

Также стоит отметить, что в университете Хэси общежития и учебные корпуса находятся вместе внутри университетской стены (кампуса), таким образом, студентам удобно ходить на занятия. И еще один нюанс: в университете Хэси студенты получают учебники в собственность и могут сохранить для себя навсегда – возможно в будущем они им еще понадобятся.

При всем внешнем различии, хочется отметить, что для изучения иностранного языка система и методика, используемая в БГЭУ, лучше, чем методика Университета Хэси. В университете Хэси на уроках русского языка преподаватель физически не может обратить внимание на каждого студента, потому что группа большая, из-за этого студенты мало говорят по-русски. Система обучения БГЭУ как раз способствует проявлению личных способностей студента, развитию его языковых умений и навыков, дает возможность каждому показать себя индивидуально.

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DISYLLABIFICATION AS PREREQUISITE FOR COMPOUND AND DERIVED MODERN CHINESE WORDS

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Abstract. *In this paper the author reviews the modern ways of word-formation in Chinese and argues drawing upon the analyses by Feng (2001) and Shi (2002) that different types of word-compounding and affixation in Modern Chinese became possible to a great extent due to the phonetic changes of disyllabification that preceded or went alongside the word-formation processes in the Classical Chinese.*

The vocabulary of Modern Chinese is rich and quite various from the point of view of the word-building means.

First of all, the words there are created by various types of *compounding* – the most ancient, productive and active way of word-formation, which according to Grandi [2, p. 80] defines compound constituents as “two or more forms which, according to the judgment of native speakers, have lexical autonomy (...)”. Compounds of various types are so widespread in Modern Chinese that it is very often called the language of compounds words.

The second most productive word-formation process in Modern Chinese is *affixation* which like affixation in English [7, p. 58] diachronically originates from compounding. Affixation in Chinese, like in many Indo-European languages, is divided into *prefixation* (e.g., 老 [lǎo] ‘old’: 老大 [lǎodà] ‘older brother’; 老二 [lǎoèr] ‘second old brother’; 老师 [lǎoshī] ‘teacher’) and, which is more characteristic of Chinese, *suffixation* (e.g., 回 [-huí] ‘back’: 推回 [tuīhuí] ‘push back’, 跑回 [pǎohuí] ‘run back’, 撤回 [chèhuí] ‘withdraw’).

There are also numerous cases of *contraction* (e.g., 彩色照片打印 [cǎisè zhàopiàn dǎyìn] ‘print chromophotograph’ → 彩印 [cǎiyìn] ‘print chromophotograph’), *reduplication* (姐姐 [jiějie] ‘older sister’, 往往 [wǎngwǎng] ‘often’), and *transposition* (花费 [huāfei] (v) ‘spend’ → 花费 [huāfei] (n) ‘expenditure’).

All these compound and derived words have more than one syllable in Modern Chinese which is predominately a disyllabic language today. However, the Classical Chinese (— 220 AD) was predominately a monosyllabic language from the phonetic point of view, and monomorphic from morphological point of view.

The development of the Chinese language went from a monosyllabic language through a process of **disyllabification**, i.e., went through the development of the typical word-form from monosyllabic to disyllabic.

There are two main reasons for disyllabification: the ‘functional explanation’ and the ‘phonological explanation’.

According to *the functional explanation* [4, p. 265-266], in the transition from a primitive society to a feudal one, the development of the society required richer and still richer vocabulary to name various new concepts of things and phenomena, and already in that period the monosyllables could not fulfill the social demands. That is why two-syllable words were derived by compounding of two monosyllabic Chinese words. However, this word formation process was prepared by phonological changes there.

The phonological explanation for disyllabification was presented by Feng Shengli.

“Two-syllable (compound) words in Classical Chinese appeared in large numbers during the Han dynasty (202 BC—220 AD) because of the advent of a disyllabic prosodic foot structure during that period” [1].

In order to better understand the phonological reasons for this change, some information about the key terms there, i.e., the terms *bimoraic*, *foot* and *the simplification of syllable structure* should be given.

Bimoraic is a syllable having two morae, i.e., either two short vowels, or one long vowel, or a diphthong.

Foot is the term used to describe the rhythmic structure of a disyllabic word. The syllable is more prominent than the other syllable, it is *the head* of the syllable.

Foot formation rule: a standard foot must be formed by at least two syllables.

In the standard prosodic word system, the monosyllable cannot make a foot. The natural foot denies the independence of monosyllables [5, p. 220].

Simplification of syllable structure: in the transition from Ancient Chinese to Middle Chinese the minimal syllable becomes CV (consonant-vowel), *having only one mora, and the bimoraic foot is no longer possible*. Words made of one minimal syllable only cannot constitute a foot any longer, and the new model for a foot (and, therefore, a prosodic word) is a two-syllable combination [1, p. 228].

From the above analysis we can see the relationship between a foot and a syllable: the syllable reduction lead to the disyllabic feet, therefore the Foot Formation Rule must apply chronologically after the loss of final consonant clusters in Old Chinese.

Disyllabification made possible a more diverse word formation in the Chinese language.

As the Chinese linguist 吕叔湘 Lv Shuxiang pointed out that “there are two main methods in disyllabification: 1) adding a word in front or after a monosyllable word without changing its meaning; 2) putting two monosyllables with the same or similar meaning together to make a disyllabic word” [6].

The first method that he described is actually **derivation**. Lin Hua named the added part – ‘dummy affix’ [3, p. 82]. It is a suffix void of meaning, which is added to a bound morph belonging to any word class to form a noun and to lend it a metrical support, such as -子[zi], -头[tou].

The fact that a monosyllable needs extra ‘sound support’ (see Guo 1985), indicates that a monosyllable is not heavy enough prosodically to act as an independent foot needed to realize the stress. Therefore, the use of ‘sound support’ on a monosyllable provides further evidence for the argument that a disyllabic unit constitutes a standard foot.

The conclusion we may draw from the above analyses is that by an interplay of functional and phonological reasons, the simplification of the syllable structure, on the one hand, together with the syllabic foot system, provides an endless force to advance the tendency to disyllabification. The process of disyllabification provides a favourable condition to the emergence of derivative words. More and more monosyllabic words transformed into two- or even polysyllabic words, and correspondingly more derivative words were produced.

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ДИНАМИКА И СТРУКТУРА ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ БЕЛАРУСИ И КИТАЯ

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***Abstract.** Belarus and China have long and fruitful cooperation in various fields. Foreign trade between countries plays an important role in this cooperation. The article deals with the export-import relations between Belarus and China, namely their structure and dynamics. The main groups of goods that occupy the largest share in the foreign trade relations of the countries are given. It is concluded in what directions the further development of foreign trade between Belarus and China is possible.*

Двусторонние отношения Беларуси и Китая начали развиваться 20 января 1992 г., когда были установлены дипломатические отношения между странами. С 1994 года действует постоянный двусторонний координационный орган – Белорусско-китайская комиссия по торгово-экономическому сотрудничеству. С самого начала и все последующие годы белорусско-китайские отношения развивались последовательно, стабильно и системно, ни разу не омрачившись каким-либо непониманием или серьезной проблемой. С 1992 по 2017 г. ежегодный объем торговли между странами вырос с 40 млн. до 3 млрд. дол. США.

В 2017 году товарооборот вырос почти на 20% (3,1 млрд. долларов) по сравнению с 2016 годом, однако в структуре товарооборота Беларусь-Китай по-прежнему большое смещение в сторону импорта (88,3% от общего товарооборота). К тому же импорт товаров из Китая вырос на 28,8%, а белорусский экспорт продемонстрировал снижение практически на 15%. При этом отрицательное сальдо в пользу Китая по итогам года выросло почти на 30% по сравнению с 2016 г. (-2,381 млрд. долларов).

В последние годы в структуре внешней торговли между странами не происходило значительных изменений. В белорусском экспорте преобладают следующие виды товаров:

1. Калийные удобрения (246 млн. долларов). Это основная экспортная позиция в Китай. В зависимости от периода, поставки калийных удобрений занимают в общем объеме экспорта в эту страну белорусской продукции 60-70%. Экспорт в Китай осуществляет «Белорусская калийная компания», имеющая представительство в Китае.

2. Полиамиды (45,3 млн. долларов). Полиамиды имеют широкий спектр применения (машиностроение, медицина, авиационная и текстильная промышленность), что позволяет рассчитывать на стабильный спрос на различных рынках. Это подтверждается динамикой экспорта данной группы товаров. Китай является для Беларуси крупнейшим покупателем, на его долю приходится треть всех экспортных поставок полиамидов в 2017 году.