

The Internal Causes of the Farming Culture of the Island Countries in the Representation of Japanese Language

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Abstract: Culture is the Basic Content of Language, Language is the Form of Cultural Expression, and Language Contains Rich Cultural Connotation. the Geographical Environment Accompanied by the Natural Disasters of the Closed Islands Gave Birth to the Agricultural Culture of the Island Country Which Followed the Nature and Prayed for the Blessing of the Gods. This Paper Analyzes the Achievements, Personal Pronouns, Titles, Self Verbs, Positions of Predicates and Ambiguous Expressions of the Farming Culture of Islands in Japanese Grammar, and Analyzes the Human Environment of the Idiomatic Sentences Reflecting the Influence of the Island Culture on the Idiomatic Sentences.

1. Introduction

Japan is More Than 4000 Island Countries, Including Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku. Surrounded by the Pacific Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the East China Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk. North of China, North Korea, Russia, Sakhalin and the North Japan Sea of Siberia. Island Mountains and Volcanoes Account for 74% of the Country's Land Area, While Lowlands Account for Only 15% of the Country's Land Area, and Most of the Population is Concentrated in These Areas. the Island is Isolated in the Western Pacific. Earthquake, Typhoon and Fire Are Three Famous Disasters in Japan. in This Special Natural and Geographical Environment, in Order to Live, the Japanese Who Grow Rice Follow Nature, Pray for Gods, Be Cautious and Industrious, and Open Up the Roots of the Island Country for the Japanese People. the Source of the So-Called Island Country is "the General Part, Contact with Foreigners (Outsiders), Slightly Exposed, Narrow Vision and Unique Goodness"[1]. They Are Opinionated and Stubborn in the Small Characteristics of Small Interests within the Group)

Language is the Carrier and Accumulation of Culture. Language Contains Rich Cultural Connotation ". the Natural Geographical Environment, Social Culture and Local Habits of a Country Are Closely Related. the Emergence, Change and Development of Any Language Are Related to Its Nationality. Culture is the Basic Content of Language, and Language is the Manifestation of Culture. as the Root of Japanese Culture, the Agricultural Culture of the Island Country Has Many Explanations for Japanese Grammar and Idioms. the Results of Island Culture in Japanese Grammar Are Dominated by the Cultural Views of Obeying Nature and Environment[2]. the Japanese Lack Self-Awareness and Weak Opinions. They Are Very Cautious about Their Lives, Trying to Use Ambiguous Language and Manipulate Themselves. the Features of Room in Japanese Grammar Expression Are: in the Expression of Will and Non Will, the Expression Form of the Latter, the Choice of Other Automatic Words, Human Action, Spontaneous Expression, Active Expression, Passive Expression of the Object, the Object's Action and Behavior Follow, But It is Expressed from This Angle[3].

2. Relativity and Ellipsis of Personal Pronouns

In Japanese, the First Person Pronoun of the Speaker is Different from That of the Listener. the Same Person, for His Colleagues and Brother's Children, for His Children and Uncle, Uses "Dad."[4]. in Japanese Grammar, There Are Many Cases in Which Names Are Omitted. Moreover, the Strong Personal Pronoun "You" Reminds People of the Battle between Two Sides That Are Not

Available in Daily Conversation. as in Japanese, “Change” is a Representative Pair of Verbs and Other Verbs, Indicating the Result State of “Change”, Indicating the Change According to the Action and Action of the Object. in “Becoming” and “Becoming”, Japanese Like “Becoming”. for Example, “I Quit Because I Was Not Satisfied with the Job” and “I Quit Because I Was Dissatisfied with the Job[5].”“Marriage”, “This Time I Want to Study in the United States”, “Here It Means Subjective Decision-Making, Here It Means Objective Decision and Result” Marriage “This Time It Means Study in the United States”, But in Fact, the Japanese Are “the Word Has Become Interesting, So They Quit.” Married “Decided to Study in the United States This Time.” in the Eyes of the Japanese, the Wind and Rain Are the Same. That is the Inevitable Result of Personal Growth.

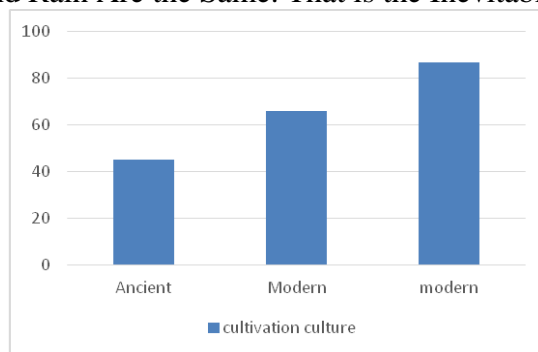


Fig.1 Changes in Island Culture

2.1 Post Predicate Expression

The Japanese lack of self-awareness, lack of personal opinions, take a cautious attitude towards people's life, regard other people's inner feelings as the standard of their own activities, and put other people's hearts first. Even if they have an opinion, they will consider other people's mood. Any language can obviously express the positive or negative attitude. Only after the whole sentence is expressed can we understand the difference between affirmative and negative in Japanese. In this way, the Japanese have the opportunity to subtly change the end of the article according to the response of the other party. For example, in Chinese, “no” which denies “I don't want to do that job” appears after personal pronouns. Then, let people understand it at a glance, and the Japanese expression of the same text is “the understanding of the real intention of the speaker.”[6]. Therefore, based on the response of the audience in deciphering, the change of the end of speech and deciphering the intention can be flexibly and cleverly changed.

2.2 Evasive Assertive Expression

Japanese rarely use affirmative expressions. Speaking in circles, not directly, appears euphemism. There is no such spirit, no such feeling of being imposed on others, and there is ample room for maneuver. Among the expressions using the fuzzy concepts of “here”, there are euphemistic expressions such as “how about? Say it”, “where to go? Please go there”, “that will be good”. In addition, when a positive sentence must be used, auxiliary words such as “although” and “Dan” should be added at the end of the sentence to leave the meaning of the end of the sentence. “If, I'm Yoshida from Mitsubishi.” Hello, this is Yoshida from Mitsubishi business[7]. Choice. “Excuse me, where I trust. Thank you, Xiazhi. Choice. “Start thinking from your point of view, and think the same way as you do.” Choice. This is actually the subtle language of opposition.

2.3 Euphemism of Negative Form

The Japanese often use the form of negation to express the positive meaning. In particular, the question of whether it is qualitative can be used to express problems, and it is a euphemistic expression. The Japanese directly asked, “do you want to go to the beach?” then, “do you want to go to the beach?” did you eat sushi tonight? ““ did you eat sushi tonight? “And ambiguous. And the love of Japan

The form of double negation is affirmative[8]. The “double negation” of “not beautiful” or “hated” is directly promoted, which seems not direct, but euphemistic.

2.4 Euphemism of Rejection

The Japanese don't want to show an attitude[9]. Do not directly say “yes”, “yes”, “no”, “yes” to the other party. In order not to hurt other people's self-esteem, we often use implicit expressions such as “do it together next time”, “I think again”, “work”, etc. In political and trade negotiations, the Japanese refuse to “think positively”, “test”, “talk”, “talk”, in other words, “the value of this part”, “discuss”, etc. Please consider the price of that part again. “I'm very sorry for the environmental pollution countermeasures. Sorry, talk about the Countermeasures of environmental pollution. As it literally means, it means

Positive, positive. However, when used in negotiations or negotiations, it means to refuse. And “regret” means the same thing.

3. The Influence of Island Farming Culture on Japanese Idiomatic Sentences

The Japanese believe that everything in nature, such as storms, lightning, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis, is the incarnation of God. All the blessings and disasters in the world are determined by God. The agricultural culture of the island gave birth to the Shinto which dominated Japan. In Japan, the annual sacrifice held in various shrines is called “sacrifice”, and the “first sacrifice” of Yasaka shrine is July 17 every year. The “last ceremony” is July 24. If “mountain”

If the car doesn't show up on this day, the audience will feel sluggish. In addition, according to historical records, “after death” means “after death”. In Japanese, “six flower calamus” and “snow chrysanthemum” have the same meaning. The annual Dragon Boat Festival in Japan is May 5, and every family has the habit of inserting seals in front of their doors [10].

The two sides argued about it. I live in an island country that has not depended on land for a long time. In addition, volcanoes, earthquakes, typhoons, tsunamis and other natural disasters have occurred frequently since ancient times. Japan's island countries are disturbing. As a result, the Japanese do not want to be frank about their views, and they want to show their acumen. As for the objective facts and how to think about that, the Japanese use “probably”, “other things” and “yes”.

The geographical location of the Japanese archipelago is adjacent to many big countries, China to the west, Russia to the north, the United States to the north and Canada to the sea. The Japanese Islands separate the East China Sea. This kind of geographical isolation and isolation has created the unique split personality and self contradictory personality of Japan. There is no self contradictory country in the world. “The Japanese are used to living in a narrow and closed space, so they always care about other people's opinions.”“Although the Japanese call the crab a canoe, it is the basic spirit of managing the daily life of the crab,” he wrote.

4. Conclusion

The emergence, change and development of any language are closely related to natural geography, social culture and local customs of countries. On the other hand, language and culture are interdependent and influential. People's thinking and language psychology can be expressed through language expression. On the other hand, language is the carrier of culture. Different languages vividly reflect different cultures. In this paper, the author analyzes the expression of island culture in Japanese grammar, including the relativity and ellipsis of personal pronouns, the expression of afterwards predicates, the expression of avoidance assertion, the expression of negation euphemism, the expression of negation euphemism and the influence on idiomatic sentences. As a carrier of culture, language contains rich cultural connotation. The infiltration of agricultural culture into Japanese needs further study.

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