



ON SOME THEORETICAL ISSUES OF WORD FORMATION IN MODERN CHINESE

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ABSTRACT

A complete and correct definition of the basic concepts of word formation in linguistics, the correct definition of the meaning of each of them allows you to give the most complete, correct coverage of the essence of all phenomena associated with the word formation system. This paper is about word formation and some theoretical issues in Chinese language.

KEYWORDS: *Word Formation, Word Formation Method, Productivity/Non-Productivity, Derived Words, Phenomena, Chinese Linguistics, Grammatical Form, Common Feature.*

INTRODUCTION

A clear definition and correct illumination of the essence of each of these concepts opens the way to the equally successful resolution of another concept. The main concepts of word formation in the Chinese language are: 1) word formation, 2) word formation method, 3) the composition of a complex word, 4) word formation base, 5) word formation, 6) meaning of a derived word, 7) type of word formation, 8) productivity/non-productivity [1, p. 13]. Speaking about word formation, first of all, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the concepts mentioned above.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

1) The phrase “word formation” has two meanings: 1) to form a completely new word; 2) form a word in a specific way using language units. With the same second meaning, “word-formation combination” is considered a linguistic term denoting a linguistic concept. The “derivational” form of this compound is also widely used. It is worth paying attention to what form of collateral it is. Because this is what plays a role in determining the essence of the phenomena associated with “word formation”. “Word formation” as a separate branch (section) of linguistics is the teaching about word formation and related units, phenomena, generally speaking, about the word formation system. Since the term “word formation” denotes the formation of a word in a certain way with the help of linguistic units, then, at first glance, it is worth dwelling on this issue - the method of word formation. The concept of “word formation method” is not erroneous if we talk about one of the basic concepts of the

word formation section. Without a correct understanding of its essence, it is impossible, first of all, to determine exactly what method or methods of word formation exist [2, p. 21].

2) A lot of work has been created on the method (s) of word formation. However, in Chinese linguistics, the essence of this phenomenon does not have a specific definition to date, and on this issue they have not yet come to a consensus. As a result, in addition to the fact that the essence of many phenomena associated with word formation is not properly covered, everything that has nothing to do with this system intervened in the discussion of word formation. It also has a negative impact on the correct solution of issues related to the formation of the word. Thus, coming to the correct and unambiguous conclusion on the question of the method of word formation opens the way to a clear definition of the phenomena of word formation, to the correct illumination of their essence. At the same time, it is required to build the work not on the basis of foreign language rules, definitions, but directly on the material of the Chinese language itself.

3) The composition of the derived word will consist of its constituent parts. A derivative word is formed by adding a word-forming affix to the main word. Therefore, each derivative word consists of these two parts, that is, the word consists of a root and a derivational affix. A derivative word can be formed both from the root word and from a derivative word. But in any case, the composition of a derived word is formed from two parts (components).

4) The correct formulation of the essence of the word-builder and the basis of word-formation makes it possible to correctly determine the essence of word-formation and the derivative word as a whole. In Chinese linguistics, this unit has not been mentioned for quite a long time. It was noted that the only derivational affixes form words from one or another part of speech. However, this cannot but reflect the essence of the phenomenon associated with word formation, including the basics of word formation. Because, firstly, no word-builder forms a word from all words belonging to any category. Secondly, calling a noun, an adjective, a verb by the word underlying word formation, it reflects only the material side of the basis of word formation, and from the point of view of word formation, and it cannot reflect phenomena (units of word formation) from the point of view of the essence of the basis of word formation. Also, in relation to the derivational basis, the terms word, lexeme are used. Even the derivative word itself continues to be called “word”, “lexeme”. This is also due to the fact that we, of course, do not distinguish between linguistic and speech units. But this should not be allowed, otherwise the very essence of the components of the derived word and the derived word itself will remain undefined. As a result, it will be impossible to determine the essence of other phenomena associated with the formation of a word and a derived word. Since the base of word formation is a unit inherent in the level of word formation, its meaning must be determined from this point of view. And this, in turn, opens the way to defining the essence of a derived word.

When it comes to the basis of word formation, then, first of all, it is necessary to clearly define what kind of unit it is, that is, a linguistic unit or a unit of speech, a lexeme or a word. Only in this case is the way open to a correct and accurate definition of other phenomena associated with word formation. By “word” is meant not a lexical unit as a whole, but a linguistic unit of a certain (specific) grammatical form. Approaching from this point of view, it would be impossible to name the basis of word formation with a word. Because it will not have a grammatical form as part of a derived word. So, in relation to the word-formation basis, the term “word” is used in the same meaning – “a lexical unit that forms the basis for word formation”.

5) The composition of any derived word will consist of two parts - the base of the word and the forming part. In the case of new word formation, due to the constant participation of these two components in some works, especially in Russian studies, both the basis of word formation and word formation are called “constructors”. In his dissertation of the candidate of

sciences “Joint work in the Uzbek language” A. Berdialiev expresses the following opinion on this matter [3]: in the Uzbek language, an affix word-formation element is usually understood only as the affix itself, but in no case as an element forming a root, in connection with which it was not subjected to a broad semantic analysis, although, for example, both elements of the word “silkworm” are word-forming ... the word “silkworm” is formed from two components “silk” and “- worm”.

A new word is formed from two parts - a stem and a word-forming affix, which, when combined, form a new word. However, it would be incorrect to call one name, i.e. “Word-forming” of all units (stem and affix), which are essentially different from each other. In addition, it is nothing more than not noticing belonging to a certain linguistic unit and not distinguishing between them. These two compounds involved in word formation differ from each other in meaning, function and other features of the language. Accordingly, each of them, based on its own meaning and function, should be called a separate name [3, p. 21].

The term “base of word formation” is named on the basis of the general feature of this component of the word formation word. It does not reflect what kind of unit it is in terms of material. For example, the “ter” part of the word “terim” in the Uzbek language (as an integral part of a derivative word) is the basis of word formation, and as a material - a lexeme, a root word, a verb. In the word “terimchi” - the basis is “terim”, as a material it is a derivative noun.

The term “derivational” also names the second component of a derivative word by a common feature, and this name does not reflect the unit as a material for word formation. For example, in the words “rangdor”, kabulkhona, “kamchikim” the affixes “-dor”, “-khona”, “kam-” are word-forming, acting as a word-formation unit. But as a material unit they are “-dor” affix, “-khona” affixoid, “kam-” an auxiliary word. Thus, by “word-forming” is meant a component that is taken as the basis of word formation and joins it, forming a derivative word. At the same time, the word-forming base and word-forming terms clearly reflect the essence of each unit (constituent components), their mutual difference is the term of word-building units.

An affix, an affixoid and an auxiliary word are used as a word-forming word. In Russian linguistics, for all types of word-builders, the generalizing term “word-building formant” is used. In relation to the word-forming of the Chinese language, as well as in the Uzbek language, the generalizing word “formant” can be used locally (the term “word-builder of the formant”).

As you know, affixal morphemes are used for word formation in the Chinese language. It is also known that word forms (forms) are formed with the help of affixes. In the literature on the Chinese language, these phenomena are recorded and clear statements are made about the mutually exclusive features of derivational and formative affixes. However, there is no unequivocal opinion on this issue; there are no controversial places either. Consequently, in the work on derivational analysis, it is necessary, first of all, to determine the essence of the derivational unit, its difference from the unit to which it adjoins.

About word-building and form-building prof. A. Gulomov, among other things, writes the following: “derivational affixes are attached to the stem, changing the lexical meaning, forming a new word ...”. Formative affixes do not form a new word, do not radically change their meaning, but acquire different shades ... “they will have grammatical meaning” [4, pp. 82-83]. Although this definition does not explicitly express the nature of such a phenomenon, it does show the difference between word-building and form-building.

There are two types of morpheme (producing morpheme), which is a linguistic unit. On the basis of their essence, they form linguistic units that differ from each other in their essence: word-forming units form linguistic units - a dictionary unit (lexeme), and form-forming speech units - a word form. Therefore, word formation is the main way of enriching the vocabulary layer of the language. As you know, a “word” is understood as a situation in

which a lexeme is expressed in speech. In other words, a word is a speech unit. Accordingly, to call a phenomenon called “word formation” as “lexeme-forming” corresponds to its essence [5, p. 16]. But in linguistics it is advisable to continue to use the term “word formation” in accordance with the tradition that continues to this day. The use of the term “word” instead of a lexeme is observed in other phenomena. For example, “formative and semantic aspect of a word”, “naming function of a word”, “derived word”, etc. Thus, the use of the term “word” instead of the word “lexeme” is a common case [2, p. 25].

6) With the correct analysis of the word-formation system, the very concept of word-formation meaning is important. The correct designation of many phenomena associated with word formation, including the very essence of word formation, is largely associated with the correct understanding of the meaning of word formation. As noted above, the meaning of a phrase arises on the basis of the meaning of its constituent parts - the basis of the phrase and word-forming, in connection with which it becomes possible to substantiate its meaning with the meaning of these parts. But this does not mean that the meaning of the derived word is equal to the meaning of the word-forming word.

The meaning of word-forming in linguistic literature is interpreted in different ways. For example, in Sh. Mirzakulov's Ph.D. thesis, the meaning of word formation in some cases is equated to the meaning of a word-formation formant, in other cases it is defined as a meaning arising from the basis of word formation [6, p. 15].

When analyzing a word-forming word, we saw that any word-forming person can form more than one word. A word-building unit cannot be something that exists only in one word and looks like a derivative word outwardly, because single phenomena do not take place in the system. Accordingly, the specific meaning of a certain word cannot be inherent in the word formation system. This fact in itself testifies to the fact that in the meaning of words formed with the help of one and the same word-forming, each derived word has not only a specific, but also a common part for them. Consequently, each derived word will have a distinctive and general meaning in the sense of the word. The meaning of words formed on the basis of a certain general word with the help of a certain derivational is called derivational meaning. While “meaning of a word” is a lexicological concept, “meaning of word formation” is the subject of discussion about word formation. On the basis of the essence of the same concept, the essence of other concepts related to word formation will be highlighted.

7) Derivative words with the same word-forming meaning form one type of word formation. For example, the type of sports game denoting 排球“paiqiu” is composed of words such as “volleyball”球“lanqiu”, “basketball”球“zuqiu”, “football” and is one of the types of nouns formed with the affix “-ist” “yuan” 员. The concept of “word-formation type” is one of the most basic concepts associated with the level of word formation. The reason why the same word has a derived meaning is that such words are formed with the help of a word-builder from words belonging to the same lexico-semantic group. Accordingly, if we define the word-formative type “words formed with the help of a certain word-builder from words belonging to a certain lexical group, having the same word-formative meaning, form a word-formative type” [7, p. 8], then the essence of the phenomenon will be reflected correctly and completely.

If we pay attention to the definition of word-formation type, then we will see the repetition of the same words, for example: lexical-semantic group, the same word-formation meaning, and word-builder. This indicates that the word-formation type is characterized by “commonality,” and commonality is inherent in the system and is one of the defining features of the system. Therefore, the word-formation type has its own system of word-formation levels. All groups of words with the phenomenon of word formation have types of word formation. Each part of speech is a set of word-formation types in the word-formation system of a given word

combination and is denoted by terms such as “system of nouns” and “system of verbs” [2, p. 40].

8) In Chinese linguistics, the terms productive and unproductive were introduced in relation to dictionaries and methods of word formation, that is, productive and unproductive dictionaries and methods of word formation are considered as a phenomenon inherent even in word-formation models, word-formation forms. This circumstance is a consequence of a misunderstanding of the essence of each phenomenon (concept), not using a certain term that correctly reflects its essence, a fact that indicates that the essence of a phenomenon cannot be correctly defined. Speaking about productive-unproductive, first of all, it is required to clearly define its essence and the concept with which word formation is associated, on the basis of which the work should be built. At the same time, firstly, “productive and unproductive” should be understood as any phenomenon, and secondly, clearly define its belonging to word-forming, word-formation method or word-formation model and study within the framework of the phenomenon to which it belongs.

Correctly and accurately reflects the essence of the first phenomenon, the term “productive-unproductive”. That is, if a new word is made, it will be productive; if a new word is formed, it will be unproductive. As for the essence of the second phenomenon, it corresponds to the term “low productivity-multi-productivity”, that is, the fewer words are formed, the less productive it will be, the more words are formed, the more productive it will be.

The set of word-formation types of a particular language in interaction is a word-formation system. Therefore, the phenomena associated with word formation, and their essence should be elucidated by the example of the type of word formation, and not by the example of each word-formation word or each word formation itself. On this basis, the analysis of the word-formation system takes place.

The definition of the term “word formation” in the Chinese language is associated with the fact that it has different meanings. Traditionally, “word formation” refers to the formation of new words from existing word units. Based on this, word formation was presented as an enrichment of the lexical composition of the language in various ways. New words are formed according to the rules in force in the language, as well as according to models reflecting a certain linguistic mechanism. To express it, the term “word formation” is also used, which means ways of creating new words in a particular language. In addition, the term “word formation” also means such concepts as the structure of derived words, the system of derived words, and the like. As you know, the object of word formation is a word, which is also studied in other sections of linguistics. The difference between the derivational sections of linguistics from others who study the word is that it does not study all the words of the language, but only derived words. In this case, derived words are considered not as separate units of the lexical composition of the language, but as their relation to the corresponding derivatives, their own word-formation structure - the way of word formation, the model of word formation, etc. studied together with other derivatives. Thus, as the units of the language studied in word formation, one should consider not only derived words, but also certain categories, combinations of derived words with formal and semantic features.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that, despite the long history of studying the word formation of the Chinese language, many of its aspects have not yet been sufficiently studied, and some have not been studied at all. The study of word formation problems is also necessary to deepen the general knowledge of the Chinese language.

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