This chapter gives a sketch of the inner structure of clauses. Most of the time it is about simple clauses and leave subordination to Chapter **??** and Chapter **??**. This being said, matrix clauses (the surrounding environment of subordinated clauses) will also appear briefly in this part, so what we are talking about in this chapter – and this part – is actually the vP layer and the TP layer, but not the CP layer, so topicalization etc. are not discussed in this part.

We can further break the vP layer – in more descriptive terms, the argument structure, associated motions, etc. – from the TP layer – in more generative terms, marking of the manner, time, etc. of an event and the obligatory topic. There are descriptive works organizing chapters about clause structure in this way, example **?** for Japhug, in which Chapters 14 and 15 discuss the argument structure and associated motions (unmarked vP properties), and Chapters 17-19 discuss valency changing devices (valency changing vPs), and Chapters 21-22 discuss TP properties of simple clauses. But doing so inevitably faces the barrier in Section **??**: it has to involve some kind of Spec$v$P-to-SpecTP A-movement, which is of course to be rejected in a descriptive grammar. **?** is able to doing so because Japhug has a complicated argument indexation system and therefore describing the argument structure out of the context of clausal structure (Chapter 14) is tempting.

the argument structure is already much simplified compared to older forms of Chinese.

0.1 Constituent order and segmentation

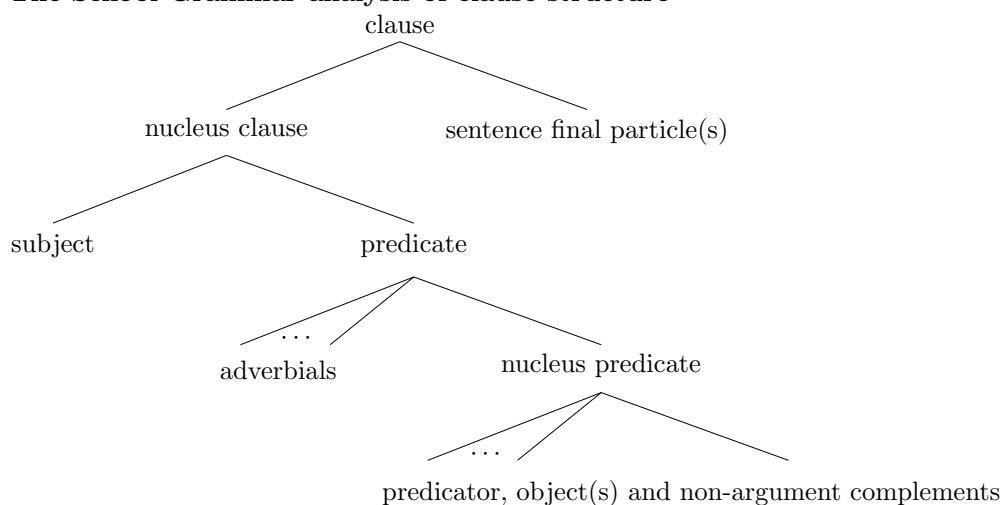The structure and constituent order of a clause is roughly the follows:

(0.1) subject > adverbials > main verb > suffixes > indirect object > direct object > quantity complement > sentence final particles

The concept of *coverbs* is discussed in Chapter **??**.

The School Grammar segments these constituents in a way quite similar to the The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language approach. Take the analysis in **?**, Chapter 5 as an example. A clause is first divided into 主语 (subject) and 谓语, and 谓语 is then divided into 述语, 宾语 (object) and 补语, and 谓语 has modifiers named 状语, while modifiers in NPs are named as 定语. We can almost identify 谓语 as *predicate* in The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language, and 述语 as *predicator*. The term for 状语 in The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language is certainly *adjunct*, but to avoid confusion we use *adverbial* here, in accordance with most works in Chinese grammar. The sentence final particles are often called as 语气词

The School Grammar analysis of clause structure can therefore be summarized as the follows:

(0.2) **The School Grammar analysis of clause structure**

This is also the starting point of this proto-book's discussion of clause structure.

(**??**) is more about syntactic functions than the inner structure of constituents.

0.2 The nucleus predicate

The constituent (or order) in the nucleus predicate is the follows:

0.3 Negation

There is no negative concord in Chinese, but there is no uniform negation operator like the English *not* in Chinese, neither.

(0.3)   a. 我做 [不了]$_{\text{potential complement, negative}}\Theta$

b.   c. 我{没有/并非/不}$_{\text{negative operator}}Z[]_{\text{potential complement, positive}}\Theta$