

Multi-dimensional Thinking on Russian-Chinese  
Word Construction

# 俄汉词语构造的 多维思考

徐英平 ● 著

黑龙江人民出版社

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本书系黑龙江省普通高等学校青年学术骨干支持计划项目“认知语义视角下的俄汉语构词思考与解释”(项目编号:1251G029)的研究成果。

## 前 言

构词学是专门研究词的构造方法、结构特点及其规律的一门独立而又较为年轻的学科。从研究内容而言,它主要包括词素学、词素语音学、构词法和构形法;从研究取向而言,它可以分为历时构词学和共时构词学、广义构词学和狭义构词学;从学科地位而言,它与音位学、词汇学、语法学、语义学等学科并列<sup>①</sup>。

《俄汉词语构造的多维思考》是以多维的视角从词语构造研究的学科界分切入,从词语构造成素衍变、词语构造模式衍生、词语构造分析化取向及语言内外因素对词语构造变化的制约作用等几个方面对 20 世纪 80 年代以来的词语(以俄、汉语为主,个别章节的论述还涉及英语)构造范畴中的超传统的突显及变异现象进行了有针对性的梳理与分析,并就某些问题提出了自己的研究观点。主要内容共分绪论和五个章节:

绪论:主要论述了俄汉词语构造研究多维切入的重要性的

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<sup>①</sup> 从严格意义上讲“与音位学、词汇学、语法学、语义学等学科并列”主要是指构词学在俄语语言学中的学科地位而言。

## II ▶ 俄汉词语构造的多维思考

必要性。所谓多维,一方面指研究视角多维,主要涉及变异视角、社会视角、认知视角和对比视角,另一方面指研究内容多维,主要涉及词语构造成素、构造框架、构造取向及构造的制约因素等;

第一章:国内外词语构造研究的历史回溯。首先,从词语构造研究的学科归属纷争切入,对俄汉词语构造研究的学科归属问题进行了追溯与概说,进而对国内外俄、汉语学界对词语构造研究的历史和现状进行了分阶段梳理,在分析的基础上指出已有研究中尚有待深化和拓展之处;

第二章:词语构造成素及其功能考论。首先,对词语构造基本单位的术语称名进行了界分,对语言中典型的类词素现象进行了表征及构词取向分析;其次,以词缀词素中的前缀为主要对象从语义制约、语法化、词素化、词汇类属转向等方面对其功能进行了对比论述;最后,从边缘缀构成素的构造地位升格、缀构模式变异和缀构类比等方面解析了缀合构造的变异与突显;

第三章:词语缩略构造的衍变与衍生。首先,对“缩略”及“缩略构造”进行了厘析和界定,进而从词语取首缩略、词语紧缩缩略、词语数字缩略三个方面对词语缩略构造中的构造成素、构造模式及其变异、语义表征突显、形式取向异同等问题进行了对比分析和理据性探究;

第四章:词语复合构造及其翻译例示。首先,对术语“复合法”和“复合词”进行了界分,厘清其与相关术语的异同;其次,针对俄语中典型的整词复合变异现象进行了重点分析;最后以“N+上”复合构造为例分析了心理认知机制差异导致语言构造差异的可能性和相关度,并进行了同语域的翻译例示;

第五章:词语构造分析化趋势及其制约因素。以形容词、动词、数词、前置词、名词等词语构造分析化趋势显著的词类为研究对象,对其与词语构造分析化联系紧密的现象进行了论述性描写,进而从语言自身因素、社会环境因素和认知主体因素等方面对词语构造分析化产生的语言内外动因进行了剖析。

本书主要是以20世纪80年代以来词语构造中突显的现象为研究对象,不求面面俱到。论述分析过程中,除针对实际存在的词语构造现象和问题外,还涉及一些潜在的、在言语层面已多有显现,但尚未进入或正在进入标准语系统的词语构造现象和问题,并从思维认知、语义互渗、语法规约及文化融合等角度对其进行了描写与解释。以期能对构词学、词汇语义学、社会语言学、认知语言学、语法学等学科理论的丰富与发展及词典编纂、俄语教学、对外汉语教学的深化与完善提供一些积极的借鉴与参考。

书中例证材料主要源于当代中外文报刊文章,有些源于网络,个别源于经典文学作品,这主要是因为,“在当代……以这样或那样的方式影响每个公民日常生活(其中当然包括语言)的主要标准语体裁是报纸和广播的语言,是科学与技术的语言。因此,现代标准语中最具代表性的正是那些能够直接反映现代生活最活跃部分的词汇。”(Исаченко, 1958: 336)为避免音译时,由于对同音择字各异而导致的误解误读现象的产生,文中外国学者的姓氏一律采用相应的俄文或英文书写,不做汉译处理,但其中著名的或其译名已为学界公认的除外,如:乔姆斯基、索绪尔、洪堡特等。

此外,个别章节的部分内容是在本人已发表的相关研究论文的基础上修改而成。

#### IV ▶ 俄汉词语构造的多维思考

本书还获得了黑龙江省哲学社会科学规划项目(批准号:11D057)和教育部人文社会科学重点研究基地重大项目(项目批准号:02JAZJD740011)的部分资助。在撰写和出版过程中得到了北京外国语大学俄语学院、教育部人文社会科学重点研究基地俄罗斯语言文学与文化研究中心、黑龙江大学俄语学院、哈尔滨师范大学和黑龙江人民出版社等学界和出版界诸多良师益友的关注和支持。尤其是在出版过程中承蒙黑龙江人民出版社张晔明先生为本书出版提供了宝贵的意见和建议,使本书得以顺利付梓。在此一并表示衷心感谢。

本书的撰写在内容上力求在继承以往研究的基础上有所突破,体现出时代性、针对性和前沿性;在结构上力求体现出系统性和层次性,但由于词语构造问题本身浩繁复杂,非规范现象日新月异以及作者学术视野和研究水平有限,文中论证不甚全面深入,甚至是缺点不足之处在所难免,诚恳期望同行及读者批评斧正。

徐英平



## Abstract

Morphology, an independent and relatively young discipline, is the study of the word construction methods, characteristics, and principles governing the construction. In terms of its research contents, morphology comprises morphemics, morphological phonetics, word formation and form – building; in the light of its research orientation, it consists of diachronic and synchronic morphology, morphology in both a broad and a narrow sense; according to its disciplinary status, morphology parallels phonemics, lexicology, grammar, and semantics.

*Multi – dimensional Thinking on Russian – Chinese Word Construction* has a starting point of discipline division of word construction study from a multi – dimensional perspective. The book makes a focused review and analysis of unconventional salience and variability of word construction; meanwhile, the author presents her own points of view on some problems. The words under discussion are mainly Russian and Chinese since the 1980s, with the English examples cited in some chapters. The analysis ranges from evolvement of word construction units, derivation of word construction patterns and analyticity tendency of word

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construction to the constraints of linguistic and extra - linguistic factors on the changing of word construction. The main contents can be divided into introduction and five chapters.

Introduction is largely about the significance and necessity of adopting a multi - dimensional perspective on Russian - Chinese word construction study. Multi - dimension refers to the multi - dimensional research perspectives which cover variability, society, cognition and contrast; whereas it can also mean the multi - dimensional contents which include word construction units, construction frames, construction tendency and the constraints concerned.

Chapter 1 is a review of history of word construction research. This part begins with the disagreement about the disciplinary identity of word construction research. It traces and summarizes the views on its disciplinary identity as well. Thus, the author makes a survey of the development of word construction research. The review focuses on the history and current status of the research made by the Russian and Chinese researchers. Based on the above analysis, the author specifies the necessity to deepen and broaden the current research.

Chapter 2 deals with word construction units and the functions of these units. Firstly, this part makes a division of word construction unit terminologies. Secondly, it investigates and makes a contrastive analysis of the functions of prefixes, and the analysis comprises the aspects of semantic constraints, grammaticalization, morphemisation and word class conversion. Lastly, this chapter analyzes variability and salience of affixation construction from the perspectives of the upgrading of marginal affixation units, variability of affixation patterns, and affixation analogy.

Chapter 3 is on the evolvement and derivation of word construction of abbreviations. On one hand, this part clarifies and explicates abbreviations and abbreviation construction; on the other hand, it makes a contrastive analysis and a motivational exploration of word construction units, construction patterns and their variability, salience of semantic representations, similarities and dissimilarities of form changing. The analysis is developed from the perspectives of initialisms and acronyms, clipping and blending and numeric acronyms.

Chapter 4 covers word construction of compounding, with some instantiations of translation. First, this part makes a division of compounding and a division of compounds and sorts out the similarities and dissimilarities between the above two and the other related terminologies. Then, it focuses on an analysis of the typical variability of whole word compounding in Russian. The author ends this chapter with an analysis, based on the examples of “N + UP” compounding construction, of possibility and relevance of language construction differences resulting from differences in psycho – cognitive mechanisms. And instantiations of translation within the same register are presented.

Chapter 5 highlights the analytic tendency of word construction and the constraints on this tendency. Adjectives, verbs, numerals and prepositions characterized by an apparent analytic tendency are chosen as objects of research. The author gives an argumentative description of the phenomena relevant to the analytic tendency of word construction concerning the above word classes. The analysis of linguistic and extra – linguistic causes for word construction analytic tendency is presented; the analysis is conducted from the perspectives of language, social environments, and cognitive subjects.

The book, not intended as an all-embracing study, aims at researches on salient phenomena of word construction since the 1980s. Besides the word construction phenomena and problems which actually exist, the book also contains those phenomena and problems which are potential, or which are present in language but have not been into the standard language system. The book gives a description and interpretation of these phenomena and problems from the aspects of cognition, semantic permeability, grammatical convention and cultural integration. It is expected that this research can offer positive findings for reference to enrich the theory of morphology, lexical semantics, social linguistics, cognitive linguistics and grammar and to contribute to the development of dictionary compilation, Russian teaching and teaching Chinese as foreign language.

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## 绪 论

俄语是世界上最完美的语言之一,历经数世纪它在 19 世纪向全世界贡献了最为优秀的文学及诗歌。“随着社会的前进、经济文化的发展、科学的进步,人类的语言也在不断的发展变化。反映语言发展变化最直接、最敏感的是词汇。可以毫不夸张地说,随着新事物的出现,几乎天天都有新词的产生。”(王福祥,2006:3)不论是对新生词汇,还是对现有词汇进行研究,构词学都是不可小视的学科之一,因为构词学作为语言学研究的重要分支之一,一直与语法学、词汇学、语义学、词典学等学科关系密切。对构词的研究不仅可以丰富我们有关词汇构成的知识,而且可以加深我们对语言构造规律的理解与认识。“正是构词的存在才使语言得以不断扩充大量结构语义各样的新词,以便反映人类生活的各个方面。正是构词机制首先保证了语言有无限各种各样的词汇,以满足交际的所有需要。”(Земская,2007:5)

构词研究在语言研究中的重要性不言而喻。“如果说,语言作为系统的系统,本身就具有行为特征和动态特点的话,构词学作为语言系统的一个组成部分——构词系统,作为研究词汇生成规律和机制的学科,最能表现出语言的动态特点。20 世纪的后 20 年中,政治、经济、社会生活等领域里的巨大变革,表现在语言中是词