

CHAPTER IV

TRACES OF STYLISTIC VARIABLES IN MODERN STANDARD CHINESE -A TENTATIVE PRAGMATIC APPROACH-

Paper presented to the 19th International
Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and
Linguistics
12-14 September, 1986, Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

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0 Introduction

It is said that there are very few stylistic variables in MSC. When I studied at Nankai University in Tianjin City, I found that this was true in the current students' conversation. The functions of stylistic variables are

often realized by extra-linguistic devices. Those devices are facial expressions, gestures and so on. However, as they stand in formal situations, they actually contrive various kinds of stylistic variables.

Honorific expressions typically appear in epistolary styles. Kinship terms are often used as honorific expressions. Epistolary styles in letters are among classical styles, so it is sometimes not easy to decide the discourse. Kinship terms differ much in places, and their systems are very complicated. They are not investigated easily.

So we need data which are easy to investigate and which are easy to make the discourse explicit. Although they seem to lack the strictness of documents, historical novels written in MSC are still useful. The merits of these linguistic data are that we can understand the discourse and the relations among people explicitly. As these are written in modern language, it is very easy for us to search for classical styles which are used in a daily life and which are not used but only understood in current speech.

As these linguistic data are written by contemporary writers, those writers' capability of using classical Chinese is not perfectly reliable. Nevertheless if we sacrifice the strictness of linguistic data and consider the classical Chinese used in MSC as the traces of Chinese people's consciousness of esteem, these writers seem to be reliable.

In this paper, the investigation is carried out by using historical novels written in MSC as the linguistic data, so some of the examples can be found in current speech and some not. The aim of this paper is not in studying usages of MSC's stylistic variables, but in investigating the linguistic environment where they occur.

0.1 The aim of this investigation

The most popular radio broadcast in People's Republic of China is a serial radio drama. When we make it a rule to listen to it every day, we can understand the story very well. But sometimes we cannot understand at all. The parts which we cannot understand the meaning clearly are witty jokes or idioms which are based on classical Chinese. If we listen to it very carefully, we see that the honorific or humble expressions have older styles of speech. Especially these phenomena are very prominent in historical novels such as Xingxingcao (星星草) and Li Zicheng (李自成). Although the soldiers of the farmer's army speak modern Chinese, the intellectuals in the government's army such as Li Hongzhang (李鸿章) and Zeng Guofan (曾国藩) speak in a classical style of Chinese.

Most of foreigners cannot understand these intellectuals' speech. Native speakers, however, can understand them. They do not use such classical

Chinese in their daily lives, but can make the meaning clear, that is, they can accept and comprehend such classical styles in their ordinary linguistic competence. This fact proves that there exists a consciousness of esteem in Chinese people's manners of thinking which are said to be disappearing along with changes in the social system.

0.2 The linguistic data for this investigation

1. 长篇历史小说『星星草（上卷）』（凌力著）（北京出版社，1980年4月北京）
2. 长篇历史小说『星星草（下卷）』（凌力著）（北京出版社，1980年10月北京）
3. 长篇历史小说『李自成（第一卷·上册、下册）』（姚雪垠著）（中国青年出版社，第一版1963年7月北京，第二版1977年7月北京）
4. 长篇历史小说『李自成（第二卷·上册、中册、下册）』（姚雪垠著）（中国青年出版社，1976年12月北京）
5. 长篇历史小说『李自成（第三卷·上册、中册、下册）』（姚雪垠著）（中国青年出版社，1981年6-8月）

0.3 Previous studies

Studies of Chinese honorific expressions are very rare, because it is difficult for them to belong to the existing fields of studies such as phonemics, syntax and semantics. Compared with the studies of Japanese stylistic variables, those of Chinese ones are very rare.

We cannot find sections which primarily describe the stylistic variables in the following university textbooks for modern Chinese language.

1. 『现代汉语，（上册、下册）』（黄伯荣·廖序东主编）（甘肃人民出版社，1979年8月，1980年3月，兰州）
 2. 『新编·现代汉语，（上册、下册）』（张静主编）（上海教育出版社，1980年6月，12月，上海）
 3. 『现代汉语·增订本』（胡裕树主编）（上海教育出版社，1981年7月第三版，上海）
- The following books were published in 1950s.

4. 『中国文法要略·中卷』（吕叔湘著）（商务印书馆，1954年，上海，pp. 50-55）
5. 『汉语史稿·中册』（王力著）（科学出版社，1958年，北京，pp. 275-278）

In 4, the writer described "honorific and humble expressions" in chapter 10 "Demonstratives (definite)". Classical Chinese was discussed there. In 5, the writer discussed "honorific expressions for personal pronouns" in section 35 "a development of personal pronouns". The writer primarily presented examples of classical Chinese.

We cannot find any description for stylistic variables in the following books written in American English. The writers need not describe them, because the textbooks for grammar do not describe the meanings of utterance but need to present the sentence meanings. (Lyons 1977: 643) (NOTE 1)

6. A Grammar of Spoken Chinese, (Yuen-Ren Chao, University of California Press, 1968)

7. Mandarin Chinese - A Functional Reference Grammar, (Charles N. Li and Sandra A. Thompson, University of California Press, 1981)

The following articles written in Japanese describe Chinese honorific expressions.

8. Ohta, Tatsuo. "Problems of Chinese honorific expressions" (Gengo seikatu, No. 249, 1972. pp. 44-49)

太田辰夫「中国における敬語の問題」(『言語生活』249号, 1972年 pp. 44-49)

9. Tobdoh, Akiyasu. "Chinese honorific expressions" (Lectures on honorific expressions, Vol. 8, Honorific expressions in the world, Meiji syoin, 1974. pp. 139-162)

藤堂明保「中国語の敬語」(敬語講座第八巻『世界の敬語』, 明治書院, 1974年 pp. 139-162)

10. Koshimizu, Masaru. "Honorific expressions in Chinese" (Iwanami Lectures, Japanese Language, No. 4, Honorific expressions, Iwanami syoten, 1977. pp. 271-300)

奥水優「中国語における敬語」(岩波講座・『日本語 4 敬語』, 岩波書店, 1977年, pp. 271-300)

Koshimizu(1977) discussed usages of honorific expressions in MSC. He only describes honorific expressions appearing in modern Chinese. His description is systematic and technical. However, 8 and 9 above merely present introductions to Chinese honorific expressions for general readers.

In the present paper, we expand the scope of descriptions wider than the previous studies. We also present the expressions which Chinese people feel are courteous or formal, that is, beautified expressions. A tentative analysis of Chinese anti-honorific expressions is also presented at the end of this paper.

0.4 New contributions found in this investigation

The contributions in this paper are as follows:

(1) A primitive definition for the general characteristics of Chinese stylistic variables is presented.

i) Stylistic variables are kinds of consideration towards some objects.

ii) Those kinds of consideration involve speakers' evaluative attitudes towards the objects.

iii) The speakers treat the objects differently on the basis of their considerations and evaluative attitudes to them. There should be different expressions which reflect those differences.

iv) Only if there are different expressions, can the stylistic variables

exist in MSC.

- (2) Stylistic variables have a new category "beautified expressions". Anti-honorific expressions such as abusive expressions, arrogant expressions, and familiar expressions are described, too. (NOTE 2)
- (3) We not only describe stylistic variables in current speech, but also expand the scope of them to those that have been disappearing in utterances of current speech but are still understood by hearing. That is to inquire into traces of stylistic variables underlying MSC.

1. Traces of stylistic variables in MSC

1.1 The general definition for stylistic variables in MSC

1.1.1 The speaker's consideration towards the object

1.1.1.1 The speaker's consideration towards the listener

The underlined words in the following examples express the speaker's consideration towards the hearers.

1. "啊,我一直忘记问你,你这位大哥贵姓?" (李 I 上 88) (honorific) (高夫人→陌生人)
2. "小人贱姓白,名叫如玉。" (李 III 中 715) (humble) (白如玉→洪承畴)
3. "先生,请坐。" (李 I 上 16) (courteous) (皇帝→杨嗣昌)
4. "他(大天王)恨恨地望着郝摇旗,问道:"你小子要报私仇么?" (李 I 上 241) (abusive) (大天王→郝摇旗)
5. 摇旗回答说:"老子今夜只平公愤,不报私仇。走吧!" (李 I 上 241) (arrogant) (郝摇旗→大天王)

Example 1 is an honorific, 2 is a humble, 3 is a courteous expression. We can observe optional agreements between words in these examples, "zhe4 wei4 dage41这位大哥" and "guixing44贵姓" in 1, "xiaoren32小人" and "jianxing44" in 2, "xiansheng10先生" and "qing3请" in 3. Example 4 is a pejorative, 5 is an arrogant expression.

1.1.1.2 The speaker's consideration towards the agent

In the following example 1, the verb "guomu44过目" expresses Li3李 Yan2岩's honorific attitude to Li3李 Chuangwang32闯王. In 2, the verb "baiye44拜谒" expresses Hongniangzi220红娘子's humble attitude towards the two men.

1. 李岩回答说:"写好了,尚须稍作修改,再请闯王过目。" (李 II 下 1277)

(李岩→阎王) (an honorific expression)

2. 听说牛先生和军师都在这书房里，红娘子要来拜谒二位，这也是很应该的。(李 II 下 1142) (红娘子→二位 (牛金星、宋献策) (a humble expression)

1.1.1.3 The speaker's consideration for the content of the story

1. 在酒筵中间，刘忠文恳切地说道：“关于小袁营重回阎王旗下的事，请各位万勿迟疑。阎王为人，豁达大度，不拘小节。只要诸位真心悔悟，觉今是而昨非，我敢担保大元帅决不会追究前事。倘若他是那种目光短浅，器量狭窄的人决不会命愚弟两次前来，反复敦劝。难道李阎王没有力量派兵前来？非不能也，盖不为也。他爱护时中将军，且高夫人念念不忘养女，故极盼时中将军回去，转祸为福，和好如初。望诸位千万不要辜负大元帅殷殷至意！”(李 III 下 1580)

The speaker Liu2刘 Zhongwen12忠文 is a messenger dispatched by Li3李 Zicheng42自成. The hearer Yuan2袁 Shizhong21时中 is a leader of the army who betrayed Li3李 Zicheng42自成 and ran away. The content of Liu2刘 Zhongwen12忠文's speech is "a demand for Yuan袁's surrender". So all the words expressing the second persons are "gewei44各位" and "zhuwei14诸位" in order not to hurt a hearer's feeling. In other words the content of the speech inherently hurt the hearer's pride, so the speaker Liu2刘 Zhongwen12忠文 is considerate of the hearer, using honorific expressions "gewei44各位" and "zhuwei14诸位".

Although Liu2刘 Zhongwen12忠文 uses official titles "Dayuanshuai424大元帅" and "Li3李 Chuangwang32阎王" to refer to Li3李 Zicheng42自成, he also uses the pronoun "ta1他" which expresses a humble meaning. Because non-anaphoric "ta1他" expresses a discourteous meaning. Thus Liu2刘 Zhongwen12忠文 calls his leader in a discourteous manner which indirectly raises the position of the hearer.

"yudi24愚弟" is a humble, "Shizhong21时中 jiangjun41将军" is an honorific expression. These expressions are used on the basis of the consideration for the content of speech.

1.1.1.4 The speaker's consideration for the situation

In the following example 1, Hui4 Mei3慧梅, (the wife of Yuan2袁 Shizhong21时中) calls Yuan2 Shizhong21 "ta1她 baba40爸爸 (her father)". She considers the situation when the baby within her will grow up in the future.

1. 如果袁时中被杀了，她即使能活下去，将来小孩长大，问她爸爸 (=袁时中) 是怎么死的，她如何对孩子说话呀！想到这里，她走进卧房，倒在床上，哭了

起来。(李 III 下 p. 1613)

1.1.1.5 The speaker's consideration for the device of communication

The following two examples have epistolary styles used in letters. The writer Li³ Hongzhang²¹李鸿章 and Zuo³ Zongtang¹²左宗棠 wrote their first names. They were considerate of the device of communication.

1. 师相爱我，劝罢运防，鸿章死不肯舍，犹九师当年不退转金陵也！运防地长兵杂人皆虑其难恃。然长墙已成，尚可凭靠，鸿章尤不能失信于各军。(李鸿章→曾国藩) (星 下 p. 363)
2. 今宗棠领受钦差大臣之重任，率军五十余营，不但即可抵达西安。(左宗棠→李祥和) (星 下 p. 370)

1.1.2 The speaker's evaluative attitude

The speaker's consideration involves his evaluative attitude.

1.1.2.1 Upper-and-lower rank relations

The following examples are cases in which an upper-and-lower rank relation gives an influence to the form of address. In 1, yuchen²²愚臣 means "I". The speaker is Lu² Xiangsheng⁴¹卢象升, one of the generals. The hearer is the emperor. The hearer stood on an upper rank. So the speaker used a humble expression. In 2, the servant Gu⁴ Xian³顾显 uses an honorific expression to his master Lu² Xiangsheng⁴¹卢象升. The speaker stood on a lower rank.

1. "用兵作战，自宜慎重。但以愚臣看来，流贼中若高迎祥与李自成一股，坚甲铁骑，部伍严整，其手下强兵悍将，不让安、史，只是诸臣讳言，朝廷未之深知。(李 I 上 p. 33) (卢象升→皇上)
2. " 老爷没想到李奇在老爷面前那么好，他竟是东厂的侦事人。(李 I 上 p. 27) (仆人顾显→卢象升)

1.1.2.2 Friendly-and-serious relation

Zhe⁴ haizi²⁰这孩子(this child) in the following example 1 expresses Li³ Zicheng⁴²李自成's friendly attitude to Zhang¹ Nai⁴张鼐. Enshi¹¹恩师(a mentor) and mensheng²¹门生(a disciple) in 2, express Sun¹ Chuanting²²孙传庭's serious manner of speaking to the minister Hong² Chengchou²²洪承畴. Both are examples of friendly-and-serious relations influencing the forms of address.

1. 闯王拍着张鼐的肩膀说，同时想着：" 这孩子真不错，磨练成啦，永远也不会泄气！"(李 I 上 p. 73) (闯王→张鼐)

2. “恩师 (=洪承畴) 放心。依门生 (=孙传庭) 看来，闯贼经过今日整日大战，只剩下两千多人，……” (李 I 上 p. 226) (孙传庭→洪承畴)

1.1.2.3 Formal / normal / informal expressions

“zuxia24足下” in 1 is Li3 Zicheng42李自成’s formal expression to Li3 Yan2李岩. “Linqun22林泉” and “ni3你” in 2 are normal ways of speaking. “dage41大哥(elder brother)” and “Chuangwangshu321闯王叔(uncle Chuangwang)” are informal expressions.

1. 足下 (你=李岩) 比我想得仔细，愿听听详细高见。(李 II 下 p. 1148)
(李自成→李岩)
2. 林泉 (=李岩)，请你详细讲一讲你的高见。(李 II 下 p. 1151)
(李自成→李岩)
3. “大哥，我没有好东西孝敬咱闯王叔，这一匹风子倒还骑得，一天能走五百里。你带回去给咱闯王叔，也算是表一表我的孝心。” (李 I 上 p. 311)
(黑虎星→李过)

1.1.2.4 Refined / normal / rough expressions

“xiansheng10先生(Mr.)” in 1 is a refined expression. “ni3你(you)” in 2 is a normal expression. “laodongxi310老东西(a dotard)” in 3 is a rough expression.

1. 洪承畴不说话，也不睁眼。那富有魅力的声音又说：“我愿意帮助先生成为南朝忠烈之臣，所以特来劝先生饮水数口，神智稍清，以便死前做你应做的事。先生为何如此不懂事呀？” (李 III 中 pp. 709-10) (庄妃博尔济吉特氏→洪承畴)
2. 这位满洲女子接着说道：“不是今天，便是明天，你为南朝尽节的时刻就到。倘不投降，必然饿死，或是被杀，决不能再活下去。你是进士出身，又是大臣，不应该在糊涂中死去。我劝你喝几口水，方好振作精神，趁现在…… (李 III 中 p. 710)
(庄妃→洪承畴)
3. 他 (=李自成) 皱皱眉头，用平静的声调说：“只要洪承畴没来潼关，事情就好办。这老东西用兵狡猾。我担心他已经悄悄地来到潼关了。” (李 I 上 p. 123)
(李自成→大家)

1.1.2.5 Strong / ordinary / weak expressions

The underlined words in the following examples used in Yuan2 Shizhong21袁时中’s speech to his wife “Hui4 Mei3慧梅”. “nUren32女人(a woman)” in 1 express the husband’s strong way of speech. “ni3你(you)” in 2 is an ordinary way of expression. “qing3 ni3(please)请你” in 3 is a weak way of speaking. This change of manner of speaking just coincides with the change of the husband’s position from a strong to a weak one in the novel.

1. 袁时中无话可说心中更加生气，不觉怒形于色，眼中几乎要冒出火来，用斩钉截铁的口气说：“我手下有的是将领，时泰也是一个将领，不能把兵权交给女人！”（李 III 下 p. 1605）（袁时中→慧梅）
2. 袁时中看到这种情形，长吁一口气，顿顿脚说：“好吧，就让你主持守寨之事。可是兵权交给你，你要对得起我呀！”（李 III 下 p. 1606）（袁时中→慧梅）
3. 袁时中也随即坐下，心中十分矛盾，但是话已出口，不能不将守寨的事交给慧梅。他用沉重的口气对慧梅说：“请你念及我们夫妻之情，把寨守牢。我如兵败，就回来守寨”。（同上）

1.1.3 Necessary conditions for the existence of stylistic variables

Basing on the speaker's consideration and evaluative attitude, there is a difference in the treatment given to the object. There should be different representations which reflect those different treatments. Only if there is a different representation, can there exist a stylistic variable in MSC.

1.1.3.1 Expressions meaning “wo3我 (I)”

The following examples from 1 to 7 are the lower rank person's humble expressions to the upper rank one.

1. 请皇爷放心。……。依奴婢看，昌平不要紧了。”（李 I 上 p. 7）
（高起潜→皇爷）
2. 卢象升不敢抬头，又说：“目今国危主忧，微臣敢不肝脑涂地，以报陛下？但兵饷须要接济。”（李 I 上 p. 33）（卢象升→皇上）
3. 孙传庭满心高兴，站起来说：“门生不敢，不敢。”（李 I 上 p. 110）
（孙传庭→洪承畴）
4. 总兵马科接着说：“这口宝剑，末将也曾听说，确是一口好剑。”（李 I 上 p. 110）
（总兵→孙传庭）
5. “小人不是胡说。小人是东厂派来的。”（李 I 上 p. 26）（李奇→卢象升）
6. 刚才小的（=邵时信）说要报三代血仇，这就是第一代血仇。（李 II 下 p. 1083）
（邵时信→李闯王）
7. 黑虎星赶快说：“小弟这里纵然有困难，怎敢留下闯王的东西？原是小弟错了，可不能一错再错！”（李 I 上 p. 310）（黑虎星→李过）

Examples 8 and 9 are humble expressions which are not affected by the upper-and-lower rank relation. “laozi30老子” in 10 is an arrogant expression.

8. “在下就是李过，特来拜候。”（李 I 上 p. 310）（李过→黑虎星）
9. “好吧，白谷兄多辛苦了。学生在此稍候一时，如闯贼拒不投降，学生也要亲去兄处督战。”（李 I 上 p. 232）（洪承畴→孙传庭）
10. “你是田见秀？”万人敌翻身坐起来，仰着头问。“老子是郝摇旗！你服不服？”

不等俘虏回答，郝摇旗在马上纵声大笑。（李 I 上 p. 187）（郝摇旗→万人敌）

The underlined words above are stylistic variables meaning "I".

1.1.3.2 Expressions meaning "Ni3你 (you)"

The following examples from 1 to 3 are the lower rank persons' honorific expressions to the upper rank ones.

1. 幕僚们互相观望，随后都用颜色要求那位因善于做诗受到巡抚另眼看待的同僚出来讲情。他走到巡抚面前，恭敬地作了一揖，说：“请老公祖息怒。方才这个亲兵虽然罪不容诛，但请老公祖姑念他过度疲倦，实出无心，法外施仁，饶他一条小命。（李 I 上 p. 223）（幕僚→孙传庭）
2. 大人目前处境，确实困难。（李 I 上 p. 56）（杨廷麟→卢象升）
3. ”恩师所虑极是。不过门生已有安排，诱他前来，自投罗网。（李 I 上 p. 100）（孙传庭→洪承畴）

The following examples are honorific expressions which are not affected by the upper-and-lower relation.

4. ”李大哥，小弟有一句话不知敢说不敢说。” ”老弟有什么话尽管说出来，何必见外？”（李 I 上 p. 311）（李过→黑虎星）
5. ”伯祥，弟正彷徨无计，没想到老兄翩然光临，不知将何以教我？”（李 I 上 p. 55）（卢象升→杨廷麟）
6. ”唉，兄台不知，真是一言难尽！各路援兵虽有五万，可是归弟指挥的只剩下两万人了。（李 I 上 p. 58）（卢象升→杨廷麟）

The underlined words above are stylistic variables meaning "you".

From the above examples in 1.1.3.1 and 1.1.3.2, we can observe that there are various kinds of representations meaning "I" and "you". That is, we can recognize that, based on the speaker's consideration and evaluative attitude, there are different treatments of the objects, and there are reflections to those different treatments. So the above examples fulfill the necessary conditions for the existence of stylistic variables in MSC.

1.2 Stylistic variables in MSC

1.2.1 Stylistic variables for the strict definition

Stylistic variables for the strict definition are honorific, humble, courteous, and beautified expressions.

1.2.1.1 Honorific expressions

1.2.1.1.1 Honorific expressions from the lower rank to the upper rank.

(noun phrases)

1. 皇上所见极是。(李 I 上 p. 14) (杨嗣昌→皇帝)
2. "陛下宏谋远虑, 自然非一般臣工所能明白。(李 I 上 p. 15) (杨嗣昌→皇帝)
3. 请恩师大人放心。(李 I 上 p. 100) (孙传庭→洪承畴)
4. 有一位幕僚知道皇帝将要召见他, 问道: "大人, 如果杨阁老和皇上问道大人对和战有何意见, 大人将如何回答?" (李 I 上 p. 23) (幕僚→卢象升)
5. 黑虎星越发高兴, 转向左右的头目说: "你们瞧瞧, 没有高山不显平地, 什么人儿不比不知高低。人家李闯王怎会跟咱们许多杆子一样, 上眼皮只看见下眼皮, 也没有雄心大志, 不是你想吃我, 便是我想吞你, 口里叫哥哥, 背后摸家伙。人家闯王……嘿, 这才是打江山的气象!" (李 I 上 p. 310) (黑虎星→李过)

1.2.1.1.2 Honorific expressions from the upper rank to the lower rank

(noun phrases)→ This expression relates to a humble expression from a semantic point of view.

1. 倘明日一战能将闯贼生擒, 我兄真乃建不世之功了。(李 I 上 p. 99) (洪承畴→孙传庭)
2. "但愿兄马到成功。" (李 I 上 p. 232) (洪承畴→孙传庭)
3. 大天王和过天星两股, 今春也为兄台分别击溃, 大天王随即投诚, 过天星逃往河南, 湖广一带。(李 I 上 p. 99) (洪承畴→孙传庭)
4. "高公, 皇上的意思如何?" (李 I 上 p. 10) (杨嗣昌→高起潜)
5. 另一个声音说: "李公子, 造反吧! 事到如今, 你老不造反也不行啦。" (李 II 下 p. 942) (你老→河南人对第二人称不用"您"字表示尊敬, 而用"你老") (姚雪垠)
6. 高起潜凑近他的耳朵咕哝说: "杨阁老, 你千万不要对皇上说外边已经在纷纷议论。" 杨嗣昌点点头, 同高起潜互相一拱手, 随着那个青年太监往里走去。(李 I 上 p. 10) (阁老→明朝官场中对内阁辅臣的尊称(姚雪垠) (高起潜→杨嗣昌)

1.2.1.1.3 Honorific expressions in predicates (verb phrases)

1. "你打开来, 请刘千总当面过目。" (李 III 下 p. 1114)
The speaker: 左小姐, The listener: 丫头, Benefactive: 丫头=左小姐, Verb 1: 请
The agent: 刘千总, Verb 2: 过目, Objective: none.
2. 那一通杀万安王为民除害的文告, 我已经写出草稿, 只待看操回来以后请闯王过目。(李 II 下 p. 1052)

The speaker:牛金星, The listener:李自成, Benefactive:我=牛金星, Verb 1:请
The agent:李自成, Verb 2:过目, Objective:none.

3. "请恩师不必劳神。门生定不使一贼漏网。(李 I 上 p. 232)

The speaker:孙传庭, The listener:洪承畴, Benefactive:(孙传庭) (NOTE 3),
Verb 1:请, The agent:恩师=洪承畴, Verb 2:劳神, Objective:none.

4. 闯王简单地说明了他对全盘局势的看法, 提出来他要亲自去谷城劝说张献忠重新起义, 请大家各抒己见。(李 I 上 p. 324)

The speaker:李自成, The listener:大家, Benefactive:(李自成), Verb 1:请
The agent:大家, Verb 2:抒, Objective:己见.

5. 对于我们今后用兵作战方略, 务请不吝赐教。(李 II 下 p. 1142)

The speaker:李自成, The listener:李岩, Benefactive:(李自成), Verb 1:务请,
The agent:(李岩), Verb 2:赐教, Objective:none.

6. "原来兵力尚嫌不足。幸蒙恩师俯允, 准将孙显祖和祖大弼两总兵所有人马调赴前敌, 暂受门生节制, 兵力已甚雄厚。(李 I 上 p. 99)

The speaker:孙传庭, The listener:洪承畴, Benefactive:(孙传庭), Verb 1:蒙
The agent:恩师=洪承畴, Verb 2:俯允, Objective:none.

7. "可是他目前既是本兵, 又是辅臣, 深蒙皇上宠信。(李 I 上 p. 66)

The speaker:幕僚, The listener:卢象升, Benefactive:他=杨嗣昌, Verb 1:蒙
The agent:皇上, Verb 2:宠信, Objective:none.

8. 不过这都是仰赖恩师大人庙算如神, 调度有方, 又加亲临前敌, 鼓舞士气。(李 I 上 p. 99)

The speaker:孙传庭, The listener:洪承畴, Benefactive:(孙传庭), Verb 1:仰赖
The agent:恩师大人=洪承畴, Verb 2:加亲临, Objective:none.

9. "皇上今天召见老先生, 正要问一问老先生有何高见。"(李 I 上 p. 28)

The speaker:杨嗣昌, The listener:卢象升, Benefactive:皇上, Verb 1:召见
The agent:老先生=卢象升, Verb 2:问一问, Objective:老先生有何高见.

10. 得蒙足下不弃, 前来相助, 这实是天以足下赐我。(李 II 下 p. 1142)

The speaker:李自成, The listener:李岩, Benefactive:(李自成), Verb 1:[请]
(NOTE 4), The agent:天, Verb 2:赐, Objective:足下=李岩.

11. "恩师不必过虑。(李 I 上 p. 226)

The speaker:孙传庭, The listener:洪承畴, Benefactive:(孙传庭),

Verb 1: (请), The agent: 恩师=洪承畴, Verb 2: 过虑, Objective: none.

12. 从大帐外传进来一声吆喝: "总督大人驾到!" 跟着, 中军匆匆进来, 对他说: "…… (李 I 上 p. 225)

The speaker: (一声吆喝), The listener: (孙传庭), Benefactive: (孙传庭),
Verb 1: [蒙], The agent: 总督大人, Verb 2: 驾到, Objective: none.

13. "刘千总, 俺父帅的身体可好?" "请小姐放心, 镇台大人的贵体很好, 这一年多来稍微又发福了。" (李 III 下 p. 1113)

The speaker: 刘千总, The listener: 左小姐, Benefactive: none, Verb 1: nothing
The agent: 镇台大人=左良玉, Verb 2: 发福, Objective: none.

The following examples 14 and 15 are using honorific noun phrases as elements in the object position. These elements help to give the predicates have honorific meanings.

14. 今天你来了, 很想听听你的高见。(李 II 下 p. 1076)

The speaker: 李自成, The listener: 李岩, Benefactive: 给 [李自成],
Verb 1: [请], The agent: [李岩], Verb 2: [提], Objective: 你的高见.

15. "伯祥, 国事一天不如一天, ……。你另外还有什么高明之见?" (李 I 上 p. 59)

The speaker: 卢象升, The listener: 杨廷麟, Benefactive: 给 [卢象升],
Verb 1: [请], The agent: [杨廷麟], Verb 2: [提], Objective: 何高明之见.

From the above pragmatic analyses we present the following table.

No.	Speaker	Listener	Benefactive	Verb 1	Agent	Verb 2	Objective
1	左小姐	丫头	丫头=左小姐	请	刘千总	过目	无
2	牛金星	李自成	我=牛金星	请	李自成	过目	无
3	孙传庭	洪承畴	孙传庭	请	洪承畴	劳神	无
4	李自成	大家	李自成	请	大家	抒	己见
5	李自成	李岩	李自成	务请	李岩	赐教	无
6	孙传庭	洪承畴	孙传庭	蒙	洪承畴	俯允	无

7	幕僚	卢象升	他=杨嗣昌	蒙	皇上	宠信	无
8	孙传庭	洪承畴	孙传庭	仰赖	洪承畴	加亲临	无
9	杨嗣昌	卢象升	皇上	召见	卢象升	问一问	老…高见
10	李自成	李岩	李自成	[请]	天	赐	足下=李岩
11	孙传庭	洪承畴	孙传庭	(请)	洪承畴	过虑	无
12	一声吆喝	孙传庭	孙传庭	[蒙]	洪承畴	驾到	无
13	刘千总	左小姐	无	无	左良玉	发福	无
14	李自成	李岩	李自成	[请]	李岩	[提]	你的高见
15	卢象升	杨廷麟	卢象升	[请]	杨廷麟	[提]	高明之见

Table I : A Pragmatic Analysis for an Honorific Expression
in the Predicate

From the above table, we observe that most of the honorific expressions have the sentence form NP1(Benefactive) + Verb1 + NP2(Agent) + Verb2 + NP3(Objective). Honorific meanings are expressed by the elements, Verb1+Verb2(from example 1 to 8), Verb1(example 9), Verb2(from example 10 to 13), and NP3(example 14 and 15). The targets of these honorific meanings are NP2, namely the agents, which are in some examples not coincidental with the listeners, for example example 1 (丫头, 刘千总), 7 (卢象升, 皇上), 10 (李岩, 天), 12 (孙传庭, 洪承畴), and 13 (左小姐, 左良玉). From a semantic point of view, we can suggest some hypothetical verbs in the positions verb1 or verb2, which are denoted by the brackets [] in the above examples and the table.

From a logical point of view, verb1 does not directly express an honorific meaning. Verb1 itself expresses a humble meaning except in examples 9 and 13. Verb1 has a syntactic and semantic relationship with the benefactive case which is coincidental with a speaker except in example 7 (幕僚, 杨嗣昌) and 12 (一声吆喝, 孙传庭).

1.2.1.2 Humble expressions

1.2.1.2.1 Humble expressions from the lower rank to the upper rank (noun phrases)

1. "臣本无带兵才能。" (李 I 上 p. 31) (卢象升→皇上)
2. 孙传庭恭敬地说："门生此刻就率领标营移住西南角上，请大人在此休息，等候……。" (李 I 上 p. 232) (孙传庭→洪承畴)
3. "在学生看来，今日只有死战退敌，以报皇上！" (李 I 上 p. 29) (卢象升→杨嗣昌)
4. 邵时信回答说："小的不识几个字。有许多字我不会写，就画成记号，自家心中明白。" (李 II 下 p. 1089) (邵时信→李自成)
5. "九老，请恕小弟直言。目前阁下一身系天下臣民之望，如阁下对此事不以死力相争，京城市民将如何看待阁下？" (李 I 上 p. 25) (杨廷麟→卢象升)

1.2.1.2.2 Humble expressions from the upper rank to the lower rank (noun phrases). This expression relates to an honorific expression from a semantic point of view.

1. "学生与高总监分兵的事，阁老大人知道了吗？" (卢象升→杨嗣昌)
杨嗣昌笑着说："学生已经知道了。老先生还得分一回兵。" (杨嗣昌→卢象升) (李 I 上 p. 64)
2. "弟名为总督，实际在朝廷上孤掌难鸣，欲战不得。" (李 I 上 p. 56) (卢象升→杨廷麟)

1.2.1.2.3 Humble expressions in the predicates (verb phrases)

1. 杨廷麟沉默片刻，从嘴角露出来一丝苦笑，说："我本来还想奉陈一个愚见，可是如今觉得说出来大人也不会采纳，……" (李 I 上 p. 59) (杨廷麟→卢象升)
2. 学生一来是代朝廷来向老先生慰劳，二来也是把皇上的这个决定奉告阁下。(李 I 上 p. 64) (Speaker→杨嗣昌, Listener→卢象升, Objective→皇上的决定, Dative→卢象升)
3. "伯祥(=杨庭麟)，这才真是书生之见。这样的意见怎么敢奏闻皇上？" (李 I 上 p. 60) (Speaker→卢象升, Listener→杨庭麟, Agent→卢象升, Objective→意见, Dative→皇上)
4. 他把腰弯得更低，快步进内，说了声："臣杨嗣昌见驾！" (李 I 上 p. 11) (杨嗣昌→皇爷)
5. 当皇帝乘辇到文华门外的时候，高起潜跪在汉白玉甬道一旁，用尖尖的嗓音象唱一般地说："奴婢高起潜接驾！" (李 I 上 p. 6) (高起潜→皇爷)
6. 请他在府上等候，我回来时一定前去领教。(李 I 上 p. 35) (卢象升→仆人顾

显)

7. "是,今夜可别。" "要嘱咐他务须持重,不可轻战。" "奴婢领旨。" (李 I 上 p. 10) (高起潜→皇爷)
8. 崇祯微微地苦笑一下,转了话题说:"卢象升今夜如能赶到京城,卿可告知他明早在平台单独召对。" "遵旨" (李 I 上 p. 20) (杨嗣昌→皇上)
9. "弟今日前来拜谒,正是想借箸一筹。" (李 I 上 p. 56) (杨廷麟→卢象升)
10. "伯祥兄,……。吃过饭以后再聆高教。" (李 I 上 p. 59) (卢象升→杨廷麟)
11. 卢象升双手捧接尚方剑,叩头谢恩,热泪突然间夺眶而出。 (李 I 上 p. 41) (Agent→卢象升, Objective→(皇上赐给的)尚方剑)
12. 孙传庭率幕僚们在大帐门里躬身迎接,说:"恭迎恩师大人!" (李 I 上 p. 225) (孙传庭→洪承畴)
13. "高起潜来了吗?" "皇爷说在文华殿召见他,他已经在那里恭候圣驾。" (李 I 上 p. 5) (Speaker→一个太监, Listener→田妃, Agent→高起潜, Objective→(皇爷的)圣驾)
14. "他(=陈新甲)大概今天下午就会来昌平拜谒阁下(=卢象升)。" (李 I 上 p. 64) (Speaker→杨嗣昌, Listener→卢象升, Agent→陈新甲, Dative→卢象升)
15. 正当这时候,一个传事官拿着一个大红手本走来禀报,说翰林院杨老爷在辕门外等候谒见。 (李 I 上 p. 55) (Speaker→传事官, Listener→卢象升, Agent→杨老爷(=杨庭麟), Dative→(卢象升))

From the above examples, we can get the following table.

No.	Speaker	Listener	Agent	Verb	Objective	Dative
1	杨廷麟	卢象升	杨廷麟	奉陈	一个愚见	无
2	杨嗣昌	卢象升	杨嗣昌	奉告	决定	卢象升
3	卢象升	杨廷麟	卢象升	奏闻	这样意见	皇上
4	杨嗣昌	皇爷	杨嗣昌	见驾	无	无
5	高起潜	皇爷	高起潜	接驾	无	无
6	卢象升	仆人顾显	卢象升	领教	无	(杨廷麟)
7	高起潜	皇爷	高起潜	领旨	无	无

8	杨嗣昌	皇上	杨嗣昌	遵旨	无	无
9	杨廷麟	卢象升	杨廷麟	拜谒	无	无
10	卢象升	杨廷麟	卢象升	聆	高教	无
11	无	无	卢象升	捧接	尚方剑	无
12	孙传廷	洪承畴	孙传廷	恭迎	洪承畴	无
13	一个太监	田妃	高起潜	恭候	圣驾	无
14	杨嗣昌	卢象升	他=陈新甲	拜谒	无	卢象升
15	传事官	卢象升	杨廷麟	谒见	无	(卢象升)

Table II : A Pragmatic Analysis for a humble expression
in the Predicate

From the above table II, we observe that most of the humble expressions have the sentence form, NP1(Agent) + verb + NP2(Objective) + NP3(Dative).

Humble meanings are expressed by the verbs in general. The majority of the targets of these humble meanings are the listeners(example 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14), some of which are appearing as a Dative(example 2) or Objective(example 12 and 14). But most of them do not appear in the surface sentences.

In example 13, the listener "Tianfei21田妃" is not the target of the humble meaning. The target is "Shengjia44圣驾", the agent of which is the Emperor. In the example 11, there is no listener, because this is a narrative(or descriptive) sentence. So there is no speaker or listener. The target of the humble meaning in 11 is the Objective "Shangfangjian414尚方剑", which was given to "Lu2 Xiangsheng41卢象升" by the Emperor.

In humble expressions, most of the speakers are the Agents (from the example 1 to 10, and 12), while in some cases, they are not coincidental with the Agents, for example in 13 (一个太监, 高起潜), 14 (杨嗣昌, 陈新甲), and 15 (传事官, 杨廷麟).

1.2.1.3 Courteous expressions

1.2.1.3.1 Courteous expressions referring to the listeners (noun phrases)

1. “卿打算如何？”臣想此事关系国家安危，应当派周元忠再去一次，详諭朝廷愿抚之诚意。（李 I 上 p. 13）（皇帝→杨嗣昌）
2. “卿言甚是。”（李 I 上 p. 15）（皇帝→杨嗣昌）
3. “你就是李闯王？”我就是。洪总督派你来有何贵干（=公干（御用件）？）”（李 I 上 p. 236）（李闯王→刘仁达（使者））

1.2.1.3.2 Courteous expressions referring to the speakers (noun phrases)

1. “朕原来也是不主张行款的。……可是外廷臣工，多不明朕之苦衷！”（李 I 上 p. 15）（皇帝→杨嗣昌）
2. “明日大战，全凭孙大人指挥，本部院也要亲临督战。大小将领，凡有作战不力，临阵畏缩的，本部院有尚方剑在，决不姑息！”（李 I 上 p. 105）（洪承畴→大小将领）

1.2.1.3.3 Courteous expressions in the predicates (Verb phrases)

The speaker stands at the listener's position in this expression.

1. 闯王向大家拱拱手，说：“我实在酒量不佳，敬谢各位盛情。慧英，你先走，对夫人说我马上就来。”（李 II 下 p. 1117）（李自成→慧英）
2. 霍婆子笑了一笑，说：“你别管。你回去等着，我马上就来。”（李 III 下 p. 1274）（霍婆子→香兰）
3. “喂，你还没看够哇？好冷的天，快进来暖暖身子吧！”一个团丁招呼着另一个团丁。“就来。”另一个站在寨墙上，踮脚向北看着：“这么大的火，把半边天都烧红了，离咱这儿少说也有五十里。”他一边说，一边缩着肩头走进守望楼，打个呵欠，……。 （星 上 p. 43）

If we do not use a stylistic variable, the above example 1 should be “我马上就去。（I will go right away.）”. Why is the word “去（go）” not used but the word “来（come）” used? The verb “来” means “come” from a logical point of view. But “来” in the above examples means “go” respectively, because the speaker stands at the listener's position. Standing at the listener's position means considering the listener's mental attitude. There occurs a courteous attitude to the listener. This seems to be true to English. Kuno(1977) describes this in the following way:

“To let the listener have subjectivity is one characteristic of English courteous expression. This fact proves to be true from the following

sentence.

(13) Do you want to sit here?

This is the expression often used in the case when the mistress who has invited the guests tells them where to sit. This is not an interrogative sentence asking "Do you want to sit here or not?". This is a courteous imperative sentence meaning "Please sit here." This is an interrogative form where the speaker considers the listener's intention. The speaker's consideration is realized through the process sentences "Do you want to sit here? If you want to sit here, please be seated.". This is the expression in which the speaker lets the listener have subjectivity."
(p. 323)

1.2.1.4 Beautified expressions

1.2.1.4.1 Beautified expressions in the predicates

1. 洪承畴……，暗暗地感到满意，这才慢慢落座，并挥手示意叫文武大员们重新坐下。(李 I 上 p. 106) (落座→坐下)
"luozuo44落座" is the beautified expression for the word "zuoxia44坐下 (sit down)."
2. 好了，一功，我也不回自己帐中，就在你这里用早饭吧。用过早饭，还得马上赶回城边。(李 III 中 p. 643) (用早饭→吃早饭)
3. 请闯王同大家三思！(李 I 上 p. 244) (三思→熟思)
4. 孙传庭继续阅读塘报。(李 I 上 p. 224) (阅读→看)
5. 这一年多来，咱们老八队还没有同孙传庭本人照脸哩。(高夫人→刘宗敏)
(李 I 上 p. 121) (照脸→碰头)
6. 刘宗敏原想把大天王凌迟处死，但因为闯王已经说出新首，他就不言声了。(李 I 上 p. 241) (言声→说)
7. 顾显看见他很激动，不敢再做声了。(李 I 上 p. 27) (做声→说)
8. 但他现在却不发脾气，同李过一样低着头不做一声。(李 I 上 p. 285) (做→说)
9. 她的话刚落音，自成进来了。(李 I 上 p. 119) (落音→说完)
10. 现在杨廷麟一看卢象升对农民军抱着很深的成见，他就不敢再提一个字了。(李 I 上 p. 61) (提一个字→说一句)
11. 高夫人素闻她弓马娴熟，也很想趁此刻欣赏欣赏她的高明射艺，就……(李 II 下 p. 1122) (欣赏欣赏→看看)
12. 咱们人马太少，还是谨慎为是，况且又是大天白日，……。 (李 I 上 p. 315)
(为是→对)
13. "廷麟叨在相知，故敢不避冒昧，放肆陈言。(李 I 上 p. 60) (陈→说)
(杨廷麟→卢象升)
14. 慧梅同高夫人又叙了一阵闲话，尽量掩饰了她在新的嫁后的内心痛苦，(李 III 中

p. 937) (叙闲话→聊天)

15. 看来闯贼明日上午即可窜到潼关南原, 所有埋伏都已就绪了么?” (李 I 上 p. 129) (就绪→准备好)
16. 杨山松哭着向大家问:”家严尽瘁国事, 落得如此结果, 事出非常, 应该如何料理善后?” (李 III 上 p. 142) (料理→办理)
17. 但自臣父下世以后, 臣心悲痛万分, 精神混乱, 远非往日可比。 (李 I 上 p. 31) (下世→逝世)
18. ”摇旗, 你带着手下的弟兄们到玉峰那里辛苦一趟, 只帮他守住阵地, 不可硬拼。 (李自成→郝摇旗) (李 I 上 p. 166) (辛苦一趟→去一趟)
19. 倘若长此下去, 大家更会变得消沈, 那些暂时假降的也会变成真降。 (李 I 上 p. 328) (此下去→这样下去)

1.2.1.4.2 Inversions of D-M compounds (Numerals + Measures)

1. 右边一个半哑的声音说:”我们不造反是死路一条, 只有造反才有活路。反! 反!” (李 II 下 p. 944) (Subject complement) (死路一条→一条死路)
”silu34 yitiao24 死路一条” is the beautified expression for the noun phrase ”yitiao24 silu34 一条死路 (one road to ruin)”.
2. 大伙儿看的对: 你不反便只有死路一条。 (李 II 下 p. 967) (Existential object)
3. 为着他一家从北京来洛阳, 号用了民间大小船一千二百多只, 许多船户为此生计断绝。 (李 II 中 p. 901) (Accusative)
4. 下午, 又赏赐他御马一百匹, 太仆马一千匹, 铁鞭五百尺。 (李 I 上 p. 43) (Direct object)

1.2.1.4.3 Inversions of interrogatives

1. 汝才说:”我是想知道大明的气数是否已尽, 好为咱曹营决定何去何从。 (李 III 上 p. 320) (=哪, 哪方)
”he2 何” is the beautified expression for the interrogative ”na3 哪 (where)”.
2. 闯王说:”你玉峰伯现驻在新山铺指挥大军, 见了他便知夫人何在。 (李 III 上 p. 524) (=哪儿)
3. 仔细观察了一阵, 洪承畴看不出清营的弱处何在。 (李 III 上 p. 397) (=哪儿)
4. 平白无故, 李闯王怎么会派出几百名骑兵, 远离大军三日路程, 到此何干? (李 II 下 p. 1039) (=什么)

1.2.1.4.4 Beautified expressions in adverbials

1. 弟兄们因实力如此 (=这样) 悬殊, 都很惊慌, (李 I 上 p. 312)

"ruci23 如此" is the beautified expression for the adverbial "zheyang44 这样 (like this)".

2. 原来世耀因得知李过见黑虎星以后的情形很好，大为 (=很，非常) 放心，午后带着人马出外打粮，只留下二十几个人看守老营。(李 I 上 p. 312)
3. 他转向刘芳亮说：“明远，你同一功保护老营，这担子很重，务必 (=必须) 多加小心。”(李 I 上 p. 248)

1.2.2 Anti-honorific expressions

1.2.2.1 Abusive expressions

1.2.2.1.1 Abusive expressions for head words

1. “混蛋！尽是狗屁！”贺人龙向左右大喝：“快！替我把这个畜生绑了！”(李 I 上 p. 192) (Independent element)
2. 下回遇到这个杂种 (=高杰)，老子不会放他过山，哼！”(李 I 上 p. 197) (郝摇旗→李自成) (Accusative object)
3. 咱们还没有下请帖，这老王八蛋自己来啦。(李 III 上 p. 257) (Agent)
4. 要不是张应元、汪云凤、常国安这几个龟儿子都来救他，老子不把他活捉到也要打发他上西天。(李 III 上 p. 259) (Agent)
5. 他跳下马，对李过大声说：“哥，可是我来迟一步，让杂种们逃走了！”(李 I 上 p. 313) (黑虎星→李过) (Prepositional phrase (Agent))
6. 孙传庭欠身说道：“阉贼目下前后左右尽被官军堵住，决不令其逃脱。明日如不能将其生擒，定必将其阵斩，以竟陕西剿贼全功，上慰宸衷，下安百姓。(李 I 上 p. 99) (Agent, Prepositional phrase (accusative))

1.2.2.1.2 Abusive expressions for the appositional words

1. 一个弟兄在他的背上打了一拳，骂道：“少说废话，砍掉你王八蛋的吃饭家伙已经够便宜你了！”(李 I 上 p. 92)
2. 张献忠龟儿子是个狡贼，也是一个悍贼，今春在柯加坪，老子因为小看了他龟儿子，几乎吃了大亏。(李 III 上 p. 265)
3. “当然啦，碰上他就不会轻饶他杂种！”(李 I 上 p. 72)
4. “捷轩叔，你说的对，咱们永远不服他杂种。”(李 I 上 p. 120)

1.2.2.1.3 Abusive expressions for attributives

1. “别问啦，自成，没有屁事 (=没有什么事)！你派我往潼关去抵挡贺疯子好吧？”(郝摇旗→李自成) (李 I 上 p. 302)
2. 郝摇旗喇地拔出剑来，抢前一步，大声喝道：“畜生！你敢如此无理，老子斩了你的

狗头！”（李 I 上 p. 237）

3. 刘宗敏……说：“把洪承畴的什么屈谕降书拾起来，双手呈给闯王！”（李 I 上 p. 238）
4. 宗敏说：“我今天忙得连放屁的工夫都没有，还没有审问这个老狗。”（李 II 下 p. 1301）
5. “闯王说的是、咱们喝哑巴酒吧。”（李 I 上 p. 283）
6. 自成又飞起一脚把大天王踢倒地上，切齿骂道：“该死的畜生！”（李 I 上 p. 240）
7. 你说我们是贼么？放你娘的屁！我们造反就是起义，……（李 II 下 p. 1305）
8. 他娘的贺疯子又回潼关啦，要来打咱们哩。（李 I 上 p. 301）

1.2.2.1.4 Abusive expressions for predicates or complements

1. 郝摇旗不顾身上挂彩，一跃而起，大声骂道：“畜生！竟然敢前来送死！让我去宰（=杀死）了他！”（李 I 上 p. 234）
2. “闯王，你派我去收拾这些杂种吧！”（李 I 上 p. 305）
3. 闯王厉声问：“你还有脸来见我么？你还配做我的表兄弟？枉披一张人皮！”（李 I 上 p. 239）
4. 老兵王长顺咕哝说：“他……。有话让他娘的去丰都城说吧，咱不听！”（王长顺 → 李自成）（李 I 上 p. 207）
5. “我操你娘！李闯王同他手下的大将们都在潼关死光啦，你还拿他的牌子来吓唬老子？”（李 I 上 p. 304）
6. 别说是他手下头目，就是田见秀本人也值不了俺的屁毛灰。（李 I 上 p. 185）
7. 我去找，李哥放心。洪承畴，孙传庭咬不了我郝摇旗的屁。（李 I 上 p. 280）
8. 他三天后才能到巫山，到了巫山也不会有多大作为，咬不了俺老张的鸡巴。（李 III 上 p. 257）
9. 咱们走的路比他们听说的还要多，光凭你李闯王的威名也会叫这班没见过世面的小子们吓得屁滚尿流。（李 I 上 p. 305）

1.2.2.1.5 Abusive expressions expressed by prepositional phrases

1. 我亲手替他小子开膛啦。”（李 I 上 p. 242）（我=郝摇旗，小子=高见）
2. 闯王下令说：“牌刀手，快替我绑了起来！”（李 I 上 p. 240）
3. 闯王顿着脚说：“嘿！又给他逃脱啦！”（李 I 上 p. 74）
4. 我正要赶上他，不妨从官军阵上射过来一阵乱箭……给他龟儿子逃脱啦。”（李 I 上 p. 74）（他龟儿子=周山）
5. 自成……大声说：“怕死的都替我滚！小鬍子要不把花马剑给我，他怎么会被擒？”（李 I 上 p. 164）
6. “住口！都给我滚回去准备。生死存亡在此一战，谁敢临阵脱逃，斩！”（星 上 p. 313）

7. 他转过头去，望着庙门的上边喝叫：“李友！快把庙门打开给我滚出来！”（李 II 上 p. 194）
8. “你们这些小杂种，快给我练习，学着老子的样儿！”（李 I 下 p. 365）

1.2.2.1.6 Abusive expressions as independent elements

1. “阎王，曹操的情形我已经从一个俘虏的口中问明白啦。……。他妈的，真不是东西！”（李 I 上 p. 197）（刘宗敏→阎王）（the top of the sentence）
2. ……你们他妈的是真正民贼，是吃人虎狼，（李 II 下 p. 1305）（between a subject word and a predicate word）
3. 咱们什么时候受过他妈的这样欺负？（李 I 上 p. 305）（郝摇旗→阎王）（between a verb and an object word）
4. 他们以为强龙不压地头蛇么？我才不信这地头蛇有多么厉害！什么黑虎星白虎星，屙毛灰！”（李 I 上 p. 305）（the bottom of the sentence）

1.2.2.1.7 Abusive expressions referring to family names

1. 阎王……，叫道：“姓祖的，休要逃跑！”随着叫声，一道寒光一闪，斜着劈了下去。（李 I 上 p. 164）（李自成→祖大弼）
2. 让田见秀跟俺比武，要不活捉他俺不姓贺！”（李 I 上 p. 185）
3. “我卢某深受国恩，恨不得为国而死。今日敌兵压境，只能言战。岂能言和？”（李 I 上 p. 23）

1.2.2.2 Arrogant expressions and familiar expressions

1.2.2.2.1 Arrogant expressions

“老子” in the following example 1 and 2 are the speakers' arrogant expressions meaning “我 (I)”. “小子” in 3 and “尔等” in 4 are pejorative expressions to the listener meaning “你 (you…singular)” and “你们 (you…plural)”. These pejorative expressions derive from the speakers' arrogant attitude. So these four following examples belong to the arrogant expression.

1. “不许动！你一动老子就砍掉你的八斤半！”（李 I 上 p. 187）（郝摇旗→贺国英）（老子=我）
2. “快杀吧，笑个甚么？老子二十年后又是一条好汉！”（李 I 上 p. 87）
3. “小子，你服气么？”马上的将领问。（李 I 上 p. 187）（郝摇旗→贺国英）（小子=你）
4. “总督大人……，尔等速速投降，免遭杀戮。如若尔等执迷不悟，胆敢抗命不降，一声令下，四面大军杀上山来，玉石俱焚，老弱不留，尔等就悔之晚矣。

(李 I 上 p. 236) (刘仁达→李自成) (尔等=你们)

1.2.2.2.2 Familiar expressions

1. "这个老实农民使他感到很有趣,感情上也突然更亲近了。" 大叔, 打仗的时候你不要离开我,免得吃他们的亏。" "将爷,你放心,俺吃不了亏。" "吃不了亏?" (李 I 上 p. 145) (大叔:袁宗第→驼背;将爷:驼背→袁宗第)
2. "好啊,小张鼐!你说得很对,…… (李 I 上 p. 73)
3. 走在一起的弟兄们都对他发生兴趣,打算劝他入伙,一道往河南。有人问他: "老乡,往河南的路你熟不熟?" (李 I 上 p. 147)
4. 陌生人说: "老弟,要杀就杀,何必骂人?" (李 I 上 p. 92)

NOTES

1. Lyons (1977) treats "honorific expressions" such as the following:
……, even in English, honorific expressions can substitute for personal pronouns……. This does not mean that the notion of participant-roles is irrelevant to the interpretation of utterances in a language of the kind envisaged: clearly they are. But they are not grammaticalized or lexicalized in the structure of sentences. Throughout this work, we are concerned to maintain the distinction between sentence meaning and utterance-meaning. One reason for establishing this distinction in the first place derives from the fact that the same sentence may be uttered to perform various speech act. Another reason is the related fact that the utterance or the context of utterance may contain non-linguistic information which contradicts the information that is linguistically encoded in the utterance-signal. (p. 643)
2. Section 1.1 is an attempt to apply Minami (1977)'s framework to the analysis of stylistic variables in MSC.
3. () denotes the word in it is explicit from the discourse.
4. [] denotes the word in it is a hypothetical element.

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