



 Research Article

METHODS OF MAKING TERMS OF WOODWORKING

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ABSTRACT

In linguistics, a lot of research has been done on the study of the terminological systems of literary language lexicon, the vocabulary of vernacular speech and dialects, many monographs and pamphlets have been published, there are a number of articles. But if the lexical richness of the Chinese language is called a whole system, a number of lexical layers that need to be studied as part of a whole are waiting to be resolved. One of such layers is the terminology of woodworking, which is now used in the field of woodworking, home appliances, which has become a technologically advanced, mechanized advanced industry. Some works provide information on terms in various fields, but the woodworking lexicon of the Chinese language has not yet been studied as a holistic terminological system.

KEYWORDS

Term, carpentry, joinery, word formation, affixation, prefixation

INTRODUCTION

The lexical system of woodworking refers to the lexical units used in about twenty woodworking industries, such as carpentry, wood carving, furniture, that is, wood products, various professions in woodworking, business process names, and so on.

A term is a means of recording, storing concepts related to a particular science or profession, and passing on to others the knowledge, experience, technical skills, and competencies accumulated in that field. Therefore, the development of science, technology, social relations increases the theoretical and practical value of the terms.

A term is the precise naming of a concept. Linguist G. Shuhard said that the uncertainty and confusion in terminology is equal to the management of a steamship in the district. Clarity in the use of the term does not happen immediately, it does happen over the years through selection, regulation, and finally unification and standardization.

The accuracy and rigidity of the terms indicate the level of science, education, culture of this nation.

The lack of elaboration and regulation of terms also affects the style of speech.

There are several norms for the use of term selection in each language:

- 1) To have the same meaning of terms;
- 2) Not to use two different terms to express the same concept;

- 3) The term is a precise expression of the concept (depending on the function, shape, color, etc.);
- 4) The term should be concise and not overly broad;
- 5) Not to use foreign language terms without words in the native language;
- 6) The term corresponds to the same language system (the ability to make and form compounds and pronunciation, etc.).

MAIN PART

- 1) Word formation is an independent branch of linguistics (such as lexicology, grammar) that studies new word formation, word formation techniques, and phenomena related to word formation in general.
- 2) The term word formation is applied to two different phenomena: 1) in general, the phenomenon of word formation, word formation; 2) refers to the branch of linguistics that studies the phenomena associated with word formation.
- 3) Making a word means creating a new word in any way. In the process of language development, as well as in its lexicon, grammatical structure and other areas, there are various changes in the field of word formation. For example, the active or passive types of word formation may vary in different periods.



4) The word can have both general and specific meanings, as well as its own and figurative meanings, but the same words have the same meaning. Such words are used in science, professions. A word that means the name of a single object or concept is called a term.

A term (from the Latin "terminus" - boundary, territory) - can be a word or phrase that is clearly expressed in any field and compared with other concepts. Unlike words that exist in general communication, the terms have a unique meaning in their area of use. The terms are incorporated into a specific terminological system, i.e. they belong to a specific lexical system of the language.

The Chinese carpentry terminology contains many lexical units that have been used in the distant past and are still used today. Over time, certain changes in the meanings of some woodworking lexemes have occurred, and many new terms have emerged.

The concept of "woodworking" has the following definition: "Wood sawing, the profession of making various wooden products."

According to Zhang Xiaoming, an associate professor at Shandong Province University in China, in his monography titled "Chinese Furniture": Chinese industries such as woodworking, carpentry, furniture making, wood carving have been developing since ancient times, and to this day it has been raised to the level of art. In Europe and America and other countries of the world, Chinese wood carving products are highly valued and interest in it is increasing day by day.

The Chinese woodworking industry is a very ancient type of profession, the development of advanced science and technology has also affected this industry, and since the 50s of the twentieth century, the industry has become a mechanized industry. It includes such areas as house-building, car-building, boat-building, cabinet-making, door-making, grill-making, furniture-making. Terms that are common to all industries are also used, as only wood raw materials are processed in these industries [1].

Word formation (构词法) - is an independent branch of linguistics that studies new word formation, word formation methods and tools. The main task of this section is to determine the structure of words in the language and the methods of their construction.

In Chinese linguistics, two types of lexical units are described in the word-formation system - that is, simple and complex words.

A word that has only one lexical meaning is called a simple word. Simple words consist of a single morpheme, phonetically the main part is a single syllable.

A certain part of the terms of the carpentry field belongs to simple words with one syllable. For example:

刃-ren - blade

锯 - saw, sawing

钉 - hobnail, nail down

刨 - jointer, whittle

Word (simple word) – 词 (单音词) - is a linguistic unit with complex properties. It is one of the important units of the Chinese language, occupies a central place in its lexical system, and has a complex relationship with concepts such as syllable, morpheme, and hieroglyph. In Chinese, words are divided into syllables, just like in Russian or Uzbek. However, the role of the syllable in these languages is not the same. In the Uzbek language, not every syllable has a lexical meaning, but in the Chinese language, on the contrary, one syllable has a complete meaning. Thus, from the point of view of the Chinese language, a syllable is not only a sound, but also a unit of meaning. From this it can be concluded that in Chinese, syllabification corresponds to morphological distribution, so the morpheme from the point of view of the Chinese language is sometimes called a syllabic morpheme.

Words consisting of one syllable are called monosyllabic, words consisting of two syllables are called compound words of two, three and four syllables. Two-, three-, and four-syllable words are conducted with the term «复音词» in Chinese linguistics. In the ancient Chinese language, almost all words were monosyllabic, and complex words were very few. And in modern Chinese, «复音词», that is, the number of complex words has increased dramatically, so that the number of two-syllable words is equal to the number of simple one-syllable words.

However, in the composition of carpentry terms that we are considering, simple words made up a small percentage compared to compound words.

Word formation is an independent branch of linguistics that studies new word formation, word formation methods and tools. Determining the composition of words in the language and their methods of formation is the main task of this department. By any means, creating a new word is called word formation.

There are different ways of forming words in modern Chinese. In the lexicology of the Chinese language, complex words are formed by methods such as composition, affixation, reduplication, contraction.

Scientist E.D. Polivanov is considered to be the first to study the methods of formation of words in the Chinese language lexicon. He showed the existence of Chinese word structure and attempted to relate Chinese word structure to its morphological description. E.D. Polivanov comes to the conclusion that compound word formation in Chinese linguistics occurs mainly by adding words.

In the construction of complex words in the field of carpentry in modern Chinese, the composition method is mainly embodied as the primary method.

In general linguistics, **the composition** method means the formation of new words as a result of combining several (two or more) words or bases.

The method of forming a word from two or more base morphemes is called composition method. Word formation mainly studies the form of compound word structure.

There are 2 types of composition method models in Chinese, which are as follows:

- 1) Attributive model of composition method;
- 2) Copulative model of composition method.

During the linguistic analysis of carpentry terms, we can see that copulative and attributive models of complex word formation are relatively effective and efficient.

Attributive model

In the scientific works of some linguists, this model is also referred to as the identifiable model.

When forming a complex word based on the attributive model, usually the first of the two word components defines and describes the second (or vice versa) component. In words made on the basis of this model, the main and identifiable component are distinguished. We can see that the relationship between the two morphemes has an attributive meaning, and one defines and becomes subordinate to the other. We can express this in several ways, for example:

A→B

圆锯 - yuan ju - electric saw with a circular shape
(圆 - yuan - circular + 锯ju - appa);

电钻-dian zuan - electric drill (engraver) (电 - dian - electr + 钻 - zuan - engraver);

The analysis of the words made on the basis of the attributive model showed that the repetition of the common component is observed in the lexical units where the property of this model is calculated. The repetitive component in these lexical units is also common in other complex word structures [2].

Among the carpentry terms, there are also the names of trees as raw materials for a number of wood materials, which are lexical units based on this model. For example, 树 - the tree morpheme recurs in a number of tree names:

松树 songshu - pine tree (song - pine + shu - tree)

桦树 huashu - birch tree (hua - birch + shu - tree)

AB→A

木材胶-mu cai jiao - wood glue (木材 - mu cai - wood + 胶 - jiao - glue);

镂花锯—lou hua ju patterned saw (a saw used for carving patterns) (镂花 - lou hua - carving pattern + 锯ju - saw);

长方木 changfangmu - beam (Changfang - a right rectangle + mu - wood);

In addition to the artificial words, there are also a number of word combinations that are included in the series of terms, and their structural structure shows that they are made on the basis of the attributive model. These word combinations are made according to the AV→SD model of the attributive model.

For example:

木雕产品 - muke chanpin

木材加工 - mucai jiagong

Copulative model

The copulative model is one of the most productive models of Chinese compound word formation [3].

A new lexical unit created on the basis of this model is called a complex unit. Lexical units formed in the copulative model in Chinese are mainly two-syllable compound words.

Chinese linguists Chen Yiwen and Yu Pinlar, while analyzing complex words of the copulative type, noted that some of these lexical units represent a phrase with a "dense" content [4].

According to the definition of A.L. Semenas, "The lexical units calculated as a feature of this model are mutually equal and joint, and the morphemes in a single complex word are equally connected semantically and syntactically-functionally." [5]

Complex word components consist of independent lexical units and are among the freely used words in the modern Chinese language [6]. In this case, a new lexical unit is formed on the basis of equal connection between two root morphemes. According to V. I. Gorelov, the copulative model is divided into several types according to the way in which equally connected morphemes are connected, that is, it is divided into aggregative, generalizing, synonymous, antonymic and isolated types [7].

Our topic is "Linguistic analysis of carpentry terms in the Chinese language", according to the results of the analysis of a number of complex words, it is observed that the number of lexical units made on the basis of this model is also large [8]. For example,

树木 shumu- trees (树- tree + 木- wood);

刨花- bao hua – shavings (刨 – bao – hobnail, nail down + 花 – hua – flower);

木刻 muke- wood carving (mu - wood + ke - carve);

Thus, according to the analysis of carpentry terms, the method of composition is considered to be one of the most productive methods of word formation. A number of lexical units related to carpentry, furniture making, and woodworking trades were made with each of the two models of the composition method. Based on the copulative model, mainly product names and types of carpentry activities were made, while the attributive model was mainly active in making names of wood raw materials and material names [9].

Morphological and lexical-morphological method of forming terms

Affixation is the second most productive form of word formation in Chinese. Affixation and semi-affixation are seen by Chinese linguists as separate ways of word formation. Affixation is considered a morphological method of word formation, while semi-affixation is considered a lexical-morphological method [10].

The method of affixation is the joining of distant affixes. Affixes are morphemes that have a grammatical meaning. Affixes do not exist separately from nouns, they are added to the root and used to form nouns and modify nouns. Affixes

include prefixes, suffixes, and semisuffixes. The prefix method is not very effective in forming terms in this field.

V. I. Gorelov's treatise "Lexicology of the Chinese Language" recognizes that suffixes such as 字, 儿, 头 are very productive in forming nouns and gives the following definition:

Affixal morpheme 字 forms words expressing subjectivity, mainly belonging to the noun group. It is the most productive morpheme. It is widely used in the lexicon of words and terms that are active in general circulation. This morpheme accounts for 83.5% of the terminological lexicon of various fields [11].

The 头 morpheme is a suffixal morpheme that mainly refers to concrete objects, mostly round and oval-shaped object names without sharp corners. Unlike the suffix 字, this morpheme is relatively unproductive.

CONCLUSION

There is only one lexical unit among carpentry terms. Mutou - wood.

Thus, the most productive suffixes among the terms carpentry, woodworking, and furniture making are the morphemes 字 and the relatively unproductive morphemes 头.

Thus, according to the linguistic analysis of modern Chinese carpentry terms, the following conclusions were drawn:

The modern Chinese language covers such fields as woodworking, furniture making, and pattern carving, which are similar to carpentry;

Since only wood raw materials are processed in these industries, terms common to all industries were used;

The terms of carpentry, woodworking, furniture making, and pattern carving are divided according to the name of the product, the type of activity, and the name of the raw material;

Carpentry terms have been found to have the same structural properties as other water categories;

From the point of view of structure, the terms of this field are analyzed divided into simple and compound terms;

Each type of term has its own method of formation, composition and affixation methods were analyzed based on primary methods;

Affixation and affixation of affixation in the Chinese language are second only to the composition method in terms of productivity.

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