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THE USE OF THE PLURAL SUFFIX “MEN” (们) IN CHINESE AND THE PLURAL SUFFIX-LAR IN UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: in this thesis, the plural expressions of the Uzbek and Chinese languages are analyzed and the factors of commonality and personality come out. It is believed that in Chinese, 们 ("men") should be classified as suffixes. Then a horizontal comparison between the plural suffixes "men" and the plural suffixes "lar" is formed, and it is believed that the two languages have differences in form, semantics and meaning. Among them, it is mentioned that there are significant factors that cause differences in the types of language and national cultural psychology.

Keywords: 们, "-lar", plural, suffix, comparison.

The plural suffix "们" ("men") means plural in Chinese and has a configuration function. It is combined with nouns that refer to nouns or things that refer to people in anthropomorphic rhetorical techniques to form a plural form. In the Uzbek language, unity and plural have strict limitations in meaning and form and cannot be mixed. "-lar" are widely used and have many meanings. By correctly distinguishing the application of the Chinese language "men" and comparing it with the plural suffix "-lar" in Uzbek, we can understand the differences between the two languages and increase the accuracy of translation.

The Chinese language plural suffix "men" can be used in several cases: 1. "men" can be used in conjunction with a noun or phrase when referring to people. It can also be used in conjunction with such pronouns as "you", "I" and "we". 2. "men" is not used in conjunction with quantifying expressions that represent the specified number. 3. "men" means that the numbers of units and plural are often indefinite. Whether nouns denote communion or denote plural is determined by checking the context. "men" means a lot, but sometimes we know that it means a lot, even if we do not use the form "noun + men" according to the meaning of the sentence. 4. In some cases, it is impossible to add "men", even if we want to express the plural meaning "more than one". 5. "men" is combined with the names of sisters, brothers, mother, grandmother, etc. Express the meaning of "this is the same as" sisters (children) "and" men (childrens)". Such a "men" does not mean the plural of the noun in the preposition, that is, it does not mean "many sisters, many grandfathers". 6. The form "noun+men" is not used when referring to things. And in anthropomorphic rhetoric it can be used.

In modern Chinese, words are divided into real words and fantastic words. Suffixes are not words, they are word-building morphemes. From the point of grammatical meaning, the criterion for determining words and morphemes is whether they can be used independently, words can be used independently, but not morphemes. It is not possible to use "men" only as a component of the sentence, and it cannot even be used directly to answer questions. It is attached only to nouns that refer to people, or nouns that denote names and things. They are morphemes, not words. In terms of speech, the phonetic form of words is complete and constant, not easy to change; the phonetic form of morphemes can change due to changes in the linguistic environment. Words like "men" "suffix" 咱们 zanmen ("we") and "警察们" jingchamen ("polices") are read softly, but these words still turn into phrases when the words, "men" are added. Therefore, "men" must necessarily be a morpheme.

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"-lar" as a plural suffix represents the meaning of the plural in the Uzbek language and is part of the noun suffix. In Uzbek, the unit has a zero form, while the plural has a special suffix "-lar", which can be used on a very wide scale. Nouns in the Uzbek language have singular and plural variations. In the communion, the "zero form", that is, it is expressed as the noun core: a book (books). in the plural, "-lar" are added after the nouns of the nouns. The plural suffix "-lar" in the Uzbek language can be used in several cases:

the number category in the Uzbek language consists of "unit" and "plural", the scope of its application is very wide. Other nouns, except for special nouns and abstract nouns, have mainly morphological changes of the "number". 2) if the numerals mean "all" or "only group" of nouns, then in the Uzbek language the plural "-lar", and in the Chinese language for its expression “都”, “全” (dou , quan) "all", "all" are used adjectives and generalizations. 3) when expressing the types of uncountable nouns or the meaning of "many" and "all sides" in the Uzbek language, plural forms are used to express them, and in the Chinese language, word combinations are used to express them. 4) when specifying the estimated age, time and place in the Uzbek language, the plural additional components of "-lar" are added to the noun, and in the Chinese language before and after the noun, 大概 (dagai) adds "Probably approximately", 左右 (Zuoyou) "seemingly" and other words. 5) when summarizing and summing up several nouns of the same agreement in the Uzbek language, the plural form "-lar" is used. In Chinese, it is expressed in such nouns by adding “Chinese” 等 (deng), that is, "etc., etc.". 6) the first-person category of the regional adjectives of the Uzbek language consists of additional components, such as the first person, the second person and the third person, and there is a distinction between the singular and the plural. (7) in Uzbek, verbs have the grammatic categories of Name, Number, time, voice, body and formula. Verbs must make appropriate changes in the personality and number of verbs according to the organizer of the action and behavior in order to maintain consistency. 8) there are also cases when the plural form in the Uzbek language expresses the meaning of unity (it is often used in the oral language).

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