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厦门大学

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基于语料库的英汉学习词典语义韵信息研究——以 Cause 为个案

A Corpus-based Investigation of the Semantic Prosodic Information in Learner's English-Chinese Dictionaries: A Case Study of Cause

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摘要

伴随着语料库语言学的发展，语义韵现象得到了越来越多语言研究者的关注。然而，在双语学习词典中包含语义韵信息仍然处于起步阶段，还需词典编纂者进行深度探索。本文借助语料库探讨语义韵信息在双语学习词典中的表征问题。由于语义韵意识对于中国英语学习者正确地掌握地道的英语起着至关重要的作用，因此，包括语义韵信息的双语学习者词典不仅在编纂质量上会有所提升而且对英语学习者来说也大有裨益。本文以动词 cause 为例，借助两个单语语料库（英国国家语料库和 zhTenTen[2011]）和一个英汉平行语料库（巴比伦英汉平行语料库），考察了 cause 的语义韵在最新英汉双语学习词典中的处理，并且从词典的释义、标签、例证、用法说明、前置页、中置页和后置页等方面探讨了双语学习词典中语义韵的表征问题。通过对 cause 语义韵在最新英汉双语学习词典中的考察发现，双解词典由于基于英语原版词典，所以对 cause 的语义韵处理比其他双语词典要好，而 cause 的消极语义韵在其他双语学习词典中并没有得到足够的重视。通过相互对应率和语义韵的综合考察则发现，并不是平行语料库中的所有汉语对应词都可以视作 cause 的翻译对应词，只有相互对应率相对较高且在语义韵与语义趋向方面与 cause 都较为一致的汉语词才可以。本文的创新之处在于它以一个动词为例，为双语学习词典中相对系统化地处理语义韵信息提供了一个模型。

关键词： 语义韵 表征 双语学习词典 语料库

Abstract

With the development of corpus linguistics, the phenomenon of semantic prosody is attracting more and more language researchers' attention. However, the incorporation of semantic prosodic information into bilingual learner's dictionaries is still in its infancy and waits for the deep exploration by lexicographers. The focus of this thesis is on the representation of semantic prosodic information in bilingual learner's dictionaries by means of corpora. Since semantic prosody plays a crucial role in the correct mastery of idiomatic English by Chinese English learners, those bilingual learner's dictionaries which incorporate semantic prosodic information will not only be improved in the aspect of quality but also brings great benefit to English learners. This thesis takes the verb *cause* as an example. With the aid of two monolingual corpora (British National Corpus and zhTenTen[2011]) and an English-Chinese parallel corpus (Babel English-Chinese Parallel Corpus), the treatment of the semantic prosody of the verb *cause* in the latest bilingual learner's dictionaries is examined and the representation of its semantic prosody in definition, exemplification, usage note, front matter, middle matter and back matter, etc. is explored. Through the examination of the semantic prosody of the verb *cause* in the latest English-Chinese dictionaries, we find that bilingualized dictionaries are better than other bilingual dictionaries in the treatment, for they are based on English original dictionaries. By contrast, the negative semantic prosody of the verb *cause* does not draw enough attention in other bilingual dictionaries. Through a combined examination of Mutual Correspondence and semantic prosody, we discover that not all the Chinese correspondences can be regarded as the translation correspondences of the verb *cause*. Only those with relatively high Mutual Correspondence as well as consistent semantic prosody and semantic preference with the verb *cause* can be taken as translation correspondences. The niche of the present thesis is that it takes a verb as an example and offers a model for a relatively systematic treatment of semantic prosodic information in bilingual

learner's dictionaries.

Key Words: semantic prosody; representation; bilingual learner's dictionary; corpus

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