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Rules for Using the Verb in a 把 “Bǎ” Sentence

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ANNOTATION

The 把 “bǎ” sentence is one of the most common sentences in Chinese. In its usual sentence structure, the preposition “把 “bǎ” in sentence “把” serves as a grammatical tool that serves to occupy the position between the possessive and the participle of the filler.

In this work, we have examined in detail the parts of speech before or after the verb in 把 “bǎ”, for example, the complement used to determine the postpositive state of 补语, the loads of “了” and “着”, the arrival of the verb after the verb, and other issues. We have worked on only one part of the sentence 把 “bǎ” in Chinese, so the research needs to be continued.

KEYWORDS: 把 “bǎ” sentence, 把 “bǎ” preposition, verb, parts of speech, singular verb, preposition, result.

Introduction: As we mentioned in our previous articles, sentence 把 “bǎ” is one of the most common sentences in Chinese with a unique structure. The 把 “bǎ” sentence is a verb cut sentence, which occurs in the participle, indicating that there is a pre-auxiliary compound made up of 把 “bǎ” auxiliaries¹. The correct order of Chinese words is simple verb sentences (“owner + cut + complement”). It is a very common, syntactic structure that forms the basis of various types of simple sentences².

As with the usual sentence structure, the 把 “bǎ” old auxiliary in sentence 把 “bǎ” serves as a grammatical tool that serves to occupy the position between the possessive and the participle of the filler. Therefore, the representative of Uzbek Chinese studies A. Karimov noted that 把 “ba” is a serving word when studied as a

¹刘月华。实用现代汉语语法。北京，2004年。731页。

Liu Yuehua. Shiyong xiandai hanyu yufa [Practica modern Chinese grammar]. Beijing, 2004, p.731

² Gorelov V.I. Stilistika sovremennogo kitayskogo yazika. [Modern chinese stylistics]. Moskva, 1979, p. 58

precursor to inversion in speech³. In most cases there is a verb-complement connection between the filler located after the 把 “bǎ” prepositions in sentence 把 “bǎ” and the verb section of the sentence⁴.

Purpose and mission: In this article, we will study 把 “bǎ” as a prefix. In such sentences, a change in the position of the filler after the hieroglyph 把 “bǎ” occurs through a certain movement of the verb. In this case, the parts of speech that come before or behind the verb in sentence 把 “bǎ”, for example, “补语” is a complement used to determine the postpositional position of a participle, “了” and “着” are prepositions, “过” is an action, 把 “bǎ” is followed by “着” at the end of a sentence. we have intended to consider in detail the rules for the use of the preposition, such as the occurrence of the case before the verb, the arrival of the instrumental filler after the verb.

Methods: In this work, we used a theory that explains the interactions and connections of systems and events, revealing the internal structure and rules of implementation of their laws. At the same time, we made extensive use of analysis and component analysis methods in our study.

Conclusions and Consideration: Due to the above considerations, the verb in sentence 把 “bǎ” cannot be a single-syllable verb, which requires that there be other parts of speech before or after the verb. Therefore, the structure of a sentence 把 “bǎ” can be said to be complex, of which the semantics and function must be clearly stated. In front of or behind the verb in the sentence 把 “bǎ” there are mainly the following parts.

The first is “补语” - a complementary part used to determine the postpositive state of a section. For example, we can show the following statements:

你今年一定要把毕业文论写完。 - “*You should definitely finish writing your graduation thesis this year*”.

把门关上! - “*Close the door*”!

The second is “了” and “着”, which represent the state of motion. The load “了” indicates that the action is completed or the work is done. The preposition “着” is placed after the verb to indicate the continuance of an action or state. For example:

把杯子里的酒喝了。 - “*He drank a glass of wine*”

下个月我 一定把托福考了。 - “*I will definitely take the TOEFL exam next month*”.

Other verbs can also be used in the “把” bǎ sentence. Usually, the action occurs in a short time and can only be applied in such a case if there is a verb expressing the result. Масалан, юқорида келтирилган гаплардаги феъли қисқа вақтда содир бўлган. For example, in the above sentence, the verb “喝” - “ичмоқ” occurs in a short time.

³ Karimov A.A. Xitoy tilidagi hisob soʻzlar. (Leksik-semantik, struktural va funksional tahlil) 汉语量词 Hanyu liangci [Chinese quantifiers]. Toshkent, 2003, p.100.

⁴ 刘月华. 实用现代汉语语法. 北京, 2004 年. 731 页.

Liu Yuehua. Shiyong xiandai hanyu yufa [Practica modern Chinese grammar]. Beijing, 2004, p.731.

In some cases, if it is clear to both parties (hearing and speaking) that something needs to be done or that there is an opportunity to do something, it is enough to put only the load “了” after the verb, as in the above sentence. Alternatively, a single complement (word) can be used in these sentences to determine the postpositive position of the cut. For example, in the fourth sentence, we can add “完” - "finish", and in the sixth - “出来” – “move in from the inside out, get out” such as filled pieces can be added.

The phrase “了” can be used in “把” *bǎ* expressions to express dissatisfaction. For example:

怎么把特务跑了。 - *“How the spy escaped”*.

This statement actually represents a single outcome, but the reason for this outcome is usually a condition that cannot be clearly expressed or is difficult to predict. “特务跑了” – “spy escaped” may be due to “不小心” - “carelessness”.

In sentence 把 “*bǎ*” you can also use the preposition “着” at the end of the sentence, this preposition is used in more pronouns.

For example: 别忘了把机票带着。 - *“Don’t forget to get a plane ticket”*. In 把 “*bǎ*” sentences, the “着” preposition can be used by adding itself or any verb with it.

For example, “带” - “take with you” 带着, “背” - “take on the shoulder” 背着, “放” - “to put, to place” 放着, “摆” - “to place” 摆着, “挂” - “to weight” 挂着, “开” - “to open, to begin 开着” and so on.

The preposition “过”, which represents the state of action, seldom follows the participle in the 把 “*bǎ*” sentence alone, because “过” indicates not that the action has no result, but only that there has been some experience before. For example, we cannot use “过” in this sentence. 我把北京去过两次。 - *“I have been to Beijing twice”*. However, if the result is a completed section, we can use “过” after the verb and the completed section. For example: 他很马虎, 把自己的名字都写错过。 - *“His writing is so chaotic that he even misspelled his name”*.

Third, in sentence 把 “*bǎ*”, the verb is repeated and comes in place of the cut, after which it is superfluous to use other parts of the sentence. For example: 你把这些盆景整齐整齐吧。 - *“You put these flower pots in the middle”*.⁵

Fourth, the verb is followed by the instrumental complement. For example:

不如把这件事告诉刘叔叔他们, 大家想个办法来治他。 - *“It’s best that you tell Uncle Liu about it, and they’ll all find a cure”*.

宋华把他买的京剧票送给王小云。 - *“Songhua handed Wang Xiaoyun the Beijing Opera ticket he had brought”*.⁶

It should be noted that such used verbs are limited.

Of these, “give, pass” consistent in content “告诉” - "to say", “送” - "to observe", “给” - "to give as a gift", “交” is like "to pay" we give an example of verbs that come with two complements.

⁵ 新实用汉语课本第3册2007 51

⁶ 新实用汉语课本第3册2007 101

Fifth, the state before the verb. The case described here is the completed case, which means that it stores the result. For example:

1) 我把他向外拉, 但拉不动。 - *"I pulled it out but couldn't pull it out"*.

For example, the word “向外” - "out", which occurs after 把 “bǎ”, refers to the position of the filler after the impact on the management, the meaning of the result. If the case in the sentence does not express the result, the meaning of completion, the sentence is still considered unsubstantiated. For example, 1) 我努力把她拉。 - *"I pulled it with all my might"*. 2) 他昨天把书拿。 - *"He picked up the book last night"*.

In addition, some verbs contain the meaning of the result or completion, for example, the verb and the complement, the form with the addition of “化” after the verb, and others form a part of the sentence 把 “bǎ” alone. For example: 不把敌人消灭, 我们就不得安宁。 - *"We cannot be at peace without destroying the enemy"*. However, the use of this type of grammar is still limited, with more pronouns occurring in conditional sentences.

Conclusion: Due to the above considerations, the verb of the sentence 把 “bǎ” cannot be a single-syllable verb, which necessarily requires that there be other parts of speech before or after the verb. In front of or behind the verb in sentence 把 “bǎ” comes the following parts:

The first is “补语” - a filler piece used to determine the postpositive state of the cut.

The second is “了” and “着”, which represent the state of motion. The load “了” indicates that the action is completed or the work is done. The preposition “着” is placed after the verb to indicate the duration of an action or state.

The preposition “过”, which represents the state of action, seldom follows the verb in the sentence 把 “bǎ” alone, because “过” does not indicate that the action has no result, but only that there has been some experience before, that some action has taken place.

Third, in the sentence 把 “bǎ” the verb is repeated and comes in place of the cut, after which it is superfluous to use other parts of the sentence.

Fourth, the verb is followed by the instrumental complement.

Fifth, the state before the verb. The case given in our examples retains the result, the meaning becomes a complete case.

But we have worked on only one part of the sentence 把 “bǎ” in Chinese, so research is required to continue.

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