

The term “Globalization” has been raised since 1980s and is increasingly becoming a new prominent and worldwide phenomenon with basic features of times. Globalization is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration that’s associated with social and cultural aspects [2]. Through nearly 40 years’ development, globalization and its impacts are not only on the world economy, but also penetrated in every area, particularly on cultural aspects either. While language is as a subdivision of culture, it plays a very significant role in the world globalization. To some extent, language directly accelerated the process of interaction and integration of globalization smoothly carried out. Nowadays there are quite amount of people are interested in learning Chinese language, and compared with other popular European languages, it spreads so fast and becomes an obvious unique sign in the world culture. Furthermore, Chinese language is as the most used language all over the world, it also takes up an important position among the world culture as well as English language.

Every European language has its unique grammar systems and differently expresses some innovated ideas distinguished with other languages, so does Chinese language. Every Chinese word in the Chinese language has several meanings and usages in different contexts, because except for its various lexical meanings, its grammatical features such as spatial issues are also with special significances. Except for these, since the linguistic spatial research started from the western linguistics, such as L. Tamly, R. S. Jackendoff, R. W. Langacker and so forth, the spatial issues in linguistics are increasingly becoming a popular researching topic. This article deals with one Chinese word “上 *shang*, ‘up, on, over, above, superior, high and so forth’” as a language unit with semantic spatial orientations to research its correlates in the English language so that those who are learning Chinese acquired more experience and methods of learning Chinese and the spatial cognitions. At the same time, from the perspective of its lexical meanings and grammatical characteristics, language unit 上 *shang* is one of the most actively and frequently used words as nouns, adjectives and verbs with spatial features in the Chinese language. However, besides the above mentioned 3 parts of speech, it can be used as adverbs, prepositions, numerals, pronouns in English. From this point of view, language unit 上 *shang* with spatial meanings in the Chinese and English languages enlarged and enriched the language and culture communications.

Like the Russian corpus contains Chinese and other languages, the Chinese corpus also contains several foreign languages, of which English is the most common one. This text chooses language unit 上 *shang* as a research object, because it is one of the 20 frequently used language units in the Chinese language; Meanwhile, the source of the research material is on the basis of the *BCC 语料库* (BCC

corpus) which is composed of 4 subordinated corpuses, they are Chinese, English, French and bilingual (English-Chinese and Chinese-English) corpuses. On the other hand, the examples are mainly from the above mentioned *BCC 英汉汉英双语语料库* (BCC bilingual (English-Chinese and Chinese-English) corpuses) which totally contains 5749797 word usages of language unit *上 shang*, because the examples from the Chinese, English and French corpuses only show their original languages without equivalent translations of their compared target languages. Furthermore, these 5749797 word usages about *上 shang* from BCC bilingual corpus is divided into 360038 examples referred to the original Chinese context with language unit *上 shang* is translated into English, and 5389759 related original English examples reflected the language unit *上 shang* used in different kinds of word category[3]. The data can be displayed in the following table.

Table 1. The quantity of the examples about language unit *上 shang* in the BCC bilingual (English-Chinese and Chinese-English) corpuses

No.	Content	Amount
1.	Examples about language unit <i>上 shang</i> is translated from Chinese into English in the bilingual corpus of BCC	360038
2.	Examples about language unit <i>上 shang</i> is used as different kinds of word category in the English language in the bilingual corpus of BCC	5389759
3.	Total	5749797

Besides the source of the research material is from BCC corpus, in the *新世界汉英大词典(第二版)* (New Century Chinese-English Dictionary (the 2nd Edition)) there are 27 main kinds of Chinese definitions and explanations with the equivalent English translations of language unit *上 shang* displayed. On the basis of these 27 lexical meanings and grammatical features, there are 19 semantic explanations include spatial characteristics, and 240 related phrases and phrase structures with language unit *上 shang* and their equivalent English translations[1,c.1468-1475]; On the other hand, there are 135 of these 240 phrases and phrase structures with language unit *上 shang* imply spatial relations.

Except for the above mentioned traits of the language unit *上 shang*, it is necessary to research its correlates about semantic spatial orientations and relations in the English language. From the above linguistic corpus, they offered the platform for the context examples analysis of spatial relations of language unit *上 shang* between two languages. In the above mentioned paragraph emphasized that language unit *上 shang* can be used as different kinds of part of speech between Chinese and English, at the same time, the spatial characteristics of language unit *上 shang* accompanied with these grammatical features. The following examples from BCC corpus shows the language unit *上 shang* with spatial orientations and relations used as different word category in English.

(1) 意大利维格尼拉镇镇长说：“你可以在山上安一面镜子，将阳光线反射到大广场上”。该镇长已把这个方案呈报给意大利皮埃蒙特地区，等待批

准。 / (1a) You put a mirror **on** the mountain to reflect the sun's rays **into** your main square, says the mayor of Viganella, who has just presented the project to Italy's Piedmont region for approval.

In the example 1, *上 shang* can be used separately, but most time it is used with other Chinese words composed a phrase or structure to reflect the context meanings, such as in the context it used with the preposition “*在 zài*, ‘Indicates the time, place, situation, scope, etc. of the matter’ [4]” and the verb “*到 dào*, go to, arrive” to equal with the English prepositions “on” and “into”, and both of them indicated the spatial relations. The language unit *上 shang* with the Chinese preposition “*在 zài*” composed a structure which is equivalent with the English preposition “on” to express the static status of something. Here from the context the mirror can be stood up the mountain or lay down the surface of the mountain, thus, the language unit *上 shang* and the preposition “on” indicated the three dimensional or two dimensional spatial relations. On the other hand, *上 shang* with the Chinese verb “*到 dào*, ‘go to, arrive’” made up a structure same as the English preposition “into” to express the spatial directions. On the basis of the Chinese context, the sun rays will be projected on the surface of the square, and *上 shang* in the example 1 emphasized the result and status of the sun ray is on the square, this reflected the dimensional spatial relation; But in the example 1a, “into” indicated the moving routes and directions of the sun ray is from the mountain reflected into the square, it seems that the sun ray penetrated the surface and enter the inner side of the square, while in the English translation revealed the spatial direction of sun ray is from a high point to a low point.

(2) 一位中文导游在凡尔赛宫大门外接待我们, 并带我们上楼。 / (2a) A Chinese-speaking guide met us at the palace gate and led us **upstairs**.

Except for *上 shang* reflected as a amount of prepositions in the English language through the BCC corpus, it can be used as adverbs either. In the example 2, *上 shang* with the Chinese noun “*楼 lóu*, ‘stair’” made up a phrase used as an adverb which revealed the spatial directions. In the Chinese context the guide takes the visitors to go to the upper floors. Therefore, the *上 shang* in the English translation as an adverb “upstairs” shows the spatial direction is moving from the bottom to top.

(3) 2100 年以后, 海平面还将继续上升, 预计在未来几个世纪可能上升好几米。 / (3a) Ocean levels would keep on **rising** after 2100 and "several meters of sea level **rise** must be expected over the next few centuries."

Not only in the Chinese language *上 shang* can be used as verbs and nouns, but also reflected in the English language. In the example 3, *上 shang* with the verb “*升 shēng*, ‘ascend’” formed and only used as a verb phrase and equaled with the English translation “rise” which can be used as a noun and a verb. Here in the example 3a, the first “rise” is used as a verb, and the second one is as a noun, both of them are expressed the same spatial directions. Therefore, no matter *上 shang* is used as a verb or a noun in the English translation, they reflected the same spatial orientation is that the sea level ascended from a low place to a high place.

(4) 在街道上, 走在上风口比走在下风口要减少 50% 的污染。 / (4a) Walk on the **windward** side of the street where exposure to pollutants can be 50 percent less than on the downside.

上 *shang* also can be used as adjectives with other words, such as in the example 4, it combined with the noun phrase “风口 *fēngkǒu*, ‘the side that the wind blows’” as a new noun phrase equals with the English translation “windward” as an adjective. The English adjective “windward” is like the language unit 上 *shang* in the noun phrase indicated the spatial direction that the wind blows from the upper originated side to the downside.

(5) 《哈利波特与死亡圣器》(上) 预计在 2010 年底首映, 下集则将在 2011 年与观众见面。 / (5a) Part **one** of "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows" is due out in late 2010 and part two is planned for release in 2011.

In the Chinese language, when 上 *shang* is used as a noun, it also can be applied for pointing out the parts, fragments and volumes of the books, scripts, TV series, films and so forth. 上 *shang* is always with its antonym “下 *xià*, ‘below, down, next, underneath and so on’” to divide the works as two parts, that means the first part can be called “上 *shang*” and the second part is replaced as “下 *xià*”. In the example 6a, the book is divided as two parts, the numeral “one” from the “part one” can be replaced by 上 *shang*. If the works is divided into three parts, it also need to be used the language unit “中 *zhōng*, ‘centre, middle, medium’”, then “上 *shàng*” and “下 *xià*” will represent the first and the last part, the second or the middle part will be replaced with “中 *zhōng*”. To be the same with “上 *shàng*”, language units “中 *zhōng*” and “下 *xià*” are also with spatial characteristics, but here in this example used as numerals in the English language without reflecting any spatial relations. Here it only emphasized 上 *shang* can be reflected as numerals in the English.

(6) 当然 eBay 不属于以上任何一种。但是法院需要将法律应用在这个新事物上, 关于商标侵权的法律是建立在这些已经过时的分类上的。 / (6a) Of course eBay is none of **these things**. But courts must apply the law they have, and the case law for trademark infringement is based on these kinds of outdated classifications.

To be different with the Chinese language, 上 *shang* even can be used as pronouns in the English, but this situation not always appeared. In the example 6, 上 *shang* with the word “以 *yǐ*, ‘used as word formation, always used with nouns to express time, space, direction, location and so on’[5]” made up a noun phrase in the Chinese language. Here on the basis of the context of examples 6 and 6a, the demonstrative pronoun “these” is equivalent with the Chinese noun phrase “以上 *yǐshàng*” to replace the previous or above mentioned things. Thus, it emphasized 上 *shang* in the English language can be reflected as pronouns distinguished with the Chinese language, at the same time, it doesn’t indicate the spatial relations in the example 6 and 6a.

To sum up, the language unit 上 *shang* with semantic spatial characteristics can be use as 3 kinds of classes of speech as nouns, adjectives and verbs in Chinese, but

it can be reflected as 7 kinds of parts of speech in the English language. On the other hand, a number of examples from the BCC corpus indicated *上 shang* is mainly used as verbs and prepositions with spatial orientations and relations in the English language, especially it can be reflected as the English prepositions, for example “on, in, at, to, by, from, off, onto, into, over, up, above, with and so forth”. This article just showed an simple aspects about the correlates of *上 shang* in the English language. It also can be a small part for the learners who are interested in the Chinese and English linguistic spatial issues which is a tiny component of the culture of the globalization. As for the concrete research of the linguistic spatial issues between Chinese and English, it will be displayed in the further study.

LITERATURE

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