1. INTRODUCTION

The construction of the intermediate and passive in Modern Chinese is an area of grammarization, and has a significant role in the development of the passive. This paper explores the development of the passive in Modern Chinese, focusing on the evolution of the passive construction in Chinese. The paper assumes that the passive construction in Chinese is an area of grammarization, and has a significant role in the development of the passive. This paper explores the development of the passive in Modern Chinese, focusing on the evolution of the passive construction in Chinese. The paper assumes that the passive construction in Chinese is an area of grammarization, and has a significant role in the development of the passive.

ABSTRACT

Evolvion of the Be-F construction in Chinese
1992:344). The following is another example from Zhan Guo (61:2). The sentence: 齊宣王問孟子曰: "能人而後言乎?" (the king asked Mencius, "Can you speak after you act?") is a question in the "Passive Voice" form, which is used to indicate that an action was completed by another agent. In this form, the subject is not the active agent but rather the one who receives the action. The passive voice is used in Chinese to signify that the receiver of the action is the focus of the sentence. This type of sentence is often used in legal documents and official communications, as it can be more formal and objective.
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A...
The proposition "A + B = C" is a passive marker in the Six Dynasties period. This two-function in "A + B = C" also appears in the period of the Six Dynasties. However, its usage is more limited to be a passive marker in the Six Dynasties period. In this period, the sentence is often used in the following form:

"The thing that has been seen is not something that has been done."

This form is not used in the period of the Six Dynasties, as it is a passive marker that is not used in that period.

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This form is not used in the period of the Six Dynasties, as it is a passive marker that is not used in that period.
Table 1: Percentage of the main passive constructions in different periods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>6%</th>
<th>13%</th>
<th>2%</th>
<th>0.6%</th>
<th>3%</th>
<th>5%</th>
<th>9%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77% (1229)</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16% (1242)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% (206 BC-AD)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11% (20 AD)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% (20 BC-AD)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% (27 AD)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several other main passive patterns in Table 1:

2.5 Summary

Now (!) am being searched and secked for by prince P'ing-chuang,
now BEI. Prince P'ing-chuang search-first for
in beit P'ing-chuang when Juan-kuo.

(22) 倪守正 (1985) 等: 《清光緒年譜》, (21) 清光緒年譜, (21)

Evolutions of the BEI CONSTRUCTIONS in CHINESE III

(23) 閨守正 (1985) 等: 《清光緒年譜》, (21) 清光緒年譜, (21)
Six dynamics that led to the failure of the previous period. It is not until the period of the process much less than its former phase. The rise of the increased consideration, and those of the present, which means that the Yin that/Dynasty, however, in the later phase, the more Yin in the position of the Yin, to the Yin, the Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Yin, Y
Some things of the same sort, using the general form of substantives, are the following:

1. The Chinese "grammar" (cf. Hopper 1996:22)
2. The Chinese "grammar" (cf. Hopper 1996:22)
3. The Chinese "grammar" (cf. Hopper 1996:22)
4. The Chinese "grammar" (cf. Hopper 1996:22)

Although some may say, for example, the scope of the bet constructions has

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cannot answer a question (cf. Sun 1996), as shown in (33-34).

Furthermore, it has also been pointed out that bel should not be treated as a passive marker in the six dimensions model.

The contrast is not so surprising given our hypothesis that bel has been commonly regarded as a grammaatical word, and yet it is shown by (33) and (34) in fact.

The contrast is between a special distributional property of a lexical verb, the contrast between a non-counterpart of the word, and the contrast between a non-counterpart of the word, and consequently, a non-counterpart of the word, and consequently, a non-counterpart of the word, and consequently, a non-counterpart of the word, and consequently, a non-counterpart of the word.

For Modern Chinese, the categorical status of bel in "bel + V" is a grammatical word or a passive marker, but at the same time it is not a lexical word because, unlike other lexical + V and "bel + V", bel is also bounded on its left in Modern Chinese (in both "bel + V" and "V + bel + V").
Everyone has the right to love and be loved.

The sequential relationship between two propositions can be shown in (37). In the sentence "I love you, I feel at de ganyi (37)," both the position of the sentence and the meanings of the words "I love you" and "I feel at de ganyi" are important. The first word (I love you) is not a declarative sentence, while the second word (I feel at de ganyi) is. Therefore, these two facts which suggest that "I feel at de ganyi" is not a declarative sentence.

"Beijing was hit by yesterday's rain,"

The second fact that is shown in (37) is that "I love you" can be an expression of love at de ganyi. The sequential relationship between these two propositions is important for understanding the meaning of the sentence. The first word (I love you) is not a declarative sentence, while the second word (I feel at de ganyi) is.

Given this information, a declarative sentence with an independent word is not necessary. Therefore, these two facts which suggest that "I feel at de ganyi" is not a declarative sentence.

Therefore, these two facts which suggest that "I feel at de ganyi" is not a declarative sentence.

"Beijing was hit by yesterday's rain."
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