

IT'S MORE THAN EYE TO EYE:  
EYE EXPRESSIONS IN MANDARIN CHINESE AND GERMAN

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the body-part eyes in Mandarin Chinese and German with the majority of the data taken from corpora and dictionaries.<sup>1</sup> Our research goals are to explore: (1) whether Mandarin is a Satellite-framed language as Talmy (2000) and Peyraube (2006) proposed; (2) the characteristics of morphosyntactic structure of the *eye* expressions; and (3) if certain cognitive modeling of *eye* expressions can be observed. The main findings are: (a) verbs of *eye* expressions in Mandarin can be categorized into three thematic types: agent independence, path-patient dependence, and agent-theme causation; (b) German is a satellite-framed language, but Chinese is a verb-framed language; and (c) through cross-linguistic comparison, we verify the typology of concept structuring. Linguistic studies mutually verify one another.


KEYWORDS

**Body-part terms** **Mandarin Chinese** **German** **Satellite-framed language**  
**Verb-framed language** **Cognitive modeling**

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## 不只看對眼：華語和德語的眼用語

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### 提要

本文觀察華語和德語的「眼」用語。從語料庫和字、詞典\*收取語料後，我們試圖 (1) 透過跨語言的比較來檢視 Talmy (2000) 和 Peyraube (2006) 對華語的語言分類，(2) 分析眼用語的語法形態結構 (morphosyntactic structure)，(3) 觀察當中的語言使用認知模式。我們發現：(a) 眼用語的動詞可以分成自主施事者 (agent independence)、從屬路徑-受事者 (path-patient dependence)、起因施事者-論題 (agent-theme causation) 三種論旨形態。(b) 德語是衛星框架語言 (satellite-framed language)，而華語是動詞框架語言 (verb-framed language)。(c) 透過跨語言的比較，我們進一步耗清概念結構的類分。語言學次學門的研究結果能互相核對與證實。

### 關鍵詞

身體部位詞    華語    德語    衛星框架語言    動詞框架語言    認知模式

\* See endnote 1.