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敘事文中的象似性表述特徵研究

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研究計劃中文摘要

本項實驗語言學研究的主旨是探討美國著名語言學家 Givon 所提出的一項象似性語言表述原則是否適用於語篇中語言表述成分的分析，這項原則指出“可預見程度越低的訊息所需要的語言表述材料越多”。研究的重點是比較書面體敍事文中主情節段(episode)和次情節段(subepisode)開始處的語言表述成分，指導思想是，在主情節段和次情節段的開始處，語言表述成分所表述的訊息往往可預見程度不高，因爲這些訊息反映的常常是語篇內容諸多方面的變化。由於主情節段比次情節段所涉及的故事領域更廣，可能發生變化的因素更多，因此主情節段開始處的這些訊息比次情節段開始處的同類訊息應該會有更低程度的可預見性。依據 Givon 的象似性語言表述原則，本研究提出的假設是，主情節段開始處所用的語言表述成分在數量上會比次情節段開始處所用的語言表述成分更多，即用字更多。基於對英、漢兩種語言的語料所作的分析，本研究的結果肯定了上述假設，證明了 Givon 的象似性語言表述原則適用於語篇中語言表述成分的分析。對比分析表明，主情節段開始處的語言表述成分在字數上按統計學的計算顯著地多於次情節段的同類表述成分，其原因在於前者更多地表述了可預見程度低的新訊息。

關鍵詞：象似性，敍事文，情節段

研究計劃英文摘要

This is an experimental study conducted to test in textual contexts the applicability of one of Givón's iconic coding principles, the quantity principle, which states that less predictable information will be given more coding material. The study bases its investigation on both English and Chinese narrative texts, with attention focused on the linguistic constructions that are used at episode- and subepisode-initial positions in these texts. The rationale for adopting this approach is that the information carried by the linguistic constructions used at episode- and subepisode-initial positions may be unpredictable to varying extents as it is often associated with changes of various discourse elements. Since an episode is more often set in a larger story world than a subepisode with more different discourse elements involved, the information of such changes at episode-initial positions is likely to be more unpredictable than its counterpart at subepisode-initial positions. For the same reason, this study hypothesizes that the linguistic constructions used at episode-initial positions would be coded with more words than those used at subepisode-initial positions. The result of the study, which is based on data acquired by using experimental methods, supports its hypothesis and proves the applicability of Givón's quantity principle in textual contexts. A statistical comparison of the linguistic constructions used at episode- and subepisode-initial positions clearly indicates that the former, which tend to contain more pieces of new information corresponding to changes of various discourse elements, use more words than the latter.

Keywords: iconicity, narrative, episode

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1. Introduction

Givón (1995) provides an elaborate discussion on three principles of iconic coding which include the quantity principle. One of the implications of this principle states that "less predictable information will be given more coding material" (Ibid: 49). Such an implication can be observed in the following examples:

(1) a. Once there was *a wizard*. *He* lived in Africa.
He went to China to [Ø] get a lamp. *The wizard* …
b. Joe told Bill and then [Ø] Sally.
c. Joe told Bill, then *he* told Sally.
d. Joe told Bill, then **he** told **Sally**. (Ibid: 50)

As can be seen from these examples, the full nouns, independent or unstressed pronouns, and zero anaphors are used respectively in a way that corresponds to an increasing degree of informational predictability. The full nouns are used to express the least predictable information. The independent or unstressed pronouns are preferred for coding the somewhat more predictable information. And the zero anaphors occur in contexts where information is most predictable.

The quantity principle as proposed by Givón reveals actually what is more commonly known as the *diagrammatic iconicity* (Haiman, 1980). Such iconicity involves no resemblance between a linguistic sign and its referent as in the case of onomatopoeic words. It is mainly reflected in the way the relationship between linguistic signs mirrors the relationship between their referents. An example of this type of iconicity can be found in Tai's observation that in Chinese syntax the order of linguistic constructions such as phrases or clauses corresponds with the temporal order of the events they refer to (Tai, 1985). What Givón's quantity principle highlights, as can be seen in the above examples, is an iconic relationship in which referents with higher or lower degrees of informational unpredictability are coded by linguistic constructions of larger or smaller sizes respectively.

2. Purpose of the Study

The quantity principle points out something very fundamental about the way language is used. Although it was first put forward as a syntactic coding principle, it is worthwhile to find out if the same principle also applies to the use of language in textual contexts. The experimental study reported below is conducted for such a purpose.

3. Literature Review

To find out about the applicability of the quantity principle in textual contexts, this study chooses to base its investigation on narrative texts, with attention focused on the linguistic constructions that are used at the beginning of episodes and subepisodes in these texts. The rationale for this approach is as follows:

Like texts of other genres, a narrative text is also hierarchically organized. In a narrative text, the writer typically describes series of events from an actual or fictional world in the past. These events often happen in different episodes that may involve different participants doing things at different places or different times. Empirical support for the validity of episodes has been provided by psycholinguistic studies which indicate that people recalling stories treat information of an episode as an integral unit (Black & Bower, 1979; Glenn, 1978; Thorndyke, 1977). This finding is in keeping with the result of other studies (Haberlandt et al. 1980; Mandler & Goodman, 1982) that have found the so-called episode-shift effect: readers pause longer in processing episode-initial sentences that introduce an episode shift than episode-internal sentences. Taken together, these studies suggest that the episode as an intermediate unit in a narrative text is psychologically real and recognizable on thematic grounds.

To help the reader to perceive the underlying hierarchical organization of a narrative text the writer would signal transitions from one episode to another. In an empirical study focusing on the discourse function of clause-initial adverbials of time and place, Virtanen (1992), based on an analysis of narrative texts in the form of fairy-tales and travel-guide articles, finds that the clause-initial adverbial phrases of time and space are clearly used to serve as signals of shifts of textual units of various sizes such as sections, episodes, or moves. According to Prideaux and Hogan (1993), in both oral and written narratives the preposed subordinate clauses of time occur statistically far more frequently at the beginning of an episode than the nonpreposed one. Their analysis indicates that as a device for thematic reorientation, the preposed subordinate clause is frequently used to code the beginning of a new discourse unit such as an episode. Givón (1993: 315) makes a similar observation. In addition, he points out that preposed participle clauses readily serve the same purpose. In his view, all these sentence-initial constructions have their coherence links in two directions, anaphoric and cataphoric. Their anaphoric links can reach back to thematic information anywhere in a preceding textual unit. Their cataphoric links anchor themselves nicely to the main clause, which then launches the new unit.

As the intermediate units of narrative texts, episodes, however, are not monolithic in structure. They often develop in subsections resulting from all kinds of different ways events may take place and relate to one another. In addition to

narrating the main events in these subsections, episodes may also embed subsections that are devoted to recounting things that happen at other times, describing participants in the story and their personalities, expressing the narrator's or a participant's views on various subjects, depicting natural environments as part of the story world, evaluating certain situations or consequences of events, explaining various phenomena, and so forth. All these subsections, which may be called subepisodes, form coherent units in their own right. In an experimental study exploring the conceptual basis of episode transitions and their linguistic expressions, Ji (2002) finds that in identifying episodes the subjects also pick out these subepisodes on similar grounds and the beginnings of subepisodes are linguistically expressed in similar ways as those of episodes.

4. Research Methodology

From the viewpoint of this study, the information carried by the linguistic constructions used at episode- and subepisode-initial positions may be unpredictable to varying extents as it is often associated with changes of various discourse elements[1]. Since an episode is more often set in a larger story world than a subepisode with more different discourse elements involved, the information of these changes at episode-initial positions is likely to be more unpredictable than its counterpart at subepisode-initial positions. In the light of Givón's quantity principle and for the reason that has just been mentioned, this study hypothesizes that the linguistic constructions used at episode-initial positions will be coded with more words in statistical terms than those used at subepisode-initial positions. Accordingly, the research question for this study is thus formed as: Are the beginnings of episodes given more coding material than the beginnings of subepisodes in narrative texts?

As the first step to find the answer to this question, this study acquired the necessary data for analysis by conducting a linguistic experiment in which 20 native speakers of English and 20 native speakers of Chinese were asked to segment 10 unparagraphed narrative texts in their own language into episodes[2]. The subjects in the two language groups consisted of 10 male and 10 female undergraduate students at the University of Alberta, Canada and Chinese Culture University, Taiwan

[1] According to the results of some previous studies (Chafe, 1980; Virtanen, 1992; Prideaux & Hogan, 1993; Ji, 2002), transitions between textual units in narrative texts are frequently found to be characterized, among other things, by changes in time, place, participant, theme, or event structure.

[2] This study does not rely on the original paragraph divisions in the narrative texts in deciding on the episode divisions of the texts because, according to some previous studies (e.g., Braddock, 1974; Halliday and Hasan, 1976; Longacre, 1979), not all paragraph divisions correspond with the thematic structures of the texts. Some paragraph divisions may be made due to stylistic concern or personal preference. The acquisition of the episode divisions of the narrative texts in the way used in this study assures us that they are made consistently on thematic grounds, i.e., on the basis of the episodic developments of the narrative texts.

respectively. The narrative texts used in the experiment were typical personal accounts of past experience taken from several published magazines.[3] Each text was presented to the subjects in an unparagraphed form but with its title provided. An episode was defined to them as a portion of a narrative text that relates to a series of connected events and forms a coherent unit in itself. The subjects identified the beginning of each episode in the narrative texts by placing a slash before the first word of the episode. Based on their segmentations, episodes and subepisodes in these texts are then differentiated before the linguistic constructions used at their initial positions are compared and analyzed.

5. Result and Discussion

The analysis of the collected data starts with a differentiation between episodes and subepisodes. In making this differentiation, the present study treats the episode divisions made by 65% or more of the subjects as the reliable boundaries of episode units. The reason for taking 65% as an appropriate range of majority is a practical one. More specifically, 65% represents a clear majority that allows more prototypical tokens of episode divisions to be analyzed than 70% or 80%. On the other hand, some of the episode divisions made by less than 65% of the subjects are used as another group of data for contrastive analysis. These are the episode divisions made by 30-64% of the subjects.[4] Because of the lower identification rates these divisions are considered less definite cases of episode units. However, since they are identified by about half of the subjects on average, it is plausible to assume that these divisions are identified on similar grounds as those in the first group but somehow differ from them in certain aspects. Based on this reasoning, these less definite cases are treated as subepisodes within the episodes identified in the first group.

Once episodes and subepisodes are differentiated, the focus of our attention turns to the initial constructions of their initial sentences, namely the subjects of the sentences and the adverbials occurring before the subjects. Functionally these constructions are the key elements for indicating the beginnings of episodes or subepisodes (as suggested by some of the studies mentioned above). The adverbials are mainly responsible for establishing new temporal or spatial settings or thematic reorientations of various kinds whereas the subjects are the referring expressions of the participants or other nonhuman referents involved in the stories. Semantically the information they carry may be unpredictable to varying extents in different parts

[3] The sources of these texts are provided under Experimental Materials at the end of this report.
[4] The episode divisions made by less than 30% of the subjects are considered too unrepresentative to be included as part of the data for analysis.

of the stories. Since the adverbial and subject play different roles, the constructions used as the adverbial and those used as the subject are dealt with in two separate groups.

5.1. English Data

In the analysis of the English data, the constructions used as adverbial are tabulated as *adverb*, *adverbial phrase*, and *adverbial clause* whereas the constructions used as subject are classified in the categories of *pronoun*, *single noun*, *noun phrase*,[5] and *modified noun phrase*.[6] After these constructions are identified, the words used in each of them are counted and recorded. When two or more constructions are used as the adverbial of a sentence, all constructions are tabulated and the words that are used to form the constructions are added up. In cases in which the adverbial part is missing, the number of words for this part is recorded as zero.[7]

After the tabulation is done, the episode- and subepisode-initial sentences are compared through unpaired t-tests in terms of the number of words used in the categories of adverbial and subject respectively. Tables 1 and 2 give the t-test results of the English data:

Table 1 T-Test Comparison of the Number of English Words Used as the Adverbials

Group	n	mean	sd	t	df	p
E	107	5.09	4.80	6.2087	218	0.0001
SE	113	1.86	2.69			

[5] Setting up the category of single noun and keeping it as a distinctive category from that of noun phrase is primarily for the purpose of showing the frequent use of a person's first or last name versus the use of his/her full name. It is frequently observed in the data that when a major participant is introduced into a story for the first time, typically in an episode-initial sentence, the full name of this participant is used. When this person is mentioned subsequently in subepisode-initial sentences, it is only the first or last name that is used. The tabulations of the first or last name versus the full name in the two categories reflect this difference in distribution across the episode- and subepisode-initial sentences.

[6] Compared with the noun phrases which are typically compound nouns or structures containing a noun preceded by an article or a possessive pronoun, the modified noun phrases would contain an adjective phrase, a preposition phrase, or an attributive clause and therefore more words. The extra pieces of information provided by the modifiers help to define the referents in more detailed ways that are relevant to the immediate context.

[7] In the view of this study, the zero number of words recorded does not simply mean that in this sentence no adverbial construction is used. Rather, our interpretation is that in such a case the information normally carried by the adverbial part is most predictable in the immediate context and therefore requires no linguistic expression.

Table 2 T-Test Comparison of the Number of English Words Used as the Subjects

Group	n	mean	sd	t	df	p
E	107	3.10	3.36	4.0780	218	0.0001
SE	113	1.74	1.10			

As we can see from the two tables, there are 107 episode-initial sentences (labeled as E) and 113 subepisode-initial sentences (labeled as SE) in the narrative texts. The t-test results show that there is a significant difference in the number of words used for both the adverbial and subject between the episode- and subepisode-initial sentences. That is, for both categories more words are used in episode-initial sentences than subepisode-initial sentences. The differences in the two categories between the two groups of data become more concrete if we list the numbers of specific constructions used in each category:

Table 3 Constructions in English Episode- and Subepisode-Initial Adverbials

Adverbial Constructions	Episode-Initial Sentences	Subepisode-Initial Sentences
Adverb	4 (4%)	14 (12%)
Adverbial Phrase	56 (52%)	29 (26%)
Adverbial Clause	36 (34%)	21 (19%)
Total	96 (90%)	64 (57%)[8]

Table 4 Constructions in English Episode- and Subepisode-Initial Subjects

Subject Constructions	Episode-Initial Sentences	Subepisode-Initial Sentences
Pronoun	12 (11%)	19 (17%)
Single Noun	32 (30%)	50 (44%)
Noun Phrase	36 (34%)	27 (24%)
Modified Noun Phrase	27 (25%)	17 (15%)
Total	107 (100%)	113 (100%)

Tables 3 and 4 list the numbers of the specific constructions used as adverbial and subject respectively in the two groups. Take the use of adverbial phrase in episode-initial sentences as an example. Table 3 shows that 56 adverbial phrases are used in a total of 107 episode-initial sentences, which means they occur in 52% of all episode-initial sentences. Based on the numbers given in Table 3, we can observe that not only the total percentage of episode-initial sentences that contain adverbial

[8] Because adverbial constructions are not found in all English episode- and subepisode-initial sentences, the total number of constructions in each column does not correspond to the total number of sentences in each group.

constructions (90%) is considerably higher than that of subepisode-initial sentences (57%), but also the episode-initial sentences use more adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses for their adverbials if we compare the adverbial constructions that *are* used in the two groups of sentences. From Table 4 we find that the episode-initial sentences use more noun phrases and modified noun phrases for their subjects than their subepisode-initial counterparts. The differences between the two groups in the use of these constructions are obviously the major factor that contributes to the results we get from the t-tests.

Our interpretation of the differences revealed here, in keeping with the hypothesis of this study, is that the episode-initial constructions, which are used to signal major breaks in the thematic structures of the narrative texts, tend to carry more unpredictable information than their subepisode-initial counterparts. If we equate predictable and unpredictable information with given and new information respectively, the interpretation that has just been stated also means that the episode-initial constructions tend to be loaded with more new information than their subepisode-initial counterparts. To find out if this is the case, we examined each construction in the two groups of data with regard to whether its information status is given or new. Guiding our evaluation is the analytic framework offered by Prince (1981; 1992).

Based on the idea of 'assumed familiarity', Prince distinguishes between three types of information status: 'evoked', 'inferrable', and 'new'. The evoked information refers to the information that has become known to the hearer/reader either through linguistic contexts or communicative situations and for this reason is equal to what is more commonly known as given information. The inferrable information, as characterized by Prince, is the type of information that the speaker/writer would expect the hearer/writer to be able to infer through other discourse-old entities. The new information, as the third type, may represent either a kind of 'brand-new' information that the hearer/reader can not possibly know based on linguistic contexts or communicative situations, or it may be the kind of information associated with an 'unused' entity. Compared with a brand-new entity, an unused entity is assumed by the speaker/writer to be more familiar to the speaker/writer and therefore identifiable.[9] Both brand-new and inferrable information may be 'anchored' to an evoked entity or expressed in an 'unanchored' way.

Although the three information statuses characterized by Prince were first proposed for the analysis of noun phrases, they have been applied suitably in

[9] Following Prince, the information of an unused entity is coded as new information in our data analysis.

analyzing various kinds of English syntactic constructions such as subordinate clauses (Abraham, 1991), adverbial phrases of time and place (Virtanen, 1992), and inverted sentences (Birner, 1994, 1997). Following a similar approach as these studies, this study took a close look at each episode- and subepisode-initial construction in its data and evaluated the information status of its content in terms of Prince's taxonomy.

Summarized in Tables 5 and 6 below are the results of the examination of all the episode- and subepisode-initial constructions with regard to the information status of their content:

Table 5 Information Distribution in English Episode-Initial Constructions

Episode-Initial Sentences					
Adverbial			Subject		
Evoked	Inferrable	New	Evoked	Inferrable	New
1 (1%)	37 (35%)	58 (54%)	65 (61%)	7 (6%)	35 (33%)

Table 6 Information Distribution in English Subepisode-Initial Constructions

Subepisode-Initial Sentences					
Adverbial			Subject		
Evoked	Inferrable	New	Evoked	Inferrable	New
7 (6%)	36 (32%)	21 (19%)	88 (78%)	9 (8%)	16 (14%)

The results clearly indicate that the episode-initial sentences tend to carry more new information than the subepisode-initial sentences in their sentence-initial adverbials and subjects. The main reason lies in the fact that at the beginnings of some episodes totally new settings of various nature often need to be established and new participants are introduced, sometimes with extra information specifying their identity or the way they are in a particular situation. The newness of such information apparently requires more linguistic material to code.

What we may also notice in the above results is that a considerable number of adverbials of both episode- and subepisode-initial sentences may be characterized as containing inferrable information. These adverbials, because of their thematic connection to certain discourse elements that are already evoked, serve nicely as the bridges between two textual units. In other words, they can signal the start of a new unit by providing information inferrable from the previous discourse. As for the subjects, once they are introduced, they become known and would remain as such when they are re-mentioned. This explains why in both episode- and subepisode-initial sentences the majority of the subjects are characterized as evoked.

5.2. Chinese Data

The Chinese data are processed in the same way as the English data. Tables 7 and 8 provide the results of two t-tests that compare the episode- and subepisode-initial sentences in terms of the number of characters used in the categories of adverbial and subject respectively:

Table 7 T-Test Comparison of the Number of Chinese Characters Used as the Adverbials

Group	n	mean	sd	t	df	p
E	99	6.47	6.52	7.7066	212	0.0001
SE	115	1.44	2.38			

Table 8 T-Test Comparison of the Number of Chinese Characters Used as the Subjects

Group	n	mean	sd	t	df	p
E	99	4.16	3.52	4.4114	212	0.0001
SE	115	2.53	1.70			

The t-test results turn out to be similar to those of the English data. For both the adverbials and subjects more characters are found to be used in episode-initial sentences than subepisode-initial sentences. This difference in the number of words used between the two groups is also reflected in the number of constructions used in them as summarized in Tables 9 and 10:

Table 9 Constructions in Chinese Episode- and Subepisode-Initial Adverbials

Adverbial Constructions	Episode-Initial Sentences	Subepisode-Initial Sentences
Adverb		4 (3%)
Adverbial Phrase	37 (38%)	21 (18%)
Adverbial Clause	46 (47%)	20 (17%)
Total	83 (84%)	45 (39%)[10]

[10] Because adverbial constructions are not found in all Chinese episode- and subepisode-initial sentences, the total number of constructions in each column does not correspond to the total number of sentences in each group.

Table 10 Constructions in Chinese Episode- and Subepisode-Initial Subjects

Subject Constructions	Episode-Initial Sentences	Subepisode-Initial Sentences
Pronoun	9 (9%)	23 (20%)
Noun Phrase[11]	51 (52%)	76 (66%)
Modified Noun Phrase	30 (30%)	5 (4%)
Total	90 (91%)	104 (90%)[12]

From Table 9, we can see that like their English counterparts the Chinese episode-initial sentences use more adverbial constructions than subepisode-initial sentences, which is reflected not only in the difference in the number of constructions used in each group as a whole but also in the difference in the number of adverbial phrases and clauses between the two groups. As for the subject constructions, although the percentage of their occurrences in each group is about the same, the episode-initial sentences clearly contain more modified noun phrases. These differences are in keeping with the t-test results.

In determining if the use of more words corresponds to more unpredictable information, we also examined each recorded construction with regard to the information status of its content in the same way as we did with the English data. As Tables 11 and 12 show, both the adverbials and subjects in episode-initial sentences are characterized with the expression of more pieces of new information. Our account for the similar finding with the English data also applies to the results presented below:

Table 11 Information Distribution in Chinese Episode-Initial Constructions

Episode-Initial Sentences					
Adverbial			Subject		
Evoked	Inferrable	New	Evoked	Inferrable	New
10(10%)	31 (31%)	42 (42%)	47 (47%)	8 (8%)	35 (35%)

Table 12 Information Distribution in Chinese Subepisode-Initial Constructions

Subepisode-Initial Sentences					
Adverbial			Subject		
Evoked	Inferrable	New	Evoked	Inferrable	New
5 (4%)	34 (30%)	6 (5%)	77 (67%)	18 (16%)	9 (8%)

[11] Because the use of full names versus their first or last names as frequently found in the English data does not occur in the Chinese data, the establishment of the category of noun phrase versus the category of single noun is deemed as unnecessary with the Chinese data.

[12] In the Chinese data, cases of zero subjects occur in both episode- and subepisode-initial sentences.

6. Conclusion

The results presented above support the hypothesis of this study and prove Givón's quantity principle to be applicable in textual contexts. They enable us to see the iconic nature of the correspondence between higher degrees of informational unpredictability and more linguistic coding material in both English and Chinese narrative texts. A comparison of the linguistic constructions used at episode- and subepisode-initial positions indicates that the former, which tend to contain more pieces of new information corresponding to certain changes of various discourse elements, use more words than the latter. Such a finding is reflected in episode-initial adverbials of both English and Chinese texts not only in the use of more adverbial constructions as a whole but also in the use of more adverbial phrases and clauses in particular. It is also reflected in episode-initial subjects of English texts in the use of more noun phrases and modified noun phrases and in the use of more modified noun phrases in the Chinese texts.

7. Experimental Materials

1. English Narrative Texts

All the English texts used in the experiment are from *Reader's Digest*. They are: *Brothers Under the Skin* (April 2003, 58-64), *Tommie's Rainbow* (May 2003, 81-85), *To Russia with Love* (Sep. 2003, 46-53), *Entwined* (Nov. 2003, 34-39), *Operation: Whale Rescue* (Nov. 2003, 72-80), *Soaring the Glory* (Dec. 2003, 62-67), *One Wrong Turn* (Dec. 2003, 74-80), *Disaster on the Aegean Sea* (Feb. 2004, 84-90), *For Amie* (March 2004, 62-69), *Hope Floats* (Aug. 2004, 20-25).

2. Chinese Narrative Texts

The Chinese texts used in the experiment are: 深夜水中救母女 *Shenye shui zhong jiu mu nu* (讀者文摘 *Reader's Digest*, June 2002, 81-86), 陌路相逢，千里相送 *Molu xiangfeng, qian li xiang song* (讀者文摘 *Reader's Digest*, Sep. 2003, 40-46), 怒海救人三壯士 *Nu hai jiu ren san zhuangshi* (讀者文摘 *Reader's Digest*, Nov. 2003, 74-80), 尋覓香格里拉 *Xunmi xianggelila* (讀者文摘 *Reader's Digest*, Feb. 2004, 50-58), 地鐵英雄 *Ditie yingxiong* (讀者文摘 *Reader's Digest*, July 2004, 76-83), 救火車 *Jiuhuoche* (皇冠 *Crown*, Feb. 2004, 442-449), 清明上河圖 *Qingming shang he tu* (皇冠 *Crown*, Feb. 2004, 42-50), 街角的鄉土美味 *Jie jiao de xiangtu meiwei* (皇冠 *Crown*, June 2004, 52-61), 真實比夢還美 春秋烏來的情人之夜 *Zhenshi bi meng hai mei Chun qiu wulai de qingren zhi ye* (皇冠 *Crown*, Sep. 2004, 30-37), 箱根遊記 *Xianggen youji* (鏡報月刊 *Jingbao yuekan*, July 2004, 84-86).

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9. Self-evaluation of the Study

The study reported above was carried out as planned. It contributes to a better understanding of the iconic nature of the correspondence between higher degrees of informational unpredictability and more linguistic coding material in textual contexts. The conductor of the study intends to have its results published in an international journal.