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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И ФУНКЦИЯ ПРЕДЛОГОВ В КИТАЙСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

MEANING AND FUNCTION OF PREPOSITIONS IN CHINESE AND RUSSIAN

Макалада орус жана кытай тилдериндеги жандоочтордун маанилеринин жана функцияларынын айырмачылыктары каралды. Морфология менен синтаксис багытында кытай тилиндеги жандоочтордун калыптануу өзгөчөлүктөрү талдоого алынган. Эки тилдеги жандоочтордун ар тараптуу функционалдуулугунун мисалдары, айрым жандоочтордун, жандоочтук конструкциялардын жана сүйлөмдөрдүн котормосунун мисалдары да берилген. Орус жана кытай тилдериндеги шайкеш жандоочторду салыштыруу илимий жана практикалык жаатында өтө маанилүү. Ал тилди окутуунун методикасы үчүн маанилүү жана окуу материалын туура тандап иреттөөгө жардам берет.

Өзөк сөздөр: грамматика, жандооч, морфология, синтаксис, кытай тили, салыштыруу, орус тили, этиш, маани, талдоо

В данной статье рассматриваются различия в значениях и функциях предлогов в русском и китайском языках. В аспекте морфологии и синтаксиса анализируются отдельные особенности образования китайских предлогов. Приводятся примеры различной функциональности предлогов в двух языках. Также даются примеры перевода отдельных предлогов, предложных конструкций и целых предложений. Сопоставление русских предлогов с соответствующими китайскими предлогами очень важно как в научном, так и в практическом отношении. Оно имеет значение для методики преподавания языка, помогает правильно отобрать и расположить учебный материал.

Ключевые слова: грамматика, предлог, морфология, синтаксис, китайский язык, сопоставление.

This article discusses the differences in the meanings and functions of a preposition in Russian and Chinese. In the aspect of morphology and syntax, separate features of the formation of Chinese prepositions are analyzed. Examples of different functionality of prepositions in two languages are given. It also provides examples of translation of individual prepositions, prepositional structures and whole sentences. Comparison of Russian prepositions with the corresponding Chinese prepositions is very important both scientifically and practically. It is important for the methodology of teaching a language, helps to correctly select and arrange educational material.

Key words: grammar, preposition, morphology, syntax, Chinese, collation.

As you know, in the Chinese language, the basic rule of the propositional word order is that the subject is at the beginning of the sentence, followed by the predicate, followed by the predicate - the controlled members of the sentence: addition or circumstance. Thus, in the Chinese language, with the help of word order, grammatical relations of predication, nominal and verbal control are formed. They form the basic structure of grammatical relations for a simple Chinese sentence. The



same grammatical relations of nominal and verb control are formed with the help of syntactic service morphemes. By their functions in a sentence, syntactic service morphemes are prepositions that go back to verbs, which is why they are often called verbs - prepositions [1]. These prepositions open the predicate group, therefore negations and circumstances relating to the predicate in the sentence are in front of these verbs - prepositions in accordance with the syntactic properties of the verbs. Syntactic prepositions are divided into a group of grammatical prepositions, with the help of which certain grammatical relations are established between the verb and the controlled name.

The biggest difference between Chinese and Russian is grammar. The grammar of the Russian language is very strict and logical. Russian grammar is subject to certain rules, if you learn the grammar rules, you can use them in speech. But the grammar of the Chinese language, on the contrary, is unsystematic and sometimes even arbitrary. For example, Russian verbs can be conjugated, have past, present and future tense, so one verb in Russian can have several forms. In Chinese, verbs do not have conjugations, verbs do not change in tense, in order to express at what time the action took place, in a sentence in Chinese you just need to add a word that expresses the present, past or future tense [2].

The very concept of "prepositions" in Chinese does not fully correspond to the generally accepted definition for prepositions in Russian. In Russian grammar, they propose a definition of prepositions as official words expressing, in combination with indirect cases of nouns (as well as substantivized adjectives, pronouns and numerals), various relations between the forms of the name and, in other words, in the sentence. It is assumed that prepositions clarify and complement the meanings of indirect cases, do not play an independent role in the sentence, and therefore are not members of the sentence [3].

Researchers of the grammar of the Chinese language, referring to prepositions from a terminological point of view, give short and concise definitions that describe grammatical features. 现代汉语规范词典 defines a preposition in Chinese as a kind of official words, which is placed before a noun, pronoun or noun-phrase, indicates the time, place, method, purpose, relativity or comparison of the subjects themselves or their actions [4].

If we consider the Russian language, such prepositions as: “у”, “около”, “подле”, “возле” are used in modern Russian to varying degrees. The prepositions “у” and “около” are distinguished by a high particularity of use. The prepositions “подле” and “возле” are less common, since they have a bookish coloring. For this reason, they are not included in the grammatical minimum for primary and secondary education.

The prepositions “у”, “около”, “подле”, “возле” have a general meaning «рядом с кем-нибудь, чем-нибудь». The prepositions “около”, “подле”, “возле” almost completely coincide in their use with the preposition “у”, for example: “у подъезда”, “около подъезда”, “подле подъезда”, “возле подъезда”. The exceptions are those cases when they stand with personal pronouns, for example: “около меня”, “подле меня”, “возле меня”. In such constructions with a spatial meaning, the preposition “у” is not used.

Thus, the common grammatical features of the prepositions of the Russian and Chinese languages are: belonging to the service parts of speech, establishing a relationship between various members of a sentence in order to establish their spatial, temporal, subject-object, target and other relationships. By themselves, prepositions do not play an independent syntactic role, however, they can be part of various circumstances of the phrase. In Chinese, just as in Russian, prepositions, depending on the direction of expression of relations, are divided into categories or groups.

Prepositions are placed before the word to which they relate, and together with it denote a direction, an indication of an object and other meanings. Below are the most commonly used prepositions:

I. Indicating a direction, place or time:

1. 从 cóng - из, от, с; 从车站走回家 прийти с вокзала домой
2. 自 zì - из, от, с; 自始至终 от начала до конца
3. 往 wǎng - к, в, до, на; 往北走 идти на север



4. 朝 chāo – в, к, на; 房子朝南 фасад дома выходит на юг

5. 在 zài – в, на; 在北京住 проживать в Пекине

6. 当 dāng – в; 当春 весной

II. Pointing to an object or target:

1. 把 bǎ – allows you to bring the addition to the beginning of the sentence and underline it It is often translated into Russian using the accusative case; 把窗户打开 открыть окно

2. 对 duì – к, в, на, о, по; 对他说 сказать ему

3. 同 tóng – с, вместе с, и; 我不同你说话 я не с тобой разговариваю

4. 为 wéi – ради, для, во имя; 为人民服务 служить народу

III. Indicating a course of action:

1. 以 yǐ – с помощью, посредством; 以白纸糊窗 贴ить окно белой бумагой

2. 按照 ànzhào – в соответствии с, согласно, по; 按照计划 в соответствии с планом

IV. Indicating comparison or assimilation:

1. 比 bǐ – по сравнению с; 他比我高 он выше меня

2. 跟 gēn – с, одинаково с, как и; 我跟他一般儿高 я с ним одного роста

3. 同 tóng – также как и, наравне с, совсем как; 我同他一样好学 я люблю учиться,

как и он

V. Pointing to passive:

1. 被 bèi; 他被狗咬了 он был укушен собакой

2. 叫 jiào; 他叫狗咬了 он был укушен собакой

3. 让 ràng; 他让狗咬了 он был укушен собакой

Since some of the given words can be used as independent verbs, they are also called "preposition verbs". Consider two sentences with the same hieroglyph 在 zài:

1) 他在大学学习。 Он учится в университете. The main verb here is – 学习 xuéxí «учиться», 在 zài acts as a preposition.

2) 我在这里。 Я здесь. In this case, 在 zài acts as the verb «находиться в».

According to their meaning, Chinese prepositions are divided into five categories. Each of the categories has its own semantic and syntactic features.

1) Prepositions expressing object relations: 给 gěi (to whom?), 用 yòng (with what?), 被 bèi (by whom?), 替 tì (for whom?), 对于 duìyú (in relation to what?), 关于 guānyú (about what?), etc. These prepositions are used in addition, they are not combined with postpositions.

2) Prepositions expressing spatial relationships: 在 zài в, 到 dào к, 上 shàng к, 向 xiàng к, 从 cóng из, etc. These prepositions are used in adverbial phrases of the place. Usually used with postpositions.

3) Prepositions expressing temporal relationships: 在 zài в, 从 cóng с, 到 dào до, etc. These prepositions are used in adverbial turns of time. Usually used with postpositions.

4) Prepositions expressing target relationships: 为 wèi, 为了 wèile, 为着 wèizhe - для, ради.

These prepositions are used under the circumstances, they are not combined with postpositions.

5) Prepositions expressing a causal relationship: 因 yīn, 因为 yīnwei, 为了 wèile - из-за, благодаря. These prepositions are used under the circumstances, they are not combined with postpositions. [5]

Let's take for comparison several Russian phrases with prepositions and their Chinese equivalents: Я сижу на стуле - 我坐椅子 - wǒzuòyǐzi. Я еду в Тянь-цзинь - 我上天津 wǒshàngtiānjīn. Он едет по дороге - 他走道 - tāzǒudào. Я приехал в Шанхай - 我到了上海 - wǒdàole Shànghǎi. Спал до полночи - 睡半夜里 - shuìbànyèlǐ.



In these examples there are no words corresponding to Russian prepositions, since the verbs themselves already contain an indication of the direction and place of action, therefore we will not find here such separate words as in Russian «на» (сиджу), «на» (проезжает мимо), etc. However, there is a number of extensions (used independently) both after and before nouns, as well as before and after them simultaneously. When translated, they can be transmitted by Russian prepositions, although in some cases, well-known formations must be accordingly translated without prepositions.

上 shàng - or 上头 - shàngtōu after nouns corresponds to Russian - на, в. For example: 桌子上 - zhuōzishàng или 桌子上头 - zhuōzishàngtōu - на столе.

车上 - chēshàng - в экипаже, в телеге, в вагоне, на экипаже, на телеге, на вагоне.

书上 - shūshàng - в книге, 底下 - dǐxià - под. 椅子底下 - yǐzidǐxià - под стулом.

上头没有人 - shàngtōu měiyǒurén - наверху никого (людей) нет; 底下有人 - dǐxià yǒurén внизу есть кто-то (люди). In both examples, shàngtōu and dǐxià are adverbs.

里 - lǐ, 里头 - lǐtōu, 里面 - lǐmiàn, 里边 - lǐbiān, в, внутри.

屋里 - wūlǐ, 屋子里 - wūzilǐ - в комнате.

外 - wài, 外头 - wàitōu - вне, за, на дворе, на улице.

房子外 - fángziwài, fángziwàitōu - вне дома, 门外 - ménwài, ménwàitōu - за воротами.

以外 - yǐwài - вне, кроме; 桌子以外 - zhuōziyǐwài - кроме стола.

前头 - qiántōu - вперед, перед, раньше.

以前 - yǐqián - раньше, 桌子前头 - zhuōziquántōu - перед столом.

后头 - hòutōu - позади, сзади, после.

以后 - yǐhòu - после; 房子后头 - fángzihòutōu.

三年以后 - sānniányǐhòu - через три года.

What was said above about the meaning of "shàngtōu" and "dǐxià", depending on the place occupied, applies to "lǐtōu" and others. For instance: 里头有东西 - lǐtōu yǒu dōngxi - внутри что-то есть etc.

Verbs: 在 - zài - находиться, 上 - shàng - подниматься, 从 - cóng - следовать, исходить, 起 - qǐ - подниматься, вставать, начинать, 往 - wǎng - отправляться, 由 - yóu - исходить, 打 - dǎ - бить, 解 - jiě - освобождать, разъяснять, 到 - dào - доходить - can stand in front of nouns with given extensions and correspond, in certain cases, to prepositions, and without them.

For example: 家 - jiā - дом, семья, 在家 - zàijiā - находиться дома, быть дома, 家里 - jiālǐ - дома. 上家里 - shàngjiālǐ, 往家里 - wǎngjiālǐ - идти домой, направляться домой, домой. 打家里 - dǎjiālǐ, 从家里 - cóngjiālǐ, 由家里 - yóujiālǐ, 解家里 - jiějiālǐ, 自家里 - zìjiālǐ - из дома. 到家里 - dàojiālǐ - достигать дома, доходить до дома, домой, до дома. 上上 - shàngshàng - подниматься наверх. 从... - cóng...shàng - сверху. 从桌子上 - cóng zhuōzi shàng - со стола. 上桌子上 - shàng zhuōzi shàng, wǎng zhuōzi shàng - на стол. 从底下 - cóngdǐxià - из под; cóng zhuōzi dǐxià - из под стола. 往底下 - wǎngdǐxià - под. 往桌子底下 - wǎng zhuōzi dǐxià - под стол.

从里头 - cónglǐtōu - изнутри; 往里头 - wǎnglǐtōu - внутрь; 从前头 - cóngqiántōu - спереди; 从后头 - cónghòutōu - сзади; 往后头 - wǎnghòutōu, 上后头 - shànghòutōu - назад.

城外头 - chéngwàitōu - за городом. 往城外头 - wǎng chéngwàitōu - за город; 从城外头 - cóngchéngwàitōu - из-за города; 到城外头 - dào chéngwàitōu - за город etc.

All these formations, like the previous ones, will have two meanings depending on the place in the sentence: 我前头走 - я иду впереди, 房子前头 - перед домом; 三年前头 - три года раньше; 向 - xiàng - быть обращенным, обращаться, 向北 - xiàngběi - к северу.

Thus, firstly, a Chinese verb is translated into Russian by a verb with a corresponding preposition in Russian; secondly, there can be extensions after the noun, before it, after it and before it at the same time; third, finally, the circumstances of a place in Russian with prepositions in, for example, in Shandong, in Baoding, etc. will be transmitted in Chinese without a preposition.



Sometimes we translate the corresponding verb into a Russian verb with a certain preposition in a given combination. Example: 用钱 - yòngqián - расходовать деньги, тратить; 用钱买东西 - yòngqiánmǎidōngxī - покупать вещи на деньги, за деньги etc.

ust like 同 - tóng - похожий, такой же, 带 - dài - иметь с собой, 跟 - gēn - следовать, 和 - hé - вместе, in translation they can correspond to the preposition “с”, and each of these words has a certain shade of meaning.

For example: 他同我去 - tātóngwǒqù - он со мной пойдет, 带书 - dàishū - иметь с собою, при себе книгу, с книгой, 跟他去 - gēntāqù - иди с ним, 你和我 - nǐhéwǒ - ты да я, ты со мною.

他是我的同学 - tāshìwǒdetóngxué - он учится (учился) со мной вместе, одноклассник, 不同 - bùtóng - не похож, не схож, 我跟着他 - wǒgēnzhetā - я иду с ним, за ним, вслед.

同志带着书来 - tóngzhìdàizheshūlái - товарищ пришел с книгой, 我没带着衣裳 - wǒméidàizheyīshang - я не взял с собой платья (у меня нет, я без платья). 一同 - yītóng - вместе, 同走 - yītóng zǒu - вместе уехать.

From these examples it is clear that "dài" and "gēn have" meanings of verbs, like "tóng", and when translated, acquire the corresponding connotation of meaning: 同 - tóng - с, совместно; 带 - dài - с, при; 跟 - gēn - с, следуя, у; 和 - hé - с, и.

In the literary language, we will have the following correspondences to Russian prepositions: 在 - zài и 於 - yú или 于 - yǔ (before a name or pronoun). Ex. 在此 - zàicǐ - здесь, 在香港 - zài Xiānggǎng - в Гонконге, 在何处 - zàihéchǔ - в каком месте?

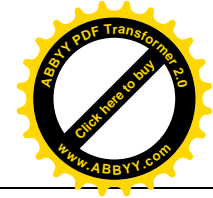
These extensions will stand in a business style (official documents, etc.), and in the book language, as in the spoken language, they can be omitted, like the extensions in front of the name. In business style, 與 - yǔ is the equivalent of the preposition "с". yǔ is also used with 同 - tóng - одинаковый или or with 異 - yì - «различен от». 於 - yú equivalent in meaning to 在 - zài, which is sometimes put together; eg: 在於水中 - zàiyúshuǐzhōng - в воде.

In addition, yú also has special meanings when combined with adjectives and verbs. For instance. after adjectives indicates the comparative degree ch. After such adjectives as 易 - yì - легкий, 难 - nán - трудный, 足 - zú - достаточный etc. “yú” can be translated: для, в смысле, в значении. Ex. 易於 实行 - yìyúshíxíng - легкий для осуществления. In this meaning, 於 can be replaced by 以 - yǐ. 於 after verbs indicates passive voice. For example 败於 中国 - bàiyú Zhōngguó - быть разбитым Китаем. 过於 - guòyú - слишком. Напр. 过於软弱 - guòyú ruǎnrào - слишком слаб. 與 - yǔ - давать, часто быть с кем, Ex. 我 與 你 - wǒyǔnǐ - я с тобой; 诸 - zhū - у, в, напр. 视诸斯 - shìzhūsī - посмотреть на это [6].

Many prepositions in Chinese are similar to verbs and can be used like verbs. A preposition with an object, such as a noun or a pronoun, forms the suggested turn.

Basic word order rules with a preposition

In modern Chinese, the prepositional phrase	我儿子在北京学中文 Wǒ érzi zài Běijīng xué Zhōngwén. Мой сын изучает китайский язык в Пекине. 他从图书馆走路回家。Tā cóng túshūguǎn zǒulù huíjiā. Он пешком возвращается домой из библиотеки.
placed before the verb.	我父母来自农村。 Wǒ fùmǔ lái zì nóngcūn. Мои родители приехали из деревни.
In an official speech, some prepositions may	根据天气预报, 明天会下雨。 Gēnjù tiānqì yùbào, míngtiān huì xià yǔ. Судя по прогнозу погоды завтра будет дождь.



placed after the verb.	这封信, 请你交给他。 Zhè fēng xìn, qǐng nǐ jiāogěi tā. Пожалуйста, вручи ему это письмо.
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Under the language of national culture and traditions, the Chinese language is generally inclined towards a motivated, laconic and specific expression of lexical meaning; the expression of meaning in a non-pleasant or incomprehensible form for a given language is not used [7]. Word formation of the Chinese language is carried out mainly due to word composition, a new concept in the Chinese language most often receives its form of expression in the form of a neologism based on the addition of two or more free morphemes, already through the semiotic system. [8]

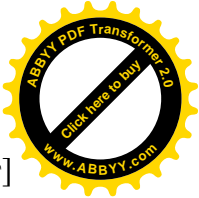
In Russian, it has no direct connection with the meaning, and a change in lexical semantics can occur without changing the word form. This makes the Russian language more open to the development of figurative meanings.

Thus, one can see that prepositions express the same grammatical relations of predication and verb control as word order, but at the same time, syntactic forms with prepositions express these relations in such details that cannot be expressed by the general word order. These are the forms of assessing the position in the proposal, which makes it possible to use them in accordance with different communication tasks.

Comparison of Russian prepositions with the corresponding Chinese prepositions is very important both scientifically and practically [9]. It is important for the methodology of teaching a language, helps to correctly select and arrange educational material, find the most appropriate methods of introducing and consolidating it, and determine the amount of material for teaching.

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