A Study on the Semantics of Modern Chinese Verbs Based on Cognitive Psychology

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Abstract: This Paper Uses the Basic Concepts and Theories of Semantics, Functional Linguistics, Especially Cognitive Linguistics to Discuss the Reference Points of Verbs in Modern Chinese. This Paper Discusses the Semantic Change, Using the Verbs "Lai" and "Go" Separately, and Probes into the Polysemy of Verb Tendency. Metaphor in Cognitive Linguistics is Used to Illustrate This Polysemy. in Addition, the Use of "Go", Korea's "Empire Works" and "Pieces", Has Deepened the Understanding of "Lai" and "Go" in Modern Chinese.

1. Introduction

The Main Purpose of This Discussion is the Reference Point of "to" and "to". First, Check Whether the Reference Point Belongs to the Destination Field or the Subjective Field, and Belongs to the Viewpoint or Indication. Therefore, This Paper Analyzes the Spatial and Non Spatial Meanings of "Lai" and "Go", and Sorts out the Relations of Various Meanings by Using the Metaphor Theory of Cognitive Grammar. Finally, a Comparative Study of "Come" and "Go" in Chinese and Korean Reveals the Characteristics of "Come" and "Go" in Modern Chinese[1]. This Has Profound Theoretical and Practical Significance for Understanding the Grammatical Meaning of the Tendentious Verbs in Modern Chinese. This is the Main Purpose of This Article.

2. Research Scope and Methods

The predecessors and Xi Qing discussed and studied the tendentious verbs in more detail, and showed various tendentiousness to the tendentious verbs and verbs. The scope of research includes comparative research, micro and individual research, theoretical discussion, static description and dynamic analysis, as well as the use of semantic analysis and methods to transform analysis applications. From the perspective of applied theory, there are structural theory and functionalism, atomic price theory and cognitive theory[2]. Some scholars use a variety of new theories and methods to explain tendentious verbs and their structural verbs, but many problems of tendentious verbs are not thorough enough. The review of directional verbs indicates that the study of directional verbs in modern Chinese has always been a hot topic in the field of grammar. Many researchers have made a general study in this field, discussed the relevant issues in detail, and achieved a series of results. This has laid a good foundation for further research, but there are still some problems to be solved in this field[3]. The following, first of all, the review of the previous research, the segmentation of works and single paper discussion.

3. The Emergence and Historical Evolution of Directional Verbs

Chinese verbs do not have strict morpheme marks, so the recognition of verbs depends on the unified function of verbs and the combination of verbs and other words to a great extent. The verb is the main part of the predicate. Verbs or other grammatical structural elements can form various structural forms[4]. Therefore, Chinese predicates have various complex features. The tendency of verbs is the same. They can be used as predicate verbs alone. They have been formed in oracle inscriptions two or three thousand years ago. In addition, they can form joint structures after other

verbs, or they can form verbs with the supplement of verbs. Therefore, this chapter discusses the generation of tendency verbs, focusing on the age of verbs in the supplementary structure.

Table 1 Classification and Semantics of Verbs

Verb categories	Deformed verb	Displacement verbs	Transferred verb	Expelled verb	Fixed verb	Contact verb
Semantic features	Make reaction object happen	Displace the reaction object	Move the reaction object into the body	Remove the reaction object from the human body	Hold the reaction object in place	Make the reaction object contact with human body
Example sentence	Tamping	move	swallow	front	Hug	feel

3.1 It Originated in the Pre-Qin Period

As the early Qin Dynasty, yin and Yang tended to appear in Chinese. However, since the Han Dynasty, trend complement was widely used. In addition, the Tang Dynasty did not appear "strike and push up" and other double complement sentences, but the Song Dynasty appeared in Chinese. Yang Jianguo also argued that, as a pre Qin era, there was a simple tendency pattern, and agreed with this view, but it was very rare[5]. The dynamic of the Han Dynasty is becoming more and more popular. Pan Yunzhong summarizes five trend supplement structures: mobile one trend supplement, mobile complex trend supplement, mobile complex trend supplement, mobile complex target supplement and mobile complex trend supplement. The earliest appearance of ban and ban began in the pre Qin Dynasty, but they were popular in the Han Dynasty, and were considered to be derived from the two new structures of ban and ban. It can only be seen in modern times.

3.2 It Originated in Han Dynasty

Wang Li sees a combination of movements as a form. When Wang Li discussed the generation and development of causality, he mentioned that the Han Dynasty, which was gradually expanding in the northern and Southern Dynasties, had causality, which was widely used in the Tang Dynasty. In addition, in the early stage of development, the relationship between verbs and complements is very close[6]. Therefore, two words can be separated by objects. Generally speaking, since Song Dynasty at least, verbs and complements are closely combined. In addition, the book also said that when the synthesis of "trend complementation" was launched in the Song Dynasty, the target might be sandwiched between the trend complementation of compounds. Le - ping has the tendency that verbs are earlier than verbs, automatic words are earlier than verbs, and automatic words are in Han Dynasty. Wei Lizhen analyzed the verb "verb" form and changed part of the verb tendency from reality to imagination. Therefore, the pattern of verbs should be said in Han Dynasty. There are many examples in the literature of Han Dynasty, but the tendency of the southern and Northern Dynasties is quite common. Xi Xi Xi believed that in the pre Qin period, the grammar category of tendentious verbs was deficient, and then the Han Dynasty began to change. This situation has changed fundamentally since the Tang and Song dynasties.

4. The Name, Scope and Nature of Directional Verbs

In some previous grammar works, the name "directional verb" is not shown. For example, in Li Zhenxi's new Chinese grammar, "directional verbs" are divided into four main categories, namely, lateral verbs, medial verbs, verbs and auxiliary verbs. If "come, go" is a real action, it belongs to the internal verb "ordinary action verb". "Come, go" is used in front of the verb. If there is no actual action, the continuous auxiliary verbs of the verb are "auxiliary", "up and down, outside, behind". After that, the trend of "come, come, go, please get off" is "auxiliary verbs in advance", and the internal verbs belong to "other relative verbs"[7]. Li Zhenxi "come," use your hand index "go", please continue as the beginning of the party. He believed that such "back and forth" is a verb and cannot be separated, so it should be considered as a verb. In Lu Xun's summary of Chinese

grammar, the concept of "up, down, in, out" is originally a verb, which is used as the relationship between other verbs and dental language. They are attached to other verbs that are not used with dental language. These words have the effect of showing tendency and power to act. In order to balance action and movement, we call this type of word "dynamic word". In addition to 'in, out, up, down', over, back 'can also be used as an associated word. Qi, Kai, Kai, Lai and Qu can not be used as Related words. All two words "Lai and Qi" are often combined with other dynamic words, which has this effect. Zhao Yuanren's "Chinese grammar" does not record "verb verb" in the classification of verbs, but in the supplementary compound part of verbs. There are four categories of complementary concepts. The fourth type is table mobile words. It can be used alone or combined with "Lai Lai Lai". Zhao Yuan spent quite a long time analyzing trend complementation and the use of object location. Apart from the fourth type, his split is very similar to the grouping of "tendentious verbs"[8]. Zhao Yuanren also has auxiliary words like "dress and play football", "come", "come" and "go", which are used to achieve the goal. But for the suffix, when speaking, it is a compound verb and a compound tendency, plus the dynamic verb suffix of "zhier", which also has multiple functions to start working - me and trend, three auxiliary verbs of "temporary system" and "Chinese" Zhang Zhang Zhang, the trend judged verb, the verb is the classification of the verb, and several additional meanings of "Verb + verb" trend. "Up, down, in, out" is known as "the verb for the verb", which can be used alone, but can also be used as a "trend supplement". In this way, the names of tendentious verbs are established. Modern Chinese textbooks such as Peking University and Pudan university all list the tendentious verbs in the chapter of verbs. However, they are called "verb" trends, because the language of these verbs tends to be opposite words, but focuses on other verbs and adjectives behind the verb attraction range can be from modern Chinese, tendency verbs and verbs. However, there are different opinions on the circle of "tendency expression" grammar, so the range of tendency verbs summed up according to different people is also different. The range of tendentious verbs listed by different enterprises is different. Those are the same. The first type is "come, go, up, down, start, open, start access[9]." Zhang Zhang, Huang Zhian, Hu Youzhu, Xing Fuyi, Huang Borong and so on support this view. The first category is "come, go, up, down, enter, exit, return, access, open, ascend, arrive", supported by Lu Shuxiang and Liu yuihua. The first category is "to, to, up, down, in, out, back, through, open, up, close". Zhao Yunren supports this view. However, if we carefully observe the works of the grammarians mentioned above, we will find that the scope of the second and third kinds of tendentious verbs is very different except that they are divided into three groups.

5. Scope of Verbs

In modern Chinese Edited by Hu Youzhou, the tendentious verb is the tendentious verb. However, there are different views on "representative trend" in the grammar field, and the range of tendentious verbs is also different. The range shown is different from home to home.

6. Conclusion

This paper uses the basic concepts and theories of semantics, functional linguistics, especially cognitive linguistics to discuss the tendency of "verb" and "intention" in modern Chinese. In addition, the meaning of "go" is changed, the polysemy of "Lai" and "go" is investigated, the asymmetry between polysemy is analyzed, and the reasons are explained through the metaphor of cognitive linguistics. Finally, we compare "come" and "go" in Chinese and Korean, and deepen the understanding of "go" and "go" in modern Chinese.

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