

Abstract

The present research are mainly about the expression of “all-around” in Mandarin Chinese. The former arguments question generally follow the path from syntax to semantics. Resultantly, it's not systematic. This paper adopt an opposite path, that is , semantics to syntax , to observe the syntax manifestation of “all-around” systematically.

Generally, there are two ways to express “all-around”: the word way and the syntax way. The word way refers to a sentence express all-around through some word with the meaning of all-around, such as “都 (dou) ”、“所有 (suoyou) ”、“每 (mei) ”、“一切 (yiqie) ”and so on. These words have a general meaning, but they are different in part of speech, thereby differentiate from each other. For example, “所有(suoyou)” is a quantifier, so it's always followed by a noun; “每 (mei) ”is a pointing word, so it's always followed by a classifier or quantifier. Subtle difference exists between some even if they are of the same part of speech. Among them, “都 (dou)” and “全(quan)”can be the example. They are both adverb, but “都(dou)”can coexist with none-all-referring word and “全(quan)” can not. “都(dou)” is the most exceptional one, because it always coexists with other all-round words and the syntax way to express all-round.

The syntax way refers to a sentence employs some special syntax pattern to express all-round, without a single all-round word. The following three are the all: classifier-reduplication, the randomness of question pronouns and the structure of “a classifier +negative”. The three ones have distinct characters each, such as the different locations they cover. In “a classifier +negative”, “a classifier ”can be in front or at the back of the main verb. The question noun should always be in front of the main verb to express all-round meaning. The word way and the syntax way are not wide apart. Transformation can take place between them in some cases.

A sentence with a all-round subject is named all-round subject sentence. If there is a conjunctive adverb in the sentence, it must be in front of the all-round subject.

Key words: expression of all-round the word way the syntax way semantic difference
syntax distribution