A Study of English Loanwords in Chinese through Chinese Newswriting

Wendy Yeun-wen Pao

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A STUDY OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN CHINESE
THROUGH CHINESE NEWSWRITING

BY
WENDY YEUN-WEN PAO

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Arts, Major in Speech, South Dakota State University 1983
A STUDY OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN CHINESE
THROUGH CHINESE NEWSWRITING

This thesis is approved as a creditable and independent investigation by a candidate for the degree, Master of Arts, and is acceptable for meeting the thesis requirements for this degree. Acceptance of this thesis does not imply that the conclusions reached by the candidate are necessarily the conclusions of the major department.

Judith Zivanovic
Thesis Adviser

Judith Zivanovic
Head, Department of Speech

Date
I sincerely express my appreciation to my advisor, Dr. Judith Zivanovic, for her constant assistance and helpful instruction throughout this study.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin of the Problem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Purpose</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design of Study</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition of Terms</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Contribution</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endnotes</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. BACKGROUND</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Phenomena of Linguistic Borrowing</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolution of the Chinese Language</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endnotes</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. THE TRANSLITERATION OF LOANWORDS IN CHINESE</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonological Modifications of English Loanwords in Chinese</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic Distribution of English Transliterated Loanwords in Chinese</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endnotes</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. LOAN-TRANSLATIONS, LOAN-BLENDS, INDEPENDENT HYBRIDS, AND LOANWORDS OF DOUBLET OR MULTIPLE BORROWED FORMS IN CHINESE</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Analysis of Methods of Loan-Translation</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of Loan-Blends</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of Independent Hybrids</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of English Translated Words in the Data</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of English Loanwords in Chinese of Doublet or Multiple New-Coined Words</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admixture of English With Chinese</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endnotes</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusions</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation for Further Study</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX I</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX II</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX III</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX IV</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX V</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX VI</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX VII</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX VIII</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX IX</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Semantic Distribution of English Transliterated Loanwords in Chinese</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Types of English Loanwords in Chinese</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Semantic Distribution of English Loan-Blends in Chinese</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Semantic Distribution of English Descriptive Loan-Translations in Chinese</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Semantic Distribution of Loanwords of Doublet or Multiple New-Coined Forms</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Origin of the Problem

The advancement of science and technology has expanded the living space of the world's population, and, at the same time, has extended the capacity for communication among nations. This factor has encouraged extensive contact between Taiwan and the West. During the past thirty years in Taiwan, the prosperity of Taiwan's economy, which becomes attractive to Western commerce transactions; travel; exchange of highly advanced technology; extensive diplomatic relationships between Taiwan and foreign countries, and so forth have accelerated the mutual influence between Taiwan and the West, most specifically America. Through this process, an implantation of foreign culture and knowledge is accomplished by a linguistic borrowing and phonemic\(^1\) and morphemic\(^2\) modification of the foreign terms.

The great difference between the Chinese and the English languages causes unavoidable difficulty for the
linguistic borrowing in Chinese. Either translation\textsuperscript{3} or transliteration\textsuperscript{4} is the medium for transformation of the loanwords\textsuperscript{5} into Chinese characters which are similar to the meaning of the loanwords. Since Chinese is a monosyllabic language,\textsuperscript{6} the disyllabic\textsuperscript{7} or polysyllabic\textsuperscript{8} features of the transliterated loanwords often produce a possible ambiguity of the meaning in the Chinese sentence. Lately, translation has played a dominant role in the borrowing of the foreign words, and some of the transliteration of the loanwords in the past has been gradually abolished and replaced by translation.\textsuperscript{9}

In addition to the problems mentioned above, writing the same loanwords in various translations or transliterations also may decrease the efficiency of the communication. Therefore, the researcher is interested in an exploration of the extent of standardization of the Chinese characters selected for translation or transliteration.

The previous studies on loanwords in Chinese stress the technical analysis of the phonemes and morphemes of the original language and the target language. The present study, however, will include the examination and classification of the loanwords in current Chinese newswriting in Taiwan in terms of semantic domains.
Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the present study, therefore, is to research the sinified loanwords found in current newspapers. More specifically, answers to the following questions are to be discovered:

1. How extensive is the standardization of the conventional translation or transliteration of English loanwords in Chinese in terms of explicative hybrid, loan-blend, independent hybrid, word-for-word translation, descriptive translation, and doublet?

2. What kind of proportion of these English loanwords in Chinese exist in selected newswriting in terms of the socio-political, technical-scientific, scholarly, sports, and business-economic terminology?

Procedure

1. The following procedure has been employed to accomplish this study:

Review of the Literature

Since this study could be reviewed in the areas of speech (or communication) and language, the review of these areas was included. The review of communication and/or speech was accomplished in the following manner.


d. Review of *American Doctoral Dissertations* from 1960 through 1980 was accomplished in the areas of Language and Literature, and Speech. Patricia Colling, Editor, Helen Greenway, Publisher, University Microfilm International.


After these previous studies were carefully surveyed, it verifies no duplicate study exists concerning an investigation of the loanwords in Chinese through current Chinese newswriting.

The review of the language area was accomplished in the following manner:


The survey of the previous studies mentioned above verifies no duplicate study exists.

Review of MLA Bibliography from 1964 through 1980 was accomplished in the Sino-Tibetan section of the Non-Indo-European Linguistics. Some relevant literature was found and is listed as follows:


This article presents a rough introduction of the phenomena of linguistic borrowing, either interlingual or interdialectal, in Chinese.

This author discusses how linguistic borrowing of the foreign words are adopted into the Chinese language system by means of translation or transliteration.


This author discovers that a selection of Chinese characters to represent the foreign terms is not completely arbitrary as Zdenka Novotna had said.


This author discusses the impermeability of the Chinese language system, in terms of the phonetic and morphemic difference between Chinese and Indo-European languages.


This article introduces various types of reproduction of English loanwords in Chinese and the sources of loanwords in Chinese.


This literature also focuses on the comparison of the phonetical elements between Chinese and the borrowed
words to state why low numbers of loanwords occur in Chinese.

Novotna, Zdenka, "Contributions to the Study of Loan-Words and Hybrid Words in Modern Chinese," Archiv Orientalni 37, 1969, pp. 48-75.

This author applies three types of hybrid creations to the foreign model, i.e., explicative hybrids, loan-blends, and independent hybrid in an analysis of the structure of loanwords in Chinese. The works of Novotna will be utilized in this study to explain the phenomena of phonemic and morphemic adaptations of English loanwords in Chinese.

Some articles on the causes of the linguistic borrowing were found to be interesting and listed as follows.


In this book, Chapter 25, "Cultural Borrowing;" Chapter 26, "Intimate Borrowing;" and Chapter 27, "Dialect Borrowing," state how the borrowing of foreign words occurs.


In this book, Chapter 13, "Borrowing: Influence of One Language or Dialect on Another," is also useful for further knowledge of linguistic borrowing.

In *Language*, Chapter IX, "How Languages Influence Each Other," is also valuable for recognition of the language's mutual influence.

2. In order that the loanwords found from data are verified as loanwords in Chinese, *Tsy Hae*, an unabridged Chinese Dictionary, will be used as a reference.

3. In order that English loanwords in Chinese will be descriptively elucidated in terms of phonemes and morphemes, [The Phonology of Mandarin Chinese], a book dealing with Chinese phonemes and their equivalents of international phonetic symbols, and [Gwo-In-Biau-Joen-Huey-Bian], a book assembling romanized spellings of Chinese characters, will be adopted for the purpose of description of phonemes and morphemes of English and Chinese.

4. The phonetic symbols adopted in the study are according to Daniel Jones international phonetic system listed in the *Far East English-Chinese Dictionary*, The Far East Book Co., Ltd., 1981, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC.

**Design of the Study**

First of all, *Central Daily Newspaper* and *China Times*, the two newspapers with the highest circulation, extending throughout Taiwan and the United States, are
selected as sources of data for the study. Historically speaking, the ages of these two newspapers are much older than those of the others. These two newspapers include a multiplicity of subject divisions, including international news reports, national news reports, local news reports, classified advertisements, movie reviews, literary reviews, political features; and fortuneteller's features.

The reason to choose newspapers as the subject of the study is that the newspaper's use of language is much more informal than the other printed media. The readers of newspapers are from different levels of society, ages, education, sex, and regions. Therefore, the language used in newspapers can generally reveal the current usage of language in the overall community or society. Since this study centers on the English loanwords in Chinese, the newspapers should reveal quite a few phenomena of the current loanwords. The newspapers which were used are ten issues from each newspaper. The Central Daily Newspaper was chosen from July 1, 1982; July 7, 1982; August 4, 1982; August 18, 1982; September 1, 1982; September 20, 1982; October 21, 1982; November 17, 1982; November 29, 1982; and December 28, 1982; China Times from September 1, 1982; September 4, 1982; September 13, 1982; September 22, 1982; September 25, 1982; October 1, 1982; October 5, 1982; December 14, 1982; December 21,
1982; and December 22, 1982. The data are from twenty issues of Chinese newspapers which, although they also circulate in Taiwan, have been selected from editions of the Central Daily Newspaper and China Times distributed mainly in the United States. There exists one difference between Mandarin Chinese in Taiwan and Mandarin Chinese in Mainland China in terms of writing of characters, that is, the latter is a composite of simplified Chinese characters which are adapted from the former, the traditional Chinese language. The former is likewise more pertinent to such a study due to the more extensive Western contact.

Secondly, the study will examine the existing distribution of translation and transliteration in terms of explicative hybrid, loan blend, independent hybrid, word-for-word translation, descriptive translation and doublets found from the data.

Fourthly, the study will center on the semantic domains of English loanwords in Chinese indicated in the second question the study hopes to answer.

**Definition of Terms**

3. The following terms require definition:
   
   **Descriptive translation**—a loanword borrowed through a choice of native characters able to appropriately describe part of the characteristics of the loanwords.
Disyllabic—consisting of two syllables.

Doublet—a pair of items in a language which are similar in origin, form or meaning.

Explicative hybrid—a hybrid created by attaching the native morphemes to the borrowed words to clarify the meaning of loanwords.

Independent hybrids—"words formed of borrowed and native constituents according to the word-formation patterns of the borrowing language, not being a direct replica of a foreign model." 20

Loan blends—"innovations introduced into lexical system of the borrowing language by joint application of the mechanisms of phonemic borrowing and loan-translating, i.e., a part of the model is borrowed and another part is replaced by a native constituent." 21

Monosyllabic language—a language which characters are monosyllabic.

Morpheme—the smallest potentially meaningful unit.

Phoneme—the constituents of the sound or sounds contained in the characters.

Polysyllabic—consisting of more than two syllables.

Sinified loanword—transforming the phonemes and morphemes of foreign terms into Chinese which is equivalent in meaning or in sounds to the borrowed words.

Alternative term: loanword.
Translation—selecting Chinese characters similar in meaning to the borrowed terms.

Transliteration—a choice of Chinese characters which phonetically approximate the sounds of the foreign words.

Word for word translation—the foreign models adapted through translation of one-to-one correspondence into the target language.

4. The study is organized in the following manner:

Chapter I states why the researcher is interested in a study of English loanwords in current Chinese newspapers; how the previous studies were examined to confirm that this study is without duplicate and the procedure for the study.

Chapter II discusses how one language influences another language and provide background from previous literature on loanwords in Chinese.

Chapter III discusses the linguistic factors of the English transliterated loanwords in Chinese and present an analysis of transliterated-only loans in the data and their semantic distribution.

Chapter IV moves into a discussion of the process of reproduction of translation, loan-blend, independent hybrid, and observe the degree of
standardization of English loanwords in Chinese from loanwords of doublets or multiple borrowed forms in comparison with whole data; then explore the semantic distribution of each type of loanword.

Chapter V presents the conclusions for the two questions posed by the study and summary of the study.

**Possible Contribution**

English is a widely used world language. Naturally, it exerts an influence on other languages. The Chinese language has likewise experienced this English influence. This study concerning the English loanwords in Chinese will contribute information of interest to those who study semantics and the development of language, to those who are Chinese-and-English bilingualists, to teachers who teach English as a second foreign language, or to those who are non-native Chinese speakers but are interested in the development of the Chinese language. This study will offer the readers a knowledge of current tendencies in the development of the Chinese language.
ENDNOTES

1 See Definition of Terms in the present study.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
7 Ibid.
8 Ibid.
10 See Definition of Terms.
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
13 Ibid.
14 Ibid.
15 Ibid.
16 Ibid.
17 Tsyr Hae [釋海], Tair-uan-jong-huah-shu-chu-Tsyr-Hae-bian-jyi-woei-yuan-huey [台灣中華學會釋海編輯委員會], Taipei, Taiwan, ROC, 1980.
18 Jong Luh-Sheng [鍾藥生], Gwo-yeu-yeu-in-shyue [國語語音學] [The phnology of Mandarin Chinese], Yeu-wenchu-baan-sheh [語文出版社], Taipei, Taiwan, ROC, 1979.

20 Novotna, Zdenka, "Contributions to the Study of Loan-Words and Hybrid Words in Modern Chinese," Archiv Orientalni 37, 1969, p. 49.

21 Ibid.
CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND

This chapter presents a number of phenomena of linguistic borrowing and an observation of potential factors involved in the process of linguistic borrowing in the Chinese language.

**General Phenomena of Linguistic Borrowing**

Language, a medium of communication, is exclusively attributed to the capability of human beings. It is a composite of written symbols which are semantically conventionalized and of spoken symbols which are phonetically the description of the sounds of characters. As Y. R. Chao, a Chinese philologist, describes the development of language,

... a language or dialect is never pure and homogeneous, but always contains a greater or lesser amount of other elements mixed in through the process of borrowing.

It is not only an implantation of foreign features of phonemes and morphemes into that of the native language, but also an acculturation which extends the semantic domains of the native language. It is known, in Leonard Bloomfield's term as, "cultural diffusion." He elaborates as follows:
Every speech community learns from its neighbors. Objects, both natural and manufactured, pass from one community to the other, and so do patterns of action, such as technical procedures, warlike practice, religious rites, or fashions of individual conduct. This spread of things and habits is studied by ethnologists, who call it "cultural borrowing."  

In the process of linguistic borrowing, according to Edward Sapir, "the simplest kind of influence that one language may exert on another is 'borrowing' of words."  

The assimilation of foreign words into the native language system involves a number of social and linguistic factors. If there exists a greater similarity of phonological systems between source language and target language, the phonemes of foreign words are often substituted by those of native equivalents, while the minor differences are ignored. For example, the French unaspirated stops are often substituted by English aspirated stops. Otherwise, a very different consequence may be brought about, if target languages are very distinct from source languages. For instance, the English automobile was phonetically substituted as [atamo:pen] by the Menomini people whose phonological system lacks the lateral or trill, except one, unvoiced series of stops. Similarly, there exists a phonemic gap between the Tagalog language and the Spanish language. The phoneme [f] is absent in the Tagalog language. Therefore, the Spanish word fiesta (celebration) was reproduced as [pi'jestə], the Spanish
[f] replaced by the Tagalog [p]. In the course of time, the further knowledge of foreign language accelerates more corrections of early incorrectly borrowed forms. Thus, the modern Menomini people eliminated [atamo:pen] and now speak [atamopi:l]; the Spanish fiesta has been corrected to [fijesta] by modern Tagalog inhabitants. 6

The incorrect assimilation of foreign words may be due to the mistake of people who describe the sounds of foreign words according to native orthography without any knowledge of the foreign language. Hence, the Spanish Don Quixote was reproduced phonetically in English as [dan 'kwiksat], because [ks] in English is a phonetic description of a symbol x. Actually, Don Quixote should be pronounced as [dan kI'hotI]. 7

The native speaker's command over the reproduction of foreign terms into native words also plays a decisive role on the consequence of assimilation of loanwords. Winfred P. Lehmann illustrates this factor with the example of how English is treated in Japanese.

The English word violin is reproduced variously depending on the speaker's command over English. Educated speakers may use a very similar form when they speak Japanese, i.e., vaiorin, even though their own language does not contain a /v/. Less educated speakers substitute for English /v/ either /w/ or /b/, to say waiorin or bajorin. Both sets of speakers reproduce l as r.

In addition to the factors mentioned above, the psychological attitude of one people toward another's
language has an influence on the influx of loanwords in the native language. Similarly, Novotna says, "... the degree of genetic and typological proximity of the language concerned plays a decisive role in the facility of borrowing and adaptability of loans." On the other hand, if the linguistic structure is receptive to that of the other language, the lexical words of the former easily find their way into that of the latter. For instance, English is a language that is partial to united and unanalyzed words, therefore, those words like credible, certitude, intangible are easily accepted by the English language. On the contrary, German is a language that prefers those words able to be analyzed into meaningful units. Hence, the German language prefers loan-translation or new creation to direct borrowing of words.

In the case of interlingual influence, cultural superiority is also one of the factors that leads to the borrowing of foreign words. The dominant language becomes the model of a less prestigious language.

The language of a people that is looked upon as a center of culture is naturally far more likely to exert an appreciable influence on other languages spoken in its vicinity than to be influenced by them. Therefore, it is acknowledged that classical Chinese, Sanskrit, Arabic, Greek and Latin were the five major influential languages in the world and had a great impact.
on their neighboring languages. The Chinese culture was so highly admired by the Japanese that the Chinese language was heavily borrowed into Japanese.

The need for a new concept is also a stimulus of linguistic borrowing, as Y. R. Chao states, "... the need of borrowing a foreign word is felt when something in a foreign culture has no near equivalent in the native culture." For example, when the Germanic people of the northern part of Europe began to know wine and paved roads from their contact with the Romans, since no equivalents could be found in their native language, they borrowed the Latin "vinum" (English wine) and the Latin "strata" (English street) to fill in the cultural gap.

Thanks to the occurrence of linguistic borrowing among languages, the semantic dimension of native languages, therefore, becomes much more abundant. As regards the characteristics of the semantic domains of languages, Zdenka Novotna presents the viewpoint that:

The semantic fields of a language have to be understood not as universal, once for all established entities, but as entities liable to permanent variations both in structure and extent. One of the factors causing these variations is the mutual contact of lexical systems of different languages.

English recent semantic domains are sufficient to be taken as an illustration of this concept. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that, i.e., during the missionary
period of around the seventh century, Christian terms from Latin, such as, church, minister, angel, devil, apostle, bishop, priest, monk, nun, shrine, cowl, mass were greatly borrowed into Old English. Recently, French terminologies of women's clothes, cosmetics, and fancy products were implanted into English. Food terms, such as, frankfurter, wiener, hamburger, sauerkraut, pretzel, lager-beer, and some terms in the fields of philosophy and science, such as, zeitgeist, wanderlust, umlaut were adopted from German into English. And musical terms, such as, piano, sonata, scherza, virtuoso come from Italian. Such words as pundit, thug, curry, calico originated in India, and words such as tomahawk, wampum, tobaggan, moccasin were absorbed from the American Indian language into English.14

Generally speaking, the types of loanwords are categorized as follows: loan-translation, loan extension, doublet (in Winfred P. Lehmann's terms),15 explicative hybrids, loan-blends, and independent hybrids, which Zdenka Novotna asserts are universally applied into the languages of the world.

Loan-translation is viewed with different emphasis by the researchers. Winfred P. Lehmann regards this type of borrowing as:

Borrowings of a different type reproduce the morphemes of a foreign language, using native material.16
In comparison with Lehmann's interpretation, Leonard Bloomfield views this borrowing as, involving a

... semantic change: the native terms or components which are united to create native terms, evidently undergo an extension of meaning.

For example, we can examine the Roman word, conscientia. The first part means "with" and the second part is scientia "knowledge," on the Greek model [sun'ejde:sis] "joint knowledge, consciousness, conscience." The American Indian language also presents a good illustration of loan-translation, which is described by Leonard Bloomfield as follows:

American Indian languages resort to descriptive forms more often than to borrowing. Thus, they render whiskey as "fire-water" or railroad as "fire-wagon."

When only the meaning of borrowed words is altered, it is defined as loan extension. For instance, the Old English "earl" was defined as "brave warrior," however, the present definition originates from the meaning of the Old Norse language: a rank of nobility.

Doublets are those words containing foreign features which are related and borrowed at different times from different languages. An example presented by Winfred P. Lehmann can illustrate this form.

In this way frail, ME freyl, was borrowed from OFr. frail, which is from Lat. fragilis, the source of our fragile; male is from Fr. mâle, OFr. masle, which is from Lat. masculus;
a derivative masculinus is the source of masculine, and so on.

The three types of loan formations proposed by Zdenka Novotna will be defined and examined in the following chapter.

Evolution of the Chinese Language

It is necessary to learn of the evolution of the standard language of Mandarin Chinese. At the end of the Ching Dynasty, an awareness of the necessity of standard Mandarin developed. The enthusiastic educationalists realized that the prevalence of education contributed greatly to Japanese powers and prosperity; however, the prevalence of education lies in the standardization of speech which establishes the strength of solidarity and unity of a country. Therefore, in the northern part of China, Jaw Wang established a set of official letters; in the south of China, Nae-Shiuan Law published Jing-In-Jean-Tzyh, both utilizing the Peking dialect.22

In 1911, China's government continued to revise the policy of Mandarin Chinese. In 1913, the Ministry of Education held a meeting to discuss the standardization of Juh-In-Tzyh-Muu (phonetic symbols). The purpose of so-called "standardization of reading pronunciation" was to set up a system of nationally acknowledged phonemes in the Chinese language. The representatives from all provinces
of Mainland China scanned all phonemes one by one with care, but, at that time, the Peking dialect was not specifically announced as the standard language. In 1918, a set of symbols of phonemes was published by China's government. In 1920, the dictionary of national Chinese phonemes based on Puu-Tong-Hua (everyday language) was also published.

However, in 1933, the conference of Mandarin Chinese revised the dictionary of national Chinese phonemes and formally acclaimed that the phonemes of the Peking dialect were adopted as standards phonemes of Mandarin Chinese.

Apart from the improvement of efficiency in communication, standard Mandarin Chinese also benefits in the perspicuity of the borrowed words, either by translation or transliteration. In the phonological system of Mandarin Chinese, twenty-one consonants, sixteen vowels, and four tones are included.

English is a major source of loanwords in Chinese. French, Italian, and Russian have less influence on the Chinese language. Of the word-classes, the noun is the major category of loanwords in Chinese, while there are few adjectives and no verbs.

In the process of linguistic borrowing in Chinese, dialects in Chinese are used to play the mediator of
linguistic borrowing, as do some graphic loans from Japanese. For example, the English \textit{sardine} \([sa:d\text{in}]\) was adapted into \(sa-ti\_\text{a}^2\) through the mediator of the Shang-hai dialect \(sa-tia\_\text{a}^2\). The kind of reproduction of loanwords based upon various phonemes of dialects often results in the confusion of meaning of borrowed words. However, those loanwords adapted by dialects are mostly restricted to regional usages.

In the case of loanwords in Chinese, Zdenka Novotna considers linguistic factors as more important than other factors. Novotna attributes the low number of loanwords in Chinese to the difference of foreign phonemes and morphemes from those of the native Chinese language. As regards the characteristics of phonemes in Chinese which retard the flexibility of linguistic borrowing, Novotna states:

> The phoneme in Chinese as a minimum distinctive unit of the expression system is characterized by its restrictive autonomy. It is very strictly bound to its environment in the syllable, it cannot be isolated and put into other combinations than the customary and the permitted ones. The structure of the Chinese syllable, too, is very precisely fixed and does not allow exceptions in the membership of phonemes in the initial, medial and final position.

Novotna concludes:

> . . . the assimilation of loanwords has not called forth any qualitative changes in the Chinese phonemic system; assimilated loans in Chinese do not differ from native words in the repertory of phonemes.
Another factor which hinders the linguistic borrowing in Chinese is, in Novotna's words, "the phonoideographic character of Chinese writing." Since Chinese characters are semantically attributed morphemes with their own pronunciation, the reproduction of foreign words naturally violates the preference of the Chinese language. When foreign models are transliterated, because of the phonoideographic characteristics in Chinese, the results will be that:

The semantic relation cannot be established between the borrowed morpheme and the graph which already is semantically defined. Chinese graphs recording loans turn into mere conventional graphic signs recording the sound-form of syllables.

Another factor which negatively influences linguistic borrowing in Chinese is, in Novotna's words, "the differences in the morphemic structure of native Chinese words and adapted loans." Since the Chinese language is monosyllabic and monomorphemic, the foreign models are often transliterated into polysyllabic words which violate the preference of the Chinese language for the monolingual structure.

Zdenka Novotna considers, "There is a tendency to adapt loans in Chinese more or less arbitrarily, regardless of the morphemic structure of the model as bimorphemic or polymorphemic compounds." However, Christopher D. Godwin disagrees with Novotna's observation. Godwin
finds that the R + P compound (Radical plus Phonetic) is avoided when loanwords are adapted into Chinese, because this type of R + P compound is a compound of one syllable which is conveyed with pronunciation of character and the morpheme which is semantically related to the recorded words. Godwin considers, "The meaning of a strange character of this type can often be guessed: one scans the possible reading suggested by the phonetic, and tries to find a morpheme with one of these reading which fits the meaning suggested by the radical." Thus, Godwin asserts, "... when a character is used to represent a foreign term, or part of one, the morphemic value is usually suppressed: what is needed is a means of identifying the syllables into which the term has been analyzed." However, Novotna asserts that the characters chosen to describe foreign models, when transliterated, only function as phonetic substitutions of foreign words into Chinese. In addition, Godwin's samples are composite of only personal and place names which are mostly transliterated. This researcher, therefore, doubts that Godwin's observation can be applied to the case of translated loanwords in Chinese.

As regards the method of translation involved in loanwords in Chinese, word-for-word translation and descriptive translation (Eugene Ching's terms) are a major process of translation. For example, maa-li (horse power) is
a type of word-for-word translation; diann-huah (electric talk) for "telephone" is a descriptive translation. However, the process of translation cannot be explained in a few words; the following chapter will discuss it in detail.

Some of the so-called "loanwords," if less strictly required, are actually native words which already exist in the lexical category of the Chinese language but with semantical extension to meet new words. For instance, goang-boh (broadcasting) was used as an agricultural term which means "spreading of seeds": the present meaning is semantically changed as sending out by radio, a term used in mass communication.

**Summary**

Once mutual contacts are established between one language and its neighboring languages, an amplification of the lexical system and the semantic domains of the target language, no doubt, is accomplished through linguistic borrowing. And each language has its own unique characteristics of phonemic or morphemic structures which leads to a positive or negative attitude of the target language toward the production of linguistic borrowing. Modern Chinese, a non-Indo-European language, which is characterized by its monosyllables and monomorphemes, obviously, negatively accepts the loanwords from
Indo-European language, therefore, a complicated process of the phonemic and morphemic adaptations of English loanwords in Chinese has to be undergone to compensate for the linguistic gaps between languages.

The types of loanwords are categorized as follows: loan-translation, loan extension, doublet (in W. P. Lehmann's terms); explicative hybrids, loan-blends, and independent hybrids, which Zdenka Novotna asserts are universally applied into the languages of the world. Due to linguistic factors and the ideographic nature of the Chinese language, Chinese includes a low number overall of loanwords; however, English is influential among the languages from which words are absorbed. Nonetheless, loanwords are accomplished in Chinese through transliteration, translation and occur, in fact, in doublet form.
ENDNOTES


5 Ibid.

6 Ibid., pp. 446-447.

7 Ibid., p. 448.


12 Chao, "Interlingual and Interdialectal," p. 40.


16 Ibid.

18 Ibid.
19 Ibid., p. 455.
21 Ibid., p. 225. ME = Middle English, OFr = Old French, Lat. = Latin, Fr. = French.
22 Zhong (Jong luh-sheng), [The Phonology of Mandarin Chinese], [yuen-wen publisher], Taipei, Taiwan, 1979, p. 6.
26 Ibid., p. 109.
27 Ibid., p. 111.
28 Ibid., p. 114.
30 Ibid.
CHAPTER III

THE TRANSLITERATION OF LOANWORDS IN CHINESE

This chapter presents a discussion of the processes of transliteration of English loanwords in Chinese and of their semantic distributions.

Phonological Modifications of English Loanwords in Chinese

It is known that the reproduction and absorption of loanwords from other languages are acceptable to the target language, if there exists approximate similarities between the source language and the target language, e.g., French loanwords in English. However, in the case of the modern Chinese language, which is characterized by its ideograph, there is a negative acceptability toward loanwords from English which emphasizes a spelling system with an alphabet. Thus, it may be concluded that the phonemic adaptations of the English borrowed words are essential to guide loanwords more easily into the lexical system of Chinese.

Concerning the process of phonemic modifications of English loanwords in Chinese, it is necessary to elucidate some restrictions English loanwords encounter when being introduced into the Chinese language.
Owing to an absence of any materials on a study of phonemic adaptation of English loanwords in Chinese except Zdenka Novotna’s discoveries, the subjective findings on this topic presented by Novotna are cited as a main source to explain the existing phenomena of English transliterated loanwords in Chinese. And the phonetic symbols adopted in the present study are according to Daniel Jones’ international phonetic system.¹

In English, consonant clusters are one of the typical phonemic structures of English words; these, however, violate the structural preference of Chinese phonemes, which never allow the appearance of consonant clusters. Therefore, some possible compensations have to be made to solve this phonemic gap between the English language and the Chinese language.² First of all, a vowel can be inserted between consonants, for instance, the English *Browning* [braunɪŋ] has a Chinese form of [po-laŋ- niŋ]⁴ [pɔ-laŋ-niŋ]S simplified.³ Secondly, it is customary to omit one of the consonant clusters, especially the second one, for instance, the English *microphone* [maikrəfoun] is revised as [mai-kɻ-fəŋ]⁴ [mai-kɻ-fəŋ]S in Chinese.⁴ Thirdly, if there exists a final cluster in a word, specifically, the final cluster of nasals or liquids plus an unvoiced consonant, the second member of the cluster is added with a paragogic vowel, for instance,
the English tank [tæŋk] is altered to [t'än-k'vr] in Chinese, while the English pump [p'ʌmp] is changed to [pəj-p'u] in Chinese.

It is a frequent principle that English words end with the phonemic formation of a vowel plus a consonant, while it is surprising to know that only the phonemes [n] and [ŋ] are permitted to follow a vowel in the Chinese phonological structure, for example, the English cartoon [k'ær t'ʌn] is easily adapted into Chinese [k'ær-t'ʌn] in Chinese.

However, the phonemic structure of a vowel plus phoneme [m] is outside the permitted structure of Chinese phonemes, and phonemes [n] and [ŋ] are used to take the place of phoneme [m], for example the English opium [ɔpjəm] is transformed into [ja-p'iɛn] in Chinese.

If a final consonant is a lateral, the retroflex vowel [ər] can substitute this lateral or this lateral consonant can be omitted, for instance, the English lysol [laisəl] is phonemically adapted as either [lai-su-ər] or [lai-su] in Chinese.

If final consonants end with alveolar and velar phonemes, which also do not correspond to the phonemic structure of the Chinese language, the solution to this limitation is that a paragogic vowel can be added after alveolar and velar phonemes or the latter is omitted, for
instance, the English watt [wɔt] is added as [wa-t'ə] in Chinese, while the English kodak [k'oudæk] is reduced to [k'ɔ-ta] in Chinese.9

On the model of a velar plosive plus phoneme [i], which is not permitted in Chinese, a velar plosive is usually substituted by a palatalized consonant, for example, the English guitar [git'a:] is adapted as [tʃi-t'a] in Chinese.10

In most cases of transliterated loanwords in Chinese, the results of this type of loanword are characterized by their phonemic descriptions of loanwords, in which the semantic part is neglected. However, some cases are exceptional—if careful choices of Chinese characters, contiguous in phonemes and in meaning to those of loanwords, have been achieved, for instance, the English vitamin is transliterated in [wei-t'a-miŋ] in Chinese, which means "uphold one's life."11 This kind of meaningful transliteration consists of Chinese characters homonymic to the original English ones, which is also welcomed more by the Chinese language than a nonsensical organization of Chinese characters.

A more satisfying consequence of English transliterated loanwords in Chinese can be accomplished if loanwords are attached with denominators which can clarify the quality of loanwords.12 The so-called explicative
hybrids (Novotna's term) of borrowed words are reproduced under some decisive factors stated as follows:

1. If the borrowed elements are not free morphemes, they are usually either attached with a native free monosyllabic morpheme or with a native bound monosyllabic morepheme. For example, the Chinese tay-fei-tarng derives from the English toffee [t'ɔfi] with a Chinese free morpheme tarng, meaning "candy"; the Chinese ba-leei-wuu originates from the English ballet ['bælei] plus a Chinese bound morpheme wuu, meaning "dance."

2. If the borrowed elements are free morphemes, they can be followed by either a native free monosyllabic morpheme or by a native bound monosyllabic morpheme. For example, the Chinese sha-ding-yu derives from the English sardine [sa:'di:n] plus the Chinese free morpheme yu, meaning "fish"; the Chinese jyue-shyh-yueh originates from the English jazz [dʒæz] plus the Chinese bound morpheme yueh, meaning "music." The substitution of consonants in English loanwords by those in Chinese involves several possible adaptations. In the case of the English plosive phonemes, if in a non-stressed position, the English unvoiced unaspirated plosives are usually substituted by both aspirated and unaspirated plosives in Chinese, for instance, the Chinese [ni-ku-tij]N [ni-ˈu-ˈtjɛj]S for the English nicotine [nikəti:n];
the Chinese [k'ai-sj-mi]\(^N\) [k'ai-s-mi]\(^S\) 開司米 for the English cashmere [kæfmɪ].\(^{15}\) If in a stressed position, the English aspirated plosives are replaced by the Chinese unaspirated and aspirated plosives, for example, the English poker [p'ou kʊ] is transformed in the Chinese [p'u-k'ɹ]\(^N\) [p'u-k'ɹ]\(^S\) 撲克; the English cocoa [k'oukou] into [k'ɹ -k'ɹ]\(^N\) [k'ɹ -k'ɹ]\(^S\) 椰 in Chinese.\(^{16}\) A Chinese unaspirated plosive is used to take the place of an English voiced plosive, for example, the English golf [gʊlf] is reproduced as [kau-ɹ-fu]\(^N\) [gau-ɹ-fu]\(^S\) 高爾夫 in Chinese.

In the case of substitution of the English fricative phonemes, the English labio-dental fricatives [f] and [v] are replaced by the Chinese unvoiced fricative [f], for instance the English volt [voult] is adapted as the Chinese [fu-t'ɹ]\(^N\) [fu-t'ɹ]\(^S\) 伏特.\(^{17}\) But, if this type of phoneme [v] plus phoneme [i] occurs, the phonemic combination [vi] is replaced by [wei] in Chinese, for example, the English vitamin [vitamin] is changed into [wei-t'a-miə]\(^N\) [uei-t'A-miə]\(^S\) 薬命 in Chinese.\(^{18}\)

The English apico-alveolar fricatives [s] and [z] are frequently replaced by the Chinese fricatives [s], for instance, the English soda [souda] becomes [su-ta]\(^N\) [su-də]\(^S\) 蘇打 in Chinese.\(^{19}\) When the fricatives [s] and [z] precede the phoneme [i], these two English fricatives are palatalized into the Chinese fricative [b], for
instance, the English zinc \( [z\text{i}n\text{k}] \) becomes \([\text{bin}]^N \ [\text{i}\text{n}]^S\) 锌 in Chinese. 20

The English apico-postalveolar fricative \([r]\) is replaced by the Chinese lateral \([l]\), for example, the English romantic \([\text{r}\text{om}\text{a}\text{nt} \text{i}k]\) is reproduced as \([\text{laj-\text{m}an-\text{ti-k}^\prime}]^N \ [\text{laj-\text{m}an-di-k}^\prime] ^S\) 浪漫ä£є克 in Chinese. 21

The Chinese velar fricative \([x]\) is close to the English glottal fricative \([h]\); therefore, the latter is usually substituted by the former, for instance, the English hormone \([\text{h}\text{om}\text{oun}]\) turns out to be \([\text{xar-\text{m}a\text{j}]^N \ [\text{xar-\text{m}a\text{j}}] ^S\) 荷爾蒙 in Chinese. 22

The English affricatives \([t\text{j}]\) and \([d\text{j}]\) are replaced by the Chinese retroflex affricative phoneme \([ts]\), for instance, the English joule \([\text{d}^u: \text{l}]\) becomes \([\text{tsu-\text{ar}]^N \ [\text{tsu-\text{ar}}] ^S\) 朱儒 in Chinese. 23 However, palatalized affricates can substitute both the affricates \([t\text{j}]\) and \([d\text{j}]\), if the following vowel is changed to be the phoneme \([i]\), or a rising diphthong or triphthong, for example, the English chocolate \([t\text{f}\text{o} \text{k} \text{\text{\text{'}}} \text{l} \text{i} \text{t}]\) is transformed to \([\text{tb'i\text{a}u-k}^\prime \text{r-li}]^N \ [\text{tb'i\text{a}u-k}^\prime \text{r-li}] ^S\) 森克å€ša in Chinese; the English jeep \([\text{d}^\text{i}: \text{p}]\) to \([\text{tbi-p'u}]^N \ [\text{tbi-p'u}] ^S\) 24

The English nasals \([n]\), \([\text{j}]\), and \([m]\) correspond to those of the Chinese language, the Chinese nasals can substitute for the English nasals if in the initial position of words, for example, the English modern \([\text{m}\text{d}^\text{e}\text{n}]\) is adapted

Now, the emphasis of phonemic substitution is on the replacement of the English vowels by the Chinese ones. The English vowels [i:] and [i] are usually substituted by the Chinese vowel [i], for instance, the jeep [dʒi:p] is altered as [tbi-p'u]^{N} [dʒi-p'u] 來 人 in Chinese, the English guitar [git'a] as [tbi-t'a]^{N} [dʒi-t'A] 來 人 in Chinese. 26 If the phonemes [w], [f], and [v] precede the vowel [i], the English phoneme [i] is replaced by the Chinese phoneme [ei], for example, the English coffee [kəfi] is reproduced as [k'a-fei]^{N} [k'A-fei] 咖啡 in Chinese. 27

The English phoneme [e], a higher mid-front vowel, is replaced by the Chinese [ji], for example, the English engine [endʒin] is reshaped as [jin-tbi]^{N} [iən-t i'ŋ] 來 人 in Chinese. 28

The English phoneme [æ], a lower mid-front vowel, is replaced by the Chinese phoneme [a], if preceding a nasal, for instance, the English tank [t'æŋk] is transliterated into [t'an-kə]^{N} [t'an-kə] 坦 克 in Chinese, but, if it is preceded by a palatalized consonant, the Chinese phoneme [ia] replaces the English phoneme [æ], for instances the Chinese [tbia-luan]^{N} [dʒiA-luan] 來 人 derives from the English gallon [gælən]. 29 The selection of the Chinese phoneme [o] or [uo] as a substitute for the
English vowels [ɔ] and [ɔː], lower mid-back vowels, depends upon which English consonants precede them, for instance, the English _modern_ [mədən] is reproduced as [mo-tən]ₕ [mo-ɗən]ₕ in Chinese, while the English _logic_ [lɔdʒik] is reshaped as [luo-tbi]ₕ [luʔ-ɗi]ₕ in Chinese.

When the English phoneme [ʌ], a mid-back vowel is followed by a nasal, the Chinese phonemes [a] and [uə] are used to take the place of the phoneme [ʌ], for instance, the English _pump_ [pʌmp] becomes [paŋ-p'u]ₕ [baŋ-p'u]ₕ in Chinese; the English _ton_ [tʌn] becomes [t'uən]ₕ [duən]ₕ in Chinese.

The English phonemes [u] and [uː], high back vowels, are replaced by the Chinese vowel [u], for instance, the English _pudding_ [p'udiŋ] is transformed into [pu-tiŋ]ₕ [bu-diaŋ]ₕ in Chinese.

The English phonemes [æ] and [æː], central vowels, are substituted by the Chinese phoneme [a], for example, the English _radar_ [reidər] becomes [lei-ta]ₕ [lei-ɗa]ₕ in Chinese. But, the Chinese phoneme [o] replaces the English phonemes [æ] and [æː], if a labial precedes these two phonemes, for example, the English _humor_ [hju:mə] is reshaped into [jou-mo]ₕ [iou-мо]ₕ in Chinese; if a velar precedes these two phonemes [æ] and [æː], the Chinese phoneme [ŋ] is used to replace them, for instances,
the English chocolate [tʃkəlit] becomes [tʰ'iauk'ɾ-lɪ] \(N^N \) [tʃ'iau-k'ɾ-li] \(S^S\) chocolate in Chinese, if a nasal follows the English phonemes [ə] and [ɔː], these two phonemes are substituted by the Chinese phonemes [ə] and [uə], for example, the English modern [mədən] becomes [mo-tə] \(N^N \) [mo-ə] \(S^S\) modern in Chinese; the English ultimatum [ˈaltɪmeɪtəm] becomes [ai-ti-mei-tuən] \(N^N \) [ai-ɗi-mei-ɗuən] \(S^S\) ulti-matum in Chinese. 34

In the process of substitution of English diphthongs, the degree of phonemic modifications depends on several factors stated as follows:

1. In the formation of an open syllable, the English diphthong [ei] is adapted by the Chinese phoneme [ei], for instance, the English radar [reidə] is adapted into [lei-ta] \(N^N \) [lei-ɗ] \(S^S\) 雷达 in Chinese. 35

2. If the English diphthong [ei] precedes a nasal consonant, this diphthong is substituted by the Chinese phoneme [a], for example, the English angel [eindʒəl] is transformed into [an-tb'i-ər] \(N^N \) [an-ɗ'i-ə] 安琪儿 in Chinese. 36

3. The English diphthong [ai] is regularly replaced by the Chinese diphthong [ai], for example, the English microphone [maikrəfoun] becomes [mai-k'ɾ-ʃə] \(N^N \) [mai-k'ɾ-ʃ] \(S^S\) 麦克风 in Chinese. 37
4. In an open syllable, the English diphthong [ou] can be replaced by the Chinese phoneme [o] or [γ], for instance, the English motor [mou'ta] is adapted into [mo-t'uo]N [mn-t'un]S 車馬 in Chinese; the English cocoa [k'ou kou] becomes [k'γ-k'γ]N [k'γ-k'γ]Socola in Chinese. 38


6. The English diphthong [iœ] is replaced by the Chinese monophthong [i], for example, the English cashmere [kaœ'meœ] is adapted into [k'ai-sj-mi]N [k'ai-s-mi]S 麻未米 in Chinese.

In order to determine the abundance and type of loanwords in Chinese newspapers, the procedure of analyzing the twenty issues of both Central Daily Newspaper and China Times was accomplished through several steps.

1. Reading both newspapers page-by-page with careful considerations and judgment and circling out English loanwords in Chinese.

2. Those loanwords circled out in the newspapers were examined and filtered again according to Tsy'r Hae, an unabridged Chinese Dictionary, to confirm their status;
then those confirmed loanwords finally were filed onto index cards in alphabetical order.

3. In addition to the reference to Tsyr Hae, the identification of loanwords can be induced and confirmed by the context of each paragraph in each topic, therefore, some loanwords, though not listed in Tsyr Hae, can sometimes be judged from the context.

4. The English loanwords in Chinese in the present data are categorized into different types of loanwords according to the well-established principles of the English transliterated or translated loanwords in Chinese presented by Novotna. The main purpose of this categorization of the present data into adequate loanword types is to accomplish an observation and analysis of the degree of standardization of English loanwords in Chinese. Then, those loanwords of doublet or multiple borrowed forms are specifically elicited to be discussed in different aspects, including their frequency.

5. The semantic categorization of English loanwords in Chinese is based on the semantic domains defined by the present researcher. The researcher accomplishes the semantic categorization of each type of English loanword into Chinese and their statistic analysis to establish conclusions.
From the present data of twenty issues of Chinese newspapers, a total of seventy-six transliterated loanwords has been found (see Appendix I.), but the transliterated proper names of persons or places have not been included in the scope of the study. The English transliterated loanwords in Chinese accumulated in Appendix I have only a single form of phonemic modification. Those transliterated loanwords of more than one form will be discussed in Chapter IV.

Though some of the loanwords have translated forms which do not appear in the data, the use of only their transliterated forms can be explained by the following considerations.

1. When the transliterated morpheme of English loanwords in Chinese are bisyllabic or trisyllabic which is acceptable to the structure of the Chinese language, though they exist in translated form, the transliterated loanwords are preferred and extensively used by the Chinese, for instance, the English cartoon is transliterated into Chinese kaa-tong [k'ʌ-t'ʌʊ̯] 連, which is popularly adopted and known by the Chinese, while the translated form hwo-dong-huah-piann (hwo-donq: movable, huah-piann: pictures) 活動畫片 is rarely used; the English guitar is transliterated into Chinese jyi-ta [dʒi-t'ʌ] 吉他 which is more extensively known by the Chinese than the translated
form liow-shyan-chyn (liow: six, shyan: strings, chyn: mandolin) 六弦琴; the English Utopia is transliterated into the Chinese u-tuo-bang (u-t'uo-‌bang) 烏托邦 which is also much more known than the translated form lii-sheang-gwo (lii-sheang: idealistic, gwo: country) 理想國.

2. In one instance the transliterated form is preferred because of a type of snobbism. The word hello becomes the Chinese ha-luo [xa-luo] 哈羅, thus sounding like the speaker knows English. This has become preferred, then, to the translated word, wey, a Chinese native word for the greeting.

3. In certain instances only the transliterated form of the word appears in the data, despite the fact that a translated form also exists, because each form is utilized in a separate semantic domain. For example, only Chinese an-chyi-erl (an-tsyi-‌erl) 天使, the transliterated form of the English angel [ˈeɪndʒl], is present in the data, while the translated form tian-shyy (tian: Heaven, shyy: messenger) is absent in the data. Both forms are considered as standard, but used in different semantic fields. The Chinese an-chyi-erl 天使 is used in the literary field, while tian-shyy 天使 is used in the religious category.
Semantic Distribution of English Transliterated Loanwords in Chinese

The semantic domains of English loanwords in Chinese will be mainly discussed in terms of socio-political, technical-scientific, sports, scholarly, and business-economic terminology. The definitions of each semantic domain are elucidated as follows:

1. The socio-political terminology includes those terms of the domestic field, religion, food and beverage, cloth and clothing professions, transportation, measuring units, and politics.

2. The technical-scientific terminology includes those terms of mechanics, electronics, metals, natural science, geology, biology, chemistry, physics, weapons, technical devices, and botany.

3. The sports terminology includes those terms of all sports areas and sports instruments.

4. The scholarly terminology includes those terms utilized by scholars of sociology, linguistics, psychology, medicine and pharmacy, education, mathematics, drama, literature, and arts.

5. The business-economic terminology includes those terms of economics, commerce, and business.

Out of a total of seventy-six transliterated loanwords in Chinese, the distribution of semantic domains of each category is shown as follows:
1. The socio-political terminology numbers forty, making up 52.63 percent.

2. The technical-scientific terminology numbers twenty-one, making up 27.63 percent.

3. The sports terminology numbers four, making up 5.26 percent.

4. The scholarly terminology numbers eight, making up 10.53 percent.

5. The business-economic terminology numbers three, making up 3.95 percent.

Table 1. Semantic Distribution of English Transliterated Loanwords in Chinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Accumulated</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socio-political</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52.63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical-scientific</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27.63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarly</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business-economic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>76</td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary

Since there exists a phonemic gap between English and Chinese, the former being orthographic and the latter phono-ideographic, it is observed that some phonemic restrictions between these two languages have to be
instituted by means of phonemic adaptations: an omission or insertion of consonants or vowels, and a phonemic adaptation of consonants and vowels of the foreign model. And, usually, the semantic part of an English transliterated loanword in Chinese is subdued, except in the case of careful choice of Chinese characters analogous in pronunciation to the foreign model and meaningful as well.
ENDNOTES

1. Liang Shih-Chiu, Far East English-Chinese Dictionary, The Far East Book Co., Ltd., Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. (For reference to the Phonetic Symbols of Daniel Jones as related to K.K., see Appendix II.) Note: Novotna occasionally uses symbols in the phonetic transcription of Chinese which have not been identified in any traditionally accepted international alphabet. In an attempt to alleviate confusion, when this occurs, this writer will indicate Novotna's transcription as [] and the standards as [].


3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid., p. 106.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid., p. 107


13. Ibid., p. 55. A bound morpheme is defined as a morpheme which cannot be used alone as a word with distinct meaning, but only as an affix in conjunction with another morpheme. A free morpheme is defined as a morpheme which can be used on its own as a word with a distinct meaning.

14. Ibid.

16 Ibid.
17 Ibid.
18 Ibid.
19 Ibid., p. 303.
20 Ibid.
21 Ibid.
22 Ibid.
23 Ibid.
24 Ibid., p. 304.
25 Ibid.
26 Ibid., p. 305.
27 Ibid.
28 Ibid.
29 Ibid., p. 306.
30 Ibid.
31 Ibid., p. 307.
32 Ibid.
33 Ibid.
34 Ibid.
35 Ibid., p. 308.
36 Ibid.
37 Ibid.
38 Ibid.
This chapter includes a discussion of the formations of English loan-translations, both bilingual, independent and hybrid, issues of more than one Borrower base in Chinese, and their semantic distribution of each type of borrowword.

An Analysis of Methods of Loan-Translation

The discussion of the process of loan-translation, presented by philologists, is discussed in little detail. However, according to present available materials, we can suggest that the formations of loan-translation in Chinese seem to be simpler than those by other types of English Elements in Chinese. While this suggests that further analysis of formations of English loan-translation in Chinese can be accomplished by means of an exploration of semantically similar, the semantic fields and the two-linked Chinese forms in terms of classes of word-formation in both languages.

From Jellicoe's viewpoint, explanation of misapplications in Chinese would lead to either...
CHAPTER IV

LOAN-TRANSLATIONS, LOAN-BLENDS, INDEPENDENT HYBRIDS, AND LOANWORDS OF DOUBLET OR MULTIPLE BORROWED FORMS IN CHINESE

This chapter includes a discussion of the formations of English loan-translations, loan blends, independent hybrids, loans of more than one borrowed form in Chinese, and their semantic distributions of each type of loanword.

An Analysis of Methods of Loan-Translation

The examination of the process of loan-translation, presented by philologists, is discussed in little detail. However, according to present available materials, we are notified that the formations of loan-translations in Chinese seem to be simpler than those of other types of English loanwords in Chinese. Zdenka Novotna suggests that further knowledge of formations of English loan-translations in Chinese can be accomplished by means of an exploration of comparisons between the foreign models and the new coined Chinese forms in terms of changes of word-formation in both languages.¹

From Eugene Ching’s viewpoint, English loan-translations in Chinese usually resort to either
word-for-word translation or descriptive translation. Chinese reh-goou 热狗 is a word-for-word reproduction of the English hot dog. The formative element of descriptive loan-translation is a composite of some characteristics of the objects. Chinese luen-chwan 輪船 (luen: wheel, chwan: boat) is a descriptive substitute for the English steamer.

Y. R. Chao defines "translation borrowing" as "... to translate foreign phrases or compound words literally and make up neologisms that are never put together that way in the borrowing language."²

Zdenka Novotna remarks on loan-translation more persuasively as follows:

In modern Chinese the mechanism of reproducing a foreign model by means of native morphemes is one of the main ways of amplifying the lexical system. One to one correspondence between the morphemes of the model and the replica, though, is far from general. The form of the replica is subject to various modifications. The purpose of these modifications evidently is to attain desired semantic clarity and to assimilate these new-coined lexical units to the usual native word-formation patterns.

Novotna acknowledges that the construction of Chinese native equivalents for foreign models plus denominators is a main factor of semantic perspicuity of borrowed words. For instance, the English bridge is transformed in Chinese chyau-pair 橋牌 (chyau: bridge, pair: card)—the denominator pair functions effectively to
differentiate a card game named "bridge" from "a passage across a waterway." Another function of an attached denominator is to improve the word-formation structure of loanwords to be acceptable for the Chinese language structure. For example, the English skyscraper is translated into the Chinese mo-tian-lou 摩天楼 (mo: touch, tian: sky, lou: building); thus mo-tian is a construction of a verb plus an object, supplemented with a noun lou to establish a nominal.

Wherever word group loanwords occur, the construction of verb plus object (V + O) in Chinese more or less modifies the model of foreign words to allow them to be accepted by Chinese. For instance, the English electrical supply line is structurally revised and transformed into the Chinese shu-diann-shiann 电线 (shu: supply, diann: electricity, shiann: line), through which the V + O construction of the shu and diann plus a noun shiann constitutes a nominal.

On the new-coined model, the monomorphemic element often substitutes the disyllabic or polysyllabic elements. For example, the Chinese leeng-jann 冷战 (leeng: cold, jann: war), instead of leeng-jann-jeng 冷戰 (jann-jeng: war), is a new-coined word for the English cold war. The disyllabic word jann-jeng is reduced to the monosyllabic word jann.
Novotna further presents his viewpoint on the differences of induced new creation from loan translation.

In modern Chinese the majority of equivalents of special terms are formed according to the usual native word-formation patterns. As a rule, they are compounds, very often of endocentric construction. Sometimes, it is hard to differentiate a direct loan-translation from a new-coined compound which is not a direct replica of the model, but uses morphemes synonymous to those of possible models. A common characteristic of these induced new creations, no matter whether they use morphemes synonymous to those of the model or not, is their descriptive nature. The lexical morphemes are chosen and organized into a construction in a form of a concise explanation of the meaning of the word which provided the impulse for their creation. From this point of view, these lexical units can be denoted as "descriptive creation."

**Types of Loan-Blends**

Loan-blends play a more important role in increasing the Chinese lexical repertory than that of explicative hybrids or independent hybrids. First of all, the first type of loan-blends can be categorized into loan-blend compounds, loan-blend derivatives, and loan-blend word groups. The construction of loan-blend compounds is made up of borrowed form plus Chinese native morphemes corresponding in meaning to those of foreign models. For instance, the English soda-water is adapted into the Chinese su-daa-shoei 打水 -- su-daa, the borrowed form, means "soda" and shoei is a Chinese native equivalent for "water." The Chinese mo-tuo-che 动车 is a substitute for the English motorcycle, for which "motor" is phonemically
adapted as mo-tuo, and "cycle" is substituted by a Chinese equivalent che. This kind of formation of loan-blend compounds also applies to the names of measurements. For instance, the English voltmeter is reproduced into the Chinese fwu-teh-jih 伏特計, for which fwu-teh is a substitute of "volt," and jih, that of "meter." The construction of loan-blend derivatives is made up of borrowed morpheme plus Chinese derivatives. For example, the Chinese taan-keh-bing 坦克兵 is a loan-blend derivative of the English Tankist, for which "tank" is substituted by taan-keh, and "-ist" by bing (bing: soldier). In the case of loan-blend derivatives, it is noticed that some high frequency of occurrence of the English suffixes: -ism, -ist, -ology, -y, -ic, -istics, -ish, are regularly substituted by those Chinese native morphemes analogous in meaning to them. This suffixal characteristic of loan-blend derivatives can be explained with examples as follows:

1. The English affix -ism, meaning "a system or theory," is often substituted by the Chinese juu-yih 主義. For example, the English chauvinism is remodeled into the Chinese sha-wen-juu-jih 沙文主義.

2. The English affix -ism, meaning "a religion or belief," is replaced by the Chinese jiaw 教. For
instance, the English Judaism is transformed into the Chinese you-tay-jiaw 犹太教.

3. The English affix -ist, meaning "a group of people adhering to the same creed or system," is substituted by the Chinese pay 派. For example, the English dadaists is reproduced into the Chinese dar-dar-pay 達達派.

4. The English affix -ist, meaning "a member of a group," is analogous to the Chinese morphemes feen-tzyy 份子. For instance, the English fascists is changed into the Chinese faa-shi-sy-fenn-tyzz 法西斯份子.

5. The English affixes -ology, -y, -ic, -istics, meaning "the names of scientific disciplines," are analogous in meaning to the Chinese shyue 學. For instance, the Chinese tuoh-pu-shyue 拓扑學 is a substitute of the English topology; the Chinese luo-jyi-shyue 遙輯學, that of the English logic; the Chinese jii-her-shyue 計何學, that of the English geometry; the Chinese sy-lha-fu-shyue 斯拉夫學, that of the English slavistics.

6. The English affix -ic, meaning "of a certain kind, type," is replaced by the Chinese shyh 式 (or shyh-de 式的). For example, the Chinese bor-lha-twu-shyh-de 相拉圖式的是 a replacement of the English Platonic.

The disyllabic or polysyllabic length of loan-blend compounds is sometimes reduced to a monosyllabic form. For example, the Chinese maa-lieh-juu-yih 馬列主義, instead
of maa-key-sy-lieh-ning-juu-jih 马克思列宁主义, is a substitute for the English Marxism.

When the model of loan-blends is word groups, the borrowed part, either a common or proper noun, is phonemically adapted. For instance, the English tincture of iodine is remodeled into the Chinese dean-jeou 碘酒, for which dean is a reduced morpheme of the English iodine and jeou is a replacement of the English tincture.

The construction of loan-blend word groups may be made up of a letter of Greek or Latin alphabet plus an English word, the graphic signs are phonemically adapted and the latter part is replaced by Chinese synonyms. For instance, the English α ray (alpha ray) is semi-transliterated and semi-translated into the Chinese ah-eel-faa sheh-shiann 阿爾法射線, for which α is substituted by ah-eel-faa.

The second type of loan blends can be divided into loan-blend compounds, loan-blend fixed word groups, and loan-blend prefixed words. This construction of loan-blend compounds in this category is characterized by the formation of new-coined compounds, that is, the attribute is a native morpheme and the head is a borrowed form. For example, the English compound word water pump is modified into the Chinese shoei-peng 水泵, in which shoei is an
equivalent to water, and peng is a phonemically borrowed form of pump.

The recurrent Chinese native words denoting number and quality, such as, chian (thousand), jaw (trillion), and haur (the minutest parts), are often used as attributes of new-coined words to clarify the borrowed units' place in the decimal system. For instance, the English kilowatt is adapted into the Chinese chian-woa, in which cian is a replacement of kilo, and woa, that of watt.

When loan-blend word groups are geographic names, the first part is usually translated and the second part is transliterated. For example, the English Central Asia is adapted into the Chinese jong-yea-shih-yea, in which jong means "central." The English Great Britain becomes dah-buh-lieh-dian in Chinese, in which dah denotes "great."

Some English prefixes with high frequency of occurrence, such as, anti-, counter-, a-, in-, non-, pan-, can be replaced by Chinese native morphemes analogous in meaning to the foreign model.

1. The English prefixes anti-, and counter-, denoting "against, opposite" are synonymously substituted by the Chinese faan. For example, the English
antifascist is reproduced into the Chinese faan-faa-shi-sy
反法西斯.

2. The English prefixes a-, in-, non-, denoting "incorrect," are substituted by the Chinese morpheme fei 非.\textsuperscript{26} For instance, the English non-bolshevist is adapted into the Chinese fei-buh-eel-shyr-wei-keh-de 非布爾什維克的.

3. The English prefix pan-, denoting "universal, general," is substituted by the Chinese morpheme fann 洋.\textsuperscript{27} For example, the English pan-European is modified into the Chinese fann-ou 洋歐, in which ou is a reduced morpheme for European.

The third type of loan-blends can be divided into, in Novotna's words, "bound lexical constituent or prefix + [root-morpheme + suffix]" and "lexical constituent + phil."\textsuperscript{28} For example, the English neo-malthusianism is adapted into the Chinese shin-maa-eel-sah-sy-juu-yih 新馬爾薩斯主義, in which the bound lexical element or prefix shin is a synonym of neo; the root-morpheme maa-eel-sah-sy is phonemically borrowed; the suffix juu-yih is an assimilated Chinese morpheme. Those words attached with the English affix -phil, denoting "an adherent, lover of something," can be reconstructed into a word formation of verb + object + noun. The Chinese morpheme chin 鍾 is a substitute for the English suffix -phil. Thus, the
English Anglophil is adapted into chin-ing-pay 親英派 in Chinese.

Types of Independent Hybrids

The word-formation construction of independent hybrids can be descriptively analyzed into a structure of endocentric determinatives, in which the attributes are either borrowed common nouns or borrowed proper nouns, and the heads are free or bound Chinese morphemes. Since the terms of char-jiuh (tea-set), char-hwu (tea-pot), etc., exist in the lexical system of the Chinese language, the English coffee-set is accordingly adapted into ka-fei-jiuh 咖啡具 in Chinese. The foreign models of nationality, countries, and languages also can be reproduced into independent hybrids according to the word-formation structure of the Chinese language. Since China is morphemically described as jong-gwo 祖國 in Chinese, the word England, therefore, is adapted into ing-gwo 獨國 in Chinese; the word France, as changed to fah-gwo 法國. The Chinese morpheme gwo 國, meaning "country," becomes customarily preceded by reduced borrowed morphemes, as do the Chinese morpheme ren (men) 人, yeu (both spoken and written form of a language) 語, wen (the written form of a language) 語, and huah (the spoken form of a language). Thus, the English word English is adapted into ing-gwo-ren 英國人 in Chinese, just like Chinese call themselves
As regards language, Chinese call their native language hann-yeu 漢語 or jong-wen 正 or jong-gwo-huah 中國話 or jong-gwo-yeu 中國語, therefore, the English word English is adapted into ing-yeu 英語 or ing-wen 英文 or ing-gwo-yeu 英國語 or ing-gwo-huah 英國話 in Chinese.

When the polysyllabic morphemes of borrowed proper nouns occur, the polysyllabic morphemes are either reserved or reduced. For example, the English Australian is adapted into either aw-jou-ren 澳洲人 or aw-dah-lih-yea-ren, but the latter is not so frequently used as the former, because the Chinese language prefers the shorter forms of loanwords.

The reproduction of foreign units of measurement is usually based on Chinese measuring units with the addition of reduced foreign morphemes to show their identification. Due to the existence of Chinese measuring units: lii 里, chyy 尺, tsuenn 寸, the English measuring units: mile, foot, inch, are reproduced into ing-lli 英里, ing-chyy 英尺, and ing-tsuenn 英寸 in Chinese.

Since the Chinese morpheme shyh 氏, is a word meaning "family name or last name," the personal names of the foreign model are accordingly reproduced into a form of reduced morphemes attached with the Chinese morepheme shyh 氏. For example, the English Celsius' thermometer is adapted into sheh-shyh uen-duh-jih 摄氏度計 in Chinese;
the English Fahrenheit thermometer, is changed to huah-shyh uen-duh-jih 華氏溫度計 in Chinese.

Analysis of English Translated Words in the Data

In order to determine newspaper usage of English translated loanwords in Chinese, an examination and analysis of the present data was accomplished in the following manner:

1. The translated loanwords were sorted out of the data.

2. The translated loanwords were categorized from the data into various types of linguistic borrowing: loan-blends, descriptive loan translations, word-for-word loan translations, independent hybrid in terms of the characteristics of loanwords.

3. Those loanwords of multiple new-coined forms were elicited from the data and calculated in terms of their frequency by means of a format: (A, B), in which position A represents the number of newspaper articles and position B represents the total frequency of the loanword.

4. An analysis of semantic distribution of loanwords will be approached in terms of each category of loan-blends, descriptive loan translations, word-for-word loan translations, independent hybrids, and loanwords of multiple new-coined forms, respectively.
Novotna confirms that the type of loan-blend in Chinese is much more productive than that of explicative hybrid and independent hybrid. However, according to the present data, it is surprising to know that the number of loan-translations outweighs that of loan-blends. Since the section of English loan-translation in Chinese has not been explored and researched on a large scale, the accomplishment of sorting out loan-translation from the data is made in terms of each characteristic of descriptive translation and word-for-word translation.

The present data reveals that the total number of English translated loanwords in Chinese was 607. Out of that total, loan-blends number forty-three, making up 7.08 percent; independent hybrids number six, making up 0.99 percent; word-for-word loan translations number 308, making up 50.74 percent; descriptive loan translations number 250, making up 41.19 percent.

As far as semantic distribution is concerned, the amount of socio-political terminology in loan-blends is sixteen, making up 37.21 percent; that of technical-scientific terminology is twenty-three, making up 53.49 percent; that of business-economic terminology is four, making up 9.30 percent, but none exists in the semantic domains of sports and scholarly terminology. (For word list, see Appendix VII.)
### Table 2. Types of English Loanwords in Chinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Accumulated</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan-Blend</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Hybrid</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word-for-Word Loan Translation</td>
<td>308</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive Loan-Translation</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>41.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Semantic Distribution of English Loan-Blends in Chinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Classification</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Accumulated</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socio-Political</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical-Scientific</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>53.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business-Economic</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The semantic distribution of present independent hybrids involves four independent hybrids found in the socio-political domain, making up 66.66 percent, one independent hybrid in the scholarly domain, making up 14.67 percent, one independent hybrid in the business-economic domain, making up 16.67 percent. (For word list, see Appendix VIII.)

Table 4. Semantic Distribution of English Independent Hybrids in Chinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Classification</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Accumulated</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socio-Political</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>66.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarly</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business-Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within the semantic domains of word-for-word loan-translations, there are ninety-one socio-political terminologies, making up 29.55 percent, 133 technical-scientific terminologies, making up 43.18 percent, nine sports terminologies, making up 2.92 percent, thirty-six scholarly terminologies, making up 11.69 percent, and thirty-nine business-economic terminologies, making up 12.66 percent. (For word list, see Appendix V.)
Table 5. Semantic Distribution of English Word-for-Word Loan-Translations in Chinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Classification</th>
<th>Number Accumulated</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socio-Political</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>29.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical-Scientific</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>43.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarly</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>11.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business-Economic</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>308</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regarding the semantic distribution of English descriptive loan-translations in Chinese, sixty-seven are socio-political terminologies, making up 26.80 percent, 115 are technical-scientific terminologies, making up 46 percent, nineteen are sports terminologies, making up 7.60 percent, thirty-five are scholarly terminologies, making up 14 percent, and fourteen are business-economic terminologies, making up 5.60 percent. (For word list, see Appendix VI.)

The four types of English translated loanwords in Chinese in Table 7 show that technical-scientific terminology has predominated the lexical system of the Chinese language. The technical-scientific terminology numbers 271, making up 44.65 percent, socio-political terminology, which is second in frequency, numbers 178,
Table 6. Semantic Distribution of English Descriptive Loan-Translations in Chinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Classification</th>
<th>Number Accumulated</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socio-Political</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>26.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical-Scientific</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarly</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business-Economic</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

making up 29.32 percent, scholarly terminology numbers seventy-two, making up 11.86 percent, business-economic terminology numbers fifty-eight, making up 9.56 percent. The least is in the semantic domain of sports terminology, which numbers twenty-eight, making up 4.61 percent, perhaps because Chinese are not actively involved in sports activity; also, sports are infrequently reported in Chinese newspapers.

Analysis of English Loanwords in Chinese of Doublets or Multiple New-Coined Forms

Of the present data, English loanwords in Chinese of doublets or multiple new-coined forms number 102. An exploration of the standardization of resulting forms of loanwords can be approached in the area of loanwords of doublets or multiple forms, compared with the total of
Table 7. Semantic Distribution of English Loan-Blends, Independent Hybrids, Word-for-Word Loan-Translations, Descriptive Loan-Translations in Chinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type/Category</th>
<th>Socio-Political</th>
<th>Technical-Scientific</th>
<th>Sports</th>
<th>Scholarly</th>
<th>Business-Economic</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan-Blend</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Hybrid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word-for-Word Loan-Translation</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive Loan-Translation</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Category in Total</td>
<td>29.32</td>
<td>44.65</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>9.56</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
single transliterated or translated loanwords in the present data.

Usually, those loanwords of high occurring frequency are considered as the standard ones, no matter how loanwords are transliterated or translated.

The present data indicate that there are only ten English loanwords in Chinese which both have translated and transliterated forms for the same words. And one loanword shows that either transliterated or translated forms have equal positions of importance in terms of their different functions. For instance, the English model is transliterated into the Chinese mo-teh-erl (9, 11), denoting "a person who poses for a painter," and shyr-juang mo-teh-erl (1, 1) or fwu-juang mo-teh-erl (3, 4), meaning "a woman who wears costumes for display to customers." And the English model is translated into the Chinese mo-shynq (2, 4), denoting "a figure in clay or wax that is to be copied." This example indicates that several meanings of the same words are borrowed and reproduced through various methods, but, all forms for the same words are considered as standard ones. It is slightly difficult to tell which kind of borrowed forms, transliterated or translated, the rest of the nine loanwords prefer from this examination, since the low frequency of occurrence of each type of loanword fails to supply enough information.
However, nine loanwords with both transliterated and translated forms can still be discussed in terms of the individual case. For example, the Chinese transliterated form yiin-chyng (5, 11) for the English engine is more frequently used than the translated one fa-dong-ji (1, 1). The English toast shows up in the Chinese transliterated form tuu-sy (1, 3) more often than in the Chinese translated form kao-miann-bau (1, 1). The Chinese translated form kuoh-in-chih (1, 1) for the English microphone is used less than the Chinese transliterated one may-keh-feng (2, 2). The transliterated form maa-dar (8, 9) in Chinese for the English motor occurs more often than the translated one fa-diann-ji (5, 5). In the case of the English words engine, toast, microphone, and motor, the possible interpretation for the preference of transliterated form can be put as follows:

1. As far as the syllabic length of these four loanwords is concerned, their disyllabic or trisyllabic syllables are still acceptable to the structure of the Chinese language.

2. Despite the fact that the final result of phonemically adapted loanwords is nonsensical, people are capable of associating words with the concept immediately when the objects the words describe are concrete, visible,
and touchable. Thus, the transliterated form can function effectively as well as the translated one.

3. Usually, the reproduction of loanwords goes through a kind of transitional period, that is, from transliteration first to translation later, therefore, people are likely to extensively adopt the transliterated form before the creation of a translated one.

The frequency of the Chinese transliterated form wei-ta-ming (1, 1) and the translated form wei-sheng-shuh (1, 1) for the English vitamin is the same. Since they occurred once in one article, it is insufficient to judge which one is favored and to offer an explanation for this case. On the contrary, the next two examples indicate that the translated form gradually predominates over the transliterated one in the course of time. Therefore, the Chinese translated form ji-che (6, 14) for the English motorcycle is more used than the transliterated one mo-tuo-che (5, 19); the Chinese translated form wuu-hue (4, 5) for the English party is more favored than the transliterated one pay-duey (1, 5), since the frequency of the form is the same, but the frequency of articles using wuu-huey is higher. The English copy has three Chinese translated forms: yiing-yinn (2, 3), yiing-yinn-been (1, 1), and yiing-been (2, 2), and one transliterated form: kao-bey (4, 4), which seems to be favored. But,
actually, the result is the reverse if these three translated forms for the English copy are observed in terms the small extent of differentiation. One different character differentiating yiing-yinn from yiing-yinn-been is the morpheme been (been: paper), which can be said to be superfluous but function as a denominator to emphasize the meaning; however, yiing-been is a reduced form of yiing-yinn-been, therefore the quality of the meaning of this word is not changed. Thus, the total frequency of these three translated forms indicates their predominant position. The English tractor is adapted into the Chinese transliterated form tuo-lha-ji (2, 3) and the translated one chian-yiin-ji (1, 3) and maa-dar-tuo-yih-ji (1, 1), in which maa-dar, meaning "motor," are added morphemes. In the case of the English tractor, the occurrence of various borrowed forms for one word in the same article indicates that this loanword is still exploring an appropriate Chinese substitute.

Of 102 loanwords of doublets and multiple borrowed forms, the total number of measuring units and monetary units amounts to nine. The English pound has three newly coined forms in Chinese: ing-bang (7, 9) 磅 , bang (1, 2) 磅 , in which both are used as monetary units because of the left part of the Chinese bang 磅 : jin 金, meaning "gold," and bang 磅 磅 (23, 32), a homonym of bang 磅, but the Chinese
bang 岭, which left part of this character is shyr, meaning "stone," is used as a measuring unit. Thus, although there exist different forms for the English pound, they function differently. The English kilowatt is adapted into chian-woa (1, 1) 吨 and 吨 (4, 7) according to Tsyr-Hae the Chinese 吨, which has no phonetic symbol listed in the Chinese dictionary, is interpreted as a combination of two Chinese characters: chian 千 and woa 万. And the Chinese 吨 seems to be more favored than the longer form: chian-woa. The English dollar appears as the Chinese meei-yuan (102, 301) much more frequently than as the Chinese meei-jin (38, 66). Probably, as the Chinese count money like i-yuan (one dollar), ell-yuan (two dollars), san-yuan (three dollars), etc., the form meei-yuan is more extensively used.

The doublets of English measuring units in the present data show one common characteristic, that is, an addition of the Chinese morpheme ing 看 before the Chinese measuring units: lhi 里, chyy 尺, and tsuenn 尺, to express the foreign model of units in the decimal system, or an addition of Chinese part morpheme koou 口 (mouth) beside lhi, chyy, and tsuenn, but, when lhi 里, chyy 尺, and tsuenn 尺 are used, the Chinese morpheme ing is omitted. For example, the English inch can be adapted into either ing-tsuenn (2, 2) 英尺 or tsueen (14, 24) 尺; the English mile, into ing-lhi 英里 (7, 7) or lhi 里 (25, 31) in Chinese;
the English foot, into ing-chyy 足尺 (3, 3) or chyy 歲 (27, 38); the English square mile, into pyng-fang ing-lhi 平方英里 (2, 2) or pyng-fang lhi 平方哩 (1, 2) (pyng-fang: square); the English square foot, into pyng-fang ing-chyy 平方英寸 (2, 2) or pyng-fang chyy 平方呎 (9, 12). And the shorter form of the Chinese lhi 哩, chyy 尺, and tsuenn 呎 is more favored than the longer ones.

Of the eleven transliterated only loanwords (except the English words hysteric and hysteria, which do not have doublets occurring in the data), there are nine transliterated loanwords of doublets or multiple new-coined forms which can be discussed from various aspects to understand the degree of standardization of the small group. The English hysteric and hysteria are respectively transliterated into the Chinese shie-sy-de-lii-jeng-de-ren (1, 1) and shie-sy-de-dii-de (1, 1), which, due to the negative frequency of each type of loanword, only offers an idea that there are two possible forms for this word. The Chinese sha-fa (3, 3), sha-fa-yii (3, 3) (yii: chair), and sha-fa-chwang (1, 1) (chwang: bed) are three reproduced forms for the English sofa; the root-morpheme of these three forms are the same, but the meaning is different because of different denominators. The English romantic is transliterated into the Chinese luo-mann-dih-keh-de (3,3) or lan-mann-de (2, 2), but the former denotes "involving
a love affair, and the latter means "naive." Though the English Nazi is adapted into the Chinese nah-tsuey (4, 6) and nah-tsuey-fenn-tzyy (1, 1), in which fenn-tzyy denotes "a member of a group" and clarifies the meaning of the borrowed word, it seems that nah-tsuey, the shorter form, is more favored. However, some of the transliterated only loanwords of doublets or multiple borrowed forms are not well-established in usage, therefore, those words of highest occurring frequency may ultimately dominate the lexical system of the Chinese language. The English brandy is phonemically adapted into three Chinese forms: bar-lan-dih-jeou (1, 1), bair-lan-dih-jeou (1, 1), and bair-lan-dih-jeou (2, 2). In the researcher's knowledge, the forms of bair-lan-dih-jeou and bair-lan-dih are conventionally used, the only occurrence of the form of bar-lan-dih-jeou may be due to the writer's mistake, since the first parts of these forms bar and bair are so close in pronunciation. The English polystyrene includes two Chinese substitutes: bao-lih-long (1, 1), of which the second member of the borrowed morphemes are homonymous, but because of insufficient information of their frequency, it is impossible to draw a conclusion. The English dacron appears as the Chinese dar-keh-long (2, 3) more frequently than another form tech-duo-long (1, 1), therefore the Chinese dar-keh-long and nah-tseuy-fenn-tzyy (1, 1), in which fenn-tzyy denotes "a member of a group" and clarifies the meaning of the borrowed...
seems to be predominant. The English *gene* occurs in the Chinese form *ji-in* (2, 4) more than *in-tzuy* (1, 1) or *yi-chwan-in-tzuy* (1, 1); perhaps because the shorter form is usually preferred and the form *ji-in*, from which the English *gene* is transformed, predominates over the form *in-tzuy*. The English *laser* includes four Chinese forms: *lei-sheh* (4, 4) 雷射, *lei-sheh* (8, 13) 雷射, *lei-sheh-guang* (3, 5) 雷射光, and *lei-sheh-guang-shuh* (1, 1) 雷射光束, the form of *lei-sheh* is most frequently used and the denominators guang (light) and guang-shuh (beam) only play a subsidiary role on the borrowed form; therefore, the meaning remains the same despite different forms. But, the use of the exceptional form *lei-sheh* 雷射, in which lei 雷 is a homonym of lei 雷, cannot be herein explained. The English *cocaine* is adapted into the Chinese *guu-ke-jean* (2, 4), *guu-ke-shyan* (1, 1), and *ke-jean-in* (1, 1). The reproduced form *guu-ke-jean* 青竈 is more preferred, probably because of a denominator jean, meaning "alkalinity," which clarifies the characteristic of *cocaine*; however, another denominator shyan, meaning "salt," for which the writing 鹽 is so similar to the writing of jean 鹽, may have resulted from the journalist's neglect.

As regards English translated only loanwords in Chinese, the present data indicate that the differences of
doublets or multiple new-coined forms of translated loanwords lie in differences among parts of morphemes, or two or more totally different translated forms, or an omission or insertion of morphemes, or reduced morphemes from full names.

The differences among parts of morphemes of translated loanwords create doublets and multiple new-coined forms, of which some considerations should be noted.

1. Only the first members of English translated words are different, but the meaning is not greatly changed, for instance, the English Christmas tree is adapted into the Chinese sheng-dann-shuh (3, 4) 聖誕樹 (sheng: sacred, dann: birth, shuh: tree) and ie-dann-shuh (1, 19) 聖誕樹 (ie: Jesus, dann: birth, shuh: tree). The English photograph is translated into the Chinese jaw-piann (26, 36) 照片 (jaw: project, piann: sheet) and shiang-piann (4, 4) 相片 (shiang: image, piann: sheet). Therefore, as long as various borrowed forms for the same loanwords can reach the purpose of transmitting the meaning of the words, in spite of the slightly different native morpheme used, most people are partial to either one form, depending upon the source of information they first contacted, and refresh their first memory continuously. Certainly the translated loanwords of the highest occurring frequency easily find their way into most people's memory storage and become the standard ones.
2. Only the last part of the morpheme of translated loanwords is different, but the meaning is not greatly changed, for instance, the English bishop has two Chinese substituted forms: jiaw-tzong (2, 9) (jiaw: religion, tzong: majesty) and jiaw-hwang (2, 2) (jiaw: religion, hwang: emperor). The English telegram is adapted into the Chinese diann-wenn (2, 2) (diann: electric, Wenn: literature), diann-shiunn (3, 3) (diann: electric, shiunn: information), diann-harn (2, 2) (diann: electric, harn: letter), and diann-baw (6, 10) (diann: electric, baw: report). Probably due to the high occurrence of frequency, one of various forms of these two examples mentioned above is more favored than the other. But the case of the English word steak is different. The English word steak is adapted into the Chinese niou-pair (6, 9) (niou: cattle, pair: row) and niou-par (7, 7) (niou: cattle, par: pickpocket), the researcher has no idea about why the English steak is adapted into niou-par, in which the meaning of the morpheme par sounds confusing.

3. Only the Chinese doublet of the English rubber, owing to different morphemes pyi 皮 and jiau 橡 followed by the morpheme shiaq, are different in meaning and in usage. The Chinese shiaq-pyi (4, 9) specifically means "a product made of rubber."
Another Chinese form shiaq-jiau (6, 23) 橡胶 denotes "the material rubber." Therefore, both forms are standard because of different functions in usage.

There exists a common characteristic of English translated doublets or multiple forms--some parts of the meaning of the loanwords are borrowed into Chinese. And doublets or multiple forms for the same loanwords with different definitions are considered as standard. For example, the English flashlight contains two Chinese forms: shoou-diann-toong (1, 2) 手電筒 (shoou: hand-held, diann: electrical, toong: barrel), which means "a protable electric light," and shaan-guang-deng (1, 1) 閃光燈 (shann: flash, guang: light, deng: bulb), which specifically means "any source of artificial light as used in flash photography."

The English church is translated into the Chinese jiaw-huey (13, 16) 教會 (jiaw: religion, huey: organization), which means "the whole body of Christian believers," and jiaw-tarng (10, 16) 教堂 (jiaw: religion, tarng: temple), which absolutely denotes "a building for public Christian worship."

The frequency between reduced and full forms of English translated loanwords varies from word to word. Usually, the reduced form is used in the heading of an article or in the text with high frequency when the full form is referred to in the beginning of the content. For
example, the English stock market is translated into the Chinese guu-piaw-shyh-chaang (6, 8) 股票市場 (guu-piaw: stock, shyh-chaang: market) and guu-shyh (5, 16) 股市, which guu-piaw is reduced into guu and shyh-chaang is reduced into shyh. But, another case indicates that the full form is favored, probably because of the individual journalist's partiality. For instance, the English inflation is translated into the Chinese tong-huoh-perng-janq (24, 54) (tong-huoh: all goods, perng-janq: swell) 通貨膨脹, tong-perng (2, 2) 膨脹, in which tong-huoh 通貨 is reduced to tong 通 and perng-janq 膨脹 is reduced to perng 膨, and tong-janq (1, 1) 膨脹, in which perng-janq is reduced into janq 脹.

When there exists two or more different Chinese new-coined forms for the same loanwords, the loanwords with higher frequency are taken as standard. Since the definition of a standard word, from the present researcher's viewpoint, is defined as those words with high occurring frequency which are extensively used and conventionally acknowledged by extensive numbers of people. For example, the English chewing gum becomes koou-shiang-tarn (2, 12) 木糖 (koou: mouth, shiang: fragrance, tarn: candy) used more frequently, and less frequently used is shiang-pyi-tang (1, 2) 橡皮糖 (shiang-pyi: rubber). The English automobile is translated into the Chinese tzyh-donq-che (1, 1) 自動車 (tzyh-donq: automatic, che: car) used less
frequently, and more frequently used as chih-che (92, 190) 轿車 (chih: gasoline, che: car).

If an omission of morphemes of loanwords or an insertion of morphemes into loanwords does not create obscurity of meaning, the various forms of the translated loanwords can be accepted as standard, in spite of the usage of different characters. Meanwhile, it is probable, within the same article, to see various forms for the same loanword repeatedly used by turns; therefore, readers learn different forms with the same meaning and adopt the form they prefer. For instance, the English Communist Party is translated into the Chinese gong-chaan-daang (29, 42) 共產黨 (gong-chaan: common property, daang: organization), and gong-dang (37, 60) 共黨, in which gong-chaan is reduced to gong. The English communist is translated into the Chinese gong-chaan-daang-yuan (8, 9) 共産黨員 (daan-yuan: a member of organization), gong-chaan-daang daang-yuan (2, 2) 共産黨員, and gong-chaan-daang-twu (2, 2) (daang-twu: members of organization) 共產黨徒. See page 73, in one article, for example, three Chinese forms for the English tractor were used.

In terms of semantic distribution of English loanwords in Chinese doublets or multiple new-coined forms, the data indicate that socio-political terminology numbers forty-two, making up 41.18 percent; technical-scientific
terminology numbers forty-eight, making up 47.06 percent, scholarly terminology numbers five, making up 4.90 percent, and business-economic terminology numbers seven, making up 6.86 percent. (For word list, see Appendix IX.)

Table 8. Semantic Distribution of Loanwords of Doublet or Multiple New-Coined Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Classification</th>
<th>Number Accumulated</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socio-Political</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical-Scientific</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarly</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business-Economic</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>102</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Admixture of English With Chinese

In addition to the phonemic or morphemic modifications which accomplish the linguistic borrowing of Chinese from English, the present data indicate one surprising phenomenon, that is, an admixture of English with Chinese. First of all, English originals are parenthesized and put after the English translated or transliterated loanwords in Chinese. The group of English originals may be proper nouns or common nouns. (See Appendix III.) Secondly, there exists an admixture of English and Chinese in the Chinese newspapers, and the elements of admixture of
English are English alphabet letters, or proper nouns, or common nouns. (See Appendix IV.) The possible explanation for this existing phenomenon can be expressed as follows:

1. The present data of the Central Daily Newspaper are from oversea's editions, and the China Times, though the headquarters is located in Taiwan, has sub-headquarters around America whose subscribers are Chinese immigrants and Chinese students studying in the United States. And the China Times used in the present data is published by the sub-headquarters of the China Times in America.

2. These two Chinese newspapers may have considered that English originals appended to the Chinese can supply their readers with a knowledge of which English originals have been formed into Chinese loanwords.

3. The readers of these two newspapers are bilingual or have a little background in English.

Though the English originals are mixed in these Chinese newspapers, they only play a supplementary role in Chinese newspapers, not taking the place of Chinese itself.

**Summary**

Each language has its own positive or negative adaptability toward linguistic borrowing from other languages. Though rejecting direct linguistic borrowing
from English, the modern Chinese language absorbs English, especially through the process of loan-translation. In addition, though Novotna asserts that linguistic factors are given primary consideration when discussing English loanwords in Chinese, an admixture of English with Chinese appears in the present data and reflects some influence of social factors.

The low number of doublets or multiple forms of English loanwords in Chinese indicate that the standardization of English borrowed words in Chinese is satisfying, probably because the Chinese readers have much more knowledge of English and a higher command over the final shapes of English loanwords.


4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid., p. 619


10. Ibid.

11. Ibid., p. 58

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid., p. 59.

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid.
The first number represents the number of newspaper articles and the second number represents the total frequency of the loanword.
CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

The study represents an exploration of the extent of standardization of English loanwords in Chinese in terms of loan-translation, loan-blend, transliteration, independent hybrid, and doublet or multiple new-coined forms, examining twenty issues from the Central Daily Newspaper and the China Times distributed mainly in the United States.

The study also examined the semantic distribution of English loanwords in Chinese in terms of socio-political, technical-scientific, sports, scholarly, and business-economic terminology.

Since none of the philologists, except Zdenka Novotna, has researched and discussed the procedures of phonemic and morphemic modification of English loanwords in Chinese in detail, the explanation of the phenomena of linguistic borrowing in Chinese was based on Novotna's discoveries.

Regarding the characteristics of linguistic borrowing, Edward Sapir considers lexical borrowing to be the simplest kind of linguistic borrowing. Linguistic borrowing
results from a mutual contact between people whose language system and cultural colors are different from each other. As a result of perceived cultural superiority, people of a dominant culture become a model for people of perceived lesser prestige. Meanwhile, due to a need for new concepts, people attempt to fill cultural gaps through linguistic borrowing. Therefore, linguistic borrowing results not only in the lexical amplification of the target language, but also in acculturation.

The types of loanwords can be classified into: transliteration, word-for-word translation, descriptive translation, loan-blend, explicative hybrid, independent hybrid, loan extension, and doublet. The existing similarities or differences between languages in terms of their origin and typology also determine the kind of reception, whether positive or negative, a target language grants a source language.

Therefore, English words cannot find their way into Chinese, characterized by its phonoideograph, without the process of phonemic and morphemic adaptation.

Regarding phonemic modification, the characteristics of English transliterated loanwords in Chinese can be described as follows.

1. When English words are phonemically adapted into Chinese, the borrowed models become disyllabic or
polysyllabic which always violate the preference of the Chinese language.

2. When Chinese characters are chosen for a phonemic description of a foreign model, the semantic part of the foreign model is ignored.

3. If English transliterated loanwords in Chinese belong to a type of explicative hybrid, Chinese denominators following after the borrowed forms can clarify the quality of the foreign models.

The characteristics of English loan-translations, loan-blends, independent hybrids, and loanwords of doublet or multiple new-coined forms in Chinese can be respectively elucidated as follows.

1. The reproduction of loan-translation can be accomplished through either word-for-word translation or descriptive translation.

2. The structure of a loan-blend is a composite of a borrowed form plus the assimilated Chinese morpheme.

3. The special feature of the independent hybrid lies in a reproduction of loanwords based upon the word-formation of the target language, instead of a direct replica of the foreign model.

4. Loanwords of doublet or multiple new-coined forms in Chinese are made up of either both
transliterations, or both translations, or both transliteration and translation.

**Conclusions**

The standardization of English loanwords in Chinese is examined and judged from the data of simple transliterations, loan-translations, loan-blends, independent hybrids, in comparison with loanwords of doublet or multiple new-coined forms. As regards semantic distribution, loanwords are classified into different semantic domains according to semantic definitions presented by this researcher.

A few of the transliterated loanwords, which also have, in fact, a translated form, are found only in the transliterated form in the data. Three viewpoints present a possible answer to this phenomenon.

1. These transliterated forms had been established and came into standard usage well before the translated forms were introduced.

2. The transliterated form is used for the purpose of snobbism.

3. Both transliterated and translated forms function differently in meaning or semantic domain, and the transliterated was the appropriate form as utilized in the data.

Among loanwords of doublet or multiple new-coined forms, data show several phenomena:
1. Despite the factor of high occurring frequency, various forms for the same words are considered as standard ones, if several meanings of the same words are borrowed and reproduced through various forms.

2. The standard form is difficult to discern among some of the loanwords of low occurring frequency.

3. A few loanwords, with various forms occurring in the same articles, indicate that the standard forms of these loanwords are still in the stage of exploration.

4. If the root-morphemes of borrowed words of various forms are the same; yet are attached with different denominators similar in meaning, the meanings of these various forms remain the same, in spite of the different reproduced form.

5. The various borrowed forms for the same loanwords are considered as standard, because part of different morphemes, or an omission or insertion of morphemes do not cause semantic obscurity.

Because of the low number of loanwords of doublet or multiple new-coined forms, it may be concluded that most English loanwords in Chinese have well-established standard forms.

A surprising phenomenon, an admixture of English with Chinese, appears in these specific Chinese newspapers.
But, the usage only serves as a supplement for further knowledge of the English originals.

The distribution of each semantic domain among different types of loanwords can be respectively viewed as follows.

1. In the socio-political domain, transliterations number forty; loan-blends number sixteen; independent hybrids number four; word-for-word translations number ninety-one; descriptive translations number sixty-seven; loanwords of doublet or multiple new-coined forms number forty-two.

2. In the technical-scientific domain, transliterations number twenty-one; loan-blends number twenty-three; word-for-word translations number 133; descriptive translations number 115; loanwords of doublet or multiple new-coined forms number forty-eight, but no independent hybrids were found.

3. In the sports domain, transliterations number four; word-for-word translations number nine; descriptive translations number nineteen, but, no examples of loan-blends, independent hybrids, and loanwords of doublet or multiple new-coined forms were found.

4. In the scholarly domain, transliterations number eight; independent hybrids number one; word-for-word translations number thirty-six; descriptive translations
number thirty-five; loanwords of doublet or multiple new-coined forms number five, but, no examples of loan-blends were found.

5. In the business-economic domain, transliterations number three, loan-blends number four; independent hybrids number one; word-for-word translations number thirty-nine; descriptive translations number fourteen; and loanwords of doublet or multiple new-coined forms number seven.

Therefore, data show that translations outnumber transliterations. As regards semantic classification, loanwords of technical-scientific terminology are used most extensively, the socio-political terminology ranked second in number, scholarly terminology ranked third, business-economic terminology ranked fourth, and sports terminology ranked fifth.

**Recommendation for Further Study**

Since the semantic distribution and technique of English loanwords in Chinese have been explored and discussed, with the exception of the limited information available on the techniques of loan translation, it would be worthwhile to examine how loanwords are adapted through loan-translation. Meanwhile, it is interesting to explore to what extent loan extensions exist in the Chinese
language. (When only the meaning of borrowed words is altered, it is defined as loan extension.)

Since the present data were based on Chinese newspapers distributed in the USA, it would be interesting to examine loanwords through Chinese newspapers distributed in Taiwan or in Mainland China. In addition, other sources like magazines, periodicals; Chinese textbooks for elementary, high school, and university, and so forth, could supply more information on English loanwords in Chinese.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>apple</td>
<td>苹果</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>banana</td>
<td>香蕉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>beer</td>
<td>啤酒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>beer 1</td>
<td>啤酒 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>booklet</td>
<td>笔记本</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>but</td>
<td>但是</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>cherry</td>
<td>樱桃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>cherry 1</td>
<td>樱桃 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX I

SEMANTIC DISTRIBUTION OF ENGLISH TRANSLITERATED LOAN-WORDS IN CHINESE
## 1. Socio-Political Usage

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>angel 安琪包</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>bandage 引带</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>bar 酒吧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>beer 啤酒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>bikini 比基尼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>bourbon 波本</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>bus 巴士</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>bushel 满式耳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>C.C. 面面</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>calorie 卡路里</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>carat 克拉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>champagne 香槟酒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>cocoa 可可</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>coffee 咖啡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>coke cola 可口可乐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>coolie 力力</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>curry 咖喱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>detent 侦审</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>gallon 加仑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>gram 克</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>hamburger 汉堡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>hello 哈喽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>humor 幽默</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. jacket</td>
<td>[dzìA-k'ær]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. jeep</td>
<td>[dzì-p'ù-tɛ'r]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Jesuit</td>
<td>[iE-su-xuei-ʂ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. lemon</td>
<td>[niɛ-ɕ-mʊŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Mass</td>
<td>[mi-sA]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. meter</td>
<td>[mi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. modern</td>
<td>[mə-ɭʊŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Pepsi Cola</td>
<td>[bài-ʂ-k'ær-lr]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. pint</td>
<td>[p'ian-t'un]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. pizza</td>
<td>[p'ian-si-biŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. pudding</td>
<td>[bu-diŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. salad</td>
<td>[ɕA-lA]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. sandwich</td>
<td>[san-miŋ-dz]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. tie</td>
<td>[liăn-dai]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. ton</td>
<td>[duɒn]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. utopia</td>
<td>[u-t'un-baj]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. whiskey</td>
<td>[uei-ʂ-dzì]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Technical-Scientific Usage

| 1. ammonia | [A-ma-ni-iA] |
| 2. caffeine | [k'Ä-fei-iän] |
| 3. cartoon | [k'Ä-t'uiŋ] |
| 4. chromium | [luɔ] |
| 5. cyclamates | [sai-k'ær-lai-mei] |
| 6. geranium | [dzìɾ] |
| 7. guitar | [dzì-t'Ä] |
8. heroin 海洛因 [xai-luə-iən]
9. hormone 荷尔蒙 [xə-nə-mən]
10. morphia 吗啡 [mA-fei]
11. nylon 尼龙 [ni-əuə]
12. nicotine 尼古丁 [ni-əu-diə]
13. radar 雷达 [lei-da]
14. rifle 来福枪 [lai-fu-t ηiaŋ]
15. shock 休克 [qiou-k'ə]
16. soda 苏打 [su-da]
17. tank 坦克车 [t'an-k'y-tΣ'r]
18. typhoon 飓风 [t'ai-fə]
19. tuba 中巴 [dzuə-bA]
20. tire 節輸 [luə-t'ai]
21. uranium 銨 [iou]
22. watt 瓦特 [uA-t'ə]

3. Sports Usage
1. golf 高爾夫球 [gau-t fu-t ηiou]
2. marathon 馬拉松 [mA-lA-suə]
3. ping pong 乒乓 [p'iaη-p'aəj]
4. yoga 瑜伽 [y-əA-ʂu]

4. Scholarly Usage
1. α 阿爾法 [A-ʃ-fA]
2. β 贝他 [bei-t'ə]
3. ballet 芭蕾舞 [bA-lei-u]
4. disco  独斯柯  [di-s-k'ɪ]
5. jazz  爵士樂  [dʒəʒ-ɪ  yɛ]
6. γ  膠鰾射線  [dʒi-A-mA-ʃ  -ɪən]
7. opium  毒片  [iA-p'ian]

6. Business-Economic Usage
1. cartel  卡特爾  [k'A-t'ɪ-ə]
2. franc  法郎  [fA-læŋ]
3. peso  招索  [p'i-suə]
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<th>V.V.</th>
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<td>d</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>C(2)</td>
<td>C(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>C(1)</td>
<td>C(6)</td>
<td>C(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/S F</td>
<td>S/S</td>
<td>S/S F</td>
<td>S/S</td>
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<td>d</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
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**APPENDIX II**

A REFERENCE TO THE PHONETIC SYMBOLS OF
DANIEL JONES AS RELATED TO 'K.K.'
# Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jones</th>
<th>K.K.</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1. i:</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>16. ë:</td>
<td>ë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. i</td>
<td>ɪ</td>
<td>17. (ë:)</td>
<td>ʃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (i)</td>
<td>I(r)</td>
<td>18. (ə)</td>
<td>ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. e</td>
<td>ɛ</td>
<td>19. ə</td>
<td>ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. (æ)</td>
<td>æ(r)</td>
<td>20. ei</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. æè</td>
<td>æè</td>
<td>21. ou</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>22. ai</td>
<td>aI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. o:</td>
<td>ɑ</td>
<td>23. au</td>
<td>aU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>24. ci</td>
<td>ci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. o</td>
<td>ɑ</td>
<td>25. iə</td>
<td>(Ir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. o:</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>26. æø</td>
<td>(æø)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. D(ou)</td>
<td>(o, ø)</td>
<td>27. ð</td>
<td>(or, or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. u</td>
<td>ʊ</td>
<td>28. u</td>
<td>(ʊr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. u:</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>29. ju:</td>
<td>ju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. ñ</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Iu</td>
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## Consonants

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<th>K.K.</th>
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<td>15. s</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>16. t</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. f</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>17. v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>18. w</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>19. j</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>20. z</td>
<td>z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>21. j</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>22. j</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>23. tj</td>
<td>tj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>24. 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>25. dj</td>
<td>dj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>26. 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>27. y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>28. hw</td>
<td>hw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX III

CHINESE WORDS SUPPLEMENTED BY ENGLISH ORIGINALS
1. 大熔爐 (melting pot)
2. 石油輸出國家組織 (OPEC)
3. 印刷電路板 (PCB)
4. 惠普 (Hewlette Packard)
5. 「鞋業消息」週刊 (Footwear News)
6. 海洋世界 (Sea World)
7. 法洛氏四孔畸形 (Tetralogy Fallot)
8. 菲納昔丁 (Phenacetin) 止痛藥
9. 知識社會學 (Sociology of Knowledge)
10. 科學社會學 (Sociology of Science)
11. 巴斯 (Bass)
12. 傑瑞比提 (Jerry Beatty)
13. 兩黨政策 (Bipartisan Policy)
14. 食品藥物管理局 (FDA)
15. 減赤 (deficit reduction)
16. 減稅 (tax reduction)
17. 國民生產毛額 (GNP)
18. 封面新聞 (cover story)
19. 資料分類標 (subject marker)
20. 雷根老奧斯 (Reagonomics)
21. 「優惠項目」 (preference items)
22. 「長期資本財盈利」 (long-term capital gain)
23. 「低稅基本稅」 (minimum tax)
24. 「調整後所得」 (adjusted gross income)
25. 「應課基本稅部分」 (alternative minimum taxable income)
26. 股票特權買賣 (exercise of stock option)
27. 搶座位遊戲 (musical chairs)
28. 沒有咖啡 因 (caffeine-free)
29. 無事百事」 (Pepsi Free)
30. 特別 勤務組 (Special Weapon and Tactical Team)
31. 波本 (bourbon)
32. 薪酬稅表 (payroll taxes returns)
33. 幽閉心靈 (captive mind)
34. 「雙翼式」 (Ultra-Light Double Eagle) 單引擎飛機
35. 格 林巴利病 (Guillanbarre syndrome)
36. 實用社會主義 (pragmatic socialism)
37. 同輩壓 力 (peer pressure)
38. 女性文 體 (feminism style)
39. 電磁脈衝 (electromagnetic pulses, EMP)
40. 植 物油 (AgrosRe)
41. 自我應現預言 (self-fulfilling prophecy)
42. 幻 影似的共和 國 (phantom republic)
43. 煙霧 (smog)
44. 強氧化性物質 (oxidant)
45. 嘴 清衰退 (recession)
46. 大衆「歇斯底」 (mass hysteria)
47. 華爾街日報 (Wall Street Journal)
48. 吉 洛特方 法 (Kirsch Grid Method)
49. 濾 污器 (oil filter)
APPENDIX IV

AN ADMIXTURE OF ENGLISH WITH CHINESE
1. Lipton 茶包 [Lipton tea bag]
2. C-47 運輸機 [C-47 transport aircraft]
3. Maverick 空對地小牛飛彈 [Maverick air-to-ground missile]
4. AGM-63B 型電視導引的小牛飛彈 [AGM-63B TV guided missile]
5. F5E 及 F-5 戰鬥機 [F-5E and F-5 fighter]
6. C-5A 運輸機 [C-5A transport aircraft]
7. U-2 機載飛機駕駛員 [U-2 pilot]
8. F-16 戰鬥轟炸機 [F-16 fighter bomber]
9. PE 塑膠製品 [PE plastic product]
10. B- 型轟炸機 [B type bomber]
11. X 射線 [X-Ray]
12. 不含糖的「diet」食物 [sugar-and-salt-free diet food]
13. 「Brunch」，顧名思義，這是將「breakfast」(早餐)「lunch」(午餐)兩個字合起來的新字 [The word "brunch" is a neologism which consists of two words: breakfast and lunch.]
14. 一般飲食店的菜單上常見 「low calorie」或者 「weight watchers」的字樣. [Words like "low calorie" or "weight watchers" are often seen in the menu of restaurants.]
APPENDIX V

SEMANTIC ITEMS OF ENGLISH WORD-FOR-WORD LOAN-TRANSLATIONS IN CHINESE
1. Socio-Political Usage

1. advanced country 先進國家
2. anarchism 無政府主義
3. anti-nuclear 反核子
4. axis powers 軸心國家
5. Baptist Church 浸信會
6. baseball fan 棒球迷
7. bipartisan policy 兩黨政策
8. blackboard 黑板
9. blue-collar class 藍領階級
10. capitalist readers 走資派
11. class struggle 階級鬥爭
12. cold work technician 冷作技術員
13. colonialism 殖民地主義
14. concentration camp 集中營
15. conservatism 保守主義
16. constitutional law 憲法
17. counter-revolution 反革命
18. counter-revolutionist 反革命份子
19. country-western music 西部鄉村音樂
20. cover girl 封面女郎
21. cowboy 牛仔
22. Democratic Party 民主黨
23. domino theory 骨牌理論
24. drilling technician 鑽床技術員
25. electric motor technician 電機馬達技術員
26. electroplating technician 電鍍技術員
27. environmental pollution 環境污染
28. exclusivism 排外主義
29. expansionism 擴張主義
30. football fan 足球迷
31. geologist 地質學家
32. green card 綠卡
33. heat treatment technician 金屬熱處理技術員
34. home appliance technician 家庭電器技術員
35. high heel shoes 高跟鞋
36. the Holy Mother 聖母
37. the Holy Spirit 聖靈
38. the Holy Son 聖子
39. the Holy Water 聖水
40. idealism 理想主義
41. imperialism 帝國主義
42. interior design 室內設計
43. labor union 工會
44. leftist 左派的人
45. left-wing faction 左派
46. liberalism 自由主義
47. militarism 堅國主義
48. militarist 堅國主義者
49. mineral water 矿泉水
50. nationalism 国家主义
51. net weight 净重
52. New Testament 新约
53. nuclear disarmament 核子裁军
54. nuclear-free zone 核子地区
55. nuclear have-nots 核子國家
56. nursery school 托兒所
57. Old Testament 舊約
58. pathologist 病理学家
59. phantom republic 妄影似的共和国
60. ping-pong diplomatic policy 平共外交政策
61. psychologist 心理學家
62. public relation 公共關係
63. race discrimination 种族歧視
64. racism 种族主義
65. racist 种族主義者
66. radicalism 激進主義
67. right-wing faction 右派
68. sampling survey 抽樣調查
69. scientist 科学家
70. sheet metal technician 板金技術員
71. silent night 平安夜
72. social democracy 社會民主主義
73. socialism 社会主義
74. sociologist 社會學家
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>soft drink</td>
<td>軟性飲料</td>
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<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>spirit medium</td>
<td>置媒</td>
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<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Sunday school</td>
<td>主日學</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>sun glasses</td>
<td>太陽眼鏡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>supersonic wave</td>
<td>超音波</td>
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<td>80.</td>
<td>swallow-tailed coat</td>
<td>燕尾服</td>
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<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>the Ten Commandments</td>
<td>诫</td>
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<td>82.</td>
<td>terrorism</td>
<td>恐怖主義</td>
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<td>83.</td>
<td>terrorist</td>
<td>恐怖份子</td>
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<td>84.</td>
<td>transformer technician</td>
<td>捲壓器技術員</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>ultra-left group</td>
<td>極左派份子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>ultra-right group</td>
<td>極右派份子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>welding technician</td>
<td>熱焊技術員</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>white book</td>
<td>白皮書</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>white-collar class</td>
<td>白領階級</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>White House</td>
<td>白宮</td>
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2. Technical-Scientific Usage

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Chinese Equivalent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>air bus</td>
<td>空中巴士</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>anti-ballistic missile</td>
<td>反導彈導彈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>antibody</td>
<td>抗體</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>anti-submarine aircraft</td>
<td>反潛艇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>artificial blood</td>
<td>人造血</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>artificial blood vessel</td>
<td>人造血.管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>artificial lake</td>
<td>人造湖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>artificial plastic</td>
<td>人造塑膠</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. atomic bomb 原子彈
10. automatic cannon 自走砲
11. automatic guidance, air-to-air, short distance missile 自動導向之空對空的近程飛彈
12. automatic guidance, air-to-ground, short distance missile 自動導向之空對地的近程飛彈
13. automatic guidance, ground-to-air, short distance missile 自動導向之地對空的近程飛彈
14. automatic guidance system 自動導航系統
15. bacteriological warfare 細菌戰
16. biochemistry 生化學
17. black and white television 黑白電視
18. bleaching powder 漂白粉
19. blue-print 藍圖
20. booster rocket 火箭推進器
21. bullet-proof car 防彈車
22. bullet-proof vest 防彈背心
23. bullet speed measuring instrument 子彈測速器
24. cable TV 有線電視
25. carbon dioxide 二氧化碳
26. carbon monoxide 一氧化碳
27. carbon 14 dating method 碳十四年代鑑定技術
28. cash register 收銀機
29. celestial globe 天體儀
30. chemical fertilizer 化學肥料
31. closed circuit television
32. color television
33. communication satellite
34. computer key board
35. condensing oil
36. container ship
37. copy machine
38. crude petroleum
39. electric bell
40. electric cable
41. electric furnace
42. electric lamp
43. electric pot
44. electric quality
45. electric wave
46. electrocardiogram
47. electrolysis
48. electromagnetic pulses
49. electronic magnetic wave
50. electron microscope
51. electronic organ
52. electronic watch
53. electroplating
54. fatty acids
55. fiber optics
56. flying saucer
57. genetic engineering
58. guided missile
59. heavy industry
60. high fidelity
61. high-performance fighter
62. high pressure zone
63. horse power
64. hydraulic power generation
65. industrialization
66. infrared scanner
67. integrated circuit
68. intercontinental ballistic missile
69. jet fighter
70. laundry machine
71. lawn mower
72. lie detector
73. light wave
74. liquified gas
75. long distance call
76. low pressure zone
77. long range bomber
78. magnifying glasses
79. materialism
80. medium range ballistic missile
81. mercury arc lamp 水銀燈
82. meteorology satellite 氣象衛星
83. meteorology satellite underground receiver system 氣象衛星地面接收系統
84. microscope 頭微鏡
85. microwave oven 微波爐
86. microwave receiver 微波發收機
87. mirage fighter 幻影戰鬥機
88. naturalism 自然主義
89. nuclear reactor 核反應爐
90. nuclear test explosion 核子試爆
91. nutritionist 營養學家
92. oil storage tank 儲油庫
93. optical lens 光學鏡片
94. organic fertilizer 有機肥料
95. oxygen mask 氧氣罩
96. pay TV 收費電視
97. petroleum industry 石油工業
98. photochemical smog 光化學煙霧
99. photoelectrical engineering 光電工程
100. physical property 物理性質
101. polyester fiber 聚酯纖維
102. portable radio 手提電波機
103. printed circuit boards 印刷電路板
104. quantum electronics 量子電子學
105. railroad 鐵路
106. safety belt 安全帶
107. semi-conductor 半導體
108. single engine aircraft 單引擎飛機
109. smog 煙霧
110. soft ware 軟體
111. solar energy 太陽能
112. solid state physics 固態物理
113. sound wave 響波
114. soundless movie 默片
115. spacecraft 太空船
116. space shuttle 太空梭
117. stainless steel 不銹鋼
118. supersonic aeroplane 超音速飛機
119. swimming pool 游泳池
120. synthetic rubber 合成橡膠
121. telephone receiver 電話聽筒
122. television set 電視機
123. time bomb 定時炸彈
124. transport aircraft 運輸機
125. twin engine aircraft 單引擎飛機
126. ultraviolet ray 紫外線
127. vapor coating 蒸鍍
128. video tape 錄影帶
129. video tape recorder 錄影機
130. water-proof electronic watch
131. windshield wiper
132. wire duct
133. wireless telephone

3. Sports Usage
1. basketball
2. football
3. football game
4. home base
5. left guard
6. out field
7. right fielder
8. right guard
9. second baseman

4. Scholarly Usage
1. aestheticism
2. audio visual education
3. behaviorism
4. birth control
5. captive mind
6. classicism
7. clinical experiment
8. cough relief
9. criminal psychology
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>diet pill</td>
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<td>11.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>expressionism</td>
<td>表現主義</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>feminism style</td>
<td>女性主義</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>homosexuality</td>
<td>同性戀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>humanism</td>
<td>人道主義</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>index number</td>
<td>指數</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>individualism</td>
<td>個人主義</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>interferon</td>
<td>干擾素</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>mass communication</td>
<td>大眾傳播</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>modernism</td>
<td>現代主義</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>mysticism</td>
<td>神秘主義</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>oil painting</td>
<td>油畫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>opportunism</td>
<td>機會主義</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>peer pressure</td>
<td>同輩壓力</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>photographer</td>
<td>攝影師</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>pianist</td>
<td>鋼琴家</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>pragmatism</td>
<td>實用主義</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>psychology</td>
<td>心理學</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>rock and roll music</td>
<td>搖滾樂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>self-fulfilling prophecy</td>
<td>自我應驗預言</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>sleeping drug</td>
<td>安眠藥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>sociology of knowledge</td>
<td>知識社會學</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>sociology of science</td>
<td>科學社會學</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>social psychology</td>
<td>社會心理學</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
35. soul theory 靈魂學
36. surrealism 超現實主義

5. Business-Economic Usage
1. adjusted gross income 調整後的所得
2. anti-inflation 反通貨膨脹
3. capital loss 資本財損失
4. chain store 連鎖商店
5. credit card 信用卡
6. deficit reduction 減赤
7. department store 百貨商店
8. economic blockade 經濟封鎖
9. economic circle 經濟界
10. economics 經濟學
11. economist 經濟學家
12. energy crisis 能源危機
13. European Common Market 欧洲共同市場
14. exercise of stock market 股票持股買賣
15. face value 面額
16. foreign currency 外幣
17. foreign exchange 外匯
18. free economy 自由經濟
19. free port 自由港
20. gross national product 國民生產所得
21. insurance policy  保险单
22. life insurance  人寿保险
23. long-term capital gain  長期資本財盈利
24. monetary circulation  金融
25. monetary circulation circle  金融界
26. monetary circulation market  金融市场
27. monetary circulation center  金融中心
28. multilateral trade  多邊貿易
29. minimum tax  低税率基本税
30. Organization of Petroleum Export Countries  石油輸出國組織
31. protectionism  保護主義
32. pay-roll tax  薪酬稅
33. preference items  優惠項目
34. rate of exchange  汇率
35. supermarket  超級市場
36. shopping center  購物中心
37. traveller's check  旅行支票
38. tax reduction  减税
39. United States Savings Bond  聯邦儲蓄證券
# Appendix VI

**Semantic Items of English Descriptive Loan-Translations in Chinese**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>airport</td>
<td>航站台</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambulance</td>
<td>救护车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>army</td>
<td>军队</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aviation</td>
<td>航空</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawyer</td>
<td>律师</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the arts</td>
<td>艺术</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legislature</td>
<td>议会</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>police</td>
<td>警察</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art</td>
<td>艺术</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas</td>
<td>圣诞节</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>club</td>
<td>俱乐部</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money</td>
<td>钱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>example</td>
<td>示例</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>case</td>
<td>案例</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>success</td>
<td>成功</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcohol</td>
<td>酒精</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Socio-Political Usage

1. airport 機場
2. ambulance 救護車
3. apron 停機坪
4. aquarium 水族館
5. armor 裝甲兵
6. astronaut 太空人
7. atheist 無神論者
8. ballpark 棒球場
9. the Bible 聖經
10. bourgeoisie 資產階級
11. bridge 橋牌
12. broadcast 廣播
13. bus depot 交駕車站
14. butter 奶油
15. Catholicism 天主教
16. cheese 乳酪
17. chorus 唱詩班
18. Christianity 基督教
19. club 俱樂部
20. colony 殖民主地
21. communism 共產主義
22. cross +字架
23. Crusade +十字軍
24. dialectic 辯証法
25. doll 洋娃娃
26. fire engine 消火车
27. factory 工廠
28. feminism 女權主義
29. fair 博覽會
30. felis concolor 美洲豹
31. giraffe 長頸鹿
32. hijack 劫機
33. hymns 聖歌
34. Halloween 萬聖節
35. intersection 交流道
36. jeans 牛仔裤
37. jury 陪審團
38. lathe 车床工
39. liberal 自由主義者
40. laboratory 實驗室
41. macaroni 通心粉
42. Mohammedan 伊斯蘭徒
43. motel 汽車旅館
44. nun 修女
45. operator 接線生
46. of the people, by the people, for the people 民有、民治、民享
47. postman 郵差
48. proletarian 無產階級
49. pencil 铅笔
50. public opinion poll 民意测验
51. paternalism 慈悲主义
52. symphony 交响乐
53. Savior 救世主
54. scapegoat 代罪羔羊
55. Santa Claus 圣诞老人
56. shirt 袖衫
57. special correspondence 附夹信
58. stewardess 空中小姐
59. stamp 邮票
60. Sabbath 安息日
61. theology 神学
62. Thanksgiving Day 感恩节
63. tissue 餐巾纸
64. tomato 番茄
65. turkey 火鸡
66. trailer 拖车
67. visa 签证

2. Technical-Scientific Usage
1. automation 自动化
2. aquarius 天蝎座
3. anti-aircraft gun 高射炮
4. automat 自动售货机
5. aperture 光圈
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>atomizer</td>
<td>噴水器</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>alarm clock</td>
<td>鐘表</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>AgrosoRe</td>
<td>植物泡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>bomb</td>
<td>炸彈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>battery</td>
<td>電池</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>bomber</td>
<td>轟炸機</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>bulb</td>
<td>燈泡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>braille</td>
<td>點字法</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>baby seat</td>
<td>兒童安全椅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>bulldozer</td>
<td>堆土機</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>current</td>
<td>電流</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>circuit</td>
<td>電路</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>chemistry</td>
<td>化學</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>composite</td>
<td>堆肥</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>contact lens</td>
<td>隱形眼鏡</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>caprolactam</td>
<td>己內醯胺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>camera</td>
<td>照相機</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>conductivity</td>
<td>導電性</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>condenser</td>
<td>電容器</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>capsule</td>
<td>結晶</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>compound</td>
<td>化合物</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>chalk</td>
<td>粉筆</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>crane</td>
<td>起重機</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>channel</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>cholesterin</td>
<td>膽固醇</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
31. compressor 壓縮機
32. code 密碼
33. detergent 清潔劑
34. decoder 收視盒
35. deoxyribonucleic acid 去氧核糖核酸
36. derivative 衍生物
37. eugenics 促生學
38. extinguisher 激火器
39. electrification 電氣化
40. extension ladder 雲梯
41. electron 電子
42. engineering 工程學
43. enzymes 酵素
44. film 影片
45. fiber 纖維
46. frequency 頻率
47. fuse 保險絲
48. faucet 水龍
49. geology 地質學
50. genetics 遺傳學
51. grenade 手榴彈
52. gasoline 汽油
53. glider 滑翔機
54. Genesis 创世紀
55. hyphas 菌絲體
56. helicopter 直昇機
57. hood 汽車蓋
58. industry 工業
59. insecticide 救蟲劑
60. jet 喷射機
61. lens 鏡片
62. limestone 石灰石
63. lighter 打火機
64. mine 水雷
65. missile 飛彈
66. microbe 微生物
67. mycelium 子實體
68. meteorology 大氣科學
69. nuclear 核子
70. oxidant 強氧化性物質
71. ozone 臭氧
72. optics 光學
73. oven 電烤箱
74. photoelectricity 光電
75. pisces 魚座
76. piano 鋼琴
77. protein 蛋白質
78. physics 物理學
79. pyramid 金字塔
80. plastic 塑膠
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>quadrant</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>rocket</td>
<td>火箭</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>robot</td>
<td>機器人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>record</td>
<td>唱片</td>
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<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>sewerage system</td>
<td>下水道</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>seismometer</td>
<td>地震儀</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>竹簧</td>
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<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>spectrum</td>
<td>光譜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>實驗對象</td>
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<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>simulator</td>
<td>模擬器</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>science</td>
<td>科學</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>skyscraper</td>
<td>摩天大樓</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>shutter speed</td>
<td>快門</td>
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<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>slide</td>
<td>彩色幻燈片</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>stokes mortar</td>
<td>迫擊炮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>tulipa gesneriana</td>
<td>鬱金香</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>television</td>
<td>電視</td>
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<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>電話</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>trumpet</td>
<td>喇叭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>turbine</td>
<td>涡輪機</td>
</tr>
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<td>102</td>
<td>toilet bowl</td>
<td>抽水馬桶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>telescope</td>
<td>望遠鏡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>telemeter</td>
<td>測距儀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>thermometer</td>
<td>體溫計</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
106. turbulence 乱流
107. train 火车
108. terminal 终端机
109. tetrahydrocannabinol 四氢大麻酚
110. violin 小提琴
111. voltage 電壓
112. video game 電視遊戲器
113. vacuum cleaner 吸塵機
114. watch 手錶
115. wire 電線

3. Sports Usage
1. baseball 棒球
2. bankshot 擊板球
3. boxing 拳擊
4. billiard 撞球
5. beanball 角力球
6. ball 場球
7. center 中衛
8. discus 鐵錘
9. fan out 三振
10. home run 本壘打
11. hit 安打
12. hockey 曲棍球
13. pitcher 投手
14. soccer 足球
15. swish 空心球
16. strike 好球
17. softball 垒球
18. tennis 网球
19. volley ball 排球

4. Scholarly Usage

1. anoelyna 疼痛
2. anthropology 人類學
3. anatomy 解剖學
4. accomplication 併發症
5. aptitude test 性向測驗
6. aerogram 郵簡
7. consonant 音
8. contraceptive pill 口服避孕藥丸
9. diameter 直徑
10. dermic cancoid 皮膚癌
11. drugstore 薬局
12. extrasensory perception 第六感
13. euthanasia 安樂死
14. hernia 症
15. herpes zoster 疱疹
16. homosexual 同性戀者
17. intelligence 知識份子
18. lysergic acid diethylamide 迷幻藥
19. laureate 榮譽詩人
20. narcotics 麻醉藥
21. Oedipus complex 媽母情結
22. philosophy 哲學
23. pancreatonus 腺癌
24. poliomyelitis 小兒麻痹症
25. penicillin 青黴素
26. renaissance 文藝復興
27. radius 半徑
28. rhinoceros unicornis 質牛
29. spelling 拼字
30. semantics 語意學
31. sedative 鎮靜劑
32. sequelas 後遺症
33. tuberculosis 肺結核
34. vowel 母音
35. valgus 偏平足

5. Business-Economic Usage
1. advertisement 廣告
2. bank rate 貨幣率
3. boycott 抵制
4. bank 銀行
5. commission 佣金
6. consumer 消費者
7. check 支票
8. dumping 倒貨
9. economy 经济
10. manifest 運貨單
11. recession 經濟蕭條
12. stock 股票
13. statistics 統計學
14. trust 信託
APPENDIX VII

SEMANTIC ITEMS OF ENGLISH LOAN-BLENDS
IN CHINESE
### 1. Socio-Political Usage

1. Amerasian 美亚混血儿
2. Bolshevism 南бл 雪维克主义
3. bar girl 吧女
4. chauvinism 沙文主义
5. cubic meter 立方米
6. cubic foot 立方呎
7. diet coke 减肥可口可乐
8. jazz singer 爵士歌手
9. Marxism 马克思主义
10. millimeter 毫米
11. Pulitzer Prize 普利策奖
12. Society of Jesus 耶稣会
13. square inch 平方寸
14. salad oil 沙拉油
15. square yard 平方呎
16. the Virgin Mary 聖母瑪利亞

### 2. Technical-Scientific Usage

1. aluminum alloy 鋁合金
2. acid of silicon 砂酸
3. Balsam fir 巴爾森樹
4. cassette tape 卡式錄音帶
5. cassette tape recorder 卡式錄音機
6. calcium carbonate 硫酸鈣
7. calcium sulfate 硫酸鈣
8. Douglas fir
9. lymphatic system
10. laser guided missile
11. laser telemeter
12. laser communication system
13. magnesium light
14. neon lamp
15. potassium cyanide
16. potassium chloride
17. polyethylene
18. polypropylene
19. Scotch pine
20. sodium chloride
21. sulphur dioxide
22. tear gas
23. uranium ores

3. Business-Economic Usage
1. anti-trust
2. Hong-Kong currency
3. mass hysteria
4. wholesale price
APPENDIX VIII

SEMANTIC ITEMS OF ENGLISH INDEPENDENT HYBRIDS
IN CHINESE
1. Socio-Political Usage

1. acre
2. hectare
3. Fahrenheit
4. Celsius

2. Scholarly Usage

1. French

3. Business-Economic Usage

1. cent
APPENDIX IX

SEMANTIC ITEMS OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN CHINESE

OF DOUBLETS OR MULTIPLE NEW-COINED FORMS
1. Socio-Political Usage

1. air pollution 宜氣污染 (11, 26); 宜氣污化 (1, 1)
2. bishop 教皇 (2, 2); 教宗 (2, 9)
3. brandy 抽蘭地酒 (1, 1); 抽蘭地酒 (1, 1); 白蘭地 (2, 2)
4. Communist Party 共產黨 (29, 42); 共黨 (37, 60)
5. communist 共產黨徒 (2, 2); 共產黨員 (8, 9); 共產黨員 (2, 2)
6. call girl 阻街士郎 (2, 2); 應召士郎 (1, 1)
7. chewing gum 口香糖 (2, 12); 泡泡糖 (1, 1); 橡皮糖 (1, 2)
8. cigarette 香煙 (12, 16); 香菸 (2, 3); 香烟 (3, 3); 洋煙 (1, 1); 洋菸 (1, 4)
9. Christmas 聖誕節 (1, 3); 聖誕節 (10, 17); 聖誕 (5, 5); 聖誕 (27, 51)
10. church 教會 (13, 16); 教堂 (10, 16)
11. cocktail 雞尾酒 (1, 1); 雞尾酒吧 (2, 2); 雞尾酒會 (3, 4)
12. Christmas tree 聖誕樹 (3, 4); 聖誕樹 (1, 19)
13. Christian 基督教徒 (1, 1); 基督教教友 (1, 1); 基督徒 (2, 3); 基督教徒 (2, 5)
14. feminist 女權主義者 (1, 1); 女權運動份子 (1, 1)
15. foreigner 洋人 (7, 8); 西洋人 (2, 2); 西人 (1, 2); 外國人 (12, 18); 外人 (1, 1); 外人 (1, 1)
16. foot 吋 (27, 38); 英尺 (3, 3)
17. God 上帝 (8,12); 主 (1,1)
18. hearing 公聽會 (4,5); 聽証會 (6,9)
19. inch 英寸 (14,24); 英寸 (2,2)
20. kilowatt 千瓦 (4,7); 千瓦 (1,1)
21. leftism 左傾思想 (2,4); 左傾主義 (2,2)
22. missionary 傳教士 (1,1); 傳道人 (1,2); 教士 (2,3); 教士 (1,1)
33. meteorologist 氣象學者 (1,1); 氣象科學家 (1,1)
34. massage 過殺戮 (1,1); 按摩 (1,1)
25. mile 哩 (25,31); 英里 (7,7)
26. model 模特兒 (9,11); 時裝模特兒 (1,1);
服裝模特兒 (3,4); 模型 (2,4)
27. nuclear war 核子戰爭 (2,2); 核戰 (1,13)
28. nuclear weapon 核子武器 (5,15); 核武 (1,2)
29. Nazi 納粹 (4,6); 納粹份子 (1,1)
30. prime minister 首相 (14,37); 總理 (14,39)
31. Palestine Liberation Organization 巴勒斯坦解放組織 (8,9); 巴解 (8,16); 巴解組織 (3,6)
32. party 舞會 (4,5); 派對 (1,5)
33. romantic 龍曼蒂克的 (3,3); 浪漫的 (2,2)
34. swimming suit 游泳衣 (1,1) 泳裝 (3,8);
泳衣 (1,4)
35. steak 牛扒 (7,7); 牛排 (6,9)
36. sofa 沙發 (3, 3); 沙發椅 (3, 3); 沙發床 (1, 1)
37. square mile 平方英畝 (2, 2); 平方哩 (1, 2)
38. square foot 平方英尺 (2, 2); 平方呎 (9, 12)
39. toast 司 (1, 3); 烤麪包 (1, 1)
40. unemployment compensation 失業救濟金 (4, 4); 失業福利金 (1, 1); 失業保險金 (1, 1)
41. waitress 小侍者 (1, 1); 小服務員 (2, 3)
42. waiter 服務生 (2, 3); 侍者 (1, 3); 服務員 (2, 8)

2. Technical-Scientific Usage
1. automobile 自動車 (1, 1); 汽車 (92, 190)
2. antenna 天線 (1, 1); 電視天線 (1, 2);
   魚骨天線 (1, 2); 魚骨形天線 (1, 1)
3. accelerator 加速器 (1, 2); 電子加速器 (1, 2)
4. artificial silk 人造絲 (1, 1); 人造絲 (2, 2)
5. adiantum pedatum 鐵線草 (1, 1); 鐵線草 (1, 10)
6. air-conditioner 空氣調節器 (1, 1); 冷氣機 (2, 3);
   冷氣 (12, 21)
7. bicycle 自行車 (8, 11); 腳踏車 (8, 11); 自行車 (3, 11); 單車 (3, 3)
8. cable 電纜 (5, 9); 輸電 (2, 9)
9. copy 影印 (2, 3); 影印本 (1, 1); 影本 (2, 2); 採貝 (4, 4)
10. cement 混凝土 (3, 5); 水泥 (8, 10)
11. **computer** 電腦 (84, 173); 電子計算機 (3, 5); 計算機 (2, 2)
12. **cocaine** 古柯鹼 (2, 4); 杜可鹼因 (1, 1); 古柯鹼 (1, 1)
13. **dacron** 達克龍 (2, 3); 特多龍 (1, 1)
14. **electronic auto-telephone exchange** 電子制交換機 (1, 1); 電子交換機 (2, 2)
15. **engine** 引擎 (5, 11); 發動機 (1, 1)
16. **extra-terrestrial** 外太空人 (2, 2); 外星人 (1, 1)
17. **electric car** 電車 (4, 6); 電單車 (2, 4)
18. **electric fan** 電風 (3, 3); 電風扇 (3, 3)
19. **elevator** 電梯 (7, 9); 起降機 (3, 3)
20. **electronics** 電子學 (1, 1); 電子物理學 (2, 3)
21. **flashlight** 手電筒 (1, 2); 閃光燈 (1, 1)
22. **gene** 基因 (2, 4); 因子 (1, 1); 遺傳因子 (1, 1)
23. **highway** 高速公路 (10, 18); 高速路 (1, 1)
24. **instant cash machine** 電子出納機 (3, 5); 自動提款機 (1, 1); 自動提款機 (1, 3)
25. **infrared ray** 紅外線 (6, 16); 紅外光 (2, 24)
26. **lubricating oil** 機油 (7, 7); 潤滑油 (1, 1)
27. **mechanism** 機械 (12, 17); 機件 (3, 3)
28. **microphone** 麥克風 (2, 2); 接受器 (1, 1)
29. **motor** 馬達 (8, 9); 發電機 (5, 5)
30. **marijuana** 大麻 (4, 30); 大麻煙 (4, 11); 大麻煙捲 (1, 1)
31. motorcycle (5, 9); 摩托車 (6, 14)
32. natural gas 天然瓦斯 (1, 1); 天然氣 (9, 24)
33. nuclear power plant 核能發電廠 (4, 6);
    核電廠 (4, 12); 核子發電廠 (1, 1); 核能電廠 (1, 1);
    核子電廠 (1, 1)
34. nuclear power 核能 (5, 9); 核電 (1, 2);
    核能發電 (4, 8)
35. plastic surgery 整形手術 (1, 1); 矯形手術 (1, 1)
36. photograph 照片 (29, 36); 相片 (4, 4)
37. polystyrene 保利龍 (1, 1); 保麗龍 (1, 1)
38. rattlesnake missile 駝尾蛇導引飛彈 (1, 1);
    駝尾蛇飛彈 (1, 1)
39. radio 收音機 (4, 4); 無線電 (5, 6)
40. rubber 橡皮 (4, 9); 檔膠 (6, 23)
41. refrigerator 電冰箱 (2, 2); 冰箱 (3, 4)
42. subway 地下鐵 (5, 5); 地鐵 (1, 1);
    地下鐵路 (1, 1); 地下車 (1, 1)
43. submarine boat 潛水艇 (1, 1); 潛艇 (1, 1)
44. satellite 人造衛星 (3, 3); 衛星 (8, 11)
45. telegram 電文 (2, 2); 電訊 (3, 3); 電函 (2, 2);
    電報 (6, 10)
46. tractor 拖拉機 (1, 3); 拖拉機 (2, 3);
    馬達拖曳機: (1, 1)
47. tar 檑油 (3, 4); 檑膏 (1, 1)
48. traffic light 交通燈 (1, 1); 交通管制燈 (1, 1)
3. Scholarly Usage

1. cancer 癌症 (13, 17); 惡性腫瘤 (2, 4)
2. hysteric 過敏的自病症的人 (1, 1);
   hysteria 過敏的症的 (1, 1)
3. Spanish 西班牙文 (2, 4); 西文 (1, 1)
4. virus 病毒 (5, 12); 瀰通性病毒 (2, 6);
   瀰通性傳染病毒 (1, 2)
5. vitamin 維他命 (1, 1); 維生素 (1, 1)

4. Business-Economic Usage

1. bond 證券 (8, 26); 債券 (5, 6)
2. depression 爆病 (6, 14); 經濟熱病 (12, 17);
   無景氣 (13, 14); 經濟熱無景気 (27, 30)
3. economic crisis 經濟大恐慌 (6, 6);
   經濟大恐慌 (1, 1)
4. inflation 通貨膨脹 (24, 54); 通貨 (2, 2);
   通貨 (1, 1)
5. pound 英鎊 (7, 9); 鎊 (1, 2); 磅 (23, 32)
6. Stock market 股市 (5, 16); 股票市場 (6, 8)
7. dollar 美金 (38, 66); 美元 (102, 301)
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