

CHAPTER IV
SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND
MANDARIN STRUCTURE

4.1 Definition

Before making sentence, we must consider every part, even the smallest part, that arrange it. Part of Speech is the smallest part that will arrange a sentence then there is phrases. There are Eight Parts of Speech and they have been explained in Chapter II. Clause is bigger than phrases. The definition of phrases, clause and sentence are as follow.

4.1.1 Definition of Phrases

Phrases are a groups of words that make a meaning but not a complete meaning . Phrases don't have subject, verb, and finite verb. Therefore, phrases are not sentence (Lingga, 2006 : 252).

Below are samples of phrases which are taken from Azar's book (1993: 39) :

Picnic basket

Independence Day

Park bench

Picnin table

While, sample of phrases in *Mandarin* as they are taken from Selvia's book (2007 : 15) are :

中国人 (Zhongguoren)

爱好和平 (Aihao heping)

Yingwen ke)

The formulation of phrases in English and *Mandarin* is similar

Phrases are divided into four parts :

4.1.1.1 Adjective phrases

Adjective phrases are compounding of two adjectives or more. Example : yellow and black sport car.

4.1.1.2 Adverb phrases

Adverb phrases are compounding of two adverbs or more. Example : She went there gladly today, She worked hard every day this week.

4.1.1.3 Noun phrases

Noun phrases are compounding of two nouns or more. Example : The teacher considered Hari a success.

4.1.1.4 Verb phrases

Verb phrases are compounding of two verbs or more. Example : Don will come to my party tomorrow.

4.1.2 Definition of Clause

Clause is group of words which is a part of sentence that consists of subject and predicate. One sentence can consists of one clause or more (Lingga, 2006 : 254).

Wishon (1980 : 4) wrote sentences that indicate clause :

The boys and girls are playing.

Mark and Helene approve.

The committee were arguing.

The book came.

For *Mandarin*, the examples of clause are :

妈妈 哄 孩子 (Meimei wanshua)

女人 哭 (Women qu)

老师 教 书 (Laoshi jiaoshu)

爸爸 去 上班 (Baba qu shangban)

Clause is divided into two parts :

4.1.2.1 Main clause/independent clause/principle clause

Independent clause is a main clause. It can stand alone as a sentence (Azar, 1993 : 309). It contains the main subject and verb of a sentence.

Example : (1) I met a man, (2) The river is polluted, (3) The soup was too salty.

4.1.2.2 Subordinate clause/dependent clause

Dependent clause is not a complete sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause. Dependent clause cannot stand alone as a sentence. An adjective clause is dependent clause (Azar, 1993 : 309). Example : (1) The man whom I met, (2) The students who are in my class, (3) The movie which we went to.

4.1.3 Definition of Sentence

Sentence is a group of words that states a statement, command, question, or exclamation. A sentence consists of one clause or more and usually at least it must have one subject and finite verb. In the writing, sentence is started by writing capital letter for the first word and is ended by full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark (Robith, 1996 : 47).

In English, there are four main tenses that should be known to make right sentence. Four tenses are Present, Past, Future and Past Future. Each tense is divided into four parts, so the total of tenses in English is sixteen tenses. They are Simple Present Tense, Present Continuous/Progressive Tense, Present Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense, Simple Past Tense, Past Continuous/Progressive Tense, Past Perfect Tense, Past Perfect Continuous Tense, Simple Future Tense, Future Continuous/Progressive Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Continuous Tense, Simple Past Future Tense, Past Future Continuous/Progressive Tense, Past Future Perfect Tense, and Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Every tense has its own use. It depends on the time when the action is done. The time affects the form of sentence. The main part of speech that is affected by time is verb. Subjects also affect verbs. In the conclusion, subjects and time affect verbs' changing.

In *Mandarin*, there is no definite tense like in English. *Mandarin* sentences are similar to Indonesia sentences. Subject and time don't affect the verbs. If we want to say a sentence in past form, we don't need to change the verb into past

form. One verb is for all tenses and subjects. The detail explanation about sentences will be discussed in comparison of pattern sentence.

4.1.3.1 Definition of Simple Sentence

Simple sentences consists of two basic parts, subject and predicate. Because there is a relation with the sentences that will be discussed, therefore every part will be explained :

4.1.3.1.1 Subject

Subject is a noun that tells about who or what that is doing action or is being done a condition which is stated by verb in clause. Subject consists of simple subject, compound subject, and complete subject.

4.1.3.1.2 Predicate

Predicate is part of sentence that consists of verb, what is said, what is done, or what is experienced by subjects.

4.1.3.1.3 Complement

Complement is word or phrases which complete subject, verb, or object in a clause. There are two types of complement, subject complement and object complement.

The examples of simple sentence in English are :

Clouds gathered

The sun dimmed

A hurricane had begun

Birds are crying.

The examples of simple sentence with subject complement are :

Mr. Hasan is a manager.

Martha becomes a hairdresser.

They are students.

The examples of simple sentence with object complement are :

He considered Rudy smart.

Mother makes me busy.

My teachers keeps me focus.

The examples of simple sentence in *Mandarin* are :

我 爱 爸爸 (Wo ai baba)

他们 学习 (Tamen xuexi)

老师 教书 (Laoshi jiaoshu)

学生在 学习 (Xuesheng zai xuexi)

The examples of simple sentence with subject complement are :

他们是 大学生 (Tamen shi da xuesheng)

妈妈 是 工人 (Nini shi gongren)

哈桑 先生 是 老师 (Hasan xiansheng shi laoshi)

The examples of simple sentence with object complement are :

他 爱 的 太 多 的 人 喜欢 (Ta he ai de tai du shi ren xihuan)

老师 做 女人 幸福 (Laoshi zuo women xingfu)

我 的 丈夫 叫 我 陈默 (Wo de zhangfu jiao wo chenmo)

From the examples above, *Mandarin* also has subject and object complements like English does. The position is the same as English. The difference is in verb. The verb in *Mandarin* never changes even though the subject is singular or plural and the time is in present, past, or future.

4.1.3.2 Definition of Compound Sentence

Compound sentence combines two sentences or more so it becomes one sentence. The examples of compound sentence in English are :

The professor and his colleagues read and study.

Juan is talking and Tim is listening.

Catherine watches movie but her friends watch television.

Father works and mother works.

The examples of compound sentence in *Mandarin* are :

我 和 弟 弟 一 起 走 。 (Wo zou, didi ye zou).

哥哥 玩 耍 ， 我 也 玩 耍 。 (Gege wanshua, wo ye wanshua).

爸爸 工 作 ， 妈 妈 在 家 看 电 视 。 (Baba gongzuo danshi mama zai jia kan men).

我 爱 妈 妈 ， 妈 妈 也 爱 我 。 (Wo ai popo, popo ye ai wo).

4.1.3.3 Definition of Complex Sentence

Complex sentence is compounding of two sentences or more and combined to make a complex sentence, that is using dependent clause.

The examples of complex sentences in English are :

The woman whom I called gave me some information.

The people who live next to me have three cars.

I don't know the man who is talking to Rita.

The examples of complex sentences in *Mandarin* are :

□□ □ □ □□ □ □ □ □ □□ (*Na wei chuan hong yifu de ren shi wo de baba*).

□ □□ □ **Han** □□ □ □ □ □ (*Wo zhidao zai Han laoshi jia de nan ren*).

4.2 Comparison of Sentence Pattern

As the definition about sentence that have been explained above, the pattern of sentence is also important to discuss. There will be three patterns that will be compared, pattern of simple sentence, pattern of compound sentence, and pattern of complex sentence.

4.2.1 Pattern of Simple Sentence

Simple sentences is a sentence which, at least, consists of one subject and predicate. Simple sentences that will be compared here are sentence without complement and sentences with complement.

4.2.1.1 Simple Sentences without Complement

This comparison is divided into three parts based on tenses. It is important to know the changes that happen in *Mandarin* sentences like some changes that happen in English sentences.

4.2.1.1.1 Simple Sentence without Complement in Present Form

See the table below to compare the pattern in English and *Mandarin*.

Tenses	English Pattern	<i>Mandarin</i> Pattern
Simple Present	S + V1	S + V
Present Continuous	S + Be + Ving	S + Zhengzai + V
Present Perfect	S + Have/has + V3	S + V + Le
Present Perfect Continuous	S + Have/has + Been + Ving	-

From the patterns in the table above, we can conclude that there is no conjugation for verb in *Mandarin*. If there is conjugation from Vbase into V1 in English for Present time but in *Mandarin* the verb is the same. The same case happens to Present Continuous and Present Perfect. In Present Continuous, the verb changes, from Vbase into Ving by adding be before verb and in Present Perfect, the verb also changes, from Vbase into V3 by adding have/has in the previous. But those cases don't happen in *Mandarin*. For both tenses, Present Continuous and Present Perfect, don't affect verb. Verb will always the same. If we want to express an action that is still in progress, we use *zhengzai* as replacement of Ving and without be. If we want to express an action that has happened but also still in progress, we used the word '*le*' which means already.

Here the examples of English sentences and *Mandarin* sentences :

Tenses	English Sentence	<i>Mandarin</i> Sentence
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Simple Present	He studies	□□□ (<i>Ta xuexi</i>)
Present Continous	He is studying	□□□□□ (<i>Ta zhengzai xuexi</i>)
Present Perfect	He has studied	□□□□ (<i>Ta xuexi le</i>)
Present Perfect Continous	He has been studying	-

The sentences in *Mandarin* have the same meaning as the sentences in English. If we see the sentences in English, especially the verbs, we will see some conjugations here. The word ‘study’ in Present form will change into ‘studying’ in Present Continous and ‘studied’ in Present Perfect. ‘Be’ is also changed based on the subjects and the time.

In *Mandarin* sentences, in Present, Present Continous, and Present Perfect, the verb will be always the same. *Xuexi* means study and *xuexi* will be always *xuexi* without any conjugation eventhough the time is different. If we want to express that the action is in progress, we add the word *zhengzai* before the verb. *Zhengzai* means –ing but without be. So, for the sentence ‘he is studying’ in English will be ‘*ta zhengzai xuexi*’ in *Mandarin*. To express an action that has happened but is still in progress, the word ‘*le*’ is used. *Le* means already. *Ta xuexi le* means he has studied. We don’t need to change the word ‘*xuexi*’ into V3, just like the word ‘studied’.

Other examples that show the explanation above is true are : (1) The students study, (2) The labours are working, (3) Mother is cooking, (4) The baby has slept.

Sentence 1 is in present time and the subject is third person plural so the word ‘study’ is not changed. Sentence 2 is in present time but still in progress and the subject is third person plural so ‘be’ must be changed into ‘are’ and the word ‘work’ must be added final -ing. Sentence 3 is in present time but still in progress and the subject is third person singular so ‘be’ must be changed into ‘is’ and the work ‘cook’ must be added final –ing. Sentence 4 is in present time but the action has already happen and it could continue, so there must be ‘has’ because the subject is third person singular and the word ‘sleep’ must be in V3. But different case happens to *Mandarin* sentences. Without looking at the time and subjects, there is no conjugation at all. The examples of *Mandarin* sentences are : (1) 妈妈睡觉 (*Mama shuijiao*), (2) 他们正在工作 (*Ta zhengzai zuo*), (3) 女人们学习了 (*Women xuexi le*), (4) 他吃饭 (*Ta chifan*).

From the sentences above, we can conclude that sentence 1 means ‘mother sleeps’. Even the subject is third person singular, there is no change for the verb ‘shuijiao’. Sentence 2 also doesn’t have change. To express the action in progress, we use ‘zhengzai’ to show it without be and final –ing. There is no change in sentence 3 even the time shows present perfect. *Women xuexi le* means we have studied. The word ‘xuexi’ means study. *Xuexi* doesn’t have conjugation. *Ta chifan*,

in sentence 4, means she eats. *Chifan* is eat and there is no need to add final -s because one verb for all situation.

4.2.1.1.2 Simple Sentence without Complement in Past Form

In Past time, Mandarin also doesn't need conjugation for the verbs just like in Present time. For the detail, look at the table below.

Tenses	English Pattern	Mandarin Pattern
Simple Past	S + V2	S + V + Le
Past Continuous	S + Be + Ving	S + Zhengzai + V
Past Perfect	S + Had + V3	-
Past Perfect Continuous	S + Had + Been + Ving	-

From the patterns above, the conclusion is that there is no conjugation for the verbs in *Mandarin*. The verb in Simple Past is changed from Vbase into V2 but in *Mandarin*, there is no conjugation. The verb in Past Continuous becomes Ving after be, which, certainly, is changed based on the time but in *Mandarin*, the verb is the same. In Past Perfect and Past Continuous, the verb is changed but there is no pattern in *Mandarin*. It is similar to Indonesia sentence that there is no too specific time described in the sentence. *Mandarin* only use adverb of time to show the definite time.

Tenses	English Sentences	Mandarin Sentences
Simple Past	They worked	□□□□□ (Tamen gongzuo le)

Past Continuous	They were working	正在工作 (Tamen <i>zhengzai gongzuo</i>)
Past Perfect	They had worked	-
Past Perfect Continuous	They had been working	-

Actually, there must be adverb for Past Continuous, Past Perfect, and Past Perfect Continuous to explain the sentences but the sentences that are being discussed here is sentences without complement, therefore, the adverb is dismissed.

In English, if we want say an action that happen in the past, we must use V2 to show past time. The word 'work' becomes 'worked' because there is conjugation in English. It is wrong if we use V1 to show past time. But in *Mandarin*, the word '*gongzuo*' doesn't need conjugation because whether it is present or past time, the verb is the same.

In Past Continuous, there is conjugation for be. Because the subject is plural, then 'were' is needed. In *Mandarin*, we don't need 'be' to show that the action is still in progress. As the replacement of be, *zhengzai* is used.

There is no pattern for Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous in *Mandarin*. How if we want to show those time? We need adverb of time to show them.

Other examples of sentence are : (1) Mr. Brown came, (2) They were arriving, (3) The kid cried, (4) She walked.

In sentences 1, 3, and 4, the verbs are in past form because the actions were done in past time. Sentence 2 shows past action but it is still in progress, that's why before Ving, 'be' must be placed first. The time is past time so 'be' must be in past time.

The examples of *Mandarin* sentences are : (1) 她工作了 (Ta gongzuo le), (2) 哥哥来了 (Gege lai le), (3) 朋友们学习了 (Penyoumen xuexi le).

Every sentence above is ended with *le*. *Le* means already. The action that has already finished must be added 'le' at the end of sentences in *Mandarin*. There is no change for the verbs. Sentence 1 means she worked. Sentence 2 means brother has come. Sentence 3 means friends have studied. Sometimes, between Past and Present Perfect, almost have no difference because the time in *Mandarin* isn't too detail just like in English.

4.2.1.1.3 Simple Sentence without Complement in Future Form

In the future tense, there is similarity between English and *Mandarin*. The verb is not changed. There is a word to show future time in English, that is the word 'will' and the word 'yao' in *Mandarin*. Look at the table below.

Tenses	English Pattern	Mandarin Pattern
Simple Future	S + Will + Vbase	S + Yao + V
Future Continous	S + Will + Be + Ving	-
Future Perfect	S + Will + Have + V3	-
Future Perfect Continous	S + Will + Have + Been +	-

	Ving	
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From the patterns above, we can conclude that there is no pattern for Future Continuous, Future Perfect, and Future Perfect Continuous in *Mandarin*. To show the action that happens in future, 'yao' is used. Here are the examples of sentences.

Tenses	English Sentences	<i>Mandarin</i> Sentnces
Simple Future	She will go	□□□ (<i>Ta yao qu</i>)
Future Continuous	She will be going	-
Future Perfect	She will have gone	-
Future Perfect Continuous	She will have been going	-

Sentences in Simple Future, both *Mandarin* and English don't need to change the verb. The verb is Vbase. In future time, we use the word 'will' in English and 'yao' in *Mandarin*. But for three tenses above, *Mandarin* doesn't have those structure. To show those times, *Mandarin* sentences need to use adverb of time.

These are examples in English : (1) I will go, (2) Hasan will come, (3) He will drink, (4) She will sleep.

It is clear that to show future time, we use the word 'will' and there is no change for the verbs. All verbs are in base form because after auxiliary verb, the verb must be in base form.

These are examples in *Mandarin* : (1) 哥哥 在 学习 (*Didi yao xuexi*), (2) 女 人 要 去 (*Women yao qu*), (3) 他 要 吃 饭 (*Ta yao chifan*), (4) 他 来 了 (*Tamen yao lai*).

The same as English sentences in future time, there is no conjugation for verbs in Mandarin. 'Yao' is used to show future time. So, there is no difference in future time sentences for English and *Mandarin*.

4.2.1.2 Simple Sentences with Complement

After comparing about sentences without complement, now sentences with complement will be compared. Complement here is adverb of time, adverb of place, and adverb of frequency. From the above explanation, we have already known about sentences in each tenses, so the comparison in this case won't discuss the sentences according to its tense but sentences with complement. Where the complement will be placed in English sentences and where the compliment will be placed in *Mandarin*.

Two types of complement are subject and object complement. The complements that will be explained are : (1) Noun, (2) Adverb, and (3) Adjective.

4.2.1.2.1 Noun as Complement

After discussing sentences without complement, we will study about sentences with complement. Noun here is object. The verbs that could be followed by noun is transitive verbs. For the first complement that will be discussed is Noun.

Let's study these sentences that are taken from Wishon's book (1980) :

She will be a doctor.

My name is Joseph.

I am a student.

Mrs. Roman is a businesswoman.

Her father is president of a bank.

He will remain a student.

Those six sentences above have object as noun complement. The position of objects are after verb. The words a doctor, Joseph, a student, a businesswoman, and president of a bank are object as complement.

Now, let's look at the sentences in *Mandarin* taken from Hwat's book (2004) :

哥哥 (Zhe shi gege)

我是学生 (Tamen shi xuesheng)

我是中学生 (Nimen shi zhong xuesheng)

他是亿巴亿子 (Na shi yi ba yizi)

The position of objects in *Mandarin* sentences is the same as position of objects in English. The word *gege*, *xuesheng*, *zhongxuesheng*, and *yi ba yizi* are objects. Their position is after verbs.

4.2.1.2.2 Adverb as Complement

The second complement that will be discussed is adverb. There are three adverbs, adverb of time, adverb of place, and adverb of manner.

Generally, in English, the position of adverbs is at the end of sentences but for adverb of time and manner, they could be place at the beginning of sentence. The order of adverbs if the three adverbs are used is adverb of time, adverb of place, and adverb of manner (Wishon, 1980 : 14).

The pattern of sentence with adverb in English is : S + V + O + Adverb.

Here are the examples of sentences with adverbs taken from Wishon's book (1980) :

She went there.

Dorothy is not here now.

She should be home in time for dinner.

She must be there soon.

The office will be closed tomorrow.

The first and fifth sentence has adverb of place and the position is at the end of sentence. The second, third and fourth sentences have adverbs of place and time and the position of all is at the end of sentence.

The examples of sentences with initial position adverb :

Tomorrow, I will be there.

One day, I will be there.

It is different for *Mandarin*. The position of adverbs is after subject. Every adverb is after subject. But there is an exception for adverb of time, it could be placed at the beginning of sentences or initial position.

The pattern of sentence with adverb in *Mandarin* is : S + Adverb + V + O.

Especially for sentence with adverb of time, the pattern could be :

S + Adverb of time + V + O or Adverb of time + S + V + O.

The examples of sentences with adverbs in *Mandarin* taken from Kusumaningrum's book :

爸爸 在 家 喝 茶 (*Baba zai jia he cha*).

他 在 商店 买 衣服 (*Ta zai shangdian mai yifu*).

她 今天 吃饭 (*Jintian ta chifan*).

我 明天 要 买 杂志 (*Wo mingtian yao mai zazhi*).

我 好 学 习 汉语 (*Wo hao xuexi Hanyu*).

爸爸 好 工 作 (*Baba hao gongzuo*)

Baba zai jia he cha means father drinks tea at home. *Zai jia* is adverb of place, it means at home. From the sentence we know that the position of adverb is after subject. *Ta zai shangdian mai yifu* means he buys clothes in the store. *Zai shangdian* means at the store and the position is after subject. *Jintian ta chifan* means she eats today. *Jintian* is today. For adverb of time, the position could be at the beginning of sentence. *Wo mingtian yao mai zazhi* means I will buy magazine tomorrow. The position of the adverb is different from the previous sentence. In this sentence the position of adverb of time, *mingtian*, is after subject. *Wo hao xuexi Hanyu* means I study Mandarin well. *Hao* means well in this sentences but if it stands alone, it means good. *Hao* could be as adjective, verb, and adverb in this sentence. *Baba hao gongzuo* means father works well. *Hao* means well and it is as adverb of manner. The position of adverb of manner is after subject or before verb.

4.2.1.2.3 Adjective as Complement

Adjective is used to show the characteristics of someone or something. Adjective in English can be verb and adverb by changing the word. For example, the word 'beautiful' is adjective. It can be verb and adverb. The verb is beautify and the adverb is beautifully. Another example is the word 'fast'. The verb is fasten and the adverb is the same as the adjective, fast. But in *Mandarin*, the adjective can be verb and adverb without changing the word. *Meili* is beautiful. To make it as a verb, we don't need to change the word because adjective in *Mandarin* is also verb. The verb of 'meili' is *meili* and the adverb is *meili*. Eventhough, usually to make adjective as adverb, we need to add 'di' before adjective. In English, adjectives are placed after be, linking verb and noun.

The sentences below are sentences with adjective after 'be' taken from Wishon's book (1980) :

Water is necessary.

Crops are poor.

Natural resources are precious.

The sentences in *Mandarin* with adjective taken from Selvia's book (2007) :

□ □ □ □ (*Wo ye hen hao*)

□ □ □□ (*Wo hen gaoping*)

□ □ □ (*Wo bu mang*)

In English, it is clear that when we use adjectives, we must use 'be' before adjectives. And the adjectives are changed based on subjects and time.

Necessary, poor, and precious are adjectives. Before them, there is be. But in *Mandarin*, because adjective is also verb, then it is not necessary to give ‘be’ before adjectives. *Wo ye hen hao* means I am fine too. *Wo hen gaoxing* means I am happy. *Wo bu mang* means I am not busy. *Hao*, *gaoxing*, and *mang* are adjectives but they also have function as verb.

So, what is the function of ‘*shi*’ that is similar to ‘be’ in Mandarin ? ‘*Shi*’ is similar to ‘be’ and the word ‘*shi*’ will always be ‘*shi*’ for every subject and time form. *Shi* is used when the sentence is nominal. But in some cases, *shi* is used before adjective. It is just for emphasize to the sentences.

In Hwat’s book (2004), there are examples of sentences using ‘*shi*’ for nominal sentence :

这 是 哥哥 (*Zhe shi gege*)

她 是 姐姐 (*Ta shi jiejie*)

他们 是 好 学生 (*Tamen shi hao xuesheng*)

Zhe shi gege means this is brother. *Ta shi jiejie* means she is sister. *Tamen shi hao xuesheng* means they are good students. It is clear that ‘*shi*’ is used when the sentence is nominal sentence

Adjectives also can be placed after linking verb and noun. The examples are :

Water can be dangerous.

Floods can be harmful.

Life seems difficult.

They found the people different

His work keeps him busy.

Alice cut her hair short.

In *Mandarin*, there is no sentences like the examples in English above.

To explain the noun, adjective is put together before the noun. The examples are :

□ □ □ □ □□ (*Zhe zhong cha hen haohe*)

□ □ □□ □ □□ (*Na ge dianying hen haokan*)

□ □ □□ □ □□ (*Zhe ge dongxi hen haochi*)

Zhe zhong cha hen haohe means this tea tastes nice. *Na ge dianying hen haokan* means that film is good. *Zhe ge dongxi hen haochi* means this food tastes delicious. The word 'hao' explains how the noun is.

4.2.2. Pattern of Compound Sentence

As the definition about compound sentence above, compound sentence combines two sentences or more so it becomes one sentence.

The subject part of the sentence is called noun phrase, the part of sentence that expresses what is said of the subject is called the verb phrase or predicate. The noun phrase is made up of one or more verbs, plus modifier and connectors. In some sentence patterns, it also contains complements and objects (Wishon, 1980 : 3).

The connectors in English are and, or, nor, either...or, neither...nor, and not only...but also. The examples of compound sentence in English are :

The boys are playing and the girls are playing.

Mark approves and Juan approves.

Juan is expected but his friend is not expected.

Alice doesn't work and Timmy doesn't work also.

Not only the students are waiting but also Professor Ober is waiting.

The sentences above have noun phrase. The connectors are used according to the situation and the verb follows the subject.

The connectors in *Mandarin* are *he* (and), *huozhe* (or), *chu le ...yi wai* followed by *hai* or *ye* (not only...but also). The examples are :

哥哥 打 乒乓球 姐姐 玩 球 (Didi pai qiu, meimei wanshua)

我 爱 爸爸 我 爱 妈妈 (Wo ai baba, wo ai mama)

你 要 看 书 还 是 看 报 纸 (Ni yao kan shu huozhe ni yao kan zazhi ma?)

除了 我 以外 别 的学生 不 喜欢 学 物理 (Chule wo yiwai hai bie xuesheng bu xihuan xuexi wuli xue)

From the sentences above, we can conclude that the connectors are used to combine sentences but the verbs are not affected by the subjects.

Didi pai qiu, meimei wanshua means brother hits the ball and sister plays. *Wo ai baba, wo ai mama* means I love father and I love mother. Two sentences above use connector 'and' or 'he' in Mandarin but in some sentences, the word 'he' is dismissed. *Ni yao kan shu huozhe ni yao kan zazhi ma* means do you want to read book or magazine. *Chule wo yiwai hai bie xuesheng bu xihuan xuexi wuli xue* means Not only I but also other students don't like to study physic.

After discussing the noun phrase, we will discuss about verb phrase.

Verb phrase is compounding two verbs or more. Below are the examples of sentences with verb phrase :

The teacher will come to school at six and the students will come at six thrity.

The farmers will have harvested the crops by the time I come here but the manager will not have come.

The students cannot listen to the tape because the tape has already broken.

You should have done your project by now and you should have collected it.

The sentences above are compound sentences with verb phrase. There are two sentences that is combined into one sentence. The verbs could be different or same.

Below are the examples of sentence with verb phrase in *Mandarin* :

学生们要去图书馆和老师聚会。
(*Xueshengmen yao qu tushuguan he laoshi yao hui jia*)

明天爸爸妈妈带我去朋友家。
(*Mingtian baba mama xiang lai zufu de jia danshi wo yao qu wo pengyou de jia*).

我是中国人，我的朋友是日本人。
(*Wo Zhongguoren de pengyou yao huiguo danshi wo Riben de pengyou yao zhu zher*).

我会写日语但是我不写日语 (Wo didi hui xie Riwen danshi wo bu hui xie Riwen)

Xueshengmen yao qu tushuguan he laoshi yao hui jia means students will go to library and teacher will go home. *Mingtian baba mama xiang lai zufu de jia danshi wo yao qu wo pengyou de jia* means father and mother will go to grandpa's house but I will go to my friend's house. *Wo Zhongguoren de pengyou yao huiguo danshi wo Riben de pengyou yao zhu zher* My means Chinese friend will come back to China but my Japanese friend will stay here. *Wo didi hui xie Riwen danshi wo bu hui xie Riwen* means my brother can write Japanese but I cannot write Japanese.

Because in *Mandarin*, there is no definite time like in English, so for verb clause, there are only two verbs combined. There is almost no sentence uses more than two verbs.

There is no difference in making compound sentence between English and *Mandarin*. In both languages, there are connectors to combine the sentences and the position of connectors is the same.

4.2.3. Pattern of Complex Sentence

Simple sentence and compound sentence have been compared above. Some differences and similarities are found especially in simple sentence. Complex sentence is more difficult than simple and compound sentence in pattern. What makes complex sentence is different from compound sentence is that there is

dependent and independent clause in complex sentence but there isn't any in compound sentence.

Dependent clause can't stand alone without independent clause. The pattern of complex sentences is actually from simple sentence but one of part of speech is developed. Part of speech that is usually developed are noun and adverb.

This is an example of pattern of simple sentence :

S + V + O + Adverb

The pattern above only has one clause and it is called independent clause. If we develop the object, the pattern will be :

S + V + S + Adjective clause + V + O + Adverb
O

The pattern above has two clauses. The first subject and verb is independent clause and the second subject and verb is dependent clause.

Complex sentence that will be studied in this section is complex sentence which has development in noun , adjective clause and adverbial clause.

4.2.3.1 Complex Sentence with Noun Clause

A noun clause is a dependent clause and cannot stand alone as a sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause/main clause (Azar, 1992 : 346).

The sentences below are the examples of simple sentences which are changed into complex sentences taken from Azar's book (1992) :

Simple Sentences	Complex Sentences
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I know his address	I know where he lives
He doesn't know that news	The man who wears glasses doesn't know that news
I know him	I know who that boy is
I can't hear anything	I can't hear what she said

From the examples above we can conclude that in complex sentence, there are two clauses that have two subjects and two verbs. His address in sentences 1 is developed into where he lives. That news in sentence 2 is developed into if he is married. It also happens in sentences 3 and 4. Where he lives, if he is married, who that boy is, and what she said are dependent clauses. They cannot stand alone without the presence of dependent clauses.

In *Mandarin*, complex sentence has different pattern from English. From the examples in English above, we will translate them into *Mandarin*.

Simple Sentences	Complex Sentences
我知道他的住址 (Wo zhidao ta de zhengzhao)	我知道他住在哪里 (Wo zhidao ta zhu zai nali)
他不知道那新闻 (Ta bu zhidao na ge xin)	戴眼镜的那个男人不知道那新闻 (Yong yan jing pian de nan ren bu zhidao na ge xin)
我知道他 (Wo zhidao ta)	我知道他是谁 (Wo zhidao ta shi shei)
我什么也听不到 (Wo bu ting shenme)	我什么也听不到 (Wo bu ting ta shuo shenme)

From the sentences above it is clear that the pattern of complex sentences with noun clause is almost the same. The difference is in the position of the modifiers between the clause. As we know, In English, in order not to make the sentences into interrogative sentences, then the question marks or the modifiers should be placed at the beginning of independent clause. But in *Mandarin*, between interrogative sentence and positive sentence are the same. There is no change for the position of the modifiers.

4.2.3.2 Complex Sentence with Adjective Clause

An adjective modifies a noun. ‘Modify’ means to change a little. An adjective gives a little different meaning to a noun. It describes or gives information about a noun (Azar, 1992 : 309). An adjective clause usually comes in front of a noun.

Below are the examples of complex sentence in English taken from Azar’s book (1992) :

I don’t know the man.

He is talking to Rita

If the two sentences are combined, it becomes :

I don’t know the man who is talking to Rita.

‘Who is talking to Rita’ becomes independent clause because it explains the man. It is called adjective clause.

Other examples are :

I talked to the woman. She was sitting next to me

Become : I talked to the woman who was sitting next to me.

The books were expensive. I bought them.

Become : The books which I bought were expensive.

The man was friendly. I met him.

Become : The man whom I met was friendly.

The use of the modifiers depends on what is explained. If it is modified person then 'who/whom' is used. If it is thing then 'which/that' is used.

It is different from *Mandarin*. To explain the noun, there is only one modifier used, it is 'de'.

The examples below are translation from English sentences above :

我 不 知 道 对 Rita 说 的 男 人 (Wo buzhidao dui Rita zai shuo de nan ren) means I don't know the man who is talking to Rita.

我 对 坐 在 我 面 前 的 女 人 说 (Wo dui zai wo mian zuo de nu ren shuo) means I talked to the woman who was sitting next to me.

我 买 的 书 很 贵 (Wo mai de shu hen gui) means the books which I bought were expensive.

我 见 的 男 人 很 亲 切 (Wo jian de nan ren hen qinqie) means the man whom I met was friendly.

From the sentences above, we can see that the position of 'de' is before the noun that is modified. But sometimes, the word 'de' is dismissed. Like the example from Chen's book (2000 : 23) :

我 也 看 见 许 多 青 年 人 戴 耳 环 (Wo ye kanjian xuduo qingnian ren dai erhuan) means I also see many young men who wear earrings.

There is no 'de' in that sentence because without 'de' that sentence still has a meaning like what it should be. But the next sentence is different. There must be 'de' in this sentence because without 'de' the meaning will be different

那支铅笔我找到的 (Na zhi qianbi wo zhaodao de) means that is a pencil that I looked for.

这辆车是我的 (Zhe liang che shi wo de) means this car is mine.

'De' in sentence 1 has a function as modifier to modify noun 'qianbi' but in sentence 2 'de' has a function as adjective possessive.

4.2.3.3 Complex Sentence with Time Clause

When, after, before and while introduce time clause. A time clause can : (1) come in front of a main clause and (b) follow a main clause. If the time clause comes first in a sentence, put a comma at the end of a time clause. But in *Mandarin*, time clause always comes first then followed by main clause. The words that introduce time clause are 什么时候 (de shi hou) means when/while, 以前 (yiqian) means before, and 以后 (yihou) means after.

Below are examples of complex sentence with time clause taken from Azar's book (1992) :

When I went to Chicago, I visited my uncle.

I was watching TV when the phone rang.

Before I went to bed, I finished my homework.

Mary went to library after she ate dinner.

The sentence that use time clause like the examples above is always in past form because those actions show something that happened in the past. But in *Mandarin*, there is no tenses so whether the time is in past or present, it doesn't affect the verb.

三 点 一 千 我 没 有 空 (San dian yiqian, wo mei you kongr) means before three o'clock, I didn't have time.

晚 上 八 点 后 我 有 空 (Wanshang ba dian yihou, wo you kongr) means after eight p.m, I had time.

我 在 学 习 时 候 爸 爸 来 了 (Wo zai xuexi deshihou, baba lai) means while I was studying, father came.

学 生 们 在 课 堂 时 候 老 师 在 办 公 室 (Xueshengmen zai jiaoshi deshihou, laoshi zai bangongsi) means when the students were in the class, teacher was in the office.

From the examples above, it is clear that dependent clause comes after main clause. And there is no tense in sentence so the verb isn't affected.

As an information that to make negative and interrogative sentences in *Mandarin* is easy. We only have to put the word 'bu' before the verb for every subject and tense without auxiliary verbs. And to make interrogative sentence or yes/no questions, we put 'ma' at the end of sentence.

4.3 Differences and Similarities Between English and Mandarin Structure

After we learn about simple, compound, and complex sentences and compare two languages, English and *Mandarin*, there are some new informations we got. In English, tenses are important because there are many definite times that must be understood to make our English better. Tenses are necessary because they affect the verbs. In *Mandarin*, there is no complex tenses like English has. The most important thing to understand Mandarin is that we have to understand *Hanzi*, *Mandarin*'s characters.

4.3.1 Differences

The two languages have many differences. The differences between them are :

4.3.1.1 There is no tense in *Mandarin* like in English.

4.3.1.2 The verbs in *Mandarin* never change because there is no tenses. So, one verb is for all subjects and all tenses.

4.3.1.3 There is '*shi*' in *Mandarin* which is the same as 'be' in English. But '*shi*' in *Mandarin* doesn't have conjugation. '*Shi*' is for all subjects and tenses. '*Shi*' has different function, not like in English.

4.3.1.4 Adjective in *Mandarin* also can have a function as verb. The position of adjective if it explains noun is the same, before noun or the thing's explained.

4.3.1.5 Position of adverb in *Mandarin* is different from English. Generally, the position of adverb in English is at the end of sentence, except adverb of

frequency. But in *Mandarin*, generally, the position of adverb is after subject even sometimes adverb of time is placed at the beginning of sentence.

4.3.1.6 In complex sentence with time clause, there is difference between English and *Mandarin*. In English, time clause can come before main clause or follow main clause. In *Mandarin*, time clause always comes before main clause. It is because the position of adverb of time in *Mandarin* is never at the end of sentence.

4.3.1.7 In English complex sentence, adjective clause needs modifier. Modifiers are many, which, that, who, whom are modifiers. But in *Mandarin*, there is only one word is needed to make complex sentence, that is 'de'.

4.3.1.8 There is no conjugation in *Mandarin* like that in English. English has conjugation because the verbs are changed based on the time.

4.3.1.9 In *Mandarin*, Auxiliary Verbs aren't recognized. To make negative sentence in *Mandarin*, the word 'bu' is placed before predicate. 'Bu' means not.

4.3.1.10 To make yes/no questions, Auxiliary Verbs are necessary in English but in *Mandarin*, there is only one word to replace Auxiliary Verbs that is 'ma', which is placed at the end of sentence.

4.3.2 Similarities

The similarities between English and *Mandarin* after comparing the sentences are :

- 4.3.2.1 In common simple sentence pattern without complement, the pattern between them is the same.
- 4.3.2.2 In future time, between English and *Mandarin*, there is no conjugation for the verb. They use verb base.
- 4.3.2.3 *Mandarin* also has be, that is '*shi*'.
- 4.3.2.4 To make compound sentence, the connectors are needed. The position of connectors between English and *Mandarin* are the same.
- 4.3.2.5 Noun phrase in English and *Mandarin* is the same. It means that the main noun comes at the end. For example : *Mandarin* book, the translation in *Mandarin* is the same, *Hanyu shu*. *Hanyu* means *Mandarin* and *shu* means book.