

Usage and Chinese Translation of Uyghur Auxiliary Verb “Çiq-”*

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Abstract—Uyghur “çiq” is a kind of auxiliary verb, which attaches to the coverb and loses its lexical meaning completely or partly, expressing the aspect or modal meaning. Uyghur auxiliaries are a kind of auxiliary verbs, which completely or partially lose their lexical meaning and attach to the coverb to express the aspect or modal meaning. They are only a kind of auxiliary verbs; but when they are combined with coverbs, they are the carriers of the whole morpheme change. In Uyghur, auxiliary verbs play an important role in enriching language, as it can make the expression of thoughts and feelings more delicate and improve communication efficiency. In addition, it can make the language succinct and lively and enable the thoughts and feelings to be expressed accurately and appropriately. The auxiliary verb “çiq” belongs to the auxiliary verb of diversity, which has a high research value.

Keywords—Uyghur; çiq-; auxiliary verbs; Chinese translation

I. INTRODUCTION

Uyghur and Chinese are two different language families. Uyghur auxiliary verbs have no specific expression in Chinese. As a second language learner, it is often difficult to master the use of Uyghur auxiliary verbs, or even they avoid use of auxiliary verbs. However, as an important part of Uyghur, it is very important for Uyghur learners to use it to convey feelings and meanings. Uyghur auxiliary verbs play an important role in the whole language. Many Uyghur grammar books have done research on them. However, in the field of translation, there are few studies on the translation of Uyghur auxiliary verbs. Therefore, it has an important practical significance for the study of the Uyghur auxiliary verb “çiq”.

II. RELEVANT RESEARCHES ON UYGUR AUXILIARY VERBS

Uyghur auxiliary verbs have rich functions. Although they are only a kind of auxiliary verbs, when they are combined with co-verbs, they are the carriers of the whole morpheme change. Therefore, the understanding of Uyghur auxiliary verbs is relatively unified. The main research results are as follows:

A. Study on the Meaning of Uyghur Auxiliary Verbs

Experts and scholars have a relatively unified understanding of the meaning of auxiliary verbs that they are a kind of auxiliary verbs, which completely or partially lose their lexical meaning and are attached to co-verbs to express aspect or modal meaning, such as in Bian Yufu's "Auxiliary Verbs in Modern Uyghur Language" (1985) and Hamit Tömür's "Modern Uyghur Grammar" (1987).¹

B. Study on the Grammatical Meaning of Uyghur Auxiliary Verbs

Experts and scholars have a unified understanding of the grammatical meaning of auxiliary verbs. They think that Uyghur auxiliary verbs represent the grammatical category of verb aspect, for example, in Litip Tohti's "Modern Uyghur Reference Grammar" (2012). Although some grammar books do not classify the grammatical meaning of auxiliary verbs into the grammatical category of verb aspect, they also think that auxiliary verbs have grammatical meanings such as sudden occurrence, intensification of degree and continuation of time when describing coverbs, for example, in "Uyghur Grammar" (1998), compiled by Yi Kunxiu and Gao Shijie.²

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¹ Li Xiaofang. Usage of Uyghur Auxiliary Verb "ket-" and its Chinese Translation. Xinjiang Normal University, 2017.

² Li Xiaofang. Usage of Uyghur Auxiliary Verb "ket-" and its Chinese Translation. Xinjiang Normal University, 2017.

C. The Scope of Uyghur Auxiliary Verbs

The main disagreement about the division of the scope of Uyghur auxiliary verbs lies in "idi, iken, imiş". Some scholars have their own views on the division of some auxiliary verbs. Some take the words "idi, iken, imiş" as the static word, such as in "Modern Uyghur" (1987) by Hamit Tömür. Some include "idi, iken, imiş" in the scope of copula, for example in Liu Rong's "Synchronized Contrastive Grammar between Chinese and Uyghur" (1991), Yi Kunxiu and Gao Shijie's "Uyghur Grammar" (1998). Some regard "idi, iken, imiş" as modal particles, for instance in "Modern Uyghur Reference Grammar" (2012), edited by Litip Tohti. Some classify "idi, iken, imiş" as incomplete verbs ("Basic Uyghur Language", compiled by Xinjiang University). Even "idi, iken, imiş" are classified into in the scope of auxiliary verbs, and "ket, baq, tur, qal, bol" are placed in a secondary position. They are also referred to as "auxiliary verbs" or "used as the meaning of auxiliary verbs" (Imin Tursun's "Basic Uyghur" and "Uyghur Grammar" (Uyghur Version), published by Xinjiang People's Publishing House.³

D. Research on the Uyghur Auxiliary Verb "Çiq"

The usage classification of the auxiliary verb "çiq" in Uyghur language is consistent, but there are some differences. Some scholars divide the usage of auxiliary verb "çiq" into three categories. When it is combined with omnipotent coverbs, it forms reinforcement; when combined with omnipotent coverbs, it indicates that the action moves in a centrifugal direction; when combined with the negative form of coverbs, it indicates the continuation of the action in a negative state, for example, in "Modern Uyghur Language Course", compiled by Fang Xiaohua. Some scholars divide the usage of auxiliary verb "çiq" into the six categories, collocation with tendency verbs, collocation with state verbs, collocation with intransitive verbs, collocation with subject-uncontrollable verbs, collocation with some subjectivity verbs and collocation with negative verbs, for example, in "Modern Uyghur Language" (1987), compiled by Hamit Tömür, and "Uyghur Grammar" (1998), compiled by Yi Kunxiu and Gao Shijie.

E. Study on the Chinese Translation of Uyghur Auxiliary Verbs

There are few studies on the Chinese translation of Uyghur auxiliary verbs. The author only finds two articles that have mentioned it, Bian Yufu's "Discussion on Auxiliary Verbs in Modern Uyghur Language", concluding that Uyghur auxiliary verbs can be expressed in Chinese by complements or adverbials, and Liu Min's "Synchronized Comparative Grammar between Chinese and Uyghur". In the article, Liu doesn't directly mention that Chinese adverbials should be translated into the form of "P + auxiliary verbs" when they are translated into Uyghur, but he listed a lot of "P + auxiliary verb" sentences, from which it can be seen that some of the

sentences in Uyghur should be translated into adverbials in Chinese.⁴

III. USAGE OF UYGHUR AUXILIARY VERB "ÇIQ"

Uyghur auxiliary verbs basically represent various states in the course of action, which can be divided into several types, such as progressive, complete, start, reinforced and trail. Some auxiliary verbs of each type are often different from the main verbs in terms of their combination ability and emotional color, so as to form their respective use characteristics. The following is the summary of their respective uses.

Based on the mainstream classification of auxiliary verb "çiq" in Uyghur grammar, this paper takes "Ah, Driver! Ah, Girl!", a famous Uyghur novel, as the corpus to discuss the usage and Chinese translation of auxiliary verb "çiq" in Uyghur.

Auxiliary verb "çiq" indicates:

1) Do the action from beginning to end for the relevant things.⁵

For example, the old man had a look at every child. "بوۋاي ھەر بىر بالغا بىردىن قاراپ چىقتى"

2) Subject or object comes out with the completion of action.⁶

For example, some representatives are elected to attend the meeting.

Later, the driver picked up his tools and came out from under the car.

Her face turned red and swollen.

In this sentence, the original meaning is retained in the part of "çiq".

Auxiliary verbs lose part or all of their lexical meanings when they appear in sentences, so it attention should be paid to distinguishing whether they are independent verbs or auxiliary verbs in sentences, to distinguishing the degree of grammaticalization of auxiliary verbs, and to figuring out the meaning when auxiliary verbs are combined with coverbs in order to use Uyghur auxiliary verbs clearly and accurately.⁷

IV. CHINESE TRANSLATION OF UYGHUR AUXILIARY VERB "ÇIQ"

In translation of the sentences containing auxiliary verb "çiq", the auxiliary verb "çiq" cannot be ignored because of incomplete grasp of the meaning of the auxiliary verb "çiq" in conjunction with the P-type coverb before it. If the auxiliary verb "çiq" is not translated, the sentence is still complete and

³ Li Xiaofang. Usage of Uyghur Auxiliary Verb "ket-" and its Chinese Translation. Xinjiang Normal University, 2017.

⁴ Li Xiaofang. Usage of Uyghur Auxiliary Verb "ket-" and its Chinese Translation. Xinjiang Normal University, 2017.

⁵ Uyghur Auxiliary Verbs and Their Usage. Yu Xiyao's Northern Literature, No. 02, 2018.

⁶ Uyghur Auxiliary Verbs and Their Usage. Yu Xiyao's Northern Literature, No. 02, 2018.

⁷ Uyghur Auxiliary Verbs and Their Usage. Yu Xiyao's Northern Literature, No. 02, 2018.

established. But it cannot fully show the original intention the author wants to express, and make the translation lose its literary color. It cannot bring pleasant reading experience to the target readers, or even mislead the target readers. Therefore, it is very important to master and translate the auxiliary verb "q̇q" correctly. This section will show the Chinese translation of the Uyghur auxiliary verb "q̇q" and the consequences of ignoring the translation of the auxiliary verb "q̇q".

V. CONCLUSION

Uyghur auxiliary verbs are usually followed by onomatopoeia to express the main lexical meanings of verbs, such as the sound of leaves and wind. In practice, onomatopoeia is often used as verbs and adverbs in part of speech. It is also found that onomatopoeia is used as nouns.

The research on Uyghur auxiliary verbs has been summarized in almost every grammar book. Each research on the noumenon of auxiliary verb "q̇q" has its good points. However, there are few studies on the expression of Uyghur auxiliary verbs in Chinese. The author only finds it in Bian Yufu's "Discussion on Auxiliary Verbs in Modern Uyghur Language". But it is not analyzed in detail to translate the auxiliary verb "q̇q" in a specific sentence in the article. Therefore, the paper is carried out for the analysis of the auxiliary verb "q̇q" in "Ah, Driver! Ah, Girl!" and its Chinese translation, and through which it can provide reference for the relevant translation of Uyghur auxiliary verbs.

These conclusions have summed up and supplemented the previous theories of auxiliary verbs, and provide a reference for future teaching and language research. Therefore, this paper is designed to help the puzzled Han students who are learning Uyghur, and can use auxiliary verbs accurately in real life, so as to lay a more solid foundation for learning Uyghur well.⁸

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⁸ Uyghur Auxiliary Verbs and Their Usage. Yu Xiyao's Northern Literature, No. 02, 2018.