Dative preposition ‘to’

- (12) 我      不      想      到      尔      话      事。  
ŋo<sup>21</sup>    pɛi<sup>42</sup>    ɕion<sup>35</sup>    tau<sup>55</sup>    n<sub>i</sub><sup>21</sup>    ua<sup>22</sup>    sɿ<sup>22</sup>  
1SG    NEG    want    to    2SG    talk    things  
I don't want to talk to you.

This kind of preposition (must occur with ‘speech’ verb) can be found in many Sinitic languages, such as *ai*<sup>55</sup> 挨 in Kaiyuan dialect (Zhu. 2013) and *kēn* 跟 in South-western Mandarin (Li & Liu. 2015).



## 2.10. Semi-disposal marker

*tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 can introduce the undergoer of the action in the disposal construction, but only in three specific structures.

a. *tau*<sup>55</sup> + **O**<sub>1</sub> + **V** [+causative] + **O**<sub>2</sub>

- (12) 到 他 急 出 哒 一 身  汗。
- tau*<sup>55</sup> *t*<sup>h</sup>*a*<sup>33</sup> *t**ɛ**i*<sup>42</sup> *t**ɕ*<sup>h</sup>*u**ɛ**i*<sup>42</sup> *t**a*<sup>42</sup> *i*<sup>42</sup> *ɕ**ən*<sup>33</sup> *k**o*<sup>21</sup> *x**ən*<sup>22</sup>
- DM 3SG worry out PFV one CLF PART sweat
- He is so worried that he sweats inside-out.

## 2.10. Semi-disposal marker

b. *tau*<sup>55</sup> + O<sub>1</sub>[+entity] + V + O<sub>2</sub>[+part]

(13) 他      到      橘      子      剥      哒      皮。

t<sup>h</sup>a<sup>33</sup>    tau<sup>55</sup>    tɕuei<sup>42</sup>    tsɿ<sup>35</sup>    po<sup>42</sup>    ta<sup>42</sup>    p<sup>hi</sup>13

3SG    DM    orange    peel    PFV    skin

He peeled the orange (of its skin).

## 2.10. Semi-disposal marker

c. *tau*<sup>55</sup> + O<sub>1</sub> + V + O<sub>2</sub>[+instrument]

(14) 到      桌      子      罩      块      布 。

*tau*<sup>55</sup>      *tso*<sup>42</sup>   *tsɿ*<sup>35</sup>   *tsau*<sup>55</sup>   *kuai*<sup>55</sup>   *pu*<sup>55</sup>

DM          desk      cover   CLF   cloth

Cover the desk with a piece of cloth.

### 3. Pathway of grammaticalization of *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到

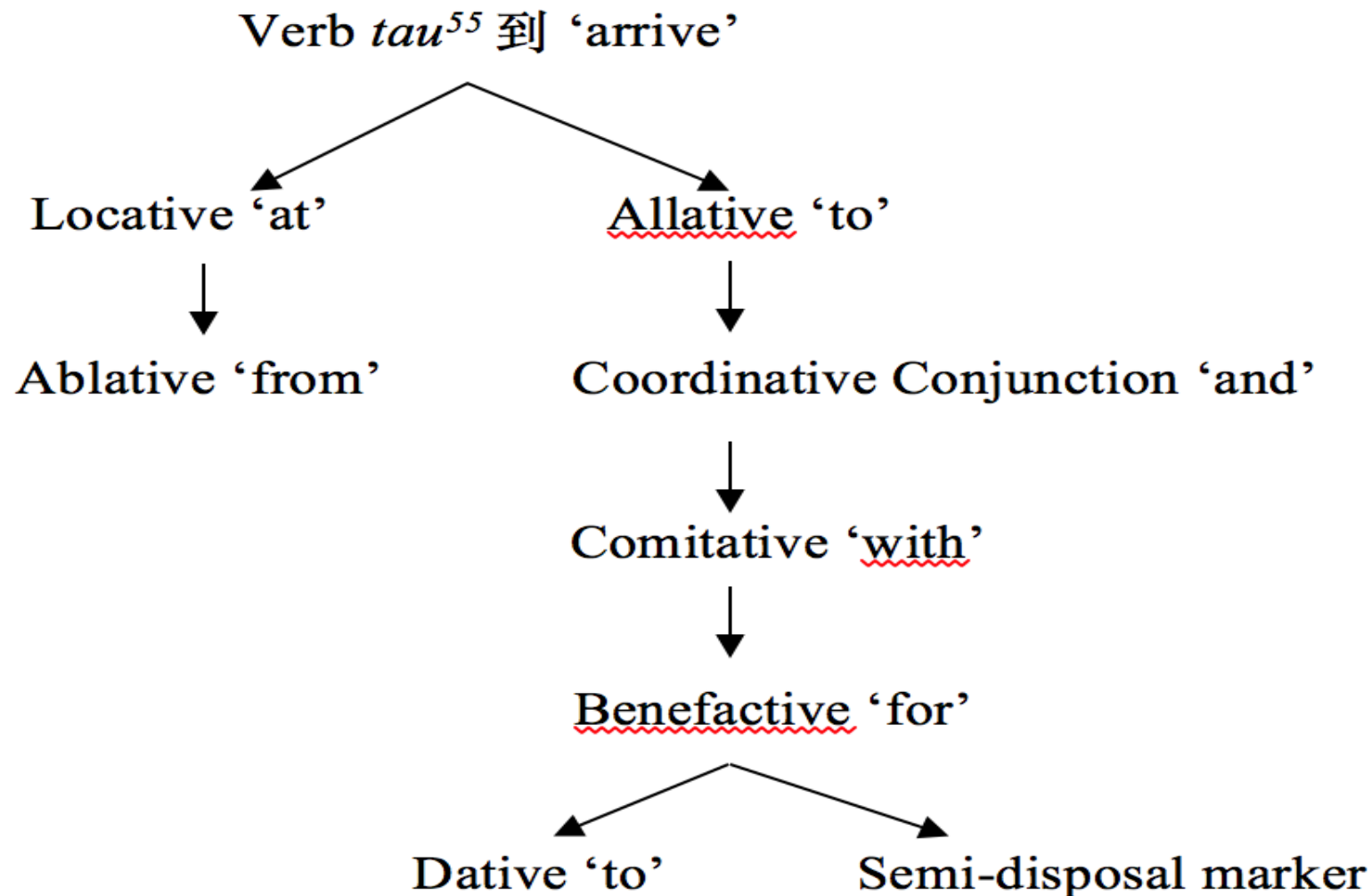


Figure 1. The pathway of grammaticalization of *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 in the Chengguan dialect

### 3.1. Lexical verb ‘arrive’ > allative ‘to’

Tong (2006):

“‘到’由表示处所、时间位置到为另一动作提供处所时间位置，完成了由动词到介词的转化[……]经历了普通动词 – 次要动词 – 介词这样一个变化过程。When *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 becomes an element which indicates the time or the place for another verb, it has accomplished the transition from verb to preposition [...] the process is : verb – second verb – preposition”



## 3.2. Lexical verb ‘arrive’ > locative ‘at’

‘Syntactical change’ (‘句法位置的改变’, Liu, Cao & Wu. 1995. 161-164).

Assume that the source structure is :

S + *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 ‘arrive’ + NP<sub>1</sub> (place) + V<sub>2</sub> + (NP<sub>2</sub>)

(15) 我 到 操 坪 里 等 你。

ŋo<sup>21</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>au<sup>33</sup> p<sup>h</sup>iaŋ<sup>13</sup> li<sup>42</sup> ten<sup>35</sup> n<sub>i</sub><sup>21</sup>

1SG arrive playground inside wait 2SG

I’ll go to the playground and wait you there.

## 3.2. Lexical verb ‘arrive’ > locative ‘at’

When we concentrate on the verb *ten*<sup>35</sup> 等 ‘wait’, *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 becomes a second verb, and the action ‘arrive’ is no longer important: *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 acts as an element which introduces the NP<sub>(place)</sub> :

(16) 我            到            操            坪            里            等            你。

ŋo<sup>21</sup>      tau<sup>55</sup>      ts<sup>h</sup>au<sup>33</sup>      p<sup>h</sup>iaŋ<sup>13</sup>      li<sup>42</sup>      ten<sup>35</sup>      n<sub>i</sub><sup>21</sup>

1SG    preposition    playground      inside    wait    2SG

I’ll wait you (when I arrive) to the playground.

## 3.2. Lexical verb ‘arrive’ > locative ‘at’

Besides, there is no elements which can keep the ‘movement’ properties of *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到, *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 could be interpreted as a stative preposition, compare :

(17) 我 到 屋 里 吃 饭。

no<sup>21</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> u<sup>42</sup> li<sup>42</sup> tɕ<sup>h</sup>ia<sup>42</sup> fan<sup>22</sup>

1SG at house inside eat rice

I'll have dinner at home.

(18) 我 到 屋 里 去 吃 饭。

no<sup>21</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> u<sup>42</sup> li<sup>42</sup> tɕ<sup>h</sup>i<sup>55</sup> tɕ<sup>h</sup>ia<sup>42</sup> fan<sup>22</sup>.

1SG arrive house inside go eat rice

I'll go home for dinner.

### 3.3. Locative ‘at’ > ablative ‘from’

‘Semantic change’ (‘词义变化’, Liu, Cao & Wu. 1995. 164-166) triggered by the context.

The source meaning : locative preposition ‘at’

- (19) 尔      到            塘      里      游      泳。
- $n_i^{21}$      $tau^{55}$      $i^{35}$                      $t^h oŋ^{13}$      $li^{42}$      $iəu^{13}$      $yuən^{55}$
- 2SG    in    this                    pond    inside    swim

You swim in the pond.

### 3.3. Locative ‘at’ > ablative ‘from’

The meaning of the verb brings another interpretation for the preposition *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 (bridging context):

- (20) 尔            到                        塘            里            钓            鱼。
- $n_1^{21}$              $\tau au^{55}$              $i^{35}$              $t^h o\eta^{13}$              $li^{42}$              $tiau^{55}$              $\eta^{13}$
- 2SG    in/from            this            pond    inside            fishing

You fish in this pond/You get the fish from the pond.



### 3.3. Locative ‘at’ > ablative ‘from’

Then, when the NP<sub>(place)</sub> is a place where human being cannot physically ‘stay’, the target meaning ‘from’ becomes the only interpretation: it depends on the specific context (‘deprivation’ verb)

(21) 尔      到      塑      料      袋      里      拿      鱼。

n<sup>21</sup>      tau<sup>55</sup>      so<sup>42</sup>      liau<sup>22</sup>      t<sup>h</sup>ai<sup>22</sup>      li<sup>42</sup>      la<sup>42</sup>      ŋ<sup>13</sup>

2SG    from           plastic          bag    inside take    fish

You take the fish from the plastic bag.

### 3.4. Lexical verb ‘arrive’ > conjunction ‘and’

Context-induced reinterpretation (Heine. 2002)

The source meaning of *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到: verb ‘arrive’ :

- (22) 我 到 长 沙 要 两 个 钟 头。  
ŋo<sup>21</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> tɕ<sup>h</sup>oŋ<sup>13</sup> sa<sup>33</sup> iau<sup>55</sup> lion<sup>21</sup> ko<sup>55</sup> tɕəŋ<sup>33</sup> t<sup>h</sup>œu<sup>13</sup>  
1SG arrive Changsha need two CLF hour  
It takes me two hours to go to Changsha.

### 3.4. Lexical verb ‘arrive’ > conjunction ‘and’

When *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is used to connect two NPs<sub>(place)</sub>, it can be interpreted as ‘to’ semantically, but it is still a verb syntactically :

- (23) 平 江 到 长 沙 要 两 个 钟 头 。  
p<sup>h</sup>ian<sup>13</sup> kon<sup>33</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> tɕ<sup>h</sup>on<sup>13</sup> sa<sup>33</sup> iau<sup>55</sup> lion<sup>21</sup> ko<sup>55</sup> tɕən<sup>33</sup> t<sup>h</sup>œu<sup>13</sup>  
Pingjiang to Changsha need two CLF hour  
It takes two hours from Pingjiang to Changsha.

### 3.4. Lexical verb ‘arrive’ > conjunction ‘and’

Then *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is used to connect two NPs<sub>(human)</sub>:

- (24) 佢 ☐ 屋 里 从 大 人 到 细 人 ☐ ☐ ☐ 吃 零 碎。  
e<sup>21</sup> li<sup>42</sup> ɯ<sup>42</sup> li<sup>42</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>əŋ<sup>13</sup> t<sup>h</sup>ai<sup>22</sup> nin<sup>13</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> ɕi<sup>55</sup> nin<sup>13</sup> xa<sup>22</sup> tɕ<sup>h</sup>əŋ<sup>55</sup> in<sup>21</sup> tɕ<sup>h</sup>ia<sup>42</sup> liaŋ<sup>13</sup> ɕi<sup>55</sup>.  
3SG POSS house inside from big people to small people all like eat snack

From adult to children, everyone likes snacks in this family.

### 3.4. Lexical verb ‘arrive’ > conjunction ‘and’

When *ts<sup>h</sup>əŋ<sup>13</sup>* 从 ‘from’ is removed, we can translate the phrase as either ‘from A to B’ or ‘A and B’:

- (25) 佢      □      屋      里      大      人      到      细      人 [……]  
e<sup>21</sup>      li<sup>42</sup>      u<sup>42</sup>      li<sup>42</sup>      t<sup>h</sup>ai<sup>22</sup>      nin<sup>13</sup>      tau<sup>55</sup>      ɕi<sup>55</sup>      nin<sup>13</sup> [...]  
3SG   POSS.KIN   house   inside   big   people   to/and   small   people  
The adults and the children of his family/ From the adults to the children [...]

### 3.4. Lexical verb ‘arrive’ > conjunction ‘and’

Finally, the allative meaning is ruled out:

(26) 我 买 哒 苹 果 到 梨 子。

ŋo<sup>21</sup> mai<sup>21</sup> ta<sup>42</sup> p<sup>h</sup>in<sup>13</sup> kuø<sup>35</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> li<sup>13</sup> tsɿ<sup>35</sup>

1SG buy PFV apple and pear

I bought the apple and the pear.



### 3.5. Conjunction > comitative ‘with’

This evolution is rare (antigrammaticalization), but it is not impossible (cf. Wu. 2017 ; Jiang. 2012. 2014). We assume here this evolution in the Chengguan dialect due to ‘analogy’, compare (26) with (27) :

(27) 我 买 哒 苹 果 同/凑 梨 子。

ŋo<sup>21</sup> mai<sup>21</sup> ta<sup>42</sup> p<sup>h</sup>in<sup>13</sup> kuø<sup>35</sup> t<sup>h</sup>əŋ<sup>55</sup>/ts<sup>h</sup>ɑ<sup>55</sup> li<sup>13</sup> tsɿ<sup>35</sup>

1SG buy PFV apple and pear

I bought the apple and the pear.

*tau*<sup>55</sup> 到, *t<sup>h</sup>əŋ*<sup>55</sup> 同 and *ts<sup>h</sup>ɑ*<sup>55</sup> 凑 share the same functions as conjunction, comitative, benefactive, dative and demi-disposal preposition.

### 3.6. Comitative > benefactive ‘for’

Context-induced reinterpretation

In the structure ‘NP<sub>(agent A)</sub> + *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 + NP<sub>(agent B)</sub> + V [+reciprocal]’, *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is a comitative preposition:

- (28) 我      到      尔      □      □ °  
ηo<sup>21</sup>   tau<sup>55</sup>   n<sub>i</sub><sup>21</sup>   tɕiɛ<sup>42</sup>   tɕin<sup>33</sup>  
1SG   with   2SG   quarrel  
I quarrel with you.

### 3.6. Comitative > benefactive ‘for’

When the verb doesn't demand two agents, it is possible to interpret the agent B as a beneficial :

(29) 我      到      尔      去      买      菜 。

ŋo<sup>21</sup>    tau<sup>55</sup>    n<sub>i</sub><sup>21</sup>    tɕ<sup>h</sup>i<sup>55</sup>    mai<sup>21</sup>    ts<sup>h</sup>ai<sup>55</sup>

1SG   with/for   2SG   go   buy   fresh food

I will go buy fresh food with/for you.

### 3.6. Comitative > benefactive ‘for’

When the verb demands a beneficial, it is more natural to interpret *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 as a benefactive preposition :

- (30) 我 到 尔 整 病。  
ŋo<sup>21</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> n<sub>i</sub><sup>21</sup> tɕaŋ<sup>35</sup> p<sup>h</sup>iaŋ<sup>22</sup>  
1SG for 2SG heal illness

I will cure you (I will cure the illness for you).

*tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is still on its way of grammaticalization (bridging context > switch context): we cannot rule out the comitative interpretation in (29); in (30), with some specific verbs, the benefactive interpretation is the only one.

### 3.7. Benefactive > dative ‘to’

In NP<sub>1</sub> + *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 (benefactive) + NP<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>speech</sub>, we have tendence to interpret *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 as a dative preposition ‘to’, compare (31) and (32) :

(31) 我      到      尔      写      信。

ŋo<sup>21</sup>      tau<sup>55</sup>      ŋ<sub>i</sub><sup>21</sup>      ɕia<sup>35</sup>      ɕin<sup>55</sup>

1SG      for/to      2SG      write      letter

I write a letter for you/I write you a letter.

### 3.7. Benefative > dative ‘to’

When the verb demands an direct/indirect object, and there is no element which can take on this position, we interpret  $n_i^{21}$  尔 as an IO, thus *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 becomes a dative preposition :

- (32) 我      到      尔      话。  
          $\eta o^{21}$     *tau*<sup>55</sup>     $n_i^{21}$     *ua*<sup>22</sup>  
         1SG      to      2SG    talk  
         I talk to you.



### 3.8. Benefative > semi-disposal marker

The disposal marker function of *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 is still on its way of grammaticalization, compare (33) and (13):

(33) 我 到 尔 剥 哒 个 橘 子。

t<sup>h</sup>a<sup>33</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> n<sup>21</sup> po<sup>42</sup> ta<sup>42</sup> ko<sup>55</sup> tɕuei<sup>42</sup> tsɿ<sup>35</sup>

1SG for 2SG peel PFV CLF orange

I peeled an orange for you.

### 3.8. Benefative > semi-disposal marker

(13) 他 到 橘 子 剥 哒 皮。

t<sup>h</sup>a<sup>33</sup> tau<sup>55</sup> tɕuɛi<sup>42</sup> tsɿ<sup>35</sup> po<sup>42</sup> ta<sup>42</sup> p<sup>h</sup>i<sup>13</sup>

3SG DM orange peel PFV skin

He peeled the orange (of its skin) /He peeled the skin for the orange.

Therefore, we regard it as a subset of the benefactive function.

## 4. Conclusion

- In this paper, we have analyzed the syncretism of *tau*<sup>55</sup> 到 in the Chengguan dialect, and we assume that the context-induced reinterpretation plays a key role in its process of grammaticalization on the one hand, and the analogy on the other hand;
- Every step of the grammaticalizational chain can be found in other Sinitic languages, but the total evolution is quiet rare;
- In the future, we would like to study the dialects of the counties which bordering Pingjiang to see if the contact influences exist.

## 5. References

Chappell, Hilary, Alain, Peyraube & Wu, Yunji. 2011. A comitative source for object markers in Sinitic languages: 跟 *kai*<sup>55</sup> in Waxiang and 共 *kang*<sup>7</sup> in Southern Min. *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 2011-20. 291-338.

Ding, Qinggang. 2008. Guhanyu Ji de Yufahua Yanbian Licheng 古汉语及的语法化演变历程 [Grammaticalization of Ji in Old Chinese]. *Anhui Wenxue* 安徽文学 2008-7. 282-283.

Heine, Bernd. 2002. On the role of context in grammaticalization. In Ilse Wischer & Gabriele Diewald. *New reflections on grammaticalization*. Amsterdam: Benjamins. 83–101.

Heine, Bernd. 2009. Grammaticalization of cases. In Andrej Malchucov & Andrew Spencer. *The Oxford Handbook of Case*. London: Oxford University Press. 458–469.

Heine, Bernd, Claudi, Ulrike & Hunnemeyer, Friederike. 1991. *Grammaticalization : A conceptual framework*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

## 5. References

Jiang, Lansheng. 2012. Hanyu Lian-jieci de Laiyuan Jiqi Yufahua de Lujing he Leixing 汉语连-介词的来源及其语法化的路径和类型 [On the Source, the Pathway of Grammaticalization and the Type of the Conjunction-Preposition in Sinitic languages]. *Zhongguo Yuwen* 中国语文 2012-4. 291-308.

Jiang, Lansheng. 2014. Lian-jieci Biao Chusuo Gongneng de Laiyuan Jiqi Feitongzhixing 连-介词表处所功能的来源及其非同质性 [Source of the Locative Function of the Conjunction-Preposition and its nonhomogeneity]. *Zhongguo Yuwen* 中国语文 2014-6. 483-497.

Li, Guilan & Wu, Fuxiang. 2018. Jiangxi Jishui Fangyan “Qu” de Duogongneng Yongfa Jiqi Yanbian 江西吉水方言“去”的多功能用法及其演变 [The Semantic Change of the Multi-functional ‘tɕʰie’ 去 in Jishui Gan dialect in Jiangxi Province] *Fangyan* 方言 2018-2. 201-209.



## 5. References

Liu, Jian, Cao, Guangshun & Wu, Fuxiang. 1995. Lun Youfa Hanyu Cihui Yufahua de Ruogan Yinsu 论诱发汉语词汇语法化的若干因素 [On the Mechanisms Which Trigger the Grammaticalization of Lexical Word in Sinitic Language]. *Zhongguo Yuwen* 中国语文 1995-3. 161-169.

Liu, Jian & Alain, Peyraube. 1994. History of Some Coordinative Conjunctions in Chinese. *Journal of Chinese Linguistics*, Vol 22, No. 2. 179-201.

Li, Wei & Liu, Yanan. 2015. Xinan Guanhua de “Gen” 西南官话的“跟” [‘Gen’ in the South-western Mandarin]. *Zhongguo Yuwen* 中国语文 2015-4. 358-363.

Paul, J. Hopper & Elizabeth, C. Traugott. 2003. *Grammaticalization*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press .



## 5. References

Tong, Guobin. 2006. “Dao” de Yufahua Guocheng “到”的语法化过程 [The Grammaticalization Process of “dao”]. *Yindu Xuekan* 殷都学刊 2006-02. 89-94.

Wu, Fuxiang. 2003. Hanyu Bansui Jieci Yufahua de Leixingxue Yanjiu 汉语伴随介词语法化的类型学研究 [A Typological Study of Grammaticalization of the Comitative Preposition in Chinese Language]. *Zhongguo Yuwen* 中国语文 2003-1. 43-58.

Wu, Fuxiang. 2010. Hanyu Fangyan li yu Quxiang Dongci Xiangguan de Jizhong Yufahua Moshi 汉语方言里与趋向动词相关的几种语法化模式 [Grammaticalization Patterns Related to the Directional Verbs in Chinese Dialects]. *Fangyan*, 方言 2010-2. 97-113.

## 5. References

- Wu, Fuxiang. 2017. Hanyu Fangyan Zhong de Ruogan Niyufahua Xianxiang 汉语方言中的若干逆语法化现象 [Antigrammaticalization in Chinese Dialects]. *Zhongguo Yuwen* 中国语文 2017-3. 259-276.
- Yan, Sen & Bao, Houxing. 1986. Hunan Fangyan de Fenqu 湖南方言的分区 [Subdivisions of the dialects in Hunan]. *Fangyan* 方言 1986-4. 273-276.
- Zhang, Shengkai. 2009. 漢語平江方言の音韻及び文法の体系的な研究 [A Descriptive Study of Phonology and Grammar of Chinese Pingjiang Dialect]. Doctoral thesis. Tokyo: Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

## 5. References

Zhu, Daoming. 2009. *Pingjiang Fangyan Yanjiu* 平江方言研究 [Study on the Pingjiang Dialect]. Wuhan: Huazhong Normal University Press.

Zhu, Dexi. 1982. *Yufa Jiangyi* 语法讲义 [Lessons on grammar]. Beijing: Commercial Press.

Zhu, Yu. 2013. Kaiyuan Fangyan Zhong “ai” de Jieci Gongneng yu Lianci Gongneng 开远方言中“挨”的介词功能与连词功能 [The Functions of Preposition and Conjunction of “Ai” in Kaiyuan Dialect]. *Honghexueyuan Xuebao* 红河学院学报 2013-5. 60-64.