

# Whether the macro-event hypothesis can solve the“Core dispute” of Chinese verb-complement structure

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Talmy (2000a, b)'s dichotomy of language types is based on the encoding characteristics of the core schema "path" concept of motion events in different languages, and the attribution of the representation patterns of Chinese "path" components has always been controversial, with "V/S/E-type" having their own reasons. The source of this controversy is the core of the verb-complement structures in Chinese, "pre-core, post-core, dual-core, and non-core". The Chinese verb-complement structure is highly inclusive, and many specific internal phenomena need to be specifically analyzed. Many linguists proposed to distinguish the concepts of "syntactic core" and "semantic core". Fan Like (2013) demonstrated the feasibility the distinguish through the analysis of displacement event expression. Based on Talmy's macro-event concept, Li Fuyin (2019,2020) further proposed the "macro-event" hypothesis. Can macro-event hypothesis deeply solve the core dispute? By analyzing each viewpoint, it can fully verify the explanatory power of macro-events and further promote the specific scheme of the theory.

"xuehui, tingdong" is a type of "achievement event", the main event "hui, dong" is the achievement of the goal and the core of meaning, while the co-event "xue" and "ting" is the way to achieve the goal. The arguments governed by the main event and co-event are consistent. "State change events" such as "tiaogao, yanxian" , the "tiao, yan" express behavior which represent the way and reason of events, are the core of syntax and co-events. The "gao, xian" express new state appearing which brings new information, is the core of semantics and the main event. The arguments dominated by main event and co-event are inconsistent, and the arguments of the main event appear unmarked.

Activities such as "xiaku, dasui" is causing event, "xia, da" are causative factors and co-events, and action verbs are the syntactic core at the form level. State changes such as "ku, sui" are the main information of the expression, is the main event. The argument realization of the main event and co-event has a clear division of labor.

"Causing events" such as "zhulei, tiaofan" have unique arguments for co-events, while the arguments for main events may not be unique, which leads to multiple interpretations.

The distinction between "syntactic core" and "semantic core" is the intrinsic characteristic of macro-event theory. When "syntactic core" and "semantic core" are combined, it is a single event. When they are borne by different words respectively, a single event becomes a macro-event, one is always the main event and the other is the co-event. The loosest way to correlate the main event and co-event is connective words, while the simplest way is to juxtapose the core components of the event. The main event is always the meaning core, and the co-event is always the syntactic core. In the absence of the marking of associative components, the most natural order is the logical and temporal order. The co-event always precedes the main event, the contrary is not possible. The main event is a foreground event, and the co-event is a background event. The main event is new information, and the co-event is old information. The main event is the information focus and the co-event is the information source.