

The Corresponding Expression of Chinese Directional Verbs in Uyghur Language

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Abstract—Directional verbs have always been a difficult point in teaching, translating and learning Chinese grammar. Scholars at home and abroad have done a lot of research on them, but most of them focus only on directional verbs or only on individual words in Chinese-Uyghur directional verbs. There is little systematic and comprehensive research on the corresponding expressions of Chinese-Uyghur directional verbs. Based on previous studies and the theoretical foundation of comparative linguistics, this paper discusses the corresponding expression rules of directional verbs in Uyghur from four aspects: the grammatical meaning of simple directional verbs, compound directional verbs and directional verbs, and the difference between directional verbs and object positions. Through comparative analysis, the structural patterns and rules of different languages will be found, which will provide a certain scientific basis for the learning of Chinese-Uyghur languages and also play a certain auxiliary role in second language teaching.

Index Terms—Chinese directional verbs, Uyghur language, the corresponding expression

I. INTRODUCTION

The research on directional verbs has achieved fruitful results, but the research on the corresponding expression of Chinese directional verbs in Uyghur is still relatively weak. We all know that Chinese and Uyghur are two language systems without kinship origins. When expressing the tendency of Chinese actions, Uyghur sometimes uses ordinary verbs, dative or dative, and there is no direct corresponding word, which poses a challenge to the problem we are discussing. To explore the corresponding expression rules of the two languages, we should grasp the characteristics of the other language on the basis of the grammatical knowledge of the mother tongue, so as to explore the rules.

Scholars have done a lot of research on Chinese directional verbs, and the definitions of directional verbs are different in the Chinese academic circle. In ‘Modern Chinese (second edition), Xing [1] defined directional verbs as: indicating the tendency of action, some indicating simple tendency, such as “lái, qù, jìn, chū”; some of them express compound tendency, such as: “shàng lái, xià lái, chū qù, huí qù”, etc. Huang Borong and Liao [2] in the ‘modern Chinese (fifth edition) in the elaboration: ‘indicates the trend of movement, monosyllabic, disyllabic. Such as: “shàng, guò, qǐ” and “chū qù, huí lái, guò lái” and so on. In terms of the scope of directional verbs, Liu [3] proposed a total of 28 in the ‘Directional Complement Interpreting. Zhu [4] proposed a

total of 24 in his “Grammar Lecture Notes”. Huang and Liao *et al.* [2] have made great achievements in the definition and function of directional verbs, but the corresponding expression of directional verbs in Uyghur language is still relatively weak.

In the study of the Uyghur translation of Chinese directional verbs, Chen [5] analyzed the meaning and usage of “lái, qù” directional verbs in the article “the corresponding translation of “lái, qù” in Chinese in Uyghur”, and then found out their corresponding translation in Uyghur for comparative description. Wang [6] stated in the article “The expression of Chinese directional complement “lái” and “qù” in Uyghur language”: The expression of directional verbs in Chinese in Uyghur language is more complex and diverse, which will give learners a feeling of being irregular and unpredictable, thus affecting their understanding and mastery. These three have discussed and summarized the corresponding expression of directional verbs in Uyghur, which provides a rich theoretical basis for the study of the corresponding expression of directional verbs in Uyghur.

In a word, this paper will summarize the previous research status of directional verbs, and systematically and comprehensively compare and analyze the corresponding expression rules of directional verbs in Uyghur language, which will enrich the comparative study theory of Chinese-Uyghur grammar to a certain extent.

II. CORRESPONDING EXPRESSIONS OF SIMPLE DIRECTIONAL VERBS IN UYGHUR

Directional verbs are divided into simple directional verbs and compound directional verbs according to the number of syllables. The number and scope of simple directional verbs are different. This paper only selects two directional verbs “lái” and “qù” with distinct characteristics for research. When selecting example sentences, only representative examples are selected. Both “lái” and “qù” are based on the speaker, and “lái” means moving towards the speaker and getting closer to the speaker. “qù” means moving in the opposite direction of the speaker, farther and farther away from the speaker. In the following, we will discuss the corresponding expression rules of “lái” and “qù” in Uyghur in specific examples.

A. The Equivalent Expression of the Simple Converse Verb “lái” in Uyghur

1) Both “lái” in Chinese and “kelmek” in Uyghur have real meaning when they act as predicates, and they are general verbs, which can be directly expressed in related sentences [7]. For example:

Chinese	(1) tā xiàn zài bù lái.
	He is not coming now.

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Uyghur	u hazir kelmejdu.
Chinese	(2) wǒ cóng tā shén kù ěr qān lái.
	I "m from Tashkurgan
Uyghur	men taƣqorƣandin keldim.

From the above examples, it can be seen that when the simple directional verbs in Chinese are used as predicates, the corresponding expression of “klmk” in Uyghur can be used directly; when Chinese uses the “cóng...lái” sentence pattern, it can be expressed in the form of “congge” + “kelmek”.

2) When the directional verb “lái” is used as a directional complement and has a real meaning, the expression form is: main verb + directional verb, which is used as a predicate in Uyghur sentences. For example:

Chinese	(3) nǐ bǎ yī mǐ nuò fù zhǎo lái.
	You find Iminov.
Uyghur	sen iminowni tepiƣ kel.
Chinese	(4) tuō lā jī xiàng wǒ mén zhè biān kāi lái le.
	The tractor is coming towards us.
Uyghur	tiraktor biz terepke qarap keliwatidu.
Chinese	(5) wǒ gěi nǐ bǎ bào zhǐ zá zhì shāo lái le.
	I brought you the newspapers and magazines.
Uyghur	men sizge gezit - zurnalni alkatƣ keldim.

Example (3) is a case where the convergent complement “lái” and the preceding main verb are expressed together, using the form “all-purpose adverb + “kelmek”. Example (4) not only uses the corresponding expression in the form of “all-purpose subjunctive + “kelmek””, but also in the directional case; Example (5) is expressed by the corresponding expression in the form of the partitive subjunctive + “kelmek”, which indicates the action carried out by the subject in passing or piggybacking on the main action.

B. The Corresponding Expression for the Simple Converse Verb “qù” in Uyghur

1) When the directional verb “qù” is used as a predicate, its actual meaning is strong, and it can be selected according to the context to correspond to “ketmek” or “barmaq”. For example:

Chinese	(6) zuó tiān tā qù fāng zǐ le.
	He went to the house yesterday.
Uyghur	u tynygyn öjige ketti.

When the tendency verb “qù” is used as a predicate, we simply use the Uyghur word that corresponds to its meaning, sometimes with a certain grammatical position. For example, in the Example (6), “ketmek” is preceded by the dative case, which indicates a tendency towards, towards.

2) The directional verb “qù” is used as a complement, which is expressed in the following two forms in Uyghur

a) When the directional verb “qù” is used as a complement and its meaning in the sentence is not blurred, the original verb meaning is preserved and can be expressed together with the predicate. For example:

Chinese	(7) tā men yán zhe hú bīn zǒu qù.
	They walked along the lake.
Uyghur	köl boji bilen jryƣ ketti.
Chinese	(8) qī xiá sòng mǎi lǐ qù le. (bā jīn: 《chūn》)
	Qixia pulse gift to go. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	ƣiƣja doxturniƣ kesel koryƣ heqqini jetkyzƣp bergili ketti.

The corresponding form for Example (7) is: “all-purpose adverb + “ketmek””; the corresponding form for Example (8) is: “purpose adverb + “ketmek””.

b) When the directional verb “qù” is used as a complement, the meaning of some directional verbs is blurred. In Uyghur, it is represented by case and main verbs. For example:

Chinese	(9) qín hé shū yīng zǐ mèi lián máng jǐ dào qián miàn qù. (bā jīn: “chūn”) [8]
	Qin and Shuying sisters hurried to the front. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	ƣen bilen ƣujin qistilip aldıra ötti.
Chinese	(10) dī shēng cuī cù dào: “kuài, kuài sòng qù. ” (bā jīn: “chūn”)
	Low voice urged: “Quick, send quickly. “(Ba Jin: “Spring”)
Uyghur	pes awaz bilen uni: ƣapsan bol, buni doxturƣa tez jetkyzƣp ber - dep aldiratti.

In Example (9), “qù” is not expressed as “ketmek”, but is directly expressed by the main verb “öttmek”. In the Example (10), the form of “universal adverb + auxiliary verb “is used to correspond.

From the above examples, it can be seen that the corresponding expressions of the simple directional verbs “lái” and “qù” in Uyghur language are mainly as follows: First, the simple directional verbs are used as predicates, and the words corresponding to their meanings can be directly selected for corresponding expression. Secondly, simple directional verbs can be used as directional complements, which can correspond the verbs and directional verbs in the corresponding sentences of Uyghur language. The expression forms are: “omnipotent adverb + directional verb”, “purpose adverb + directional verb”, “concurrent adverb + directional verb”. Third, when simple directional verbs are used as language, when the meaning of some directional verbs is blurred, they can only express the main predicate verbs, and the directional verbs can not be expressed, and the corresponding expression method of omission is adopted.

III. CORRESPONDING EXPRESSIONS OF COMPOUND DIRECTIONAL VERBS IN UYGHUR

The compound directional verb is mainly composed of simple directional verbs. It has both the directional meaning of simple directional verbs and the extended meaning that simple directional verbs do not have. The situation of compound directional verbs as predicates is the same as the corresponding expression of simple directional verbs in Uyghur language. The main difference is that the corresponding expression forms of compound directional verbs in Uyghur language are complex and diverse when they are complements. In the following, we explore the corresponding expression rules of compound directional verbs in Uyghur in specific examples.

A. Compound Directional Verb “xià lái”

“xià lái” indicates that the direction of movement is from high to low, while its movement is towards the sender of the action. The equivalent word to its meaning in Uyghur is

“fǎyǎmèk”. “fǎyǎmèk” means to come down, and is generally used as a predicate, but is not used as a tendency complement. In the following we explore the rules of expression through specific examples.

Chinese	(11) lèi zhū bù zhù dì yán zhe liǎn jiǎ gūn xià lái . (bā jīn: “chūn”) Tears rolled down the cheeks. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	köz jeñi toxtimaj menzini bojlap taramlap eqip fǎyǎfti .
Chinese	(12) tā cóng qiáo shàng zǒu xià lái yíng jué xīn. (bā jīn: “chūn”) She came down from the bridge to welcome the new. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	köwryktin fǎyǎfti, d3øfjinniñ jenixa keldi.

Example (11) is expressed with the primary verb and “fǎyǎmèk” together in a corresponding expression: the all-purpose subjunctive + “fǎyǎmèk”. Example (12) is expressed with the grammatical position + “fǎyǎmèk”.

B. Compound Directional Verb “shàng lái”

“shàng lái”, which has both the directional meaning of “shàng” and “lái”, indicates that the action is said to move from a low place to a high place or towards the speaker, and its use as a When used as a predicate, Uyghur uses “fǎyǎmaq” as its corresponding expression, but when used as a complement, its corresponding expression in Uyghur should be specifically analysed according to the contextual background.

Chinese	(13) nà qe bīng gǎn shàng lái le. (bā jīn: “chūn”) The soldier caught up. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	heliqi esker mana jetiwaldi .
Chinese	(14) yì zhōng xìng fú de gǎn jué cóng tā de xīn dī shēng shàng lái . (bā jīn: “chūn”) A sense of happiness rose from her heart. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	uniñ qelbiniñ fjoñqur qatlimidin qandaqtur bir xil beñet tujsusi ursujtti .

Example (13) is expressed in the form of “main verb + auxiliary verb”, where the main verb is added to the auxiliary verb to convey the full meaning. Example (14) only corresponds to the main verb, where “urkumaq” is a directional verb, and adding an auxiliary verb would be redundant.

C. Compound Directional Verb “xià qù”

The compound converse verb “xià qù” is used after the verb to indicate a near place going to a far place, moving in the opposite direction of where the speaker is, and is corresponded to in Uyghur by the verb “fǎyǎmèk” which indicates converse intention. For example:

Chinese	(15) tīng tā de huà, zhǐ qù mà xià qù . (bā jīn: “chūn”) Listen to him, just scold. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	qelif torrisida nesihet qilsimu, u qulaq salmaj tillaweretti .
Chinese	(16) tā hěn nán bā fàn li yàn xià qù . (bā jīn: “chūn”) It is difficult for her to swallow the rice. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	tamaqni fajnap jutalmaj qaldi .
Chinese	(17) tā zhēn de guì xià qù kòu tóu le. (bā jīn: “chūn”) She really knelt down and kowtowed. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	rastinla jkynyp bañ urdi.

Example (15) uses an auxiliary verb to convey the full meaning, expressed as a primary verb + auxiliary verb. Example sentence (16) is expressed in the form of the “all-purpose adverb + auxiliary verb”, where the main verb is added to the auxiliary verb to express the full meaning. Example sentence (17) (only the main verb is expressed).

D. Compound Directional Verb “guò qù” “guò lái”

“guò lái” indicates movement in the direction of the speaker, or in one’s own direction. The meaning of “guò qù”, on the other hand, is the opposite of this. The corresponding expressions “kèlmèk” and “kètèk” are commonly used in Uyghur. For example:

Chinese	(18) dàn shì tā men hěn kuài dì fēi guò qù le. (bā jīn: “chūn”) But they flew over quickly. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	lekin kepterler nahajiti tez ufup ötup ketti .
Chinese	(19) dàn shì tā li kè yòu pū guò qù . (bā jīn: “chūn”) But she immediately pounced. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	lekin u jene etilip keldi .

Example (18) expresses the primary verb and the convergent verb “kètèk” together in the corresponding form: all-purpose subjunctive + “kètèk”. Example (19) expresses “guò qù” correspondingly as “kèlmèk”, which shows that “kèlmèk” and “kètèk” are interchangeable in certain contexts.

From the above examples, it can be seen that there are several forms of expression for compound directional verbs in Uyghur: firstly, compound directional verbs as predicates, which can be directly expressed by choosing the word opposite to its meaning. Secondly, compound directional verbs as complements, which can be expressed by combining the verb and the directional verb in the corresponding sentence in Uyghur. The forms of expression are: all-purpose subverb + directional verb, all-purpose subverb + auxiliary verb. Thirdly, when a compound directional verb is used as a complement, and the meaning of certain directional verbs is vague, only the main predicate verb can be expressed, and the directional verb can be left unexpressed, taking the omitted method of corresponding expression [9].

IV. EXPLORING THE CORRESPONDING EXPRESSIONS OF DIRECTIONAL VERBS IN UYGHUR IN TERMS OF GRAMMATICAL MEANING

The directional verb has a strong real meaning when used as a predicate, and there are words corresponding to its meaning in Uyghur, which can be expressed directly, and they have been analyzed in the previous two chapters, so we will not expand the analysis here. At the same time, directional verbs also have complex derivational meanings, and directional verbs are used after other verbs or adjectives, some of which do not indicate directional meanings, but only a derivational usage. Uyghur is mainly expressed by auxiliary verbs and syntactic devices. There are many derived meanings of directional verbs, so here are just a few examples to illustrate them.

A. Moods that Express Action

1) Indicating the beginning of an action, in Uyghur language mainly use auxiliary verbs and some grammatical means to correspond to the expression. For example:

Chinese	(20) wǒ mén yǐ jīng chàng qǐ lái le.
	We have sung it.
Uyghur	biz nay[ɑ ejti]qa baqliduq.
Chinese	(21) tā kū qǐ lái .
	He cried.
Uyghur	jırlap taflidi.

In Example (20), the main verb “chàng” is changed into a nominal verb with an additional imperative, which is later combined with the auxiliary verb “baqlimaq” to indicate the mood of the beginning of the action; in Example (21), the main form of the auxiliary verb “taqlimaq” is combined with the all-purpose subjunctive verb to indicate the beginning of the action.

2) Indicating the continuation of the action, in Uyghur language mainly use auxiliary verbs and tenses to correspond to the expression. For example:

Chinese	(22) shuō xià qù.
	Go on.
Uyghur	sözleweriñ.
Chinese	(23) tā de shēn tǐ zài yì tiān tiān huài xià qù.
	His body is deteriorating day by day.
Uyghur	uniñ salamatliki kyndin-kyngge jamanlaqmaqta.

In Example (22), “wèi” is added after the main verb to indicate the continuation of the action; in Example (23), the grammatical component of the nominal verb is appended after the main verb, and then the grammatical component of the present progressive tense is appended to correspond to the expression.

3) Indicating the completion or result of an action, the auxiliary verb and the grammatical position are mainly used in Uyghur to correspond to the expression

Chinese	(24) bǎ qíng kuàng jì lù xià lái.
	Record the situation.
Uyghur	ehwalni ytiriliweliñ.
Chinese	(25) tā xià lóu le.
	He went downstairs.
Uyghur	u binadin tyfti.

In Example (24), the main verb is combined with the auxiliary verb “almaq” to indicate the resultant tendency of the action to the subject; in Example (25), the subjunctive is combined with the tendential verb to indicate the end of the action.

4) Indicates repeated action

Chinese directional verbs can overlap, and the overlap indicates the meaning of non-stop back and forth and multiple repetitions. There are two types of overlap, the first is the direct overlap of pairs of directional verbs, and the other is the use of action verbs in conjunction with pairs of directional verbs. The Uyghur expression is: the overlapping form of the verb or “ujaq-bujaq” plus the main verb to express. For example:

Chinese	(26) shēng yì xīng lóng, gù kè xiào xiào lè lè, jìn jìn chū chū. (bā jīn: “chūn”)
	Business is booming, customers laugh, in and out. (Ba Jin: “spring”)
Uyghur	bazarlar awat idi, xeridarlar xujal - xuram kirip - tqiqip jiryjetti.

B. Indicate a Trait

1) Indicating that the action is sudden or unintentional, in Uyghur language, the expression form of “all-purpose subverb + auxiliary verb” is mainly used. For example:

Chinese	(27) tā zài wǒ qián miàn zǒu zhe, tū rán jīng jiào le qǐ lái.
	He walked in front of me and suddenly exclaimed.
Uyghur	u meniñ aldında ketiwetip tosattin warqirap taflidi.

In Example (27), the main verb “taqlimaq” is combined with the main verb “all-purpose subverb” to indicate the suddenness of the action.

2) Indicating that the action happens inadvertently, in Uyghur the expression form of “all-purpose subverb + auxiliary verb” is mainly used. For example:

Chinese	(28) kàn dào tā de mú yàng, bù yóu zì zhǔ dì xiào qǐ lái.
	Seeing his appearance, he laughed involuntarily.
Uyghur	uniñ turqini koryp kylyp saldim.

In Example (28), the expression “all-purpose subverb + auxiliary verb” is used, where the auxiliary verb “salmaq” is combined with the all-purpose subverb to indicate that the action takes place unintentionally.

3) Indicates meaningless repetition, with the color of dissatisfaction, in the Uyghur language, mainly with the expression form of “all-powerful subverb + auxiliary verb”. For example:

Chinese	(30) lǎo tài pó yòu luò suǒ qǐ lái.
	The old woman spoke again.
Uyghur	momaj jene kotuldap qaptu.

In Example (30), the expression “all-purpose subverb + auxiliary verb” is used, in which the auxiliary verb “qalmaq” is combined with the all-purpose subverb to express dissatisfaction with the action.

4) Indicating the degree of action, in Uyghur the expression form of “all-powerful subverb + auxiliary verb” is mainly used. For example:

Chinese	(31) tā jiǎo xiá dì xiào le qǐ lái.
	He smiled cunningly.
Uyghur	u haramzadilik bilen kylyp ketti.

In Example (31), the expression “all-purpose subverb + auxiliary verb” is used, where the auxiliary verb “ketmek” is combined with the all-purpose subverb to intensify the action referred to by the all-purpose subverb in terms of degree.

There are many derived meanings of directional verbs, and the corresponding expressions in Uyghur are mainly as follows: First, when the directional verb indicates the mood of expressing action, the Uyghur expressions are in the form of “grammatical position + directional verb” and “all-purpose subverb + auxiliary verb”. Secondly, when the directional

verb expresses the mood of a certain trait, the expression form of “all-powerful subverb + auxiliary verb” is mainly used in Uyghur. Thirdly, when the directional verb expresses the meaning of going back and forth constantly and repeatedly, the expression form in Uyghur is: the overlapping form of the verb “ujaq-bujaq” plus the main verb. The above expressions show the complex derivation of Chinese directional verbs.

VI. CONCLUSION

Through the analysis and discussion, it is found that although the corresponding expressions of directional verbs in Uyghur are flexible and varied, there are certain patterns in them. I have explained the corresponding expressions of directional verbs in Uyghur from simple directional verbs to compound directional verbs, from the grammatical meaning of directional verbs to the different positions of directional verbs and objects, and through collecting and analysing a large amount of corpus and carefully examining it in all aspects, I have concluded the following six patterns of corresponding expressions.

First, when a directional verb is used as a predicate, the corresponding word can be chosen directly to express its semantic equivalent.

Secondly, when a directional verb is used as a complement, the predicate verb and the directional verb can be expressed together in correspondence. The expressions are: “all-purpose adverb + directional verb”, “purpose adverb + directional verb” and “part-time adverb + directional verb”.

Thirdly, when directional verbs are used as complements and the meaning of certain directional verbs is vague, the corresponding expression form is: “grammatical position + main verb”, or only the main predicative verb is expressed accordingly and the directional verb is omitted.

Fourth, when the directional verb indicates the mood or a certain characteristic of the action, the Uyghur expressions are: “grammatical position + directional verb” and “universal subverb + auxiliary verb”.

Fifthly, when the verb of tendency expresses the meaning of continuously going back and forth and repeating many times, the Uyghur form of expression is: the overlapping

form of the verb or “ujaq-bujaq” plus the main verb.

Sixth, when the directional verb is used as a complement, no matter how the position of the object changes, there is only one corresponding expression of the directional verb in Uyghur, that is, both the main verb and the directional verb are expressed correspondingly after the object.

Corresponding expression is a kind of translation process which is flexible, diverse and complex, and it requires the translator to have a variety of disciplines such as social science, comparative linguistics and folklore culture. Due to my limited knowledge base, Uyghur language level, and less translation practice, there are certain deficiencies and oversights in this article, and my ability of expository discussion still needs to be improved. I hope this article can provide some reference for future research in this area [10].

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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