The Chinese and Kazakh Languages Comparative Study: Subject-Predicate Sentence Structure

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Abstract
This article compares subject-predicate sentence and subject-predicate-object sentence forms with extended sentence of the Kazakh language. It compares Chinese and Kazakh sentences with subject-predicate sentence structure and studies differences of verb-predicate sentences word order. Detailed comparative study of Chinese and Kazakh language differences and characteristics. Morphology structure of Chinese language belongs to radical language, and Kazakh language belongs to the type of adhesive language, syntax of Chinese and Kazakh Languages in the same syntactic structure often used in different ways, the morphological role in Chinese and Kazakh language is also not the same, and even the same kind of grammatical means in Chinese and Kazakh languages are various. According to the analysis of languages, the different positions of word order, the function of words and grammatical word order are different too. The same syntax is very considerable, and lead to different syntactic structures. Chinese thinking reflects the realities as follows: subject - action- object. It is reflected in the grammatical structure: Subject - predicate - object. Kazakh thinking reflects the realities as follows: subject - object - action. It is reflected in the grammatical structure: Subject - object - predicate. Chinese and Kazakh predicate and object places in a sentence are different, but their dominance relationship is the same.

Keywords: Chinese, Kazakh, word order, predicate sentence, predicate-object sentence, nominative, non-nominative

1. Introduction
This article studies the grammatical structures of two different languages Chinese and Kazakh, namely a predicate sentence. Chinese as SVO (Subject - verb - object) language has the subject before predicate, adverb, and then the object and complement. The word order: (attributive) - subject - [adverb] - predicate - verb - (attributive) - object - (complement), namely SVO. For example: 咱们 (subject) - 顺便 (adverb) - 问候 (verb) - 一下 (complement) - 她 (adjective) - 吧! - Let’s regard her! (subject-adverb-verb-complement-adjective). In SOV(Subject - object – verb) type Kazakh language the subject can be looming, the main person and number can be hidden and represented by a verb suffix after. Word order: (attributive) - subject - (attributive) - object - [adverb] - verbal predicate, namely SOV. For example: Мен (subject)-бөлөмдө (adjective)-бөлөбөмен (adverb)-тартышп (adverb)-буындым (verb). – I have tightened my belt. (subject-adjective-adverb-adverb-verb).

The examples above show us clearly the differences of two languages word order. The article continues to indicate different points: the name of the same grammatical unit or the actual content is different in the two exactly the same sentences of the languages their expressions and grammatical function also makes a difference. Subject-predicate sentence in Kazakh Nominal Predicate Sentence have nominative and non-nominative distinction, the Chinese do not have this distinction. A single word in the Kazakh nominative sentence has equivalent in the most Chinese verb-object – verb-predicate sentence. Adjective-predicate sentence of Subject-predicate sentence includes only the words that form adjective-predicate, adverbial – adjective-predicate, adjective-predicate – compound and complement – adjective-predicate sentences. Adjective has no "class" changes. If to represent the different levels, the front overlapping degree of adverbial – adjective or adjective can be used. The Kazakh adjectives have "class" changes. The adjective and
complement phrase of Chinese complement – adjective-predicate sentence of adjective-predicate sentence is a predicate sentence.

Because there is no complement in Kazakh language, so-called adjective-predicate – complement sentence confined in Chinese. Chinese complement of complement – adjective-adverbial sentence is generally equivalent to Kazakh adverb. Verbal-predicate sentence of Subject-predicate sentence includes nominal – verb-predicate, verb-object – verb-predicate, adjective – verb-predicate, verb-predicate – compound, verb-predicate – complement, verb-predicate – combined, in Kazakh the subject is generally has persons, number, tenses morphological changes, while Chinese verb-predicate sentence has no morphological changes.

Chinese and Kazakh related in habit of expression and speech. Chinese monosyllabic transitive verb in a sentence generally used with object, if not to add an object, then complement or adverb should be added. Furthermore, Kazakh verb has voice changes, the Chinese do not.

The same point in both languages is to master the predicate sentence one should be interested and should develop the skills: according to hierarchy Chinese and Kazakh simple sentence can be the subject- and non-subject – verb-predicate sentence. If to compare the Chinese and Kazakh predicate sentences we will find out that generally the subject is placed in front and the predicate behind, which is common with Chinese and Kazakh sentence, is also essential foundation.

Chinese and Kazakh Language predicate sentence can be summarized as Nominal – predicate sentence, adjective- and verb-predicate sentence.

Chinese Kazakh non-predicate sentence can be summarized as noun, adjective, verbal and sigh sentence. That shows that the Chinese and Kazakh Language Systems are common. The words of Chinese and Kazakh Language subject-predicate sentence of nominal sentence correspond to each other. Kazakh nominative single-verb-word sentence is equivalent to Chinese verb-object – verb-predicate sentence.

This proves that the predicate sentence of the two languages have the same points as well as different points on the structure and word order.

2. Method
This article compares Modern Chinese and Kazakh languages predicate sentence structure, mainly using the "two triangle" theory, comparative linguistics theory of Three Levels, full description and summary of the similarities and differences between the two languages, and analyzes their causes. Comparative analysis and systematic analysis of similarities and differences between the two languages - Chinese and Kazakh. We hope that the article will help Chinese-Kazakh bilingual learners and researchers to provide references for further more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of modern Chinese and Kazakh subject – verb-predicate sentence structure, and foreign language teaching.

3. Results
Kazakh language has SVO-type word order. Its syntactic structure is subject, object, adverb and the other parts of sentence are before the predicate verb sentence, the syntactic structure of subject, object, adverb, and other components of syntactic predicate to form multicomponent identity of word order, so to distinguish between the different components of syntax you need to rely on function words and symbols (signs). Various syntactic elements have relatively fixed mark, so the word order is more flexible. Regardless of how word order changes the subject and predicate position will not change. The subject of Kazakh passive sentences as well as Chinese is the recipient, but the doer generally does not appear, the verb is dynamic. The doer must appear with a special particle and case. Different ethnic languages have different ways of conceptualizing. Kazakh verb conceptualization is more complex, rich, and has relatively simple expression syntax. Chinese verb conceptualization distinctive personality, conceptualization of an action is relatively simple, does not consider the direction, location, results and other factors, so when there is a need to express direction, location, results, etc. in a sentence it is needed the help of other words meaning the concept of supplements, grammar expressions and unlike Kazakh language is much more complex.

Chinese and Kazakh subject-predicate structure comparative study discusses every aspect of the subject-predicate sentence. Grammarians have certain criteria to determine the scope of subject-predicate sentence ranges: Sentence statistical and teaching factors research.
Huang Borong, Liao Xudong in his book "Xiandai Hanyu" 2004 updated third edition (Huazhong shifn daxue chuban) argues that the subject-predicate sentence is made of two parts the subject and predicate. (Subject-verb phrase is the basic element of the sentence). For example: He came. Depending on the predicate sentences, subject-verb sentences can be divided into noun-predicate and verb-predicate sentences (including serial-verb, general-part, double object sentences, ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’ sentence, existential sentence) predicate adjective sentence, predicate sentence.

According to the structure relation of sentences:

4. Discussion

Kazakh language is a part of Altai Turkic language family, Chinese language belong to the Sino-Tibetan language family. Chinese grammar is invisible, Kazakh syntax is visible. Chinese grammar is inseparable from semantics, and Kazakh is based on form. Parsing can be completely out of the semantic relationships. Structure figured out, figured out the meaning of a sentence. Its analysis is the process of "structure - semantics"; and each component of Chinese no morphological markers, should only start from the semantic segmentation, sentence structure is the result of semantic analysis. Its analysis is the process of "semantic - structure." Analysis of the verb that statement is also true. As previously mentioned, Kazakh verb suffix plus various additional components can express person, number, type, time, body etc. grammatical meaning. Word phrases and sentences boundaries at a glance. For example: Бар (go) is this word; Мектепке бару (go to school) is a phrase; Мектепке бардым. (I went to school.) Is a sentence.

4.1 Chinese and Kazakh language subject-predicate sentence structure comparative study

4.1.1 Comparison of Chinese and Kazakh subject-predicate sentence

Kazakh language is a part of Altai Turkic language family, Chinese language belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family. Chinese grammar is invisible, Kazakh grammar is visible. Chinese grammar is inseparable from semantics, and Kazakh is based on form. Parsing can be completely out of the semantic relationships. If the structure is figured out, than the meaning of a sentence is also figured out. Its analysis the process of "structure - semantics"; and each component of Chinese has no morphological markers, it should be only started from the semantic segmentation, and sentence structure is the result of semantic analysis. Its analysis the process of "semantic - structure." Analysis of the verb should be made the same way. As previously mentioned, Kazakh verb suffix plus various additional components
can express person, number, type, time, body etc. grammatical meaning. Phrases and sentences boundary can be noticed at a glance. For example: Бар - (go) is a word;
Мектепке бару (去学校/go to school) is a phrase; Мектепке бардым. (我去学校了/I went to school) is a sentence.
"Бар" has morphological changes in both phrases and sentences. The Chinese “去” (go) has no changes, only by semantic and other sentence elements its structural relationship can be determined. So the important criteria in Chinese is "identity of the meaning", and in Kazakh is "identity of the form.” Thus for Han ethnic important is "parataxis", for Kazakhs - "perception". In Chinese listeners and readers are often given a chance to understand the expression by themselves, and in Kazakh they must clearly understand it. Psychological differences between Chinese and Kazakh languages bring greater difficulties to Kazakhs who learn Chinese.

4.1.2 The same points of Chinese - Kazakh subject-predicative sentence

Chinese and Kazakh languages belong to two different types of language, in the structure type Chinese and Kazakh have their own characteristics. Morphological structure of Chinese belongs to the radical language, and of Kazakh language belongs to the adhesive type of language on, therefore, Chinese and Kazakh languages grammar tools often are used differently in the same syntactic structure, Chinese emphasis on the use of words and word order function, such as grammatical tools, the Kazakh tools mostly use forms. The same grammatical role in Chinese and Kazakh language tools also of different sizes, and even the same kind of grammatical tools specific manifestations in Chinese and Kazakh languages are not the same. In the analysis of the language, the role of word order is very important, appearing in different languages each grammatical unit will lead to different syntactic structures. In the form of well-developed language, various syntactic relationship depends mainly on word to represent morphological changes, the role of word order is different. Because of different ethnic cultures, their points of view and reactions are varying considerably. Therefore, the nation-specific plays a big role in thinking and reflecting on the reality. Han ethnic sequence element reflecting: subject - behavior - guest. It is reflected in the grammatical structure: Subject - predicate - object. Kazakh thinking reaction sequence elements of reality is: subject - object - behavior. It is reflected in the grammatical structure: subject - object - predicate. Chinese and Kazakh verb and object word orders are different, but their dominance relationship is the same. Therefore it remains to be the same structure as the comparison. Chinese and Kazakh language simple sentence structure has roughly the same classification, the simple sentence formed by the main component that is the basic sentence; in Kazakh it is called an Non-extended sentence. In addition except the main component there is also other minor component of a simple sentence that is extended sentence and in Kazakh language it also called extended sentence. A sentence include subject variable, and only when the predicate variable is able to confirm the subject it is called the indefinite-personal sentence. There is no exact Person Subject, the person cannot be seen from the Personal predicate form, or, though logical subject, and the predicate does not complex with personal sentence, but with impersonal sentence. The subject of this sentence is difficult to find. Complete sentence: the complete sentence includes all the related to each other components making a sentence, the sentence does’t divide into primary and secondary sentence components. Sentence elements compose complete sentences. Incomplete sentence: the incomplete sentence does not include all the related components, but there is a sentence with omitted component. Sentence elements compose incomplete sentences. This sentence contains the command, calling, complementary fragments and sigh fragments.

(1) Chinese and Kazakh Simple Sentence with its main structural levels can be described as subject-predicate sentence and Non-Predication Sentence. If to compare the Chinese and Kazakh language subject-predicate sentence some peculiarities can be found out, such as subject stays before predicate which is common in Chinese and Kazakh sentence and is very essential as well.

(2) Chinese and Kazakh language subject-predicate sentence are nominal-predicate sentence, adjective-predicate sentence and verb-predicate sentence.

(3) Chinese and Kazakh language non-predication sentence are noun sentence, adjective sentence, verb sentence and exclamation sentence.

These constitute the common points in Chinese and Kazakh Language Systems.

(4) Chinese and Kazakh Language the One ~ Word/ Phrase nominal-predicate sentence of the subject-predicate sentence are mostly correspond to each other. Kazakh nominative form of The One ~ Word/ Phrase nominal-predicate sentence is equal to Chinese verb-object-verb-predicate sentence. For example:

他父亲是医生。Оның әкесі әдірігер. His father is a doctor.

知识就是力量。Білім—құш. Knowledge is power.

安全第一，劳动第二。Аманық бірінші, жұмыс екінші. Safety first, then labor.

团结就是力量。Білімнің -құші. Unity is strength.

他妈妈是老师。Оның мамасы мұғалым. His mother is a teacher.

生命在于运动。Мықты денесілік дене шыңықтыруда. Life is movement.

友谊第一，比赛第二。Достық бірінші,жарыс екінші. Friendship first, competition second.

He was doing housework. Direct translation: 他/家务活儿干。”

(1) The subject-predicate sentence of Kazakh nominal predicate sentence has nominative and non-nominate case difference, but Chinese sentence does not have such difference. Kazakh nominative forms of independent body of predicate sentences are most equal to Chinese verb-object-verb-predicate sentence. For example:

Оның кимі ете едемі. His clothes are beautiful.

(2) The verb-predicate sentences in Chinese and Kazakh Language subject-predicate sentences basically are the same. Where Chinese and Kazakh Language single word verb predicate sentence, combined predicate sentence, and other Chinese and Kazakh sentences are corresponded basically. For example:

柳条动了。 Trees on the move. The wind blew

I have seen the movie. 她姓赵。 Her surname is Zhao.

(3) Chinese and Kazakh language non-predication sentences are the same not only in sentence form, format, definition, and concept, but also in classification of terms. For example:


Adjective sentence: 美丽的未来。 Bright future of Kazakhs.

Verb sentence: 谢谢! 感谢! 谢谢万岁! 现代青年的前途光明而美好。

Exclamation sentence: 哇! 赞! 牛! 惊讶! 哦! 哦! 哦! 这是你的天! 你的天! 你的天! 意外! Oh my God!

(4) The classification of meaning of Chinese and Kazakh simple sentence is basically the same, Chinese and Kazakh sentence is divided according to the meaning and tone of the sentence into declarative, imperative sentences, exclamatory and interrogative, and all these sentences correspond to each other. Among them the right-wrong question, special question, elective question, positive-negative question (rhetorical) and other types of questions that correspond to each other.

Different between Chinese and Kazakh subject-predicate sentences

Chinese and Kazakh grammar rules are different. Chinese grammar uses structural words and word orders, and Kazakh grammar uses morphology more. The grammatical role of the means that are used in Chinese and Kazakh languages also are different, and even the same kind of grammatical means of Chinese and Kazakh languages are not the same. In the analysis of the language, the role of word order is very important, each grammatical unit is appearing in different locations, and it will lead to different syntactic structures. In the form of well-developed language, various syntactic relationships depends mainly on word to represent morphological changes, the role of word order is unlikely. The word order of Chinese and Kazakh verb and object is different, but their dominance relationship is the same. For example: 1.

(5) We compare the way of study and structural interpretation, we can explain the common specific differences that were mentioned above.

(6) The verb-predicate sentences in Chinese and Kazakh Language subject-predicate sentences basically are the same. Where Chinese and Kazakh Language single word verb predicate sentence, combined predicate sentence, and other Chinese and Kazakh sentences are corresponded basically. For example:

柳条动了。 Trees on the move. The wind blew

I have seen the movie. 她姓赵。 Her surname is Zhao.

(7) Chinese and Kazakh language non-predication sentences are the same not only in sentence form, format, definition, and concept, but also in classification of terms. For example:


Adjective sentence: 美丽的未来。 Bright future of Kazakhs.

Verb sentence: 谢谢! 感谢! 谢谢万岁! 现代青年的前途光明而美好。

Exclamation sentence: 哇! 赞! 牛! 惊讶! 哦! 哦! 哦! 这是你的天! 你的天! 你的天! 意外! Oh my God!

(8) The classification of meaning of Chinese and Kazakh simple sentence is basically the same, Chinese and Kazakh sentence is divided according to the meaning and tone of the sentence into declarative, imperative sentences, exclamatory and interrogative, and all these sentences correspond to each other. Among them the right-wrong question, special question, elective question, positive-negative question (rhetorical) and other types of questions that correspond to each other.

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(9) We compare the way of study and structural interpretation, we can explain the common specific differences that were mentioned above.

(10) The subject-predicate sentence of Kazakh nominal predicate sentence has nominative and non-nominate case difference, but Chinese sentence does not have such difference. Kazakh nominative forms of independent body of predicate sentences are most equal to Chinese verb-object-verb-predicate sentence. For example:

Оның шешісі мүгілім. 他的母亲是老师。 His mother is a teacher.
The predicate of Kazakh non-nominative The One – Word/Phrase nominal predicate sentence, if it is with the word genitive noun or pronoun for example:

Бұл менің кітабім. This book is mine. Бұл доп оніқы.这个球是他的。This ball is his.

If the predicate of non-nominative the One – Word/Phrase nominal predicate sentence the word with time and from, it is the equivalent of Chinese verb-object-verb-predicate sentence. For example:

Ол мектепте. He is at school. Ол үйде.他在家。He is at home.

Ол кітапханада.他在图书馆。He is in library. Өл әмбебінде.他在超市。He is at supermarket.

Ол аудиториа.他在操场。Hi is on the playground Ол аудиторида.他在教室。Hi is in classroom.

The adjective of Kazakh adjectives has no "class" changes. If the indication degree is different, adjective can be set before the adjective predicate sentence. For example:

Ол киіріктың мол ішінде. He has 40 years old. He is over 40 years old.

Уйде жан пенде жоқ.屋子里没有一个人。There is no one in house. Ол комекке зару.他需要帮助。He needs help.

Аудиториада адам көп.教室里好多人。There is a lot of people in the classroom. Ол жас.他是年轻人。He is a young man.

Оған демалу керек.他需要休息。He needs a rest. Оған ақша керек.他需要一笔钱。He needs money.

The attribute or adverb of Kazakh sentences above can equal to the Chinese subject, Kazakh subject is equivalent to the Chinese object. Such sentences of Chinese and Kazakh have a great difference, which is related to the nature of the predicate, because Kazakh predicate can play role of adjective only with adverb, while Chinese predicate is a verb only with object. For example:

Шымкент Атыраудан ұлқен.石姆肯图市比阿特劳市大。Shymkent is bigger than Atyrau

Бұғыны ауарай кешігіден жаксы.今天的天气比昨天好。Today the weather is better than yesterday.

Сенің күшің менен көп.你的力气比我的大。Your strength is bigger than mine.

Оның бойы менен бінік.他的个子比我高。He is taller than me.
(3) Chinese Supplement adjective predicate sentence of subject-predicate sentences is a sentence with adjectival supplement phrase as a predicate. Because Kazakh Supplement adjective predicate sentence has no complement, one can meet complement only in Chinese. Chinese complement of Supplement adjective predicate sentence is generally equivalent to Kazakh adverb. For example: 病情严重极了。Оның ауыруы аскынды。He is very ill.

(4) The predicate-verb sentence of subject-predicate sentence includes nominal predicate-verb sentence, verb-object-verb-predicate sentence, adverbial-verb verb-predicate sentence, conjunctive verb-predicate sentence, supplement verb-predicate sentence, verb-predicate sentence with verbs in series, pivotal verb-predicate sentence. The subject of a Kazakh verb predicate sentence generally has several morphological changes, (person, time and form), while Chinese verb predicate sentence has no morphological changes.

Kazakh and Chinese Correspondence relationship is related with Chinese expression habits and parts of speech. Kazakh monosyllabic transitive verb in a sentence generally used along with object, if to not use object, then one should add complement or adverb. Furthermore, Kazakh verb has voice changes, the Chinese has no such changes. For example: 哈瑟木穿衣服了/Hasse wear wooden clothes.

Chinese and Kazakh languages both have verb-object-verb-predicate sentence, but the word order in such a Chinese with Kazakh sentence is different, in Chinese sentence the verb should be set before object; and in Kazakh contrary, object stays the first, and then the verb. For example:

我们现在能战胜任何困难。Біз кез-келген киыншылықты жекеміз, we can overcome any difficulty.

我们能超越自己。Біз бәрін жекеміз. We will be victorious.

(5) Chinese and Kazakh adverbial relationship reflects by means of word order: So the nominal which stays after predicate usually play role of object. The Kazakh object generally has morphological marks of objective case "на \ ии, да \ ди, та \ ти, н" verb-object relationship which can be embodied by morphology. Kazakh verb-object-verb-predicate sentence relationship is clear at a glance, subject generally is the actor, object is recipient (of action) of Even sentence and has no object mark, actor-recipient relation is still very clear. This is the difference of Chinese from Kazakh. For example:

Мен кино кордым。我看电影了。I watched a movie.

Ол.EXOBJ жатыр。Она is in clothes.

(6) Chinese and Kazakh adverbial-verb verb-predicate sentence in the syntactic structure of sentences has similarities and differences. The similarity is that Kazakh and Chinese both has adverb in the beginning of a sentence, and the adverb generally is time, place and location. The difference is that Kazakh word order of verb-object structure is different from Chinese, the position of the adverb also has differences. For example:

Yesterday we watched the videos.我们昨天观看了宣传片。Біз кеше үгіт філмін көрдік.

They will enjoy a concert tomorrow.他们明天欣赏音乐会。Олар ертен мүніздік жазат алады.

They played football the last month.他们上个月踢足球赛了。Олар алдысын айда доп тұқырлар.
Chinese has no complement in Kazakh, therefore Chinese Supplement verb-predicate sentence is equivalent to Kazakh adverbial-verb-predicate sentence. For example:

(7) There is no complement in Kazakh, therefore Chinese Supplement verb-predicate sentence is equivalent to Kazakh adverbial-verb-predicate sentence. For example:

Some Chinese complements of Supplement verb-predicate sentence are equivalent to Kazakh nominal expression meaning, for example:

(8) Chinese has Sentence with verbs in series, Kazakh has no such sentence. Kazakh every simple sentence has verb with personal predicate. This verb is the predicate of the sentence. But that Chinese sentence can be indicated in Kazakh with different types of verbal predicates with personal predicate. This verb is the predicate of the sentence.

(9) The Chinese have Pivotal verb-predicate sentences with Pivotal phrases as predicate. Kazakh language has no Pivotal verb-predicate sentences. But that Chinese sentence can be indicated in Kazakh with different types of sentences. For example, Chinese Pivotal verb-predicate sentences can be equal to Kazakh adverbial-verb-verb-predicate sentence. For example:
The main difference between Chinese and Kazakh word order in verbal predicate sentence

(1) The general word order in verbal predicate sentence

Chinese is a SVO-type of language, its morphological markers system is relatively simple, mainly by means of analytical represent various grammatical categories. The subject and adverb are set before predicate, the object and complement - after predicate. The basic components of the sentence is clear due to the word order, there is no need in a special tag to represent their semantic roles:

(Subject) - [adverb] - verbal predicate - (attribute) - object -(complement). = SVO. For example:

咱们一顺便一问候一一下一她一吧! (subject-adverb-verb-complement-object)
Let us question her!

Kazakh is a SOV-type language, there are more complex forms of the marking system. It is marked by a variety of means to form grammatical category. The parts related to verbal predicate are set before the verb. The suffix with grammatical meaning of verb. Sometimes when a topic is needed to be changed, object might be set before subject, it will not cause misunderstanding. Because accusative marker has demonstrated its semantic roles. Subject can be hidden by person and number, and can be set after verbal suffix:

(attribute) - subject - (attribute) - object - [adverb] - verbal predicate = SOV. For example:

Мен-белімді-белбемен-тартып-бұындым. (subject-object-adverb-adverb-verb)

I tied up the belt

(2) A special word order in verbal predicate sentence

When a speaker wants to achieve a certain effect of expression, often makes changes in word order, or omits certain components of them. There are several changes in the case of word order:

1. Omission: Omission occurs in provincial dialogue context. Omission requires language to be understandable; otherwise it will cause the wrong sentence. Chinese and Kazakh omission of predicate, object, attribute, adverb is basically the same. But the omission of the subject varies. Because of the absence of it in Chinese, statement cannot omit the subject; and Kazakh verb-predicate sentence can be omitted from the first and second person pronouns serving as the subject. For example:

我明天去阿斯塔纳。——*明天去阿斯塔纳。

Men ертең Астанаға кетемін. —— Ертең Астана жаққа кетесің.

你明天去阿斯塔纳。——*明天去阿斯塔纳。

Сен ертең Астанаға кетесін. —— Ертең Астана жаққа кетесің.

You will go to Astana tomorrow - Tomorrow to Astana I will go

您高寿了? ——*高寿了?

Сіз қанша жасқа келдіңіз? —— Қанша жасқа келдіңіз?

您多少岁到 —— 多少岁您到

How old are you? - How many years you come to?

我们一定要把你们的经验带回去。——*一定要把你们的经验带回去。

Біз сіздердің тәжірибенерінізді алып бара жатырмыз.

我们你们的 把经验 —— 向我们自己地方拿回去

We will use your experience - We your experience will take with us

Kazakh is an agglutinative language. Such additional components as person, number, body, state, or time can be added after the verb, and the person, the number is consistent with the subject. First, when the second person pronoun serves as subject verbal suffix is set after verbal predicate, thus verb serves as subject-person. Therefore, even if there is no adverbial modifier, it can be indicated with verbal predicate suffix. When the third person pronoun serves as subject, though it may also be indicated with verbal suffix, but in the case of the absence of the prefix and ending, the omission of the third person subject can cause misunderstanding. Therefore, the third person subject cannot be omitted. Chinese verb predicate has no morphological changes, cannot clearly show an action of the main body, thus in the case of the absence of the prefix and ending, the omission of the subject is impossible. For example:

叶尔咩克看见一个人从对面走过来了。

Ермек қарсы алдына бір кісінің келе жатқанын көрді.

叶尔咩克从对面一个人的 把正走过来看见。

*Карсы алдына бір кісінің келе жатқанын көрдім.

从对面一个人的 把正走过来 看见

From the opposite a man coming up I saw

2. Inversion: Inversion is inverting the original word order to enhance heightened effect, with strong tone and pause added in the middle.

(1) The subject-predicate inversion: predicate is placed before subject. Both Chinese and Kazakh have this form, and generally correspond. For example:

真苦啊，这个。 Ашты екен，мынау. This is really bitter
Due to the interference of mother tongue, Kazakh students who learn Chinese have problems with using Chinese subject-predicate predications. According to the sentence characteristic, there are a lot of special sentences. For example: 

Example 1

你拿我的书了吗？——我的书你拿了吗？

Example 2

他把落叶烧掉了。

From the comparison shown above it is clear that Chinese is a SVO language, by analysis has been determined the specific lack of morphological characteristics in the verb-predicate sentences, with the basic word order: "accompanying feature + head driven predicate + resulting adverb". Kazakh SOV type has the typical features of the language, its syntactic structure is subject, object, adverb and other parts of sentences are set before verbal predicate, thus forming a variety of word order structures, and therefore rely on the particle and clause to distinguish the various syntactic elements. Due to various syntactic elements have relatively fixed mark, it has relatively more flexible word order. However, the relationship between subject and predicate any time is the same.

In general, because of different ethnic cultures, their points of view and reactions are varying considerably. Therefore, the nation-specific plays a big role in thinking and reflecting on the reality. Han ethnic sequence element reflecting: subject + predicate + object. Kazakh thinking reaction sequence elements of reality is: subject - object - behavior. It is reflected in the grammatical structure: Subject - predicate - object. Kazakh students who lean Chinese have problems with using Chinese subject-predicate sentences.

5. Conclusion

Xiang Lin Mei (1990) and Fu Huijun (2004) think that the subject-predicate sentence can be divided into noun-, verb-, adjective- and subjects-predicate sentences. According to the sentence characteristic, there are a lot of special sentences. For example: ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’ sentence, ‘是’ sentence, existential sentence, etc. Lufu Bo (2001) supposes that: modal verbs belong to a special category of sentences. Xu Shao Jian (2003): subject-verb sentence can be divided into noun-, verb- (including serial-verb construction, general part structure, double object sentence, ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’ sentence) adjective-, subject-predicate, and existential sentence. Fan Xiao (Beijing Commercial Press, 2009) in his book divides Chinese sentences into subject-predicate, verb-predicate, adjective-predicate, noun-predicate, subject -
predicate sentences. Huang Borong, Liao Xudong are editors of “Modern Chinese” 2004 third edition (Higher Education Press). This book argues that subject-predicate sentence consists of two parts the subject and predicate. (The basic component of subject-verb phrase of the sentence is subject-predicate sentence). For example: Он келді. - He came. According to the difference of predicate sentences, the subject-verb predicate sentence can be divided into noun-, verb- (including serial-verb construction, general part sentence, double object sentence, ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’ sentence, existential sentence) adjective-predicate sentence.

Xing Fuyi, Wu Zhenguo consider in “Yuyan xue gailun” 2005 that subject-predicate sentence is double part of this sentence which meets in any languages. The subject-verb predicative sentence can be divided and nominal sentence. According to the presence or absence of the object the sentence can be divided into three categories and the number of non-object sentence, single object sentence, double object sentence. Characteristics of some sentences structure have specifics. For example: subject-verb-predicate sentence, ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’ sentence, existential sentences, etc. Xing Fuyi (2011) write about predicate: the predicative verb-predicate is very common, the verb as predicate is more common. For example: subject-predicate phrase, general phrases, double object phrase, verb-object phrases, etc. According to Xing Fuyi and Wang Guosheng (2010.3) phrases and simple sentence structure is substantially the same. Subject-predicate, verb-object, official, description supplement type, etc.

Generally, predicate of subject-predicate sentence is the core of modern Chinese sentence structure and therefore the structure of the type of predicate, subject-verb sentence: noun-predicate, verb-predicate (including serial-verb construction, general part sentence, double object sentence, ‘把’ sentence, ‘被’ sentence, existential sentence), adjective-predicate, subject-predicate sentences. The function of predicate of modern Kazakh subject-predicate sentence is divided personal, non-personal, extended and non-extended, complete and incomplete, normative sentences. According to predicate construction, both languages have the verb as the center word of verb-predicate sentence, but both do not exactly correspond. Chinese special verb predicate sentence cannot be found in Kazakh.

References