

Morpheme contraction and its peculiarities for the method of “reduction” in the Chinese language

La contracción del morfema y sus peculiaridades para el método de “reducción” en el idioma chino.

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ABSTRACT

This article is about morpheme contraction that is the method to use widely in word formation, in the Chinese language. It gives information about morpheme construction and its suitable peculiarities for the method of “reduction through deduction”. Even though many syllables words reflect entirely complex concepts and events, they cause of some difficulties during the conversation. Language vocabulary is constantly enriched by adding different affxes to existing words, assimilating words from other languages, emerging new terms, and reducing the form of words or phrases. Words, which are formatted by contraction method, serve to make conversation more convenient and economical. Contraction with morphemes plays an important role in getting rid of elements that do not affect meaning and content.

Keywords: morpheme, syllable, word-combination, contraction, assimilation, term

RESUMEN

Este artículo trata sobre la contracción del morfema, que es el método que se usa ampliamente en la formación de palabras, en el idioma chino. Proporciona información sobre la construcción del morfema y sus peculiaridades adecuadas para el método de “reducción mediante deducción”. Aunque muchas palabras de sílabas reflejan conceptos y eventos completamente complejos, causan algunas dificultades durante la conversación. El vocabulario del lenguaje se enriquece constantemente al agregar diferentes afijos a las palabras existentes, asimilar palabras de otros idiomas, emerger nuevos términos y reducir la forma de las palabras o frases. Las palabras, formateadas por el método de contracción, sirven para hacer que la conversación sea más conveniente y económica. La contracción con los morfemas juega un papel importante en la eliminación de elementos que no afectan el significado y el contenido.

Palabras clave: morfema, sílaba, combinación de palabras, contracción, asimilación, término.

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We see morpheme contraction *ch uq f* “reduction” and its suitable peculiarities for this method in this article. In the method of *ch uq* “reduction through deduction” an essential component is derived from the original word and a new abbreviation is created. This is one of the most commonly used and most basic methods of making abbreviations. In this method of contracting morpheme, a word or phrase is broken down into components (morphemes, words or phrases), then some of them are omitted and the rest form a new abbreviation. For example, *jiéyu yòngdiàn* “saving electricity”, *jiéyu* “saving” va *yòngdiàn* “electricity” are divided, then *yu* and *yòng* morphemes are omitted, the remaining complex morphemes are joined together, a new compound word *yòngdiàn* “saving electricity” is produced. From a phonetic point of view, this reduction is considered to be syllable, that is, a unit of reduction. It is the most common method of contracting morpheme, meaning “reduction, combination through integration, adding”. It clearly shows the properties of contracting morpheme. Depending on the position of the morphemes, they are divided into different types and carried out on different models.

As the methods of this species vary in word or phrase components, it is further subdivided into:

1) Segregation method of morpheme. In this method, only morpheme is extracted from each component of a word or phrase. Although the selected morpheme is a central morpheme representing a contracting unit (word or phrase), its location varies:

Adding primary morphemes. *huánjìn* ¹ *b ohù* it is translated as “saving the environment”. In this case *huánjìn* “environment” *b ohù* “saving” words are separated *jìn* and *hù* morphemes are omitted, *huánb o* this word is formed. The word *huánjìn wèish n* “condition of environmental sanitation” is also analysed in the same way: *huánjìn* “environment” and *wèish n* “sanitation” the primary morphemes *huán* and *wèi* are added, *huánwèi* and new form is produced. *Xi oxué jiàosh* “primary school teacher”, is also *xi oxué* “primary school” and *jiàosh* “teacher” separated, *xué* and *sh* morphemes are omitted, *xi oji o* is formed. For example: *n òn u nxi – n u n* (relationship with society); *zhìlì sh n shù –zhìsh n* (level of intellectual ability); *ji ot n j n chá –ji oj n* (road auto-patrol officer); *bóshìsh n d osh –bód o* (scientific director of doctor of philosophy).

Integration of primary morpheme of the first word and last morpheme of the second word. *Néngyuán xi ohào* in the combination of “spending energy resources” *néng yuán* “energy resource” and *xi o hào* “to spend” words are separated, word of *néng yuán* primary morpheme *néng* and word of *xi o hào* last morpheme *hào* is integrated *néng hào* “spending energy resources” is formed. For example: *liánhé j n yín –liányín* (cooperation companies); *lián shi sh cài –lián cài* (foodstuff); *Táiw n tón b o –táib o* (Taiwans); *jiàsh xuéxiào –jiàxiào* (drivers’ school).

1. The combination of the last morpheme of the first word with the initial morpheme of the next word. Abbreviation of *mín j ng* “public police” *rénmín j ngch*, that is the production of the word of *rén mín* “public” second and *j ngchá* the word of “police” first morphemes. *Sh zh n* “exhibition of book” –it is the production of *tú sh* “book” word *sh* and *zhán l n huì* “exhibition” word’s *zhán* morphemes; For example: *of n huìyì – f n huì* (summit); *duìwài màoyì – wàimào* (international commerce), *xiàjiàn fúdù – jiàn fú* (the decline level); *lìsh dìl – sh dì* (historical geography).

2. *The combination of the last morphemes of two words: Last morphemes of these words* *diào hào – sh ngdiào* *fúhào* “signs of tone (gestures)” *sh ng diào* “sound, tone” and *fú hào* “sign, gesture” are integrated; For example: *b ohù s n lín – hùlín* (saving forests); *xiàn wàixi o – wàixi o* (export); *diàny n mín x n – y n x n* (film star); *d n dài jiùyè – dàiyè* (waiting for being employed).

3. The combination of the initial morpheme of the first word with the final morphemes of the first word and the last word. This type is mainly used to describe the names of organizations, communities and associations: primary morphemes in these words *rénmín dàibi o dàhuì – rén mín* “public” *dàibi o* “representative” are *rén* and *dài* also *dàhuì* “meeting, session, conference” the last morpheme of the word *huì* united, *rén dài huì* “meeting of public representatives” is produced;

Some combinations are made of more than three words and are complex in form. Words like these are sometimes used the way of segregation. The role of the selected morphemes is not definable, some of the mentioned methods are used general, for example: *Yàzh u k if yínhán – Yàhán* (Asia Development Bank), *q n l tu qiàn dàiku n – q n qiàn* (to repay the remaining credit repayment), *èrén zuòp n zhánl n – èzh n* (individual exhibition), *bóshì yánji sh n d osh –bód o* (scientific director of doctor of philosophy), *báoxi n yèwù zh n lèi – xi nzh n* (types of insurance).

2) Abbreviation method through segregating the word. In this type of morpheme contraction, the word is extracted as the main component. The original word for these types of abbreviations is usually relatively complex, consisting of more than three words.

Separation of the last word. Zh n uó n nón hón j n – hón j n (Red Army of People's Republic of China); Zh n uó rénmín jì fàn j n – jì fàn j n (Salvation Army of People's Republic of China);

“M shì wén t n ” – “wén t n ” (Grammar of Mr.Ma);

j n jì tèq – tèq (special economic zone);

uzh u j n jì òn tón t – òn tón t (economic society of Europe);

Extraction of the first word.

Q n huá dàxué – Q n huá (sinxua University);

Tón jì dàxué – Tón jì (ongji University);

Nánk i dàxué – Nánk i (Nankai University);

Fùdàn dàxué – Fùdàn (Fudan University);

Sh n wù yìnsh ū n – Sh n wù (business publishing house);

«shu wén jì zì» – «shu wén» (Dictionary of Origin of Chinese Hieroglyphics).

Extraction of the middle word.

« j n yùnhuì j yào » – « yùnhuì » (rhyme collection);

Zh n uó dàb ik quánsh – dàb ik (Chinese big encyclopedia);

«s nb o tàijiàn x yán jì t n sù y nyè» – « yán jì » (Traditional Scenes of the Three Monks about the West).

Extraction of the first and second word.

rénzào dìqiú wèix n – rénzào wèix n (satellite the Earth);

uzh u j n jì òn tón t – uzh u òn tón t (economic society of Europe);

«zànn hàn y jiàoxuéf xit n » – «zànn xit n » (methods system of teaching Chinese language temporarily).

In the second type of this method, a word is dropped, that is, a model that drops the whole word (usually a word of secondary importance). Under this model the names of organizations and agencies, as well as scientific and technical terminology are created, for example:

The last word is omitted: g o d ng zhu n yè xué xiào – g o d ng “high level”, zhu n yè “speciality”, xué xiào “school, institution” – g o zhu n higher education institution; In that case, the last word xué xiào is omitted. The first word is omitted: zh ng guó g ng ch ng d ng zh ng y ng j n shì w i yuán huì – “Abbreviation form of the Military Council of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China –zh ng y ng j n w i. The middle word is omitted: Kàng rì j n zhèng dàxué abbreviation of the complex combination of the “Military Political Academy of Resistance to Japan” Kàng dà, the middle word is omitted; 4) The first and middle words are omitted: Zh ngguó rénmín gònghéguó dì liù jiè quánguó rénmín dàibi o dàhuì – “Sixth General Meeting of the whole country representatives of People's Republic of China” is abbreviated such: liù jiè rén dà.

3) Morpheme and word-mixing method: In this type of contraction, the extractable component can be both morpheme and word. Occasionally, syllables associated with a multidimensional word can also be isolated. These different types of components are mixed together and form a specific abbreviation. For example:

The combination of the first word with the initial morphemes of each subsequent word: Zh ngguó zuòjì xiéhuì – “All Chinese Writers Association”; Zh ngguó “China”, zuòjì the primary morpheme of the word “writer” zuò, xiéhuì initial morpheme of the word “association” xié, Zh ngguó zuòxié “The whole Chinese writer's association” is appeared.

The combination of the first word with the last morpheme of the next word: g ngxi o hézuò shè the combination of g ngxi o “supporting and selling” word is integrated with the last morpheme of hé zuò shè “cooperative” word shè: g ngxi o shè “cooperative on supporting and selling”;

4. *Combining the initial morphemes of the first words with the last word:* jiàng d zào y n xī shù – jiàng zào xī shù noise going down coefficient; jiàng d “going down” and zào y n “noise” the primary morpheme of these words is integrated with xī shù “coefficient”. For example: F izh u t n y z zh – F it n z zh (African Union Organization); B lès t n ji fàn z zh – B ji z zh (Palestinian Rescue Organization).

The combination of the last morphemes of the first words with the last word: jìlù chóngfāng cítóu – lù fāng cí tóu words of “magnetic recording key for sound output”; jì lù and chóng fāng is integrated with lù and lù fāng morphemes cí tóu. For example: diànhuà jiàoyù z liào zh n x n – diànjào zh n x n (the centre of electron information); Guóji yán wénzì n zuò w iyuánhùi – uóji y w i (State Language and Writing Committee).

From the above models, it is clear that no matter what position the morpheme is omitted, the most important are those that are specific to the phrase and do not change its meaning. Morpheme contraction ch uq f “reduction” is much more effective method, most complex words are abbreviated through models of this method. The preservation of the most important components in the sense is the semantic nature of the morpheme contraction. Reduction is one of the general rules for any language development. Its essence is to provide the maximum amount of information (spiritual expression) with minimal use of the material shell (sound and graphic form) of the language, that is, to improve the communicative function of the language.

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