DENOTATIONAL AND CONNOTATIONAL MEANINGS OF 来 [LÁI] VERBS IN CHINESE AND THEIR EXPRESSION IN UZBEK

Abstract: Describing the semantics of a verb is a much more difficult task. Because the content of the verb depends in many ways on its distribution. With this in mind, verbs are classified according to the direction of their meaning and the presence or absence of subject-objects with which they interact, and their number, if any. Chinese language researchers classify action verbs as part of a group of action verbs. These verbs can appear in a sentence as an independent verb predicate or as an additional part of speech as a modifier or directional morpheme.

These are simple verbs that represent 来 [lái] kelmoq (to come) and 去 [qù] ketmoq (to leave) directions of action. They form compound verbs with the same meaning. The verb 来 kelmoq (to come) is used when the action is directed to the speaker (or object), and the verb 去 ketmoq (to leave) is used if the action is directed away from the speaker (or object). Orientation, in turn, can be set by the object or subject: when the orientation is clearly indicated in the sentence - the object, if not specified - by the subject.

Verb 来 [lái] is included in the group of basic simple action verbs in Chinese. 来 [lái] can be used in plural and independent verbs, auxiliary verbs and auxiliary words. The peculiarity of the semantics of the verb 来 [lái] kelmoq (to come) is that it determines not only the orientation or direction of the action, but also the point of the message, who (or what) describes the situation.

The article examines the semantic features of the verbs of 来 [lái] directions of action and identifies the Uzbek equivalents in the process of translation. Based on the materials in Liu Shushuang’s book “现代汉语八百词 吕叔湘” (800 words in modern Chinese), the models of 来 [lái] verbs as independent and auxiliary verbs are analyzed. The similarities and differences between the 来 [lái] verbs in Chinese and the verb “kelmoq” (to come) in Uzbek are described.

Key words: action-direction verb, predicate, additional grammatical meaning, denotational meaning, conational meaning, directional meaning, auxiliary verb, modifier.

Language: English


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Introduction

The lexical-semantic group of action verbs is available in all languages. In Chinese, a verb is multifaceted in terms of meaning and syntactic function: it can perform both a predicative function and a grammatical meaning at the same time. In some cases, it can be a modifier, an auxiliary verb. In doing so, they point to the direction of the leading verb. In Uzbek, auxiliary verbs also add meaning to the preposition; meaning can sometimes refer to the direction of movement, speed, duration, and so on. The article examines the independent and auxiliary verb features of 来 [lái] action verbs and identifies the Uzbek equivalents during the translation process.

The main findings and results
Materials from Liu Shushiang’s book “现代汉语八百词 吕叔湘” (800 words in modern Chinese) [1, p.345-347] were used as a source for the study. In some places, the dictionary “Large Sino-Russian Dictionary” [2, p. 246] was used.

In particular, in the book “Initial course of the Chinese language” co-authored by T.P. Zadoenko and Juan Shuin, it is stated that in Chinese, along with the content of the action, there are verbs that express its direction [2, p. 246].

These are divided into two groups. The first group includes 7 verbs denoting movement in space: 进 – kirmoq (to inter), 出 – chiqmoq (to go out), 下 – tushmoq (to fall down), 上 – ko’tarilmog (to rise), 回 – qaytmoq (to come back), 过 – kesib o’tmoq (to cross), 起 – ko’tarilmog (to ascend). In the second group, 2 verbs 来 - kelmoq (to come) and 去 - ketmoq (to leave) denoting action directed to the speaker are recorded [2, p. 246].

来 [lái] kelmoq (to come) and 去 [qù] ketmoq (to leave) are simple verbs that indicate the direction of movement. They form compound verbs with the same meaning [3, p. 97-105]. If the action is directed at the speaker (or object), the verb 来 kelmoq (to come) is used, and if the action is directed away from the speaker (or object), the verb 去 ketmoq (to leave) is used. For example:

学生 们 来 了 [Xué shèng men lái le] O’quvchilar keldi. – Students came. (move towards the speaker - here).

学生 们 去 了 [Xué shèng men qù le] O’quvchilar ketdi. – Students left. (The movement is in the opposite direction from where the speaker is standing - there).

Orientation can be determined either by subject or object: if orientation is clearly shown in a clause, it is chosen by the object; otherwise, the orientation is determined by the subject.

The meanings of the verbs 来 [lái] kelmoq (to come) as independent verbs are explored below.

Application of 来 [lái] in the function of the independent verb.

1. In the function of 来 [lái] independent verbs, it means an action directed to the place where the speaker is standing or from where the speaker is standing; it can be used with auxiliary words such as 了 le and 过 guò. The following is an analysis of some of the models involving 来 [lái].

A) Noun (place, time) + 来 [lái] + noun (subject of action) model.

In this model, the number is usually placed before the second horse. 来 [lái] verbs in such sentences are given in Uzbek by kelmoq (to come) verb. For example:

远方 来 了一 条 小 船 [Yuánchù lái yí tiáo xiăochuán] Olisdan bir kichik qayiq (suzib) keldi. - A small boat was coming (sailing) from a far.


In the former example, proper noun of place and, in the latter, proper noun of time is used.

B) Noun (subject of action) + 来 [lái] + noun (object of action) model.

The difference between this model and model (A) is that before 来 [lái] comes the subject of motion and after 来 [lái] the object of motion, not the place or adverbal noun.

In this model, too, a number can be used before the second noun. The 来 [lái] verbs in such sentences are given in Uzbek by the verbs kelmoq (to come) and yubormoq (to send). For example:

他 来 过 两 封 信 [Tā lái guò liǎng fēng xìn] U’kkitka xat yuborgan edi. – He sent two letters.

In Chinese, there are actually 来 [lái] verbs for the act of sending a letter (pochta yubormoq) or mail (xat).

In the 来 [lái] verbs in the example, along with the meaning yubormoq (to send), the meaning of direction to the speaker is also preserved. The meaning of the 来 [lái] verbs is abstract.

有的 班级 班长 自己 来 了. 有的 只 ～ 了 个 代表 (=派 来 了一个 代 人) [Yǒu de bānji bānzhǎng zìjǐ lái le, yǒu de zhī – le gě dàibǎo (=pài lái yī gè dàibǎo)] Ba’zi guør sarqardar o’zlarini kelishdi, ba’zilari esa o’z nomlaridan vakil yuborishdi (= kimdirid vakil qilib yuborish). – Some group leaders came in personally, while others sent representatives on their own behalf (= to send someone as a representative).

In the example, the meaning of kimdirid o’z o’rriga yuborish (to send some else on behalf) given by the verb 来 [lái], because the direction, that is, the arrival of a representative in a certain place.

C) Noun (subject of action) + 来 [lái] + noun (place) model.

In this model, unlike the models (A), (B), the place name comes after the 来 [lái] verbs (来 北京, 来这). It uses the subject of the action and the noun before the 来 [lái] verbs (老 郑 明天 来). 来 [lái] verbs are given in Uzbek by the verb kelmoq to come. For example:

老 郑 明天 来 北京 [Lǎo zhèng míntiān lái Běijīng] Laojeng ertaga Pekinga keladi. – Laojeng will come to Pekin tomorrow.

我 来 这 儿 看 看 [Wǒ lái zhè’ér kàn kàn] Men bu yerga ko’rib ketgani keldim. - I came here to see.
The horse in this model usually refers to the object or subject and time of action. It comes after [läi] prepositional verbs in a sentence and adds an additional meaning to it: the action is directed to where the speaker is standing. It is translated into 来 [läi] Uzbek languages based on the meaning of the leading verb used in the sentence. For example:

一架飞机从远处飞来 [Yì jiā fēi jī cóng yuǎn chū fēi lǎi] Bir samolyot uzoqdan uchib keldi. - A plane flew in the distance.

In the example, the main action is the verb uchmoq (to fly), and the verb kelmoq (to come) adds an additional direction. 来 [läi] is a direct part of the verb 飞 [fēi] because 飞 [fēi] means uchmoq (to fly), and 来 [läi] indicates its direction to the subject.

In addition, the verb 来 [läi] is related to the 从 [cóng] auxiliaries (meaning to stand at a certain distance). This is evident in the 从…来 – dan kelmoq (to come from) structure. Thus, 来 [läi] verbs are morphologically a component of a word and syntactically a component of a grammatical structure.

他给我送来一部希腊神话 [Tā gěi wǒ sòng lǎi yī bù “xīlǎ shénhuà”] U menga “Greek mifologiyasi” filmini soyg’a qildi. - He gave me the film “Greek mythology”.

In the example, 送 [sòng] hadya qilmoq (to donate), soyg’a qilmоq (to present) of the送来 [sòng lǎi] verbs are the prepositional verbs, and the verb indicates that the gift has reached the speaker.

我借了几本书来 [Wǒ jiè le jǐ běn xiǎoshū lǎi] Men bir nechta romanlarni o‘qishga olimoq (oldim). - I took some novels to read (for rent).

The verb 借 [jiè] actually means ijaraga olmoq (to rent), qarzga olmoq (to borrow). The Uzbek language does not say that I borrowed or rented a book, so it is appropriate to translate this verb as o‘qishga oladim (I took to read).

那些资料今天拿来拿不来？[Nàxiē zīliào jīntiān nà de lái nà bù lái?] Anavi materiallarni bugun olib kelsih kerakni yo yo‘qmi? - Should I bring those materials today or not?

In Chinese, between 得 [de] compound verbs, it usually means that there is an opportunity to perform an action, and 不 [bù] means that there is no opportunity. These words add an additional modal meaning to the verb.

四面八方都传来了喜讯 [Sì miàn bā fāng dōu chuán lái le xǐxùn] Har ismondan xushkabarlар аятимоқда. - The gospel is being preached from all sides.

The meaning of the verb 传 [chuán] is xabar bermoq (inform), tarqalmoq (spread), which indicates that the gospel is spreading everywhere.
D) The verb 来 [lái] comes after the 说 [shuò], 看 [kàn], 听 [tīng], 想 [xiǎng], 算 [suàn] verbs and adds additional meaning to these verbs. Verb combinations serve as introductory words, expressing different attitudes of the speaker to the content of individual parts of speech or the whole sentence: Such as, 看来 [kàn lái] ko‘rinishidan (in appearance), nazarimda (I suppose), 说来 [shuò lái] gapiradiq bo‘Isk (speaking of), 想来 [xiǎng lái] o‘ylashimcha (I think), 听来 [tīng lái] eshitishimcha (I hear), 算来 [suàn lái] hisobga olsak (taking into account).

You can replace 来 [lái] verb with 起来 [qǐlái] verb:

说来话长 [Shuō lái huá cháng] Gapirisa, gap ko‘p. - Too long to tell (It is impossible to say in two words)

这个人看来年纪不小了 [Zhège rén kàn lái niánjì bù xiǎole] Bu kishi ko‘rinishidan yoshi kichik emas. - This person is not too young in apperance.

他的话听来很有道理 [Tá dehuà tīng lái hén yǒu dàolǐ] Uning gapida jon borga o‘xshaydi. - It sounds like a lot.

春节 想来 你们 一定 过得 非常愉快 [Chūnjié xiǎng lái nǐmen yīdìng guò dé fēicháng wéi huá] Nazarimda, Chunjie bayramini juda yaxshi o‘tkazgansizlar. - I think you had a great Chunjie holiday.

算来时间 已经 不短了， 快 有 十年了 [Suàn lái shijian yǐjīng bù duǎnle, kuài yǒu shí niánle] O‘ylab qarasak, ko‘p vaqt o’tibdi, o‘n yilcha bo‘lib goldi. - I think, it’s been a long time coming, ten years.

In the Chinese examples and their Uzbek translation, the meaning of the verb 来 [lái] is not preserved.

Conclusion
1. In Chinese, the lexeme 来 [lái] is ambiguous and is used in speech as an independent verb, auxiliary verb and auxiliary verb. The article analyzes the models of using the verb as an independent and auxiliary verb:

As an auxiliary verb of 来 [lái]:

Noun (place, time) + 来 [lái] + noun (subject of action); noun (subject of action) + 来 [lái] + noun (object of action); noun (subject of action) + 来 [lái] + noun (place); 来 [lái] + noun: 来 [lái] + verb; verb (purpose) + 来 [lái] + verb; verb (pre) + 来 [lái]

As an auxiliary verb:
Verb + 来[lái] + noun; verb + 得 [de] (不
bul) + 来[lái]; verb and verbs; verbs 说 [shuō, 看

2. The semantics of the verbs 来 [lái] in Chinese
and in Uzbek are characterized by the fact that the
direction of action is directed to the end point of
the action, that is, regardless of how the action is
determined by the leading meaning of the verb (by the
subject / by object) represents the directional motion.

3. 来 [lái] verb in Chinese differs from the verb
kelmoq (to come) in Uzbek in the following features:

a) expresses the following meanings: biron
kimsa yoki narsaning kutilmagan vazifatda paydo
bo’lishi, yuzaga kelishi - the sudden appearance of
someone or something; biron bir ishni bajarishga
kirishmoq, boshlamoq – to start to do something;
biron bir ishni qilmoq - to do any work; olib kelmoq,
keltirmoq – to bring; uzatmoq (taom va sh.k.) – to
pass; jalb qilmoq- to involve, chaqirmoq – to call,
taklif qilmoq – to invite;

b) The meanings of the verb 来[lái] yubormoq
(to send), yuz bermoq (to occur), yuklamoq (to load)
are not expressed in the Uzbek language by the verb
to come (他来过 两封信; 任务来了).

c) comes in place of certain verbs (in the second
part of a sentence) and means to perform the action
they signify (你拿那个，这个人自己来（=自己
拿）).

They are translated into Uzbek by verbs from
other semantic layers, depending on the meaning
expressed in the spoken text.

4. The semantic field of the verb 来 [lái]
direction of action is much wider: it can be used as an
independent and auxiliary verb, as well as in its own
and figurative meanings, as well as in the functions
of auxiliary words. It is necessary to study the expression
of the meanings of l in the spoken text in the Uzbek
language.

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