

Mandarin Chinese Verbs as Verbal Items in Uyghur Mixed

Verbs

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Introduction

The use of Mandarin Chinese action words in Uyghur-Mandarin code-exchange by local Uyghur speakers is investigated in this paper. Unfamiliar verbal things have been claimed to be treated as ostensible in the host language in various language contact situations with comparable action word blending. Nonetheless, I contend that Mandarin action words are still treated as a verbal class by Uyghur speakers for four reasons, based on models from individual correspondences with Uyghur speakers and my own elicitations:

(1) In Uyghur, Mandarin action words project their disagreement structure; (2) the Mandarin perfective aspectual molecule *le* is uncommonly associated with a subset of Mandarin action words; (3) the Uyghur expressing marker *-la* can't be joined to Mandarin action words; and (4) the Uyghur accusative case marker *-ni* can't be joined to Mandarin action words.

The paper also discusses why Mandarin action words are unable to curve with Uyghur morphology, and proposes a special requirement for arching unfamiliar action words implanted in rich inflectional dialects. The paper also raises the question of whether the availability of different light action words to join with unfamiliar action words is related to the host language's verbal status of unfamiliar action words.

There is a useful example of joining an unfamiliar action word with an action word in the host language among a variety of dialects that end up in contact

situations. The action word in the host language is quickly attached to the uninflected credit verb1 and receives the tense stamping and other affectation that action words in the host language receive. To form compounds with credit action words, both Japanese and Korean Altaic dialects use action words that mean 'do.' (1a) shows the Japanese action word *suru* 'do' getting tense articulation and joining with *aiseki* 'share a table,' a credit action word said to be of Chinese origin. (1b) depicts the Korean action word *roughage* taking on a tense enunciation and joining with an advance action word that is said to be of Korean origin.

The use of Mandarin action words is becoming increasingly common among Uyghurs in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and other parts of China, particularly among college understudies, similar to the more widespread peculiarity of code-exchanging between Uyghur and Mandarin. Accommodation, a desire to practise Chinese, and adaptation to public patterns are all important motivations for code-exchanging.

This part shows how the Uyghur light action word that consolidates with a Mandarin action word changes contingent upon the Mandarin action word's contention structure. This isn't the situation when light action words join with ostensible material.

In this paper, I've shown how Mandarin action words get into the current Uyghur language by combining them with a Uyghur light action word like *qil* or *bol*, which has all articulation. I also made a few arguments for believing the acquired information was verbal rather than ostensible. To begin with, the Uyghur light action word relies on the acquired action word's inherent contention structure. Second, to make bisyllabic action words, the Mandarin viewpoint marker *le* is added to monosyllabic action words. Third, unlike Mandarin things, the Mandarin action word does not have a Uyghur expressing postfix