CONTRASTIVE ANALYSES OF THE MODAL PARTICLE "BA" IN CHINESE, SERBIAN AND POLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract
The Paper analyzes the differences and similarities of the modal particle "ba" in Chinese, Serbian and Polish language. We compare the grammatical meaning and the usage of the modal particle in these three languages, as well as the tone in the sentence. Apart from this, paper also investigates the probability of the connection of the modal particle "ba" in these three languages, having considered that Chinese belongs to a different language family then Serbian and Polish language.

Key words: *grammatical meaning, usage, Chinese, Serbian, Polish*

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the paper is to compare three modal particles in three different languages. The first is Chinese modal particle "吧" (*ba*), second is Serbian[1] modal particle "ba" and the third is Polish modal particle "ba". First we will compare their general characteristics, than we will analyze grammatical meaning, usage and the tone characteristics of the three particles.

1. CHINESE MODAL PARTICLE "吧"(BA)

Chinese modal particle "吧"(ba) is widely used in Chinese language. Lu Shuxiang (1999) classified the grammatical meaning of the particle "ba" according to its usage in Chinese language in five types: 1) used at the end of imperative sentence; 2) used at the end of interrogative sentence; 3) used after the words "好"(good), "行"(can), "可以"(can); 4) used in the middle of the sentence for making pause; 5) used in the end of the sentence with "verb+"就" (just, already)+verb".

1) Used at the end of imperative sentence to indicate command, request, urging, suggestion.

(1) 你好好儿想想吧　(Think thoroughly)

(2) 帮帮我的忙吧　(Help me)

(3) 快点儿走吧 (Go quickly)

2) Used at the end of interrogative sentence.

(1) 这座房子是新盖的吧？（我想大概是新盖的）

(Is this apartment newly built?)　(I think probably is new.)

(2) 这道题不难吧？（我想应该不难）

(Is this question not difficult?)　(I think it should not be difficult.)

These sentences are not simple questions, they express the tone of supposition, so in these two sentences we cannot use interrogative particle "吗"(ma) instead of "ba". So if in the sentence there were adverbs expressing supposition such as "大概"(probably), "也许"(probably), we should only use ba.

[1] In this paper we investigate the language of Serb people in the area of Republic of Srpska, which is only slightly different than Serbian language spoken in Serbia, differences are mainly in the accents of the words.

3) Used after the words “好” (good), “行” (can), “可以” (can), it expresses agreement, usually it is a respond.

(1) 好吧，就这么办。 (All right, let's do it this way.)

(2) 行吧，咱们试试看。(Ok, let’s see.)

4) Used in the middle of the sentence for making pause. There are three functions:

a) To make an example.

(1) 就拿我们的小王老说吧，他在各方面表现都挺不错。(Let’s take Xiao Wang as an example, he is good at all aspects.)

b) To make a compromise.

(2) 就算你正确吧，也该谦虚点儿。(Even if you are right, you should be more modest.)

c) To make alternate hypothesis, when one is in dilemma and hesitant.

(3) 大伙儿选我当队长。当吧，能力有限；不当吧，又不好推托。(Everybody elected me to be the leader of the team. If I accept, my abilities are limited; if I do not accept, it is not easy to make an excuse.)

5) Used in the end of the sentence with “verb+“就” (just, already) + verb”, expresses “it doesn’t matter” or “never mind”.

(1) 丢了就丢了吧，我另外给你一个。 (If you lost it, you lost it, I will give you another.)

(2) 不去就不去吧，反正以后还有机会。(If you do not go, you just do not go, anyway later will be opportunities.)

Gao Zengxia (2000) also investigated the grammatical meaning of the modal particle “ba” in Chinese language. Gao claims that the grammatical meaning of the particle “ba” can be classified in the next three types:

1) Used in declarative sentences.

(1) 大概有十一点钟左右吧。 (It is around eleven o'clock.)

(2) 总是她的邻居，常见的人吧。 (It is always her neighbour, we often see him.)

Used in declarative sentences particle “ba” indicates the speakers supposition about the characteristic or the situation of some matter, event etc. Particle “ba” is in the sentence often used together with “大概” (probably),“应该” (ought to),“左右” (around),“总是” (always) and similar word that mean supposition. If we do not use “ba” here, the sentence will still have the tone of supposition, so here “ba” actually emphasizes the confirmative tone of the sentence.

2) Used in the interrogative sentences.

In this kind of sentences we can see that the speaker is seeking the opinion from the listener in order to confirm his supposition. In addition, the function of “ba” here is to soften the tone of the interrogative sentence. In the example (2), *Lan* assumes that the listener is not serious, so he is asking if the listener is making a joke, but still by using “ba” Lan wants to get the confirmation for his assumption.

(1) 你要搬走吧？ (You are moving away?)

(2) 兰紧接着说，你不是在演戏吧？说完，兰轻轻地笑了。(Lan asked, are you making a joke? When she said it, she smiled.)

3) Used in the imperative sentences.

In the following examples “ba“ indicates the attitude or the intention of the speaker towards the listener, so Gao Zengxia (2000) consider them all impeartive sentences. The imperative sentences with

„ba“ has the tone of concession or compromise, in the sentence there will often appear adverbs such as “只好(only)、还是(still)、干脆(simpy)、且(moreover)、先(firstly)”, and in the introduction part of the sentence there will often appear “反正, 既然”(anyway).

(1) 你还是到别处吆喝吆喝去吧！ (You better go to other place to cry out.)

(2) 干脆说了吧！ Simply say!

(3) 反正也无家可归，让人逮住就逮住吧！(Anyway he doesn’t have a home to return, let him stay overnight.)

The first sentence is the example for the usual imperative sentence, second example expresses wish or hope, the third example denotes the concession, tolerant attitude, it is also usual type of the imperatice sentences.

Ran Yongping (2004) thinks that „ba“ has the function to soften and relax the tone of the sentence. It means that by using „ba“ speaker avoids to directly express his opinion or thought, it gives the sentence the tone that the matter can be discussed and consulted, so it is easier for a listener to accept it. After we use „ba“ in the sentence, the speakers opinion or view is morre relaxed, so he can avoid to sound very absolute, which makes the communication easier. For example:

(1) A: 这个草坪都是进口的。(This lawn is imported.)

B: 你这个沙盘和图就对不起来了，你看到没有，湖应该在这个小高层的南侧吧。

(This building model and the scheme do not match in a proper way, don’t you see, the lake should be in south part from this building.)

A: 因为这个沙盘和这个图不是一个公司做的。(It is because this building model and the scheme are not made in the same company.)

In this example, speaker B (the buyer) actually euphemistically criticizes the speaker A (the shop assistant), because he didn't match in the proper way the building model and the scheme, so the particle „ba“ here brings the space for discussion between the two sides - the two speakers, relaxes the tone of criticism and the accusation in the sentence of the speaker B. If we compare the sentence without the particle „ba“, which would be „你这个沙盘和图就对不起来了，你看到没有，湖应该在这个小高层的南侧“ (This building model and the scheme do not match in a proper way, don’t you see, the lake should be in south part from this building), the tone of this sentence would be direct, confirmative, and it would definitely influence the process of communication of the speakers.

(2) A: 那现在这个猫虎的转变过程已经完成了吗？(Has the process of transformation finished with this cat-tiger?)

B: 现在应该是在中间，在转变之中吧。(Now it is in the middle of the process.)

A: 那会不会担心以后变成了老虎以后，我们会碰到更大的老虎？(So are you worried that when the process of transformation finishes that it will meet even the bigger tiger?)

According to the conversation, we can see that the speaker B actaully knows that the process of transformation hasn't finished yet, but in order to add a tone of discussion, the speaker uses „ba“, moreover he uses in the first part of the sentence „应该“(ought to), Ran (2004) thinks that the two of them together build the tone of ambiguity, inexplicitness and possibility for discussion. Even if the speaker gives the information which in the end is proofed to be faulse, this marker for tone relaxing in the sentence leaves the room for further conversation.

2. SERBIAN MODAL PARTICLE „BA“

As we mentioned before, in this paper we investigate the particle “ba” in the language of Serb people in the area of Republic of Srpska. Language of Serb people used in this area is only slightly different than Serbian language used in Serbia, main differences are in the accents of the words, which also can be seen in the Serbian language spoken in different parts of Serbia, as a dialect. The particle „ba“ actually is mostly colloqially used. Apart from the usage in oral conversation, it is seldom used in the formal occasions. The origin of the particle „ba“ is not very clear and definite. It doesn't apppear in the literature such as books, grammers, novels, while in the newspapers, magazines is rarely seen. We can only hear it when we take part in the informal oral conversation with the local peaple. For this reason, the data material for this paper is collected from the people's real conversation. There is not much research made on the topic of particle „ba“ in the language of this area.

The characteristic of the Serbian language, and especially of the language in Republic of Srpska are many words with Turkish and Arabic origin. This language characteristic is common in Balkan languages, considering the presence of Turkish people in the region of Balkan in the period from 13h until 18th century. Anyway, according to our research, in contemporary Turkish language there is no particle such as „ba“, but K.Nitscha (1946) mentions particle “ba” in Osman language. So, considering this reference, we can make a hypothesis that the modal particle “ba” might have the origin in the Old Turkish language, but without more research and references on this topic, we will not discuss this question here.

The general characteristics of the particle „ba“ is that it us used mostly in the slang, it is colloqial, some people use it often and some don't, there is no rule for this. Generally speaking, mostly people with lower education level use this particle more, while intelectuals do not use it often. Friends in informal conversation may use it, younger people do not use it when talking to people of older generations, but in some situations children can say it when talking to their parents, in order to show the close relationship, such as friendship.

The particle „ba“ can sometimes replace some words in the sentence. For example, if the speaker cannot remember particular word or think of appropriate word, he can use „ba“, this usually happens in the conversation of people who are not eloquent or well educated. In the educational institutions ususally „ba“ is not used, niether in other formal occasions, because it would be considered as impolite.

According to our investigation of the particle „ba“, we think that it can be related to the expression „bolan ne bio“ (don't be ill) which is used in Republic of Srpska. In Serbia are used similar expressions such as „da si mi ti živ i zdrav“ (be alive and healthy) and „živ bio“ (be alive).

Particle „ba“ can express mutual love and respect between speakers, this function of „ba“ is especially obvious when greeting somebody. Of course, there are also situation when people use it without any special or obvious intention or aim, just use it as a part of slang.

Actually in Serbian language spoken in Serbia, there can be found particles that can be compared to „ba“, such as „bre“ which is used in the whole Serbia and „be“ which is used in southern parts of Serbia. They are also part of the slang, used only coloqially, used in informal situations, usually can be considered impolite, not used in formal occasions and younger should not say it to older people.

In the following part we will show the wxamples that we collected, analyze them and explain the function of particle „ba“. We will classify the usage of „ba“ in three types:1) used in declarative sentences; 2) used in exclamation sentences and 3) used in interrogative sentences.

1)Used in declarative sentences

In the next examples we can see that in the most of the examples, the function of the particle „ba“ is to emphasise the first part of the sentence, so when the speaker wants to put an accent on some part of the sentence, he puts it in the beginning and after that part uses „ba“. This particle is usually put in the middle of the sentence, seldom in the end of the sentence. If we compare it to Chinese particle „ba“, there is a difference, because in Chinese it is mostly at the end of the sentence. After the investigation of the collected data, we cannot say exactly after or before which part of the sentence it should appear,

we can only claim that in our data, it appears after the subject, predicate and object. The function of the particle is to give the sentence a particular tone.

(1) Bio sam ti ja, ba, u Kini 3-4 puta. (I was in China three or four times.)

(2) To ti je, ba super posao, ne smiješ to ba propustiti. (This job is great, you shouldn't miss it.)

(3) Sergej Trifunović je, ba, najbolji srpski glumac danas. (Sergej Trifunovićis the greatest Serbian actor.)

(4) Aaa, jok ba, oću da uradiš kako si obećao. (No, I want that you do as you promissed.)

(5) Ne mogu ba, previše mi je pravila. (I can not do like this, there are too much rules.)

(6) Vidio sam ga, ba, ja juče na sajmu automobila. (I saw him yesterday at the car exhibition.)

In the most of these examples particle „ba" emphasizes the opinion and the attitude of the speaker, and it gives the additional confirmative tone to the sentence. In the first example, „ba" emphasizes that the speaker has been in China and not someone else; in the second example it is emphasized that this is a good job, and not some other job is good; the third example gives ephasis to the quality of this acter and not others; the forth example the stress is put on the negative part of the sentence; the fifth example is the same as the fourth; in the sixth example it is stressed that the speaker saw him and knows where he is.

In these examples, first appears the focus of the sentence, then the particle „ba", and in the end appears the additional information about the focus.

focus + particle „ba" + additional information

2) Used in exclamation sentences.

In the collected data of imperative sentences, we can see that the particle "ba" is usually used after the exclamation words such as "joj, hej, ej" (oh, hey) etc. For example in the first sentence it is used after the exclamation word "joj", on order to emphasize the attitude of the speaker, so the exclamation word and the particle "ba" used together give the sentence stronger exclamation tone. In the second and third example the particle is used in order to emphasize the negative form. Apart from that, in these two sentences we can say that the tone of criticism and request is relaxed and milder after using the "ba" particle.

(1) Joj ba , jesi ti super osoba!(You are a great person!)

(2) Ne može to, ba, tako! (It cannot be done like that!)

(3) Nemoj me, ba , mučiti takvim pitanjima. (Don't torture me with questions like that.)

The sentences four and five also have the tone of request and criticism, but do not have the negative form; in the fourth example particle "ba" appears after the exclamation word "hej"(hey), here apart from emphasis, particle gives the sentences the tone of closeness, which is the speakers attitude towards the listener. It is obvious, because after "ba" there is a word "friend", the speaker wants to attract the sympathy of the listener. In the fifth example the particle function is to relax the tone of criticism, also expressing the tone of closeness between the speaker and the listener.

(4) Hej ba , jarane, pusti me unutra! (Hey friend, let me inside!)

(5) Stani ba, stani ! (Stop, stop!)

The examples six, seven and eight all have one common characteristic. That is, particle "ba" expresses the attitude of closeness and cordial relation of the speaker towards the listener. For example in the sixth sentence there is usual way of greeting people, here is "ba" used together with "friend", which implies that the persons are close friends, and there is emotion of joy expressed in the sentence. The seventh example expresses similar tone as the previous example; the eighth example brings the tone of not complete confidence in what one speaker says, so the other speaker uses "ba" in order to make temporary close relation with the first speaker.

(6) Đes` ba jarane! (Where are you my friend!)

(7) Čuj ba, daj nađi mi neki posao. (Listen, find me some job.)

(8) De ba , starija si ti! (You must be older than this!)

3) Used in the interrogative sentences.

The first three examples express the tone of close and cordial relation between the speakers. We already mentioned that the particle „ba“ and word „friend“ can often be used together in this sense, in Serbian, „ba“ often appears in the middle of the sentence after the noun. But in the Chinese sentences, if it appears after the noun, usually it gives the tone of suggestion to the sentence. In the second example, „ba“ can replace the word „you“. In the third example „ba“ mostly expresses the tone of careness of the speaker towards the listener. All of these three examples, are used when first meeting a friend or a close person.

(1) Jarane ba , kad ćemo na piće? (My friend, when are we going to have a drink?)

(2) Šta ima, ba, novo kod tebe? / Šta ima ba? (Are there any news in your life?)

(3) Jel´ ba, kako ti sa zdravljem? (How is your health?)

The examples from four to eight express the tone of criticism and blaming. The particle „ba“ here has the function of relaxing and softening the tone of criticism and blaming. In these sentences also another common characteristic is the appearence of the question words “how, why, where, what, there”.

question word + ba + additional information

(4) Što te nema, ba, nikako u školi ovih dana? (Why you didn’t come to school these days?)

(5) Kako si se to, ba, tako loše parkirao, pa ja sada ne mogu da se parkiram?

(Why did you park your car in this way, so now i cannot park my car?)

(6) Što, ba, nisi kapu poneo? Vidiš kako je hladno.

(Why you didn't bring your cap? You seee how cold it is.)

(7) Kuda ba? (Where to?)

(8) Šta ti je, ba? (What is with you?)

Following examples express the tone of surprise, as well as care and interest for the other person. Here the function of „ba“ is to relax and soften the tone of surprise, because the speaker mostly feels that the behavior of the listener is not apropriate or not according to some usual regualations, so the speaker is surprised.

(9) Otkud ba da se on tako uspaniči? (How come that he gets into panic like that?)

(10) Kako, ba, ne znas igrati poker? Pa mi smo odrasli igrajući to.

(How come that you can't play poker? We grew up by playing it.)

(11) Kako, ba, nemaš pare? (How come that you don’t have money?)

In the next few examples the particle „ba“ has the function of replacing the pronoun. In these sentences the subject - pronoun „you“ in singular and plural form is omitted, so the particle is used directly after the exclamation word „ej“(hey), as a replacement for the subject. Particle„ba“ cannot stand individually in this function, it has to be after some word in the sentence.

(13) Ej ba gdje si pošao? (Where are you going to?)

(14) Alo ba, ima li koga? (Is there anybody?)

(15) Alo ba, šta radite to? (What you doing?)

3. POLISH MODAL PARTICLE „BA“

In Polish language there is also a modal particle „ba“. According to the collected data, we can say that the grammer meaning in the usage of this particle has different types and regulations. We think that the particle „ba“ in Polish language emphasize the confirmation of first part of the sentence, and the latter part is a comment. For example:

(1) Mówił o tym z wielką kulturą, ba, z dużą delikatnością. (He talked about this very delicately.)

(2) On znowu o niczym nie wie, ba nie ma nawet najzieleniejszego pojęcia.

(He doesn’t know again about that, he even doesn’t have the smallest thought about it.)

(3) I za każdym razem ma inną „kobietę”, ba, nawet kilka kobiet.

(Every time he has another girlfriend, even a few of them.)

(4) Nie jest taki zły. Ba, nawet dobry! (He is not that bad, he even is good.)

(5) Ana krytykuje blogi jako przejaw zbiorowego egocentryzmu. Ima trochę racji, choć sam taki prowadzę, ba! Więcej niż jeden, ba! Czytam inne blogi.

(Ana criticizes blogs, because they show the egocentrism. She is a little bit right, I myself write one. Not only one! I read other blogs.)

We can say that the meaning of the particle „ba“ in the Polish language is similar like 而且”or“并”in Chinese or “sta vise”(more over), “cak”(even) in Serbian. This particle puts stress on the part of the sentence which is before it, so “ba” is usually after that part. In the previous examples we can see that the particle “ba” is inserted in the middle of the sentence, so it gives the confirmation of the previous, and introduces the latter part of the sentence. In the first example it is said that the speaker talks very politely, even very delicate; in the second example the speaker does not know anything, even the smallest thought about it; the third example emphasizes that the a person each time has a different girlfriend, even a few of them; in the fourth example it is stressed that this is not so bad thing, even more it is a good thing; in the fifth example it is said that even though others criticize blogs, the speaker himself writes blogs, moreover reads other people’s blogs, “ba” expresses the meaning “moreover”. According to the collected data, this particle in Polish language is usually used in declarative sentences.

In the references on this topic, we have not found the origin of the particle „ba“ in Polish language, but we know that this word that might be particle, exists or existed in other languages, according to Jagodziński (2009) in Lithuanian language the word “ba” means “obvious”, the author did not mention wether it is particle or not, he claims that the particle “ba” also existed in the Avar language with the meaning “strenghten”, “intensify”.

Apart from the usage of particle „ba“ where it is inserted in the middle of the sentence, in Polish language, there is a word „ba“ which means „yes, right“. It is often used in the slang, and it has impolite tone. We assume that this is the same particle „ba“ with a different usage and grammatical meaning. We can see the usage in the examples:

(1) A: Czy mówisz po Polsku? (Do you speak Polish?)

B: Ba! (Of course!)

(2) A: Lubisz mnie? (Do you like me?)

B: No ba. (Of course!)

In the examples one and two „ba“ is used with the meaning „yes, of course“, here „ba“ even brings the the tone of question „How can you ask this, it is so obvious?“. It emphesizes here that the speaker A should not ask this question, because the fact is obvious, the answer is natuarlly „yes“.

4. COMPARISON OF THE CHINESE, SERBIAN AND POLISH MODAL PARTICLE „BA“

We already described and analyzed the particle “ba” in Chinese, Serbian and Polish language. We especially put stress on their grammatical meaning and usage. Through the examples from the collected data, we made description, analysis and explanation, after which we found certain similarities and differences.

The most obvious similarity between the Chinese and Serbian particle “ba” is to mark the relaxing tone of the sentence. In Chinese, by using “ba” speaker can avoid the direct expression of his opinion, it brings the tone of possibility for discussion, and the communication is easier to be accepted by all the speakers involved. The difference between two languages is that, in Chinese particle “ba” in this case is usually in the end of the sentence, and in Serbian language, it is usually in the middle of the sentence. After the investigation and analysis of the collected data, we can see that both Chinese and Serbian particle “ba” has the function to relax and soften the tone of criticism and blaming. So, we can conclude that particle “ba” in these two languages have similar grammatical meaning and usage. While in data from Polish language example we have not found similar example.

The first difference that we can see from the data in three different languages, is the style of usage. In Chinese, particle ”ba” can be used in oral language, but it also appears in the written language such as novels, newspapers etc; Polish particle “ba” van be used both in oral and written language, when used in written language it gives the richness to style of writing; in Serbian language, particle “ba” is only used in oral language, as a part of slang.

The grammatical meaning of this particle in three languages can be summarized as follows. Firstly, in Chinese particle “ba” in the sentences expresses order, urging and suggestion, while in Serbian and Polish “ba” does not have exactly this meaning. Secondly, in Chinese “ba” has the meanings of introducing examples, making concessions and making alternate hypothesis, when one is in dilemma and hesitant, while in Serbian and Polish „ba“ does not have this meaning. Finally, Chinese particle „ba“ in the sentence expresses speaker’s seeking the opinion from the listener in order to confirm his supposition. In addition, the function of “ba” here is to soften the tone of the interrogative sentence.

The prominent characteristic and similarity between the Serbian and Polish particle “ba” is emphasizing the particular element of the sentence, at the same time the speaker’s opinion and attitude is stressed, and the tone of the whole sentence is more confirmative. In Chinese, we did not find similar example.

Besides, in Serbian language particle “ba” often appears after the exclamation word in the sentence, so it intensifies the imperative tone of the sentence. In Chinese and Polish language we did not find similar example. Finally, in Serbian examples we noticed that particle “ba” has the distinct characteristic, which is to express the close and cordial relationship between the speaker and the listener. According to the investigation of the Polish and Chinese data, we did not find similar example.

5. POSSIBLE CONNECTION OF THE CHINESE, SERBIAN AND POLISH MODAL PARTICLE „BA“

K.Nitscha (1946) discusses about the Polish word “baczyć” (pay attention), he also mentions modal particle “ba” and its origin in the Old Indo-European languages, it is very prominent that many Slavic languages this is modal particle or an exclamation word, he says, for example in Ukrainian, Czech and Polish language the meaning of particle “ba” is “obvious, easily seen”, and also “of course”. Besides, Nitscha (1946) says that in the other languages there is also particle “ba”, like in Russian, Serbo-Croatian, German, French “bah”, as well as in Osman language, what we mentioned before.

Earlier in the paper we mentioned that Jagodziński (2009) mentions that particle “ba” exists in the Avar language with the meaning “strengthen, intensify”. Avar language is today used in some areas of Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Turkey. According to Beckwith（2009）Euro-Asian Avar people or old Avar people first appeared in 4th century on the border of China, and they ruled ther for two centuries. Avar people originate from the western part of Asia, there are opinions that they belong to

Mongolia-Turkic people, other believe that they are Chinese old nomadic people, and there are beliefs that they are White Huns people.

In the 6th century, Avar people appeared in the Middle and East part of the European area, mostly they were in Pannonian plain until 9th century. Barford (2001) thinks that when Avar people came to the Balkan peninsula, they mixed with the local Slavic people, then the common language was Slavic language. Apart from the Balkan area they also went to the Baltic sea. Later they went back to the Pannonian plain and built a strong country, from today's Austria area to the old Pontic area at that time.

Makkai and Mócsy (2001) say that there are material relics as proofs that the Avar people and the Balkan people at that time-Slavic people, mixed together, that is how Slavic people accepted the customs of the Avar people. Around 9th century the Avar people country already disappeared and was distroyed.

Although we do not have exact proofs, nevertheless, according to the research and data given before, we can make a hypothesis: modal particle "ba" in contemporary Chinese, Serbian and Polish language, as well as in other Slavic languages, from the aspect of historical and geographical language development, may have a certain connection. It might be possible that Avar people after coming from Asian to European area, by bringing their customs and language, in the process of mixing with local Slavic people, influenced on the Slavic languages and today's existence of particle "ba". Further research is to be done on this topic.

6. CONCLUSION

We believe that comparison of the particle „ba" in Chinese, Serbian and Polish language, first of all can be usefull in the field of teaching Chinese as a second language. Teachers of Chinese will have the method how to explain in a better way the particle „ba" in Chinese language. It will be easier for the speakers of Serbian and Polish langauge to understand the grammatical meaning and usage of the particle „ba" in Chinese.

Besides, we hope that the further research will be undertaken on the hypothesis that we made in this paper, that connection of the particle „ba" in Chinese, Serbian and Polish, as well as in other Slavic languages – exists, in the aspect of history and geography of the languages.

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