



Research on the Word Formation of Combined Dialect Words in Yang Xiong's Dialect

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Abstract: This paper takes the dialect words in dialect as the corpus, selects the disyllabic words as the starting point, and uses quantitative and qualitative methods to summarize and analyze the combined disyllabic dialect words in dialect.

Keywords: Dialect; Joint type; Dialect words

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1 The judgment of disyllabic dialect words in dialect

Dialect words can be divided into broad sense and narrow sense. In the broad sense, dialect words refer to all the words used in a certain dialect area, while in the narrow sense, dialect words refer to "the part of local coinage". The research object of this paper is the disyllabic dialect words in dialect. The "dialect words" studied in this paper refers to the narrow sense of dialect words, that is, they do not contain general language. In this paper, the criteria of "dialect words" in dialect are as follows^[1].

1.1 First, according to the dialect distribution area indicated in the entry. The common exegesis styles of indicating geographical distribution in dialect are as follows.

1.1.1 X, a is called a.

For example: Breaking is called sewing in Chu Dynasty(Volume 6).

1.1.2 X, a is called a, B is called B.

For example: With the cover, open also. In the eastern

Qi Dynasty, opening an account was called "Pei" and in the Chu Dynasty, it was called "Pei"(Volume 6).

1.1.3 Between X and ab is called a.

For example: Chicken chicks, between Xu and Lu, are called qiuhouzi(Volume 8).

1.1.4 X, from the close to the East, is called a, or B Self closing and western is called C.

For example: In Zhou, Wei, Qi, Song and Chu dynasties, it is called Dingjia or duchong. From the pass to the East, it is called Chengdan, or hanging upside down, or Jue. Since the pass, and within the West Qin long, it is called "Huo"(Volume 8).

1.1.5 X, a is called a.

For example: He shuddered. Jingwu was called Jue. I'm afraid(Volume 6) .

1.1.6 X, a is called a, B is called B.

For example: He, hammer, heavy also. The leisure of the eastern Qi Dynasty was called Xi, and the song and Lu Dynasties was called Chui(Volume 6).

In the above exegesis style, the words after the annotated terms such as "Zhizhi", "or Zhizhi", "Yue" are dialect words.

1.2 Secondly, according to the interpretation style of dialect, before Yang Xiong's death, dialect had not been completed, so some entries did not indicate the dialect area, which led to the difficulty of distinguishing common language from dialect words. In view of the above problems, the main basis of this paper is the interpretation style of dialect.

1.3 As a result, the more common way of exegesis in dialect is "XX, a place is called XX". In this

way, the explanation of the entry, "hide the place name, the front of the word is the explanation, followed by the word to be explained". That is to say, the words before "Zhizhi" are phrases or common language, and the words after "Zhizhi" are dialect words. RuRu is called "cover"(Volume 4)^[2].

In these two entries, there is "luoru". However, according to the exegesis style of the whole book of dialects, "ruaru" is the exegesis word, and "Mengzhe" is the dialect word to be interpreted. There are similar words such as "Mount" "Chen Ming" "Around Jin. It's also called "bare decoration" "The ring", "Depart," etc.

2 Analysis of word formation of associative dialect words.

There are 61 combined polyphonic words in Dialect, accounting for 19.18% of the total number of disyllabic dialect words in the book. The following paragraphs will summarize and analyze these disyllabic dialect words from the aspects of part of speech and meaning.

From the perspective of semantics, its word-formation mode and word-formation characteristics. According to the semantic relationship between the two root morphemes of the compound words, associative disyllabic words can be generally divided into synonymy synonymy, paronymy synonymy and antisense synonymy. According to the author's statistics, there are only two kinds of semantic collocation relations in the 61 associative displayed dialect words in Dialect. The specific analysis is as follows.

2.1 Synonymy and synonymy union

It means that at least one of the two root morphemes that make up a compound word has the same or similar meaning. Unionized dialect words formed in this way are mainly verbs, examples are as follow.

2.1.1 "Qiàng Liàng"

Plain is called cry, very silent is called cry(Volume I). "Zhe" means to cry and lose one's voice because of excessive sadness. Shuo Wen Kou Bu: "In the Qin and Jin Dynasties, it was said that the children were crying more than ever". Dialect Volume 1: "From Guan to the west, between the Qin and Jin Dynasties, all adults and children cry more than once, which is also called" zhe". Guangyun Yangyun:"Ho, Ho, Ho,

no sound. Or make ho."Zhe" and "zhe" have the same meaning^[3-4].

2.1.2 "yù yōu"

Yu you, Huai Think about it. The relationship between Jin, song, Wei and Lu is called Yu you(Volume I).

"Yu" and "you" both have the meaning of "melancholy". In other words, "Yu Yu" and "you you". Zhang Heng's Si Xuan Fu: "Melancholy and melancholy, so far away". In the book of songs, Zheng Feng, Zi Jin: "Long time, I think". Qian Yi's dialect notes: "Shixun: "Leisurely, thinking", note: "All are worried". In a word, "Yu you."

2.1.3 "Threatening form"

I'm afraid of Taiwan and threatening Taiwan Between Qi and Chu, it was called threatening form, and between Song Wei, it was called threatening form when they were angry and choked (Volume I).

"Threat" and "form" both have the meaning of "fear and fear". In a word, "threat" is also called "Shu". Shi Ming, Shi Yu: "When you are afraid, you will be intimidated. When you see the enemy, you will be intimidated." Yupian Xinbu: "You are afraid of you with your power." "Min" and "Xie" have the same meaning. Guangyun Xiyun: "Not to be afraid". Qian Yi's dialect notes: The same is true of "form".

2.1.4 "Bo Nu" "Zhe Zhao" "Zhe Zi"

The Qin and Jin Dynasties were called Zhao or Bo. Therefore, his despicable words are "Bo Nu" and "Mian Nu". Outside the southern Chu Dynasty, it was called Bonu, while in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, between Zheng and Qi, it was called chuzhao, and Qilu, it was called chuzi(Volume I).

Guangya shigu: "Thin, angry, and encouraging". "Bo" and "Nu" have the same meaning, both of them are industrious^[5-6].

Erya shigu: "Zhao, Shao, Mian."Shuowen Xinbu:"He, Mian Ye" and "he" in Erya shigu. "Zhe" is the same as "zhe".The meanings of "zhe" and "Zhao" are the same, and they are synonymous.

In Dai Zhen's dialect Shuzheng, Qian Yi's Jian Shu and other dialects, the writing of "zhe" is "Xu". Shuowen • Libu:"Xu, Mian.From the force, sound". In the book of history, ZhouShu, Mushi:Well, master.Qian Yi's dialect notes:"Zi and Zi connect Biography of a certain family:"I'm diligent.'Zizi is the same as Zizi. "Zhe" and "Zi" have the meaning of encouragement and diligence.

2.1.5 "Tai Di"

Tai, Di, yanye Those who have the same material resources in the west, Qin and Jin Dynasties are called Tai Di(Volume 2).

Guangya shigu:"Tai, generation." Wang Niansun's Guangya Shuzheng: "The words of Taiwan are equal." Erya shigu: "The enemy, the horse." "Tai" and "Di" are both equivalent and matched.

2.1.6 "Ji Zhan"

Taki is called Kai(Volume 7).

"Zhuo" in dialect notes. It's a pseudocolloquial word of Zhuo. "Yi" is the same as "Zhan"; "Is the same as "stains", both of which have the meaning of moistening and moistening.

2.1.7 "Xi xie"

Play, catharsis and rest. Chu called it xixie(Volume 10).

Guangya shigu:"Play, rest, vent.""Xi" and "Xie" are synonymous with "rest" and "stop".

The second is nouns.

2.1.8 "Qiang li"

Gu is called Qiang(Volume 11).

In Yupian Gongbu, there are "strong" and "rice beetles" "Wu" is written in dialect notes, and "or" is interpreted in Wang Ligu Chinese dictionary"The name of the insect.Black beetle in rice."Qiang" and "Luo" are synonymous with insects in rice.

2.1.9 "Qu"

The southern Chu called it Shau, and the suburbs of Zhao and Wei called it Qu(Volume 13).

Qian Yi and Dai Zhen changed "Qu" to "Qu". Guangyun Yuyun"Rice utensil". Guo notes: "It's a cake. Notes on Dialects" If you cover a single word, it is" , it is also", and if you speak a single word, it is' ". Both of them are bamboo utensils for holding things.

2.1.10 "Summary"

Fu Lu is called Yi(Volume 7).

Erya shigu:"Lu, Zhi, Lu, Yi, Yi, Xi, Yi, Hu are also blessings. "Fu" and "Yi" were used in ancient times. Hua Xuecheng's Yangxiong dialect collation and interpretation of Huizheng" In a single word, it means" Yi ", it means" Yi ", and even it means" Yi ". Both of them are nouns, which means "happiness and auspiciousness".

The number of adjectives is the least.

2.1.11 "Fan shaking"

Speed, show off, shake the fan, disease also Outside the Yan River, between the clear water, it is said to shake the fan(Volume 2).

Dialect Volume 6:"It's a long way to go. "Shake" means "distance". Dialect Volume 5:"Fan, from the close and the East is called the shell.". Qian Yi's dialect notes: "The words of" Cho "are different."Shuowen Zhibu:"Well, disease." "Shake" and "fan" both have the meaning of "speed", and are used synonymously.

2.1.12 "No borrowing"

Fei, Ju, Cu, Lu also If it is made of hemp, it is said that it will not be borrowed(Volume 4).

Don't borrow the name of ancient shoes. On leather, Shiming Shiyi:"It's skin, and it's made of skin. If you don't borrow, it's easy to have cheap words. You should store them separately, and you should not borrow from others. First, grass system; Let's talk about hemp. All the interpretations of "not borrowing" take the meaning of "not borrowing from others" for fear of losing the meaning. Notes on Dialects Guangya Shiqi: "Thin, shoes", "Xi", shoes In other words, it is said that "Bu Jie" and "Bu Bu" have the same meaning."

2.2 Categorical association refers to a compound word composed of two root morphemes with different meanings but in the same meaning category. Examples are as follow.

2.2.1 "Chub mackerel"

Eyebrows, bamboos, octogenarians, chub mackerels, old people In the suburbs of Qin and Jin Dynasties, Chen Yanzhi called chub chub(Volume I).

Mr. Hua Xuecheng suspected that there was a "tuowen" here. We have never heard of a serial article about chub mackerel. It is suspected that there is a missing article under chub mackerel." However, all the dialects are connected by "Chui Chui".

It is doubtful whether there are any disjunctions. There are different opinions about the word "Dan". Shuowen laobu: "The old man's face is as cold as dirt. From the old province, sentence sound." Zuozhuan Zhengyi quoted Qianwei Sheren's Erya annotation "He's a good man. The essence of blood is exhausted, and the color of speech is as red and black

as a dog." Er Ya Yi Shu by Hao Yixing" Training the old." Zhu Junsheng's Shuowen Tongxun Dingsheng: "We should teach the old people how to carry on their backs. We should learn from the old province. Judging from the shape of the character "Fu", Zhu said that it is true. "Chub", said the old man back skin if chub also. "Zhen" describes the old man's bent back; Chub mackerel is used to describe the skin of an old man. The two are semantically related and describe the appearance of an old man from different angles^[7-8].

2.2.2 "Yarn"

Luotou, Patou. Yarn, ribbon, ribbon It's the same thing(Volume 4).

Yupian • Sibū: "Yarn, yarn." Shuo Wen Si Bu: "Hui, Zhiyu." "Gauze" and "Hui" are the materials of headband for hair binding. Here, Lianwen refers to the headband used by ancient men for hair binding.

2.2.3 "Fanyi"

Happy. Between Xiangtan and Xiangtan, it is said that there are many happy places(Volume 10).

Dialect, Volume 13: "Finn, Heye." Qian Yi noted this:"The first ten clouds;"Happy.'According to the book of the later Han Dynasty, yanduzhuan:"One after another, they are very happy.'The meaning is similar.Harmony is called Fen, and harmony with others is also called Fen." "Fen" means harmony, beauty and harmony. Erya Shiyan:"Happy". They are similar in meaning and belong to the combination of class meanings.

2.3 Others

Among the disyllabic words in dialects, there are two special disyllabic words, which are united from the internal form, but from the semantic point of view, there are no synonymous, synonymous and antonymous relations between the two morphemes.

2.3.1 Dao Dun

It's called Dao Dun(Volume 4).

I'd like to put on the panties. "Down" means the size of trousers, "down" means the shape of a round barn. Dialect phonetic interpretation: "Dun, the beginning of the text for Tun, the word also for Lu It is round in shape, so it is called "Dun", and "Dao" and "Tong". Erya shigu: "Daye"."Dao Dun" refers to "the size of a pair of trousers with a finger cuff, and its cover making bag and jacket are also big.". The two morphemes "Dao" and "Dun", which

constitute the word "Dao Dun", respectively describe the characteristics of this kind of dress from the perspectives of size and shape. The part of speech and semantics of the two morphemes are different, but the relationship between the two morphemes is parallel and juxtaposed, which is in line with the characteristics of combined compound words.

2.3.2 "Diao Dou"

No promotion is called Diao Dou(Volume 13).

Diao Dou, an ancient military utensil, was used as a cooking utensil during the day and as a watchman and warning signal at night."Diao" means "small but not predestined" "The rise without fate is called Diao Dou, while the clothes without fate are called Li, and the clothes without fate are called Li." As for the morpheme "dou", there are two versions: one is that "dou" is a unit of measurement, and the other is that its capacity is "dou""It's shaped like a cudgel. It's made of copper. It's not destined to receive a fight, so it's yundiao's fight.' The word "dou" is similar to "dou".

On the way and characteristics of word formation from the aspect of part of speech

2.4 From the perspective of part of speech, the formation of the disyllabic words in dialect is consistent with that of the disyllabic words in the pre Qin and Han Dynasties, that is, the two root morphemes of the disyllabic words are basically the same as that of the disyllabic words. In dialect, the number of disyllabic words in the form of "Verb + verb → verb" is the largest, followed by "name + name → name", and "shape + shape → shape" is the least.

2.4.1 Move + move → move

[Economy related]

Excess is called economy(Volume 7).

Erya Shiyan:"Ji, DUYE." Guangya shigu: "To cross, to cross." Both "involved" and "Ji" are synonymous with "Du".

2.4.1.1 Mou Mo

Mou Mo is strong. In the outer suburbs of Beiyan, if you work hard and encourage each other, you can call it Mou mo(Volume 7).

Qian Yi's dialect notes:"Zhe" and "Mou" are the same." Yupian • Libu:"Zhe, persuade and encourage." "Huainanzi Miao Chengxun" says: "How can I thank you?"High inducement injection:"Mo, I'm very

grateful." "Mou" and "Mo" both mean diligence and encouragement, which are synonymous with reuse.

2.4.1.2 "mín mián"

It's also a kind of culture. Qin yuedan. Zhao Yuehong. Wu and Yue's leisure strip phase is called "Bu Bu"(Volume 6).

In Qin Dynasty and Zhao Dynasty, the two words are synonymous."Taking off clothes and covering each other" means exerting.

2.4.1.3 "negative others"

Since the west of Guanxi and Longji, it used to be called "he", and those who carried things with donkeys, horses and camels were called "negative Tuo"(Volume 7).

"Negative others" in dialect notes is "negative Tuo". "Tuo is the same as Tuo. "Negative" means to carry things on the back"Er Mu comes to think about it, what's the coir and what's the Li. Both of them are verbs with the meaning of loading heavy things.

2.4.2 Name + name → name

2.4.2.1 "father and elder" "father and elder" "mother"

AI, elder also Southern Chu is called father, or father and elder It's called Fu Hu, it's called Mu Hu. She is called Fu Kao, and she is called Fu Fu(Volume 6).

"Father" is a respectful term for male elders" Today, I'm eating every meal, and I'm thinking about Julu. Does father know? "Lao" is also the honorific term for the old "Don't worry about leaving an old man, so as to keep my king. Here, the "father" and "old" are used together.

Ding Weifen's interpretation of dialect pronunciation:"The two voices of" Fu "and" Da "(the ancient pronunciation of DAI) turn. Today, it is said that the father is" Da "(the modern pronunciation). Or repeat it as "dada." "Father" and "Fu" are synonymous, both nouns.

Shuowen: Women's Department "Between the Yangtze River and the Huaihe River, the mother is called ti." Notes on Dialects"The sound of" Ti "and" Dad "is similar to that of "Fu". "Mu" and "Fu" are nouns.

2.4.2.2 "Li Huang"

Huang, from the pass to the East, is called Chuang he. From the West and close that yellow(Volume 8). Yellow is named for its color. Notes on Dialects"Erya

shiniao:"Yellow, chunque" Note:"It's dark and yellow, because it's named Yun.

2.4.3 Shape + shape → shape

2.4.3.1 "Xu Yu"

Warm, hot, dry.Wu Yue said it was warm(Volume 7). Guangya shigu: "Xu" and "Li". Notes on Dialects"The sound and meaning of" Lu "and" re "go hand in hand."In Yupian Huobu: "It's hot, it's dry. Both have the meaning of fierce fire.

At the same time, there are only a few joint dialect words whose part of speech is inconsistent with their morphemes.

2.4.3.2 "Hou Yu"

Happy(Volume 12).

Yupian Xinbu:"You are happy."Yu" and "Yu" are adjectives that describe color and happiness.

2.4.4 Noun + noun → form

"Lan lou"

The common people in southern Chu were poor in clothing and ugly in quilt, which was called Xujie. Or it's called rag split. Or ragged(Volume 3).

Shuowen Yibu: "I call it ragged. Ragged, no chance." Dialect Volume 4: "It's shabby. Clothes without fate are called rags. "Shabby" refers to a shabby tunic without hemming. Dialect Volume 4:"Clothes are called rags" "Fu Yi" is a kind of mending clothes. The two words are used together to describe the shabby appearance of clothes.

2.4.5 Form + form → move

"Wei Ying"

Wei Ying is angry. In the clear water of Korea outside Yan, Wei Ying is the one who scolds(Volume 7).

Dai Zhen and Qian Yi changed "Wei" to "Gu" in this article and the annotation. Dialect Volume 2:"From Guan to the west, between Qin and Jin Dynasties, the Wei Dynasty is a place where there is detail and tolerance." Guangya shigu: "Well, well." Qian Yi's dialect notes: "Win" is the same as "win". In a word, it is called "Yiying". "Ga" and "Ying" are both used to teach "Hao", which are adjectives. Here, "take the opposite as the meaning" and "Ga Ying" are used as verbs.

2.4.6 Form + form → name

"Average"

On average, Fu also. In the northern part of Yan

Dynasty and the northern suburb of Eastern Qi Dynasty, it is said that there is a balance between the two (Volume 7).

"Ping" and "Jun" are adjectives with the meaning of "Jun Ping, Qi Yi". Yi Gan: "The world is peaceful if you do what you want." Tang Kong Ying Da Shu: "It is said that all the people in the world can get their benefits, but they are not biased against the interests." "Average" Lianwen refers to a kind of taxation system and policy in ancient China.

2.4.7 Form + noun → NOUN

As mentioned above, "DaoDun".

2.4.8 Others

In some words, the meaning of a morpheme is controversial, which makes it impossible to determine the part of speech of a morpheme. For example, the word "Diao Dou" above has two meanings about the word "dou". In this case, the word "dou" is either a noun or a quantifier.

3 Conclusion

In terms of quantity, the number of combined dialect words in dialect is the third; From the aspect of part of speech, most of them are verbs, followed by nouns, and the least are adjectives; From the perspective of

structural types, there are three types: noun + noun → noun, verb + verb → verb, shape + shape → shape; From the perspective of word meaning, there are only two combinations of synonym and class meaning, but no antonym combination. The word order of the combined dialect words in dialect is basically fixed, which shows that the words in dialect have been basically solidified.

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