

# Words of Standard Chinese

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名盡記載  
前後載省是  
柳書後一帖半已觀印前除一  
八開元商  
僧權即謝帖懷珍重帖稿元此  
陪



# Morphology

- Word: the smallest free form found in language.
  - Affixation
  - Compounding
  - Reduplication
  - Person, Number, Gender
  - Tense and Aspect

# Morpheme

- The smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function.
- Free morpheme: a word by itself
  - windows
- Bound morpheme: must be attached to another element
  - windows
- An English word could have one or more morphemes: hunt-er-s

# Free and bound morphemes in Chinese

- Free morphemes:
  - 好 hao “good”: 好人 haoren “good people”,  
好妈妈 hao mama “good mother”
- Bound morphemes:
  - -zi
    - 孩子 haizi “child” 筷子 kuaizi “chopsticks”
    - 椅子 yizi “chair” 桌子 zhuozi “table”
  - -hua
    - 国际化 guojihua “globalization”
    - 现代化 xiandaihua modernization

# Chinese ‘Word’

- 他喝了一口**水**。
  - ta he le yi kou shui
  - he drink **PF** one **CL** water
  - ‘He took a sip of water.’
- No space between characters within one sentence.
- Sentences are separated by a period.

# Where Does A Word End?

- Verb + Object construction

- 吃饭 chi-fan              eat-rice        ‘to eat’  
◦ 唱歌 chang-ge              sing-song     ‘to sing’

- A verb? A verbal phrase?

# Compounding

- Old Chinese (771BC)
  - Morphemes were monosyllabic
  - 人之初，性本善
  - Human POSS beginning, nature origin good
- Modern Chinese
  - Preference toward disyllabic words
  - 人出生时，本性是善良的
  - human born time nature be good
  - ‘when a human was born, (one’s) nature was good originally.’

# Compound Nouns

- 90% with N on the right

- 导弹 dao-dan      guide-bullet      ‘missile’
- 火山 huo-shan      fire-mountain      ‘volcano’
- 铅笔 qian-bi      lead-pen      ‘pencil’
- 篮球 lan-qiу      basket-ball      ‘basketball’
- 笔记本 biji-ben      note-book      ‘notebook’
- 电脑 dian-nao      electric-brain      ‘computer’
- 电影 dian-ying      electric-picture      ‘movie’

# Compound Verbs

- 85% with V on the left
  - 吸入 xi-ru inhale-enter ‘to breathe in’
  - 示威 shi-wei show-strength ‘to demonstrate’
  - 疑心 yi-xin doubt-heart ‘to suspect’
  - 打车 da-che hit-vehicle “to call a cab”
  - 打电话 da-dianhua hit-telephone “to make a phone call”
  - 打水 da-shui hit-water “to fetch water”
  - 打饭 da-fan hit-rice “to get food (usually in a school cafeteria)”

# Nominal Modification

- bei ‘cup’
  - 茶杯 cha-bei tea-cup ‘tea cup’
  - 酒杯 jiu-bei wine-cup ‘wine glasses’
  - 水杯 shui-bei water-cup ‘water glasses’
- hua ‘flower’
  - 雪花 xue-hua snow-flower ‘snow flakes’
  - 水花 shui-hua water-flower ‘water spray’
  - 红花 hong-hua red-flower ‘red flower’

# Verb-Adj Compounds

- Resultative construction

- 打破 da-po hit-broken ‘to break’
- 打败 da-bai hit-lost ‘to defeat’
- 做完 zuo-wan do-complete ‘to finish’
- 用尽 yong-jin use-depleted ‘to use up’

# X-X Compounds

- Compounds that contain two morphemes with similar meanings
  - N-N:
    - 语言 yu-yan “language”
    - 书籍 shu-ji “book”
    - 图画 tu-hua “picture”
    - 教育 jiao-yu “education”
  - V-V:
    - 调查 diao-cha “to investigate”
    - 研究 yan-jiu “to research”
    - 支持 zhi-chi “to support”
    - 教育 jiao-yu ‘to teach’

# X-X Compounds

- Compounds that contain two morphemes with similar meanings
  - Adj-Adj:
    - 光辉 guang-hui “radiant”
    - 肃穆 su-mu “solemn”
    - 神圣 shen-sheng “sacred”
    - 懒惰 lan-duo “lazy”

# Make a Guess!

- tiao-wu      jump-dance \_\_\_\_\_
- jie-jue      untie-resolve \_\_\_\_\_
- mai-mai      buy-sell \_\_\_\_\_
- wang-yuan-jing look-far-glass \_\_\_\_\_

# Affixes

- Prefix
  - unhappy, disapprove, bi/tri-cycle
- Suffix
  - manageable, refusal, bookish
- Inflectional affix
  - walked, newer, buns
- Derivational affix
  - establishment, joyful, joyfulness.

# Exercise: Tell inflectional affixes apart from derivational affixes:

- teacher \_\_\_\_\_
- Bob's house \_\_\_\_\_
- beaten \_\_\_\_\_
- walked \_\_\_\_\_
- modernize \_\_\_\_\_

# Inflectional Affixes: pl. marker

- *-men* (plural marker)

- 我们 wo-men I-PL ‘we’
- 人们 ren-men human-PL ‘people’
- 朋友们 pengyou-men friend-PL ‘friends’
  
- 男人们 nanren-men man-PL \_\_\_\_\_
- 女人们 nuren-men woman-PL \_\_\_\_\_

# Inflectional Affixes: aspect & tense markers

- 了 -le (perfective marker)
  - 我昨天下课就回家了。
    - wo zuotian xia ke jui hui-jia-le
    - I yesterday down class then return-home-le
    - ‘Yesterday I got out of school and then went home.’
  - 我明天下课就回家。
    - wo mingtian xia ke jui hui-jia
    - I tomorrow down class then return-home
    - ‘Tomorrow I will get out of school and then go home.’

# Inflectional Affixes: aspect & tense markers

- 过 -guo (experiential marker)

- 我去过中国。
- wo qu-guo zhongguo
- I go-EXP China
- ‘I have been to China.’
  
- \*他常常去过中国。
- \*ta changchang qu-guo zhongguo
- he often go-EXP China

# Inflectional Affixes: aspect & tense markers

- 着 -zhe (imperfective marker)
  - 他穿着皮鞋。
  - ta chuan-zhe pi-xie
  - He wear-IMP leather-shoe
  - ‘He is wearing leather shoes.’
- 在 zai (progressive marker)
  - 他在穿皮鞋。
  - ta zai chuan pi-xie
  - he PROG wear leather-shoe
  - ‘He is putting on leather shoes.’

# Inflectional Affixes: aspect & tense markers

- 会 -*hui* (future tense marker)
  - 他明天会参加会议。
  - ta ming-tian hui can-jia hui-yi.
  - he tomorrow will join meeting.
  - “He will join the meeting tomorrow.”

# Choose One

- ‘He ate two bowls of rice’
  - 他吃 \_\_\_\_ 两碗饭。
  - ta chi-\_\_\_\_ liang-wan fan
  - he eat-\_\_\_\_ two-CL rice
    - A) -le
    - B) -zhe
    - C) -guo

# Choose One

- ‘Mary will leave for Berlin tomorrow’
  - 玛丽明天 \_\_\_\_ 去柏林。
  - Ma-li ming-tian \_\_\_\_ qu Bo-lin.
  - Mary tomorrow \_\_\_\_ go Berlin
    - A) -le
    - B) -zhe
    - C) -guo
    - D) hui

# Derivational Affixes

- 老 *lao-* “old, experienced, honorific”
  - *lao-surname*:
    - 老张 *lao-zhang*, 老王 *lao-wang*
  - *lao-nationality*:
    - 老中 *lao-zhong* “Chinese”, 老美 *lao-mei* “Americans”
  - *lao-animal*:
    - 老虎 *lao-hu* “tiger”, 老鼠 *lao-shu* “rat”, 老鹰 *lao-ying* “eagle”
  - *others*:
    - 老师 *lao-shi* “teacher”, 老友 *lao-you* “long-time friends”

# Derivational Affixes

- 小 *xiao-* ‘little’ (diminutive)
  - 小孩 *xiao-hai* little-child ‘children’
  - 小鸟 *xiao-niao* little-bird ‘bird’
  - 小吃 *xiao-chi* little-eat ‘appetizer’
  - 小王 *xiao-wang* little-wang ‘someone who in their youth and whose last name is Wang’

# Derivational Affixes

- 第 *di-*              ordinal number marker
  - 第一 *di-yi*        'first'
  - 第二 *di-er*        'second'
  - 第十 *di-shi*        'tenth'
  
- 第四 *di-*      'fourth'
- 第十四 *di-*     'fourteenth'

# Derivational Affixes

- 学 -xue ‘study’
  - 化学 hua-xue change-study ‘chemistry’
  - 社会学 shehui-xue society-study ‘sociology’
  - 语言学 yuyan-xue language-study ‘linguistics’
  - 科学 ke-xue science-study ‘science’

# Classifiers

- Quantitative specification
- Number + CL + Noun

◦ 一棵树 yi <b>ke</b> shu	one <b>CL</b> tree
◦ 两朵花 liang <b>duo</b> hua	two <b>CL</b> flower
◦ 三头牛 san <b>tou</b> niu	three <b>CL</b> cattle
◦ 四匹马 si <b>pi</b> ma	four <b>CL</b> horse
◦ 五座山 wu <b>zuo</b> shan	five <b>CL</b> mountain
◦ 六条河 liu <b>tiao</b> he	six <b>CL</b> river

- General CL: 个 **ge**

# Fill In the Blanks

- yi \_\_ bi (pen)
- yi \_\_ shui (water)
- yi \_\_ zhi (paper)
- yi \_\_ shuiguo (fruit)

- A) die ‘stack’
- B) zhi ‘stick’
- C) tong ‘bucket’
- D) lan ‘basket’

# Reduplication

- Classifiers
  - 一条条新闻
  - yi tiao-tiao xin-wen
  - ‘every single piece of news’
- Adjectives
  - 红红的花
  - hong-hong de hua
  - ‘flowers that are so red’
- Verbs
  - 看看书
  - kan-kan shu
  - ‘read a little bit’