

# 日本学生汉语量词“个”与“种”混用现象分析

## —— HSK

350007

摘要: “ ”

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关键词: “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ”

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“ ”

1984

2010

1993

1984

1994

p p

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作者简介:

Email linxinnian@163.com

Email jzzcs\_1999@163.com

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質問

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表格 2

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		1 動 /1			da i
		1 /1			hi ki
		1 優 /1			to u
		1 /1			wa

		1 様 /1			1 楽 /1
		1 /1			種 術 楽
		1 気 /1			輪
		1 /1		/ /	
		1 楽 /1		/ /	
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注释:

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参考文献:

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## Analysis on the Mix-up of Chinese Classifiers

### "Ge" and "Zhong" of Japanese Students

— Special Investigation Based on HSK Dynamic Composition Corpus

LIN Xinnian & CHEN Sheng

International College of Chinese Studies Fujian Normal University Fuzhou 350007 China

**Abstract** As one of the most commonly used Chinese classifiers "ge" is frequently mixed up with others by international students in the process of learning and using Chinese. Both Japanese and Chinese belong to classifier language. With most of classifiers in Japanese also called auxiliary came from Chinese the system of classifiers in Japanese has a close relationship with Chinese. However in the development of language the types and numbers of classifiers become different gradually which is reflected in aspects such as the collocation with nouns the syntactic position semantic meaning and pragmatic use etc. The errors made by Japanese students in using Chinese classifiers tend to be related with the specific characteristics of relevant classifiers in these two languages. From HSK Dynamic Composition Corpus this paper has collected and analyzed 1129 failure use cases in using Chinese classifiers "ge" and "zhong" made by Japanese students. After contrastive approach of "ge" in these two languages and " " which is another individual numeral classifier in aspects of the collocations with nouns the semantic meaning and pragmatic use we considered that the reasons why Japanese students mix up Chinese classifiers "ge" and "zhong" are involved with many factors such as the influence of negative transfer of mother tongue overgeneralization of Chinese classifier "ge" etc.

**Key words** Classifiers in Chinese and Japanese "Ge" "Zhong" phenomenon of mix-up