許展嘉
國立臺灣師範大學英語學系（語言學組）
論文題目：一個以語料庫為本對現代漢語中反義詞共現現象之研究
指導教授：畢永峨老師

論文摘要

The thesis adopts a corpus-based approach to investigating how antonym co-occurrences in Mandarin Chinese function in text. In total, 25 antonymous pairs are selected for analysis, and 3,605 sentences are sampled from the Chinese Word Sketch Engine. The analysis is mainly based on Jones' (2002) functional framework.

In Mandarin Chinese, thirteen textual functions of antonym co-occurrences are identified. Only two functions, i.e., Transitive Antonymy and Negated Ancillary Antonymy, are not identified in Jones (2002). This indicates that Jones' (2002) functional framework of antonymy is cross-linguistically useful in describing how antonym co-occurrences function in text. Coordinated Antonymy and Ancillary Antonymy are the most dominant functions in Mandarin Chinese. In addition, it is found that the functional distribution of antonyms in Mandarin Chinese may be influenced by their traditional category of semantic oppositeness, grammatical category, extent of modernization, and morpho-syllabic structure. Moreover, cross-linguistic discrepancies in how antonyms function in text are attributed to language-specific structural properties.

The thesis also identifies the typical lexico-syntactic frames that are associated with the textual functions of antonymy in Mandarin Chinese. The recurrent linguistic formulas may enhance the pairing between antonyms.

Furthermore, antonyms in Mandarin Chinese are found to prefer a particular sequencing in text. Factors that affect antonym sequencing include positivity and frequency. However, the reverse sequencing order shows up when perspective shifts take place in text. Just as in English, the more positive the first member of an antonymous pair is, the more preferred the canonical sequence tends to be. However, other lexical properties, such as whether a given antonymous pair is a remnant from Classical Chinese, might override the notion of positivity, giving rise to the sequencing discrepancy observed between synonymous pairs.

The present study of antonym co-occurrences in Mandarin Chinese has a number of methodological and theoretical implications. First, the thesis illustrates an attempt to treat antonymy, a traditionally semantic issue, from the corpus and discourse analysis perspective, focusing on the syntagmatic aspect of antonymy. The data-based approach to antonymy complements the traditional approach, which is intuition-based and emphasizes the paradigmatic aspect of antonymy. Second, the thesis on antonym co-

occurrences in Mandarin Chinese lends cross-linguistic support to Jones' (2002) functional framework of antonymy. Third, the thesis touches on the cognitive facet of antonymy in Mandarin Chinese, offering a cognitive account on antonym sequencing in Mandarin Chinese. It is suggested that further research on antonymy should take a multi-corpus, cross-linguistic approach to examine how such a language-internal phenomenon interacts with language-specific structural properties and language-external factors.