

A Corpus-based Study on the Semantic Relatedness of the Mandarin Polysemous Word *Xia1*, ‘Blind’

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The Mandarin word, *xia1*, ‘blind’ has polysemous meanings in the dictionaries. For example, it has the literal meaning of *losing eyesight* (e.g., 眼瞎了, ‘the eyes are blind’). It also has the figurative meaning (e.g., 瞎操心 ‘aimlessly worry’) However, *xia1*, ‘blind’ has other meanings that are not found in the dictionaries (e.g., 最瞎最誇張的本土劇 ‘the most **unreasonable** and exaggerated local soap opera’)

With regard to the gap in the dictionary, this paper research the polysemous meanings of *xia1*, ‘blind’ through corpus-based study. We investigate the distribution of literal and figurative meaning of *xia1*, ‘blind’ in the corpus. Moreover, we also analyze the relationship between the grammatical categories of *xia1*, ‘blind’ and their literal and figurative meaning. In brief, this paper shows the complete meaning of the polysemous word *xia1*, ‘blind,’ helping learner of Mandarin Chinese understand the various usage of it.

Keywords: corpus-linguistics, *xia1*, ‘blind’, polysemy, semantic network, figurative meaning, literal meaning

1. Introduction

The polysemous meaning of different words has been discussed by many researchers. Evans (2009) has discussed the polysemous meaning of different prepositions. Lindquist and Levin (2008) compared the meanings between foot and mouth and proposed the literal and figurative meaning of the two nouns. Researchers also use corpus to analyze polysemous words. For example, Fillmore and Atkins (2000) investigated the meaning of ‘crawl’ through

corpus study. Chung (2009) also researched the co-occurrences of body part terms with the five elements through corpus study and discussed their relationship with figurative meanings.

This paper focus on the polysemous meaning of the Mandarin word, *xial*, ‘blind’ through corpus study. The following are the research questions of this paper.

- a. What are the polysemous meanings of *xial*, ‘blind?’ How do they distribute in the corpus?
- b. What is the distribution of literal and non-literal meaning of *xial*, ‘blind,’ in the corpus?

We will discuss how the meanings of *xial*, ‘blind’ distribute in the corpus and how they connect with each other. We will also investigate the literal and figurative meaning of *xial*, ‘blind,’ and their relationship with grammatical categories.

2. Methodology

2.1 Material

This study is first based on 教育部重編國語辭典, ‘The Revised Chinese Dictionary,’ to list all of the meanings of the polysemous word *xial*, ‘blind.’ As the dictionary shows, the grammatical categories of *xial* ‘blind,’ are adjective, verb, noun, and adverb which are shown below.

Table 1: Meanings of *xial* ‘blind’ in The Revised Chinese Dictionary

Grammatical category	Meaning	Example
verb	眼睛失去視力，看不見 become blind	眼睛瞎了 eyes become blind
adjective	眼睛看不見的 blind	瞎貓碰上死耗子 a blind cat catches a dead mouse (accomplishing something just because of luck)
n	目盲，失明的人 blind	孟郊寄張籍詩：「西明寺後窮瞎張太祝，縱爾有眼誰爾珍。」 the poor and blind person, officer Chang
adverb	胡亂，盲目 not correctly, blind	「瞎扯」speak incorrectly 「瞎操心」unnecessary worry

	<p>「瞎搞一場」do something without order 儒林外史・第十七回： 「接過詩來，雖然不懂，做看完了，瞎贊一回。」 criticize not correctly 紅樓夢・第七回：「沒良心的忘八羔子！瞎充 管家！」doing housekeeper irresponsibly</p>
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However, some meanings of *xial*, ‘blind’ do not clearly shown in the meaning column above. For example, 瞎操心 ‘unnecessary worry’ is not fully expressed by the meaning 胡亂、盲目 ‘not correctly, blind.’ Moreover, there are other meanings or usage of *xial*, ‘blind’ that is totally not shown in the dictionary. As a result, this paper aims to discuss the extra meanings of *xial*, ‘blind’ that does not listed in the dictionary through corpus study.

The material of corpus is collected from *Yahoo news*.¹ The date of the data is from May, 2011 to November, 2011. Three hundred articles with 435 instances of *xial* ‘blind,’ are collected in the corpus. All single-character expression of *xial* ‘blind’ (e.g., 瞎 ‘blind’) and multiple character expression of *xial* ‘blind’ (e.g., 瞎逛 ‘aimlessly wandering’) are incorporated in Table 1. Nevertheless, some of the instances of *xial*, ‘blind’ are not our target data, and thus is eliminated first. Those deleted instances of *xial*, ‘blind’ are proper names (e.g., 黑瞎子島 ‘Black blind island’), Southern Min (e.g., 瞎咪, 瞎米 ‘what’), and typo ((e.g., 櫻花瞎 ‘Sergestid *blind* (Shrimp)’)). There are totally 20 instances of unwanted data of *xial*, ‘blind’ as exemplified above so the total instance number of *xial*, ‘blind’ that we actually analyze is 415.

Within the 415 instances of *xial* ‘blind,’ nearly 58% of the total instances are in single character expression while 41.5% of them are in multiple character expression. This indicates the flexibility combination of *xial*, ‘blind’ that can either stand alone or being combined with other characters. When *xial*, ‘blind’ is in single character, it denotes the meaning of *blind* or *unreasonable*. When *xial*, ‘blind’ appears to be in multiple characters, most of the time, it is an adjective that modifies an action (e.g., 瞎忙, ‘working busily but aimlessly,’ 瞎做, ‘doing

¹ *Yahoo News* is published on the internet. The website is: <http://tw.news.yahoo.com/>.

things disorderly’) However, both multiple and single word expression of *xial*, ‘blind’ have more than one meanings and the meaning can either be literal or figurative. The aim of this study is to find out all of the polysemous meaning of *xial*, ‘blind.’ The multiple meaning of *xial*, ‘blind’ and the meaning distribution will be presented in the following chapters.

Table 2: Numbers of instances from self-constructed corpus

	Instances	%
Single Character	243	58.55
Multiple Character	172	41.45
Total Instances	415	100.00

2.2 Data Analysis

In this section we will first examine the polysemous senses of *xial*, ‘blind’ in order to draw the semantic network. Then we will discuss *xial*, ‘blind,’ according to its grammatical categories so that we can research the relationship between it and the literal and figurative meaning.

2.2.1 The Polysemous Meaning of *Xial*, ‘Blind’

Based on all of the instances of *xial*, ‘blind’ in the corpus, this paper proposes the following different meanings of *xial*, ‘blind.’ First of all, the meaning of *xial*, ‘blind’ is 不識相, ‘not sensitive, or not knowing how to interact with people in an appropriately manner.’ The underlined words are *xial*, ‘blind.’

(1) 還敢哪壺不開提哪壺，實在很瞎

Xial, ‘blind in (1) indicates that someone mentions something that others do not want to mention at all. Therefore, it is very inappropriate to mention that thing.

(2) 西村缺樂譜袋佼佼瞎送

Example (2) shows that Jiao-jiao gave Xi-tsun a bag. However, the bag he gave is an inappropriate one.

The second meaning of *xial*, 'blind' is 沒看清真相, 'not seeing the truth.' The following example explains the sense of *xial*, 'blind.'

(3) 國稅局「又聾又瞎」

The example in (3) is a metaphorical meaning of *xial*, 'blind,' meaning that National Tax Administration does not know the truth of something as if it is blind and cannot see the truth.

(4) 張本渝聞舊愛喜訊裝瞎

The above example exemplifies a situation that Ben-Yu, Chang pretends that she does not know the love affair of her ex-boyfriend. Therefore, *xial*, 'blind,' here means that the woman pretending not knowing the truth.

(5) 這台記者是都瞎了嗎？

The context of (5) is that the reporters are blind to the truth of the news. This kind of sentences often appears as criticism to others.

The third meaning of *xial*, 'blind,' is 壞掉不亮 indicates light that is broken and does not work anymore.

(6) 路燈瞎很多

The example in (6) means that the street lamp is blind which implies that it malfunctions. It is because when the street lamp works, it is as if the lamp can see the surrounding environment. However, when it does not work, the environment becomes dark and it can see nothing.

(7) 監視器全瞎

The example above is a metaphorical use of *xial*, 'blind,' comparing the monitor to human eyes. When the monitor is broken, it is just like people who are blind.

The fourth meaning of *xial*, 'blind' is 不合理, 'unreasonable or exaggerating,' indicating something is different from common situation and is hard for people to accept.

(8) 瞎！站牌前劃停車格搭公車擋路

Xial, 'blind' in (8) means that drawing a parking zone at the bus station is unreasonable. It is because the bus will be block by the cars that park there.

(9) 《夜市》瞎借胎

The example in (9) also means unreasonable. In the soap opera, 《夜市》, 'The Night Market,' someone ask a surrogate mother to conceive a baby. However, the instance in the whole story is very unacceptable and exaggerated.

The fifth meaning of *xial*, 'blind' is 手法不高明, 'not wise,' as exemplified below.

(10) 瞎！沒錢吃飯遊民摺紙槍搶銀行

The above example shows that the vagrant who is poor and in need of food is not smart as if he is blind because he robbed a bank with a paper gun thinking that he might succeed.

The sixth meaning of *xial*, 'blind' is *loosing eye sight*, which is the literal meaning of *xial*, 'blind.'

(11) 一個既瞎又重聽的老太太

Xial, 'blind' in (11) is an adjective, describing that an old lady is blind.

(12) 她贊成弄瞎馬吉德雙眼

In the above example, *xial*, 'blind,' is an adverb, meaning that a woman agrees to blind Majide's eyes.

(13) 差一點瞎了雙眼

In (13), *xial*, 'blind' also means loosing eyesight but its grammatical category is a verb.

The seventh meaning of *xial*, 'blind' is 不正確, 'incorrect,' as illustrated below.

(14) 周刊這種作法實在「太瞎」

In (14), the example points out the content that the magazine published was not correct.

(15) 嚟搵瞎愛錯的人

For example (15), *xial*, 'blind' means wrongly fall in love with others as if that person is blind and cannot not see who is his or her Mister or Miss right.

The eighth sense of *xial*, ‘blind’ is 沒條理, ‘doing something in disorder’. The following examples illustrate this meaning.

(16) 瞎幫忙

The meaning of the example is that helping others in disorder. It is a metaphoric usage of *xial*, ‘blind,’ meaning someone helps others in vain as if he can not see things.

(17) 瞎做亂做

The meaning of the example is doing things in disorder. It is also a metaphorical usage of *xial*, ‘blind.’

The ninth meaning of *xial*, ‘blind’ is 漫無目的, ‘aimlessly,’ indicating that someone does something a guideline.

(18) 答起題來只能瞎猜

(18) illustrates that someone aimlessly made a guessed at an answer without knowing any clue.

The tenth meaning of *xial*, ‘blind’ is ridiculous, meaning someone or something seems funny.

(19) 太瞎!1500 萬的蝦子跑步機 (adj)

Xial, ‘blind’ in the first example indicates that creating a treadmill for shrimps is ridiculous. Moreover, *xial*, ‘blind’ and *xial*, ‘shrimp’ are also homonymy in Mandarin Chinese. Therefore, the author of that article used *xial*, ‘blind’ to describe this ridiculous news.

In the above sections, we have discussed multiple meanings of *xial*, ‘blind.’ In the following section, we will categories *xial*, ‘blind’ into different categories in terms of their grammatical categories.

2.2.2 The Grammatical Categories of *Xial*, ‘Blind’

When *xial*, ‘blind’ is an adjective, it modifies people or animals that can not see.

(20) 盲人騎瞎馬

In (20), *xial*, ‘blind’ indicates that a blind person rides a blind horse. However, the entire sentence also has the metaphorical meaning that is doing something in total disorder.

Xial, ‘blind’ also can be used to describe people who are not smart or things that are unreasonable.

(21) 瞎賊！闖空門撞見屋主辯稱走錯路

‘Stupid thief lied to the house owner when burgling that he just went the wrong way.’

(22) 史上最瞎最誇張的本土劇

‘the most unreasonable local soap opera ever’

In the above examples, although *xial*, ‘blind’ is still an adjective, it no longer has the meaning of losing eyesight.

When *xial*, ‘blind’ is an adverb, it is a modifier of a verb. It denotes the result of an action as shown below.

(23) 夜店跳舞遭打瞎

In (23), *xial*, ‘blind’ express the result of being hit to blind when dancing in a pub.

It can also describe the state of an action.

(24) 以前都是瞎打，凡事都聽教練指示，‘play (badminton) incorrectly’

In (24), *xial*, ‘blind’ modifies the way someone used to play badminton is not correct because he always just followed the coach’s direction.

When the grammatical category of *xial*, ‘blind’ is a verb, it means becoming blind.

(25) 哭到兩眼快瞎了

The above example denotes that someone is almost blind because of crying.

The multiple meaning and grammatical category of *xial* is arranged into the following table. In the next chapter, the meaning distribution in the corpus will be investigated.

Table 3: The grammatical category and different meanings of *xial*, ‘blind’

	Grammatical category	Meaning
1	adj, adv	不識相 inappropriate
2	adj, v, adv	沒看清楚真相 do not see the truth
3	adj, adv	不亮、壞掉 broken (light)
4	adj, adv	不合理 unreasonable
5	adj	手法不高明 not wise
6	adj, v, adv	眼睛失去視力 losing eye sight
7	adj, adv	不正確 incorrect
8	adj, adv	沒條理 in disorder
9	adj, adv	漫無目的 aimlessly
10	adj, adv	可笑 ridiculous

3. Result

3.1 The Distribution of the Polysemous Meaning of *xial*, ‘blind’ in the Corpus

The distribution of the polysemous meaning of *xial*, ‘blind’ in the corpus is presented in table 4.

Table 4: The meaning distribution of *xial*, ‘blind’

	Meaning	Number of instances	%
1	不識相 inappropriate	8	1.93
2	沒看清楚真相 do not see the truth	40	9.64
3	不亮、壞掉 broken (light)	13	3.13
4	不合理 unreasonable	117	28.19
5	手法不高明 not wise	38	9.16
6	眼睛失去視力 losing eye sight	84	20.24
7	不正確 incorrect	53	12.77
8	沒條理 in disorder	3	0.72
9	漫無目的 aimlessly	30	7.23
10	可笑 ridiculous	29	6.99
	Total	415	100

The occurrence of the meanings in the corpus varies. We take those meanings that are

over one instance into consideration. The fourth meaning, *unreasonable* (28.19%), and the sixth meaning, *loosing eye sight* (20.24%) as shaded in table 4 have the highest percentage in the corpus. There are many *unreasonable* meaning of *xial*, ‘blind’ in the corpus may due to *xial*, ‘blind’ can express strong emotion so people tend to use it to show their opinions. The meaning of *loosing eye sight* also has high percentage of occurrence my because it is the original meaning of *xial*, ‘blind’ and thus is still frequently used by people.

On the other hand, the eighth meaning, *in disorder*, the first meaning, *inappropriate*, and the third meaning, *broken (light)*, that are circled in black have the least occurrence in the corpus. For the eighth meaning, *in disorder*, the reason why it has the least percentage is because this meaning is mainly activated by the co-occurrence of the verb, 做, ‘do,’ or 搞, ‘do.’ As these particular word do not appear frequently, the percentage of the eighth meaning, *in disorder* also becomes low. As for the first meaning, *inappropriate*, this meaning only expresses the attitude of people. Since the articles seldom mention the attitude of people, the percentage of inappropriate is not high. The third sense, *broken (light)* is also among the list of the lowest percentage because it only denotes inanimate things such as street lamp or monitor. The things described are also highly restricted because the function of it has either working, or monitoring. As a result of this strict limitation, the frequency of the third meaning, *broken (light)*, is very low. Nevertheless, as we have mentioned, as long as the instance of the meaning is more than one, we will take it into consideration and incorporate them into the semantic network of *xial*, ‘blind.’

3.2 The Animate and Inanimate Meaning of *Xial*, ‘Blind’ in the corpus

The previous section has discussed the overall meaning of *xial*, ‘blind.’ In order to draw the semantic network of *xial*, ‘blind,’ we have to distinguish which meaning of *xial*, ‘blind,’ can describe animate creatures and which meaning of *xial*, ‘blind,’ can describe inanimate things. Among those meanings, some of them indicate the quality or action of animate creatures (e.g., 瞎馬) and the rest of them denote the quality of action of inanimate objects

(e.g., 瞎事). The following table shows the result.

Table 5: The Meaning and Animate/ Inanimate Meaning of Xia1, ‘Blind’

	Meaning	animate	inanimate
1	不識相 inappropriate	[1] V	
2	沒看清楚真相 do not see the truth	[2] V	[3] V
3	不亮、壞掉 broken (light)		[4] V
4	不合理 unreasonable	[5] V	[6] V
5	手法不高明 not wise	[7] V	[8] V
6	眼睛失去視力 losing eye sight	[9] V	
7	不正確 incorrect	[10]V	[11] V
8	沒條理 in disorder	[12]V	[13] V
9	漫無目的 aimlessly	[14]V	[15] V
10	可笑 ridiculous	[16]V	[17] V

In table 5, ‘V’ marks the occurrence of animate or inanimate items. As for the brackets ‘[],’ it represents the order of examples that will be presented in the following analysis.

For meaning 1, *xia1*, ‘blind’ can describe only animate items.

[1] 遇到不少「瞎」記者

‘meet many reporters who act inappropriately’

Meaning 2 indicates people or organization that can not see the truth.

[2] 難道檢警都瞎了眼

‘Can’t police officers see the truth?’

[3] 國稅局「又聾又瞎」

‘The Tax Administration can not see the truth.’

Meaning 3 only denotes inanimate objects as exemplified below.

[4] 2 個月不來電號誌真瞎

‘The signal does not work.’

Meaning 4 denotes people or things that are not reasonable.

[5] 裝蒜很瞎

‘Someone pretends knowing nothing and is unreasonable.’

[6] 高等行政法院覺得這種作法「很瞎」

‘Supreme Administrative Court thinks that this is an unreasonable way to do things.’

Meaning 5 not only describe people who are not wise but also rules that look stupid.

[7] 這麼瞎的小偷

‘The thief is so unwise’

[8] 罰單上引用的條例很瞎

‘The regulations quoted by the ticket is very stupid.’

Meaning 6 only indicates animate items that loose eye sight. However, the animate item can be human or non-human.

[9-1] 他疑似裝瞎騙醫師

‘He seems to pretend to be blind and lie to the doctor.’

[9-2] 一雙龍蝨的眼睛，卻瞎了

‘A pair of eyes of a louse are blind, however.’

Meaning 7 describe that people or organization doing things incorrectly or something that is incorrect.

[10] 行乞裝瞎乞討真的很瞎

‘It is incorrect to pretend blind and beg.’

[11] 媒體天天在瞎炒

‘The press incorrectly making (the news.)’

Meaning 8 refers to animate and inanimate items as shown in the examples below.

[12] 倫敦雨前天首日就來瞎攪和

‘The rain in London came to disturb the order.’

[13] 「瞎做亂做」

‘(people) doing things in disorder’

Meaning 9 can indicate animate items as [14] that doing things aimlessly. It can also infer to inanimate items as in [15].

[14] 大家只是在瞎玩

‘Everybody is just playing around aimlessly’

[15] 這種瞎繞路的行車模式

‘The kind of driving style that aimlessly turns.’

Meaning 10 denotes the people or things that are ridiculous and funny.

[16] 員警雖然認為男子很「瞎」，但仍耐心讓他「作法」

‘Police thinks that the man is ridiculous but still patiently let him practice magic.’

[17] (某件事)真的很瞎

‘(Something) is really ridiculous’

The above sections analyze the meaning of *xia1*, ‘blind’ in the corpus. We then present the following semantic network of *xia1*, ‘blind’ and see how the multiple meanings connect with each other.

In figure 1 below, the core meaning of *xia1*, ‘blind’ is *losing eye sight*. It then develops into *animate* and *inanimate* senses. For the *animate* part, it is developed into *doing things in disorder, not seeing the truth, and aimless*. This is because the above senses are most close to the meaning of *not seeing things or cannot see things clearly*. Then it is developed into the sense of *not wise, inappropriate attitude, unreasonable, and incorrect*. Finally, all of the meanings are related to the meaning of *someone cannot do things in the right or ordinary way*. Therefore, it then develops into the meaning of *ridiculous*.

As for the inanimate part, it has similar construction to the animate one. The only thing that differs is that *xia1*, ‘blind,’ in the inanimate part can also denote lights or traffic lights that malfunction.

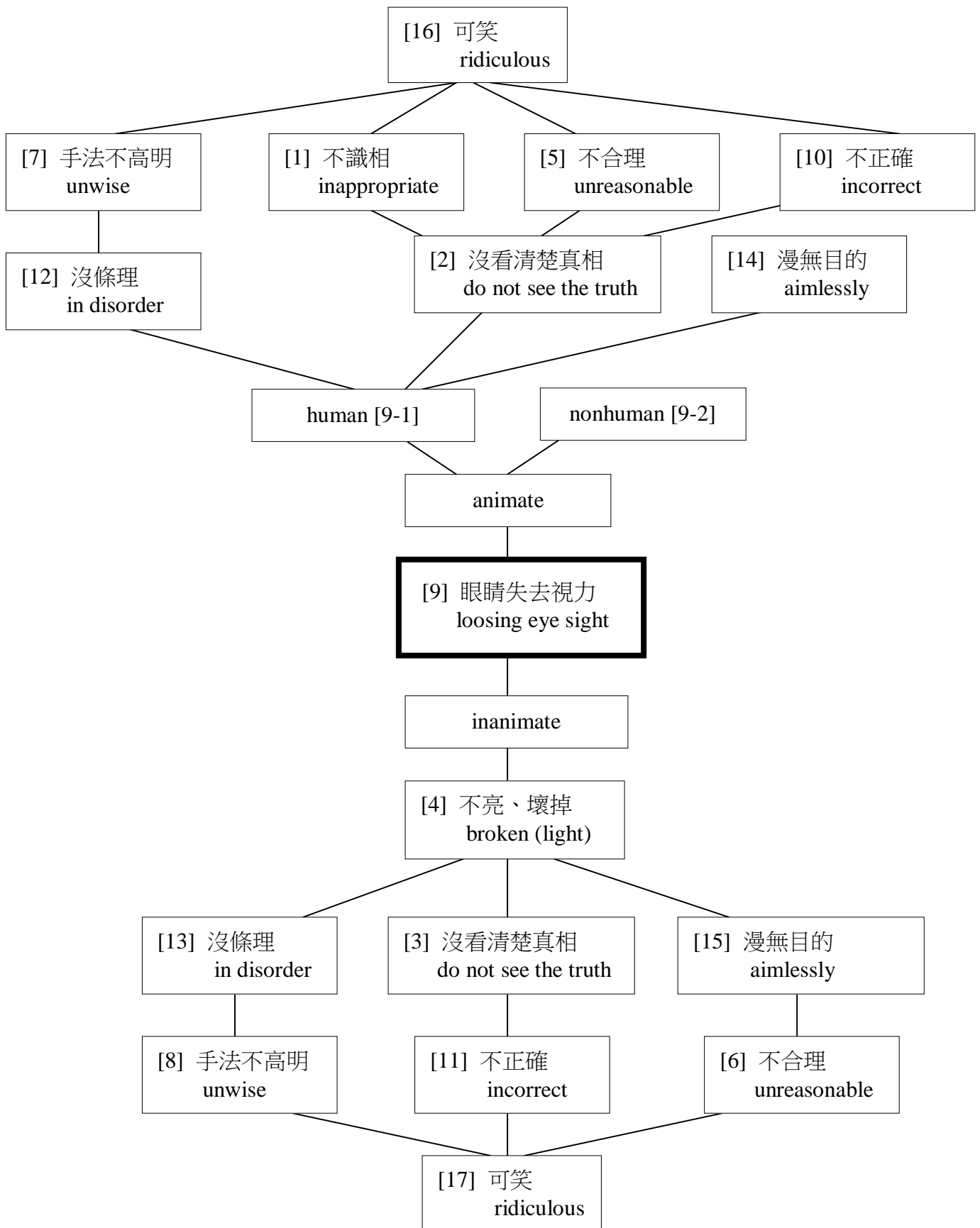


Figure1: The semantic network of xia1, 'blind'

3.2 The Figurative Language of *xial*, ‘Blind,’: The Grammatical Category and Figurative Meaning of *Xial*, ‘Blind’

After discussing the polysemous meanings of *xial*, ‘blind,’ it is found that those meanings can be divided into literal meaning and figurative meanings. For the literal meaning of *xial*, ‘blind,’ it indicates someone or other animate items that lose their eyesight. However, when it appears in an idiom and does not directly denote losing sight, it is regarded as the figurative meaning. For example, 盲人騎瞎馬, ‘blind person rides a blind horse.’ In the example above, although *xial*, ‘blind’ indicates that the horse cannot see, the actual meaning of the whole idiom is that *doing things in total disorder* and the direct meaning of eyesight diminishes. Other examples of the figurative meanings of *xial*, ‘blind’ are more obvious. For example, 最瞎女演員, ‘the most unwise actress.’

In the following sections, we will discuss the relationship between the grammatical category of *xial*, ‘blind’ and its figurative meanings. As discussed in section 2.2.2, the grammatical categories of *xial*, ‘blind’ can be adjective, verb, and adverb. The following is their distribution in the corpus.

Table 6: The Distribution of Literal and Figurative meaning of *Xial*, ‘Blind’

	Instances of each grammatical categories	percentage	Literal meaning		Figurative meaning	percentage	
Adj	260	62.65%	13	5.00%	246	95.00%	100.00 %
Adv	116	27.95%	35	29.90%	82	70.10%	100.00 %
N	1	0.20%	0	0%	1	100.00%	100.00 %
V	38	9.20%	21	55.30%	17	44.70%	100.00 %
Total:	415	100.00%	69	16.63%	346	83.37 %	

In the above table, there is only one instance of noun in the corpus. *Xial*, ‘blind’ can be regarded as a noun only when *xial*, ‘blind,’ is emphasized in a sentence (e.g., 滿嘴「瞎」, ‘always say “*xial*”’) so we did not discuss it in the previous sections. Adjective has the highest

percentage (62.65 %) in the corpus, indicating that *xia1*, 'blind' is most used to describe the quality of people or the state of things. As for verb, it has the least frequency in the corpus (9.20 %). Thus, *xia1*, 'blind' is seldom refers to the process of becoming blind.

In the table above, we can also see the relationship between the grammatical category and the figurative meaning. All of them have about more than half of the chance to be the figurative meaning. Among all of the grammatical categories, when *xia1*, 'blind' is an adjective, it is highly possible that it also has the figurative meaning (95%). This shows that when people use *xia1*, 'blind,' to describe things or people, it tends to be the figurative meaning instead of the meaning of losing eyesight. For the overall frequency of the total number of literal meaning, it is 69, which 16.63% of the total instances of *xia1*, 'blind.' The total number of the figurative meaning of *xia1*, 'blind' (83.37 %) is much more than the literal meaning.

4. General Discussion and Future Study

The corpus of *xia1*, 'blind' shows the extra meanings of *xia1*, 'blind' that are not shown in the dictionaries. This shows *xia1*, 'blind,' has various and productive usage. By analyzing the distribution of the meaning of *xia1*, 'blind' in the corpus, we can see how those multiple meanings developed. The core meaning of *xia1*, 'blind' is losing the *eyesight*.' Other meanings of *xia1*, 'blind,' are developed from the core meaning, relating to the meaning of *not seeing clearly* and thus *doing things incorrectly*. For the figurative meaning of *xia1*, 'blind,' the total number of it is much more than the literal meaning showing that *xia1*, 'blind' tend to be used metaphorically. Within different grammatical categories, when *xia1*, 'blind,' is an adjective, it is highly possibly that it has the figurative of *xia1*, 'blind.' The above findings can be applied to teaching students who are non-native of Mandarin and help them to correctly use the word *xia1*, 'blind.'

For future study, I would like to ask Mandarin native speakers and non-native speakers

to translate sentences that include *xial*, 'blind' into English and Mandarin Chinese respectively to see how they interpret the meaning of *xial*, 'blind.' I would also ask Mandarin native speakers to do questionnaire to see how the figurative meaning of *xial*, 'blind' is related to its literal meaning.

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以語料庫為本對漢語多義詞「瞎」字語意探討

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字典中「瞎」字含字面義，如：眼**瞎**了，及譬喻義，如**瞎**操心。然而，除字典所列，我們也發現「瞎」具其他意義，如：史上最**瞎**最誇張的本土劇(「瞎」字具誇張、不合理之義)

此外，「瞎」也可形容人，如：**瞎**賊(不聰明)，或形容事，如：**瞎**事(可笑)。但以上意義皆無法於字典中找到。有鑒於此，本研究以奇摩新聞為本建立語料庫以記錄現今「瞎」字的使用情況，並提出「瞎」的語意網圖(semantic network)，以呈現不同語意間的發展與連結。

我們亦觀察「瞎」字的字面義與譬喻義在語料庫中的分布情況，並探討譬喻義與詞性間的關係。例如：當「瞎」具譬喻義時，其中近 80% 為形容詞。總之，本研究提供了多義詞「瞎」字的完整語意，幫助漢語學習者正確使用之。

關鍵詞：語料庫、瞎、多義詞、語意網、譬喻義、字面義