The Morphological Essence of the Conjunction 是 Shì

Tukhtamishev Abdurasul

Researcher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: The article focuses on the morphological aspect of the 是 shì, and explores the function of the 是 shì as a copula that serves to connect a noun and a cross-section in the sentence structure, as an independent word category, a link that is a noun, adjective, pronoun, pronunciation, verb and conjunction.

Key words: noun, adjective, pronoun, adverb, verb, conjunction.

INTRODUCTION

To fully understand the definition of the term "link" given in the previous section, it is necessary to define the terms "the subject" and "predicate". In most literature, the subject sentence is recognized as a category that determines the grammatical basis, and the participle is a set of lexical concepts that determine the position of the argument in the sentence. According to the usual definition in functional linguistics, the subject of a sentence is "a phrase that has the relation of 'doing' or 'being' to the verb in that sentence" [1]. A predicate is a part of a sentence that contains an idea about the subject. The word "predicate" is a functional term, contrasting with the functional term "subject", which usually refers to the function of a verb phrase. At the same time, the predicate is not always a verb phrase. In terms of a connected clause, the term " predicate " traditionally refers to a phrase that only follows and refers to a conjunction, as it has a broad meaning of conjunction consisting of a conjunction and a phrase that follows it, or a narrower meaning that excludes a conjunction. The terms denoting concepts formed from a noun phrase, formed from a predicate and an adjective participle, or a predicate formed from a verb are summarized in the narrow meaning of "predicate" [2]. In order to avoid various ambiguities, the concept of "predicate" was introduced to understand sections formed from different categories in this narrow sense. However, most linguists say that it has become common to use the term predicate in both the broad and narrow sense.

The definition given by Narahara means that the conjunction connects the subject and the predicate in the sentence [3]. However, this definition does not describe the essence of "link" as a grammatical category and cannot fully reveal the grammatical relations between "subject", "conjunction" and "predicate". Using a minimal approach, Radford refines Narahara's definition and defines a "conjunction" as follows: "A verb used to connect a conjunction with a non-verb participle" [4].

Radford's definition makes it clear that the conjunction belongs to the word group of verbs and shows that the clause of the clause (in the broadest sense) consists of the clause represented by the linking verb and other word groups. In addition, according to Radford, in certain languages "verb" is

[1] C.–T. James Huang. Logical Relations in Chinese and the Theory of Grammar. – New York: Garland publishing, 1998.

[2] 王力. 中国文法中的系词. 北京：商务印书馆. 1937.

[3] Tomiko Narahara. The Japanise copula: forms and functions. – New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2002.

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such a group of words that its morphological feature includes various indicators, including tense indicators.

The introduction of word groups that cannot form a predicate in their original state by means of a conjunction in a non-verb participle is a conjunction in this process. notes its importance.

The infinitive, participle, and other word groups cannot form predicate by themselves. To do this, these units must be connected with a link that forms a predicate. At the same time, it should be noted that the conjunction does not participate in the formation of the verb part.

Hengeveld considers the conjunction to be a unit that has no lexical meaning, its meaning is semantically empty, and it can reflect only some signs of segmentation[5]. The scientist notes that the conjunction is mainly a "main part of speech" for the morphological categories of the verb. This opinion corresponds to the opinion of Lyonz, who stated that the main function of the linking verb "to be" in Russian, Greek and Latin languages is to serve as a basis for specifying tense, mood and aspect[6].

Mentioned above definitions _ do not bind syntactic functions reveals:

A. linker have and noun- predicate between binder task performs;

B. linker verb didn't happen section contained to the point time and another inflectional features attach for syntactic function of "main clause";

C. bond by itself section harvest who does not to lexemes to be added predicativeness determiner task performs _

These thoughts analysis the following to conclusions take comes:

First, the verb category to the signs have has been section never when connection with one can't

Second, all linkers to the verb special properties have to be need.

However, it belongs to the Chinese language link of 是 shì in the analysis, it becomes clear that none of the above two interpretations are compatible.

In modern Chinese, nouns cannot act as participles by themselves and can only be combined with predicate: 我学生 [wǒ xuéshēng] and 我是学生 [wǒ shì xuéshēng] – *I am a student.*

In addition to nouns, adjectives, accusative adjectives, nouns of action also act as predicate: 她很漂亮 [tā hěn piàoliang] – *She is very beautiful;* 她在北京 [tā zài bēijīng] – He *is in Beijing;* 她打了小王 [tā dǎle xiǎo wáng] – *He hit Xiaowang.*

她很漂亮 [tā hěn piàoliang] – *She is very beautiful* and 我是学生 [wǒ shì xuéshēng] – *I am a student* shows that the conjunction is added to units that cannot form an independent clause by itself. In Chinese, adjectives as intransitive verbs; and prepositions are considered as suffixes used with verbs; both belong to the category of non-nouns and can form predicates by themselves[7].

According to Redford's definition, predicate that are not formed from verbs are a category that does not have a morphological indicator of declension, that is, an indeclinable category [8]. In Uzbek, nouns, adjectives, and predicates do not affect tense, modality, and action or case inflection, and they are treated here as non-inflectional categories. Since the conjunction can appear in the position of the predicate of the sentence only in an indeterminate form, it has the function of connecting only the subject and the predicate. However, in some languages, including Chinese, in conjunctions, not only noun clauses, but also non-verb clauses that do not have verb conjugation categories expressed as denoting action or state, may follow a conjunction. This difference is observed in the -following

[5] Rob Hengeveld . Dynamic biogeography. – New York: Cambridge University Press. 1992.

[6] John Lyons. Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics . – London: Cambridge University Press. 1968.

[7] C.–T. James Huang. Logical Relations in Chinese and the Theory of Grammar. – New York: Garland publishing, 1998.

[8] Andrew Radford. Syntax: A Minimalist Introduction. London: Cambridge University Press. 1997.

examples: a.我的爱好是看电视 [wǒ de àihào shì kàn diànshì] – *My hobby is watching TV;* b. 他的遗憾是只跑了一圈 [tā de yíhàn shì zhǐ pǎole yī quān] - *He regretted that he ran only one lap* .

In the above examples, the predicate of the connected sentences include the conjunction and the verb combination. The use of the conjunction with the part of the sentence, and the use of the compound belonging to the category appearing in the same place, shows that the Chinese conjunction is different from the conjunctions in other languages.

The Chinese conjunction can never be used with verb-specific morphological categories and is therefore invariant: 我是他的学生 [wǒ shì tā de xuéshēng] – *I am his student;* 去年我是他的学生 [qùnián wǒ shì tā de xuéshēng] – *I was his student last year.*

In the example under analysis 是 shì connection has no connection with the past tense. Tense does not find its reflection in this connection, that is, it is not indicated by tenses, only by means of the adverb 去年 qùnián "*last year"* it becomes clear that the sentence is in the past tense. From this case, it can be concluded that if 去年 qùnián "*last year*" is not present in the sentence, it does not express the meaning of the past tense.

In Chinese, a simple verb can be morphologically inflected differently to express different aspects, for example, 他的遗憾是只跑了一圈 [tā de yíhàn shì zhǐ pǎole yī quān] – *He regretted that he ran only one circle,* for example 跑 pǎo in the analysis of the verb "*to run*" we can observe that. The invariant, uninflected conjunction 他是了/过/着老师 is shown in the example of 了 le - present perfect formative, 过 guò – past perfect formative, 着 zhe cannot combine with the present tense formative.

From the comments and opinions about the quoted sentences and the use of "conjunction" in them, 是 shì conjunction in Chinese it turns out that the conjunction in other languages differs from the grammatical category. With this in mind, the Chinese connection can be described as follows.

In Chinese, the conjunction 是 shì is an intransitive verb that is used in conjunction with certain lexemes to form a part of a connected sentence. Semantically, it can also express the meaning of a connected sentence.

Based on this definition, 我是他的学生 [wǒ shì tā de xuéshēng] – *I am his student* is an example of 我 wǒ having "*I*" and the subject 是 shì conjunc 他的学生[tā de xuéshēng] "*his student*" as a noun phrase and they together with the predicate of the sentence 我的爱好是看电视 [wǒ de àihào shì kàn diànshì] – *My hobby is watching TV* in the example 看电视 kàn diànshì It can be understood that diànshì comes with the verb phrase "*to watch TV* " and together they form a part of the sentence.

In Chinese, the participle usually requires the predicative of a noun, pronoun, or numeral unit with a linking verb, and it plays an auxiliary role in identifying the subject with the predicate.

Noun, pronoun or number (count complex) in the compound sentence is called nominal part of the main clause. The function of the nominal part of the main clause is to deliver information about the topic.

Compound nominal predicate has the following word order: the subject is the conjunction verb - the nominal part of the predicate:

Table 2. In this view word order the following in the table describe:

Subject	Noun-predicate	
	Verb conjuction	**Noun**
我 wǒ	是 shì	学生 xuéshēng
I	(to be)	student

The verb conjunctions in the Chinese language are all in times absolutely is compulsory (similar to the situation of European languages: English to be, German sein, French être, Spanish Sir and ester and others): 这个人是他的父亲 [zhè gè ren that's it tā de fùqīn] – *This man his father;* 鸟是动物 [niǎo that's it cǎnwù] - *Bird - animal;* 这个古董是假的 [zhè gè gǔdǒng that's it jiǎ de] – *This antique fake.*

All adverbs (negative, limiting, and generalizing suffix 都dōu) from the conjunction before located in: 这不是空话 [zhè bù shì kōnghuà] – *This just words not* 失败就是成功之母 [shībài jiù shì chénggōng zhī mǔ] – *Exactly failure is success* the *key* 我们都是二年级的学生 [wǒmen dōu shì èrniánjí de xuésheng] – *All of us second course our students* .

Some cases nominal predicate never how without connection one the horse with expressed as: 我的 老家山东[wǒ de lǎojiā Shāndōng] – *My my home where I was born and raised Shandong* .

Such circumstances ancient china in the period observed; present in Putunhua they are more spread out although they are more _ expression tool, methodical tool being service does, but never how in case grammar norm does not have a degree .

Structure point of view in terms of complexity nominal predicated of sentences two type separate possible; 1) nominal part syntactic complex with expressed sentences; 2) prepositional addition own into received sentences .[9]

是 shì – of the verb "*to be*" china in the language application status different in periods differently. Some functions of 是 shì that existed in Old Chinese have disappeared in Modern Chinese, or conversely, new functions that appeared in Modern Chinese are not found in Old Chinese. The scope of use of the element shìshì in the written and spoken forms of the modern Chinese language is quite wide, and a number of scientific studies have been conducted on it. In some of these studies, 是 shì is described as a part of speech, while in others it is considered as a grammatical component. It is necessary to understand the relationship between language and speech in order to fully understand and understand 是 shì and be able to use it in the right place.

We first 是 shì of different word categories on duty application situation research to do movement we do

I.   是 "shì" is an adjective word category as: 1) Said "*True*". the meaning in expression is used. For example, 实迷途其未远, 觉今是而昨非 [shí mítú what wow yuǎn, jué genie that's it er zuó fēi] – *Get lost long No, I realized that today right, yesterday is wrong. (Note: Actually out of the way get lost long no, I understand today is right, yesterday* is *wrong);* 斗争历史短 的, 可以因其短而不负责; 斗争历史长的, 可以因其长而自以为是 [dòuzhēng lìshǐ duǎn de, kěyǐ yīn qí duǎn ér bù fùzé; dòuzhēng lìshǐ zhǎng de, kěyǐ yīn qí cháng ér zìyǐwéishì] – *Short to history have those who are short histories because of irresponsible to be possible; long to history have those who are long histories because of themselves right that calculations can* _

"*Every one, all, each what*" meanings express for sh is used. For example: 是个有良知的人 都会这么做 [shìgè yǒu liángzhī de rén dūhuì zhème zuò] – *Har one conscientious a person this do it takes;* 是学生就要用心学习 [shì xuéshēng jiù yào yòngxīn xuéxí] – *Students' everything is sincere with science to get need* _

II.   是 "shì " is a pronoun word category as.

The meaning of "*this*" in expression used: 当是时, 妇手拍儿声, 口中呜声, 儿含乳啼声, 大儿初醒 声, 夫叱大儿声, 一时齐发, 众妙毕备[10][dāng shì shí, fù shǒu pāi er shēng, kǒuzhōng wū shēng, er

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[9] Карпека. Синтаксис китайского языка. – Санкт-Петербург: "Восточный экспресс", 2019. – C. 284-286.
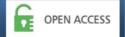[10] 林嗣环 "口技"

hán rǔ tí shēng, dà er chū xǐng shēng, fū chì dà er shēng, yīshí qí fā, zhòng miào bì bèi] – *This at the time of the woman their babies hands with comfort, soft in the voice him caressing baby 's voice cry mixed his mother while breastfeeding his voice is big of children now from sleep when you wake up the whims of men loudly to the children the shouts of these all of them one of time in itself very great without harmonized illustrated;* 是日更定, 余拿一小舟, 拥毳衣炉火, 独往湖心亭看雪[11] [shì rì gēng dìng, yú ná yī xiǎozhōu, yōng cuì yī lú huǒ, dú wǎng hú xīn tíng kàn xuě] – *This of the day change with, on me furry my clothes I wear it myself with small stove take, small to the boat Is it raining ? from the snow* enjoy *to be for the lake to the middle looking road I got it.* This in the sentence applied shì means " *this* ". expressing is coming

III. 是 "shì" is a noun category as .

Official service to the activity circle in the texts is used. For example, 范晔 fànyè of "后汉书:桓谭冯衍列传" in his work so there is a sentence: 君臣不合,则国是无从定矣 [jūnchén bùhé, zé guó shì wúcóng dìng yǐ] – *Authority and people suitable otherwise, the state works one properly won't leave .*

"国事" and "国是" are homonyms being, both of them also a noun to the series enters and " state work, state to work round, official meanings means with that together _ this of homonyms different sides too available :

1. Both of them use situation different, "国事" state for very important has been things and of the state usual their work in expression used; "国是" state decisions and important plans in expression is used.

2. Usage object different, "国事" state internal and external works in the situations described is used, for example, "国事访问" *"State affairs according to official visit ",* ie state of the leader offer done guests with official the meeting "国是" while only that's it of the state to work related at work used: 在我国, 人民代表大会是人民行使国家权力的机构, 全国人大代表到北京参加全国人民代表大会就是"共商国是 [zài wǒguó, rénmín dàibiǎo dàhuì shì rénmín xíngshǐ guójiā quánlì de jīgòu, quánguó réndà dàibiǎo dào běijīng cānjiā quánguó rénmín dàibiǎo dàhuì jiùshì "gòng shāng guó shì] – *People representatives meeting council people state authority done is an increasing organ. In the country all representatives this to the meeting to attend for to Beijing coming It is called "*共商国是*".*

3. In speech application status according to differs, "国事" is more oral in speech if used, write "国是" in speech occurs : 疏上, 夺俸一年.呜呼！国是所归, 往往如此矣[12] [shū shàng, duó fèng yī nián. wūhū! guó shì suǒ guī, wǎngwǎng rúcǐ yǐ] – *to the Emperor disrespect do, one yearly from salary separation! Uuuuh ! State policy so _*

4. Talk in the composition in the grammatical tasks they perform different there are sides. Both of them also a noun category considered in the sentence have, filler on duty comes, but in the sentence "国事" determiner on duty too coming can For example, "国事访问" *"State affairs according to official visit"* and "国是" determiner on duty doesn't come

IV. 是 shì in the sentence binder as to come, use status and to the task according to one how many to species divided into:

1. "*in spite of* -" said the meaning expressing will come For example, 我是有点胖, 但不影响美观 [wǒ shì yǒudiǎn pàng, dàn bù yǐngxiǎng měiguān] – *I 'm fat to be despite this _ my to my beauty effect doesn't do;* 成绩是不怎么好, 但他确实很努力 [chéngjī shì bù zě me hǎo, dàn tā quèshí hěn nǔlì] – *Exam results bad to be regardless, it actually is very trying reads _*

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[11] 明朝张 "湖心亭看雪"
[12] 明黄道周 《节寰袁公传》

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2. the meanings of "*cause*", "*purpose*" and "*for*" express 是 shì from himself after 因为, 由于, 为了 like the words takes: 她考试不挂科是平时很用功 [tā kǎoshì bù guà kē shì píngshí hěn yònggōng] – *He is all exams good of submission always strive for reason is reading*; 现在认真实习是为了积累工作经验 [xiànzài rènzhēn shíxí shì wèile jīlěi gōngzuò jīngyàn] – *Currently serious from reading goal good work is to find*

3. In the sentence "是…还是…?" in the form of come and ask talk type to make service does. For example, 今天答辩是优秀还是良好？ [jīntiān dábiàn shì yōuxiù háishì liánghǎo?] – *Today protection excellent level or is it good?*; 今天你放跑了敌人，你说说你是有意还是无意的？ [jīntiān nǐ fàng pǎole dírén, nǐ shuō shuō nǐ shì yǒuyì háishì wúyì de?] – *You today the enemy put you sent me you say it on purpose did you or on purpose isn't it?*

V.   是 shì is also used as an adverb in the sentence::

1. means " *confirmation* ". expressing, in a sentence without sign application too can. For example, 我的论文肯定满分吧？我就是问问, 没别的意思 [wǒ dì lùnwén kěndìng mǎnfēn ba? wǒ jiùshì wèn wèn, méi bié de yìsi] – *To my thesis of course the most high score? I just I asked, go ahead never thing* _

2. It means "to obey", "to agree". For example, 长官: "你的任务结束，去叫下一个同志进来." [Zhǎngguān: "Nǐ de rènwù jiéshù, qù jiào xià yīgè tóngzhì jìnlái] Officer: " *Your duty is over, call the next one* ". [Bīng:"Shì"] – Officer: "Yes"; A: "你去外边等我". B: "是!" ["Nǐ qù wàibian děng wǒ". B: "Shì!"] - A: " *You go out and wait for me* ." B: "Okay!"

3. When 是 shì acts as a morpheme, it comes after a word or a hieroglyph and forms gradations. For example, 更是, 甚是, 很是, 煞是, 最是 are among these. They are usually not associated with the noun after them. It comes as a morpheme 是 shì represents a verb and an adjective related to mental activity: 此人甚是厉害, 不可轻易招惹 [cǐ rén shén shì lìhài, bùkě qīngyì zhāorě] – *This person is very strong, not easily intimidated;;* 这厮最是无耻, 总干偷鸡摸狗的事情 [zhè sī zuì shì wúchǐ, zǒng gàn tōujīmōgǒu de shìqíng] – *He is a faceless boy, always stealing does;* 他更是艺高人胆大, 自己先上了擂台 [tā gèng shì yì gāo rén dǎn dà, zìjǐ xiān shàngle lèitái] – *He is a brave man, he himself was the first to go on the scene.*

VI.   Conjugation of 是 shì as a verb.

1. 认为……正确 ("*To consider right*") expresses the meaning. For example, 是己而非人,俗之同病[13]. Explanation: 认为自己是对的, 认为别人是错的, 这是世俗的通常的毛病 [rènwéi zìjǐ shì duì de, rènwéi biérén shì cuò de, zhè shì shìsú de tōngcháng de máobìng] – *Believing oneself to be right, and others To think that it is unfair is the greatest fault that is common in this world.*

2. means "check". For example, 是正 shìzhèng. In modern modern Chinese, the meaning of "check" is derived from 订正, 校正 dìngzhèng, xiàozhèng.

3. Serves as a conjunction. For example, 我的对面是各位论文考核老师

4. [wǒ shì Běijīng guólì wàiguóyǔ xuéyuàn de xuéshēng] – I am a student of Beijing State Institute of Foreign Languages.

5. means "to have", "there is/are". For example, 我的对面是各位论文考核老师 [Wǒ de duìmiàn shì gèwèi lùnwén kǎohé lǎoshī] – There are teachers in front of me who evaluate the dissertation.

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[13] 刘开《问说》

6. means "to give way", "to go down":大家都中五百万了，下一个应该是我了吧 (大家都中五百万了，下一个应该是我了吧) [dàjiā dōu zhōng wǔbǎi wànle, xià yīgè yīnggāi shì wǒle ba (dàjiā dōu zhōng wǔbǎi wànle, xià yīgè yīnggāi shì wǒle ba)]– Everyone won five million, the next one must be me.

7. The meaning of "*like*" expressing comes, in sentences metaphorical simile method is used: 她是夜明珠，暗夜里，放射出灿烂的光芒 [tā shì yèmíngzhū, ànyè lǐ, fàngshè chū cànlàn de guāngmáng] – *He is a jewel of the night, he shines brightly even in the dark;* 村长是我们的领头羊, 带领大家奔小康 [Cūn zhǎng shì wǒmen de lǐngtóu yáng, dàilǐng dàjiā bèn xiǎokāng] – *The village elder is our guide, he leads us to a prosperous life.*

VII.　是 shì also comes as an auxiliary word, and in this case it creates a place for the complement to come before the participle. For example, 唯利是图 wéi lì shì tú "only to the benefit to aspire", where 唯 wéi "only" is a verb, 利 lì "benefit" is a complement, 图 tú "aspire" is a participle. It is important to note that in the Chinese sentence structure, the participle comes first and the complementizer comes after, that is, the sentence form should actually be 唯图利, but the complementizer comes before the participle through 是. Another example is 唯命是从 wéi mìng shì cóng "just to obey orders". Here 唯 "only" is adverbial, 命 "command" is complement, 从"submission" is predicate. If we take the original form of the sentence as 唯从命, mìng comes before 命 从 through 是. This situation is mostly found in ancient Chinese, but it is almost rare in modern Chinese.

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