The Scope of Quasi Affix and Identification Methods
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Abstract. In this paper, we discuss the scope and identification method of "quasi affix" from two angles. This kind of research is of great significance to the comprehensive and scientific understanding of the affix and the Chinese word formation.

The Scope of the Quasi Affix

According to the definition of quasi affixes, we have collected and collated the relevant linguistic materials as far as possible. At the same time, according to other scholars' similar affixes to specific morphemes, we can conclude that the following morphemes are still productive in modern Chinese Quasi affix (excluding quasi affixes that have entered an inert or latent state).

Quasi a:
non~, quasi~
type~, ~model

Quasi b:
mild~, zero~, much, super~
~member, ~folk, ~expert, ~those, ~hand, ~insect, ~confuse, ~brother, ~sister, ~slave, ~etc.,
~putting, ~guest, ~star, ~blind, ~friends, ~emperor, ~hot, ~bully, ~city, ~wind, ~door, ~ clan, ~altar,
~home(1), ~home(2), ~households, ~scope

Quasi c:
tough~, sub~, vast~, time~
~clan, ~edition, ~sister, ~crackling

Type of affix is a dynamic, variable of the system. The quasi above affix due to the different of generalization or generalization degree indifferent level, which quasi a > b > c, they are in the continuum of "affix - root". Among them, the closer to the typical affix a quasi member, c quasi members closer to morpheme. Continuum is a continuous, infinitely more levels of continuum. In a continuum, more commonness between adjacent morphemes, don't have obvious difference between adjacent morphemes; appear to be in the middle of morpheme is more similarity with neighbors. Quasi affix is a prototypical category, is a fuzzy set (fuzzy set), we can't deny that some morphemes belonging to temporarily blurry, but should face up to the existence of this kind of situation. It also suggests that between root and affix is not isolated from each other; reflect the continuity and gradual change in the process of language development. If affix, an absolute limit to your quasi, would violate the language category of "non discrete" principle, is not scientific. So, a lot of the time, in Chinese, it is difficult to distinguish between compound and derivative completely. We should adopt dynamic, view of the development of the affix, can be more beneficial to reveal the modern Chinese derivative of new look.

Identify Affix Operation Method

Chinese signs, lack of explicit form prototype features more fully. In Chinese, word and phrase, single morpheme word and words, compound word and derivative has a transitional middle, but also can recognize. In affix a few standards define quasi, meaning is the main standard, but also the most difficult to grasp, the most likely to cause controversy and lack of operational standards. But we can through the structure and function of standard inspection its evolution process, namely by
investigating the new words in the dictionary and dictionaries to lock in the location of the interpretation of fixed trend, to a large number of analogy word-formation not freedom into words.

Define quasi affix of several standard is linked together, a morpheme has the information position towards the fixed (some morphemes experienced formation when the position is not fixed to the tendency of fixed namely from "free" to "sticky" process), and can produce, but it is also not free into words (some morphemes is evolved by the free into words is not free) into words, can say is meaning generalization (generalization) one of the main performance. In addition, a morpheme into quasi after affix, usually show different characteristics in the form. These characteristics can also act as we judge whether a morpheme is the basis of a kind of affix.

In quasi affix, prefix less than quasi suffixes, and quasi prefix iconic morpheme before, and more convenient for statistical analysis. Such as "super ~", by investigating the new word dictionary, we found that the "super ~" word formation for a large number of new words, such as "extraordinary", "super wisdom", "luxury", "superior", etc., from the point of the grammar of the language unit level, "super ~" model is composed of words language units at this level. "super" with "beyond ordinary; beyond a certain range, unlimited" the generalization of righteousness, and on the meanings, "super" is usually a group with other morphemes words, and act as additional combining form. According to the above analysis, we can confirm the quasi of "super ~" affix identity.

In addition, compared with the suffix, quasi prefixes are more susceptible to the influence of foreign language, so, in the differential quasi prefix, we also want to consider a foreign language (mainly English) for the influence of Chinese. For example above, we analysis the "super ~" and "how to" respectively by English affix "super ~", "multi -" and so on.

We mainly discuss some methods of identify the suffix. And composed of quasi suffix derived type new words has entangled mainly partial formal group of compound words. Word group is based on a same morpheme (form), constitute the internal structure of the same relationship, meaning a group of related words. Wang Ping believes that word group has three characteristics: (1) is a group of the words in the same word morpheme said common sense, the word formation of external features. (2) outside the morpheme said word distinguishing features. (3) is a typical word is the same word in word formation. By the derived quasi suffixes of new words and with the same root morpheme as the core of partial formal compound words of a very different nature. Core of morpheme is the root of formal compound word group, solid righteousness, and it is meaning of center of gravity, the morpheme can form up a relationship with formal compound word groups. Quasi suffixes are generalization or generalization of the meaning, this is a kind of to others and not completely falsified, quasi suffix is not focus in meaning, not with a derived type new words group constitute a relationship between up and down. Partial formal compound word in "the meaning of the so-called 'is' there will be a clear, so its meaning can be modified by as 'partial' morpheme and limited", and the meaning of the affix has generalization or generalization, no sure, people can only dimly aware of this. So, quasi suffix must be attached to certain morpheme can be seen, itself can't exist independently, independent justice is out of the question.

We can use the "ab" on behalf of the partial formal compound or derived type new words, among them a and b respectively constitute the two parts of internal language units. Below we analyze them one by one.

The first group: ab is partial formal compound word
1. B is freedom into words. Such as:
   - ~car—Cars, rains, cars, carriage, vehicles, cars, sports cars, tricycles, ambulances, SUV, jeeps, motorcycles
   - ~card--Bus card, card, credit card, campus card, loyalty cards, gift cards, bank cards, phone cards, IC card, IP card
   - The morpheme meaning of "car" to "the wheeled transport on land".
   - ~card--Bus card, card, credit card, campus card, loyalty cards, gift cards, bank cards, phone cards, IC card, IP card
   - The morpheme meaning of "card" to "card".
   - In the partial formal compound, b as a free into words, and up and down the ab group of word formation.
2. B is not freedom into words. Such as:
~garden—vegetable garden, garden, nursery, flower beds

The morpheme meaning of "field" to "grow vegetables, flowers and plants of the garden, or garden".

~tribe(1)—Han, Manchu, Tibetan, Mongolian, Achang, Uighur, Slavic tribe

The morpheme meaning of "family" to "race, ethnic group".

Of the partial formal compound b (among them, "beer" and "mold" are morphological elements of exotic syllable formation) although it is not freedom into words, but also can cover on semantic ab compound word group, b and ab group of word formation of a relationship.

The second group: ab is a new word quasi suffix derived type. Such as:

~tribe(2)—ark, ants, the title race, fans, Heidi, migrant workers, office workers, boomerang kids

The morpheme meaning of "family" to "used to say, to have a common behavior characteristics or the interests of the kind of person."

~blind—Blind, blind, and scientific, ball, net blindness, Peking Opera, stock blindness, military, karaoke blindness

The morpheme meaning of "blind" to "refers to do not have a certain knowledge of adults".

The ab is a derived type new words, the quasi suffixes can form up and down a relationship and its derived type new words.

In partial formal compound, if b is freedom into words, can have such a transformation: ab + is+ a + quantifier + b."Jeep" is by the root, for example, "jeep" and "car" partial formal compound word, consisting of we can say "jeep" is a kind of car, etc. If b is not freedom into words, although can't have the transformation, however, usually, can have: ab + + a + quantifier + b definition."Vegetable garden" is by the root, for example, "food" and "field" partial formal compound word, consisting of we can say "vegetable garden's a variety of vegetables, flowers and plants of the garden or garden".

"Manchu" is by the root of "full" and "family" compound word, consisting of "Manchu is an ethnic", so to speak.

Quasi, on the contrary, the suffix derived type new words cannot be made the transformation, if according to this way transformation, then, is usually a three kinds of circumstances, (1) is not set up;(2) can be set up, but different from the original meaning.(3) the force can be, but it is hard to acceptable. For example: "bowl" is composed of quasi suffix "clan" derivative, we can't say "race is a race", or "job seeker is a common behavior characteristics or the interests of the kind of person". "Scientific" is by the suffix "blind" derived from the new words, we can't say "scientific is a kind of blindness" or "scientific is a kind of don't have a certain knowledge of adults".

"Vegetable garden" is by the root, for example, "food" and "field" partial formal compound word, consisting of we can say "vegetable garden's a variety of vegetables, flowers and plants of the garden or garden".

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In addition, the b is partial formal freedom into words compound word, we can be summed up in "b" or alleged all sorts of "ab", so, in context, b can replace ab, though different in meanings, connotation, extension, but in general (and sometimes may not conform to the rhythm of the replaced need) can be set up. For example, "car", "jep" are formal compound word, "car" is a free into words. We can say, "to buy a car/jep", also can say "bought a car. "Car/jep only open for a year", also can say "car only for a year. "She is the owner of this car/jep", also can say "she is the owner of this car", etc. But for quasi suffix derived type new words, usually can not do such a replacement, or to replace will appear after the above three conditions. Visible, in quasi suffix derived type new words, is a strong dependence for a b.

Quasi suffix derivative word group and the official compound word group with the difference, because the status of the core member of partial formal compound morpheme is a morpheme, with solid righteousness, have referred to in certain categories, is the center of gravity of the word meanings. And quasi suffix is a falsified and incomplete falsified morpheme, referred to in no sure category, this does not have as root morpheme meaning. Dictionaries when meaning such as morphemes, often use "general", "some", "some said" refers to the words. They are not the semantic focus of the whole word, but attached to the meaning of the main contract (i.e., root morpheme) additional morpheme, quasi a suffix that feature determines the ideas of they can not be made up of the derived type new words, so can't form up a relationship with these words.

Through the above analysis, we can see that kind of affix due to its significant generalization
(generalization), will show in form and morpheme different features. In fact, the typical affix.

Typical affixes because of its meaning blur degree are higher, so in terms of form features are more obvious. As for such as "ah ~", "~visscount", "~head","~son" high degree of significance such as falsified affix and the relationship between the root, in the very great degree can say only, not meaning. Of course, like this one in Chinese typical affix is less.

**Project Sources**

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