



时量补语 (SHÍ LIÀNG BŪYŪ) –THE USE OF TIME WORDS IN CHINESE

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Abstract

In this article, 补语(bǔyǔ), which is often used in the Chinese language and adds additional meaning to the sentence, belongs to the group of grammatical units called 时量补语 (Shí liàng bǔyǔ), i.e. complements in Uzbek and English. That is, the use of the time complement is indicated. The rules for the use of tenses are explained in a broad and simple way for Uzbeks learning Chinese and for representatives of other languages.

Keywords: 时量补语 (Shí liàng bǔyǔ) tense, grammatical form, complement, adjective, verb, possessive, pronoun, proper noun, 离合动词.

Introduction

Complements, which are considered one of the main parts of Chinese grammar, are used in sentences to clarify and complete the result, level, direction, possibility, state, amount, and purpose of an action. There are several groups of complementizers in Chinese, and one of the complementizers that belongs to this group is 时量补语 (Shí liàng bǔyǔ). 时量补语(Shí liàng bǔyǔ), i.e. time complement, are words that express the period of time to complete the duration of the action after the verb.

他学了三年英语。

昨天晚上你又看了一个小时电视！

我一共打了二十分钟电话。

LITERATURE REVIEW

A time complement is formed by using a time period word after the verb to increase the duration of the action. If the verb has a complement, that complement must usually be placed after the complement of time; if the complement is a pronoun (eg "you, me, he") or a proper noun (eg "Xiao Li, Master Wang", etc.), the tense complement must be placed before it. In Chinese, there are verbs that express non-stationary action. For example, complements such as "来, 去, 到" are also used before the tense complement. When 离合动词, i.e. compound verbs made of verb and noun, are used together with 时量补语 in a



sentence, the time after the second word or hieroglyph of 离合动词 consisting of 2 or more words we use the complement.

1. 动词+补语+宾语 (名词)

These are examples of the most common and standard forms of time complements:

这是最常见最标准的时量补语的表现形式。

他学了三年英语。

昨天晚上你又看了一个小时电视!

我一共打了二十分钟电话。

今天我们讨论了一个下午实习计划。

我们只聊了半个小时。

你才休息了三天。

他连续睡了十几个小时。

我刚才在体育馆锻炼了二十分钟。

2. 动词+宾语 (代·称词语) +补语

Pronouns are closely related to proper nouns and exclamatory complements and verbs, and are not separated at all in terms of grammatical features. Therefore, the tense must come after the object.

她等了 you 一个小时。

我喊了他半天。

你找我几天了?

咱们等小王一会儿, 好吗?

我们在楼下等了张老师半天。

3. 动词+ (去/来/到) +宾语+补语

When some continuous motion verbs in Chinese have complements and tenses, the complements must follow the verbs. A complement of time measure specifies the time from when an action happened or finished to now.

我来北京三个月了。

他去上海八天了。

他们已经到中国两年了。

山下先生回国一年多了。

4. 动词+ (离合式) +补语

When Chinese verbs and nouns are used together with a tense, some verbs must be complete, undivided, while others can be separated. In general, if there is an action that can



continue, it can be used without separation, the words "毕业, 结婚" and other words that express static actions cannot be used separately.

我只跟她见了半个小时面。

你才睡了一个小时觉。

昨天我又游了两个小时泳。

咱们出去散一会儿步吧。

你们怎么又聊了一晚上天？

他毕业三年半了。

他们都结婚好几年了。

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, 补语(bǔyǔ) i.e. complements are used a lot in the Chinese language, and therefore knowing the grammatical rules and concepts of complements is considered important for Chinese language learners. The complement of time 时量补语 (Shí liàng bǔyǔ) is one of the most important of this group of complements. It should be explained in simple and colloquial language, and of course illustrated by examples, so that it can be sufficiently understood by students and Chinese language learners. Complements of possibility indicate the possibility of an action or situation. They correspond to prepositions, independent, simple and compound words, sometimes adverbs, but when used as a complement of possibility, the translation is directly related to It depends on the translation of the word. When translated into Uzbek, it is often used as an auxiliary word.

When learning a language, you need to pay attention to every little detail, and in this place, complements, namely the complement of result, are of great importance. Chinese language learners are required to study complements carefully.

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