IT'S MORE THAN EYE TO EYE:
EYE EXPRESSIONS IN MANDARIN CHINESE AND GERMAN
Shelley Ching-Yu Depner
National Cheng Kung University, Tainan

ABSTRACT

This study examined the body-part eyes in Mandarin Chinese and German with the majority of the data taken from corpora and dictionaries.[1] Our research goals are to explore: (1) whether Mandarin is a Satellite-framed language as Talmy (2000) and Peyraube (2006) proposed; (2) the characteristics of morphosyntactic structure of the *eye* expressions; and (3) if certain cognitive modeling of *eye* expressions can be observed. The main findings are: (a) verbs of *eye* expressions in Mandarin can be categorized into three thematic types: agent independence, path-patient dependence, and agent-theme causation; (b) German is a satellite-framed language, but Chinese is a verb-framed language; and (c) through cross-linguistic comparison, we verify the typology of concept structuring. Linguistic studies mutually verify one another.

KEYWORDS

Body-part terms **M**andarin Chinese **G**erman **S**atellite-framed language
Verb-framed language **C**ognitive modeling

Shelley Ching-yu Depner [chingyu2@gmail.com]; Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, National Cheng Kung University, No. 1, University Road, Tainan 701, Taiwan
 https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9226-3008

WILKINS, D. P., and D. Hill. 1995. When "go" means "come": Questioning the basicness of basic motion verbs. *Cognitive Linguistics* 6(2/3):209-259.

WILSON, J. 1990. *Politically Speaking: The Pragmatic Analysis of Political Language.* Oxford: Blackwell.

YU, N. 2000. Figurative uses of *finger* and *palm* in Chinese and English. *Metaphor and Symbol* 15(3):159-175.

_____. 2002. Body and emotion: Body parts in Chinese expression of emotion. *Pragmatics and Cognition* 10(1/2):341-367.

_____. 2004. The eyes for sight and mind. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 36(4):663-686.

不只看對眼：華語和德語的眼用語

謝菁玉

國立成功大學, 台南

提要

本文觀察華語和德語的「眼」用語。從語料庫和字、詞典*收取語料後，我們試圖 (1) 透過跨語言的比較來檢視 Talmy (2000) 和 Peyraube (2006) 對華語的語言分類，(2) 分析眼用語的語法形態結構（morphosyntactic structure），(3) 觀察當中的語言使用認知模式。我們發現：(a) 眼用語的動詞可以分成自主施事者 (agent independence)、從屬路徑-受事者 (path-patient dependence)、起因施事者-論題 (agent-theme causation) 三種論旨形態。(b) 德語是衛星框架語言 (satellite-framed language)，而華語是動詞框架語言（verb-framed language）。(c) 透過跨語言的比較，我們進一步牦清概念結構的類分。語言學次學門的研究結果能互相核對與證實。

關鍵詞

身體部位詞　　**華**語　　**德**語　　**衛**星框架語言　　**動**詞框架語言　　**認**知模式

---

　* See endnote 1.