

Мындай семантикалык агын контекстте салыштырылып, кыйыр туюндурулган. Анда лирикалык каармандын бир кездеги ички туйгусу күч-кубаты толук, эч кимге көз каранды эмес, эркин куш бүркүткө тиешелүү касиет-белгилерге көркөм салыштырылган. “*Бүркүт*” деген аллегориялуу салыштырууга “*ак*” деген сөздүн айкашып колдонушун лирикалык каармандын ошол мезгилдеги ак тилегин, ак ниетин, ак пейилин, таза, аруу сезимдерин, бийик максаттарын, түгөнбөгөн кубанычын, ак жолтой, ак жолдуу келечекке умтулуусун кошумча көркөм баяндоо ыкмасы катары кароого болот.

Жогорудагы иликтөөлөр көрсөткөндөй, кыргыз арман ырларында оң маанидеги аллегориялуу салыштыруулар жана алар аркылуу түзүлгөн ар түрдүү образдар кайгы-мундун орду толгус, терең сапат-белгилерин кыйыр, көркөм туюндуруу үчүн колдонулат.

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АЗЫРКЫ КЫТАЙ МОДАЛДЫК БӨЛҮКЧӨЛӨРҮНҮН КЫРГЫЗ ТИЛИНДЕГИ ТИЕШЕЛҮҮ ТҮЮНТМАЛАРЫН ИЗИЛДӨӨ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИХ ВЫРАЖЕНИЙ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ КИТАЙСКИХ МОДАЛЬНЫХ ЧАСТИЦ В КИРГИЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ AN EXPLORATION OF THE CORRESPONDING EXPRESSIONS OF COMMON MODERN CHINESE MODAL PARTICLES IN KIRGHIZ

Кыскача мүнөздөмө: Кытай жана кыргыз тилдеринин тилдик типологиясы жана түзүлүшү жагынан олуттуу айырмачылыктарга карабастан, эки тилдин ортосунда, өзгөчө модалдык бөлүкчөлөрдүн колдонулушу боюнча белгилүү окшоштуктар дагы эле бар. Кытай жана кыргыз модалдык бөлүкчөлөрү толугу менен эквиваленттүү болбосо да, алардын ортосунда кээ бир дал келүүлөр бар, бул кытай тилин үйрөнүп жаткан кыргызстандык студенттер үчүн кандайдыр бир ыңгайлуулуктарды жаратат. Бирок, кытай модалдык бөлүкчөлөрү ийкемдүү жайгашуусу менен кыска муундар жана жумшак тондор сыяктуу ар кандай фонетикалык мүнөздөмөлөргө ээ. Алар ар кандай лингвистикалык компоненттер менен аралашып, дал келиши мүмкүн, ар кандай интонациялар менен тыгыз байланышта жана көп учурда милдеттүү тыныгуулар менен коштолот. Бул бөлүкчөлөр семантикалык жактан оңой эмес жана өтө факультативдик. Мындай өзгөчөлүктөр модалдык бөлүкчөлөрдү кытай тилиндеги сөз айкашында маанилүү ролду ойнойт, сүйлөмдүн эффекттин жана эмоционалдык тонду байытат. Бирок, кыргыз тил адабиятында кытай тилин, өзгөчө модалдык бөлүкчөлөргө байланыштуу жетиштүү окуу материалдарынын жетишсиздиги кыргызстандык

студенттер үчүн кытай модалдык бөлүкчөлөрүн үйрөнүүдө көйгөй жаратууда. Ошондуктан кыргыз студенттерине кытай тилин үйрөтүүдө кытай жана кыргыз тилдериндеги модалдык бөлүкчөлөрдүн ортосундагы окшоштуктарды жана айырмачылыктарды контексттик мисалдар менен бирге салыштырып талдоо студенттерге кытай модалдык бөлүкчөлөрүнүн колдонулушун түшүнүүгө жана өздөштүрүүсүнө натыйжалуу жардам берет. Мындан тышкары кытай модалдык бөлүкчөлөрү боюнча материалдарды кыргызча аннотациялары менен берүү студенттердин билим алуусуна жакшы таасирин тийгизет.

Аннотация: Несмотря на значительные различия между китайским и киргизским языками с точки зрения лингвистической типологии и структуры, между этими двумя языками все еще есть определенные сходства, особенно в использовании модальных частиц. Хотя китайские и киргизские модальные частицы не полностью эквивалентны, между ними существуют некоторые соответствия, что обеспечивает некоторое удобство для киргизских студентов, изучающих китайский язык. Однако китайские модальные частицы обладают различными фонетическими характеристиками, такими как короткие слоги и мягкие тона с гибким позиционированием. Они могут сочетаться и сочетаются с различными языковыми компонентами, тесно связанными с различными интонациями и часто сопровождаемыми обязательными паузами. Эти частицы семантически неуловимы и весьма необязательны. Такие характеристики наделяют модальные частицы жизненно важной ролью в выражении китайского языка, обогащая эффект предложения и эмоциональный тон. Тем не менее отсутствие достаточных учебных материалов по китайскому языку, особенно в отношении модальных частиц, в литературе на киргизском языке создает для киргизских студентов проблему в изучении китайских модальных частиц. Поэтому при обучении китайскому языку киргизских студентов сравнительный анализ сходств и различий между модальными частицами в китайском и киргизском языках, наряду с контекстными примерами, более эффективно поможет студентам понять и освоить использование китайских модальных частиц. Кроме того, предоставление материалов по китайским модальным частицам с киргизскими аннотациями окажет положительное влияние на обучение студентов.

Abstract: Despite significant differences between Chinese and Kirghiz in terms of linguistic typology and structure, there are still certain similarities between the two languages, especially in the usage of modal particles. Although Chinese and Kirghiz modal particles are not fully equivalent, some correspondences exist between them, which offers some convenience for Kirghiz students learning Chinese. However, Chinese modal particles possess distinct phonetic characteristics, such as short syllables and soft tones, with flexible positioning. They can co-occur and combine with various linguistic components, closely associated with different intonations, and often accompanied by mandatory pauses. These particles are semantically elusive and highly optional. Such characteristics make modal particles play a vital role in Chinese expression, enriching the sentence's effect and emotional tone. Yet, the lack of sufficient Chinese teaching materials, particularly regarding modal particles, in Kirghiz-language literature poses a challenge for Kirghiz students in learning Chinese modal particles. Therefore, in teaching Chinese to Kirghiz students, a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between the modal particles in Chinese and Kirghiz, along with contextual examples, will more effectively help students understand and master the usage of Chinese modal particles. Additionally, providing Chinese modal particle materials with Kirghiz annotations will have a positive impact on students' learning.

Негизги сөздөр: кытай тили; модалдык бөлүкчөлөр; кыргыз тили; ылайыктуу туянтмалар; окутуу боюнча сунуштар

Ключевые слова: китайский язык; модальные частицы; киргизский язык; соответствующие выражения; предложения по обучению

Keywords: Chinese; modal particles; Kirghiz; corresponding expressions; teaching suggestions

I. Introduction

In the wave of globalization, the deep cultural heritage and growing international influence of the Chinese language have increasingly highlighted its position in cross-cultural communication. As a friendly neighbor and strategic partner of China, Kyrgyzstan has shown growing enthusiasm and demand for learning Chinese against the backdrop of deepening bilateral relations. The Kirghiz government and educational institutions place a high priority on promoting Chinese language education. They have not only established several Confucius Institutes domestically but also introduced Chinese courses in multiple primary schools and language training institutions, providing Kirghiz students with a broad platform for learning. A growing number of Kirghiz students are choosing to pursue further studies in China, learning the Chinese language

and related disciplines. Upon completing their studies, these students often become key figures in cultural exchanges between China and Kyrgyzstan, returning home to take up positions as Chinese language teachers, translators, and more, thus further promoting the spread and popularization of Chinese in Kyrgyzstan.

However, in the process of learning Chinese, understanding and using modal particles often present a challenge for Kirghiz students. Chinese modal particles are characterized by their phonetic features, positional flexibility, co-occurrence and combination with other elements, association with intonation, mandatory pauses, semantic vagueness, and high optionality. These characteristics make modal particles play a crucial role in Chinese expression, enriching the emotional tone and effectiveness of sentences. For international students, mastering these features and accurately using modal particles is a critical aspect of improving their spoken Chinese skills. The acquisition of modal particles in second language learning has always been regarded as a challenge, mainly due to the complexity of their nature and function, as well as the differences between the modal particle systems of different languages. Modal particles play an essential role in a language; they are not only used to express emotions, attitudes, and tones but are often reliant on specific contexts and communicative backgrounds. For second language learners, truly mastering and fluently using modal particles requires a deep understanding of the target language's rules and a sufficient grasp of its culture and social practices.

Chinese modal particles are particularly complex and varied. They can convey a wide range of emotional nuances, such as joy, anger, and surprise, while also reflecting different types of tones, such as interrogative, declarative, exclamatory, and pause. The usage of these modal particles is closely linked to specific contexts and communicative backgrounds, making their role especially crucial in cross-cultural communication.

For Kirghiz speakers, learning Chinese modal particles is a highly challenging task. First, Chinese modal particles are numerous and their usage is highly flexible, requiring learners to invest significant time and effort to master them. Secondly, due to the significant differences in language structure and cultural background between Chinese and Kirghiz, learners often face difficulties in understanding and using Chinese modal particles. For example, certain Chinese modal particles may not have a complete equivalent expression in Kirghiz, or their usage and meaning may vary significantly between the two languages.

This is particularly true for Kirghiz speakers who are beginners in learning Chinese. Given their limited proficiency in Chinese, directly explaining modal particles in Chinese may be difficult to comprehend, especially when dealing with abstract concepts. Moreover, as auxiliary words, modal particles have the characteristics of being semantically elusive and highly optional. They primarily focus on adding a tonal or emotional nuance rather than conveying specific lexical meaning, which makes it challenging for Kirghiz learners to find equivalent expressions and can easily lead to misunderstandings about their meaning. Lastly, in the field of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, teachers often adhere to the framework of textbooks when teaching modal particles to international students, following the set order of lessons. The explanation of modal particles typically revolves around the contexts presented in the textbook, with little expansion to other applications beyond the textbook. While this approach ensures the systematicity and completeness of the teaching content, it overlooks the diverse real-life situations where students might encounter various uses of modal particles. As a result, when students face unfamiliar usages in everyday life that are not covered in textbooks, they often struggle to independently understand and apply them, which can hinder their daily communication.

This issue is particularly prominent in the teaching materials used by Kirghiz students, where the explanation of modal particles does not offer corresponding meanings in their native language. This lack of direct reference to their mother tongue makes it more difficult for students to understand Chinese modal particles. Teachers often use Chinese or Russian as intermediary languages to explain modal particles. While this teaching method can help students understand to some extent, the linguistic and cultural differences between the intermediary language, Chinese, and Kirghiz can lead to misunderstandings about modal particles. The use of an intermediary language might result in students failing to grasp the subtle nuances and unique usage of Chinese modal particles, thereby affecting their accuracy and fluency in Chinese communication.

II. Basic Meanings and Functional Analysis of Common Modern Chinese Modal Particles “啊, 呀, 哇, 哪, 吗, 嘛, 哦, 呢, 吧”

Modal particles are auxiliary words in a language that specifically indicate various tones or moods, typically positioned at the end of a sentence or at a pause within the sentence. They are also called mood particles or modal auxiliaries (Dictionary Editing Office of the Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of

Social Sciences, “Modern Chinese Dictionary” (7th Edition), 2016.05, p:1601). Below, we provide a simple analysis of the basic meanings and functions of the modal particles “啊, 呀, 哇, 哪, 吗, 嘛, 哦, 呢, 吧” based on relevant content from the “Modern Chinese Dictionary” (hereinafter referred to as the Dictionary).

(1) Basic Meanings and Corresponding Expressions of the Modal Particle ‘啊’ in Kirghiz Usage of the Modal Particle ‘啊’ The modal particle “啊” has a rich array of meanings documented in the Dictionary. It usually appears at the end of a sentence but can also be found at pauses within a sentence or immediately following an example. The various functions and usages are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. Usage of the Modal Particle “啊”

Usage and Position	Main Mood Meaning	Example Sentences
① At the end of an exclamatory sentence	Enhances the intensity of the mood	“多好的天儿啊!” (What beautiful weather!) / “他的行为多么高尚啊!” (How noble his actions are!)
② At the end of a declarative sentence	Adds an emotional layer to the statement	“这话说得是啊!” (That’s exactly right!) / “我也没说您全错了啊!” (I didn’t say you were completely wrong!)
③ At the end of an imperative sentence	Implies urging or reminding	“慢慢儿说, 说清楚点儿啊!” (Speak slowly, clarify it!) / “你可别告诉小邓啊!” (Don’t tell Xiao Deng!)
④ At the end of an interrogative sentence	Softens the interrogative tone	“他什么时候来啊?” (When is he coming?) / “你吃不吃啊?” (Do you want to eat?)
⑤ At a pause within the sentence	Draws attention to the following words	“这些年啊, 咱们的日子越过越好啦。” (These years, our life has been getting better and better.)
⑥ After listed items	Increases the colloquial quality, making the narrative more vivid	“书啊, 报啊, 杂志啊, 摆满了一书架。” (Books, newspapers, magazines filled an entire shelf.)
⑦ After repeated verbs	Indicates a long process	“乡亲们盼啊, 盼啊, 终于盼到了这一天。” (The villagers hoped and hoped, finally, this day has come.)

According to the table, the modal particle “啊” in Chinese is more than just a simple word; it is a carrier of emotion and mood, capable of conveying rich information in different contexts. Its position is variable and its usage flexible, allowing it to function at the end of a sentence, within a sentence, or after a verb based on the sentence type and need.

At the end of a sentence, when “啊” is used in exclamatory sentences, it strengthens the emotional intensity, making the exclamation more sincere. In declarative sentences, it adds an emotional layer, making the statement more impactful and convincing. In imperative sentences, it implies urging or reminding, making the sentence sound more friendly and intimate; while in interrogative sentences, it softens the tone, making potentially sharp questions more gentle and conducive to communication.

When “啊” appears within a sentence, it is often used to slightly pause and draw the listener’s attention, preparing them for the subsequent information. This usage makes sentences more fluent and natural while also highlighting key points.

Additionally, “啊” can be used after listed items to increase the colloquial quality, making the narrative more vivid and natural. It can also be used after repeated verbs to indicate a continuous or repeating process, emphasizing the persistence and repetitiveness of certain actions.

Corresponding Expressions of the Modal Particle ‘啊’ in Kirghiz

2.1 Modal Particle “啊” at the End of Exclamatory Sentences

When the Chinese exclamatory sentence ends with the modal particle “啊” to emphasize the tone, Kirghiz usually uses the modal particle ээ at the end of the sentence to convey a similar emotional enhancement effect. For example, the Chinese sentences “多好的天儿啊!” and “他的行为多么高尚啊!” are expressed in Kirghiz as “Аба кандай гана кетемет ээ!” and “Анын жоругу кандай гана асыл ээ!” respectively. In this context, the Chinese modal particle “啊” and the Kirghiz modal particle ээ function similarly to enhance the emotional intensity of the exclamation.

2.2 Modal Particle “啊” at the End of Declarative Sentences

When the modal particle “啊” is used at the end of declarative sentences to add an emotional layer, Kirghiz typically uses the modal particle го/да at the end of the sentence to achieve a similar emotional effect. For example, the Chinese sentences “这话说得是啊!” and “我也没说你全错了啊!” are correspondingly expressed in Kirghiz as “Бул сөз туура да!(Бул сөз туура го)” and “Мен сени таптакыр туура эмес деп айткан жокмун да (Мен сени таптакыр туура эмес деп айткан жокмун го!)”.

2.3 Modal Particle “啊” at the End of Imperative Sentences

When used at the end of imperative sentences, the modal particle “啊” implies urging or reminding. Kirghiz also has corresponding particles э or э that can produce a similar emotional effect. For example, the Chinese sentence “慢慢儿说，说清楚点儿啊” is expressed in Kirghiz as “Акырын-акырын сүйлө, тагыраак айт э (Акырын-акырын сүйлө, тагыраак айт э)”. The sentence “你可别告诉小邓啊!” is expressed as Сяо Дэнге айта көрбөгүлө э in Kirghiz. It's important to note that in this context, the emphasis is on the particles э or э.

2.4 Modal Particle “啊” at the End of Interrogative Sentences

When the modal particle “啊” is used at the end of interrogative sentences, it serves to soften the interrogative tone. For example, “他什么时候来啊?” and “你吃不吃啊?” in Chinese make the questions more gentle and smooth by adding “啊”. However, it is noteworthy that in Kirghiz, there is no corresponding particle that serves the same function as the modal particle “啊” at the end of interrogative sentences. These sentences are respectively expressed in Kirghiz as “Ал качан келет?” and “Сен жейсиңби жебейсиңби?”. In this case, due to the lack of a similar expression in Kirghiz, students might face difficulties in mastering and using the Chinese modal particle “啊”. This linguistic difference adds to the challenge of accurately conveying emotions and tones in cross-linguistic communication. Therefore, it is crucial to highlight these language characteristics in the teaching process to help students better understand and use the Chinese modal particle “啊”.

2.5 Modal Particle “啊” in a Pause Within a Sentence

In Chinese, the modal particle “啊” is often used within a sentence to pause slightly and draw the listener's attention to what follows, such as in the sentence “这些年啊，咱们的日子越过越好啦。” However, it is noteworthy that there is no corresponding particle in Kirghiz with this exact usage. In Kirghiz, a similar meaning is conveyed through omission. For example, the original sentence is expressed as: “Бул жылдарда биздин жашообуз жыл сайын жакшыланып кетти”. Due to the absence of such a modal particle in Kirghiz, students may face challenges in mastering and applying this Chinese modal particle.

2.6 Modal Particle “啊” After Enumerated Items

In Chinese, the modal particle “啊” is often used after enumerated items to add a colloquial tone, making the narrative more vivid and natural, and implying that there are more similar items. For example, in the sentence “书啊、报啊、杂志啊，摆满了一书架。” However, although there is no completely corresponding modal particle in Kirghiz, it expresses a similar concept by adding a specific word. For example, the original sentence is expressed in Kirghiz as: “Китеп, гезит, журнал дегендер китеп текчесине толтура тизилген”. In this sentence, we do not find a corresponding modal particle to “啊” in Chinese, but a similar meaning is conveyed through the word “дегендер”. This method reflects the uniqueness and flexibility of expression in Kirghiz.

2.7 Modal Particle “啊” After Repeated Verbs

In Chinese, the modal particle “啊” is used after repeated verbs to indicate a long process. For example, in the sentence “乡亲们盼啊，盼啊，终于盼到了这一天。” Although there is no equivalent modal particle in Kirghiz, it conveys similar emotions or tones by extending the final syllable of the verb or using the gerund form of the verb. For example, the original sentence is expressed in Kirghiz as: “Журтташтар күтээ, күтээ күтүп акыры ушул күнгө чейин келишти.” or “Журтташтар күтүп, күтүп акыры ушул күнгө

чейин күтүп келишти.” In these two expressions, the extended syllable күтээ or the use of the gerund form “күтүп” successfully conveys similar emotions or tones. According to Wang Jue (2023, p:22), the phonetic extension characteristics of Kirghiz and the phonetic extension characteristics of the Chinese modal particle “啊” exhibit notable similarities in some respects.

(2) Analysis of the Modal Particles “呀, 哇, 哪” and Their Corresponding Usage in Kirghiz

It is worth noting that the modal particle “啊” often undergoes phonetic changes when placed at the end of a sentence or within a sentence, influenced by the preceding word’s final sound. In written form, these phonetic changes are often reflected as “呀, 哇, 哪,” depending on the preceding vowel or final consonant. Specifically, “呀” corresponds to situations where the preceding word’s final vowel is a, e, i, o, ü; “哇” corresponds to u, ao, ou; and “哪” corresponds to words ending in -n. The specific phonetic variations are detailed in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Tone Variations of the Modal Particle “啊”

Final Vowel or Consonant of the Preceding Word	Pronunciation and Writing of “啊”	Example Sentences
a, e, i, o, ü	a → ia (呀)	马跑得真快呀! (The horse runs really fast, yeah!) / 大家快去呀! (Everyone, hurry up, yeah!) / 你怎么不学一学呀! (Why don't you learn, yeah!) / 这个瓜呀, 甜得很! (This melon is so sweet, yeah!)
u, ao, ou	a → ua (哇)	才几天工夫哇, 麦子就长过了膝盖 (In just a few days, the wheat has grown past knee height, wow!) / 你好哇? (How are you, wow?) / 快走哇! (Hurry up, wow!)
-n	a → na (哪)	谢谢您哪 (Thank you, nah) / 你得留神哪! (You need to be careful, nah!) / 同志们加油干哪! (Comrades, keep working hard, nah!)

These phonetic variations maintain consistency in usage with the modal particle “啊.” Therefore, in Kirghiz, the corresponding expressions for these phonetic variations should align with the ways “啊” is expressed in Kirghiz. For example, when using “呀,” such as in the sentences “马跑得真快呀! 大家快去呀!”, they are expressed in Kirghiz as: Аттын чабышы чынында тез ээ! Көпчүлдүк тез баргыла! Similarly, when using “哇,” as in “才几天工夫哇, 麦子就长过了膝盖。你好哇? 快走哇!”, they are expressed in Kirghiz as: Эми эле бир нече күндө эле э, буудай тизеден бийик өсүптүр. Саламатсыңбы? Ылдам жүр ээ. When using “哪,” as in “谢谢您哪! 你得留神哪!”, they are expressed in Kirghiz as Ыракмат сизге э! Сен байкаста ээ.

(3) Analysis of the Basic Meaning of the Modal Particle “吗” and Its Corresponding Usage in Kirghiz

1. The Basic Meaning and Usage of the Modal Particle “吗”

According to relevant dictionary entries, the Chinese modal particle “吗” has three main meanings. It is usually placed at the end of a sentence but can also be used at pauses within a sentence. Its various functions and usages are listed in detail in Table 3.

Table 3. Usage of the Modal Particle “吗”

Usage and Position	Main Mood Meaning	Example Sentences
At the end of a sentence	Indicates a question	明天他来吗? (Will he come tomorrow?) / 你找我有事儿吗? (Do you have something to discuss with me?)
At the end of a sentence	Indicates a rhetorical question	你这样做对得起朋友吗? (Do you think this is fair to your friend?) 这件事儿吗, 其实也不能怪他。 (As for this matter, you can't really blame him.) / 科学吗, 就得讲究实事求是。 (As for science, it must adhere to facts and truth.)
At a pause within a sentence	Draws the listener's attention	

Through an in-depth analysis of the table's content, we can draw the following conclusions:

First, the most common use of the modal particle “吗” is at the end of a sentence to express a question or rhetorical tone. In interrogative sentences, “吗” is typically used to ask whether a situation or fact is true, such as in the sentences “明天他来吗?” and “你找我有事儿吗?” Both examples express a question about an event or situation. In rhetorical sentences, “吗” is used to emphasize the speaker's doubt or denial of a point or action, such as in “你这样做对得起朋友吗?” This rhetorical question expresses disapproval of a certain behavior.

Secondly, in addition to being placed at the end of sentences, “吗” can also be used at pauses within a sentence, mainly to draw the listener's attention to what follows. This usage often appears in situations requiring explanation, supplementation, or emphasis on a point or fact. For example, in the sentence “这件事儿吗, 其实也不能怪他,” “吗” is used at a pause in the sentence to remind the listener to pay attention to the upcoming explanation, that is, “actually, you can't blame him.” Similarly, in the sentence “科学吗, 就得讲究实事求是,” “吗” serves a similar function, emphasizing that science should adhere to facts and truth.

2. Corresponding Expressions of the Modal Particle “吗” in Kirghiz

2.1 When Used at the End of a Sentence to Indicate a Question

The most common use of the modal particle “吗” is at the end of a sentence to express a question. This usage corresponds to the function of the Kirghiz modal particle *бы*. For example, the sentences “明天他来吗?” and “你找我有事儿吗?” are expressed in Kirghiz as “Ал эртең келеби?” and “Сенин мага келишинде жумушун барбы?”

2.2 When Used at the End of a Sentence to Indicate a Rhetorical Question

When the modal particle “吗” is used at the end of a sentence to indicate a rhetorical tone, its function corresponds to the Kirghiz modal particle *бы*. For example, the sentence “你这样做对得起朋友吗?” is expressed in Kirghiz as “Сен ушундай кылсаң досундун жүзүн карай аласыңбы?”

2.3 When Used at a Pause Within a Sentence

The modal particle “吗” can also be used within a sentence to create a pause, and its main function is to draw the listener's attention to the subsequent content. In Kirghiz, we do not find a modal particle that fully corresponds to this function of “吗.” Instead, Kirghiz tends to select appropriate words based on the specific context to convey a similar mood. For example, the Chinese sentences “这件事儿吗, 其实也不能怪他” and “科学吗, 就得讲究实事求是” are expressed in Kirghiz as “Бул иште болсо, чындыгында аны да күнөөлөгөнгө болбойт” and “Илим деген чындыкты негиз кылуу керек.” In these Kirghiz sentences, the words “болсо” (is) and “деген” (said) are added to attempt to convey a similar mood, but the effect does not achieve the same intensity as the Chinese modal particle “吗” It is worth noting that the usage of “吗” in this context is similar to the usage of the modal particle “嘛.”

(4) Analysis of the Basic Meaning of the Modal Particle “嘛” and Its Corresponding Usage in Kirghiz

1. The Basic Meaning and Usage of the Modal Particle “嘛”

According to relevant dictionary entries, the Chinese modal particle “嘛” has three main meanings. These meanings and usages are detailed in Table 4.

Table 4. Usage of the Modal Particle “嘛”

Usage and Position	Main Mood Meaning	Example Sentences
At the end of a sentence	Indicates that something is obvious	有意见就提嘛 (If you have suggestions, just say them) / 这也不能怪他, 头一回做嘛 (You can't blame him; it's his first time) / 他自己要去嘛, 我有什么办法? (He wants to go himself, what can I do?)
At the end of a sentence	Indicates expectation or dissuasion	你快点儿嘛! (Hurry up!) / 不让你去, 就别去嘛。 (If you're not allowed to go, then don't go.)
At a pause within a sentence	Draws the listener's attention	这件事儿嘛, 其实也不能怪他。 (As for this matter, you can't really blame him) / 科学嘛, 就得讲究实事求是。 (As for science, it must adhere to facts and truth)

From the above table, we can see that the modal particle “嘛” has rich expressive functions in Chinese. When used at the end of a sentence, it can emphasize the obviousness of a reason or situation, while also conveying expectation or dissuasion. When used at a pause within a sentence, it effectively draws the listener's attention to the subsequent content, making the speaker's statement more tactful and acceptable. By flexibly using the different usages of “嘛,” we can more accurately convey our intentions and emotions, making language communication more vibrant.

2. Corresponding Expressions of the Modal Particle “嘛” in Kirghiz

2.1 When Used at the End of a Sentence to Indicate Something Obvious

When the modal particle “嘛” is used at the end of a sentence to indicate that a reason or situation is obvious, in Kirghiz, particles such as “да” and “бы” are used to convey similar meanings. For example, the sentences “有意见就提嘛” (If you have suggestions, just say them), “这也不能怪他, 头一回做嘛” (You can't blame him; it's his first time), and “他自己要去嘛, 我有什么办法?” (He wants to go himself, what can I do?) are expressed in Kirghiz as “Наразычылыгың болсо ортого сал да.”, “Бул иште аны да күнөөлөгөнгө болбойт, биринчи жолу жасап жатпайбы.”, and “Ал өзү батат турбайбы, менде эмне арга?”.

2.2 When Used at the End of a Sentence to Indicate Expectation or Dissuasion

When the modal particle “嘛” is used at the end of a sentence to convey expectation or dissuasion, the situation can vary. Sometimes we can find corresponding modal particles in Kirghiz, but other times it is difficult to find a perfectly matching expression. For example, in the sentence “你快点儿嘛!” (Hurry up!), there is no direct corresponding modal particle in Kirghiz to convey the same emotion, so it is expressed as “Сен батыраак болсоң!”. However, in another sentence “不让你去, 就别去嘛。” (If you're not allowed to go, then don't go.), we use the Kirghiz particle “да” to approximate this mood: “Баргызбагандан соң, барбай эле кой да”. This shows that although both languages exhibit differences in expressing subtle emotions, we must strive to find the closest expressions based on context.

2.3 When Used at a Pause Within a Sentence

When the modal particle “嘛” is used at a pause within a sentence, its main function is to attract the listener's attention and create anticipation for the subsequent content. This usage is quite similar to the third usage of the modal particle “吗,” and thus we have not explored it in depth here.

(5) Analysis of the Basic Meaning of the Modal Particle ‘哦’ and its Corresponding Expression in Kirghiz

Basic Meaning and Usage of the Modal Particle ‘哦’

The modal particle “哦” is one of the common modal particles. Its various meanings and uses are listed in detail in Table 5.

Table 5. Uses of the Modal Particle “哦”

Based on the content of the table above, it is not difficult to see that its meaning changes depending on the tone used. When “哦” is pronounced with a second tone, it is usually used to express a sense of doubt

or uncertainty, similar to an attitude of skepticism. For example: “哦, 他也要来参加我们的会议吗?” Here, the “哦” carries a sense of surprise and questioning, indicating that you are surprised by the news that someone else is also attending the meeting.

Usage and Position	Main Modal Meaning	Example Sentence
Used at the beginning of a sentence	Indicates doubt or skepticism	哦, 他也要来参加我们的会? (Oh, is he also coming to join our meeting?)
Used at the beginning of a sentence	Indicates realization or sudden understanding	哦, 我想起来了。 (Oh, I remember now.)
Used at the end of a sentence	Softens the tone, making it more gentle and friendly	明天见, 别忘了我们的约定哦。 (See you tomorrow, don't forget our agreement, okay?)

However, when “哦” is pronounced with a fourth tone, it conveys a sense of realization or sudden understanding. For example: “哦, 我明白了。” or “哦, 我想起来了。” Here, “哦” conveys a sense of sudden realization, indicating that you have understood or recalled something.

In addition, “哦” can also be used to soften the tone and make it more friendly, avoiding a direct or harsh expression. For example, when saying goodbye, one might say: “明天见, 别忘了我们的约定哦。” Here, the “哦” adds a sense of warmth and friendliness, making the sentence sound more pleasant and kind.

2. Corresponding Expression of the Modal Particle ‘哦’ in Kirghiz

2.1 When Used at the Beginning of a Sentence, Pronounced with a Second Tone

When the Chinese modal particle “哦” is placed at the end of a sentence to convey doubt or skepticism, its corresponding expression in Kirghiz is the modal particle “А” or “Ым.” For example, the Chinese sentence “哦, 他也要来参加我们的会?” can be expressed in Kirghiz as “А, ал биздин чогулушка келип катышат бекен?” or “Ым, ал биздин чогулушка келип катышат бекен?” Here, the Kirghiz modal particles “А” and “Ым” share similar tonal characteristics with the second tone of “哦” in Chinese, both using a second-tone pronunciation. This offers a new perspective in the comparative study of Chinese and Kirghiz, revealing a new understanding that Kirghiz may exhibit tonal features in specific contexts, despite traditional views that Kirghiz lacks tonal distinctions.

2.2 When Used at the Beginning of a Sentence, Pronounced with a Fourth Tone

When the Chinese modal particle “哦” is placed at the end of a sentence to express realization or sudden understanding, the corresponding expression in Kirghiz is the use of the modal particle “Ээ” or “Оо.” For example, the sentence “哦, 我想起来了” can be expressed in Kirghiz as “Ээ, эстей алдым” or “Оо, эсиме келди.”

2.3 When Used at the End of a Sentence

The use of the modal particle “哦” at the end of a sentence mainly serves to soften the tone and add a sense of friendliness, avoiding direct or stiff expression. For example, the sentence “明天见, 别忘了我们的约定哦” in Kirghiz can be expressed as “Эртең көрүшөлү, биздин убадабызды унутуп калба ээ.” This corresponding expression in Kirghiz also serves to soften the tone and make it more gentle and friendly, avoiding a direct or rigid tone.

(6) Analysis of the Basic Meaning of the Modal Particle “呢” and Its Corresponding Usage in Kirghiz

1. The Basic Meaning and Usage of the Modal Particle “呢”

The modal particle “呢” is also one of the common modal particles in Chinese. According to dictionary entries, “呢” has four main meanings. These meanings and usages are detailed in Table 6.

Table 6. Usage of the Modal Particle “呢”

Usage and Position	Main Mood Meaning	Example Sentences
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In the middle of a sentence	Indicates a pause (mostly for contrast)	如今呢, 可比往年强多了 (Nowadays, it's much better than previous years) / 喜欢呢, 就买下; 不喜欢呢, 就别买。(If you like it, buy it; if not, don't.)
At the end of a declarative sentence	Indicates that an action or situation is ongoing	她在井边打水呢。(She is fetching water by the well.) / 别走了, 外面下着雨呢。(Don't leave, it's raining outside.) / 老张, 门外有人找你呢。(Old Zhang, someone's looking for you outside.)
At the end of a declarative sentence	Confirms facts, often with exaggeration	收获不小呢。(The harvest is quite big.) / 晚场电影八点才开呢。(The evening movie doesn't start until 8 p.m.) / 远得很, 有两三千里地呢。(It's very far, two to three thousand li away.)
At the end of an interrogative sentence (specific, choice, and yes/no questions)	Indicates a tone of inquiry or deep reflection	这个道理在哪儿呢? (Where is this principle?) / 你学提琴呢, 还是学钢琴呢? (Are you learning the violin or the piano?) / 人呢? 都到哪儿去了? (Where are the people? Where have they gone?)

Through this analysis, we can see that “呢,” as a modal particle, can express a variety of meanings depending on the context, such as pauses, emphasis, ongoing states, confirmation of facts, and inquiry. This makes the use of “呢” highly flexible and expressive in both spoken and written language.

2. Corresponding Expressions of the Modal Particle “呢” in Kirghiz

2.1 When Used in the Middle of a Sentence

“呢” is often used in the middle of a sentence to indicate a pause, especially in contexts of listing or contrast. For example, in the sentences from Table 6, “如今呢, 可比往年强多了” (Nowadays, it's much better than previous years) or “喜欢呢, 就买下; 不喜欢呢, 就别买” (If you like it, buy it; if not, don't), “呢” plays this role. However, in Kirghiz, there is no direct modal particle that conveys this pause or listing effect. Instead, Kirghiz often uses vowel lengthening in the final syllables of verbs to achieve a similar effect. For example, these sentences are expressed in Kirghiz as: “Бүгүнкү күндөрдө болсо, илгерки жылдарга караганда кыйла эле жакшы болду” or “Жактырсаң сатып ал, жактырбасаң алба”. In these translations, note the slightly prolonged vowel sounds in words like “болсо” and “күндөр.” In short, Kirghiz does not directly use modal particles but simulates similar pauses and effects through vowel lengthening.

2.2 When Used at the End of a Declarative Sentence to Indicate an Ongoing Action or Situation

When “呢” is used at the end of a declarative sentence to indicate an ongoing action or situation, Kirghiz uses the auxiliary verb “жатат” to express this. For example, the sentences from Table 6, “她在井边打水呢” (She is fetching water by the well) / “别走了, 外面下着雨呢” (Don't leave, it's raining outside) / “老张, 门外有人找你呢” (Old Zhang, someone's looking for you outside), are expressed in Kirghiz as: “Ал кудуктун жанында суу тартып жатат.” / “Кетпе, талаада жамгыр жаап жатат.” / “Лао жаң, сыртта бирөө сени издеп жатат.”

2.3 When Used at the End of a Declarative Sentence to Confirm Facts

When “呢” is used at the end of a declarative sentence to confirm facts, often with an exaggerated tone, there is no exact equivalent in Kirghiz. For example, sentences from Table 6 such as “收获不小呢” (The harvest is quite big) / “晚场电影八点才开呢” (The evening movie doesn't start until 8 p.m.) / “这个药灵得很呢, 敷上就不疼了” (This medicine works great; apply it and the pain will go away) are expressed in Kirghiz as: “түшүм аз эмес.” / “Кечки фильм саат сегизде анан башталат.” / “Бул дары абдан өнүмдүү экен, аны жесең эле оорубай калат экенсиң.” However, these Kirghiz expressions lack the specific tonal exaggeration that “呢” conveys in Chinese.

2.4 When Used at the End of an Interrogative Sentence

When “呢” is used at the end of a sentence, especially in specific questions, choice questions, or yes/no questions, it conveys a tone of inquiry or deep reflection. In Kirghiz, there is no directly corresponding expression for this usage of “呢.” For example, in specific questions like “这个道理在哪儿呢?” (Where is this principle?), Kirghiz uses: “мындай жорук кайда?” For choice questions, Kirghiz uses the modal particle “бү” to express the meaning, as in “你学提琴呢, 还是学钢琴呢?” (Are you learning the violin or the piano?), which is expressed as: “Сен скрипка үйрөнөсүңбү же фортепиано үйрөнөсүңбү?” For yes/no questions, Kirghiz uses the particle “чи,” such as in “人呢? 都到哪儿去了?” (Where are the people? Where have they gone?), which is expressed as: “Адамдарчы? Кайда кетишти?” Similarly, “他们都有任务了, 我呢?” (They all have tasks, what about me?) is expressed as: “Алардын баарынын милдети бар, менчи?”

(7) Analysis of the Basic Meaning of the Modal Particle “吧” and Its Corresponding Usage in Kirghiz

1. The Basic Meaning and Usage of the Modal Particle “吧”

The modal particle “吧” is also one of the common modal particles in Chinese. According to relevant dictionary entries, “吧” has five main meanings. These meanings and usages are detailed in Table 7.

Table 7: Usage of the Modal Particle “吧”

Usage and Position	Main Mood Meaning	Example Sentences
At the end of an imperative sentence	Softens the tone	咱们走吧 (Let's go) / 帮帮他吧 (Help him) / 你好好儿想想吧 (Think it over) / 同志们前进吧! (Comrades, let's move forward!)
At the end of a declarative sentence	Adds uncertainty	他是上海人吧 (He's from Shanghai, right?) / 你明天能见到他吧 (You'll see him tomorrow, right?) / 小张大概不会来了吧 (Xiao Zhang probably won't come, right?)
At the end of an interrogative sentence	Adds speculation or estimation	这座楼是新盖的吧? (This building is newly built, isn't it?) / 您就是李师傅吧? (You are Master Li, right?)
At the end of a follow-up sentence	Indicates agreement or acceptance	好, 就这样定了吧 (Alright, let's settle it this way) / 来就不来吧, 反正人已经够了 (If they don't come, so be it; we already have enough people) 走吧, 不好; 不走吧, 也不好 (If we go, it's not good; if we don't go, it's also not good)
At a pause within a sentence	Introduces a hypothesis, example, or concession	就说小李吧, 他现在一个人干三个人的活儿 (Take Xiao Li, for example, he's doing the work of three people) / 就算你有理吧, 也不能打人啊 (Even if you're right, you still shouldn't hit someone)

From the table above, it's clear that “吧” is a common modal particle in Chinese used mainly in colloquial speech. Depending on the type of sentence and position, it can express different mood meanings. When used at the end of an imperative sentence, it softens the tone; at the end of a declarative sentence, it adds uncertainty or speculation; at the end of an interrogative sentence, it conveys an estimation or speculation; when used at the end of a follow-up sentence, it can express agreement or indifference; and when used at a pause within a sentence, it introduces a hypothesis, example, or concession. In summary, the usage of “吧” enriches the expressive range of Chinese, making speech more flexible and emotionally nuanced.

2. Corresponding Expressions of the Modal Particle “吧” in Kirghiz

2.1 When Used at the End of an Imperative Sentence

When “吧” is used at the end of an imperative sentence, it softens the tone. In Kirghiz, there is no exact equivalent modal particle to fully convey this effect, but similar mood-softening can be achieved by adding auxiliary verbs or interrogative suffixes. For example, the Chinese sentences 咱们走吧 (Let's go), 帮帮他吧 (Help him), 你好好想想吧 (Think it over), and 同志们前进吧 (Comrades, let's move forward!) are expressed in Kirghiz as Биз жүрөлү бү, Ага жардам берип кой, Сен жакшылап ойлонуп көрчү, and Жолдоштор алгалайлы! In these Kirghiz sentences, suffixes such as бү, кой (auxiliary verb), чү, -йлы are used to soften the tone. It's important to consider the tone in communication; by lowering or weakening the tone, a similar softening effect can be achieved. If learners cannot relate these corresponding expressions in their native language to the function of “吧,” they may encounter difficulties or make errors in understanding its usage.

2.2 When Used at the End of a Declarative Sentence

When “吧” is used at the end of a declarative sentence, it adds uncertainty to the tone. In this case, Kirghiz does not have a corresponding modal particle, but it expresses uncertainty through words like бейим, чыгаар, керек, окшонот. For example, the Chinese sentences “他是上海人吧” (He's from Shanghai, right?), “你明天能见到他吧” (You'll see him tomorrow, right?), and “小张大概不会来了吧” (Xiao Zhang probably won't come, right?) can be expressed in Kirghiz as Ал шанхайлык болсо бейим, Сен аны эртең кезиктире ала турган чыгарсың, and Шиа жаң келбей турган болду бейим.

2.3 When Used at the End of an Interrogative Sentence

When “吧” is used at the end of an interrogative sentence, it adds a speculative or estimative tone. For example, “这座楼是新盖的吧?” (This building is newly built, isn't it?) and “您就是李师傅吧?” (You are Master Li, right?) in Kirghiz can express this speculative or estimative tone by adding the interrogative suffix “экен” or using words like “чыгаар” or “бейим.” Kirghiz can also express this by adding the verb suffix “-дыр” after the verb. These sentences can be expressed in Kirghiz as: “Бул имарат жаңыдан салынды бекен?” (Is this building newly built? with a speculative tone), or “Бул имарат жаңыдан салынган чыгаар?” (It might be newly built, with a speculative tone). And “Сиз Ли мырзадырсыз?” (Are you Master Li?) or “Сиз Ли мырза чыгаарсыз?” (You might be Master Li, right? with a speculative tone).

2.4 When Used at the End of a Follow-up Sentence

In Chinese, when “吧” is placed at the end of a follow-up sentence, it is often used to express agreement, acceptance, or indifference. For example, “好，就这样定了吧” (Alright, let's settle it this way) or “不来就不来吧，反正人已经够了” (If they don't come, so be it; we already have enough people). However, in Kirghiz, there is no modal particle that directly corresponds to “吧” to accurately convey this tone. Therefore, these sentences are expressed differently in Kirghiz, such as: “Жарайт, ушундай болсун.” (Alright, let it be this way) and “келбесе келбесин, айтоор адам эчак жетиштүү болду.” (If they don't come, so be it; we already have enough people).

2.5 When Used at a Pause Within a Sentence

In Chinese, when “吧” is used at a pause within a sentence, it often introduces a hypothesis, example, or concession. For example, “走吧，不好；不走吧，也不好” (If we go, it's not good; if we don't go, it's also not good) indicates a dilemma; “就说小李吧，他现在一个人干三个人的活儿” (Take Xiao Li, for example, he's doing the work of three people) illustrates an example; “就算你有理吧，也不能打人啊” (Even if you're right, you still shouldn't hit someone) expresses concession, implying that even if a certain assumption is true, certain actions should not be taken. In Kirghiz, although there is no direct equivalent modal particle for “吧,” similar meanings can be conveyed through other methods. These examples are expressed in Kirghiz as “барайын десе да жакшы болбойт, барбайын десе да жакшы болбойт.” (Whether you go or not, it's not good.), “Шиао ли жөнүндө эле айтаар болсок, ал азыр үч кишинин жумушун иштеп жатат.” (Take Xiao Li, for example, he's doing the work of three people.), and “Сеники жөндүү болгон болсо да киши урганга болбойт да.” (Even if you're right, you still shouldn't hit someone.). These expressions show that by using phrases like “десе” to indicate assumption and “айтаар болсок” to give an example, the corresponding tone can be conveyed. However, in the third sentence, there is no direct way to express the concessive meaning, so the Kirghiz expression does not fully cover the concessive tone of the original sentence.

III Suggestions for Teaching Modal Particles to Kirghiz-Speaking Students

Based on my observations of Chinese language learning experiences and the acquisition of modal particles in recent years, combined with teachers' practical teaching experience and materials, I have found that Kirghiz-speaking students face certain difficulties in learning modal particles. This issue is not only due

to students' insufficient language knowledge but also related to the shortcomings in teaching methods and materials. After carefully analyzing the above content, I propose the following suggestions for teaching modal particles to Kirghiz-speaking students:

First, clearly explain the meaning and usage of modal particles to students.

It is crucial to clearly explain the meaning and usage of Chinese modal particles to students. Chinese modal particles are diverse, and each one may express subtle emotional nuances or differences in tone depending on the context. Some modal particles even have multiple meanings, which is one of the main challenges foreign students face when learning Chinese modal particles. Since the meaning and usage of modal particles vary depending on the context, understanding their diversity is a key aspect of the learning process.

Although the teaching materials we use provide English explanations, and teachers also explain in Chinese, accurately understanding modal particles remains challenging due to their abstract nature. This difficulty is especially pronounced for those students whose native languages lack direct equivalents to Chinese modal particles and their various meanings. As a result, we hope for more teaching resources that explain in the students' native languages, and we encourage teachers to give examples for each meaning of the modal particles. Providing corresponding modal particle materials in the students' native language will help them better understand and use Chinese modal particles.

Second, focus on teaching within real contexts.

As an important part of Chinese expression, the meaning and usage of modal particles are heavily influenced by specific contexts. Therefore, learners not only need to accurately grasp the core meanings of each modal particle, but also develop a keen sense of context. Once students have a basic understanding of the meaning of modal particles, teaching should emphasize practical conversations, reading short texts, or analyzing film clips to demonstrate the specific use of modal particles in various situations. This will allow students to truly feel and understand their usage in real-life contexts.

In teaching, providing ample examples is crucial. These examples should cover the specific application of different modal particles in various contexts so that students can thoroughly understand their meaning and function. Additionally, by comparing the differences in usage of various modal particles in similar contexts, students can accurately grasp subtle distinctions, enhancing their ability to use the language effectively in real-life interactions.

Moreover, the method of simulating scenarios offers significant advantages in teaching modal particles. Through role-playing or simulated dialogues, students can practice using modal particles in concrete communicative situations, which will deepen their understanding and mastery of modal particle usage. This method not only stimulates students' interest in learning but also effectively improves their communicative abilities.

Third, use contrastive analysis in teaching.

Due to the significant differences between Kirghiz and Chinese in the use of modal particles, understanding and mastering the meaning and usage of Chinese modal particles is a challenging task for foreign students, particularly for those whose native language is not Chinese. The common Chinese modal particles discussed above, such as “啊” (a), “呀” (ya), “哇” (wa), “哪” (na), “吗” (ma), “嘛” (ma), “哦” (o), “呢” (ne), and “吧” (ba), play key roles in expressing emotions, attitudes, questions, confirmations, pauses, etc. In contrast, the corresponding expressions of these modal particles in Kirghiz are often different, and sometimes there are no direct equivalents.

Take “啊” (a) as an example. In Chinese, it is often used to express exclamations, surprise, or reminders. However, there is no exact equivalent modal particle in Kirghiz to match all of its meanings. In Kirghiz, similar emotions might be conveyed through changes in intonation, specific words, or phrases. Similarly, “呀” (ya), often used to intensify the tone or express surprise in Chinese, might require other linguistic elements to achieve a similar effect in Kirghiz.

Now consider “吗” (ma) and “呢” (ne), which are commonly used to form questions in Chinese. While Kirghiz has corresponding ways to express questions, their usage and meaning are not always identical. This discrepancy increases the difficulty for foreign students to understand and use Chinese modal particles correctly.

More complicated is the fact that modal particles are often semantically vague and do not generally affect the grammatical correctness or truth of a sentence. However, they can significantly affect the expressive effect and emotional tone of a sentence, making it more vivid and emotionally rich. This vagueness makes learning modal particles difficult for students, as they are hard to grasp. Many students do not clearly understand which words or expressions in their native language correspond to Chinese modal

particles. This lack of understanding can lead to confusion and even anxiety during the learning process. For example, the Chinese modal particle “吧” (ba), when placed at the end of an imperative sentence, softens the tone and often indicates suggestion, request, or uncertainty. However, before undergoing in-depth study, students might mistakenly perceive it as a tone of command or demand, leading to errors in actual use.

To help students better master Chinese modal particles, teachers should fully consider students' native language backgrounds during instruction. By using contrastive analysis between Kirghiz and Chinese in terms of modal particle usage, teachers can design targeted teaching plans. Through examples, exercises, and discussions, teachers can guide students in gaining a deep understanding of the meaning and usage of Chinese modal particles and encourage them to explore corresponding expressions in Kirghiz.

Additionally, teachers should pay attention to the phenomenon of negative transfer that may occur during the learning process. Due to the influence of their native language habits, students may unconsciously use Kirghiz expressions when using Chinese modal particles, leading to errors. Therefore, teachers should correct students' incorrect usage in a timely manner and strengthen relevant practice to help students gradually overcome the influence of negative transfer.

IV. Conclusion

This paper focuses on the common modal particles in Chinese, using a contrastive analysis method to preliminarily summarize and analyze the basic meanings of frequently used Chinese modal particles such as “啊” (a), “呀” (ya), “哇” (wa), “哪” (na), “吗” (ma), “嘛” (ma), “哦” (o), “呢” (ne), and “吧” (ba). Additionally, by integrating empirical data, this paper explores the corresponding expressions of these modal particles in Kirghiz and highlights their similarities and differences. Finally, based on the research results, this paper offers targeted teaching suggestions, providing useful references for language teaching between Chinese and Kirghiz. Through careful classification and analysis, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The basic meanings of the modal particles “啊, 呀, 哇, 哪” and their corresponding expressions in Kirghiz

The Chinese modal particle “啊” is a common modal particle, with variations in pronunciation including “呀,” “哇,” and “哪.” They are used at the end of exclamatory, declarative, imperative, and interrogative sentences, during pauses in sentences, after enumerating items, and after repeated verbs. They serve to enhance tone, add emotional color, prompt or remind, soften interrogative tone, draw attention, increase colloquialism, and make narration vivid and natural. In Kirghiz, these meanings may be expressed through modal particles like “э” or “го/да,” while in some cases, there may be no direct equivalent. Instead, similar concepts might be conveyed using words like “дегендер,” or by elongating the final syllable of a verb or using gerund forms to express similar emotions or tones.

2. The basic meaning of the modal particle “吗” and its corresponding expression in Kirghiz

The Chinese modal particle “吗” is typically placed at the end of sentences, sometimes used for pauses in the middle of a sentence, and serves to indicate a question, rhetorical question, or to draw the listener's attention to the following content. In Kirghiz, these meanings may be conveyed using the modal particle “бы” or through the addition of words like “болсо” (is) and “деген” (said).

3. The basic meaning of the modal particle “嘛” and its corresponding expression in Kirghiz

The Chinese modal particle “嘛” is mainly used at the end of sentences or at sentence pauses, conveying obvious reasoning, expectations, dissuasion, or to draw the listener's attention. In Kirghiz, these meanings may be expressed through modal particles like “да” and “бы.”

4. The basic meaning of the modal particle “哦” and its corresponding expression in Kirghiz

The Chinese modal particle “哦” is usually used at the beginning or end of a sentence, expressing doubt, understanding, realization, and softening or making the tone more intimate. Its different pronunciations may also convey different meanings. In Kirghiz, these meanings may be conveyed using modal particles like “А” or “ым,” some of which have tonal features similar to the second tone of “哦” in Chinese. Additionally, “Ээ,” “Оо,” or “ээ” may also be used to express similar meanings.

5. The Basic Meaning of the Modal Particle “呢” and Its Corresponding Expression in Kirghiz

The Chinese modal particle “呢” has multiple meanings and can be used in mid-sentence pauses, at the end of declarative sentences to indicate continuity or confirmation of facts, and at the end of interrogative sentences to remind or probe further. In Kirghiz, these meanings can be expressed by elongating the verb's vowel, using auxiliary verbs such as “жарат” or modal particles such as “бү” and “чи”. Sometimes, there might not be a fully corresponding word.

6. The Basic Meaning of the Modal Particle “吧” and Its Corresponding Expression in Kirghiz

The Chinese modal particle “吧” serves to soften statements, express uncertainty, make guesses or estimations, indicate agreement or acceptance, make hypotheses or give examples, and make concessions. In Kirghiz, these meanings can be conveyed by adding auxiliary verbs or question suffixes such as “бү”, “кой”, “чү”, and “-йлы” to soften the tone. Words indicating uncertainty like “бейим”, “чыгаар”, “кепек”, and “окшонот” can also be used. Sometimes, suffixes with questions like “экен” or conjectural words like “чыгаар” or “бейим” may be used. Additionally, Kirghiz may use verb endings like “-дыр” or phrases like “десе” and “айтаар болсок” to express similar meanings. In some cases, there may be no direct Kirghiz equivalent to the Chinese “吧”, particularly when “吧” is used at the end of sentences to express agreement or acceptance.

In summary, Chinese modal particles have rich and varied characteristics, which are reflected in their phonetics, positioning, interaction with other language components, intonation relationships, pause requirements, semantic flexibility, and optional use. These characteristics make modal particles an indispensable part of Chinese expression, adding rich expressive effects and deep emotional color to sentences. Moreover, modal particles have a strong function in spoken communication. In Kirghiz, these meanings can often be conveyed through corresponding modal particles, auxiliary verbs, or elongated pronunciations, though sometimes there might not be a fully corresponding word or expression, requiring a natural intuitive understanding. For foreign students, deeply understanding and mastering these characteristics, and being able to accurately use modal particles in actual communication, is a key step in improving Chinese oral expression. Therefore, foreign students should actively engage in comparative learning and practice, gradually mastering the usage of Chinese modal particles to better communicate and express themselves in Chinese.

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