

VERBAL COMPLEXES IN CHINESE.

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0. Introduction

Lately in modern linguistics and, in particular, in Chinese linguistics increases an interest to a problem of lexical complexes's semantic features system, lexical formations, worth on border between dictionary and grammar, language and speech is observed. A formation of new compound lexical units by simple addition of elements is the typology feature of Chinese and other isolating languages.

The Verbal Complex is considered to be a version of lexical complexes, *representing a sequence of two or more verbs with one immediately following the other (V1 + V2)*. The combinations with modal verbs and verbs - prepositions and reduplications were not included in a circle of researched formations.

1. The structure of Verbal Complexes (VC).

The surface structure of verbal complexes are dissimilar, the results of it's study is the following:

1.1. The syllabic structure of VC can change from disyllabic and trisyllabic complexes up to more difficult units. Research has shown, that the absolute majority of VC is disyllabic, but the trisyllabic structure is more typical for resultative Verbal Complexes.

1.2. Verbal Complex formation is various. There are attributive (examples 1, 2), copulative (examples 3, 4), and resultative (examples 5, 6) models.

(1) Juanzhu "to assist by the donations, financially "

(to endow + to assist)

(2) Chensi "deeply to muse" (to be immersed + to muse)

- (3) Chaojia "to quarrel" (to cry + to counter)
- (4) Dashuan "to pack" (to weave + to bind)
- (5) Dangchu "to clear" (to rinse + to delete)
- (6) Chezou "to lead out smb., to withdraw smb."
(to recede + to go)

1.3 Two models of VC depend on lexical and grammatical significance of the whole complex:

- a) $V_1 + V_2 = V$

Chenchi "to blame smb." (to quarrel + to blame) - a copulative complex

Daqiang "to rob" (to beat + to take away)

Paosan "to scatter" (to run + to part, to separate) - resultative complexes.

- b) $V_1 + V_2 = N$

Lian'ai "love" (to love + to love)

Baoguo "parcel" (to wrap up + to pack).

- c) $V_1 + V_2 = V = N$

Qipian "to deceive" ("deception". (to deceive + to deceive)

Usually it is a copulative VC.

1.4. The order of complex components can be fixed or not. For example, verbal complexes with the alternative order of components:

- a) Dapei "to combine" (to incorporate + to select)

Peida - the meaning of the word does not vary.

- b) Aixi "to value smb. or to protect smb."

Xiai "to love" The meanings of the words are similar, its are close synonyms.

2. The semantic relations between VC's components.

2.1. The analysis of the Dictionary of new words (Xiandai hanyu cidian bubian, Beijing, 1989) arrives us to a conclusion about high activity (efficiency) of verb-verb constructions in modern Chinese

1) $R_1 (X_1, X_2) = \langle\langle X_1 \& X_2 \rangle\rangle$ The relation of summation.

The significance of a complex is a connected set of component meanings.

Minchu "to eradicate" (to disappear + to destroy)

Beijia "to increase" (to intensify + to add)

Daqiang "to rob" (to beat + to take away)

2) $R_2 (X_1, X_2) = \langle\langle X_1 \rangle\rangle = \langle\langle X_2 \rangle\rangle$ The relation of duplication with intensification.

Cizhu "to assist by money" (to assist + to assist)

3) $R_3 (X_1, X_2) = \langle\langle X_1 (X_2) \rangle\rangle$ The relation of absorption.

One component of the complex loses its own meaning.

Daonian "to pray" (to pray + to think, to read)

Gouche "to come to an arrange" (to come to an arrange + to tear)

4) $R_4 (X_1, X_2) = \langle\langle \text{the re-understood, generalized } X_1 + X_2 \rangle\rangle$ The relation of re-understanding on the basis of intermediate generalization of sense (summation - generalization - re-understanding).

Kaishuan "to play a trick on smb." (to boil + to rinse - to boil & to rinse - to play a trick on smb.)

5) $R_5 (X_1, X_2) = \langle\langle \text{the action } X_2 \text{ has taken place under the action, designated } X_1 \rangle\rangle$. The 'cause and effect' relation.

Dangchu "to clear" (to rinse + to delete)

6) $R_6 (X_1, X_2) = \langle\langle Y \rangle\rangle$ These are idiomatic complexes.

Dusai "to enclose" (to eradicate + to squeeze)

Chenyuan "to bear smb. a grudge" (to be angry + to take offence)

Panzhai "to descend from high achievements" (to climb + to take away)

2.2. The research of the VC semantic structure in some cases confirms the impossibility of differentiation of compounds and phrases. There are some semantic relations between components of Verbal Complexes, which establish, is it a compound word, or not.

a) The relations between components of VC, one of the components seems to lose its meaning (the grammaticalization of component):

Wangji "to forget" (to forget + to remember)

Biaomai "to sell on nominal value" (to mark + to sell)

b) The relations of duplication:

Chaorang "to make a hubbub, to be noisy" (to make a noise + to make a noise)

c) The idiomatic relations:

Yingxiang "to influence" (to cast a shadow + to sound)

Churu "to visit" (to go out + to enter)

3. The component analysis of Verbal Complexes (the semantic group of verbs of thinking).

This kind of analysis gives us the more complete description of the VC formation in modern Chinese and reveals their paradigmatic structure. We used two methods: definition and step by step identification.

The analysis leaned on comparison, integration and analysis of the information, extracted from dictionary definitions of researched group of words.

The semantic components of a non-polysemantic word and a semantic variant of polysemantic word form an hierarchy. All verbs of group contain in their meanings (and definitions) generic and specific components. The verbal group was studied completely, then we analyse Verbal Complexes (their paradigmatic and syntagmatic structure).

The semantic group of verbs of thinking was made up by making extracts from the dictionaries *Xiandai hanyu cidian* (Beijing 1987), *Tongyici cilin* (Shanghai 1985), *The Big Chinese-Russian dictionary* (Moscow 1984), *The Big Russian-Chinese dictionary* (Beijing 1986), other linguistic dictionaries of Modern Chinese. We selected the verbs, which definitions contain a word Xiang "to