A Comparative Study of Textual Functions in Chinese and Uygur Parentheses

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Abstract. Parenthesis is an additional element independent of the core sentence structure, which is a very common linguistic phenomenon in Uyghur and Chinese. It not only has various forms, rich semantics, but also has important communicative functions. They make the discourse vivid, rich, fluent, with a strong appeal. We should attach importance to it in language research and practice. Based on this point, this paper reveals the similarities and differences in the textual functions of Chinese and Uygur parentheses through a comparative study. Generally speaking, parentheses are widely used in Chinese and Uyghur languages. No matter in classification, features or functions, parentheses in the two languages are more common than individual, with almost no differences.

Keywords: Chinese · Uighurs · Parenthesis · Textual function

1   Introduction

As a special ingredient, parenthesis is widely used in spoken language and written language, it has attracted attention from scholars at home and abroad. Foreign research is compared to parenthetical research, mainly involving syntax, semantic, pragmatic and rhythm, and domestic research on parenthesis is relatively lag. Domestic research is mainly focused on definition, classification, semantic, pragmatic, rhetoric, rhetoric. However, most of these studies have appeared in general publications. Core journals and universal papers are relatively less literature involved in this, and there are fewer comparative studies in Victoria. Zhuang Shuping and Liu Jun analyzed Chinese from the perspective of semantics in Chinese Inserture and his expression in Victoria Laws in grammar systems [5]. Zhang Yuping and Li Jie's "Outstanding Uyghur Inserting ingredients" re-understand and classify Victoria's parenthesis ingredients from the perspective of language use function, and make briefly compare with Chinese [4].

The study of Chinese Language Community has initiated the "Mashiwentong" written by Mr. Ma Jianzhong in 1898. It imitates the grammatical framework, theories and methods of the Indo-European language family, and establishes the grammatical system of Chinese accordingly. It broke the three-point world of writing, phonology and exegesis, and made the traditional language and writing take a solid first step towards modern linguistics. It has had a huge impact in Chinese academic circles. Regarding the

research on the ontology of the modern Chinese interjection, most of the early scholars started from the syntactic structure, thinking that the interjection is not any component of the sentence, it is independent of the sentence, and is not related to any component in the sentence in structure. As people pay more and more attention to the relationship between grammar, pragmatics and semantics, linguistics has a new understanding of interjection. It is believed that in addition to subject, predicate, object, complement, attributive, and adverbial, there are also interjections in sentence components. And the parenthesis is an organic part of the sentence. Although this component does not affect the sentence structure, it is very important to express the meaning of the expression. At this time, the research on interjection broke through the category of syntactic structure, and began to develop to the level of pragmatics and semantics. At this time, the research on interjection broke through the category of syntactic structure, and began to develop to the level of pragmatics and semantics.

2   Definition

The parenthesis is directly viewed from the literal analysis, which is added to a sentence to change the parenthesis ingredients of the composition of the original sentence. Huang Bo Rong, Liao Xudong proposed in the book "Modern Chinese": Parenthesis is one of the independence, does not do syntax ingredients, does not have structural relationships in other words before and after the sentence, but "independent of syntax ingredients" Element. [3].

In Wang Li's "Modern Chinese Grammar", he believes: "Injection grammar is to insert some superfluous words in addition to unnecessary language."; "Interjections may seem like a burden, but the listener (or reader) doesn't find it annoying." The clever use of these two "seems" has aroused people's thinking. This description seems redundant, but in fact conveys a certain attitude of the speaker. Mr. Fan Xiao proposed a new view in his work "three flat grammar". He believes that the parenthesis is the organic component in the sentence, the parenthesis is associated with other components in the sentence, which is attached or inserted Plus on the core language, form a insert structure, but the parenthesis structure is not a syntax structure, but a parallelism structure. To the proposal of Mr. Fan Xiao, a new gate was opened for the study of parenthesis [2].

In the study of Uyghur, although the research results are less, they also have learned and summarized them. Professor Gao Liqin, in the "Uygur Society Structure Analysis", Professor Cheng Shiliang in "Modern Uyghur S speaks", Professor Chen Shiming and Professor Rezac, in "Uyghur Practical Grammar", have attributed the interpolation language as an independent component. The parenthesis is returned to independent ingredients [1]. The book "Uyghur Practical Syntax" pointed out: Those who do not have structural relationships with other ingredients in the sentence, do not act as any sentence component, only give the entire sentence with a certain meaningful color word, phrase or sentence Parenthesis of Uighur.

3 Classification

Regarding the classification of parenthesis, Wang Li, Huang Bo Rong, Hu Yushu, Ye Nanofa, Zhang Zhongxing, Xing Hongbing and other language have already made a classification, and everyone's opinions are different, but they also agree with each other. Xing Hongbing passed the study of "modern Chinese the phylogenesis of the parenthesis system" in the corpus system is analyzed, and the 17th class is divided.

(1) Represents a source of message or quote to illustrate an parenthesis language of a problem: "It is said", "I heard", "according to the reason" etc.;

(2) Indicates that there is no anticipation to the results: "Who is", "Who knows", "Who thinks" etc.;

(3) Represents the parenthesis of the euphemism: "Not I said you", "don't tell", etc.;

(4) Emphasis on the true parenthesis of the content: "Honestly", "To the truth", etc.;

(5) Expressing the parenthesis language that is not suspicious or obvious: "Tone words", "common words", etc.;

(6) means that this is the case parenthesis: "It goes without saying", "no words", etc.;

(7) Expressing the interpretation and supplementary parenthesis: "In other words", "means";

(8) Inserting the interpolation or explain the instructions: "For example,", "ie", etc.;

(9) Expressing suddenly understanding or suddenly thinking of an parenthesis language: "It turns out", "this", etc.;

(10) Indicates the estimated result or parenthesis: "Look", "look", etc.;

(11) Combining the other party, I hope that the other party will accept the parenthesis of their own point of view: "Analyze the words", "flatter", etc.;

(12) Parenthesis of euphemistic affirmation or judgment: "Yes", "can" etc.;

(13) Summary or summary class parenthesis: "In turn", "a sentence";

(14) Indicates that the consent of the consent of the other party's opinion: "Take a step", "If you say", etc.;

(15) Represents the parenthesis of the usual situation: "Generally speaking," "Generally speaking", etc.;

(16) Expressing the parenthesis of affirmation and emphasis on the class: "There is no doubt," "Don't say", etc.;

(17) Indications to other (transfer topics, mention, comparative, degree, assumption, exclusion, very fast, scolding, promulgot, etc.), "In addition to this", "relatively", "said Return" and so on.

Although the parenthesis writings of Uyghur have so much writings, there are many linguists to study more thoroughly. Combined with the classification of the two books, "Uygur Practical Grammar" edited by Chen Shiming and Rehack and the "Modern Uyghur language grammar" edited by Cheng Shiliang, there are several of the classification of Uighur parenthesis. [1].

(1) Indications indicating the speculation or estimation of meaning: hetʃbolʁidl, kim boldidu, kimdu;

(2) Expressing an parenthesis of affirmation or emphasizing meaning: toxra, ɛlwɛttɛ, dɛrwɛqɛ;

(3) Representation summary, summarization, or parenthesis language: demɛk, ʃundaq qilip, iʃqilip;

(4) Indications to the source of the message or source: aŋliʃimtʃɛ, hɛwɛr qiliʃtʃɛ;

(5) Express annotation, example, supplement parenthesis: mɛsilɛn, bunŋdin sirt, jɛni;

(6) Refers to reminding, causing the parenthesis language of others: mana, qaraŋ;

(7) Indicates the speaker's evaluation or view of something: halas, bhtikɛ qariʃ.

In the above classification, Chinese classification is more meticulous, and the relative summary in Uighur is some, but it can be found in each other's classification. Therefore, Uighur language is basically the same as the classification of Chinese parenthesis, but there is a difference in classification thickness.

4 Feature

4.1 Diversity of Structural Units

The parenthesis in the Chinese-dimensional language, the number, the complex structure, and the combination is diverse. Depending on the requirements of the speaker, it can be a word, which can be a phrase or a sentence. For example:

1) bɛlkim, bu jɛrdɛ baʃqimu sir bardu.
      Always have other mystery here?

2) omumɛ ejtqanda mɛn uniŋʁi iʃnimɛn.
      Summary, I believe in him.

3) mana qiraŋlar, adɛmniŋ ømri qisqa bolidu.
      You look, life is short.

In the above example sentence, Example 1 "bɛlkim" is a word, Example 2 "omumɛ ejtqanda" is a phrase, Example 3 "mana qiraŋlar" is a sentence. This also illustrates the structure of the Uighur parenthesis, whether it is word or phrase, and sentences can act as parenthesis ingredients.

4.2 Free Flexibility in Position

The Uyghur Parenthesis is a special independent component in position and Chinese, and the location is relatively flexible. Uyghur interjections can be used at the beginning of a sentence, in the middle of a sentence, or at the end of a sentence. Most parenthesis can be adjusted in the position in the sentence, and does not change the meaning of the sentence. However, there is also a small part of the parenthesis because it is unable to move at the particularity of the sentence. Thus, it is very good to insert the Uyghur parenthesis, which is similar to Chinese, and its position is free and flexible in the sentence. For example:

4) u ixtimal kilɛlɛjdu.
       He may come.
5) demɛk,mɛn texila sodigɛrʤiliktɛ xam ikɛnnen.
       In short, I am a newbie in business.
6) bu pɛqɛt meniŋ saŋʁa tʃaqtʃiqim xalas.
       This is just a joke I have given you.

In the above example sentences, in Example 5 the parenthesis "demɛk" appears at the beginning of the sentence, in Example 4 the parenthesis "ixtimal" appears in the sentence, and in Example 6 the parenthesis "xalas" appears at the end of the sentence. This well reflects that Uyghur inserts are similar to Chinese, and their positions are relatively free and flexible in sentences.

4.3 Functional Richness

The parenthesis is used as a special independent component, and its particularity is manifested as a certain significance. Insert speaking can represent affirmation, uncertain, information source, emphasis, etc. For example:

7) ɛlwɛttɛ,siz barsiŋizla, ular bizgɛ beridu.
       Of course, only you go, they will give us.
8) aŋliʃimʤ uniŋ kesili saqijptu.
       I heard that she was cured.
9) bɛxtkɛ jariʃa, ketip qalʁ aikɛnmɛn.
       Fortunately, I am gone.

In the above example, "ɛlwɛttɛ" in Example 7 indicates "emphasis"; "aŋliʃimʤ" in Example 8 indicates "speculation, estimation"; "bɛxtkɛ jariʃa" in Example 9 indicates the view of the speaker's evaluation of the things.

4.4 Punctuation Ancillary

Chinese parenthesis is separated by commas, some use the broken number, some use brackets, and there is any symbolic representation. Most of the parenthesis of the Uyghur is separated by a comma, but sometimes there will be special circumstances that are broken. For example:

10) waj esit!
         Why! It's a pity!
11) hɛj jurtdaʃlar, -dedi u beʃini tik tutup warqirap.
         "Hey! The folks!" He shouted his head.

In the above example sentence, Example 10 did not have any punctuation symbols; Example 11 was separated by the parenthesis.

5   Discourse Function

Discourse function usually refers to a series of continuous utterances or sentences as a whole of language. Interjections have the function of combining discourses. In a discourse, the interjection has the function of linking the previous and the next. This is mainly reflected in the use of parentheses to introduce subsequent paragraphs, which can make the discourse expression logical and natural without being far-fetched or abrupt. The function of discourse is mainly reflected in the following two aspects.

5.1   Connect Function

An article is connected to each other by a large number of sentences, while a complete sentence is composed of one word. The smoothness of the sentence and the smoothness of the article are often dependent on the words, the combination of sentences and sentences, and the connection is appropriate. The most prominent discourse function of parenthesis is its connection function. There is a variety of logical relationships between them, and the discourse is completely conconded by some logical connection means. This logic sense connection means mainly includes list of logic meaning of listing and order, increment, and quotation, equivalence, transition, and summary, turning, and comparison, and source basis. Inserting language is a means of important means in logical links, which is the same in Uighur and Chinese. The logical connection features that the parenthesis papers are mainly:

5.1.1   Acting as a Concatenation and Transition Linking Ties

Such as Uighur: qisqis, omumɛn qilip, demɛk, ʃundaq qilip; Chinese: In short, in general, it is said that. For example:

(1)   qisqis, siz bilɛn bizni kytyp turʁan iʃlar nafiajiti køp.

In short, there are many things to wait for you to do.

(2)   bir eʁiz gɛp, mɛn u adɛxor kona ʤɛmijɛttin ʤaq tojdum.

In a word, I hate the old society that eat people.

(3)   ʃundaq qilip, u bu iʃniŋ ʤɛrjnini otʃuq søzlɛp.

So, he frankly led the cause of this matter.
The "qisqis, bir eʁiz gɛp" in Examples 1, 2 summarizes the previous content, and the "ʃundaq qilip" in Example 3 acts as a transition process has a role.

5.1.2   Acting as a List of Enumerations and Sequential Connectors

Such as Uighur: aldi bilɛn…andin kejn, bir intʃi…ikkintʃi…yintʃi; Chinese: First… Second, the first… second… third, one… two….For example:

(4) birintʃi ofitserlar bilɛn ɛskɛrlɛrniŋ birliki, ikkintʃi, armijɛ bilɛn xɛlqniŋ birliki, yintʃi, dyʃmɛn armijisini partʃilas.

The first is that the officers and men are consistent, the second is the uniforms of military and civilians, and the third is to solve the enemy.

(5) ʃjɑzi ujolʁ zadila maŋmidi, birintʃidin, u øzini tiriʃtʃan adɛm ɦisapiliʁ atʃqa pulni sotun xɛqqɛ xɛɖ͡ʐep bɛrsɛ nolmajtti, ikkintʃidin pulni nekiriʁila xɛɖ͡ʐlɛjdiʁan ɛxmɛqlɛr(bɛziliri arln on sɛkiz-on toqquzjaʃ)tɛrɛtxanilarda baʃlirini tamʁa tirɛp turupmu sijɛlmɛjwatqanliʁini kozi bilɛn korgɛn idi.

Xiangzi is always refused to follow, one of his people who are stronger, can't spend money on the maids; two, he can see those who spend money - some only 189 years old - in the toilet The head is still unsatched with the wall.

(6) lekin, birnɛntʃidin, ʁatʃ-ʁutʃla putturuwetiʃni xalajti, ikkintʃidin, iɛnɛ, ʃundaq ɛplik birɛr xeridarʁa uɖ͡ʐrap qalidiʁanliqiʁa iʃɛnmɛjtti.

However, first he is willing to finish it, the second he doesn't believe it can be so clever and then meet a buyer.

"birintʃi, ikkintʃi" in Examples 4, 6 is a front-rear connection between the ideological content, and "birintʃidin…ikkintʃidin" in Example 5 lists the characteristics of Xiangzi. Parenthesiss here have important connection.

5.1.3   Connecting the Examples and Semantic Focus

Such as Uighur: mɛsilɛn, Bolupmu, Xususɛn; Chinese: For example, especially, especially. For example:

(7) burun u xɛqtin, bolupmu qeri-aɖ͡ʐz, mejiplardin xeridlr taliʃidiʁan bolsa, ular tɛŋ kelɛjttimu?

Once, he never grabbed someone else's trading, especially for those old weak soldiers; with his body, with his car, to fight with them, can there be their partner?

(8) kɛlgɛn mexmanlarniŋ tʃaqirʁanʁa ɖ͡ʐawap qajturmajdiʁanliriu bolidu, mɛsilɛn ala-jluq, adɛttɛ ɛŋ juqiri baʃiliqlar bilɛn tøwɛn tɛbiqidiki kitʃik xizmɛttʃilɛr ɖ͡ʐawap qajturidiʁanlirimu bar, mɛsilɛn, orni wɛ kirimi oxʃaʃ bolʁan xizmɛttʃilɛr < bar tawiqim-jan tawiqim > qilidu. Bndaq borlʁnda < bir qetim mexmanʁa tʃaqiriʃ bilɛn bir nɛtʃtʃɛ qetim mexmanʁa barʁili bolidu.

There are a few guests to eat, such as the highest boss and low-level small staff; there are several colleagues, such as status and income, such as a meal, can harvest a few meals.

(9) ejtiʃlarʁ a qariʁ andimu kyn tallaʃtimu diqqɛt qiliʃqa tegiʃlik iʃ bar ikɛn, ɦ ɛptiniŋ 1-, 2-, 3-kynliri toj qiliʃqa bab jaxʃi kynlɛr ikɛn, ɦ ɛptiniŋ 4-, 5-, 6- kynliriniŋ biridin biri natʃar ikɛn.

It is said that the days are also very particular, Monday, two years of marriage, especially Wednesday; four or five or one day, the result is what they pick is Wednesday.

"bolupmu" in Example 7, in particular, emphasized the "old weak sickness" in the poststone, "bolupmu" in Example 9 highlights the importance of the Star Period, in Example 8, "mɛsilɛn", examples of the examples, will be shown below.

5.1.4   Playing as a Semantic Supplement and Incremental Connection Link

Uyghur is: buniŋdin baʃqa, uniŋ ystigɛ, ɦ ɛtta; Chinese: In addition, more importantly. For example:

(10) buniŋdin sirt, nuɦ it wɛ nilim ʤɛɦ ɛttiki ozgitʃiliklɛr typɛjldin, jɛnɛ bir qisim riʃitʃilar ajrim gunaɦ boluwalʁ n.

In addition, a part of the car is also faulty due to the specific environment and knowledge.

(11) uniŋ ystigɛ, uniŋ saʁ lam texi uni bɛxtsizlik <ʤan ɦ ɛlqumi> ʁ a kelip qalʁ an tɛqdirdimu ʤɛzmɛn amal tapalajdiʁ anliqiʁ a tʃoŋ zijan tartip kɛtmɛjdiʁ anliqiʁ a iʃendurɛtti.

Besides, his body makes him believe that even if he is unfortunate to rush to "some", he must have a way, not to eat a big loss.

(12) uniŋ ystigɛ, bu iʃ tarqilip ketip, lju begimniŋ quliʁ iʁ a jrtip qalsitʃu?

Besides, if this is noisy, I know by Liu Si?

"buniŋdin sirt" in Example 10, "uniŋ ystigɛ" in Examples 11, 12 is to add further description on the basis of the original discourse.

5.1.5   Connecting the Link Between Semantics Equivalent and Change

Uyghur is: jɛni, rastni ejtqanda, rastini ejtsa; in Chinese: That is, that is, honest, saying, really. For example:

(13) rast gɛpni ejtsam, uni bundaq qilar dɛp ojlimiwidim.

To be honest, I didn't think he would do it.

(14) rastini ejtsam jigit, ottoz jilniŋ aldida bolʁ an bolsa, bular utʃ tʃoŋ jambuʁ a jarajtti.

Seriously, the young man, go back for 30 years, this value three big treasures.

Parenthesis in the above example "rastini ejtsam" is truth, saying, expressing the words of the speaker.

5.1.6   Acting as a Source of Connection or Estimation

Uyghur is: xɛwɛr qiliʃtʃɛ, aŋliʃtʃɛ, mɛlumatqa qariʁanda; Chinese: Phase II, I heard that For example:

(15)   ejtiʃlarʁa qariʁanda, uniŋ tʃoŋ xotuni bilɛn on ikki balisi bawdiŋ ʃɛfiridɛ turidikɛ, bɛzidɛ tot-bɛʃ ajlap uniŋ bir tijinimu kormɛjdikɛn.

It is said that his original wife lives in Baoding with twelve children, sometimes I can't get a small money in four or five months.

(16)   xɛqlɛrniŋ dejiʃitʃɛ, ɦazir ʤɛnubij ʃinʤaniŋdimu uønyr jol jasiliwetptu, rastmu?

I heard that Nanjiang is repairing the railway, is it true?

(17)   mɛlumatqa qariʁanda, bu jil jeza igilikidin mol ɦosul eliniotu.

According to reports, this year agriculture has gone harvest.
In the above example, "ejtiʃlarʁa qariʁanda" in Example 15, "xɛqlɛrniŋ dejiʃitʃɛ" speaker statement is an uncertainty, "mɛlumatqa qariʁanda" in Example 17 indicates that the information is It has an accuracy from news or newspapers.

5.1.7   Acting as a Turning and Contrast Connection Link

Such as Uighurs: ɛksiʤɛ, nisbɛtɛn ejtqanda, bolmisa; Chinese: On the contrary, it is precisely. For example:

(18)   u xapa boluʃ ujaqta tursun, ɛksiʤɛ kytyp kɛtti.

He not only did not get angry, but laughed.

(19)   ɛksiʤɛ, u pytynlɛj baʃqitʃɛ idi.

In contrast, he is exactly another one.
Sentence 18 "ɛksiʤɛ" but laughed, stressed that he is open-minded people, for example, 19 "ɛksiʤɛ" changed the subject, emphatic instructions that way he had expected not before people.

5.2   Pause Function

This kind of parenthesis has no specific meaning in the sentence, only playing its role in the sentence, is used to indicate that the speaker is paused when sending the words, which can be the need for an organizational statement, which can be a need for ventilation, It

can also be a need for semantic expression, which is generally more in the sentence. For example:

(20)   buni bir demaŋ, nɛk ʧirajliqkɛn.

Don't say, she grows very beautiful.

(21)   esiŋizdɛ barmuʔbir ʧaʁ larda mɛn muʃu mɛktɛptɛ oquʁ anidim.

Do you remember? I have read the book at this school.

(22)   u nemɛ desɛn bolarʔiʃ bɛkla ʧataq boldiʁ u! pytyn xizmɛtdaʃlar oʁ riliqʧɛ aŋ lawatqandur, dɛp ojlidi, -meniŋ baʃqa …lajiqim bar idi.

How to say? Worse! Maybe colleagues are over – "I have another - there is a person.
In the above example sentence, don't say, don't you remember, how to say "there is no practical meaning in the sentence. It is a short pause that the speaker sometimes appears in order to attract the other party or during the conversation.

6   Conclusion

In this paper, Chinese and Uighur interpolation are briefly compared from the aspects of classification, characteristics, functions, etc. Inserting words are very popular in Chinese and Uighurs. Not only is a variety of form, rich in semantics, but also important communication functions. They make the discourse vivid, rich, smooth, with strong appeal. We should pay attention to language research and practice. Generally speaking, parentheses are widely used in Chinese and Uyghur languages. No matter in classification, features or functions, parentheses in the two languages are more common than individual, with almost no differences. This paper studies in the preliminary exploration stage, and there are still many places in the text. In the future, the author will continue to work hard to study more in-depth research.

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