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| 論文の英文要旨 | |
| 論文題目 | A Study of the Meanings and Usages of the Expression “A-wa B-no X (A is X of B.)” |
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This paper explores some types of modern Japanese expressions “A-wa B-no X (A is X of B).” Some results of our analyses are as follows.

(1) “A-wa B-no DAIMEISHI (A is the PRONOUN of B.)”

① In addition to uses dealt with in previous research, this expression has the following additional three uses.

①-a A is the superordinate category of B.

①-b A is similar to B. In other words, A has a metaphorical relation to B.

①-c A and B are based on different construals of the same event.

② Assuming that DAI is reinterpreted as “substitute” and MEISHI as “words,” we can provide a synthetic explanation of the expression “A-wa B-no DAIMEISHI.”

(2) “A-wa B-no KAO (A is the FACE of B.)”

① There are cases where A is the subordinate category of B.

② The basic meaning of this expression is to focus on a salient part of a whole consisting of some parts.

③ In some uses of this expression A is not representative of B.

④ The meaning of KAO in this expression is based on metaphorical extension from its prototypical meaning.

(3) “A-wa B-no KANBAN (A is the SIGNBOARD of B.)”

① The basic meaning of this expression is that B or the people related to B hope that someone pays attention to A and then finally to B.

② A in this expression can express events as well as things.

(4) “A-wa B-no MEDAMA (A is the EYEBALL of B.)”

- ① A in this expression is a representative event among a number of events composing B.
- ② The basic meaning of this expression is that B or the people related to B are eager to make someone pay attention to A
- ③ B in this expression is typically an activity for accomplishing some purpose.
- ④ The meaning of MEDAMA in this expression is based on semantic extension, especially metonymy and synecdoche, from its prototypical meaning.

(5) “A-wa B-no OHSAMA (A is the KING of B.)”

- ① The basic meaning of this expression is that A stands first among the members of B, as previous studies have suggested.
- ② The word OHSAMA in this expression inherits features such as control over others and heredity from its prototypical meaning.

(6) “A-wa B-no OHJA (A is the CHAMPION of B.)”

- ① The basic meaning of this expression is that it is judged that A excels over all other members of B.
- ② The feature of comparing A with all other members of B is a metaphorical extension from OHJA’ s prototypical meaning, that is, a person who has won his/her way to becoming the champion.

(7) “A-wa B-no CHANPION (A is the CHAMPION of B.)”

- ① The basic meaning of this expression is similar to that of “A-wa B-no OHJA.”
- ② This expression can be used in undesirable cases, that is, when A is the worst of all members of B in a certain respect.

(8) “A-wa B-no DAIHYOH (A is the REPRESENTATIVE of B)”

- ① While A is part of B in the prototypical meaning of the expression “A-wa B-no DAIHYOH,” A is the subordinate category of B in the metaphorical meaning of the expression.
- ② The metaphorical meaning of the expression “A-wa B-no DAIHYOH” inherits the features “notedness,” “popularity,” and “excellence” among the members of B of the expression’s prototypical meaning.
- ③ While in the expression “A-wa B-no DAIMEISHI,” A has the feature of “uniqueness,” in the expression “A-wa B-no DAIHYOH,” A can be plural.

(9) “A-wa B-no SHOUCHO (A is the SYMBOL of B)”

- ① B is more abstract than A based on the conventional wisdom.
- ② B is more abstract than A, and the relation A and B is obvious from various perspectives.
- ③ A and B are both concrete.
- ④ A is a subordinate category of B. (B is the superordinate category of A.)

Additionally, in some cases, A and B of the expression “A-wa B-no SHIRUSHI (A is the SIGN of B)” are not immediately identifiable from various perspectives. Furthermore, A of the expression “A-wa B-no AKASHI (A is the EVIDENCE of B),” cannot stand for something unpleasant, which differs from the former two expressions.

(10) DAIHYOH-suru “to represent”

First, the metaphorical meaning of the expression DAIHYOH-suru inherits such features as “notedness,” “popularity,” and “excellence” of the expression’s prototypical meaning. The verb DAIHYOH-suru shares these features with the noun DAIHYOH ‘representative’ and the adjective DAIHYOH-teki-na ‘representative’.

Second, in the expression A-wa B-wo DAIHYOH-suru C-da ‘A is C that represents B’, A is a subordinate category of C. In addition to this restriction, by comparing the expression A-wa B-wo DAIHYOH-suru C-da and the expression A-wa B-no DAIHYOH-teki-na C-da ‘A is the representative C of B’, we discover that expression has the following additional three restrictions.

- 1. C is a subordinate category of B. (B is the superordinate category of C.)
- 2a. C is part of B, which is an expression of “space.”
- 2b. C is part of B, which is an expression of “time.”

Additionally, this paper explores the meaning and usage of the following four conceptual metaphors: ① DISTINGUISHED PART IS IMPORTANT BODY PART, ② DISTINGUISHED SUBCATEGORY IS IMPORTANT BODY PART, ③ DISTINGUISHED PART IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF BUILDING, and ④ DISTINGUISHED SUBCATEGORY IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF BUILDING, in some cases by blending theory.