

統合漢字的比較語彙研究 —第一階段：日文的語意特性

The Study of Contrastive Vocabulary in Unified-Kanji Stage I: Japanese Semantic Features

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摘要：統合漢字是在1993年由美國為國際間電腦用字所發表的標準規格，主要是用來解決電腦與計算機間的資料處理與交換時所引起的轉碼問題。統合漢字不但富有實用價值，而且也具有時代意義。然而在語言研究方面，統合漢字究竟有什麼貢獻？其研究成果又提供了什麼價值？這些都是值得進一步探討的課題。本論文正是立足於此觀點，將統合漢字視為一語言資料，以語意構造分析為研究法，試圖分析統合漢字的日語語意特性。其成果除可供日後統合漢字在進行比較語彙研究的基礎外，亦可作為提供ISO國際標準機構在修訂、編錄此規格時的一種參考資料。

關鍵字：統合漢字、國際標準規格、ISO10646、語意構造分析、語意特性、比較語彙研究

Abstract: Unified-Kanji was formulated as the International Standard form in 1993 ISO in the United States. It is mainly used to deal with the problems of code-switching for information processing and data interchanges via computers. Research into Unified-Kanji is both pragmatic and meaningful in modern times. However, what does it contribute to linguistic studies? What benefits does its achievement provide? These topics are well worth being further explored. Based on the above considerations, this research takes Unified-Kanji as linguistic data in terms of the method of semantic structural analysis. This research attempts to analyze Japanese semantic properties in Unified-Kanji. The result of this study not only can be employed as the basis of studying the contrastive vocabulary of Unified-Kanji, but also can be utilized as the correction and coding reference for ISO.

Key words: Unified-Kanji, International Standard form, ISO10646, semantic structural analysis, semantic features, contrastive vocabulary