

# 論文の英文要旨

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| 論文題目  | 現代中国語における進行・持続の事象を表す<br>“正 VP” “在 VP” “正在 VP” に関する研究 |
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| Title: A Study on “Zheng VP”, “Zai VP”, and “Zhengzai VP” Representing Progressive or Continuous Events in Contemporary Chinese   |  |
| Introduction  |  |
| <p>In Modern Chinese, the adverbial expressions "正(Zheng)", "在(Zai)", and "正在(Zhengzai)" can co-occur with verbal phrases (or adjectival phrases), forming structures such as "ZhengVP", "ZaiVP", and "ZhengzaiVP". This study focuses on these structures that indicate progressive and continuous aspects, for instance, "Zheng di sheng shen yin" (moaning softly), "zhi shi zi ben Zai sheng zhi " (intellectual capital is appreciating), and "bai jin Zhengzai die" (platinum prices are falling). Adjectival examples include "Zheng you yu" (hesitating), "Zai shang xin" (mourning), and "Zhengzai hai xiu" (feeling shy).</p> |  |
| Chapter 1: Introduction   |  |
| <p>In Chapter 1, we first briefly introduce the linguistic phenomena that are the focus of this study, namely, the three similar adverbial expressions "Zheng, Zai, Zhengzai" that express progression and continuity. Then, after outlining the contents of each chapter, the linguistic data used in this study are introduced.</p>   |  |
| Chapter 2: Literature Review  |  |
| <p>This chapter reviews previous studies on the differences between “Zheng”, “Zai”, and “Zhengzai”, highlighting their contributions and limitations. While “Zai” is widely recognized as a marker of progressive and continuous actions, the interpretations of “Zheng” and “Zhengzai” are more complex. Previous research has often failed to provide detail about the adverbial expressions and did not attempt to unify various linguistic phenomena. This chapter establishes the research questions addressed in subsequent chapters.</p>   |  |
| Chapter 3: Semantic Interpretation and Co-occurrence Patterns   |  |
| <p>This chapter investigates the relationship between the meanings of “Zheng”, “Zai”, and “Zhengzai” and their co-occurring components. It categorizes “Zheng” into five types based on its co-occurrence with 17 types of verbal components: "Zheng 1" (temporal consistency of process), "Zheng 2" (temporal consistency of state), "Zheng 3" (temporal consistency of</p>  |  |

achievement), "Zheng 4" (cognitive consistency), and "Zheng 5" (spatial consistency). These types are grouped into three domains: temporal, cognitive, and spatial. The study suggests that the basic meaning of "Zheng" emphasizes the consistency between the reference point and the target. The chapter also compares the co-occurrence patterns and aspectual properties of "ZhengVP", "ZaiVP", and "ZhengzaiVP".

#### Chapter 4: Differences Between "Zai" and "Zheng"

This chapter focuses on the differences between "Zai" and "Zheng" in terms of their semantic and syntactic properties. Eight linguistic phenomena illustrating these differences are identified. The chapter proposes that "Zai" follows a reference-independent cognitive model, directly construing the target event, while "Zheng" follows a reference-dependent model, construing the target event via the reference point event.

#### Chapter 5: Nature of "Zhengzai"

The fifth chapter explores the nature of "Zhengzai", examining whether it should be considered a single word or a compound expression of "Zheng" and "Zai". The study concludes that "Zhengzai" is better seen as a compound expression based on its syntactic properties. The chapter also describes 13 distinctions among "Zheng", "Zai", and "Zhengzai", emphasizing the value of recognizing "Zhengzai" as a complex expression.

#### Chapter 6: Analysis of "Zhengzai" and VR Constructions

The final chapter analyzes the acceptability of "Zhengzai" with verb-resultative (VR) constructions, proposing two conceptual bases for recognizing progressive events: partial change and degree change of states. The study suggests that our perception of progressiveness involves not only the cognitive ability to sense duration but also the ability to compare and sense differences in states.

This study systematically analyzes the similarities and differences between "Zheng", "Zai", and "Zhengzai" in expressing progressive and continuous aspects. It unifies the linguistic phenomena associated with "Zai" and "Zheng" and explores the nature of "Zhengzai". Unlike previous studies, this research collects and describes examples of real language use, applying cognitive linguistic perspectives and theoretical linguistic analysis to uncover the underlying concepts behind aspect markers. The study emphasizes a methodological approach that combines robust grammatical description with theoretical exploration, contributing to a deeper understanding of grammatical concepts in Modern Chinese.