

IN THE GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, THE VERB WORD GROUP IS  
THE USE OF COUNT WORDS, I.E. 动量补语(DÒNGLIÀNG BǔYǔ) IN THE  
SENTENCE

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**Abstract:** In this article, the rules of using 动量补语(Dòngliàng bǔyǔ), which is part of the group of 补语(bǔyǔ), which is often used in the Chinese language and adds additional meaning to the sentence, are highlighted. In the article, a brief description of the places in which 动量补语(Dòngliàng bǔyǔ) is used in the grammar of the Chinese language and the words that belong to the hu category is given, further clarified through examples.

**Key words:** 动量补语 (Dòngliàng bǔyǔ), 次 Cì, 遍 biàn, 回 huí, 趟 tàng, 下 xià, 顿 dùn, 阵 zhèn, 场 chǎng, 番 fān.

## INTRODUCTION.

The Chinese language has Chinese grammatical components that do not exist in the Uzbek language, these are called complements. There is no exact translation of Chinese complements into Uzbek or English, we can say it as a complement, verb combination, case, but it is slightly different in its use here.

In a sentence, the complement is mainly used to clarify and complete the result, level, direction, possibility, state, amount, purpose of the action. Complements complete the meaning of the part, not the sentence. Grammatical features:

1. Complements always come after the main verb.
2. Mainly adjectives, verbs, quantifiers and verb combinations come as complements.
3. Often the 得 structure comes between the main verb and the complement.
4. A verb that is usually defined by a complement can also bring a complement with itself.<sup>1</sup>

In Chinese, verbs are used to indicate how many times an action occurs. It is also possible to understand that the complement of the action 动量补语 is the count word of the verb.

## Literature analysis and method.

When a verb comes with a complement, the complement can be used after the complement or before the complement. When the object is a pronoun, the object usually comes after the object.

1. 动词+补语+宾语 this is one of the most standard ways of using the complement of action in Chinese.

There are not many words of this type in Chinese, the most important of which are: “次, 遍, 回, 趟, 下, 顿, 阵, 场, 番”.

Let's look at examples of each of them below.

来北京以后我看过两次电影。

老师让我每天念三遍课文。

<sup>1</sup> D.M. Djurayev, R.M. Radjabova “XITOY TILINI O'QITISHDA TO'LIQLOVCHILARNING (补语) O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI”, “Xorazm Ma'mun Akademiyasi Axborotnomasi” 2023-4/4, 35-bet

玛丽已经来过两趟北京了。

我们都找过两次李老师了。

他去了三回长城。

刚才好像敲了十下儿钟。

昨天我又被老师批评了一顿。

刮了一阵风，下了一场雨。

老师又对我苦口婆心地讲了一番。

Let's look at the usage of each word:

- 阵 used with short-term events.
- 场 is pronounced in two different ways: “Cháng” It is used with events, natural phenomena, actions, occurrences, states, and processes.

- 下了场雨。 It rained. 害了一场病。 Was ill for a while.

“Chǎng” It is used with events in a large place used for a specific purpose. For example, theatrical performances, drama, films, sports events.

打一场纸牌。 To play cards. 一场歌剧。 An opera.

- 顿 is used for meals, beatings, scoldings, bites.

我骂了他一顿。 I scolded him.

- 番 is used with actions that take time and effort.

精心打扮一番。 To dress up.

- 回 is used for actions and movements. 回 indicates the frequency of an action like 次.

“次、下、趟、遍” all of these are translated as "times" expressing the number of times the action is performed.

What is their difference?

- 次 the most commonly used verb complement is used to express the number of events that are happening. For example, 我去过三次北京。 I have been to Beijing 3 times.

次 it is also used before nouns, it is also used for repeated or planned events.

Masalan, 下一次（的）会议将在两年后举行。 The next meeting will be held in two years.

下 usually used for short-term actions, e.g. 他敲了两下门，屋里没有人。

He knocked on the door twice, but there was no one in the room.

“一下” use is a passive, and when used after a verb, it is a verb combination that indicates that an action is short or an attempt.

他看了一下，没看到什么。 He looked and saw nothing.

- 趟 usually used for the movement of going and coming, i.e., “今天我去找了两趟校长，都没找到。 I went to find the director twice today, but I couldn't find him”. There is information that the speaker came here twice.

趟 can also be used for train traffic. Account is used as a word for arrivals and departures of train flights.

遍 biàn is used to indicate that an action is performed from beginning to end, so the object of this action is always of a certain length and is often related to text and language, such as articles, movies, music, words and so on.

这个电影我看了三遍。

I have seen this movie three times.

我没听清楚，请你再说一遍。

I didn't hear it clearly, please repeat it.

- The use of nouns as verbs.

We can use some nouns as counting words. Like, 眼 eyes, 声 voice. For example, 看一眼 Take a look, 说一声 Say something.

#### 1. 动词+代词+补语

This form is used as a time complement after a pronoun.

他来找过你几回。咱们再去叫他一次。

你们提醒我一下儿。明天早上你喊我一声。

你怎么无缘无故踢人家一脚？你又瞪了我一眼。

#### Conclusion.

In Chinese grammar, these verbs 动量补语 (Dòngliàng bǔyǔ), which are called complements of action, are grammatically important, and their correct use helps make the meaning of sentences clear and concise. They show not only the action, but also its result and measure, which increases the sincerity of the speech. Count words usually come after a verb and describe an action or process. Thus, this concept is an important part of learning Chinese.

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