

## 摘要

敬语作为一个语法范畴，被视为一组专门用来尊敬地向某人说话或谈及某人的语法形式，通常用于第二、第三人称。本文回答了以下几个相互关联的问题：1) 日语、韩语和一些印欧语的敬语系统是什么样的；2) 敬语的使用倾向是否与特定语言有关；3) 日语和韩语是否倾向于使用主语敬语（SHON，通常直接提升非第一人称主语）、宾语敬语（OHON，通常贬低第一人称主语以间接地尊重非第一人称宾语）或听者敬语（AHON，直接提升听者）。第一个问题是语法问题，这个问题的答案与后面两个语用问题直接相关。

本文采用定性和定量相结合的方法。在阐明日韩敬语的功能分类和形式分类的基础上，对日韩敬语进行了比较；从《小王子》的日文、韩文、法文、西班牙文和英文译本中提取了约 2785 个对话语句，创建了一个平行语料库，在 Excel 中用注释标记 SHON、OHON 和 AHON 对这些句子逐一进行了注释，并用 SPSS 统计软件对统计结果进行一维组间方差分析和独立性卡方检验。

部分研究结果如下：1) 在敬语的功能和形式分类的类型复杂性（即具体敬语类型数除以敬语形式类型数）和细致性（即具体敬语类型数除以敬语功能类型数）方面，日语>韩语>德语、法语、西班牙语和意大利语。2) 总体而言，敬语在对话中的使用频率排序为：韩语>日语>印欧语，其中“>”表示“比……更频繁”。本研究选取的语料显示，韩语段落使用的敬语显著多于日语段落、法语或西班牙语段落、英语段落，日语段落使用的敬语显著多于英语段落。3) 日语更喜欢宾语敬语和主语敬语，韩语更喜欢听者敬语。韩语和印欧语的敬语更倾向于“积极礼貌”（AHON 和 SHON），而日语敬语体系不仅强调“积极礼貌”（SHON），而且强调“消极礼貌”（OHON）；日语和印欧语更重视句子中的谈及者，而韩语则更注重听者的面子。

本研究丰富了我们对敬语作为一个跨语言范畴的多样性的认识，特别是对日语、爪哇语、拉萨藏语、韩语等敬语丰富的语言。

**关键词：**敬语；尊敬；类型学；话阶；T/V

## Abstract

Honorifics, as a grammatical category, is viewed as a group of dedicated grammatical forms used in respectfully addressing or referring to a person. They are typically used for second and third persons. This thesis answers the following interconnected questions: 1) What are the honorific systems in Japanese, Korean and some Indo-European languages? 2) Is the tendency to use honorifics connected to certain languages? 3) Do Japanese and Korean prefer the use of subject honorific (SHON, which often directly elevates the non-1st-person subject), object honorific (OHON, which usually humiliates the 1st-person subject to indirectly respect the non-1st-person object), or addressee honorific (AHON, which directly exalts the hearer)? The first question is grammatical, the answer of which is directly related to the next two questions which are about pragmatics.

This thesis incorporates qualitative and quantitative methods. After the functional and the formal classifications of Japanese and Korean honorifics are elucidated, they are then compared and contrasted; meanwhile, I create a parallel corpus by extracting around 2785 sentences of dialogues from the Japanese, Korean, French, Spanish and English versions of *The Little Prince*, annotate the sentences one by one with the annotation markers SHON, OHON and AHON in *Excel*, and analyze the statistical results with *SPSS* using the methods of one-way ANOVA and chi-square test of independence.

Part of the findings is as follows: 1) As to typological complexity (i.e. the number of specific honorific types divided by the number of formal honorific types) as well as specificity (i.e. the number of specific honorific types divided by the number of functional honorific types) of functional and formal classifications of honorifics, Japanese > Korean > German, French, Spanish and Italian. 2) On the whole, the rank of honorific use frequency in dialogues is: Korean > Japanese > Indo-European languages, where '>' means 'more frequent than'. The corpus sampled in this study reveals that the paragraphs in Korean use significantly more honorifics than the paragraphs in Japanese, the paragraphs in French or Spanish, the paragraphs in English, and that the paragraphs in Japanese use significantly more honorifics than the paragraphs in English. 3) It is also found that Japanese prefers object honorific and subject honorific, Korean prefers addressee honorific. Korean and Indo-European

honorifics are more tied up with ‘positive politeness’ (AHON and SHON) while the Japanese system stresses not only ‘positive politeness’ (SHON) but also ‘negative politeness’ (OHON); Japanese and Indo-European languages attach more importance to the referent in the sentence while Korean focuses more on the *face* of the addressee.

This study enriches our understanding on the diversity of honorifics as a cross-linguistic category, especially with regards to honorific-rich languages, such as Japanese, Javanese, Lhasa Tibetan, Korean, etc.

**Keywords:** *Honorific; Respect; Typology; Speech Level; T/V*