

The Problem Of The Grammatical Category Of The Chinese Language

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the category of numbers, one of the topics that has caused many questions in the process of teaching Chinese to students. In other words, languages use certain tools when expressing plural and singular meanings. However, the idea that words in Chinese are more neutral than numbers is common among scholars. At the same time, the same scholars themselves talk about the existence of the plural form in Chinese, and that it is not only morphological, but also lexical and logical (expressed through context). In our view, although words in the lexical form express a certain neutrality with respect to a number, this does not mean that there is no singular or plural, i.e., a category of numbers in the language as a whole. We know this to be a typological feature. This means that if each language represents a certain grammatical category, unlike other languages, it should be considered that it is a typological feature. Needless to say, this grammatical category does not exist at all. We think it is necessary to consider the views of all scientists and draw objective conclusions by comparing them with linguistic phenomena. Therefore, in our opinion, it is possible to talk about the category of numbers in Chinese as well, but it should be approached without interfering with Indo-European standards.

Key words: isolation, typology, grammatical category, number category, singular and plural, morphological method, lexical method, contextual or logical method, arithmetic and quantitative combinations.

Introduction: It is well known that Chinese is a typologically isolated language, or rather, an isolated language in which the phenomenon of agglutination occurs. Therefore, its various grammatical categories also have their own characteristics. One of these is the number category.

Usually in linguistics, the plural category (or number) is known as one of the number categories, i.e., the singular and the plural are separated. Azim Hojiev described the category of numbers as a system of forms expressing the meaning of a grammatical quantity.

According to Shafkat Rakhmatullayev, a morpheme that expresses the meaning of a grammatical quantity (in Uzbek) is called a numerator, and the structure of such morphemes is called a paradigm of counting morphemes.

For example: *scientist*+∅ - *scientist*+s.

Although Chinese scholars have not studied the issue separately, they have expressed their attitudes and some opinions on larger issues. In Chinese, according to V.M. Solntsev, nouns denoting persons have the plural form and are usually expressed by the suffix 们. In addition, according to the scientist, horses have a unique analytical form of wisdom. They can be represented by special account words.

T.P. Zadoenko admits in the Juan Shuin textbook that horses, which represent a unit of measurement, have the plural form, and that this form is formed by adding the morpheme 些 after the pronoun. For example, 这些天 *these days*.

V.I.Gorelov, in his book Grammar of the Chinese Language, states: "In Chinese, nouns are neutral to numbers, which can mean both singular and plural objects. The number of nouns are determined by the context in each specific situation.

The suffix 们 can be used as the only morphological indicator of objects,- he said, but only its use is limited.

As we can see, Russian scientists are close to each other, but there are differences. However, it must be acknowledged that there is a certain truth in the opinion of every scientist.

Material and methods: Chinese linguists had their say on the subject. The great linguist Liu Shu Xiang says that there is a concept of “unity and plurality” in Chinese grammar. When asked if there are any means of expressing the plural in Chinese, the scholar says that usually 们 consider the suffix 们 to be a plural suffix.

Of course this is the case when it comes to personality changes, for example: 我们 *we*, 你们 *you*, 他们 *they*. But when it comes to subjects, that’s not the case, Liu Shu Syang points out three things.

The first is that the suffix 们 can only be added to nouns denoting people and not to nouns denoting objects. For example: 先生们 *gentlemen*, 孩子们 *children*, also say , but 石头们 *stones*, 花们 *can't say flowers*. In E Shao Jun's “Dangerous Adventures of the Carp”, the writer deliberately used the suffix 们, referring to people through the image of certain animals, for example: 鸬鹚 门 lucimen.

Secondly, if the quantity number stands before the object, then the suffix 们 cannot be used at all. 三个孩子 (*three children*) can say , but 三个孩子们 can not say. As a result Lyu Shu Syang 们在 in yan 诸 dju, 众 dju similar to summative words.

Third, the suffix 们 can also be used in context with horses that can only be used in unit numbers. For example: 校长们都没在这里。 *Directors (principal and other heads of the school) are not here.* 杨大个儿们一起叫了声 “哥儿们”。 *Strong Yangs (Yang and his friends) unanimously shouted “Brothers!” they shouted.* It is impossible to have more than one principal in one school, it is difficult to have many Strong Yang, 们 Murad colleagues of the principal, and friends of brave.

It is impossible to have more than one principal in one school, it is difficult to have many strong Yang, colleagues of the principal I want, and friends of the brave. That is, according to the scientist, the meaning here coincides with the word 等. The reason comes as a word that refers to words that belong to a category.

In general, the scientist says, nouns have a singular or plural meaning in Chinese, for example 马来了。 *The horse has arrived, the horses have arrived.* If it is necessary to specify the number of items, then you can use quantitative numbers (explicit or implicit numbers). When it comes to the sum of objects, it uses generalizing words, in literary 所有, 一切 speaking 全, 都 not only do they come before nouns, but before verbs, for example: 村子里的人全来了 (都来了 ёки全都来了。 *All the people of the village came.*

According to Liu Shu Syang, it is better to say that the amount of action is not the number of plurals relative to the action. Account words are used in Chinese to describe the movement account. There are three different accounting terms that refer to the amount of movement: special accounting knowledge, for example: 问一声 *ask once*, 哭一阵 *to shed tears once*, 走一趟 *to go once*. Something that makes an action, for example 看一眼 *take a look at once*, 踢一脚 *kick once*, 喝一口 *drink a sip*. Those who determine the amount of action by themselves, for example: 笑一笑 *smile*, 说一说 *tell*, 走一走 *go*.

这 and 那 this/that pronouns not only Liu Shu xiang, but also other Chinese scholars have pointed out that the addition of 些. 这些 *they, some*, 那些 *they, some*. If 些 *makes some sense, then* 几 what between differences the word “some”? If you want to use the word account after the difference 几, 些 after than do not use, for example: 几匹马 *several horses*, 养着些马 *to feed several horses*. A little of the things that tend to account 几 (*a little*) use, the lexeme 点儿 (*a few*) is used for words that are not taken into account.

The most interesting 些 *much*, can also mean many things, if he adds the word 好 before it: 好些 (个) *much, so much*, 好几个 *so much*. But 点儿 cannot be so.

There is another way to express the indefinite plural, says Liu Shu syang, which is the word 以上: 六十分以上, 为及格 *more than sixty points is satisfactory*.

We mentioned above that the plural form of personal pronouns in Chinese is represented by the addition of 们. But the first person has one more word to express the plural form 咱们 *we*. 我们 the difference is that, 咱们 the conversation builder also refers to the second person, i.e. the listener, so it can be translated that we are both if the conversation builders are two people. For example:我回家咱们就喝茶。 *When I come back, we both drink tea*.

In Liu Yue Hua's "Modern Chinese Practical Grammar," the fourth characteristic of Nouns in the chapter of grammatical features is that nouns do not have a number category, the form of a horse is the same regardless of whether it is singular or plural, for example: 一张桌子 *one table*, 五张桌子 *five tables*, (that is, no suffix is added to the word table). If we pay attention to the translation, in the Uzbek language, too, subjects do not receive the plural suffix if there is a quantitative combination of numbers and words in front of subjects. However, if we translate the above example into Russian, "one table" table will look like five tables, that is, when the quantity increases, the object will take the form of the plural.

In summary, it can be said that Chinese linguists recognize the absence of the category of numbers, while acknowledging that there are several morphological, lexical, and logical methods for expressing the plural, and also give concrete examples.

M.Nurmatova, G.Rixsieva's manual "Uzbek language" in the section of the number category of horses says that there is no special suffix in the Uzbek language indicating the unity of the horse. It is also noted that a number of horses are used only in the singular, and even when the plural suffix is added to them, it performs a methodological function, for example: famous horses, innumerable horses, human body parts, and abstract horses. Despite these restrictions, no one is saying that there is no number category in Uzbek. Chinese language horses have similar restrictions. Verbs in Chinese do not change the personal pronouns. But there are a number of tools to express the multiplicity of action, as we have given in the examples above.

The main typological difference of Chinese from other languages is that there is no compatibility between these words. It should be noted that while there is no formal adaptation between words, the logical reader draws his own conclusions. That is, in Chinese, if one component of a compound takes a certain grammatical form, it does not mean that the other component must also take the same form. In Chinese, the logical style is strong, trying to use grammatical forms sparingly. If there is a small hint to any grammatical meaning. If the words yesterday or today are used in the sentence, the verb does not have to take a certain form, the sentence can be translated into another language at a logically necessary time. The same is done to express the meaning of the plural.

The denial of the number category in Chinese by foreign and Chinese scholars is, in our view, one of the most controversial issues. If the grammatical meaning of a language is expressed differently, it does not mean that the language does not have a specified category at all, but it is necessary to take different methods objectively and reveal their role in the language correctly. Therefore, in our opinion, it is possible to talk about the category of numbers in Chinese as well, but it should be approached without interfering with Indo-European standards.

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