

Impact Factor:

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

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (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

SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 07 Volume: 87

Published: 23.07.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Shahbora Kamolovna Mukhamedjanova
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies
PhD student
Department of Chinese Language and Literature

DENOTATIONAL AND CONNOTATIONAL MEANINGS OF 来 [LÁI] VERBS IN CHINESE AND THEIR EXPRESSION IN UZBEK

Abstract: Describing the semantics of a verb is a much more difficult task. Because the content of the verb depends in many ways on its distribution. With this in mind, verbs are classified according to the direction of their meaning and the presence or absence of subject-objects with which they interact, and their number, if any.

Chinese language researchers classify action verbs as part of a group of action verbs. These verbs can appear in a sentence as an independent verb predicate or as an additional part of speech as a modifier or directional morpheme.

These are simple verbs that represent 来 [lái] kelmoq (to come) and 去 [qù] ketmoq (to leave) directions of action. They form compound verbs with the same meaning. The verb 来 kelmoq (to come) is used when the action is directed to the speaker (or object), and the verb 去 ketmoq (to leave) is used if the action is directed away from the speaker (or object). Orientation, in turn, can be set by the object or subject: when the orientation is clearly indicated in the sentence - the object, if not specified - by the subject.

Verb 来 [lái] is included in the group of basic simple action verbs in Chinese. 来 [lái] can be used in plural and independent verbs, auxiliary verbs and auxiliary words. The peculiarity of the semantics of the verb 来 [lái] kelmoq (to come) is that it determines not only the orientation or direction of the action, but also the point of the message, who (or what) describes the situation.

The article examines the semantic features of the verbs of 来 [lái] directions of action and identifies the Uzbek equivalents in the process of translation. Based on the materials in Liu Shushiang's book “现代汉语八百词 动词” (800 words in modern Chinese), the models of 来 [lái] verbs as independent and auxiliary verbs are analyzed. The similarities and differences between the 来 [lái] verbs in Chinese and the verb “kelmoq” (to come) in Uzbek are described.

Key words: action-direction verb, predicate, additional grammatical meaning, denotational meaning, connotational meaning, directional meaning, auxiliary verb, modifier.

Language: English

Citation: Mukhamedjanova, S. K. (2020). Denotational and connotational meanings of 来 [lái] verbs in Chinese and their expression in Uzbek. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 07 (87), 136-140.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-07-87-32> **Doi:** [crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.07.87.32](https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.07.87.32)

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

The lexical-semantic group of action verbs is available in all languages. In Chinese, a verb is multifaceted in terms of meaning and syntactic function: it can perform both a predicative function and a grammatical meaning at the same time. In some cases, it can be a modifier, an auxiliary verb. In doing so, they point to the direction of the leading verb. In Uzbek, auxiliary verbs also add meaning to the

preposition; meaning can sometimes refer to the direction of movement, speed, duration, and so on. The article examines the independent and auxiliary verb features of 来 [lái] action verbs and identifies the Uzbek equivalents during the translation process.

The main findings and results

Impact Factor:

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

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (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

Materials from Liu Shushiang's book “现代汉语八百词. 吕叔湘” (800 words in modern Chinese) [1, p.345-347] were used as a source for the study. In some places, the dictionary “Large Sino-Russian Dictionary” [2, p. 246] was used.

In particular, in the book “Initial course of the Chinese language” co-authored by T.P. Zadoenko and Juan Shuin, it is stated that in Chinese, along with the content of the action, there are verbs that express its direction [2, p. 246].

These are divided into two groups. The first group includes 7 verbs denoting movement in space: 进 - *kirmoq* (to enter), 出 - *chiqmoq* (to go out), 下 - *tushmoq* (to fall down), 上 - *ko'tarilmoq* (to rise), 回 - *qaytmoq* (to come back), 过 - *kesib o'tmoq* (to cross), 起 - *ko'tarilmoq* (to ascend). In the second group, 2 verbs 来 - *kelmoq* (to come) and 去 - *ketmoq* (to leave) denoting action directed to the speaker are recorded [2, p. 246].

来 [lái] *kelmoq* (to come) and 去 [qù] *ketmoq* (to leave) are simple verbs that indicate the direction of movement. They form compound verbs with the same meaning [3, p. 97-105]. If the action is directed at the speaker (or object), the verb 来 *kelmoq* (to come) is used, and if the action is directed away from the speaker (or object), the verb 去 *ketmoq* (to leave) is used. For example:

学生们来了 [Xué sheng men lái le] *O'quvchilar keldi*. - Students came. (move towards the speaker - here).

学生们去了 [Xué shēng men qù le] *O'quvchilar ketdi*. - Students left. (The movement is in the opposite direction from where the speaker is standing - there).

Orientation can be determined either by subject or object: if orientation is clearly shown in a clause, it is chosen by the object; otherwise, the orientation is determined by the subject.

The meanings of the verbs 来 [lái] *kelmoq* (to come) as independent verbs are explored below.

Application of 来 [lái] in the function of the independent verb.

1. In the function of 来 [lái] independent verbs, it means an action directed to the place where the speaker is standing or from where the speaker is standing; it can be used with auxiliary words such as 了 le and 过 guò. The following is an analysis of some of the models involving 来 [lái].

A) Noun (place, time) + 来 [lái] + noun (subject of action) model.

In this model, the number is usually placed before the second horse. 来 [lái] verbs in such sentences are given in Uzbek by *kelmoq* (to come) verb. For example:

远处来了一条小船 [Yuǎn chù lái le yītiáo xiǎochuán] *Olisdan bir kichik qayiq (suzib) keldi*. - A small boat was coming (sailing) from a far.

昨天来过三个人 [Zuótiān lái guò sān gèrén] *Kecha uch kishi kelgan edi*. - Three man came yesterday.

In the former example, proper noun of place and, in the latter, proper noun of time is used.

B) Noun (subject of action) + 来 [lái] + noun (object of action) model.

The difference between this model and model (A) is that before 来 [lái] comes the subject of motion and after 来 [lái] the object of motion, not the place or adverbial noun.

In this model, too, a number can be used before the second noun. The 来 [lái] verbs in such sentences are given in Uzbek by the verbs *kelmoq* (to come) and *yubormoq* (to send). For example:

他来过两封信 [Tā lái guò liǎng fēng xìn] *U ikkita xat yuborgan edi*. - He sent two letters.

In Chinese, there are actually 寄 [jì] verbs for the act of sending a letter (*pochta yubormoq*) or mail (*xat*).

In the 来 [lái] verbs in the example, along with the meaning *yubormoq* (to send), the meaning of direction to the speaker is also preserved. The meaning of the 寄 [jì] verbs is abstract.

有的班级班长自己来了, 有的只~了个代表 (=派来了一个代) [Yǒu de bānjí bānzhǎng zìjǐ lái le, yǒu de zhǐ ~le gè dàibiǎo (=pài lái le yī gè dàibiǎo)] *Ba'zi guruh sardorlari o'zlarini kelishdi, ba'zilar esa o'z nomlaridan vakil yuborishdi (= kimnidir vakil qilib yuborish)*. - Some group leaders came in personally, while others sent representatives on their own behalf (= to send someone as a representative).

In the example, the meaning of *kimnidir o'z o'rniga yuborish* (to send some else on behalf) given by the verb 来 [lái], because the direction, that is, the arrival of a representative in a certain place.

C) Noun (subject of action) + 来 [lái] + noun (place) model.

In this model, unlike the models (A), (B), the place name comes after the 来 [lái] verbs (来北京, 来这儿). It uses the subject of the action and the noun before the 来 [lái] verbs (老郑明天来). 来 [lái] verbs are given in Uzbek by the verb *kelmoq* to come. For example:

老郑明天来北京 [Lǎo zhèng míngtiān lái Běijīng] *Laojeng ertaga Pekinga keladi*. - Laojeng will come to Pekin tomorrow.

我来这儿看看 [Wǒ lái zhèr kàn kàn] *Men bu yerga ko'rib ketgani keldim*. - I came here to see.

Impact Factor:

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

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (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

D) 来 [lái] + noun, model.

1. This model is usually used in the form of commands or requests, expressed in Uzbek by the verb *keltirmoq* (to bring):

来人, 快来杯水 [Lái rén, kuài lái bēi shuǐ] *Odam keldi, tezroq suv keltiring.* - The man came, bring water as soon as possible.

来一碗肉丝面 [Lái yī wǎn ròu sī miàn] *Bir kosa go'shtli ugra keltiring.* - Bring a bowl of meat noodles.

In the examples, the meaning of the action of the 来 [lái] verbs in relation to the speaker is observed. In the first example, the verb 来 [lái] is used twice in two different senses: 来人 man came, 来杯水 bring water.

2. The occurrence of the verb 来 [lái] problem, event, etc., the assignment of any task is expressed in the Uzbek language by the verbs *yuz bermoq* (to occur), *kelmoq* (to come), *yuklatmoq* (to load):

任务来了, 要努力完成 [Rènwù lái le, yào nǚlì wánchéng] *Topshiriq yuklatildi (berildi), uni muvaffaqiyat bilan bajarish lozim.* - The task has been assigned (given), it must be completed successfully.

你们的支援来得很及时 [Nǐmen de zhīyuán lái dé hěn jíshí] *Sizlarning ko'magingiz ayni vaqtida keldi.* - Your help came just in time.

In the first example, the task is assigned (given), and in the second example, the help verbs also have a directional meaning specific to the 来 [lái] verbs.

3. The verb 来 [lái] comes in place of certain verbs and means to perform the action they signify; it can be used in conjunction with auxiliary words such as 了 le and 过 guò.

Translated into Uzbek based on the content of the spoken text. For example:

你拿那个, 这个我自己来 (=自己拿) [Nǐ ná nàgè, zhège wǒ zìjǐ lái (=zìjǐ ná)] *Sen anavini ol, bunisini men o'zim olaman.* - You take that, I'll take this.

In fact, the second part of the Chinese sentence does not use the verb 拿 [ná] *kelmoq* (to take), but 来 [lái] serves as 拿 [ná] *olmoq* (to take) in this sentence.

唱得太好了, 再来一个 (=再唱一个) [Chàng dé tài hǎole, zài lái yīgè (=zài chàng yīgè)] *Juda yaxshi kuylading, yana bitta kuylay qol.* - You sang so well, sing one more.

老头儿这话来得痛快 (=说得痛快) [Lǎotóu er zhè huà lái dé tòngkuài (=shuō dé tòngkuài)] *Qariya bu gapni xursand bo'lib aytdi.* - The old man said it happily.

In the above sentences, 来 [lái] is used instead of the verbs in parentheses to express their meaning.

The use of 来 [lái] as an auxiliary verb.

A) Verb + 来 [lái] + noun, model.

The horse in this model usually refers to the object or subject and time of action. It comes after 来 [lái] prepositional verbs in a sentence and adds an additional meaning to it: the action is directed to where the speaker is standing. It is translated into 来 [lái] Uzbek languages based on the meaning of the leading verb used in the sentence. For example:

一架飞机从远处飞来 [Yī jià fēijī cóng yuǎn chù fēi lái] *Bir samolyot uzoqdan uchib keldi.* - A plane flew in the distance.

In the example, the main action is the verb *uchmoq* (to fly), and the verb *kelmoq* (to come) adds an additional direction. 来 [lái] is a direct part of the verb 飞 [fēi] because 飞 [fēi] means *uchmoq* (to fly), and 来 [lái] indicates its direction to the subject.

In addition, the verb 来 [lái] is related to the 从 [cóng] auxiliaries (meaning to stand at a certain distance). This is evident in the 从...来 - dan *kelmoq* (to come from) structure. Thus, 来 [lái] verbs are morphologically a component of a word and syntactically a component of a grammatical structure.

他给我送来一部希腊神话 [Tā gěi wǒ sòng lái yī bù "xīlǎ shénhuà"] *U menga "Grek mifologiyasi" filmini sovg'a qildi.* - He gave me the film "Greek mythology".

In the example, 送 [sòng] *hadya qilmoq* (to donate), *sovg'a qilmoq* (to present) of the 送来 [sòng lái] verbs are the prepositional verbs, and the verb indicates that the gift has reached the speaker.

我借了几本小说来 [Wǒ jiè le jǐ běn xiǎoshuō lái] *Men bir nechta romanlarni o'qishga (ijaraga) oldim.* - I took some novels to read (for rent).

The verb 借 [jiè] actually means *ijaraga olmoq* (to rent), *qarzga olmoq* (to borrow). The Uzbek language does not say that I borrowed or rented a book, so it is appropriate to translate this verb as *o'qishga oladim* (I took to read).

那些资料今天拿得来拿不来? [Nàxiē zīliào jīntiān ná de lái ná bù lái?] *Anavi materiallarni bugun olib kelish kerakmi yo yo'qmi?* - Should I bring those materials today or not?

In Chinese, between 得 [de] compound verbs, it usually means that there is an opportunity to perform an action, and 不 [bù] means that there is no opportunity. These words add an additional modal meaning to the verb.

四面八方都传来了喜讯 [Sì miàn bā fāng dōu chuán lái le xǐxùn] *Har tomondan xushxabarlar aytilmoqda.* - The gospel is being preached from all sides.

The meaning of the verb 传 [chuán] is *xabar bermoq* (inform), *tarqalmoq* (to spread), which indicates that the gospel is spreading everywhere.

Impact Factor:

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

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (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

前面走来一群学生 [Qiánmiàn zǒu lái yīqún xuéshēng] *Oldinda bir to'da o'quvchilar yurib kelishmoqda.* - A group of students is walking ahead.

The 走来 [zǒu lái] verbs in the example have 走 [zǒu] *piyoda yurmoq* (to walk) and 来 [lái] *kelmoq* (to come) components.

Apparently, in Chinese, it expresses the meaning of 来 [lái] directions and adds additional meaning to the leading verb. In this case, 来 [lái] verbs are translated into Uzbek directly from the meaning of the leading verb.

B) Verb + 得 [de] (不 [bù]) + 来 [lái], model.

This pattern of verb combinations indicates whether or not an action can be performed. Used with fewer verbs like 谈 [tán], 合 [hé], 处 [chù]. For example:

他们俩很谈得来 [Tāmen liǎ hěn tán dé lái] *Ular ikkovi juda chiqishadi* (gaplari hamisha bir joydan chiqadi). - They both get on well (their words always are in harmony).

The 谈得来 verb in the example means *gaplasha oladi* (can talk), that is, that the action can be performed, that two people can have a conversation, that they can come to an agreement.

这个歌我唱不来 [Zhègē gē wǒ chàng bù lái] *Bu qo'shiqni men kuylay olmayman.* - I can't sing this song.

这道题我做不来 [Zhè dào tí wǒ zuò dé lái] *Bu mummoni men hal qila olaman.* - I can handle this problem.

In the examples, 不 [bù] actions between the prepositional verb and 来 [lái] verbs indicate that it is not possible to perform (唱不来), and 得 [de] indicates that there is a possibility (做得来). In these examples, *kelmoq* (to come) meanings of 来 [lái] verbs are not preserved.

C) Verb 1 and verb 2, model.

The verbs in this model are the same verb, coming in the form of a compound (phrase) and signifying the repetition of an action, the continuation of an organ. In this case, the verb combinations are translated into Uzbek based on the spoken text:

孩子们在操场上跑来跑去 [Háizimen zài cāochǎng shàng pǎo lái pǎo qù] *Bolalar sport maydonchasida u yoqdan bu yoqqa yugurib yurishardi* (跑来跑去 *yugurib borish, yugurib kelish*). - The kids were running back and forth on the sports field (跑来跑去 *to run, to come running*).

想来想去, 也想不出个好办法来 [Xiǎng lái xiǎng qù, yě xiǎng bù chū gè hǎo bànfǎ lái] *Shuncha o'ylasam ham yaxshi bir yechim topa olmayapman.* - I can't think of a better solution. (想来想去 - think about (something) carefully,

especially before making a decision or reaching a conclusion)

D) The verb 来 [lái] comes after the 说 [shuō], 看 [kàn], 听 [tīng], 想 [xiǎng], 算 [suàn] verbs and adds additional meaning to these verbs. Verb combinations serve as introductory words, expressing different attitudes of the speaker to the content of individual parts of speech or the whole sentence: Such as, 看来 [kàn lái] *ko'rinishidan* (in appearance), *nazarimda* (I suppose), 说来 [shuō lái] *gapiradigan bo'lsak* (speaking of), 想来 [xiǎng lái] *o'ylashimcha* (I think), 听来 [tīng lái] *eshitishimcha* (I hear), 算来 [suàn lái] *hisobga olsak* (taking into account).

You can replace 来 [lái] verb with 起来 [qǐlái] verb:

说来话长 [Shuō lái huà cháng] *Gapirsa, gap ko'p.* - Too long to tell (It is impossible to say in two words)

这个人看来年纪不小了 [Zhègè rén kàn lái niánjì bù xiǎole] *Bu kishi ko'rinishidan yoshi kichik emas.* - This person is not too young in appearance.

他的话听来很有道理 [Tā de huà tīng lái hěn yǒu dàolǐ] *Uning gapida jon borga o'xshaydi.* - It sounds like a lot.

春节想来你们一定过得非常愉快 [Chūnjié xiǎng lái nǐmen yīdìngguò dé fēicháng yúkuài] *Nazarimda, Chunjie bayramini juda yaxshi o'tkazgansizlar.* - I think you had a great Chunjie holiday.

算来时间已经不短了, 快有十年了 [Suàn lái shíjiān yǐjīng bù duǎnle, kuài yǒu shí niánle] *O'ylab qarasak, ko'p vaqt o'tibdi, o'n yilcha bo'lib qoldi.* - I think, it's been a long time coming, ten years.

In the Chinese examples and their Uzbek translation, the meaning of the verb 来 [lái] is not preserved.

Conclusion

1. In Chinese, the lexeme 来 [lái] is ambiguous and is used in speech as an independent verb, auxiliary verb and auxiliary verb. The article analyzes the models of using the verb as an independent and auxiliary verb:

As an auxiliary verb of 来 [lái]:

Noun (place, time) + 来 [lái] + noun (subject of action); noun (subject of action) + 来 [lái] + noun (object of action); noun (subject of action) + 来 [lái] + noun (place); 来 [lái] + noun; 来 [lái] + verb; verb (purpose) + 来 [lái]; 来 [lái] + 成 [chéng] / 得 [dé] / 不 [bù] / 了 [liǎo];

As an auxiliary verb:

Impact Factor:

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

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (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

Verb + 来 [lái] + noun; verb + 得 [de] (不 [bu]) + 来 [lái]; verb₁ and verb₂; verbs 说 [shuō], 看 [kàn], 听 [tīng], 想 [xiǎng], 算 [suàn] + 来 [lái].

2. The semantics of the verbs 来 [lái] in Chinese and in Uzbek are characterized by the fact that the direction of action is directed to the end point of the action, that is, regardless of how the action is determined by the leading meaning of the verb (by the subject / by object) represents the directional motion.

3. 来 [lái] verb in Chinese differs from the verb *kelmoq* (to come) in Uzbek in the following features:

a) expresses the following meanings: *biro n kimsa yoki narsaning kutilmagan vaziyatda paydo bo'lishi, yuzaga kelishi - the sudden appearance of someone or something; biron bir ishni bajarishga kirishmoq, boshlamoq - to start to do something; biron bir ishni qilmoq - to do any work; olib kelmoq, keltirmoq - to bring; uzatmoq (taom va sh.k.) - to pass; jalb qilmoq- to involve, chaqirmoq - to call, taklif qilmoq - to invite;*

b) The meanings of the verb 来 [lái] *yubormoq* (to send), *yuz bermoq* (to occur), *yuklamoq* (to load) are not expressed in the Uzbek language by the verb *to come* (他来过两封信; 任务来了).

c) comes in place of certain verbs (in the second part of a sentence) and means to perform the action they signify (你拿那个, 这个我自己来 (=自己拿)).

They are translated into Uzbek by verbs from other semantic layers, depending on the meaning expressed in the spoken text.

4. The semantic field of the verb 来 [lái] direction of action is much wider: it can be used as an independent and auxiliary verb, as well as in its own and figurative meanings, as well as in the functions of auxiliary words. It is necessary to study the expression of the meanings of 来 in the spoken text in the Uzbek language.

References:

1. Lüshūxiāng (1997). *Xiàndài hànyǔ bābāi cí*. (pp.345-347). Beijing: Shāngwù yìn shūguǎn.
2. Oshanin, I.M. (1984). *Bol'shoy kitaysko-russkiy slovar'*: in 4 vols. / Ed. THEM. (p.246). Moscow: Nauka.
3. Xìng chéng jī (2000). *Hànyǔ qūxiàng dòngcí xitōng*. Chinese language messenger, pp.97-105.
4. Dragunov, A.A. (1952). *Issledovaniya po grammatike sovremennogo kitayskogo yazyka*. (pp.120-123). Moscow-Leningrad: Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR.
5. Hojiev, A. (1966). *O'zbek tilida ko'makchi fe'llar*. (p.259). Tashkent: Fan.
6. Hojiev, A. (1973). *Fe'l*. (p.192). Tashkent: Fan.
7. Liúyuèhuá, Pān Wényú, Gù Huà (2013). *Shíyòng xiàndài hànyǔ yǔfǎ*. (pp.546-581). Beijing: Shāngwù yìn shūguǎn.
8. Lǐdējīn, Chéng Měizhēn (2010). *Wàiyǔ rén shíyòng hànyǔ yǔfǎ-A Practical Chinese Grammar For Foreigners*. (pp.26-41). Beijing: Běijīng yǔyán dàxué chūbǎn shè.
9. Mǎ shāo yíng (2004). *Xiàndài hànyǔ qūxiàng dòngcí yǔyì yánjiū*. Master's thesis. Fudan University.
10. Yaxontov, S.E. (1957). *Kategoriya glagola v kitayskom yazyke*. (p.182). Leningrad: Izd-vo Leningradskogo Universiteta.
11. Zadoenko, T.P., Huan Shuin (1986). *Osnovy kitayskogo yazyka*. (pp.320-328). Moscow: Nauka.
12. Zadoenko, T.P., Huan Shuin (2010). *Nachal'nyy kurs kitayskogo yazyka*. (p.330). Moscow: Muravey.
13. Zhāng fāmíng (1983). *Qūxiàng dòngcí "lái" "qù" xīnyì*. Beijing: Zhéxué shèhuì kēxué bǎn.