



A Study of Overlapping Words in Shanxi Dialect—Take the Adjective Perspective as an Example

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Abstract: Many adjectives in Shanxi dialect are in overlapping forms. This is the biggest difference between it and Mandarin, because there are very few overlapping adjectives in Mandarin. These overlapping adjectives partially overlap as a whole, and some overlap partially, but many overlapping forms are integrated overlaps generated at one time, and only a small part is formed after multiple evolutions. We can understand the characteristics of word formation in the Western dialect of Wuxiang Mountain with the study of Shanxi's adjective overlap.

Keywords: Shanxi Dialect; Adjective; Overlapping Study

According to the current research, Shanxi's overlapping adjectives do not have phonetic overlap, nor do they have overlapping segments. Most of them are morpheme overlaps. The following analysis will be based on the two major parts of morpheme and segment overlap. The syllables in the text will be replaced by capital letters, where A and B represent morphemes, while the affixes are replaced by X and Y. When the letters overlap, the syllables also overlap.

1. Morpheme overlap

1.1 Lexical morpheme overlap

There are 8 overlapping forms of lexical morpheme overlap, which are as follows:

1.1.1 “AA的” style

The basic form “A” are all monosyllabic adjectives, and their characteristic is that they can be independently formed into words. Most monosyllabic adjectives in Shanxi can be overlapped, for example:

long /big /round /thin

If you want to overlap monosyllabic adjectives with “AA”, you need to use “的” as a suffix. The two cannot be distinguished. If there is no suffix “的”, some of “AA”'s part of speech will be transformed into a noun (most of “AA's” have no Corresponding noun “AA” formula), the following will also list this phenomenon, try to compare:

(1) Words whose part of speech is an adjective

粉粉的 (pink adj.) /白白的 (white adj.) /绿绿的 (green adj.) /黄黄的 (yellow adj.) 长长的 (long adj.) /高高的 (high adj.)

(2) Words whose part of speech is a noun

粉粉 (pink n.) /白白 (white n.) /绿绿 (green n.) 黄黄 (yellow n.) /长长 (long n.) /高高 (high n.)

1.1.2 “AA家” style

It can be seen that the suffix “的” of “AA” is related. According to Danqing Liu 's point of view, “AA” and “的” are generated at one time and can be included in the category of comprehensive overlap, that is, they are overlapping while combining additional means.

悄悄家 (soundlessly) /远远家 (far away) /少少家 (a little) /慢慢家 (slow)

In the above, “家” are all suffixes, which have the same meaning as “的” in the adjectives of status. This form is a one-time integrated overlap, that is, two types of means of overlap and subsequent addition are used at the same time.

1.1.3 “AABB” style

In a basic sense, this form is the same as Mandarin, but its overlapping range is obviously wider than that of Mandarin.

凑凑合合 (scratchy) /迷迷瞪瞪 (logy) /疯疯张张 (crazy)

This overlapping form is the same as the “scattered and overlapping” explained by Danqing Liu , and it can also be interpreted as combining the newly-added form with each part by attaching separately, making the basic form unable to maintain the original integrity.

1.1.4 “ABAB的” style

黧黑黧黑的 (black) /白亮白亮的 (bright white) /黑绿黑绿的 (black and green)

The overlap type is also a one-time integrated overlap, and the overlap and the suffix “的” will be generated at the same time.

1.1.5 “AAB” style

This form is relatively rare, so there is no basic form, and it is a whole. “AB” cannot form a vocabulary. Only one case has been found at this stage, which can be included in the category of word formation overlap: 小小哒 (young or small)

In this form, “小小” belongs to the word, and the overlapping part modifies the following syllable. The two major means of overlap and bias will act and be generated at the same time, and are formed after partial overlap and one generation. of.

1.1.6 “AAB(的)” style

In this form, “A” and “B” both have the role of undertaking the lexical meaning, and “BB” overlaps, but also reflects the image meaning. Based on the structural relationship, it can be divided into two categories: “(AB+B)的” and “A+(BB+)”.

Words with the style of “(AB+B)的” 灰蒙蒙的 (overcast) /亮闪闪的 (glittering) /水灵灵的 (watery)

“AB” in the above overlapping formula can also be a word if it exists alone, and “BB(的)” can also be a word, that is, a comprehensive overlap generated by overlapping and additional two types of means at the same time, “ABB的” can be interpreted as partial overlap.

Words with the style of “A+(BB的)”

老长长的 (quite long) /老粗粗的 (quite thick) /老深深的 (quite deep) /老厚厚的 (quite thick)

Regardless of the structural relationship, this form is partially overlapping. In the above overlapping formula, “BB的” can form a vocabulary, and “A” mainly modifies the overlapping component “BB的”, so it is also included in the category of partial overlap.

Both of the above structures need to add the suffix “的” to form a word.

1.1.7 “ABAC” style

In this type of form, “B” and “C” are of great significance, and the two are generally unable to form a word. Generally:

轻声轻气 (Softly) /虎头虎脑 (Strong and steady) /特低特拉 (Tè dī tè lā)

First, it should be noted that the formula is partial overlap, and secondly, the main feature of the formula is in parallel, there are overlapping dual characteristics, can be included in the quasi-overlap: based on the meaning level, the two are not much different, such as “和声”, “和气” is synonymous union^[1]

1.2 Overlapping of the affix

Shandong dialect has many state adjectives, which are accompanied by overlapping affixes probably have the following 6 styles:

1.2.1 “AXX” style

笨出出 (stupid adj.) /白寡寡 (snowy adj.) /黑黢黢 (dark adj.)

The root “A” is generally derived from adjective lexical lexicons, only a small number of which are derived from auto-lexical lexicons or from noun lexical lexicons. This form can be called partial overlap, or a combination of root and affix.

1.2.2 “AYXX” style

“Y” here is phenotypic, no practical meaning, added to the vocabulary, can form a degree of light, do not agree with and other grammatical significance based on subjective level, can be used to adjust the phoneme, create a relaxed tone effect.^[2]

灰不出出 (gray adj.) /白圪通通 (bright adj.) /甜圪生生 (honeyed adj.) /甜不滋滋 (sweet adj.)

2. The segments overlap

2.1 “A also A” type

In this overlapping formula, “also” represents the corresponding concoction of “one”, which belongs to a four-word phrase of a fixed overlapping class, such as:

寡了也寡 (Guǎle yě guǎ) /白了也白 (Báile yě bái) /楞了也楞 (Léngle yě léng)

2.2 “A 也不 A” style

“A nor A” can be interpreted as “not at all” in contrast to the above, this form is generally present in the opposite, the “A” in the equation is mostly antonyms, can be regarded as partial overlap. Like what:

冷也不冷 (Lěng yě bù lěng) /黑也不黑 (Hēi yě bù hēi) /淡也不淡 (Dàn yě bù dàn)

3. Conclusion

Shanxi dialect has a variety of overlapping adjectives, but there is no simple speech overlap, in which there are a total of 17 kinds of lexical, segment overlapping, most of the overlap is a survival, only a small number of affix repetition needs to be generated many times. Affix overlap is generally the suffix portion of an overlapping sound, and only a small number of it is an integral or decentralized overlap with the lexicon. Segment overlaps are all syntactic-related overlaps. It can be seen that only a comprehensive study of overlapping words in mountain western dialects based on typological framework can summarize their characteristics and form a more comprehensive understanding of such words.

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