



Research Article

PECULIARITIES OF EXPRESSING SYNTAGMATIC CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE HELP OF NOUNS, PRONOUNS AND VERBS

Journal Website:
<http://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr>

Submission Date: January 20, 2023, Accepted Date: January 25, 2023,

Published Date: January 30, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-03-01-08>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Zebo Shamsiddinova

Teacher, University Of World Economy And Diplomacy, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article reveals the features of expressing syntagmatic constructions with the help of nouns, pronouns and verbs in modern Chinese.

KEYWORDS

Syntagma, tense category, phrase, hieroglyph, lexeme, reduplication.

INTRODUCTION

In Chinese, some of the words that are nouns belong to the 方位词 group of directives. For example, these are words such as 东·南·西·北·里·外 and others. These words can be used with prepositions such as 朝, 向, 往, 在, 从

, 对 and others, thus forming stable constructions related to the phenomenon of parenthesis. For example:

汽车在大雨中不停地往前跑, 我们很快就到达了目的地方¹。

¹故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京,

2012年。- 51页。

“The car continued to move forward in heavy rain, and we soon reached the goal.”

These words in sentences perform the function of the subject or circumstance.

When used with verbs or prepositions, these directives perform the function of an object, for example, when used with the prepositions 在, 向, 朝, 往, 从, 自, 由, etc. For example:

中文杂志都在上头，外文的都在下头。

“Chinese-language magazines are on top and foreign-language magazines are on the bottom.”

那时候，这儿的小孩子们经常走在前边给我们带路。

“At that time, children always made way for us.”

When performing the complement function, the use of the auxiliary word 的 is mandatory. For example:

前边的楼都是新建的²。

“All buildings opposite are newly built.”

东头（的）那一片平房是工人宿舍³。

“The building on the east side is a workers' hostel.”

中间（的）那张油画是他的作品。

“The canvas is in the middle of it.”

那架飞机向西北方向飞去了。

“That plane over there flew to the northeast.”

When using these words as a circumstance, the auxiliary word 的 is optional.

In Chinese, with the words directives, the stable phrases “之间”, “之中”, “之内”, “之外” can be used: 三天之内 “within three days”.

Directive words in Chinese can express location, direction. They can be used with stable phrases that form a parenthesis, such as “...上”, “...中”, “...下”.

“...上” means “在...方向”:

经济上的损失一定要补回来⁴。

“It is imperative to repair the damage done to the economy.”

“...下” means “在...条件下”:

²实话实说。商务印书馆，2009年。 - 340页。

³故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。 - 北京，

2012年。 - 56页。

⁴故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。 - 北京，2012年。 - 58页。

这种金属高温下也不易熔化⁵。

“This gold will not change its structure even with the highest heat treatment”

“...中” means “At the time when...⁶”:

假期中，他为大家做了不少好事。

“During the holidays he did a lot of good things.”

Locative words are usually combined in a sentence with prepositions such as 在, 到, 朝, 向, 往, 从. For example:

你要的那本书在这儿呢。

“The book you need is here.”

刘先生和他的太太半年前去欧洲了。

“Mr. Liu and his wife have already left for Europe for half a year.”

In Chinese, the pronouns 这里, 这儿, 那里, 那儿 are used with such verbs as 来, 看, 挂, 到, as well as the prepositions 朝, 向, 往, 到, forming a form

of parenthesis and performing the function of a circumstance in a sentence⁷. For example:

这儿有树荫，我们在这儿休息吧。

“Here is the shade of a tree, let’s rest here.”

我们的教师在这里吗？- 部，在那里。

“Our audience is here?” “No, over there.”

In Chinese, after some verbs, such as 来, 去, 到, 上, 回, 在, as well as the prepositions 在, 从, 往, the use of an object expressing location is necessary. If the object does not express location, but is expressed by proper names, in this case it is necessary to use the pronouns 这儿, 这里, or 那里, 那儿⁸. For example:

我从朋友那儿来。

Can't say 我从朋友来。

我的练习本子在老师那儿。

“The teacher has my notebook.”

丁琳去谁那儿了？

⁵朱德藩。语法讲义。商务印书馆，1982年。- 85页。

⁶故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京，2012年。- 59页。

⁷故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京，2012年。- 85页。

⁸朱德藩。现代汉语语法研究。商务印书馆，2007年。- 122页。

“Where did Ding Ling go?”

下星期天我想回我妈妈那儿去看看。

“Next week I want to go to my mother.”

欢迎你常到我们这儿来玩儿。

“Come see us more often”⁹.

As for verbs, when it comes to the verb 是 in Chinese, it is necessary to dwell here on a few of its distinctive grammatical features¹⁰. In particular:

the negative form of the verb 是 is formed with the negative particle 不, that is, in the form 不是;

The verb 是 does not have a reduplication form. Only with an affirmative answer can the form “是是是” be used;

With the help of the verb 是, the construction [是...的] is formed.¹¹ For example:

⁹丁声树。现代汉语语法讲话。商务印书馆, 1961年。- 244页。

¹⁰故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京, 2012年。- 684页。

¹¹故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京, 2012年。- 763页。

他是两点半出去的。

“He left at two thirty minutes.”

我市在飞机场预售处买的票。

“I bought a ticket at the airport ticket office.”

他是什么时候出去的? - 他是三点半出去的¹²。

“When did he come out?” “He left at three-thirty”

他在学校超市买水果的。

“He bought fruit at the supermarket.”

This construction is used to single out a place, time, mode of action, purpose.

我是从农村来的¹³。

“I came from the village.”

那本书是1958年编写的¹⁴。

“That book was written in 1958.”

¹²李稿。现代汉语动词研究。- 北京, 2004年。- 159页。

¹³朱德藩。现代汉语语法研究。商务印书馆, 2007年。- 165页。

¹⁴故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京, 2012年。- 764页。

The interrogative form of this construction is constructed using the interrogative particle 吗, that is, for example:

他是从大学图书馆借的那本书吗？

“Did he take that book from the university library?”

安娜是跟代表团一起来的吗？

“Anna came with the delegation?”

The second form is built using interrogative pronouns:

他是哪天来的？

“What day did you arrive?”

您是什么时候来的？

“When you arrived?”

The third interrogative form is a construction [是不是...的]:

你是不是前天来的？

“Did you come yesterday?”

他们是不是从中国来的？

“Are they from China?”

The fourth form is a construction [是...还是...]¹⁵:

您是昨天来的，还是前天来的？

“Did you come yesterday or the day before?”

The verb 有 also denotes the presence of something somewhere. Speaking about the verb 有, it is also necessary to dwell on several of its grammatical features¹⁶, for example:

The negative form 有 is always formed with the negative particle 没.

The verb 有, like the verb 是, does not have a reduplication form.

Based on the foregoing, the following conclusions were drawn:

In modern Chinese, syntagmatic constructions can be expressed by different words referring to different parts of speech, in particular, to nouns, pronouns and verbs. These words in sentences perform the function of the subject or circumstance. When used with verbs or prepositions, directives perform the function of an object.

¹⁵故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京, 2012年。- 691页。

¹⁶高级汉语。- 华语教学出版社, 2011年。- 76页。

In Chinese, with the words directives, the stable phrases “之间”, “之中”, “之内”, “之外” can be used: 三天之内 “within three days”.

Directive words in Chinese can express location, direction. They can be used with stable phrases that form a parenthesis, such as “...上”, “...中”, “...下”.

“...上” means “在...方向”:

“...下” means “在...条件下”:

“...中” means “At the time when...”:

Locative words are usually combined in a sentence with prepositions such as 在, 到, 朝, 向, 往, 从.

In Chinese, the pronouns 这里, 这儿, 那里, 那儿 are used with verbs such as 来, 看, 挂, 到, as well as prepositions 朝, 向, 往, 到, forming a form of parenthesis and performing the function of a circumstance in a sentence.

The verb 是 does not have a reduplication form. Only with an affirmative answer can you use the form “是是是”.

REFERENCES

1. 故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京, 2012年。
2. 实话实说。商务印书馆·2009年。

3. 朱德藩。语法讲义。商务印书馆·1982年。
4. 丁声树。现代汉语语法讲话。商务印书馆·1961年。
5. 李稿。现代汉语动词研究。- 北京, 2004年。
6. 高级汉语。- 华语教学出版社·2011年。