



Effective ways and rules for learning 可能补语 (kěnéng bǔyǔ) complements of possibility in Chinese grammar

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Abstract: In this article, 可能补语 (Kěnéng bǔyǔ), which belongs to the group of grammatical units called 补语 (bǔyǔ), i.e. complements in Uzbek, which are often used in the Chinese language and add additional meaning to the sentence- the use of the possibility complement is indicated. The rules for the use of the complement of possibility are explained in a broad and simple way for Uzbeks learning Chinese and representatives of other languages.

Key words: 可能补语 kěnéng bǔyǔ, 结果补语, 趋向补语, 宾语, 补语, 动词, 形容词, 程度补语

Introduction.

Complements, which are considered one of the main parts of Chinese grammar, are used in sentences to clarify and complete the result, level, direction, possibility, state, amount, and purpose of an action. There are several groups of complementizers in Chinese, and one of the complementizers that belongs to this group is 可能补语 (Kěnéng bǔyǔ), which is a complement of opportunity. Complements of this group complete the possibility of the verb. For example, the ability to see or not see something: “看得见”, “看不见”; the ability to climb the mountain or not: “爬得上”, “爬不上”. [3;123]

- 1) 地图上的字太小了, 我看不见。
- 2) 他的视力很好, 他看得见。
- 3) 山太高了, 我累死了, 爬不上山顶了。
- 4) 她经常锻炼, 身体好, 她能爬得上山顶。

LITERATURE REVIEW

The complement of possibility is a grammatical form formed by adding "得" or "不" between the verb and the complement of result 结果补语 or the complement of direction 趋向补语, and it indicates the occurrence of an action, means whether or not there is a possibility. In addition, it

should be said that if the complement of the verb, i.e. 宾语, is present in the sentences with a complement, 宾语, i.e. the complement 补语 must come after the complement.

The most common forms of 可能补语 are:

When we express the possibility of action, complements can be connected with verbs, adjectives, and directional verbs.

1. 动词 + 得/不 + 动词 + (宾语)

看得见 · 看不见 · 听得懂 · 听不懂你的话

做得玩, 做不完, 干得成, 干不成事

打得开, 找不到, 找不到老朋友

学得会, 学不会, 买不着这样的衣服

找得着, 找不着, 吃得着, 听不着这么好的音乐

2. 动词 + 得/不 + 形容词 + (宾语)

写得好, 写不好, 做的对 · 做不对这个题

看得清楚, 看不清楚, 记得清楚 · 记不清楚你的意思

洗得干净衣服 · 做不好这样的菜 · 菜不对这个谜语

3. 动词 + 得/不 + 趋向动词

What we need to pay attention to when making this type of complementizer of possibility is the placement of 得/不, especially not before 得/不 来/去 when it comes with the co-directional complementizer 趋向补语 可能补语 rather, it is made by putting 趋向补语 and the verb.

回得来, 回不来, 进得去 · 进不去 · 上得来 · 上不来

买得回来 · 买不回来 · 爬得上去 · 爬不上去

想得起来, 想不起来, 听得出来, 听不出来

4. 动词 + 得/不 + 起 + (宾语)

"起" means whether there is an economic opportunity in this place or not. It should be remembered that we cannot use "看不起" in relation to people when we want to convey this meaning.

吃得起, 吃不起, 玩儿得起, 玩儿不起, 买得起房子

穿得起, 穿不起, 开得起, 开不起高档汽车

5. 动词 + 得/不 + 了 + (宾语)

In the complement of possibility, "了 (liao)" means whether a certain action can be performed or not, and when the quantity is emphasized, it can also mean that a certain action can be completed or performed.

去不了, 说不了 · 跑得了 · 来得了

今天上不了课了 · 明天去不了长城

喝不了, 吃不了, 拿不了, 带得了

我一晚上做不了这么多作业。

你一个人喝得了这么多啤酒吗？

6. 动词 + 得/不 + 下 + (宾语)

"下" means the ability to fit or not fit certain people or things in a certain place.

会议室坐不下这么多人。

书包里放不下十几本书。

车里已经坐不下了。

我再也吃不下了。

7. 形容词 + 不 + 了

The form of this type of possibility complement mainly expresses the subjective judgment of the speaker.

他的境况好不了。(不可能好)

今天的人多不了。(不可能多)

我给你介绍的朋友错不了。(不会错)

你放心, 这次考试难不了。(不会难)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, 补语(bǔyǔ) i.e. complements are used a lot in the Chinese language, and therefore knowing the grammatical rules and concepts of complements is considered important for Chinese language learners. The complement of opportunity 可能补语 is one of the most important of this group of complements. It should be explained in simple and colloquial language, and of course illustrated by examples, so that it can be sufficiently understood by students and Chinese language learners. Complements of possibility indicate the possibility of an action or situation. They correspond to prepositions, independent, simple and compound words, sometimes adverbs, but when used as a complement of possibility, the translation is directly related to It depends on the translation of the word. When translated into Uzbek, it is often used as an auxiliary word.

When learning a language, you need to pay attention to every little detail, and in this place, complements, namely the complement of result, are of great importance. Chinese language learners are required to study complements carefully.

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