

Multidimensional Analysis Tagger of Mandarin Chinese

The Multidimensional Analysis Tagger of Mandarin Chinese (MAT Chinese) is a program that extends Bibers functional analysis of English (1988). Its point of departure is to study register variation and communicative effect of texts. The program tags 54 linguistic features based on ICTCLAS (H.-P. Zhang, Yu, Xiong, & Liu, 2003) and word lists in Chinese linguistics research. It performs statistical analysis to indicate 5 dimensions of register variation. The program plots the variation of the input text or corpus as against 15 registers in an unsampled ToRCH2014 corpus. It also offers visualisation options using existing Python packages.

1 Referencing the Tagger

To reference the tagger, please use the following:

Liu, N. 2019. Multidimensional Analysis Tagger of Mandarin Chinese. Available at: <https://github.com/nnl93/Multidimensional-Analysis-Tagger-of-Mandarin-Chinese>.

This program is based on the ICTCLAS, and it is advised to reference this Chinese tagger when MAT Chinese is used. Please refer to <https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1119280>.

2 Requirements

This program requires Python to run (<https://www.python.org/>). The Python packages needed are NLTK (Bird, Loper, & Klein, 2009), Python wrapper of ICTCLAS – PyNLPIR (<https://pypi.org/project/PyNLPIR/>), and Factor Analyzer (https://factor-analyzer.readthedocs.io/en/latest/factor_analyzer.html).

3 List of Variables

This section describes the variables. Next to the name of the variable is the acronym used in the tagger. The acronyms are consistent with those in MAT English (Nini, 2018, p. 17). An asterisk in the name indicates variables are sufficiently important to be included in final feature set.

3.1 Amplifiers (AMP)*

1. 非常, 十分, 真的, 特别, 很, 最, 肯定(Wei, 2019)
2. 挺, 顶, 极, 极为, 极其, 极度, 万分, 格外, 分外, 更, 更加, 更为, 尤其, 太, 过于, 老, 怪, 相当, 颇, 颇为, 有点儿, 有些, 最为, 越发, 越加, 愈加, 稍, 稍微, 稍稍, 略, 略略, 略微, 比较, 较, 暴, 超, 恶, 怒, 巨, 粉, 奇 (L. Wu, 2006)
3. 很大, 相当, 完全, 显著, 总是, 根本 (G. Wu & Pan, 2010)
4. 真, 真的, 一定

3.2 Independent clause coordination (ANDC)

3.3 Phrasal coordination (PHC)*

和, 以及, 而, 与, 并, 以至, 及, 并且, 而且, 不但, 而且

3.4 Average word length (AWL)*

Cf. (M. Wang, 2017; Z.-S. Zhang, 2017)

3.5 Average sentence length (ASL)*

Cf. (Z.-S. Zhang, 2017, p. 55)

3.6 Average clause length (ACL)*

Cf. (Hou, Huang, & Liu, 2017; Hou, Huang, Ahrens, & Lee, 2019)

3.7 Standard deviation of average clause length*

3.8 be 是 (BE)*

The tagger counts all occurrences of 是 tagged as ‘verb 是’.

3.9 Causal connectives (CAUS)

1. 因为, 固 (Xiao, He, & Yue, 2010)
2. 所以, 则, 从而, 故, 结果, 所以, 为此, 以至, 以至于, 因, 因此, 因而, 由于, 于是, 之所以, 致使 (Ni, 2008)

3.10 Concessive conjunctions (CONC)

1. 纵然, 即使, 虽然, 虽说, 固然, 尽管 (Ling, 2007)
2. 就是 (C. N. Li & Thompson, 1989, p. 637)

3.11 Purpose connectives

为了, 起见, 为的, 为是, 为着, 以便, 借以, 以求, 以示, 以表, 以便, 以求, 省得, 免得, 以免, 以防 (Yin, 2011)

3.12 or

或, 或者, 或是, 还是

3.13 Adversative conjunctions

但, 但是, 可, 可是, 不过, 然而, 倒是, 然, 只是 (Jin & Jin, 2001)

3.14 Discourse particles (DPAR)

1. 我跟你说, 你知道吗, 我告诉你, 我跟你讲, 你知道 (Wei, 2019)
2. 不好意思, 就这样, 无所谓, 没问题, 不得了, 不用说, 不怎么, 不怎么样, 对了, 好了, 你看, 罢了, 话说回来, 不要说, 要说, 算了, 就是了, 不像话, 不要紧, 没事儿, 再说吧, 巴不得, 怪不得, 就得了, 得了, 你说呢, 说真的, 没劲, 没什么, 有的是, 怎么搞的, 话是这么说, 说不好, 说了算, 要我说, 一句话, 本来嘛, 别看, 够朋友, 说白了 (Ji & Liu, 2015)
3. 总的来说, 总而言之, 只不过, 这样子, 想不到

3.15 Downtoners (DWT)*

一点, 有点, 有点儿, 稍, 稍微, 一些, 有些 (X. Lu, 2004)

3.16 First-person pronouns* (FPP1)

我, 我们

3.17 Second-person honorific pronouns*

您, 您们

3.18 Hedges* (HDG)

可能, 可以, 也许, 较少, 一些, 多个, 多为, 基本, 主要, 类似, 不少 (G. Wu & Pan, 2010)

3.19 Indefinite pronouns (INPR)*

任何, 谁, 大家, 某, 有人, 有个, 什么

3.20 Necessity modals

1. 能, 应该, 要, 必须 (Peng & Zhu, 2017)
2. 必得, 应当, 该 (C. N. Li & Thompson, 1989, pp. 182-183)

3.21 Knowledge modals

可以, 会, 可能 (Peng & Zhu, 2017)

3.22 Motivation modals

1. 能, 敢, 肯, 要 (Peng & Zhu, 2017)
2. 愿意, 能够 (C. N. Li & Thompson, 1989, pp. 182-183)

3.23 Second-person pronouns* (SPP2)

你, 你们

3.24 seem/appear (SMP)*

好像, 好象, 貌似, 似乎

3.25 Third-person pronouns* (TPP3)

她, 他, 他们, 她们, 它, 它们

3.26 Emotion words*

烦恼, 不幸, 痛苦, 苦, 快乐, 忍, 喜, 乐, 称心, 痛快, 得意, 欣慰, 高兴, 愉悦, 欣喜, 欢欣, 可意, 乐, 可心, 欢畅, 开心, 康乐, 欢快, 快慰, 欢, 舒畅, 快乐, 快活, 欢乐, 畅快, 舒心, 舒坦, 欢娱, 如意, 喜悦, 顺心, 欢悦, 舒服, 爽心, 晓畅, 松快, 幸福, 惊喜, 欢愉, 称意, 得志, 情愿, 愿意, 欢喜, 振奋, 乐意, 留神, 乐于, 爱, 关怀, 偏爱, 珍爱, 珍惜, 神往, 痴迷, 喜爱, 器重, 娇宠, 溺爱, 珍视, 喜欢, 动心, 挂牵, 赞赏, 爱好, 满意, 羡慕, 赏识, 热爱, 钟爱, 眷恋, 关注, 赞同, 喜欢, 想, 挂心, 挂念, 惦念, 挂虑, 怀念, 关切, 关心, 惦念, 牵挂, 怜悯, 同情, 吝惜, 可惜, 怜惜, 感谢, 感激, 在乎, 操心, 愁, 闷, 苦, 哀怨, 悲恸, 悲痛, 哀伤, 惨痛, 沉重, 感伤, 悲壮, 酸辛, 伤心, 辛酸, 悲哀, 哀痛, 沉痛, 痛心, 悲凉, 悲凄, 伤感, 悲切, 哀戚, 悲伤, 心酸, 悲怆, 无奈, 苍凉, 不好过, 抑郁, 慌, 吓人, 畏怯, 紧张, 惶恐, 慌张, 惊骇, 恐慌, 慌乱, 心虚, 惊慌, 惶惑, 惊惶, 惊惧, 惊恐, 恐惧, 心慌, 害怕, 怕, 畏惧, 发慌, 发憊, 敬, 推崇, 尊敬, 拥护, 倚重, 崇尚, 尊崇, 敬仰, 敬佩, 尊重, 敬慕, 佩服, 景仰, 敬重, 景慕, 崇敬, 瞧得起, 崇奉, 钦佩, 崇拜, 孝敬, 激动, 来劲, 炽烈, 炽热, 冲动, 狂热, 激昂, 激动, 高亢, 亢奋, 带劲, 高涨, 高昂, 投入, 兴奋, 疯狂, 狂乱, 感动, 羞, 疚, 羞涩, 羞怯, 羞惭, 负疚, 窘, 窘促, 不过意, 惭愧, 不好意思, 害羞, 害臊, 困窘, 抱歉, 抱愧, 对不起, 羞愧, 对不住, 烦, 烦躁, 烦燥, 烦, 熬心, 糟心, 烦乱, 烦心, 烦人, 烦恼, 烦杂, 腻烦, 厌倦, 厌烦, 讨厌, 头疼, 急, 浮躁, 焦虑, 焦渴, 焦急, 焦躁, 焦炙, 心浮, 心焦, 揪心, 心急, 心切, 着急, 不安, 傲, 自傲, 骄横, 骄慢, 骄矜, 骄傲, 自负, 自信, 自豪, 自满, 自大, 狂, 炫耀, 吃惊, 诧异, 吃惊, 惊疑, 愕然, 惊讶, 惊奇, 骇怪, 骇异, 惊诧, 惊愕, 震惊, 奇怪, 怒, 愤怒, 忿恨, 激愤, 生气, 愤懑, 愤慨, 忿怒, 悲愤, 窝火, 暴怒, 不平, 火, 失望, 失望, 绝望, 灰心, 丧气, 低落, 心寒, 沮丧, 消沉, 颓丧, 颓唐, 低沉, 不满, 安心, 安宁, 闲雅, 逍遥, 闲适, 怡和, 沉静, 放松, 安心, 宽心, 自在, 放心, 恨, 恶, 看不惯, 痛恨, 厌恶, 恼恨, 反对, 捣乱, 怨恨, 憎恶, 歧视, 敌视, 愤恨, 嫉, 妒嫉, 妒忌, 嫉妒, 嫉恨, 眼红, 忌恨, 忌妒, 蔑视, 蔑视, 瞧不起, 怠慢, 轻蔑, 鄙夷, 鄙薄, 鄙视, 悔, 背悔, 后悔, 懊恼, 懊悔, 悔恨, 懊丧, 委屈, 委屈, 冤, 冤枉, 无辜, 谅, 体谅, 理解, 了解, 体贴, 信任, 信赖, 相信, 信服, 疑, 过敏, 怀疑, 疑心, 疑惑, 其他, 缠绵, 自卑, 自爱, 反感, 感慨, 动摇, 消魂, 痒痒, 为难, 解恨, 迟疑, 多情, 充实, 寂寞, 遗憾, 神情, 慧黠, 狡黠, 安详, 仓皇, 阴冷, 阴沉, 犹豫, 好, 坏, 棒, 一般, 差, 得当, 标准 (Xu & Tao, n.d.)

3.27 Standardized type-token ratio (STTR)

3.28 Classical syntax

备受, 言必称, 并存, 不得而, 抑且, 不特, 不外乎, 且, 不外乎, 不相, 中不乏, 不啻, 称之为, 称之, 充其量, 出于, 处于, 不次于, 从属于, 从中, 得自于, 得力于,

予以, 给予, 加以, 深具, 之能事, 发轫于, 凡此, 大抵, 凡, 所能及, 所可比, 非但, 庶可, 之故, 工于, 苟, 顾, 广为, 果, 核以, 何其, 或可, 跻身, 跻于, 不日即, 藉, 之大成, 再加, 略加, 详加, 以俱来, 见胜, 见长, 兼, 渐次, 化, 混同于, 归之于, 推广到, 名之为, 引为, 矣, 较, 借以, 尽其, 略陈己见, 而言, 而论, 决定于, 之先河, 苦不能, 莫不是, 乃, 泥于, 偏于, 颇有, 岂不, 岂可, 乎, 哉, 起源于, 何况, 切于, 取信于, 如, 则, 若, 岂, 舍, 甚于, 时年, 时值, 使之, 有别于, 倍加, 所在, 示人以, 随致, 之所以, 所以然, 无所, 有所, 皆指, 所引致, 罕为, 鲜为, 多为, 唯, 尚未, 无一不, 无不能, 无从, 可见, 毋宁, 无宁, 务, 系于, 仅限于, 方能, 需, 须, 许之为, 一改, 一变, 与否, 业已, 不以为然, 为能, 为多, 为最, 以期, 不宜, 宜于, 异于, 益见, 抑或, 故, 之便, 应推, 着手, 着眼, 可证, 可知, 可见, 而成, 有不, 有所, 有待于, 有赖于, 有助于, 有进于, 之分, 之别, 多有, 囿于, 与之, 同/共, 同为, 欲, 必, 喻之, 曰, 之际, 已然, 在于, 则, 者, 即是, 皆是, 云者, 者有之, 首属, 首推, 莫过于, 之, 之于, 置身于, 转而, 自, 自况, 自命, 自诩, 自认, 自居, 自许, 以降, 足以 (Feng, 2006) ***

3.29 Disyllabic words*

安定, 安装, 办理, 保持, 保留, 保卫, 保障, 报道, 暴露, 爆发, 被迫, 必然, 必修, 必要, 避免, 编制, 变动, 变革, 辩论, 表达, 表示, 表演, 并肩, 补习, 不断, 不时, 不住, 布置, 采取, 采用, 参考, 测量, 测试, 测验, 颤动, 抄写, 陈列, 成立, 成为, 承担, 承认, 持枪, 充分, 充满, 充实, 仇恨, 出版, 处于, 处处, 传播, 传达, 创立, 次要, 匆忙, 从容, 从事, 促进, 摧毁, 达成, 达到, 打扫, 大力, 大有, 担任, 导致, 到达, 等待, 等候, 奠定, 雕刻, 调查, 动员, 独自, 端正, 锻炼, 夺取, 发表, 发动, 发挥, 发射, 发生, 发行, 发扬, 发展, 反抗, 防守, 防御, 防止, 防治, 非法, 废除, 粉碎, 丰富, 封锁, 符合, 负担, 负责, 复述, 复习, 复印, 复杂, 复制, 富有, 改编, 改革, 改进, 改良, 改善, 改正, 干涉, 敢于, 高大, 高度, 高速, 格外, 给以, 更加, 公开, 公然, 巩固, 贡献, 共同, 构成, 购买, 观测, 观察, 观看, 贯彻, 灌溉, 光临, 规划, 合成, 合法, 宏伟, 缓和, 缓缓, 回答, 汇报, 混淆, 活跃, 获得, 基本, 集合, 集中, 极为, 即将, 计划, 记载, 继承, 加工, 加紧, 加速, 加以, 驾驶, 歼灭, 坚定, 减轻, 检验, 简直, 建立, 建造, 建筑, 交换, 交流, 结束, 竭力, 解决, 解释, 紧急, 紧密, 谨慎, 进军, 进攻, 进入, 进行, 尽力, 禁止, 精彩, 进过, 经历, 经受, 经营, 竞争, 竟然, 纠正, 举办, 举行, 具备, 具体, 具有, 开办, 开动, 开发, 开明, 开辟, 开枪, 开设, 开展, 抗议, 克服, 刻苦, 空前, 扩大, 来自, 滥用, 朗读, 力求, 力争, 连接, 列举, 流传, 垄断, 笼罩, 轮流, 掠夺, 满腔, 盲目, 猛烈, 猛然, 梦想, 勉强, 面临, 明明, 明确, 难以, 扭转, 拍摄, 排列, 攀登, 炮打, 赔偿, 评价, 评论, 赔偿, 评价, 评论, 破坏, 普遍, 普及, 起源, 签订, 强调, 抢夺, 切实, 侵略, 侵入, 轻易, 取得, 全部, 全面, 燃烧, 热爱, 忍受, 仍旧, 日益, 如同, 散布, 丧失, 设法, 设立, 实施, 实现, 实行, 实验, 适合, 试验, 收集, 收缩, 树立, 束缚, 思考, 思念, 思索,

丝毫, 四处, 饲养, 损害, 损坏, 损失, 缩短, 缩小, 贪图, 谈论, 探索, 逃避, 提倡, 提供, 提前, 体现, 调节, 调整, 停止, 统一, 突破, 推迟, 推动, 推进, 脱离, 歪曲, 完善, 万分, 万万, 危害, 违背, 违反, 维持, 维护, 围绕, 伟大, 位于, 污染, 无比, 无法, 无穷, 无限, 武装, 吸取, 袭击, 喜爱, 显示, 限制, 陷入, 相互, 详细, 响应, 享受, 象征, 消除, 消耗, 小心, 写作, 辛勤, 修改, 修正, 修筑, 选择, 严格, 严禁, 严厉, 严密, 严肃, 研制, 延长, 掩盖, 养成, 一经, 依法, 依旧, 依然, 抑制, 应用, 永远, 踊跃, 游览, 予以, 遇到, 预防, 预习, 阅读, 运用, 再三, 遭到, 遭受, 遭遇, 增加, 增进, 增强, 占领, 占有, 战胜, 掌握, 照例, 镇压, 征服, 征求, 争夺, 争论, 整顿, 证明, 直到, 执行, 制定, 制订, 制造, 治疗, 中断, 重大, 专心, 转入, 转移, 装备, 装饰, 追求, 自学, 综合, 总结, 阻止, 钻研, 遵守, 左右 (Feng, 2006)

3.30 HSK I vocabulary*

(Hanban, 2012)

3.31 HSK III vocabulary*

(Hanban, 2012)

3.32 HSK IV vocabulary*

(Hanban, 2012)

3.33 Honorific titles*

千金, 相公, 姑姥爷, 伯伯, 伯父, 伯母, 大伯, 大哥, 大姐, 大妈, 大爷, 大嫂, 嫂夫人, 大婶儿, 大叔, 大姨, 哥, 姐, 大娘, 妈妈, 奶奶, 爷爷, 姨, 老伯, 老兄, 老爹, 老大爷, 老爷爷, 老太太, 老奶奶, 老大娘, 老板, 老公, 老婆婆, 老前辈, 老人家, 老师, 老师傅, 老寿星, 老太爷, 老翁, 老爷子, 老丈, 老总, 大驾, 夫人, 高徒, 高足, 官人, 贵客, 贵人, 嘉宾, 列位, 男士, 女士, 女主人, 前辈, 台驾, 太太, 先生, 贤契, 贤人, 贤士, 先哲, 小姐, 学长, 爷, 诸位, 足下, 师傅, 师母, 师娘, 人士, 长老, 禅师, 船老大, 大师, 大师傅, 大王, 恩师, 法师, 法王, 佛爷, 夫子, 父母官, 国父, 麾下, 教授, 武师, 千岁, 孺人, 圣母, 圣人, 师父, 王尊, 至尊, 座, 少奶奶, 少爷, 金枝玉叶, 工程师, 高级工程师, 经济师, 讲师, 教授, 副教授, 教师, 老师, 国家主席, 国家总理, 部长, 厅长, 市长, 局长, 科长, 校长, 烈士, 先烈, 先哲, 荣誉军人, 陛下, 殿下, 阁下, 阿公, 阿婆, 大人, 公, 公公, 娘子, 婆婆, 丈人, 师长, 义士, 勇士, 志士, 壮士 (L. Wang, 2014)

3.34 Modest titles

学生, 兄弟, 小弟, 弟, 妹, 儿子, 女儿 (L. Wang, 2014)

3.35 Abstract nouns*

社会, 问题, 生活, 经济, 关系, 作用, 中国, 现在, 情况, 时候, 人民, 活动, 方面, 科学, 条件, 思想, 过程, 影响, 方法, 要求, 技术, 事, 时间, 世界, 教育, 社会主义, 组织, 地方, 文化, 运动, 历史, 地区, 物质, 形式, 政治, 自然, 东西, 结构, 现象, 理论, 工业, 人类, 精神, 结果, 时期, 意义, 语言, 内容, 计划, 水平, 产品, 基础, 环境, 特点, 能力, 知识, 经验, 实际, 性质, 政府, 作品, 目的, 规律, 力量, 办法, 心理, 原则, 商品, 实践, 行为, 矛盾, 原因, 因素, 地位, 方向, 资本主义, 程度, 政策, 范围, 法律, 声音, 时代, 质量, 阶段, 方式, 人物, 速度, 自由, 价值, 困难, 中心, 事情, 事物, 对象, 现代, 事业, 利益, 材料, 内部, 音乐, 形象, 国际, 温度, 年代, 观点, 战争, 阶级, 希望, 家庭, 空气, 身体, 本身, 感情, 身上, 生命, 效果, 思维, 一部分, 意见, 标准, 无产阶级, 会议, 信息, 功能, 态度, 概念, 高度, 手段, 基础上, 理想, 说话, 化学, 措施, 目标, 帝国主义, 生物, 新闻, 行动, 民主, 资源, 物体, 资料, 意识, 观念, 道德, 实际上, 位置, 道路, 本质, 军事, 商业, 集体, 体系, 祖国, 机关, 意思, 机会, 习惯, 宗教, 领域, 机构, 国民经济, 形态, 哲学, 比例, 马克思主义, 类型, 成果, 脸上, 情绪, 能量, 成分, 健康, 成绩, 文艺, 空间, 品种, 主义, 主体, 规模, 形势, 方针, 意志, 责任, 队伍, 原理, 颜色, 项目, 委员会, 情感, 重点, 整体, 生产资料, 工程, 战略, 消息, 事件, 情形, 行政, 科技, 交通, 数学, 营养, 成本, 专业, 财政, 食物, 路线, 权力, 利润, 大部分, 元素 (Fang, 07-Aug-2019)

3.36 Unique words***3.37 Passives (BYPA)**

被 tagged as 'preposition 被', 受到 as 'preposition 受到', 遭受 as 'verb', 受 as 'verb', 遭 as 'verb', 挨 as 'verb', 加以 as 'performative verb' (Xiao, McEnery, & Qian, 2006; Yang & Cheng, 2016)

3.38 Conditional conjuncts* (COND)

如果, 只有, 假如, 除非, 要是, 要不是, 只要, 假如, 倘若, 倘或, 设使, 设若, 如若, 若, and 的话 tagged as 'particle 的话', 的时候 tagged as '的', 'particle 的/底', '时候', 'noun'

3.39 Other conjunctions

The tagger finds all conjunctions except for those tagged as ‘coordinating conjunction’, and 因为, 固, 所以, 则, 从而, 故, 结果, 所以, 为此, 以至, 以至于, 因, 因此, 因而, 由于, 于是, 之所以, 致使, 纵然, 即使, 虽然, 虽说, 固然, 尽管, 就是, 纵然, 即使, 虽然, 虽说, 尽管, 就是, 如果, 只有, 假如, 除非, 要是, 要不是, 只要, 假如, 倘若, 倘或, 设使, 设若, 如若, 若 tagged as ‘conjunctions’.

3.40 Modifying adverbs*

The tagger counts the occurrences of the following words tagged as ‘adverb’: 也, 都, 又, 才, 就, 就是, 倒是, 越来越, 一边, 再, 甚至, 却, 原本, 只, 毕竟, 仍然, 反正, 刚, 常常, 已经, 就要, and 连 tagged as ‘particle 连’, 等 tagged as ‘particle 等/等等/云云’.

3.41 Demonstrative pronoun* (DEMP)

The tagger finds words tagged as ‘demonstrative pronoun’.

3.42 Existential 有* (EX)

The tagger counts occurrences of 有 tagged as ‘verb 有’.

3.43 Other personal pronouns*

The tagger counts all occurrences of words tagged as ‘personal pronoun’, minus counts of 我, 你, 她, 他, 它 (plurals are automatically included).

3.44 Interrogative pronouns*

The tagger counts words tagged as ‘interrogative pronoun’ minus those tagged as ‘predicate interrogative pronoun’.

3.45 Adjectives (JJ)

The tagger counts occurrences of tag ‘adjective’ minus those of tag ‘noun-adjective’ (nominalisation) and ‘auxiliary adjective’.

3.46 Nouns* (NN)

The tagger counts occurrences of tag ‘noun’, ‘noun morpheme’ and ‘proper noun’, minus those of tag ‘noun-adjective’ (nominalisation), ‘noun-verb’ (nominalisation), ‘pronoun’, ‘noun of locality’.

3.47 Nominalisation (NOMZ)*

The tagger counts occurrences of tags ‘noun-adjective’, ‘noun-verb’, and any ‘verb’ followed by 的 (‘的’, ‘particle’), then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.48 Prepositions (PIN)

The tagger counts occurrences of tag ‘preposition’ minus those of disyllabic prepositions.

3.49 Disyllabic prepositions (BPIN)*

The tagger counts occurrences of these words 按照, 本着, 按着, 朝着, 趁着, 出于, 待到, 对于, 根据, 关于, 基于, 鉴于, 借着, 经过, 靠着, 冒着, 面对, 面临, 凭借, 顺着, 随着, 通过, 为了, 围绕, 向着, 沿着, 依据 tagged as ‘preposition’.

3.50 Place (PLACE)

The tagger counts occurrences of words tagged as ‘noun of locality’, ‘locative word’, and ‘toponym’.

3.51 Private verbs (PRIV)*

The tagger counts the occurrences of the following words tagged as ‘verb’: 三思, 三省, 主张, 了解, 亲信, 以为, 企图, 会意, 伤心, 估, 估摸, 估算, 估计, 估量, 低估, 体会, 体味, 信, 信任, 信赖, 修省, 假定, 假想, 允许, 关心, 关怀, 内省, 决定, 决心, 决意, 决断, 决计, 准备, 准许, 凝思, 凝想, 凭信, 分晓, 切记, 划算, 判断, 原谅, 参悟, 反对, 反思, 反省, 发现, 发觉, 吃准, 合计, 合谋, 同情, 同意, 否认, 听信, 听到, 听见, 哭, 喜欢, 喜爱, 回味, 回忆, 回念, 回想, 回溯, 回顾, 图谋, 图, 坚信, 多疑, 失望, 失身, 妄图, 妄断, 宠信, 害怕, 察觉, 寻思, 尊敬, 尊重, 小心, 希望, 平静, 幻想, 当做, 彻悟, 得知, 忆, 忖度, 忖量, 忘, 忘却, 忘怀, 忘掉, 忘记, 快乐, 念, 忽略, 忽视, 怀念, 怀想, 怀疑, 怕, 思忖, 思想, 思索, 思维, 思考, 思虑, 思量, 恨, 悟, 悬想, 情知, 惊恐, 想, 想像, 想来, 想见, 想象, 愉快, 意会, 意想, 意料, 意识, 感到, 感动, 感受, 感悟, 感想, 感激, 感觉, 感觉, 感谢, 愤怒, 愿意,

懂,懂得,打算,承想,承认,担心,拥护,捉摸,掂掇,掂量,掌握,推度,推想,推敲,推断,推测,推理,推算,推见,措意,揆度,揣度,揣想,揣摩,揣摸,揣测,支持,放心,料想,料,斟酌,断定,明了,明察,明晓,明白,明知,明确,晓得,权衡,梦想,欢迎,欣赏,武断,死记,沉思,注意,洞察,洞彻,洞悉,洞晓,洞达,测度,浮想,淡忘,深信,深思,深省,深醒,清楚,清楚,满意,满足,激动,热爱,熟悉,熟知,熟虑,爱,爱好,牢记,犯疑,狂想,狐疑,猛醒,猜,猜度,猜忌,猜想,猜测,猜疑,玄想,理会,理解,琢磨,生气,生疑,畅想,留心,留神,疏忽,疑,疑心,疑猜,疑虑,疼,盘算,相信,盼望,省察,省悟,看,看到,看见,看透,着想,知,知悉,知晓,知道,确信,确定,确认,空想,立意,笃信,笑,答应,策划,筹划,筹算,筹谋,算,算计,粗估,约摸,置疑,考虑,考量,联想,腹诽,臆度,臆想,臆断,臆测,自信,自省,蒙,蓄念,蓄谋,衡量,裁度,要求,观察,觉察,觉得,觉悟,觉醒,警惕,警觉,计划,计算,计较,认为,认可,认同,认定,认得,认知,认识,讨厌,记,记取,记得,记忆,设想,识,试图,试想,详悉,误会,误解,谋划,谋算,谋虑,赞同,赞成,走神儿,起疑,轻信,轻视,迷信,迷信,追忆,追怀,追思,追想,通彻,通晓,通,遐想,遗忘,遥想,酌情,酌量,醒,醒悟,重视,铭记,阴谋,顾全,顾及,预卜,预想,预感,预料,预期,预测,预知,预见,预计,预谋,领会,领悟,领略,高估,高兴,默认 (Chen, 2009; Q. Li, 2016; A. Lu, 2007)

3.52 Public verbs (PUBV)*

The tagger counts occurrences of the following words tagged as ‘verb’.

1. 表示, 称, 道, 说, 讲, 质疑, 认为, 坦言 (Xin, 2013)
2. 指出, 告诉, 呼吁, 解释 (G. Wu & Pan, 2010)
3. 问 and 建议

3.53 Adverbs (RB)*

The tagger counts occurrences of all words tagged as ‘adverb’.

3.54 Monosyllabic negation*

The tagger counts occurrences of 别 tagged as ‘adverb’, 不 ‘as ‘adverb’ ’ 没 as ‘verb’, and 没 as ‘adverb’ (C. N. Li & Thompson, 1989, p. 415).

3.55 Disyllabic negation*

The tagger counts occurrences of 没有 tagged as ‘adverb’ and as ‘verb’ (C. N. Li & Thompson, 1989, p. 415).

3.56 Time words (TIME)

The tagger counts occurrences of tag ‘time word’.

3.57 Wh- words (WH)*

The tagger counts occurrences of tag ‘predicate interrogative pronoun’.

3.58 *men* 们 suffix

The tagger counts occurrences of 们 tagged as ‘suffix’.

3.59 Monosyllabic verbs*

The tagger counts occurrences of words tagged as any type of verb ‘*verb’ that have a length of one.

3.60 Disyllabic verbs

The tagger counts occurrences of words tagged as any type of verb ‘*verb’ that have a length of two.

3.61 Classical function words*

The tagger counts occurrences of 所 tagged as ‘particle 所’, 将 as ‘adverb’, 在 as ‘preposition’, 之 as ‘particle 之’, 于 as ‘preposition’ and 以 as ‘preposition’ (Feng, 2006; Z.-S. Zhang, 2017).

3.62 Lexical density*

The tagger counts occurrences of any type of verbs (*verb), nouns (*noun), adjectives (*adjective), numerals (*numeral), adverbs (*adverb) and pronouns (*pronoun), and divides the occurrences by the length of the input text, then multiplies the result by 1000.

3.63 Performative verbs

The tagger counts all occurrences of words tagged as ‘performative verb’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.64 Intransitive verbs

The tagger counts all occurrences of words tagged as ‘intransitive verb’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.65 Auxiliary adjectives*

The tagger counts all occurrences of words tagged as ‘auxiliary adjective’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.66 Attributive adjectives

Attributive adjectives are tagged as ‘distinguishing word’ by ICTCLAS. The tagger counts all occurrences of words tagged as ‘distinguishing word’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.67 Classifiers*

The tagger counts all occurrences of words tagged as ‘classifier’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.68 Modal particles*

The tagger counts all occurrences of words tagged as ‘modal particle’ and ‘interjection’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.69 Modifying marker *di* 地 *

The tagger counts all occurrences of the word ‘地’ tagged as ‘particle 的/底’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.70 Modifying marker *dedi* 的

The tagger counts all occurrences of the word ‘的’ tagged as ‘particle 的/底’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.71 Modifying marker *de* 得

* The tagger counts all occurrences of word ‘得’ tagged as ‘particle 得’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.72 Disposal marker *ba* 把

The tagger counts all occurrences of word ‘把’ tagged as ‘preposition 把’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.73 Disposal marker *jiang* 将

The tagger counts all occurrences of word ‘将’ tagged as ‘preposition’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.74 Perfect aspect markers (PEAS)*

The tagger counts all occurrences of the word ‘了’ tagged as ‘particle 了/喽’, the word ‘过’ tagged as ‘particle 过’, then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.75 Imperfect aspect markers*

The tagger counts all occurrences of the word ‘着’ tagged as ‘particle 着’, the word ‘在’ tagged as ‘preposition’, ‘正在’ tagged as ‘adverb’, ‘起来’ tagged as ‘directional verb’ and ‘下去’ as ‘directional verb’, then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.76 Experiential 过过

The tagger counts all occurrences of word ‘过’ tagged as ‘particle 过’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.77 Onomatopoeia

The tagger counts all occurrences of words tagged as ‘onomatopoeia’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.78 Descriptive words*

Descriptive words are named ‘status words’ by ICTCLAS. The tagger counts all occurrences of words tagged as ‘status word’ then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.79 Simile*

The tagger counts all occurrences of the word ‘仿佛’ tagged as ‘adverb’, ‘宛若’ tagged as ‘verb’, ‘如’ tagged as ‘verb’, all words tagged as ‘particle 一样/一般/似的/般’, word ‘像’ tagged as ‘verb’ and ‘preposition’, then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.80 Questions*

The tagger counts all occurrences of the tuple (‘? ’, ‘question mark’), then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.81 Exclamations*

The tagger counts all occurrences of the tag ‘exclamation mark’, then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.82 Quotes

The tagger counts all occurrences of the tag ‘quotation mark’ divided by 2, then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.83 Dash

The tagger counts all occurrences of the tag ‘dash’, then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.84 Book parentheses

The tagger counts all occurrences of the tuple (‘《’, ‘left parenthesis/bracket’), then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.85 Person names

The tagger counts all occurrences of the tags ‘personal name’ plus ‘Chinese’, minus by those of the tag ‘transcribed personal name’, then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.86 Consecutive nouns*

The tagger counts all occurrences of two consecutive nouns, represented by regex <noun.*><noun.*>, then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input

text.

3.87 Consecutive verbs

The tagger counts all occurrences of two consecutive verbs, represented by regex <verb.*><verb.*>, then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text.

3.88 English words*

The tagger counts all occurrences of English words, then standardises the occurrences by the length of the input text. This is done by removing all Chinese words and punctuations represented by regex [□-□□-龟一-龠々○丨-夕十-卅□止-鯢一-□豈-鶴侮-頻並-龐,。;: “”【、! ()——《》=? ”].

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