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Cognitive Differences in Isomorphic Compound Verbs of Japanese and Chinese Languages: Analysis of Semantic Categories and Semantic Extensions

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As a part of cognitive linguistics semantics, cognitive semantics has two type meaning of words. One is prototype meaning and the other is extended meaning. The entire meaning including the relationship between them is taken as a meaning network. This whole network is the usage range as a meaning of one word, and in this paper as a word hierarchy semantic categories. On the other hand, the use of individual meanings in the meaning network is called semantic hierarchical semantic categories. In addition, the expansion process from prototype meaning to extended meaning is called semantic expansion, mainly by Metaphor, Metonymy and synecdoche.

Cognitive linguistics that understand with the understanding of the system and universal language phenomenon by investigating language has a meaning behind the category expansion and the significance of cognitive phenomenon (Matsumoto 2003; Hirayama 2010 etc), according to the different contrast study between language linguistics, improve systematic and universality of credibility at the same time, I think cognitive features have also become more obvious. For example, the cognitive differences between the two groups were found by comparing the words with the same meaning in Japanese and Chinese (2009; King 2013; Zhang 2015 etc.).

These studies show the cognitive differences behind the examples through a comparative analysis of a few cases of similar expression and meaning between different languages. However, the comparison of more relevant examples can systematically explain the cognition of the two languages. Therefore, in this research, we focused on the word group of isomorphic compound verbs of Japanese - Chinese languages with the same prototype meaning but different meanings extended meaning

to find out the difference of semantic categories and semantic extensions between Japanese and Chinese, further put forward the hypothesis about cognitive differences.

We extracted the vocabulary of compound verbs with the same form and different extension meanings from the "compound verb vocabulary" in the national institute of mandarin. For each homologous compound verb, we explore the expansion meaning of the expansion of the prototype meaning, and illustrate the meaning network of the lexical level. According to the results of the analysis from the comparison between the meaning network and the meaning level of semantic categories, and summarized the characteristics of the same form compound verbs according to the following four viewpoints.

1. Meaning category supplementation by "Chinese sulverb" of homophone:
meaning level of one compound verb Meaning level of one compound verb, semantic level of one compound verb "meaning only of kanji + sul" of semantic level by adding meaning categories, the corresponding isomorphic compound verb Meaning Level Meaning Same as categories

Example: "Add / join" Chinese "join" has the meaning "join a group" not in Japanese "add". Japanese "Add" to "join + sul", "join through" has the meaning of "join the group". That is, by adding the semantic level meaning category of "joining through" to the Japanese "add", it becomes the same as that of the Chinese "joining".

2. Semantic category supplementation by intransitive/transitive verbs: By matching semantic level semantic level of corresponding intransitive verb of one compound verb and semantic verb, semantic level meaning category of corresponding isomorphic compound verb is obtained.

Example: "slide down / slide / slide down" Chinese "slide" has semantic level meaning categories of both self-transitive verbs and meaning level of Japanese "slip off" and "slide down" Level Meaning by matching the categories, China It is the same as the word "sliding down".

3. Detailed semantic classification: meaning level semantic category divided into plural in one word is one meaning level semantic category in the other word corresponding.

Example: There is a semantic level semantic category of "Combining" in Japanese "to make one pair" and "To decide opponents to match", but the Chinese "union" has a meaning level of "make one pair" You can use both ways with meaning categories only.

4. Unique usage: One has a semantic level meaning category that the corresponding isomorphic compound verb does not have.

Example: Japanese "Cause" means semantic level meaning category "pulling down falling down", meaning category, but Chinese meaning "trigger" does not have this semantic level semantic category.

From these four points of view, the following characteristics will appear in the study of homomorphic verbs. In both Japanese and Chinese, the ratio of the expansion meaning from the prototype meaning is 52 to 5. Therefore, the word level semantic category of Japanese is considered to be subdivided.

In addition, there are many compound verbs having the supplemental relationship meaning "semantic category supplementation by homophonic Chinese speech verb" and "semantic category supplement by self-transitive verb" and "nature of fine semantics" in Japanese. Therefore, the meaning level semantic category of Japanese is considered to be more numerous and narrower than Chinese. In addition, the number of meanings in the meaning of "unique usage" in Japanese and Chinese is 23 and 5 respectively. That is, there are many things that are not in Chinese in semantic level meaning categories of Japanese. Therefore, the word level semantic category of Japanese is considered to be wide.

Homomorphic compound verbs of Japanese and Chinese are characterized by the four properties of semantic level semantic categories, "Meaning category supplementation by "Chinese sulverb" of homophone, Semantic category supplementation by intransitive/transitive verbs, Detailed semantic classification, Unique usage ". We put forward a hypothesis about the cognitive characteristics of Japanese and Chinese in the study of the four characteristics of homologous compound verbs. In other words, Japanese tends to divide meaning level semantic categories more finely, but there is a tendency to summarize word level meaning semantic more widely. T We think that this is because in order not to burden cognition, it forms such a structure, and it is consistent with the study of cognitive semantics so far. Chinese meaning level semantic categories are wide and word level semantic categories tend to be narrow.

From now on, we need to verify the four features of this research with other vocabulary. In addition, it is necessary to confirm the consistency between the hypotheses presented in this research and the knowledge of other linguistics or cultural comparisons.