

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.997
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 07 Volume: 87

Published: 30.07.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Adiba Botir qizi Makhamadtoirova
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies
Independent Researcher
Department of Chinese Language
and Literature

ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS IN COMPARATIVE SENTENCES INVOLVING PREFIX 比bǐ IN CHINESE LANGUAGE

Abstract: In comparative meaning context, one statement in relation to another statement, is expressed proceeding from it and depending on it. In such sentences, the sentence is expressed not directly, straight, but in relation to a particular other sentence. That is, the completeness of the thought depends not only on two principal clause of the sentence, but also as a second part of the comparison, also related to the third part. In this case, when the comparative meaning sentences are made up with prefix 比bǐ, they are aimed at analyzing the errors and omissions in the sentences.

Key words: analogy, comparison, analogy, comparative degree, prefix, object of comparison, subject of comparison, abbreviation, omission, keyword.

Language: English

Citation: Makhamadtoirova, A. B. (2020). Analysis of problems in comparative sentences involving prefix 比bǐ in chinese language. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 07 (87), 176-179.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-07-87-40> **Doi:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.07.87.40>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

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].

There are four parts in comparative meaning context: 1) compared thing or the subject, 2) comparative thing or object to it 3) a comparative sign and 4) a formal indicator. In a perfect comparative meaning sentences, a predicate, process, phenomenon are compared not for the purpose of analogy with the other, but for the purpose of distinguishing one from another. Both of the subjects that are being compared by this way 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. The subjects which are being compared are opposed to each other by this difference and the difference between subjects are shown in this way [1, p.336].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Sentences in the context of comparison are represented by 比较句**bǐjiào jù** terms in Chinese. If we look at the analysis of this word, 比较 comparisons mean *bǐjiào*, 句 *jù* sentences. There is no Chinese equivalent of the words comparison, analogy, and comparison in Uzbek, all of which are referred to as 比较句 comparisons. [4, p.122].

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.

In this case, in accordance with the location, firstly compared object or sentence and then prefix 比

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.997
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

bǐ, compared object, after which the result of the comparison takes place.

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+ B+verb or adjective +(object)]. For example:

1. 他比她的弟弟聪明。

Tā bǐ tā dìdì cōngmíng.

He is clever than his brother.

2. 昨天比今天冷得多。

Zuótiān bǐ jīntiān lěngdé duō.

Yesterday was colder than today.

In order to prevent the mistakes while using prefix 比 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.

×我弟弟比我很高。

Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ hěngāo.

√我弟弟比我高得多。

Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ gāo deduō.

√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 *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.

√我弟弟比我高一头。

Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ gāo yìtóu.

He is a head higher than me.

Quantitative phrase in the above sentence 一头 *yìtóu* as adjective 高 *gāo* is considered as quality object. The following rule is 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:

[比+person/subject+adjective+ quantity word combinations]. For example:

1. ×比他一岁小。 *Bǐ tā yī suì xiǎo.*

√比他小一岁。 *Bǐ tā xiǎo 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:

×今天我比玛丽早来。 *Jīntiān wǒ bǐ Mǎlì zǎo lái.*

√今天我比玛丽来得早。 *Jīntiān wǒ bǐ Mǎlì lái de zǎo.*

Today, I came earlier than Mali.

The above sentence compares who came earlier.

早 *zǎo*, 来 *lái* 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 *bǐ*, 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 *bǐ*+person/subject +predicate + 得 *de* + degree of object] For example:

1. ×比他快跑。 *Bǐ tā kuài pǎo.*

√比他跑得快。 *Bǐ tā pǎo de kuài.*

He runs faster than him.

2. ×比我好学。 *Bǐ wǒ hào xué.*

√比我学得好。 *Bǐ wǒ xué de hǎo.*

He reads better than me.

4) Degree and quantity objects can not be used subsequently. For example:

×我比玛丽来得早十分钟。 *Wǒ bǐ Mǎlì lái de zǎo shífēn zhōng.*

√我比玛丽早来十分钟。 *Wǒ bǐ Mǎlì zǎo lái shífēn zhōng.*

I came ten minutes earlier than Mali

The quantity object 十分钟 *shí fēnzhōng* 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 *bǐ*, 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 *bǐ* +person/predicate+adjective (condition maker)+verb-predicate + quantity object]. For example:

1. ×比我来得晚半个小时。

Bǐ wǒ lái de wǎn bàn gè xiǎoshí.

√比我晚半个小时。

Bǐ wǒ wǎnlái bàn gè xiǎoshí.

He came for half an hour later.

2. ×比她学得多十个生词。

Bǐ tā xué de duō shí gè shēngcí.

√比她多学十个生词。

Bǐ tā duō xué shí gè shēngcí.

He learnt more than ten words.

5) Negative adverb 不 *bù* can not be used before predicate. For example:

×我的汉语水平比玛丽的汉语水平不高。

Wǒ de hànyǔ shuǐpíng bǐ Mǎlì de hànyǔ shuǐpíng bù gāo.

√我的汉语水平不比玛丽的汉语水平高。

My level of Chinese is not higher than Mali's.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.997
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

6) If comparison is carried out with the prefix 比 *bǐ*, negative adverb 不 *bù*, should be used before the prefix 比 *bǐ* [9, p.154].

7) If there is a big difference between the opposing parties while comparing the sentences with prefixes 比 *bǐ*, constructions [比 *bǐ*...得多 *deduō*] or [比 *bǐ*...多了 *duōle*] can be used .But these two constructions can not be used together.

For example:

×我跑得比玛丽快得多了。

Wǒ pǎo dé bǐ mǎ lì kuài de duō le.

√我跑得比玛丽快得多。

Wǒ pǎo dé bǐ mǎ lì kuài de duō.

√我跑得比玛丽快得多了。

Wǒ pǎo dé bǐ mǎ lì kuài de duō le.

I run faster than Mali.

8) The age is expressed with 岁 *suì* not with 年 *nián*. For example:

1. √我比你大两岁, 他比你小一岁。

Wǒ bǐ nǐ dà liǎng suì, tā bǐ nǐ xiǎo yí suì.

×我比你大两年, 他比你小一年。

Wǒ bǐ nǐ dà liǎng nián, tā bǐ nǐ xiǎo yí nián.

I am two years older than you. He is younger than you.

2. √王伯母比王伯父小三岁。

Wáng bó mǔ bǐ wáng bó fù xiǎo sān suì.

×王伯母比王伯父小三年。

Wáng bó mǔ bǐ wáng bó fù xiǎo sān nián.

The aunt Wang is three years younger than uncle Wang.

9) If the same subjects is compared and changed in two different time samples the word illustrating time is used after the prefix 比 *bǐ*. For example:

1. 这孩子的身体比以前好得多。

Zhè hái zǐ de shēn tǐ bǐ yǐ qián hǎo dé duō.

The child's health is much better than before.

2. 他的身体比三年前强壮得多。

Tā de shēn tǐ bǐ sān nián qián qiáng zhuàng dé duō.

Her health is much better now than it was three years ago.

In this case it is not possible to use words denoting time before the prefix 比 *bǐ*.

10) If both subjects and predicates are not the same, in this case, abbreviation can not be used. For instance:

你吃盐比他吃米多。

Nǐ chī yán bǐ tā chī mǐ duō.

You eat more salt than rice

Since rice or salt are different here, omitting one will affect the meaning of the sentence [8, p.143].

[一 *yì* + amount word + 比 *bǐ* + number 一 *yì* + amount word] the construction comes as a function of the condition in the sentence, indicating that the difference in level is gradually changing. It is

impossible to use *prefixes* 一天比一天 *yì tiān bǐ yì tiān*, 一年比一年 *yì nián bǐ yì nián*, 一次比一次 *yí cì bǐ yí cì* in front of the subject. For example :

1. √天气一天比一天凉快了。

Tiān qì yì tiān bǐ yì tiān liáng kuài le.

×一天比一天天气凉快了。

Yì tiān bǐ yì tiān tiān qì liáng kuài le.

The weather is getting colder day by day.

2. √人民的生活一年比一年丰富。

Rén mín de shēng huó yì nián bǐ yì nián fēng fù.

×一年比一年人民的生活丰富。

Yì nián bǐ yì nián rén mín de shēng huó fēng fù.

The population is getting richer year by year.

The negative forms of the sentences with the prefix 比 *bǐ* is 不比 *bù bǐ* “The previous one is not equal to the next one...” thus “it means that “A is not as same as B”. But I the translation process it is impossible to say that “B is as A...”. Thus it is impossible to say “the latter is relate to next [10, p.128]. For example: 今天不比昨天冷 *jīn tiān bù bǐ zuó tiān lěng* it is translated like today is not as cold as yesterday, that means today is hot. If it is translated as yesterday was not colder than today, it meant that yesterday was hot and today is cold, leads to the change of the meaning.

We can express the negative form of statements in the context of comparison in different ways. But in the process of translating, one should not confuse them with each other. For example: “He is not as tall as me” 他不比我高 *tā bù bǐ wǒ gāo*” the negative form of the sentence can be made in different forms:

他跟我差不多高。 *Tā gēn wǒ chàbùduō gāo.*

他跟我一样高。 *Tā gēn wǒ yí yàng gāo.*

我比她高一点儿。 *Wǒ bǐ tā gāo yí diǎn ér.*

她比我高一点儿。 *Tā bǐ wǒ gāo yí diǎn ér.*

However, each sentence does not mean the same. In such sentences 不 *bù* can not be used before predicate. For example:

×她比我不高。 *Tā bǐ wǒ bù gāo.*

×今天比昨天不暖。 *Jīn tiān bǐ zuó tiān bù nuǎn.*

Along with the negative form of 比 *bǐ* and 不比 *bù bǐ* there are also negative form of 没有 *méi yǒu* [A 不比 B] construction is a negative form of comparative sentences, they must not be mixed with the forms of A [没有 *méi yǒu* B] (A B are not the same) or [A 不如 B] (A is not equal to B) They also have different meanings [10, p.169]. For instance:

1. 这件衣服不比那件衣服长。

Zhè jiàn yī fú bù bǐ nà jiàn yī fú zhǎng.

It can not be said that this dress is longer than that one

2. 这件衣服没有那件衣服长。

Zhè jiàn yī fú méi yǒu nà jiàn yī fú zhǎng.

This dress is not as long as that one

3. 这件衣服不如那件衣服长。

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.997
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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 construction: [subject+不如+ person +predicate + object +repeated verbs +得+ degree objects]. Below we will look at their correct and incorrect forms:

1. ×我不如他打排球好。

Wǒ bùrú tā dǎpáiqiú hǎo.

√我不如他打排球打得好。

Wǒ bùrú tā dǎpáiqiú dǎ de hǎo.

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

2. ×我不如玛丽写汉字快。

Wǒ bùrú Mǎlì xiě hàn zì kuài.

√我不如玛丽写汉字写得快。

Wǒ bùrú Mǎlì xiě hàn zì xiě dé 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.

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

- If the comparison 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 *nián*. The differences 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:

1. Abdurahmonov, G.A., Shoabdurahmonov, Sh.Sh., & Hojiev, A.P. (1976). *Uzbek grammar. II. Syntax.* (p.450). Tashkent: Fan. (In Uzbek)
2. Tursunov, U., Mukhtorov, J., & Rahmatullayev, Sh. (1992). *Modern Uzbek literary language.* (p.397). Tashkent: Uzbekistan. (In Uzbek)
3. Gorelov, V.I. (1982). *Grammar of the Chinese language.* (p.278). Moscow: Enlightenment. (In Russian)
4. Liu Yuehua (2001). *Practical Modern Chinese Grammar.* (p.840). Beijing: Commercial Press. (In Chinese)
5. Li Dejin, Cheng Meizhen (2008). *Practical Chinese for Foreigners.* (p.652). Beijing: Beijing Language and Culture University Press. (In Chinese)
6. Dai Xuemei, Zhang Ruoying (1999). *300 Practical Chinese Grammar.* (p.240). Beijing: New World Publishing. (In Chinese)
7. Ding Shengshu (1996). *Modern Chinese Grammar Speech.* (p.120). Beijing: Commercial Press. (In Chinese)
8. Liu Haobo (2013). *A Syntactic Analysis of the Bi Comparative Construction.* (p.178). Sichuan: Sichuan International Studies University Master Degree Thesis. (In Chinese)
9. Ma Zhen (1986). *A Tentative Study of the Substitution Rule of Comparison Items of Bibi Sentences.* Chinese Language. (pp.169). (In Chinese)
10. Shang Ping (2006). *A Review of Comparative Sentence System Research. Language and Character Applications.* (pp.135). (In Chinese)