

# Morphemical Contraction of Chinese language by Method of “Unification” and Grammatical Characteristics of Complex Words

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## Abstract

*The article Morphemes contraction 合并法 hébìngfǎ provides information on the "unification" method and the grammatical properties of complex abbreviations. Morphemic contraction 合并法 hébìngfǎ The "combining" method is analyzed using numerical types of reduction methods and examples. The aim of the research paper is to study and analyze the features of the expression of the “merger” method of morpheme contraction in Chinese. The objectives of the research work were: The analysis of theoretical views in Chinese linguistics; to study the characteristics of the methods of expression; To analyze the methods of contracting morpheme through examples from Chinese social and political texts; The thematic materials were analyzed using descriptive, classical, analytical, component, translation, scheduling techniques. In the present research work, the terms related to the subject are*

*described in terms of morpheme contractions, and various methods are described using descriptive techniques. The methods of morpheme contraction were reclassified according to the studies and were divided into several types within each method based on similar and different characteristics. Morpheme contraction methods have been studied and analyzed using various examples. Morpheme contraction methods, structural models were analyzed by the number of joints in the compound abbreviations.*

**Key words:** grammar, complex acronym, morpheme, contract, terminology.

## Introduction

The basic units of language, words, expressions, and phrases, are formed by attachment, and contractions are formed by specific methods and models of contraction, beyond ordinary language regularities. Contract is one of the key

processes of new word formation in China, with the need to reduce syllables. Ding Siuju explained that contracting has its own methods of contraction, contraction, collapse, generalization by numbers, and that each design method combines a number of models.

### Methodology

There are the following methods of contracting morpheme in Chinese: 抽取法 *chouqufa* the method of "reduction by separation" 合并法 *hebingfa* "reduction by separation" method; 数字统括法 *shuzi tongkuofa* method of "generalization by number" and special methods. 合并法 *hebingfa* "unification" is a method of contracting morpheme, which is a process of combining several equal words components. As this method of reduction is different we can highlight the following:

同素归纳式 *tóngsù guīnà shì* model that is divided into a common component. When the final component of a word is the same as the last component of each word, it can be summarized, which is a

common morpheme. The way the morpheme is formed after generalization is a contraction of the morpheme.

离休 *líxiū*, 退休 *tuìxiū* – 离退休 *lítuìxiū* (retire); 初中 *chūzhōng*, 高中 *gāozhōng* – 初高中 *chūgāozhōng* (elementary and higher education); 婴儿 *yīngér*, 幼儿 *yòuér* – 婴幼儿 *yīngyòuér* (baby); 进口 *jìnkǒu*, 出口 *chūkǒu* – 进出口 *jìrchūkǒu* (exports and imports); 军属 *jūnshǔ*, 烈属 *lièshǔ* – 军烈属 *jūnlièshǔ* (family members of deceased servicemen); 国内 *guónèi*, 国外 *guówài* – 国内外 *guónèiwài* (inside and outside the country); 冤案 *yuānàn*, 假案 *jiǎ'àn*, 错案 *cuòàn* – 冤假错案 *yuānjiǎcuòàn* (misrepresentation of the case and the wrong penalty); 中档次 *zhōngdàngcì*, 高档次 *gāodàngcì* – 中高档次 *zhōnggāodàngcì* (middle and upper class);

主素归纳式 *zhǔsù guīnà shì* key component is the model in which it is allocated. The main components of each quoted original word are summarized, and the semantics of the

words are the main condition for this method of contracting.

亚洲 Yazhou, 非洲 Feizhou, 拉丁美洲 Lading Meizhou - 亚非拉 Ya Fei La Asia, Africa, Latin America; This example is a common component “洲” Zhou the mainland is dropped.

In Chinese, complex acronyms have regular laws and grammatical features. The structural linkages of complex words and phrases are typically five types: a link (copulative) model, an attributive model, a verb-objective model, a verb-outcome model, and a subject-predicate model. But in the modern Chinese language morpheme contraction, only four types of word-formation models are copulative, verb-object, attributive, and subject-predicate models.

Copulative model:

妨碍扰乱 fángài rǎoluàn - 妨碍 fángǎo (interrupt); 科学技术科学技术 kēxué jìshù - 科技 kējì (science and technology); 妇女幼儿 fùnǚ yòuér - 妇幼 fùyòu (women and children / mother and

child); 香港九龙 Xiānggǎng Jiǔlóng - 港九 gǎngjiǔ (Hong Kong and Koulun);

Feature model: 筹集资金 chóují zījīn - 集资 jízi (fundraising); 投入生产 tóurù shēngchǎn - 投产 tóuchǎn (invest in production) 节制生育 jiézhì shēngyù - 节育 jiéyù (limit birth rates);

提拔干部 tíbá gǎnbù - 提干 tígàn (to elevate the employee to a leadership position);

Attributive model: 全体会议 quántǐ xuyì - 全会 quánhxyì (assembly / plenum); 香港商人 Xiānggǎng shāngrén - 港商 gǎngshāng (Businessman from Hong Kong); 地下铁道 dìxià ti dào - 地铁 dìtiě; 网上聊天 wǎngshàng liáotiān - 网聊 wǎngliáo (chat online); 农业机械 nóngyè jīxiè - 农机 nóngjī (agro-industrial equipment);

Subject-predicted model:

能源消耗 néngyuán xiāohào - 能耗 nénghào (spend energy); 电能耗损 diànnéng hàosǔn - 电损 diànsǔn (consuming electricity); 死刑缓期执行

sǐxíng huǎnqī zhíxíng – 死缓 sǐhuǎn (the death penalty); 工人转为干部 gōngrén zhuǎnwéi gàn bù – 工转干 gōngzhuǎngān (to appoint an employee to the position of manager); 农业户口转为非农业户口 nóngyè hùkǒu zhuǎnwéi fēinóngyè hùkǒu – 农转非 nóngzhuǎnfēi (to change rural from village to city);

As above examples show, the structural relationship of morpheme contraction in modern Chinese is generally the same as that of the original word. Only the word "copy" in the model of the copulative model is an attributive model in terms of its structural connection, for example: “军属烈属 jūnshǔ lièshǔ→军烈属 jūnlièshǔ” (family members of the deceased servicemen); “中学小学 zhōngxué xiǎoxué→中小学 zhōngxiǎoxué” (primary and secondary school) and so on. This is usually not the case.

Snippets are an important category of Chinese grammar. Units within the word and phrase category have their grammatical functions as parts of a

sentence: their location in a sentence, a certain syntactic function in a sentence, or a combination of certain grammatical language units. In Chinese, complex abbreviations are subdivided into verbs, verbs, adjectives:

Complicated compound abbreviations (example: “不” bú (no), “很” hěn (very)) and cannot be combined with a time-equivalent word (for example: “了” le (a supplement that represents the past), “着” zhe (continuation supplement)). It is usually combined with words that represent quantity: 三十五名干警 sānshíwǔ míng gǎnjǐng (thirty-five security officers); 三中全会 sān zhōngquánhùi (Third Chinese Plenum), 三条地铁 sān tiáo dìtiě (three subway tracks). Held acronyms have sentences and act as fillers, e.g.: 中纪委发出通知 zhōngjìwěi fāchū tōngzhī (announcement of the Central supervisory commission)); 中国女排荣获世界冠军 zhōngguó nǚpái rónghuò shìjiè guànjūn (China women's volleyball team wins world title) (has); 3) 我国争取实现四化 wǒguó zhēngqǔ

shíxiàn sìhuà (China has received four upgrades) (filler); 厂长非常关心青工 chángzhǎng fēicháng guānxīn qīnggōng (The factory manager is very friendly to young workers). The acronym may come in the role of defining, for example: 世界人民要维护亚太地区的和平 shìjiè rénmín yào wéihù yàtài dìqūde héping (Residents of the world must maintain peace in Asia and the Pacific). 政府应当重视信访工作 zhèngfǔ yīngdāng zhòngshì xìnfǎng gōngzuò (The government should pay attention to the media). As we will see, the nature of the compound abbreviations used is very similar to the character of the words in the nouns.

Verbal sophisticated abbreviations can be combined with verbs (other than level nouns) and with time-auxiliaries. For example: 即刻建交 jíkè jiànjiāo (建立外交关系 jiànlì wàijiāo guānxi) (to establish diplomatic relations immediately). 大力超产 dàlì chāochǎn (超额生产 chāoé shēngchǎn) (overpower the production plan with the full force).

汽车工业今年增产 qìchē gōngyè jīnnián zēngchǎn (增加生产 zēngjiā shēngchǎn) 了三十万辆 le sānshí wàn liàng (The automotive industry has increased by three hundred thousand cars this year). 全歼 quánjiān (全部歼灭 quánbù jiānmiè) 了一个营的敌人 le yí gè yíng de dírén (Destroy the enemy battalion). Complex acronyms used in the phrase come as cross sections: 百万民工奋力支前 bǎiwàn míngōng fènlì zhīqián (Millions of labor migrants supported the front). 国税系统轮训 guóshuì xìtǒng lúnxùn (轮流培训 lúnliú péixùn) 了第三批公务员 le sān pī gōngwùyuán (Three civil servants underwent professional development courses at the state tax system). It may also precede meaningful abbreviations: 限期扭亏 xiànrī niǔkuī (扭转亏损 niúzhǎn kuīsǔn) (to turn the damage into a limited time). 限期扭亏 xiànrī niǔkuī (扭转亏损 niúzhǎn kuīsǔn) (serious comprehensive review). It can be seen that verbally abridged words have grammatical properties similar to the

character of the verb. The difference is that the verb is usually repeated (reduplication), for example: 走走 zǒu zou (to walk), 商量商量 shāngliang shāngliang (to discuss), 唠唠叨叨 làoláo dāodāo (talk a lot). However, verbs are not reducible, which is a distinctive grammatical feature of complex Chinese abbreviations.

The number of complex abbreviations is relatively low, and usually comes with a defining function. For example: 舒适爽快 shūshì shuǎngkuài → 舒爽 shūshuǎng (cozy and comfortable); 高级 gāojí, 精密 jīngmì, 尖端 jiānduān → 高精尖 gāojīngjiān (highly clear and sharp) and others. However, qualifying abbreviations are not repeated, and in these ways, the quality differs from what is said. Most adjectives can be replicated, for example, us “很漂亮” hěn piàoliang (very beautiful) “漂漂亮亮” piāopiào liangliàng We can say, but Chinese was a complex acronym “很高精尖” hěn gāojīngjiān in relation to the

(high and the sharp) “高高精精尖尖” gāogāo jīngjīng jiānjiān, we cannot say that original word, adjective word, or phrase is contraction after bond has been contracted.

In modern Chinese language morpheme contraction, only four different models of component interactions were observed: copulative, verb-object, attributive, and subjective prediction models. In Chinese, complex abbreviations are subdivided into verbs, verbs, adjectives.

On the basis of the selected socio-political texts, 1,832 complex abbreviations were extracted and quantitatively analyzed using morpheme contraction methods, of which the number of compound words formed by combining components of the same type was 55, or 2.71% of the total compound words; 离退休 lí tuì xiū – 离休退休 líxiū tuìxiū (to retire); 上下级 shàngxiàjí – 上级下级 shàngjí xiàjí (top and bottom); 出入境 chūrùjìng – 出境入境 chūjìng rùjìng (cross the border); 差旅费 chāilǚfèi – 差

费旅费 chàfèi lǚfèi (travel expenses); 理工科 lǐgōngkē – 理科工科 lǐkē gōngkē (natural sciences and technology); 动植物 dòngzhíwù – 动物植物 dòngwù zhíwù (plants and animals); 全面做好离退休干部工作 (comprehensive work on retirement)<sup>1</sup>.

推进公民身份 tuījìn gōngmín shēnfèn (to be a citizen), 出入境管理 chūrùjìng guǎnlǐ (border control), 车辆登记等信息共享 chēliàng dēngjì dēng xìnxī gòngxiǎng (Provide vehicle registration and other information), 合力化解执行难 hélì huàjiě zhíxíng nán (effectively addressing the implementation challenges)<sup>2</sup>. In the first example “离退休” lítuìxiū – “离休退休” líxiū tuìxiū (retirement) is given in the second example “出境入境” chūjìng rùjìng (cross-border, exits) both are complex

acronyms made using the same combination of components.

## Conclusions

According to the results of quantitative analysis of morphological contraction and complex acronyms in modern Chinese sociopolitical texts, two-syllable compound words are predominant; compound abbreviations are made up of the main parts. morphemic contraction 抽取法 chōuqǔfǎ The number of words made using the "divide by word" method is 1,724 out of 1,823 compound words, or 95.13% of the total; morphemic contraction 合并法 hébìngfǎ The number of words made using the "join" method is 55, which is 2.71% of the total number of short words; morphemic contraction 数字统括法 shùzì tǒngkuòfǎ The number of abbreviations is 44, which is 2.16% of the total number of abbreviations. From the general case it can be seen that

<sup>1</sup> <http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2007-10-24/205814157282.html> «中共十七大报告» “Zhōnggòng shíqí dà bàogào” (Xitoy kommunistik Partiyasi oʻn yettinchi hisoboti).

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.gov.cn/test/201211/13/content\\_2264164.html](http://www.gov.cn/test/201211/13/content_2264164.html) «2010年最高人民检察院工作报告» (Oliy xalq prokuraturaning 2010-yil ish hisoboti).



complex acronyms are among the words 抽取法 chōuqǔfǎ Words made using the “divide by cut” method make up the bulk (95.13%), indicating the effectiveness of this method.

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