

An Analysis of the Auxiliary Word "De" in Uyghur in Political Papers

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Abstract

The modern Chinese "de" has three grammatical functions: one is a structural auxiliary, the other is a tone auxiliary, and the third is a tense auxiliary, and it has different grammatical meanings when expressing different grammatical functions. Taking this as the starting point, the article uses the report on the work of the government of the 19th Party Congress, a representative political paper, as the source of the corpus, and tries to analyze and summarize the corresponding forms and meanings of the auxiliary word "de" in Uyghur from the perspective of language comparison. The purpose is to provide some reference for the teaching of the national common language and to accumulate some linguistic factual materials for the study of comparative linguistics.

Keywords

"de"; Modern Chinese; Uyghur; Political thesis; Corresponding expression.

1. Preface

Nowadays, with the rapid development of economy and society and the continuous improvement of the national policy system, the status of the national common language script, which plays an important role in propaganda, has been further enhanced. The state and the government use the national common language script uniformly when propagating policy guidelines and legal norms to the people, although in some minority regions the practice of using the local minority language script to translate these general policy guidelines is adopted, but such translation has certain shortcomings. Therefore, the state vigorously promotes the national common language, and in the process of learning, many ethnic minorities often compare it with their own language, and in this process, they find problems in mastering and understanding the word "de". The word "de" is used more frequently in Chinese, and has been a hot issue in the study of modern Chinese special syntax, and since Zhu Dexi's "Saying "de"" (1961), the academic community has been more and more interested in the study of "de". The study of the character "de" has become more and more frequent and in-depth.

Scholars in various fields have analyzed "de" from multiple perspectives, such as the study of the invisible centrality of "de" phrase, the study of the structure of "de", and the study of the structure of "de" in minority languages. The research on the structure of the word "de" and the structure of the word "de" in minority languages, etc. However, there are still few research papers related to Uyghur translation in this thesis, which is difficult for both Uyghur learners and ethnic minority Chinese learners. On this basis, I analyze and compare the two languages of Uyghur and Chinese through the following research methods to create more values and references for Uyghur language learners as well as Chinese language learners of ethnic minorities.

A political essay, also known as a political essay, is a style of argumentative essay that elaborates on major social events and social issues through a political perspective, generally including aspects such as political reports, statements by party and government organs,

editorials, ideological commentaries, and so on. The essay is based on the most representative report of the 19th National Congress, i.e., the People's Publishing House's Report on Winning to Build a Well-off Society Across the Board and Winning the Great Victory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era, issued in October 2017, and the Report on the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, issued in November 2017 by the Nation Press and The aim is to find out the similarities and differences in the expressions of the word "of" in the two languages.

2. Overview of Modern Chinese Usage of the Word "de"

Modern Chinese "de" belongs to the category of auxiliary words, and can be further divided into structural auxiliary words, tone auxiliary words and tense auxiliary words. Its specific usage and the meaning of the grammatical relations it expresses will be introduced in the following.

2.1. Structural Auxiliaries

As a structural auxiliary, "de" can be used to express a genitive, a modifier, a restriction, a cognate, an enumeration, a cause, a state, etc. The main grammatical structure used to express these grammatical meanings is "noun1/ pronoun/ verb/ adjective/ clause + de + noun2".The following is a brief introduction to the "de" indicating ownership, restriction and modification relationships.

2.1.1. Collateral Relationship

In modern Chinese, the usual structure is " $N_1 + de + N_2$ " to express the relationship of collaterals. The meaning is: N_2 is a part of N_1 . For example.

- (1) These are my brother's shoes.
- (2) That's the school bathroom.
- (3) He lost his eraser.

2.1.2. Qualified Relations

In modern Chinese, when "de" is used to express a qualifying relationship, it is usually the structure of " $N_1 + de + N_2$ ", and the meaning of N_1 limits the scope of N_2 in order to make the expression more accurate. For example.

- (1) This was a long, long time ago.
- (2) Thanks to your help.
- (3) She's always looking for trouble with me.

2.1.3. Modification Relations

In modern Chinese, when "de" is used to express a modifying relationship, the modifier is a noun, while the modifier before "de" can be an adjective, a noun, a verb, a phrase, etc. For example.

- (1) There is a beautiful flower bed in the park. (beautiful - adjective)
- (2) He asked such a question. (such- noun)
- (3) Those who passed by here saw it. (pass by - verb)
- (4) The little girl who was singing a song was my sister. (Singing a song – short sentence)

2.2. Inflectional Auxiliaries

In modern Chinese, "de" can be used as an intonation auxiliary to express affirmative, declarative, emphatic and questioning intonation.

2.2.1. Affirmative Tone

In modern Chinese, "de" is usually used at the end of a sentence to express an affirmative tone, and is used in a reply that expresses attitude and opinion. For example.

- (1) Yes.

- (2) It is possible.
- (3) Good.

2.2.2. Declarative Tone

In modern Chinese, the word "de" is usually used at the end of a sentence to express the declarative tone, and cannot be omitted. For example.

- (1) His point is correct.
- (2) His English is improving fast enough.
- (3) Spring will be here soon.

2.2.3. Emphasis on Tone

In modern Chinese, "de" can also express emphasis, usually at the end of a sentence. Compared with "de", it can be omitted, which does not affect the expression of the basic meaning of the sentence, but will reduce the meaning of the tone of the sentence. For example.

- (1) You're going to regret it.
- (2) We won't get you into trouble.
- (3) The boss will treat you.

2.2.4. Questioning Tone

In modern Chinese, "de" can also be placed at the end of a sentence to express a questioning tone. In this case, "de" cannot be omitted. For example.

- (1) When did you buy this?
- (2) Did your grandmother grow these vegetables?
- (3) What's there to say?

2.3. Tense Auxiliaries

In modern Chinese, when "de" is used to emphasize the time of an action, it is usually located after the predicate verb. For example.

- (1) Xiao Li went to Guangzhou on the 15th.
- (2) This is the bread that was just bought.
- (3) He was a guest who checked in the day before yesterday.

3. The Corresponding Expression of the Structural Auxiliary of "de" in Uyghur

In modern Chinese, when "de" is used as a structural auxiliary, it expresses more relationships and meanings. In the report of the 19th National Congress, the structural auxiliary "de" mainly expresses collateral, qualifying and modifying relations.

3.1. Territorial Relationship

The corresponding expressions in Uyghur when the structural auxiliary "of" expresses the relationship of collaterals are as follows.

- (1) The original intention and mission of the Chinese Communists is to work for the happiness of the Chinese people and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

ﺩﯗﻧﻐﻮ ﻛﻮﻣﻤﯘﻧﯩﺴﺘﻠﯩﺮﯨﻨﯩﻨﯩﻦ ﺋﻪﺳﻠﯩﻲ ﻣﻪﻗﺴﯩﺘﻰ ﯞﻩ ﺑﯘﺭﺗﯩﻲ – ﺩﯗﻧﻐﻮ ﺧﻪﻟﻘﯩﻨﻰ ﺑﻪﺧﺘﻜﻪ ﺋﻪﺭﯨﻔﺘﯩﺮﯨﻲ، ﺩﯗﻧﻐﯘﺍ ﻣﯩﻠﻠﯩﺘﯩﻨﻰ ﻏﯩﻠﻠﻪﻧﺪﯗﺭﯨﻲ.

- (2) Comprehensively strengthen the Party's leadership and Party building, and resolutely change the laxity of Party management.

ﭘﺎﺭﺘﯩﻴﻪ ﺭﻩﮬﺒﻪﺭﻟﯩﻜﻰ ﯞﻩ ﭘﺎﺭﺘﯩﻴﻪ ﻗﯘﺭﯗﻟﯘﺷﻰ ﻭﻣﯘﻣﺠﯩﻴﻠﯩﻚ ﻛﯩﺘﯩﭙﻪﺗﯩﻠﯩﭗ، ﭘﺎﺭﺘﯩﻴﻪﻧﻰ ﺑﺎﺳﻘﯘﺭﯗﺵ - ﯩﺪﺎﺭﻩ ﻗﯩﻠﯩﻔﺘﺎ ﻛﻪﻥ، ﺑﻮﻑ، ﺟﯘﻣﺌﺎﻕ ﺑﻮﻟﯘﺵ ﮬﺎﻟﯩﺘﻰ ﻗﻪﺗﯩﻲ ﻭﺯﮔﻪﺭﺗﯩﻠﺪﻯ.

- (3) There are still many shortcomings in our work.

ﺧﯩﺰﻣﯩﺘﯩﻤﯩﺰﺩﻩ ﺟﻪﻧﻪ ﺑﯩﺮﻣﯘﻧﺘﯩﭽﻪ ﺟﻪﺗﻪﺭﺳﯩﺰﻟﯩﻚﻟﻪﺭ ﻣﻪﯞﺩﯗﺕ.

Through the above example, it can be found: In modern Chinese, the structural particle "de" expressing possession is generally expressed in Uyghur genitive n/niñ. For example, the original sentence of example (1) is "Communist + de + Original Heart", and its corresponding Uyghur expression is "kommunistliri+niñ", which uses the Uyghur genitive and the structural particle "de". At the same time, the nouns before "de" are also omitted in Uyghur expressions. For example, the original sentence of (3) is "we + de + work", and the corresponding Uyghur language is "xizmit+imiz", which means "work + First-person plural", the pronoun "we" before the structural particle "de" is omitted. In addition, there is also an omission that only omits the genitive. For example, the original sentence of (2) is "Party+Department+Leadership", "Party+Department+Construction", and its corresponding Uyghur language is "partije+rəhber+liki", "partije+qurulu+fi" means "party + leadership + third-person singular possessive personal", "party + construction + third-person possessive singular", and the genitive is omitted from the Uyghur expression here.

3.2. Qualified Relations

(1) The social security system covering urban and rural residents is basically established.

ƒeher - jeza ahalisini qapliyan idǵtimaj kapalet sistemisi asasen bərpa qilindi.

(2) A great struggle with many new historical characteristics must be carried out

bir muntƒe jeñi tariǵij alahidilikke igə uluƒ kyreƒni elip berifi ƒert.

In the above example, the word "de" in the original sentence in example (1) represents a limited relationship, and in Uyghur it adopts the form of a verb in the past tense, that is, "qapliyan = qapl + iyan" (covering + past tense verbs), the scope limited in the original sentence is "covering urban and rural residents", which is a verb-object structure, which in Uyghur is the corresponding expression "object + accusative + verb + past tense verb". The second "de" in the original sentence in example (2) represents a limited relationship, and its limited scope is "many new historical features", where "history" and "features" are a juxtaposition Noun phrase, its Uyghur corresponding expression is the noun "alahide" (characteristic) with the noun-adjective affix "lik" added, so the original sentence here represents the corresponding expression of the limited "de" in Uyghur Form is the suffix of noun-adjective.

3.3. Modification Relations

(1) Achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest dream of the Chinese nation since modern times.

ǵuñxua millitiniñ uluƒ gylliniƒini emelge afuruƒ-ǵuñxua millitiniñ jeqinqi zamandin bujanqi eñ uluƒ arzusi.

(2) great struggle with many new historical characteristics must be carried out

birmuntƒe jeñi tariǵij alahidilikke igə uluƒ kyreƒni elip berifi ƒert.

In the above example, the "de" in the original sentence of example (1) expresses a modification relationship, here the noun "dream" is modified by an adjective "great", and the "de" here is a suffix added to The adjective is used to connect it with the following noun, so the adjective "uluƒ" (great) is also used in its Uyghur language to express the corresponding expression; for example (2) "de" in the original sentence is in the adjective "new" and the noun phrase: "historical characteristics" also plays a role of modification. Here "de" is affixed to the adjective and then connects the adjective and the subsequent noun, so the subsequent Uyghur language also uses the adjective "jeñi" (new) for the corresponding expression.

4. The Corresponding Expression of the Tone Auxiliary "de" in Uyghur

In modern Chinese, "de" is used as a modal particle, which can express affirmation, statement, emphasis and question. The main corresponding situations are as follows:

4.1. Stated Tone

(1) Society moves forward in contradictory movements.

qemijet ziddijetler herikiti dawamida ilgirilejdu.

(2) In our country's political life, the party occupies a leading position.

dolitimizniñ siyasij hatatida partije rehberlik orunda turidu.

In the above two examples, the "de" in the original sentences of example (1) and example (2) expresses a declarative tone, and the Uyghur language uses the corresponding expression in the declarative tone. It can be seen from this that when the modern Chinese "de" expresses the declarative mood, it uses the method of function words to express the grammatical meaning, but in Uyghur, it uses the method of syntax to express the corresponding expression.

4.2. Emphasis on Tone

(1) Any thoughts and behaviors that are greedy for enjoyment, passive slack, and avoiding contradictions are wrong.

rahat - parayetke berilidiyan, passipliq, hurunluq qilidiyan, ziddijettin qatfidiyan herqandaq idijemu, herqandaq heriketmu xata.

(2) Party, government, military, people and academia, east, west, north, south, the Party is leading everything.

partije, hokymet, armije, xelq tefkilatleri we pen - medenijet saheliride, her jerde, partije hemmige rehberlik qilidu.

In the above two examples, the "de" in example (1) and example (2) expresses an emphatic tone, while in their Uyghur expressions, declarative tone is chosen to express, and no emphatic expression is used. . Therefore, it can be found here that when the word "de" in modern Chinese expresses an emphasis tone, the Uyghur language uses a declarative tone to express the corresponding expression.

5. The Corresponding Expression of the Tense Auxiliary "de" in Uyghur

(1) the achievements of the past five years, is the result of the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee, but also the results of the common struggle of the entire party and the people of all nationalities.

bej jildin bujanqi muweppeqijetler - partije merkizij komitetiniñ kytlyk rehberlik qilyanliqiniñ neti dzisi, pytyn partije ,pytyn memlikettiki her millet xelqiniñ orta q kyref qilyanliqiniñ netidzisi.

(2) It means that scientific socialism has emerged with great vitality in China in the 21-century, and the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics is held high in the world.

ilmij sotsijalizmniñ - 21 esirdiki dzungoda qudretlik hatatij kytke we dzufunluqqa tolup , dzungo tfe sotsijalizm uluy bajriqiniñ dunjada dzewlan qilyanliqidin derek beridu.

In the above two examples, the "de" in the original sentence (1) emphasizes the preceding time period, which plays the role of emphasizing time, but in Uyghur, it uses the syntactic device "qi" (directional character) to "The" "de" in the original sentence of example (2) emphasizes the time period in the twenty-first century, which is also expressed in Uyghur by the syntactic device "diki". Thus, when modern Chinese "de" expresses the grammatical meaning of emphasizing time, its Uyghur counterpart is the "diki".

6. Conclusion

To sum up, the auxiliary "de" can summarize and express people or things figuratively, and there are three different types of "de" as an auxiliary. When analyzing and exploring its

corresponding expressions in Uyghur, it is important not to make a formulaic and simple correspondence between the collateral case and it in Uyghur. It should be analyzed in depth according to its different types of features, and summarized from a large number of accumulated facts and experiences, in the process of discovering patterns and mastering them as soon as possible.

In general, the Uyghur expressions of the modern Chinese word "de" in terms of meaning, the structural auxiliary "de" in Uyghur is in the form of the collar genitive when it expresses the meaning of the collar genitive relationship; when it expresses the meaning of the qualifying relationship, it mostly adopts the form of the verb or the noun followed by the additional suffix of the variable. In the case of modifying relationship, it is usually the structure of adjective modifying noun in modern Chinese, and its expression in Uyghur is mostly the corresponding adjective, which corresponds to each other in meaning, but in form, Uyghur lacks the additional suffix corresponding to "de". The Uyghur expressions of the tone auxiliary "de" are mostly in the form of declarative intonation, and their meanings correspond to each other, but in form modern Chinese uses lexical means, while Uyghur uses syntactic means. Most of the Uyghur expressions of the tense auxiliary "de" use the directional character, which corresponds to the Chinese and Uyghur expressions in both meaning and form.

Notes

The Uyghur examples appearing in this article are all in their IPA transliterated form.

The ones in parentheses are Chinese pinyin transliteration.

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