

On the Formation and Development of Hashimoto Grammar - Centered on Section and Connected Section

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Abstract: Hashimoto grammar is the theoretical foundation and source of "school grammar", and "school grammar" is the application and development of Hashimoto grammar in practical teaching. Therefore, based on previous research, this article discusses the formation and development of Hashimoto grammar. The main body of this article is divided into three parts. The first part summarizes the background and summary of the formation of Hashimoto grammar. The second part analyzes the core and development of Hashimoto grammar. Including section and connected section based on the "section theory". The third part attempts to correctly summarize the advantages and disadvantages of Hashimoto grammar. Thus, it can be argued that although Hashimoto grammar plays an important role in school teaching, it still has theoretical problems. Therefore, we should apply Hashimoto grammar correctly to better serve Japanese language education.

Keywords: Hashimoto grammar, Section, Connected section.

1. Introduction

Hashimoto grammar is the theoretical foundation and source of "school grammar", and "school grammar" is the application and development of Hashimoto grammar in practical teaching. This is because the section and connected section by Hashimoto provide extremely convenient means for understanding the construction of sentences. He advocates analyzing the structure of sentences through sections. In the 14th year of Showa, Hashimoto proposed the concept of "combining several sections together to form a section group", which largely compensates for the shortcomings of section theory in analyzing sentence meaning structures. However, it is precisely because of this that Hashimoto grammar focuses on the form of language, which poses difficult theoretical problems to solve. Therefore, this article summarizes the background and summary of the formation of Hashimoto grammar, analyzes the section and connected section, and attempts to correctly summarize the advantages and disadvantages of Hashimoto grammar.

2. Background and Summary of Hashimoto Grammar Formation

In the mid Showa period, Hashimoto Jinji made significant progress in modern grammar research. The biggest feature of his grammar was the emphasis on language form, proposing three language units: sentences, sections, and words.

(1) Background of Formation

Before the Meiji Restoration in Japan, grammar research mainly focused on explaining classical Japanese literature. The grammar research during this period was deeply influenced by Chinese grammar, which is also known as Chinese linguistics. The research content was limited to the use of kana, the classification of auxiliary words and pronouns. After the Meiji Restoration, Western linguistics was introduced to Japan, promoting the study of Japanese grammar. In the mid Meiji period, modern Japanese colloquialism was separated from classical Chinese, resulting in the division of Japanese grammar into classical grammar and modern grammar, which mainly focused on colloquialism,

forming two major systems. By the mid Showa period, modern grammar research had made significant progress, including Hashimoto grammar.

(2) Summary

The biggest characteristic of Hashimoto grammar is its emphasis on language form. He proposed three language units: sentences, sections, and words, which, in addition to their original definitions based on meaning, also provided morphological provisions. Another significant feature is the division of parts of speech. The biggest feature of Hashimoto's part of speech classification is "function", which classifies words based on their morphological characteristics in sentence and section composition. According to this classification method, word classes are divided into two categories: independent words and subordinate words. Independent words are further classified into verbs, adjectives, nouns, adverbs, conjunctions, continuation words, exclamations, etc. Accessory words are also divided into auxiliary words, auxiliary verbs, and so on. Another main aspect of Hashimoto grammar is the flexible use, which mainly includes the flexible use of verbs, adjectives, and auxiliary verbs.

3. The Core and Development of Hashimoto Grammar

Section theory is an important concept that forms the theoretical foundation of Hashimoto grammar. Hashimoto advocates "analyzing the structure of sentences through section". In his later years, he proposed the concept of "connected section", which largely made up for the shortcomings of section theory in analyzing the meaning structure of sentences.

3.1. Section Theory - The Core of Hashimoto Grammar

The core of Hashimoto grammar is the establishment of the concept of "section" within Japanese sentences.

(1) Definition of Section

Hashimoto believes that "dividing sentences into the

smallest possible paragraphs as actual language" and "decomposing the initial unit of a sentence is also a direct component of the sentence" are called "sections". The so-called actual language here refers to having a certain form and meaning. Each small paragraph thus divided is a 'meaningful language unit', while also possessing external characteristics. The main characteristic of this appearance is that the pronunciation of each small paragraph is often continuous and can be disconnected from the pronunciation of the small paragraphs before and after it.

(2) Construction of section

Sometimes a section is composed of one word, and sometimes it is composed of two or more words. If a word can become a section, it is generally called an independent word, including body words, usage words, adverbs, conjunctions, continuation words, and moving words. However, some words cannot form a section alone and often need to be combined with other words to form a section. These types of words are called accessory word, mainly referring to auxiliary verbs and auxiliary words.

(3) The role of section

The section has two types of functions, one is the "connecting effect" and the other is the "terminating effect". So section can also be divided into "connecting section" and "terminating section". In a normal sentence, the final section that constitutes a sentence is the ending section. If a sentence consists of only one section, it must generally consist of a terminating section. In a sentence composed of two or more sections, the section must have a meaningful correlation with each other. These sections can be combined to form sentences. Except for one termination section, all of them should be connected section.

3.2. Connected Section - Development of Hashimoto Grammar

The development of Hashimoto grammar was due to its introduction of the concept of "Connected Section" in its later years.

(1) Definition of Connected Section

The so-called "connected section" refers to a group of sections composed of two or more adjacent sections, which is a whole and serves as a section. The connected section can be continuously expanded. Firstly, it should be composed of two sections to form a connected section, which can be called the first stage of connected section. The first stage of the connected section can form a larger connected section with other section (or connected section), and the final stage of the connected section will inevitably include all sections of the entire sentence. That is to say, a sentence is a connected section at the highest stage.

(2) Construction of Connected Section

When a section is combined with a section, the preceding section is related to the following section, and the following section inherits the preceding section. There are generally five relationships: subject predicate, modification, equivalence, subsidy, and independence. When a section forms a connected section, it is necessary to possess one of these five relationships. Section in an equal relationship should first form a connected section because neither of them can form the commonly referred to "sentence components" in a sentence alone. In addition, the two sections in a subsidy relationship should also be organized first, as the section that

play a subsidy role cannot form separate "sentence components". However, as a practical language, not all sections must adhere to these five relationships.

(3) The Role of Connected Section

The connected section composed of these five relationships serves as a section in a sentence. In order to distinguish it from individual section, the sentence components composed of connected section in a sentence can be referred to as the subject part, predicate part, modifier part, and independent part. There are five types of functions that a connected section composed of different relationships plays in a sentence.

Firstly, regarding the subject predicate relationship, the subject predicate structure is generally formed by placing the subject text section before the predicate language section. Secondly, regarding the modification relationship, usually the modified section comes first and the modified section comes after. Thirdly, the equivalence relationship is also known as the "opposition relationship" or "juxtaposition relationship". When two or more sections of a text are combined with equal weight without a subject predicate relationship or a modifier relationship, it is called an equivalence relationship. Fourthly, the auxiliary verb is used to supplement the preceding section, and the relationship between such sections is called the auxiliary relationship. Fifthly, regarding independent sections, they have strong independence in sentences and do not have subject predicate, modifier, equivalence, or subsidy relationships with other sections. Independent sections generally refer to moving words, appositives, or continuation words in a sentence.

4. Advantages and Disadvantages of Hashimoto Grammar

The section and connected section proposed by Hashimoto Shinji provide extremely convenient means for understanding the construction of sentences. Therefore, Hashimoto grammar has always dominated grammar education in schools. However, it is precisely because of this that Hashimoto grammar focuses on the form of language, which poses difficult theoretical problems to solve.

(1) Advantages of Hashimoto Grammar

In Japanese grammar, it can be said that a section is the language unit that directly constitutes a sentence. This is because according to the classification of language forms, Japanese is referred to as "adhesive language" in linguistics. The main characteristic of adhesive language is that after independent words that represent substantive meaning, they are always connected to "non independent forms" that only represent grammatical meaning, in order to complete grammatical functions. Afterwards, Hashimoto's proposal of "Connected Section" enriched the theory of section. It can be said that any complex sentence can be analyzed for its syntactic structure through the relationship between sections. Therefore, Hashimoto grammar has always dominated grammar education in schools.

(2) Disadvantages of Hashimoto Grammar

Using the concept of section to analyze sentence construction, there are still several difficult problems to solve in theory due to the emphasis on formal results. As a theory of syntactic structure, the section theory is not complete. Although Hashimoto later proposed the concepts of "connected section", which greatly developed the theory of

section, the concept of section itself is a product of excessive emphasis on language form, and as a syntactic structure theory, it is inevitably too far fetched and incomplete.

5. Conclusion

In the mid Showa period, Hashimoto made significant progress in the study of modern grammar. The biggest feature of its grammar is its emphasis on language form, proposing three language units: sentences, sections, and words, and dividing the word class into two categories: independent words and accessory words. The core of Hashimoto grammar is the establishment of the concept of "section" within Japanese sentences. In his later years, Hashimoto proposed the concept of "Connected Section" based on the "Section Theory". This largely compensates for the shortcomings of section theory in analyzing sentence meaning structures. In short, the section and connected section proposed by Hashimoto provide extremely convenient means for understanding the construction of sentences. Hashimoto grammar has always dominated grammar education in schools. However, it is precisely because of this that Hashimoto grammar focuses on the form of language, which poses difficult theoretical problems to solve. Thus, it can be argued that although Hashimoto grammar plays an important role in school teaching, it still has theoretical problems. Therefore, we should apply Hashimoto grammar correctly to better serve Japanese language education.

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