

Chinese Existential Sentences and Their Uighur Translation Studies

Yongliang Zhao
Chinese Language Institute
Xinjiang University
Urumqi, China 830046

Abstract—Existential sentences are very distinctive sentences in Chinese. Existential sentences are often used for the portrayal of portraits, the description of scenes, the introduction of the environment, etc. This is a very common sentence in Chinese. There is no such sentence in Uyghur. Correct understanding of the existing sentences in Chinese, and positive indeed translated into Uighur is a problem that translators must pay attention to and solve, so the correspondence between Chinese existential sentences in Uyghur expression research is particularly important.

Keywords—*existential sentences; translation; Uighur; research*

I. INTRODUCTION

The present sentence is a very distinctive sentence in Chinese. From the content, the existing sentence is the existence, appearance, disappearance, and change of the sentence; from the structural point of view, the basic structure of the existing sentence is: the word or time word + verb + noun; from the pragmatic point of view, the present sentence is mainly description, which is used to describe the scene, to illustrate the building, to portray the portrait. The existential sentences in Chinese are commonly used in novels, dramas, prose, and poetry. Therefore, we can say that the existential sentence is a special and commonly used sentence pattern in Chinese. There is no existing sentence in Uyghur. How to correctly understand and translate the present sentence in Chinese is a difficult and important work.

II. THE USE OF EXISTING SENTENCES IN CHINESE

In terms of pragmatics, the existing sentences are mostly used for the description of scenes, the portrayal of portraits, the introduction and description of the environment and buildings, and can also provide clues to the development of the story, so there are far more existing sentences in the literary style. Existential sentences used in transactional styles, scientific and technical styles, and political styles. The existential sentences in drama, prose, and poetry are more than the existential sentences in the novel. "The Book of Songs", "The Romance of the Three Kingdoms", "Dream of Red Mansions" and other ancient literary masterpieces and modern, many modern works, you can find many existing sentences. Such as:

(1) The mountain has a pivot and there is a ripple. ("Book of Songs · Tang Feng")

قاردا ياغاچ ئاق قاپلار، تاغنى قاردا ياغاچ تى كىملىك
ئۇ سىر ئوي ماندا

(2) A flash of people flashed behind the mountain. (Luo Guanzhong, The Romance of the Three Kingdoms)

چۇقان - سۈرەن لە شەكەر تۈپ بەر ئاردا سىددىن تاغ كەلدى
چى قىدىپ كۆتەرگەندە

(3) On the left wall, the old paintings attached to the New Year's Eve are already broken. (Cao Wei, "Thunderstorm")

ئالدىدا چاغاندا ئىككى تەمغا تەرىپى تىكى ئوڭ كەت كەندى
رەسىمىنىڭ بۇ بولۇپ، چاچلانغان رەسىم كونا چاچلايدىغان
چى قىدىپ ئۆتۈمەنكى

It can be seen that the existential sentences in Chinese are a very common sentence pattern, especially in the literary and artistic styles. As a very distinctive sentence in modern Chinese, the existing sentence occupies a considerable proportion in Chinese sentences.

III. THE SEMANTIC TYPE OF THE EXISTING SENTENCE AND ITS TRANSLATION IN UYGHUR

Existential sentences can be divided into existential sentences and implicit sentences. An existent sentence is a sentence that indicates what person or thing exists. This semantic requirement requires that the verb in the existing sentence should be continuous and not an instant response. We can divide the existential sentences into five types:

- The verb is followed by the existence sentence of "over"

(4) A picture was hung on the wall. ئىلگىرى تەمغا
بەسلىغان رەسىم پەرىچە بەر

- The verb is followed by the existence sentence of "着"

(5) The address is written on the envelope. تۇراتتى
يەزىدى قىلىق ئادرەس كۆنۈپ رتقا

- The existence sentence with "yes" as a verb

(6) Under the lamp is a wrinkled face. چىراق كۆرۈندى
يۈزى باسقان ورۇق ئۇندىڭ يوردىدا

(36) The words in the premises are translated into nouns, as adverbials, predicate verbs are translated into predicates, and objects are translated into objects; the time words in (37) are translated into time adverbs, adverbials, predicate verbs translated into predicates, and objects translated into subjects.

- Translation of the implied sentence indicating damage

(38) A hole has been broken in the clothes. How to fix it?
قانداق ئەمدى قالدۇق، تېشىدە لىپ يېرى بەرگە يېمەندىڭ
يېمەنمەنمۇ؟

(39) Worse, the gums are stained with chewing gum.
قاپ تۇچاپ لى شىپ سېغىز بەرگە شىتەندىمەنغا تازىمۇ

The words in the place of (38) are translated into subjects, the predicate verbs are translated into predicates, and the objects are ignored after translation; (39) the words of the premises are translated into nouns, as adverbials, predicate verbs are translated into predicates, and objects are translated into subjects.

The translation of the present-sentence sentences in Chinese into Uyghur language has undergone great changes. There is no fixed format for translation. When translating, you should consider Uyghur expression habits, language environment, economic principles of language, etc., and use appropriate translation techniques flexibly, and do not stick to the original sentence patterns and expressions.

V. CONCLUSION

Chinese and Uyghur belong to two different types of languages. Although there are commonalities between different languages, there are also great differences. There is no existential sentence in Chinese in Uyghur language. It is difficult to translate the sentences that are not in Uyghur. Some translators play subjective action, skillfully use appropriate translation techniques, translate such present sentences, and translate well. From this perspective, although it is difficult, it can be overcome, untranslatable, and its remedies.

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