Contrastive Study of Chinese and Indonesian Passive Sentences

Karina Fefi Laksana Sakti¹, Sunarti², Aiga Ventivani³
Chinese Study Program, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Negeri Malang¹,²,³
Email: karryna.sakti.fs@um.ac.id¹

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to compare Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences. This article belongs to the description of qualitative research. The research methods used in this paper are description and contrastive analysis method. The data source of this research is the Chinese and Indonesian references. The data of this research are in the form of descriptions of Mandarin passive sentences and Indonesian passive sentences. Data collection techniques in this research is to collect data relevant to research from various sources then arranged, analyzed, and drawn conclusions. First of all, describe the syntactic structures of Chinese and ndonesian passive sentences. Then comparing the syntactic structures of Chinese and ndonesian passive sentences to find out the difference of syntactic structures between Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences. The same point between Chinese and Indonesian passive syntactic structures is that both languages can change from active sentences to passive sentences, and sometimes there is no promoter. The difference between Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences lies in the position of the promoter; the morphology of predicate verb of Chinese passive sentences and Chinese active sentences are same, while the morphology of predicate verb of Indonesian Passive Sentences active sentences is different; and passive sentences in Indonesian can carry single verb. The predicate verb of the passive sentence in Chinese cannot be a single verb.

Keywords: Chinese, Indonesian, Passive sentence, Contrastive study, Sintactic structure

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INTRODUCTION

Chinese passive sentence is a very complex sentences that may be simple for the Chinese people, but it is very difficult for the mother tongue is not Chinese. Men-ji, WU, and Xiao-bing, ZHOU (2004) states that passive sentences are marked with the word "被" much more frequently used than those marked with "叫, 让", passive sentences with markers "被" as a typical shape of the passive voice should be taught in the elementary stage, and passive sentences marked "叫, 让" can be introduced in the intermediate stage to minimize the cognitive difficulties in learning Chinese passive sentences.

Zhu Dexi (2006) explains that the word "被, 给, 叫, 让" (passive marker) is used to obtain action. "被" and "给" can be without objects, while "叫" and "让" are followed by objects. Zhao Huangai (2007) describes the syntactic structure of unmarked Chinese passive sentences is \[Np + V\], and the other is \[Np + Na + V\]. Zhao Huangai (2007) explains that \[Np + V\] unmarked passive sentences, if the subject is an inanimate noun, the word "被" (passive marker) cannot be added: if the subject is a animate noun, the word "被" (passive marker) can be added. In structure \[Np + Na + V\], the word "被" (passive marker) can be added. Chinese passive sentence is one of the difficulties in learning Chinese. Foreign learners who learn Chinese often make mistakes in the process of learning and using the Chinese passive voice. Wang Zhenlai (2004) analyzed the Korean students' mistakes in the use of the passive voice. Wang Zhenlai stated that the main reason of these errors are: negative transfer of the mother tongue, and overgeneralization of foreign students when using the passive voice.

In addition, Xiao, R., McEnery, T., & Qian, Y. (2006) revealed that the frequency of using passive sentences by foreign students is much lower than native Chinese, besides that foreign students use bei (被) is not in a passive sentence, and there are many types of errors in bei (被) sentences. From this study it was concluded that Chinese passive sentence is one of the difficulties in learning Chinese for foreign learner. Wang Juan (2007) analyzes various errors made by foreign students in learning Chinese passive sentences. In the study Wang Juan summarized passive sentence errors and divided into three categories: grammatical errors, semantic errors and pragmatic errors. Wang Juan revealed the source of the error in the study of passive sentences by foreign students was mainly due to the fact that foreign students did not really understand the meaning of grammar of Chinese passive sentences

Mandarin passive sentences are also very difficult for Indonesian students. Indonesian students often make various mistakes when using Chinese passive sentences. Putri (2017) explains that the form of passive verb errors "被" (bei) and "让" (rang) is students cannot distinguish two passive verbs "被" (bei) and "让" (rang). From this research also explained the types of errors that are often made are the types of surface tactics errors, stacking errors, these errors reach 54%, and the cause of the errors is the influence of mother tongue, teaching methods that have not been maximized, the lack of student understanding of passive verbs "被" (Bei) and "让" (rang), the lack of mastery of Chinese vocabulary by students, and
the lack of practice exercises. For example, Indonesian students will say (1) 果汁 被喝 了 (juice has been drunk), and (2) 电脑 被 放在 桌子 上 (Computer placed on the table). Negative transfer of Mother tongue is the cause of the error.

Example (1) is a Chinese passive sentence that is wrong. The error of the sentence lies in the use of a single verb. The sentence when translated into Indonesian becomes "Jus sudah diminum (Juice has been drunk)". Passive sentences in Indonesian can use single verbs, whereas passive sentences in Chinese cannot use single verbs, and must have other syntactic components. Example (2) The error lies in using the word "被". The sentence if translated into Indonesian becomes "Komputer diletakkan di atas meja (Computer placed on the table)". The word "被" should not be used in this sentence. The error occurred because of the negative transfer effect from the mother tongue.

In Indonesian there are also passive sentences, there are similarities and differences between passive sentences in Indonesian and Chinese. Because Indonesian students do not yet understand the similarities and differences between passive sentences in Indonesian and Chinese, Indonesian students make various mistakes in using Chinese passive sentences. Therefore, this article will analyze the structure of passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian, and find similarities and differences of the structure of passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian.

There are several studies on passive sentences in Chinese, namely, Liu Yinglü (2000) analyzed the differences of predicates in Korean and Chinese passive sentences. In that study the different characteristics of the use of predicate in passive sentence between two languages (Korean and Chinese) were compared. Hong Lin (2002) also did research about the passive voice. Hong Lin compare Chinese and English passive sentences. The study analyzed the scope, form, meaning, and using of passive sentences, and comprehensively examined the similarities and differences between passive sentences in Chinese and English.

Napitupulu (2015) in her research analyze the types, syntactic structure and semantic functions of passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian. This Napitupulu research compares Chinese passive sentences and Indonesian passive sentences with additions "di-", "ter-", and "ke-an", and do not analyze unmarked Indonesian passive sentences. In addition, Pusanti (2016) also did a research study of Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences, also compares Chinese passive sentences with four passive sentences in Indonesian: affix" di- ", affix" ter- ", affix " Ke-an "and the verb "kena ", and the analysis of the using of Chinese passive sentences by Indonesian students.

Zhao Huiqing (2016) did a study entitled "俄汉语被动结构类型对比分析" analyzed the similarities and differences of Chinese and Russian passive sentences’ structure through compare the passive expression of Russian and Chinese passive sentences in terms of using predicate verbs. Because there is not much research on the comparison between passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian, this article will analyze the syntactic structure of passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian in depth. In contrast to Ling Yinglü’s (2000) who comparing Chinese and Korean passive sentences; Hong Lin (2002) who compared Chinese and English passive sentences; and Zhao Huiqing (2016) who compared Chinese and Russian passive sentences, this study compared Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences. While
the difference between this research and Erene's research (2015) and Pusanti's research (2015) is this study also compares unmarked passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian. Indonesian unmarked passive sentences were not previously analyzed in research conducted by Erene and Pusanti.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The research method used in this article is contrastive analysis. The data source of this research is a reference book on passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian. The data of this research are in the form of descriptions of Chinese passive sentences and Indonesian passive sentences. Data collection techniques in this research is collect relevant data from various sources then arranged, analyzed, and drawn conclusions. Descriptively, this study illustrates the syntactic structure of passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian, and through contrastive analysis, this study found similarities and differences between the syntactic structure of Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences by comparing the syntactic structure of Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Syntax Structure of Chinese Passive Sentences

Ma Zhen (1981: 118-119) explains that the basic form of the passive sentence "被" is "A 被 B 怎么样", and the passive sentence "被" with the active sentence "把" is the opposite. The active sentence subject "把" is the doer, the object is the recipient of the action, while the passive subject subject "被" is the recipient of the action, and the object of the sentence "被" is the doer. Example:

1.a active sentence: 我们把敌人消灭了。(We defeat the enemy.)
1.b passive sentence: 敌人被我们消灭了。(The enemy is defeated by us.)

Examples of active sentences 1a become passive sentences 1b, which change the position of the subject and object. The subject of example 1a is the doer and the object is the recipient of the action, while the subject of example 1b is the recipient of the action and the object is the doer.

Regarding the syntactic structure of Mandarin passive sentences, Yu Genyuan (2004: 183-184) explains that there are three main forms of passive Mandarin sentences:

1. Bring up the word "被、叫、让、给" and actors in passive sentences:

Subject (action recipient) + 被 / 叫 / 让 / 给 + object (actor) + verb. Example:

a. 敌人被我们消灭了。(The enemy is defeated by us.)
b. 英国队被法国队打败了。(The England team is defeated by the French team.)
c. 墨水瓶被妹妹打翻了。(The ink bottle turned over by younger sister.)

Example a "敌人" (enemy) is the subject who is the recipient of an action, and "我们" (us) is an object (doer). Example b "英国队" (England team) is the
subject who is the recipient of the action, and "法国队" (the French team) is the object (doer). Example c "墨水" (ink bottle) is the subject who is the recipient of the action, and "妹妹" (younger sister) is the object (doer).

In written language, can use "为（被）......所......". In this format, there must be an object after the preposition "被", and most predicate verbs are verbs with two syllables, and often without the other components behind. Example:

a. 她的姓名为很多人所知道。(Her name is known by many people.)
b. 它深深地被王大叔的话所感动。(He was very touched by Uncle Wang's words.)
c. 小明被这情景所激动,跟大家一起唱歌。(Xiao Ming is moved by this scene and sings with everyone.)

2. Bring up the word "被" but without the object (doer):

Subject (action recipient) + 被 + verb. Example:

a. 小李被表扬了。(Xiao Li is praised.)
b. 钱被偷走了。(The money has been stolen.)
c. 裤子全给淋湿了。(The pants are all wet.)

In examples a, b, and c objects (doer) do not appear. Passive sentences without an object after the word "被" (passive marker) are generally because the object is unknown or does not need to be spoken. This is in line with Yu Genyuan (2004: 184) who explains that there are many reasons for the absence of objects in passive sentences, such as objects that are clear enough, not so important, unclear, or uncomfortable to say.

3. Does not bring up "被" and objects (actors):

Subject (action recipient) + verb.

a. 例如杯子打碎了。(Glass is broken.)
b. 敌人打败了。(The enemy is defeated.)
c. 飞机飞起来了。(The plane was flown.)

This passive sentence without the word "杯" (passive marker) is called "无标记被动句 (unmarked passive sentence)". The subject of passive sentences in this format is often inanimate objects.

In passive sentences without the word "杯" (passive marker), if the object (doer) appears, it usually appears after the subject and before the predicate verb. Li Shan (1994: 4) explains that the word "杯" (passive marker) does not appear, and the structure of this type of passive sentence is:

Subject (action recipient) + object (doer) + verb. Example:

a. 杯子他打破了。(The glass was broken by him.)
b. 摩托车他骑走了。(Motorcycle rides by him.)
Syntax Structure of Indonesian Passive Sentence

Regarding the syntactic structure of Indonesian passive sentences, Zhang Qiongyu (1993: 273-277) explains the format of Indonesian passive sentences is as follows:

1. Passive Indonesian sentences in general:
   Subject (action recipient) + passive verb. Example:
   a. Rumah itu dijual. (The house is for sale.)
   b. Baju dicuci. (Clothes is washed.)
   c. Bola dilempar. (The ball is thrown.)

   In examples a, b, and c there are no objects (doer). Passive sentences without an object (doer) are generally because the object (doer) is unknown or does not need to be spoken.

2. If it raises the object (actor), then the syntactic structure of the passive sentence is as follows:
   Subject (action recipient) + passive verb + (oleh) + object (doer). Example:
   a. Berita itu belum didengar (oleh) paman. (The news has not been heard by uncle.)
   b. Suratmu dibaca oleh kakak. (Your letter was read by brother.)
   c. Gadis itu disukai oleh orang lain. (Your letter was read by brother.)

   In the example sentence b may or may not use the word "oleh". Whether or not the preposition "oleh" does not change the meaning of the sentence.

3. If the subject in an active sentence is a first person pronoun or second person pronoun, then when changing to a passive sentence the sentence structure is as follows:
   Subject (action recipient) + person pronouns (object perpetrator) + basic form verbs (without the preposition "oleh"). Example:
   a. Sepeda itu saya cuci. (The bicycle is washed by me.)
   b. Maria selalu kamu bantu. (Maria is always assisted by you.)
   c. Dia selalu aku bantu. (He is always assisted by me.)

   The object (doer) of the example sentences a and c is the first person pronoun "saya/ aku (I/me)"; the object (doer) of the example sentence b is the second person pronoun "kamu (you)". The object (doer) of the example sentence a, b, and c appears after the subject and before the predicate verb, while the predicate verb in the example sentence a, b, and c does not add a prefix which shows the passive meaning. The verbs used are basic form verbs. Example sentences a, b, and c cannot not use the preposition "oleh". When the object (doer) of a passive sentence is a third person pronoun, the syntactic structure of the sentence is as follows: subject (receiver of action) + passive verb + (oleh) + third person pronoun (object of the doer).

Similarities and Differences in Syntactic Structures of Chinese and Indonesian Passive Sentences

Through the analysis of previous passive sentences in Mandarin and Indonesian, it can be seen that the passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian also have similarities and differences in their syntactic structure. The equation between
the syntactic structure of Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences is that in Chinese and Indonesian can change from active sentences to passive sentences, for example:

1. a Chinese active sentence: 我们把敌人消灭了。 (We defeat the enemy.)
1. b Chinese passive sentence: 敌人被我们消灭了。 (The enemy is defeated by us.)
2. a Indonesian active sentence: Dia menutup jendela. (He closes the window.)
2. b Indonesian passive sentence: Jendela ditutupnya/ditutup dia. (The window is closed by him.)

In addition to the two languages can change from active sentences to passive sentences, objects (doer) in Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences sometimes do not appear. Passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian without appearing objects (doer) are generally caused by objects (doer) unknown or unnecessary to say.

The difference between the syntactic structure of passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian is that the syntactic structure of Chinese passive sentences that bring up the objects (doer) is "subject (recipient of action) + 被 + object (doer) + verb", whereas syntactic structure of Indonesian passive sentences that bring up the objects (doer) are "subject (receiver of actions) + passive verbs + (oleh) + objects (doer)".

3. Chinese passive sentence: 敌人被我们消灭了。 (The enemy is defeated by us.)
4. Indonesia passive sentence: Berita itu belum didengar (oleh) paman. (The news has not been heard by uncle.)

From examples 3 and 4, it can be seen that the object (doer) in the passive Mandarin sentence is before the predicate verb, and the object (doer) in the Indonesian passive sentence is after the passive verb. The form of predicate verb in Chinese passive sentence is the same as the form of predicate verb in Chinese active sentence. The form of predicate verbs in Indonesian passive sentences is different from the predicate verbs in Indonesian active sentences. Example:

5. a Chinese active sentence: 敲门的声音把我惊醒了。 (The sound of a knock on the door wakes me up.)
5. b Chinese passive sentence: 我被敲门的声音惊醒了。 (I was awakened by the sound of knocking on the door.)
6. a Guru menyuruh siswa mengerjakan soal latihan. (The teacher tells students to do the practice questions.)
6. b Siswa disuruh guru mengerjakan soal latihan. (Students are asked by the teacher to do the practice questions.)

The predicate verb forms in example sentences 5a and sentences 5b are same, that is "惊醒", without any change, while the predicate verb forms in the example sentences 6a and sentences 6b have changed. The predicate verb in the
example sentence 6a "menyuruh" has an active meaning, and the predicate verb in the example sentence 6b is "disuruh" has a passive meaning.

In addition to the predicate verb form, the difference between the passive sentences in Chinese and Indonesian also lies in the use of a single verb as a predicate. Indonesian passive sentences can use a singular verb, whereas the Chinese passive sentences, predicate may not use the singular verb. The use of single verbs in Chinese passive sentences must be followed by other syntactic components.

Example:
7. Indonesian passive sentence: Baju dicuci. (Clothes is washed.)
8. Chinese passive sentence: 裤子全给淋湿了。(Pants completely wet.)

In the example sentence 7 the predicate verb in Indonesian passive sentence is "dicuci", "dicuci" is a singular verb, while the example sentence 8 predicate verb in the Chinese passive sentence has another component. The verb "淋" (get rained) in Example 8 is accompanied by the word "湿" (wet) which is a supplementary component of the result pointer.

The difference in the syntactic structure between Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences is that the subjects (recipients of actions) in Chinese unmarked passive sentences are generally inanimate objects, while the reason for Indonesian unmarked passive sentences is that objects (doer) are the first person pronouns and second person pronouns.

Example:
9. Chinese unmarked passive sentence: 摩托车骑走了。(Motorcycle rides.)
10.a Indonesian active sentence: Saya menulis surat. (I write a letter.)
10.b Indonesian unmarked passive sentence: Surat saya tulis. (Letter written by me)

In the example sentence 9, there are no words that indicate the passive meaning. The subject of these passive sentences is often inanimate objects. Example sentences 10a are active sentences. The subject (doer) in the original active sentence is "saya (I)", and "saya (I)" is the first person pronoun. The passive form of the sentence is "Surat saya tulis", not "surat ditulis oleh saya".

The object (doer) of the example sentence 10b appears after the subject (the recipient of the action) and before the predicate verb. The predicate verb from the example sentence 10b does not add affixes that show passive meaning, but uses the verb in the basic form.

The predicate verbs in Chinese passive sentences are generally verbs that produce results, therefore Chinese passive sentences contain semantic results.

Example:
11. 杯子被小张打破了。(Glass broken by Xiao Zhang.)

The word "破 了" in the example sentence 11 is the result of the predicate verb " 打 ". However, Chinese passive sentences sometimes do not have complementary results. In this case, the predicate verb in a passive sentence is a two syllable verb, which already contains the meaning of the result, or the predicate in the passive sentence is a verb that is supplemented with auxiliary words such as "了 、 过 、 这" and others. Example:
12. 小明被表扬了。 (Xiaoming was praised.)
The results of the actions in the example sentence 12 are implicit. In the example sentence 12, because "被表扬 (praised)" implies the result "心里开心 (happy)". In Indonesian, from a semantic perspective, passive sentences also have a meaning of results. Example:

13. Indonesian passive sentence: Hartanya terbakar habis. (The wealth burned down.)

The word "habis" in the example sentence 13 is the result of the predicate verb "terbakar". But Indonesian passive sentences are often not followed by a complementary component of results. In Indonesian, the results of verbs (actions) in passive sentences are implied, because Indonesian passive sentences can use single verbs, and the predicate verbs of Indonesian passive sentences does not have to use complementary results or other components. In addition, there are several other reasons, namely the predicate verb of Indonesian passive sentence does not have to be a verb plus affixes that indicate a passive meaning, but adjectives plus affixes which indicate a passive meaning. Example:

14. Permintaannya akhirnya terpenuhi. (His request was finally fulfilled.)

The results of the actions in the example sentence 14 are also implied. The predicate verb in the example sentence 14 is "terpenuhi (fulfilled)", and the predicate verb "terpenuhi (fulfilled)" is a passive word consisting of the basic word "penuh (full)" plus the affix "ter-i". "penuh (full)" is an adjective. Therefore, the passive sentence from example 14 implies the result of "penuh (full)". Subjects or recipients of actions of Chinese passive sentences can be separated. Subjects that can be separated are nouns before the predicate verb as only shadow subject, and the actual subject is a noun after the predicate verb. Example:

15. 小鸡被狗叼去了一只。 (A chick is taken away by dog.)

In the example sentence 15, the subject or recipient of the action "叼去 (taken away)" is "一只 (鸡) one (chick)", and "一只 (鸡) one (chick)" here is part of "小鸡 (chick)". The subject of Indonesian passive sentences cannot be separated. The subject of Indonesian passive sentences only appears before the predicate verb. In addition, in Mandarin passive sentences, verbs that show feelings, verbs that show strength, and verbs that show relationships cannot be used as predicate verbs, whereas in passive Indonesian words, verbs that show feelings, verbs which shows strength, and verbs that show relationships can be used as predicate verbs. Example:

16. Chinese passive sentence (false) : * 这首歌被人们喜欢。(This song is liked by the public.)

17. Indonesian passive sentence : Lagu ini disukai oleh masyarakat. (This song is liked by the public.)

"喜欢 (like)" in the example sentence 16 cannot be a predicate of a passive sentence, so example 16 is wrong. The word "suka (like)" in the example sentence 17 is a verb showing feelings. Because in Indonesian passive sentences, verbs that show feelings can be used as a predicate, example 17 is correct.
CONCLUSION

In terms of syntactic structure, there are three main forms of syntactic structure of Mandarin passive sentences: "主语 (subject) + 被 + 施动者 (object) + 动词 (verb)", "主语 (subject) + 被 + 动词 (verb)", "主语 (subject) + 动词 (verb)". The syntactic structure of Indonesian passive sentences are "subject + passive verb", "subject + passive verb + (oleh) + object", and if the subject in an active sentence is first person pronoun or second person pronoun, when converted to passive sentences, the format is "subject + person pronoun (object) + verb (preposition "oleh" cannot be used)".

The equation between the syntax structure of Chinese and Indonesian passive is that active sentences in Chinese and Indonesian can be converted into passive sentences. In addition, the objects (doer) in Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences sometimes do not appear. Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences without objects (doer) are generally because objects (doer) are unknown or don't need to be spoken. The difference between the syntactic structure of Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences is that the syntactic structure of Chinese passive sentences which bring up an object (doer) is "subject + 被 + object (doer) + verb", whereas in Indonesian, the syntactic structure from passive sentences that bring up the object (doer) are "subject + passive verbs + (oleh) + object (doer). In addition, differences also exist in the form of verbs. the form of predicate verbs in Chinese active sentences and passive sentence is same, there is no change. The form of predicate verbs in Indonesian passive sentence and active sentence is different.

The difference between Chinese and Indonesian passive sentences is that Indonesian passive sentences can use a single verb, whereas the predicate verbs in Chinese passive sentences may not be single verbs, but must be followed by other syntactic components. In addition, the subject of Chinese unmarked passive sentences is generally inanimate, and cannot perform an action, in this case there is no difference between the syntactic structure of passive sentences and active sentences in Chinese. In Indonesian unmarked passive sentences, objects (doer) in passive sentences are first and second person pronouns. The syntactic structure of the Indonesian active sentence is "subject + verb + object (doer)"), while the syntactic structure of the Indonesian unmarked passive sentence is "subject + person pronoun (object object) + verb (without preposition "oleh").

REFERENCES


