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THE CHARACTERISTICS OF EXPRESSION OF THE PAST PERFECT TENSE FORMED USING THE MORPHEME 了 LE IN CHINESE LANGUAGE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF NOVEL "AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD" OF UTKIR KHASHIMOV) TITLE

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Abstract

This scientific article analyzes the expression of the past tense formed by the morpheme 了 le in the Chinese language, and its specific features. In the novel "Affairs of the World" of writer Utkir Khoshimov examines the characteristics of expression of the past tense verb forms in sentences given by simple Uzbek speech through the morpheme 了 le in the Chinese language. **Keywords:** morpheme 了 le, Chinese language, past tense, modal verbs, auxiliary word, action verbs, state verbs, finite (resultative) verbs, non-finite (non-resultative) verbs, Uzbek language

Introduction

The meanings of the past tense in Chinese language are not expressed through morphological means, are mostly expressed by lexical and syntactic means. In this case, the auxiliary words as grammatical indicators, sequence of words and tone take an important place.

In Chinese, the past tense is represented by various word classes, it is principally expressed through time words such as 昨天 zuótiān "yesterday", 前天 qiántiān "the day before yesterday", 上个 shàng gè+time words/noun "previous time", 去年 qùnián "last year", 上次 shàng cì "last time" and others, joining the suffixes such as verb+了 le/过 guò, adjective+了 le/过 guò (in this case, the grammat-

ical features of the suffixes that make these two verb forms have their own characteristics, during our scientific analysis we will discuss about the own characteristics in detail), suffixes 来着 lái zhe (this suffix is not used in all dialects), stable syntagms such as 是 shì...的 de, 就 jiù ... 了 le, verb₁+了 le₁, ...就 jiù+verb₂+了 le₂, "一...+noun 也没 méi yǒu+verb+过 guò". In the scientific analysis below, we will consider the features of the past tense form made by the morpheme 了 le.

Materials and Methods

Several manuals "Modern Chinese Grammar" written by Chinese linguists provide information about adverbs and auxiliary words

from grammatical categories related to the tense category. For example, Zhu Qingming's "Analysis of Modern Practical Chinese Grammar" (朱庆明。现代汉语使用语法分析) published in Beijing in 2005, Cheng Mingan and Hao Wenhua's Practical Chinese (程明安, 郝文华。应用汉语) published in the reference book, tenses, words 了, 着, 过, tense prepositions, postpositions, etc. are shown. In addition, in Zhang Wei's book "Practical Types of Modern Chinese" (张卫国。现代汉语实用语型), published in Beijing in 1992, many constructions that actively participate in the expression of time in the Chinese language are listed.

It should be noted that Wang Li's "Modern Grammar of China" (王力。中国现代语法), although it was created in 1943, divides tenses into separate types and explains their modern and ancient forms with examples.; Similar to the concept of time in other languages, the Chinese 情貌- "state of action" is divided into seven types, namely 普通貌- simple state, 进行貌- the state of being in the process, 完成貌- the state of completion, The division into such 近过去貌- near past state, 开始貌- beginning state, 继续貌- duration state, 短时貌- short duration state also caused a wide coverage of the time category in Chinese.

Result and Discussion

In Chinese, the morpheme 了le has two different functions in the sentence: when it comes after a verb, it acts as a past tense suffix, and when it is used at the end of a sentence, it acts as a modal particle or an auxiliary word. So, when the suffix 了 which makes the form of past tense comes after the verb, it is used together with action verbs, state verbs, finite (resultative) verbs [1, 81–82], non-finite (non-resultative) verbs, it expresses various meanings such as the occurrence, beginning, completion, or duration of an action. For example:

那年冬天这位医生有一次帮助了我们

(Nà nián dōngtiān zhè wèi yīshēng yǒu yīcì bāngzhùle wǒmen) (Khashimov, U., ect. 2021).

In winter, that man (doctor) did us a favor once again (Khashimov, U. 2005).

In this sentence, are formed the definite past tense forms by combining the finite (resultative) verb 帮助 bāngzhù "to help" and the suffix 了 of the Chinese, in this case, it expresses the completion of the action.

In the process of expressing the definite past tense, adverbs of time 那年冬天 nà nián dōngtiān "in the winter of that year" played an important role as a lexical indicator.

Table 1.

The position of the morpheme 了 in the sentence		Meaning	Function	Example:
After a predicate verb, before an object	After a finite (resultative) verb	The completion of the action	As a suffix that makes tenses	他从书包里拿了本书, 读起来Tā cóng shūbāo lǐ nále běn shū, dú qǐ lái / He took a book out of the schoolbag and started reading
	After a non-finite (non-resultative) verb	It serves to express that the completed action lasted for a certain period of time		墙上挂了一个书包 Qiáng shàng guàle yīgè shūbāo / A schoolbag hangs on the wall
At the end of the sentence		The beginning of a new state	Particle	外面下雨了 Wàimiàn xià yǔle / It is raining outside

很可惜... 有一个人去世了...

Hěn kǎixí... Yǒuyī gèrén qùshìle... (Khashimov, U., ect. 2021).

It is pity that a poor man passed away... (Khashimov, U. 2005).

In the given sentence, the suffix 了 is added to the limited verb 去世 qùshì “to pass away” to express the past tense, and indicates the completion of the action.

The table which formed by Dan In (Den In, 2006) on semantics and its usage of the morpheme 了 clearly shows the position, meaning, and function of this morpheme in the sentence (Table 1):

As we mentioned above, the location of the morpheme 了 determines its meaning and function in the sentence. In Uzbek, it corresponds to the form of definite past tense with the suffix –di. However, it should be noted that various grammatical and lexical indicators also play an important role in the process of expressing in Chinese tense. For example:

... 但儿子结婚后就跟儿媳搬去了

... Dàn ér zǐ jiéhūn hòu jiù gēn er xī bān qùle (Khashimov U., ect. 2021)

... As soon as the son got married, he moved to the house of his wife (Khashimov, U. 2005).

In this sentence, the verbs 搬 bān and 去 qù are combined together to form a compound verb meaning “to move”. By adding the suffix 了 to the compound verb, the past perfect tense was made and with its help formed the definite past tense –di in Uzbek language. In making the form of past tense, 后 “after” expresses the meaning of time and serves as a grammatical indicator.

If two or more verbs are used in a sentence, then the past tense suffix 了 is used after the verb at the end of the sentence to express the past tense. For example:

妈妈让我用药水漱口, 没用, 给我喝杏汁也没有效果...最后我失声了

Māmā ràng wǒ yòngyào shuǐ shù kǒu, méi yòng, gěi wǒ hē xìng zhī yě méiyǒu xiàoguǒ... zuìhòu wǒ shīshēngle (Khashimov U., ect. 2021)

My mother tried to rinse my throat with alum, but it did not benefit me, then she boiled some, and made me drink the water of mincemeat, but it did not help me too... Finally, I lost my voice (Khashimov, U. 2005).

The given sentence contains three verbs such as 漱口 shù kǒu “rinse throat”, 喝 hē “drink” and 失声 shīshēng “lose voice”, 了 as past tense indicator is used after the limited verb 失声 shīshēng “lose voice” and indicates the completion of an action.

The suffix 了 le is mostly used with finite (resultative) verbs. As a result of being added to non-finite (non-resultative) verbs, apart from giving the meaning of a certain period of time to an action in the past tense, it can also indicate the completion of the action and the result of the action. For example:

那天晚上我就发烧, 咳嗽了

Nà tiān wǎnshàng wǒ jiù fāshāo, késòu le (Khashimov U., ect. 2021)

That evening, my temperature rose, I coughed hard for a long time (Khashimov U. 2005).

Although the verb “to cough” is made with the verb form –a, which expresses the present future tense, the sentence refers to the past tense in terms of content.

Therefore, the suffix 了 le expressing the past tense is used after the unlimited verb 咳嗽 késòu “to cough” at the end of the sentence, and expresses the duration of a certain period of the action in the past tense.

Conclusions

As a result of the analysis, we can note that: the past tense form of the morpheme 了 le is expressed by using the suffix 了 le after the verb and the particle 了 le at the end of the sentence; the position of morpheme 了 le in the sentence determines its meaning and function; the morpheme 了 le combines with limited verbs, non-limited verbs, verbs of state, adjectives, and give information about various meanings such as a certain action happened in the past tense, the completion of an action, the characteristic of the result due to an action or change; the Uzbek equivalent of the past tense verb form made by the morpheme 了 le is given through the definite past tense form –di; it can also be by using the stable grammatical constructions such as verb₁+了₁, ...就+verb₂+了₂ in compound sentences with subordinate clause involving the morpheme 了 le; some grammatical constructions such as 快/快要/要...了 kuài/kuài-yào/yào...le, 就要...了 jiù yào...le, verb₁+了 le₁, ...就 jiù+verb₂... and others involving the

morpheme 了le do not refer to the past, but to the present or the future.

As we have seen from the above scientific analyses, the scope of usage of the morpheme 了le is so wide that it can cause various dif-

ficulties in the process of its use, therefore, based on all its aspects and characteristics, it is suitable for the purpose to use it correctly in the process of speech.

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