

A Corpus-based Investigation of Like Expressions in Japanese

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How to cite this paper: Zhang, D. (2025). A Corpus-based Investigation of Like Expressions in Japanese. Literature, Language and Cultural Studies, 1(2), 9–21. ISSN Print: 3079-5095, ISSN Online: 3079-5109.

<https://doi.org/10.63313/LLCS.2001>

Published: 2025-05-06

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Abstract

The Japanese word "好きだ" (suki da, like) is a な-adjective (adjectival noun) used to express preferences. It typically appears in the structure "～が好きだ" to indicate liking someone or something. However, in practical Japanese usage, the structure "～を好きだ" is also used in certain contexts, raising questions about its grammatical variability and acceptability in modern Japanese. With advances in large-scale corpora, language research has increasingly transitioned into the era of big data, allowing for more systematic and empirical analysis of linguistic patterns. This study explores the grammatical role, frequency, and acceptance of this alternative structure, offering insights into language theory and language education.

Keywords

Japanese; Corpus; linguistic analysis; Expressions of Liking; Usage

1. Introduction

There is a type of adjective in Japanese that expresses emotions and preferences. These adjectives are called "adjectives expressing emotions and preferences." The Japanese language is renowned for its intricate grammatical system, where words can take on various roles and forms depending on their usage. One such instance is the word "好きだ", an adjectival noun that expresses preferences and sentiments. Traditionally, this word follows a strict grammatical pattern when used as a predicate, requiring the target of affection to be marked by the case particle "が" (ga). However, in actual language use, an alternative pattern using the particle "を" (wo) is frequently observed in spoken language, such as in expressions like "僕をきらいなのかい" (Do you hate me?) or "あたしを好きになった人がいて、婚しちゃったの" (When someone fell in love with me, I married him). Despite its prevalence in daily conversation, this unconventional usage of "を" with na-adjectives like "好きだ" (like), "嫌いだ" (hate), "大好きだ" (really like), and "大嫌いだ" (really hate) remains largely absent from standard Japanese and Chinese textbooks. This gap in formal instruction has sparked scholarly interest in Japan and China, with research-

ers delving into the grammatical nuances surrounding this phenomenon. Japanese scholar Morita Ryoyuki (1995) provides insights from a grammatical perspective, exploring the function of the auxiliary word "を" in this context. The Japanese linguistic framework often structures sentences from a subject-oriented perspective, emphasizing the relationship between the "self" and the "object" in the syntactic pattern "～は...が + predicate." Such sentences naturally convey emotions and desires by explicitly linking the subject's internal state to the grammatical structure. They serve as direct assertions of these emotional states, making them an essential component of expressive language in Japanese. Through this structure, speakers can clearly articulate sentiments such as affection, preference, aversion, or longing, reinforcing the connection between language and emotional expression. While some consider this usage a grammatical error, others argue that it serves a legitimate function in marking the object of affection. However, the distribution and acceptance of this usage among Japanese speakers remain largely unexplored, with little comprehensive analysis available.

In this study, the researcher employs the Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese (BCCWJ) to investigate and analyze the construction '～を好きだ' and explore its characteristics and patterns.

2. Literature Review

Corpus Analysis is an important research method in linguistics, natural language processing (NLP), and computational linguistics, which involves systematic analysis and study of large electronic text collections (i.e. corpora). Corpus analysis is based on linguistic theories, particularly structuralist linguistics, functional linguistics, and cognitive linguistics, which provide important perspectives and explanatory frameworks for corpus analysis. These theories focus on the structure, function, and use of language, as well as the interrelationships between language, cognition, and socio-cultural factors. Structural linguistics focuses on the form and hierarchical relationships of language, functional linguistics emphasizes the communicative function of language, and cognitive linguistics focuses on the relationship between language and human cognition.

A corpus can include various text types, such as news reports, novels, academic papers, social media posts, and emails, selected based on the research purpose. For example, in grammatical research, researchers may use a standard written language corpus to analyze syntactic structure, while in sociolinguistic research, a social media corpus can reveal characteristics of language variation among different groups. The core goal of corpus analysis is to gain an in-depth understanding of language use, language evolution, linguistic structures, vocabulary patterns, and similarities and differences across languages. Using computational tools and statistical techniques, researchers can automatically extract and quantify linguistic features, such as word frequency, collocation patterns, grammatical structures, and semantic rela-

tionships, to uncover underlying linguistic patterns and principles. At the application level, Corpus analysis has broad applications in fields such as language research, foreign language education, sociolinguistics, translation studies and machine translation, and information retrieval. For example, in foreign language education, corpora can help teachers analyze students' writing and identify common linguistic errors, which in turn informs more effective teaching strategies. In addition, corpus analysis can also offer empirical evidence for textbook and dictionary development, as well as language testing. In sociolinguistic research, corpus analysis can reveal the relationship between language and sociocultural factors, demonstrating how variables such as gender, age, and region influence language use.

Discourse Analysis is the main theoretical framework for studying the expression of "suki da" in Japanese. This method emphasizes the study of language in context and focuses on how language forms promote the coherence and meaning construction of discourse (Brown & Yule, 1983). In Japanese, discourse markers such as *ね* (ne), *よ* (yo), *か* (ka), and *ともかく* (tomokaku) have been extensively studied for their pragmatic function in managing interactions and expressing speaker intent (Ikeda, 1993). As a powerful supplement to discourse analysis, Corpus Linguistics provides a systematic approach to the study of "suki da" expressions in Japanese. With the help of large-scale, electronic real-language data, researchers can systematically analyze language patterns and frequency of use for quantitative and qualitative research (Sinclair, 1991). This approach enables a comprehensive exploration of the usage characteristics of these expressions in different contexts such as spoken and written language.

In recent years, the atypical use of "を" in combination with adjective-verbs to express preference or emotion has attracted extensive attention from academic circles in Japan and China. Earlier studies focused on grammatical interpretation, with scholars such as Morita Ryoyuki and Nishida Naotoshi exploring the syntactic function of the particle "を" in this construction. Their work helps to clarify the grammatical basis of this phenomenon, but there is still disagreement as to whether it constitutes a grammatical error or an acceptable evolution of language. In China, Li (1985) officially confirmed the existence of the "～を好きだ" structure in Japanese through literature review and empirical research. His research not only confirms the widespread use of this structure but also summarizes its tendency to use, which provides an important reference for understanding its application in real context. On this basis, Tian (1998) further carried out an empirical study based on a questionnaire survey to investigate the actual use and attitude of Japanese native speakers towards "～を好きだ".

Although these studies have made important progress in revealing the structure of "～好きだ", their research scope is mainly limited to the 20th century, due to the limitations of technical conditions and research methods at that time, and large-scale use case analysis is still lacking. This limitation leads to a gap in our un-

derstanding of the frequency, regularity, and development trend of this structure. With advances in technology and the widespread use of linguistic corpora, researchers now have richer resources to conduct systematic, data-driven research. With the help of these resources, this paper aims to make up for the shortcomings of existing studies and further deepen the understanding of the characteristics and rules of the use of "～好きだ" in Japanese. Through the analysis of written corpora, this study will summarize its usage patterns, reveal its linguistic features, and provide a new academic perspective for this unique linguistic phenomenon, to promote the further development of related research.

3. Research Methodology

The main research method of this paper is to use the Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese (BCCWJ) for investigation and analysis. BCCWJ was compiled by the National Institute for Japanese Language and Literature (NINJAL) in Japan. It aims to fully grasp the overall situation of contemporary Japanese written language. Currently, it is the only corpus designed to provide balanced Japanese language data. The corpus covers a variety of text types, including newspaper articles, books, white papers, blogs, and advertisements, to ensure the diversity and representativeness of data sources. Therefore, its analysis results are relatively scientific and objective, and the corpus ensures a high level of accuracy at this stage, which can provide a reliable basis for language research. In the process of data processing, this paper uses the online retrieval system "Shonagon" of the BCCWJ corpus for corpus retrieval and combines corpus analysis with questionnaire-based research to examine the two expressions "～が好きだ" and "～を好きだ". Specifically, we first selected keywords, conducted searches using the Shonagon system, extracted sentences containing the target expression, and filtered and selected valid data that aligned with the research objectives. Then, we classified and counted the search results, analyzed the frequency of use, syntactic environment, and collocation tendency of the two usages, and explored their actual usage in modern Japanese. Through this data-driven research method, we hope to reveal the specific application characteristics of "～が好きだ" and "～を好きだ" in written language, and provide empirical insights for further linguistic investigation into this phenomenon.

Specifically, this study investigated and analyzed the usage of "～を好きだ" within the language database, summarizing its patterns based on the collected data. The search scope includes newspapers, magazines, books, and blogs published in Japan during the period from 1970 to 2008, as recorded in this corpus. Each retrieved instance is carefully examined, with non-relevant usages—such as "～を好きないようにすればいい" ("You can do whatever you want with...")—being excluded. Only instances where "～を好きだ" functions as an indicator of a preferred object are retained.

Thus, this study aims to address the following questions:

1. How are "～が好きだ" and "～を好きだ" used in contemporary Japanese?
2. What are the historical trends and gender differences in the usage of "～を好きだ"?
3. How is "～を好きになる" used in different contexts?

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1 The Usage of "～が好きだ" and "～を好きだ"

As can be seen from the data presented in Table 1, this study conducted a comprehensive search using the keyword "好き" and successfully retrieved a total of 28,744 entries. A refined search specifically for "好きだ" yielded 3,874 entries. After categorizing the data, it was found that "～が好きだ" appeared in 1,341 instances, accounting for 34.62% of the total occurrences. In contrast, "～を好きだ" was significantly less frequent, with only 115 instances, comprising just 2.97% of the total. This results in a usage ratio of approximately 11.66:1 between "～が好きだ" and "～を好きだ", clearly demonstrating that "～が好きだ" is the main structure in written Japanese.

Table 1. The Usage of "～が好きだ" and "～を好きだ"

Keywords	Quantity	Ratio
好き	28744	
好きだ	3874	13.48%
～が好きだ	1341	34.62%
～を好きだ	115	2.97%

These findings indicate that "～が好きだ" is the dominant structure in written Japanese, while "～を好きだ" appears far less frequently. The considerable discrepancy in usage suggests that "～を好きだ" is not a mainstream grammatical structure and may be restricted to specific linguistic contexts. This aligns with traditional grammar prescriptions, which generally dictate that "好き" takes "が" as its standard particle. However, this does not necessarily imply that "～を好きだ" is entirely uncommon or incorrect. Tian(1998) found through research that the frequency of use of "～を好きだ" in spoken language is significantly higher than that in written language. This suggests that while "～を好きだ" does exist in actual communication, native speakers generally regard "～が好きだ" as the more standard and grammatically accepted form, especially in formal and written contexts. This discrepancy between spoken and written usage highlights the influence of prescriptive norms on language conventions and points to the need for further investigation into the contexts in which "～を好きだ" is considered acceptable or preferred. The discrepancy between spoken and written usage highlights the influence of prescriptive norms on language conventions. This highlights the necessity of further exploring the specific contexts in which "～を好きだ" is deemed acceptable or preferred.

4.2 Survey on the Age and Gender of "～を好きだ" Users

Li Dongzhe (1985) pointed out that "～を好きだ" is a newly emerging linguistic

phenomenon that has gradually been adopted by the younger generation. To further investigate this issue, this corpus survey systematically sorted and analyzed the collected data. The earliest recorded instance of "～を好きだ" found in the corpus with historical context appears in Ikushima's novel *片翼だけの天使* (Angel's Love, Japan Shueisha, 1984). In this work, the following sentence demonstrates the usage: "赤城がストレートに越路を好きだと思っているのは、彼女の言葉や行動やメッセージからもよくわかっている。" (It is well understood from her words, lines, and messages that Akagi likes straight through the street). Furthermore, renowned Japanese author Osamu Dazai, a literary giant of the early 20th century, also employed this construction in his writing, as seen in the sentence "正義といふ魂魄を好きになりました" ("I love the spirit of justice"). This indicates that the usage of "～を好きだ" is not an entirely modern phenomenon but has existed since at least the early 20th century. However, as shown in Table 2, the frequency of "～を好きだ" began to noticeably increase in the 1980s. In literary texts published during this period, three instances of this construction were identified, marking the beginning of a discernible upward trend. By the 1990s, the number of recorded cases had risen significantly to 35, indicating a growing acceptance and usage of this expression. This trend continued to accelerate into the 21st century, with 77 instances found within just the first eight years.

Table 2. The usage of "～を好きだ" at different times

Publication period	Use cases (115 in total)	Percent
1970-1979	0	0
1980-1989	3	2.61%
1990-1999	35	30.43%
2000-2008	77	66.96%

The steady increase in frequency over time suggests that while "～を好きだ" has existed in Japanese for a long time, it has gradually gained traction in contemporary usage, particularly in recent decades. This shift may be attributed to various linguistic and social factors, such as evolving language norms, generational differences in expression, and the influence of modern media and digital communication platforms. The data implies that what was once a relatively rare or nonstandard construction has become more common, reflecting broader changes in the Japanese language and its patterns of use. Furthermore, regarding the frequency of "～を好きだ" usage among authors of different generations, the data as shown in Table 3 reveals a clear upward trend over time. Specifically, only two authors born between the 1900s and 1910s were found to use this expression. However, as the birth years of authors progress, the frequency of use also increases. Among authors born between the 1920s and 1940s, 23 instances were recorded, while this number rose to 30 among those born between the 1950s and 1970s.

Additionally, a significant portion of the corpus where the author's birth year is unspecified originates from online sources such as personal blogs and Yahoo! 知恵袋 (Yahoo Knowledge Bags). These platforms have gained popularity in recent years,

making it difficult to trace the authors' ages back to earlier periods. This suggests that the usage of "～を好きだ" has expanded in both frequency and scope over time. As younger generations continue to adopt and utilize this construction, it is gradually becoming a more widespread and accepted linguistic phenomenon.

Table 3. The usage of "～を好きだ" across different age groups

Author's birth year	Number
1900-1910	2
1920-1940	23
1950-1970	30

In Japanese, word choice often varies according to gender, particularly in spoken language, where certain expressions and sentence-ending particles are traditionally associated with either male or female speech. While much research has been conducted on gendered language differences in Japanese, especially regarding final particles, there are relatively few studies that explore gender distinctions in the use of the particles "が" and "を". Tian(1998) pointed out that there are also gender differences in the use of "～を好きだ," suggesting that men and women may exhibit different preferences when selecting this grammatical structure. To further examine this aspect, this study conducted a data screening focusing on gender differences. However, the results indicate that the disparity is not particularly significant. As shown in Table 4, out of a total of 115 recorded instances of "～を好きだ," gender could be determined for 59 cases. Among them, 27 cases were attributed to male speakers, accounting for approximately 45.76%, while 32 cases were attributed to female speakers, with a slightly higher usage rate of 54.24%. Although the difference is not substantial, the data suggests that women tend to use "～を好きだ" slightly more frequently than men. This finding implies that while "～を好きだ" is not strictly gendered, there may be subtle tendencies in usage patterns that align with broader linguistic trends in Japanese. Further investigation with a larger dataset, including spoken language samples, may provide deeper insights into whether these gender-based preferences are consistent across different contexts and modes of communication.

Table 4. The usage of "～を好きだ" by gender

Use cases	Gender	Percent
59	Male: 27	45.76%
	Female: 32	54.24%

4.3 The usage of "～を好きになる"

In this survey, it was found that the tendency to use "～を" in front of "好きになる" is more pronounced. Li (1985) also noted that the particle "を" frequently appears in the sentence pattern of "～が(を)好きになる" (meaning "to start liking someone or something"). As shown in Table 5, an analysis of the data retrieved from the BCCWJ corpus reveals that there are only 36 use cases for "～が好きになる", whereas "～を好きになる" appears 161 times—46 more than the 115 instances of "～を好きだ."

In terms of frequency of use, "～を好きになる" is indeed more commonly used. In terms of frequency, the number of use cases of "～を好きになる" is 4.47 times that of use cases of "～が好きになる", indicating a strong preference for the "を" construction in this context. Based on this data, it can be inferred that in Japanese written expressions, most people tend to use the auxiliary particle "を" to indicate the object of "～好きになる." An analysis of the preferred objects reveals that "～が好きになる" is used to express preference for people (17 instances) and things (19 instances), resulting in a nearly equal ratio of 17:19. In contrast, "～を好きになる" is predominantly used to express preference for people, with 141 instances compared to just 20 instances referring to things, yielding a ratio of 141:20.

This data demonstrates that "～を好きになる" is mainly used to express people's preferences. More specifically, when written Japanese is used to indicate affection toward a person (or a specific type of person), the "～を好きになる" structure accounts for 87.58% of cases, making it the dominant choice. Conversely, when the sentence expresses preference for objects or things, only 12.42% of instances use "～を好きになる". This data strongly supports the idea that "～を好きになる" is predominantly associated with human relationships, whereas "～が好きになる" exhibits a more balanced usage across both people and objects. These findings suggest that in contemporary written Japanese, linguistic conventions and grammatical choices play a significant role in shaping how emotions and preferences are expressed.

Table 5. The Usage of "～が好きになる" and "～を好きになる"

Keywords	Number	Human referents as objects	Non-human referents as objects
～が好きになる	36	17	19
～を好きになる	161	141	20

5. Conclusion

The major findings are summarized and the pedagogical implications are presented. Besides, the limitations and suggestions are presented for future research.

5.1 Major findings

Many linguists in Japan and China have different opinions on this. Some Japanese scholars pointed out that "～を好きだ" and "～が好きだ" have been used together in written language after the 14th century. Therefore, "～を好きだ" cannot be regarded as a new language phenomenon. Additionally, the Gakuen National Language Dictionary published by Japan Learning Press also interprets "を" as "a predicate element that expresses emotions and indicates the object of these emotions". Similar explanations can be found in Sanshodo's Dictionary of Japanese Language Education. Based on these linguistic references, "～を好きだ" cannot be regarded as an incorrect usage. Moreover, its usage rate in modern spoken Japanese tends to in-

crease gradually. One possible reason for this is that "好き" and "嫌い" differ from other emotional adjectives in several ways. Unlike most adjectives that express emotions, they are not restricted to the first-person perspective and can also be used with second and third-person subjects. Additionally, they do not take the suffix "がる", which typically marks observable emotions in others. As some Japanese scholars have noted, these two words function as "emotionally inclined adjectives that resemble verbs." The use of the case particle "を" before them may be linked to this characteristic.

With the continuous development and refinement of the Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese (BCCWJ), Japanese linguistic research has entered the era of big data, enabling more comprehensive and systematic studies. Compared to traditional research methods that rely primarily on literature analysis, corpus-based research significantly enhances both the efficiency and scope of empirical investigations. By leveraging large-scale linguistic data, researchers can obtain more objective, data-driven insights into language usage patterns, rather than relying solely on intuition or limited textual samples. In this study, BCCWJ was utilized to conduct an in-depth investigation into the usage of "～を好きだ." Through extensive data retrieval and analysis, this research identified certain issues that had not been conclusively addressed in previous studies, offering a fresh perspective on the evolution and distribution of this expression in contemporary Japanese. Additionally, new linguistic patterns and tendencies were discovered, shedding light on its usage frequency, historical development, and possible influencing factors. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the grammatical and stylistic variations within Japanese, while also providing a solid foundation for future research in this area.

The main conclusions are:

- (1). The usage of "～を好きだ" accounts for only about 2.97% of Japanese written texts, indicating that it is not widely used.
- (2). However, its usage rate has been gradually increasing over the years. Among authors born after the 1950s, the usage rate has approached 50%. Additionally, there is a noticeable difference between male and female authors, with women using this structure more frequently. However, the gender disparity is not particularly significant.
- (3). When expressing the idea of "liking someone (a certain type of person)," the form "～を好きになる" is more commonly used than "～を好きだ," making it the preferred linguistic construction.

5.2 Pedagogical Implications

This study can provide the following insights for Japanese language teaching:

Firstly, corpus research is like a language treasure trove, providing teachers with rich and diverse language examples that are close to reality. These examples not only enhance the empiricism of language teaching but also demonstrate the diversi-

ty of language phenomena in practical use through intuitive presentation, enabling students to have a deeper understanding of the flexible application of language rules and the key role of context in language selection. This teaching method breaks the dull mode of traditional grammar teaching, allowing students to understand the true meaning of language through vivid and specific language examples.

Secondly, the differences in the expression of "Suki da" found in different contexts in this study provide a scientific basis and clear direction for Japanese language teachers to design textbooks. Teachers can carefully select resources from the corpus based on students' specific learning stages and actual needs, and skillfully integrate them into classroom teaching. For example, by presenting rich language examples, teachers can explain language rules and usage simply and understandably, while designing targeted language exercises to guide students to repeatedly practice in simulated real contexts, gradually mastering the ability to choose appropriate expressions in different situations.

Thirdly, a corpus is not only a repository of language but also a magnifying glass of language details. By analyzing the language data in the corpus, teachers can guide students to observe every aspect of Japanese usage in detail, including the exquisite selection of vocabulary, flexible and varied syntactic structures, and clever use of rhetorical devices. This in-depth analysis of language details can greatly enhance students' language awareness, making them more sensitive and profound in perceiving and understanding language phenomena, and thus go further on the path of language learning.

Finally, corpus analysis can reveal the cultural nuances and practical wisdom implicit in language use, which is not only reflected in vocabulary selection and grammatical structure but also in speech behavior, politeness, context dependence, and other aspects. Different languages often carry different social values, ways of thinking, and historical traditions. Therefore, through corpus analysis, we can deeply explore the cultural codes behind the language and help learners better understand the uniqueness of the target language culture. By comparing language expressions in different cultural backgrounds, teachers can help students understand that language choices are influenced by cultural factors, thereby improving cross-cultural sensitivity and adaptability. For example, how the honorific system in Japanese reflects social hierarchy, how direct expressions in English reflect individualistic thinking, or how vague expressions in Chinese show the subtlety of interpersonal relationships. These differences all reflect the communication characteristics of different cultures. Through the real context provided by the corpus, students can more intuitively feel the close connection between language and culture, improve cultural awareness, and avoid misunderstandings in cross-cultural communication. The development of cultural competence is vital for successful cross-cultural communication, and corpus analysis provides valuable scientific support, allowing students to use language more accurately, confidently, and appropriately in diverse cultural contexts.

5.3 Limitations and Suggestions for the Future Research

Due to the limitations of the conditions and some subjective factors, this study has the following limitations:

Firstly, in the process of corpus analysis and language research, there are still some problems that are difficult to explain or have no clear answers. For instance, when expressing "～好きだ", whether the choice of the particle "が" and "を" has clear semantic differences and fixed usage rules, which involves the subtle differences in the expression of subjective emotions by particles, as well as the specific impact of sentence structure and semantic level. In addition, when adjectives or adjectival verbs, such as "～をほしい" use the particle "を" to mark the subject, it raises questions about potential grammatical or semantic shifts. Does this phenomenon align with general Japanese grammatical rules, or does it indicate a unique language pattern? These aspects require further in-depth exploration. Future research can take a multi-faceted approach to address these questions. One approach involves reviewing existing theoretical studies and literature to investigate the relationship between particle selection and semantic expression. Another involves examining the broader usage of adjectives and analyzing their behavior across different contexts and sentence structures to identify potential patterns. Furthermore, large-scale corpus analysis can provide empirical data to uncover trends and distribution patterns in actual language use. By integrating these methods, we strive to provide a clearer explanatory framework for the study of particle usage and adjective syntax and to provide more scientific guidance for Japanese learning and teaching.

Secondly, the corpus used in this survey is relatively small, covering only the period from 1970 to 2008, and the analysis focuses on the use of "～を好きだ" in written language. Therefore, we cannot fully grasp its actual use in modern Japanese, especially the language development trend in recent years, which may lead to certain limitations in the conclusions of this study. Furthermore, significant differences exist between written and spoken language in terms of expression patterns, grammatical choices, and contextual adaptation. This means that the findings of this study may not be entirely applicable to spoken Japanese. Future research should consider utilizing a larger corpus, expanding the scope of data collection, and exploring the evolution trend of this usage over a longer time dimension. In addition, future studies can also combine the spoken corpus to make a comparative analysis of written and spoken usage. This can not only further verify the conclusions of this study, but also reveal the specific applicability of "～を好きだ" in different communication scenarios and whether it is affected by sociolinguistic factors such as age, gender, and social relations.

Finally, when using corpora to assist teaching, teachers should pay attention to the limitations of corpora. The application of corpora is more suitable for multimedia classrooms with network access to ensure efficient data retrieval and analysis. At the same time, since corpus analysis requires a certain language foundation and au-

tonomous learning ability, it is more suitable for intermediate and advanced students with a certain level of Japanese proficiency. Future research can further explore how to optimize the use of corpora for learners at different levels and combine artificial intelligence technology to improve the intelligence of corpus analysis so that its application in language teaching is more efficient and accurate.

In conclusion, this study has made a specific analysis of the usage patterns of adjective verbs expressing liking in Japanese from the perspective of written corpus analysis, as well as the characteristics and rules of their use. It is hoped that the results of this study can serve as a supplement to previous studies and a reference for future research, to better promote the development of Japanese teaching.

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