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SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES OF DIRECTIONAL VERBS IN THE MODERN CHINESE LANGUAGE

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Abstract. We describe the types of directional verbs in the modern Chinese language, their meaning and grammatical features. Each type of directional verb is analyzed separately. In addition, this research aims to clearly identify, define, and describe the differences between directional verbs in the modern Chinese language using examples.

Keywords: modern Chinese, grammar, verb, direction verbs, grammatical features

Every nationality develops by speaking its own language, keeping indigenous traditions and customs. Language is a spiritual means of communication of a certain people, a certain populated place, a certain country. It is an inexhaustible valuable treasure that is passed on from one generation to another and in the future. Each language is like a universe for its people. It is its nobleness and its pearl. All qualities and features will undoubtedly manifest and develop from year to year, from century to century as a spiritual, cultural heritage of a native people.

The development of the Chinese language, which is widely spoken throughout the world, is directly related to the development of the society. The emergence of various changes in the society increases the rate of development of the language and leads to a greater degree of maturity. The global interest in a developed and prosperous language will increase. Historical heritage, symbols made in antiquity on animal bones and turtle shells, ancient Chinese inscriptions, calligraphy, which occupy a special place in the Chinese culture. They are highly regarded as an art. The unique hieroglyphs, which differ from each other, attract the attention of researchers. At the same time. At the same time, the number of young people who want to learn Chinese is growing all over the world extensionally.

However, we all know that there are not enough textbooks and necessary materials in foreign languages to learn Chinese. However, grammar acquisition is paramount to the process of language learning. Because of that, it is necessary to systematize in detail all the studies on verbs.

In Chinese, a verb can indicate a goal of an action. Sometimes a verb means a relative sign of an object. In denoting an action or state of an object a

verb usually acts as a predicate. The Chinese scientist Lu Fubo gave the following definition to verbs in his work: “verbs denote actions, behaviors, mental sensations or the existence, development, change and disappearance of objects. Verbs are divided into types of verbs that denote action, mood, change in life, opportunity, need, direction and definition” [1, p. 8]. When analyzed morphemically, verbs in modern Chinese are divided into two types: simple (single) verbs and complex verbs. The most difficult verbs that many linguists find difficult to learn and use are the directional verbs.

In addition to expressing the idea of movement and direction of movement in relation to the speaker, this verb type often plays a role in expressing the nature of the action “start” or “continuation”. Directional verbs are divided into simple and complex. For example, simple types 来 lái (come here) and 去 qù (go there, there) mean a general direction towards or away from the speaker. While complex verbs clarify it with respect to different sides of the space, indicating the general direction. Directional verbs can often be viewed as special service morphemes that have gone through the grammar process and denote the category of a directive [2, p. 130].

Chinese grammar scholars have different opinions and ideas on directional verbs. While some consider them to be auxiliary verbs or adverbs, others give directional verbs such definitions as suffixes or additions.

Directional verbs in Chinese indicate the direction of movement and are mono- or two-voiced (see Table 1).

Table 1

Directional verbs in Chinese indicate the direction of movement and are mono- or two-voiced

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 上 | 下 | 进 | 出 | 回 | 过 | 起 |
| 来 | 上来 | 下来 | 进来 | 出来 | 回来 | 过来 | 起来 |
| 去 | 上去 | 下去 | 进去 | 出去 | 回去 | 过去 | |

Directional verbs can be used as a predicate or predicate kernel, for example: “The moon has set, the sun has not risen yet”. But most often they indicate direction after other verbs or adjectives, and act as a complement of direction, for example: «拿 (出) 一本书», «拿 (出来) 一本书», «拿 (出) 一本书 (来) » [3, p. 12]. The above verbs have multifunctional properties, that is, they can perform an independent verb function in a

sentence, as well as serve as an auxiliary component for creating complex verbs in combination with other verbs. We must acknowledge that compound words composed in combination in turn can serve as an independent verb, and can also be combined with the verb of movement, offering the meaning of direction.

Let us consider the direction verbs separately, classifying and analyzing them with examples:

来 (lái) – indicates that the action is directed towards the speaker. For example, someone approaches the speaker from a distance;

去 (qù) – indicates that the action is directed away from the speaker. For example, someone leaves, floats away, flies away, etc.

The most important thing is to find out where the speaker is. If the intention of the speaker is to draw the interlocutor closer, they use 来 (lái). If they want the opposite, they use 去 (qù).

上 (shàng) means the movement upward. By adding the verb 来 the action is directed upwards to the speaker. The speaker, being on the top floor, tells the partner to go up to him. In the form of 上去 the action is directed upward from the speaker, being at the bottom, they tell the partner to go up. For example:

请你上来。 – Please come to me.

先让学生上去。 – Let the students to go up first.

下 (xià) means the movement downwards. By adding the verb 来, we get 下来. The action is directed to the speaker, that is, the speaker, being below, calls the partner above. If a 下来 joins the semantic verb, it indicates a change in position or a transition to a new state, as well as the course of action from the past to the present. In the case when the verb 下 is combined with the verb 去, the action is directed from the speaker. The speaker and the interlocutor are at the top, the. The speaker tells the interlocutor to go down. In some cases 下去 is used together with the verbs that do not mean the movement in the space. Added after the semantic verb, it means the continuation of the action. For example:

你下来吧。 – Come down to me.

雨停下来了。 – Rain stopped.

你先下去看一看。 – Come down here and look at it.

妈妈请我写下去。 – My mother asked me to keep writing.

进 (jìn) means come in; 进来 (jìn lái) – the action is directed to the speaker, who is inside of a building. If the verb 去 (qù) is added, the action is

directed from the speaker towards the building. When the circumstance of a place is known, it is always placed before the verbs 来/去. For example:

外面很冷，你们都进来吧。 – It is cold outside, please, everybody, come in.

别让他等，你先进去。 – Don't let him wait, you come first.

进宿舍去。 – Enter the hostel.

出 (chū) means come out; 出来 (chū lái) means leave any building or room. The action is directed to the speaker outside the building. If the verb 出去 (chū qù) is put together, on the contrary, the action is directed from the speaker inside the building. A feature of the verb 出来 is that it can be used with the verbs that do not express movement in space, and mean “understand”, “define”, “look”. For example:

我跟你出来散散步。 – I went to walk with you.

我们出去散散步吧。 – Let's go for a walk.

可以看出来，她不同意我的意见。 – You can see that he does not agree with me.

起来 (qǐ lái) means rise, start; used together with the verbs that do not mean movement in space, as well as with adjectives, it means the beginning or gradual improvement of the quality and properties of the action. For example:

她突然笑起来了。 – He suddenly started laughing.

天气终于暖和起来了。 – The weather has finally become warmer.

The internal structure of Chinese verbs is complex. They have different grammatical characteristics depending on the type of verbs. There are common grammatical features between verbs and adjectives, so it is very difficult to generalize the grammatical characteristics applicable to all verbs [4, p. 39].

After analyzing the verbs of direction, one can see the following grammatical features:

1. Along with the fact that it is a predicate, a directional verb, when joining another verb and adjective, can be an additional part of the sentence. For example:

捆起来，走进去，说出，发出，打开，拿来，发出去；

1) 月亮下去了。 – The moon disappeared.

2) 太阳还没出来。 – The sun has not appeared yet.

3) 生活好起来了。 – The life is becoming better.

2. Directional verbs have two different meanings.

1) It shows the direction of the movement. The movement is limited. For example:

拿出 (pull up), 坐下来 (sit), 走回去 (go back);

2) The action also has an abstract variable meaning: the movement is not limited. For example:

干起来 笑起来 讨论起来 (表示动作的开始) – To get down to business, to start laughing, to start the discussion (it shows the beginning of the action).

写下去 说下去 坚持下去 (表示动作的继续) – To keep writing, to keep talking, to keep the track (shows the continuation of the action).

好起来 坚强起来 紧张起来 (某种状态开始发展) – To start to become better, to become stronger, to start being nervous (the start of the development of a certain action).

热下去 瘦下去 松懈下去 (某种状态继续发展) – To keep being hot, to continue losing weight, to continue relaxing (the continuation of the development of a certain action).

3. When verbs are put alongside directional verbs, the object occurs in these three kinds of sentences.

1) Verb-predicate + Directional verb + Object. For example:

他带回来很多书。 – He brought many books.

哈里克从口袋里掏出一封信。 – Halyk took the letter from his pocket.

2) Predicate + Directional verb + Object + Directional verb. For example:

黎明拿出一本小说来。 – Li Min has brought one novel.

他一口气冲上山去。 – He climbed the mountain easily.

3) Predicate + Object + Directional verb. For example:

同学们拿张纸出来。 – The classmates took out the paper.

赛力克写了一封信回去。 – Salik wrote a response to the letter [5, p. 36-37].

4. Compound verbs of direction of movement in Chinese can include two modifiers, the structure of which is as follows:

Verb + modifier 1 + modifier 2. This structure determines the direction of movement both in space and relative to the speaker. For example:

跑上来 – run up here; 跑上去 – run up there;

跑下来 – run down here; 跑下去 – run down there;

走进来 – enter here; 走进 – enter there;

走出来 – going out here; 走出去 – going out there;

走回来 – come back here; 走回去 – come back there;

走过来 – go here (pass by); 走过去 – go there (pass by);

站起来 – stand up.

5. In case the sentence has a direct object, it can come before 来/or after 来/去. For example:

拿一本书来 or 拿来一本书。

6. The ending of the past tense 了 can be placed after the verb or at the end of the sentence. The 过 suffix is also common at the end of a sentence, and the 着 suffix can only be used with verbs that do not express action, so since the direction verb denotes action and movement, the 着 suffix cannot be attached.

For example:

蒂娜带了蛋糕来 or 蒂娜带蛋糕来了。 – Dina has brought a cake.

离开我国之后，她没有回来过。 – He has not returned after she left our country.

But if the circumstances are clear, the suffix is added only at the end of the sentence. For example:

她到餐厅去吃晚饭了。 – He went to restaurant to have dinner.

7. Additional meanings can arise, when the following modifiers are added to verbs that do not express movement-direction. For example:

上 (shàng) – result of the action and its sequence. 挂上 – hang.

下 (xià) – result of the action. 准备下 – prepare.

过 (guò) – end of the action by time. 吃过 – tried to drink.

起 (qǐ) – beginning of the action. 说起 – start talking.

8. In sentences with verb and object structures, the object always precedes 来/去. For example:

看书 – to read a book – considered a verb and object structure. If we want to add the 起来, 看起来 – this means “to start reading the book”. Or if the 下去 was added, we will get 看下书去. It can be translated “to continue reading the book”.

The definition of this verb type is close to the auxiliary verbs. The Chinese linguists traditionally refer the indicators of the direction of movement and the period of action to auxiliary verbs, while Russian scientists consider them as suffixes like 上来, 下去, 过来 [6, p. 257].

As a result of a comprehensive analysis of the main directional verbs in Chinese, we can come to the following conclusion:

1. Direction verbs are a relatively unique and self-contained verb type in the modern Chinese language.

2. They express not only the direction of movement of people or objects in space, but also the development, change, beginning and continuation of things.

3. After combining with verbs and forming phrases, it is considered as a subject and an object. It does not only designate a location.

4. Despite their small number, verbs that denote direction are used widely.

The semantic function and syntactic characteristics are also quite complex, therefore they occupy a very important place among the parts of speech.

5. The study and knowledge of the grammatical features of verbs in Chinese is important, since they are a kind of “markers” that allow one to accurately determine the boundaries of the predicate group and carry out a grammatical analysis of the sentence, which is a guarantee of complete and correct translation.

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СЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА И ОСОБЕННОСТИ ГЛАГОЛОВ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ КИТАЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация. Рассмотрены виды глаголов направления в современном китайском языке, их значение и грамматические особенности, подробно разобран каждый вид глагола, направления по отдельности. Кроме того, данная исследовательская работа направлена на то, чтобы четко выявить, определить, а также всесторонне показать на примерах различия между глаголами направления в современном китайском языке.

Ключевые слова: современный китайский язык, грамматика, глагол, глаголы направления, грамматические особенности

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