

A TAGMEMIC CLAUSE ANALYSIS OF
MANDARIN CHINESE

Thesis for the Degree of M. A.
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
CAMERON JAY BEATTY
1970

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by

Cameron Jay Beatty

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ABSTRACT

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The study of Mandarin Chinese clause types has been undertaken from the point of view of Tagmemic theory and analytical technique. Using the text of a Chinese fairy tale, "The Cowherd and the Weaver-girl", as a corpus, this thesis analyzes the number and types of clauses contained therein, and discusses the relationships which obtain among them.

Analysis reveals a total of fifteen contrastive clause types. These are treated in three distinct groups: 1) 'Basic'; 2) Derivative, Group A; and 3) Derivative, Group B. The relationships among these three groups of clause types are discussed and illustrated. Also discussed ~~is~~ non-contrastive clause variation, which is carried out through the use of peripheral tagmemes and/or the factor of dependency.

Finally, the results of the analysis are discussed in terms of their usefulness to both teachers and students of Chinese. It is concluded that such a systematized knowledge of the clause types of Mandarin Chinese and their interrelationships facilitates manipulation of the grammatical patterns of the language.

1. 在下列各句的空格处填入适当的冠词，并写出其汉语意思。
 (1) _____ book is _____ interesting one.
 (2) _____ cat is _____ black one.
 (3) _____ dog is _____ white one.
 (4) _____ pen is _____ blue one.
 (5) _____ pencil is _____ red one.

2. 在下列各句的空格处填入适当的冠词，并写出其汉语意思。
 (1) _____ cat is _____ black one.
 (2) _____ dog is _____ white one.
 (3) _____ pen is _____ blue one.
 (4) _____ pencil is _____ red one.
 (5) _____ book is _____ interesting one.
 (6) _____ cat is _____ black one.
 (7) _____ dog is _____ white one.
 (8) _____ pen is _____ blue one.
 (9) _____ pencil is _____ red one.

3. 在下列各句的空格处填入适当的冠词，并写出其汉语意思。
 (1) _____ cat is _____ black one.
 (2) _____ dog is _____ white one.
 (3) _____ pen is _____ blue one.
 (4) _____ pencil is _____ red one.
 (5) _____ book is _____ interesting one.
 (6) _____ cat is _____ black one.
 (7) _____ dog is _____ white one.
 (8) _____ pen is _____ blue one.
 (9) _____ pencil is _____ red one.

4. 在下列各句的空格处填入适当的冠词，并写出其汉语意思。
 (1) _____ cat is _____ black one.
 (2) _____ dog is _____ white one.
 (3) _____ pen is _____ blue one.
 (4) _____ pencil is _____ red one.

5. 在下列各句的空格处填入适当的冠词，并写出其汉语意思。
 (1) _____ cat is _____ black one.
 (2) _____ dog is _____ white one.
 (3) _____ pen is _____ blue one.
 (4) _____ pencil is _____ red one.
 (5) _____ book is _____ interesting one.
 (6) _____ cat is _____ black one.
 (7) _____ dog is _____ white one.
 (8) _____ pen is _____ blue one.
 (9) _____ pencil is _____ red one.

6. 在下列各句的空格处填入适当的冠词，并写出其汉语意思。

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Problem

Most 'grammars' of Mandarin Chinese written prior to the Second World War were teaching texts, consisting of phrase drills and English-Chinese comparisons and paraphrases. So far as I have been able to discover, little formal presentation was made of the structure of the language, except in reference to existing grammars of other languages. A typical example is The Chinese Language and How to Learn it, by Sir Walter Hillier. This was a "self-teaching" text, with the only discussion of structure being a Latin-based treatment of the "moods" and "tenses" of the language (pp.64-70). This kind of approach is directly analogous to traditional Latin-based treatments of English grammar, in which the facts of the latter are made to fit the categories of the former.

With the Second World War, and a heightened national interest in the Far East, Mandarin Chinese language texts became more scientifically oriented, at least to the extent that they no longer discussed such topics as 'tense' and 'mood'. (See, for example, Chao, 1948, and the series of elementary Chinese texts published by the Yale University Institute of Far Eastern Languages.) The texts were, however, still primarily phrase books; structure was learned by induction (Chao, 1948, p.33), and little or no attention was given to overt syntactic analysis above the

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phrase level.

Since world War II, linguists have begun presenting formal analyses of various aspects of the structure of Mandarin Chinese. These analyses have dealt with structure below the clause level (e.g. Hockett, 1947 and 1950, and Ho, 1966), but few descriptions have been made of the clause structure per se, and none of these have been done from the point of view of tagmemic theory.** This is the task to which the following is directed: a tagmemic analysis and description of the clause types of Mandarin Chinese.

B. The Theoretical Framework

1. The analysis will follow the tagmemic model originated by Kenneth L. Pike in his Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behavior (Rev. ed., 1967), and the procedures suggested by that model, presented by Longacre in his Grammar Discovery Procedures (1964) and by Elson and Pickett in their Introduction to Morphology and Syntax (1962).

Tagmemic theory is based on the view that language, as human behavior, is patterned behavior, and that the patterns are discoverable. Language is seen to be "structured in three semiautonomous but interlocking modes,

** One such non-tagmemic analysis is Chinese Lexotactics: a Stratificational View, a 1967 dissertation by Richard Thomas Thompson. In his analysis, Thompson treats three clause types of Mandarin Chinese, which are discovered "by doing linguistic analysis"(p.1). The methods and procedures used for determining these clause types are not discussed at any length, however, and the reader is left with the impression that the numbers and kinds of clause types have been taken as given by the analyst.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists.

2. The second step is to define the problem in terms of its symptoms and causes.

3. The third step is to identify the stakeholders who are affected by the problem.

4. The fourth step is to gather information about the problem and its causes.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the information and identify the root causes of the problem.

6. The sixth step is to develop a plan of action to address the problem.

7. The seventh step is to implement the plan of action.

8. The eighth step is to monitor the progress of the plan of action.

9. The ninth step is to evaluate the results of the plan of action.

10. The tenth step is to make adjustments to the plan of action as needed.

11. The eleventh step is to document the results of the plan of action.

12. The twelfth step is to communicate the results of the plan of action to the stakeholders.

13. The thirteenth step is to review the process of identifying and solving the problem.

14. The fourteenth step is to learn from the experience and apply the lessons learned to future problems.

15. The fifteenth step is to continue to monitor the problem and its causes.

16. The sixteenth step is to continue to evaluate the results of the plan of action.

17. The seventeenth step is to continue to make adjustments to the plan of action as needed.

18. The eighteenth step is to continue to document the results of the plan of action.

19. The nineteenth step is to continue to communicate the results of the plan of action to the stakeholders.

20. The twentieth step is to continue to review the process of identifying and solving the problem.

21. The twenty-first step is to continue to learn from the experience and apply the lessons learned to future problems.

22. The twenty-second step is to continue to monitor the problem and its causes.

23. The twenty-third step is to continue to evaluate the results of the plan of action.

24. The twenty-fourth step is to continue to make adjustments to the plan of action as needed.

25. The twenty-fifth step is to continue to document the results of the plan of action.

26. The twenty-sixth step is to continue to communicate the results of the plan of action to the stakeholders.

27. The twenty-seventh step is to continue to review the process of identifying and solving the problem.

phonology, grammar, and lexicon" (Longacre, 1964, p.7). Each of these modes is sufficiently distinctive that it can and should be separated out and analyzed separately from the others. This is not to say, however, that analysis of one of the modes will of itself lead to a full understanding of all the patterns of a language without reference to the other two modes, nor that relationships between the modes are unimportant or should be ignored.

Within each mode there is a hierarchy of levels of structure. These levels are "quasi-absolutes", in that while there are etic criteria for differentiating the various levels within a mode, "the specific numbers of levels which are structurally relevant to any one language are emically determined." Thus, "one language may contain more structurally-relevant levels than another, and the levels may have somewhat--but not completely--distinct diagnostic characteristics" (Pike, 1967, p.437). The units of each level are then studied with respect to their contrastive-identificational characteristics (Pike's feature mode), their variants (Pike's manifestation mode), and their distribution in sequence (i.e., in the same or higher or lower levels), in class, and in field, or matrix (Pike's distribution mode).

The basic unit in the grammatical system of a language is the tagmeme. This unit is defined by Elson and Pickett as "the correlation of a grammatical function or slot with a class of mutually substitutable items occurring in that slot. This slot-class correlation has a distri-

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bution within the grammatical hierarchy of a language" (1962, p.57). A morpheme sequence "which is itself analyzable in terms of constituent tagmemes, is said to constitute a construction" (Elson and Pickett, 1962, p.59). Thus, for example, we may have noun phrase constructions (themselves analyzable into constituent tagmemes), being analyzed as fillers of tagmemes in clause level constructions. Longacre (1960, p.64) states that "the cataloguing and description of these structurally contrastive syntagmemes [constructions] may be considered to be one of the major goals of grammatical analysis."

2. The clause is defined by Longacre (1964. p.35) as "a class of syntagmemes of a median hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the phrase and word and below such syntagmemes as the sentence and discourse. It may be non-centered, centered, or relator-axis." In addition, it must express some such meaning as predication or equation. The purpose of grammatical analysis at the clause level, then, is to analyze and describe the clauses of a language, in terms of their contrastive-identification-al characteristics (emic types), their variants (etic variants of emic types), and their distribution, as outlined above.

Minimal contrast between clause level constructions has been established in different ways by different analysts, although all have agreed on the necessity for a two-fold distinction. Pike (1967, p.472 and elsewhere) uses either two internal structural differences, or one

difference in internal structure and one external, distributional difference to provide the necessary minimal contrasts, or one internal difference plus a difference in transform potential. Longacre (1964, pp.20-23) objects to the use of external distribution as a criterion, and only allows the use of either two internal structural differences or one internal difference and one difference in transform potential (p.19). Both Pike and Longacre, however, insist that at least one of the internal structural differences must involve the nuclei of the constructions in question. In my analysis of Mandarin Chinese clauses, I have followed Longacre and Pike's practice of using transform potential and internal differences as criteria for separating clause types, but have not included Pike's distributional differences as another.

C. The Data

The data for this analysis is taken from a recording of a Chinese fairy tale. It is in a narrative style, and is delivered as if being told to another native speaker. The informant is a woman, about thirty years of age, and an educated native of Peking. Additional data from other sources (from a taped discussion on the problems of teaching Chinese, and, directly, from an informant) will be used as necessary for corroborative evidence and as a means of checking the conclusions of my analysis.

The primary data and all examples will be written in the Yale System of Romanization. This system is not

necessarily better than any of the several others, but it adequately reflects the sound system of the language and is the one used and recognized by most American students of the language.

The citation code after the examples used in this paper refers to the parenthesized page numbers and lines of the corpus in Appendix II.

II. THE ANALYSIS

In the grammatical hierarchy of Mandarin Chinese, the clause ranks between the phrase level and the sentence level. In the course of the following presentation it will become necessary to make at least passing reference to these other levels (particularly in discussions of clause distribution), so it would be well to present at least a working definition of phrase and sentence before proceeding.

Longacre (1964) defines phrase as ranking above the word and/or stem and below the clause in the hierarchy, and expressing such relationships as head-modifier, linkage of elements, etc. In addition, the phrase does not necessarily demonstrate a structural meaning of predication, equation, etc. In discussing the fillers of clause level tagmemes, when I state that a slot is filled by a phrase of some kind, 'phrase' is to be understood as meaning 'potential phrase'. For example, Noun Phrase may be manifested by only a noun, but if so, it must be potentially expandable into a phrase.

The Chinese sentence is often coterminous with the clause, but they differ basically in their expanded forms: the clause is expanded by its particular peripheral tagmemes (see below), while the sentence expands by the addition of slots filled by other clauses which have a coordinate, subordinate, etc. relation to it. Further, while a clause is considered to express predication of some kind, the sentence is not required to, and this is why non-clause

sentences such as single word replies to questions (e.g. dùèi 'right') are not considered in this study. (See Pike, 1967, pp.441-42.)

Certain other structural elements have been excluded from this study as irrelevant to clause structure. These are the sentence level markers of sequence (e.g. hòulái 'then, later', jyòu 'then'), reason (e.g. yīnwèi 'because', swòyǐ 'therefore'), coordination (e.g. yě 'also', hái 'still'), condition (e.g. yàushr...de hwà 'if') etc., which are mechanisms for expanding sentence level constructions, and are thus outside the scope of this paper.

In the presentation of clause types and variants, I have found it beneficial to make use of matrices. This technique, originated by Pike (1962) and incorporated by Longacre into his Grammar Discovery Procedures, greatly reduces redundancy in presentation of grammatical structures, as well as making relationships and gaps in the analysis more obvious.

A. Basic Clause Types

Analysis of the data yields seven clause types which may be considered basic in Mandarin Chinese. (The term 'basic' is used here and throughout this paper to indicate a particular group of clause types. It is not to be taken as indicating those clause types which are somehow literally basic to Chinese clause structure. I have used the term as a presentational device only, which enables me to make generalizations about relationships between clause types. See Section B, below.) These basic clause types are the



Descriptive, the Equative, the Locative, the Existential, the Non-transitive, the Transitive, and the Directional. The feature formulas for the clause types in this section, below, will be given in nuclear form. Longacre (1964, ftn. p.19, and elsewhere) defines a nuclear tagmeme as one which is obligatory, or optional but diagnostic of construction types. "Especially on the clause and phrase levels (where procedures are explicitly set up in terms of nucleus versus periphery) we often encounter optional tagmemes of considerable relevance in defining syntagmemes. Such tagmemes can now be considered to be nuclear although optional. We thus evolve a trichotomous classification: (1) Nuclear and obligatory, (2) Nuclear and optional, (3) Peripheral (and optional)" (ftn., p.19).

All basic Chinese clause types contrast in their predicates. That is, the predicate in each basic clause type is peculiar to that construction type and may be said to be diagnostic of it. Longacre (1964, p.54) says that the contrast between given predicators may be "part of a broader pattern of contrast" among verbs, and countable as a structural contrast. In general, however, other internal structural distinctions are relied upon to provide sufficient evidence of contrast between clause types. (For my full definition of contrasts necessary for the establishing of different clause types, see I.B., above.)

Fillers of tagmemes have been left out of the following and similar formulas. This has been done for

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text notes that without clear records, it becomes difficult to track expenses, revenues, and overall performance over time.

2. The second section addresses the need for regular communication and reporting. It states that stakeholders, including investors, partners, and regulatory bodies, rely on timely and accurate information to make informed decisions. Consistent reporting helps build trust and ensures that everyone is on the same page regarding the organization's status and future plans.

3. The third part of the document focuses on risk management and compliance. It highlights that organizations must stay up-to-date with relevant laws and regulations to avoid legal penalties and reputational damage. Implementing robust risk management strategies can help identify potential threats early on and develop effective mitigation plans.

4. The fourth section discusses the importance of financial stability and budgeting. It advises organizations to create realistic budgets and stick to them as closely as possible. Regular financial reviews can help identify areas where costs can be reduced or revenues can be increased, ensuring the organization remains financially sound and sustainable.

5. The fifth part of the document touches upon human resources and organizational culture. It stresses that a strong, positive culture is a key driver of success. Investing in employee training, development, and well-being can lead to higher productivity, better retention, and a more motivated workforce. Clear communication and fair treatment are also crucial for fostering a healthy organizational environment.

6. The sixth section covers marketing and sales strategies. It suggests that organizations should have a clear understanding of their target market and tailor their marketing efforts accordingly. Effective sales strategies, such as offering competitive pricing and excellent customer service, can help drive growth and increase market share.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses innovation and research and development. It encourages organizations to invest in new technologies and processes to stay ahead of the competition. Innovation is a key driver of long-term success, and organizations that embrace change and experimentation are more likely to thrive in a dynamic market.

8. The eighth section addresses the importance of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors. It notes that investors and consumers are increasingly concerned about these issues, and organizations that demonstrate a commitment to ESG can attract more investment and build a stronger brand. Implementing sustainable practices can also lead to cost savings and operational efficiencies.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of cybersecurity. It highlights that data breaches can have severe consequences, including financial loss and reputational damage. Organizations should invest in robust cybersecurity measures, such as firewalls, encryption, and regular security audits, to protect their sensitive information.

10. The final section of the document provides a concluding summary and offers some final thoughts. It reiterates that success is not achieved overnight and requires a combination of strategic planning, hard work, and adaptability. Organizations should remain focused on their goals and continue to learn from their experiences to improve their performance over time.

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of predicate-less equative clauses in the corpus. In discussions with an informant, however, it was learned that there are some circumstances (ill-defined at best) in which it is possible to omit the equative predicate. The circumstances under which this phenomenon may occur seem to be delimited by something outside the clause level. I suspect that a detailed study of these so-called predicate-less equative clauses would show them to be a part of the sentence or the discourse level, in the same way that one-word replies to questions relate to these levels (see p.8, above). Complete certainty on this issue would probably not come out without a complete analysis of the discourse level. It is for these reasons that I have decided to consider the Chinese sentence

Si	(-)Pe	Eq
tā		Shànghái ren
he		Shanghai person
He is from Shanghai,		

to be a dependent variant of the independent Eq cl which has a zero manifestation of the predicate tagmeme.

This phenomenon is discussed more fully in my treatment of dependent clauses (Chapter II, Section E).

3. Loc cl = +Si	+Pl	+Loc ₁
tāmen	dzài	syāngsyà
they	be-at	country
They were in the country.		

The locative clause consists of an obligatory subject-as-item, an obligatory locative predicate, and an obligatory location₁ tagmeme.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support effective decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and integration. It provides strategies to overcome these challenges and ensure the integrity and availability of data.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and compliance. It outlines the necessary policies and procedures to ensure that data is handled in a responsible and lawful manner, in accordance with relevant regulations.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the benefits of data-driven decision-making. It illustrates how data analysis can provide valuable insights into organizational performance, customer behavior, and market trends, enabling more informed and strategic decisions.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the role of data in innovation and growth. It highlights how data analysis can identify new opportunities, optimize processes, and drive the development of new products and services, ultimately contributing to the organization's long-term success.

8. The eighth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and emphasizing the ongoing nature of data management and analysis. It encourages a continuous learning and improvement mindset to stay ahead in a rapidly changing business environment.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a list of resources and references for further reading and research. It includes books, articles, and online resources that offer additional insights and best practices in the field of data management and analysis.

10. The tenth part of the document is a call to action, encouraging the reader to take the knowledge gained from the document and apply it to their own organization. It emphasizes the importance of data in driving success and achieving organizational goals.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the future of data management and analysis. It explores emerging trends and technologies, such as artificial intelligence and big data, and their potential impact on the field.

12. The twelfth part of the document provides a final summary and key takeaways. It reiterates the importance of data in business operations and the need for a data-driven approach to achieve sustainable growth and success.

13. The thirteenth part of the document is a closing statement, expressing gratitude to the reader for their interest in the document and inviting them to reach out for further assistance or information.

14. The fourteenth part of the document is a disclaimer, stating that the information provided is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer or recommendation. It also includes contact information for the author or organization.

15. The fifteenth part of the document is a final note, expressing hope that the document has provided valuable insights and inspiration for the reader's data management and analysis journey.

4. Ex cl₁ = +Loc₂ +Px +Si (12G-H)
 Nyóulángde pángbyār yǒu lyǎngge syǎu syǐngsyǐng
 Nyoulang-de side there-is two small star
 At Nyoulang's side there were two small stars.

This clause consists of an optional tagmeme of location, an obligatory existential predicate (usually translated as 'there is'), and an obligatory subject-as-item tagmeme.

This clause construction type created a number of problems in the analysis, due to its apparent similarity to two other clause types. On the one hand, it bears a close semantic resemblance to the locative clause described above, and might have been considered a variant of it. However, the optional location₂ tagmeme of the existential clause contrasts with the obligatory location₁ tagmeme in the locative clause, in both position within the clause and in manifesting set, as indicated by the subscript numbers which occur with them in the formulas. Beyond that (but perhaps equally significant), the nature of the predicate yǒu 'existence' suggests something quite different from 'existence-in-a-place', indicated by the locative predicate.

The other, more remote, possibility would be to consider this existential clause a kind of transitive clause, so

that instead of +Loc₂ +Px +Si (5M)
 nār yǒu yījyān yīshang
 that place there-is a dress,

we would have +Sa +Ptrans +object
 that place have a dress
 There was a dress there,

thus giving some kind of life to what is essentially an inanimate entity. The primary reason for even considering this possibility is the fact that there are two predicate

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morphemes yóu in Chinese. One means 'there is' as above, and the other is the transitive predicate 'have'. Here again, however, the dual structural contrast, evident in the above juxtaposition of nuclear formulas, allows their separation: Loc_2 is optional but Sa is obligatory; manifesting sets for Loc_2 and Sa are different; and the transitive predicate is filled by a large, open set of predicates, while Px is filled by a closed set.

5. N-tr cl = +Sa		+Pn
	tā	dzóule
	he	walk- <u>le</u>
	He went.	

The non-transitive clause consists of an obligatory subject-as-actor tagmeme and an obligatory non-transitive predicate.

6. Tr cl ₁ = +Sa		+Pt		+O
	wó	gàusung	ni	yíge gùshr
	I	tell	you	a story.

The basic transitive clause consists of an obligatory subject-as-actor, an obligatory transitive predicate, and an optional object tagmeme.

7. Dir cl =					
+Sa	+Source	+Goal	+Pdir	+Purp	+Pdir
tā	tsúng jèr	dàu nàr	chyu	kàn tāde péngyou	
he	from here	to there	go	see he-de friend	
He went	from here	to there	to see	his friend.	

The directional clause consists of an obligatory subject-as-actor, an optional source tagmeme, an optional goal tagmeme, an obligatory directional predicate, an optional purpose tagmeme, and an optional reduplication of the directional predicate.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists.

2. Once a problem is recognized, the next step is to define the problem clearly.

3. After defining the problem, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem.

4. Once the causes are identified, the next step is to develop a plan to solve the problem.

5. After developing a plan, the next step is to implement the plan.

6. Once the plan is implemented, the next step is to evaluate the results.

7. After evaluating the results, the next step is to adjust the plan if necessary.

8. Once the plan is adjusted, the next step is to implement the adjusted plan.

9. After implementing the adjusted plan, the next step is to evaluate the results again.

10. Once the results are evaluated, the next step is to adjust the plan if necessary.

11. After adjusting the plan, the next step is to implement the adjusted plan.

12. Once the plan is implemented, the next step is to evaluate the results.

13. After evaluating the results, the next step is to adjust the plan if necessary.

14. Once the plan is adjusted, the next step is to implement the adjusted plan.

15. After implementing the adjusted plan, the next step is to evaluate the results.

16. Once the results are evaluated, the next step is to adjust the plan if necessary.

17. After adjusting the plan, the next step is to implement the adjusted plan.

18. Once the plan is implemented, the next step is to evaluate the results.

19. After evaluating the results, the next step is to adjust the plan if necessary.

20. Once the plan is adjusted, the next step is to implement the adjusted plan.

21. After implementing the adjusted plan, the next step is to evaluate the results.

22. Once the results are evaluated, the next step is to adjust the plan if necessary.

23. After adjusting the plan, the next step is to implement the adjusted plan.

24. Once the plan is implemented, the next step is to evaluate the results.

25. After evaluating the results, the next step is to adjust the plan if necessary.

26. Once the plan is adjusted, the next step is to implement the adjusted plan.

27. After implementing the adjusted plan, the next step is to evaluate the results.

28. Once the results are evaluated, the next step is to adjust the plan if necessary.

29. After adjusting the plan, the next step is to implement the adjusted plan.

30. Once the plan is implemented, the next step is to evaluate the results.

B. Derivative Clause Types, Group A

Several of the above basic clause types have derivatives which are peculiar to them, but which, due to the presence of a dual structural contrast, are considered contrastive clause types. They demonstrate the transform potential which I have used as a contrastive feature in the analysis: i.e., as derivatives they undergo structural change (obligatory difference in word order, obligatory presence or absence of a particular nuclear tagmeme, etc.) which is quite different from the simple inclusion of peripheral tagmemes in the non-contrastive variants.

1. Ex cl₂, whose structure is +Si +neg Px, may be derived from Ex cl₁, which = +Loc₂ +Px +Si. For example, we may have an Ex cl₁ like

+Loc ₂	+Px	+Si	
nàr	méi yǒu	yīshàng le	
there	not there-is	dress -le	
There was no longer a dress there,			

transformed into Ex cl₂:

+Si	+neg Px	
(nàrde) yīshàng	méi yǒu le	
(there-de) dress	not there-is	-le
The dress was no longer there.		

On the clause level, the structural contrasts are seen in the obligatory difference in the order of the tagmemes and in the obligatory absence of the clause level location tagmeme. (The location tagmeme may occur on the phrase level as part of a syntagmeme manifesting the subject tagmeme.) Furthermore, this derivative only occurs as a negative, and the predicate must contain the change-of-status marker le.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts.

Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's records. This involves comparing the transactions listed on the bank statement with the entries in the general ledger. Any discrepancies should be investigated immediately to identify errors or unauthorized transactions.

The document also addresses the issue of handling cash receipts and payments. It stresses the need for proper documentation, such as receipts and invoices, to support every transaction. Additionally, it provides guidelines for the safe handling and storage of cash, as well as the procedures for depositing funds into the company's bank accounts.

Furthermore, the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It suggests that management should conduct periodic reviews of the financial records to ensure compliance with accounting standards and to identify any potential areas of concern. This includes reviewing the accuracy of the accounting entries and the overall state of the company's finances.

In conclusion, the document reiterates the significance of diligent financial record-keeping and the adherence to established accounting principles. It encourages the company to maintain a high level of transparency and accountability in all financial matters, thereby ensuring the long-term success and stability of the organization.

2. The Tr cl₁, with a structure of +Sa +Pt +0, has a number of derivatives which are in emic contrast with their base.

a. In the object emphasis clause the structure is:

Tr cl ₂ =	+Sa	+Oe	+Pte	
	wǒ	yīmáu	chǎn	dōu méiyǒu
	I	one-dime	money	all not-have
	I don't even have a dime.			

In this clause, which places grammatical emphasis on the specifier in the object tagmeme, contrast is indicated by the obligatory change in word order and by the obligatory presence of the phrase level includer dōu or yě in the emphatic variant of the transitive predicate. Moreover, the structure of the object tagmeme is restricted in that a specifier must occur. Compare

Tr cl ₁	+Sa	+Pt	+ <u>0</u>	
	tā	dōu	méiyǒu	shěmma péngyou
	he	all	not-have	what(any) friend
	He didn't have any friends.			

with

Tr cl ₂	+Sa	+Oe	+Pte	
	tā	shěmma péngyou	dōu méiyǒu	
	he	what(any) friend	all not-have	
	He didn't have a single friend.			

b. Another derivative of Tr cl₁ is the passive clause type. This construction does not occur in the data and apparently is relatively infrequent in free speech, but it is attestable in the language.

Tr cl ₃ =	+Sg	+Agent	+Pt	
	wǒ	bèi tā	dǎle	
	I	by he	hit- <u>le</u>	
	I was hit by him.			

This clause is characterized by the occurrence of an ob-



ligatory agent tagmeme which is manifested by an agentive phrase, an obligatory difference in word order, and a subject-as-goal rather than a subject-as-actor tagmeme.

c. Still another derivative transitive clause type is the so-called ba-construction:

Tr cl ₄ =	+Sa:	++SpecO	+Pt
	wǒ	bǎ jèige hwà	syěsyàlái
	I	<u>ba</u> this speech	write-down
	I write down what is said.		

The ba-construction is characterized by the obligatory specified object, and by the obligatory placement of the object tagmeme before the transitive predicate.

From Professor James P. Wang, Chairman of the Michigan State University Linguistics Department, I have learned that there is a restriction on the occurrence of the ba-construction: if the direct object of the basic transitive clause is preceded by an unstressed yī (one), that clause may not occur as a ba-construction. For example:

Tr cl ₁	+Sa	+Pt	+O
	wǒ	gěi	nǐ chyán
	I	give	you money,

the direct object of which receives primary sentence stress, may occur as a ba-construction:

Tr cl ₄	+Sa	+SpecO	+Pt	+IO
	wǒ	bǎ chyán	gěi	nǐ
	I	<u>ba</u> money	give	you
	I give you money;			

but +Sa +Pt +IO +DO

wǒ	gěi	nǐ	yīkwài	chyán
I	give	you	one-piece	money
I give you one dollar,				

which contains an unstressed yī (one) as part of the direct object, may not occur as a ba-construction.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of robust risk management strategies. It outlines various risk assessment techniques and provides guidance on how to identify, measure, and mitigate potential risks. The text stresses the need for a proactive approach to risk management to protect the organization's assets and reputation.

3. The third part of the document addresses the importance of effective communication and reporting. It discusses the need for clear and concise communication channels and the role of regular reporting in keeping stakeholders informed. This section also touches upon the importance of data security and the need for strong cybersecurity measures.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous improvement and innovation. It encourages organizations to regularly review their processes and procedures to identify areas for improvement and to embrace new technologies and practices. This section also highlights the importance of fostering a culture of innovation and learning within the organization.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical conduct and corporate social responsibility. It emphasizes the need for organizations to adhere to high ethical standards and to be transparent in their operations. This section also touches upon the importance of contributing to the community and the environment through various social responsibility initiatives.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of talent management and employee development. It outlines strategies for attracting, retaining, and developing top talent. This section also highlights the importance of providing ongoing training and development opportunities to ensure that employees are equipped with the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in a rapidly changing business environment.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of financial management and budgeting. It provides guidance on how to develop a realistic budget and how to monitor and control expenses. This section also touches upon the importance of maintaining a strong financial position and the need for regular financial reviews.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of legal and regulatory compliance. It outlines the various laws and regulations that organizations must adhere to and provides guidance on how to ensure compliance. This section also highlights the importance of staying up-to-date on changes in the legal and regulatory landscape.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of crisis management and business continuity planning. It outlines the steps that organizations should take to prepare for and respond to various types of crises. This section also touches upon the importance of having a clear and concise business continuity plan in place to ensure that the organization can continue to operate in the event of a disaster.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of strategic planning and goal setting. It outlines the process of developing a clear and concise strategic plan and provides guidance on how to set and track key performance indicators. This section also highlights the importance of having a long-term vision for the organization and the need for regular strategic reviews.

C. Non-contrastive Clause Variants

Chinese clause construction types may vary by expansion through optional inclusion of peripheral tagmemes (e.g. time, modification, etc.), and/or by optional differences in word order. In this section of the paper, I will first present and discuss a chart which indicates the potential occurrence of peripheral tagmemes common to most of the Chinese clause types. Following the chart and illustrative examples, I will discuss those variants which occur as results of differences in word order.

Chart I is a citation matrix showing the peripheral tagmemes and their inclusion in the contrastive clause types discussed thus far. The vertical axis contains the clause types, and the horizontal axis contains the peripheral tagmemes. The cells of the matrix are filled by X (actual occurrence), O (non-occurrence), or - (expected but not in the data).

The formulas given for the examples in the following discussion will not indicate the obligatory or optional nature of the tagmemes involved. This measure has been adopted in an attempt to further reduce redundancy in presentation; since the nuclear tagmemes for a given clause type are already known (from A, above), and since peripheral tagmemes and restrictions on their occurrence are indicated in Chart I, it becomes superfluous, if not confusing, to restate this information.

The time tagmeme (T) occurs before or after the subject tagmeme, but not both before and after the subject

CHART I
Occurrence of Peripheral Tagmemes

	T	Mod ₁	Mod ₂	Ben
Ex cl ₁	X	X	0	0
Ex cl ₂	X	-	0	0
Eq cl	X	-	0	0
Tr cl ₁	X	X	-	X
Tr cl ₂	-	-	-	X
Tr cl ₃	-	-	-	-
Tr cl ₄	X	-	-	-
N-tr cl	-	-	X	0
Desc cl	X	-	-	X
Loc cl	X	X	-	-
Dir cl	X	-	-	-

The order in which I first presented the contrastive clause types has been altered in the chart, so as to group both related clause types and empty cells.

Mathematical Analysis

1. Introduction	1
2. Real Numbers	10
3. Limits	25
4. Continuity	45
5. Differentiation	65
6. Integration	85
7. Series	105
8. Functions	125
9. Complex Numbers	145
10. Probability	165
11. Statistics	185
12. Linear Algebra	205
13. Calculus of Variations	225
14. Differential Equations	245
15. Partial Differentiation	265
16. Multiple Integrals	285
17. Vector Calculus	305
18. Fourier Series	325
19. Laplace Transforms	345
20. Z-Transforms	365
21. Probability Distributions	385
22. Stochastic Processes	405
23. Queueing Theory	425
24. Markov Chains	445
25. Monte Carlo Simulation	465
26. Numerical Methods	485
27. Optimization	505
28. Game Theory	525
29. Decision Theory	545
30. Operations Research	565
31. Control Theory	585
32. System Identification	605
33. Signal Processing	625
34. Image Processing	645
35. Robotics	665

This document provides a comprehensive overview of the subjects covered in the course. The topics are organized into a structured table of contents, allowing students to navigate the material effectively. The course covers a wide range of mathematical and engineering disciplines, from fundamental concepts like real numbers and limits to advanced topics like stochastic processes and control theory. Each section is designed to build upon the previous one, ensuring a solid foundation for the more complex material that follows.

simultaneously. The class of fillers of this tagmeme varies according to its position within the clause. If it occurs after the subject, it may only be filled by a time word (e.g. syàndzài 'now') or time phrase (e.g. nèige shǐhòu 'that time'); if it occurs before the subject, it may be filled by either of these or by a relator-axis clause.

Examples: +Si +T +Pe +Eq (2G-H)
 wǒ yuánlái shì yíge tiānshàngde xīng
 I before be a heaven-de star
 I was originally a heavenly star.

+T +Sa +Pt +O (2B-C)
 dì yí cì nèige niú
 gen tā shuō huà
 de shǐhòu tā yǒu yídiǎn pà
 the one time that cow
 to he say speech he have some fear
 de time he have some fear
 The first time that cow spoke to him, he was a little afraid.

The benefactive tagmeme is manifested by a phrasal unit which occurs between the subject and the predicate of a clause, usually immediately preceding the predicate. Example:

+Si +Ben +Pd (1D-E)
 tāde gēge sǎudz duì tā hěn bùhǎo
 he-de brother sister-in-law to he very not-good
 His brother and sister-in-law were very unkind to him.

Mod₁ and Mod₂ are movable and may occur in various places within a clause, thus creating a number of non-contrastive clause variants. These two tagmemes are sufficiently similar in function that they might be considered members of one class, Adverb. Also, they are mutually exclusive in post-Pn position:

+Sa +Pn +Mod₂
 tā dzǒude tài kuài
 he walk-de too fast-le
 He walked too fast.

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

and	+Sa	+Pn	+Mod ₁	
	tá	láile	sān	t̄sz
	he	came	three	times

However both may occur in various places within a clause, and it is for this reason that they are considered separate tagmemes. When both occur contiguously in a clause, their positions are not interchangeable; their order must be Mod₁, Mod₂:

+Sa	+Freq	+Mod ₂	+Pt	+O
tā	chángcháng	hěn gāusyìngde	chàng	gē
he	often	very happy-de	sing	song
He often very happily sings songs.				

In addition, Mod₂ may occur in pre-S position, while Mod₁

may not:

	+Mod ₂	+Sa	+Pt	+O (8A-B)
	jèiyàng, mǎnmǎnde			
	yītyān, yītyān, yītyānde,	tāmen	yǒu	yīdyǎr chyánle
	this manner, slow-slow-de,			
	one day, one day, one day-de,			they have some money -le
	In this way, very slowly,			
	day by day by day,			they came to have a little money.

The peripheral tagmemes which comprise the horizontal axis of Chart I include those tagmemes already discussed, which are clearly clause level tagmemes. Negative and emphasis, which are marginally relevant to clause structure, are not considered to function as separate tagmemes on the clause level, but rather function as components of the negative and emphatic variants of the tagmemes of predication, time, modification, etc. Thus, each of the tagmemes noted may be emphasized and/or negated (with the restrictions stated below), and these manifestations would be considered allo-tagmas.

Emphasis may occur immediately before the head of the noun or verb phrase filling subject, predicate, and any

peripheral tagmeme. It emphasizes that tagmeme in which it occurs.

Example: =+T +Si +Pl +Loc₁
 shr̀ dzwótyān tā dzài wǒ jyā
 emph yesterday he be-at I house
 It was yesterday that he was at my house.

or +T +Si +Pl +Loc₁
 dzwótyān shr̀ tā dzài wǒ jyā
 yesterday emph he be-at I house
 Yesterday it was he who was at my house.

Negative, on the other hand, may occur within the subject and time tagmemes, only when an emphasis is also included therein. Whether or not there is co-occurring emphasis, negative may occur as part of the predicate, Mod₁, Mod₂, and benefactive tagmemes.

Examples: +Sa +Mod₁ +Pt +O
 tā bù cháng shwō hwà
 he not often say speech
 He doesn't speak very often.

 +Sa +Mod₁ +Pt +O
 shr̀ tā bù cháng shwō hwà
 emph he not often say speech
 It is he who doesn't speak very often.

 +Sa +Mod₁ +Pt +O
 bù shr̀ tā bù cháng shwō hwà
 not emph he not often say speech
 It is not he who doesn't speak very often.

D. Derivative Clause Types, Group B

Each of the clauses discussed thus far may also occur as a relator-axis clause or a question, and some may occur as imperative clauses. The clauses in this grouping contrast with each other, with the basic clause types, and with the derivative clause types discussed in B, above. As a group, they form a sub-class of derivative clauses,

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to ensure the validity of the results.

3. The third part of the document describes the different types of data that are collected and how they are used to inform decision-making. It notes that a combination of quantitative and qualitative data is often used to provide a comprehensive view of the organization's performance.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data collection and analysis. It acknowledges that there are often obstacles to obtaining complete and accurate data, and that the analysis of this data can be complex and time-consuming.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It emphasizes that the data collected and analyzed have provided valuable insights into the organization's current state and areas for improvement.

6. The sixth part of the document offers recommendations for future research and data collection efforts. It suggests that ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the organization's performance is essential for identifying trends and addressing any emerging issues.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the implications of the findings for the organization's strategy and operations. It notes that the data collected and analyzed have provided a clear picture of the organization's strengths and weaknesses, which can be used to inform strategic decision-making.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a final summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates that the data collected and analyzed have provided valuable insights into the organization's current state and areas for improvement, and that ongoing monitoring and evaluation is essential for identifying trends and addressing any emerging issues.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings for the organization's strategy and operations. It notes that the data collected and analyzed have provided a clear picture of the organization's strengths and weaknesses, which can be used to inform strategic decision-making.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a final summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates that the data collected and analyzed have provided valuable insights into the organization's current state and areas for improvement, and that ongoing monitoring and evaluation is essential for identifying trends and addressing any emerging issues.

functionally separate from those in Section B. For purposes of discussion, this class of clause types will be referred to as Derivative Clause Types, Group B.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Rel-ax cl = +Axis: any clause | +Relator: time |
| e.g. +Axis: Dir cl | +Relator: time |
| tā lái | de shǐhòu |
| he come | <u>de</u> time |
| When he came,... | |

The relator-axis clause consists of an axis tagmeme, which may be manifested by any of the clause types discussed thus far, and a relator of time. The relator may consist of a time phrase (e.g. yíhòu 'after', nèityān yè lǐtóu 'that night'), de shǐhòu 'when', or the change-of-status marker -le affixed to the predicate of the axis.

Example:	+Axis		+Relator
Sa	Pt:	O	Relator
tā	nále	nèige dūngsyi	yíhòu
he	take- <u>le</u>	that thing	after
After he took	that thing,...		

Multiple occurrence of the relators is restricted in that if one of the first two listed above (time phrase or de shǐhòu) occurs, the other may not. Either may optionally occur with the -le in the predicate of the axis, and the -le alone may function as the time relator.

This clause type only occurs as a filler of a clause level time tagmeme, a distributional feature which is relevant, but not acceptable as diagnostic of contrast within my analysis.

2. Questions. There are two ways of forming yes-no questions in Mandarin Chinese. One of these involves the

use of an interrogative variant of the predicate tagmeme, and the other requires the placing of the question marker -ma in clause-final position. Both question forms appear to be in relatively free variation with each other.

Q1 = +Si +Pd +Question
 tā lèi ma
 he tired ma
 Is he tired?

or

Q1 = +Sa +Pt +O +Question
 nǐ yào nèige ma
 you want that ma
 Do you want that (one)?

Q2 = +Sa +InterrogPd
 tā lèibulèi
 he tired-not-tired
 Is he tired?

or

Q2 = +Sa +InterrogPt +O
 nǐ yàubuyào nèige
 you want-not-want that
 Do you want that (one)?

A variant of Q2 questions occurs with three-tagmeme clauses (subject, predicate, and object or equation, etc.), and involves the occurrence of the interrogative predicate tagmeme as a discontinuous tagmeme.

Example: Q2 = +Sa +InterrogPt +O +InterrogPt
 nǐ yào nèige bùyào
 you want that not-want
 Do you want that (one)?

Q2 does not occur in a negative form. Only Q1 may occur as a negative question.

Examples: +Si +Pd ±Question
 tā bulèi ma
 he not-tired ma
 Isn't he tired?

or

+Sa +Pt ±O ±Question
 nǐ buyàu nèige ma
 you not-want that ma
 Don't you want that (one)?

Content questions (who, what, when, etc.) are formed in the lexicon, rather than syntactically, as are the yes-no questions. That is, question words rather than contrastive grammatical patterns indicate their interrogative nature. Structurally, they are identical with the indicative clause forms.

Example: +Sa +Pt ±O
 nǐ yàu shěmma
 you want what
 What do you want?

3. The imperative is a command form, and is indicated by the filler of the subject slot, which can only be filled by the second person pronoun 'you'.

Imper = +Sa +Pt ±O
 nǐ chī jèige
 you eat this
 Eat this.

Imperatives frequently occur as subject-less clauses. It is possible to consider this phenomenon as either an optional non-occurrence of the subject tagmeme, or as a dependent clause variant. I have chosen the latter alternative because, in the first place, the subject-less imperative is structurally identical with the class of

dependent clause variants, and secondly, the imperative has been grouped with the question forms (to which it is functionally similar) and with relator-axis clauses, all of which may occur as subject-less dependent clauses. This greatly simplifies presentation, since it allows all subject-less clauses to be discussed at the same time without distorting the analysis.

Chart II is a citation matrix indicating which of the eleven contrastive clause types in Chart I may have Rel-ax, Q1, Q2, or Imper as derivatives. It is convenient to view Chart II as representing a potential for multiplication, by the factors which form its horizontal axis, of the (potentially expanded) clauses in Chart I. Thus it is possible to begin with a clause type such as

Tr cl₁ : +Sa +Pt ±0
 tā shwō hwà
 he say speech,

add any of the peripheral tagmemes in Chart I (e.g. T, Mod₂, Ben):

Tr cl₁: ±T +Sa ±Mod₂ ±Ben +Pt ±0
 dzwótyān tā hěn gāusyīngde dwèi nǐ shwō hwà
 yesterday he very happy-de to you say speech,

and then multiply this by Rel-ax, Q1, Q2, or Imper:

Tr cl₁·Q1: T +Sa ±Mod₂ ±Ben +Pt ±0 ±Question
 dzwótyān tā hěn gāusyīngde dwèi nǐ shwō hwà le ma
 yesterday he very happy-de to you say speech-le ma
 Did he speak to you happily yesterday?

CHART II
Derivative Clause Types, Group B

	Rel-ax	Q1	Q2	Imper
Ex cl ₁	X	X	X	0
Ex cl ₂	X	X	0	0
Eq cl	X	X	X	0
Tr cl ₁	X	X	X	X
Tr cl ₂	X	X	X	0
Tr cl ₃	X	X	0	0
Tr cl ₄	X	X	0	X
N-tr cl	X	X	X	X
Desc cl	X	X	X	X-neg**
Loc cl	X	X	X	0
Dir cl	X	X	X	X

(Subscript 1 or nothing = basic clause type
subscript 2 or more = Derivative Clause Type, Group A

** When derived into imperative form, the Desc cl may only be derived into a negative imperative and not a positive imperative.

Desc cl·Imper nǐ byé pà
 you not afraid
 Don't be afraid

QUESTION 1

1.1.1. The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people.

Age Group	Gender	Preference
18-24	Male	15
18-24	Female	10
25-34	Male	12
25-34	Female	8
35-44	Male	10
35-44	Female	7
45-54	Male	8
45-54	Female	6
55-64	Male	6
55-64	Female	5
65-74	Male	4
65-74	Female	3
75-84	Male	3
75-84	Female	2
85-94	Male	2
85-94	Female	1

1.1.2. The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people.

1.1.3. The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people.

1.1.4. The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people.



to Selected African Languages (1966), discusses the fact that "clauses occurred in a series, or cluster, such that several could share the subject of the first (omitted from the remaining clauses of the series), the object of the first (or each have its own object), and some other tagmeme or tagmemes (e.g. Location)." (pp.5-6) A similar situation obtains in Mandarin Chinese, where dependent clauses appear to occur in clusters with independent clauses, sharing at least one tagmeme with the independent clause.

E.g. (1) (2) (3)

tā dāi je jēige nyóu/chūchyù hē shwēi/dzài tyán límàn

he take-je this cow/out-go drink water/be-at field-in/

 (4)

dzwò shrching/

do affair

He would take this cow out to drink water and work in the fields.

In the example, the / indicates the boundaries between clauses. The independent clause occurs initially as (1). (2) is a Dep Dir cl, (3) is a Dep Loc cl, and (4) is a Dep Tr cl₁.

According to Pike (p.36) this phenomenon may be looked at from a number of viewpoints: (1) Those clauses which form the cluster ((2), (3), and (4), above) may each be seen as constituting entire serial clauses, as variants of independent clauses conditioned by coming in emic clusters; (2) The clustering clauses may be said to share a 'portmanteau' tagmeme; or (3) The entire cluster may be considered a single complex unit. However, I have decided to treat this phenomenon as sentence level clustering, i.e., a string of sentence level tagmemes manifested by

dependent clauses which are etic variants of independent clauses.

The major reason for handling the problem in this way is based on presentational and pedagogical expediency. It is much simpler to discuss a clause variant which may function on the clause level (as, for example, the filler of the purpose slot in a Dir cl) as well as on the sentence level as part of a cluster of clauses, than it is to bring in considerations of 'portmanteau' tagmemes or more complex units on the clause level. This decision is also justified by the fact that independent clauses are distributed in similar ways, i.e., they may fill clause level slots (as marked or unmarked relator-axis clauses) and also are distributed on the sentence level.

Another treatment of this phenomenon may be seen in Roberts (1968). He calls this phenomenon "zero substitutes" (p.i., and elsewhere), and considers it to be a part of a system of anaphora (i.e., the ways succeeding references to the same person, thing or concept, etc., are made within discourse) of Mandarin Chinese. Roberts' work is a discourse analysis of Mandarin Chinese, written within the framework of stratificational theory. His main thesis is that "there is sufficient evidence to warrant giving zero substitutes...a formal function in the grammar"(p.4).

It is not my intention to here argue the validity of his concept of a system of zero substitutes in Chinese grammar. It is apparent, however, that the phenomenon of

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. For example, a manager might notice that sales are declining or that customer satisfaction is low. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define it clearly and specifically. This involves determining the scope of the problem, its causes, and its effects. A clear definition of the problem is essential for developing an effective solution.

2. The second step in the process is to analyze the problem. This involves gathering information about the problem and its causes. This can be done through a variety of methods, including interviews, surveys, and data analysis. The goal is to understand the underlying causes of the problem and to identify the factors that are contributing to it. This information is then used to develop a plan of action.

3. The third step in the process is to develop a solution. This involves identifying the most effective way to address the problem. This can be done by brainstorming ideas, evaluating alternatives, and selecting the best solution. The solution should be based on the information gathered in the analysis step and should be designed to address the root causes of the problem. Once a solution has been developed, the next step is to implement it.

4. The fourth step in the process is to implement the solution. This involves putting the solution into action and monitoring its progress. This can be done by assigning responsibility for the solution, setting up a timeline, and tracking progress. It is important to monitor the solution closely to ensure that it is working as intended and to make adjustments as needed. Once the solution has been implemented, the final step is to evaluate the results.

5. The fifth step in the process is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the current performance with the desired state or goal to determine if the solution has been effective. This can be done through a variety of methods, including interviews, surveys, and data analysis. If the solution has been effective, the problem is considered solved. If not, the process may need to be repeated.

'subject-less clauses' is probably part of some kind of a system which functions on the sentence level and is conditioned by it. In a tagmemic clause analysis, I have considered this phenomenon to be 'dependent variants of independent clauses', which may function on either the clause level or on a higher level. These dependent clauses, when they function on the discourse level, are conditioned by what occurs elsewhere within that level.

A more detailed study of the entire discourse level would undoubtedly do much to clarify the question of zero substitutes and dependency.

CHART III

Clause Types which have Dependent Variants

	<u>Dep cl</u>
Ex cl ₁	0
Ex cl ₂	0
Eq cl	X
Tr cl ₁	X
Tr cl ₂	X
Tr cl ₃	X
Tr cl ₄	X
N-tr cl	X
Desc cl	X
Loc cl	X
Dir cl	X

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance against a desired state or goal. For example, a company might notice that its sales are declining or that its customer satisfaction is low. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define the problem more precisely. This involves determining the scope of the problem, its causes, and its effects. For instance, a company might determine that its sales are declining due to a lack of marketing efforts or that its customer satisfaction is low due to poor customer service. The third step is to analyze the problem. This involves gathering data and information about the problem and its causes. For example, a company might conduct a market research study to determine why its sales are declining or a customer survey to determine why its customer satisfaction is low. The fourth step is to generate potential solutions. This involves brainstorming ideas and identifying possible ways to address the problem. For example, a company might consider increasing its marketing budget or improving its customer service training. The fifth and final step is to implement a solution and evaluate its effectiveness. This involves putting the chosen solution into action and monitoring its results to determine if it has successfully addressed the problem.

2. The process of identifying a problem is a continuous one, as problems can arise at any time and in any place. Therefore, it is important to have a system in place to regularly monitor and identify potential problems. This can be done through a variety of methods, such as regular audits, customer feedback surveys, and performance reviews. By having a system in place to identify problems, a company can be proactive in addressing them before they become major issues.

3. The process of identifying a problem is also a collaborative one, as it often requires input from multiple stakeholders. For example, a company might need input from its sales, marketing, and customer service departments to fully understand a problem and its causes. By involving multiple stakeholders in the process, a company can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the problem and identify more effective solutions.

4. The process of identifying a problem is also a data-driven one, as it often requires the use of data and analytics to understand the problem and its causes. For example, a company might use sales data to identify declining sales or customer feedback data to identify low customer satisfaction. By using data and analytics, a company can make more informed decisions about how to address the problem.

5. The process of identifying a problem is also a time-sensitive one, as it is important to address problems as quickly as possible to prevent them from becoming more serious. For example, a company might need to address a declining sales problem quickly to prevent it from becoming a major revenue loss. By addressing problems quickly, a company can minimize the damage they cause and get back on track more quickly.

6. The process of identifying a problem is also a strategic one, as it often requires a long-term perspective to understand the problem and its causes. For example, a company might need to consider the long-term impact of a declining sales problem on its overall business strategy. By taking a strategic perspective, a company can identify more effective solutions that address the root causes of the problem.

7. The process of identifying a problem is also a flexible one, as it often requires the ability to adapt to changing circumstances. For example, a company might need to adjust its marketing strategy if its current strategy is not working. By being flexible, a company can respond more effectively to changing circumstances and identify more effective solutions.

8. The process of identifying a problem is also a creative one, as it often requires the use of creative thinking to identify potential solutions. For example, a company might need to think outside the box to identify a new marketing strategy or a new customer service approach. By being creative, a company can identify more innovative and effective solutions.

9. The process of identifying a problem is also a systematic one, as it often requires the use of a structured process to identify and address the problem. For example, a company might use a problem-solving framework to identify the problem, analyze its causes, generate potential solutions, and implement a solution. By using a systematic process, a company can ensure that it is addressing the problem in a thorough and effective manner.

10. The process of identifying a problem is also a transparent one, as it often requires the use of clear communication to share information about the problem and its causes. For example, a company might need to communicate the results of its market research study or customer survey to its stakeholders. By being transparent, a company can build trust and ensure that its stakeholders are informed about the problem and its causes.

11. The process of identifying a problem is also a collaborative one, as it often requires the input of multiple stakeholders. For example, a company might need input from its sales, marketing, and customer service departments to fully understand a problem and its causes. By involving multiple stakeholders in the process, a company can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the problem and identify more effective solutions.

12. The process of identifying a problem is also a data-driven one, as it often requires the use of data and analytics to understand the problem and its causes. For example, a company might use sales data to identify declining sales or customer feedback data to identify low customer satisfaction. By using data and analytics, a company can make more informed decisions about how to address the problem.

13. The process of identifying a problem is also a time-sensitive one, as it is important to address problems as quickly as possible to prevent them from becoming more serious. For example, a company might need to address a declining sales problem quickly to prevent it from becoming a major revenue loss. By addressing problems quickly, a company can minimize the damage they cause and get back on track more quickly.

14. The process of identifying a problem is also a strategic one, as it often requires a long-term perspective to understand the problem and its causes. For example, a company might need to consider the long-term impact of a declining sales problem on its overall business strategy. By taking a strategic perspective, a company can identify more effective solutions that address the root causes of the problem.

15. The process of identifying a problem is also a flexible one, as it often requires the ability to adapt to changing circumstances. For example, a company might need to adjust its marketing strategy if its current strategy is not working. By being flexible, a company can respond more effectively to changing circumstances and identify more effective solutions.

16. The process of identifying a problem is also a creative one, as it often requires the use of creative thinking to identify potential solutions. For example, a company might need to think outside the box to identify a new marketing strategy or a new customer service approach. By being creative, a company can identify more innovative and effective solutions.

17. The process of identifying a problem is also a systematic one, as it often requires the use of a structured process to identify and address the problem. For example, a company might use a problem-solving framework to identify the problem, analyze its causes, generate potential solutions, and implement a solution. By using a systematic process, a company can ensure that it is addressing the problem in a thorough and effective manner.

18. The process of identifying a problem is also a transparent one, as it often requires the use of clear communication to share information about the problem and its causes. For example, a company might need to communicate the results of its market research study or customer survey to its stakeholders. By being transparent, a company can build trust and ensure that its stakeholders are informed about the problem and its causes.

19. The process of identifying a problem is also a collaborative one, as it often requires the input of multiple stakeholders. For example, a company might need input from its sales, marketing, and customer service departments to fully understand a problem and its causes. By involving multiple stakeholders in the process, a company can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the problem and identify more effective solutions.

20. The process of identifying a problem is also a data-driven one, as it often requires the use of data and analytics to understand the problem and its causes. For example, a company might use sales data to identify declining sales or customer feedback data to identify low customer satisfaction. By using data and analytics, a company can make more informed decisions about how to address the problem.

III. FILLERS OF CLAUSE LEVEL TAGMEMES

A. Fillers of Nuclear Tagmemes. I will begin with a list of the nuclear formulas of the fifteen contrastive clause types of Mandarin Chinese. Following that list, I will list (and discuss, as necessary) the fillers of each of the nuclear tagmemes in the formulas.

Basic clauses:

Desc cl	= +Si	<u>±</u> Comp	+Pd	
Eq cl	= +Si		+Pe	+Eq
Loc cl	= +Si		+Pl	+Loc ₁
Ex cl ₁	= <u>±</u> Loc ₂		+Px	+Si
N-tr cl	= +Sa		+Pn	
Tr cl ₁	= +Sa		+Pt	+O
Dir cl	= +Sa	<u>±</u> Source	<u>±</u> Goal	+Pdir <u>±</u> Purp <u>±</u> Pdir

Derivative clauses, Group A:

Ex cl ₂	= ± Loc +Si	+Px	+Si	+ neg Px	see p. 24
Tr cl ₂	= +Sa	+Oe	+Pte		
Tr cl ₃	= +Si	+Agent	+Pt		
Tr cl ₄	= +Sa	+SpecO	+Pt		

Derivative clauses, Group B

Rel-ax	= +Axis: any cl	+Relator
Q1	= +S +P	+Question
Q2	= +S	+Interrogative verb
Imper	= +S: <u>ni</u>	+P

1. The classification of Sa and Si is dependent on the nature of the predicate; if the predicate is a verb of action the subject functions as actor, and if the predicate indicates some kind of a state of being S functions as item. Both are filled by the same pronouns and noun phrases, with the exception of the Si of Ex cl₁, which may also be filled by an independent

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clause. (When I describe the fillers of certain slots as phrases, they are to be understood as 'potential' phrases: e.g., a noun phrase may be manifested as either a single noun or a noun phrase.)

2. Predicate tagmemes of each of the basic clause types are filled by verb phrases which are peculiar to them. They all have distinctly different manifesting sets. In addition, Pe, Pl, Px, and Pdir are manifested by relatively closed sets of predicates, while Pd, Pn, and Pt are open sets.

3. The equation tagmeme is filled by a noun phrase.

4. The obligatory location₁ tagmeme of Loc cl may only be filled by a locative phrase (e.g. nàr 'there', syāngsyà 'country', nèige nyóupéng límyàn 'in that cow pen').

5. The optional location₂ tagmeme of Ex cl₁ may be filled by either a locative phrase (as above) or a Dep Loc cl.

Example: Ex cl₁ = Loc₂:dep loc cl Px Si
 dzài tāde pángbyār yǒu yīge rén
 be-at he-de side there-is a person
 There was someone at his side.

6. The object tagmeme of Tr cl₂ and Tr cl₄ may only be filled by a noun phrase, but that of Tr cl₁ may be filled by a noun phrase or any independent clause. Included in the category of clausal fillers of object slots are direct and indirect quotations. Indirect discourse is structurally identical to direct discourse. That is, there is no grammatical relator to indicate which is which, the difference between them being made evident solely by

the larger verbal context. Both of these 'quotation' clauses are in the form of independent clauses.

Example: Tr cl₁ = +Sa +Pt +O
 tā shwō wǒ tīng nǐde hwà
 he say I hear you-de speech

This clause may be read as 'He said: "I hear what you say"', or as 'He said that I hear what you say', depending on the context.

7. Source and goal tagmemes are filled by relator-axis phrases of place: Source = +tsúng(from) +locative phrase; Goal = +dàu(to) +locative phrase.

8. The purpose slot of Dir cl is filled by Dep Tr cl₁, or by Dep N-tr cl.

9. Comp of Desc cl is filled by a comparative phrase.

10. Item slot is filled by a noun phrase.

11. Agent is filled by a relator-axis phrase, the relator of which is a passive marker (e.g. bèi 'by'). The axis may be any noun phrase.

B. Peripheral Tagmeme Fillers. The peripheral tagmemes which function at the clause level in Mandarin Chinese are the following: T, Mod₁, Mod₂, and Ben.

1. The time tagmeme may be filled by a time phrase (e.g. syàndzài 'now', nèige shíhòu 'that time', etc.) or a relator-axis clause.

2. Mod₁ is filled by adverbs of frequency (e.g. chángcháng 'often'), or manner (e.g. hěn gāusyìngde 'very happily').

3. Mod₂ is filled by an adverb of manner (e.g. hěn

kwàide 'very quickly'), or an adverb of number.

7. Ben is filled by a relator-axis phrase, the relator of which consists of a benefactive marker (e.g. dwèi 'to', gěi 'to', tì 'for', etc.). The axis is a noun phrase. There are restrictions on the occurrence of the relators with certain verbs, but that problem is more pertinent to the phrase level and cannot be considered here.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the monthly budget. It includes categories for housing, utilities, food, and entertainment. The goal is to identify areas where spending can be reduced without affecting the quality of life.

The third part of the document focuses on investment strategies. It suggests diversifying the portfolio to include both stocks and bonds. The author also mentions the importance of regular contributions to retirement funds, highlighting the power of compound interest over time.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of key financial goals and a call to action. It encourages the reader to review their financial situation regularly and make adjustments as needed to stay on track.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Analysis has revealed a total inventory of fifteen contrastive clause types in Mandarin Chinese. Seven of these clause types may be considered 'basic' in the language, with the remaining eight types being derived, via transform, from members of the basic set. The clause types were established according to the criterion of either two internal structural differences or one internal contrast and a difference in transform potential. External distribution was not considered as a countable contrastive feature.

Etic variations of these clause types are achieved by expansion of the emic types through the inclusion of peripheral tagmemes (time, modification, etc.) and by the optional differing order of occurrence of these elements, and/or by multiplication by the factor of dependency.

Clauses were found to be distributed in the clause level and in the sentence and discourse level. This statement applies to independent as well as to dependent clauses, as may be seen in my treatments of individual clause types and variants.

Certain aspects of the analysis have implications for the teaching of Mandarin Chinese. Foremost among these is the recognition and use of transforms and transform potential, which is of great benefit as an identificational-contrastive feature in tagmemic analysis. This same transformational capability is relevant to a teaching situation, where two constructions which are known to

1. **Introduction:** The first paragraph introduces the topic of the paper, which is the impact of social media on mental health. It states that social media has become an integral part of our lives and has both positive and negative effects on our mental well-being.

2. **Positive Impacts:** The second paragraph discusses the positive impacts of social media. It mentions that social media can provide a sense of community and support, especially for people who are isolated or have rare conditions. It also highlights how social media can be a platform for sharing information and raising awareness about mental health issues.

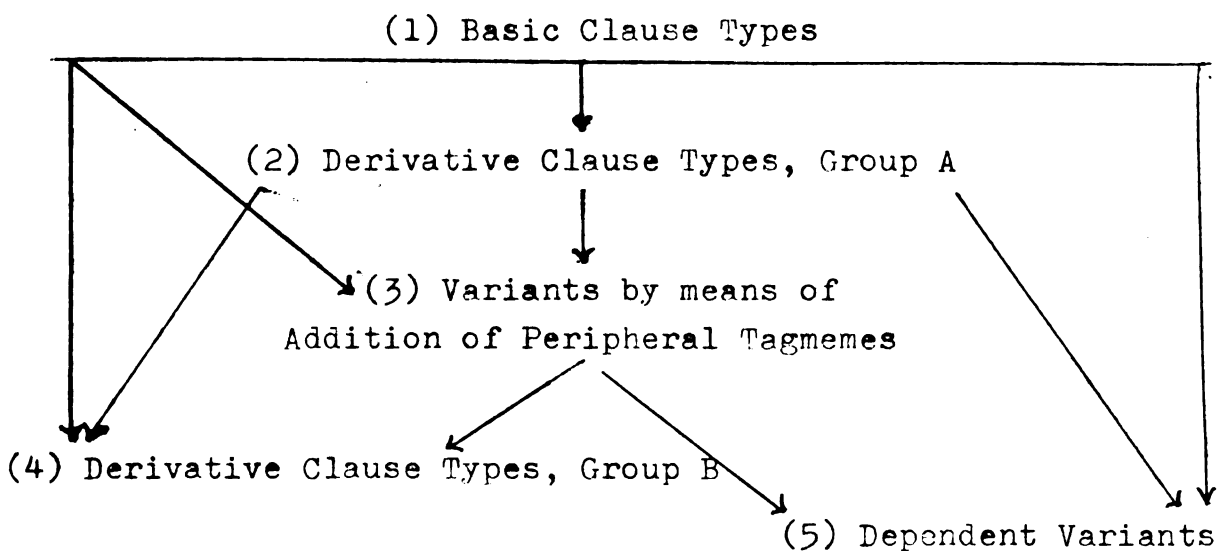
3. **Negative Impacts:** The third paragraph focuses on the negative impacts of social media. It notes that excessive use of social media can lead to feelings of loneliness, depression, and anxiety. It also points out that social media can be a source of cyberbullying and negative social comparisons.

4. **Factors Affecting Mental Health:** The fourth paragraph explores the factors that influence the relationship between social media and mental health. It discusses how individual personality traits, such as self-esteem and social skills, can affect how someone interacts with social media. It also mentions that the type of content consumed and the amount of time spent on social media are important factors.

5. **Conclusion:** The final paragraph summarizes the key findings of the paper. It reiterates that social media has a complex relationship with mental health, with both benefits and risks. It concludes by suggesting that users should be mindful of their social media habits and seek support when needed.

contrast structurally (e.g. Tr cl₁ and Tr cl₂) may be shown to be directly related via a generally stated transform.

Knowledge of the clause structure and of the relationships which obtain between certain types makes it possible to go beyond the mere 'cataloguing' of construction types, and approach the language from a process point of view. This also has a direct bearing on the teaching of the language: from this view-point it thus becomes possible for the teacher of Chinese (with the information supplied by the tagmemic clause analysis) to begin with the seven 'basic' clause construction types, transform some of these to related but contrastive derivative types, add peripheral tagmemes as needed, and, finally, multiply the result by the factor of dependency (see Chart III). Schematically, the process would resemble the following:



In the diagram, the lines indicate the paths along which

a particular clause construction might be developed. In the manipulative process, it is possible to move directly from a step to a final step (e.g. Step 1 to Step 5), to bypass an intermediate step (e.g. Step 1 to Step 3), or to stop at any point in the process.

Example:

1. Basic type Tr cl₁ : +Sa +Pt ±0
2. Derivative type A Tr cl₄ : +Sa +SpecO +Pt
3. Peripheral Variant Tr cl₄ : +Sa ±T ±Mod₁ +SpecO +Pt
4. Derivative type B

+Sa	±T	±Mod ₁	+SpecO	+Pt	+Quest
tā/chyūnyán	/shè	dì sān	t̄sz /bǎ nǐde	dūngsyi/nádzǒule/ma	
he last year	emph	the three	time ba you-de	thing take-le	ma
Did he take your things for the third time last year?					

or

5. Dependent Variant

+Sa	±T	±Mod ₁	+SpecO	+Pt	±relator
tā/ chyūnyán/	dì sān	t̄sz	/ bǎ nǐde	dūngsyi/	nádzǒule/ yīhòu
he last year	the three	time	ba you-de	thing take-le	after
After he took your things for the third time last year,...					

Of course, a statement of the clause level structure of a language is not of itself sufficient for a full understanding of that language. There are other structural levels (e.g. the phrase, word, and sentence) and mechanisms (e.g. co-occurrence restrictions) which must also be carefully analyzed. However, a tagmemic analysis of the type presented here does provide a powerful tool for both the language teacher and the student. It makes it easier to go beyond rote memorization of patterns to the manipulation of those patterns, and to the production of

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track and document every aspect of their operations, from procurement to sales.

2. The second section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining processes and improving efficiency. It highlights how digital tools and automation can reduce manual errors and save valuable time. The author argues that embracing technology is not just a luxury but a necessity for staying competitive in today's fast-paced market.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data security and privacy. With the increasing reliance on digital data, organizations must take proactive measures to protect sensitive information from cyber threats. This includes implementing strong encryption protocols, regular security audits, and comprehensive employee training on data handling practices.

4. The fourth section explores the impact of regulatory changes on business operations. It notes that staying up-to-date with evolving laws and standards is crucial to avoid legal penalties and reputational damage. Organizations should establish a dedicated compliance team or consult with legal experts to ensure they are fully aligned with current regulations.

5. The fifth part discusses the importance of fostering a culture of innovation and continuous improvement. It encourages leaders to create an environment where employees feel empowered to propose new ideas and take calculated risks. Regular training and development programs are also recommended to keep the workforce skilled and motivated.

6. The sixth section covers the topic of customer relationship management (CRM). It stresses that understanding and meeting customer needs is key to long-term success. By leveraging CRM software and personalized communication, businesses can enhance customer loyalty and drive repeat sales.

7. The seventh part of the document touches upon the importance of financial management and budgeting. It advises organizations to regularly review their financial statements and adjust their budgets as needed. Effective financial planning helps in identifying areas for cost savings and allocating resources more efficiently.

8. The eighth section discusses the role of human resources in organizational success. It emphasizes the need for a diverse and skilled workforce. Attracting top talent through competitive compensation and benefits, along with providing ongoing professional development, is essential for building a high-performing team.

9. The ninth part of the document addresses the importance of sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR). It argues that businesses have a responsibility to their stakeholders beyond just profit-making. Implementing sustainable practices and contributing to social causes can enhance a company's brand image and attract socially conscious consumers.

10. The final section of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers concluding thoughts. It reiterates that success in the modern business landscape requires a holistic approach, balancing financial goals with ethical considerations, technological innovation, and a commitment to continuous growth and improvement.

novel utterances. And that, after all, is the goal of language learning.

APPENDIX I

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

A. Clause Types

1. Basic

- a. Desc cl = Descriptive clause
- b. Eq cl = Equative clause
- c. Loc cl = Locative clause
- d. Ex cl₁ = Basic existential clause
- e. N-tr cl = Non-transitive clause
- f. Tr cl₁ = Basic transitive clause
- g. Dir cl = Directional clause

2. Derivative, Group A

- a. Ex cl₂ = Subject-emphasis existential clause
- b. Tr cl₂ = Object-emphasis transitive clause
- c. Tr cl₃ = Passive transitive clause
- d. Tr cl₄ = Ba-construction

3. Derivative, Group B

- a. Rel-ax cl = Relator-axis clause
- b. Q1 = Marked question
- c. Q2 = Interrogative predicate question
- d. Imper = Imperative

B. Nuclear Tagmemes

- 1. Si = Subject-as-item
- 2. Sa = Subject-as-actor
- 3. Sg = Subject-as-goal
- 4. Pd = Descriptive predicate
- 5. Pe = Equative predicate

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern data management. It discusses how advanced software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and analysis, leading to more efficient and accurate results.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the organization's data.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the role of a data governance committee. It outlines the key principles and best practices for establishing a robust data governance framework.

6. The sixth part of the document focuses on the role of data in driving business growth and innovation. It highlights how data-driven insights can identify new market opportunities, optimize operations, and improve customer experiences.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy and the need for ongoing training and development. It emphasizes that all employees should have a basic understanding of data and its applications in their work.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of data ethics and the need to ensure that data is used responsibly and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. It outlines the key principles of data ethics and provides guidance on how to implement them in the organization.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data security and the need to implement robust security measures to protect the organization's data from unauthorized access, loss, or theft. It outlines the key components of a data security strategy and provides guidance on how to implement it.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of data backup and recovery and the need to have a reliable backup and recovery strategy in place. It outlines the key components of a data backup and recovery strategy and provides guidance on how to implement it.

6. Pl = Locative predicate
7. Px = Existential predicate
8. Pn = Non-transitive predicate
9. Pdir = Directional predicate
10. Pt = Transitive predicate
11. Pte = Emphatic variant of a transitive predicate
12. Interrog = Interrogative predicate
13. Eq = Equation
14. O = Object
15. Oe = Object-emphasis
16. SpecO = Specified object
17. Loc₁ = Locative (of Loc cl)
18. Loc₂ = Locative (of Ex cl₂)
19. Source = Source
20. Goal = Goal
21. Purp = Purpose
22. Comp = Comparison
23. Item = Item
24. Agent = Agentive phrase
25. Inc = Phrase level includer
26. Question = Question

C. Peripheral Tagmemes

1. T = Time
2. Mod₁ = Pre-predicate modification
3. Mod₂ = Post-predicate modification
4. Ben = Benefactive

D. Dependent Variants

1. Dep cl = Dependent clause

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THE CORPUS

The Chinese text which follows is, as explained in the introduction, written in the Yale System of Romanization. The translation of the text is a compromise, in that while it attempts to be literal, the attempt is abandoned when the meaning would be obscured without a free translation. Chinese word order is maintained, however, so that the structure is not affected.

All content words have been translated, but certain morphemes have been incorporated, untranslated, into the English version. These include pause words, time and aspect markers, and various other grammatical particles.

What I have called pause words occur in various places within the Chinese sentence. In an initial position, they are probably more properly considered sentence (or paragraph) introducers, since they usually signal a change in contextual direction. These include nèmma and nè, which mean something like 'so' or 'well' or 'then'; and (the seemingly universal) ah. Ne also occurs medially, and finally (usually in questions). Another morpheme ne occurs finally as part of a discontinuous sentence level phrase meaning something like 'not yet'.

Examples: nèmma, tāmen yòu dzǒu (30)
nemma, they again go
 Then they moved off again.

dǎu wǎnshàngde shíhòu ne, gēn nèige nyóu... (1M)
 arrive evening-de time ne, with that cow...
 In the evening, (he) and that cow...

tā jūdźàì nǎr ne (1 H)
 he live-at where ne
 Where did he live?

tā hái méi lái ne
 he still not come ne
 He hasn't arrived yet.

The time and aspect markers include -le, which indicates a completed action or a change of status; -gwo, an experiential suffix; and -je, an indicator of continuance, usually translated as '-ing'.

Examples: tāde fūchin mǔchin dōu sǎle. (1 C)
 he-de father mother all dead-le
 His parents were both dead.

tā tsūnglái méiyǒu kàngwo nèmǎ hǎukànde... (7E-F)
 he before not see-gwo so pretty-de...
 He had never before seen such a pretty...

tyāntyān dzǎushàng tā dài je jèige nyóu chūchyù (1 K)
 day-day morning he take-je this cow out-go
 Every morning he would take that cow out.

Another particle which was not translated is ba, a clause-final indicator of probability. In this corpus, it only occurs with hau:
 hau ba
 o k ba
 I guess so (reluctant assent)

A ba also occurs as a grammatical particle in certain transitive clauses. It occurs in Tr cl₄, where the object precedes the transitive predicate, and is handled in my discussion of transitive clauses.

-de, another untranslated particle, is a subordinating particle which indicates that what precedes it modifies what follows. This is true of words (tāde tàitài
 he-de wife
 his wife),

phrases, and clauses (tā lái de shíhòu
he come-de time
when he comes).

This phenomenon is further discussed in my treatment of
relator-axis clauses.

- A. Jīntyān wǒ shwō yīge Jūnggwóde chwánshwō. Dzài hěn jyǒu
today I say one Chinese-de folk-tale. be-at very old
- B. hěn jyǒu yǐchyán gǔ shǐhòu, yǒu yīge syāngsyà rén. Wǒmen
very old before ancient time, there-is one country person. we
- C. jyàu tā Nyóuláng. Tāde fùchin mǔchin dōu sǐle. Tā gēn
name he Nyoulang. he-de father mother all dead-le. he with
- D. tāde gēge gēn sǎudz jùdzài yīkwàr. Kěshè tāde gēge sǎudz
he-de brother with sister-in-law live-at together. but he-de
- E. dwèi tā hěn bùhǎu. Chángcháng ràng tā dzwò hěn dwō hěn
brother sister-in-law to he very not good. often let he do
- F. dwōde shǐchǐng. Swǒyǐ tā tyāntyān dōu hěn máng, hěn
very much very much-de affair. therefore he daily all very
- G. lèi.
busy, very tired.
- H. Tā jùdzài nǎr ne? Tā jùdzài - bùshè jùdzài yīge hǎukànde
he live-at where ne? he live-at - not-emph live-at one pretty
- I. fángdz lǐtóu. Jùdzài yīge nyóupéng lǐtóu. Tā yě méiyǒu
house in. live-at one cow-pen in. he also not-have
- J. shěmma péngyou. Tā dzwèi hǎude yīge péngyou jyòu shǐ
what(any) friend. he most good-de one friend only be
- K. yīge nyóu. Tyāntyān dzǎushàng tā dài je jèige nyóu chūchyù.
one cow. daily morning he take-je this cow out-go.
- L. Chūchyù hē shwěi, chǐ tsǎu, dzài tyán lǐmyàn dzwò shǐchǐng.
out-go drink water, eat grass, be-at field in do affair.
- M. Dàu wǎnshàngde shǐhòu ne, gēn nèige nyóu yīkwàr jù, yīkwàr
arrive evening-de time ne, with that cow together live, together
- N. shwèijyàu. Tā gēn nèige nyóu dzài yīkwàr hěn dwō hěn
sleep. he with that cow be-at together very many very
- O. dwō nyán. Dàuhòulái tā gēn nyóu jyòu shǐ hǎu péngyoule.
many year. finally he with cow just be good friend-le
- P. Tā yǒude shǐhòu chángcháng syǎngchí lái tāde fùchin mǔchin.
he sometimes often bring-to-mind he-de father mother.
- Q. Tā hěn nán gwò. Yǒude shǐhòu tā jyòu kǔ. Kěshè nèige
he very sad. sometimes he then cry. but that

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection practices and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure throughout its lifecycle.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of continuous monitoring and improvement of data management processes to stay ahead in a rapidly changing business environment.

- A. nyóu ne, jyòu gēn tā shwō hwà le. Shwō shěmma hwà? Shwō
cow ne, then with he say speech le. say what speech? say
- B. rén shwōde hwà. Dì yī tsz nèige nyóu gēn tā shwō hwà de
person say-de speech. the first time that cow with he say
- C. shrhòu tā yǒu yīdyǎr pà. Yīnwèi tā bù jrdàu shè shéi
speech-de time he have some fear. because he not know be who
- D. dzài shwō hwà. Dàuhòulái tā tsái jrdàu shè nèige nyóu gēn tā
be-at say speech. finally he then know be that cow with he
- E. shwō hwà. Nèige nyóu gēn tā shwō, tā shwō: "Nǐ bùyào
say speech. that cow to he say, he say: "you not-imper
- F. nángwò. Wǒ hwèi bāng nǐde. Wǒ shè nǐde hǎu péngyou.
sad. I able help you-de (problem). I be you-de good friend.
- G. Wǒ búshè yīge jēnde nyóu. Wǒ ywánlái shè yīge tyānshàngde
I not-be a true cow. I formerly be a heaven-de
- H. syīngsyīng. Nèmma hòulái ne, wǒ yīnwèi dzwò tswòle shěmma
star. nemma later ne, I because do wrong-le what(some)
- I. shrchǐng, swǒyǐ Yù Hwáng dàdìfǎ wǒ dào jèige shèjyè shàng
affair, therefore Yu Hwang -god punish me to this earth-on
- J. lái dzwò nyóu. Búgwò, yíhòu wǒ hái yào hwéi dào tyānshàng
come do cow. but, later I still want return to heaven
- K. chyù." Yīnwèi tā jrdàu tā yǒu yīge péngyou, tāde hǎu
go." because he know he have a friend, he-de good
- L. péngyou shè yīge syānrén, swǒyǐ jèige Nyóuláng, tā jyòu
friend be a immortal, therefore this Nyoulang, he then
- M. bútai nángwò.
not-too sad.
- N. Hǎu. Syàndzài wǒmen dzàilái shwō tyānshàngde shrchǐng.
ok. now we again-come say heaven-de affair.
- O. Nèige tyānshàng yǒu hěn dwō hěn hǎukàn hěn hǎukànde nyǔhǎidz.
that heaven there-is very many very pretty very pretty-de
- P. Tāmen dōu shè syānrén. Yǒu hǎu jǐge nyǔhǎidz.
girls. they all be immortals. there-is good some girls.
- Q. Tāmen dzài tyānshàng. Tāmen jyòu jǐr - bú shè jǐr bù -
they be-at heaven. they only weave - not-emph weave cloth -
- R. shè jǐr nèijǔng hěn hǎukàn hěn hǎukànde bù. Yīnwèi
emph weave that-kind very pretty very pretty-de cloth. because

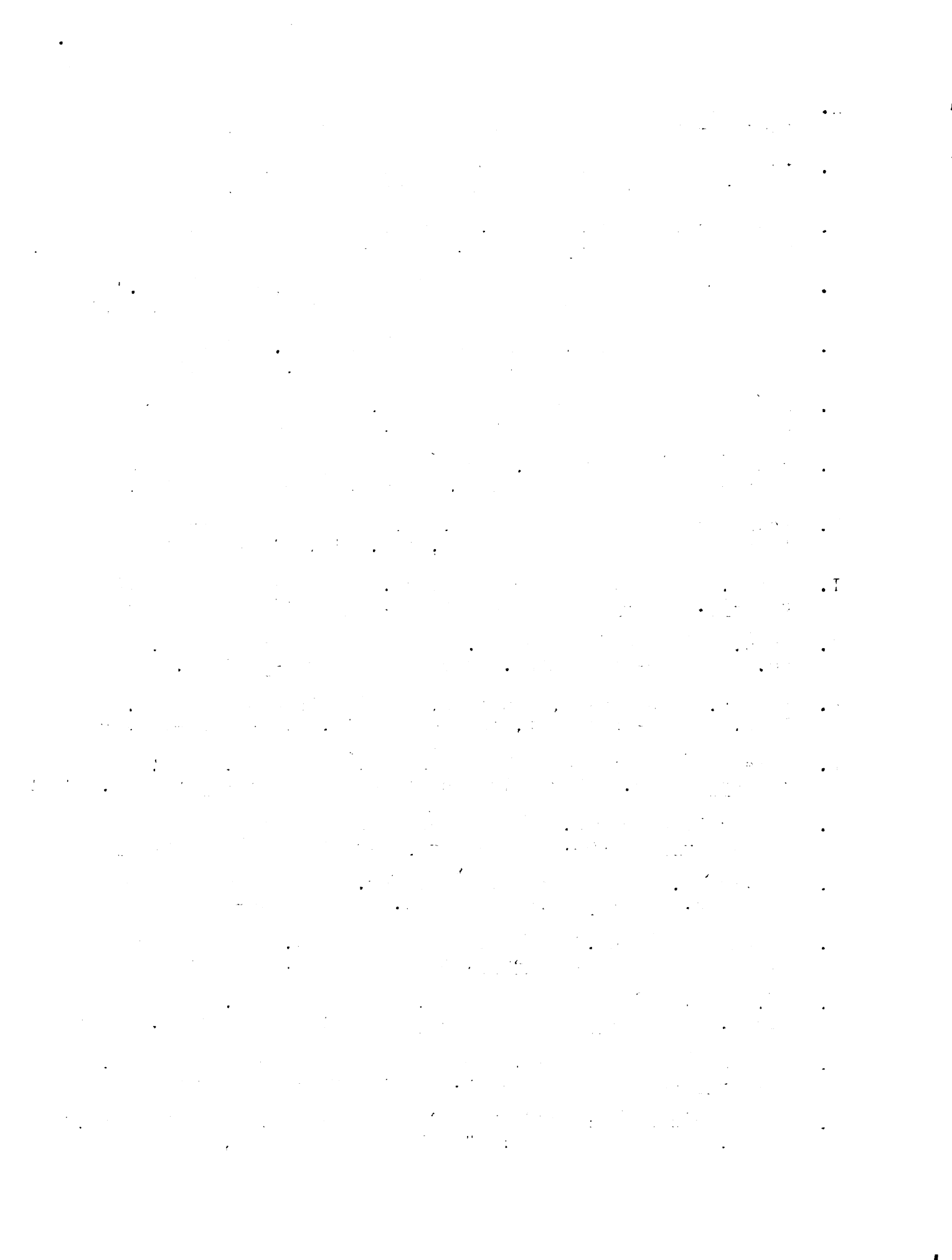
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key personnel. Secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

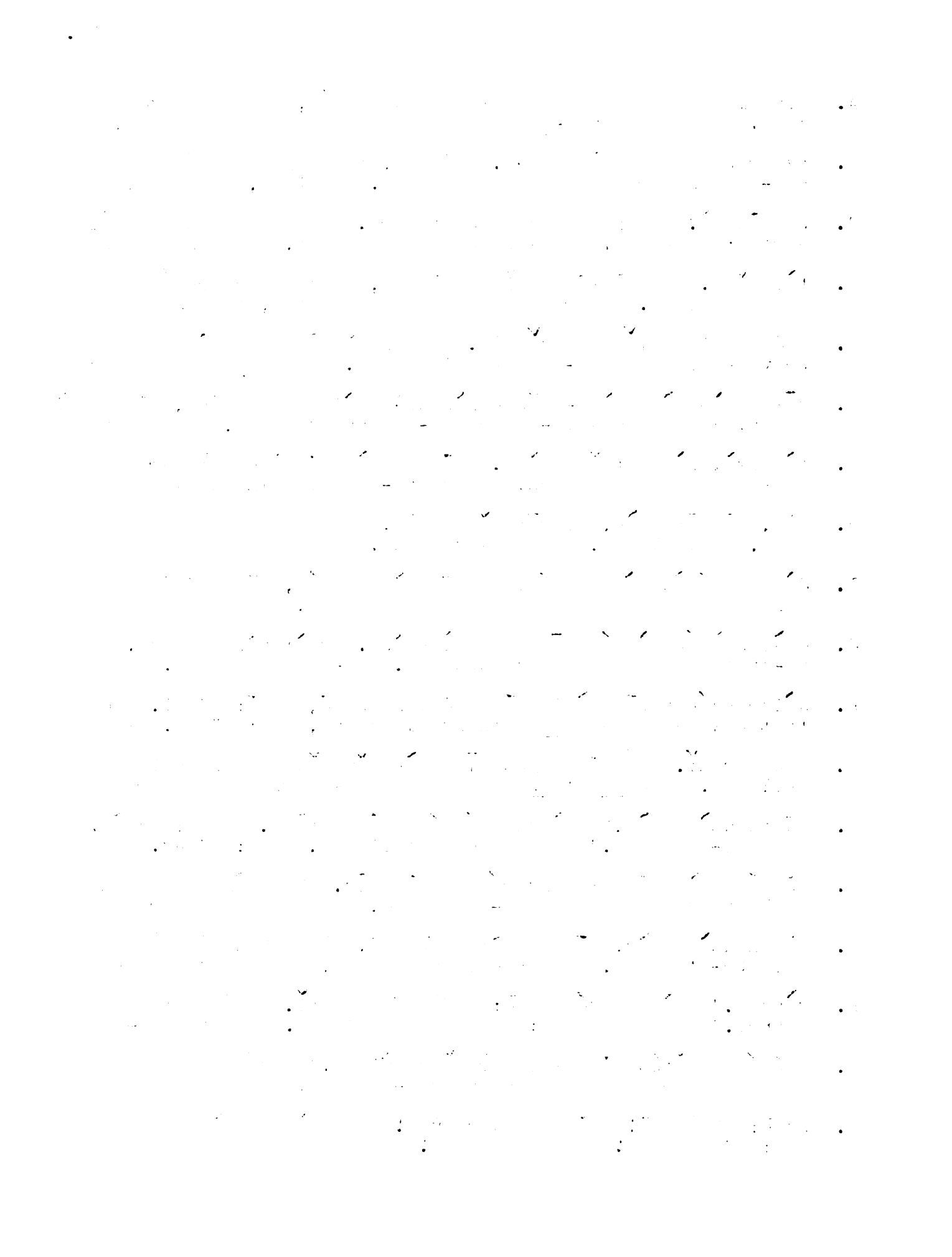
The analysis phase involved a thorough review of the collected information. Statistical tools were used to identify trends and patterns in the data. The results of the analysis are presented in the following sections, where the author discusses the implications of the findings and offers recommendations for future research.

The final part of the document provides a detailed summary of the research findings. It highlights the key insights gained from the study and discusses the potential impact of these findings on the field. The author concludes by expressing their appreciation for the support and assistance provided throughout the research process.

- A. tāmen dzài tyānshàng tyāntyān jyòushr jīr bù, dzài
they be-at heaven daily only weave cloth, be-at
- B. tyānshàng tyāntyān jyòushr kàn nèi jǐge rén, méiyǒu
heaven daily only see that some person, not-have
- C. shěmma chǐgwàide shrchǐng. Yǒu yī tyān tāmen jyòu syǎng:
what(any) strange-de affair. there-is one day they then think:
- D. "Yàushr wǒmen nénggou dào dìshàng chyù wǎr, dwō hǎu ne."
"if we able to earth go play, much good ne."
- E. Tāmen tsúng yùntsái shàngtóu kànkàn syàtóu. Hǎusyàng
they from clouds on look below. seem-like
- F. shěmma dōu gēn tyānshàng bù yīyàng. Swǒyǐ yǒu yī tyān
what all with heaven not same. therefore there-is one day
- G. yǒu jǐge nèige syānrén, yǒu jǐge jīnyǔ, tāmen jyòu yīkwār
there-is some that immortal, there-is some weaver-girl, they
- H. tsúng tyān shàngtóu fēi, fēi, fēi, fēi dào dìshàng
then together from sky on fly, fly, fly, fly to earth
- I. láiile. Búshr fēi dào chéng lǐtóu. Shr fēi dào syāngsyà
come-le. not-emph fly to city in. emph fly to country
- J. chyù. Tāmen dzài syāngsyà. Tāmen jyòu tōutōude kàn.
go. they be-at country. they then secret-de look.
- K. Kànkàn. Yǒu shùlín, yǒu tyán, háiyǒu hěn dwōde fángdz.
look. there-is forest, there-is field, also-there-is very
- L. Tāmen jyòushr tōutōu kànkàn fángdz lǐtóude rén. "Ou!
many-de house. they only secret look house in-de person. "Oh!
- M. Fángdz lǐtóude rén, tāmen chwānde yīfu gēn tyānshàngde
house in-de person, they wear-de clothing with heaven-de
- N. bù yīyàng. Chrde dūngsyi bù yīyàng. Tāmen dzwòde shrchǐng
not same. eat-de thing not same. they do-de affair
- O. yě bú tài yīyàng." Nèmma, tāmen yòu dzǒu. Dzǒu dào yīge
also not too same." nemma, they again go. go to a
- P. hé. Dàule nèige héde pángbyār, tāmen jyòu kàn. Nèige
river. arrive-le that river-de side, they then look. that
- Q. héde shwěi bú tài shēn. Nèige héde shwěi yě hěn gānjǐng.
river-de water not too deep. that river-de water also very
- R. Tāmen jyòu syǎng: "Yàushr dzài jèr syǐdzǎu, dàgài hěn hǎu."
clean. they then think: "if be-at here bathe, probably very



- A. Yīnwèi héde pángbyār yǒu yīge syǎu shùlín, jèr yě méiyǒu
good. because river-de side have a small forest, here also
- B. byé rén nénggòu kàn tāmen. Háiyǒu, tāmen jywéde dìshang
not-have other person able see them. besides, they feel
- C. bǐjyāu rè. Tyānshang bú hwèi tài rè. Tyānshang yě bú hwèi
earth rather hot. heaven not able too hot. heaven also not
- D. tài lěng. Swǒyǐ tāmen jǐge syānnǚ, tāmen jǐge jǐnyǔ
able too cold. therefore they some immortal, they some
- E. jyòu dzài hé lǐmyan syǐdzǎu. Tāmen bǎ nèige hǎukānde
weaver-girl then be-at river in bathe. they ba that pretty
- F. yīfu jyòu fàngdzài - yǒude fàngdzài nèige shū shàng, yǒude jyòu
clothing then put-at - some put-at that tree on, some then
- G. fàngdzài nèige tsǎu shàng. Tāmen dzài hé lǐtòu yībyār
put-at that grass on. they be-at river in while
- H. wǎr, yībyār syǎu, yībyār wǎr shwèi.
play, while laugh, while play water.
- I. Jèige shǐhòu jèige Nyóuláng gēn nèige nyóu, tāmen jyòu
this time this Nyoulang with that cow, they then
- J. dzài shùlín wàitóu yīge tsǎudì shàng. Dzài nàr syōusyi.
be-at forest outside a ground on. be-at there rest.
- K. Nèige nyóu shwō hwà le gēn Nyóuláng shwō, shwō: "Hèi. Wǒ
that cow say speech le with Nyoulang say, say: "hey. I
- L. gǎusung nǐ. Nǐ yǒuméiyǒu tīngjyàn yǒu hǎu jǐge nyǔháidz?
tell you. you question hear there-is good some girl?
- M. Tāmen dzài syǎu." Nèige Nyóuláng tīngyitīng. Shwō: "Hèi.
they be-at laugh." that Nyoulang listen. say: "hey.
- N. Wǒ tīngjyàn hǎu jǐge nyǔrénde shēngyīn. Hǎusyàng tīngjyàn
I hear good some girl-de sound. seem-like hear
- O. tāmen dzài syǎu, tāmen dzài shwō hwà, tāmen hěn gǎusyīngde
they be-at laugh, they be-at say speech, they very happy-de
- P. yàngdz." Nèige nyóu shwō: "Wǒ gǎusung nǐ. Dzài jèisyē
manner." that cow say: "I tell you. bepat this-several
- Q. nyǔháidz lǐtòu yǒu yīge shǐ nǐde tàitài." Nyóuláng
girl in there-is one be you-de wife." Nyoulang
- R. shwō: "Hùshwō! Wǒ dzěmma chyúng! Wǒ dzěmma hwèi yǒu
say: "nonsense! I how poor! I how able have



- A. tàitài?" Nèige Lǎu Nyóu shwō: "Shè jēnde." Tā shwō: "Wǒ wife?" that Lau Nyou say: "be true." he say: "I
- B. gàusung nǐ. Nǐ jyòu dzòu. Dàule nèige hé pángbyān de tell you. you just go. arrive-le that river side de
- C. shǐhòu, nǐ jyòu kànjyàn dzài nèige shū shàng yǒu yīge time, you then see be-at that tree on there-is a
- D. hěn hǎukànde yīfu. Nǐ jyòu bǎ nèige shūshàng hěn hǎukàn very pretty-de clothing. you just ba that tree-on very pretty
- E. de yīfu jyòu nálái. Nǐ jyòu pǎuhwéilái." Nyóuláng shwō: "Òu de clothing then take. you then run-back-come." Nyoulang
- F. wǒ bù kěyǐ dzwò jèijyàn shǐrchǐng. Dzēmǎ kěyǐ chyù ná say: "oh, I not able do this affair. how be able go take
- G. nyùrēnde yīfu ne?" Lǎu Nyóu shwō: "Wǒ bù hwèi jyàu nǐ girl-de clothing ne?" Lau Nyou say: "I not able cause you
- H. dzwò hwàide shǐrchǐng. Dwèibudwèi? Wǒ tsúnglái méiyǒu do bad-de affair. right (question)? I before not
- I. jyàu nǐ dzwò yīge hwàide shǐrchǐng. Swǒyǐ nǐ tīng wǒde hwà. cause you do a bad-de affair. therefore you listen me-de
- J. Nēmǎ, nǐ chyù ná nèige yīfu, bùhwèi tswò." Hòulái nèige speech. nēmǎ, you go take that clothing, not-able wrong."
- K. Nyóuláng shwō: "Hǎu ba." Tā jyòu màn màn màn màn màn màn then than Nyoulang say: "ok ba." he then slow slow slow slow
- L. de dzòu. Dzòu dào nèige shùlǐnde pángbyār, tā jyòu slow slow de go. go to that forest-de side, he then
- M. kànjyàn nàr yǒu yīge yīshang. Tā jyòu nále nèige see there there-is a dress. he then take-le that
- N. yīshang jyòu hwéilái. Tā yě bù gǎn kàn rén dzài nàr. dress then return-come. he also not dare look person be-at where.
- O. Tā shěmǎ dōu bù gǎn kàn. Tā nále nèige yīfu jyòu dzòu dào he what all not dare look. he take-le that clothing then
- P. shùlǐn lǐ. Kěshè tā dzòude tài kwàile. Swǒyǐ tā pèngle go to forest in. but he walk-de too fast-le. therefore he
- Q. nèisyē shū. Nèisyē shū jyòu yǒu shēngyīn. Dzài hé hit-le that-several tree. that-several tree then have sound.
- R. límyànde nèisyē syānyǔ jyòu tīngjyànle nèige shēngyīnle. be-at river in-de that-several immortal then hear-le that sound-le



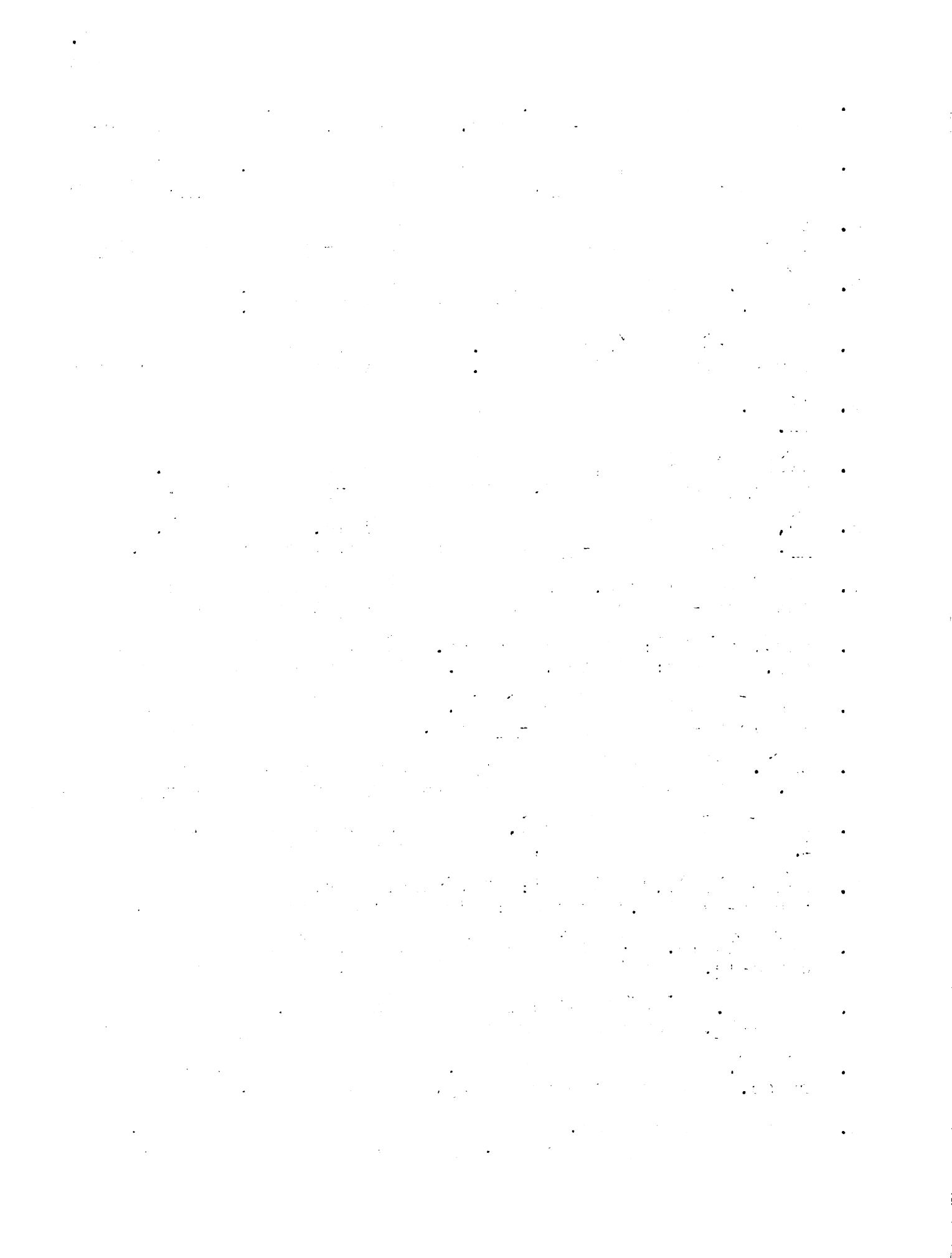
- A. Dàjyā yīkàn. Òu, yǒu yīge rén bǎ yīfu nǎdzóule! Swóyí
everyone look. oh, there-is a person ba clothing take-go-le!
- B. byéde syānnǚmen dōu hěn kǜaide nǎle tāmen dǝjǝide yīfu,
therefore other immortals all very fast-de take-le they own-de
- C. chwān shàng, jyòu dōu pǎule. Kěshǝ yǒu yīge syānnǚ
clothing, wear on, then all run-le. but there-is one immortal
- D. tā méiyǒu yīfu. Swóyí tā jyòu dzài hé límǎn shwō, tā
she not-have clothing. therefore she then be-at river in say,
- E. shwō: "Èi, èi, èi! Nèiwei syānsheng. Chǝng nǐ bǎ wǒde
she say: "hey, hey, hey! that man. please you ba me-de
- F. yīfu gěi wǒ, hǎubuhǎu ne?" Jèige Nyóuláng ne, tā tǝngjyàn
clothing give me, ok(question) ne?" this Nyoulang ne, he
- G. nèige syānnǚ shwō hwàle. Tā bù jǝrdǎu dzemma bàn. Tā
hear that immortal say speech-le. he not know how move. he
- H. jyòu chyù wèn nèige Lǎu Nyóu. Tā shwō: "Lǎu Nyóu, Lǎu
then go ask that Lau Nyou. he say: "Lau Nyou, Lau
- I. Nyóu, nǐ jyàu wǒ ná yīfu. Nǐ kàn syāndzài wǒ nǎle yīfu.
Nyou, you cause me take clothing. you see now I take-le
- J. Dzemma bàn ne?" Lǎu Nyóu shwō: "Bù yàujǝn. Nǐ búyàu
clothing. how move ne?" Lau Nyou say: "not important.
- K. gwǎn. Nǐ jyòu dzwòdzài jèr. Wǒ chyù gwǎn." Hòulái nèige
you not-imper handle. you just sit-at here. I go handle."
- L. Lǎu Nyóu nǎle nèige yīfu, jyòu dǎu nèige shùlín
then that Lau Nyou then take-le that clothing, then to that
- M. wǎimǎn chyù. Jèige Nyóuláng ne, tā jyòu dzwòdzài jèige
forest outside go. this Nyoulang ne, he then sit-at this
- N. tsǎudì shàngmǎn. Tā kěyí tǝngjyàn tāmen dzài shwō hwà.
grass on. he able hear they be-at say speech.
- O. Kěshǝ tāmen shwō shěmma hwà? Nèige Lǎu Nyóu gēn nèige
but they say what speech? that Lau Nyou with that
- P. jǝrnyǚ, tāmen shwō shěmma hwà ne? Tā tǝng bù chǝngchu.
weaver-girl, they say what speech ne? he hear not clear.
- Q. Tā jywéde hěn bù hǎu. Dzemma kěyí chyù ná yīge nyǚrénde
he feel very not good. how able go take a woman-de
- R. yīfu ne? Tā dǝjǝ jyòu dzwòdzài nàr hǎusyàng mà dǝjǝ.
clothing ne? he self just sit-at there seem-like scold self.



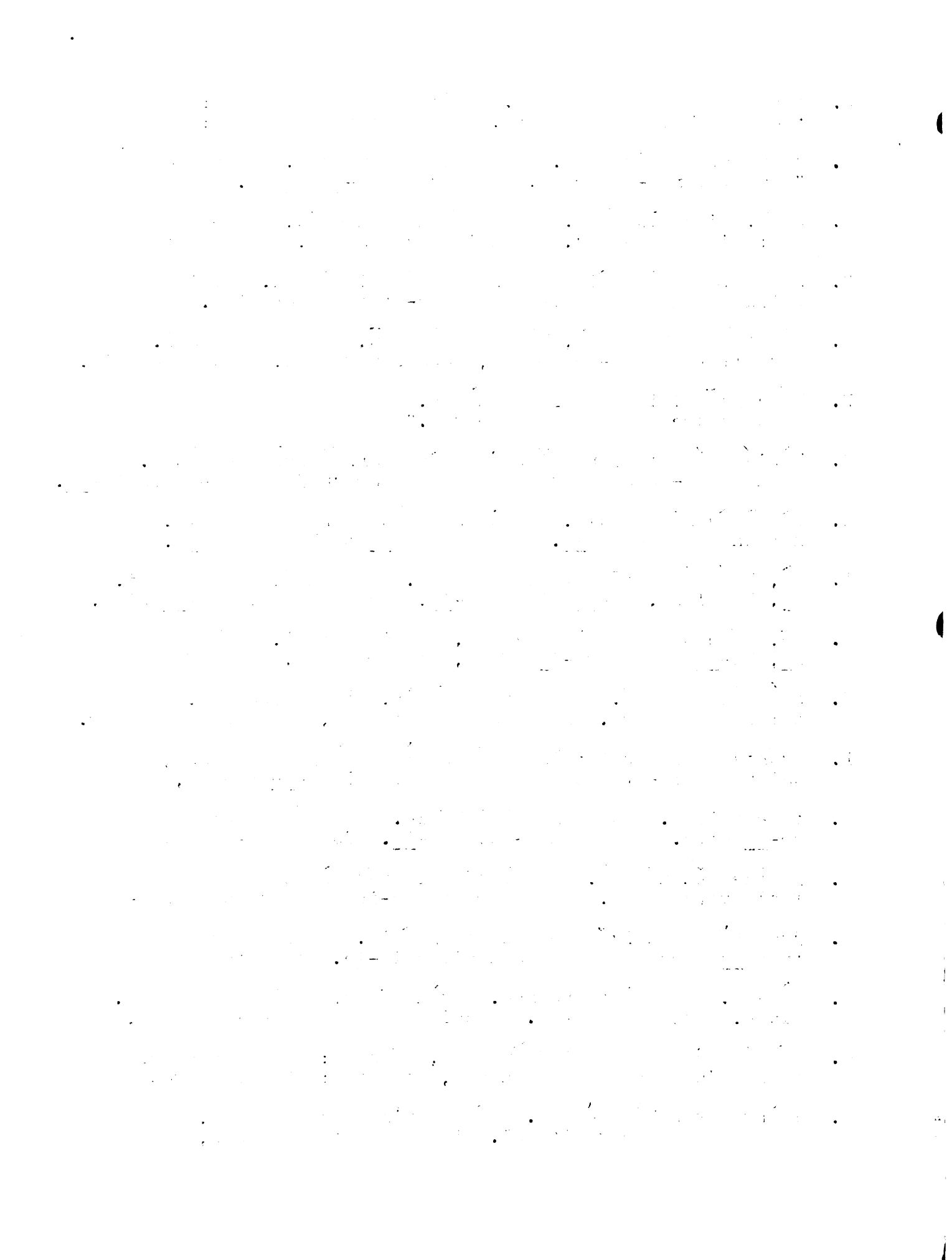
- A. Jywéde dǝjǐ hěn bù hǎu. Jywéde hěn nǎngwò. Gwòle
feel self very not good. feel very sad. pass-le
- B. yǐhwǎr, nèige Lǎu Nyóu jyòu láile. Dzài Lǎu Nyóu de
some time, that Lau Nyou then come-le. be-at Lau Nyou de
- C. hòutóu ne, hái yǒu yíge rén. Nèige rén shǐ shéi ne?
back ne, still there-is a person. that person is who ne?
- D. Nyóuláng, tā jànchí lái yíkan. Òu!, hǎu pyàulyàng. Yíge
Nyoulang, he stand up look. oh!, good beautiful. a
- E. hěn hǎukàn hěn hǎukàn de yíge nyǔrén. Tā tsúng lái
very pretty very pretty de one woman. he before
- F. méiyǒu kàngwò nèmǎ hǎukàn de nyǔrén. Hòu lái nèige Lǎu
not see-gwo so pretty-de woman. then that Lau
- G. Nyóu jyòu shwō, shwō: "Èi Nyóuláng, Nyóuláng....
Nyou then say, say: "hey Nyoulang, Nyoulang....(long pause)
- H. Jèige nyǔhǎidz hěn ywǎnyi dzwò nǐ de tàitài. Tā shwō
this girl very want do(be) you-de wife. she say
- I. tā huì bāng nǐ de." Nyóuláng shwō: "Shǐ jēnde ma? Wǒ
she able help you-de (affairs)." Nyoulang say: "is true ma? I
- J. hěn chǔng. Wǒ shěmǎ chǎn dōu méiyǒu. Wǒ yí máu
very poor. I what(any) money all not-have. I one-dime
- K. chǎn dōu méiyǒu." Nèige nyǔhǎidz jyòu dǎn tóu. Shěmǎ
money all not-have." that girl just bow head. what(any)
- L. huà yě méiyǒu shwō. Hòu lái tā hěn gāusyìng. Tā jyòu dàile
speech also not say. then he very happy. he then take-le
- M. nèige nyǔhǎidz huí jiā chū kàn tā de gēge, kàn tā de
that girl return home go see he-de brother, see he-de
- N. sǎudz. Nèmǎ, tāmen syǎndzài ne, jyòu jùdzài nèige
sister-in-law. nemǎ, they now ne, just live-at that
- O. nyóupéng lǐmǎn. Hái jùdzài nèige nyóupéng lǐmǎn.
cow pen in. still live-at that cow pen in.
- P. Nèige Nyóuláng de tàitài ne, jyòu shǐ nèige jǐnyǔ. Tā
that Nyoulang-de wife ne, just be that weaver-girl. she
- Q. tyāntiān wǎnshàng jǐ bù. Jǐ hěn duō hěn hǎukàn de bù.
daily evening weave cloth. weave very much very pretty-de
- R. Dì èr tiān tāmen jyòu kěyǐ chū mǎi chǎn. Jyòu mǎile
cloth. the second day they then able go sell money. then sell-le



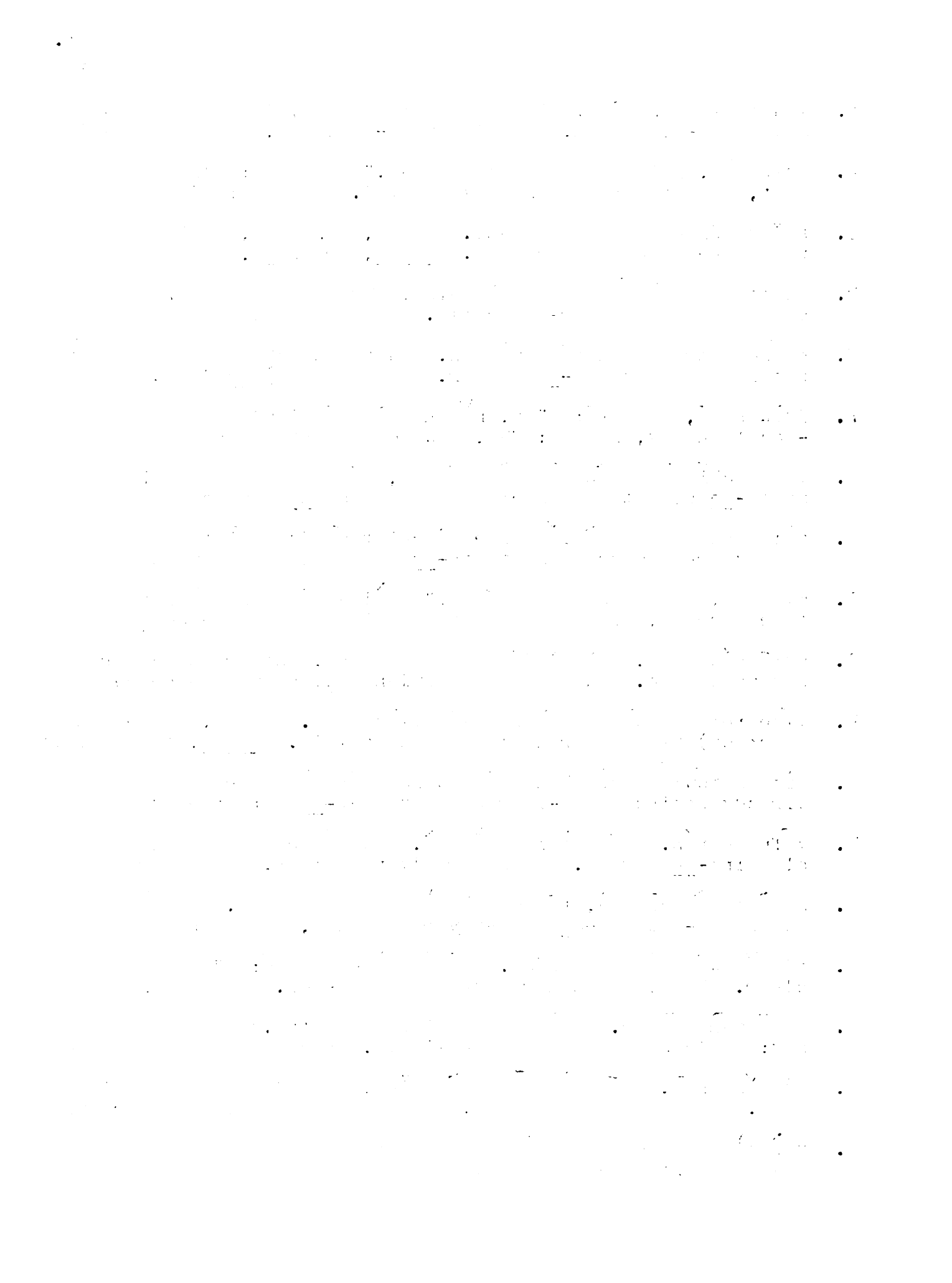
- A. hěn dwō hěn dwōde chyán. Jèiyàng, màn mǎnde, yītyān
very much very much-de money. this-way, slow slow-de, one-
- B. yītyān yītyānde, tāmen jyòu yǒu yīdyār chyánle. Swǒyí
day one-day one-day-de, they then have some money-le. therefore
- C. tāmen jyòu kěyí dào byéde dìfang chyū mǎile yīge syǎusyǎude
they then able to other place go buy-le a small-small-de
- D. fángdz. Nyóuláng gēn Jǐnyǔ gēn nèige Lǎu Nyóu, tāmen
house. Nyoulang with Jirnyu with that Lau Nyou, they
- E. jùdzài nèige syǎu fángdz lí. Bú jùdzài tāde gēge jyā
live-at that small house in. not live-at he-de brother house
- F. lītou.
in.
- G. Gwòle hǎu jí nyán, tāmen jyòu yǒule lyǎngge syǎuháidz.
pass-le good some year, they then have-le two child.
- H. Nè, dāngrán tāmende shēnghwó hěn kuài lè, hěn syìngfú.
ne, of course they-de life very happy, very prosperous.
- I. Kěshǐ yǒu yī tyān, Jǐnyǔ hěn nánghwòde gēn nèige Nyóuláng
but there-is one day, Jirnyu very sad-de to that Nyoulang
- J. shwō, tā shwō: "Wǒ gàusung nǐ. Yù Hwáng dàdì shwō wǒ bù
say, she say: "I tell you. Yu Hwang -god say I not
- K. yīnggāi dzài dzwò nǐde tàitài. Wǒ yīnggāi dào tyānshàng
should be-at do(be) you-de wife. I should to heaven
- L. chyù. Yīnwèi tyānshàng háiyou hěn dwō hěn dwōde shǐrchǐng
go. because heaven still have very much very much-de affair
- M. wǒ dōu yīnggāi chyù dzwò, wǒ bù nénggou lǎu dzwò yīge
I all should go do, I not able always do(be) a
- N. rénde tàitài." Tā shwō: "Syàndzài nǐ yǐjīng yǒu lyǎngge
person-de wife." she say: "now you already have two
- O. syǎuháidzle. Jèi lyǎngge syǎuháidz ne, yě bù syüyào
child-le. this two child ne, also not need
- P. chyánle. Nǐ kěyí dài dài tāmen lyǎngge rén, bǎ tāmen lyǎngge
money-le. you able carry they two person, ba they two
- Q. dài dà. Tāmen lyǎngge rén ne, dōu hěn tsúngmíng. Jyānglái a
raise. they two person ne, all very smart. future a
- R. hwèi bāng nǐde máng. Nèmma wǒ yào dào tyānshàng chyùle."
able help you-de busy-ness. nemma I want to heaven go."



- A. Lyǎngge syǎuháidz dōu kū. Lyǎngge syǎuháidz shwō:
two child all cry. two child say:
- B. "Māma nǐ bú yào dzǒu. Māma nǐ bú yào dzǒu." Kěshǐ Jǐnyǔ
"mama you not-imper go. mama you not-imper go." but Jǐnyu
- C. shwō: "Méiyǒu fǎdz. Māma yīdìng yào dzǒu. Nǐmen lyǎngge
say: "not-have way. mama indeed must go. you two
- D. syǎuháidz gwàigwàide gēn Bāba dzài yīkwàr jù. Yīdìng
child good-de with papa be-at together live. indeed
- E. yào tīng Bābade huà, hǎuhǎu nyàn shū, hǎuhǎu dzwò shì.
must listen papa-de speech, good study book, good do affair.
- F. Māma jyānglai huéilái kàn nǐmen."
mama future return-come see you."
- G. Hòulái yǒu yī tyān dzǎushàng nèige Jǐnyǔ jyòu méiyǒule.
then there-is one day morning that Jǐnyu just not-there-is-le.
- H. Bù jǐdào nǎr chyùle. Dàgài shì dào tyānshang chyùle.
not know where go-le. probably emph to heaven go-le.
- I. Nè, Nyóuláng, tāde tàitài dzǒule. Tā hěn ài tāde tàitài.
ne, Nyoulang, he-de wife go-le. he very love he-de wife.
- J. Nè, tāde tàitài dzǒule yīhòu, tā hěn nángwò. Swǒyǐ
ne, he-de wife go-le after, he very sad. therefore
- K. syǎuháidz yě kū. Tā yě bù chī fàn, yě bù dzwò shì.
child also cry. he also not eat food, also not do affair.
- L. Tyāntyān dzwòdzài nèige ywándz litou kànje tyānshang,
daily sit-at that yard in look-je heaven,
- M. tāde tàitài. Yù Hwáng dàdì kànle. Yù Hwáng dàdì yě
he-de wife. Yu Hwang -god see-le. Yu Hwang -god also
- N. jywéde hěn nángwò. Swǒyǐ yǒu yī tyān Yù Hwáng dàdì
feel very sad. therefore there-is one day Yu Hwang -god
- O. jyòu bǎ tāmen lyǎngge rén dōu jyàule. Jyàu dào yīge
then ba they two person all call-le. call to a
- P. dìfang. Bú shì tyānshàng. Jyàu dào yīge tèbyéde dìfang.
place. not be heaven. call to a special place.
- Q. Hòulái Yù Hwáng dàdì jyòu shwō, tā shwō: "Wǒ kàn nǐmen
then Yu Hwang -god then say, he say: "I see you
- R. lyǎngge rén hěn kǎlyán. Yǎushr nǐmen lyǎngge rén, yīge
two person very pitiful. if you two person, one



- A. lǎu dzài tyānshàng, yīge lǎu dzài dìshang, lǎu bù nénggou
always be-at heaven, one always be-at earth, always not able
- B. jiànyàn, jèi jēnde shè hěn kělyán." Tā shwō: "Wǒ
meet, this true emph very pitiful." he say: "I
- C. syǎng gěi nimen yīge jīhwèi. Nèmma, Jrnyǔ ne, kěyǐ
plan give you a chance. nemma, Jrnyu ne, able
- D. chángcháng kànkàn tāde syǎuháidz. Syǎuháidz yě kěyǐ
often see her-de child. child also able
- E. chángcháng kànkàn tāde mǔchīn. Hǎubuhǎu ne?" Yù Hwáng dādì
often see he-de mother. ok(question) ne?" Yu Hwang
- F. jyòu shwō, tā shwō: "Ah, nimen shè ywǎnyi měige
-god then say, he say: 'ah, you or want each
- G. ywēde chí hòu jiàn yī tsz myán ne, nimen háishè ywǎnyi
month-de seventh day meet one time face ne, you or want
- H. měi nyánde chí ywè lǐmyánde dì chí tyān jiàn yī tsz
each year-de seventh month in-de the seventh day meet one
- I. myán ne, háishè shěmma shěmma?" Nèige Yù Hwáng dādì a
time face ne, or what what?" that Yu Hwang -god a
- J. shwō hǎu jǐge. Kěshè jèige Nyóuláng ne, (nǐ jrdàu tā shè
say good some. but this Nyoulang ne, (you know he be
- K. yīge rén) tā dì yī tsz kànyàn yīge shén. Nèmma, nèige shén
a person) he the first time see a spirit. nemma, that spirit
- L. yǐjīng hòumyán yǒu hǎu dōwō chwānde hēn hǎukānde
already behind there-is good many wear-de very pretty
- M. yīfu de rén. Tā dāngrán hěn pà. Swōyǐ Yù Hwáng dādì
clothing-de person. he naturally very fear. therefore
- N. shwōde nèisyē hwà, tā dōu méiyǒu tīng chīngchū. Tā yě
Yu Hwang -god say-de that-several speech, he all not hear
- O. bù gǎn wèn Yù Hwáng dādì. Tā yě bù gǎn shwō: "Chīng nǐ
clear. he also not dare ask Yu Hwang -god. he also not dare
- P. shwō mǎn yīdyǎr. Chīng nǐ dzài shwō yī tsz." Tā dōu
say: "please you say slow a little. please you again say one
- Q. bù gǎn shwō. Tā jyòu tīngjiàn yīge, shwō "Měi nyánde chí
time." he all not dare say. he only hear one, say "each year-de
- R. ywè lǐmyánde dì chí tyān nimen hwópōwō lyǎngge rén
seventh month in-de the seventh day you alive two person



- A. jiànmyàn. Hǎubuhǎu ne?" Tā jyòu tīngjiàn jèige.
meet. ok(question) ne?" he only hear this.
- B. Swǒyǐ tā jyòu shwō, tā shwō: "Hǎu ba. Měi nyánde chī
therefore he then say, he say: "ok ba. each year-de seventh
- C. ywè chī hòu wǒ yàushr nénggou kànjiàn wǒde tàitài de hwà,
month seventh day I if able see me-de wife de hwa,
- D. ne, wǒ yě hěn gāusyìng." Yù Hwáng dàdì shwō: "Hǎu. Nèmma
ne, I also very happy." Yu Hwang -god say: "ok. nemma
- E. yàushr nǐ ywànyì měi nyán chī ywè chī hòu kàn nǐ tàitài
if you want each year seventh month seventh day see you
- F. de hwà, nèmma, měi nyán dào nèi tyān de shǐhòu, wǒ ràng
wife de hwa, nemma, each year arrive that day de time, I let
- G. nimen jiànmyàn." Jèige shǐhòu dāngrán jyòu yǒu rén bǎ
you meet." this time naturally then there-is person ba
- H. jèige hwà syěsyàláile. Dàuhòulái, jèige Nyóuláng tsái
this speech write-down-le. finally, this Nyoulang then
- I. jǐdào. Òu, ywánlái yǒu hǎu jǐge. Tā kěyǐ sywǎndzé yǐge.
know. oh, originally there-is good some. he able choose one.
- J. Tā bù yīdìng shì chī ywè chī hòu tsái nénggou kànkàn tā
he not necessarily be seventh month seventh day then be able see
- K. tàitàide. Yěsyǔ yī nyán kěyǐ kàn liǎng tsz, yī nyán kěyǐ
he wife-de. perhaps one year able see two time, one year able
- L. kàn sān tsz. Kěshǐ syàndzài jǐhwèi jyòu méiyǒule.
see three time. but now chance then not-there-is-le.
- M. Swǒyǐ méiyǒu fǎdz. Nèmma, dào syàndzài, dzài Jūnggwóde
therefore not-there-is way. nemma, to now, be-at China-de
- N. yīnlìde chī ywè - dāngrán dào chyòutyān de shǐhòu - (dōu yǒu
calendar-de seventh month - of course to fall de time - (all
- O. chyòutyānde shǐhòu), nǐ tái tóu kàn tyānshàngde shǐhòu,
have fall-de time), you raise head look heaven de time,
- P. tyānshàng yǒu yīge hěn liàng hěn liàng de yīge yīnghé.
heaven have a very bright very bright de one silver river.
- Q. Kěshǐ dào chī ywè de shǐhòu, jèige yīng hé tèbyé liàng.
but arrive seventh month de time, this river special bright.
- R. Dzài yīnghéde yībyār yǒu yīge hěn liàng hěn liàng de
be-at silver river-de one side there-is a very bright very

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records for all transactions. This includes recording the date, amount, and purpose of each entry. Proper record keeping is essential for financial transparency and accountability.

2. The second section addresses the need for regular audits and reconciliations. By comparing internal records with external statements and bank statements, discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This process helps ensure the accuracy of the financial data and prevents errors from accumulating.

3. The third part of the document emphasizes the importance of budgeting and financial planning. Establishing a clear budget allows organizations to allocate resources effectively and track their financial performance against their goals. Regularly reviewing the budget and adjusting it as needed is crucial for long-term success.

4. The fourth section discusses the role of technology in financial management. Modern accounting software and digital tools can streamline processes, reduce manual errors, and provide real-time insights into financial data. Investing in technology can significantly improve efficiency and accuracy.

5. The fifth part of the document highlights the importance of transparency and communication. Regularly reporting financial information to stakeholders, such as investors and board members, is essential for building trust and ensuring that everyone is on the same page. Clear communication also helps identify potential risks and opportunities early on.

6. The sixth section focuses on the importance of staying up-to-date with financial regulations and tax laws. The financial landscape is constantly evolving, and organizations must adapt to new requirements to remain compliant. Consulting with legal and tax professionals can help navigate these complexities.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of risk management in financial operations. Identifying potential risks, such as market volatility or currency fluctuations, and implementing strategies to mitigate them can help protect the organization's assets and ensure its long-term viability.

8. The eighth section addresses the importance of maintaining accurate cash flow records. Cash flow is the lifeblood of any organization, and understanding its patterns and trends is essential for managing liquidity and ensuring that there are sufficient funds to cover operational needs.

9. The ninth part of the document emphasizes the importance of maintaining accurate debt records. Tracking interest payments, principal repayments, and maturity dates is crucial for managing the organization's debt obligations and avoiding penalties or default.

10. The final section of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate equity records. This includes tracking the issuance of shares, dividends, and other equity-related transactions. Accurate equity records are essential for maintaining the integrity of the organization's financial statements and ensuring that all stakeholders are treated fairly.

- A. syīngsyīng. Yīnwèi wōmen syāndzàide hwà shwō shr "tyān bright-de star. because we now-de speech say be
- B. chīng syīng dzwò", nà jyòu shr wōmen dzài gùshr lītóude Heavenly Weaver Girl", that just be we be-at story in-de
- C. jèige Jrnyǔ syīng. Dzài hède lìngwài yībyar a yě this Jrnyu star. be-at river-de other side a also
- D. yǒu yīge hěn lyàng hěn lyàngde syīng. Shr méiyǒu nèige there-is a very bright very bright-de star. emph not that
- E. Jrnyǔ syīng lyàng. Jèige syīng jyòu shr wōmen gǔ shrhòu Jrnyu star bright. this star only be we old time
- F. jyàude chyān nyóu syīng. Nè, syāndzài jèi shr wōmen gùshr call-de Celestial Cowherd star. ne, now this be we story
- G. lītóude jèige Nyóuláng. Nyóulángde pángbyār yǒu in-de this Nyoulang. Nyoulang-de side there-is
- H. lyàngge syǎu syīngsyīng. Tīngshwō jyòu shr Nyóuláng two small star. hear-say just be Nyoulang
- I. gēn Jrnyǔde lyàngge érdz. Tīngshwō dzài měi nyānde and Jrnyu-de two child. hear-say be-at each year-de
- J. chī ywè chū chī de jèi tyān yè lītóu, yǒu hǎu jīge nyǎur seventh month seventh day de this day night in, there-is good
- K. fēilái, fēilái. Hǎu jǐbǎi, hǎu jǐchyānde nyǎu fēilái. some bird fly-come, fly-come. good some-hundred, good
- L. Fēiláile yīhòu, tāmen jyòu byānle yīge chyáu. Nèmma some-thousand bird fly-come. fly-come after, they then become-le
- M. jèige Jrnyǔ (wǒ bù jrđau shr Jrnyǔ kěyǐ dzǒu gwòlái, a bridge. nemma this Jrnyu (I not know be Jrnyu able walk
- N. dàgài shr Jrnyǔ) tā jyòu kěyǐ tsúng jèige chyáu across come, probably be Jrnyu) she then able from this
- O. dzǒu gwòlái. Lái kàn.... bridge go across-come. come see....(interrupted)
- P. Ah, yǒu hǎu dwō hǎu dwō nèige. Wōmen jyàudzwò chywè. ah, there-is good many good many that. we call magpie.
- Q. Dàgài shr syǐchywè. Bū jrđau jǐchyān háishr jǐwānde. probably be magpie. not know some-thousand or some-ten-thousand-d
- R. Tāmen jyòu dzwòchéng yīge chyáu. Nè hòulái ne, jèige they then create a bridge. ne later ne, this

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the use of advanced software and techniques to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information gathered.

3. The third part of the document describes the process of identifying and addressing potential risks and challenges. It provides a detailed analysis of the factors that could impact the organization's performance and offers strategies to mitigate these risks.

4. The fourth part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed strategies and the monitoring of their effectiveness. It includes a timeline and a list of key performance indicators to track progress and ensure that the organization is on track to achieve its goals.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions drawn from the analysis. It reiterates the importance of ongoing communication and collaboration between all stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of the proposed plan.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of recommendations and next steps. It provides a clear roadmap for the organization, detailing the specific actions that need to be taken and the resources required to implement them.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the potential benefits and outcomes of the proposed strategies. It highlights the expected improvements in efficiency, productivity, and overall organizational performance.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a final overview and a call to action. It encourages all employees to embrace change and work together to achieve the organization's vision and mission.

9. The ninth part of the document includes a list of references and sources used in the analysis. It provides a comprehensive list of the literature and data sources that informed the findings and conclusions.

10. The tenth part of the document is a concluding statement that summarizes the key points of the document and expresses confidence in the organization's ability to successfully implement the proposed strategies.

- A. Jǐnyǔ tā jìyǒu kěyǐ tsúng nèige chǎu, tsúng nèisyē nyǎurde
 Jrnyu she then able from that bridge, from that-several bird-de
- B. shēnshang jìyǒu dzǒu gwòlái. Dàule héde jèibyār lái kàn
 body-on then walk across-come. arrive-le river-de this-side
- C. Nyóuláng, lái kàn tāde liǎngge syǎuháidz. Dàu dì èr
 come see Nyoulang, come see she-de two child. to the second
- D. tyān Jǐnyǔ yòu tsúng jèisyē nyǎurde shēnshang dzǒu dàu
 day Jrnyu again from this-several bird-de body-on go to
- E. hé nèibyār chū. Nèmma, dàgài míngnyānde chī ywè chī
 river that-side go. nemma, probably next-year-de seventh month
- F. hāu de shǐhòu, dzài lái kàn tāde háidz. Jèige jìyǒu shì
 seventh day-de time, again come see she-de child. this just
- G. Jūnggwóde chǎnshwō "Nyóuláng gēn Jǐnyǔ".
 be China-de folk-tale "The Cowherd and the Weaver Girl".

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept in a secure and accessible location, and should be updated regularly.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and it is important to choose the most appropriate one for the research objectives. The data should be analyzed using statistical techniques to identify trends and patterns.

3. The third part of the document describes the results of the research. This includes a detailed analysis of the data and a discussion of the findings. The results show that there is a strong correlation between the variables studied, and that the findings have important implications for practice. The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a list of references.

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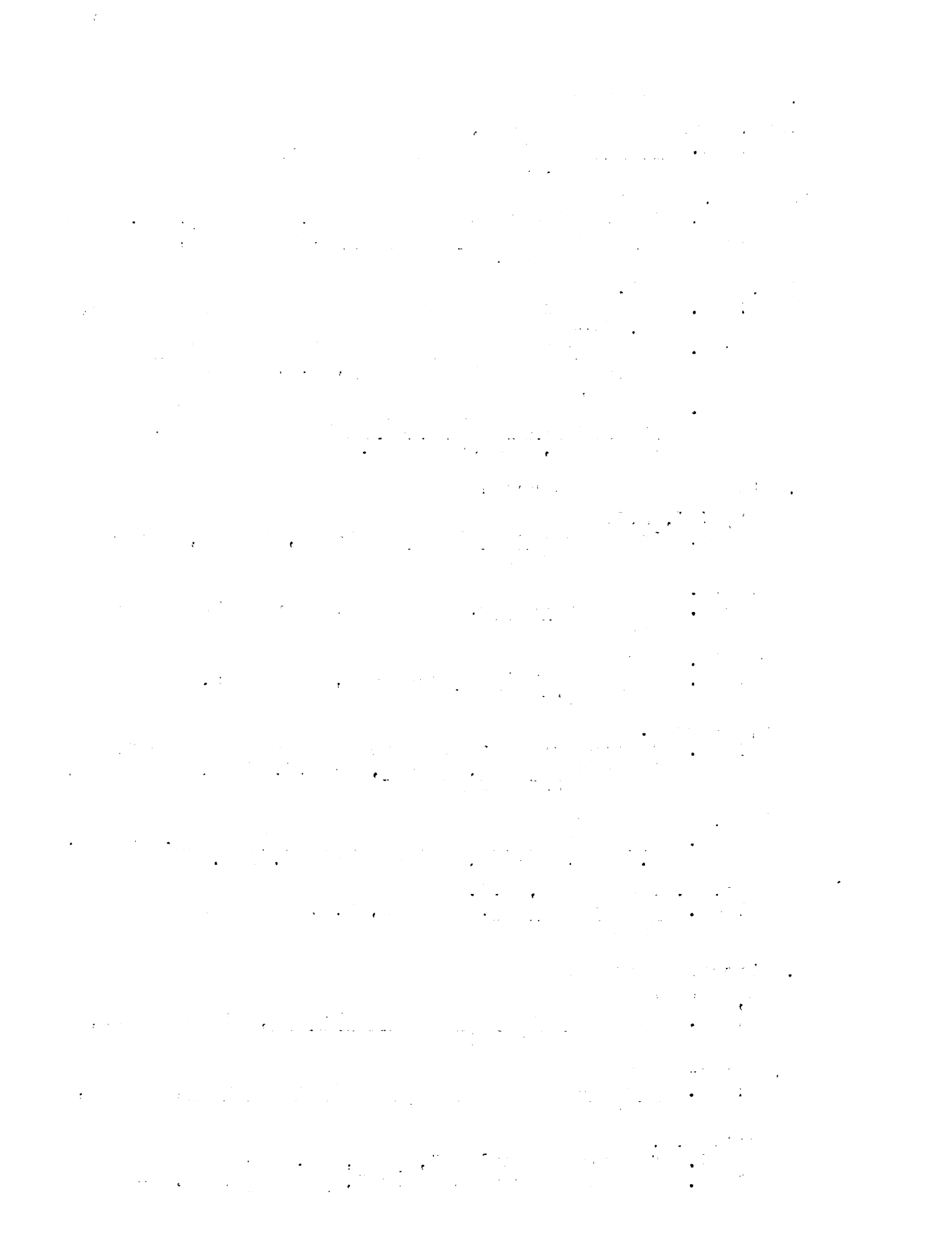
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