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.

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