

Analysis on Cognitive Metonymy of Network Language Abbreviation

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Abstract: Network language abbreviations are classified into general, lettered, and abbreviations. From the perspective of metonymy theory in cognitive linguistics, it is concluded that image schema and event domain cognitive model are the cognitive basis for the formation of network abbreviations, and the principle of metonymic mapping is the priority of initial Chinese characters and the prominence of meaning. Thus, this paper finds the deep-seated reasons for the emergence of network abbreviations, and then draws a conclusion that including the use of network abbreviations, popular language, has its own rules, network abbreviations initially used only in a small number of netizens, with the increase in the number of users, which are widely recognized, then into the daily communication. But the meaning is not accurate, and the vitality is not strong. After a period of popularity, it is silent. It is not necessary to use administrative means to manage these network abbreviations.

The development of information network technology has brought revolutionary changes to our language life, and produced many network languages. Network language is the language used by people in network communication. Abbreviations such as "why give up treatment", "GG", "virtuous" (nothing at home), "protein" (fool + idiot + neuroticism) frequently appear in network communication, which can reflect the characteristics and style of network language. This paper analyzes the cognitive basis and mapping principle of abbreviations in network language by using the metonymy theory of cognitive linguistics.

1. Network Language Abbreviation and Its Categories

1.1 Meaning of Network Language Abbreviation

Network language abbreviations can be simply understood as abbreviations appearing or used in network verbal communication. They didn't come out of thin air. They developed based on the national language, according to the abbreviations of the national acronym. For example, the main abbreviations were still abbreviations (small white faces, small white rabbits or mice) and contractions (TMD -dumb - I and my buddies were shocked and delighted. The name "hide-and-seek" refers to "young Li Qiaoming, who was imprisoned in a detention center for deforestation in February 2009, was injured and killed in prison. Police said the injury was caused by hitting a wall while playing hide-and-seek with his fellow prisoners in the open air." Events are now referred to as "weird deaths" or "unidentified deaths". Wait. But at the same time, there are many creations of Internet abbreviation, which is different from national abbreviation.

1.2 Categories of Network Language Abbreviation

Network abbreviations can be divided into different types from different perspectives, for example, according to the number of syllables, they can be divided into two syllables (lovely - pitifully unloved), three syllables (white bone marrow - white collar + backbone + elite), four syllables (not consciously strong - although you do not understand what you are saying, but feel like you are very strong. And so on. According to the characteristics of network abbreviations, this paper classifies them according to their internal characteristics.

1.2.1 General abbreviation

This kind of network abbreviation is similar to the national abbreviation, using abbreviation, contraction or pronoun, using a new form to represent the original full form, the overall meaning of the abbreviation before and after the same, often replacing the original form with a partial form. For example, "little white" is the abbreviation of "little white face", "little white rabbit" or "little white mouse". "People's affairs" is "is this what people do?" The abbreviation, the abbreviation of "not knowing what you're talking about, but feeling like you're terrific" and the abbreviation of "joy is overjoyed + cheerful hearts + celebration of the whole world + running and accusing each other" are the combination of austerity and the key parts of the original. "Beat soy sauce" means that at the end of 2008, Guangzhou TV interviewed a citizen about the Yanzhao Gate incident, the citizen said: "It's none of my business, I'm out to make soy sauce." Now generally refers to do not know, do not want to talk, do not mind, only to join in the fun. The abbreviation of this pronoun is because the original structure is too long and there are many components, so the original related to the time, place, nature characteristics, content and so on to replace the original.

1.2.2 Acronyms

Alphabetic abbreviations have appeared in national abbreviations, such as HSK (Chinese proficiency test), which is the abbreviation of the Chinese alphabet, GRE (Graduate Record Examination) is the abbreviation of the English alphabet, but not many. Under the network environment, such abbreviations as GG (brother), BC (idiot), BF (boyfriend), PK (play killer), WEL (welcom), 3Q (thank you, 3 is digital pronunciation, Q is English pronunciation), etc., are many and frequently used.

1.2.3 Abbreviations

When people abbreviate the original form of the abbreviation, they intentionally use the familiar words to express the brand-new meaning, that is, relying on the original and well-known language form in life to express the brand-new meaning, but its original meaning is hidden, which is equivalent to the old bottled new wine. For example, "virtuous" is the abbreviation of "idle at home nothing" and "virtuous" is a well-known word, which originally refers to a woman's good-hearted, reasonable, kind to people, but in the network language, this meaning is hidden, refers to idle at home nothing. There are also many such abbreviations, such as natural beauty (natural uselessness), idols (vomiting objects), geniuses (natural fools), ignorant girls (non-party + intellectuals + ethnic minorities + women). Supporting the old form and the new meaning are the most obvious characteristics of these abbreviations. This kind of abbreviation is different from the national abbreviation before and after the overall meaning of the same characteristics, so compared with the national abbreviation, this is one of the manifestations of network language variation.

2. Analysis on Cognitive Metonymy of Network Language Abbreviation

The existing concepts and categories used by human beings are not mirror reflections of the objective world, but acquired through human cognitive processing. Human knowledge and experience are mainly acquired through interactive experience with the outside world. That is to say, cognition plays an important role in connection between language and the objective world. As a kind of Chinese vocabulary, network language abbreviation should be the result of human cognition as well as the influence of human cognition.

2.1 Cognitive Basis of the Formation of Network Language Abbreviation

As a social person, every five senses are used to perceive and experience all things in the world every day. Because of the need of survival, people need to communicate with each other to resist natural disasters, and symbols come into being. Symbol is evolved from things in the living scene, but it is not the mirror reflection of things, but through human cognitive processing. Symbols are further developed into languages, so language is also a symbol and an abstract symbol system. Network

abbreviation is the processing of language symbols, and the second abstraction of language symbols. The reason why people can realize the re-symbolization of linguistic symbols is because of their basic perception and metonymic thinking.

2.1.1 Image schema and metonymy

People perceive things through their senses and perceptions, and form representations, which are gradually abstracted into human unique image schemas, and then stored concepts in the human brain through metaphor and metonymy. When people know themselves, they find that they are a whole body and psychology, the body is composed of the head and trunk, the head is composed of hair, eyes, nose, ears, mouth and so on, people gradually formed the concept of the whole and part. The relationship between the whole and the part is gradually processed into a fixed abstract structure - "part-whole image schema".

The origin of network abbreviations is the original. People intentionally or unintentionally initiate their own "part-generation-whole" cognitive model through repeated perception of the original, and then they abbreviate it according to metonymic mapping. The cognitive model of language reduction refers to the complete form of language in some linguistic forms. Metonymy embodies a kind of substitution relationship, which is the mutual substitution between two entities in the same cognitive field, namely, the cognitive operation process in which one conceptual entity (source domain) provides psychological channel for another conceptual entity (target domain). The above-mentioned abbreviations are all part-generation-whole, which reflect people's "part-generation-whole" cognitive model, mapping the whole (another concept entity, target domain) with parts (one concept entity, source domain).

Metonymy cognition emphasizes the relevance between things, showing a relationship between proximity and prominence. Metonymy may occur if the concepts of the source domain and the target domain are proximal to each other, and may be substituted by parts and whole, parts and parts. For example, the term "white" in network language refers to "white face", "white rabbit" or "white mouse" because of the proximity between the concepts of source domain and target domain. The so-called "salience" refers to a thing often has many attributes, and human cognition usually pays more attention to its most prominent, most easily remembered and understood attributes, that is, salience. For example, "two children have let go!" This news has already exploded the circle of friends. Especially those who are worried about "cannot afford to wait," the 70 husband and wife, but also happy Big Ben. "Xida Puban" is the abbreviation of "Xida Puban + Daqiao Renxin + Putian Tongqing + Running to inform each other", which is composed of the initials of each word. The first word is convex and can easily become the focus cognitive object in the human cognitive domain.

2.1.2 Event domain cognitive models and Metonymy

Wang Yin (2007) holds that people often experience and recognize the world in terms of "event domain" and store this experience cognition in the form of knowledge blocks in people's brains. This is a basic law for people to understand the objective world. The event domain cognitive model includes two core elements, behavior and event, and one behavior or event contains many sub-behaviors and sub-events. People can express the whole event with one element or part of it according to the angle of expression and background knowledge they need. Many network abbreviations can be considered as event domain cognitive models and abbreviated by event domain neutron events. "Beating soy sauce" means that at the end of 2008, when Guangzhou TV station interviewed a citizen about the incident of closing the door of Yanzhao, the citizen said, "It's none of my business. I'm out to make soy sauce." Now generally refers to do not know, do not want to talk, do not mind, only to join in the fun. In the event domain cognitive model, people always like to recognize the whole event with the significant, understandable and representative parts of cognition.

2.2 Mapping Principle of Cognitive Metonymy of Network Language Abbreviation

The metonymic mapping principle of network abbreviations mainly refers to the factors that affect the choice of the original when abbreviating the original. According to the metonymic mapping principle of national abbreviations and the specific characteristics of network abbreviations, this paper sums up two principles of metonymic mapping.

2.2.1 Principles of Chinese character priority

Yu Liming (2005) clearly put forward the first word (word) priority principle. He believes that the priority of the first word is the reflection of the phonetic importance of the abbreviation, and it also has the advantage in word order and becomes the representative of the original. During abbreviating the original, the first Chinese character (or letter) not only has the function of pronunciation and distinction, but also is an acceptable part of people's cognition, because people tend to regard a prominent and distinguishable part of perception as a part of their perception. The whole represents the economy of language. For example, about 70% of the network abbreviations appearing in the Chinese Language and Life Report in the past 10 years are based on the principle of first Chinese character priority.

2.2.2 Principle of meaning prominence

The first Chinese character (alphabet) priority principle is an important principle of network abbreviation, but it is not the only principle. Like God

The first morpheme of children (neurotic children) and bodybuilders (forgetful and smelly) chooses the first word of the original meaning paragraph, while the second morpheme does not. "Human affairs officer" (is this what people do?) "Drunk is not good" (I am too drunk) are not based on the principle of first Chinese character priority abbreviation. But "children" and "children", "beauty" and "smelly beauty", and "people do" and "is this what people do?" The meaning of "intoxication" and "I am also drunk" are most relevant. The principle of prominence of meaning in this paper refers to the principle of prominence of central semantic terms, which means that words related to the original meaning have the principle of prominence priority and are easy to be selected as part of the abbreviation. In short, whoever has a clearer meaning and makes it easier for the listener to associate with the original is most likely to be selected as part of the abbreviation.

For example, the abbreviation of "students who are especially sleepy" is "students who are extremely poor" instead of "students who are extremely poor", because "students who are especially sleepy" consists of "students" and "students" and "students who are especially sleepy" is composed of "special" and "students who are sleepy". According to the principle of priority in Chinese characters, the first word "special" is chosen. Next, the abbreviations of "trapped" and "sheng" are selected. "Peekaboo" can replace "Li Qiaoming incident", and then refer to "strange death" or "unknown death" in general, because "peekaboo" is the key word in this event, is the so-called cause of death, is a manifestation of significance.

3. Conclusion

After the emergence of network abbreviations, initially used only in a small number of netizens, with the increase in the number of users, we are widely recognized, so off the network, into daily communication. Language has its own law of development, and has its own function of filtering and settling, and network abbreviation is no exception. I think there is no need to intervene with administrative means. However, the media and publishing departments are responsible for resisting vulgar or non-standard network language and promoting language standardization. Of course, what is more important is the language education in schools, including the college entrance examination, should play a role in language standardization.

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