

Analysis of the Affixoid "霸" in Modern Chinese

Yihan You

College of Liberal Arts, Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology, Nanjing 210044, China

Abstract: The affixoid is a linguistic unit in modern Chinese that lies in the middle ground between roots and affixes, and research on the ontology of class affixes, a class of class affixes and a specific class of affixes has already yielded some results. In this paper, we have selected "霸", which has received relatively little attention from previous researchers. In the course of the paper, the main methods used are documentary research, combination of description and interpretation, and corpus analysis. The paper begins with a definition of the affixoid "霸" in the light of previous research on the definition of affixes, explaining the basic features of the affixoid "霸" and classifying its derivatives. This is followed by a specific analysis of the class affixoid "霸" and its derivatives in terms of syntax, semantics and pragmatics. The grammaticalization process of the affixoid "霸" is then analyzed in order to show how people's mental states and situations change.

Keywords: Affixoid "霸"; Features; Grammaticalization; Causes of Formation.

1. Preface

1.1. Reason and Significance of Choosing the Topic

1.1.1. Background of the Study and Reasons for Selecting the Topic

"Affix-like" refers to morphemes that are in the middle ground between the root and the affix. After the concept of class affixes was put forward, related researches in linguistics have been going on and have made great progress. At the same time, more affixes and derivatives derived from modern Chinese vocabulary have gradually entered into people's daily use. The phenomenon of affix-like words is developing more and more vigorously, and it is worthy of our in-depth study.

In this paper, we have chosen "霸" as a lexical affix to be analysed, and the main reasons for choosing it are as follows:

Firstly, the position of "霸" in the neologism is relatively fixed, with certain word formation ability, and the lexical meaning of "霸" is not completely deflated in the neologism, which has the characteristics of affix-like.

Secondly, the grammatical process of "霸" from a real word to an affix has not only produced changes in rational meaning, but also changes in emotional colour, which are worth studying.

Thirdly, the affix "霸" and its derivatives appear more frequently. Words such as "学霸", "麦霸", "车霸" and so on have gradually entered people's daily life.

Fourthly, through searching, there are fewer studies on the affixation of "霸" in linguistics, which is more valuable for research.

1.2. Research Status

Many scholars have studied the emergence and development of affix-like words, but there are not many case studies on the affix-like word "霸" and its derivatives. Therefore, we will organise the current research status from two aspects, namely, the ontology of affixes and the current research on the affix "霸", and make a brief summary.

1.2.1. An Ontological Study of Chinese affixoides

In the academic world, there are many different views on the definition of affix-like words. In the 1970s, Mr Lu Shuxiang first proposed the term "class affixes" in his work "Problems of Chinese Grammar Analysis", pointing out that these "class affixes" are in the intermediate state of defuzzification from roots to affixes, but their semantics are not completely defuzzified and still appear in the form of roots, so it is necessary to add a "class" before the "affixes". He pointed out that these "class affixes" are in the intermediate state from root to affix, but since their semantics are not completely deflated and they still appear in the form of root words, it is necessary to add the word "class" before "affix". Besides, Mr Lu Shuxiang also made a distinction between affixes, roots and affixes.

Later, after the 1980s, more scholars began to study affixes, mainly Zhao Yuanren (1979), Ren Xueliang (1981), Ma Qingzhu (1998), etc., who analysed and researched affixes in terms of their definitions, semantic features and grammatical features, etc. Further, a number of scholars put the word "class" in front of "affix".

Further on, there are many scholars who synthesise the research results of their predecessors and put forward some of their own views on class affixes, mainly Zhang Xiaoping (2003), Li Jinyu (2009), and Cui Ping (2013). Among them, Cui Ping (2013) synthesised the views of the previous scholars and put forward eight criteria for class affixes, namely, word formation orientation, meaning deflation, having a classifying effect, unidirectional high collocationality, strong combinatory ability, and phonetically non-phonetically light, etc.

1.2.2. A Study of the Classical affixoid "霸"

Through the search, we found that the research on the affixation of "霸" is relatively small, and the beginning of the time is relatively late, and most of the research is on the way and cause of its generation, and less research on its grammaticalisation, the specific status of the research is as follows:

Ren Jingchun (2005) first studied the lexicalisation of "霸" in his article "An analysis of the ways of generating "X霸" neologisms and their causes". The article mainly analyses the

structure and semantics of "X霸" neologisms, and classifies "X霸" neologisms into three categories according to the lexical nature of "X": noun +霸, verb +霸, and adjective +霸. adjective +霸. The article then analyses the ways of generating "X霸", which are: creating new words, adopting words from RTHK, absorbing foreign words and resurrecting old words. Finally, the article analyses the reasons for the emergence of "X霸" from the aspects of social conditions and language itself.

Wu Wei (2007), in his article, "A Look at the "霸" Family of Words," divides the "霸" family of words into two types: compound and affixed, the latter of which focuses on the use of "霸" as a class of In this section, the article begins with a discussion of the use of "霸" as a class of affixes. In this part of the article, the article firstly classifies the words of the "霸" family in terms of their syllables, functional forms, meanings and emotional colours of the words. It then discusses the ways of their production. Compared with Ren Jingchun (2005), Wu Wei (2007) argues that there are two more ways of their production, i.e., the use of the rhetorical technique of "imitation" for word formation and the abbreviation of phrases. The article concludes with a discussion of the evolution and differentiation of the lexical meaning of "霸", both ancient and modern.

Han Li (2015), in his article "Exploring the Neologisms of the "X霸" Clan", categorised the term "X霸" into three categories based on the order of its appearance, namely "霸1", "霸2" and "霸3". This category of words is a very distinctive and common part of modern Chinese, and is also one of the richest members of the Chinese lexical system. For "霸" and its derivatives, we need to make a comparative analysis of their semantic and structural features, as well as an in-depth investigation of their proliferation and emergence from both the internal linguistic and socio-psychological perspectives.

1.2.3. Summary

To sum up, the academic research on the ontology of class affixes is relatively fruitful, and a few researchers have noticed the class affixation of "霸", but their research on "霸" focuses on the causes and ways of its production, and there is less research on pragmatics and grammaticality, or even zero, so it is important to pay attention to in-depth analyses and researches on class affixes of "霸" from these aspects.

1.3. Research Method

First, literature research method. Through in-depth study of the literature and writings related to class affixes, we can get a comprehensive grasp of the current status of class affixes research, research results, and the shortcomings of the research.

Second, the combination of description and explanation. In the past ten years, words containing "霸" appearing in newspapers, magazines, the Internet and other media were selected as examples and analysed, and the semantic and emotional changes of the affix "霸" were described, and finally the grammaticalisation process of "霸" was analysed. and finally explain the grammaticalisation process of "霸".

Third, corpus analysis method. This paper analyses and elaborates on the corpus collected in the media. Most of the corpus sources are microblog comments, news headlines, film and TV drama lines, Douban, Zhihu and so on.

2. Definition of the Affixoids "霸"

2.1. Characteristics of affixoids

Based on the results of previous research and combining with our own understanding, we conclude that the characteristics of affixoids lie in the following five points: a certain degree of semantic deflation, semantic adhesion, the ability to assimilate lexical properties, locative and productive properties.

Firstly, there is a certain deflation of semantics. In recent years, with the development of the times and the network, words such as "杠精", "戏精", "睫毛精" and so on have become popular, which also reflects the semantic element "精". The word "精" is the root of the word, and it can form words such as "精彩", "精简", "精髓", etc. Among these words, "精" is the root. In these words, "精" has different conceptual meanings, while in words such as "杠精", "精" denotes a class of people, a class of affixes, realising that its semantics are somewhat deflated. Its position is also relatively fixed, appearing only at the end of words.

Secondly, the semantics are adhesive. This is manifested in the fact that the meaning represented by the derivatives of affixoids is not a simple addition of the meaning of the affixoids and the meaning of the other constituents of the word, which, if separated, would make the meaning of the word unintelligible, for example, "睫毛精" refers to a person with very long eyelashes, but if separated "睫毛" and "精" cannot mean a person with long eyelashes. "For example, "睫毛精" refers to a person with long eyelashes. This shows that the semantics of affixes are sticky.

Third, the ability to assimilate lexical properties. Able to assimilate lexical properties means that the derivatives of affixoids usually agree with the lexical properties of the affixoids themselves. This is the same as for affixes. The affix "狗" is a noun morpheme, and "加班" is a verb, but when they are combined, the derivative "加班狗" is a noun meaning a person who works overtime frequently.

Fourth, locality. In vocabulary, the position of class affixes is usually fixed, and this fixation is called locative. Affixes have a certain denotative function and can be used to modify certain words or phrases. Generally speaking, affixes can be divided into two forms: prefixes and suffixes, which usually appear at the beginning or end of words. For example, the words "狗" and "精" mentioned above are suffixes, which usually appear only at the end of words.

Fifth, productivity. Productivity refers to the fact that after mastering the way of word formation and rules of affix-like words, more new words can be created accordingly. For example, the word "门" mentioned above only appeared in the political field at the beginning, but was later analogised to the entertainment field, such as "艳照门" and "大牌门", etc. The number of derivatives has been increasing and the scope of application has become wider. The number of derivatives is increasing, and their scope of application is gradually becoming wider.

2.2. The Definition of Affixoid "霸"

2.2.1. The Determination of Affixoid "霸"

Based on the definition of affixoids mentioned earlier, we can define "霸" as an affixoid for the following reasons:

Firstly, the semantics of "霸" have a certain degree of virtualization. In terms of "学霸", "歌霸", "麦霸", "村霸",

"面霸", etc., "霸" means "a person/thing of..." and carries the highest degree of meaning in a certain field or aspect, which is somewhat vague compared to its original meaning.

Secondly, the semantics of "霸" have stickiness. The term "戏霸" refers to a person who performs well in acting. If "戏" and "霸" are separated, this meaning would not exist. The same goes for "麦霸", "面霸", and "游戏霸".

Thirdly, "霸" can assimilate parts of speech. In terms of the word "学霸", "学" is a verb, while "霸" is a noun. The combination of "学霸" is influenced by the affix "霸" and has become a noun, referring to people who excel in learning.

Fourthly, "霸" has positioning. Observing the derivative words of "霸" mentioned above, it can be found that "霸" is used as an affixoid, usually appearing at the end of the word, indicating that "霸" has localization.

Fifth, "霸" has productivity. According to the information consulted, the term "学霸" appeared relatively early. After that, many words composed of the affix "霸" gradually appeared, such as "麦霸", "面霸", "游戏霸", etc. Moreover, after mastering its word formation rules, more words will also be derived.

In summary, based on the definition and characteristics of affixoids, we can determine that "霸" conforms to the above characteristics and is a affixoid.

2.2.2. Derivative Words of the Affixoid "霸"

By searching on Weibo, newspapers, Douban, Zhihu, and other platforms, a total of 40 derived words from the "霸" category were collected. Next, based on the number of syllables, they will be classified.

The first type, disyllabic derived words: 学霸, 麦霸, 浴霸, 波霸, 毒霸, 街霸, 米霸, 面霸, 薯霸, 烤霸, 词霸, 校霸, 村霸, 恶霸, 球霸, 拳霸, 速霸, 车霸, 唱霸, 歌霸, 路霸, 油霸, 租霸, 视霸, 声霸, 考霸, 饼霸, 暖霸, 玩霸, 笑霸, 戏霸, 钢霸, 凉霸, 菜霸, 财霸

The second type, polysyllabic derived words: 巨无霸, 节能霸, 学习霸, 电讯霸, 游戏霸

From the above classification, it can be seen that "霸" derived words are mainly disyllabic, with fewer polysyllabic words. And "b霸" appears at the end of the word. The "X" in "X霸" is usually a noun and verb, with few adjectives. In terms of emotional color, there are both positive and negative words, and some words may even have different emotional colors when they appear in different contexts. This article will analyze and study the class affix "霸" and its derivatives based on the words collected above.

3. A Study on Three Planes of the Affixoid "霸"

3.1. A Syntactic Study on the Class Affix "霸"

By observing the words we have collected, such as disyllabic words such as "菜霸" and "学霸", as well as polysyllabic words such as "巨无霸" and "节能霸", we can find that the affixoid "霸" mainly appears at the end of the structure in syntax, with monosyllabic and disyllabic antecedents as the main components, and mostly noun and verb morphemes in semantics.

When using "X霸" as the subject:

(1)而学霸则永远埋在无边无涯的书海之中,不能自拔。(

Baidu)

(2)家里的浴霸坏了,得找个人来修修。(Weibo)

When "X霸" is used as the object:

(3)天气太冷了,我下午要去买一个暖霸放家里。(Weibo)

(4)据调查,近三成HR讨厌"面霸"。(Changjiangwang)

When "X霸" is used as an attributive:

(5)在村霸的威逼利诱下,他最终在买卖合同上签了字。(Zhihu)

(6)我可是薯霸的忠实粉丝啊。(Weibo)

When "X霸" is paired with a preposition to form a prepositional object structure:

(7)作为"节能霸",我们一定要把"节能"贯彻到底! (Tao bao)

3.2. A Semantic Study on the Affixoid "霸"

3.2.1. The Semantic Characteristics of "霸" in "X霸"

Observe the following example sentence:

(8)这样的村霸不除,国无宁日,村无宁日,村民们家无宁日。(Kumao)

(9)对校园及周边的"校霸", "街霸", "村霸", "校园贷", "套路贷", 以及性侵害等涉黑, 涉恶违法犯罪活动, 我们将依法采取严厉措施予以打击。(Baidu)

(10)把游戏和题目嫁接,让"学霸"和"游戏霸"统一,游戏与学习结合,正成为一种新的可能。(Nanfangdushi)

In Example (8), "村霸" means someone who is unreasonable and oppresses villagers; In example (9), "校霸" refers to someone who is unreasonable and often bullies their classmates; In example (10), "游戏霸" refers to a person who has performed outstandingly in the gaming field.

From this, it can be seen that "X霸" generally carry the meanings of "people of..." or "things of..." and "most...". According to their different meanings, we can further divide "霸" into three categories - the first category refers to bad people who are domineering and rude, relying on power to bully others, with a derogatory connotation, and we call them "霸1"; The second type refers to the best among similar things, mostly referring to objects and often used for product promotion and advertising, which we call "霸2"; The third category refers to people who excel in a certain field and generally have a positive connotation, which we call "霸3". By analyzing the chronological order of the appearance of the corpus, we can find that "霸1" appeared the earliest and "霸2" appeared the latest. We can also observe that the emotional color of the affixoid "霸" is gradually shifting from negative to positive.

3.2.2. The Semantic Features of "X" in "X霸"

Based on the analysis of the collected derived words from the "霸" family, it can be found that the "X" in "X霸" is generally a neutral word with few or no positive or negative connotations. The main function of "X" is to limit the meaning range of words, for example, "学霸" refers to people who excel in learning, not in other aspects. "学" limits the meaning range of words to learning.

3.2.3. Analysis of Semantic Features of "X霸"

Based on the analysis of the emotional color of facing "霸", we can divide "X霸" into three categories, as follows:

The first type, "X霸" is a derogatory term, which means a bad person who is unreasonable and bullies others. This category of words includes街霸, 租霸, 村霸, 校霸, etc. They

are all synonymous with bad people, like "街霸" who are street bullies, generally referring to people who idle on the streets. The "校霸" refers to someone who is domineering in the school, such as:

(11)学校要严肃处理“校霸”事件。(Douban)

The second type, "X霸" is a neutral word, meaning the best among similar things, generally referring to things, especially goods. There are also many words in this category, such as "暖霸", "面霸", "冷霸", etc. They usually appear in product advertisements. "面霸" refer to those who excel in the noodle industry. This also gave rise to words such as "饼霸", such as:

(12)这块饼又大又好吃,不愧是“饼霸”。(Weibo)

The third category, "X霸" is a commendatory term, referring to people who have performed outstandingly in a certain field. The most typical term in this category is "学霸", which refers to exceptionally excellent academic performance. This also gave rise to words such as "戏霸" and "歌霸", which respectively refer to people who perform well in acting and those who sing well. For example:

(13)歌手阿宝可谓是陕北民歌的一代“歌霸”啊! (Douban)

The above is the basic classification of these "霸" derived words, which are not static. They may be given new meanings in different contexts, which in turn may generate new emotional colors. This needs to be analyzed based on specific contexts.

3.3. A Pragmatic Study of "X霸"

3.3.1. The Pragmatic Characteristics of "X霸"

The initial use of these words was in daily life, with a strong colloquial color, and gradually appeared in newspapers and media after evolution and development. After the rapid development of the internet, new derived words are mainly used on the internet. Therefore, the characteristics reflected by the newly generated "X霸" words are closely related to the network environment, and their use is limited by the real environment.

Firstly, simplicity.

In today's fast-paced life, people tend to use concise language to convey as much information as possible, and derived words from the "霸" family meet this requirement. For example, the term "麦霸" can be used to refer to oneself or others. When a person is referred to as "麦霸", the message conveyed is that they enjoy singing. People who often dominate the microphone in KTV can have a high or low singing level, which needs to be analyzed based on context. The two words "麦霸" can convey a lot of information, save time, and have simplicity.

Secondly, reflect the speaker's attitude.

When using "霸" language in communication, it often implies the speaker's attitude. For example, when using the word "校霸", the speaker expresses an attitude of appreciation and appreciation, but when using words such as "校霸" and "街霸", it is generally a negative attitude. When communicating, one should carefully choose the words used to avoid misunderstandings.

Thirdly, timeliness.

In recent years, the term "霸" has frequently appeared in the online world, so their use also has timeliness. They are often accompanied by the emergence and popularity of new things, which is also influenced by the speed and convenience

of the internet. For example, "游戏霸" emerged with the rise of online games and esports, and it is used to refer to people who play games well.

3.3.2. The Pragmatic Environment of "X霸"

The pragmatic environment of "X霸" is quite diverse, with the presence of "X霸" in people's daily conversations, news reports, film and television dialogues, etc. The more commonly used words are "霸2" and "霸3", which are neutral words and positive words. When using "X霸", it often implies the speaker's attitude and evaluation towards the target audience.

3.3.3. The Influence of Context on the Use of "X霸"

Firstly, let's take a look at the following two sentences:

(14)因为“文雅小生”自视甚高,对工作人员和导演大呼小呵,粗暴无礼,所以他被誉为“戏霸”。(Aixiumei)

(15)最近赵文卓和甄子丹之间的纷争,令“戏霸”一词重振旗鼓,再出江湖。(Souhu)

Based on the context, we can analyze that in Example (14), "戏霸" is a derogatory term, referring to actors who lack strength and have inaccurate self-awareness, while in Example (15), "戏霸" is a positive term, referring to actors who are dedicated, responsible, and have a high level of expertise in their work. From this, it can be seen that "戏霸" have different meanings in different contexts and require specific analysis of specific problems.

Let's take a look at the following two sentences again:

(16)她唱歌很好听,是名副其实的KTV“麦霸”。(Weibo)

(17)每次去KTV他都是拿着麦克风不撒手,唱得又不如别人好听,可真是“麦霸”!(Douban)

Based on the context, we can analyze that "麦霸" in both sentences refers to the person who is reluctant to let go while holding a microphone in a KTV. However, in Example (16), "麦霸" is a positive term, indicating that she sings well; In example (17), "麦霸" is a derogatory term referring to those who sing poorly but still occupy the microphone. This can also indicate that in different contexts, "麦霸" will have different emotional colors.

Therefore, when using "霸" ethnic words, attention should be paid to the context in which they are used, the meaning and emotional color they want to express, as well as the identity of the listener, to avoid using them improperly and causing communication problems.

4. A Grammaticalization Study of the Affixoid "霸"

We will delve into the grammaticalization of "霸" as a affixoid from two perspectives: diachronic and synchronic. Due to the lack of a clear formal transformation trajectory in the grammaticalization process of "霸" as a affixoid, our focus is mainly on the semantic evolution. By summarizing the grammaticalization process of "霸" as a class affix, we conclude that the reasons for "霸" becoming a class affix are multifaceted.

4.1. The Grammaticalization Process of "霸"

4.1.1. From a Diachronic Perspective on the Grammaticalization of "霸"

Grammaticalization of words refers to the process in which the meaning of the actual word gradually becomes blurred,

and then transforms into grammatical components. The same goes for the character "霸". In ancient Chinese, "霸" was a word with a clear substantive meaning, such as "霸王" and "王霸". The meaning and related words of "霸" still exist in modern Chinese, but due to the changes in times and people's expression needs, the frequency of its original meaning has decreased. Therefore, "霸" began to appear as a affixoid in people's daily communication.

In Shuowen Jiezi, "霸" belongs to the "Moon" section. According to the theory of philology, the original meaning of "霸" should be related to the moon, referring to a lunar phase, which is also commonly referred to as "soul" (pronounced as p ò). Later, "霸" was falsely borrowed as the leader of the ancient feudal alliance, pronounced as b à. At this point, the use of "霸" does not have negative connotations, such as:

(18)“欲求得人,必先勤之.成霸,安强,自宋始矣.”(《左传·成公十八年》)

In the pre Qin period, besides being used as a noun, "霸" was also used as a verb, meaning to seek hegemony and become the leader of an ancient alliance of feudal lords, such as:

(19)“管仲相恒公,霸诸侯,一匡天下,民到於今受其赐.”(《论语·宪问》)In this sentence, the term "ba" means to dominate.

In the Southern Dynasty, "霸" was further extended to mean dominating and winning championships, and at this time, "霸" gradually had a positive connotation. For example:

(20)“才为盟主,学为辅佐,主佐合德,文采必霸.”(南朝·刘勰《文心雕龙·事类》)

(21)“吾观尔之才,当一战而霸.”(唐·白行简《李娃传》)

In the Song Dynasty, "霸" gave rise to a new meaning, referring to the policy of ruling through force, criminal law, power, and other means, as opposed to "kingship". For example:

(22)“古之有人欲以其君王者也,有欲以其君霸者也,有欲以强其国者也.”(宋·苏轼《学士院试孔子从先进论》)

At the end of the Yuan Dynasty, a new meaning emerged for "霸", which was derived from the meaning of "称霸" and referred to as "forcibly occupying". For example:

(23)“花和尚鲁智深……在那里打家劫舍,霸着一方落草.”(元末明初·施耐庵《水浒传》)

Subsequently, "霸" also gave rise to the meaning of "someone who relies on power and is rude and rude", thus giving "霸" a derogatory connotation. For example:

(24)“我这里有三霸.哥哥不知,一发说与哥哥知道.”(元末明初·施耐庵《水浒传》)

After evolving into modern Chinese, the meanings of "霸" with both positive and negative connotations were widely used, while the meanings of "leader of ancient feudal alliances" and "leader of ancient feudal alliances" gradually decreased in frequency due to the development of time and language. At some point, "霸" began to enter people's daily lives as a affixoid, such as "学霸", "麦霸", "巨无霸", etc.

Based on the semantic evolution of "霸" mentioned above and combined with the previous classification of "霸", we can conclude that "霸1" can be classified as a "person who relies on power and is rude", with a derogatory connotation; "霸2" and "霸3" are both derived from the meaning of "dominating and winning", and their part of speech has changed from verbs

to nouns, used to refer to people or things who are superior to others in a certain field or aspect.

Based on the searched corpus, we can find that "霸1" appeared the earliest and often appeared in early literary works and newspapers. "霸2" and "霸3" appeared relatively late. "霸2" was mainly used in commercial advertising, while "霸3" was mainly used in online media. The word "a学霸" should have emerged first, and other derivative words of "霸3" were newly created by people in their later daily lives. And we have found that when "霸" appears as a affixoid in modern Chinese, it always carries either positive or negative emotional connotations, and the emotional connotations it carries always need to be determined based on the context and are not fixed and unchanging.

After careful analysis, it is not difficult to find that the connotation of the content word "霸" is gradually becoming blurred, and at the same time, it is gradually integrating emotional elements, evolving from the original content word to a class affix, which is well-known and widely used by people.

4.1.2. From a Synchronic Perspective on the Grammaticalization of "霸"

After analyzing the semantic evolution of "霸", let's take a look at the active usage of "霸" in modern Chinese. As a concrete word, "霸" is still used by people. In this case, "霸" is usually a verb or noun, such as:

(25)自近代以来,西班牙,葡萄牙,荷兰,英国,德国,俄国,日本,美国均试图夺取全球的霸权.(Baidu)

(26)她不喜欢读文学经典,倒是喜欢看一些霸道总裁类的小说.(Weibo)

These "霸" words with specific lexical meanings mainly have neutral or derogatory connotations, while the "霸" used as a positive connotation is mainly a class affix "霸", such as:

(27)身边那么多学霸,你可得好好向他们学习啊!(Douban)

(28)“金山词霸”是一款很好用的翻译软件.(Douban)

In addition, the neutral and derogatory affix "霸" often appears in people's daily lives, such as:

(29)看了这部电影,我深深地明白了校霸对人产生的阴影.(Douban)

(30)今天天气太热了,我一会儿得去淘宝下单“凉霸”了.(Daily life dialogue)

The word "霸" with lexical meaning can be used as a morpheme or as a standalone word. When using morphemes, "霸" usually has three emotional colors: positive, negative, and neutral, with positive and negative colors being the most common. For example:

(31)他认为历史的主要推动力是不同种族为争夺霸权而进行的斗争.(Zhihu)

(32)今年的“厨王争霸赛”将在北京海淀区举行.(News reporting)

The use of the word "霸" with lexical meaning is relatively rare, mostly meaning to occupy or occupy. For example:

(33)比尔盖茨常常霸着财富榜单的前几名.(Zhihu)

(34)艾伦吐槽沈腾霸着位置不走.(Media interviews)

In addition, some "霸" derived words also have polysemy, for example, "面霸" can refer to both those who have done well in the noodle industry and those who frequently participate in interviews. This type of word also refers to

"油霸". The first meaning refers to the big shots who raise prices in the oil industry. In the movie "Lost in Thailand", it also refers to substances that can rapidly increase gasoline and diesel. In short, the use of 霸" words is very broad, and their specific meanings and emotional connotations need to be analyzed based on specific contextual issues.

5. Conclusion

On the basis of previous research on affixoids, this article conducts in-depth exploration and research on the category of "霸" affixes. We have provided a clear definition for the affix "霸" and conducted in-depth research on the semantics and grammar of its derivatives. On this basis, a preliminary exploration is conducted on its formation and development. Explore the grammaticalization process of "霸" as a class affix and summarize the reasons for its appearance.

Firstly, we have defined the affixoid "霸". According to previous research, affixoids have the following five characteristics: semantic virtualization, semantic stickiness, ability to assimilate parts of speech, localization, and productivity. Our analysis indicates that "霸" also possesses these characteristics, so we classify it as a type of affix. Next, we will conduct an in-depth analysis of "霸" as an affixoid and its derivatives, with a focus on exploring its characteristics, the "X" feature of collocation, classification, emotional color, and usage. Finally, we conducted a comprehensive synchronic and diachronic analysis of the grammaticalization process of "霸" as an affixoid, and delved into the root causes of "霸" as a class affix, mainly from both internal and external perspectives.

Due to time and capacity limitations, the investigation and research in this article have not yet reached a comprehensive and systematic level. Therefore, we hope that future research can explore and expand related fields more deeply and extensively.

References

- [1] Chen Yuan. Language and Social Life [M]. Sanlian Bookstore, 1999.
- [2] Depner Shelley Ching yu. Statistical Internet based Analysis of the Affixoid-ma in Modern Mandarin Chinese[J]. Computación y Sistemas, Volume 23, Issue 4 . 2019.
- [3] He Peipei. An analysis of the “X控” family of words with “控” as a class affix[J]. Modern Languages (Language Research Edition).2010(12):131-132.
- [4] Han Li. Explorations on the Neologisms of “X霸” Family[J]. Journal of Zhengzhou Institute of Aviation Industry and Management (Social Science Journal).2013, 34 (03) .
- [5] Li Xueqin, edited by Li Xueqin; Zhao Ping'an, associate editor. Source of Characters [M]: Tianjin Ancient Books Publishing House; Liaoning People's Publishing House, 2013.07: 619.
- [6] Nong Yuehua. A study of the Chinese affix “狗” and its reflection in teaching Chinese as a foreign language [D]. Guangxi University for Nationalities.2018.
- [7] Ren Jingchun. An Analysis of the Generation and Causes of the Neologism “X” [J]. Journal of Linguistics and Literature. 2005 (09): 72-74.
- [8] Shao Lingli. A study on the identification criteria and grammaticalization of modern Chinese class affixes [D]. Zhengzhou University.2012.
- [9] Stefan Hartmann. Compound worlds and metaphor landscapes: Affixoids, allostructions, and higher-order generalizations [J]. Word Structure. Volume 12 , Issue 3 . 2019. PP 297-333.
- [10] Wang Nan. An Analysis on the Quasi-Affix of wei in Modern Chinese[J]. The Journal of Chinese Language and Literature, Volume, Issue 87 . 2014. PP 177-191.
- [11] Yin Hailiang. A study of modern Chinese class affixes [D]. Shandong University, 2007.
- [12] Zeng, LiYing.. A quantitative and qualitative study of modern Chinese class affixes[J]. Chinese Language Teaching in the World.2008(04):75-87+3.