Introduction

Chinese and English

The Parametric Approach to the Extrametrical Constitution

SZE-WING TANG

1. Introduction

The Parametric Approach to the Extrametrical Constitution

SZE-WING TANG
The pairwise approach to the relative construction

Ziv-Ying Tang
The pragmatic approach to the referential construction

The referential structure is introduced in (26). (26) The referential structure is introduced in (26).
THE PARADIGMATIC APPROACH TO THE RESOLUTIVE CONSTRUCTION

Section 4: The paradigmatic approach is supported by empirical evidence. According to research conducted in various languages, the paradigmatic approach to resolving scope ambiguity in English is supported by empirical evidence. This approach involves the use of paradigmatic relations between elements in a sentence to resolve ambiguity. The paradigmatic approach is based on the idea that context and surrounding words provide clues to the intended meaning of a sentence. The paradigmatic approach has been found to be effective in resolving ambiguity in natural language processing tasks.

The paradigmatic approach has been applied to various languages, including English, Chinese, and Japanese. In English, the paradigmatic approach has been used to resolve ambiguity in noun phrases, verb phrases, and other linguistic structures. In Chinese, the paradigmatic approach has been applied to resolve ambiguity in word order and other linguistic features. The paradigmatic approach has also been applied to Japanese, where it has been used to resolve ambiguity in noun phrases and other linguistic structures.

In summary, the paradigmatic approach to resolving scope ambiguity is a powerful tool that leverages the context and surrounding words to resolve ambiguity in natural language processing tasks. It has been successfully applied to various languages, and further research is needed to refine and improve its effectiveness.
The parametric approach to the resultant construction
The present approach to the relative construction in Chinese consists in the construction of the copula of the subject of the relative clause being expressed by the Chinese copula "be" (是, 是的). The relative clause following the copula is an appositive, and the subject of the relative clause is expressed by the Chinese copula. The following example shows the use of the relative construction in Chinese:

1. 老师是他的兄弟。(teacher is his brother)

In English, the phrase "is his brother" could be expressed as "the relative phrase the brother of his student." However, in Chinese, the phrase "the teacher is his brother" is expressed as "老师是他的兄弟."
was 6 a meaning that in classical Chinese. was defined from a perspective of the semantic, which is in accordance with the semantic sense of the term. It should be noticed that the result has a strong semantic sense of the subject. However, some AA compounds have unexpected behavior.

The representation of (10a) can be illustrated in (11).

(11)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Semantic} \leftrightarrow \text{Syntactic} \\
\text{AA} \leftrightarrow \text{Pron/F.O.} \\
\text{Semantic} \leftrightarrow \text{Syntactic}
\end{array}
\]

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The PARADIGM APPROACH TO THE RESLATIVE CONSTRUCTION

THE AA compounds in which the first verb is a high verb: a high verb can be grammatically considered to be a relative verb. These are the so-called "relative relatives," which are composed of the two verbs in the AA construction. The first verb in the AA construction is often a high verb, and the second verb is a low verb. The AA compounds are similar in structure to the relative clauses in English, but they are used in a different way. In English, relative clauses are used to introduce new information about the subject of the sentence, while in Chinese, AA compounds are used to introduce new information about the complement of the subject.

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THE PRAGMATIC APPROACH TO THE REALIZATION OF CONSTRUCTIONS

In Chinese, a phrase like 'I am not familiar with [something]' can be rephrased as 'I am not competent in [something]'. This can be translated into English as 'I am not competent in [something]' or 'I am not familiar with [something]'. The choice of translation depends on the context and the intended meaning.

In Chinese, the construction 'I am not familiar with [something]' can be rephrased as 'I am not competent in [something]'. This can be translated into English as 'I am not competent in [something]' or 'I am not familiar with [something]'. The choice of translation depends on the context and the intended meaning.

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THE PARSAMIC APPROACH TO THE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION

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November 1959-1959, Campanía. Vida

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January 1959-1959, Campanía. Vida

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March 1959-1959, Campanía. Vida

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August 1959-1959, Campanía. Vida

September 1959-1959, Campanía. Vida

October 1959-1959, Campanía. Vida

November 1959-1959, Campanía. Vida

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