

## Appendix Seven

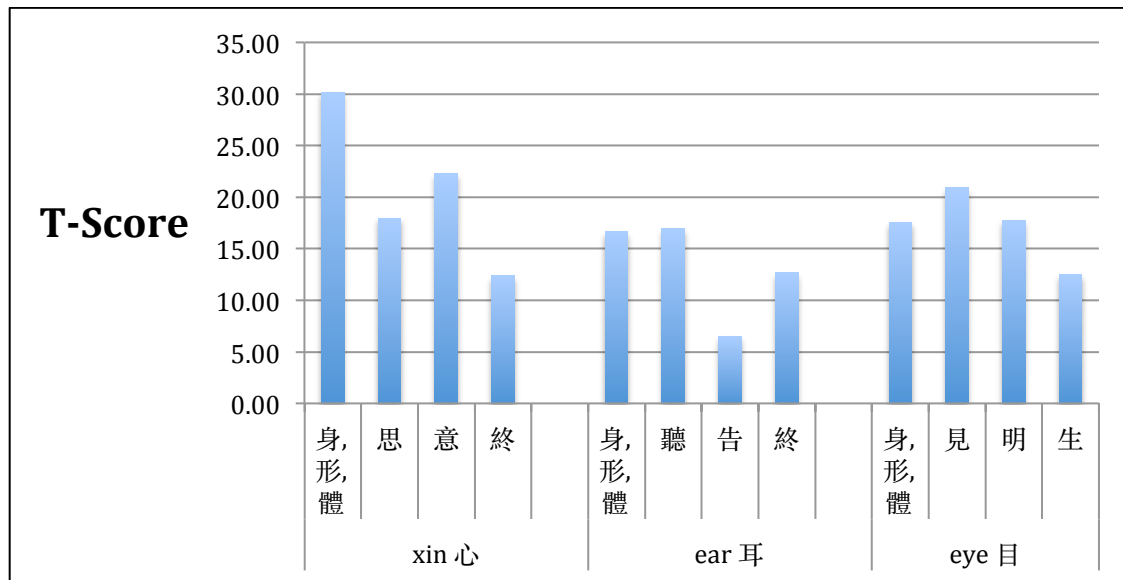
### Follow-Up Study With Organs and Functions

The possibility that the *xin*-body relationship is one of part-whole is further weakened by a follow-up study we performed comparing *xin* to two other common organs, the eye and the ear, on a series of collocation measures: the body terms, an endemic function term, a semantically-related term and a semantically-unrelated term. The results are presented below.

**Table. T-scores of xin, ear and eye and selected characters**

| Focal Term | Chinese | English           | Comparison Term | Relation  | T-Score |
|------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| xin        | 心       | body              | 身, 形, 體         |           | 30.18   |
| xin        | 心       | think, reflect    | 思               | function  | 17.98   |
| xin        | 心       | intention         | 意               | related   | 22.26   |
| xin        | 心       | end, completion   | 終               | unrelated | 12.36   |
| ear        | 耳       | body              | 身, 形, 體         |           | 16.64   |
| ear        | 耳       | hear, listen      | 聽               | function  | 16.94   |
| ear        | 耳       | announce, command | 告               | related   | 6.51    |
| ear        | 耳       | end, completion   | 終               | unrelated | 12.65   |
| eye        | 目       | body              | 身, 形, 體         |           | 17.58   |
| eye        | 目       | see, perceive     | 見               | function  | 20.90   |
| eye        | 目       | bright, clear     | 明               | related   | 17.78   |
| eye        | 目       | life, living      | 生               | unrelated | 12.46   |

**Figure. T-scores of xin, ear and eye and selected comparison characters**



As we can see, the organs show a fairly flat set of t-scores across the semantic categories, falling off as expected for the semantically-unrelated pairs. “Ear” is the one exception, with an unusually low collocation score with its semantically-related control, “to announce/to tell” (*gao* 告). This is likely because of the fact that “announce” is not terribly closely related to “ear,” but was a compromise choice because we were unable to find a good candidate that came anywhere near to matching “to hear/listen/obey” (*ting* 聽) in terms of word frequency. (We would have liked something along the lines of ‘noise’ or ‘sound,’ but these terms were either extremely common or extremely uncommon).

The relevant pattern to notice, however, is that *xin*—again, alone among the organs—has a collocation score with the body terms almost twice as high as any of the other collocations for any of the organs. This would make no sense if, like the other organs, it was simply one part of the embodied organism, with its own particular function but no qualitatively special status.