

A Semantic Study of Flavor Words in Longpan Naxi Language

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Abstract: Longpan Naxi gustatory words can be divided into single-taste gustatory words, mixed-taste gustatory words and degree gustatory words. The analysis of the semantic elements concludes that the structure of the semantic field of Longbian Naxi gustatory words is divided into three levels, gustatory as the first level, monoflavor gustatory as the second level, while the third level is mixed gustatory words and degree gustatory words. The analysis of the depiction of the semantic field concludes that the fixed semantic field of Longbang Naxi gustatory words is distinctive. "ndzə³³ ʰv¹ ʰɬu³³" single-flavor gustatory word has the meaning of "fishy" and "stinky". "Fishy" and "stinky", "mbə⁵⁵" "çi⁵⁵k^hu³³lv⁵⁵", "çi⁵⁵zu¹¹", and "çi⁵⁵zu¹¹" are used to express the sense of "astringent", while most other flavor words have only one sense. However, taste words do not only have the sense of taste, they also have multiple sense positions. However, the figurative in Naxi language is unbalanced. "chⁱ¹¹ (sweet)", "chⁱ¹¹ (sour)", "pi¹¹ (spicy)" have figurative sense.

1. Introduction

Gustatory words are words created by the physiological reactions of people when they taste different things, combined with the expressive and generalized nature of language. Taste words in modern Chinese include "sour, sweet, bitter, spicy, salty, numb", etc., which describe the taste sensation of different ingredients in different ways. Due to the diversity of ingredients and the different feelings of different people, there is usually no single word to describe the taste of things in daily life. Over time, people's language skills and ways of thinking have evolved. Taste words are no exception and they have developed their own unique semantic system. In Naxi language, taste words are a very important vocabulary, they occupy a rather important position in the language and have strong national characteristics. Studying the formation of the meaning of Naxi taste words is of great significance to the understanding of adjectives and other word classes in Naxi. At present, there are relatively few research results on minority language flavor words, while the research results on modern Chinese flavor words are somewhat richer. However, many researchers have mostly used traditional exegetical methods to explore their historical evolution and how they have evolved from the concrete to the abstract. The purpose of this paper is to delve into the basic flavor words in Longbian Naxi and interpret them from the perspective of morphemes and meaning positions, with a view to revealing their semantic uniqueness.

2. The characteristics and structural system of taste words in Longpannaxi language

The word "taste" in Lonpanassi means "taste good" and can be used as "i¹¹" and "so³³o¹¹", both of which can refer to the sememe of "taste good". For example, "Alpha⁵⁵ji¹¹" is originally translated as "Does it taste good?" Does it taste good? And the original meaning of "Alpha⁵⁵so³³so¹¹" is "does it taste?" It can also be extended to "Does it taste good?" In everyday communication, "i¹¹" is used more frequently than "so³³o¹¹", and both are also used in written language. "i¹¹" and "so³³o¹¹" have a relatively weak ability to combine the sememes of "taste" and are usually only used in statements, questions, or negative sentences.

The taste words of Longpanassi language can be divided into three types: single taste words, mixed taste words and degree taste words. These three taste words constitute the taste word system of Longpanassi language.

2.1 Single taste words

In Naxi language, the single taste words are dominant, most of which are monosyllabic and a few are polysyllabic. Depending on its meaning, one taste intensifies or weakens the other, with the primary taste coming first and the secondary taste coming second, and the secondary taste serving mainly to enhance the primary taste. Such as:

ci ¹¹ (acid)	c ^h i ¹¹ (sweet)	k ^h a ³³ (bitter)
tse ³³ k ^a ³³ (salty)	pi ¹¹ (spicy)	ma ¹¹ (hemp)
mbə ⁵⁵ /ç ⁱ ⁵⁵ k ^h u ³³ lv ⁵⁵ /ç ⁱ ⁵⁵ zu ¹¹ (astringent)	cy ¹¹ (incense)	tʂ ^h ə ³³ h ^v ¹¹ (smelly)
ndzə ³³ h ^v ¹¹ (fishy smell)		

It should be noted that both "bitter" and "salty" have "k^a³³" in the Lonpanasi language, and salt is denoted by adding "tse³³" before it. However, "fish" and "smell" are represented by a taste word "ndzə³³nv¹¹", which is a characteristic of Naxi language taste words. "Astringent" by three different sense of taste words mbə⁵⁵/çⁱ⁵⁵k^hu³³lv⁵⁵/çⁱ⁵⁵zu¹¹creates, the latter "çⁱ⁵⁵k^hu³³lv⁵⁵" more conversational. "tʂ^hə³³h^v¹¹" (stinks) and "pi¹¹h^v¹¹" (focal flavour, the smell of burnt food, pun "xing", the former can add "ʂu³³" (meat) that is "ndzə³³h^v¹¹ʂu³³" (beef and mutton).

2.2 Mixed taste words

There are not many mixed taste words in Longpanassi, most of which are composed of two separate taste words. Such as:

ci ¹¹ me ³³ c ^h i ¹¹ (sour and sweet)	le ³³ ci ¹¹ le ³³ c ^h i ³³ (sweet yet tart)
ma ¹¹ me ³³ pi ¹¹ (numb and spicy)	le ³³ ma ¹¹ le ³³ pi ¹¹ (numb and spicy)
ci ¹¹ me ³³ mbə ⁵⁵ (sour and astringent)	le ³³ ci ¹¹ le ³³ mbə ⁵⁵ (sour and astringent)

In Longpan Naxi, mixed-flavor words are usually connected by auxiliary words to form the collocation form of "flavor word + auxiliary word + flavor word", or the structure of "le³³+ flavor word + le³³+ flavor word" can be used to express that the two flavors are equivalent. For example, "sour and astringent" in Naxi is formed by "ci¹¹me³³mbə⁵⁵", "sour + astringent". The words "ci¹¹ (sour)" and "mbə⁵⁵ (astringent)" are connected by the Naxi auxiliary "me³³", and their meanings are connected by the Naxi auxiliary "me³³". And "mbə⁵⁵ (astringent)" are connected by the Naxi auxiliary "me³³", and their meanings become "unpalatable", "bad flavor", "bad taste", and so on.

2.3 Degree Gustatory Words

The degree gustatory words in Longpan Naxi are highly productive, and they can express the strengthening or weakening of taste by adding gustatory words preceded by degree words. They can

also be used to express enhancement of taste by overlapping gustatory words, and interestingly, in Lonben Nasi, the weakening of taste is usually expressed by "number + measure + gustatory word". For example, $\eta\text{j}\text{æ}^{24}/\text{ze}^{33}$ + Nasi flavor word:

$\eta\text{j}\text{æ}^{24}\text{c}^{\text{hi}11}$ (very sweet)	$\text{ze}^{33}\text{c}^{\text{hi}11}$ (very sweet)
$\eta\text{j}\text{æ}^{24}\text{ci}^{11}$ (very sour)	$\text{ze}^{33}\text{i}^{11}$ (very sour)
$\eta\text{j}\text{æ}^{24}\text{pi}^{11}$ (very spicy)	$\text{ze}^{33}\text{pi}^{11}$ (very spicy)

Flavor words overlap to indicate an intensification of taste, e.g., A—A: $(\eta\text{g}\text{ə}^{33})(\text{mbe}^{33})$

$\text{c}^{\text{hi}11}$ — $\text{c}^{\text{hi}24}:\text{c}^{\text{hi}11}(\eta\text{g}\text{ə}^{33})(\text{mbe}^{33})$	pi^{11} — $\text{pi}^{24}:\text{pi}^{11}(\eta\text{g}\text{ə}^{33})(\text{mbe}^{33})$
sweet	spicy
ci^{11} — $\text{ci}^{24}:\text{ci}^{11}(\eta\text{g}\text{ə}^{33})(\text{mbe}^{33})$	ma^{11} — $\text{ma}^{24}:\text{ma}^{11}(\eta\text{g}\text{ə}^{33})(\text{mbe}^{33})$
sour	numb

$\text{ndu}^{33}\text{m}\text{ə}^{1}\text{z}\text{o}^{33}$ (a little bit) + Nasi palate words.

$\text{ndu}^{33}\text{m}\text{ə}^{1}\text{z}\text{o}^{33}\text{c}^{\text{hi}11}$ (slightly sweet)	$\text{ndu}^{33}\text{m}\text{ə}^{1}\text{z}\text{o}^{33}\text{i}^{11}$ (slightly sour)
$\text{ndu}^{33}\text{m}\text{ə}^{1}\text{z}\text{o}^{33}\text{pi}^{11}$ (slightly spicy)	$\text{ndu}^{33}\text{m}\text{ə}^{1}\text{z}\text{o}^{33}\text{y}^{1}\text{h}\text{v}^{1}$ (slightly fragrance)

As can be seen from the Longpan Nasi degree taste words, the main focus is on adding the degree words " $\eta\text{j}\text{æ}^{24}$ " and " ze^{33} " in front of the taste words as well as the use of overlapping form to express intensification of taste. Monosyllabic gustatory words overlap to indicate an intensification of taste, e.g. $\text{c}^{\text{hi}11}$ overlaps to $\text{c}^{\text{hi}24}:\text{c}^{\text{hi}11}$ ($\eta\text{g}\text{ə}^{33}$) (sweet) to indicate an intensification of sweetness, with some intensification of linguistic vividness to follow. $\eta\text{g}\text{ə}^{33}$ can be appended to an overlapping tense followed by a conjugation. Or it can be attached to the overlapping tense with mbe^{33} and followed by the predicate. It is worth noting that in Nasi, sound length does not distinguish between meanings, but it does exist in the overlapping tense of adjectives.

There are relatively few degree-reduced flavor words in Longpan Nasi. By appending " $\text{ndu}^{33}\text{m}\text{ə}^{1}\text{z}\text{o}^{33}$ " (a little bit) in front of a gustatory word, such as " $\text{ndu}^{33}\text{m}\text{ə}^{1}\text{z}\text{o}^{33}$ " (a little bit of sweetness), its meaning becomes "slightly sweet". ci^{11} (a little bit of sweetness), the meaning of which becomes "slightly sweet". Adjective-overlapping degree morphemes can act as both determiners, complements and predicates, while adjective-suffixed non-overlapping degree morphemes generally act as determiners only.

3. The analysis of morphemes of Longpan Nasi flavor words

Jia Yande (1999) points out that "the yizym is a component of the yizym position, which is obtained by analyzing the yizym position. Etymological analysis is a method to find out the etymology contained in different etymologies by comparing them. In the method of semantic element analysis, also known as semantic component analysis, the word to be analyzed is compared with the words in its same semantic field or in a neighboring field [1]." However, semantic component analysis is more difficult for taste words compared to other nouns because they are not as obviously intuitive as thing nouns and each language has its own unique taste words, for example, " $\text{c}^{\text{hi}11}$ " has "sweet", "deer", and "flag" meaning domains, and " $\text{mb}\text{ə}^{55}$ " has "astringent", "unhelpful", and " $\text{mb}\text{ə}^{55}$ ", " $\text{çi}^{55}\text{k}^{\text{hu}33}\text{lv}^{55}$ ", " $\text{çi}^{55}\text{zu}^{11}$ " and " $\text{çi}^{55}\text{zu}^{11}$ " are three different phonological forms to express the position of "astringent", etc., which shows that the analysis of the morphemes is more challenging. Based on the characteristics of the Nasi people's understanding of gustatory words and the characteristics of the structure of Longpan Nasi gustatory words, we summarize the 12 meaning elements of Longpan Nasi gustatory words as distinct semantic features. These 12 elements are: single + /non-single -, raw + /non-raw -, fresh + /non-fresh -, fragrant + /non-scented -, astringent + /non-astringent -, stinky + /non-tanky chili + /non-chili -, sauerkraut + /non-sauerkraut -, peppercorn + /non-peppercorn -, salt + /non-salt -, yellow dock + /non-dock -, honey + /non-honey flavor-.

3.1 Single-flavor and mixed-flavor words

By using the 12 semantic elements, single and mixed flavor words are bitterly and basically distinguished, but to distinguish between different degrees of flavor words, additional semantic elements need to be added, the form and number of which depend on the different semantic fields. As shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Single-flavor and mixed-flavor words

		Single flavored	Raw flavor	Fresh flavor	Aromatic	Astringent	Stinky	Like chili	Like sauerkraut	Like papper	Like salt	Like yellow dock	Like honey
ci ¹¹	acid	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
ch ¹¹	sweet	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
kh ^{a33}	bitter	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
pi ¹¹	spicy	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
ma ¹¹	hemp	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
tse ^{3ka33}	salty	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
gy ¹¹	sweet	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tɕ ^{hə} 3hv ¹¹	smelly	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
mbə ⁵⁵	astringent	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ɕi ⁵⁵ kh ^u 33 lv ⁵⁵	astringent	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ɕi ⁵⁵ zu ¹¹	astringent	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ndzə ^{3hv} 11	xing	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ndzə ^{3hv} 11	shan	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
ci ¹ me ³³ ch ¹¹	Sour and sweet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
mbə ⁵⁵ me ³³ ci ¹¹	Sour and astringent	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
ma ¹¹ me ³³ pi ¹¹	Numb and spicy	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
pi ¹ me ³³ ci ¹¹	Sour and spicy	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
ka ³³ me ³³ ch ¹¹	bittersweet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
gy ¹ hv ¹¹ me ³³ ch ¹¹	Fragrant and sweet	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

3.2 Degree palatable word

Table 2: Degree palatable word

		sour	sweet	bitter	spicy	salty	numbing	astringent	enhancement	reduction
very sweet										
sour	ɲjæ ²⁴ ch ¹¹	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
	ze ³³ ch ¹¹	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
	ch ²⁴ ch ¹¹ (ɲgə ³³)(mbe ³³)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Slightly bitter	ɲjæ ²⁴ ci ¹¹	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
	ze ³³ ch ¹¹	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
	ci ²⁴ ci ¹¹ (ɲgə ³³)(mbe ³³)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Slightly spicy	ndu ³³ mə ¹ zo ³³ kh ^{a33}	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
Slightly numb	ndu ³³ mə ¹ zo ³³ pi ¹¹	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
Slightly astringent	ndu ³³ mə ¹ zo ³³ ma ¹¹	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Slightly salty	ndu ³³ mə ¹ zo ³³ mbə ⁵⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
very sweet	ndu ³³ mə ¹¹ zo ³³ tse ^{3ka33}	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+

In his article, Quq Tiexi (2022) points out that "the semantic field of degree taste words is different from that of other taste words, which belong to the categorical semantic field, whereas degree taste words belong to the descriptive semantic field. Therefore, it is not possible to distinguish degree taste words by using only the above mentioned semantics. Degree taste words utilize taste words and different depictive words to form a large lexical system, under which many larger sub-semantic fields are formed [2]." For example, mentioned in Table 2, the sub-semantic fields of "c^hi¹¹ (sweet)" degree gustatory words and "ci¹¹ (sour)" degree gustatory words in Longpan Naxi.

After the semantic analysis, the semantic field structure of Naxi taste words is relatively easy to understand. As shown in Figure 1.

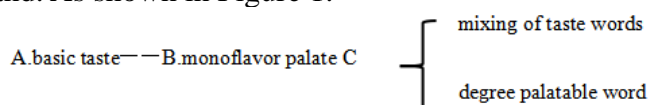


Figure 1: Semantic field structure of taste words in Naxi language (three levels are represented by A, B, and C)

4. Analysis of the Meaning Positions of Longpan Naxi Gustatory Words

Longpan Naxi flavor words have two different sense positions: fixed sense position and metaphorical sense position.

4.1 Fixed Meaning Position

"ndzə³³ ɰv¹ ɰu³³" has the words "fishy" and "stinky". "ə ɰv¹ ɰu³³" has two single gustatory loci, "mbə⁵⁵" "çi⁵ ʰk^hu³³lv⁵⁵", "çi⁵⁵z u¹¹" share one "astringent" locus, whereas most of the other gustatory words have only one locus. However, gustatory words do not only have a gustatory locus, they also have many different loci. For example:

"c^hi¹¹" can be used as both an adjective and a noun. When used as an adjective, its basic meaning is "sweet" (e.g., sweet peach mbv³³ ɰdzu³³ c^hi¹¹); when used as a noun, it has the sense position of "chamois" (e.g., chamois c c^hi¹¹u³³); and as a noun, with the locative of "flag" (e.g. a red flag c^hi¹¹ ɰy¹ ɰdu³³ c^hi¹¹); the nominative of "chess" (e.g., to play chess c^hi¹¹ ɰçə⁵⁵); and also the nominative of "food" when used as a noun. In Naxi, "ci¹¹" can be used as an adjective, a noun and a quantifier. When used as an adjective, its basic position is "sour" (e.g. sour apple p^hi¹¹ko³³ci¹¹); when used as a noun, it has three positions, which are "cloud" (e.g. dark cloud covering the sun) and "cloud" (e.g. dark cloud covering the sun). ɰi³³me³³çi¹ ɰu³³ ʰkə⁵⁵); "plum" (as in plums are ripe ci¹¹mi⁵ ʰmi⁵⁵se¹¹); and "scale" in the nominative position (e.g. a scale ci¹¹ ɰdu³³ ʰpa³³). "ci¹¹" can also be used as a measure word, with a "jin" position (e.g., five pounds of fish ɰi³³wa³³ci¹¹).

"pi¹¹" can be used as an adjective, noun and verb in Naxi. When used as an adjective, the basic position is "spicy" (e.g., chili chili la²⁴tsu³³pi¹¹); when used as a noun, it has two positions, one of which is "glue" (e.g., to boil glue pi¹¹). pi¹¹ɰgø¹¹); the other is "to help" (e.g., peers wu³³ndzu³³wu³³pi¹¹); and when used as a verb, it has the sense of "pain" (e.g., a deep pain pi¹¹ɰgu¹). ɰgu¹).

"k^hə³³" can be used as an adjective, verb, and quantifier in Naxi. When used as an adjective, its sense position is "bitter" (e.g., the bitter medicine tɰ^hə³³u³³k^hə³³); when used as a verb, it has two sense positions, one for "gamble" (e.g. she gambled away t^hu³³k^hə³³pə⁵⁵hə¹¹); the other for "test" (e.g., failed k^hə³³mə³³mə³³); it can also be used as a quantifier, with the sense position of "cut off" (e.g., a cut of cloth t^hə³³p^v ʰndu³³k^hə³³).

"ma¹¹" is usually used as an adjectival noun in Naxi. When used as an adjective, it has the sense

position of "hemp" (e.g., pepper hemp ndzy¹¹hna¹¹); and the noun position of "oil" (e.g., lard mbu¹¹hna¹¹).

"mbə⁵⁵" is usually used as an adjective, with two moral positions, that of "astringent" (e.g., astringent mouth çⁱ⁵ mbə⁵⁵); and the other is the "unhelpful" position (e.g. unhelpful person çⁱ ʔmbə⁵⁵).

"çy¹¹" is usually used as an adjective, and has four different meanings. The original meaning "fragrant" (e.g., scented çy¹¹hv¹¹); the "red" sense position (e.g., saffron mba⁵⁵ mba³³çy¹¹); the "short" locution (e.g., short ŋgu³³mu³³çy¹¹); "tired, weary" locution (e.g., I'm tired ŋga¹¹ŋjæ²⁴çy¹¹). (e.g., to cut off food ç^{hi11}çə⁵⁵). hⁱ¹¹mbu¹¹).

All of the above single-flavor gustatory words have polysemy, which can be distinguished in certain contexts. For example, "k^hɑ³³" has "bitter", "gamble", "test", and "cut". "Cut off", "bet and test" are verb locutions, and "cut off" is a quantifier locution, and they are combined in different ways. It is unlikely that these multiple meanings occur in the same context at the same time.

In Naxi single-flavor gustatory words, "k^hɑ³³" occurs when expressing both "bitter" and "salty". For example:

ʃu ³³	na ⁵⁵	tʃ ^{hu} 33	tʃ ^{hu} 33	pæ ¹¹	ts ^{he} 33	k ^h ɑ ³³	
This plate of fried meat is salty.							
tʃ ^h ə ³³	u ³³	tʃ ^{hu} 33	k ^h ua ⁵⁵	ŋjæ ²⁴	k ^h ɑ ³³		
This medicine is too bitter.							

"Salty" is expressed in Longbian Naxi by "ts^{he}33k^hɑ³³", which is the word "k^h ɑ³³ (bitter)" preceded by "ts^{he}33 (salt)". Moreover, in Naxi daily communication, such as "xə³³ts^{he}33k^hɑ³³jə³³ (soup salted with salt)", while another communicator may reply "mə³³k^hɑ³³wɑ³³ (it's not salty)", which shows that "k^hɑ³³" can also be used to express the meaning of "salty" in certain contexts. In terms of taste itself, "salty" and "bitter" are very close in taste and have a certain correlation. The meaning position of "salty" is assumed by the meaning position of "k^hɑ³³ (bitter)", while "bitter" is a meaning domain that straddles the two tastes.

In Naxi, "ndzə³³hv¹¹" has a cross-cutting dual-meaning situation in its meaning position manifestation, with "ndzə³³hv¹¹" "There are two locutions for "fishy" and "stinky". For example:

ndzə ³³ hv ¹¹	ʃu ³³	cə ⁵⁵	tʃ ^{hu} 33	lɔ ¹¹	æ ³³ pu ⁵⁵	t ^{he} 11k ^{hu} 55	mə ³³	ndzə ³³ hv ¹¹	se ¹¹	
Put almonds in boiled beef and lamb and the stink is eliminated.										
tʃ ^{hu} 33	ɑ ¹¹ ndzu ³³	nu ³³	ndzə ³³	nv ¹¹	ne ¹¹					

What's that fishy smell?

It is worth noting that there is also a case of the intrinsic locution of single-flavored gustatory words with three different forms of locution "mbə⁵⁵", "çⁱ⁵ ʃk^{hu}33lv⁵⁵", "çⁱ⁵⁵z u¹¹" denote the same locution "acerbity", i.e., there are three basic forms of knots in the locution field of "acerbity". These three forms are divided into three different tasks, "mbə⁵⁵" is mainly used in written language, "çⁱ⁵⁵k^h u³³lv⁵⁵" and "çⁱ⁵⁵zu¹¹" are used in the and "çⁱ⁵⁵zu¹¹" are figurative phrases to express the taste sensation of "astringency", which is more colloquial.

4.2 The position of metaphorical meaning

Zhou Chien (1993) points out that "the metaphorical meaning of words is not the same concept as the metaphorical words. The so-called metaphorical meaning is a meaning of the word on the basis of the existing meaning (usually the basic or original meaning) by means of analogy (simile)[3]." Guo Voliang (2001) points out that "Metaphorical method is a method of generating a new meaning on the basis of the original meaning of a word by using simile based on the similarities between things[4]." According to Su Baorong, metaphorical meaning is an abstract meaning derived from the meaning of things that have a certain characteristic to derive a common

characteristic [5]. Qu Mu Tiexi (2022), on the other hand, points out that the metaphorical position of taste words is obtained after forming a compound word with other words through symbols. The metaphorical position of Naxi taste words is a relatively small group of words compared to other adjectives such as color words. For example:

(1) In Longpan Naxi, "c^{hi}¹¹ (sweet)" has the metaphorical meaning of "can speak" and "sweet mouth". For example:

nv ⁵⁵	ta ³³	mbæ ³³	a ¹¹	ɕ ⁵⁵	ni ¹¹	mbe ³³	ŋjæ ²⁴	c ^{hi} ¹¹	
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Mouth as sweet as honey.

zy ⁵⁵	zy ¹¹	tɕ ^h u ³³	kv ⁵⁵	nv ⁵⁵	ze ³³	c ^{hi} ¹¹			
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This kid can talk.

(2) "c^{hi}¹¹ (acid)" has a metaphorical position in Naxi arising from the sense of smell, "unpleasant". E.g.:

ha ³³		ma ⁵⁵	ci ¹¹	jə ³³	ndzu ³³	mə ³³	ka ³³	se ¹¹		
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The rice has a sour (rancid) taste and is inedible.

lɔ ³³ mbe ²⁴	tsu ⁵⁵	la ⁵⁵	nu ³³	mba ³³ la ¹¹	ci ¹ h ^v ¹¹	ne ¹¹	se ¹¹		
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Sweaty clothes smell sour from work.

The metaphorical meaning of "c^{hi}¹¹ (sour)" in Naxi is also used as an adjective, as in the case of food that is sour after being left for a long time, or sweat that tastes sour after exertion.

(3) "pi¹¹ (spicy)" in Naxi has the metaphorical meaning of "pain" and "the reaction and feeling produced by the stimulation of spicy flavor". For example:

tɕ ^h u ³³	ɕə ³³	k ^h ɔ ³³	mi ³³	mæ ²⁴	nv ⁵⁵ me ³³	pi ¹¹	ŋgu ¹¹	jə ³³	
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It's heartbreaking to hear about this!

pi ²⁴	nu ³³	ku ³³	tɕu ¹¹	mə ³³	t ^h v ³³				
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Too spicy for words.

In Naxi, "pi¹¹" has the fixed meanings of "spicy", "pain" and "glue", "help generation", etc. Based on the above example sentences, we can speculate that the metaphorical meaning of the Naxi taste word "pi¹¹ (spicy)" may be closely related to the meaning of "pain". The above examples show that the metaphorical position of the taste word "pi¹¹ (spicy)" in Naxi may be closely related to that of "pain".

The above examples show that the three taste words "c^{hi}¹¹ (sweet)", "c^{hi}¹¹ (sour)", and "pi¹¹ (spicy)" in Naxi may be closely related to "pain". "The metaphorical meaning positions of these three taste words are not detached from the original meaning of taste; the metaphorical meaning positions are just a simple derivation of the original meaning positions. However, due to the relatively narrow scope of this derivation, it is somewhat difficult to accurately understand the semantic position of taste words in Longbian Naxi, which requires expanding their semantic position to domains other than taste, such as physiology, psychology, and expression of emotion, etc. The semantics of taste words can be transferred from taste features to domains other than taste, not to mention the Naxi taste words' emotional color meaning.

5. Conclusion

Among the Naxi taste words, single taste words are the most central part, and most of them are composed of monosyllables, while a smaller part of them are composed of polysyllables. Among them, "fishy" and "stinky" are represented by a single gustatory word "ndzɔ³³h^v¹¹", which is a characteristic of the Naxi language gustatory words. A characteristic of Naxi flavor words. "Astringency" is represented by three distinct phonological mbə⁵⁵/ɕi⁵⁵k^hu³³lv⁵⁵/ɕi⁵⁵zu¹¹ is composed of the latter "ɕi⁵⁵k^hu³³lv⁵⁵" and "ɕi⁵⁵zu¹¹" are more colloquial. Mixed gustatory words in Naxi are relatively rare and basically consist of two single gustatory words added together. Naxi

degree gustatory words are not for the strengthening or weakening of the degree of taste, usually by adding degree words in front of the gustatory words, or through the gustatory words overlap the form of the table strengthened, with the structure of the "number + measure + gustatory words" to indicate the weakening of the degree of taste.

According to the analysis, the structure of Longbian Naxi's taste word field is divided into three levels, with taste as the first level, mono-taste as the second level, and mixed taste words and degree taste words as the third level. The positional analysis reveals that the fixed positional characteristics of Longpan Naxi gustatory words are obvious compared with other adjectives. The single-flavor gustatory word "ndzə³³v¹ɬu³³" has "fishy" and "stinky". "Fishy" and "stinky", while "mbə⁵⁵", "çi⁵⁵" and "mbə⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵" have the same meaning. k^hu³³lv⁵⁵", "çi⁵⁵zu¹¹", and "çi⁵⁵zu¹¹¹" express "astringent" together, while most of the other gustatory words have only one locus of meaning. However, most of the taste words have more than one sense, such as "k^hɑ³³" which has "bitter", "gambling", "gambling", "gambling", and "gambling". ", "kao", and "cut off". However, the metaphorical meaning positions in the basic flavor words of Naxi are unbalanced. By analyzing the corpus, it can be seen that "chⁱ¹¹ (sweet)", "chⁱ¹¹(sour)", "pi¹¹(spicy)" in Naxi possess metaphorical meaning bits, and all of them have only two on average, unlike Chinese or other languages where flavor words are so rich in metaphorical meanings.

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