

The Study on Evolution of Feeding Facility Names of “Six Domestic Animals”

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Abstract: Taking the feeding facility name of “dog, rooster, ox, goat, horse and pig” six domestic animals as object, this paper studies and describes the outline of evolution of six sub-semantic fields and make conclusion of the features of total semantic field for the “six domestic animals”: when we see from the quantity of feeding facility name, “horse” is the maximum one, “goat and dog” are the minimum; according to its original meaning, the feeding facility name can be divided into three kinds, like “houses for animals”, “fencing”, “residence for people”, the time that each one combined with certain animal is different; the feeding facility name appears later from south to north and the features of ancient Chinese is maintained more integral from north to south when we review from the location of dialect.

“Six domestic animals” is the development and prosperity of agricultural economy in Ancient China, which is closely related to species of animals that were first found in classical literature. “Zhou Li, Tianguan, Xiren” refers to six animals and six birds, which distinguish their names. Zheng Xuan commented, “Six animals which has not yet been specified what species they are. Until West Jin Du-chuan annotated Zuo Zhuan in Zhaogong Twenty-Five Years. There is the term “six domestic animals”, three livestocks and five animals to sacrifice. Du began to interpret “six animals” as “horses, cattle, sheep, chickens, dogs”. It has had the study on the name of “Six Livestock” which feeding facility such as “Listening” and “Animal Nest” which has been mentioned by predecessors, Hu Haiqiong (2006) carried on the diachronic evolution of “prison, fence and circle” Discusses Zhou Guoxiang's change of “nest, steamed bun and nest” As Zhou Wen pointed out, in ancient times, the meaning domain of “nest” was “package” including small magpies, mongolian doves, parrots, swallows, cormorants, etc. Birds, including large eagles, vultures, phoenixes which start point of this research based on the category name. Animal species and materials collocate with this noun in different periods of Chinese history whose material is detailed and deep. However, using reverse thinking to on the basis of an animal, discussing the history of the name of its feeding facilities. As time goes by, there are no relevant works that have yet been seen. This paper takes this as the research object which six animals were selected as the research objects, and six sub-animals which were inspected separately. The evolution of field members can help us to understand human life in depth. Category names are used in livestock feeding facilities that are considered as the study of class names further refined into proper names, which is more importantly targeted.

1. Diachronic evolution of the name of "six livestock" feeding facilities

In the process of research, we adhere to synchronic distribution and diachronic. On the basis of the present situation of the distribution of nouns, common words and dialects in dialectal areas. The earliest use of words, with data as the support to determine different periods for leading words, and then improve the evolution of internal members of different sub-fields, in terms of staging the history of Chinese, we should adopt the prevailing reasons in the current academic circles. That is to say, the ancient Chinese includes the pre-Qin and Qin-Han periods, and the Western Han Dynasty is the direction. The transitional stage of the Middle Chinese language, from the Eastern Han Dynasty to the Sui Dynasty. It refers to the period after the late Tang

2. Diachronic evolution of the name of facilities for raising dog

There are five common words in this sub-field, the most widely used. "Dog's nest", the rest from wide to narrow is "dog's steamed bun, dog's sinus, dog's sinus in the Medieval, Modern and Modern Times. Words such as "dog's head, dog's head" are more difficult to determine their origin. It is listed in the table. As can be seen from the table above, Middle Chinese was used to express feeding. "Dog Dou" is the only name of "Dog Dou". Although modern Chinese comes out, the name of "Dog Dou" is "Dog Dou". "Dog's kennel" is now available, but the dosage is relatively limited compared with the former. Therefore, "Dou Dou" was the dominant sub-field in the Middle Ages and Modern Times.. The usage of the word has experienced a wave form of "less more less" The evolution process reached its peak in modern times and became the leading word. first. The meaning of the word "Dong" has also developed in the follow-up. Such as Xin Qiji in Southern Song Dynasty. The Chinese corpus can better illustrate that these words are only used at present. It is popular in different dialect areas, but not in common Chinese language. Therefore, from the perspective of the historical evolution of common language vocabulary. This kind of words is not the focus of this study. But from the perspective of language resources protection, such features .Words are worth collecting and dialect dictionaries need to be compiled urgently. At present, it is the most popular. Dog's kennel, the most widely used leading word, has come into being since modern times. The Dynasty experienced a leap-forward change, and the word was first found in Zhou Sheng of Western Qing Dynasty. The implication of the covenant principle is that polysemy is widely accepted.

3. Diachronic evolution of facility names for chicken raising

This sub-field has not only a large number of members, but also nine common words.

Chicken Roost and Chicken Roof, the word "name" has only "chicken cage", although it appears in modern Chinese. Now "chicken steamed bun, chicken nest", but the amount can not be compared with the former, because this "chicken cage" is the dominant sub-field in the Middle Ages and Modern Chinese. In modern Chinese, "chicken cage" and "chicken nest" are the two major leading factors. The former is mostly used in the South and the latter in the north. "Chicken", the cage was first seen in "Raising chickens" in Volume VI of Qi Minyaoshu. Chicken beds, Chicken beds, Chicken beds, Chicken beds, Chicken beds, Chicken beds, Chicken beds, Chicken beds, Chicken beds, Chicken beds. And make a chicken cage, hang in the middle. The First View of "Chicken Home"

4. Diachronic evolution of facilities for raising horses

The common words used in this sub-farm are "horse shed, horse circle" .The unique words

include "Ma Lao". Together, they have experienced the change of "less to more" and are still in large quantities. The use of "horse circle" is mostly used in Zhongyuan Mandarin dialect and Jin dialect, and "horse circle" is mostly used in Zhongyuan Mandarin dialect and Jin dialect. "Peng" is in the Mandarin of Northeast, Hebei, Shandong, Central Plains, Southwest and Jiangnan. The amount of "shed" is more than that of "horse circle", whereas in modern Chinese it is the opposite. It shows that they are the leading words in different periods. Quite a lot, it's very likely to be the customs of the regime's rulers. The Qing Dynasty was founded by Nuzhen in Jianzhou. This nation has always been a member of the Qing Dynasty. The training of riding and shooting skills of flag soldiers was carried out by successive emperors in Qing Dynasty. Skills are regarded as the leading word "horse circle" in the language was first found in Dream of Red Mansions. In addition, it is also found in Volume 12 of the Great Dictionary. To some words belonging to this sub-field, such as "Ma Fang, Ma, Ma". The appearance of "field" was related to horse racing, especially in the late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China. From medieval times to modern times, it has experienced the trend of "more less more". In modern Chinese, the members of this sub-farm are "cow railings, cattle" Circle and Cowhouse, in which "bullpen" is the leading word, and has been continuing. There are some examples in Xiaoshi from the beginning: "Qinghuo is like Lu Laobu's coming to Zizi". In my own circle, I pointed to a buffalo way: You see, this cow deserves to be worth it.

5. Diachronic evolution of facility names for sheep raising

This sub-farm contains the common words "sheepfold, sheep pen, sheep". In modern Chinese, "sheepfold" is a sub-field. The leading word, however, appeared the latest, begins with the people. Outside the palace, there are barns, cattle pens and sheep pens. A liter of salt should be put in a tile and hung in a sheep pen. In the Ming Dynasty's Sanbao Eunuch's Journey to the West, it can be seen that there are sentences like "See only a few times". The houses in which Wang lived were all pavilions with heavy castles and no upper floors. The rattan is bound like a sheep shed. "In addition, attention should also be paid to the word "sheep's prison" in the unique words, although the "sheep's prison" should be paid to the word "sheep's prison". The first used case in Ming Dynasty is from Water Margin, but it should be advanced.

6. Diachronic evolution characteristics of the names of "six livestock" feeding facilities

Reason and the understanding of unique words can only reflect micro-movements. The general meaning of "Six Animal Breeding Facilities Name". In order to grasp the field comprehensively and macroscopically, we need to extract all the elements. The similarities and differences of the field can be used to summarize the general characteristics. The animals with the most names (only those traceable to their origins), such as chicken cage, nest, steamed bun, headland, shed, roof, ridge, circle. Houses, stables, railings, prisons, degrees, courtyards, houses, Cattle pens, pens, houses, houses. In sequence, they are "horse to chicken, ox to pig and sheep / dog". In different periods of Chinese history, "the name of the facilities for raising horses" was established in the sub-farm. The reason that it covers not only the common feeding facilities. With the "horse" as the name of the exclusive facilities. And "hurdles, houses" using the name of the facility, "Name of Facilities for Chicken Raising" Subfarm Contains Classes, the other types of matching objects are relatively single: matching with "cattle" The "hoard, palace" and "pig" is collocated with "dog". The name of the sheep-raising facility has been widely used. Most of the above-mentioned names can not be used alone in modern Chinese. The noun of "Da" should belong to the field of exegetics, while the Chinese word should belong to the field of exegetics. These words, as soon as we read them, need not be interpreted; from the perspective of reading works, there seems to be no need for research, but from the perspective of Chinese historical lexicology, we still need to study it. The development and

change of these words in history is based on this theory. We will abandon the obscure words and pay more attention to”

7. Conclusion

Based on the Dialect Distribution, the Names of "Six Livestock" have been breeding Facilities. Firstly, it describes the same livestock residence in different periods of Chinese history. The way of naming, and then sorting out the characteristics of different sub-fields. The following four aspects were discussed in depth: name of feeding facilities, number, generic feeding facilities and "six livestock" when they are matching each other, ten common words will appear in different periods in Modern Chinese. Preservation of Dialect Areas, there are geographical location of dialect areas and ancient Chinese aspects. Starting from the description of synchronic plane, the study explores the experience in depth. The characteristics of time evolution reflecting the concept of vertical and horizontal integration, is calendar. The concrete practice of combining time and synchronicity.

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