



IN CHINESE, THE USE OF THE AUXILIARY 把 “bǎ”

Submission Date: October 01, 2023, Accepted Date: October 05, 2023,

Published Date: October 10, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crjps-04-10-03>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjps>

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

Artikova Ziyoda Zaynitdinovna

Independent Researcher Of Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

Karimov Akram Abilevich

Professor Of Toshket State University Of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In the expression of grammatical relations in the Chinese language, the structure of the sentence is in the main place, in addition, the role of serving words, mainly auxiliaries, is also large. This article examines the role of the auxiliary 把 “bǎ” in the Chinese language, its use, and comparison with similar auxiliaries.

KEYWORDS

把 ba conditional sentence, auxiliary, distribution, number, estimate, chama number, method, calculation word.

INTRODUCTION

Russian Chinese scientist Zoographer I.T. In the work "История изолирующего языка" he said: "When considering the way of development of the Chinese language in each period, it is first necessary to consider the system of words used in that period and their meaning." In Chinese grammar, word groups are divided into two: independent word groups and serving word groups. Serving word groups include prepositions,

conjunctions, auxiliary words, similes, exclamations.

Auxiliary words perform such tasks as loading and auxiliary in the sentence. According to the nature of Uzbek agglutinative languages, the term "auxiliary" means "auxiliary" after 把 “bǎ” in this article. In Chinese grammar, both the preposition and the auxiliary function of the word are widely used, and the preposition is distinguished within the word groups.



Of these, we covered the auxiliary function of 把 “bǎ” in our previous articles. In order to distinguish 把 “bǎ” which comes in two different auxiliary functions in Chinese, we decided to call one the front auxiliary and the other the auxiliary.

The helper 把 “bǎ” is a grammatical tool that connects words in speech. In the process of becoming a grammatical tool, a certain grammatical meaning is also formed in it, that is, it becomes a tool that expresses an approximate number. The possibilities of these grammatical meanings depend on the words that come before them.

If there is no helper, the preceding word itself does not express these meanings. This meaning can only come from their union. The main feature of the auxiliary in Chinese is that it cannot be used independently, it cannot be an independent part of the sentence, but it is attached to the words involved in the sentence. Therefore, its distribution is important in studying the lexical meaning and function of the auxiliary 把 “bǎ”. According to Azim Hojiev in "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms", distribution in linguistics refers to the places where a language unit can be used in a speech surrounded by other language units. There are the following types of distribution: 1) additional distribution; 2) distribution of free exchange; 3) contrast distribution. The distributive method is a description method that requires the most concise and complete expression of the text. The places where the helper 把 “b” can be used in speech in the context of other language units were considered within the framework of distribution. In doing so, we

focused mainly on defining its boundaries, in which position it comes, instead of its location. Harris also took the distribution to the morphological level. When dividing a morphological unit into segments, using the method of comparison and comparison with other such units helps to more clearly reveal the characteristics of the language unit.

For example, in Chinese, it is common to replace the auxiliary 来 [lái] and 多 [duō], because their grammatical meanings are very close to each other, but there are some differences in the linguistic units that combine with them. , and 把 “bǎ” auxiliaries have a narrower scope of use. In Chinese language, the word 把 “bǎ” is used to express the number, for example: 白把人 - a man with a hundred acres, 万把亩 - ten thousand acres of arable land, 快把钱 - about one kuai of money, 个把人 - one or two people (less meaning), 个把月 - almost like a month.

In the grammar of the Chinese language, the position of the helper 把 “bǎ” in the sentence structure is strictly defined, and it is connected with the words that come before and after it based on certain grammatical rules. Its place in the syntactic line is delimited, and the units it accompanies are specified. In order to show the syntactic 把 “bǎ” function and characteristics of the auxiliary "bǎ" more clearly, we have examined it through the distribution of the auxiliaries “来 [lái] and 多 [duō]”, which are widely used in Chinese. In comparison with them, we observed



that the range of combining 把 “bǎ” auxiliary with language units is limited. They differ in three main ways.

1) “来 [lái] 把 多 [duō]” can be replaced by “lái [lái] and duō [duō]” in the “Number + count word + 来 / 多 model, which means are also similar in terms, but there is a difference in the use of units that come together, unlike “来 [lái] and 多把 “bǎ” must be preceded by one of the number or count word.

For example:

有过了几天，刘太太忽然回来了，拿来有一斤来的小米子，送给祁老人。 [Yǒu guò le jǐ tiān, liú tài tài hū rán huí lái le, ná lái yǒu yī jīn lái de xiǎo mǐ zi, sòng gěi qí lǎo rén.]

After a few more days passed, Mrs. Liu unexpectedly returned, brought half a kilo of black rice and gave it to old Chi.

In this sentence, you cannot replace “来” [lái] with the auxiliary 把 “bǎ”, because before the auxiliary 把 “bǎ” either a number or a count word can be used, and with the auxiliaries “来” [lái] and 多 [duō]” the number There is a case where the word count comes together.

2) The auxiliaries “来 [lái] and 多 [duō]” are used based on the model “Number + lái / duō auxiliary + Adjective (level category)”, but the level category of the adjective is not used together with the auxiliary 把 “bǎ”, with adjectives of another category however, it represents an approximate amount.

For example:

他脸上的酒色尚未褪尽，听我一再好奇地追问，忍不住打开了他那惟一的木箱，取出了那一斤来长的布包袱。 [Tā liǎn shàng de jiǔ sè shàng wèi tuì jìn, tīng wǒ yī zài hào qí de zhuī wèn, rěn bù zhù dǎ kāi le tā nà wéi yī de mù xiāng, qǔ chū le nà yī jīn lái zhǎng de bù bāo fu.] As soon as he heard me, he asked a series of questions, opened the only wooden box and took out a half-kilo knot.)

The auxiliaries “来 [lái] and 多 [duō]” come from sequences of compound numbers, but the auxiliary 把 “bǎ” only comes from some sequences of simple numbers. The model is as follows: “Multi-digit number + 来 / 多 helper”.

For example:

大嫂不晓得怎样回答好，只用这个有一百多种解释的字表示她的和蔼。 [Dà sǎo bù xiǎo dé zěn yàng huí dá hǎo, zhǐ yòng zhè ge yǒu yī bǎi duō zhǒng jiě shì de zì biǎo shì tā de hé ǎi.] The woman didn't know how to respond, only expressed her kindness with more than a hundred words of explanation.

Conclusion: in Chinese, it is common to replace the auxiliary 把 “ba” with the auxiliary “来 [lái] and 多 [duō]”, because their grammatical meanings are very close to each other, but there are some differences in the linguistic units associated with them., and 把 “ba” helper has a narrower scope of use. Its place in the syntactic line is delimited, and its accompanying units are specified. In the process of becoming a grammatical tool, a certain grammatical meaning is formed in it, that is, it also becomes a tool for expressing the approximate number.



REFERENCES

1. А.А. Каримов. Хитой тилидаги ҳисоб сўзлар. 汉语量词. Фан ва технологиялар босмаҳонаси. Тошкент 2003. 100-102б.
2. 王力. 中国年现代语法. 北京. 1985年 120б.
3. Ван Ляо-И. Основы китайской грамматики. Издательство иностранной литературы. Москва. 1954年 80б.
4. Азим Ҳожиёв “Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати” www.ziyouz.com кутубхонаси.
5. 刘月华，潘文娱。实用现代汉语语法。北京 2004. 64

