



PECULIARITIES OF EXPRESSING THE TEMPORARY CATEGORY WITH THE HELP OF PREPOSITIONS IN THE MODERN CHINESE LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals the features of expressing the tense category with the help of prepositions and constructions formed by means of prepositions in modern Chinese.

KEYWORDS

Phrase, hieroglyph, lexeme, reduplication, affixation, grammatical construction.

INTRODUCTION

In Chinese, it can express a tense category using prepositions. The grammatical features of prepositions in Chinese are like verbs. They used prepositions after or before nouns and pronouns. In a sentence, phrases formed with the help of prepositions perform the function of a

circumstance and express the location, time, or method of performing an action¹.

They expressed the grammatical features of prepositions:

1) In Chinese, some words are both verbs and prepositions².

¹故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京，2012年。 - 264页。

²故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京，2012年。 - 268页。



2) Prepositions do not have the form of reduplication³.

3) In a sentence, they perform a different grammatical load:

我的一个老同学从上海来了。

“My former classmate came from Shanghai.”

鲁迅生于1881年⁴。

With the help of the preposition 从 “cong”, different constructions are formed: [“从...到...”], [“从...起...”], [“从...以来...”], [“从...往...”], [“从...以后...”] and etc.

那天，从天亮到深夜，全城的鞭炮声不绝于耳⁵。

“That day there was an endless sound of firecrackers.”

海风，从八级到九级，又从九级到十级⁶。

“The wind speed reached from 8 to 9 meters per second, then from 9 to 10 meters per second.”

从开花到果子成熟，大约得三个月。

“There are still about 3 months before the harvest ripens.”

从城市到农村有一千多公里的路程。

“There are about 1,000 more kilometers from the city to the village.”

The construction [从...起...] is synonymous with the construction [从...开始...]. These constructions are usually used at the beginning of a sentence, for example:

从今天起，我就要在中国学习，生活了⁷。

“Starting tomorrow, I want to live and study in China.”

从三十年代起，他写了很多重要论文，成了国际上有名的地质学家。

“Starting in the thirties, he wrote many articles and became a well-known international geographer.”

The construction [从...以来...] means that the action began in the past and continues to the present time. Sometimes the preposition 从 “cong” can be omitted. For example:

从开学以来，我还没有请过假。

“Since the beginning of my studies, I have never taken a vacation.”

他从自己开这个公司以来，天天夜里十点多钟才到家⁸。

“After the opening of the company, he returns every day late at night at one.”

从到中国以来，我还没有生活病。

³高级汉语。 - 华语教学出版社，2011年。 - 67页。

⁴故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。 - 北京，2012年。 - 269页。

⁵故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。 - 北京，2012年。 - 274页。

⁶高级汉语。华语教学出版社，2011年 - 45页。

⁷故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。 - 北京，2012年。 - 275页。

⁸丁声树。现代汉语语法讲话。商务印书馆，1961年。 - 169页。



“Since coming to China, I have never been sick.”

The preposition 从 has several synonyms such as 由, 自从, 自, 打.

The preposition 由 has several meanings, in particular, it denotes the place and time of action, is a synonym for the preposition 从. The preposition 由 is used in standard Chinese, and the preposition 从 is used in spoken Chinese. For example:

明天大家先到方先生家集合, 由方先生那儿走比较近。

“Tomorrow, first everyone will gather at Mr. Fang, it's much closer from him.”

由1979年开始, 他就从事业余写论文作, 已经坚持十八年了。

“Beginning in 1979, he wrote articles in his spare time and this has been going on for 18 years.”

The prepositions 由 and 打 express the place and time of the action, the preposition 打 is used in the northern dialect, and the preposition 自 in the literary language.

自从 is only used in the past tense.

阿里自从来中国以后, 汉语水平提高的很快⁹。

“After Ali arrived from China, his level of Chinese improved quickly.”

他来自中国。

“He came from Korea.”

在 is both a verb and a preposition. As a verb, 在 means "to eat" and functions as a predicate in Chinese.

As a preposition, 在 expresses the location of an object and the time of action. With the help of the preposition 在, several constructions are formed, some of them express the time of action, for example: [在... 时候], [在... 时期], [在... 时刻], [在... 年代], [在... 同时].

With the help of the preposition 在, constructions are also formed that express the location of an object, for example: ... 下], [在... 中] and others.

Consider the following examples:

这趟火车每天在七点钟通过这座桥¹⁰。

“This train passes this bridge every day at seven o'clock.”

就在这个时候, 一架飞机朝这儿飞来。

“Just one plane flew here.”

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The grammatical features of prepositions in Chinese are like verbs.

We used prepositions after or before nouns and pronouns.

In Chinese, some words are both verbs and prepositions.

Prepositions do not have the form of reduplication.

In a sentence, they perform a different grammatical load.

⁹故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京, 2012年。- 280页。

¹⁰故播刘。实用现代汉语语法。- 北京, 2012年。- 280页。



Different constructions are formed using the preposition 从: [“从...到... ”], [“从...起... ”], [“从...以来... ”], [“从...往... ”], [“从...以后 ... ”] and others.

The construction [从...起...] is synonymous with the construction [从...开始...].

The construction [从...以来...] means that the action began in the past and continues to the present time.

The preposition 从 has several synonyms such as 由, 自从, 自, 打.

The preposition 由 is used in standard Chinese, and the preposition 从 is used in spoken Chinese.

The prepositions 由 and 打 express the place and time of the action, the preposition 打 is used in the northern dialect, and the preposition 自 in the literary language.

With the help of the preposition 在, several constructions are formed. Some of them express the time of action: [在...时候], [在...时期], [在...时刻], [在...年代], [在...同时].

With the help of the preposition 在, constructions are also formed that express the location of an object: [在...前 (以前, 之前)], [在...后 (以后, 之后)], [在...里], [在...上], [在...下], [在...中] and others.

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4. Hashimova S., Nosirova S. Xitoy tili grammatikasi. – T., 2012. - 150 b.
5. S.A.Hashimova . Peculiarities of Making Nouns Using Suffixes in Chinese (On the Example of Suffixes 家 “Jia” and 者 “Zhe”). - International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding. 2021. – P.367-370.

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