This paper explores the multiple functions of \textit{soah}$^4$ in Taiwanese Southern Min (TSM) based on the framework of Construction Grammar (Fillmore et al. 1988, Goldberg 1995, Jackendoff 2002, Boas 2003, and Borer 2004). \textit{Soah}$^4$ in its original sense denotes ‘kill’, a sense attested in old texts, but not in TSM (Wu 2001: 668), and later such a verbal function takes on the sense of ‘put an end to, come to an end’, as in (1abcd). It also develops other grammatical functions such as secondary predicate or complement, as in (2ab), SFP, as in (3 and 5), adverb, as in (4), and SMF, as in (6).

1 **Verb**
\begin{enumerate}
\item (1a) \textit{soah}$^4$ \textit{chiumn}$^7$ stop-itch ‘stop itching’
\item (1b) \textit{soah}$^4$ \textit{hi}$^3$ end(VI)-play(N) ‘the movie is over’
\item (1c) \textit{soah}$^4$ \textit{chiu}$^3$ \textit{tu}$^1$ stop-mouth-dry ‘quench the thirst’
\item (1d) \textit{goa}$^2$ \textit{kah}$^4$ $^1$ \textit{soah}$^4$ \textit{khit}$^3$ I-with-he/she-end-PFM ‘I am done with her’
\end{enumerate}

2 **Secondary predicate or complement**
\begin{enumerate}
\item (2a) \textit{m}$^7$ \textit{pang}$^3$ $^1$ \textit{soah}$^4$ not-release-he/she-end ‘won’t let him off’
\item (2b) \textit{png}$^7$ \textit{chiah}$^4$ \textit{soah}$^4$ meal-eat-finish ‘finished (eating) the meal’
\end{enumerate}

3 **Sentence-final particle (SFP) expressing subjective estimation**
\begin{enumerate}
\item (3) \textit{Stiong}$^7$ \textit{oann}$^3$ \textit{iah}$^8$ \textit{si}$^8$ \textit{chap}$^8$ it$^4$ \textit{tiam}$^2$ \textit{soah}$^4$
\textit{most-late-also-is-eleven-o’clock-SFP}
\textit{‘It is no more than eleven p.m. at the latest’}
\end{enumerate}

4 **Adverb expressing unexpectedness**
\begin{enumerate}
\item (4) \textit{phoa}$^3$ \textit{pinn}$^7$ \textit{soah}$^4$ \textit{khit}$^4$ -\textit{hoo}$^7$ \textit{si}$^2$ \textit{okhi}$^3$
\textit{Become-ill-ADV-ADVERSATIVE MARKER-die-PFM}
\textit{‘died from illness unexpectedly’}
\end{enumerate}

5 **SFP in conditional complex sentence**
\begin{enumerate}
\item (5) \textit{Na}$^7$ \textit{boe}$^7$ \textit{eng}$^7$ \textit{tit}$^4$ \textit{chiah}$^4$ \textit{mao}$^3$ \textit{choe}$^3$ \textit{soah}$^4$
\textit{If not use can then don’t do PRT}
\textit{‘If it is not feasible, then we can just not do it’}
\end{enumerate}

6 **Sentence-medial particle (SMF) as a marker of rhetorical question**
\begin{enumerate}
\item (6) \textit{I}$^4$ \textit{soah}$^4$ \textit{u}$^4$ \textit{kong}$^2$ \textit{beh}$^4$ \textit{le}$^4$
\textit{he-RQM-have-say-want-come}
\textit{‘Did he say that he would come at all?’}
\end{enumerate}

The syntax of \textit{soah}$^4$ including its grammatical categories and structural properties is underspecified and the pinning down of these characteristics crucially hinge on the constructional types it enter, not the word alone. Each constructional type featuring \textit{soah}$^4$ will take on a gestalt effect not wholly calculable from the sum total of its building blocks. Albeit its inflexionless nature, Modern Chinese, TSM included, shows a wide range of words with multiple functions which involve a fairly subtle and no less amazing complexity of structural properties parallel to their counterparts in richly inflectional languages like German and Russian in magnitude. The present paper is an attempt to capture the changes of lexical properties of the word in question triggered or coerced by a range of constructions in which it occurs as well as a set of constructional types showing various functional categories in higher hierarchical positions.