



## Classification Of Sentences In Comparison Content With The Participation In Prefix 比 Bǐ In Chinese Language

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### ABSTRACT

In modern Chinese, there are many ways to express differences or similarities between things and events, situations and qualities, and also levels, to add they are mainly used to compare differences in high or low a situation. At the same time, it helps to make the speech stylistically brief and fluent. The words in the context of comparison are expressed in Chinese by the term 比较句 bǐjiào jù. If we look at the analysis of this word, 比较 bǐjiào compares 句 jù which gives meaning of the sentence. There is no equivalent of the words analogy in Chinese language, into Uzbek, all of which are called compression 比较句 bǐjiào jù.

In Chinese language there are many types of expressions of differences and similarities between things and events, states and qualities, and levels, and the prefix 比 bǐ is used to express the difference, high, or low of qualities and levels. It is mainly used to compare differences between two people, or two objects, and also two levels of situations. This article is devoted to the classification of sentences with the presence of the prefix 比 bǐ, the expression of sentences with the presence of the prefix 比 bǐ, the specific construction models of these constructions, the functions of the sentence.

### KEYWORDS

Compare, comparison, analogy, comparative degree, prefix, object of comparison, subject of comparison, construction.

## INTRODUCTION

In modern Chinese , sentences in the context of comparison are divided into two major groups:

1) comparative methods of expressing the difference in adjective and degree, high or low; 2) comparative methods of expressing the similarity of the level of an object, event and situation [4. 123].

According to the uzbek linguist G.A.Abdurahmanov's comments on comparative statements, we can divide such statements into two main groups:

- systems with clear comparative content;
- systems with simulation content [1, 233].

Based on the views of the uzbek linguist G.A.Abdurahmanov, russian linguist V.I Gorelov and Chinese linguist 刘月花 Liú Yuèhuā, we divide them into two large groups of comparative sentences in Chinese.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The first group is a group of constructions that have a perfect comparative, comparative content, representing the difference between adjective and degree, high or low, and in this group we include the following constructions with participation in:

- 比 bǐ; 一天比一天 yìtiān bǐ yìtiān, 一年比一年 yìnián bǐ yìnián, 一次比一次 yíci bǐ yíci ; 不如 bùrú, 不比 bùbǐ, 没有 meiyou; 越来越 yuèlái yuè

The second group is a group of constructions with analogous meanings, representing the equality of things, events and situations, and

in this group we include the following constructions with participation in:

- 跟 gēn.... 一样 yíyàng; 跟 gēn.... 相同 xiāngtóng; 跟 gēn.... 相似 xiāngsì; 跟 gēn.... 近似 jìnsì; 跟 gēn.... 类似 lèisì and their negatives verb constructions 有 yǒu.

We analyze the specific construction models of constructions with the participation in the prefix 比 bǐ and the functions in speech based on the opinion of the Chinese linguist 刘月花 Liú Yuèhuā. It is divided into 3 parts based on the functions of the sentence:

- 1) The classification of the sentence with the presence of the prefix 比 bǐ.
- 2) The issue of the shortening of the sentences with the presence of the prefix 比 bǐ.
- 3) In the sentence with prefix 比 bǐ it is devoted to the issues 更 gèng, 还 hái, 再 zài.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The prefix 比 bǐ is used to express between high and low in adjective and degree and is mainly used to compare the differences in the levels of two people, two objects, or two states. When the object of comparison is being compared with the prefix 比 bǐ, the predicate represents the result of the comparison. In this case based on the location, the object or situation being compared comes first, then the prefix 比 bǐ, then the object being compared, and then the result of the comparison. Semantically, in the main structure the adverbial modifier takes place

between the subject predicate and 比bi acts as adverbial modifier. When differences in adjective and degree is compared with prefix比bǐ, it is made as follows [6, 466].

The first construction looks like this:

[A (Subject) + 比 B (adverbial modifier) + predicate].

In this form in the function of the predicate, adjectives, verbs, adjective phrase, adverbs, possessives and adverbs can be used. For example:

1. 这座山比那座山高。

Zhè zuò shān bǐ nà zuò shān gāo.

This mountain is higher than that mountain.

In this sentence the prefix比bǐ with comparison meaning is used between two subjects, the adjective high 高gāo performs the function of the predicate and it is used at the end of the sentence.

2. 刘继武激动地说:

“爷爷,你比我更懂得枪的用处,你比我更喜欢这支枪”。

Liú Jìwǔ jīdòngdì shuō: “Yéye, nǐ bǐ wǒ gèng dǒngdé qiāngde yòngchù, nǐ bǐ wǒ gèng xǐhuan zhè zhī qiāng”。

Liu Jiwu said excitedly: “Grandpa, you know how to use a gun better than I do, and you love that gun more than me”。

3. 我父亲比我母亲身体好。

Wǒ fùqīn bǐ wǒ mǔqīn shēntǐ hǎo.

My father's health is better than my mother's.

In this sentence the prefix比bǐ with comparison meaning is used between two

subjects, the adjective “good” 好hǎo performs the function of the predicate and it is used at the end of the sentence.

Sometimes the adjective comes after verb, subject predicate phrases, the exact degree comes together with object expressing the quantity or adverbial modifier, and serves to express the difference. It is reflected in several cases.

- 1) The predicate is consists of the adjective. If after the adjective 一点儿yìdiǎnr, 一些yìxiē, 多了duōle, 得多déduō or quantity objects can be followed [7, 121]. For example:

1. 这座山比那座山高一些。

Zhè zuò shān bǐ nà zuò shān gāo yìxiē.

This mountain is a bit higher than that mountain.

In this sentence the prefix 比bǐ with comparison meaning is used between two subjects, the adjective 高gāo performs the function of the predicate and it is used at the end of the sentence quantity object is used.

2. 这棵树比那棵树粗一点儿。

Zhè kē shù bǐ nà kē shù cū yìdiǎnr.

This tree is a little thicker than that tree.

- 3.

虽然他比我只大一岁,可是什么事情我都听他的。

Suīrán tā bǐwǒ zhǐ dà yīsui, kěshì shénme shìqíng wǒ dōu tīng tāde.

Even though, he is only one year older than me, I listen to him in any situation.

4. 我比他得多,自然头发也比他白得多。

Wǒ bǐ tā dé duō, zì rán tóu fā yě bǐ tā bái dé duō.

I am older than her, of course my grey hair is more than hers.

5. 往后的日子比这好一百倍。

Wǎng hòu de rì zǐ bǐ zhè hǎo yī bǎi bèi.

The previous days were a hundred times better than they are now.

6. A: 这块布比那块布只长一公尺吗?

Zhè kuài bù bǐ nà kuài bù zhǐ cháng yī gōng cǐ ma?

This piece of material is one meter longer than that one.

B: 不, 长多了。

Bú, cháng duō le.

No, it is longer than that.

(2) The predicate 有 yǒu + is consists of the a passive noun. In this case the verb object phrase subordinates to subject, equals to the adjective and may bring such objects 多了 duō le, 得多 dé duō after them. But can not be used with the degree and quantity objects [3, 170]. For example:

1. 那位老中医比我们有经验得多, 而且下药十分谨慎。

Nà wèi lǎo zhōng yī bǐ wǒ men yǒu jīng yàn dé duō, ér qiě xià yào shí fēn jǐn shèn.

Although, that doctor is more experienced than us, he is very careful while prescribing medications.

2. 小王比他师傅有办法多了, 办事也很灵活。

Xiǎo wáng bǐ tā shī fu yǒu bàn fǎ duō le, bàn shì yě hěn lín huó.

Xiǎo wáng has a lot of methods compared to that coach, and she is very active when she works.

In the sentence 一点儿 yí diǎnr, 一些 yì xiē is usually used in front of the passive noun, acts as a conditional. For example:

1. 张老师的看法比他的有些道理。

Zhāng lǎo shī de kàn fǎ bǐ tā de yǒu xiē dào lǐ.

Zhang teacher's opinion is closer to the reality than his.

2. 他比他哥哥有点儿眼光。

Tā bǐ tā gē ge yǒu diǎnr yǎng guāng.

He is a bit clever than his brother.

(3) The predicate is abstract, thus consists of the abstract verb. Sometimes after the predicate objects such as 一点儿 yí diǎnr, 一些 yì xiē, 得多 dé duō can be followed [7, 340]. For example:

1. 他对这儿的状况比我了解得多。

Tā duì zhèr de qíng kuàng bǐ wǒ liǎo jiě dé duō.

He understands the situation better than I do.

2. 姐妹两个都喜欢跳舞, 姐姐比妹妹更喜欢一些。

Jiě mèi liǎng gè dōu xǐ huan tiào wǔ, jiě jie bǐ mèi mei gèng xǐ huan yì xiē.

Both sisters love to dance, and elder sister loves it more than her younger one.

(4) When the verb is used as the predicate, the conditionals 早 zǎo, 晚 wǎn, 先 xiān, 后 hòu, 难 nán, 好 hǎo are used before it. After the verb the objects expressing activities are added. For example:

- 1.我家什么人也没有,就我老杆一个,  
再苦也比你的好对付。

Wǒ jiā shénme rén yě méiyǒu,jiù wǒ lǎogǎn  
yí gè, zài kǔ yě bǐ nǐ de hǎo duì fu.

There is no one in our house, only myself is  
solitary, and I am more resilient than you  
when I am in pain.

- 2.虽然老纪已比我先认出了对方,  
她紧抿着的嘴角有些颤动。

Suī rán lǎo jì yǐ bǐ wǒ xiān rèn chū le duì fāng,tā  
jǐn mǐn zhe de zuǐ jiǎo yǒu xiē chàn dòng.

Even though, Laoji knew her interlocutor  
better than me, the corner her tightly closed  
mouth was trembling.

The adverbs coming together with verbs ,  
serves only to make meanings. It can bring  
一点儿 yí diǎnr, 一些 yì xiē, 多了 duō le,  
得多 dé duō after themselves. Also, it is also  
possible to come with definite quantity  
degree difference or complement.

For example:

1. 这些汉字比那些汉子难写一些。

Zhè xiē hàn zì bǐ nà xiē hàn zì nán xiě yì xiē.

These hieroglyphs are a little harder to write  
than those hieroglyphs.

- 2.他今天比我早来十分钟。

Tā jīn tiān bǐ wǒ zǎo lái shí fēn zhōng.

Today he came 10 minutes earlier than me.

- 4.小刘比我们多吃了很多南瓜粥。

Xiǎo liú bǐ wǒ men duō chī le hěnduō nán guā  
zhōu.

Xiao Liu ate more pumpkin porridge than I did.

(5) If the predicate consists of the verb, after  
that the word belonging to adverb is used.  
Furthermore, after the adverb the followings  
一点儿 yí diǎnr, 一些 yì xiē, 多了 duō le,  
得多 dé duō may come together. For example:

1. 他比我睡得晚一点儿。

Tā bǐ wǒ shuì dé wǎn yì diǎnr.

He sleeps later than me.

2. 他睡得比我晚得多。

Tā shuì dé bǐ wǒ wǎn dé duō.

He sleeps a bit later than me.

3. 弟弟看书比我看的快多了。

Dì dì kàn shū bǐ wǒ kàn de kuài duō le.

My brother reads faster than I do.

In a way to express this kind of comparison  
the prefix “比.....” can be used before the verb  
(1-example); can be used after the verb (2-  
example). If the verb comes along with object,  
can also be placed before the repeated verb.  
Also, after the adjective that comes as a  
conditional complement, the words related to  
the quantity that represent a clear difference  
can not be used. For example:  
他比我睡得晚半个小时 Tā bǐ wǒ shuì dé wǎn  
bàn gè xiǎo shí can not be said.

(6) The predicate is consists of “modal verb +  
verb”. Usually in such combinations modal  
verbs 能 néng, 会 huì are used. There also be  
semantically flexible 一些 yì xiē, 多了 duō le  
complements may be used. For example:

1. 妹妹比姐姐能吃苦。

Mèi mei bǐ jiě jie néng chī kǔ.

The younger sister is more resilient than her  
elder sister.

2. 他比我会说话多了。

Tā bǐwǒ huì shuōhuà duōle.

She can talk more than I can.

3.

我们俩都不大会写诗,老张比我们能写一些。

Wǒmen liǎng dōubú dàhuì xiěshī, Lǎozhāng bǐ wǒmen néng xiě yìxiē.

Neither of us can write a good poetry, Lao Jang can write better than us.

It is important to note to unite that phrases of these types of verbs凝结很紧ningjie henjin is very close, usually represents the general meaning of a word. Modal verbs do not change their position, and no words or phrases can be added to the verb that comes after them. In other comparisons modal verbs are used before 比bǐ [8,180]. For example, in such 她能比你来得早吗? Tā néng bǐ nǐ láidé zǎo ma? sentences, the modal verb applies to all subsequent words.

One more modal verb can be used before 比bǐ in comparative sentences relating to hereto group. For example, 妹妹会姐姐能吃苦的mèimei huì jiějie néng chī kǔde; 她应该比我会说话tā yīnggāi bǐ wǒhuì shuōhuà?

Here modal verbs 会huì and 应该yīnggāi are used in the same way as 能néng in the above sentence.

(7) When the predicate is consists of verbs meaning increase, decrease, rise, drop, the word group belonging to the number which come after these verbs acts as the noun phrase complement. For example:

1. 今年这个村粮食亩产比几年前增加了二百多公斤。

Jīnnián zhège cūn liángshí mǔchǎn bǐ jǐ niánqián zēngjiǎle èrbǎi duō gōngjīn.

This year the field of the village growing the wheat has expanded by 300 hectare compared to the last year.

2. 我的体重比上个月减轻了,而且减轻了很多。

Wǒde tǐzhòng bǐ shàng gèyuè jiǎnqīng le, érqǐe jiǎnqīng le hěnduō.

I have lost a weight compared last month, I lost much more weight.

In the second sentence the noun 很多hěnduō should be considered as a characteristic phrase. Because the number which is represented means a lot [9, 102].

The second structure looks like this:

[Subject+ A 比B+(状语)+ predicate)

In such expressions, it is always used to express the difference between the different objects in the same object or time. For example:

1. 他现在比以前进步多了。

Tā xiànzài bǐ yǐqián jìnbù duō le.

He is more improved than before.

2. 这孩子在幼儿园比在家表现好。

Zhè háizi zài yòuéryuán bǐ zàijiā biǎoxiàn hǎo.

This child behaves better at home than in kindergarten.

3. 你的发音这次比上次好多了。



Nǐde fāyīn zhècì bǐ shàngcì hǎo duō le

Your pronunciation is much better this time than before.

While making up sentences when we use 一年比一年 yìnián bǐ yìnián “year to year”, 一天比一天 yìtiān bǐ yìtiān “day to day” expressions, they come as the complement in the sentence, indicates that the degree difference is slowly changing.

**For example:**

1. 他身体一天比一天好了。

Tā shēntǐ yìtiān bǐ yìtiān hǎole .

His health is getting better day by day.

2. 发行数量一年比一年增加。

Fā xíng shùliàng yìnián bǐ yìnián zēngjiā.

The distribution is increasing year by year.

3. 他考试的成绩一次比一次好。

Tā kǎoshì de chéngjì yíqí bǐ yíqí hǎo .

His exam results are getting better and better.

In Chinese if the ages of two people are compared, the age is expressed with 岁 suì, not 年 nián. For example, “I am two years older than you, he is one year younger than you” is translated in Chinese as following [10, 68]:

我比你大两岁,他比你小一岁。

Wǒ bǐ nǐ dà liǎng suì, tā bǐ nǐ xiǎo yí suì.

It can't be translated as following.

However, when expressing the age difference elder and younger the predicate is expressed with 大 dà, 小 xiǎo verbs. For example:

1. 我比你大。她比你小。

Wǒ bǐ nǐ dà. Tā bǐ nǐ xiǎo.

I am older than you. He is younger than you.

(我二十岁一,你二十岁,她十九岁;等等)

(I am 21 years old, you are 20, he is 19 and etc.)

2. 他比他弟弟大得多,弟弟比他小得多。

Tā bǐ tā dìdì dà dé duō, dìdì bǐ tā xiǎo dé duō.

(他二十岁,他弟弟十二岁)

(He is 20 years old, his brother is 12 years old.)

姐姐比哥哥大一点儿,哥哥比姐姐小一点儿。

Jiě jie bǐ gēge dà yí diǎn ér, gēge bǐ jiějie xiǎo yí diǎn ér.

My sister is a bit bigger than my brother, my brother is a bit smaller than my sister.

(姐姐二十二岁,哥哥二十岁)

(His sister is 22 years old and brother is 20 and etc.)

In the example above we have grammatically classified the constructions that represent the comparative degree with the help of the prefix 比 bǐ. Now we look at the other grammatical features.

The abbreviation of some parts of the 比 bǐ sentences

Usually the words before and after the prefix 比 bǐ have the same properties and structure. If there is a similarity between the words before or after the prefix 比 bǐ one can be omitted (usually the part after 比 bǐ is omitted). A change in a word as a result of a drop of a word does not affect its meaning. Abbreviations like these help keep the

sentence simple and fluent. There are several ways to do this, which we will discuss below.

1. The declension of the main word (中心语 zhōngxīn yǔ sentence core. In the sentence, the main meaning is the word, and the sentence revolves around the same word.). If the noun A and B, “which came before and after the 比 bǐ prepositions, is in the form of the pronoun identifier+的+ the main word is in the form of the noun suffix”, if the central parts are also the same, then in most cases the compound element that comes after 比 bǐ, that is, the main word “B” can fall. Just enough to keep the 的 de from attaching with the handle [7, 350]. For example:

1. 小英的布娃娃比他的(布娃娃)好看

Xiǎo Yīng de bùwáwa bǐ tāde(bù wá wa)hǎokàn.

Xiao Ying's fabric toy is more beautiful than his fabric toy.

2. 老虎的爪子比耗子的(爪子)大。

Láo hǔ de zhuǎ zi bǐ hào zi de(zhuǎ zi) dà.

A real silk dress is more expensive than her dacron (from her dacron shirt).

3. 真丝的衬衫比他的确良的(衬衫)贵。

Zhēnsī de chènshān bǐ tādíquè liángde (chènshān)guì.

The tiger's paws are bigger than the rat's.

的 de cannot be omitted in these statements. If 的 de is omitted, the translation will change [7, 208]. For example:

小英的布娃娃比他好看。

1. Xiǎo yīng de bù wá wa bǐ tā hǎo kàn.

Xiao Ying's fabric toy is more beautiful than that.

2. 老虎的爪子比耗子大。

Láo hǔ de zhuǎ zi bǐ hào zi dà.

The tiger's paws are larger than those of a rat.

3. 真丝的衬衫比的确良贵。

Zhēnsī de chènshān bǐ díquè liángguì.

A real silk shirt is more expensive than a dacron.

Because the appearance of Xiao Ying's soft toy is comparable to that of “him”; The size of a “tiger's claw” and a “mouse's” body can be compared, and the price of a “real silk shirt” and a “dacron” can be compared. This means that if the horse falls after the 比 bǐ prefixes in the comparative sentence, the drop of 的 de when the rhyme comes with the determiner cannot be omitted, either because the meaning of the sentence has changed [8, 199].

The abbreviation method cannot be used when the defining keyword refers to kinship. For example:

1. 这些孩子的父母都比你们的父母年轻。

Zhèxiē háizi de fùmǔ dōu bǐ nǐmen de fùmǔ niánqīng.

The parents of these children are all younger than your parents.

2. 你的弟弟比我的弟弟淘气。

Nǐ de dìdi bǐ wǒ de dìdi táoqì.

Your brother is smarter than me.

3. 他们的领导比我们的领导能体谅不清。

Tāmende língdǎo bǐwǒ mende língdǎo néng tǐliàng bùqīng.



Their leader is more nationalistic than our leader.

2. The omission of the main word and the auxiliary word 的. Such statements, in turn, are subject to certain grammatical rules, and we can observe several types of them. They are:

1) If A and B are involved in such sentences, then B cannot have a definite article, which means that in addition to the main word, the auxiliary word may also be omitted [9]. That doesn't change the meaning. For example:

1. 他的字比我(的)(字)潦草。

Tā de zì bǐ wǒ (de)(zì)liáo cǎo.

Her hieroglyph is more beautiful than mine.

2. 王先生的行李比你(的)(行李)多。

Wáng xiānshēng de xínglǐ bǐ nǐ(de) (xínglǐ) duō.

Janob Vanning jamadoni senikidan ko'p.

Mr. Van's suitcase is bigger than yours.

2) When A, B are used to compare time sequences or different spaces, 的 de can usually be omitted. It is enough to keep the identifier of time and space [4, 1986]. For example:

1. 今年他的收成比去年(的)(收成)好多了。

Jīnnián tā de shōucheng bǐ qùnián de shōucheng hǎoduō le.

This year's harvest is much higher than last year's.

2. 老李这个月的收入比上个月(的)(收入)少。

Lǎolǐ zhègè yuè de shōurù bǐ shànggè yuè de shōurù shǎo.

Lao Li's income this month is less than the previous month.

3. 我们家北京的亲戚比天津的亲戚多。

Wǒmen jiā Běijīng de qīnqi bǐ Tiānjīn de qīnqi duō.

We have more relatives in Beijing than in Tianjin.

3) If the key words of A and B are a person or thing and an event, it is better to omit it together with 的 de. For example:

1. 南方的夏天比北方(的夏天)热。

Nánfāng de xiàtiān bǐ běifāng (de xiàtiān) rè.

Summer in the south is warmer than in the north.

2. 十年前的我要比现在(的我)更糊涂。

Shínián qián de wǒ yào bǐ xiànzài (de wǒ) gèng hútu.

Ten years ago I was more confused than I am now.

3. Fall of the detector. In the equestrian phrase A and B, if the determiner is the same and the keyword is different, then the determiner in the part following the 11 preceding auxiliaries may be omitted [6. 201]. For example:

1. 我看他的法语说的比英语流利。

Wǒ kàn tā de fáyǔ shuō de bǐ yīngyǔ liúlì.

I think he speaks French more fluently than English.

2. 他的小说比诗歌写得好。

Tāde xiǎoshuō bǐ shīgē xiědé hǎo.

His stories are better written than his poems.

4. The omission of a similar part between the determiner and the keyword. If the descriptive and key words are the same in A and B 2 noun phrases, then we can abbreviate the preceding or following similar parts of prefix 比bǐ [10, 96]. For example:

1.

你的口头表达能力比(你的)笔头(表达能力)好。  
。

Nǐde kǒutóu biǎodá nénglì bǐ(nǐ de ) bǐtóu( biǎo dá néng lì ) hǎo.

Your speech is better than your ability to express it in writing.

2.

我们学英语的时间比(我们)学法语(的时间)长。  
。

Wǒmen xué yīngyǔ de shíjiān bǐ ( wǒ men ) xué fáyǔ ( de shí jiān ) cháng.

We spend more time learning English than we do learning French.

3. 他们(前进的脚步)比我们前进的脚步快。

Tāmen (qiánjìn de jiǎobù) bǐ wǒmen qiánjìn de jiǎobùkuài.

We are faster than them.

5. The possessive-cut has in simple sentences or the cut off is dropped. If there is a simple sentence consisting of a cut with components A and B, and the cuts in the possessive participles are the same, we can shorten the components before or after 比bǐ. If the owners of the cut-offs are the same, then we can reduce it to only after 比 bǐ [7, 210]. For example:

1. 他睡觉比我(睡觉)早。

Tā shuìjiào bǐ wǒ ( shuì jiào ) zǎo.

He goes to bed earlier than me.

2. 我(吃饭)比他吃饭香。

Wǒ ( chīfàn ) bǐ tā chīfàn xiāng.

Her food is delicious from my meal.

3. 我学汉语比(我)学日语快。

Wǒ xué hànǚ bǐ (wǒ) xué rìyǔ kuài.

Learning Chinese is faster than learning Japanese.

4. 我住在北京比(我)住在广州好。

Wǒ zhù zài Běijīng bǐ (wǒ) zhù zài Guǎngzhōu hǎo.

I live better in Beijing than Guang Joo.

Sentences 1-2 in these examples can be changed as follows: 他比我睡觉早 tā bǐ wǒ shuì jiào zǎo, 我吃饭比他先 wǒ chī fàn bǐ tā xiāng. Sentences 3-4 cannot be changed. That is, 学汉语比我学日语快 xué hànǚ bǐ wǒ xué rìyǔ kuài, 住在北京比我住在广州好 zhù zài Běijīng bǐ( wǒ )zhù zài cannot be said. Abbreviations cannot be used if both the possessive and the participle are in the same word and the participle is not the same. For example:

你吃盐比他吃米多。

Nǐ chī yán bǐ tā chī mǐ duō.

You eat more salt than you eat rice.

6. When “A 比B” occurs, the front part A of the 比bǐ front auxiliaries falls. The words “A 比B” compare the state of the same event at different times and in different places. Part A can be abbreviated if the preceding part of

比bǐ prefixes means 现在 (now), 当时 (then),  
在这里 (here). For example:

1.

微风起来,吹动她的短发,确乎比去年白得多了。  
(现在)

Wēi fēng qǐ lái, chuī dòng tā de duǎn fā, què hū bǐ  
qù nián bái dé duō le. (xiànzài)

The wind was blowing and her short hair was  
fluttering, and it was really much whiter than  
last year. (now)

2. 我的身体比前好多了。(现在)

Wǒ de shēn tǐ bǐ qián hǎo duō le. (xiànzài)

I am much healthier than before. (now)

3. 今天我们比第次谈得多。

Jīn tiān wǒ men bǐ dì cì tán dé duō.

We talked more today than we did the first  
time.

4. 这几个孩子都比在那里听话。(在这儿)

Zhè jǐ gè hái zǐ dōu bǐ zài nà lǐ tīng huà. (zài zhèr  
)

These guys are smarter than they were there.  
(here)

7. If both A and B are simple verbs or  
adjectives, the word will not fall. If both parts  
A and B are all verb conjunctions or adjective  
conjunctions and consist of the same  
components, then they are not abbreviated in  
most cases [7, 432]. For example:

1. 长一点比短一点好。

Cháng yì diǎn bǐ duǎn yì diǎn hǎo.

A little length is better than a little short.

2. 有文化比没有文化好。

Yǒu wén huà bǐ méi yǒu wén huà hǎo.

The presence of culture is better than the  
absence of culture.

In the case of the above example, or when the  
situation in the language is understandable.  
We can also drop the component before the  
比 bǐ prefixes [14, 214].

The peculiarities of 更gèng, 还hái, 再zài  
adverbs

In comparative meaning sentences the  
adverbs such as 更gèng, 还hái, 再zài are used  
before compared predicate, it serves to  
express the degree of A which is one step  
higher. For example:

1. 那里的情况他比我更了解一些。

Nà lǐ de qíng kuàng tā bǐ wǒ gèng liáo jiě yì xiē.

He knows the situation there better than me

2. 他的话比你的更有说服力。

Tā de huà bǐ nǐ de gèng yǒu shuō fú lì.

His words are more convincing than yours.

3. 他比你更会安排时间。

Tā bǐ nǐ gèng huì ān pái shí jiān.

His Chinese is better than yours. We can see  
from above examples that one syllable-  
adjective 更gèng, 还hái, 再zài can be used  
before verb and phrasal verbs. The verb may  
be used in front of word combination (有+  
object, modal verb+verb form) (2, 3), also  
after the adjective or verbs 一点儿yì diǎnr,  
一些yì xiē.

If the adjective comes after the verb 多了 duōle or if there is a quantity object then before it , usually the degree expression adverbs 更 gèng, 还 hái, 再 zài are not used. For example:

1.

今年来华留学生的数目比去年增加了两倍多。  
。

Jīnnián lái huá liú xué shēng de shù mù bǐ qù nián zēng jiā le liang bèi duō.

The number of international students has doubled this year compared to last year.

2. 一个小时他比我多看了两页书。

Yí gè xiǎo shí tā bǐ wǒ duō kàn le liǎng yè shū.

He read two more pages than I did.

Below we will see the differences of using adverbs in comparative sentences (with the presence of 比 bǐ) 更 gèng, 还 hái, 再 zài.

“A 比 bǐ B 更 gèng...” figure B has a define degree, but A represents one step higher than this degree but there is no any specific emotional color in the whole sentence.

“A 比 bǐ B 还 hái...” figure B indicates that it is sufficient , thus to the extent that it satisfies the speaker ( it may be unsatisfactory) also, in the form of “A 比 bǐ B 还 hái...” has a feature to show the degree higher than “A 比 bǐ B 更 gèng...” form.

“A 比 B 再 zài...” form is usually used in hypotheses, hypothetic sentences, interrogative and negative sentences [13, 324]. We will observe their difference in the following examples:

1.

这种帽子好,那种帽子比这种更好。(表示程度)

Zhè zhǒng mào zi hǎo, nà zhǒng mào zi bǐ zhè zhǒng gèng hǎo. (biǎo shì chéng dù)

2. 我觉得这种帽子够好了,可是那种帽子比这种还好。

(强调程度,有感情色彩)

Wǒ jué dé zhè zhǒng mào zi gòu hǎo le, kě shì nà zhǒng mào zi bǐ zhè zhǒng hái hǎo. (qiáng diào chéng dù, yǒu gǎn qíng sè cǎi)

3. 那种帽子比这种帽子再好,我也不买。(假设)

Nà zhǒng mào zi bǐ zhè zhǒng mào zi zài hǎo, wǒ yě bù mǎi. (jiǎ shè)

4. 那种帽子不会比这种再好了。(未成事实)

Nà zhǒng mào zi bú huì bǐ zhè zhǒng zài hǎo le. (wèi chéng shì shí)

5. 还有比这种帽子再好的吗?(疑问)

Háiyǒu bǐ zhè zhǒng mào zi zài hǎo de ma? (yí wèn)

6. 没有这种再好的了。(否定)

Méi yǒu zhè zhǒng zài hǎo de le. (fǒu dìng).

更 gèng, 还 hái, 再 zài adverbs usually come before the predicate of comparison, thus after 比 bǐ, and it is observed that adverbs as 更 gèng and 再 zài can be used before 比 bǐ.

## CONCLUSION

The results of the article analysis led to the following conclusions:

- Comparative statements are used to identify similarities or differences between two or more objects, as well as to express the high, low, or equal degrees of comparison between them. Such expressions serve to enhance the meaning and color of the speech, making the speaker's speech clear, concise, and understandable to the listener.
- The purpose of comparing a particular event, phenomenon, sign, or feature is to identify the differences between them, or to contrast them, to show that they are incompatible. Such expressions are present in almost all languages of the world, but their structure, the laws of formation are characterized by certain specific aspects in each language.
- In modern Chinese, comparisons are used to compare how high or low the differences between words, things and events, situations and qualities, and levels are. Helps to make the speech stylistically concise and fluent. In the Uzbek language, the expression of the comparative base is mainly two types: the comparative base is expressed by a word in the adjective category, the comparative base is expressed by a word in the verb category, while the Chinese comparative base is represented not only by an adjective, a verb, but also a noun. The account is also represented by words.
- In modern Chinese, comparative sentences are divided into two major groups. The first group is the comparison methods that represent the difference in quality and level, high or low. The second group is the methods of comparison, which represent the similarity of the levels

of things, events and situations. The first group, which is clearly comparative, context of comparison constructions with participation in : the prefix 比 bǐ, 不如, 不比, 没有, 越来越. The second group which has the analogue meaning with participation in : the prefix 跟 gēn and verbs (跟.... 一样,跟.... 相同; 跟.... 相似; 跟....近似; 跟....类似) 有.

- The prefix 比 is used to denote the difference, high or low, between qualities and levels, and is mainly used to compare the difference between the levels of two people, two objects, or two states. In such sentences it is not possible to use degree adverbs like 很, 非常, 极. If there is a big difference then can be expressed in “比...得多” yoki “比...多了” forms. But these two constructions cannot be used together. Degree and quantity complements cannot be used in the same sentence. In this case, object degree is dropped, the adjective makes up conditional, and is used before the verb.
- If 更, 还, 再 degree adverbs come before predicate in the sentences with the prefix 比, it means that the degree of A became one more step higher. These degree adjectives have their own characteristics: the form “A 比 B 更....” that B has the define degree, and A is one step higher than this degree. There is no emotional color in such words. “A 比 B 还....” the form B represents the degree to which the speaker is satisfied (it can be also unsatisfied), also, “A 比 B 还....” forms have a higher degree of reinforcement than “A 比 B 更....” forms. “A 比 B 再....” forms are usually used in hypotheses, hypothetic sentences, negative and interrogative sentences.

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