DERIVATION-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE FAMILY OF WORDS WITH THE VERTEX KITAJ

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Abstract: The article is concerned with the study of word-formation and semantic features of Russian derivatives that make up the family of words with the vertex Китай (Kitaj). With the intensification of cooperation and the expansion of intercultural contacts between China and Russia, the concept Китай (Kitaj) continues to be actively developed in modern Russian, enriched with new meanings and new forms of expression of these meanings via derivation. Against this background, the formation of a scientific image of the family of words with Китай (Kitaj) seems necessary and relevant, primarily from the standpoint of the derivational-semantic approach. The present paper considers more than 50 words that are included in the family of words with Китай (Kitaj), which are lexicalized in the Russian word-formation dictionary by A.N. Tikhonov (28 units) and Internet resources (23 units). The article analyzes the word-formation structure of these words, reveals their semantic features, considers derivational relations between the units of the family, determines a set of word-formation categories that are realized in this family. It is concluded that a large volume of the family of words with the top word Китай and the complexity of its formal and semantic structure indicate the importance for the native speakers of the Russian language of the concept designated by the original word of the family.

Keywords: borrowing, derivation, derivative word, derivational potential, derivational meaning.

Introduction

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Linguistic phenomena that have long been the subject of consideration in the traditional branches of “layered” linguistics – lexicology, derivation, morphology, syntax – are now being interpreted from the standpoint of functional and communicative-activity approaches. Among many intensively and rapidly developing areas of modern linguistic research, derivation is distinguished by the fact that, due to its dynamic and classifying nature, it is able to adequately and accurately reflect close correlation between language and thinking. In addition, “it is the word-formation mechanism that primarily provides the language with an infinite variety of words that corresponds with all the needs of communication” (Zemskaya, 1992).

In linguistics, derivational processes have repeatedly come into focus of Russian and foreign scholars, including E.A. Zemskaya, G.A. Nikolayev, Mattiello Elisa, Pius ten Hacken, Claire Thomas and others (Zemskaya, 1992; Nikolayev, 2009; Mattiello, 2017; Ten Hacken & Thomas, 2013). In the 21st century within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm prevailing in science, the focus and attention of researchers has shifted to the field of functional-semantic and cognitive derivatology (Makleeva et al., 2018; Volskaya et al., 2018; Matveeva et al., 2018; Alyokhina et al., 2016; Lukankina et al., 2018; Yakusheva, 2016).

The object of our work is the word Китай (Kitaj) and all its related words, which form the family of words in modern Russian (hereinafter - FW). The subject of research is the formal derivational and semantic features of these units.

The relevance of this study is determined by the intensification of economic, political and socio-cultural ties between Russia and China, as a result of which the volume of business and interpersonal communication between Russians and Chinese increases. In this regard, it is important to understand what non-linguistic content the Russian speakers associate with the name of the country, and both subject-conceptual and value, axiological meanings are reflected in the semantics of words with this root.

The purpose of this study is to identify the linguistic (derivational, formal-structural, semantic) features of
the word Китай and its derivatives in modern Russian. The corresponding research problems are solved in our work, based on the material of lexicographic data of the Word-Formation Dictionary of the Russian Language by A.N. Tikhonov, as well as the texts extracted from the National Corpus of the Russian Language and other electronic sources (Tikhonov, 2008).

**Methods**

The research methodology is based on a functional approach to linguistic units having been prevalent in linguistics of the late 20th-21st centuries, the essence of which is their understanding and systematization via combining semasiological analysis (from form to meaning) with onomasiological analysis (from meaning, word content to their function). The first type of analysis is used at the initial stage of the derivative research, and the second – with their subsequent generalizing understanding in the categorical-semantic aspect. In addition to the linguistic methods proper, quantitative method is also used in the work.

**Results And Discussion**

In modern Russian studies, family of words is called the “totality of single-root words connected by direct and indirect relations of derivation(Nikolayev, 2009). In the formation and organization of these complex units of the linguistic system, the associative links play a decisive role that reflect objective relations between objects and phenomena of reality, on the one hand, and the attitude of native speakers of this language, on the other hand. In modern Russian, the word Китай is constantly enriched with new connotative meanings and new forms of expression of these meanings via derivation, which leads, accordingly, to the extension of the family of words. So, Word-Formation Dictionary of the Russian Language by A.N. Tikhonov lexicalizes 28 units of the word family with the top Китай, namely: Китай, китаец, китаянка, китайчонок, китайский, китайка I (apple tree), бельфлер-китайка, кандиль-китайка, китайка II (fabric), китайчатый, китайский, китайка II (fabric), китайчатый, по-китайски, древнекитайский, китаистика, китаист, китайско-американский,
китайско-советский, китайско-японский, американо-китайский,
англо-китайский, всекитайский, индокитайский, русско-китайский,
советско-китайский, японско-китайский, японо-китайский, китаеведение, китаевед. Modern
Internet resources has revealed another 23 derivatives: КНР, китаяночка, китайчка, китайшина, китаёза, китаэзный, китаизировать, китаизация, северно-китайский

Let us analyze the patterns and means of building of these derivative
words, relying on their morphemic structure, lexical meaning and the nature of the system-derivational relations between them. We describe the methods and means of formation of derivative lexemes – the components of the family.

1. **Suffixal** word formation by means of which 20 derivatives are formed:

1.1 the nouns with the following suffixes (14 units): ец⁴ (with the meaning ‘a person named according to belonging to the country, territory where he lives or where it comes from’): китайец; -янк(а) (with the meaning ‘person by country’s affiliation’): китаянка; -чонок (with the meaning ‘a person characterized by childhood, lack of maturity’): китайчонок; -ист (with the meaning ‘a person characterized by the quality, views or occupation, which are called by motivating words’): китайист; -к(а) (with the meaning ‘female’, the motivated word is masculine noun): китайистка; -истик(а) (with the meaning ‘scientific trend, a set of phenomena that are called by a motivating word’): китайстика; -аци(я) (two derivatives with the meaning ‘processuality or the result of an action called by a motivating word’): китайизация, китайссификация; -атор (with the meaning ‘the name of

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⁴ Explanation of the meanings of derivational means are taken from Russian Grammar (1980) and Explanatory Dictionary of Word-Formation Units of the Russian Language by Т. Ф. Ефремова.
mechanisms or devices, aids for performing an action called by a motivating word’: китаиссификатор; -к(а) (with the meaning ‘an object characterized by a feature called by a motivating word’): китайка I (apple tree), китайка II (fabric), the words of this type are semantically motivated by phrases with a motivating adjective as an attribute: китайская яблоня, китайская ткань; -оч(а): (with a diminutive meaning, usually accompanied by an expression of affection): китаяночка; цин(а) (with the meaning ‘an everyday or social phenomenon, an ideological or political trend characterized by a sign called by a motivating word, usually with a tinge of disapproval’): китайшина; -оз(а) (in jargon, a derivative with this suffix expresses the meaning ‘a person by belonging to a country called by a derivational word’, accompanied by a connotation of neglect): китаэза (Russian Grammar, 1980; Explanatory Dictionary of Word-Formation Units of the Russian Language: Approximately 1990 Word-Formation Units, 2005).

1.2 adjectives (5 units): two derivatives with the suffix -ск(ий), motivated by the names of regions and the names of their inhabitants, with the meaning ‘referring to or characteristic of what is called the motivating unit’: китайский, индокитайский. Analogous semantics is possessed by two derivatives with the suffix -н(ый) presented in our material compare: китаечный (from китайка II – fabric); китаёзный (from jargon китаэза). A more specific meaning is characteristic of the adjective китайчатый with the suffix -чат(ый), motivating word китайка II – fabric: ‘made from what is called by this word’, compare: Впереди стоял комендант, старик бодрый и высокого росту, в колпаке и в китайчатом халате. (А. S. Pushkin. The Captain’s Daughter (1836)) (National Corpus of the Russian Language).

It is worth noting that the derivative индокитайский, presented in the dictionary of word families by А.Н. Тихонов in the paradigm of the adjective китайский along with the derivative of the type русско-китайский (Tikhonov, 2008), is formed, in our opinion, according to another pattern: it is a relative adjective to the word Индокитай, which is confirmed by lexicographic data, compare:
“индо-китайский – from Индо-китай” (Tikhonov, 2008);

1.3 a verb with the suffix -изирова́ть, motivated by the top word of the family Китай, with the derivational meaning ‘endow smth with the signs of what is called a motivating noun’: китая́зирова́ть. Compare: Вечнозелёное древо китая́зированного марксизма // (Expert, 2014) (National Corpus of the Russian Language).

2. The method of addition (26 derivatives) is represented in our material by the following varieties:

2.1 addition with a supporting component equal to an independent word, in combination with interfixation; complex adjectives are formed in this way (23 units):

A) with a fixed preceding component (всекитайский, древнекитайский, северно-китайский (orthographic variation северокитайский), восточно-китайский, южно-китайский, западно-китайский);

B) with two coordinate linking stems that are semantically interconnected by coordinative relationship: китайско-американский, китайско-советский, китайско-японский, американско-китайский, англо-китайский, русско-китайский, советско-китайский, японско-китайский, японо-китайский, российско-китайский, китайско-российский, китайско-русский, китайско-французский, китайско-вьетнамский, китайско-тибетский, китайско-индийский, китайско-белорусский. The first nine composites are presented in the word-formation dictionary by A.N. Tikhonov, other derivatives of this type are fixed in Internet resources, however, due to the high productivity of this pattern, this list cannot be considered exhaustive (Tikhonov, 2008). In the same way, a compound noun with a coordinating link between the components Индо-китай, created on the basis of the words Индия and Китай by means of the interfix -о-is formed;

2.2 addition with a fixed supporting component (in subordination according to the meaning of the preceding component to the supporting component); In this way, two nouns by means of the interfix are derived: with the component -введение (word-formation meaning ’scientific discipline,
designated in the first part of the word’: китаеведение; with the component -bed (word-formation meaning ‘a person whose professional occupation is connected with a certain branch of knowledge’): китаевед.

3. **Cluster** (three derivatives), implemented in the paradigm of the word Китай in two ways:

3.1 morphemeless cluster of the original nouns into one word (two units): бельфлер-китайка и кандиль-китайка (названия сортов яблок);

3.2 abbreviation, i.e., the way of adding the initial letters of words (one unit): on the basis of the official name of Китайская Народная Республика, the letter abbreviation KHP is formed.

4. **Confixal** method: this way and the formant по-…-и is used to form the adverb по-китайски, denoting the feature of object or action, called by the motivating adjective китайский. It is important to note that this word also developed direct motivational relations with the lexeme Китай, compare здороваться по-китайски (to greet in Chinese manner); утка по-китайски (typical of China) (Yefremova, 2000).

Thus, the Kitaj-based derivational paradigm has a complex organization. According to the results of our analysis, the word Китай directly motivates ten derivatives (китаец, китаистика, китаист, китаеведение, китаевед, Индокитай, китайщина, китайский, киаизировать), constituting a specific word-formation paradigm of the vertex word. In addition, other stem-based derivational paradigms that reflect the results of derivations of the second, third and fourth degree, and the corresponding derivational chains, such as Китай – китайский – китайка II (ткань) - китайчатый/китаечный fall into the Kitaj-based derivational paradigm.

**Summary**

Considering the results of the study, we made changes to the stem-based derivational paradigm with the vertex Китай. The number of components comprehended into the paradigm, according to our reckoning, is 51 units. This is explained, first of all, by extralinguistic factors: a change in the socio-political situation, mainly of a globalization nature (российско-китайский, китайско-российский, китаизировать, etc.), and technological innovations of recent
decades (китаиссификация, китаиссifikатор).

The conducted derivational-semantic analysis suggests that the following word-formation categories of the Russian language are found in the family of Китай (Kitaj): word-formation categories of the person (representative of an ethnic group: китаец (Chinese) and a specialist in a certain field of knowledge: китаевед, китаист); word-formation category relating to the feminine (китаянка, китаистка); word-formation category of childhood (китайчонок); word-formation category relating to the field of expertise designated according to the object (китаистика, китаеведение); word-formation category of subjective evaluation (китаяночка); word-formation category of stylistic modification (китайша); word-formation category of abstract feature (китайщина); word-formation category of the subject having a feature (китайка I (apple tree), китайка II (fabric)); word-formation category of an abstract processual feature (китаиссификация, китаизация); word-formation category of an instrument (китаиссifikатор); word-formation category of the feature in relation to something (китайский, китайчатый, китаечный, китаезный); word-formation category of a complex feature (древнекитайский, русско-китайский, etc.); word-formation category of the action in relation to something (китаизировать); word-formation category of adjective-based feature (по-китайски).

Conclusions

The derivational paradigm of the word Китай is a voluminous family of words of flabellate type (according to the classification of A.N. Tikhonov). In its composition, according to fresher data, at present it includes more than 50 lexical units belonging to the four main parts of speech. Among them are 21 nouns (Китай, китаец, китаянка, китаяночка, китаичонок, китайка I (apple tree), китайка II (fabric), китаистика, китаист, китаистка, китаевед, etc.), 27 adjectives (китайский, китайчатый, китаечный, древнекитайский, китайско-американский, китаезный, etc.), 1 verb (китаизировать) and 1 adverb (по-китайски). Given the productivity of the pattern for the
formation of complex adjectives motivated by the names of states and regions, it can be argued that the boundaries of the studied stem-based derivational paradigms remain open, since the number of complex adjectives that are formed against the backdrop of globalization as nominative necessity is impossible to pinpoint.

An important part of the functioning of a word in a language is its participation in the word-building process, i.e. in the derivation of new words. The most derivational potential of a word is realized within the framework of a family of words. The family of words with vertex Китай includes not only simple but also complex units: several derivational paradigms and derivational chains. This allows for the conclusion about the breadth of the derivational potential of the word Китай (Kitaj) in the Russian language and about the complexity of the associative-motivational relations between lexemes with this stem. The large quantitative composition of the family of words, the complexity of its formal and semantic structure indicates the importance for the native speakers of the Russian language of the concept Китай, designated by the source word of the stem-based derivational paradigm. The concept Китай continues to be actively developed in modern Russian, derivationally enriched with new meanings and new forms of expression of these meanings.

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