

## Intercultural Communication and the Formation of Speeches: An example of Diachronic Study in Chinese and Japanese

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**Keywords:** "~ 的 "; Diachronic Studies; Western Learning; Enlightenment; Cross-Cultural Communication; Conjunction

**Abstract:** In Japanese, "~的" is used most frequently, and the language designed around it has various forms and rich meanings, which belongs to typical Chinese phrasing. At present, there are rich synchronic researches on "~". However, from the perspective of grammar theory, the diachronic researches on it are relatively few. Therefore, in this article, I hope to briefly talk about the application of the diachronic researches of "~的" in Chinese under the background of western learning in China, and the application of the diachronic researches "~ 的 " in Japanese under the background of civilization. In-depth exploration of the formation process of cross-cultural communication and addressing, thus exploring the formation process of cross-cultural communication and conjunctive elements.

### Introduction

In fact, the use of "~的" in Chinese and Japanese languages is very frequent. Take Chinese scientific documents as an example. Among books with more than 11 million words, "~的" has been used more than 480,000 times, ranking the highest in usage rate.

### An Analysis of the Diachronic Study of "~的" in Chinese under the Background of Western Learning in China

The etymology of "~的" is widely used and has a long history. It has appeared in ancient Chinese. As a typical notional word, most "~的" actually has specific meaning.

In the late Song Dynasty, "~底" and "~的" were used interchangeably. They are both called diachronic. "~底" could be written as "~的" in Song texts. However, after the texts were rewritten by the Yuan people, the word "~的" was more widely used. For example, there are historical use cases of "~的" in the early Song and Yuan dynasties.

For example, in Tales from the Five Dynasties- Liang, there is a sentence “此是不祥的物事”, in which “的” is used as an auxiliary word. “的” is also frequently used in Yuan Verse. For example, in "醉中天·咏大蝴蝶", there is a sentence “轻轻的飞动，把卖花人扇过桥东”. In the Ming and Qing dynasties, "~的" was more and more used for auxiliary word expressions, with its scope of word meanings gradually increased. In the second chapter of Pilgrimage to the West, there is a sentence: 约到子时前后，轻轻的起来，穿了衣服..... In the Ming and Qing dynasties, in vernacular novels, the structure "verb + 的 + words that indicate the degree and the result" was increasingly used. The emergence of this usage represents that "~的" had been fixed and inherited, and a mixture of "~地" and "~的" had gradually appeared. For example, in the May Fourth period, the use of "~地" in old spoken language was very frequent. It is widely used as a structure auxiliary word.

In the early 20th century, the usage of "~的" was gradually expanded and began to be influenced by Western learning. Because in the context of Western translation languages, the rhetoric component of

Chinese word-making components has been continuously developed. In the book *Theory of Chinese Grammar*, it is mentioned that some emerging Europeanized symbols have the use of "～", and there are two kinds of translations- "of instinct" and "of". Which one of the two translations can be used does not depend on the grammar, but on the habits of the pragmatic users. In the translation of English books, there are many use cases about "～的", which shows that the use of "～的" has formed. This is the process of western learning for "～的". The use of "～的" in Sino-Japanese language exchange is remarkable. In Japanese neology translation, "～的" is the most common word. In the 20th year of the Meiji era, "～的" was introduced into China. In academic Japanese, it was considered that "～的" was better translated into Chinese. Liang Qichao also agreed, and borrowed much "～的" conjunctive function. Indeed, Japanese itself also borrows a lot of Chinese word-forming components for rhetorical expressions, especially after the New Culture Movement, the use of "～的" is increasing. For example, Mr. Lu Xun used "～的" in a large number of literary works. In Lu Xun's literature, even many Japanese words can be seen, all of which used the word-making function of "～的". At that time, many new words and languages appeared in Lu Xun's literature and are still in use today.

In modern Chinese and Japanese languages, the use of "～的" has been quite extensive and widespread. Wang Li's *History of Chinese* and *History of Chinese Vocabulary* have classified the formation of neologies in detail. It uses the grammatical content of ancient Chinese vocabulary while creating many new words with new meanings. Another way to form a neology is to use the same linguistic form as the original meaning of Chinese words. It uses two-character Chinese words to recreate new words. In the 1930s, "～的" borrowed a lot of Japanese words from the original vocabulary for comparison, and the "～的" here had a great advantage in terms of the number of created new words. This process of western learning spreading to the east promoted the continuation of "～的" and established a civilized Japanese intercultural communication system and a pragmatic system of conjunctions. Here, the "～的" in Japanese can be called the reverse input process of the Chinese language. It is an inevitable result of the historical development of linguistics, because in the pragmatic process of "～的", a large number of Japanese expressions were borrowed, especially in the process of word formation, the application of "～" is more widely open.

### **An Analysis of the Diachronic Study of "～的" in Japanese under the Background of Civilization**

The research and application of diachronic "～的" had appeared before the shogunate era in Japan. At the time it was used as a notional word. After entering the Middle Ages, in the study of Zen materials, "～的" was still used as a notional word, and no example of its use as a function word has been found. In *Nihon Shoki*, it was written as follows:

“乙卯，置祿於西門庭，中的則祿有差。”

In this sentence, "～的" means target rather than a simple auxiliary word, serving for noun notion. In the Edo era in Japan, due to the influx of Chinese vernacular novels, "～的" with auxiliary meaning was also introduced to Japan. However, the use of "～的" as a functional word was still low and very limited. The reason is that the use of "～的" as a function word in Chinese is very frequent, therefore "～的" is very spoken in Chinese, but that is not the case in Japanese. It was not until the vernacular novels were introduced to Japan in large numbers that some playwrights in the Edo era tried to copy the word-building methods in Chinese literature and used "～的" as a translation of function words, which was also affirmed and adopted by translators in the Shogunate and Meiji era. Therefore, at that time, the Japanese word endings were specially appended with the imaginary diachrony of "～的". Through various word-making attempts were made through it, good word-making effects were achieved.

In the fourth chapter of *Flower Island* (《花鳥風月》), there is a sentence:

“お前が幸てきを誉めるなあ、良人にしたのだから当然だが”

Here, "~的" refers to the heroine Koujiro in the book. This kind of expression method based on Chinese cross-cultural communication is the result of enlightenment, and the translation formally appeared in the background of enlightenment, which represents Chinese equivalents of the enlightenment period.

In modern Chinese language speech, the appearance of "~的" has a certain impact on the "English-Chinese Dictionary", which has a long history in Japan, because the use of "~的" covers the entire academic field and makes up for the insufficient terms included in traditional "English-Chinese Dictionary". In the process of re-creating new words, "~的" also constructed new language forms of adverbial rhetoric, and finally produced a large number of compound words composed of "~的", such as:

委運的ナリ、一般的、書入質的タル、缺位的ト、偽造的ト、公正的ナル

"~的" in these words is directly linked to foreign words, which is perfect in conjunctive expression. However, judging from the basis of its predecessor, its vocabulary composition is greatly influenced by Chinese vocabulary. When new words are generated, some compound words will be eliminated. Therefore, having been basically integrated into the Japanese language system and fixedly used, "~的" has become an irreplaceable part of modern Japanese.

### Researches on the Fixed Application of "~" in Japanese Language System

Having been fixedly applied in the Japanese language system, "~的" has become an integral part of the Japanese language system. There are a lot of fixed application of "~的" usages in Japanese. This article mainly discusses the fixed usage of "~的" from three aspects: word formation, word structure and word meaning.

**The fixed usage of "~的" in word formation.** In modern Japanese, "~的" is more common, for example: There are relatively more combinations and use cases "~的" + と, "~的" + を, "~的" + たり, "~的" + な, "~的" + に, etc.. The fixed usage status of "~的" in Japanese was basically established in the book "Philosophy" (published in Meiji 14). Indeed, "~的" also holds a pivotal position in not only the field of language academics, but also more Japanese literary works. For example, "~的" is used extensively in the works of the great literati Natsume Soseki, and his use of word form is basically consistent with modern Japanese. Because the word "~的" has appeared widely in many literary works, "~的" has also been widely spread as a fixed word.

**Fixed usage of "~的" in word construction.** After the second edition of the Philosophical Glossary (1912, third edition), some changes in the use of "~的" occurred. The wording characteristics of "~的" in the wording system changed greatly. Forms of "~的" followed by adverbial bases have appeared, for example, fixed usages such as "ordinary", "artificial", "clear", etc. appear frequently. They are all used as adverbs in Japanese. It is still very common until now, so it can be seen that modern Japanese has relied heavily on the use of "~的", and even some foreign languages currently use "~的" in conjunctive affixation.

**Fixed usage of "~的" in word meaning.** In terms of meaning of words, the usage of "~的" is relatively fixed. After the translation of English adjectives, "~的" in Chinese is used to take the place of "~tic" in English. This method of conjunction is more special. In Japanese, it is also used as a conjunctive word with the main conjunction after the abstract noun, adding more ideographic language content. For example, in the Edo period, "~的" was often used as a suffix for a person's name or a word representing a person to express a closeness or contempt. Objectively speaking, the meaning of such words is very subtle. In fact, there are similar usages in Chinese, which generally indicate the disrespect or contempt of others. Although understatement, the effect is obvious and are commonly used in literary works.

## Summary

The use of "～的" has a long and tortuous history in both the Chinese language family learning from the west and the culturally enlightened Japanese language family. People have paid great attention and patience in the research and acknowledgement of the use of "～的", hoping to integrate it into people's literary reading and even daily life, showing different meanings and literary values. Nowadays, researches on the diachronic state of "～的" have been very in-depth, and the usage of "～的" has been relatively stable in Chinese and Japanese languages. People still hope to continue to sort out more usages from the grammatical level, and hope to go further and make new discoveries in future Japanese language academic tenses.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Shaanxi Provincial Social Science Fund General Project in 2015. Intercultural Communication and the Formation of Speeches: A Diachronic Study of "～的" in Chinese and Japanese Languages. Project, (No. 2015K027). National Social Science Fund Western Project in 2017, A Multi-Threshold Study of Japanese Compound Verbs Acquisition, project, (No.17XYY028).

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