

A Comparative Analysis of the Compound Word Composition of “Heart” in the British, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean

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Abstract: Compound words are one of the most important word-forming means in language, and there are many differences in compound words in different languages. This paper studies the morphological characteristics and rules of “heart” in the English, Japanese, and Chinese languages, and explores the similarities and differences in the four Chinese dialects of the English, Japanese, and Chinese dynasties.

Keywords: Language; Heart; Compounds; Word formation

In the course of historical development, various Chinese dialects have constantly evolved and influenced each other, and there are both similarities and differences between them. Also East Asian cultures, Korean and Japanese languages are influenced by Chinese writing and language systems, and have many similarities with Chinese and Chinese dialects. In modern times, society and people’s lives in various countries are changing rapidly, and the languages of Korea and Japan are also influenced by English in communication. Compound words are an extremely important word-forming device in the Chinese vocabulary system, and South Korea and Japan are the same as China. Most of the current research focuses on the comparison of the languages of the two countries, and the study of the four countries of Britain, Japan, Han and North Korea is extremely rare. This paper starts with the composition of the compound word “heart” and explores the similarities and differences between the compound word formation characteristics of the four countries of Britain, Japan, Han and the Dynasty.

1. The Korean compound word “마음/심” is formed

1.1 “마음/심” is a compound of nouns

The form “마음/심” and nouns is very common in Korean, and such compound words are nouns. Among them, there are two forms of bags, one is “마음/심” + noun, such as heart eye, heart is “마음이”; The mind trick is “속셈”; Shinkan is “마음자리”. One is the noun + “마음/심”, such as “구심” (ball center), “축심” (axis), “핵심” (core). The second compound word generally indicates the center of each type of corresponding thing.

1.2 “마음/심” is a compound with a verb

The compound of “마음/심” and verbs in Korean is the same as the compound of “마음/심” and nouns, and its compound words belong to nouns. Among them, there are two forms of bags, one is “마음/심” + verb, for example, “다툼, 가짐” is a noun transformed by a verb, “마음 다툼” and “마음 가짐” respectively Overwhelmed and one’s inch. One is the verb + “마음/심”, such as “당길 마음” (desire to have everything), “뜬 마음” (floating heart), “돌이 마음”.

1.3 “마음/심” is a compound of an adjective

Adjectives + “마음/심” compound words are generally nouns, such as “딴마음” (other minds, gods do not belong), “참마음”, “하늘마음” (calm and broad-minded), “어린아이의 마음” (childish, childish mood).

2. The compound word for “heart” in Chinese

2.1 The compound of “heart” and nouns

There are two compound forms of “heart” and nouns, one is “heart” + noun, such as “heart tide”, “heart”, “mind”, “heart”, etc., this compound word is generally a noun; One is noun + “heart”, such as “disgusting” (adjective), “people’s heart” (noun), “true heart” (noun), this compound order is mostly noun, a few are adjectives.

2.2 The compound of “heart” and verbs

There are two forms of “heart” and verb compounds, one is “heart” + verb, this compound is generally a noun, and a small part is an adjective. For example, “experience”, “heartbeat”, “mental calculation” and so on. One is the verb + “heart”, which may be a noun, adjective, or verb. For example, “forbearance”, “heart”, “dissection” and so on.

2.3 The compound of “heart” and adjectives

There are also two forms of compound “heart” and adjectives, one is “heart” + adjective, this compound word is generally an adjective, such as “heart weakness”, “heart like”, “heart wide” and so on. One is the adjective + “heart”, which is generally an adjective, such as “infatuated”, “humble”, “alarming”, “ambitious”.

3. The compound of “heart” in Japanese

3.1 The compound of “heart” and nouns

There are two compound forms of “heart” and nouns, one is “heart” + noun, such as “heart handle” (personality), “heart wife” (Italian person), “heart friend” (confidant friend), etc., this compound word is mostly a noun, a small part is a verb; One is the noun + “heart”, this compound word is generally a noun, such as “belly” (confidant friend), “human heart” (a person’s heart), “Yanxin” (flame heart) and so on.

3.2 The compound of “heart” with the verb

There are two compound forms of “heart” and verbs, one is “heart” + verb, such as “心配り” (worry), “心当て” (speculation, intend), “心待ち” (expect) and so on, such compound words are mostly nouns, and a few are verbs; One is the verb + “heart”, this compound word is generally a noun, such as “confidence” (the belief that one’s actions will succeed), “heart” (the mood of wanting to go home), “doubt” (doubt) and so on.

3.3 The compound of “heart” with adjectives

There are two compound forms of “heart” and adjectives, one is “heart” + adjective, such as “心寂しい”, “心寂し” (narrow-minded), “心安い.” (kind) and so on, this compound is mostly adjectives, and a few are nouns; One is the adjective + “heart”, which is generally a compound noun such as “careful” (careful and thoughtful), “careful” (narrow-minded), “conscience” (correct truth, ideas and innate moral concepts) and so on.

4. A compound of the English “heart”

4.1 The compound of “heart” and nouns

There are two compound forms of “heart” and nouns, one is “heart” + noun, such as “heartland” (heartland), “heartstrings” (heartstrings), “heartwood” (heartwood) and so on, this compound word is generally a noun; One is noun + “heart”, this compound word is mostly adjectives, and a few are nouns, such as “stone-hearted” / “iron-hearted” / “marble-hearted”, “chicken-hearted.” (timid, weak) and so on.

4.2 The compound of “heart” with the verb

There are two compound forms of “heart” and verbs, one is “heart” + verb, such as “heart-quake”, “heartfelt”, “heartfelt” heart-rending” (sad, heartbreaking), etc., this compound is mostly a noun, a few are adjectives; One is the verb + “heart”, which is a compound word that is generally a noun, such as “lose heart”, “embittered heart” and so on.

4.3 The compound of “heart” with adjectives

There are two compound forms of “heart” and adjectives, one is “heart” + adjective, such as “heartsore” (distressed, sad), “heart-free” (unrestrained), “heartwarming” (touching, heartwarming), etc., this compound word is generally an adjective; One is the adjective + “heart”, this compound is mostly a noun, and a few are adjectives. For example, “faint heart”, “false heart”, “valiant heart” (braveheart), and so on.

5. Discuss

This paper studies the composition of the compound word “heart” in the four Chinese of the English, Japanese, and Korean dynasties, and the study shows that the “heart” in the four Chinese of the English, Japanese, and Korean dialects can be compounded with adjectives, nouns, and verbs, and its compound forms are generally two: “heart” + adjective/noun/verb, adjective/noun / verb

+ “heart”. The parts of speech and meaning of their compound words vary in different languages. Compound word formation is the main way to construct compound words and occupies a very important position in language. Vocabulary is the naming of the objective world by human beings, and the differences in word formation in different languages can reflect the differences in the way different peoples perceive the world.

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