日中対照漢字語データベースの開発と応用

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　本研究では日中対照漢字語データベースを開発した。日本語の語彙における，漢語（字音語）の日中両語の意味対応パタンを文化庁（1978），三浦（1984）を参考に6種類に分類した結果，頻度上位2万語のうち，50％が漢語で，漢語の70％（全体の35％）が同形語で，30％（全体の15％）が非同形語であること，同形語7,074語のうち，82％（全体の29％，漢語の58％）が同形同義で，18％（同形語の6語〜5語に1語）が同形類義や同形異義といった要注意の語であること等が明らかになった。本データベースは語の検索などで直接利用できるほか，J-LEX（菅長・松下，2014）のような語彙頻度プロファイラーへの搭載によって，文章の語彙的負荷の母語別表示機能や，対象者母語別のリーダビリティ計算，中国語母語学習者にとっての要注意点を表示する機能への応用が期待される。

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Development and Application of a Database
of Japanese Kanji Vocabulary in Contrast to Chinese

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　In this study, we developed a Database of Japanese Kanji Vocabulary in Contrast to Chinese (JKVC). Chinese-origin Japanese words (on-reading words) were classified into 6 types based on the semantic correspondence between Chinese cognates and their corresponding Japanese words, with reference to Agency for Cultural Affairs (1978) and Miura (1984). The result shows that, among the most frequent 20,000 words, 1) Chinese-origin words account for 50%, 2) 70% of Chinese-origin words (35% of all) are the same as their Chinese cognates in orthography (henceforth 'isographic'), 3) while the other 30% of Chinese-origin words (15% of all) do not have corresponding cognates in modern Chinese, 4) 82% of the 7,074 isographic words (29% of all words, 58% of the Chinese-origin-words) are similar in both orthography and meaning, 5) while the other 18%, i.e., one out of 5 or 6 isographic words, are partially or totally different in meaning from their Chinese cognates. Learners need to be especially careful when acquiring these words. This database can be used directly for word searches. The utility of this database can also be heightened by incorporating it into a word frequency profiler such as J-LEX (Suganaga & Matsushita, 2014) to display lexical loads of texts and their readability scores depending on the user's first language, or to display important points for Chinese learners of Japanese using a pop-up function.

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