ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS IN COMPARATIVE SENTENCES INVOLVING PREFIX 比 BǏ IN CHINESE LANGUAGE

Abstract: In comparative meaning context, one statement in relation to another statement, is expressed proceeding from it and depending on it. In such sentences, the sentence is expressed not directly, straight, but in relation to a particular other sentence. That is, the completeness of the thought depends not only on two principal clause of the sentence, but also as a second part of the comparison, also related to the third part. In this case, when the comparative meaning sentences are made up with prefix 比 bǐ , they are aimed at analyzing the errors and omissions in the sentences.

Key words: analogy, comparison, analogy, comparative degree, prefix, object of comparison, subject of comparison, abbreviation, omission, keyword.

Language: English


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Introduction

In comparative meaning context, subject, process, phenomenon and others are compared not for the purpose of analogy with the other, but for the purpose of distinguishing one from another. Thus, both of the subjects that are being compared will have the same character, feature. But this sign does not belong to the subjects that are being compared , with not exactly the same degree, but different degrees. The subjects which are being compared are opposed to each other by this difference and the difference between subjects are shown in this way [1, p.336].

The main findings and results

Sentences in the context of comparison are represented by 比较句 bǐjiào jù terms in Chinese. If we look at the analysis of this word, 比较 comparisons mean 比较, 比较句 sentences. There is no Chinese equivalent of the words comparison, analogy, and comparison in Uzbek, all of which are referred to as 比较句 comparisons. [4, p.122].

The prefix 比 bǐ is used to denote the difference between the quality and the degree, high or low, and is used mainly in the levels of two people, two subjects or two cases, different in comparison. If the comparison object is compared with prefix 比 bǐ, the predicate reflects the result of the comparison.

In this case, in accordance with the location, firstly compared object or sentence and then prefix 比 bǐ.
bi, compared object, after which the result of the comparison takes place.

Semantically, in the main structure modifier takes place between the subject predicate and the prefix 比 bi acts as a modifier [6, p.250]. The structure of this type of sentence is as follows: [A+比+ B+verb or adjective +object]. For example:

1. 他比她的弟弟聪明。
   Tā bǐ tā dì di shǎochenɡ.
   He is cleverer than her brother.

2. 昨天比今天冷得多了。
   Zuótiān bǐ jīntiān lěnɡ dé duōle.
   Yesterday was colder than today.

Besides, the adverbs illustrating the degrees, such as 非常 fēichán, 极 jí can not be used in the sentences where the prefix 比 bi is used. If there is a big difference in the opinion then 比 bi,...,多得多 duō duō or 比 bi,...,多了 duōle constructions can be used [4, p.122].

2) Quantity object can not be used in front of the adjective

×我弟弟比我一头高。
Wǒ dì di bǐ wǒ yì tóu ɡāo.
I came ten minutes earlier than Mali.

Wǒ bǐ Mǎlì hǎo xué.
Bǐ wǒ huí lái bàn ɡè xiǎoshí.
In this situation the degree of the object will be omitted. For example:

Wǒ bǐ Mǎlì zǎo lái shǐfēn zhōnɡ.
Wǒ de hànyǔ shuǐpíng bǐ Mǎlì de hànyǔ shuǐpíng　不比他学得多十个生词。
Bǐ tā duō xué duō shígè shēncí.
3) Degree of adverbs can not be used in front of verbs. For example:

×今天我比玛丽来早。
Jīntiān wǒ bǐ Mǎlì zǎo lǎi.

√今天我比玛丽来得早。
Jīntiān wǒ bǐ Mǎlì lái de zǎo.

Today, I came earlier than Mali.

The above sentence compares who came earlier. 早 zǎo are considered degree objects. The following rule is established in the Chinese language grammar: if the comparative degree is carried out with the prefix 比 bi, prefix 得 dé should be used in front of the degree object [6, p.226]. The structure of this type of statement is as follows: [比 bi+person/subject +predicate + 得 dé + degree of object] For example:

1. ×比我跑得快。
   Bǐ tā kuài pǎo.

√比起他跑得快。
Bǐ tā kuài pǎo de kuài.
He runs faster than him.

2. ×比我好学。
   Bǐ wǒ hǎo xué.

√比起我好学。
Bǐ wǒ huí lái bàn ɡè xiǎoshí.
Bǐ wǒ hào xué de hǎo.
He reads better than me.

4) Degree and quantity objects can not be used subsequently. For example:

×我比玛丽来得早十分钟。
Wǒ bǐ Mǎlì zǎo lái shǐfēn zhōnɡ.
√我比玛丽来得早十分钟。
Wǒ bǐ Mǎlì zǎo lái de zǎo shǐfēn zhōnɡ.

I came ten minutes earlier than Mali.

The quantity object 十分钟 shí fēnzhōnɡ and来得早 lái dé zǎo makes used above sentence. The following rule is established in Chinese language: if comparison is used with prefix 比 bi, two objects can not be used in one sentence subsequently. In this situation the degree object 得 dé will be omitted, the adjective 来得早 lái dé zǎo makes condition, is used before the verb 来得 [7, p.30]. The structure of this type of statement is as follows: [比 bi+person/predicate+adjective (condition maker)+verb-predicate + quantity object], For example:

1. ×我比来得晚半个小时。
   Bǐ lái de wǎn bàn ɡè xiǎoshí.

√我比来得晚半个小时。
Bǐ wǒ lái de wǎn bàn ɡè xiǎoshí.
He came for half an hour later.

2. ×她学得多十个生词。
   Tā xué de duō shígè shēncí.

√她学得多十个生词。
Tā xué de duō shígè shēncí.
He learnt more than ten words.

5) Negative adverb 不 bù can not be used before predicate. For example:

×我的汉语水平比玛丽的汉语水平不高。
Wǒ de hànyǔ shuǐpíng bù gāo.

√我的汉语水平比玛丽的汉语水平高。
My level of Chinese is not higher than Mary’s.

Impact Factor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISRA (India)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIF</td>
<td>1.500</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIF (Morocco)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIS (USA)</td>
<td>0.912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGI (Poland)</td>
<td>6.630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIF (India)</td>
<td>1.940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICV (Poland)</td>
<td>4.260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Philadelphia, USA

It is three meters wider than the highway.
6) If comparison is carried out with the prefix 比 bǐ, negative adverb 不 bù, should be used before the prefix 比 bǐ [9, p.154].

7) If there is a big difference between the opposing parties while comparing the sentences with prefixes 比 bǐ, constructions [比 bǐ…得多 deduō] or [比 bǐ…多了 duōle] can be used. But these two constructions can not be used together.

For example:
×我跑得比王丽快多了。
√我跑得比王丽快得多。

8) The age is expressed with 年 nián not with 年岁 sui. For example:
1. √我比你大两岁，他比小你一岁。
×我比你大两岁，他比小你一年。
×我比你大两岁，他比小你一年。

9) If the same subjects is compared and changed in two different time samples the word illustrating time is used after the prefix 比 bǐ. For example:
1. 这孩子的身体比以前好多了。
Zhè hái zì de shēn tǐ bǐ qián yíhěn duō le.  
The child’s health is much better than before.
2. 他的身体比三年前强壮得多。
Tā de shēn tǐ bǐ sān nián qián qiáng duō le.  
Her health is much better now than it was three years ago.

In this case it is not possible to use words denoting time before the prefix 比 bǐ.

10) If both subjects and predicates are not the same, in this case, abbreviation can not be used. For instance:

你吃盐比他吃米多。
Nǐ chī yán bǐ tā chī mǐ duō.  
You eat more salt than rice.

Since rice or salt are different here, omitting one will affect the meaning of the sentence [8, p.143].

[—yi + amount word + 比 bǐ + number —yi + amount word] the construction comes as a function of the condition in the sentence, indicating that the difference in level is gradually changing. It is impossible to use prefixes 一天比一天 yītiān bǐ yītiān.  
If the same subjects is compared and changed in two different time samples the words with the prefix "比 bǐ is 不 bùbǐ “The previous one is not equal to the next one….” thus "it means that “A is not as same as B”. But I the translation process it is impossible to say that "B is as A….” Thus it is impossible to say “the latter is relate to next [10, p.128]. For example: 今天不比昨天冷 jīntiān bùbǐ zuótiān lěng it is translated like today is not as cold as yesterday, that means today is hot. If it is translated as yesterday was not colder than today, it meant that yesterday was hot and today is cold, leads to the change of the meaning.

We can express the negative form of statements in the context of comparison in different ways. But in the process of translating, one should not confuse them with each other. For example: “He is not as tall as me” He不比我高 tā bùbǐ wǒ gāo “the negative form of the sentence can be made in different forms:  

他跟我差不多。Tā gēn wǒ chásuǒu gāo.  
He is not as tall as me.
他跟我不一样。Tā gēn wǒ bù yíyàng gāo.  
He is not as tall as me.

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He is not as tall as me.
他跟我不一样。Tā gēn wǒ bù yíyàng gāo.  
He is not as tall as me.
Zhè jiàn yǐfū bùrú nà jiàn yǐfū zhǎng.
Your dress is not as long as that one.

If any situation or event compared through 不如 bùrú, the degree difference of particular side of A and B are shown. The structure of such statements has the following construction: [subject+不如+person +predicate + object +repeated verbs +得+degree objects]. Below we will look at their correct and incorrect forms:

1. ×我不如他打排球好。
   Wǒ bùrú tā dǎpáiqiú dǎ de hǎo.
   My hieroglyphic writing is not as fast as Mali’s.

2. √我不如他打排球打得好。
   Wǒ bùrú tā dǎpáiqiú dǎ de hǎo.
   I can’t play volleyball as well as he does.

CONCLUSION
The results of the article analysis came to the following conclusions:
- In the context of comparison, one object, process, or event is compared in order to distinguish one from another, not to compare it with another. In this case, both objects being compared have the same characteristics. However, this sign does not apply to the objects being compared to the same degree, but to different degrees.
- The prefix 比 bǐ is used to show the difference between high or low adjectives and degrees, mainly used in comparing two people, two objects, or differences in the levels of two states. If the compared object is compared with prefix 比 bǐ, the predicate represents the result of the comparison: [A+比 +B+verb or adjective +object].
- If the comparison is done with the presence of the prefix 比 bǐ, it is not possible to use two objects at the same time in the same sentence. The prefix 比 bǐ is used to compare two people, the age is expressed with 岁, but not with 年nián. The differences of age is expressed with 大,小 verbs.
- If the words before and after the prefix 比 bǐ are similar, usually the next part of 比 bǐ is omitted. It does not affect on the content. But if both subject and predicate are different, then the abbreviation method can not be used.
- It is not possible to use adverbs like 很,非常,极 which means very in the prefix participated sentences If there is a big difference, then it can be expressed as “比...得多” or “比...多了”. But these two constructions can not be used together.
- If the comparison is carried out with prefix 比 bǐ, the negative adverb 不 should be used before the prefix 比 bǐ. But, it should never be used before predicate.
- There are also negative forms of 不 the construction of [A 不比 B] is a form of negation of statements in the context of comparison. [A不比 B] (is not like A B) should not be confused with forms. They have different meanings in the context.

References: