



EXPRESSION OF A SPECIAL SENTENCE FORM WITH 把 "BA" IN CHINESE

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Artikova Ziyoda Zaynitdinovna

A Teacher Of The Department Of Chinese Philology At TSUOS, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In Chinese, the sentence with 把 "ba" belongs to a special type of sentence, because its structure is different from the structure of the main sentence. In this type of sentence, there is a change in the place of word groups and secondary parts of the sentence¹. The complement in the sentence with "把" occupies the position between the possessive and the participle with the help of the preposition "把". There is a connection between each part of the sentence with "把" and there are requirements and restrictions in using this sentence. The purpose of our article is to consider them.

KEYWORDS

把 sentence with "bǎ", inversion, complement, verb, special clause.

INTRODUCTION

Grammar is a whole phenomenon, between each form of the sentence there is a relationship, a mutual boundary. If there is a change in any part

of the sentence, the balance of the entire grammatical system is disturbed, changes in the order of the sentence occur. New grammatical methods readily influence grammatical forms of

¹ Artikova Z.Z. Chinese language [HSK5 grammar and writing exercises], Tashkent 2022. p. 154



similar function. According to Traygott (1997), the process of change in each grammatical function of a word begins in a specific syntactic environment and is established in a purely syntactic environment.

The issue of the use of 把 "ba" as an auxiliary verb, which we are looking for, is in the focus of Chinese scholars². Because, firstly, the appearance of 把 "ba" as a preposition belongs to a special sentence type in Chinese grammar (把 is called a sentence with "bǎ"), and secondly, its use is a bit more complicated, even if students learn it, they refuse to use it in the process of using it. Instead, they express their thoughts with simple sentence structure. Therefore, there have been many studies and discussions on this topic in China.³ We teachers are required to have a special approach in teaching this subject to Chinese students from Uzbekistan.

In their research, scientists expressed many views and opinions and provided sufficient information on the structure and formation of the sentence with 把 "bǎ" used in the current Chinese language. In fact, 把 "bǎ" is one of the most complex, versatile, flexible and widely used hieroglyphs in

the lexicon of the Chinese language. In the ancient “说文解字” Shuōwén jiězì dictionary of the Chinese scholar 许慎 Xǔshèn, catch 把 "bǎ" “握也” wòyě, “从手” cóng shǒu means to take by hand. From this we can tell that 把 "bǎ" is used in relation to hand movements because it has the hand key 扌 (shǒu), which comes as a side piece form of the hieroglyph.⁴ Some hieroglyphs have nothing to do with hands and arm movements at all, but as a preposition. In this article, we will look at the use of 把 "ba" as a preposition.

In Chinese, the sentence with 把 "ba" belongs to a special type of sentence, because its structure is different from the structure of the main sentence. In Chinese, in the structure of the main sentence, the complement takes the position after the verb, completing it, or defining the determining complement. But in a special type of sentence, word groups and secondary parts of the sentence change⁵. If we see this in the sentence with 把 "ba", an inversion phenomenon occurs here, that is, the complement coming after the verb is moved to the position after the auxiliary 把 "ba". Its basic structure is as follows:

² 沈家煊 语法化 外语教学与研究 1994年

³ Karimov A.A. Counting words in Chinese. [Semantic, structural and functional analysis of the lexicon]汉语量词. Hanyu liangci [Chinese quantifiers], Tashkent, 2003. p. 97

⁴ F.M. Khasanova "Hieroglyphs of the Chinese language" Tashkent 2020, page 110

⁵ Artikova Z.Z. Chinese language [HSK5 grammar and writing exercises], Tashkent 2022. p. 154



“Subject (subject)	把	complement (object)	verb	other parts of speech
老师	把	门	打	开了

The sentence with “把” cannot be used in all cases. When the possessive subject acts on the complementary object, and then the object has a result, a change, or a transition to some state, then the sentence with “把” can be used. For example, in the sentence “老师把门打开了” after an action (打) was performed on "door", its result was the opening of the door. If this sentence is expressed in the main sentence structure of the Chinese language, it is said “老师打开门”, where the preposition “把” is not used.

There is a connection between each of the clauses in the sentence with “把”, there are requirements and restrictions in using this sentence. They are as follows:

1. The possessor of the sentence is the doer of the action.

老师把门打开了。 The teacher opened the door. (the action of the verb to open “打开” was performed by the teachers)

2. The complement following the preposition “把” must be definite, known, or it must be made clear by means of a determiner. Chinese scholar linguist 吕叔湘 is also one of the Chinese linguists

who conducted research on the structure of the sentence with把 "bǎ". In his “中国文法要略” Zhōngguó wénfǎ yàolüè general description book of Chinese language grammar, he set the condition that the complement in the sentence with 把 "bǎ" should be clear, the verb should express action, and there must be other clauses before and after the verb⁶.

请把那本书拿来。 Please, you can say bring that book, because it is pointing to "that book".

请把一本书拿来。 Please do not bring one book, because it is not specified which book.

我已经把这两本书都看完了。 I have already seen these two books, it can be used in this case, because the book is clearly shown as these two books.

3. The verb in the sentence with “把” must be a transitive verb that can influence and control the complement that comes after “把”. Some verbs cannot become the verb of a sentence with“把”: linking verbs such as是、有、在 verbs expressing psyche, emotion such as “喜欢、讨厌、知道、认

⁶ 吕叔湘 “中国文法要略” 1957年，商务印书馆，p. 24



识、认为、觉得” directional verbs such as “上、下、进、出、过”

4.“把” should be placed before when there is a modal verb, verb, tense.

上午要把今天的任务分配一下。

It is necessary to distribute today's tasks in the morning.

他已经把这周的工作安排好了。

5. Sometimes it is necessary to give “给” before the participle of the verb, it does not give any meaning to the sentence, it is used only to emphasize the action.

你怎么把这么重要的事给忘了。

6. According to the rule, the participle in a sentence with “把” cannot be monosyllabic, it must be followed by other parts of the sentence⁷. They are as follows:

1) Result complement⁸, complement of the situation, complement of the direction, complement of the measure of time, complement of the measure of the movement.

你把计划定好了吗? Have you made the plan clearly? (结果补语 result complement)

这件事把他气得吃不下饭、睡不着觉。 This job made him so nervous that he neither ate nor slept. (情态补语 case complement)

我把你要的那本书带来了。 I brought that book you wanted. (趋向补语 directional complement)

我把出发时间提前了一个小时。 I moved the departure time forward one hour. (时量补语 time measure complement)

他把试卷检查了一遍，才交给老师。 He looked over the exam paper and then handed it to the teacher. (动量补语 action measure complement)

The complement of possibility cannot be used in a sentence with “把” because it expresses the probability of an outcome, while in a sentence with “把” it expresses the result of a certain action⁹. 我把这个句子听得懂。 It cannot be said that I can understand this sentence after hearing it, because the state of possibility of doing is highlighted here, the state of doing is not given. This sentence is correct if it is used in a simple sentence structure. One can say 我听得懂这个句子.

2) In such a sentence, the repetition of the verb is in the form “A——A、A了A、ABAB、A一下、AB一下”.

你把房间打扫打扫吧。 You sweep the room thoroughly.

⁷ Artikova Z.Z. Chinese language [HSK5 grammar and writing exercises], Tashkent 2022. p. 154

⁸ If we explain the complementizer: it comes after the main verb in the participle, expands it, and completes it, the complementizer is a term taken from the Uyghur language. Its

task is to show the result of the change of action, the number or character, the state, and the degree.

⁹ 李德律。外国人实用汉语语法。北京2008年461



我把学过的生词又看了看。I went over the words I had learned again and again.

3) In the sentence with "把", the auxiliaries "了、着" are placed after the verb. When the auxiliary "了" comes after the verb, the verb should be used to express the action that happened "suddenly, in a short time" and show that the result of this action appeared. It is used with verbs like "丢、脱、拆、倒、扔、吃、喝". After the verb, the auxiliary verb "着" is often used in command sentences, such as "带、背、拿、摆、举、开"

他把钱包丢了。I lost my wallet.

他把厨房里的垃圾倒了。I knocked over the garbage can in the kitchen.

别忘记把相机带着。Don't forget to take your camera with you.

4) "在、到" with auxiliary compound complement indicates that a change has occurred in the location and time of the complement following "把".

他们把婚礼的时间定在五月中旬。They set the wedding time for the middle of May.

他把画帖在墙上。He stuck the picture on the wall.

服务员把酒送到客人面前。The waiter brought the wine to the guests.

In conclusion, the scope of using 把 "bǎ" as a preposition has expanded in modern Chinese. It will be easy for students to learn this type of speech if they follow its grammatical rules and semantic usage. In addition, practicing the acquired knowledge through exercises, seeing more texts with this type of sentence, more practice in oral speech will help to strengthen the knowledge of the sentence with 把 "bǎ".

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