ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS IN COMPARATIVE SENTENCES INVOLVING PREFIX 比 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 , 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

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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. 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].

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 jù terms in Chinese. If we look at the analysis of this word, 比 jù sentences. There is no Chinese equivalent of the words comparison, analogy, and comparison in Uzbek, all of which are referred to as 比 s, and are compared by this way comparisons. [4, p.122].

The prefix 比 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 , 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:

| Journal            | Impact Factor |
|--------------------|---------------|
| ISRA (India)       | 4.971         |
| ICI (Dubai, UAE)   | 0.829         |
| GIF (Australia)    | 0.564         |
| JIF               | 1.500         |
| SIS (USA)          | 0.912         |
| PIHII (Russia)     | 0.126         |
| ESIJ (KZ)          | 8.997         |
| IBI (India)        | 4.260         |
| SJIF (Morocco)     | 5.667         |
| OAII (USA)         | 0.350         |

**bī, 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 bī 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 dì dì cōngmíng.

2. 昨天比今天冷得多。
   Zuótiān bǐ jīntiān lěng dé duō.

In order to prevent the mistakes while using prefix 比 bī in the sentences the followings should be paid attention:

1) The word 非 hěn very can not be used in the sentences where degree of adverb 比 bī is used.

\[×\] 我弟弟比我很高。
Wǒ dì dì bǐ wǒ gāo.

√ 我弟弟比我高得多。
Wǒ dì dì bǐ wǒ gāo deduō.

√ 我弟弟比我很高。
Wǒ dì dì bǐ wǒ hěngāo.

Besides, the adverbs illustrating the degrees, such as 非常 fēicháng, 极 jī can not be used in the sentences where the prefix 比 bī is used. If there is a big difference in the opinion then [比 bī .......得多 deduō] or [比 bī ......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 dì dì bǐ wǒ yī tōu gāo.

√ 我弟弟比我一头高。
Wǒ dì dì bǐ wǒ yī tōu yītōu.  

He is a head higher than me.

Quantitative phrase in the above sentence 一头 yītōu as adjective 高 gāo is considered as quality object. The following rule s established in the Chinese language grammar: “If comparative degree is carried out with the prefix 比 bī, 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. ×比我一岁小。
   Bǐ tā yī suì xiào.

√比我小一岁。
Bǐ tā xiǎo yī suì.

He is one year younger than him.

2. ×比我弟弟马路三米宽。
   Bǐ wǒ dì dì mǎ lù sān mǐ kuān.

√比我弟弟马路三米宽。
Bǐ wǒ dì dì mǎ lù sān mǐ kuān.

It is three meters wider than the highway.

3) Degree of adverbs can not be used in front of verbs. For example:

\[×\] 今天我比玛丽来早。
Jīntiān wǒ bǐ Mǎ lì lái zǎo lái.

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

Today, I came earlier than Mali.

The above sentence compares who came earlier. 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 bī, 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 bī+person/subject +predicate + 得 de + degree of object] For example:

1. ×比我快。
   Bǐ tā kuài pào.

√比他跑得快。
Bǐ tā pào 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 Mǎ lì lái de zǎo shífēn zhōng.

√我比玛丽来得早十分钟。
Wǒ bǐ Mǎ lì lái de zǎo shífēn zhōng.

**I came ten minutes earlier than Mali**

The quantity object 十分钟 shí fēn zhōng and来得早 lái dé zǎo are used above sentence. The following rule is established in Chinese language: if comparison is used with prefix 比 bī, two objects can not be used in one sentence subsequently. In this situation the degree object 得 de will be omitted, the adjective 来得早 makes condition, is used before the verb 来 lái [7, p.30]. The structure of this type of statement is as follows: [比 bī+person/predicate+adjective (condition maker)+verb-predicate + quantity object], For example:

1. ×我来得晚半个小时。
   Wǒ lái de wǎn bàn gè xiǎoshí.

√我来得早。
Wǒ lái de zǎo.

He came for half an hour later.

3. ×比我学得多十个生词。
   Bǐ tā duō xué shígè shēngcí.

√比我学得好。
Bǐ tā xué de hǎo.

He learnt more than ten words.

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

×我的汉语水平不比玛丽的汉语水平高。
Wǒ de hànyǔ shuǐpíng bù bǐ Mǎ lì de hànyǔ shuǐpíng bù gāo.

√我的汉语水平不比玛丽的汉语水平高。
Wǒ de hànyǔ shuǐpíng bù bǐ Mǎ lì de hànyǔ shuǐpíng bù gāo.

My level of Chinese is not higher than Mali’s.
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 duōle] 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 děi bǐ mǎ lì kuài de duō le.
√我跑得比玛丽快得多。
Wǒ pǎo děi bǐ mǎ lì kuài de duō le.

I run faster than you.

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

1. 我比你大两岁，他比你小一年。
Wǒ bǐ nǐ dà liǎn suì，tā bǐ nǐ xiǎo yī suì.
2. 王伯母比王伯父小三岁。
Wáng bó mǔ bǐ wánɡ bó fù xiǎo sān suì.

Along with the negative form of 比 bǐ and 不 bù, there are also negative form of 没有 méiyǒu [A 不比 B] construction, and negative form of comparative sentences, they must not be mixed with the forms of A [没有 méiyǒu 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:

×她比我高一点儿。
Tā bǐ wǒ bù yí diănér yì gāo.
√她跟我差不多高。
Wǒ bǐ tā chà bù duō yì gāo.

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.

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

[ yi + amount word + 比 bǐ + number — yi + 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 yītiān bǐ yītiān, 一年比一年 yīnián bǐ yīnián, 一次比一次 yīcì bǐ yīcì in front of the subject. For example:

1. 天气一天比一天凉快了。
Tiān qì yītiān bǐ yītiān liáng kuài le.
2. 人民的生活一年比一年丰富。
Rénmín de shēng huó yīnián bǐ yīnián fēng fù.
Zhè jiàn yǐfù bùrú nà jiàn yǐfù 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 dǎpáqiú hǎo.
   √我不如他打排球打得好。
   Wǒ bùrú tā dǎpáqiú de hǎo.
2. ×我不如玛丽写汉字快。
   Wǒ bùrú Mǎlì xiě hànzì kuài.
   √我不如玛丽写汉字写得快。
   Wǒ bùrú Mǎlì xiě hànzì xiě de kuài.

My hieroglyphic writing is not as fast as Malí’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 bǐ+B+verb or adjective +object].

- If the comparison is done with the presence of the prefix 比 bǐ, it is not possible to use two objects at the same time in the same sentence. The prefix 比 bǐ 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 dà,小 xiǎo verbs.

- If the words before and after the prefix 比 bǐ are similar, usually the next part of 比 bǐ 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 hěn,非常 fēicháng,极 jí which means very in 比 bǐ 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 bǐ, the negative adverb 不 bù should be used before the prefix 比 bǐ. But, it should never be used before predicate.

- There are also negative forms of 不如 bùrú along with negative structure 没有 mò yǒu, the construction of [A不如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.