

PECULIARITIES OF THE FORMATION OF NOUNS WITH THE HELP OF COMPOSING IN MODERN CHINESE

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ABSTRACT--- This article is devoted to the peculiarities of the formation of nouns using a composing model of word formation in modern Chinese. The article analyzes several types of compositional models, such as: synonymous, antonymic, summarizing, generalizing, and special type. In the study, methods such as analysis, synthesis, and component analysis were used. The article provides relevant conclusions on this topic.

Keywords--morpheme, component, correlative, composing.

I. INTRODUCTION

With a connective connection between the parts of a compound word, there is a free correlation, one part does not depend on the other, and both parts, therefore, are in equal semantic relations. "Under the compositional composition is understood the addition of functionally-syntactically and semantically equal morphemes (tokens), giving in total a single meaning" [1]. Compound addition, in addition to the word-building function, also performs another function in Chinese, which consists in creating a two-syllable word form as a structural version of a monosyllabic lexical unit. Compound compound words are formed according to the five types (types) of the compositional model in modern Chinese, such as: summarizing, generalizing, synonymous, antonymic, as well as a special type.

Summing type: the lexical units of a given derivational type are created by combining two root syllables that designate two attributes (or qualities, or actions). As part of the summarizing type, two morphological-semantic varieties can be indicated. The first variety is a combination of two root syllables, designating qualities as permanent attributes of an object. For example: 宽大 kuanda wide + large> spacious, extensive. The second kind of words of this type is a combination of two root syllables that designate actions as variable attributes of an object. A new word usually refers to the category of a verb. At the same time, some lexical units of this type are capable of performing the syntactic function of the noun in transposition order. For instance: 学习 xuexi study + repeat> study, study, study, study, study; 辅导 fudao help + lead> advise, consultation; 讨论 taolun seek out + reason> discuss, discuss; 慰问 weiwen console + ask> visit, visit. Regarding words of this type, Sun Changxu notes that although they are indecomposable lexical units, nevertheless, the meanings of the components of morphemes are nevertheless 'dimly' recognized [2].

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Generic Type: words of this derivational type are combinations of two morphemes denoting objects or actions. New lexical units resulting from such a combination of significant morphemes have a rather high degree of generalization. The initial components of these words usually lose their lexical independence and, as it were, dissolve in the generalized meaning of a compound word. The lexical units of the generalizing type also form two morphological-semantic varieties. The first variety is a combination of two root syllables denoting objects. In some cases, morphemes that make up the words of a given subtype denote two specific concepts, while a compound word serves as a designation of the generic concept. For instance: 衣裳 yishang outerwear + underwear > clothing; 子孙 zisun sons + grandchildren > descendants; 文字 wenzi simple written signs + complex written signs > letters, writing; 图书 tushu drawings + letters > books; 草木 caomu grass + trees > vegetation; 罗网 luowang net for fishing + net for fishing > nets. The second variety is a combination of two root syllables representing actions. As a result of a generalization of the meanings of word-forming morphemes and their semantic rethinking, forest units with an objective meaning arise. New words naturally belong to the category of noun. For example: 裁缝 caifeng cut + sew > tailor; 书籍 shuji write + write > secretary; 铺盖 pugai lay + cover > bed, bedding; 见闻 jianwen see + hear > awareness; 会议 huiyi get together + discuss > meeting, conference. Sometimes the addition of two root syllables denoting actions forms words that, in transposition order, belong to two lexical and grammatical categories - a verb and a noun. For example: 经验 jingyan pass + experience > experience, experience; 遭遇 zaoyu be exposed + meet > fate, happen; 审判 shenpan interrogate + sentence > court, judge.

Words of a summing and generalizing type are close to each other in the nature of semantic connections between the morphemes that form them. Therefore, this division is to some extent arbitrary. Nevertheless, a slight difference between the two types of words still exists. This difference is determined by a different degree of generalization: in words of a generalizing type, the degree of generalization is higher than in words of a summing type. This is not difficult to notice when you carefully examine the actual language material. At the same time, it can hardly be argued that summarizing type words completely lack generalization and, in the sense, they represent a simple sum of meanings.

Synonymic Type: complex words of this type are a combination of two root syllables in synonymous relations. They denote two objects or two attributes (or qualities, or actions). The morphemes that form these words, being identical or close in meaning, complement and shade each other. This phenomenon of the word-formation system of the Chinese language can be called lexical (intra-word) amplification, in contrast to stylistic amplification (conjugation of synonyms), which is one of the syntactic figures of speech [3]. Compound words of a synonymous type clearly demonstrate the semantic richness and variety of lexical means of the Chinese language. Many words of this type arose as a result of the addition of the root syllables Wenyang and Baihua, having identical or close meanings. The interaction of the vocabulary of Baihua and Wenyang in the word-formation system of the Chinese language can be clearly illustrated by the example of synonymous words in the following sentence: 这边气候潮湿温暖，而那边气候却干燥寒冷。

Here the climate is humid and warm, but here the climate is dry and cold.

Root syllables 潮 chao raw, moist, damp, 温 wen warm, warm, 干 gan dry, dry, 寒 han cold, cold belong to Wenyang. In the modern language, they do not have free use, and if they are used, it is only in strictly limited syntactic conditions. Root syllables 湿 shi wet, raw, 暖 nuan warm, warm, 干 gan dry, dry, dry, 冷 leng cold, cold are monosyllables of putonghua. They function freely in modern language [4].

Words of a synonymous type can be subdivided into trimorphological-semantic varieties. The first variety is a combination of two root syllables denoting objects. New words resulting from the merger of these morphemes, as a rule, belong to the category of a noun. For example: 物品 wupin thing - item> things, objects, 旗帜 qizhi flag - banner> flags, banners, 波浪 bolang wave - wave> waves, 行列 hanglie row - rank> rows, 物件 wujian thing - item> things, objects, 泉源 quanyuan source - spring> source, 首脑 shounao head - brain> head, leader, 脸面 lianmian face - face> face, physiognomy. The second variety is a combination of two root syllables, designating quality as a constant feature of the subject. The new lexical units created as a result of the fusion of these morphemes belong to the lexico-grammatical category of the adjective. For example: 寒冷 hanleng cold - cold> cold, 陈旧 chenjiu old - old> old, 古老 gulao ancient - old> old, ancient, 宽阔 kuankuo wide - spacious> extensive, 狭窄 xiazhai narrow - tight> narrow, 虚空 xukong empty - empty> empty, vain. The third variety is a combination of two root syllables that designate an action as a variable attribute of an object. New words formed by the merger of these morphemes belong to the category of the verb. However, many of them also perform the function of a noun in transposition order. 使用 shiyong consume - use> consume, consume, use, use, apply, use, 产生 shengchan arise - produce> produce, manufacture, 要求 yaoqiu demand - seek> demand, demand, need, 帮助 bangzhu help - promote> help, help, support, support, promote, facilitate, 依靠 yikao lean - lean, lean, support, rely, 代替 daiti replace - replace> replace, replace, replace, replace, replace, replace. It should be borne in mind that the copulative complex with synonymous components that duplicate each other is often only a two-syllable version of the monosyllabic word (component), freely used in modern Chinese [5].

Some synonymous words allow different ordering of the same components. Thus, they exist in two versions, forming pairs of doublets, as it were: 缓和 huanhe and 和缓 hehuan, 兵士 bingshi and 士兵 shibing, 样式 yangshi and 式样 shiyang, 泉源 quanyuan and 源泉 yuanquan, 狭窄 xiazhai and 窄狭 zhaixia, 健壮 jianzhuang and 壮健 zhuangjian, 整齐 zhengqi and 齐整 qizheng, 代替 daiti and 替代 tidai, 找寻 zhaoxun and 寻找 xunzhao, 叫喊 jiaohan and 喊叫 hanjiao, 合适 heshi and 适合 shihe.

II. RESULTS

A. L. Semenas believes that in some cases, a change in the order of components leads to a change in the value of the copulative complex: 兄弟 xiongdi older brother - younger brother> younger brother, 弟兄 dixiong younger brother - older brother> brothers [6]. Such a phenomenon, indeed, can be observed in Chinese. However, the above example does not convince us of the correctness of this provision. The fact is that in modern Chinese there are two

copulative complexes with different order of components, but with the same meaning: 兄弟 xiongdi older brother - younger brother> brothers; 弟兄 dixiong younger brother - older brother> brothers. These lexical units are sometimes called synonymous convergence [7].

Antonymic type: complex lexical units of this type are created as a result of a combination of two morphemes that are in antonymic relations. They usually denote two signs (or qualities or actions), less often - two objects. The combination of antonyms leads to a generalization of meanings and semantic transformation of the components of morphemes: a word appears with a different meaning, which also usually has a different categorical affiliation. In some relatively rare cases, the combination of antonyms in a compound word is not accompanied by a generalization of meanings and semantic change in the components of morphemes. Ren Xueliang draws attention to this fact in his work on sacred word production in Chinese [8]. Lexical units, between the components of which there are antonymic relations, break up into three morphological-semantic varieties. The first variety is a combination of two root morphemes, denoting qualities as permanent signs of objects. The new lexical units created as a result of the merger of these root syllables, as far as the actual material of the modern Chinese language can be judged, in the vast majority of cases belong to the lexical and grammatical category of the noun. For example: 大小 daxiao large - small> size, size, 宽窄 kuanzhai wide - narrow> width, size, 长短 changduan long - short> length, length, 粗细 cuxi thick - thin> thickness, size, 高矮 gao'ai high - low> height, height; 深浅 shenqian deep - shallow> depth, measure, 轻重 qingzhong heavy - light> weight, measure, 快慢 kuaiman fast - slow> speed, 阴阳 yinyang vague - sunny> Yin and Yang teachings.

The above are examples of complex words that are most characteristic of this type of copulative addition. Consider also a few words that are particular, less frequently observed cases of a combination of adjective morphemes: 巨细 juxi huge - small> large and small, 强弱 qiangruo strong - weak> strength and weakness [9]. These are complex words, however, unlike other words of this variety, their components still largely retain their original lexical meanings.

Other examples: 寒热 hanre cold - hot> fever, 甘苦 ganku sweet - bitter> grief and joy, worries, 好歹 haodai good - bad> good and evil, as well as trouble, misfortune, 横竖 hengshu horizontal - vertical> anyway, anyway, 左右 zuoyou left — right> approximately, approximately 前后 qianhou back and forth> approximately. These words have the highest degree of generalization and rethinking of the original lexical meanings of their components.

The second variety is a combination of two root syllables that designate actions as variable attributes of objects. Words formed as a result of fusion of these root morphemes also in most cases belong to the lexicogrammatical category of the noun. At the same time, some of these words also perform the function of a verb in the order of transposition, for example: 买卖 maimai buy - sell> buy-sell, trade, 开关 kaiguan open - close> switch, switch, faucet, 呼吸 huxi exhale - inhale> breathe, breathe, 得失 deshi get — lose> interests, gain, 取舍 qushe take - quit> choice, 问答 wenda ask - answer> questions and answers, dialogue, 出纳 chuna give out - receive> income and expense, cash desk, 出入 churu go out - enter> difference, discrepancy, inconsistency, 成败 chengbai

success is defeat> and course of business, success or failure, 存亡 cunwang exist - die> fate, life and death, 向北 xiangbei be reversed (aspiring) to - to turn his back to the> likes and dislikes.

Consider a few words of this kind of copulative addition: 收支 shouzhi receive - pay> income and expense, 赏罚 shangfa reward - punish> reward and punishment, premium and fine [10], 兴衰 xingshuai flourish - weaken (decrepit)> prosperity and decline, lift the fall, 兴亡 xingwang prosper - perish> prosperity and doom. These lexical formations are complex words. At the same time, unlike other words of the same variety, they lack the necessary degree of generalization and the morphemes forming them have not lost their original lexical meanings.

The third variety is a combination of two root words denoting objects. As a result of combining these root morphemes, lexical units are created, which usually belong to the lexico-grammatical category of the noun. For example: 父母 fumu father - mother> parents, 儿女 ernu son - daughter> children [11], 本末 benmo root - top> move, history (events), 原委 yuanwei beginning - end> all details, circumstances (cases), 光阴 guangyin light - darkness> time, 春秋 chunqiu spring - autumn> years, 矛盾 maodun spear - shield> contradiction, 天地 tiandi sky - earth> peace, nature, 夫妻 fuqi husband and wife> spouses.

III. CONCLUSION

A special type: in the field of copulative addition, there are lexical units that, in the etymological and semantic sense, differ significantly from the words of the total, generalizing, synonymous and antonymic types. Therefore, some scholars of the Chinese language attribute these lexical formations to a special type. A characteristic feature of these words, which distinguishes them from complex words of other types, is that one of the morphemes of a two-syllable lexical unit (often a post-positive morpheme) does not matter. Its original lexical meaning turned out to be, as it were, absorbed in the meaning of another component of a compound word. However, some morphemes also lost their etymological tone. In Wenyang, parts of a compound word were independent lexical units. However, in the future, as a result of constant use in a contact position (this is noted, in particular, by Wang Li [12]), these words joined together to form one lexical unit. Let us consider with concrete examples this peculiar phenomenon of the lexical-semantic system of the Chinese language. 妻子 qlzi wife (formerly: 妻子 qi - zi wife - children), 人物 renwu person, figure, personality, person, character (formerly: 人物 ren ~ wu person - item), 狐狸 huli fox (formerly: 狐狸 hu - li fox - wild forest cat), 窗户 chuanguhu window (formerly: 窗户 chuang - hu window - door), 睡觉 shuijiao to sleep (formerly: 睡觉 shui - jiao sleep- to wake up), 忘记 wangji to forget (formerly: 忘记 wang — ji to be forgotten—) remember), 欺负 qifu offend (formerly: 欺负 qi— fu offend - be guilty), 干净 ganjing clean (formerly: 干净 gan - jing dry - clean), 热闹 renao lively, noisy (formerly: 热闹 re - nao hot - noisy). The words of this variety Wang Li means the term 并合语 bingheyu. He writes that when two words merge into one lexical unit, “one word, having gained superiority over another word, completely absorbs its meaning.” A desemantized word becomes as if unnecessary, redundant, and its role is reduced only to the formation of a two-syllable lexical unit [13].

Compositional composition occupies an important place in the word-formation system of the Chinese language. Compound compound words form a numerically significant part of Chinese vocabulary. The lexical composition of the language is constantly updated with new words of this class.

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