

Title	テキスト分析によって明らかにする新語によるコミュニケーションを可能にする複合語の語形成
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Abstract

In language, there are novelty and commonality. Commonality is the property that the meaning of a word is generally used as a fixed one, and its meaning is shared by users. In cognitive linguistics, semantic extension and language polysemy show that a single form of a word can have multiple meanings and multiple usages. On the other hand, not all of these meanings are used by all people. Therefore, the property of commonality is a necessary component of communication, but it is not high in all cases. On the other hand, we can also express new concepts in language using new forms that have never been used before (novelty). Indeed, prior research has shown the emergence of new forms of words to successfully express new concepts for the purposes of humor, irony, evaluation, amplification, mitigation, etc. The study also confirms that certain words are used many times as constituents of compound words, and that compound words are constructed by these words. While commonality tends to lower ambiguity through habitual patterns and allow for as accurate a transmission as possible, novelty tends to hinder accurate transmission because the new words generated are strictly known only by the speaker, and only he or she knows their meaning. Therefore, because of the opposing tendencies of commonality and novelty, it has not been possible to account for both the generation and communication of new words while ensuring both properties. By analyzing product names that require both novelty and commonality, this study aims to reveal the mechanism by which commonality and novelty are compatible. This will explain the mechanism how communication is possible through new words that have never existed before. First, we propose a method to measure how much a word is used with the same meaning, and a method to evaluate the emergence of the overall meaning of compound words that occurs when existing words are combined to form compound words. Then, using the proposed method, we evaluated the commonality and novelty of the newly emergent compound nouns in both form and meaning. The results showed that in terms of both form and meaning, the component words had more in common than the compound words. Formal novelty was found for four words. The analysis of the novelty of meaning for these words revealed that the analysis of frequency of occurrence detected meanings that were found only in compound words. From this result, it can be said that the word formation of a compound word, which can be considered a new word in terms of form, is secured by

combining constituent words that have something in common and giving them an emergent meaning (semantic novelty) that is not found in any of the constituent words. This commonality is not only the result of habitual use over a long period of time (formal commonality), but also the fact that many people use the word in the same way (semantic commonality).