

CHAPTER III

FORMALIZATIONS OF LINGUISTIC COMMENTS IN CHINESE HISTORICAL NOVELS -A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH-

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- 0. INTRODUCTION
- 0.1 GOAL

When we are reading Chinese historical novels, various kinds of linguistic comments are observed. For example:

1. Tal zou³⁴dao³⁴ Hong² Cheng²chou²² de⁰ kang⁴ qian² guixia⁴⁴, kele¹⁰ yige²⁰
 他 走到 洪 承 畴 的 炕 前 跪 下 磕 了 一 个
 tou², qilai³² hou⁴ chui² shou³ gong¹ li⁴, gong¹ shen¹ qing¹ jiao⁴
 頭 起 來 後 垂 手 恭 立 躬 身 輕 叫
 yisheng⁴¹ "Laoye³² !" Shuo¹ de⁰ shi⁰ beifang³¹ Putonghua³¹⁴, lue⁴
 一 聲 老 爺 說 的 是 北 方 普 通 話 略
dai⁴ Suzhou¹¹ kouyin³¹, ye³ you³ Shandong¹¹ qiangdiao¹⁴. Hong² Cheng-
 帶 蘇 州 口 音 也 有 山 東 腔 調 洪 承
 chou²² jiang¹ tal hunshen²¹ shangxia⁴⁴ daliang³⁴ yiyan⁴³, wendao⁴⁴: "Ni³
 畴 將 他 渾 身 上 下 打 量 一 眼 問 道 你
 shi⁰ chang⁴ xi⁴ de⁰ ?" (LI, III, 3, pp.713-714)
 是 唱 戲 的

These linguistic comments (from "shuo¹說" to "qiangdiao¹⁴腔調") are

not indispensable for the contextual progress of the story. Why are they inserted among sentences? The first purpose of this paper is to exemplify various kinds of linguistic comments in Chinese historical novels. The second purpose is to explore some rules which underly those linguistic comments. In order to achieve the second purpose, we will propose a model which can explain the whole of the linguistic comments.

0.2 PROCEDURE

The procedure of this investigation is very simple. Various kinds of linguistic comments are collected from the data listed below in 0.3 DATA. These comments are analyzed and synthesized from the standpoint of a commentator.

0.3 DATA

The materials used in this investigation are shown below:

- (1) Xingxingcaol13 (Volume I, Ling2 Li4, April 1980 Beijing, Beijing Publishing Co. pp.1-577)
- (2) Xingxingcaol13 (Volume II, Ling2 Li4, October 1981 Beijing, Beijing Publishing Co. pp.1-692)
- (3) Li3 Zicheng42 (Volume I, Book 1, 2, Yao2 Xueyin32, July 1963 Beijing (the first edition), July 1977 Beijing (the second edition), Chinese Youth Publishing Co. pp.1-834)
- (4) Li3 Zicheng42 (Volume II, Book 1, 2, 3, Yao2 Xueyin32, December 1976 Beijing, Chinese Youth Publishing Co. pp.1-1380)
- (5) Li3 Zicheng42 (Volume III, Book 1, 2, 3, Yao2 Xueyin32, August 1981 Beijing, Chinese Youth Publishing Co. pp.1-1631)

These materials are abbreviated in the following forms:

- (1) XING I (2) XING II (3) LI I, 1-2 (4) LI II, 1-3 (5) LI III, 1-3

0.4 HYPOTHESIS

When human voices are input into a computer, the voice waves (analogue signals) have to be converted to the digital signals. In this process we need to use an Analogue to Digital converter (henceforth A/D-converter).

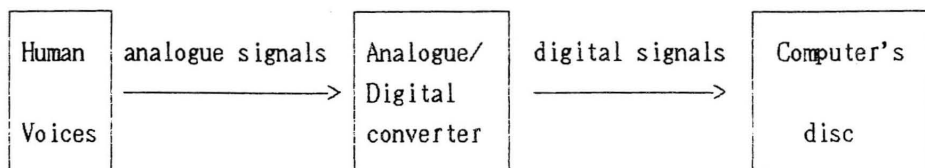


Figure I : Input process for voices

On the other hand, if we want to hear human voices which have been stored in the computer, digital signals on the computer's disc have to be converted to the analogue signals. In this process we need to use a Digital to Analogue converter (henceforth D/A-converter).

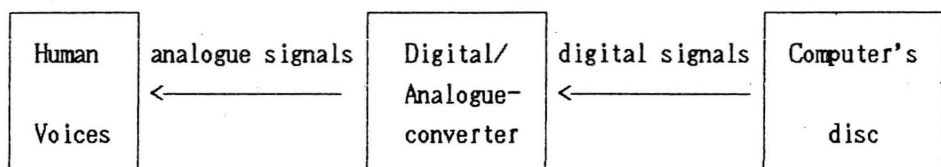


Figure II : Output process for voices

Now we synthesize both processes in the following way:

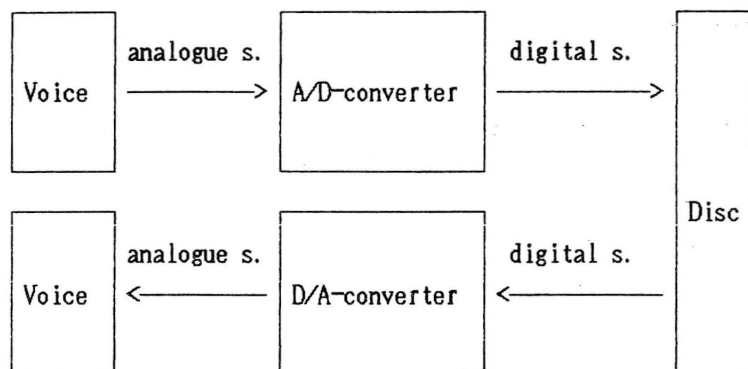


Figure III : Input & Output
process for voices

Matsumura 1983 a, b discussed the difference of levels between visible level language data and audible level language data. The visible level language is the language system which is in the written text. The audible level language is the language system which is broadcast on radio. For example when announcers read the written text, they make a lot of revisions. We offer a model to describe this process as follows:

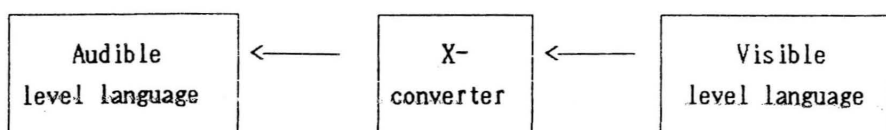


Figure IV : Revision process from visible level language

This process can be further refined to produce the following model:

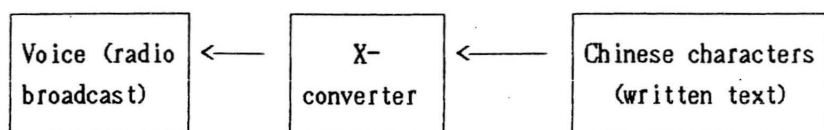


Figure V: Revision process from written text

A radio broadcast gives us analogue signals. A written text saves signals which are shown by Chinese characters in this case. This written text has the same role as the disc in Figure II. So the X-converter is assumed to have the same role as the D/A-converter in Figure II. Here we can postulate a hypothesis that the revision process from the written text was achieved under the model shown in Figure II.

⁹ In this paper we also want to propose the hypothesis that the linguistic comments made in the Chinese historical novels will be interpreted under the model which has been presented in Figure III, "Input & Output process for voices".

1. FORMALIZATIONS OF LINGUISTIC COMMENTS IN CHINESE HISTORICAL NOVELS

The first subcategories are based on the differences among the commentators.

1.1 COMMENTATOR(=NONE)

We do not need to postulate any standpoint of the commentator in the following sentence.

2. Huang² Taiji⁴² turan¹² tiaqi⁴³, liansheng²¹ jiaodao⁴⁴: "Saiyin⁴¹ ! Zhaqi¹²
皇 太極 突然 跳起 連聲 叫道 賽因 扎奇
saiyin⁴¹ !" ("Hao³ ! Hao³ wa⁰ !") Tai like⁴⁴ fachu¹¹ xunshi⁴⁴:.....
賽因 好 好 哇 他 立刻 發出 訓示 (LI III 2, p.685)

"Saiyin41 ! Zhaqi12 saiyin41 " in 2 expresses the linguistic sounds directly. Namely this speech written in Chinese characters only expresses the phonemes of the Manchu language. The Chinese characters do not have any meaning. If we postulate the following model,

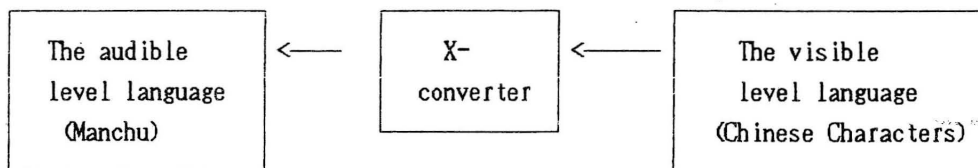


Figure VI : Direct Output for Voices

we can not find any description of the X in the X-converter, because

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{The audible level language} & = & \text{The visible level language} \\ \text{(Manchu VOICE)} & & \text{(Chinese VOICE)} \end{array}$$

The visible level language "賽因! 扎奇賽因!" only represents "VOICE", although it is written in Chinese characters. So we do not need any converter from "VOICE" to "VOICE". Therefore X takes the value "NONE".

1.2 COMMENTATOR(=SUBJECT WORD)

The following examples can be analyzed as those that have the commentators represented by the subject words. In 3, the listener "Song4 Xiance44" find out that the object person "naxie41 jianghu12 mai4 yao4 de0" do not have Shanxi accents. The listener is represented by the subject word. The object person is represented by the object word.

3. Song4 Xiance44 zhuyi44 na4 xie1 jianghu12 mai4 yao4 de0, doul bushi20
宋 献策 注意 那些 江湖 壳 药的 都 不是
Shanxi31 kouyin31. (LI II, 1 p. 392)

陕西 口音

SUBJECT WORD : Song4 Xiance44

object word : na4 xie1 jianghu12 mai4 yao4 de0

linguistic information : Shanxi31 kouyin31

4. Ge2 qianbian20 you3 yiqun12 ren2 zai4 kan4 da3 quan2, Song4 Xiance44 yi4
閻 前邊 有 一群 人 在 看 打拳 宋 献策 一
ting1 na4 da3 quan2 de0 shi0 Hebei23 kouyin31 er2 bushi20 Shanxi31 kou-
听 那 打拳 的是 河北 口音 而 不是 陕西 口

yin31, bian4 jiang1 tou2 yi4 bai3, jixu44 qianxing22. (LI II, 1 p. 392)

音 便 將 頭 一 擺 繼續 前行

SUBJECT WORD : Song4 Xiance44

object word : na4 da3 quan2 de0

linguistic information : Hebei23 kouyin31, Shanxi31 kouyin32

5. Tai tingjian10 zhe4 xie1 ren2 shuo1 hua4 dou1 shi0 He4 Renlong22 de0
他 聽見 這 些 人 說 話 都 是 賀 人 龍 的
jiaxiang11 Yan'an21-fu3 yidai24 shengyin, erqie23 kan4 tamen10 nayang44
家鄉 延安府 一帶 聲音 而且 看 他們 那樣
duidai44 zhui1 bing1, bu2 xiang4 you3 shenme20 guiji34. (LI III, 1 p. 497)
對待 追 兵 不 象 有 什麼 詭計

SUBJECT WORD : tai

object word : zhe4 xie1 ren2

linguistic information : Yan'an21-fu3 yidai24 shengyin10

6. Aizi30 gang1 guo4 miaoyu43 bu4 yuan3, kanjian40 liangge30 housheng41
矮子 剛 過 廟宇 不 遠 看見 兩個 后生
zhengzai44 zhengchao13, yige10 shi0 bendi34 kouyin31, yige10 shi0
正在 爭吵 一個 是 本地 口音 一個 是
waixiang41 kouyin31. (LI II 1 p. 382)

外鄉 口音

SUBJECT WORD : aizi30

object word : liangge30 housheng41

linguistic information : bendi34 kouyin31, waixiang41 kouyin31

7. Xiangzhe30 zhe4 liangge ren dou1 shi0 Yuxi41 kouyin31, biran42 dui4 Niu2
想着 這 兩 個 人 都 是 豫西 口音 必然 對 牛
Qidong31 de0 anzi40 zhidao10 jiao4 duo1, Song4 Xiance44 de0 xintoushang100
啓東 的 案子 知道 較 多 宋 獻策 的 心頭上
gandao34 chenzhong24. (LI II 1, p. 390)

感到 沈重

SUBJECT WORD : Song4 Xiance44

object word : zhe4 liangge30 ren2

linguistic information : Yuxi41 kouyin31

8. Hongniangzi220 shuo1: "..... Ren4 tamen10 zoudao34 tianya12 haijiao33,
紅娘子 說 任 他們 走到 天涯 海角
renmen20 yi4 ting1 Yudong41 kouyin31, yi2 kan4 nianling22 xiangmao44
人們 一 听 豫東 口音 一 看 年齡 相貌

juzhi33 yantan22, neng2 bu4 yixin21 ? (LI II 3, p.990)

拳止 言談 能 不 疑心

SUBJECT WORD : renmen20

object word : tamen10

linguistic information : Yudong41 kouyin31

Here we can make the following model:

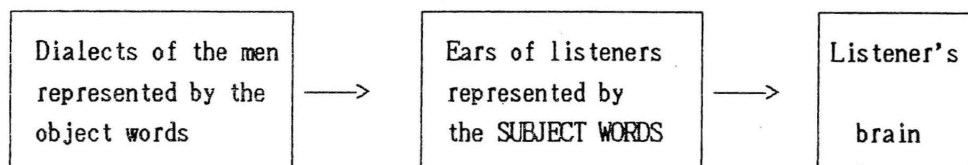


Figure VII : Input Process Of The Dialects

In other words:

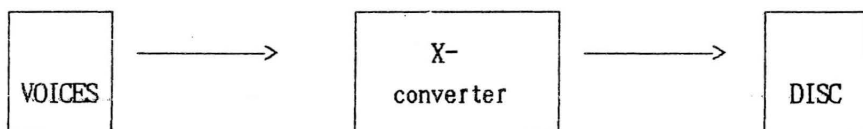


Figure VIII : Input Process Of Voices

So the nature of the X in Figure VIII is A/D (analogue to digital). The commentators are "SUBJECT WORDS".

1.3 COMMENTATOR (=SPEAKER)

The following examples are those that have the speakers as the commentators. In 9, the speaker "dahan44 大漢 (big man)" finds out that the object person "Li3 Ruxiu24 李如秀" does not have the local accents of this place. Here the object person is also a listener. It should be noted that the object persons are not equal to the listeners in examples 15 and 16.

9. Dahan44 chakai11 tui3 zuozai44 tiaodengshang240 he2 Li3 Ruxiu24 pantan-
 大漢 叉開 腿 坐在 條凳上 和 李 如秀 攀談
 qilail200:....."02, zhuoshi22 shao3 jian4 ! Ting1 ni3 kouyin31, bushi20
 起来 哦 着實 少 見 听 你 口音 不是
 bendiren342 ? (XING I p.429)
 本地人
 SPEAKER : Dahan44
 listener (=the object person) : Li3 Ruxiu24

linguistic information : ni3 kouyin31

10. Na4 ren2 tingdun24 pianke44, you4 kankan40 Li3 Ruxiu24, zhongyu12 shuo1 :
那 人 停頓 片刻 又 看看 李 如秀 終于 說
"Cong2 Guangdong31 lai2. Ni3 ne0 ? Ting1 ni3 shuo1 hua4 ye3 bushi20 ci3
从 廣東 來 你 呢 听 你 說 話 也 不 是 此
di4 kouyin31." (XING I p. 439)

地 口音

SPEAKER : na4 ren2

listener (=the object person) : Li3 Ruxiu24

linguistic information : ci3 di4 kouyin31

11. ChuangWang32 shuo1: "Ni3 shuo1 man4 yidian43. Ni3 de0 Luoyang42 kouyin31
闖王 說 你 說 慢 一 點 你 的 洛陽 口音
zhong4, shuo1 de0 tai4 kuai4 la0, youde30 hua4 wo3 ting1-bu0-qingchul0."
重 說 得 太 快 啦 有 的 話 我 听 不 清 楚
(LI II 3, P. 1083)

SPEAKER : ChuangWang32

listener (=the object person) : ni3

linguistic information : Luoyang42 kouyin31

12. Gao1 furen12 shuo1: "Ting1 ni3 de0 kouyin31, haoxiang34 tong2 Hongshuai24
高 夫人 說 听 你 的 口音 好象 同 紅帥
shi0 yige20 difang41 de0 ren2." "Huibing23 furen12, an1 tong2 Hongshuai24
是 一 个 地 方 的 人 回 票 夫 人 俺 同 紅帥
shi0 yige20 cunzi10 de0." (LI II 3, p. 1099)

是 一 个 村 子 的

SPEAKER : Gao1 furen12

listener (=the object person) : ni3

linguistic information : ni3 de0 kouyin31

13. Chengwai24 wen4: "Laoxiang31, ting1 ni3 de0 kouyin31 shi0 Guanzhong11
城 外 問 老 鄉 听 你 的 口音 是 關 中
kouyin31, guichu44 nali30 ?" (LI II 3, p. 1282)

口音 貴 姓 哪 里

SPEAKER : Chengwai24

listener (=the object person) : laoxiang31

linguistic information : ni3 de0 kouyin31, Guanzhong11 kouyin31

14. Wan2 houzi20 de0 housheng41 shifen21 ganji31, shenshen11 yi4 yi1, shuo1
 玩 猴子的后生 十分 感激 深深 一 揖 說
sheng1 "Duol xie4 xiansheng10 !" qianzhe10 xiao3 gou3 zhuan3 shen1 likai21
 声 多 謝 先生 牽着 小 狗 轉 身 離開
Song4 Xiance44 gankuai34 ba3 tal jiaozhu40, wendao40: "Ni3 ke3 shi0 cong2
 宋 獻策 趕快 把他 叫住 問道 你 可是 从
Shanxi31 lai2 de0 ?" "Bushi20. Wo3 shi0 Wenxiang21 xian4 ren2, tong2
 陝西 来的 不是 我是 饒鄉 縣 人 同
Shanxi31 dajie34." "A, ni3 zou3 ba0. Ting1 ni3 de0 kouyin31 haoxiang34
 陝西 打界 啊 你 走 吧 听 你的 口音 好象
shi0 Shanxi31 ren2." (LI II 1, p. 384)

是 陝西 人

SPEAKER : Song4 Xiance44

listener (=the object person) : ni3 (= wan2 houzi20 de0 housheng41)

linguistic information : ni3 de0 kouyin31

15. Qin2 Huaqing21 shuo1: "Zhe4 wei4 guanyuan12 suil shuo1 de0 Beijing31
 秦 華卿 說 這 位 官員 雖 說 的 北京
guanhua14, que4 daiyou43 hen3 zhong4 de0 Changde22 kouyin31. Zhe4, you3
 官話 却 帶 有 很 重 的 常德 口音 這 有
bacheng12 shi0 Tal coujin44 qingnian12 tangguan21 de0 erduo30,
 八成 是 他 湊近 青年 堂倌 的 耳朵
qiaoqiao11-de0 gunong10-chu0 ji3 ge0 zi4. (LI II 2, p. 494)

悄悄 地 咕嚕 出 几 个 字

SPEAKER : Qin2 Huaqing21

listener : qingnian12 tangguan21

the object person : zhe4 wei4 guanyuan12

linguistic information : Changde22 kouyin31

16. "Jianxiao44, jianxiao44." Song4 Xiance44 de0 xin1 zhong1 mengran32 yi4
 見笑 見笑 宋 獻策 的 心 中 猛然 一
xi3, an'an44 shuo1: "Jiu4 shi0 tal !" Shanxi31 kouyin31 !" (LI II 1, p. 392)
 喜 暗暗 說 就 是 他 陝西 口音

SPEAKER : Song4 Xiance44

listener : none

the object person : tal

linguistic information : Shanxi31 kouyin31

Here we can make the following model:

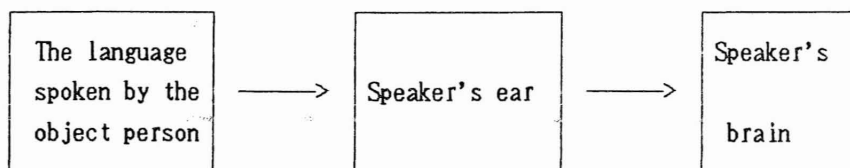


Figure IX : Input Process Of The Language
Spoken By The Object Person

In other words:

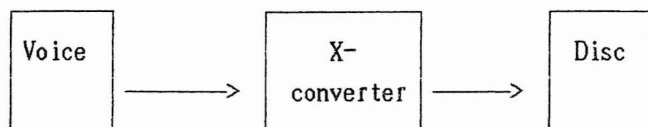


Figure X : Input Process For Voices (= Figure VIII)

The X-converter in Figure X has the same role as that of the A/D-converter. So the speaker's ears in Figure IX are assumed to have the same role as that of the A/D-converter. The commentators are "SPEAKERS".

1.4 COMMENTATOR (= WRITER)

The examples in this section are those that have the writers as the commentators. This section is divided into two parts. One is the descriptions of the definite persons. The other is the descriptions of the indefinite persons.

1.4.1 DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DEFINITE PERSONS

Here we present two kinds of descriptions. One is the descriptions of the "CHINESE DIALECTS". The other is the descriptions of the "MANCHU LANGUAGE".

1.4.1.1 ON THE CHINESE DIALECTS (including the Chinese spoken by the minority groups)

First we present the examples in which the Chinese languages are spoken by the Han nationalities.

17. Hong2 Chengchou22 yong4 daiyou43 Fujian24 tuyin31 de0 lanqing21 guanhua14
 洪 承畴 用 帶有 福建 土音 的 藍青 官話
 shuo1: ji3 ri4 lai2 women30 lian2 feng4 shu4 dao4 shengzhi43, yao4 women30
 說 几 日 來 我們 連 奉 數 道 聖旨 要 我們

su4 jiang1 Chuangzei32 dangping42, xingye14 shuai4 shi1 qin2 wang2.
 速 將 闖賊 蕩平 星夜 率 師 勤 王
 (LI I 1, p. 226)

SUBJECT WORD : Hong2 Chengchou22

linguistic information : daiyou43 Fujian24 tuyin31 de0 lanqing21
 guanhua14

18. Hong2 Chengchou22 huil shou3 shi3 dajia41 suibian24, yong4 daizhe40
 洪 承疇 揮 手 使 大家 隨便 用 帶着
 Fujian24 kouyin31 de0 guanhua14 qingsheng11 shuo1: "Gankuai34 zuo-
 福建 口音 的 官話 輕聲 說 赶快 坐
 xiaqu400, jixu44 xiuxi10. (LI III 2, p. 672)

下去 繼續 休息

SUBJECT WORD : Hong2 Chengchou22

linguistic information : daizhe40 Fujian24 kouyin31 de0 guanhua14

19. Jinguan33 tal de0 guanhua14 shuo1 de0 bu4 hen3 hao3, hai2 you3 bu4 shao3
 尽管 他的 官話 說 得 不 很 好 還 有 不 少
 Fujian24 Quanzhou21 tuyin31, dan4 tal (=Hong2 Chengchou22) hen3 shanyu42
 福建 泉州 土音 但 他 洪 承疇 很 善于
 ciling24. (LI I 1, p. 104)

辭令

SUBJECT WORD : tal

linguistic information : Fujian24 Quanzhou21 tuyin31

Sentences 17, 18 and 19 are comments on the language of the person represented by subject words by the writer (= Yao2 Xueying32). The writer intended to convert the person's speech (= the visible level language) to Mandarin which had been strongly influenced by local Fukinese accents (=the audible level language). Here the person's speech written in Chinese characters are the visible level language data. These Chinese characters have the same role as that of the digital signals of the computer's disc. On the other hand, the spoken Mandarin containing many local Fukinese accents is the audible level language (= voices). These voices are the products of the writer's intentions.

Here we can make the following model:

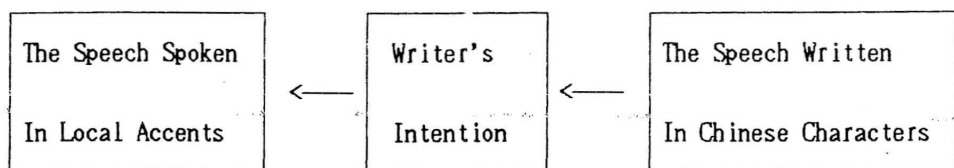


Figure XI : Output Process From The Speech
Written In Chinese Characters

In other words :

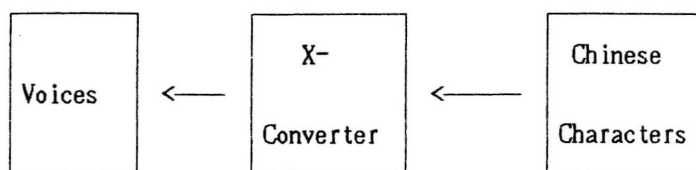


Figure XII: Output Process From The
Chinese Characters

So the nature of the X in Figure XII is D/A (Digital to Analogue).

The commentators are "WRITERS".

We can find the same converting processes in the following examples:

20. ShouWang32 Fan4 Ruzeng31 shi0 Guangdongren312, pingshi22 jiang3 de0
 首王 范 汝增 是 广东人 平时 讲 的
 Beifanghua314 jiu4 hen3 shao3 ren2 dong3, xianzai44 tai yi4 zhaoji22,
 北方话 就 很 少 人 懂 现在 他 一 着急
 suoxing34 yong4 manzui33 de0 Guangdong31 Kejiabua414 rangdao34: "Name40.
 索性 用 满嘴 的 广东 客家话 嚷道 那么
 ru4 Chuan1 fuguo42 zenme30 ban4 ?" (XING II p. 255)
 入 川 复国 怎么 办
 SUBJECT WORD : Fan4 Ruzeng31
 linguistic information : Guangdong31 Kejiabua414
21. Fengxue13 yue4 lai2 yue4 meng3, shijin34 yaohan24-zhe0 chuangling12.
 风雪 越 来 越 猛 使劲 摇撼 着 窗棂
 ShouWang32 Fan4 Ruzeng31 kankan40 zhongren42, cao1-zhe0 nongzhong24 de0
 首王 范 汝增 看看 众人 操 着 浓重 的
Guangdongqiang311 shuo1 hua4 le0: (XING II p. 505)
 广东腔 说 话 了
 SUBJECT WORD : Fan4 Ruzeng31
 linguistic information : Guangdongqiang311

22. Tai wanquan²² xing^{3-le0}, hudi³⁰ yuan² zheng¹ shuangyan¹³, yong⁴ Mizhi³¹⁻
他 完全 醒 了 虎地 圓 睜 双眼 用 米脂
xian⁴ de0 kouyin³¹ cul sheng¹ cul qi⁴ de0 dui⁴ zuoyou³⁴ shuo¹: "Qu⁴! Dui⁴
鼎 的口音 粗 声 粗 氣 地 对 左右 說 去 对
tamen¹⁰ shuo¹, laozi³⁰ conglai²² zou³ lu⁴ bu² dai⁴ luyin⁴³, laozi³⁰ shi⁰
他們 說 老子 从来 走 路 不 帶 路引 老子 是
cong² Shanxisheng³¹³ Xing'an^{zhou}¹¹ lai² de0 fujian⁴⁴ He⁴ daren⁴²!"
从 陝西省 興安州 來 的 副將 賀 大人

(XING II 2, p. 501)

SUBJECT WORD : tai (=He⁴ daren⁴²)

linguistic information : Mizhixian³¹⁴ de0 kouyin³¹

23. Huran¹² dingding¹¹ dangdang¹¹, yi² zhen⁴ chuan⁴ lingsheng²¹ cong²
忽然 叮叮 当当 一 陣 串 鈴聲 从
shenhou¹⁴ xiaolu³⁴ shang⁰ chuan^{lai}²⁰. Weishi⁴⁴ Liu² Xi³ xun² sheng¹
身后 小路 上 伝來 衛士 劉 喜 尋 聲
kan^{4-le0} kan⁴, caozhe¹⁰ tal na⁴ zhuozhong²⁴ gangying¹⁴ de0 Shandong¹¹
看 了 看 操着 他 那 濁重 剛硬 的 山東
kouyin³¹ xiaodao⁴⁴: "Jiushi⁴⁰ nian⁴ shu¹ ren² de0 huahuor¹² duo¹."
口音 笑道 就是 念 書 人 的 花活兒 多

(XING II p. 279)

SUBJECT WORD : Liu² Xi³

linguistic information : Shandong¹¹ kouyin³¹

24. Lian² Song⁴ Deshui²³, ye³ yong⁴ tal na⁴ yizui¹³ Suidehua²²⁴ han³ ge0 bu⁴
連 宋 得水 也 用 他 那 一嘴 綏德話 喊 个 不
zhi³. Tai shuo¹: "Gen¹ Qingyao¹¹ zhexie⁴¹ guisunzi³¹⁰ jiaoshou¹³ ye³
止 他 說 跟 清妖 這些 鬼孫子 交手 也
bushi²⁰ yihui⁴² lianghui³² le0, shui² hai² pa⁴ tamen¹⁰ bucheng⁴²!"
不是 一回 兩回 了 誰 還 怕 他們 不成

(XING II p. 576)

SUBJECT WORD : Song⁴ Deshui²³

linguistic information : Suidehua²²⁴

25. Li³ Hongzhang²¹ hen³ xinshang¹³ tal, bian⁴ paipai¹⁰ tal de0 jiantou¹⁰,
李 鴻章 很 欣賞 他 便 拍拍 他的 肩頭
yong⁴ tal na⁴ yikou⁴³ Hefei^{hua}²²⁴ xiaozhe⁴⁰ shuodao¹⁴: "Zeinian²² de0!
用 他 那 一口 合肥話 笑着 說道 賊娘 的
haohao³³ de0 gao³, da⁴ you³ chuxi¹⁰!" (XING II p. 318)
好好 地 搞 大有 出息

SUBJECT WORD : Li3 Hongzhang21

linguistic information : Hefeihua224

26. "Zeiniang22 de0" he2 "diangou13" dengdeng30, dou1 shi0 Li3 Hongzhang21
賊娘 的 和 癩狗 等等 都 是 李 鴻章
guanchang42 ma4 ren2 de0 Hefeihua224. (XING II p. 317)
慣常 罵 人 的 合肥話

SUBJECT WORD : Li3 Hongzhang21

linguistic information : Hefeihua224

27. "zhamiao22" shi0 Li3 Hongzhang21 ai4 shuo1 de0 yiju24 Hefeihua224, chu1
炸苗 是 李 鴻章 愛 說 的 一 句 合肥話 出
mafan20 de0 yisi40. (XING II p. 308)
麻煩 的 意思

SUBJECT WORD : Li3 Hongzhang21

linguistic information : Hefeihua224

28. Paotang32 de0 gandao34 mo4 ming2 qi2 miao4, daizhe40 nongzhong24 de0 Shan-
跑堂 的 感到 莫 名 其 妙 帶 着 濃 重 的 陝
bei33 kouyin31 shuo1: "jide40, jide40. Ni3 lao3 wen4 zhe4 liangwei34
北 口音 說 記得 記得 你 老 問 這 兩位
keren42 shi0 shenme20 yisi40?" (LI II 2, p. 491)

客人 是 什麼 意思

SUBJECT WORD : Paotang32 de0

linguistic information : Shanbei33 kouyin31

29. Tal qingsheng11 changqile400 yi4 zhi1 gel. Zhe4 zhi1 gel shi0 yong4 Shan-
他 輕聲 唱 起 了 一 支 歌 這 支 歌 是 用 陝
bei33 fangyan12 chang4 de0, nongyu24 de0 xiangshi14 qixi41 he2 chunpu23
北 方言 唱 的 濃郁 的 鄉土 氣息 和 淳朴
houdao44 de0 qingyi24, rutong22 wanwan11 de0 xiao3 heshui23,
厚道 的 情意 如 同 彎 彎 的 小 河 水
Tal fanfu34 de0 changzhe40, biyin21 hen3 zhong4 de0 qiangdiao14, shi3
他 反 復 地 唱 着 鼻 音 很 重 的 腔 調 使
zhe4 zhi1 gel xiande30 zhencheng12, relie44 er2 you4 daile40 jifen31
這 支 歌 顯 得 真 誠 熱 烈 而 又 帶 了 幾 分
shenshi11. (XING II p. 573)

深思

SUBJECT WORD : tal

linguistic information : Shanbei33 fangyan12

Secondly we discuss examples in which the minority groups speak Chinese. Sentences 30, 31 and 32 show that the imperial concubine "ZHUANGFEI11" who lived at the beginning of the Qing dynasty did not speak Chinese fluently. On the other hand, sentence 33 shows that the imperial concubine "XITAIHOU144" who lived at the end of the Qing dynasty spoke Chinese very fluently.

30. Tal (=Zhuangfei11) neng2 shuo1 Hanyu43 , lüe4 shi2 hanzi44 , juzhi33 xian-
 她 庄妃 能 說 漢語 略 識 漢字 拳止 嫺
ya23 , wenrou12 zhong1 daizhe40 caoyuan32 minzu22 de0 gangjin14 zhi1 qi4 ,
 雅 溫柔 中 帶着 草原 民族 的 剛勁 之 氣
suoyi33 jinlai42 Huang2 Taiji42 meici34 chuwait4 dalie34 zong3 shi0 dai4
 所以 近來 皇 太極 每次 出外 打獵 總 是 帶
tal yidao24. (LI III 2, p. 704)

她 一道

SUBJECT WORD : tal (=Zhuangfei11)

linguistic information : neng2 shuo1 Hanyu43, lüe4 shi2 Hanzi44

31. Kanjian40 tal zhengkai10 yanjing30 , liangge30 nüzi30 gankuai34 xiang4 tal
 看見 他 睜 開 眼睛 兩個 女子 趕快 向 他
qu1 xil xing2 li3 , er2 neige40 shencail2 lüe4 gaol de0 nüzi30 sui32 zou-
 屈 膝 行 禮 而 那個 身材 略 高 的 女子 隨即 走
dao4 tal de0 kang4 bian1 , yong4 wenrou12 de0 , bu4 shulian24 de0 Hanyu43
 到 他的 炕 邊 用 溫柔 的 不 熟練 的 漢語
wendao40: "Xiansheng10 yao4 yin3 shui3 ma0 ?" (LI III 2, p. 707)

問道 先生 要 飲 水 麼

SUBJECT WORD : neige40 shencail2 lüe4 gaol de0 nüzi30

linguistic information : wenrou12 de0, bu4 shulian24 de0 Hanyu43

32. Suiran12 zhe4 jinlai42 de0 shaofu44 ye3 shi0 gongbi14 daban34 , que4
 雖然 這 進來 的 少婦 也是 宮婢 打扮 却
daizhe40 yizhong43 gaogui14 shenqi24 , bing4 bu2 xiang4 tal xing2 qu-
 帶着 一種 高貴 神氣 并 不 向 他 行 屈
xilil13 , zhijie21 jiaobu34 qingying12 de0 zoudao34 tal de0 kang4 qian2
 膝禮 直接 腳步 輕盈 地 走到 他的 炕 前
yong4 bu4 hen3 chunshu22 de0 Hanyu43 shuodao14: "Xiansheng10 wei2 Ming-
 用 不 很 純熟 的 漢語 說道 先生 為 明
chao22 dachen42 buxing24 bing1 bai4 bei4 fu2 , liyi44 wei4 nanchao22
 朝 大臣 不幸 兵 敗 被 俘 立意 為 南朝

Huangshang20 jin4 zhong1, jue2 shi2 er2 si3, ……” (LI III 2, p. 709)

皇上 尽 忠 絕 食 而 死

SUBJECT WORD : zhe4 jinlai42 de0 shaofu44

linguistic information : bu4 hen3 chunshu22 de0 Hanyu43

33. Tal (=Xitaihou144) yong4 yikou43 jiwei22 liuchang24 de0 Beijing31 tuhua34

她 西太后 用 一口 極為 流暢 的 北京 土話

hen3 bu4 gaoxing14 de0 dui4 tamen10 shuo1: "women30 jieer32 lia3 shang-

很 不 高興 地 对 他們 說 我們 姐儿 俩 商

liang10-hao3-le0, Wo3 lai2 wenwen40 nimen30. Sanyue14 fen4 xiazhao41,

量 好 了 我 来 問問 你們 三 月 份 下 詔

xian4 nimen30 yige20 yueli40 pingding24 Nianluan34, Jinrgel10 shi0 jier3

限 你們 一个 月 里 平 定 捻 乱 今 个 是 几 儿

la0 ? Nianfei33 pingzai24 nar3 le0 ?" (XING II, pp. 614-15)

啦 捻匪 平 在 哪 儿 了

SUBJECT WORD : tal (=Xitaihou144)

linguistic information : jiwei22 liuchang24 de0 Beijing31 tuhua34

We can make the following model:

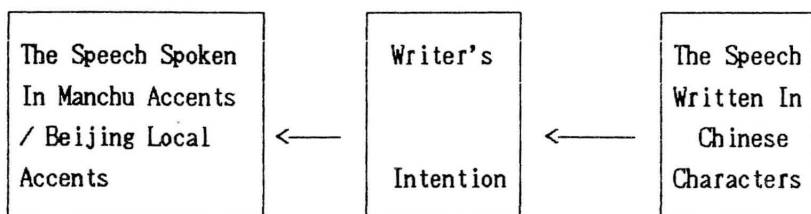


Figure XIII : Output Process From The Speech
Written In Chinese Characters

In other words:

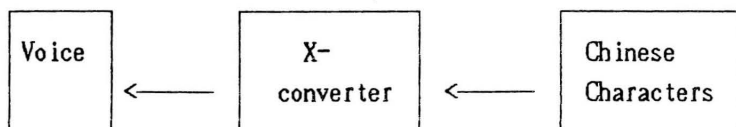


Figure XIV : Output Process From Chinese Characters

1. 4. 1. 2 ON THE MANCHU LANGUAGE

First we show the examples in which the Manchu nationality speaks the Manchu language.

34. Huang2 Taiji42 deng3 Fan4 Wencheng22 koutou42 yihou34, ming4 tai zai4
皇 太極 等 范文程 叩頭 以後 命 他在
duimian44 zuoxia40, yong4 Manzhouyu313 youl u14 de0 wendao40: " Hong2
對面 坐下 用 滿州語 憂慮 地 問道 洪
Chengchou22 jian1 bu4 guixiang12, yijing31 jueshi22 santian11 la0.
承禱 堅 不 歸降 已經 絕食 三天 啦
Ni3 kan4 zhe4 shi0 zenme30 ban4 ? " (LI III 2, p. 701)

你看這是怎麼辦

SUBJECT WORD : Huang1 Taiji42

linguistic information : Manzhouyu313

35. Libu34 guanjiang14 Hong2 Chengchou22 qingzui34 de0 hua4 yong4 Manyu33
禮部 官將 洪 承禱 請罪 的話 用 滿語
zhuanzou34 Qingdi14 zhi1 hou4, Huang2 Taiji42 yong4 Manyu33 shuo1-le0
轉奏 清帝 之後 皇 太極 用 滿語 說了
jiju34 hua4. (LI III 3, p. 745)

几句 話

SUBJECT WORD : Huang2 Taiji42

linguistic information : Manyu33

36. Deng3 chaojianli243 bi4, tai yong4 Manzhouyu313 xiang4 Wang2, Gong1,
等 朝見禮 畢 他用 滿州語 向 王 公
dachenmen420 wendao40: "Songshan11 you3 xiaoxi10 ma0 ?" (LI III 2, p. 680)
大臣們 問道 松山 有 消息 嗎

SUBJECT WORD : tai

linguistic information : Manzhouyu313

37. Diren22 dangshi12 jiu4 renchu40 tai lai2, yong4 Manzhouyu313 fachu10
敵人 當時 就 認出 他 來 用 滿州語 發出
shengli44 de0 huanjiao14: "Zhuodaole140 ! Zhuodaole140 ! Hong2 Chengchou22
勝利 的 歡叫 捉道了 捉道了 洪 承禱
zhuodaole140 !" (LI III 2, p. 688)

捉道了

SUBJECT WORD : diren22

linguistic information : manzhouyu313

The above examples contain the writer's linguistic comments on the languages

of the Emperor "Huang2 Taiji42" and "diren22(the enemy)".

If the readers are Manchu nationalities who can understand the Manchu language, the writer's intention that the speeches written in Chinese characters be converted to Manchu voices is effective. In this case we can make the following model:

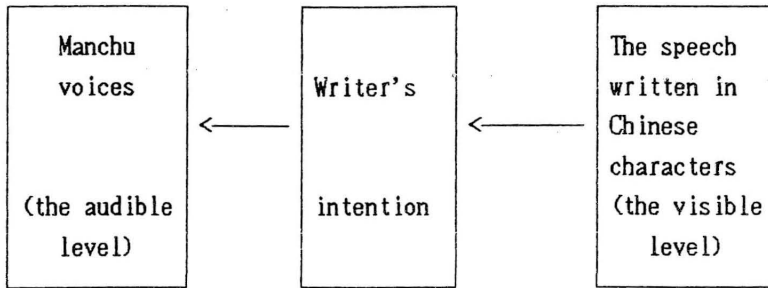


Figure XV : Output Process For Manchu Voices

So the writer's intention has the same role as that of a D/A-converter.

But the majority of the readers are the Han nationality. In that case, there exists no model as the above, because most of the Han nationality can not understand the Manchu language. So the speech in sentences 34, 35, 36 and 37 are "symbols which only represent the meanings of those speeches".

The following model is thus ineffective, because the readers do not understand the Manchu language.

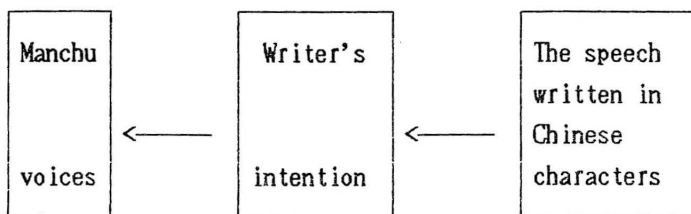


Figure XVI : Output Process For Manchu Voices

It should be noted clearly that sentences 34, 35, 36 and 37 contrast with sentence 2. In sentence 2, the speech "Saiyin41, Zhaqi12 saiyin41 賽因, 扎奇 賽因" comprises "symbols which only represent the voices of that speech".

Secondly we present examples in which the Han nationality speaks the Manchu language.

38. Fan4 Wencheng22 liji42 qi3 shen1 yong4 liuli24 de0 Manzhouyu313 dadao24:
 范 文程 立即 起身 用 流利 的 滿州語 答道
 "Qing3 bixia44 bu2 bi4 guoyu42 jiaolü14. Hong2 Chengchou22 suiran12 shen-
 請 陛下 不必 過于 焦慮 洪 承疇 雖然 身
 ti13 yuanjiu24 xuruo14, jin1 you4 jueshi22 san1 ri4, qingkuang24 bu4 jial,
 体 原就 虚弱 今 又 絕食 三 日 情况 不佳
 dan4 tal meiri34 yin3 kaishui13 shuci44, kanlai40 yi4 liang3 tian1 nei4
 但 他 每日 飲 開水 數次 看来 一 兩 天 內
 shang4 bu2 zhi4 jueming24. Yi3 chen2 kanlai42 quan4 tal huixin21 zhuan-
 尚 不 至 絕命 以 臣 看来 勸 他 回心 轉
 yi34, shang4 feil hao2 wu2 banfa43. (LI III 2 p. 701)
 意 尚 非 毫 无 辦法
 SUBJECT WORD : Fan4 Wencheng22
 linguistic information : liuli24 de0 Manzhouyu313
39. Fan4 Wencheng22 jinli44 jiang1 nanfeng21 yici42 yong4 Manyu33 jieshi34 de0
 范 文程 尽力 將 男風 一詞 用 滿語 解釈 得
 shi3 Huang2 Taiji42 mingbai20, ranhou24 jiezhe10 shuo1: "Jinshi44 Mingguo22
 使 皇 太極 明白 然后 接着 說 近世 明国
 shi4 dafu41 shihao44 nanfeng21 budan24 tian2 bu4 wei2 chi3, fan3 yiwei32
 士 大夫 嗜好 男風 不但 恬 不 為 耻 反 以為
 shenghuo12 yaqu34, zai4 pengyou20 jian1 hao2 bu4 biji44. (LI III 2, p. 703)
 生活 雅趣 在 朋友 間 毫 不 避忌
 SUBJECT WORD : Fan4 Wencheng22
 linguistic information : Manyu33
40. Fan4 Wencheng22 yong4 Manyu33 huida22: "Chen2 zuori24 na2 gei3 Hong2
 范 文程 用 滿語 回答 臣 昨日 拿 給 洪
 Chengchou22 kanguo40, tal shuo1 que4 xi4 nanchao22 huangdi24 de0 qin-
 承疇 看過 他 說 確 系 南朝 皇帝 的 親
 bil3, shangbian40 gai4 de0 'huangdi24 zhi1 bao3' ye3 shi0 zhen1 de0."
 筆 上辺 蓋 的 皇帝 之 宝 也 是 真 的
 (LI III 2, p. 766)
 SUBJECT WORD : Fan4 Wencheng22
 linguistic information : Manyu33

"Fan4 Wencheng22" is a Han. His Manchu is assumed to be spoken in Manchu voices. But his speech was written in Chinese characters in the written text. So the speech in sentences 38, 39 and 40 comprises "symbols which

only represent the meanings of that speech.

1.4.2 DESCRIPTIONS OF THE INDEFINITE PERSONS

Here we present examples in which the writers comment on the indefinite (unknown) persons' speech. The writers intended to convert the written speech to spoken voices which contained local accents.

41. "Dixiongmen⁴⁰⁰ ! Zenme³⁰ huifu²⁴ Qingyao¹¹ ?" Yige²⁰ nongzhong²⁴ de⁰ Huai-
弟兄們 怎麼 回復 清妖 一個 濃重 的 淮
bei²³ kouyin³¹ dai⁴⁰ tou⁴², guchali³⁴⁰ huixiang²³-qi⁰ shenchen¹² xiong-
北 口音 帶頭 古剎里 回響 起 深沈 雄
zhuang²⁴ de⁰ housheng³¹: "Shi⁴ tong² shengsi¹³, wanku⁴³ bu⁴ ci² !"
壯 的 吼聲 誓 同 生死 萬苦 不 辭
(XING II p. 518)
SUBJECT WORD : yige²⁰ nongzhong²⁴ de⁰ Huaibei²³ kouyin³¹
linguistic information : Huaibei²³ kouyin³¹
42. Yige²⁰ Shangzhou¹¹ de⁰ kouyin³¹ wen⁴: "Zenme³⁰ da³ ge⁰ penti¹⁴ hui⁴
一個 商州 的 口音 問 怎麼 打 個 噴嚏 會
xiasi⁴³ laohu³³ ?" (LI II 2, p. 611)
嚇死 老虎
SUBJECT WORD : Yige²⁰ Shangzhou¹¹ de⁰ kouyin³¹
linguistic information : Shangzhou¹¹ de⁰ kouyin³¹
43. Yige²⁰ Shanxi³¹ kouyin³¹ de⁰ toumu²⁴ dengzhe⁴⁰ yanjing³⁰ shuo¹: "Buxing⁴²!
一個 陝西 口音 的 頭目 瞪着 眼睛 說 不行
Mei² you³ dashuai⁴⁴ de⁰ lingjian⁴⁴, shui² ye³ bu⁴ neng² chujin¹⁴ !"
沒 有 大帥 的 令箭 誰 也 不 能 出進
(LI I 3, p. 761)
SUBJECT WORD : Yige²⁰ Shanxi³¹ kouyin³¹ de⁰ toumu²⁴
linguistic information : Shanxi³¹ kouyin³¹
44. "Shui² de⁰ xiaodui³⁴ ?" Yige²⁰ Ansaixian¹¹⁴ kouyin³¹ huida²²: "Liu² Chun-
誰 的小隊 一個 安塞縣 口音 回答 劉 春
niu¹² de⁰ daliang³² xiaodui³⁴. A4, Wang² dage⁴¹, ni³ zai⁴ zhaishang⁴⁰ ?
牛 的 打糧 小隊 啊 王 大哥 你 在 寨上
(LI II 2, p. 540)
SUBJECT WORD : Yige²⁰ Ansaixian¹¹⁴ kouyin³¹
linguistic information : Ansaixian¹¹⁴ kouyin³¹

So we can make the following model:

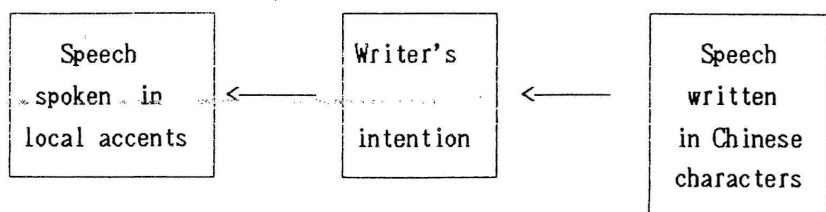


Figure XVII : Output process of the speech spoken in local accents (=Figure XI)

In other words :

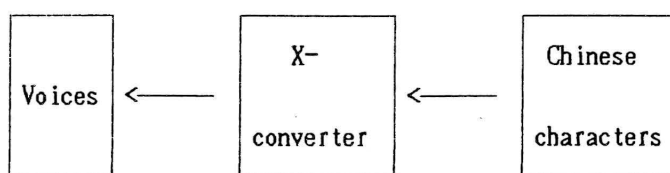


Figure XVIII : Output process for voices (= Figure XII)

So the X in Figure XVIII thus becomes the D/A-converter. The commentators are "WRITERS".

1.4.3 LINGUISTIC ANALYSES BY THE WRITERS

Here we present the linguistic analyses by the writers. Look at the following example:

45. Yinwei10 Zhang1 Xianzhong41 daoguo40 Luzhoufu213, zhidao10 Hefeiren222
 因為 張 獻忠 到過 廬州府 知道 合肥人
 bu2 hui4 fal "mu3" he2 "ji1" liangge30 yin1, ba3 muji31 shuocheng12
 不 會 發 mu3 和 ji1 兩個 音 把 母雞 說成
 "mengzi31", juede20 youqu34, suoyi33 kanjian40 Ruan3 Zhidian14 shenti13
 猛滋 覺得 有趣 所以 看見 阮 之錫 身體
 aipang34, zou3 lu4 yaohuang24, jiu4 ti4 tal qi3-le0 ge0 chuohao44 jiao4
 矮胖 走 路 搖晃 就 替他 起了 個 綽號 叫
 "Lao3 Mengzi31". (LI I 2, p. 368)
 老 猛滋

We can analyse the above analysis as follows:

	THE AUDIBLE LEVEL	THE VISIBLE LEVEL
合肥話	mengzi31 ———> A/D-converter ———> 母雞 (hen) <—— D/A-converter <—— (hen)	
官話	muji31 ———> A/D-converter ———> 母雞 (hen) <—— D/A-converter <—— (hen)	

Figure XIX : THE ANALYSIS OF "母雞"

In Hefei22 dialect, the chinese characters "母雞(hen)" (the visible level language datum) is converted to the voices "mengzi31(hen)" (the audible level language datum) through the D/A-converter. In Mandarin, "母雞" is converted to "muji31". So in Mandarin, the voice "mengzi31" (audible level language) is only a phonetic representation which has no meaning, although it can exist as Mandarin phonemes. If we put it into Chinese characters, we can get "猛滋" which has no meaning as a Mandarin word. The following conversion process can not occur, because both audible and visible level language data must have meanings.

	AUDIBLE LEVEL LANGUAGE DATA	VISIBLE LEVEL LANGUAGE DATA
MANDARIN	*mengzi31 ———> A/D-converter ———> (zero meaning)	*猛滋 (zero meaning)

Secondly we will discuss the following example.

46. Zhanli44-zai4 zuoyou34 de0 muliaomen420 he2 suishi24 zhongjun11 quan2 dou1
 站立 在 左右 的 幕僚們 和 隨侍 中軍 全 都
 xin1 zhong1 bixiao34, anzhong41 jiaohuan14 yanse34. Tebie42 shi0 Jiang-
 心 中 鄙笑 暗中 交換 眼色 特別 是 江
 nan12 ji2 de0 muliaomen420 yin1 "鳥"zi4 zuo4 diao3 zi4 jieshi34, duyin21
 南 籍 的 幕僚們 因 鳥字作屖字解釋 讀音
 ye3 wanguan22 yiyang24, zai4 xin1 zhong1 xiao4 de0 geng4 xiong1. LI II
 也 完全 一樣 在 心 中 笑 得 更 凶
 2, p. 508)

In order to analyse this text, we can also use the D/A- and A/D- converters.

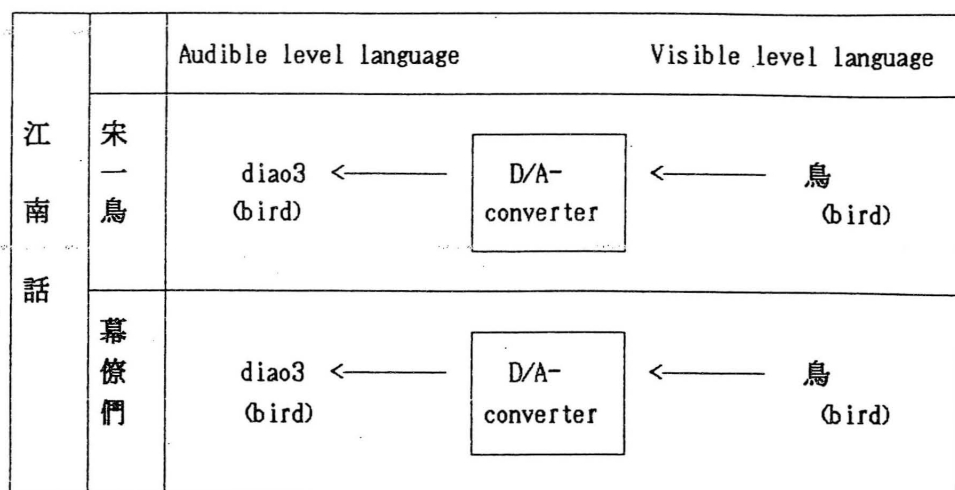


Figure XX : Output process from "鳥" to "diao3"

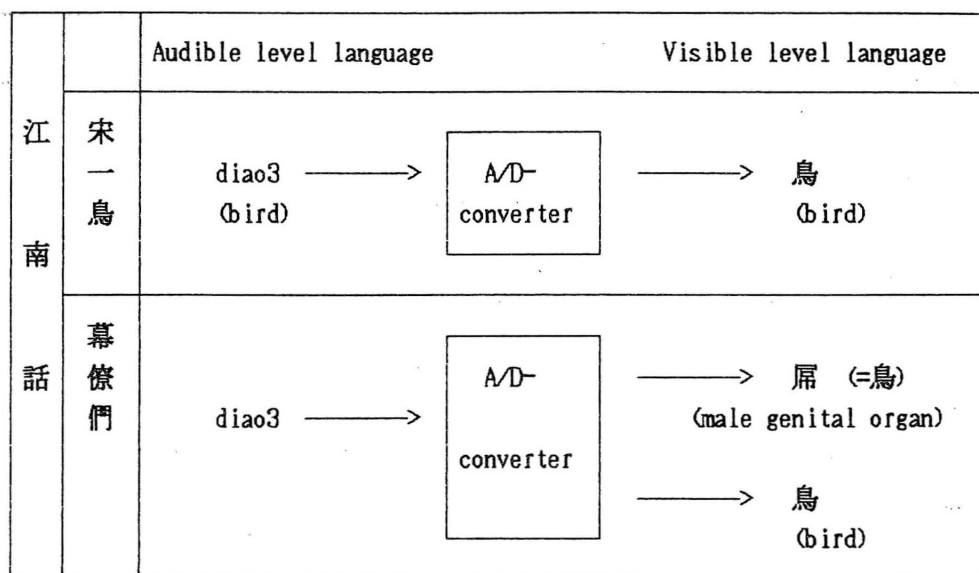


Figure XXI : Input process from "diao3" to "鳥, 屌"

We can summarize the above Figures as follows:

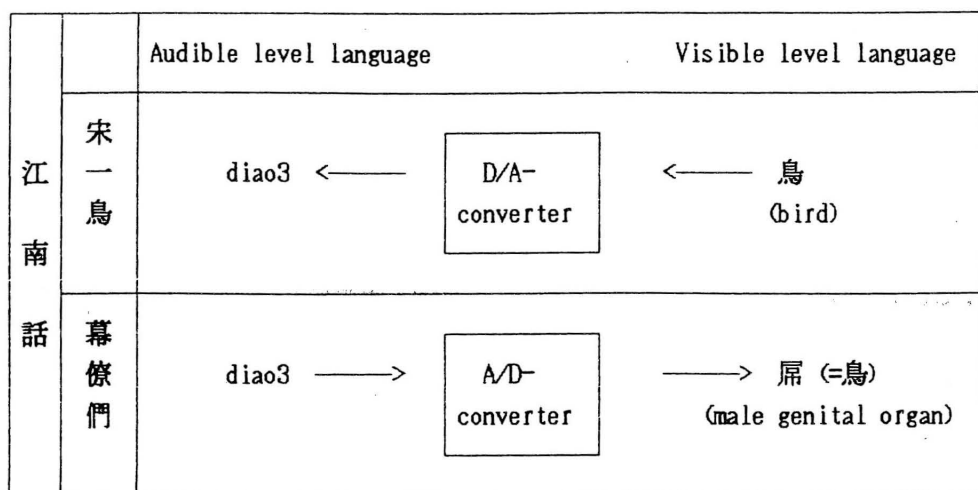


Figure XXII : Output process from "鳥" to "屌"

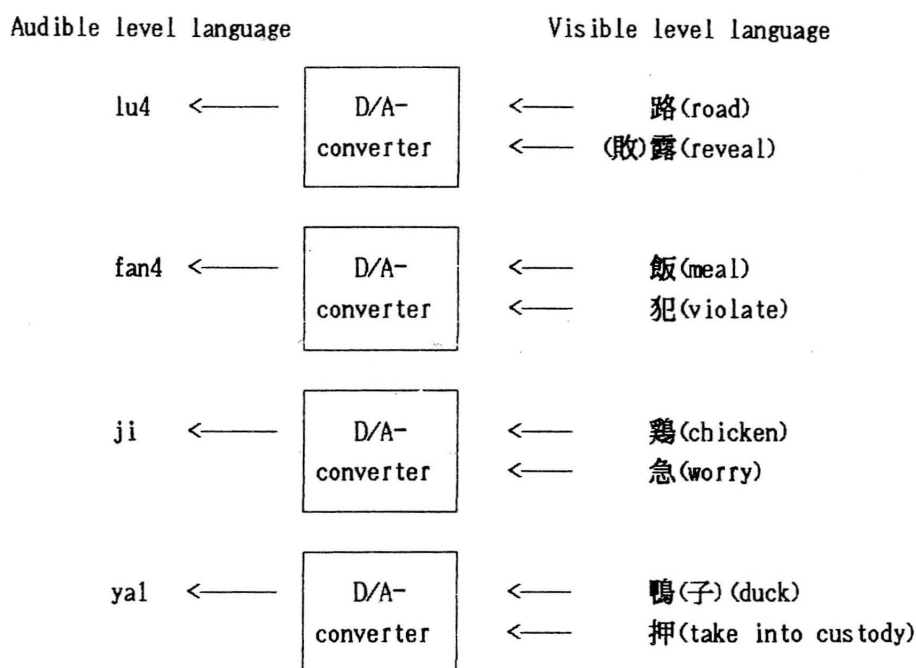
Going through the A/D-converter, the spoken voice of Song4 Yiniao43 (=宋一鳥), "diao3" was converted to the visible level language "屌 (=鳥)". "鳥"字作屌字解, means that the 幕僚們 (=assistants to a general) selected "屌"字 after going through the A/D-converter in Figure XXI.

Finally we discuss the following example.

47. Yuanlai22 bendi34 ganzhi30 he2 gedi44 nongmin22 duiwu43 zhong1 dou1 you3
 原来 本地 杆子 和 各地 農民 隊伍 中 都 有
 xuduo31 cihui24 shi0 fan4 jihui40 de0, yong4 lingwai44 chuangzao44 de0
 許多 詞彙 是 犯 忌諱 的 用 另外 創造 的
 cihui24 daiti44, yidaidai244 liuchuan22-xialai00, jiaozuo44 heihua14.
 詞彙 代替 一代代 流傳 下來 叫做 黑話
 Liru42 lu4 he2 bailu44 de0 lu4 zi4 tongyin21, shuocheng12 tiaozhi20, dai-
 例如 路 和 敗露 的 露 字 同音 說成 条子 帶
 lu44 de0 xiangdao43 jiaozuo44 dai4 tiaozhi20 de0; fan4 he2 fan4 tongyin21,
 路 的 向導 叫做 帶 条子 的 飯 和 犯 同音
shuocheng12 rangzhi20, er2 chil fan4 jiu4 jiaozuo44 tian2 rangzhi20; ji1
 說成 瓢子 而 吃 飯 就 叫做 填 瓢子 雞
he2 ji2 tongyin21, ji1zi10 shuocheng10 jianzuizi130, ji1 jiao4 shuocheng12
 和 急 同音 雞子 說成 尖嘴子 雞 叫 說成

jianzuizi130 fangqi44; ya1 he2 ya1 tongyin21, yazi10 shuocheng12 bian-
 尖嘴子 放气 鴨 和 押 同音 鴨子 說成 扁
 zuizi1330. You4 you3 yixie41..... (LI I 1, p. 147)
 嘴子 又 有 一些

Using the D/A-converters, we can analyse the above as follows:



Going through the bandits' argot translator, these audible level language data were changed to another set of audible level language data.

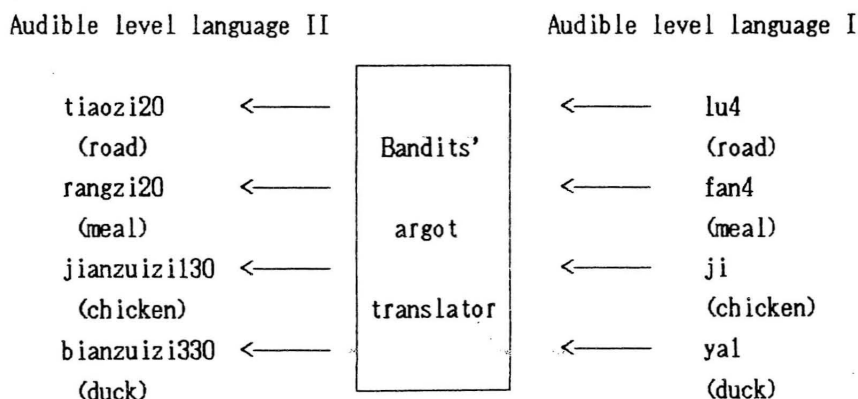


Figure XXIII: Change from one audible level language to another

In fact, the audible level language items "tiaozi20, rangzi20, jianzuizi130, bianzuizi330" do not mean "road, meal, chicken, and duck", respectively. They mean "a strip of paper, pulp, rat, and natatorial bird", respectively. Here we present the normal converting processes for these words.

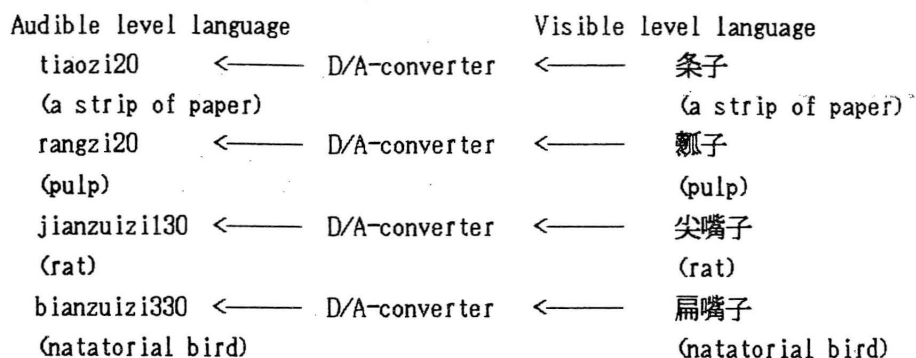


Figure XXIV : Normal output process for
the audible level language

Note the differences of meanings between Figure XXIII and Figure XXIV.
These differences are shown as follows:

Audible level language	Figure XXIII	Figure XXIV
	(normal meanings)	(meanings of the bandits' argot)
tiaozi20	a strip of paper	road
rangzi20	pulp	meal
jianzuizi130	rat	chicken
bianzuizi330	natatorial bird	duck

Figure XXV : Differences of meanings between
Figure XXIII and Figure XXIV

So the Chinese characters "条子, 瓢子, 尖嘴子, 扁嘴子" in example 47 are not really visible level language data, they are merely phonetic representations. Only on this point are these Chinese characters similar to the speech "Sai-yin41 ! Zhaqi12 saiyin! 賽因! 扎奇 賽因!" in example 2.

2. COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

- (i) In 1.1, no converter is used. The Manchu language of the Emperor "Huang2 Taiji42 皇太極" which is written in Chinese characters comprises only phonemic markers.
- (ii) In 1.2, A/D-converters are used.
- (iii) In 1.3, A/D-converters are used.
- (iv) In 1.4.1.1, D/A-converters are used.
- (v) In 1.4.1.2, no converter is used. Although the Manchu speech in the examples from 30 to 36 are written in Chinese characters, these Chinese characters do not represent the phonetic sounds. They are markers which only represent meanings.
- (vi) In 1.4.2, D/A-converters are used.
- (vii) In 1.4.3, both A/D- and D/A-converters are used.

From the above summaries, it is clear that the roles of the linguistic comments in 0.3 DATA will be interpreted explicitly by introducing the following parameters and hypothetical mechanisms.

- (1) parameters the audible level language
the visible level language
- (2) hypothetical mechanisms A/D-converter
D/A-converter

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