Attribution Model of Composition in Modern Chinese (On the Example of Medical Terms)

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Abstract--- *This articleanalyses the two-syllabic medical terms of the modern Chinese language, formed by the attributive model of compounding. This model within the framework of this lexico-semantic group has not been the subject of a special study yet. Thus, the linguistic units formed by this model were the material for solving the problem of systematizing ideas about speech formation. Terms are special concepts. Their specificity is based on the fact that, first of all, they do not lose their integrity, no matter how their content is transmitted. Regardless of whether the terms are monosyllabic words or polysyllabic phrases, they always represent one sign to which one concept corresponds. The main difference between the term and the common word is the specialized meaning of the term. Terms are commonly used in special areas of communication to mean expressing special concepts. Word-formation models are within the framework of the leading method of word-formation-compounding in the Chinese language. The medical terminology of modern Chinese is a kind of terminology. As you know, between the concepts of "word" and "term" there are certain lexical differences. Compound words - a product of collocation and lexicalization of phrases, consist entirely of root (significant) morphemes. The most productive class of compound words is two-syllable words consisting of two-root (significant) morphemes that are in certain relations. In medical terminology of modern Chinese language attribution model of compounding is the most effective. With the subordinate connection of the attributive model between the parts of a compound word, one part is subordinate to the other, and both parts, therefore, are in different semantic dependence. Subjunctive addition is a combination of morphemes, unequal in semantic and functionally syntactic relations. Most of the terms formed by the attributive model of word formation are noun terms, collocation terms, and borrowing terms.*

Keywords--- *Collocation, Copulative Model, Attributive Model, Term, Compound Word.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the second half of the last century, many scientists advocated the separation of word formation into a separate linguistic discipline (A. Bartoshevich [1] 1972, V.V. Vinogradov [2] 1975, G.O. Vinokur [3] 1959, B.N. Golovin[4] 1967, I.I. Kovalik [5] 1961, E.S. Kubryakova [6] 1965, M.M. Pokrovsky [7] 1959, L.V. Sakharny [8] 1974, A.I. Smirnitsky 1956 and etc.). At the same time, they pointed to the close relationship of this discipline with other sections of linguistics, especially with lexicology and grammar. This connection is explained by the presence of a common object of study - the word, therefore, in the studies of many scientists there was a tendency to attribute word formation either to lexicology (K.A. Levkovskaya 1962, A.I. Smirnitsky 1956) or to grammar (N.D. Arutyunova 1961, G.O. Vinokur 1959, V.V. Lopatin 1977, A.A. Reformatsky 1967, L.V. Shcherba 1962). A compromise in this matter can be considered the point of view of V.V. Vinogradov, who wrote that word formation should be "the subject of lexicological and grammatical research".

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E.L. Ginzburg (1979) and M.N. Yantsenetskaya (1979) give information about the connection of word formation and syntax. M.N. Yantsenetskaya indicates that the basis of this relationship... "is the syntagmatic principle of the organization of linguistic phenomena common to all levels of the language. On this basis, relations between elements of a derivative word are considered as similar to relations within phrases and sentences" [9].

This statement is objectively confirmed by the facts of the Chinese language.

Well-known sinologists such as E.D. Polivanov (1930), I.M. Oshanin (1946), A.A. Dragunov (1952), V.M. Solntsev (1957), V.I. Gorelov (1984), A.L. Semenas (1973) and others in their studies proved that the connections between the components in complex words are similar to the syntactic relations of words in phrases and sentences. The similarity of relations is also reflected in the names of the five word-formation models traditionally distinguished by Sinologists: composing (copulative), attributive (definitive), verb-object, subjective-predicative, and effective. In addition, N.N. Korotkov singles out the verb-prepositional model [10].

Word-formation models are within the framework of the leading word-formation method in Chinese - word composition. A.A. Khamatova, summarizing the points of view of Russian and Chinese linguists, suggests distinguishing the following ways of forming new words from the point of view of diachrony: word composition (base composition), morphological method, semi-affixation, morpheme contraction, lexical-semantic way, conversion (or morphological-syntactic way of word formation), phonetic word formation [11].

II. THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The purpose of this article is determined by the description and characterization of the concepts of "word" and "term", a description of the time delay for the compilation of CJC. To achieve this goal, we set the following tasks: to consider in detail the difference and similarities of the "word" and "term"; determine the principles for characterizing the lexical units of medical terminology of CJC; analyze the attribution model of the compounding of medical terminology; identify the most effective types of the attributive model of word formation.

The definition of the derivational and substantial structures of a compound word is preceded by the division of the word into its component units - monosillabs.

Here we deliberately avoid the term "morpheme", believing that, being a derivative of a word in the languages of the inflective system, this concept is in good agreement with the morphological level of this particular system of languages.

The transfer of this term into Chinese is impeded by the main criterion for its difference from the word in Indo-European languages - syntactic independence, which does not work here. In Chinese, as E.I. Shutova writes, considering the problem of isolating a word in Chinese science, "subjectivity in the interpretation of the concept of syntactic independence - independence is objectively inevitable" [12], since the minimum significant unit (significant single-syllable) does not carry explicit grammatical information and does not find it in the structure of a single polysyllabic unit.

A.L. Semenas calls such a unit of the Chinese language the primary lexeme, the minimum unit of lexical analysis [13]. E.I. Shutova uses the term "syllosemanthema" in relation to a significant monosillab, taken as a separate

element of the language system [14]. A.M. Karapetyants writes that the main unit of the Chinese language can be considered a hieroglyph based on the fact that "the hieroglyph (字zi) is something that is "one in three persons" - form (形xing), sound (声sheng) and meaning (意yi)". He notes the similarity of the hieroglyph and morpheme, but does not identify these concepts: "Being close to the word, the hieroglyph is somewhat biased towards the morpheme, because, first of all, the number of hieroglyphs approximately corresponds to the number of morphemes of the languages we are familiar with, and the values of the hieroglyphs are somewhat blurred similarly to the values , for example, root morphemes" [15].

Yu.V. Rozhdestvensky, considering the concepts of "字"(literally: "hieroglyph") and "字"(word), used in works by Chinese linguists, writes that by analogy with the structure of the word in Indo-European languages, "字"is often identified with a morpheme, as with the smallest part of the word.

For example, "字" is a carrier of independent lexical meaning, since most "字" can be used as monosyllabic "字". "字" has not only a lexical, 'but also a grammatical side.

E.I. Shutova points out that "the process of forming polysyllabic units in the Chinese language is the process of adding syllables", that is, a compound word is formed by a combination of significant monosyllables, syllables, (according to Shutova) or primary lexemes (according to Semenas). In the work we will actively use the concept of "(primary) token", which acts as a component (or basis) of a complex word.

Chinese scholars involved in the word formation of the Chinese language (Lu Zhiwei (1957), Zhang Shoukang (1981), RenXueliang (1981), Zhang Wei (1987) and others) write about the possibility of forming verbs with an attribute type of relations between components. But this is only an episodic appeal of scientists to this topic, which does not give a complete picture of the description. Usually, the study concerns only the formal side of the formation of the verb, from the point of view of the derivational structure, but little attention is paid to the substantive side of the issue.

Terms are special concepts. Their specificity lies in the fact that, first of all, they do not lose their integrity, no matter how their contents are transmitted. Regardless of whether the terms are monosyllabic words or polysyllabic phrases, they always represent one sign to which one concept corresponds. Even if the term has a complex internal semantic structure, it is still a single independent unit of the name. But at the same time, the term is an ordinary word. As N.Z. Kotelova successfully noted, "terms are words, and nothing linguistic is alien to them [16]". Like ordinary words, terms are formed on the basis of existing words through word formation. The term structure often reflects signs of concepts and their place in the corresponding terminological system. An important property of terminological systems is their consistency, which is created by the classification of concepts and is implemented in a uniform construction of terms.

The main difference between the term and the common word is the specialized meaning of the term. Terms are commonly used in special areas of communication to mean and express special concepts. So, in particular, that characterizes the term Chinese linguistic journal "Zhongguoyuwen":"Terms are different from ordinary words. Their significance is of a special nature; their language sphere is clearly delineated. In a language, ordinary words are

often ambiguous, however, becoming terms, they acquire the required uniqueness in various special fields"[17].

For the first time, word formation in Chinese began to be studied by E.D. Polivanov. He showed the presence of the Chinese word structure, made an attempt to connect the structure of the Chinese word with its morphological characteristics. E.D. Polivanov came to the conclusion that the word formation of the modern Chinese language is basically a word combination, the structure of polysyllabic words reflects the structure of word combinations from which they were formed [18].

Compound words - a product of collocation and lexicalization of phrases, consist entirely of root (significant) morphemes. The most productive class of compound words is two-syllable words consisting of two root (significant morphemes) that are in certain relations.

Words created by the compounding method, depending on the type of connection that exists between their components, can be divided into two more groups: compound words, composing (copulative connection) and compound words, subordinate (attributive connection).

With a subordinate connection between the parts of a compound word, one part is subordinate to the other, and both parts, therefore, are in different semantic dependencies. Subjunctive addition is a combination of morphemes, unequal in semantic and functional - syntactic relations [19].

A short list of medical noun terms is used 药【yào】morpheme. According to the theory of Lu Zhiwei, the terms - nouns are formed by the attributive model:

Noun + Noun

 (A←B, B subordinate to A)

药材【yàocái】medicinal raw materials.

药草【yàocǎo】medicinal (medical) plants.

药酒【yàojiǔ】infusion [20]

In the above examples, monosyllabic bases are involved in the formation of two-syllable words. In modern Chinese, words of a more complex composition can form on the same subtype, while the main and dependent foundations can vary in complexity.

The determining, dependent basis can be two-syllable (three-syllable), and the main, definable one - monosyllabic or two-syllable [21].Examples of medical terms using the morpheme骨 [gǔ]:

(A→B, A subordinate to B)

骨盆 [gǔpén] pelvis (anat.);

骨瘤 [gǔliú] osteoma;

骨髓 [gǔsuǐ] bone marrow;

(A→BC, A subordinate to BC)

骨髓瘤 [gǔsuǐliú] myeloma;

骨骼肌 [gǔgéjī] skeletal muscle;

骨关节病 [gǔguānjiébìng] osteoarthrosis [22].

In medical terminology, the morpheme学【xué】is translated into Russian using the suffix: "-logy", i.e. doctrine.For instance:

(AB→C, AB subordinate to C)

细胞【xìbāo】"cell" + 学【xué】"science"= 细胞学【xìbāoxué】"Cytology" (a science that studies the structure of cells);

胚胎【pēitāi】"embryo"+ 学【xué】"science"= 胚胎学【pēitāixué】"embryology";

解剖【jiěpǒu】"cut"+ "学【xué】science" = 解剖学【jiěpǒuxué】"anatomy".

The number of diverse "logos" in medicine医学【yīxué】can be very significant. In order to avoid memorization, it is necessary to combine medical terms ending in -logy into groups, using a certain principle.

Examples of some morpheme medical terms 科【kē】:

(A→B)

产科【chǎnkē】Department of Obstetrics, Obstetrics.

骨科【gǔkē】Department of Orthopedics, Orthopedics.

伤科【shāngkē】Department of Traumatology, Traumatology.

 (AB→C)

小儿科【xiǎoérkē】Department of Pediatrics, Pediatrics.

泌尿科【mìniàokē】Department of Urology, Urology.

皮肤科【pífūkē】Department of Dermatology, Dermatology.

Adjective + Noun

This subtype is less characteristic and productive. Than the first one. According to Lu Zhiwei, such words make up 7%, but, as in the previous case, the basics of such words can be not only monosyllabic.

The adjective小 [xiǎo] "small", "little", "short" before the base term of the natural or exact sciences corresponds to the prefixes "small", "tiny" and "micro".

For instance:

(A→BC)

小孢子 [xiǎobāozi] microspore;

血小板 [xuèxiǎobǎn] platelet;

小解 [xiǎojiě]urinate [24].

Although it is not easy to establish a certain difference between the use of these two morphemes, the use of the morpheme小 [xiǎo] implies a subsequent comparison, implies that there is something more大compared to小.

For example, "walking a little" (in the sense of peeing) 小便 [xiǎobiàn], implies that one can also "walking a lot"大便 [dàbiàn]; the presence of the small intestine小肠 [xiǎocháng] also implies the presence of the large (large) intestine大肠 [dàcháng], the presence of the cerebellum (small brain) 小脑 [xiǎonǎo] means the presence of the brain (large) brain大脑 [dànǎo], the presence of the pulmonary circulation (pulmonary circle) 小循环 [xiǎoxúnhuán] implies the presence of a large circle of (systemic) 大循环 [dàxúnhuán].

Verb + Noun

Morpheme止 [zhǐ]. It also translates as "anti-" or "anti-" as part of complex medical terms. However, one should not forget that its main meaning is to "stop"; "stay"; "delay", in the sense of "delay the existing pathological situation".

(A→BC)

止泄药 [zhǐxièyào] antidiarrheal drug, a fixing agent.

止血剂 [zhǐxuèjì] = 止泻药[zhǐxuèyào] hemostatic agent, hemostatic drug.

Numeral (cyclic signs) + noun

In modern Chinese, the subtype in question cannot be classified as highly productive, but there are nouns formed in this way.

Some additional examples of medical and scientific-natural terms using cyclic decimal places [25]:

甲*jiǎ*first sign First; 1; I A; α (alpha), the first letter of the decimal Greek alphabet.

甲种粒子 [jiǎzhǒnglìzǐ] alpha particle

甲种射线 [jiǎzhǒngshèxiàn] alpha radiation

甲种胎儿蛋白 [jiǎzhǒngtāi'érdànbái] alpha fetoprotein

乙yǐsecond sign of the second; 2; II B; β (beta), the second letter of the decimal Greek alphabet.

乙级 [yǐjí] second category [grade]

乙种射线 [yǐzhǒngshèxiàn] beta radiation

丙bǐngthird sign Third; 3; III Γ; γ (gamma), the decimal third letter of the Greek alphabet cycle.

丙种射线 [bǐngzhǒngshèxiàn] gamma radiation

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, we can identify the following, of the five main variants of the attributive model, the first three options are the most productive, i.e. "Noun + noun", "adjective + noun" and "verb + noun". There are very few terms with variants of the attributive model as "Numeral + noun", and terms in the variation "Pronoun + noun" are the least productive in the medical terminology of CJC.

A significant part of the verbs formed by this subtype in modern Chinese is converted into nouns "[25].

The terminology is presented as a subsystem of the vocabulary of the modern Chinese language, endowed with specific features, using common language tools and interacting with them;

In term formation, the main trends of Chinese word formation are clearly manifested;

In medical terminology, CJC is the most effective attribution model of compounding;

Most of the terms formed by the attributive model of word formation are terms - nouns, terms - phrases, terms - borrowings;

A significant part of the verbs formed by this subtype in modern Chinese is converted into nouns";

Terms - phrases are built on the models of collocation, do not allow any insertion between their components. Being mostly determinative in nature, expressing holistic concepts, they have a different degree of semantic decomposability, although in any case they are more stable than free phrases.

The bulk of Chinese medical terms - borrowing - tracing paper. Some of them borrow the structure of a foreign term and give, as it were, a translation sequentially in parts, while others convey the meaning of a foreign term without copying its internal form.

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