

ABOUT ADJECTIVATION OF PARTICIPLES IN CHINESE

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Annotation: *This article explores some aspects of participles in the Chinese language. The most common and productive adjectivation is based on the verb, which turns into an adjective only in the form of a particular participle, which is manifested in the loss or change of functions of the grammatical categories of the latter – type, tense and voice, as well as in the loss of verb control. As a result of this process, so-called adjectivated participles are formed. As a result of the analysis conducted, we have concluded that the functional modification of participles in the Chinese language is considered one of the commonly encountered phenomena of transitivity.*

Key words: *Adjective, adjectivation, verb, grammatical categories.*

In some languages, especially in languages that are characterized by poorly developed word forms, you can observe cases of the so-called transition of a lexical unit from one part of speech to another. A word belonging to one lexical and grammatical category, as a result of changing its position in the sentence and the associated other verbal environment, as it were, passes into another lexical and grammatical category, changes its categorical affiliation. Thus, between words there is a peculiar exchange of functional features inherent in individual parts of speech.

Chinese is traditionally classified as a group of isolating languages. These languages are characterized by a lack of inflection, grammatical significance of word order, and a weak juxtaposition of significant and service words. It is worth noting that the absence of external grammatical features in most Chinese words, formally expressed signs of categorical affiliation, and therefore indicators of their syntactic purpose seriously complicates the syntactic analysis of the sentence. Often, lexical units that occupy the same position in the sentence structure, because of their lexical meaning, perform the functions of different members of the sentence.

The verbalization type of conversion phenomenon in Chinese is very different from other languages. In particular, the following features of ennoblement in the Chinese language can be distinguished:

1. Most words of this type form complex verbs.
2. The process of ennoblement occurs most often with the help of nouns, i.e. according to the model [noun-verb].
3. Verbs can be combined with morphemes and suffixes to form different verb forms.

The principle of word combinations in the formation of complex verbs can significantly narrow the semantic possibilities of the word to some extent. This, in turn,

creates difficulties in determining the meaning of words and presents a need to study the semantics of the Chinese text in order to correctly perceive them¹².

The most common and productive adjectivation is based on the verb, which turns into an adjective only in the form of a particular participle, which is manifested in the loss or change of functions of the grammatical categories of the latter – type, tense and voice, as well as in the loss of verb control. As a result of this process, so-called adjectivated participles are formed¹³. A.M. Peshkovsky notes that any adjective can replace a noun, but the complete assimilation of an adjective to a noun can only be if this adjective does not occur in the language as an adjective. The transition narrows the meaning of the adjective; context plays an important role in this process¹⁴.

Адъектив Adjectival (Latin “adjicere” – to add) - an adjective.

Adjectivation is the formation of adjectives as a result of conversion (a special type of semantic and grammatical word formation) based on the forms of other parts of speech. The conversion is based on the use of the word in the secondary function. More often they are called “verbal adjectives”¹⁵.

Accordingly, we can distinguish adjectivation as “individual transitivity” in the language. Since words related to different parts of speech can freely pass into the category of adjectives.

A phrase with an adjective is a noun phrase with an adjective as the main component¹⁶.

Adjectivation of participles is considered as follows: as a verb form, an independent part of speech, or as a procedural adjective. The question of adjectivation usually considers the participle as a verb form or as an independent part of speech. If we consider the participle to be an adjective, then the question of adjectivation cannot be raised, since the formation of participles is already the adjectivation of the verb base. Being adjective formations, participles in the process of their semantic development do not pass from a verb to an adjective, but from the procedural variety of an adjective to the category of qualitative adjectives, and in the same way as relative adjectives pass into qualitative adjectives¹⁷.

Reasons for adjectivation:

1) the presence in the main grammatical meaning of the participle of the contradiction “between action as a process, movement and feature, property as a relatively stable quantity”. This contradiction is the starting point of adjectivation, which depends on the struggle of two components of the content plan (actions and properties).

2) the presence of grammatical categories of type, tense, voice and case, which are no longer combined in any other morphological forms;

3) use of participles in preposition and without dependent words¹⁸.

¹² Шахаева А. А. К проблеме изучения грамматической категории вида китайского глагола отечественными лингвистами // Вестник Бурятского государственного университета. – Улан-Удэ., 2009. – С. 231.

¹³ Розенталь Д.Э., Теленкова М.А. Справочник по русскому языку. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: «Оникс», 2003. – С. 16

¹⁴ Пешковский, А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М., 2001. – С. 134.

¹⁵ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.: «Пилигрим», 2010. – С. 24.

¹⁶ Газикова, Л. Р. Структурная представленность адъективных словосочетаний в русском и ингушском языках // Молодой ученый. – 2018. – № 51 (237). – С. 201.

¹⁷ Акай О. М. О грамматической норме в современном русском языке // Строительство 2015: Строительство. Дороги. Транспорт: материалы Международной научно-практической конференции. Ростов-на-Дону: Редакционно-издательский центр РГСУ, 2015. – С.162.

¹⁸ Виноградов В. В. Избранные труды. Исследования по русской грамматике. М.: «Наука», 1975. – С.121.

V. A. Bogoroditsky refers participles to subordinate parts of speech that have their own meaning. In his opinion, the participle is “the formation of adjectives from the verb with the retention of some verbal properties”, which allows it to occupy “an intermediary position between the verb and the adjective”¹⁹.

V. V. Lopatin considers this question from a synchronous position: “Adjectivation of participles is, first of all, the presence of some adjective meanings within the category of participles, which does not lead to the appearance of new words – adjectives. The gradual isolation of new homonyms on the basis of the development of adjective meanings of individual participles is a lexical and diachronic phenomenon”²⁰.

As we can see, the participle denotes a sign of time and is associated with the action that is performed or to which the object is subjected. The adjective has no relation to the action performed at the moment of time. And an adjective formed from a participle is often not used in the predicative function.

Examples of transposition using the [verb – adjective] model.

1. He’s my favorite person/我爱她 - I love it

In the first sentence, the word 爱 is placed before the defined word or complement and becomes an adjective. And, of course, in this sentence, the position of the adjective is also significantly influenced by the service particle — —In the second sentence, 爱 performs the function of a verb, since it is preceded by the pronoun 他, and thus are the main members of the sentence.

2. 讨厌的天天 tired weather

你真讨厌! how obnoxious you are!

你多么讨厌! how persistent you are!

他使大家家讨厌 everyone is tired of him

令人讨厌的气味 disgusting smell

讨厌恶作剧 hate bad jokes

我讨厌和道道 I hate dealing with him

In the examples using the word 讨厌, you can see two categorical attributes of the same word. So, for example, in the first phrase 讨厌 refers to a part of speech adjective, this is facilitated by the defined word 天 in relation to 讨厌, or in other examples where the word occupies the position of an adjective, you can select the upcoming words that strengthen the position of the adjective as: 真 (really) and 多么 (such, so). These words are usually placed before the adjective and verb and give the sentence an expressive color. Hence, it is clear to which part of speech the word belongs. In the fourth and fifth sentences, the word is influenced by the causative verbs 使 and 令. Causative verbs as a functional and semantic category of verbal vocabulary have a complex semantic structure, in which the semantics of influence is dominant. G. A. Zolotova defines causativity as “the expression of causal relations in which the impact of a subject or event causes an action,

¹⁹ Богородицкий В. А. Общий курс русской грамматики. – М.: Государственное социально-экономическое изд-во, 1935. – С.104.

²⁰ Лопатин В.В. Транспозиция // Русский язык: энциклопедия. Изд. 2-е, перераб. и доп. – М.: Большая российская энциклопедия; Дрофа, 1997. – С.505.

state, or change in the quality of another subject”, and believes that “the meaning of the impact of subjects, what causes changes in objects and determines the appearance of new situations is called causative in linguistics”²¹. If a sentence contains a noun or complement, the word is mostly defined as a verb.

Most linguists who consider transposition in the word formation system to be a component of nominative derivation, when a derived language sign is created with a lexical meaning that is extremely close, but still different from the source of derivation. The absence of external grammatical features in most Chinese words, formally expressed signs of categorical affiliation, and therefore indicators of their syntactic purpose seriously complicate the syntactic analysis of the sentence. Often, lexical units that occupy the same position in the sentence structure, because of their lexical meaning, perform the functions of different members of the sentence²².

Thus, the question of adjectivation of participles is a study of one of the most difficult questions of transitivity, since language is richer than any schemes, and adjectivation and permeate its entire system, holding together its individual parts²³. And in many cases, the adjectivated participle is enriched with grammatical features of the adjective, in particular, it acquires the ability to form analytical forms of degrees of comparison. The question of adjectivation of participles is the study of one of the most difficult questions of transitivity, since language is richer than any schemes, and adjectivation and permeate its entire system, connecting its individual links.

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²¹ Золотова Г. А., Онипенко Н. К., Сидорова М. Ю. Коммуникативная грамматика русского языка. – М., 2004. – С. 276.

²² Карпека Д. А. Синтаксис китайского языка: единицы и структуры. – М.: «Вост. Экспресс», 2019. – 504.

²³ Шанский Н. М. Правописание наречий // Вопросы русской орфографии / отв. ред. В. В. Виноградов. М.: Институт русского языка АН СССР, 1964. – С. 43.

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