A comparative study of antonyms in Chinese and Mongolian

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Abstract: Words are the concrete embodiment of human consciousness, with the development of The Times, gradually become a conventional sentence, and the word has been widely developed, it has different meanings. For example, antonyms, synonyms and so on. In different ethnic articles, words are endowed with different characteristics. This paper makes a comparative study on the antonyms of Chinese and Mongolian, hoping to provide some valuable reference for readers.
Key words: Chinese; Mongolian; antonym

Introduction

With the development of The Times and the progress of culture, language has been widely developed. The meaning of words is people's generalization of objective things or phenomena, and it is established by convention in the process of social actual communication. Because the formation of word meaning is influenced by nationality, Chinese antonyms and Mongolian antonyms not only have commonness, but also individuality. This paper studies the antonyms of Chinese and Mongolian by means of comparison, which can discover the mysteries in the language and their different characteristics, laying a solid foundation for the subsequent language research.

1. Analysis of antonyms and Chinese and Mongolian culture

Language is not only an important carrier of human culture, but also a concrete expression of human behavior. As far as human behavior is concerned, it is mostly based on language. People's spiritual activities and material communication all need the assistance of language. In addition, language is also an important part of culture. In the language vocabulary system, there are rich cultural meanings. The formation of any language system is influenced by various cultural factors such as social conditions, geographical environment, customs and religious beliefs at that time.

Saussure, founder of modern linguistics, believed that "a nation's customs and culture are often reflected in its language". The social life of an era often has an impact on the language content of that era, and the language content can also reflect the social situation of a certain era, and social phenomena will also be reflected in the language. People of different nationalities and regions often have certain differences in their living habits and social customs, and their understanding of the objective world must also have some differences. For example, traditionally, the Han people generally divided things into Yin and Yang. The ancients regarded the male of human, animal and plant as Yang and the female as Yin. At the same time, they also defined stars, earth, mountains and rivers, water flow and other things. The ancients believed: "the sky is Yang, the earth is Yin", "the south of the mountains is Yang, the north of the mountains is Yin", "the north of the water is Yang, the south of the water is Yin". Even social hierarchies tried to be represented by Yin and Yang attributes. However, in the Mongolian nationality, although the ancient Mongolians also divided things into Yin and Yang attributes, there are some differences with Chinese in the specific division. For example, in Mongolian, winter is regarded as masculine, and house is regarded as feminine. From the above cognition, we can find that language is the product of the long-term development of social folk culture, and language is the main carrier of folk culture. In the process of the development of human culture, folk culture and language have always been inseparable, closely linked partnership, the two depend on each other and influence each other. Therefore, there are obvious national characteristics in language.

The most active factor in a language is its vocabulary, which is rich in yoga, which can also reflect the richness of folk culture from the side. In the world we live in, we can see some opposites and contradictory things anytime and anywhere, such as human life and death, faces with positive and negative, since there are so many relative opposites and contradictory things in the objective world, then a large number of contradictory concepts will be formed in people's minds. Antonyms in language are not only the reactions of objective things and intricate relationships in people's minds, but also the records of the results of people's cognition of objective things. Therefore, in a certain sense, it often reflects the culture and cultural concepts of a nation. For example, both "bai" in Chinese and "uaraaH" in Mongolian mean "color like snow", while both "black" in Chinese and "xap" in Mongolian express consciousness as "color like ink". However, due to the different geographical environment and social background of the Han nationality and the Mongolian nationality, the meaning of the language has also produced different changes and extensions. For example, in Chinese, "bai" has both positive and negative meanings, such as the angel in white, the truth and so on. In these words, the meaning of "bai" is positive. While "bai" in "idiotic" and "Bai qi" contains derogatory meanings, and these words containing "Bai" reflect some characteristics of cultural traditions and cultural concepts. The word "uaraaH" in Mongolian mainly means positive, such as uaraaHcap (white moon, that is, the first month),uaraaH ra3ap (white land, that is, "plain") and so on. In Mongolian, "xap", although it has both neutral and derogatory meanings, is different from Chinese in its collocation with other words. For example, xapapxH (black wine, that is, "white wine") and so on, which fully shows that there are differences between Chinese and Mongolian in reflecting the two national cultures and cultural concepts.

2. The structural differences of Chinese and Mongolian antonyms

1. The structure of Chinese antonyms

As for the result of Chinese antonyms, different researchers have different cognition. After the author's research, there are two different attitudes about the structure of Chinese antonyms. Some scholars believe that the semantic structure of Chinese should be corresponding and similar to synonyms. Other scholars believe that only two words with the same structure can be used as antonyms. For example, "beautiful -- ugly" and "beautiful -- ugly". According to the analysis of the actual use of antonyms, only some words can be defined as antonyms according to this law. There are two ways to structure them, namely derivational and compound.

(1). Compound form

A compound is a word made up of two or more root words. It can be divided into a variety of situations. First, a word is the same in a word, and there are different morphemes and syllables, for example, South Pole -- North Pole, good guy -- bad guy, etc. The second is when the two morphemes in the word are opposite, for example, narrow -- broad, high -- low and so on. The third is a disyllabic word with the same structure but different factors, for example, secret -- open. In addition to the above three, there are some polysyllabic antonyms, such as Jingdian -- light and piao, upright -- crooked and so on.

(2). Derivations

The derivation mainly refers to a certain word as the root of the word, and the previous morpheme is placed before and after the root, so as to form the antonym. It is also divided into two categories. First, some of the roots agree or disagree, such as revolutionary -- counter-revolutionary, mainstream -- non-mainstream. In the second category, an antonym is added to the front of the root, and the common morphemes are mainly "none" and "non".

2. Mongolian antonym structure

In Mongolian, its classification is based on the formation form of words, which can still be divided into two categories: double antonyms and derived antonyms. The root antonyms can be divided into two kinds, namely, the different root antonyms and the same root antonyms. The former forms antonyms by changing the logical relationship of root words. The same root antonyms are mainly based on one word, and different suffixes are added to form antonyms with different meanings.

3. There are similarities and differences between Chinese and Mongolian

(1). Similarities

At present, Chinese language researchers have not come to a clear conclusion on the use of suffixes, but many people have begun to use affixes. With the foundation of foreign languages, Chinese has gradually produced new words, mostly compound words, among which some words are transformed from free morphemes into affix. Compared with the original affix, the words with this structure are obviously open. Most of the foreign English grammar, and through the analysis of vocabulary, these have become the main factors in the formation of vocabulary. There are many similarities between the two methods, but in Chinese, negative prefixes are used less frequently, while in Mongolian, they are used more frequently.

(2). Differences

The difference between Chinese and Mongolian lies in the difference of pre-suffix vocabulary. Chinese is mainly based on independent words, but with the function of these words, they are gradually blurred and gradually transformed into affixes to form a derivative. In addition, the meaning of each word is relatively abstract, and it is a description of a state. Sometimes it only represents a symbol. For example, ah, hand, etc., have their respective representative meanings. The most common prefixes are "no", "not" and so on, which are used very frequently. In Chinese, suffixes are rarely added to the end of words, but the use of suffixes can still be found in some translated literatures. Unlike Mongolian, there are many antonyms for monosyllabic words, but there are more two-syllable words than monosyllabic ones. Unlike Chinese, which is made up of word order or function word connection, Mongolian is made up of morphological attachment.

3. Differences in semantic types of antonyms between Chinese and Mongolian

1. The semantic types of Chinese antonyms

According to different standards, Chinese antonyms can be classified differently. First, absolute antonyms mainly refer to the contradiction of concepts, and the opposite relationship between words, and there are obvious definitions, there are two usages of positive and negative. Second, relative antonyms, the definition between the two words is not clear, has an intermediate meaning, can only be formed under special conditions.

2. Semantic types of Mongolian antonyms

At present, there is no clear standard for judging Mongolian antonyms. Mongolian linguists have their own different views. Some scholars believe that the meaning of words is relatively independent. Some people use these two different things as antonyms, while some people choose two different states. According to the current research on Mongolian language, Mongolian antonyms are mainly divided into two categories: the first is related, and the second is unrelated.

(1). Associated antonyms

Related antonyms contain multiple relations, such as property relations, Mongolian: "good - bad", spatial relations: "up - down", time relations: "past - future" and so on.

(2). Unrelated antonyms

Most of the unrelated antonyms are nouns, which are very different from Chinese. Some words are related to Mongolian life customs and are a kind of symbol. This kind of situation does not appear in Chinese vocabulary.

3. Similarities and differences after comparison

(1). Similarities

The vocabulary system used by Chinese and Mongolian is basically the same. Some researchers believe that language is systematic, and any unit language belongs to different levels in the system. If it is not in the system, it will lose its value. From this, we can see that there is consistency between Chinese and Mongolian. However, after comparison, the similarities between the two languages lie in the function and nature of vocabulary. The definition of vocabulary in the two languages is basically the same, with the same laws. In terms of lexical composition, both are composed of multi-syllable morphemes, and word classes contain verbs, nouns, etc. The antonyms in Chinese and Mongolian also show regularity and are consistent with the system.

(2). Differences

The antonyms of Mongolian and Chinese are analyzed. They belong to different language families, which determines that there are differences in vocabulary composition. Chinese is "root language", which is based on the root word, while Mongolian is "agglutinative language", which can add suffixes to the words. Mongolian uses a morpheme of grammatical meaning as a suffix, which is attached to the stem or root of a word. In Chinese, "official", in which "yuan" is a suffix, mainly refers to "members", people who work and study, but in terms of Mongolian expression it is very simple, only a simple root is needed.

Epilogue

This paper makes a brief analysis of antonyms in Chinese and Mongolian, respectively from the structural differences and semantic types of Chinese and Mongolian antonyms, and concludes that Chinese and Mongolian belong to two different language systems. With the development of history, they have gradually formed their own structures and characteristics, and have different meanings when applied in different contexts.

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