

Y. Gao<sup>\*1</sup>, S.Ye. Myrzaliyeva<sup>2</sup><sup>1, 2</sup>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan;<sup>1</sup>Zhejiang Yuexiu University, Shaoxing, China

(e-mail: gaoyanrong@yandex.ru, saltataraz.74@gmail.com)

## Locatives as the main means of expression in the functional and semantic field of the place in the Russian and Chinese languages

The article discusses the means of expression the locatives in the functional-semantic field in the Russian and Chinese languages. The functional-locatic field is characterized by its own hierarchical organization. The sphere of locativeness and the functional-semantic stratification of vocabulary expressing spatial meanings play a significant role. The sources for the study were materials from the National Corps of the Russian Language and the Chinese Language Corps. This study is devoted to the representation of the phenomenon of space as a category of locality. The fundamental in this work was a functional-semantic approach, integrating lexical, word-formation, grammatical, contextual and modular means based on the community of their functions. The results of the study can be useful for better mastering by Chinese students the rules for using proposed case designs with a place value.

*Keywords:* locativity, means of expression, functional semantic field, comparison, Russian language, Chinese language.

### Introduction

The concept of “field” was originally used in physics and has since been borrowed by many scientific disciplines to describe the phenomena they study. In recent years, the study of combined structural fields composed of different language units has become a research trend. These language units can not only systematically present the picture of the language world, but also study language phenomena from the perspectives of onomastics and semantics [1; 124].

G.S. Schuer devoted himself to the study of the basic theory of field division in linguistics, with special attention to the functional semantic field. He pointed out the use of functional semantics for “field” research. The advantages of studying with this method are: firstly, the “field” is regarded as a spatial phenomenon; secondly, not only the function of language units is considered, but also the common semantic features of language units are considered [2; 66]. In other words, unlike other fields, the functional semantic field is based on two criteria — functionality and semantics.

In the modern functional grammar of the Russian language (hereinafter referred to as FG), various schools are formed: the theory of functional grammar A.B. Bondarko [3–6], cognitive grammar Y.S. Kubryakova [7], the theory of communicative grammar G.A. Zolotova [8], the theory of functional-communicative syntax, created by M.V. Vsevolodova [9], etc. If we turn to the research of Chinese linguists (the works of Tan Aoshuan [10], Zhang Huisen [11]; Du Guizhi [12], Jiang Hong [13], Sun Yuhua [14], Zhang Boqiang [15] and others.), then the problems of hidden grammar to identify the main typological features of the Chinese language in the isolation system are in the center of their attention.

The center of FG is the theory of the functional-semantic field (hereinafter referred to as FSF). FSF is a combination of various levels of language expression that can represent the same semantic function. Analysis of language units in the field of one semantic category (hereinafter referred to as SC) is an important content of the theory of FSF.

The concept of locatives is one of the most important components of the language picture of the world. Locativeness is interpreted as the SC, which is a linguistic interpretation of the space mental category and at the same time as the FSF, which covers the multilevel means of this language, interacting in the expression of spatial relations [5; 5]. The status of locality as a mental category lies in its versatility, since spatial relations in the linguistic mind of people who speak one language or another find one or another expression.

\* Corresponding author's e-mail: gaoyanrong@yandex.ru

The functional-semantic field of locativeness (hereinafter referred to as FSFL) is characterized by its own hierarchical organization and plays a significant role. FSFL as a special language system has a complex and peculiar structure, the constituent elements of which are interconnected by paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations. The field is multi-rate, voluminous, the basis of its organization as an ordered set of items are the genero-visionary relations of the components.

The purpose of the study is to identify the variety of the locational category in modern Russian and Chinese languages, to determine similarities and differences in the expression of this category, to classify the ways of expression in methodological purposes for predicting and preventing possible interference in the speech of the Chinese students.

### *Experimental*

Traditional grammar (hereinafter referred to as TG), also called as a formal grammar, focuses on the description of the language form and structure. In the study of grammar, the approach from “form to semantics” and from “means to function” is used, that is to say, TG is a science on function and meaning of words and sentences. In traditional grammar, the language is described on the basis of its form and at the levels of word formation, lexicology, morphology and syntax. With the help of TG, the problem is resolved with the acquaintance of linguistic phenomena, but the student’s need for the assimilation of the Russian language is not fully satisfied. L.V. Shcherba called TG “passive grammar” and believed that it was necessary to “distinguish between active and passive grammar” [16; 48].

Bondarko put forward the triangle “SC — FSF — categorical situation (hereinafter referred to as CS)”. This theory analyzes various means that express semantics on the basis of SC. CS is based on SC and FSF.

According to Bondarko, we can study three stages of speech generation along various routes: from the point of view of the speaker, we should go from SC to the FSF and then to the categorical situation; And from the point of view of listener — on the contrary: from CS to FSF and then to the SC.

In the theory of the FSF SC is the basis for the creation of FSF. FSF can’t be created without CK, since the CK forms the meaningful basis of the studied fields; it has a generalization and abstract. According to Bondarko, SC are the main invariant categorical features (semantic constants) in grammar, which are in certain versions in language values and functions, constitute a base of systemic division of language values and semantic functions for the intersecting “areas of content” [4; 28].

FSF is defined as a multi-level system of the language, based on the functional community and interaction [6; 21-22].

On the basis of SC, FSF are divided into four groups: FSF with a predicative nucleus, FSF with a subject-object nucleus, FSF with a quantity-quality nucleus, and FSF with a predicative-constituent nucleus. FSFL that we are studying refers to the FSF with a predicative-adverbial nucleus.

It should be noted that there is an intersection area with other fields on the periphery. In fact, the nature of a sequential change is manifested from the center to the periphery, and there is no clear borderline between the center and the periphery [17; 11]. So, when analyzing the theory of FSF we distinguish three parts in the FSF of locativeness: central (nucleus), near-nuclear and peripheral (periphery) zones.

From a different point of view, two main structural types of FSF can be distinguished: monocentric and polycentric fields. FSFL is a polycentric field in both Russian and Chinese languages. Based on the relationship between FSP, SC and CS, we have made an attempt to create a typological scheme of FSP locativeness.

### *Methods of research*

We selected the material of the study from the Russian National Corpus (hereinafter referred to as RNC) and the Corps of Chinese Language (hereinafter referred to as CCL), which was created by the Center for Chinese Linguistics PKU. According to the sampling method, we extracted 1000 examples of words or constructions from the two corpus respectively, searched for the material that expresses the structure of FSFL in these 1,000 examples, analyzed the proportion of each expression type in the field. Then, according to the proportion of these examples in the 1000 examples, the number of entries for each expression means in each FSFL is calculated. For this, we used descriptive, analytical, statistical methods and the method of comparison.

### *Results and Discussion*

The main expression of locative relations in the nuclear, near-nuclear and peripheral structure of the field in the Chinese language are distributed as follows:

1. *Central zone (nucleus)*. The means of expression in the central field of the FSFL in the Chinese language is the prepositional constructions (the number of examples in the CCL: 354216). In particular, the preposition “zài” is the most typical sign, expressing the meaning of the place where things or actions exist. In addition, the prepositions “yú”, “kào”, “āi”, etc. also express the meaning of locativity. The prepositional constructions expressing the meaning of the locativity include five types: preposition + N. + fāngwèicí (position words) (jiècí + míngcí + fāngwèicí) (the number of examples in the CCL: 87945), N. + fāngwèicí (position words) (míngcí + fāngwèicí) (the number of examples in the CCL: 81389), preposition + chùsuǒcí (location words) (jiècí + chùsuǒcí) (the number of examples in the CCL: 64205), Zài + chùsuǒmíngcí (location N.) (the number of examples in the CCL: 78356) and preposition + demonstrative pronoun (the number of examples in the CCL: 42321).

1) Preposition + N. + fāngwèicí (position words):

a) 几天下来, 我在房间里坐不住了。(jǐ tiān xià lái, wǒ zài fáng jiān lǐ zuò bú zhù le.) («Bao kan jing xuan», 1994);

After a few days, I couldn't sit still in my room any more. («Newspaper Selection», 1994).

b) 这位厂长把钱放在桌子上就走。(zhè wèi chǎng zhǎng bǎ qián fàng zài zhuō zǐ shàng jiù zǒu le.) («Ren min ri bao», 1993).

The plant manager left after leaving the money on the table. («People's Daily», 1993).

2) N. + Fāngwèicí (position words):

a) 那一天, 徐永光站在窗前, 久久地凝思。(nà yī tiān, xú yǒng guāng zhàn zài chuāng qián, jiǔ jiǔ de níng sī.) («Bao kan jing xuan», 1994);

On that day, Xu Yongguang stood in front of the window and meditated for a long time. («Newspaper Selection», 1994).

b) 现在的情况是, 国内有广阔的市场。(xiàn zài de qíng kuàng shì, guó nèi yǒu guǎng kuò de shì chǎng.) («Bao kan jing xuan», 1994).

The current situation is that there is a vast domestic market in the country. («Newspaper Selection», 1994).

3) Preposition + Chùsuǒcí (location words):

a) 她在岸边出神地看着, 终于跳进了水中。(tā zài àn biān chū shén dì kàn zhe, zhōng yú tiào jìn le shuǐ zhōng.) («Zuo jia wen zhai», 1994);

She stared at the shore, and finally jumped into the water. («Writer's Digest», 1994).

b) 最后, 他们终于在城外找到了伤势严重的林恒。(zui hòu, tā men zhōng yú zài chéng wài zhǎo dào le shāng shì yán zhòng de lín héng.) («History/Zhang Qingping, Lin Huiyin»).

Finally, they found Lin Heng who was seriously injured outside the city. («History/Zhang Qingping, Lin Huiyin»).

4) Zài + chùsuǒmíngcí (location N.):

a) 他住在北京, 十几岁就住在北京。(tā zhù zài běi jīng, shí jǐ suì jiù zài běi jīng.) («Beijing fangyan diaocha shuju», 1982);

He lives in Beijing, where he was since teenage. («Beijing dialect survey data», 1982).

b) 江泽民同志在上海工作时, 经常前往医院探望。(jiāng zé mín tóng zhì zài shàng hǎi gōng zuò shí, jīng cháng qián wǎng yī yuàn tàn wàng.) («Bao kan jing xuan», 1994).

Comrade Jiang Zemin often visited the hospital when he was working in Shanghai. («Newspaper Selection», 1994).

5) preposition + demonstrative pronoun:

a) 我们在这里工作几个月后, 又回到原单位。(wǒ men zài zhè lǐ gōng zuò jǐ gè yuè hòu, yòu huí dào yuán dān wèi.) («Bao kan jing xuan», 1994);

After working here for a few months, we backed to our previous department. («Newspaper Selection», 1994).

b) 我们在这儿住了四年, 现在正要搬走。(wǒ men zài zhè er zhù le sì nián, xiàn zài zhèng yào bān zǒu.) («Du zhe»).

We have been living here for four years and are going to move out now («Reader»).

According to Tan Aoshuan, “verbs are strictly delimited in Chinese, describing the ways of human existence, animals, artifacts and types of natural genera. The verbs 站 (zhàn) “stand”, 坐 (zuò) “sit” and 躺 (tǎng) “lying” are used exclusively to indicate static poses of people” [10; 190].

2. *Near-nuclear zone*. In the near-nuclear zone of the FSFL in the Chinese language, the following means of expression are mainly used (the number of examples in the CCL: 81204): Chùsuǒcí (location words) (the number of examples in the CCL: 34126), demonstrative pronoun (the number of examples in the CCL: 22416), phraseology (the number of examples in the CCL: 12350), and certain phrases: “mǎn”, “quán”, etc. + N. (the number of examples in the CCL: 12312):

1) Chùsuǒcí (Location words):

a) 园子的中间有一棵玫瑰树，树下有一只蜗牛。(yuán zǐ de zhōng jiān yǒu yī kē méi guī shù, shù xià yǒu yī zhī wō niú.) («An Tusheng tonghua gushi ji»);

There is a rose tree in the middle of the garden, a snail is under the tree («Andersen's Fairy Tales»);

b) 街上有行人和两人抬的轿子。(jiē shàng yǒu xíng rén hé liǎng rén tái de jiào zi.) («Ku cai hua»).

There were pedestrians and sedan chairs carried by two people on the street («Ku cai hua»).

2) Demonstrative pronoun:

a) 这里有几张船票。(zhè lǐ yǒu sān zhāng chuán piào.) («Jiang shi jia zu quan zhuan», 1994);

There are three ferry tickets here («The Complete Biography of the Jiang Family», 1994).

b) 那儿有几个人在闲聊着。(nàr yǒu jǐ gè rén zài xián liáo zhe.) («Zhong guo bei piao yi ren sheng cun shi lu», 1994).

There were a few people chatting there. («Chinese North Drifting Artist's Survival Record», 1994).

3) Phraseology:

a) 今天在祖国的四面八方想起嘹亮的《国歌》。(jīn tiān zài zǔ guó de sì miàn bā fāng xiǎng qǐ liáo liàng de «guó gē».) («Ren min ri bao», 1993);

Today, the “National Anthem” is resounding in all directions of the motherland. («People's Daily», 1993);

b) 东湖山庄风景优美，依山傍水。(dōng hú shān zhuāng fēng jǐng yōu měi, yī shān bàng shuǐ.) («Bao kan jing xuan», 1994).

East Lake Villa has beautiful scenery, surrounded by mountains and rivers («Newspaper Selection», 1994).

4) Certain phrases: “mǎn”, “quán”, etc. + N.:

a) 麒麟古代传说中的一种动物，头上有角，全身有鳞甲。(qí lín shì gǔ dài chuán shuō zhōng de yī zhǒng dòng wù, tóu shàng yǒu jiǎo, quán shēn yǒu lín jiǎ.) («Xian han ci dian»);

Kirin is an animal in ancient legends, it has horns on the head and scales all over the body. («Modern Chinese dictionary»).

b) 满房间都是她的东西。(mǎn fáng jiān dōu shì tā de dōng xī.) («Qian Zhongshu»).

The room is full of her stuff. («Qian Zhongshu»).

3. *Peripheral zone (periphery)*. It is necessary to consider that the peripheral zone of the FSFL is an extensive spatial system, and there is a certain intersection with other categories. The main means of expression: simple name N., position words (fāngwèicí), expressing the meaning of time and so on:

1) Simple name N.:

a) 学校有很多名门贵族的子女。(xué xiào yǒu hěn duō míng mén guì zú de zǐ nǚ.) («Bao kan jing xuan», 1994);

In the school there are many children of celebrity families. («Newspaper Selection», 1994);

b) 这家饭店有30名员工。(zhè jiā fàn diàn yǒu 30 míng yuán gōng.) («Xinhua she xinwen», 2002).

There are 30 employees in this restaurant. («Xinhua News Agency», 2002).

2) Fāngwèicí (Position words): shang, xia, li, wai, qianbian, houbian and so on:

a) 前边有战斗，别过去。(qián biān yǒu zhàn dòu, bié guò qù.) («Zuo jia wen zhai», 1997);

There is a battle ahead, don't go over. («Writer's Digest», 1997).

b) 上有天堂，下有苏杭。(shàng yǒu tiān táng, xià yǒu sū háng.) («Zhong guo er tong bai ke quan shu»);

Heaven above, Hangzhou below. («Chinese Children's Encyclopedia»).

3) Fāngwèicí (Position words) expressing the meaning of time:

a) 前方等待他们的依然是无法预料的艰难。(qián fāng děng dài tā men de yī rán shì wú fǎ yù liào de jiān nán.) («Ren min ri bao», 1993);

What awaits them ahead is still unpredictable difficulties. («People's Daily», 1993).

b) 爸爸眼下很忙，抽不出身。(bà bà yǎn xià hěn máng, chōu bú chū shēn.) («Song shi jia zu quan zhuan»).

Dad is very busy right now and can't get out. («The Complete Biography of the Song Family»).

Below is the means of expression of the FSFL in the Russian language:

1. *Central zone (nucleus)*. The means of expression in the central field of the FSFL in the Russian language are prepositional structures (hereinafter referred to as PS) with the meaning of the place (the number of examples in the RNC: 336078). The prepositions «в», «на», «у» and others are the most typical signs of the place. PS expressing the meaning of the place include three models: preposition + the genitive N. (сущ. + в Р.п.) (the number of examples in the RNC: 35359), preposition + the instrumental N. (сущ. + в Т.п.) (the number of examples in the RNC: 39832), preposition + the prepositional N. (сущ. + в П.п.) (the number of examples in the RNC: 260887). For example:

1) Preposition + the genitive N. (сущ. + в Р.п.): *близ, около, у, возле, подле, вокруг, внутри, среди, посреди, впереди, позади, против* + genitive (родительный падеж):

a) В другом кресле, у окна, сидел невозмутимый Адичка. (Андрей Волос. «Новый Мир», 2001);

In another chair, by the window, a calm Adichka was sitting. (Andrey hair. «New World», 2001);

b) Один год мы с ним жили на квартире, около университета. (В.В. Шелохаев. «Дневник», 2011).

For one year we were living with him in an apartment near the university. (V.V. Shelokhaev. «Diary», 2011).

2) Preposition + the instrumental N. (сущ. + в Т.п.): *между, перед, за, над, под* + instrumental (творительный падеж):

a) Они летели над городом, который уже заливала темнота. (М.А. Булгаков. «Мастер и Маргарита», 1929-1940);

They flew over the city which was already being flooded by darkness. (M.A. Bulgakov. «Master and Margarita», 1929-1940);

b) Он остановился отдохнуть под деревом. (Эдуард Лимонов. «У нас была Великая Эпоха», 1987).

He stopped to have a rest under a tree. (Eduard Limonov. «We had a great era», 1987).

3) Preposition + the prepositional N.: *в, на* + prepositional (предложный падеж):

a) Я замужем, живу в центре города. («Туризм и образование», 2000);

I am married and I live in the city center. («Tourism and Education», 2000);

b) Все машины сделаны на заводе Nissan в Сандерленде (Англия). (Андрей Тимофеев. «Автопилот», 2002).

All cars are made at the Nissan factory in Sanderland (England). (Andrey Timofeev. «Autopilot», 2002).

2. *Near-nuclear zone*. Near-nuclear zone of the FSFL in the Russian language mainly consists of the following language means of expression: adverb with the meaning of the place (*здесь, там, тут, везде и др.*), (the number of examples in the RNC: 44301). For example:

a) Все события, происходящие здесь, суть отражения событий в гипермире? (Александр Волков. «Знание — сила», 2003);

All the events taking place here are the essence of the reflection of events in Hypermir? (Alexander Volkov. «Knowledge — Power», 2003);

b) Планирую поехать в Европу, у меня там много друзей. («Форум: Были вы в стране преподаваемого языка?», 2008-2011).

I plan to go to Europe, I have many friends there. («Forum: Were you in the country of taught language?», 2008-2011).

3. *Peripheral zone (periphery)*. The peripheral zone of the FSFL in the Russian language, like in the Chinese language, is an extensive spatial system in which there is a certain intersection with other categories. The means of expression in the peripheral zone of the FSFL in the Russian language are: the instrumental N. (сущ. + в Т.п.), adverb of the place expressing the meaning of time, etc. For example:

1) The instrumental N. (сущ. + в Т.п.):

a) Сначала он шёл лесом, и птицы пели над ним. (Сергей Козлов. «Правда, мы будем всегда?», 1969-1981);

At first he walked in the forest, and the birds sang over him. (Sergey Kozlov. «True, will we always be?», 1969-1981);

б) Фадеев шел *дорогой* и думал: «Ну, и убил жену, и судился». (А.Н. Будищев. «Ворон (Святочный рассказ)», 1897).

Fadeev walked on the road and thought: “Well, he killed his wife, and sued.” (A.N. Budishchev. «Raven (Holy Story)», 1897).

2) Adverb of the place expressing the meaning of time: «здесь», «там», «тут» и др.:

а) Но *здесь* (означает: *в этот момент*) председатель остановил говорившего. (А.Н. Толстой. Сестры, 1883);

But here (means: at that moment) the chairman stopped the speaker. (A.N. Tolstoy. «Sisters», 1883);

б) Сирена стала прерывистой, а *там* (означает: *потом*) и вовсе смолкла. (Стивен Кинг. Дети кукурузы. С. Мануков, 1989).

Siren became intermittent, and there (means: then) completely silent. (Stephen King. «Children of the corn», 1989).

Below are the means of expression and language models related to the nucleus / near-nuclear zone / periphery of the FSFL (Table).

Table

Comparison of the FSFL in two languages

	Chinese language		Russian language	
	Language means	Language models	Language means	Language models
Central zone (nucleus)	Syntactic means	1. preposition + N. + position words fāngwèicí	Syntactic means	1. preposition + the genitive N. Предлог + сущ. в Р. п.
		2. N. + position words fāngwèicí		2. preposition + the instrumental N. Предлог + сущ. в Т.п.
		3. preposition + location words Chùsuǒcí		3. preposition + the prepositional N. Предлог + сущ. в П.п.
		4. Zài + location N. Chùsuǒmíngcí		4. —
		5. preposition + demonstrative pronoun		5. —
Near-nuclear zone	Lexical means	1. location words Chùsuǒcí	Lexical means	adverb with the meaning of the place
		2. demonstrative pronoun		
	Syntactic means	3. phraseology		
		4. certain phrases		
Peripheral zone (Periphery)	Lexical means	1. simple name N.	Morphological means	1. the instrument N. (сущ. + в Т.п.)
		2. position words fāngwèicí	Lexical means	2. adverb of the place expressing the meaning of time
		3. position words fāngwèicí expressing the meaning of time		

Table shows that the means of expression of the FSFL in the Chinese language are lexical and syntactic means and in the Russian — morphological, lexical and syntactic means. But, there are more models of language means of expression in Chinese than in Russian. In the Chinese language, just as in Russian, the nucleus of the FSFL includes PS with the meaning of the place, but the language models, of course, are very different.

### Conclusion

It is well known that any concept expressed in human consciousness can be conveyed through language. Some concepts are systematically reflected in language, while others can only be expressed under specific circumstances and sometimes these concepts have no difference or connection with other concepts with similar content, which shows that language can distinguish relatively more essential concepts. According to the above research on the FSFL in Russian and Chinese languages, the expression means of the FSFL

in Russian language are morphological, lexical and syntactic means, while the FSFL in Chinese language are lexical and syntactic means. The expression means in nuclear, near-nuclear and peripheral fields in Chinese language are much more than those in Russian.

From the perspective of FSF, we study the collection of fields that represent the meaning of location in Russian and Chinese languages. We present the similarities and differences of the expressions in two languages more systematically, realize the integrity of each language units, show the function of the different language units, especially the unmarked way of expressing spatial relations, it ensures the clarity of the grammatical phenomena we study. The realization of the above goals is based on the theory of functional grammar, that is, the two methods of analyzing language are from “semantics to form” (from “function to means”) and from “form to semantics” (from “means to function”), it systematically forms the semantic functions of language units aggregates.

Considering the characteristics of the communicative function method, when we teach Chinese students the structures of expressing Russian spatial location, we can optimize Chinese students to construct the FSFL and improve their learning efficiency. The research of this paper will have certain theoretical value in linguistics, computer science, translation, speech communication, etc., but can find practical application in the teaching of Chinese students, and will have a certain enlightenment effect for Chinese students to learn Russian grammar, especially the grammatical knowledge of Russian spatial prepositions.

### References

- 1 Заметалина М.Н. Разноуровневые средства номинации значения начала бытия / М.Н. Заметалина // Ономастические аспекты семантики: сб. науч. тр. — Волгоград, 1993. — С. 122–134.
- 2 Щур Г.С. Теория поля в лингвистике / Г.С. Щур. — М.: Наука, 1974. — 254 с.
- 3 Бондарко А.В. Категоризация в системе грамматики / А.В. Бондарко. — М.: Языки славянских культур, 2011. — 472 с.
- 4 Бондарко А.В. Принципы функциональной грамматики и вопросы аспектологии / А.В. Бондарко. — Л.: Наука, 1983. — 208 с.
- 5 Бондарко А.В. Теория функциональной грамматики: Локативность. Бытийность. Посессивность. Обусловленность / А.В. Бондарко. — СПб.: Наука, 1996. — 230 с.
- 6 Бондарко А.В. Функциональная грамматика / А.В. Бондарко. — Л.: Наука, 1984. — 136 с.
- 7 Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание / Е.С. Кубрякова. — М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2004. — 555 с.
- 8 Золотова Г.А. Коммуникативная грамматика русского языка / Г.А. Золотова, Н.К. Онипенко, М.Ю. Сидорова. — М.: Наука, 2004. — 544 с.
- 9 Всеволодова М.В. Теория функционально-коммуникативного синтаксиса: Фрагм. приклад. (пед.) модели языка: учеб. / М.В. Всеволодова. — М.: Изд-во Моск. ун-та, 2000. — 501 с.
- 10 Тань А. Проблемы скрытой грамматики: синтаксис, семантика и прагматика языка изолирующего строя (на примере китайского языка) / А. Тань. — М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2002. — 896 с.
- 11 张会森. 俄语功能语法 / 张会森. — 北京: 高等教育出版社, 1992. — 509页.
- 12 杜桂枝. 简述А.В.Бондарко的功能语义场理论 / 杜桂枝 // 外语学刊, 2000. — № 2. — 65-70页.
- 13 姜宏. 汉俄语功能语法对比研究: 评述与展望 / 姜宏 // 外语研究, 2005. — № 6. — 45-49页.
- 14 孙玉华. 现代俄语功能语法概论 / 孙玉华, 田秀坤. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2011. — 262页.
- 15 张伯江. 汉语功能语法研究 / 张伯江, 方梅. — 北京: 商务印书馆, 2014. — 261页.
- 16 Щерба Л.В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность: сб. работ / Л.В. Щерба; ред. Л.Р. Зиндер, М.И. Матусевич. — Л.: Наука. Ленинград. отд., 1974. — 427 с.
- 17 于鑫. 当化俄罗斯的功能识法流派 / 于鑫 // 中国俄语教学, 2005. — № 2. — 10-13页.

Яньжун Гао, С.Е. Мырзалиева

### **Локативтер функционалды-семантикалық өрісті білдірудің негізгі құралы ретінде және олардың орыс-қытай тілдеріндегі орны**

Мақалада локативтілікті орыс және қытай тілдеріндегі функционалды-семантикалық өрісте сөйлем-шенің құралы ретінде қарастырған. Функционалды-локативті өріс өзінің иерархиялық ұйымдастырылуымен сипатталады. Кеңістіктік мағынаны білдіретін лексиканың функционалды-семантикалық

жіктелуі мен локативтіліктің өрісінің пайда болуы маңызды рөл атқарады. Зерттеудің дереккөздері Орыс тілінің ұлттық корпусы мен Қытай тілінің корпусының материалдарына сүйене отырып жасалған. Бұл зерттеу кеңістік феноменінің репрезентациясын локативтілік категориясы ретінде көрсетуге бағытталған. Жұмыстың лексикалық, интеграциялық, грамматикалық, контекстік және модальдық құралдарды қызметтерінің ортақтығы негізінде біріктіретін функционалды-семантикалық тәсіл негізге алынды. Зерттеу нәтижелері қытайлық студенттердің орынды мәні бар көмекші-демеулік құралымдарды қолдану ережелерін жақсы меңгеруіне пайдалы болуы мүмкін.

*Кілт сөздер:* локативтілік, берілу амалдары, функционалды және семантикалық өріс, салыстыру, орыс тілі, қытай тілі.

Яньжун Гао, С.Е. Мырзалиева

## Локативы как основное средство выражения функционально-семантического поля и их место в русском и китайском языках

В статье рассмотрено средство выражения функционально-семантического поля локативности в русском и китайском языках. Функционально-локативное поле характеризуется собственной иерархической организацией. Существенную роль играют сфера проявления локативности и функционально-семантическое расслоение лексики, выражающей пространственные значения. Источниками для исследования послужили материалы из Национального корпуса русского языка и Корпуса китайского языка. Настоящее исследование посвящено репрезентации феномена пространства в качестве категории локативности. Основополагающим в данной работе явился функционально-семантический подход, интегрирующий лексические, словообразовательные, грамматические, контекстуальные и модальные средства на основе общности их функций. Результаты исследования могут быть полезны для лучшего овладения китайскими студентами правил использования предложно-падежных конструкций со значением места.

*Ключевые слова:* локативность, средство выражения, функционально-семантическое поле, сопоставление, русский язык, китайский язык.

### References

- 1 Zmetalina, M.N. (1993). Raznourovnevye sredstva nominatsii znachenii nachala bytiia [Multi level means of nomination of the significance of the beginning of being]. *Onomasiologicheskie aspekty semantiki: sbornik nauchnykh trudov — Onomasiological aspects of semantics: Collection of scientific papers*. Volgograd, 122–134 [in Russian].
- 2 Schur, G.S. (1974). *Teorii polia v lingvistike [Field theories in linguistics]*. Moscow: Nauka [in Russian].
- 3 Bondarko, A.V. (2011). Kategorizatsiia v sisteme grammatiki [Categorization in the grammar system]. Moscow: Yazyki slavianskikh kultur [in Russian].
- 4 Bondarko, A.V. (1983). *Printsipy funktsionalnoi grammatiki i voprosy aspektologii [Principles of functional grammar and aspects of aspectology]*. Moscow: Nauka [in Russian].
- 5 Bondarko, A.V. (1996). Teoriia funktsionalnoi grammatiki: Lokativnost. Bytiinost. Possessivnost. Obuslovlennost. [Theory of functional grammar: Locativity. Beingness. Possessiveness. Conditionality]. Saint Petersburg: Nauka [in Russian].
- 6 Bondarko, A.V. (1984). *Funktsionalnaia grammatika [Functional grammar]*. Leningrad: Nauka [in Russian].
- 7 Kubryakova, E.S. (2004). Yazyk i znanie [Language and knowledge]. Moscow: Yazyki slavianskoi kultury [in Russian].
- 8 Zolotova, G.A., Onipenko, N.K., & Sidorova, M.Yu. (2004). Kommunikativnaia grammatika russkovo yazyka [Communicative grammar of the Russian language]. Moscow: Nauka [in Russian].
- 9 Vsevolodova, M.V. (2000). Teoriia funktsionalno-kommunikativnovo sintaksisa: Fragment prikladnoi (pedagogicheskoi) modeli yazyka [The theory of functional and communicative syntax: Fragment of applied (pedagogical) language model]. Moscow: Izdatelstvo Moskovskogo universiteta [in Russian].
- 10 Tan, Aoshuang (2002). *Problemy skrytoi grammatiki: sintaksis, semantika i pragmatika yazyka izoliruiushchego stroia (na primere kitaiskogo yazyka) [Problems of hidden grammar: syntax, semantics and pragmatics of the isolating language (on the example of the Chinese language)]*. Moscow: Yazyki slavianskoi kultury [in Russian].
- 11 Zhāng huīsēn (1992). *é yǔ gōng néng yǔ fǎ [Russian functional grammar]*. Beijing: Higher Education Press [in Chinese].
- 12 Dù, Guizhī (2000). Jiǎn shù A.V. Bondarko de gōng néng yǔ yì chǎng lǐ lùn [Brief introduction to the theory of the functional semantic field A.V. Bondarko]. *Wài yǔ xué kān — Foreign Language Studies*, 2, 65-70 [in Chinese].
- 13 Jiāng, Hóng (2005). Hà n é yǔ gōng néng yǔ fǎ duì bǐ yán jiū: píng shù yǔ zhǎn wàng [Comparative Study of Chinese and Russian Functional Grammar: Comments and Prospects]. *Wài yǔ yán jiū - Foreign Language research*, 6, 45-49 [in Chinese].
- 14 Sūn, Yùhuá, & Tián Xiùkūn (2011). *Xiàn dài é yǔ gōng néng yǔ fǎ gài lùn [Introduction to Modern Russian Functional Grammar]*. Beijing: Wài yǔ jiào xué yǔ yán jiū chū bǎn shè [in Chinese].

15 Zhāng Bójiāng, Fāng, méi (2014). *Hàn yǔ gōng néng yǔ fǎ yán jiū* [Research on Chinese Functional Grammar]. Beijing: shāng wù yin shū guǎn [in Chinese].

16 Shcherba, L.V. (1974). *Yazykovaia sistema i rechevaia deiatelnost* [Language system and speech activity]. L.R. Zinder, M.I. Matusevich (Eds.). Leningrad: Nauka. Leningradskoe otdelenie [in Russian].

17 Yú, Xīn. (2005). Dāng dài é luó sī de gōng néng yǔ fǎ liú pài [Schools of functional grammar in modern Russia]. *Zhōng guó é yǔ jiào xué — Russian language in China*, 2, 10-13. [in Chinese].

Buketov university