

On the Habitual and Occasional Senses of Mandarin *ziji*

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To cite this article:

Jianming Wu. On the Habitual and Occasional Senses of Mandarin *ziji*. *International Journal of Language and Linguistics*.

Vol. 8, No. 6, 2020, pp. 246-250. doi: 10.11648/j.ijll.20200806.12

Received: October 30, 2020; **Accepted:** November 11, 2020; **Published:** November 19, 2020

Abstract: In the literature, Mandarin *ziji* “self” has been fitted into various grammatical categories, such as *reflexive pronoun*, *locally-bound anaphor*, *long-distance reflexive*, *adnominal/adverbial intensifier*, etc. Different from previous grammatical analyses, the author argues that *ziji*, as a lexeme, has two types of senses, namely, the *primary sense*, i.e. “self” and the *secondary sense*, which includes *speaker’s reflection*, *speaker’s identification*, *participant’s reflection*, *unexpectedness*, *exclusion of others*, *focused identity*, etc. These secondary senses not only help *ziji* to be linked to a referent in discourse but also distinguish it from the three-way personal pronouns in Mandarin. By resorting to a group of randomly-generated examples from the BCC corpus, the author finds out that *speaker’s reflection* and *speaker’s identification* are the most frequent secondary senses of *ziji* (each accounts for 81% or 61% of *ziji*), whereas *participant’s reflection* (i.e. logophoricity) is the least frequent one (i.e. 0.08% of *ziji*). Thus, the author defines the former two secondary senses as 常义 *habitual senses* (i.e. senses that are most or very likely to be present when *ziji* is used in utterances) and the rest ones as 偶义 *occasional senses* (i.e. senses that are relatively less likely to be present when *ziji* is used in utterances). The significance of this demarcation lies in an understanding that there is always an asymmetrical distribution among the secondary senses of a lexeme, which, hopefully, predicts how it may be used or understood in the most relevant way.

Keywords: Primary Sense, Secondary Sense, Mandarin *ziji*, Reflexive

1. Introduction

In terms of Mandarin *ziji*, one fundamental question needs to be answered, that is, what does *ziji* mean when the speaker uses it? This question follows the insight originated from the Semiotic Triangle, which suggests that *ziji* “self”, as a linguistic sign, is not directly linked to a referent, but via the intermediate stage of “senses” [1].

As we know, Mandarin *ziji* has no gender, number or person inflection. This is typical for words in isolating languages. Thus, unlike English *himself* or *herself*, *ziji* does not overtly express its referential values with regards to the speaker, hearer or the third party. In fact, it is an invariant form that needs to be substantiated with more specific referential values in context. In the process of production, the speaker conceptualizes the referent in his mind and verbalizes it with the lexeme of *ziji*; and in the process of comprehension, the hearer recognizes the senses of this lexeme and then associates it with the referent in discourse. It is these senses that we shall examine carefully in this paper.

The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 provides an understanding on the senses of a lexeme and classifies them into the *primary sense* and *secondary sense*; Section 3 divides the secondary senses of *ziji* into *habitual senses* and *occasional senses*; Section 4 discusses how the referent of *ziji* can be resolved with the aid of two habitual senses; finally, some concluding remarks are offered in Section 5. Most of the following examples, if not otherwise specified, come from the BCC corpus (<http://bcc.blcu.edu.cn/>).

2. Classifying the Senses of a Lexeme

Senses are viewed as the intermediate stage between a sign and its referent. Yet senses are notoriously difficult to grasp. A lexeme typically has one primary sense and multiple secondary senses. A primary sense is the sort of meaning that a dictionary would give for a word. It is usually the direct, basic or literal meaning of the word when it is referred to alone. For

example, *chair* usually means a seat that has four legs and a back; *run* usually means going forward by springing steps; *warm* usually means a feeling of heat at a moderate temperature. These primary senses provide us with a conception as to how an entity, an action or a concept may be like, although the actual representation is not exactly the same among individuals or language communities.

Apart from the primary sense, a lexeme may have an array of secondary senses. A secondary sense is the meaning of a word when it is used with other words in context. The English functional word, *but*, is case in point. The primary sense of *but*, as a conjunction, is to connect two coordinate elements. However, in actual uses, *but* generally assumes several secondary senses that are extended from the primary one, as shown in (1):

- (1) a. John is poor but he is honest. (*contrast*).
- b. It never rains but pours (*not concomitantly*)
- c. There is no hope but praying (*only the other way*)
- d. Everyone but Tom has come in (*except; saving*)
- e. But that is not possible! (*surprised or annoyed*)

Another case in point is the English word *since*. In the 15th century, *since* is used to mean temporal sequence between two events. As a matter of fact, events described in temporal order often have a causal relation inferred. For instance, the sentence, *John has been sad since Susan left him*, may be read as “John has been sad from the time Susan left him” or “John has been sad because Susan left him” [2]. If the temporal reading of *since* was its primary sense in the 15th century, an inferred causal reading should then be its secondary sense. Through frequency of usage in history, this previously inferred sense did become independent and was subsequently documented as part of the formal usage of a word. Today, the word *since* may also mean *ago*, *later than*, *when*, *subsequently*, etc.; it may even trigger a sense of *angriness*, as in *since when did he ever listen to me?* But this latter sense of *angriness*, which is also a secondary one, should be much less frequent than the temporal or causal one.

Therefore, there appear to be an unequal distribution of secondary senses that are associated with a word. The temporal or causal reading of *since* must be more frequent than the reading of *angriness*, and the *contrast* reading of *but* must be much more frequent than the reading of *surprised* or *annoyed*. This should reflect the native speakers’ habit or preference in using these two words. The most frequent secondary sense of a word is likely to be the most relevant element in communication and consequently become the “positive cognitive effect”, which is agreed upon by both the speaker and hearer [3]. Therefore, instead of treating every one of the secondary senses equally, we should differentiate the most frequent one from the less frequent ones. In this paper, the secondary senses that are the most frequent or very frequent in a sample are termed *habitual senses* (which should account for at least 60% of the cases) and the relatively less frequent ones (i.e. below 60%) are termed *occasional senses*.

Then what could be the habitual senses of Mandarin *ziji* and what are the occasional ones? These questions will be

addressed in the following section.

3. The Habitual and Occasional Senses of Mandarin *ziji*

Regarding *ziji*, it is fair to say that the most direct or literal sense of it is “self” and nothing more. Yet the significance of this word lies in its secondary senses, i.e. meanings when it is used with other words in context. For instance, Huang [4][5] points out that that long-distance *ziji* conveys a message of “unexpectedness”, as in (2):

- (2) Xiaoming yiwei mama hui lai jie ziji.

Xiaoming think mum will come pick up self

“Xiaoming think that mum will pick up him (self).”

According to Huang, the choice of *ziji*, instead of *ta* “him”, is licensed by the M-heuristic (i.e. “a marked message indicates a marked situation”) [6]. In other words, if both *ziji* and *ta* are used as person indexicals, *ziji* is the marked one in the above context. A marked form typically conveys some marked information, as Huang (ibid) also points out that “examined in a more careful way, this unexpectedness may turn out to be logophoricity, emphaticness/contrastiveness or something yet to be discovered”. As far as this paper is concerned, although both *ziji* “self” and *ta* “him” refer to the same matrix subject, they differ a lot in their respective secondary senses. The 3rd person pronoun, *ta* “he/she/him/her”, is generally used to point to a referent from the speaker’s standpoint with regards to the addressee or others (e.g. *I & you* vs. *they*), while *ziji* does not directly refer to a speech-act participant but denotes, in the main, the internal thoughts or consciousness of the person it refers to. This is why a sense of unexpectedness may be triggered.

In terms of logophoricity, it is a source of reflection from the matrix subject in the sentence (i.e. Xiaoming is reflecting on himself, so his feeling of unexpectedness can be reported) [7]. In actual uses, *ziji* may denote two sources of reflection: one is from the main participant towards the participant himself, as in (2). The other is from the speaker towards the participant in the sentence, as in (3 a & b).

- (3) a. *zuqiu ye hui zai buyuan de jianglái*

football too will at near MOD future

zhànshì ziji jùren de miànmao.

reveal self giant MOD face

“Football will too reveal the face of a giant in the near future.”

- b. *suanle, nǐ yì ge rén zhū zài waimiàn yào*

after all you one CL man live at outside need

haohào zhāogu ziji.

well look after self

“After all, you live outside alone and need to take care of yourself well.”

In (3a), although *ziji* attests an anaphoric relationship with the antecedent, *zuqiu* “football”, it is usually not possible for “football” to be a human cognizer. However, the choice of *ziji*, instead of the 3rd inanimate person *ta* “it”, actually personifies “football”, which may be read as if it had an ego to be

reflected upon by the speaker. A sense of emotional identification from the speaker may also arise, showing that the speaker is empathetic with the football game in his country. Similarly in (3b), the choice of *ziji*, instead of *ni* “you”, also convey a message that the speaker is reflecting on the participant and is being empathetic [8, 9].

What is more, *ziji* is also used to express a sense of “focused identity”, which means the person being referred to is being emphatically pointed out by the speaker [10], as in (4).

- (4) *weiqilai de zhe pian zhaoze xianzhi de*
Enclosing REL this CL swamp limit REL
shi cunmin ziji.
is villagers self
“Enclosing this piece of swamp harms the villagers themselves.”

In (4), the intention to single out the villagers as some focused identities also brings about a sense of “comparison/contrast”. In other words, the act of enclosing the wetland harms none other than the villagers themselves, while others who live outside this village would not be affected at all. This sense of “comparison/contrast” is associated with the nature of selfhood, i.e. the presence of self always indicates some significant others in the background [12, 13]. For example, in the following sentence, the situation that the subject *tā* “he” gave the hope of life to others while keeping the chance of death to himself is indeed a great contrast.

- (5) *ta ba sheng de xiwang liu gei bieren,*
he PREP life MOD hope save for others
si de weixie liu gei ziji.
death MOD threat save for self
“He left the hope of life to others and the threat of death to himself.”

This relational sense of *ziji* (i.e. contrast/comparison) also leads to the other secondary senses, such as “exclusion of others”, “without help” “alone”, etc., as in (6), where it says we have to rely on ourselves in the end, meaning excluding any intervening external forces.

- (6) *zhe ge shijie shui dou bu kekao*
this CL world who all not dependable
zuizhong hai de quan kao ziji.
finally have to all depend self
“Anyone is not dependable in this world; (we) have to depend on ourselves in the end.”

Finally, *ziji* also trigger a secondary sense of “generally-known” in (7). Typically, in the type of sentences, *ziji* refers to a group of non-specific people (e.g. *we*, *you all* or *everyone*) [14] and the sentence could be regarded as some folk wisdom or proverbial-like sayings.

- (7) *henduo shihou zhiyou ziji cai neng*
many times only self only can
banzhu ziji.
help self
Lit. “Only self can help self most of the times.”

To summarize, we have at least the following secondary senses of *ziji*, as shown in (8) below.

- (8) a. *speaker's reflection*: *ziji* is understood to carry the speaker's reflection on a specific participant in the

sentence (including the speaker himself).

- b. *speaker's identification*: *ziji* is understood to carry the speaker's emotional identification towards a specific participant (including the speaker himself) in the sentence.
- c. *participant's reflection*: *ziji* is understood as referring back to the matrix subject and carry its thoughts/consciousness from it.
- d. *focused identity*: *ziji* triggers a sense that the entity being depicted has some distinguishing characteristics of its own or it is focused or emphasized.
- e. *comparison/contrast*: *ziji* triggers a sense that the entity being depicted is contrastively different from the others.
- f. *unexpectedness*: *ziji* triggers a sense that certain action, outcome or event has not been fully anticipated.
- g. *exclusion of others*: *ziji* triggers a sense of certain action or state being depicted is without the intervention of others.
- h. *generally-known*: *ziji*, which usually profiles a set of non-specific individuals, triggering a sense that the proposition related is commonly-known or generally applicable.

In order to examine how these secondary senses are distributed, we resort to a group of authentic examples collected from the BCC corpus (<http://bcc.blcu.edu.cn/>), which has a total of 15 billion words, including such genres as newspapers, novels, blog writings, science & technology articles, etc. We collected 500 instances of *ziji* that were randomly generated by this corpus. Each of them is coded at least with one of the secondary senses mentioned above. Each sense should be agreed upon by the author and two other students during the coding process. All of the coders are native speakers of Chinese. The distribution of secondary senses is shown below.

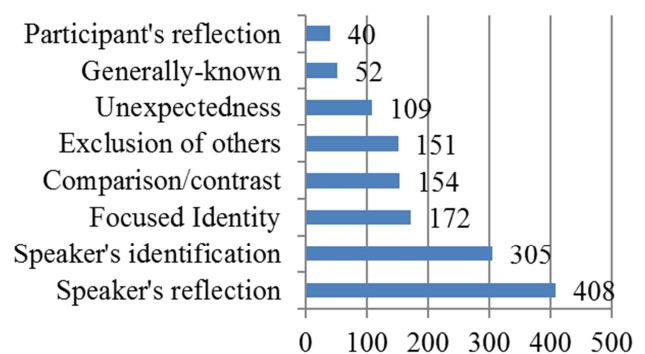


Figure 1. The distribution of secondary senses for Mandarin *ziji*.

According to Figure 1, two of the most frequent secondary senses of *ziji* are “speaker's reflection” (on himself or others) and “speaker's identification” (with himself or others). Thus, in a sample of 500 randomly selected *ziji*, the probability rates for *ziji* to be associated with “speaker's reflection” and “speaker's identification” are relatively higher than others, i.e. P

(sp.re)=0.81 and P (sp.id)=0.61. In contrast, the probability rate for the sense of “participant’s reflection” (i.e. logophoricity) is the lowest one, i.e. P (pa.re)=0.08.

Therefore, considering the relative probability rates of secondary senses in the sample, we propose that “speaker’s reflection” and “speaker’s identification” should be the habitual senses for Mandarin *ziji*, while the rest, which are detected in less than 60% of the cases, should be the occasional senses. Such a demarcation is useful because it reminds us that there is currently an asymmetrical distribution of secondary senses for a word, which, hopefully, help us predict how it is used in the most probable way.

In the next section, we will see how the habitual senses may help resolve the referent of *ziji*.

4. The Relevance of Habitual Senses in Resolving the Referent of *ziji*

In the previous section, we mentioned that *ziji* is not directly linked to its referent but via the intermediate stage of senses. But how could this process of referencing be possible? To begin with, we may have a look at the structural domains where *ziji* may establish a linking relationship with its referent in the sample, as shown in Figure 2 below.

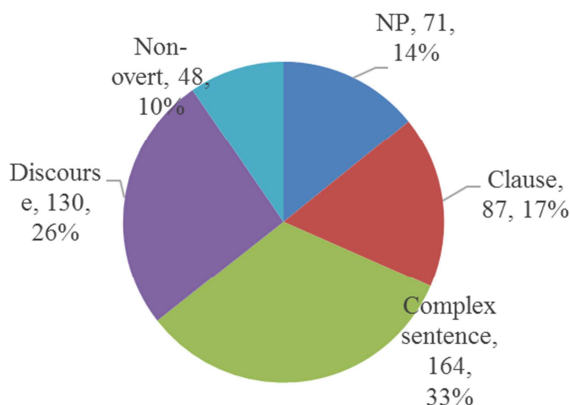


Figure 2. The structural domains where *ziji* is linked to a referent.

Figure 2 shows that there are four possible structural domains that *ziji* may be linked to a referent. They are the domain of an NP (i.e. *ziji* is used appositively to a noun or pronoun), a clause (i.e. *ziji* is the object of a transitive verb in a clause), a complex sentence (i.e. *ziji* appears in a subordinate clause and is viewed as a long-distance reflexive) and a discourse (i.e. the referent of *ziji* can be found in the neighboring sentences). We see that complex sentences are the more likely domain than others for *ziji* to assume coreference, which accounts for 33% of the cases, whereas clauses account only for 17% of the cases. This may suggest that locality [15], which is the essential structural property for English *x-self*, is not equally important or even unnecessary for Mandarin *ziji*. In fact, according to Figure 2, there is no structural domain that dominates the uses of *ziji* in the data, which means not a single structural/grammatical analysis is sufficient for *ziji*.

On the other hand, there are 26% of the instances of *ziji* that have a referent in the neighboring sentences (i.e. discourse) and 10% do not have an overt referent in any of the above structural domains. This also means the referent of *ziji* cannot be resolved by syntax only. But how could this be possible? We may look at the following sentences to see how this may happen.

- (9) *zhe ben shu shi yi ge nvhai gei ziji*
 this CL book is a CL girl give self
20 sui shengri de liwu
 20 years old birthday MOD gift
 “A girl gave me a book as a gift for my 20th birthday.”
 “A girl gave herself a book as a gift for her 20th birthday.”

In (9), the sentence may have two interpretations depending on the referent of *ziji*. One interpretation is that a girl gave herself a book on her 20th birthday. This interpretation requires the speaker identifies himself with the girl and reports her thoughts/consciousness, i.e. logophoricity. The other interpretation is that a girl gave the speaker a book as a gift for the speaker’s 20th birthday. This interpretation requires the speaker to reflect on himself as a participant in the sentence. Although both interpretations are possible and grammatical in Chinese, Figure 1 suggests that the second interpretation, that is, the speaker’s reflection on the participant including himself, is 7 times more likely than the first interpretation. Then most readers will think *ziji* refers to the speaker is most relevant and *ziji* has no antecedent in the sentence.

Let us look at another example quoted from the corpus, which has two interpretations as well.

- (10) *ta kuai yao bu neng huxi le,*
 She soon become not can breathe ASP,
ta shi zhen de dasuan shasi ziji.
 he is really plan to kill self
 “She could not breathe. He really wanted to kill her.”

In (10), the phrase *ta dasuan shasi ziji* “he plans to kill self” is a canonical reflexive context. In this context, it means the speaker’s reflection on the participant, with or without a certain degree of emotional identification. However, quite contrary to our expectation, the context of the sentence tells us that the reason that “she cannot breathe” is because “he is trying to strangle her” (*ta* “he/she” is distinguished with Modern Chinese characters in gender but not in pronunciation). In other words, it is possible that the male subject is strangling the female subject, and she is worried that “he may kill herself”. Then, the occasional sense of logophoricity is taking effect here. Since the probability rate of logophoricity is much lower than empathy, the second interpretation often produces some *unexpectedness* among Chinese readers as well (for the first interpretation is usually expected).

5. Conclusion

The above discussion has brought about some new analyses concerning Mandarin *ziji*. We proceed from the distinction between the primary and secondary senses and then

classifying the latter into the habitual senses and occasional senses. Based on a sample collected from the BCC corpus, we regard “speaker’s reflection” and “speaker’s identification” as the habitual senses of *ziji*.

We believe that the referent of *ziji* cannot be resolved by syntax only. In fact, semantic/pragmatic factors, or more exactly, the habitual senses of *ziji* should play a big role. The significance of pinpointing the habitual senses of a word lies in the fact that there is always an asymmetrical distribution of secondary senses in the functional inventory of meanings for a word [16]. This helps us predict how a word may be used in the most relevant fashion. In the future, we attempt to look into what could be the *constant senses of ziji*, which is supposed to underlie every single use of *ziji* in Mandarin.

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