# Syntactic and related linguistic clues in computer language processing

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*Abstract:* As a special linguistic category, plausibility plays an important role in presentation and communication. However, the composition of the essay is more complicated, involving lexical semantics, syntax and pragmatics. It is generally believed that a particular type of word or structure can be expressed in language expression. In view of the linguistic mark-up in the language, scholars have carried out many useful explorations from the aspects of the classification of the words and the reliability of the information. This paper takes the English and Chinese colloquial corpus as an example. Based on the corpus annotation, it summarizes the common types and problems found in the annotation process, as well as other relevant language cues in addition to the basic vocabulary.

## 1. Introduction

Since the 1980s, evidenceiality has become an important component of syntactic and linguistic communication, and has gradually become one of the hot research topics in the field of linguistics [1]; Cornillie 2009; Niu Baoyi 2005). This linguistic phenomenon was first noticed by scholars and stemmed from Boas's (1911:1-83) observation of Kwakiutl. Boas found that in the language of this American Indian, the speaker always attached four different suffixes after the verb to indicate the source or affirmation of the information. The term "evidential" was introduced to describe these linguistic forms (Boas 1947: 206). Subsequently, Jacobsen (1957: 392) generalized the scope of the evidence to refer to a universal language type, which promoted the subsequent development of evidence research. 1981 Chafe and Nichols organized the first Forum on Opinion Theory Research in Berkeley. The organization of the conference made the journalism an important research topic in the field of linguistics, which promoted the academic community's attention to the linguistic phenomenon and discussed it from many aspects such as grammar, pragmatics and typology. In 1986, as a result of the conference, a landmark collection of papers was published (Chafe and Nichols 1986). The domestic discussion of eloquence began with Hu Zhuanglin (1994a, 1994b). He translated the evidentiality as "provable." Later, Niu Baoyi (2005), Fang Hongmei (2005, 2006), Zhu Yongsheng (2006), Zhang Bojiang (1997) and other scholars discussed the virtueity and translated it as "actuality, evidence or communication". Category" and so on. This article extends the translation of "sentence"[2].

## 2. Definition and category of evidence

Because of the quiz and the suffix of the grammatical suffix, linguists once thought that plausibility was a special phenomenon that existed only in certain languages. However, through an in-depth examination of the behavior of the narration, the linguistic community has emerged a new view that lexicality is not just a unique morphological change or syntactic form, but can also be embodied by specific categories of words. In other words, the form of the statement can be both syntactic and lexical. Fang Hongmei (2006: 191) believes that there are mainly two types of linguistic markers in the language, namely morphological markers / morphological evidential and lexical markers / lexical evidential. Morphological markers refer to verb suffixes used in some languages; lexical markers may include partial verbs, modal auxiliary verbs, adjectives, adverbs, adverbial phrases, modal particles, and various idioms. As a semantic concept, although the nature of speech has different ways of using and embodying in different languages, it is almost a semantic function shared by all languages. Therefore, the research on the nature of speech has gradually expanded to English, French, and Chinese and other languages. In these languages, the nature of the words is often reflected in special words and phrases [3].

## 3. Evidence evaluation model

With regard to the interpretation and type of eloquence, scholars have also proposed different views. Mithun (1986: 89-90) argues that the source, accuracy, likelihood, and expectation of information should be considered when evaluating evidence. As a holder of a generalized opinion, Chafe (1986: 263) further divides the quotation into a source of knowledge, a cognitive approach, a reliable/unreliable, and a match between knowledge and speaker expectations. Matched against). Knowledge can be derived from vague or unknown evidence (represented by "???"), clear evidence, language or hypothesis, and its cognitive style is derived through beliefs, induction, rumors, deductions, and so on. At the same time, knowledge can be either reliable, unreliable, or somewhere in between. It may be in line with the speaker's expectations or contradictory expectations.

Hu Zhuanglin (1994a: 12) believes that past experience or social and cultural traditions can influence the speaker's beliefs, so the "???" in the Chafe model is modified into cultural evidence, and the knowledge source in the Chafe model is further revised to Cultural, sensory, verbal, and hypothetical. Chafe (1986) compared the differences in the use of evidence in English conversation and academic writing in the study. Hu Zhuanglin (1994b) also studied the use of evidence in English news reports and debates. As the holder of a narrowly plausible view, Willett (1988: 56) defines plausibility as a representation of the source of knowledge. After analyzing 38 languages, he distinguished between direct and indirect evidence. The former refers to the source of information, obtained by visual, auditory or other senses, while the latter can be further divided into rumors (speaking or legend) and inference (results or reasoning).

## 4. Opinion and other related language categories

Containment relationship. Chafe (1986: 263) and Matlock (1989: 215) argue that modality is a sub-concept of lexicality, because the speaker's judgment of knowledge is related to the reliability of knowledge, so the narration should include cognitive modality. Palmer (1986: 54) argues that plausibility should be included in the modality. In traditional grammar, modality usually has two forms, namely, cognitive modality and obligation modality. The former involves people's judgment of knowledge, and the latter involves people's attitudes and judgment criteria for potential events. Palmer (1986: 66) proposes that the cognitive modality has an equivalence relationship with the

modality of speech, because they all involve people's attitude towards the truth of the fact or proposition. Therefore, the nature of the affair is part of the modality.

Cross relationship. There is a coincidence between the evidence and the modality. Auwera and Plungian (1998: 86) argue that plausibility and modality are areas of overlapping intersections. For example, the inference in the nature of the utterance is equivalent to the necessary modality in the cognitive modality.

Separation relationship. The narrow sense of arsenal is limited to the interpretation of the source of knowledge, denying the explicit relationship between the temperament and the modality, so the two are separated. In addition to modality, lexicality is also associated with pragmatic categories such as time, tone, personality, subjectivity and acceptability.

## 5. Conclusions

Although in the context of context, we can judge the verbality of certain words. However, from a general perspective, the verbal interpretation of words has a close relationship with the context. In different contexts, it may or may not be eloquent. The zero factor is in accordance with the quantitative criteria in the Grice rule and is usually used to represent the facts or the first-hand experience of the speaker. It is more reliable. A clear source of information enhances the audience's perception of the reliability of the proposition in the sentence. The use of generalized information to give a source of information is very similar to the case of zero-based elements. Even if omitted, it does not change the semantics of the sentence, and it plays a role in strengthening the tone. As the scope of the generalization is gradually reduced, the reliability of the proposition will also be reduced. By specifying the source of information, the audience's perception of the reliability of the proposition is closely related to the knowledge domain, professionalism, reliability, etc. of the information provider itself. The tense plays an important role in determining the verbal nature of the words.

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