

A Comparative Study of Chinese Structural Particles “的,地 and 得” with Their Corresponding Myanmar Expressions

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Abstract

The use of three Chinese Structural particles “的, 地 and 得” is very confusing and commonly used function words in Grammar of Chinese language. Many researches have been already done on these structural particles by Chinese scholars. However, there are only a few researches done for the learners of Chinese as a foreign language. Therefore, in order to correct for language exchange, to avoid an error, this research paper mainly uses comparative research method. The purpose of this paper is to recover and describe the different use of Chinese structural particles “的, 地 and 得” and the appropriate equivalent in Myanmar language in order to help Chinese language learners. The result of the study shows in Chinese language, there are only three structural particles in contrast with Myanmar language which has (4) preposition (၏, ရဲ့, က, မှ); (14) particles (သော, သည့်, တဲ့, စရာ, စဖွယ်, ဖွယ်, ရာ, ဖွယ်ရာ, စွာ, စွာဖြင့်, ဖြင့်, နိုင်, တာ, လို့); and (2) conjunctions (နဲ့, ဖြီး); which are equivalent to these. Therefore, in translating Chinese structural particles into Myanmar language properly these (20) words must be taken into consideration.

Keywords: Structural particles, “的, 地 and 得”, Attributive, Adverbial Adjunct, Complement

Introduction

In Chinese grammar, sentences are composed of words and phrase arranged according to certain grammatical relationships. These words and phrases in a sentence with certain grammatical functions are called sentence elements. Generally, there are six sentences elements in Chinese: subject, predicate, object, attributive, adverbial adjunct and complement. For example:

主语部分 The Subject Section		谓语部分 The Predicate Section			
定语 Attributive	主语 Subject	状语 Adverbial Adjunct	谓语 Predicate	补语 Complement	宾语 Object
我的	朋友	都	写	完	毕业论文了

Example: 今天的作业你做得不好, 因为你没认真地听课。

You didn't do today's homework well because you didn't listen attentively in class.

Grammatically, word order and the use of function words play the main role in Chinese Language. The term “function words” refers to adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and particles, etc., which do not express concrete lexical meaning but which grammatically plays a very important role. Word order and the use of function words are by far the most important since in the Chinese language there is morphological change in the strict sense.

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Structural particles are function words used to express the structural or grammatical relationship between components of a sentence. The three most common structural particles in Putonghua are 的, 地 and 得 all pronounced *de*, in the neutral tone. And they have no specific meanings and cannot be used alone, but the characters are totally different, and each one has its own uses.

Many students are confused about these three structural particles: 的(*de*), 得(*de*) and 地(*de*). Another difficulty for Myanmar learners is that the use of these particles often has no obvious equivalent in Myanmar.

Aim

According to the experience of a Chinese language teacher, the researcher has found out that Chinese language learners have problems in the use of structural particles “的地得” and phrases in the sentence structure of Chinese language. They may make mistakes in writing and translation if they don't have the knowledge of the different use of these three particles. Therefore, in this study, the sentence structure of Chinese language and the use of structural particles “的, 地 and 得” are explained and Myanmar equivalents are also discovered and presented.

The purpose of this study is to enable the Chinese language learners to differentiate 定语(Attributive), 状语(Adverbial Adjunct), and 补语(Complement) use “的地得” correctly, which are closely related to them.

Literature Review

The definition of Structural Particles is described in Chapter Five of (Modern Chinese Function Words) written by Zhang Wei, Zhang Yi (Xiandai Hanyu Xuci). Structural Particles are function words which appear closely with words, phrases and clauses and used to express the meaning of them. In addition, their different usage, function and role are also presented in this study.

Liu Yuehua also differentiated three structural particles by their significant functions in Practical Grammar of Modern Chinese. They are classified as Structural particles (结构助词), the aspectual particles (动态助词) and the modal particles (语气助词).

Zhu Qingming analysed the uses of structural articles (的, 地, 得) and the aspectual particles (了, 着, 过) which are commonly used in Chinese language in his “Modern Chinese Practical Grammar analysis. In his study, he gives many examples to explain the use of them for foreign learners of Chinese language to understand easily.

In “Modern Chinese” 《现代汉语》, Huang Borong (2007) described that the main function of structural particles is to express the relationship between the modifier and the modified. There are other researches on contrastive study of Chinese language and other languages.

In “Contrastive Analysis of structural Particles in Thai-Chinese” Deng Tian Tian (2012) did a comparative study of the structural particles of Thai and Chinese languages and described the similarities and differences of them. In his study, he mentioned the problems that Thai learners of Chinese language face in

studying the Chinese sentence structures that cannot be directly translated into Thai language.

May Chit Su Zaw (2017) analysed the correct order of Chinese and Myanmar adjective phrases in terms of their similarities and differences. She described that the use of Chinese Structural particles “的地得” is similar to the use of “၏၊ ရဲ့၊ က၊ မှ၊ သော၊ သည့်၊ တဲ့” in Myanmar language.

To sum up, no research has been done on the contrastive study of Chinese structural particles “的地得” and their equivalents in Myanmar language.

Data collection and Research Method

First, the research findings of the researches in China and abroad in the Chinese grammar are studied. The required data for this research is from Chinese grammar books, text books, dictionaries, Myanmar grammar books and websites.

In writing this research paper, the comparative method is used. A comparative study is made to know similarities and differences in the use of structural particles between Myanmar and Chinese languages.

Research Questions

1. How can the Chinese Structural Particles, “的”“得” and “地” be used properly Chinese grammar?
2. How these particles in Chinese language can be translated properly into Myanmar language?
3. How are the Chinese structural particles different from Myanmar particles?

Discussion

1. Chinese Structural particle “的” usage and corresponding expression in Myanmar

This particle occurs with higher frequency than any other in Putonghua (Mandarin Chinese), and its usages are more varied and complex than those of any other. According to statistical data, *de* 的 has a frequency of occurrence of 6% in written Putonghua (Mandarin Chinese); that is, *de* 的 appears on an average of once in every 17-18 words.

The principal function of “的” is to link attributive words or phrases with their head words or phrases. The attributive preceding *de* 的 may be a noun, pronoun, verb, or adjective or a phrase functioning as any of these, a numeral-measure word phrase, prepositional phrase, or, a number of other possibilities. The head word or phrase is always a noun or noun phrase. The relationship between attributive and head word can be possessive, modifying, restrictive, or other.

In the following section, the various kinds of attributive constructions in which “*de* 的” appear are considered one by one, according to the nature of their attributive component. Attributive constructions of this type may be possessive, restrictive or modifying in nature.

定语+ (的) +名词 (中心语)
Attribute+(的)+Noun(head word)

1.1 Noun/pronoun or noun phrase/pronoun phrase +de (的)

(a) Showing Possession(possessive)

In describing possession, “的”is similar to the use of Myanmar preposition (ဝိဘတ်)၏ (literary),ရဲ့ (colloquial), အောက်မြစ် (—) (colloquial).

Example:

(1) 小李的书包	ရှောင်လီ၏လွယ်အိတ်	Xiao Li's bag
(2) 我们的学校	ကျွန်တော်တို့ ၏ ကျောင်း	Our school
(3) 我的姐姐	ကျွန်တော် ရဲ့အစ်မ	My sister
(4) 这是你的吗?	ဒါခင်ဗျား ရဲ့ ဟာလား။	Is it yours?
(5) 谁的铅笔?	ဒါဘယ်သူ့ ခဲတံလဲ။	Whose pencil is it?

(b) Showing restriction or modifying

In this attributive construction of restriction or modifying, it is found that Myanmar preposition (ဝိဘတ်) ၏ (literary) , ရဲ့ (colloquial) and Myanmar particles (ပစ္စည်း)က (literary) , မှ (literary) , သော (literary) , သည့် (literary) , တဲ့ (colloquial) can be used appropriately.

Example:

(1) 桌子上的书	စားပွဲပေါ်ကစာအုပ်	the book on the table
(2) 大学的同学	တက္ကသိုလ်မှ သူငယ်ချင်း	a university/ collage friend
(3) 海里的大鱼	ပင်လယ်ထဲကြီးကြီး	a fish in the sea
(4) 他的父亲是大夫。	သူ ၏ ဖခင်သည်ဆရာဝန် ဖြစ်သည်။	Her father is a doctor.
(5) 电灯的光	လျှပ်စစ်မီးရဲ့အလင်းရောင်	lamplight
(6) 奇妙的世界	ထူးခြားဆန်းကြယ်သောကမ္ဘာ	a strange / exotic world
(7) 幸福美满的生活	သာယာပြည့်စုံ(သည့်)တဲ့ဘဝ	a successful life
(8) 优美的风景	သာယာလှပသော(တဲ့)ရှုခင်း	a beautiful scene

1.2 Verb/Verb phrase + de (的) +Noun

Attributive constructions of this type are either restrictive, or modifying in nature. In the following examples, the use of Chinese Structural particles “的” is similar to the use of “သော သည့် တဲ့” in Myanmar language. In Myanmar language, “သော သည့် တဲ့” are particles and they are derivational particles. These particles can change the verbs into noun, noun phrase or verb phrase by adding adjectives.

The particles “သော သည့် တဲ့” can be added after the verb and change it into an adjective phrase.

Example:

(1) 昨天花的钱	မနေ့ကသုံးသည့်ပိုက်ဆံ	The money to spend
(2) 正在看书的学生	စာဖတ်နေသော(သည့်) ကျောင်းသား	The student who is studying/ reading
(3) 整理好的书	စီထားပြီးတဲ့ စာအုပ်တွေ	The books which have already been arranged.
(4) 她唱的歌	သူဆိုတဲ့ သီချင်း	song he sing/ sang
(5) 我担心的事情发生了。	ကျွန်တော် စိတ်ပူတဲ့ကိစ္စ ဖြစ်လာခဲ့ပြီ။	This has become my concern.

Through the following examples, it can be said that (v+的+n) can be translated into Myanmar particles(ပစ္စည်း) suffix (derivational particles ပုဒ်ပြောင်းပစ္စည်း) as “စရာ, စဖွယ်, ဖွယ်ရာ, ဖွယ်, ရာ” according to the different constructions. In addition, the use of (v+的+n) as a noun is very similar to this construction in Myanmar language.

Examples:

(1) 吃的东西	စားစရာ(စားဖွယ်၊စားဖွယ်ရာ)	food/something to eat
(2) 可爱的小孩	ချစ်စရာ(စဖွယ်) ကလေးလေး	a cute baby/ a lovely baby
(3) 难过的事	စိတ်မကောင်းစရာကိစ္စ	a sad
(4) 可干的事	လုပ်စရာ/ကိုင်စရာ	doing things
(5) 遗憾的事	ဝမ်းနည်းစရာကိစ္စ	regrettable

Sometimes, it is used by omitting the modified headword. “的” is written separately from a preceding noun or noun phrase even when the head word following is omitted. Chinese structural particles “的” do not have equivalents in Myanmar language, therefore they cannot be translated into Myanmar directly.

Examples:

(1) 卖花的	ပန်းရောင်းတဲ့	who sells flowers
(2) 打篮球的	ဘတ်စကက်ဘောကစားတဲ့	who plays basketball
(3) 屋子里哭的哭叫的叫。	အခန်း ထဲမှာ ငိုတဲ့ကသူကငို အော်တဲ့သူကအော်	Some people in the room are crying and some are shouting.
(4) 吃的，穿的，用的	စားတာ သောက်တာ သုံးတာ	They have all kinds of

样样都有。	အားလုံးရှိတယ်	food, clothing, and other item of use
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1.3 Adjective/Adjective phrase + de 的+Noun

Attributive constructions of this type are either restrictive, or modifying in nature.

The use of this particle in the following examples is sometimes very similar to the particles “သောသည့်တဲ့” in Myanmar language .

Example:

(1)优秀的老师	ထူးခန့်သော(သည့်)ဆရာ	The intelligent teacher.
(2)顽皮的小孩子	ကစားမက်သော(တဲ့)ကလေး	The naughty kids.
(3)清淡一些的菜。	အနည်းငယ်ပေါ့သောဟင်း	A little lighter food.
(4)秀丽的风景	သာယာသောရှုခင်း	pleasant view

In the following example of Myanmar sentence, the adjective and its postfix (or) suffix is repeated and sometime it succeeds the headword. Therefore, there is no direct equivalent of “的” in Myanmar language.

Example:

(1)腥腥的肉	ညှို့စိုစိုအသား	foul-smelling
(2)甜丝丝的味道	ချိုမြိမ်အရသာ	sweet
(3)热乎乎的饭	ထမင်းပူပူလေး	hot rice
(4)冷冰冰的脸色	အေးစက်စက်မျက်နှာ	icy face
(5)在红阿姨家喝了一杯甜甜的茶。	အန်တီဟန်တို့အိမ်မှာ လက်ဖက်ရည်ချိုချို တစ်ခွက်သောက်ခဲ့တယ်	I took a cup of sweet tea at Aunty Hong’s house.

1.4 Subject Predicate construction + de (的) +Noun

When “的” in this construction is translated into Myanmar language, it is appropriate to use “သောသည့်တဲ့” .

Example:

(1)我喜欢的鞋子	ကျွန်တော်နှစ်သက်သော (သည့်)ဖိနပ်	The shoes I like
(2)工业发展的速度	စက်မှုထွန်းကားသော(တဲ့) နှုန်း	The rate/ speed of industrial development
(3)他说的话我听不懂。	သူပြောတဲ့စကားကိုကျွန်တော် နားမလည်ဘူး။	I don’t understand what he said

2.5 Prepositional phrase + de (的) + Noun

In the following construction, “de 的” can be translated into “သော” in Myanmar.

Example:

(1)朝南的屋子	တောက်ဘက်သို့မျက်နှာမူထား	The room facing southward
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	သောအခန်း:	
(2) 关于地震的知识	မြေငလျင်နှင့် ပတ်သက်သော ဗဟုသုတ	knowledge of earthquake
(3) 关于太阳的传说	နေနှင့်ပတ်သက်သောဒဏ္ဍာရီ	The legend of the sun

2.6 Numeral-measure word phrase + de (的) +Noun

The exact equivalent of “的” cannot be seen in Myanmar sentence structure.

Example:

(1) 六十多岁的 张阿姨	အသက် ၆၀ကျော်ရှိတဲ့အန်တီကျန်း	Aunty Kyan who is over 60 years old
(2) 一条四公斤 的大鱼	၄ကီလိုရှိတဲ့ငါးတစ်ကောင်	A fish of 4 kilos
(3) 这是他一年 的工资。	ဒါဟာသူ့ရဲ့တစ်နှစ်စာလခပဲ	This is his salary for one year
(4) 一屋子的人	တခန်းလုံးမှာ ရှိတဲ့လူတွေ	Everybody in the room is looking at him
(5) 一箱一箱的 行李摆放在火 车上。	ရထားပေါ်မှာသေတ္တာတစ်လုံးချင်း တစ်လုံးချင်းစီထပ်ထားတယ်	Boxes are stacked up on the train

2. Chinese Structural particle “地” usage and corresponding expression in Myanmar

The principal function of this particle is to link an adverbial modifier to the verb or adjective it modifies. “地” is always written separately from the elements preceding and following it. The various kinds of *de* construction are discussed one by one below, according to the nature of the adverbial modifier.

状语 +(地)+动词/形容词

Adverbial Adjunct +(de) +Verb/Adjective

2.1. Verb / Adjective or Verb phrase / Adjective phrase

“地” is less frequently used in restrictive adverbial adjunct but more frequently used in modifying. In one syllable adjective, instead of using “地”, the syllable is repeated. However, “地” is used in two syllables adjective, but the meaning is the same.

From the following examples, it is found that Chinese Structural particle “地” can be translated into Myanmar particles (ပစ္စည်း) suffix (derivational particles ပုဒ်ပြောင်းပစ္စည်း) as “စွာစွာဖြင့်ဖြင့်.” appropriately. However, in Myanmar language, the use of repeated verb does not have equivalent in the use

of “地”. Sometimes it is similar to Myanmar conjunction (သမ္ပန္န) နဲ့ပြီး in Myanmar language.

Example:

(1)他怀疑地看我。	သူသံသယများစွာဖြင့် ကျွန်တော့်ကို ကြည့်သည်။	He looked at me in suspect
(2)她很吃惊地问。	သူအံ့အားသင့်စွာဖြင့် မေးသည်။	He asked me in surprise/surprisingly
(3)他生气地走了	သူစိတ်ဆိုးပြီး ထွက်သွားသည်။	He left angrily
(4)他轻松地唱了一个歌。	သူလွတ်လပ်ပေါ့ပါးစွာဖြင့် သီချင်းတစ်ပုဒ် ညည်းလိုက်သည်။	He sang a song freely
(5)很快地学会	လျင်မြန်စွာတတ်မြောက်သည်	Master rapidly
(6)亲密的握手	ရင်းရင်းနှီးနှီး(ရင်းနှီးစွာ)လက်ဆွဲနှုတ်ဆက်သည်	He greeted me friendly
(7)努力地学习	ကြိုးကြိုးစားစားသင်ယူသည်	Study hard
(8)他定定地看着我。	သူကျွန်တော့်ကို စူးစူးစိုက်စိုက်ကြည့်နေသည်။	He started at me

2.2 Subject predicate +de (地) +Verb/Adjective

Example:

(1)两手用劲地掰	လက်နှစ်ဖက်ကိုအားပြု၍(ပြီး)ခွဲသည်	Squeeze by using both hands
(2)老人脚步沉重地走开了。	အဖိုးအိုသည် လေးလံသောခြေလှမ်းများဖြင့် ကျောခိုင်းထွက်ခွာသွားသည်	The old man turned back and walked away with weary steps

2.3 Set Phrase or idiom + de (地) +Verb/Adjective

Example:

(1)他兴高采烈地走了	သူပျော်ရွှင်မြူးတူးစွာဖြင့် ထွက်သွားသည်။	He left happily.
(2)他全心全意地为大家服务。	သူစိတ်ရောကိုယ်ပါနှစ်(ပြီး)အများအကျိုးဆောင်ရွက်သည်	He help other people with all his heart.
(3)大家聚精会神地听着。	အားလုံးစိတ်ပါဝင်စားစွာဖြင့် နားထောင်နေကြသည်	It is raining one time after another without stopping.

2.3 Numeral measure word phrase + de (地) +Verb/Adjective

Example:

(1)一口一口地吃	တစ်လုပ်ပြီး တစ်လုပ်စားသည်။	Eat bite by bite
(2)一趟一趟的跑	တစ်ခေါက်ပြီးတစ်ခေါက်ပြေးသည်။	Make trip after trip
(3)雨一场一场地 下个不停。	မိုးတစ်ကြိမ်ပြီးတစ်ကြိမ်ရွာနေတာ မရပ်တော့ဘူး။	It is raining one time after another without stopping.

The examples 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 explains that in there structures the use of “地” in Chinese can be properly translated into “စွာ စွာဖြင့်ဖြင့်နဲ့ပြီး” into Myanmar language.

3. Chinese Structural particle “得” usage and corresponding expression in Myanmar

The principal function of this particle is to link a verb or adjective with its complement. The complement expresses possibility, degree, or result, and may be composed of a single word or a phrase. The verb or adjective preceding *de* 得 may only be a single word, never a phrase. *de* 得 is in principle written separately from the elements preceding and following it.

动词/形容词+(得)+补语

Verb/Adjective + (得) + Complement

3.1 1Verb +得+complement of potentiality (possibility)

The complement of potentiality expressed possibility. The *bu* 不 that negates a *de* 得 expressing possibility is also written separately from the elements around it.

The complement of potentiality indicates if a certain possibility can be realized be caused of subjective or objective restrictions. It is often used with mono-syllabic verbs and is often used in its negative and questions form.

In expressing possibility, it is expressed by someone’s opinion or the possibility according to the real situation. It is usually found in one syllable verb and frequently used in questions and negative sentences.

From the following examples, it can be seen that when translating complement of potentiality/ possibility into Myanmar, verb suffix or verb support particles (ကြိယာထောက်ပစ္စည်း)လို့ နိုင်တယ် can be used appropriately. According to the experience of the researcher as a teacher, it is found that Myanmar learners find it most difficult to use “得” in this structure. It is very different in Myanmar.

Examples:

(1)A :那本杂志他看的懂吗? B: 他看的懂。	A:ဒီမဂ္ဂဇင်းကိုသူဖတ်လို့ နားလည်နိုင်ပါ့မလား။ B: သူနားလည်နိုင်ပါတယ်။	A: Do you think he can understand/ read this magazine? B: Yes, he can.
(2)A:这些生词你明天记得住吗? B: 可以记得住。	A: ဒီစာလုံးတွေကို မင်းမနက်ဖြန် မှတ်မိနိုင်ပါ့မလား။ B: မှတ်မိနိုင်ပါတယ်။	A: Do you think you can remember the meanings of these words? B: It’s OK. I can. / Really. I can
(3)看得着 看不见	မြင်နိုင်တယ် မမြင်နိုင်ဘူး	can see/ cannot see
(4)洗得干净 洗不干净	လျှော်လို့ ပြောင်နိုင်တယ်	can be cleaned/ cannot

	လျှော်လို့မပြောင်နိုင်ဘူး	search
(5)很找得到找不到	ရှာလို့တွေ့တယ် ရှာလို့မတွေ့ဘူး	can search / cannot search
(6)治得好治不好	ကုရနိုင်တယ်၊ကုမရနိုင်ဘူး	can be cured / cannot be cured

3.1.2 Complement expressing result

Verb+ de (得) + **Complement of result**

This is used as the result complement of a verb or on adjective. In the following examples, this particle “得” can be translated into verb suffix or verb support particles (ကြိယာထောက်ပစ္စည်း) “လို့ တာ” in Myanmar language appropriately.

Examples:

(1)急得哭	စိတ်ပူလို့ငိုတယ်	crying worriedly
(2)打得疼	ရိုက်လို့(တာ)နာတယ်	feeling hurt/ pain because of being beaten
(3)笑得出眼泪	ရယ်လိုက်ရတာ မျက်ရည်တောင်ထွက်တယ်	laughed till tear welled up in my eyes

3.1.3 Complement expressing degree

In the above examples, (Verb+得) can be translated properly into (လို့တာ) in Myanmar.

Examples:

(1)跑得快	ပြေးတာမြန်တယ်	run quickly/ fast
(2)睡得香	အိပ်လို့ကောင်းတယ်	sleep soundly
(3)写的非常好	ရေးတာအလွန်ကောင်းတယ်	(Her) writing is very good
(4)看得入了迷	ကြည့်လို့စွဲလမ်းသွားတယ်	Fell in love at first sight

3.2 Adjective + 得 + degree complement

Construction of this type always expresses degree. In this type of construction, “得” can be translated into “လို့ တာ” in Myanmar which is used as degree complement.

Examples:

(1)好得很	ကောင်းလိုက်တာလွန်ရော	extremely good
(2)多得多	များလိုက်တာလွန်ရော	more than enough
(3)冷得要命	အေးလိုက်တာလွန်ရော	freezing cold
(4)黑的看不见人	မှောင်လိုက်တာ	so dark that I can't see anyone around

	လူတောင်မမြင်ရဘူး	
(5)高兴的紧紧握住他的手说“谢谢”。	ဝမ်းသာလွန်းလို့လက်ကို တင်တင်းဆုပ်ပြီးပြောလိုက်တယ် “ကျေးဇူးပါ”	I said “Thank you” holding his hands tightly because I was overjoyed.

3.3 Compare with potential complement

Learners should be very careful in using the following constructions.

The difference between Complement of potentiality (possibility) and Complement of result is that the former expresses the future possibility (the possibility not realized) and Complement of result is used to express the past result. Learners should be very careful in using them correctly.

Therefore, in translating into Myanmar, Complement of potentiality can be translated as “နိုင်” and Complement of result can be translated as “တာ” appropriately. It is slightly different in Myanmar.

Complement of Potentiality ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေ အဖြည့်ပုဒ်	Complement of Result ရလဒ်အဖြည့်ပုဒ်
这件衣服我洗的得干净。 ဒီအင်္ကျီကိုကျွန်တော်လျှော်ရင်ပြောင်နိုင်ပါတယ်။ I can wash this shirt.	这件衣服我洗得很干净。 ဒီအင်္ကျီကိုကျွန်တော်လျှော်တာပြောင်တယ်။ I have made this shirt clean.
这件衣服你不干净。 ဒီအင်္ကျီကိုမင်းလျှော်ရင် မပြောင်နိုင်ဘူး။ You cannot wash this shirt.	这件衣服我洗得不干净。 ဒီအင်္ကျီကိုမင်းလျှော်တာ မပြောင်ဘူး။ You didn't make this shirt clean.

Some sentences that contain adjective complements may be indistinguishable as degree or potential complements when they are taken out of context. The following table explains different meanings that one complement phrase could have as either a degree complement or potential complement.

Degree complements are commonly directly preceded by an adverb like 很. For example: 她说得很清楚. This serves to distinguish them from potential complements, which are never directly preceded by an adverb.

Complement of Potentiality ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေ အဖြည့်ပုဒ်	Complement of Degree ရလဒ် အဖြည့်ပုဒ်
她说得清楚 she is able to speak clearly	她说得清楚 she speaks clearly
他们做得好 they are able to do it well	他们做得好 do it well
他跑得快 he is able to run fast	他跑得快 runs fast

Findings

In Chinese language, the structural particle “的” is a mark of attributive function, “地” is a mark of adverbial adjunct and “得” indicates complement.

定语+ (的) + 中心语 (名词)

Attribute+(的) + (head word) Noun

状语+ (地) + 动词/形容词

Adverbial Adjunct+(地)+Verb/adjective

动词/形容词+(得)+补语

Verb/Adjective + (得) + Complement

Findings from the comparative study of Myanmar and Chinese structural particles show the similarities and differences between these two languages. Students find difficulties in learning Chinese language because of the different grammatical structures of Chinese and Myanmar languages.

The result of the study shows in Chinese language, there are only three structural particles in contrast with Myanmar language which has 4 preposition (၏, ရဲ့, က, မှ); 14 particles (သော, သည့်, တဲ့, စရာ, စဖွယ်, ဖွယ်, ရာ, ဖွယ်ရာ, စွာ, စွာဖြင့်, ဖြင့်, နိုင်, တာ, လို့); and 2 conjunctions (နဲ့, ပြီး); which are equivalent to these. Therefore, in translating Chinese structural particles into Myanmar language properly these twenty words must be taken into consideration.

On the other hand, Chinese language is different from Myanmar language in that Chinese structural particle “的” can be used to convey different meanings but in translating this meanings but in translating this structure into Myanmar language, the preposition and the particles “၏, ရဲ့, က, မှ, တဲ့, သော, သည့်, စရာ စဖွယ်, ဖွယ်, ရာ, ဖွယ်ရာ” must be added to have the equivalent expressions. In some examples of Myanmar sentence for example: (热乎乎的饭 ထမင်းပူပူလေး: hot rice), the adjective and its postfix (or) suffix is repeated and sometime it succeeds the headword. Therefore, there is no direct equivalent of “的” in Myanmar language.

Structural particle “地” is equivalent with particles “စွာ, စွာဖြင့်, ဖြင့်, နဲ့, ပြီး” in Myanmar language. In Myanmar language, adding double suffix to the head word cannot be directly translated into Chinese, for example: (努力地学习. ကြိုးကြိုးစားစားသင်ယူသည်။ Study hard).

When structural particle “得” is linked with complement of potentiality or possibility, it can be translated into “နိုင်” in Myanmar and the complement of degree can be translated into “တာ, လို့” in Myanmar language.

Conclusion

The grammatical structure and function of “的, 地 and 得” are very systematic and clear. Therefore, the role of learning and teaching strategies becomes important according to the identity and knowledge of the Myanmar students. As a language teacher, the researcher has often encountered the mistakes in the use of these structural particles made by Myanmar learners of Chinese language. Hopefully the Myanmar students can learn better and reduce the

vagueness about Chinese structural particles “的,地 and 得” with the help of the results of this study. However, there are some exceptions which are not discussed in this paper.

Further research can be done on the common mistakes made by Myanmar students of Chinese language based on this study of Chinese structural particles.

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