

摘要

语言接触是人类语言发展过程中的普遍现象，由于语言接触导致的结果包含：语言借用、语言转用、语言兼用、语言混用等多种融合现象，可以说语言接触是语言演变的一种动力，同时也是一种自然而然以及必然会发生结果。内地普通话及台湾“国语”同属于一个国家内同一种语言的变体，但是由于全球化的发展趋势，接触日益频繁，正发生着不容忽视的变化。本文运用社会语言学的方法，从语言接触的视角探讨居住在内地的台湾居民的两岸常用词汇转用现象。

本研究以六个民族志个案为论文主体，通过文本分析、录音、问卷等多种数据收集方式，三向验证并且分析台湾居民的词汇转用现象。以自身为出发点，通过口述史研究方法的方式，得到第一手的口述资料，倾听台湾居民的声音，借此深入探究并且细致描绘出台湾居民的生活经历以语言使用情况，最后梳理及总结词汇转用的影响因素。

研究发现词汇转用的原因为：（1）两岸不同的社会及语言环境；（2）学习经历及教育环境的改变；（3）语言顺应是六个个案共同展现出的特点；（4）家庭环境方面，在家庭语言政策的基础下，在一定程度上影响词汇转用；（5）个人语言认同的力度造成对词汇转用的程度不同。

本研究进而得出如下结论：当台湾居民来到内地生活之初，面临的语言上的不同，他们选择使用什么样的词汇，将展现出对于语言文化不同的态度和认同，并且根据个案的口述发现，由于每个人的语言生活经历大相径庭，所以对于词汇的选择并没有一定的规律可循，但是就词语本身而言，台湾“国语”特征越强的词语，保守性也越强，因而较不容易被内地普通话词语所替代。在实际上，词汇转用现象确实存在。

本研究旨在论证台湾居民的词汇转用现象，通过口述史方法呈现了六位台湾居民特殊且无可取代的语言生活经历，进而揭示词汇转用视角在社会问题研究中的积极作用。居住在内地的台湾居民是一个具有重要的价值和有意义的研究对象，通过本研究可以为台湾“国语”和普通话、方言及地区变体的接触研究提供新的研究视角。

关键词：语言接触；词汇转用；台湾“国语”；内地普通话；口述史

Abstract

Language contact is ubiquitous in the development of human language. It may lead to the following linguistic phenomena: language borrowing, language shift, multilingual usage, language mixing and so forth. Language contact can be seen as a driving force for language evolution, as well as a corollary to it. Putonghua that is spoken in mainland China and "Guoyu" that is used in Taiwan both belong to the same language variety within a country. Nonetheless, due to globalization and the increasingly frequent contact across the strait, profound changes are taking place that cannot be ignored. By adopting sociolinguistic methods, the aim of this dissertation is to unravel the phenomenon of cross-strait lexical shift of Taiwanese individuals living in mainland China from the perspective of language contact.

The main portion of this thesis consist of six ethnographic case studies, and employs discourse analysis, audio recordings, questionnaire and other data collection methods to examine the phenomenon of lexical shift in Taiwanese residents. Through oral history research methods and first-hand data, this dissertation shows the voice of Taiwanese individuals living in the mainland, and then explores and describes their life experiences and language use in detail. In addition, the contributing factors for lexical shift will be summarized.

Finally, the research finds that the underlying motives for lexical shift are: (1) different social and linguistic environment across the strait; (2) the transformation learning experience and educational environment; (3) language adaptation; (4) family language policy; (5) and the influence of personal language identity.

The research has arrived at the following conclusion: The linguistic choices regarding which kind of vocabulary to use made by Taiwanese individuals when they come to live in the mainland noticeably reflects their varying degree of association with a certain language or culture. According to the oral data presented in the study, no certain pattern of vocabulary use can be identified as each individual's life experience is unique. Nevertheless, as far as the vocabularies themselves are

concerned, the more strongly associated with Taiwanese “Guoyu” the words are, the less likely they are to be replaced by their Putonghua counterparts in mainland China. In other words, the phenomenon of lexical shift does exist.

The aim of this study is to demonstrate the linguistic phenomenon of lexical shift among Taiwanese individuals living in the mainland, and to show the significance of lexical shift in the study of social issues. Taiwanese individuals living in the mainland are surely worth of research attention. The current study adds to the scholarly literature by providing a new perspective for the interplay between Taiwanese “Guoyu” and Chinese Putonghua, its multifarious dialects and regional variants.

Key words: language contact, lexical shift, Taiwanese “Guoyu”, Chinese Putonghua, oral history