

Zhouyi - Part of Speech tagged

The Zhouyi text here presented is extracted from the '[Academia Sinica Tagged Corpus of Early Mandarin Chinese](#)'.

This is a 'tagged' text, where each character is analysed and classified assigning grammatical categories from Classical Chinese, built on Academia Sinica own tag-set.

Tagging the old chinese¹ and such texts as Zhouyi is an hard task, cause grammar principles here are more volatiles and syntactic or semantic criteria less stable.

Obviously, I find their work a really insightful guide, looking at a character with a specific 'grammatical shape'.

I create this separate work cause where you can navigate their 'corpus' by characters and many other conditions, it is not clear to me how to access to the complete text.

The most difficult problem has been the translation of their own PoS tag-sets.²

After some work and hints received I have built a gross-glossary you find below.

[ZHOUYI TAGGED TEXT](#) [worksheet]

[ZHOUYI TAGGED TEXT](#) [web-page]

Bibliographic references

Linlin Sun - *Flexibility in the Parts-of-Speech System of Classical Chinese* - DeGruyter [2020]

Guo Rui - *Modern Chinese Parts of Speech* - Routledge [2019]

Chu-Ren Huang, Shu-Kai Hsieh and Keh-Jiann Chen - *Mandarin Chinese Words and Parts of Speech* - Routledge [2017]

Candice Chi-Hang Cheung - *Parts of Speech in Mandarin* - Springer [2016]

1 Classical Chinese (or Literary Chinese) is the written form of the Old Chinese language that normally span from the 5th century BC until the 3rd century AD, and continued as a literary tradition until the 20th century. The origin of old chinese texts, such Zhouyi and other classics, can be traced long before this temporal line adding more difficulties to clearly state syntactic and word class rules.

2 two sets are to consult: [the basic tagset](#) and the '[attributes](#)' [word set](#)

yellow evidence > not precise
red evidence > to be checked

上古漢語詞類標記

A 飾詞 – adjective (non predicative adjective)

C 連詞 – conjunction

DA 範圍副詞 – scope/range adverb

DB 語氣副詞 – modality adverb

DC 否定副詞 – adverb of negation

DD 時間副詞 – adverb of time

DF 程度副詞 – adverb of degree

DG 處所狀語 – adverb of location

DH 方式副詞 – adverb of manner

DJ 疑問副詞 – interrogative adverb

DL 關連副詞

DN 名詞狀語

DV 動詞狀語

I 感嘆詞 – particle

NA1	有生名詞 - nouns
NA2	無生名詞 - nouns
NA3	集體名詞 - nouns
NI	抽象名詞及衍生名詞 . nouns
NA4 / NB4	處所詞 / 處所名 - place words
NA5 / NB5	時間詞 / 時間名 - time words
NB1	人獸名(有生) - proper names
NB2	事物名(無生) - proper names
NB3	國家名(集體名詞) - proper names
NB4	處所名 (+place words)
NB5	時間名 (+time words)
NF	量詞(單位詞) - measure words
NG	方位詞 - localizers
NH	代詞(指代詞)及第一二人稱尊卑稱 - pronouns + determinatives
NI	抽象名詞及衍生名詞 - ref NA
P	介詞 - preposition
S	數詞 - detrminer
T	助詞 - particle
U	待分析詞句
VA (i)	動作不及物動詞(內動) - intrans. activity V

VC1	動作單賓動詞(外動) - activity trans. V
VC2	準動作單賓動詞(準外動) (+ ditrans. V)
VD	動作雙賓動詞(外動雙賓) - ditrans. V
VE	後接句賓或動詞組的動作及物動詞 (外動子) sentential object action verbs
VF	複雜雙賓動詞 (外動複) verb phrase object activity verbs
VG	分類動詞 - classificatory verbs
VH1 (i)	狀態不及物動詞 (內靜) - state intransitive V.
VH2	準狀態不及物動詞 (準內靜)
VI (i)	狀詞(疊音而表狀態之詞、附詞綴的詞，以及連綿詞有中表狀態用的詞) state quasi-transitive Verbs
VI+poly	
VJ	狀態及物動詞 (外靜) - state transitive verbs
VK	後接句賓語或動詞組的狀態及物動詞 (外靜子) state sentential-object verbs
VM	助動詞 (法相動詞) - auxiliary verb
VP	使成動詞：動詞的使動、意動及其他不及物轉及物用法