

## ABSTRACT

The verb “you (有)” in the Southern Min dialect can be used as an auxiliary verb indicating the resultative or completion of action. This is a function not found in Mandarin. By doing typological comparison studies of the verb “you”, using theoretical framework of functionalism and cognitive linguistics, this thesis addresses the various uses of “you” as an aspectual marker.

The first part of this thesis is a comparison of the aspectual marker “you” in the Southern Min dialect with the three aspectual markers of contemporary Mandarin “le”, “zhe” and “guo”. Our study shows that although the aspectual marker is most used to indicate the completion of action, it can sometimes be used to indicate an action that is still in progress, which is equivalent to “zhe” in Mandarin. This thesis attempts to explore the differences between the aspectual marker of the Min dialect and contemporary Mandarin from its usage and word order.

In addition, this thesis also attempts to explore the semantic conditions on the use of “you” in the Southern Min dialect. As “you” takes up the grammatical meaning of realization, similar to “le” in “Putonghua”, I argue that there is a restriction on its grouping with the different types of verbs and adjectives.

The fourth Chapter aims to provide a historical explanation of the word structure of “you+VP” & “you+Adjective” through evidences found in classical grammar of Chinese. As the dialect is developed from the classical Chinese, our findings can be used to support the emergence of “you mei you (有没有) + VP” in Modern Chinese. Its

grammatical feature is influenced by the classical grammar of Chinese and not from the dialect.

This thesis also explains the grammaticalization of content verb or possessive verb into aspectual marker. Our studies shows that it is not due to a particular meaning of the verb that causes the grammaticalization but the abstract meaning accompanied by it.

It is our hope that the results obtained in this academic exercise make a contribution to the research and enhancement of the understanding of the dialects and Chinese language.

闽南话是汉语里一个很有特点的方言，它在语音、词汇和语法等方面有许多别于汉语普通话及其它方言的特点。其中在语法方面，闽南方言的“有字句”的使用规律是具有特殊性的。“有”字在闽南方言中的功能是多神多样的。从词性来说，它可以是动词、形容词、副词及助动词。但是，闽南方言中的“有”与现代汉语语法最大的不同功能在于它的位置于谓词之前，充当助动词，表示事物的实现状态，具有表现“体”的功能。这是现代汉语中所不具有的语法现象。本文所研究的对象就是闽南方言中具有“实现体”功能的“有字句”类型。

对于现代汉语的“体标记系统”标志，学术界一般以“体”标记“了、着、过”作为现代汉语中表示“实现体、持续体及完成体”的时间系统范畴。对于这些体标记的用法与规律，学者们已多有论述，但关于闽南方言的“有”字是否也有表示“体”的功能，则仍未被学者们所普遍认可。因此，我们将在第二章中论述闽南方言中的“有”字