

汉语网络外源词 认知语义研究

以日源和英源为例

王莎莎 著

A Cognitive Semantic Study of Chinese Net Loanwords

Illustrated by Words
from Japanese and English



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Preface

With the popularization of the Internet, a large number of net loanwords have become popular in Chinese network context, such as *kong* (控), *ganwunü* (干物女) and *anli* (安利). Previous studies emphasize the description of linguistic phenomena and definitions but neglect internal mechanisms and motivations, and there are more monolingual researches but less cross-language researches. With the increasing frequency of language contact, the researches on language borrowing and the localization of loanwords are becoming more and more important.

Based on Conceptual Metaphor Theory and Conceptual Blending Theory of cognitive linguistics, this study adopts a qualitative method to analyze the semantic generation and evolution of Chinese net loanwords, especially words from Japanese and English from the diachronic perspective. Specifically, this study deeply discusses the origin, meaning evolution and semantic cognitive mechanisms of Chinese net loanwords, and tries to do the necessary comparative analysis between words from Japanese and English, in order to enrich the domestic research on Chinese net words and loanwords.

This study attempts to answer the main questions: (1) What are the semantic evolution modes of Chinese net loanwords from Japanese and English? (2) What are the cognitive mechanisms of the semantic

generation and evolution of Chinese net loanwords from Japanese and English? (3) What are the cognitive bases of Chinese net loanwords from Japanese and English? (4) What are the differences between the localization of Chinese net loanwords from Japanese and English?

The main findings are as follows: (1) The semantic evolution modes of Chinese net loanwords from Japanese and English contain transference of word meaning, narrowing of word meaning, extension of word meaning, degradation of word meaning and elevation of word meaning. (2) The cognitive mechanisms of semantic generation and evolution of Chinese net loanwords from Japanese and words from English are similar, mainly including conceptual metaphor, conceptual metonymy and conceptual blending. The generation and evolution of meaning are not arbitrary, but have inherent laws. In the cyber environment, people actively seek the cognitive commonness between cyber communication environment and real situation, and creatively carry out cross-space and cross-language semantic mappings. (3) The cognitive bases of Chinese net loanwords from Japanese and English are as follows: historical origins of Chinese and Japanese written systems, development and variation of Chinese, economy of language and lexicalization, social factors and psychological factors. (4) The localization of loanwords from Japanese is mainly reflected in Chinese and Japanese homographs, while the localization of loanwords from English is mainly reflected in the trend of free translation, affixation and code-mixing phenomena.

The theoretical and practical significance of this study lies in: (1) The important Conceptual Metaphor Theory and Conceptual Blending Theory of cognitive linguistics are used to explain Chinese net loanwords, so as to be proved more persuasive. (2) This study helps

netizens deepen their understanding of cyber language and enrich the expression of modern Chinese. (3) It is also enlightening to Japanese learners and English learners whose mother tongue is Chinese and to those who are engaged in Japanese-Chinese translation and English-Chinese translation. (4) It provides help for the study of Chinese Character Culture Sphere, promotes the cultural exchange between China and foreign countries, and deepens the understanding of Chinese culture at the same time. (5) It broadens the scope of linguistic research, and actively advocates and promotes the excellent elements of Chinese language and culture, providing important references for promoting Chinese language and culture to go global.

前 言

随着互联网的普及,大量外源新词语流行于汉语网络语境,如“控”“干物女”“安利”等。前人研究描写语言现象的多、阐述机制原理的少,定义解释多、语义理据少,同一语言研究多、跨语言研究少。随着语言接触日益频繁,语言借用和外来词的本土化研究越来越重要。

本研究基于认知语言学的概念隐喻理论和概念整合理论,采用定性研究方法,从词义演变的历时视角,分析了汉语网络外源词,尤其是日源词和英源词的语义生成和演变问题。具体来说,该研究深刻探讨了汉语网络外源词的来源、语义的演变过程以及语义认知机制,并试图作必要的日源词、英源词对比分析,以期充实国内关于汉语网络词以及外来词的研究。

本研究试图回答以下主要问题:(1)日源和英源汉语网络词的语义演变模式是怎样的?(2)日源和英源汉语网络词语义生成和演变的认知机制是什么?(3)日源和英源汉语网络词的认知基础是什么?(4)日源和英源汉语网络词本土化有何不同?

主要发现有:(1)日源和英源汉语网络词的语义演变模式包括词义迁移、词义缩小、词义扩大、词义降贬和词义升华。(2)日源和英源汉语网络词的语义生成和演变机制是类似的,主要有概念隐喻机制、概念转喻机制和概念整合机制。语义的生成和演变不是随意的,而是有其内在规律。在网络环境下,人们积极寻求网络交流环境与现实场景的认知共性,创造性地进行跨空间、跨语言的语义映射。(3)日源和

英源汉语网络词的认知基础有:汉日文字系统的历史渊源、汉语自身的发展与变异、语言的经济性与词汇化、社会因素以及心理因素。(4)日源汉语网络词本土化主要体现在中日同形异义汉字词,英源汉语网络词本土化主要体现在意译趋势、词缀化趋势和语码混用现象。

本研究的理论和实践意义在于:(1)用认知语言学重要理论——概念隐喻理论和概念整合理论对汉语网络词中的外源词进行解释,使该理论更具说服力。(2)帮助网民加深对网络语言的理解,丰富现代汉语的表达方式。(3)对于母语为汉语的日语、英语学习者,以及从事日汉与英汉翻译的工作者都有一定的启发的意义。(4)为汉字文化圈的研究提供帮助,促进中外文化交流,同时加深对本国文化的理解。(5)拓宽了语言学研究范围,并积极倡导和弘扬中国语言文化的优秀元素,为促进中国语言文化走出去、讲好中国故事提供重要借鉴。

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