PROBLEM ANALYSIS IN MODERN CHINESE COMPARISON

INTRODUCTIONS

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. Of course, the subjects which are being compared are opposed to each other by this diversity and the difference between subjects are shown in this way [2, p.238]. The words in the context of comparison are expressed in Chinese by the term 比较 句 bǐjiào jù. If we look at the analysis of this word, 比较 compares 句 jù which gives meaning of the sentence. There is no equivalent of the words analogy in Chinese language, into Uzbek, all of which are called compression 比较句 bǐjiào jù.

Chinese is one of the most difficult languages in the world. That is why all the elements are so important in the process of learning Chinese. Grammar is the foundation of the language while learning the language. In the process of two-dimensional translation into Chinese, we face a number of difficulties in the accurate and correct translation of the text. In hereto scientific article, we provide a structural and functional analysis of a number of problems that arise during the using of comparative constructions in Chinese.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

[A 跟B, 一样yi yàng]

The constructions [A 跟B, 一样yi yàng] is one of the constructions that represent the similarity of an object, event, or situation, and is used to express the equality of character, condition, quantity, or degree of two people or actions, and has the following form:

[A+_跟B+_一样/不同/不同 + verb/adj] For example:

1. 我跟他一样高。
   Wǒ tān gēn tā yíyàng gāo.
   I am as tall as him.
2. 这本书跟那本书不一样。
   Zhè běn shū gēn nà běn shū bù yíyàng.
   This book is not the same as that book.

We shall evaluate some features using the prefix 跟 gēn:
Firstly, in Chinese there are not models such as [比...一样] or [比...不一样]. There are only constructions like: [跟...间/和/被间]...一样] or [跟...间/和/被间]...不一样]. For example:

×我们国家的国情比中国的不一样。
√我们国家的国情跟中国的不一样。

The traditions of our country are not the same as those in China.

Secondly, if the comparison is expressed with跟, it is important to pay attention to the use of the auxiliary word的 [6, p.220]. For example:

×我买的书跟玛丽的一样。
√我买的书跟玛丽的是一样。

The book I bought is the same as Mali’s’s.

In the above sentence, 书shū is an object, and玛丽Mǎlì is a word that describes a person, and the two cannot be compared. There fore, the particle 的de joining the connection should be used after the word玛丽, so that the玛丽Mǎlì de, the meaning of玛丽’s bookMǎlì de shū, thus, becomes the book of Mali.

Another example:

×我的词典跟他一样好用。
√我的词典跟他的一样好用。

My dictionary is more convenient than his.

In this sentence, as in the case above, the drop in the de leads to a change in meaning and shortcomings in its application.

Thirdly, 比... and 一样yíyàng can never be used together. For example:

√这本词典跟我那本(词典)一样。
×这本词典跟我那本不一样。

This pen is the same as that pen.

Fourthly, there is no [有...一样] construction in Chinese, which is grammatically incorrect. If such a mistake is made in a sentence, it will lead to a grammatically and stylistically incorrect sentence structure. Leads to the misunderstanding between listener and speaker.

[Subject+越来越yuéláiyuè+verb (adjective or verb)]

越来越yuéláiyuè refers to the continuous development and change of a person or object in recent times. 越来越yuéláiyuè is translated into Uzbek more and more, which means that the level of a situation increases or decreases compared to the previous one [7, p.130]. The model of such statements is as follows: [Subject+越来越yuéláiyuè+verb (adjective or verb)]. For example:

她越来越漂亮了。

Tā yuéláiyuè piàoliang le.

She is getting more and more beautiful.

When we express the comparative degree using 越来越yuéláiyuè, the points to note are as follows:

Firstly, 越来越yuéláiyuè is not used before a simple verb in a sentence. For example:

×风越来越大了。
√风越来越大了。

The wind is getting stronger.

Secondly, 越来越yuéláiyuè cannot be used in the sentence before the subject. For example:

×越来越学习汉语的人多了。
√越来越学习汉语的人越来越多了。

Yuéláiyuè xuéxí hànzhuāng de rén duō le。

Thirdly, the word expressing degree adverb can not be used after 越来越yuéláiyuè. For example:

×天气越来越很热了。
√天气越来越大了。

Fēngguā dé yuèláiyuè duō le。

风越来越大了。

More and more people are learning Chinese.

The weather is getting hotter and hotter.

The weather is getting hotter and hotter.

The weather is getting hotter and hotter.

The weather is getting hotter and hotter.

The weather is getting hotter and hotter.

When we express the comparative degree using 越来越yuéláiyuè in recent changes denotes change itself along with the degree of change, after them degree adverbs 很 hen, 非常 fēicháng, 比较 bijiào can not be used. For example, the sentence “the weather is getting hotter” can not be translated in Chinese as following [6, p.206]. For instance:

×天气越来越非常热了。
√天气越来越热了。

Tiānqì yuèláiyuè hěn rè le。

The weather is getting hotter and hotter.

The weather is getting hotter and hotter.

The weather is getting hotter and hotter.

The weather is getting hotter and hotter.

The weather is getting hotter and hotter.

The form of the constructions in the comparative context represented by 越来越yuéláiyuè differs from the rest of the constructions in that, does not cause difficulties for the speaker with its grammatical features.

[ A+有yǒu+ B (+那么/这么/那样/这样)+predicate]
The verb 有 yǒu is used to compare the characteristics, status, quantity, or degree of similarity of two persons or two different actions, in sentences comparing by有 yǒu, the verb有 yǒu indicates that A has reached the level of B [10, p.159]. The form of such statements as follows:

\[ \text{[A+有 yǒu+B+(那么/这样/这样)+ predicate]} \]

For example:

1. 这个房间有那个房间那么大。
   Zhe ge fangjian yǒu nà ge fangjian nàme dà.
   This house is as big as that house.
2. 这条河有那条河那么深。
   Zhè tiáo hé yǒu nà tiáo hé nàme shēn.
   This river is as deep as that river.

When we use the verb有 yǒu in the sentences to make a comparison, we need to pay attention to the following.

Firstly, there is no construction [有 yǒu …一样 yí yang] in Chinese. For example:

1. 我妹妹有我一样高。
   Wǒ mèimèi yǒu wǒ yí yáng gāo.
   My sister is as tall as me.
2. 这本书有那本书不一样。
   Zhè běn shū yǒu nà běn shū bù yī yáng.
   This book is not the same as that book.

Secondly, in the sentences that are compared by有 yǒu indicates that A has reached the level of B, usually this 质形, this 样子 yang, 那样 nàyang are used after the verb 有 yǒu, but 一样 yí yang is never used. The construction [跟 gēn…一样 yíyang] is one of the most stable constructions. For example:

×我妹妹有我一样高。
Wǒ mèimèi yǒu wǒ yí yáng gāo.
√我妹妹跟我一样高。
Wǒ mèimèi gěn wǒ yí yáng gāo.

In some cases, we may come across the first examples of the above in an oral speech. There is no [有 yǒu …一样 yíyang] construction in Chinese, which is grammatically incorrect. If such a mistake is made in a sentence, it will lead to a grammatically and stylistically incorrect sentence structure. Causes misunderstanding between listener and speaker.

\[ \text{[A+比 bǐ + B+ verb or adjective + (object)]} \]

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

1. 他比她的弟弟聪明。
   Tā bǐ tā dìdi cōngmíng.
   He is clever than his brother.
2. 昨天比今天冷得多。
   Zuótiān bǐ jīntiān lěngdèng duǒ.
   Yesterday was colder than today.

In order to prevent the mistakes while using prefix 比 bǐ in the sentences the followings should be paid attention:

1. The word 很 hěn very can not be used in the sentences where degree of adverb 比 bǐ is used.
   ×我弟弟比我高。
   Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ gāo yìtóu.
   √我弟弟比我高多了。
   Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ gāo deduō.
2. Quantity object  can not be used in front of the adjective
   ×我弟弟比我一头高。
   Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ yì tóu gāo.
   √我弟弟比我高多了。
   Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ gāo duōle.
   My brother is higher than me.

Besides, the adverbs illustrating the degrees, such as 非常 fēicháng, 极 jí can not be used in the sentences where the prefix 比 bǐ is used. If there is a big difference in the opinion then [比 bǐ …得多多 deduō] or [比 bǐ……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 dìdì bǐ wǒ yì tóu gāo.
   √我弟弟比我高多了。
   Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ gāo yìtóu.
   He is a head higher than me.

Quantitative phrase in the above sentence 一头 yītóu as adjective 高 gāo is considered as quality object. The following rule s established in the Chinese language grammar: “If comparative degree is carried out with the prefix 比 bǐ, the quantity phrase acts as a quantity object and should be used after the adjective” [6, p.205]. The structure of this type of sentence is as follows:

\[ \text{[比 bǐ + person/subject+adjective+ quantity word combinations]} \]

For example:

1. 他比我差一岁。
   Bǐ tā yī suì xiào.
   √他比我差一岁。
   Bǐ tā xiào yī suì.
   He is one year younger than him.
2. 比那条马路三米宽。
   Bǐ nàtiáo mǎlù sān mǐ kuān.
   √比那条马路宽三米。
   Bǐ nàtiáo mǎlù kuān sān mǐ.
   It is three meters wider than the highway.
3) Degree of adverbs can not be used in front of verbs. For example:

Philadelphia, USA
The above sentence compares who came earlier.早來 and來得早 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, prefix 得de should be used in front of the degree object [6, p.226]. The structure of this type of statement is as follows: [比+person/subject +predicate + 得de + degree of object] For example:

1. ×比我快跑。
   Bibli kuài pāo。
   √比我跑得快。
   Bǐ tā kuài pāo de kuài。

2. Bǐ wǒ lái de wǎn bàn gè xiǎoshí。
   √比我晚半个小时。
   Bǐ wǒ lái de zǎo shí fēn zhōn。

3. Bǐ tā xué dé duō shígè shēngcí。
   √比他多学十个生词。
   Bǐ tā duō xué duō shígè shēngcí。

4. 得
   
   ×我跑得比玛丽快得多了。
   Wǒ pǎo dé bǐ Mǎlì kuài de duō le。
   √我跑得比玛丽快得多。
   Wǒ pǎo dé bǐ Mǎlì kuài de duō。

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

1. ×我比玛丽来得早十分钟。
   Wǒ bǐ Mǎlì lái de zǎo shí fēn zhōn。
   √我比玛丽早来十分钟。
   Wǒ bǐ Mǎlì zǎo lái shífēn zhōn。

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

3. 王伯母比王伯父小三年。
   Bǐ wǒ dà liǎn yì nián。
   √比我大两岁。
   Gáo nián de bǐ gāo duō le。
impossible to use prefixes 一天比一天yìtiān bǐ yìtiān,
yīnián bǐ yīnián，once a year
clothes.

Zhè jiàn yīfú bùrú nà jiàn yīfú 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
constructions: [subject+不如+ person
+predicate + object +repeated verbs +得+ degree
oblique]. Below we will look at their correct and
incorrect forms:

1. ×我不如他打排球好。
Wǒ bùrú tā dǎ pāiqiú hǎo.

2. ×我不如他打排球打得好。
Wǒ bùrú tā dǎ pāiqiú dǎ de hǎo.

I can’t play volleyball as well as he does.

3. 我不如玛丽写汉字写得快。
Wǒ bùrú Mǎlì xiě hàn zì xiě de kuài.

My hieroglyphic writing is not as fast as Mali’s.

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.

- [比不一样] never forms single constructions.
There are not models such as [A比B……不一样] or [比
……不一样] in Chinese. There are only constructions like
[跟/和/同……不一样] or [跟/和/同/一样].
There is no [有/一样] construction in Chinese.

- If the comparison is made with the verb有, after
the verb有, usually this, that, or those are
used, but one is not used. When compared by the
construction [A跟B 一样], the omission of the
auxiliary word de can lead to a change in meaning
and shortcomings in its use.

- 越来越 is not used before a simple verb in
a sentence. The degree adverbs 很,非常, 比较 cannot be
used after 越来越 the constructions.

- The prefix 比 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, the predicate
represents the result of the comparison: [A+比+
B+verb or adjective +object].

- [+count word]+比+number−+count word)
comes as a function of the modifier and means that the
difference in level is gradually changing. It is not used
before the subject.
Impact Factor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>ISRA (India)</th>
<th>SIS (USA)</th>
<th>ICSV (Poland)</th>
<th>ICV (India)</th>
<th>PIF (India)</th>
<th>PIIF (India)</th>
<th>IB (India)</th>
<th>ESJI (KZ)</th>
<th>SJIF (Morocco)</th>
<th>ICV (Poland)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.971</td>
<td>0.912</td>
<td>6.630</td>
<td>1.940</td>
<td>4.260</td>
<td>0.350</td>
<td>0.564</td>
<td>8.997</td>
<td>5.667</td>
<td>6.630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- If the comparision is done with the presence of the prefix 比, it is not possible to use two objects at the same time in the same sentence. The prefix 比 is used to compare two people, the age is expressed with 岁, but not with 年. The differnces of age is expressed with 大,小 verbs.

- If the words before and after the prefix 比 are similar, usually the next part of 比 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 比 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, the negative adverb 不 should be used before the prefix 比. But, it should never be used before predicate.

- There are also negative forms of 不如 along with negative structure 没有, the construction of [A 不比 B] is a form of negation of statements in the context of comparison. [A没有 B] (is not like A B or [A 不如 B] (not equal to A B) should not be confused with forms. They have different meanings in the context.

References: