CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The most significant difference between a human and an animal is that a human is able to talk while an animal is not. The ability to talk is predestined. Humans are endowed with a biological make up that seperates them from animals. The structure of the lungs, the mouth, and the brain enable human to manipulate the sound in such way that they become distinctive when produced.

Due to this endowment, humans are able to communicate with other humans by using a language. This is not to say, however, that animals are not capable of communication among themselves. They are, but they use a means which is not language in the way we normally use the term.

English is one of languages that is used as means of communication. English has been taking important role in the world because it is language of instruction in many aspects in human life, such as in the offices, at schools, in governmental departments, and public places.

Nowadays, learning English will not be that difficult. According to Effendi (2004:1), since it was introduced by Dr. Barry Pinkerton in California, USA, 1992, SEM (Simplified English Method)/SEIC (Simplified English Intensive Course) has been developing into one of the most favorable systems of teaching and learning

English to its exceptionally simple learning study, especially for most immigrants coming to America from many different countries.

Mandarin itself came from *Man da ren* (read : Man ta ren). *Man* means *Manzhou* (read : man cou) or Mancuria, it was a country in East Tiongkok in the era of Qing Dynasty. *Daren* means goevernment officers of Mancuria. The word *Mandarin* (English) or *Mandarijn* (Dutch) means language of government officers in Tiongkok because in that era they foreran the usage of Mandarin as daily language. Therefore, it appeared the name of *Guan Hua* (read : kuan hua) which means *Mandarin* (Kusumaningrum : 1).

Mandarin is called *Hanyu* (read : han yi) because 94% of Tiongkok residence consists of *Han* tribe. Tionghoa language is divided into eight dialects, they are : North language, *Jiangsu Zhejiang* language, *Hunan* language, *Jiangxi* language, *Kecia* language, North *Hokkian* language, South *Hokkian* language, and *Canton* language. Language that is used the most is North language. Although there are many different dialects and pronounciation but there is only one official writing system, that is *Hanzi* (read : Hance) (Kusumaningrum : 3).

In Indonesia, *Tionghoa* language is also known as *Mandarin*. It is national language of People's Republic of China (PRC) and also Taiwan. *Mandarin* in Indonesia is also used as language of instruction in some international schools. Beside that, it is also used in some countries, such as Hongkong, Singapore, and South East Asia countries.

In simple meaning, *Mandarin* means *Putonghua* (daily language) and *Guoyu* (national language) which is two standard languages that is almost the same based on spoken language, *Beifanghua* (Wikipedia : Asal Kata Bahasa Mandarin).

Since 1956, PRC government announced the simple *Hanzi* writing, from complex strokes became simpler and the meaning of the characters were the same. In 1958, PRC government had ratificated *Hanyu Pinyin* (read : han yi phin in), that is *Mandarin* alphabet as a bridge for foreigners to learn Mandarin in easy way.

\The schools in Indonesia at the year 2007/2008 received 79 teachers from China for *Mandarin* lesson as a part of *Depdiknas*' Work Program with The China National for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language which was started since 2006. Since 2002, *Depdiknas* has started the usage of *Mandarin* as an option of foreign language and has begun in courses that have developed in some regions in Indonesia.

English has been international language and most of people learn English to be able to communicate with foreign people. Mandarin has various dialects that are used as local languages in most of north and north west of China and becomes a base for Putonghua and Guoyu (Wikipedia : Asal Kata Bahasa Mandarin). Both English and Mandarin have their own uniques and differences.

Considering the explanation above, the writer would like to explain about sentences in English and *Mandarin* to find the differences together with the similarities between them.

1.2 The Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, the problem formulation focuses on :

1.2.1 The differences between English and *Mandarin*, includes the similarities, by comparing simle, compound, and complex sentences.

1.3 The Purposes

With their own characteristics, English and *Mandarin* have already taken important place as international languages. Related to that, the purposes of this comparison are :

1.3.1 To know the differences and similarities between English and *Mandarin* by comparing simple, compound, and complex sentences.\

1.4 The Advantages of Study

Every study or research must have important advantages that will be useful for the readers and the researcher. It is because in a study or research there will be new informations and knowledge. Moreover, we will learn something that we never got before.

The advantages for the writer are :

1.4.1 The writer will be able to compare sentences between English and *Mandarin*.

1.4.2 The writer will get new information about other foreign language, that is *Mandarin*.

1.4.3 The writer will know the differences and similarities between English and *Mandarin*.

The advantages for the readers are :

1.4.1 The readers will have new information about foreign language.

1.4.2 The readers will have knowledge about new terms that are used in foreign language.

1.4.3 The readers will learn to make sentences in both languages.

1.4.4 The readers will know the differences and similarities between English and *Mandarin*.

1.5 Limit of The Problem

In order to make this study directed to the point, then it will be limited. The limit of the problem is focussed on the similarities and differences between English and *Mandarin* sentences and how the sentences are arranged.

The sentences that will be discussed in this thesis are simple sentence, compound sentence, and complex sentence in both languages. What makes those sentences similar or different will be discussed.

1.6 Books Review

In order to support this study, books review are necessary to give clues and comparisons.

Wishon in his book Let's Write English (Revised Edition) (1980: 3) wrote about how to make right sentences which then arranged into good writing. He also gave explanation about compounding.

Robith in his book *Tata Bahasa dan Penggunaan Kata Bahasa Inggris*

(1996 : 625) gave detail explanation about Part of Speech that will be very useful to analyse the comparison. He also wrote about Relative Pronoun that is used to arrange complex sentence.

Azar in her book Fundamental of English Grammar (1993: 309) wrote all about English Grammar, which includes Adjective Clause and Tenses, that will help a lot to support this study in comparing sentences between English and *Mandarin.*

Selvia with her book *Xue Hanyu Hen Rongyi* (学汉语很容易） (2007: 78) wrote about sentence form and the samples. There is also explanation about *shi* (是) or Be in English. Negative and interrogative forms were also written.

Hwat with his book *Bahasa Mandarin Untuk Pemula 1* wrote about sentence sample. There are many samples of simple sentence and compound sentence.

Still Hwat with his book *Pelajaran Bahasa Mandarin Modern* wrote about *Yufa* (语法) or grammar in English and also samples of complex sentence.

Chen with his book *Percakapan Bahasa Mandarin Modern* wrote conversations in *Mandarin* complete with *Mandarin* characters or *Hanzi*. There are many samples of compound and complex sentence.

1.7 Methods of Writing Data

Methods are one of ways that could be taken relates to scientific efforts to comprehend the object of study (Koentjaraningrat, 1987 : 78). The right method will give ease in completing the study. The methods that are used as follow :

1.7.1 Step of Collecting Data

Library Research is the method that will be used in this study. Because there is no need to get into the field, so there will be no observation. This Library Research is suitable for collecting data. Comparison between two languages, English and *Mandarin*, needs more book references to know in what ways it is different or it is the same. Those references then will be used to analyse the comparison.

1.7.2 Step of Analysing Data

After data has been collected, then it is necessary to tabulate the data and analyse it. The use of analysing data methods are :

1.7.2.1 Qualitatif Analysing

This method is a way to analyse data by doing non-experimental activity. This method is used to analyse the structure of English and *Mandarin* and also how to learn about simple, compound, and complex sentence in both languages. This methods is used to study the pattern of sentence.

1.7.2.2 Comparative Analysing

Comparative analysing is used to compare between English and Mandarin. What differences they have and what similarities they have will be compared. This method is useful to know the main difference and similarity between them.