

当代华语新词分地定量分析

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提要

“当代华语”在语音、造词法、句式和词类等方面有许多特点与所谓“现代汉语”不同。本文的语料主要来源于“中文各地共时语料库”（LIVAC）。通过对有关语料和一些实例的分析，作者认为：各地新词有趋同倾向，但是地区词所占比例仍高居不下。新词的原创地有北移倾向。香港形式的外来词有向内地扩散的势头，香港人较多使用字母形式的外来词，较少使用同义的汉字形式的外来词。对音译词和意译词的语言态度与性别差异关系密切。音译词与“开放”和男性关系较紧密，意译词与“保守”和女性关系较密切。

关键词

华语 语料库语言学 新词 定量分析

A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF MODERN CHINESE NEOLOGISM

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ABSTRACT

Contemporary Chinese has a lot of features differentiated from modern Chinese phonetically, lexically and syntactically. The corpus of this paper mainly originated from the corpus of LIVAC created by City University of Hong Kong. On the basis of corpus and some examples the author analyzed that many new words from different Chinese communities converged, as well as some new words are used independently in every community. People from Hong Kong community prefer loan words in letter forms. The survey of language attitude shows generally speaking that men like phonetically translated loan words better, and women like semantically translated loan words.

KEYWORDS

Chinese Corpus linguistics New words Quantitative analysis