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CHINESE AND KAZAKH LANGUAGE SUBJECT-PREDICATE SENTENCE STRUCTURE COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

This article studies the grammatical structures of two different languages Chinese and Kazakh, namely a predicate sentence. Chinese as SVO (Subject - verb - object) language has the subject before predicate, adverb, and then the object and complement. The word order: (attributive) - subject - [adverb] - predicate - verb - (attributive) - object - (complement), namely SVO.

For example: 咱们 (subject) - 顺便 (adverb) - 问候 (verb) - 一下 (complement) - 她 (adjective) - 吧! - Let's regard her! (subject-adverb-verb-complement-adjective).

In SOV(Subject - object – verb) type Kazakh language the subject can be looming, the main person and number can be hidden and represented by a verb suffix after. Word order: (attributive) - subject - (attributive) - object - [adverb] - verbal predicate, namely SOV. For example: Мен (subject)-белімді (adjective)-белбеумен (adverb)-тартып (adverb)-буындым (verb). – I have tightened my belt. (subject-adjective-adverb-adverb-verb)

The examples above show us clearly the differences of two languages word order.

Keywords: Chinese, Kazakh, word order, predicate sentence, predicate-object sentence, nominative, non-nominative.

Chinese and Kazakh word order in verbal predicate sentence.

The main difference between Chinese and Kazakh word order in verbal predicate sentence

(1) The general word order in verbal predicate sentence

Chinese is a SVO-type of language, its morphological markers system is relatively simple, mainly by means of analytical represent various grammatical categories. The subject and adverb are set before predicate, the object and complement - after predicate [1]. The basic components of the sentence is clear due to the word order, there is no need in a special tag to represent their semantic roles:

(Attribute) - subject - [adverb] - verbal predicate - (attribute) -object -(complement), = SVO. For example:

咱们一顺便一问候一一下一她一吧! (subject-adverb-verb-complement-object)

Let us question her!

Kazakh is a SOV-type language, there are more complex forms of the marking system. It is marked by a variety of means to form grammatical category. The parts related to verbal predicate are set before the verb. The suffix with grammatical meaning of verb [2]. Sometimes when a topic is needed to be changed, object might be set before subject, it will not cause misunderstanding. Because accusative marker has demonstrated its semantic roles. Subject can be hidden by person and number, and can be set after verbal suffix:

(attribute) - subject - (attribute) - object -[adverb] - verbal predicate = SOV. For example:

Мен-белімді-белбеумен-тартып-буындым. (subject-object-adverb-adverb-verb)

I tied up the belt

(2) A special word order in verbal predicate sentence

When a speaker wants to achieve a certain effect of expression, often makes changes in word order, or omits certain components of them. There are several changes in the case of word order:

1. Omission: Omission occurs in provincial dialogue context. Omission requires language to be understandable; otherwise it will cause the wrong sentence. Chinese and Kazakh omission of predicate, object, attribute, adverb is basically the same [3]. But the omission of the subject varies. Because of the absence of it in Chinese, statement cannot omit the subject; and Kazakh verb-predicate sentence can be omitted from the first and second person pronouns serving as the subject. For example:

我明天去阿斯塔纳。——*明天去阿斯塔纳。

Мен ертең Астанаға кетемін. —— Ертең Астана жаққа кетемін.

我明天阿斯塔纳我去—— 明天阿斯塔纳我去

I will go to Astana tomorrow - Tomorrow to Astana I will go

你明天去阿斯塔纳。——*明天去阿斯塔纳。

Сен ертең Астанаға кетесін. —— Ертең Астана жаққа кетесің.

你明天阿斯塔纳你去。—— 明天阿斯塔纳你去

You will go to Astana tomorrow - Tomorrow to Astana you will go

您高寿了?——*高寿了?

Сіз қанша жасқа келдіңіз—— Қанша жасқа келдіңіз?

您多少岁到 —— 多少岁您到

How old are you? - How many years you come to?

我们一定要把你们的经验带回去。——*一定要把你们的经验带回去。

Біз сіздердің тәжірибелеріңізді алып бара жатырмыз.

我们你们的 把经验 —— 向我们自己地方拿回去

We will use your experience - We your experience will take with us

Kazakh is an agglutinative language. Such additional components as person, number, body, state, or time can be added after the verb, and the person, the number is consistent with the subject. First, when the second person pronoun serves as subject verbal suffix is set after verbal predicate, thus verb serves as subject-person. Therefore, even if there is no adverbial modifier, it can be indicated with verbal predicate suffix. When the third person pronoun serves as subject, though it may also be indicated with verbal suffix, but in the case of the absence of the prefix and ending, the omission of the third person subject can cause misunderstanding. Therefore, the third person subject cannot be omitted. Chinese verb predicate has no morphological changes, cannot clearly show an action of the main body, thus in the case of the absence of the prefix and ending, the omission of the subject is impossible. For example:

叶尔咩克看见一个人从对面走过来了。

Ермек қарсы алдынан бір кісінің келе жатқанын көрді.

Ermek saw a man coming up from the opposite.

叶尔咩克从对面 一个人的 把正走过来看见。

*Қарсы алдында бір кісінің келе жатқанын көрдім.

从对面一个人的 把正走过来 看见

From the opposite a man coming up I saw

Inversion: Inversion is inverting the original word order to enhance heightened effect, with strong tone and pause added in the middle.

(1) The subject-predicate inversion: predicate is placed before subject. Both Chinese and Kazakh have this form, and generally correspond. For example:

真苦啊，这个。 АШТЫ ЕКЕН, МЫНАУ. This is really bitter

苦这个起来，饥寒交迫的奴隶。 ҚОЗҒАЛ АШТА ЖАЛАҒАШ ҚҰЛДАР. Slaves suffering from hunger

Кет, сен! 走你走开，你! Get away, you!

Мен барам, мен. 我去我去了，我。 I will go, I will go!

(2) The predicative object inversion: object is placed before predicate verb. Because the basic word order in two languages is different, so when verb and object invert in Kazakh, in Chinese it is a common sentence. For example:

Тарт қолыңды! 拿开把你的手/拿开你的手/把你的手拿开! Don't touch me!

Лақтырып таста, андағыны. 扔掉/把那个扔掉那玩意儿! / 把那玩意儿扔掉! Throw it away!

When the Chinese object is set before verbal predicate, sentence changes to subject-predicate predication sentence. Kazakh changes to common subject-predicate sentence [4]. For example:

Example 1

你拿我的书了吗?——我的书你拿了么?

Кітабымды алдың ба? Did you take my book?

把我的书你拿了么? Book took you?

Example 2

他烧掉了落叶。——他把落叶烧掉了，

Ол жерге түскен жапырақтарды күйдіріп жіберді. He burned fallen leaves

他 落下的 把叶子烧. He fallen leaves burned

他脱掉了鞋子。-----他把鞋子脱掉了。

Ол Аяқ киімін шешті. He put off his shoes 他

鞋脱了 He shoes put off

你回家了吗?-----家你回了么?

Сен үйге қайттың ба? Are you going back home?

你家回了么? You home back?

"My book" in Example 1 and "leaves" in Example 2 in the sentence are recipients (of action). But if they were before verb they wouldn't be object, but subject or adverb: in Example 1 sentence has changed on a subject-predicate predication sentence, and to “把”sentence in Example 2.

(3) The adverb-predicate inversion: Both Chinese and Kazakh adverb stays before verbal predicate. Adverbs of time may appear before the subject. Sometimes because of the emphasis of predicate action adverb can be placed after the predicate.

Both Chinese and Kazakh have this expression, and mostly they are corresponding. For example:

Мен бардым кеше. 我去了昨天。/我去了，昨天。I went yesterday

Оның жазуы түзеліп қалар бірте-бірте. 他的字 被改正慢慢地。/ 他的字写得顺溜儿了，慢慢地。His writings are corrected slowly.

From the comparison shown above it is clear that Chinese is a SVO language, by analysis has been determined the specific lack of morphological characteristics in the verb-predicate sentences, with the basic word order: "accompanying feature + head driven predicate + resulting adverb". Kazakh SOV type has the typical features of the language, its syntactic structure is subject, object, adverb and other parts of sentences are set before verbal predicate, thus forming a variety of word order structures, and therefore rely on the particle and clause to distinguish the various syntactic elements. Due to various syntactic elements have relatively fixed mark, it has relatively more flexible word order. However, the relationship between subject and predicate any time is the same [5].

In general, because of different ethnic cultures, their points of view and reactions are varying considerably. Therefore, the nation-specific plays a big role in thinking and reflecting on the reality. Han ethnic sequence element reflecting: subject - behavior - guest. It is reflected in the grammatical structure: Subject -

predicate - object. Kazakh thinking reaction sequence elements of reality is: subject - object - behavior. It is reflected in the grammatical structure: subject - object - predicate. Therefore, due to the interference of mother tongue, Kazakh students who lean Chinese have problems with using Chinese subject-predicate sentences.

Conclusion

Xiang Lin Mei (1990) and Fu Huijun (2004) think that the subject-predicate sentence can be divided into noun-, verb-, adjective- and subjects-predicate sentences. According to the sentence characteristic, there are a lot of special sentences. For example: ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’ sentence, ‘是’ sentence, existential sentence, etc. Lufu Bo (2001) supposes that: modal verbs belong to a special category of sentences. Xu Shao Jian (2003): subject-verb sentence can be divided into noun-, verb- (including serial-verb construction, general part structure, double object sentence, ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’ sentence) adjective-, subject-predicate, and existential sentence. Fan Xiao (Beijing Commercial Press, 2009) in his book divides Chinese sentences into subject- predicate, verb-predicate, adjective-predicate, noun-predicate, subject - predicate sentences. Huang Borong, Liao Xudong are editors of "Modern Chinese" 2004 third edition (Higher Education Press). This book argues that subject-predicate sentence consists of two parts the subject and predicate. (The basic component of subject-verb phrase of the sentence is subject-predicate sentence). For example: Он келді. - He came. According to the difference of predicate sentences, the subject-verb predicate sentence can be divided into noun-, verb- (including serial-verb construction, general part sentence, double object sentence, ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’ sentence, existential sentence) adjective-predicate sentence.

Xing Fuyi, Wu Zhenguo consider in “Yuyan xue gailun” 2005 that subject-predicate sentence is double part of this sentence which meets in any languages. The subject - verb predicative sentence can be divided and nominal sentence. According to the presence or absence of the object the sentence can be divided into three categories and the number of non-object sentence, single object sentence, double object sentence. Characteristics of some sentences structure have specifics. For example: subject-verb-predicate sentence, ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’ sentence, existential sentences, etc. Xing Fuyi (2011) write about predicate: the predicative verb-predicate is very common, the verb as predicate is more common. For example: subject-predicate phrase, general phrases, double object phrase, verb-object phrases, etc. According to Xing Fuyi and Wang Guosheng (2010.3) phrases and simple sentence structure is substantially the same. Subject-predicate, verb-object, official, description supplement type, etc.

Generally, predicate of subject-predicate sentence is the core of modern Chinese sentence structure and therefore the structure of the type of predicate, subject-verb sentence: noun-predicate, verb-predicate (including serial-verb construction, general part sentence, double object sentence, ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’

sentence, existential sentence) , adjective-predicate, subject-predicate sentences. The function of predicate of modern Kazakh subject-predicate sentence is divided personal, non-personal, extended and non-extended, complete and incomplete, nominative sentences. According to predicate construction, both languages have the verb as the center word of verb-predicate sentence, but both do not exactly correspond, Chinese special verb predicate sentence cannot be found in Kazakh.

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