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## PROBLEM ANALYSIS IN MODERN CHINESE COMPARISON SENTENCES (跟, 越来越, 有, 比)

**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. This article focuses on the analysis of errors and mistakes in comparative speech.

**Key words:** analogy, comparison, analogy, comparative degree, prefix, object of comparison, subject of comparison, abbreviation, omission, keyword.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In comparative meaning context, subject, process, phenomenon and others are compared not for the purpose of analogy with the other, but for the purpose of distinguishing one from another. Thus, both of the subjects that are being compared will have the same character, feature. But this sign does not belong to the subjects that are being compared, with not exactly the same degree, but different degrees. Of course, the subjects which are being compared are opposed to each other by this diversity and the difference between subjects are shown in this way [2, p.238]. 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*.

Chinese is one of the most difficult languages in the world. That is why all the elements are so important in the process of learning Chinese. Grammar is the foundation of the language while learning the language. In the process of two-dimensional translation into Chinese, we face a

number of difficulties in the accurate and correct translation of the text. In hereto scientific article, we provide a structural and functional analysis of a number of problems that arise during the using of comparative constructions in Chinese.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

[A 跟 *gēn* B... 一样 *yí yàng*]

The constaructions [A 跟 *gēn* B... 一样 *yí yàng*] is one of the constructions that represent the similarity of an object, event, or situation, and is used to express the equality of character, condition, quantity, or degree of two people or actions, and has the following form:

[A+跟 *gēn* +B+ 一样/相同/不一样/不同 +verb/adjective]. For example:

1. 我跟他一样高。

*Wǒ gēn tā yí yàng gāo.*

*I am as tall as him.*

2. 这本书跟那本书不一样。

*Zhè běn shū gēn nà běn shū bù yí yàng.*

*This book is not the same as that book.*

We shall evaluate some features using the prefix 跟 *gēn*:

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Firstly, in Chinese there are not models such as [比**bǐ** ...一样**yíyàng**] or [比**bǐ** ...不一样**bù yíyàng**]. There are only constructions like: [跟**gēn** /和**hé**/同**tóng**...一样**yíyàng**] or [跟**gēn** /和**hé**/同**tóng**...不一样**bù yíyàng**]. For example:

×我们国家的习惯比中国的不一样。

*Wǒ men Guójiā de xíguàn bǐ Zhōngguó de bù yíyàng.*

√我们国家的习惯跟中国的不一样。

*Wǒ men Guójiā de xíguàn gēn Zhōngguó de bù yíyàng.*

*The traditions of our country are not the same as those in China.*

Secondly, if the comparison is expressed with跟**gēn**, it is important to pay attention to the use of the auxiliary word的**de** [6, p.220]. For example:

×我买的书跟玛丽一样。

*Wǒ mǎi de shū gēn Mǎlì yíyàng.*

√我买的书跟玛丽的一样。

*Wǒ mǎi de shū gēn Mǎlì de yíyàng.*

*The book I bought is the same as Mali's.*

In the above sentence, 书**shū** is an object, and 玛丽**Mǎlì** is a word that describes a person, and the two cannot be compared. There fore, the particle 的**de** joining the connection should be used after the word 玛丽**Mǎlì**, so that the 玛丽**Mǎlì** de, the meaning of 玛丽的书**Mǎlì de shū**, thus, becomes the book of Mali.

Another example:

×我的词典跟他一样好用。

*Wǒ de cí diǎn gēn tā yíyàng hǎo yòng.*

√我的词典跟他的一样好用。

*Wǒ de cí diǎn gēn tā de yí yàng hǎo yòng.*

*My dictionary is more convenient than his.*

In this sentence, as in the case above, the drop in the *de* leads to a change in meaning and shortcomings in its application.

Thirdly, 比**bǐ** and 一样**yíyàng** can never be used together. For example:

√这支钢笔跟那支(钢笔)一样。

*Zhè zhī gāngbǐ gēn nà zhī (gāngbǐ) yíyàng.*

×这支钢笔比那支一样。

*Zhè zhī gāngbǐ bǐ nà zhī yíyàng.*

*This pen is the same as that pen.*

Fourthly, there is no [有**yǒu**...一样**yíyàng**] construction in Chinese, which is grammatically incorrect. If such a mistake is made in a sentence, it will lead to a grammatically and stylistically incorrect sentence structure. Leads to the misunderstanding between listener and speaker.

[Subject+越来越**yuèlái yuè**+verb (adjective or verb)]

越来越**yuèlái yuè** refers to the continuous development and change of a person or object in recent times. 越来越**yuèlái yuè** is translated into Uzbek more and more, which means that the level of a situation increases or decreases compared to the

previous one [7, p.130]. The model of such statements is as follows: [Subject+越来越**yuèlái yuè**+verb (adjective or verb)]. For example:

她越来越漂亮了。

*Tā yuèlái yuè piàoliang le.*

*She is getting more and more beautiful.*

When we express the comparative degree using 越来越**yuèlái yuè**, the points to note are as follows:

Firstly, 越来越**yuèlái yuè** is not used before a simple verb in a sentence. For example:

×风越来越刮得大了。

*Fēng yuè lái yuè guā dé dà le.*

√风越来越大了。

*Fēng yuè lái yuè dà le.*

√风刮得越来越大了。

*Fēngguā dé yuè lái yuè dà le.*

*The wind is getting stronger.*

The predicate coming after 越来越**yuèlái yuè** should represent variability. It is usually supplemented by a verb that expresses a quality or an inner experience. For example, above sentence 越来越大**yuèlái yuè dà** inside 大**dà** [4, p.133].

Secondly, 越来越**yuèlái yuè** can not be used in the sentence before the subject. For example:

×越来越学习汉语的人多了。

*Yuèlái yuè xuéxí hànyǔ de rén duō le.*

√学习汉语的人越来越多了。

*Xuéxí hànyǔ de rén yuèlái yuè duō le.*

*More and more people are learning Chinese.*

Thirdly, the word expressing degree adverb can not be used after 越来越**yuèlái yuè**. For example:

×天气越来越很热了。

*Tiānqì yuèlái yuè hěn rè le.*

√天气越来越热了。

*Tiānqì yuèlái yuè rè le.*

*The weather is getting hotter and hotter.*

越来越**yuèlái yuè** in recent changes denotes change itself along with the degree of change, after them degree adverbs 很**hěn**, 非常**fēicháng**, 比较**bǐjiào** can not be used. For example, the sentence “the weather is getting hotter” can not be translated in Chinese as following [6, p.206]. For instance:

×天气越来越非常热了。

*Tiānqì yuèlái yu fēicháng rè le*

×天气越来越比较热了。

*Tiānqì yuèlái yuè bǐjiào rè le.*

×天气越来越很热了。

*Tiānqì yuèlái yu hěn rè le.*

The form of the constructions in the comparative context represented by 越来越**yuèlái yuè** differs from the rest of the constructions in that, does not cause difficulties for the speaker with its grammatical features.

[A+有**yǒu**+ B +(那么/这么/那样/这样)  
+predicate]

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The verb 有 *yǒu* is used to compare the characteristics, status, quantity, or degree of similarity of two persons or two different actions, in sentences comparing by 有 *yǒu*, the verb 有 *yǒu* indicates that A has reached the level of B [10, p.159]. The form of such statements as follows:

[A+有 *yǒu*+B+(那么/这么/那样/这样)+predicate]. For example:

1. 这个房间有那个房间那么大。  
*Zhè ge fángjiān yǒu nàge fángjiān nàme dà.*  
This house is as big as that house.

2. 那条河有着调和这么。  
*Nà tiáo hé yǒu zhe tiáo hé zhème cháng.*  
That river is as long as this river.

When we use the verb 有 *yǒu* in the sentences to make a comparison, we need to pay attention to the following.

Firstly, there is no construction [有 *yǒu* ... 一样 *yí yàng*] in Chinese. For example:

1. ×我妹妹有我一样高。  
*Wǒ mèimèi yǒu wǒ yíyàng gāo.*  
*I am the same height as him.*  
2. ×这本书有那本书不一样。  
*Zhè běn shū yǒu nà běn shū bù yí yàng.*  
*This book is not the same as that book.*

Secondly, in the sentences that are compared by 有 *yǒu* indicates that A has reached the level of B, usually 这么 *zhème*, 这样 *zhè yàng*, 那么 *nàme* yoki 那样 *nàyàng* are used after the verb 有 *yǒu*, but 一样 *yí yàng* is never used. The construction [跟 *gēn*... 一样 *yí yàng*] is one of the most stable constructions. For example:

×我妹妹有我一样高。  
*Wǒ mèimèi yǒu wǒ yíyàng gāo.*  
√我妹妹有我这么高。  
*Wǒ mèimèi yǒu wǒ zhème gāo.*  
*My sister is as tall as me.*  
√我妹妹跟我一样高。  
*Wǒ mèimèi gēn wǒ yíyàng gāo.*  
*My sister's height is the same as mine.*

In some cases, we may come across the first examples of the above in an oral speech. There is no [有 *yǒu*... 一样 *yí yàng*] construction in Chinese, which is grammatically incorrect. If such a mistake is made in a sentence, it will lead to a grammatically and stylistically incorrect sentence structure. Causes misunderstanding between listener and speaker.

[A+比 *bǐ*+ B+verb or adjective +(object)]

The prefix 比 *bǐ* is used to denote the difference between the quality and the degree, high or low, and is used mainly in the levels of two people, two subjects or two cases, different in comparison. If the comparison object is compared with prefix 比 *bǐ*, the predicate reflects the result of the comparison.

Semantically, in the main structure modifier takes place between the subject predicate and the

prefix 比 *bǐ* acts as a modifier [6, p.250]. The structure of this type of sentence is as follows: [A+比 *bǐ*+ B+verb or adjective +(object)]. For example:

1. 他比她的弟弟聪明。  
*Tā bǐ tā dìdì cōngmíng.*  
*He is clever than his brother.*

2. 昨天比今天冷得多。  
*Zuótiān bǐ jīntiān lěngdé duō.*  
*Yesterday was colder than today.*

In order to prevent the mistakes while using prefix 比 in the sentences the followings should be paid attention:

1) The word 很 *hěn* very can not be used in the sentences where degree of adverb 比 *bǐ* is used.

×我弟弟比我很高。  
*Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ hěngāo.*  
√我弟弟比我高得多。  
*Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ gāo deduō.*  
√我弟弟比我高多了。  
*Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ gāo duōle.*  
*My brother is higher than me.*

Besides, the adverbs illustrating the degrees, such as 非常 *fēicháng*, 极 *jí* can not be used in the sentences where the prefix 比 *bǐ* is used. If there is a big difference in the opinion then [比 *bǐ* .... 得多 *deduō*] or [比 *bǐ*..... 多了 *duōle*] constructions can be used [4, p.122].

2) Quantity object can not be used in front of the adjective

×我弟弟比我一头高。  
*Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ yí tóu gāo.*  
√我弟弟比我高一头。  
*Wǒ dìdì bǐ wǒ gāo yí tóu.*  
*He is a head higher than me.*

Quantitative phrase in the above sentence 一头 *yí tóu* as adjective 高 *gāo* is considered as quality object. The following rule s established in the Chinese language grammar: “If comparative degree is carried out with the prefix 比 *bǐ*, the quantity phrase acts as a quantity object and should be used after the adjective” [6, p.205]. The structure of this type of sentence is as follows:

[比 *bǐ*+person/subject+adjective+ quantity word combinations]. For example:

1. ×比他一岁小。  
*Bǐ tā yí suì xiǎo.*  
√比他小一岁。  
*Bǐ tā xiǎo yí suì.*  
*He is one year younger than him.*

2. ×比那条马路三米宽。  
*Bǐ nàtiáo mǎlù sān mǐ kuān.*  
√比那条马路宽三米。  
*Bǐ nàtiáo mǎlù kuān sān mǐ.*  
*It is three meters wider than the highway*

3) Degree of adverbs can not be used in front of verbs. For example:

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×今天我比玛丽早来。

*Jīntiān wǒ bǐ Mǎlì zǎo lái.*

√今天我比玛丽来得早。

*Jīntiān wǒ bǐ Mǎlì lái de zǎo.*

*Today, I came earlier than Mali.*

The above sentence compares who came earlier.

早zǎo, 来láí are considered degree objects. The following rule is established in the Chinese language grammar: if the comparative degree is carried out with the prefix 比bǐ, prefix 得de should be used in front of the degree object [6, p.226]. The structure of this type of statement is as follows: [比bǐ+person/subject +predicate + 得dé + degree of object] For example:

1. ×比他快跑。

*Bǐ tā kuài pǎo.*

√比他跑得快。

*Bǐ tā pǎo dé kuài.*

*He runs faster than him.*

2. ×比我好学。

*Bǐ wǒ hào xué.*

√比我学得好。

*Bǐ wǒ xué de hǎo.*

*He reads better than me.*

4) Degree and quantity objects can not be used subsequently. For example:

×我比玛丽来得早十分钟。

*Wǒ bǐ Mǎlì lái de zǎo shífēn zhōng.*

√我比玛丽早来十分钟。

*Wǒ bǐ Mǎlì zǎo lái shífēn zhōng.*

*I came ten minutes earlier than Mali*

The quantity object 十分钟shí fēnzhōng and 来得早láí dé zǎo are used above sentence. The following rule is established in Chinese language: if comparison is used with prefix 比bǐ, two objects can not be used in one sentence subsequently. In this situation the degree object 得dé will be omitted, the adjective 早zǎo makes condition, is used before the verb 来láí [7, p.30]. The structure of this type of statement is as follows: [比bǐ+person/predicate+adjective (condition maker)+verb-predicate + quantity object]. For example:

1. ×比我来得晚半个小时。

*Bǐ wǒ lái de wǎn bàn gè xiǎoshí.*

√比我晚半个小时。

*Bǐ wǒ wǎnlái bàn gè xiǎoshí.*

*He came for half an hour later.*

2. ×比她学得多十个生词。

*Bǐ tā xué dé duō shí gè shēngcí.*

√比她多学十个生词。

*Bǐ tā duō xué shí gè shēngcí.*

*He learnt more than ten words.*

5) Negative adverb 不bù can not be used before predicate. For example:

×我的汉语水平比玛丽的汉语水平不高。

*Wǒ de hànyǔ shuǐpíng bǐ Mǎlì de hànyǔ shuǐpíng bù gāo.*

√我的汉语水平不比玛丽的汉语水平高。

*My level of Chinese is not higher than Mali's.*

6) If comparison is carried out with the prefix 比bǐ, negative adverb 不bù, should be used before the prefix 比bǐ [9, p.154].

7) If there is a big difference between the opposing parties while comparing the sentences with prefixes 比bǐ, constructions [比bǐ...得多deduō] or [比bǐ...多了duōle] can be used. But these two constructions can not be used together.

For example:

×我跑得比玛丽快得多了。

*Wǒ pǎo dé bǐ mǎ lì kuài de duō le.*

√我跑得比玛丽快得多。

*Wǒ pǎo dé bǐ Mǎlì kuài de duō.*

√我跑得比玛丽快得多了。

*Wǒ pǎo dé bǐ mǎ lì kuài de duō le.*

*I run faster than Mali.*

8) The age is expressed with 岁suì not with 年nián. For example:

1. √我比你大两岁, 他比你小一岁。

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

×我比你大两年, 他比你小一年。

*Wǒ bǐ nǐ dà liǎng nián, tā bǐ nǐ xiǎo yí nián.*

*I am two years older than you. He is younger than you.*

2. √王伯母比王伯父小三岁。

*Wáng bó mǔ bǐ wáng bó fù xiǎo sān suì.*

×王伯母比王伯父小三年。

*Wáng bó mǔ bǐ wáng bó fù xiǎo sān nián.*

*The aunt Vang is three years younger than uncle Vang.*

9) If the same subjects is compared and changed in two different time samples the word illustrating time is used after the prefix 比bǐ. For example:

1. 这孩子的身体比以前好得多。

*Zhè hái zǐ de shēn tǐ bǐ yǐqiánhǎo dé duō.*

*The child's health is much better than before.*

2. 他的身体比三年前强壮得多。

*Tā de shēntǐ bǐ sānnián qián qiáng zhuàng dé duō.*

*Her health is much better now than it was three years ago.*

In this case it is not possible to use words denoting time before the prefix 比bǐ.

10) If both subjects and predicates are not the same, in this case, abbreviation can not be used. For instance:

你吃盐比他吃米多。

*Nǐ chī yán bǐ tā chī mǐ duō.*

*You eat more salt than rice.*

Since rice or salt are different here, omitting one will affect the meaning of the sentence [8, p.143].

[一yì + amount word + 比bǐ + number 一yì + amount word]

The construction comes as a function of the condition in the sentence, indicating that the difference in level is gradually changing. It is

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impossible to use *prefixes* 一天比一天 *yìtiān bǐ yìtiān*, 一年比一年 *yìnián bǐ yìnián*, 一次比一次 *yíci bǐ yíci* in front of the subject. For example:

1. √天气一天比一天凉快了。

*Tiānqì yìtiān bǐ yìtiān liángkuài le.*

×一天比一天天气凉快了。

*Yìtiān bǐ yìtiān tiānqì liángkuài le.*

*The weather is getting colder day by day.*

2. √人民的生活一年比一年丰富。

*Rénmín de shēnghuó yìnián bǐ yìnián fēngfù.*

×一年比一年人民的生活丰富。

*Yìnián bǐ yìnián rén mín de shēng huó fēng fù.*

*The population is getting richer year by year.*

The negative forms of the sentences with the prefix 比 *bǐ* is 不比 *bùbǐ* “The previous one is not equal to the next one...” thus “it means that “A is not as same as B”. But in the translation process it is impossible to say that “B is as A...”. Thus it is impossible to say “the latter is relate to next [10, p.128]. For example: 今天不比昨天冷 *jīntiān bùbǐ zuótiān lěng* it is translated like today is not as cold as yesterday, that means today is hot. If it is translated as yesterday was not colder than today, it meant that yesterday was hot and today is cold, leads to the change of the meaning.

We can express the negative form of statements in the context of comparison in different ways. But in the process of translating, one should not confuse them with each other. For example: “He is not as tall as me!” 他不比我高 *tā bùbǐ wǒ gāo*” the negative form of the sentence can be made in different forms:

他跟我差不多高。 *Tā gēn wǒ chàbùduō gāo.*

他跟我一样高。 *Tā gēn wǒ yíyàng gāo.*

我比她高一点儿。 *Wǒ bǐ tā gāo yìdiǎnr.*

她比我高一点儿。 *Tā bǐ wǒ gāo yìdiǎnr.*

However, each sentence does not mean the same. In such sentences 不比 *bùbǐ* can not be used before predicate. For example:

×她比我不高。 *Tā bǐ wǒ bù gāo.*

×今天比昨天不暖。 *Jīn tiān bǐ zuó tiān bù nuǎn.*

Along with the negative form of 比 *bǐ* and 不比 *bùbǐ* there are also negative form of 没有 *méiyǒu* [A 不比 B] construction is a negative form of comparative sentences, they must not be mixed with the forms of A [没有 *méiyǒu* B] (A B are not the same) or [A 不如 B] (A is not equal to B) They also have different meanings [10, p.169]. For instance:

1. 这件衣服不比那件衣服长。

*Zhè jiàn yīfú bùbǐ nà jiàn yīfú zhǎng.*

*It can not be said that this dress is longer than that one*

2. 这件衣服没有那件衣服长。

*Zhè jiàn yīfú méiyǒu nà jiàn yīfú zhǎng.*

*This dress is not as long as that one*

3. 这件衣服不如那件衣服长。

*Zhè jiàn yīfú bùrú nà jiàn yīfú zhǎng.*

*Your dress is not as long as that one*

If any situation or event compared through 不如 *bùrú*, the degree difference of particular side of A and B are shown. The structure of such statements has the following construction: [subject+不如+ person +predicate + object +repeated verbs +得+ degree objects]. Below we will look at their correct and incorrect forms:

1. ×我不如他打排球好。

*Wǒ bùrú tā dǎpáiqiú hǎo.*

√我不如他打排球打得好。

*Wǒ bùrú tā dǎpáiqiú dǎ de hǎo.*

*I can't play volleyball as well as he does.*

2. ×我不如玛丽写汉字快。

*Wǒ bùrú Mǎlì xiě hàn zì kuài.*

√我不如玛丽写汉字写得快。

*Wǒ bùrú Mǎlì xiě hàn zì xiě dé kuài.*

*My hieroglyphic writing is not as fast as Mali's.*

## CONCLUSION

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

- In the context of comparison, one object, process, or event is compared in order to distinguish one from another, not to compare it with another. In this case, both objects being compared have the same characteristics. However, this sign does not apply to the objects being compared to the same degree, but to different degrees.

- [比 *va* 一样] never forms single constructions. There are not models such as [A比B.....一样] or [比.....不一样] in Chinese. There are only constructions like [跟/和/同.....一样] or [跟/和/同...不一样]. There is no [有...一样] construction in Chinese.

- If the comparison is made with the verb 有, after the verb 有, usually 这么, 这样, 那么 or 那样 are used, but 一样 is not used. When compared by the construction [A跟B 一样], the omission of the auxiliary word 的 *de* can lead to a change in meaning and shortcomings in its use.

- 越来越 is not used before a simple verb in a sentence. The degree adverbs 很, 非常, 比较 can not be used after 越来越 the constructions.

- The prefix 比 *bǐ* is used to show the difference between high or low adjectives and degrees, mainly used in comparing two people, two objects, or differences in the levels of two states. If the compared object is compared with prefix 比 *bǐ*, the predicate represents the result of the comparison: [A+比+B+verb or adjective +(object)].

- [+count word+比+number+count word] comes as a function of the modifier and means that the difference in level is gradually changing. It is not used before the subject.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.997  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

- If the comparison is done with the presence of the prefix 比, it is not possible to use two objects at the same time in the same sentence. The prefix 比 is used to compare two people, the age is expressed with 岁, but not with 年. The differences of age is expressed with 大, 小 verbs.

- If the words before and after the prefix 比 are similar, usually the next part of 比 is omitted. It does not affect on the content. But if both subject and predicate are different, then the abbreviation method can not be used.

- It is not possible to use adverbs like 很, 非常, 极 which means very in 比 prefix participated sentences. If there is a big difference, then it can be

expressed as “比...得多” or “比...多了”. But these two constructions can not be used together.

- If the comparison is carried out with prefix 比, the negative adverb 不 should be used before the prefix 比. But, it should never be used before predicate.

- There are also negative forms of 不如 along with negative structure 没有, the construction of [A 不比 B] is a form of negation of statements in the context of comparison. [A 没有 B] (is not like A B or [A 不如 B] (not equal to A B) should not be confused with forms. They have different meanings in the context.

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