

摘要

日语的书写体系复杂，同时使用汉字、片假名、平假名等书写系统。而在记录外来语的片假名书写系统内部，又存在着同一个词语多种表记形式共存的现象。如，由“virus”借入日语中的“ウイルス”与“ウィルス”，该使用哪一个？不仅二语学习者为之头疼，日语母语者恐怕也说不出所以然。

本研究以语言变异的视角来看待外来语多种词形共存的现象，在前人研究的基础上提出了两个研究问题：第一，现代日语中存在哪些外来语词形的变异？词形的使用有什么倾向？第二，哪些因素影响了外来语词形的变异？

本研究运用大规模语料库和统计分析的方法对现代日语书面语存在变异现象外来语表记进行统计，考察其变异的整体情况，结果发现有 13.06%的外来语词存在两个或两个以上变体，且发现不同领域文章中变异的规模有较大差异。根据变体对立形式的不同，将日语外来词变异归纳为七种类型：长音形与元音形的对立、大小写的对立、长音音节有无和促音音节有无的对立、近似音的对立、借音与借形的对立、合写与分写的对立、单复数形式的对立。通过对这些类型变体及其变异情况的统计分析，揭示了多个对立变异中变体的使用倾向：第一类，当变异表现为长音形与元音形的对立时，变体中更倾向于选择使用长音形；第二类，当变异表现为大小写假名的对立时，除“ウイ”组合外，其他组合更倾向于选择使用小写假名；第三类中，当对立表现为音节的有无时，对立中的词形变体中带有长音和促音更多地被选择使用；第四类由于近似音的不同不能一概而论；第五类中，当变异表现为借词规则的分歧时，借音变体使用更为广泛，而借形变体数量少且使用频率低；第六类中，当变异表现为有形态与无形态的对立时，单数变体作为无标记形式，比起复数变体更多地被选择使用；第七类中，当变异表现为分写与合写的对立时，合写变体在使用中占据绝对的优势地位。

对于影响外来语词形变异的因素，除语言因素外，外部的社会力量也会对其产生广泛地、深远的影响。根据 Tanami (2019) 提出的解释语言接触变异的模型，本研究中将社会因素整合为三个方面：社会变迁、语言政策、传播途

径，通过案例分析了社会因素是如何对外来语词形变异产生推波助澜的作用的。

本研究期望能够厘清外来语纷繁复杂的变异现象，揭示变体的使用倾向，为语言学习者提供参照，为日语外来语表记政策研究和修订提供参考价值。

关键词：外来语；变体；词形变异；语言政策；片假名

Abstract

The Japanese language has a complex writing system that uses kanji, katakana, and hiragana at the same time. Within the katakana writing system, which is used to record foreign words, there is a coexistence of multiple forms of the same word. For example, which one should be used, "ウイルス" or "ウィルス", which is borrowed from "virus" into Japanese? Not only do bilingual learners have a problem with this, but also native speakers of Japanese may not be able to tell.

This study looks at the coexistence of multiple word forms in foreign languages from the perspective of linguistic variation, and asks two questions based on previous research: First, what variations of foreign word forms exist in modern Japanese? What are the tendencies in the use of word forms? Second, what factors influence the variation of foreign word forms?

In this study, we used a large-scale corpus and statistical analysis to examine the overall situation of variation in modern written Japanese by counting the foreign language epithets where variation exists, and found that 13.06% of foreign words have two or more variants, and the scale of variation was found to vary considerably among articles in different fields. According to the different forms of variant opposition, Japanese foreign word variants are grouped into seven types: opposition between long and vowel forms, opposition between upper and lower case, opposition between the presence or absence of long syllables and the presence or absence of prompt syllables, opposition between approximant sounds, opposition between borrowed sounds and borrowed forms, opposition between coextensive and subextensive forms, and opposition between singular and plural forms. The statistical analysis of these types of variants and their variants reveals the tendency to use variants in several contrastive variants: firstly, when the variants are expressed as the opposition between long and vowel forms, the long form is preferred in the variants; secondly, when the variants are expressed as the opposition between upper and lower case kana, except for the "ウイ" combination, the small form is preferred in the other combinations. In the third category, when the opposition is expressed in the presence or absence of syllables, the long and velar forms are more often used in the opposition; in the fourth category, due to the difference in approximation, no generalization can be made; in the fifth category, when the variation is expressed in the divergence of borrowing rules, the borrowed variants are more widely used, while the borrowed variants are less numerous and less

frequently used; in the sixth category, when the variation manifests itself as a dichotomy between morphological and morphless forms, the singular variant is more often chosen as the unmarked form than the plural variant; in the seventh category, when the variation manifests itself as a dichotomy between the split and the combined variant, the combined variant occupies an overwhelmingly dominant position in usage.

As for the factors influencing the morphological variation of Katakana words, in addition to linguistic factors, external social forces can have a wide and far-reaching impact on them. Based on the model proposed by Tanami (2019) to explain language contact variation, this study integrates social factors into three aspects: social change, language policy, and transmission routes, and analyzes how social factors contribute to the morphological variation of Japanese Katakana words through case studies.

This study is expected to clarify the complex variation of Japanese Katakana words, reveal the usage tendency of variants, provide reference for language learners, and provide reference value for the study and revision of Japanese Katakana words policies.

Keywords: loanwords; variants; variation; language policy; katakana