**Review on the Standardization of Chinese New Words**

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**Abstract.** In the new period, the number of new words in modern Chinese is more and more quickly. The language researchers have made a thorough study of the new words. The standard of new words is transformed from the traditional rigid standard to the flexible standard, and the general standardizing principle of the new words is the principle of the communication.

**Introduction**

New period Chinese new words (including old words produce new meaning) produce more than ever, and spread quickly. Because the social development is rapid, the cultural exchange is frequent, the thought idea is active, because the entire social and cultural level has greatly improved, the media method is various and quick, the transportation communication is unprecedented. Some new words appear and disappear quickly, some pass the practice of language into the public lexicon. In terms of the structure of the new words, some conform to Chinese traditional custom, some use letters, numbers, and other special methods. These characteristics of new words determine social views on it. Critics say these words face strange, do not know its meaning; did not pass the test of time, cannot easily recognize its words qualification; some of the new words are by the government announced, what do we do if these words are introduced into the textbooks and exam questions. The supporters thought: new words is the actual state of the language of life, should let the public understand the real state, cover the eyes still exist; record new words, is the record of the history of the times and the history of language; word is a big classroom, can learn many new things and new ideas through the new words; language has self-regulating mechanism, useful words will remain and useless words will be eliminated. [1]

In the new period, the number of new words in modern Chinese is much in a short time. According to the survey data, about 1000 or so Chinese new words appear in Contemporary Chinese. So, whether these new words are the norms of the word? This is a question that language researchers need to think about.

**The Development and Change of View of New Words Standardization**

The traditional lexical standard requires that the standard should be clear, need and universal. Chen Yuan (1999) believes Standard is that "a language group in a specific period, a specific space, the majority of members of the language group recognized by the standard form of expression" [2]. Specification is validated by time, so, some people think that the new word itself is not standardized; it is to rely on the provisions of the rules. This confuses the new words and old words Standard. Obviously, we need to make further research on the characteristics of the new words, the generation mechanism and the self-discipline of the new words.

With the deepening of the research, the standardization of new words is gradually becoming tolerant. An important change in concept is that the new words are no longer just positioned in a mature and stable state, but located in the emerging state. So the standard of the new words is not for the new words of instability, lack of universality, not to create new words and behavior itself, but for the value, diffusion and development of new words, which will go into steady state. Therefore, "universal" cannot be used as a standard for new words. "Need" has also been given a new meaning. "Need" is not equivalent to "irreplaceable", it does not negate the coexistence of
synonyms, the words that are needed for the communication of language have the value of existence. The value of the new words is to meet the needs of a variety of expression. Cao Jizhou (2005) questioned the "clear" of the new norms, said: "The clarity of a new word is obtained in the course of its use and development, but not in the beginning." [3]

Wang Xijie (1995) divides the world of language into two parts, the dominant world and the potential world. [4] The so-called dominant language is so far the people have been in use and the community recognized that part of the things we are accustomed to. The so-called potential language world refers to the sum of all possible forms of language that are constructed and assembled in accordance with the structural rules of the language and the combination of rules, but they have not been used and developed by the language community. Because of the huge potential of the language, there is a possibility of self-regulation. In the process of language proliferation, there are many kinds of possibilities, and the proliferation of this kind of multi way will inevitably bring about the disorder of language system. In theory, there is no language without chaos, and any historical period of any language inevitably exists in disorder. Chaos is a feature of the language of life. Chaos is an inevitable phenomenon in the development of language. The development of language is a process of keeping a dynamic balance between chaos and norms.

These views fully reflect that language researchers attach importance to self-regulatory function of words. Self-regulation of language is not contradictory with external norms, respect for self-adjustment, but also to strengthen the guiding function. Qi Huyang, Shao Hongliang (2008) pointed out in the summary of the results of previous studies: "new words become new standard words, which should be in line with the four principles of meaning need, a clear meaning, and word formation, the widespread use. The meaning need is the premise, the widespread use of an external force, they constitute the social basis of new words; meaning clearly is the requirements of connotation, in line with word formation is the requirements of form, which constitute the language basic of new words. The above four factors affect each other, and jointly play a role." [5] Some people think that the new words will be divided into two kinds of standard and non-standard lost in the simple. In fact, some new words are between standard and non-standard state, some people welcome it, some people criticized it, it is difficult to distinguish. According to the situation of the use we can investigate the direction of new words development, and predict the development of the intermediate phenomenon. This view captures the characteristics of the development of new words, it is very reasonable.

To Adapt to the Language Development of the Standard Principles of New Words

New period of Chinese new words and expressions of the standard view from the rigid to flexible, which are not separated with the characteristics of the new words and the tolerance of the contemporary language ideas, and under this premise the standard view also much more tolerant. We believe that a word has the qualification of the new words as long as it is a newly emerged in the Chinese vocabulary system in recent 20 years, and the reproducibility. Each new word has equal rights, allowing it with its morphology, structure (including internal form), and phonetic, semantic and pragmatic value conditions, with parallel and corresponding or related words to compete [6], instead it just appeared to final judgments

Yu Genyuan and so on (2003) more comprehensively elaborated the standard principle of the new words. They believe that the purpose of standardizing new words is to be beneficial to communication, and the standardizing objects is a language phenomenon which may bring some situation or problem to communication, but also is the language phenomenon which the norm can play some role in. Not all language phenomena have to be standardized. The main standardizing objects are these new words which have a greater impact on social terms, such as newspapers, radio, television, etc. The standard of new words is to see the value of communication, that is, the degree of communication, which is consistent with the function of language. Communicative value includes emotion, color, etc. Such as "shouji (mobile phone) " is a spoken word, is commonly known as, and "yidong dianhua (mobile phone)" is the scientific name, the two words are said. The general standardizing principle of the new words should be the principle of communication. [7]
under this general principle we should also consider the following basic principles.

(1) The principle of necessity. To see whether to fill the gaps in Chinese vocabulary, whether these words in mandarin. Such as "bodao (doctoral advisers)"). A word in the vocabulary system has its own status and the use value, because it has a specific meaning or a unique color, in some ways, there is no one word can replace it. In Mandarin Chinese vocabulary there has been a "chuzu (taxi)", and the spoken language often said, "zuo chuzu (sit for rent), jiao chuzu (called rental)", even the "che" is omitted, it has become a habit. Later, from Guangdong dialect was removed to the introduction of the "dishi (taxi)", "chuzuche, dishi" refers to the same means of transport, but from the source of the words, colors they are not the same feeling. Such words are in accordance with the principle of necessity. some words, their meaning is exactly the same, and there is no obvious difference in the grammatical characteristics and the use, the coexistence of the two will only become a drag on the language, increase the burden of learning. So if the existing words in the language are good for the communication service, there is no need to rebuild a no innovation near synonym or synonyms. [8]

(2) The principle of richness. They enrich the Chinese vocabulary system and the performance of Chinese. Performance in two aspects: one is that the new words reflect the new things and new ideas, such as "kuaican (fast food), qian guize (unspoken rule)"; two is that new words provide useful synonyms or near synonyms, such as "dishi (taxi), canzhang (disabled) and shichong (deaf)" etc.

(3) The principle of the concision and clarity. The concision principle is that some new words is from the abbreviated words, such as "sao huang (crack down on pornography), gong shi (common view)" double syllable abbreviation. But concision principles cannot damage the clarity of the word. The clear principle is that meaning of the new words must be clear, and can make people understand. Every word should represent a certain meaning, carrying a certain amount of information. Clear expression is a prerequisite of neologism, which is accepted by the public and can stand up. "chao you yu (fried squid)" was originally a dish, a fried squid is rolled up, according to this feature, use it to describe the dismissal or resignation, pack up and leave. The meaning is clear, vivid, and soon active in the language communication.

(4) The principle of the quality and standard degree. Quality mainly refers to the ideological of words. Studying the quality of words should pay attention to: First, be strict to some coarse words, such as "cuo mi" (rubbing honey). But retain some words which reflect the social negative side, such as "bao yang, san pei". Second, pay attention to avoidance of taboos. Third, there must be a dynamic view of standards. The problem of neologism norms can be examined on the quality of words and the level of standards. A large number of new words and phrases are new made up with Chinese morphemes according to expression needs of people. Many of them are coined. It is difficult to separate the new standard words and the nonstandard coinage. We do not have a clear standard. There is still a lot of space between the normative words and the coinages. Simply divided into two categories is not accurate. Therefore, the principle of the "quality" and "standard degree" conform to the inherent law of language development. There are levels of language standards. If a word is not meet some standards, it is coined.

(5) The principle of dynamic. Language is in the dynamic balance, that is, dynamic norms theory. Language researchers generally recognize the importance of the language development. Observe language from a dynamic perspective. Emphasize that standardization must be associated with development. Language is developing and evolving, so the views of language standards should also evolve with it.

Of course, the new words to comply with a board structural rule of Chinese, and at the same time pay attention to international general principles. Sometimes Chinese does not have the corresponding translation of few words, such as "CT, B-ultrasound" and so on, Chinese translation to use a longer phrase to express clearly, but communication is more simple and convenient with the direct use of letter words.
Conclusion

New words are new-born, the general characteristics different from the common words. Cannot take the standards of stable words to require new words. There is some innovation in new words, and we may not be easy to judge, so be particularly tolerant to them. If it is difficult to judge whether this new words meet the standards, it can be retained. Except obvious non-standard words can be determined immediately, most of the words cannot be decided too hasty. In the practice of language, some words are between normative and non-normative, considering the development of language is a long-term historical process of "standardized, breakthrough, re-standardized, re-breakthrough". The vocabulary that we are accustomed to today was not accepted at once. Such as "da sao wei sheng" (cleaning) has been considered illogical, but was accepted, considered it used by many people. So the convention is still the basic principle of language norms.

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