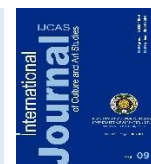




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## An Overview of Chinese and Indonesian Adjective Predicate to Deepen Understanding and Translation

Ayu Trihardini\*

Program Studi Ilmu Linguistik Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author: [ayu.trihardini@ui.ac.id](mailto:ayu.trihardini@ui.ac.id)

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### ABSTRACT

Predicates are considered the center of sentences, and understanding them will help students understand the meaning of various utterances. A contrastive study between languages helps to understand the target language being studied. However, research on the contrast of Chinese and Indonesian predicates has not received enough attention. This paper focuses on a contrastive analysis of Chinese and Indonesian adjective-predicate sentences, namely the syntactic units that form the predicate and the related grammatical rules. The data in this study were Chinese and Indonesian adjective-predicate sentences from short stories, novels, and associated grammatical works. The data obtained were then analysed using the procedure described by James and the contrastive analysis method by Di Pietro. The results of the study show that Chinese and Indonesian predicates are similar in definition, but differ in the internal structure. The fundamental difference is that bare adjectives in Chinese sentences are used only in comparative contexts. In addition, some Indonesian adjective-predicate sentences must be added with “*adalah*” or demonstrative pronouns between the subject and predicate. While the equivalent in Mandarin is the verb “*shi*”, and sentences whose predicates are added with verbs will become verbal sentences. These findings will undoubtedly contribute to the understanding of Chinese language learners from Indonesia and are expected to provide input and references in the field of translation.

**Keywords:** *Contrastive Analysis, Adjective Predicate Sentence, Chinese, Indonesian*

### 1. Introduction

The earliest proposer of contrastive analysis theory was American linguist Robert Rado (1957). He believed that second-language learners would experience both positive and negative transfer. In other words, the differences between the first language and the second language are the cause of learning difficulties and incorrect use. According to Gass et al.'s (2013, pp. 89-90) hypothesis, the most difficult part of learning a foreign language is when there are differences between the target language (L2) and the mother tongue (L1). The differences referred to in the hypothesis include one form in the L1 having an equivalent of two forms in the L2, the absence of a category in L1/L2 but its presence in the other, or when a combination of two forms in L1/L2 is used in almost the same way in the other language. Various research on foreign language learning has shown that L2 learning is influenced by the competencies previously acquired by students (Hamada & Koda, 2008; Koda, 2014; Perkins et al., 2022), including students' mastery of forms in their L1 and other foreign languages they have studied. Thus, throughout the development of contrastive research, it is believed that contrastive analysis between languages helps students to understand the target language being studied.

Most Chinese and Indonesian sentences are subject-predicate sentences. Based on the predicate, Chinese and Indonesian sentences are classified slightly differently. Incorrect language use is common among individuals who have studied multiple languages (Taulia and Gapur, 2023). Therefore, a contrastive study of predicates in Chinese and Indonesian will help to understand the grammatical rules of the two languages. This study will mainly conduct a contrastive analysis of adjective sentences in Mandarin and Indonesian, including which syntactic units can occupy the function of the predicate. The term Chinese in this study refers to the language used by the People's Republic of China as its national language, with Beijing pronunciation, modern vocabulary from Chinese literature, and northern Chinese grammar as its standard (Trihardini, 2020).

Previously, there have been contrastive analysis studies of Chinese predicates. These studies mostly focused on comparisons between Chinese and Indo-European languages (Lei, 1997; Ding, 2001; Lan, 2002; Chen, 2006; Mao, 2007; Li et al., 2008). The research mentioned has succeeded in making a significant contribution to the characteristics of both languages. Some of the findings are: (1) Due to its morphological changes, the predicate verbs of English also bring about changes in person, number, and tense. The more complex a language's morphological changes, the more flexible its word order, as seen in Latin and Russian. This shows that the word classes and syntactic components of Indo-European languages are relatively neat. (2) In English, only verbs can be predicates, with their tense, stress, mood and other morphological changes. English nouns and adjectives must first be converted into verbs before they can serve as predicates. (3) Chinese lacks morphology, so the word order is relatively fixed. (4) The word classes of Chinese have multiple functions. When nouns serve as different syntactic components, the word form and part of speech do not change.

Other studies do not specifically discuss predicates, but discuss adjectival syntactic units that can serve as predicates. For example, contrastive analysis of Chinese and English adjective phrases (Ai, 2024) or contrastive analysis of the adjective word class (Xu, 2023). Research on contrastive analysis between Chinese and Indonesian is still limited. Some of them are research on complex predicates (Zhen, 2008) and research on predicates (Trihardini, 2010). Zhen's research is limited to serial-verb-construction predicates. Trihardini's research generally discusses syntactic units in various word classes that serve as predicates. Although these two studies discussed predicates, they did not specifically discuss adjective sentences in Chinese and Indonesian. Based on the author's research, Xiao (2007) conducted a contrastive analysis of the syntactic function of adjectives in Chinese and Indonesian sentences. Xiao's research, in addition to discussing predicates, also discusses the functions of adjectives as modifiers and adverbials. However, Xiao admits that her research was conducted from the perspective of grammar teaching and did not systematically explore the grammatical characteristics of Chinese and Indonesian adjectives.

Previously, research on Indonesian adjective-predicate sentences had been conducted by Yanggah (2021). This research discussed the syntactic features of Indonesian adjectives as predicates within the framework of typological theories of speech. The study shows that Indonesian adjectives can act as predicates, appear with affixes, undergo reduplication, etc. When used alone as a predicate, Indonesian adjectives generally do not convey a comparative meaning. However, Yanggah did not make comparisons with Chinese, nor did explain where the data sources were obtained. So, there is still room for further research in this field, especially from syntactic point of view. In 2022, Trihardini conducted research on the contrastive analysis of Chinese and Indonesian nominal sentences. The research shows that nominal sentences in both language is limited; when Chinese bare nouns are used as predicates, they are limited to dates, weather, festivals, places and occupations. The article also emphasized that to gain a more thorough understanding of the syntax of the two languages, research on other sentence types is needed.

In accordance with Zhang (2019), there is very little research and few textbooks on adjective-predicate sentences in Chinese language teaching, and there is still no significant result. Lin (2020) also noted that research on analysing adjective-predicate sentences should be instructive for the development of Chinese language teaching textbooks. Therefore, a study of the characteristics of adjective-predicate sentences in Chinese and Indonesian is considered useful for students' understanding.

This research aims to describe the characteristics of Chinese and Indonesian syntax, particularly in adjective-predicate sentences. An overview of Chinese and Indonesian Adjective Predicates is needed to fill the gap left by previous research, given the limited research on this theme. Through this contrastive research, it will enrich knowledge of the characteristics of the adjectives in the two languages, which were previously well known from their comparison with Indo-European languages. As the number of Chinese and Indonesian language enthusiasts increases, strengthening basic understanding of the grammatical rules of both languages is certainly needed.

By definition, Lin (2020, p. 2) has described an adjectival sentence or adjective predicate sentence as a sentence whose predicate is an adjective, including adjectives and adjectival phrases. The main function of the adjective predicate sentences is usually to describe someone or something, and in some contexts, it is used for comparison (Xing, 2007; Xu, 2023). Chen (1986) believed that a single-word adjective as a predicate in Chinese sentences has limitations: in contrastive contexts, in marking judgments, and when used with verbs. Researchers such as Lü (2009) and Xu (2023) have noted that, grammatically, adjectives and intransitive verbs have much in common, especially in that they can be used directly as the predicate of a sentence. Therefore, in previous research, the adjective-predicate sentences are one type of verb-predicate sentences (in Chinese, mentioned by Lü, 2009; in Indonesian, mentioned by Ramlan, 1986). However, this article treats the adjective-predicate sentence as an independent sentence pattern.

Dixon (2004) believed that because the relationship between adjectives, verbs, and nouns is different in

languages, the specific position of the adjective in the predicate will also be different. As Trihardini (2022) mentioned, the lack of morphological changes in Chinese makes the word order more rigid; the subject comes before the predicate; the predicate comes before the object. In Indonesian, Alwi (2003) conveyed that a sentence will have a general pattern of basic sentence Subject + Predicate + (Object) + (Adverbial) order with elements in brackets that can be absent. Therefore, Chinese and Indonesian both have the same word order of SPO (subject + predicate + object).

Chinese and Indonesian adjectives that can be used as predicates are called general adjectives (predicative), and those that cannot be used as predicates are called non-predicative adjectives (attributive). Most of the adjectives are general adjectives. General adjectives consist of adjectives which denoting quality and condition. Zhu (2007: 27) pointed out that in Chinese adjective predicate sentences, a single word/bare adjective are extremely rare as predicates. Adjectives generally imply the meaning of comparison or contrast.

Based on the author's initial research into the literature in both languages, a hypothesis was formulated: Chinese and Indonesian adjective predicate sentences might have similar definitions but differ in structure. If this hypothesis is proven true, then it is something that needs to be considered among Indonesian when learning Chinese in the field of syntax.

## 2. Method

Contrastive analysis, introduced by Lado (1966), is a method used to compare a foreign language and the mother tongue. It was assumed that the differences between the two would cause difficulty in learning. In line with this view, Kadaruddin (2015) also mentioned that similarities between languages will facilitate students, and differences will become an obstacle towards language learning. Brown (in Misdawati, 2019) noted that analysis can be used to identify the difficulties students face in learning grammar, thereby enabling the selection of an appropriate method to overcome them. Meanwhile, Kadaruddin noted that, from the language teacher's point of view, the foreign language teacher who knows the cause of an error is much better equipped to prevent and correct it. Whereupon, through the contrastive analysis method, a foreign language teacher can have a fairly precise idea of what is wrong and how to deal with it.

As stated, this research aims to compare the adjective-predicate sentences in Chinese and Indonesian to describe their characteristics. To achieve the research objectives, the contrastive analysis method was used. This method compares adjective sentences in both languages. To obtain data that is as natural as possible, the selected data is based on the principle conveyed that literary works is a reflection of a society. Literature depicts the honesty and spirit of an era (Taum & Sumarwan, 2021, p. 24), how human experience in situations and conditions that apply in society will be reflected in literary works, including the conditions for the use of adjective sentences in natural language.

Therefore, the data in the contrastive analysis study were Chinese adjective predicate sentences taken from selected canonical works; meanwhile the data of Indonesian adjective predicate were taken from Indonesian two phenomenal works from Indonesian writers Djenar Maesa Ayu and Habiburrahman El Shirazy (see Basuki, 2010). In order to ensure the accuracy of the data collected, the researcher conducted triangulation by also checking related grammar works and searching dictionaries such as the Mandarin Dictionary Xiandai Hanyu Cidian (Modern Chinese Dictionary) and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) as references.

This research is not literary research, but research that uses literary works as a source of data. One of the keys to conducting research with literary works as a source is a person's sensitivity in understanding their reading (Sangidu, 1996, p. 70). In literary works, we will find several distinctive things, including written forms of spoken language (marked with quotation marks), foreign language forms that appear and are used together with spoken language, and repetition of forms to emphasize certain information that is needed in forming the storyline. By considering the characteristics of literary works, the data collection carried by researcher as based on two criteria: (1) repeated sentences found in the same source are not considered as different data; (2) the data that are originating from foreign languages or regional languages but not found in the two dictionaries are not used. According to Arikunto (2013, p. 53), the total amount of data is called the population, while some selected data is called a sample. In this study, after identifying the adjective sentences identified, all sentences were recorded. So, the data used in this study is a sample.

James's procedure was used to contrast the components of Chinese and Indonesian adjective predicate sentences, also Di Pietro's four steps contrastive analysis method. Based on Di Pietro (in Nur, 2016), the procedures carried out in the study:

- (1) Collecting the intended data.
- (2) Presenting the comparison in the same lingual unit in another language. The comparison in this research will be illustrated based on lingual units in both Chinese and Indonesian languages, namely single words and phrases that act as predicates.

(3) Identifying existing contrast variants. Chinese and Indonesian single/bare adjectives and phrases as predicates are being contrasted, accompanied by sentence examples and explanations that lead to the similarities and differences between both languages.

(4) Formulating the contrasts in the rules. When comparing two languages, certain patterns will appear. These patterns will be described in terms of findings.

The data collected can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Data of Chinese Adjective Predicate Sentences

| No    | Data Source                   | Page                                                                  | Total |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1.    | S1: Kuangren Riji by Lu Xun   | 10                                                                    | 1     |
| 2.    | S1: Ah Q Zhengchuan by Lu Xun | 11,12,13,16,17,18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 | 31    |
| 3.    | S1: Zhufu by Lu Xun           | 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51                            | 29    |
| 4.    | S1: Li Shui by Lu Xun         | 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77                                            | 12    |
| 5.    | S2                            | 317, 322, 323, 324                                                    | 10    |
| 6.    | S3                            | 199, 210, 212                                                         | 18    |
| 7.    | S4                            | 345, 346, 367, 369                                                    | 8     |
| Total |                               |                                                                       | 109   |

Table description:

S1: Source 1 (*Zhongguo Xiandangdai Wenxue Zuopinxuan*)

S2: Source 2 (*Xiandai Hanyu* by Xing Fuyi)<sup>[SEP]</sup>

S3: Source 3 (*Xiandai Hanyu* by Fan Xiangang)<sup>[SEP]</sup>

S4: Source 4 (*Xiandai Hanyu* by Zhou Yimin)

Table 2. Data of Indonesian Adjective Predicate Sentences

| No    | Data Source                            | Page                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total |
|-------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1.    | S5: <i>Jangan Main-main</i>            | 6, 7, 8, 10, 12                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8     |
| 2.    | S5: <i>Menyusu Ayah</i>                | 37, 40                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 6     |
| 3.    | S5: <i>Cermin</i>                      | 48, 56, 59                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 3     |
| 4.    | S5: <i>Staccato</i>                    | 64, 67                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 3     |
| 5.    | S5: <i>Saya di Mata Sebagian Orang</i> | 76, 81                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 2     |
| 6.    | S5: <i>Penthouse 2601</i>              | 99, 101                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2     |
| 7.    | S6                                     | 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, 85, 86, 91, 92, 97, 102, 103, 106, 114, 121, 126, 128, 129, 130, 133, 135, 137, 140, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 253, 156, 157, 160, 163, 164, 172, 176, 177, 179, 182, 183, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202, 207, 210, 211, 214, 215, 217, 218, 219, 228, 229, 234, 236, 237, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 258, 259, 260, 262, 271, 273, 281, 286, 289, 290, 294, 298, 299, 300, 304, 307, 309, 312, 326, 349, 350, 330 | 188   |
| 8.    | S7                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 12    |
| 9.    | S8                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 4     |
| Total |                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 228   |

Table description:

S5: Source 5 (*Jangan Main-main* by Djenar Maesa Ayu)

S6: Source 6 (*Ayat-ayat Cinta* by Habiburrahman El Shirazy)

S7: Source 7 (*Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* by Hasan Alwi et al)

S8: Source 8 (*Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia* by Abdul Chaer)

### 3. Result and Discussion

In Chinese and Indonesian, verbs and adjectives are often used as sentence predicates. When an adjective functions as a predicate, it usually describes the nature or state of people or things. By comparing the adjective predicate sentences, it should be noted that the Chinese and Indonesian adjective predicate sentences refer to sentences with adjective words as predicates, including bare adjectives and adjective phrases. Nevertheless, several things are known about the similarities and differences in the predicate forming units in Chinese and Indonesian, as well as the related grammatical rules. In this section of this paper, only adjectives that represent the findings will be discussed.

#### 3.1. Chinese and Indonesian Bare Adjectives as Predicates

##### 3.1.1. Similarities of Chinese and Indonesian Bare Adjectives as Predicates

Only the bare adjectives that indicate contrast and meaning of comparison can be used as predicates in Chinese sentences. Other than that, they are rarely used. The following table presents examples of Chinese bare adjectives used as predicates from Chinese sources; the next column lists the Indonesian equivalent, and the rightmost column provides the English translation. Information about the data source and page is given in brackets.

Table 3. Similarity Examples of Bare Adjectives as Predicates in Chinese and Indonesian

| No | Chinese bare adjectives as predicates          | Indonesian bare adjective as predicates      | Translation                                             |
|----|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | <i>Dongji ri duan.</i> (S1, p.44)              | <i>Hari di musim dingin pendek.</i>          | Winter days (are) <b>short</b> .                        |
| 2  | <i>Zhe zhenghao.</i> (S1, p.42)                | <i>Ini tepat.</i>                            | <b>This (is) just right.</b>                            |
| 3  | <i>Zhe yi zhang piaoliang.</i> (S3, p.212)     | Selembar ini <b>cantik</b> .                 | This piece (is) <b>beautiful</b> .                      |
| 4  | <i>Da dianr hao.</i> (S2, p.323)               | <i>Lebih besar lebih bagus.</i>              | Bigger (is) <b>better</b> .                             |
| 5  | <i>Na ben shu hao?</i> (S2, p. 324)            | <i>Buku mana yang bagus?</i>                 | Which book (is) <b>good</b> ?                           |
| 6  | <i>Na duo hua hao?</i> (S3, p. 210)            | <i>Bunga mana yang bagus?</i>                | Which flower (is) <b>beautiful</b> ?                    |
| 7  | <i>Lianse qinghuang.</i> (S1, p.44)            | <i>Wajah (nya) pucat.</i>                    | (Her) face (is) <b>pale</b> .                           |
| 8  | <i>Taohua hong, li hua huang.</i> (S4, p. 346) | <i>Bunga persik merah, bunga pir kuning.</i> | Peach blossom <b>red</b> , pear blossom <b>yellow</b> . |

The sentences above have bare adjectives as predicate that indicate comparison. *Duan* “short” in sentence (1) “Winter days (are) short” can only appear in when the length of the days in winter is being compared to other seasons. Similarly, *zhenghao* “just right” in sentence (2), “this is just right,” can be used directly as a predicate; something referred to by “this” is being compared to “that”. *Piaoliang*, “beautiful,” in sentence (3) might appear in the context of comparing this piece to another. Also, *hao* “better” in sentence (4), (5), (6) might appear in the context being compared to the others. In Chinese, the *hao* “good” and “beautiful” can only appear alone in the context of comparison or answering a question; whereas in Indonesian, bare adjectives as predicates are accepted and recognized.

It was also found that bare adjectives describing a person's state can appear as predicates, but only in a specific context. As in sentence (7), the use of *qinghuang* “pale” comes after the sentence *Nianji dayue ershiliu qi* “Aged around 26 or 27” and describes the complexion of someone's face at that age. Because they convey comparison, some Chinese adjective-predicate sentences are equivalent to compound sentences that compare two things, such as sentence (8).

Based on these sentences, the bare adjectives used to describe comparison in Chinese and Indonesian can function as predicates.

##### 3.1.2. Differences of Chinese and Indonesian Bare Adjective as Predicates

The differences between bare adjectives as predicates will be presented in the table below:

Table 4. Differences Examples of Bare Adjectives as Predicates in Indonesian and Chinese

| No | Indonesian bare adjective as predicates         | Chinese bare adjective as predicates | Translation                    |
|----|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9  | <i>Saya cantik.</i> (S5, p. 2)                  | <i>Wo hen piaoliang.</i>             | I (am) <b>beautiful</b> .      |
| 10 | <i>Rambut panjang.</i> (S5, p. 8)               | <i>Toufa hen chang.</i>              | The hair (is) <b>long</b> .    |
| 11 | <i>Potongan rambut saya pendek.</i> (S5, p. 37) | <i>Wo de faxing hen duan.</i>        | My haircut (is) <b>short</b> . |
| 12 | <i>Kulit saya hitam.</i> (S5, p. 37)            | <i>Wo de pifu hen hei.</i>           | My skin (is) <b>black</b> .    |

|    |                                                     |                                                       |                                            |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 13 | <i>Ia gemuk.</i> (S6, p. 36)                        | <i>Ta hen pang.</i>                                   | He (is) <b>fat.</b>                        |
| 14 | <i>Jendelanya rapat.</i> (S5, p. 38)                | <i>Chuanghu hen jin.</i>                              | The windows (are) <b>tight.</b>            |
| 15 | <i>Dia bersih.</i> (S6, p. 299)                     | <i>Ta hen ganjing.</i>                                | He (is) <b>clean.</b>                      |
| 16 | <i>Ayahku ganteng.</i> (S8, p. 330)                 | <i>Wo baba hen shuai.</i>                             | My father (is) <b>handsome.</b>            |
| 17 | <i>Lekak-lekuknya jelas.</i> (S6, p. 20)            | <i>Quxian hen qingxi.</i>                             | The curves (are) <b>clear.</b>             |
| 18 | <i>Keduanya rapi.</i> (S6, p. 91)                   | <i>Liang zhe dou hen zhengqi.</i>                     | Both (are) <b>neat.</b>                    |
| 19 | <i>Saya heran.</i> (S5, p. 8)                       | <i>Wo hen jingya.</i>                                 | I (was) <b>astonished.</b>                 |
| 20 | <i>Mereka ikhlas.</i> (S5, p. 76)                   | <i>Tamen hen zhencheng.</i>                           | They (are) <b>sincere.</b>                 |
| 21 | <i>Semuanya lelah.</i> (S6, p. 23)                  | <i>Dajia hen lei le.</i>                              | Everyone (is) <b>tired.</b>                |
| 22 | <i>Minggu-minggu ini jadwalku padat.</i> (S6, p.86) | <i>Zhe ji ge xingqi wo de richeng anpai hen mang.</i> | These weeks I have a <b>busy</b> schedule. |
| 23 | <i>Parfumnya segar.</i> (S6, p. 188)                | <i>Ta de xiangshui hen qingxin.</i>                   | Her perfume (is) <b>fresh.</b>             |
| 24 | <i>Prosesnya mudah.</i> (S6, p. 211)                | <i>Zhe ge guocheng hen jianan.</i>                    | The process (is) <b>easy.</b>              |
| 25 | <i>Ia mapan.</i> (S5, p.2)                          | <i>Ta chengli le.</i>                                 | He (is) <b>established.</b>                |
| 26 | <i>Ayahnya sakit.</i> (S7, p. 349)                  | <i>Ta baba bing le.</i>                               | His father (was) <b>sick.</b>              |
| 27 | <i>Wajah Aisha cerah.</i> (S6, p. 229)              | <i>Aisha de lian liang le qilai.</i>                  | Aisha's face <b>brightened.</b>            |
| 28 | <i>Ibu benar.</i> (S5, p. 40)                       | <i>Mama shi dui de.</i>                               | Mom (was) <b>right.</b>                    |
| 29 | <i>Letaknya strategis.</i> (S6, p. 164)             | <i>Ta de dili weizhi youyue.</i>                      | It located strategically.                  |
| 30 | <i>Cerewet itu lelah.</i> (S5, p.7)                 | <i>Tiaoti hen lei.</i>                                | Fussy is <b>tiring.</b>                    |

Referring to the examples given in the table, we can see that the use of bare adjectives as predicates in both languages has several differences:

I. Indonesian bare adjectives commonly used as predicates, while in Chinese there are limitations of using it as predicate.

Accordingly, using only bare adjective as the predicate in Chinese sentence will make people feel that the sentence is incomplete. Therefore, the adverb of degree *hen* “very” in a weak degree should be added before the adjective (Liu, 2007: 197). The above sentences (9)-(18) show that Indonesian bare adjectives express real factual conditions that can be seen, such as *cantik*, *panjang*, *pendek*, *hitam*, *gemuk*, *rapat*, *bersih*, *ganteng*, *jelas*, and *rapi*. The equivalent of an adjective sentence in Chinese uses an adverb; when it is used without an adverb it seems that the sentence is not finished yet contains the meaning of comparing. As in sentence (9), if it is said that *Wo piaoliang* “I am beautiful” without the adverb *hen* “very”, then it seems that the sentence is stating a comparison that has not yet been conveyed. “I am beautiful”, then there is someone else compared who is not as beautiful as me. Besides that, a bare adjective which becomes a predicate in Indonesian sentences can be in the form of an adjective that expresses abstract conditions such as *heran*, *ikhlas*, *lelah*, *padat*, *segar*, *mudah* as in the sentences (19)-(24).

The limitations of using only bare adjectives as predicate are also explained by Levy (2021, p. 24): “Unlike verbs, simple adjectives cannot function predicatively in their bare forms”. Zhou (2006: 345) also notes that although predicates in Chinese are generally formed by verbs or adjectives, other components are often added before or after verbs and adjectives; therefore, bare verbs or bare adjectives as predicates are very limited and are more frequent in the spoken variety.

II. There are single words which in Indonesian were an adjective, but in Chinese it requires to be a verb.

The sentences (25)-(27) above state the change of a situation, namely from ordinary to established, from healthy to sick, from worry to relief, and from gloomy to bright; therefore, all of the adjectives become verbs using the pattern “verb + *le* particle.”

Some experts like Yang (2006, p. 1), Collins, et al (2021, pp. 155-156), Chen & Tsokalidou (2021, p. 613), Li, Li & Cui (2021, pp. 5-6) stated that the modal particle *le* one of which is often used to indicate the change of a situation. By changing the bare adjective into a verb, the sentence, which in Indonesian is an adjective-predicate sentence, becomes a verbal sentence in its Chinese equivalent.

Other sentence that has also undergone changes as above is in sentence (28). Although *benar* “right” in Chinese is *dui*, nevertheless *dui* cannot by itself be the predicate and forming sentence like *Mama dui*. In this case it is explained that the correct one is *mama*, so it needs to be added with the pattern “subject + verb *shi* + adjective + *de*” as stated by (Lv, 2009, p. 498). Thus, this sentence also turns into a verbal sentence.



III. In some context, Indonesian adjective sentences can be translated into Chinese with a sentence which subject-predicate phrase acts as the predicate.

Fan (2004, p. 187) mentioned that the subject-predicate phrase, as a characteristic of Chinese grammatical structure, is found in the sentence (29). In Indonesian, the sentence (29) above has *letaknya* “Its location” as subject and a bare adjective *strategis* “strategic” as predicate. In Chinese, the sentence has *Ta de dili* “Its geography” and a subject-predicate phrase *weizhi youyue* “the location is strategic” as the predicate.

IV. Indonesian stative sentence sometimes uses a verb *adalah* to separate the subject from the predicate.

According to Alwi (2003, pp. 262-263, 349), sentences which its predicate is adjective are often called stative sentences. Apart from *adalah*, demonstrative pronouns that can function as subject delimiters such as *ini* “this” or *itu* “that” are commonly used. This can be seen in the sentence (30). In the sentence (30), the subject is *cerewet* “fussy”, while *itu* functions as a delimiter between the subject and the predicate. In its Chinese equivalent, delimiter does not appear. The main reason is by adding a verb or delimiter between the subject and the predicate, will make the sentence to be a different type of sentence, mostly verb sentence.

### 3.2. Chinese and Indonesian Adjective Phrase as Predicates

#### 3.2.1. Similarities of Chinese and Indonesian Adjective Phrase as Predicates

In Chinese and Indonesian, adjective phrases as predicates can appear in coordinate phrases, subordinate phrases and predicative phrases. The similarities will be presented in the table below. In this table, the sentence found in the data source is in the brackets with given information of source and page. The equivalent in either Indonesian or Chinese is the sentence in the column next to it (either on the left or right).

Table 5. Similarities Examples of Adjective Phrase as Predicates in Chinese and Indonesian

| No | Chinese adjective phrase as predicates                                                                     | Indonesian adjective phrase as predicates                                                         | Translation                                                                                     |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 31 | <i>Ta de xingge reqing, zhishuang.</i> (S4, p. 346)                                                        | <i>Kepribadiannya hangat dan terus terang.</i>                                                    | His personality (is) <b>warm and forthright.</b>                                                |
| 32 | <i>Ta de hua ruci zhijie he youxian.</i>                                                                   | <i>Kata-katanya begitu lugas dan terbatas.</i> (S6, p. 48)                                        | His words (were) <b>so direct and limited.</b>                                                  |
| 33 | <i>Ta de yifu hen kuansong, shidu, he jinshen.</i>                                                         | <i>Pakaianannya longgar, sopan, dan rapat.</i> (S6, p. 10)                                        | Her clothes (are) <b>loose, modest, and tight.</b>                                              |
| 34 | <i>Tu sheng tu zhang de Aijiren feichang shanliang, dafang, you yi ke chongman aiyi de rouruan de xin.</i> | <i>Orang Mesir asli sangat ramah, pemurah, dan hatinya lembut penuh kasih sayang.</i> (S6, p. 27) | The native Egyptians (are) <b>very kind, generous, and have a soft heart full of affection.</b> |
| 35 | <i>Na hen hao.</i> (S1, p. 25)                                                                             | <i>Itu sangat bagus.</i>                                                                          | That (is) <b>fine.</b>                                                                          |
| 36 | <i>Lushang hen anquan.</i> (S4, p. 369)                                                                    | <i>Di jalan sangat aman.</i>                                                                      | (It is) <b>safe</b> on the road.                                                                |
| 37 | <i>Yifu hen suibian.</i> (S1, p. 77)                                                                       | <i>Pakaian(nya) sangat santai.</i>                                                                | The clothes (are) <b>casual.</b>                                                                |
| 38 | <i>Dan chuangwai hen jijing.</i> (S1, p. 44)                                                               | <i>Tapi di luar jendela sangat tenang.</i>                                                        | But it (is) <b>quiet</b> outside the window.                                                    |
| 39 | <i>Shenqi hen shuchang.</i> (S1, p. 50)                                                                    | <i>Udara(nya) sangat nyaman.</i>                                                                  | The weather (is) <b>very comfortable.</b>                                                       |
| 40 | <i>Zher de fengjing feichang meili.</i> (S2, p. 317)                                                       | <i>Pemandangan di sini sangat indah.</i>                                                          | The scenery here (is) <b>very beautiful.</b>                                                    |
| 41 | <i>Zhe yi hui ta de bianhua feichang da.</i> (S1, p. 51)                                                   | <i>Kali ini perubahannya sangat besar.</i>                                                        | This time he changed <b>a lot.</b>                                                              |
| 42 | <i>Zhao Sichen de meizi zhen chou.</i> (S1, p. 28)                                                         | <i>Adik perempuan Zhao Sichen sangat jelek.</i>                                                   | Zhao Sichen’s sister (is) <b>very ugly.</b>                                                     |
| 43 | <i>Dan shishi shang nimen hen chulu.</i>                                                                   | <i>Tapi ternyata kalian sangat kasar.</i> (S6, p. 27)                                             | But it turns out you (are) <b>very rude.</b>                                                    |
| 44 | <i>Zhouwu qu Dibai zhen heshi.</i>                                                                         | <i>Pergi ke Dubai pada hari Jumat sangat tepat.</i> (S6, p. 42)                                   | Going to Dubai on Friday (is) <b>perfect.</b>                                                   |
| 45 | <i>Wo zhen sha.</i> (S1, p. 47)                                                                            | <i>Saya sangat bodoh.</i>                                                                         | I am <b>so silly.</b>                                                                           |
| 46 | <i>Zuotian zhen leng.</i> (S4, p. 369)                                                                     | <i>Kemarin sangat dingin.</i>                                                                     | Yesterday (was) <b>very cold.</b>                                                               |
| 47 | <i>Kongqi tai re le.</i>                                                                                   | <i>Udaranya terlalu panas.</i> (S6, p. 4)                                                         | The air (is) <b>too hot.</b>                                                                    |

|    |                                                                            |                                                                            |                                                                       |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 48 | <i>Sinabung dao Mahakam de juli tai jin le.</i>                            | <i>Jarak dari Sinabung ke Mahakam terlalu dekat.</i> (S5, p. 56)           | The distance from Sinabung to Mahakam (is) <b>too close.</b>          |
| 49 | <i>Ah Q geng deyi.</i> (S1, p. 8)                                          | <i>Ah Q lebih bangga.</i>                                                  | Ah Q (is) <b>more proud.</b>                                          |
| 50 | <i>Tuguci li geng qi hei.</i> (S1, p. 32)                                  | <i>Di dalam Kuil Tugu lebih gelap gulita.</i>                              | It's <b>even darker</b> in Tugu temple.                               |
| 51 | <i>Laotouzi geng heqi le.</i> (S1, p. 34)                                  | <i>Orang tua (itu) lebih baik.</i>                                         | The old man (is) <b>more kind.</b>                                    |
| 52 | <i>Shou jiao dou zhuangda.</i> (S1, p. 44)                                 | <i>Tangan dan kaki seluruhnya kuat.</i>                                    | Hands and feet <b>are strong.</b>                                     |
| 53 | <i>Xindi yijing jianjian qingsong le.</i> (S1, p. 43)                      | <i>Hati saya sudah perlahan-lahan lebih santai.</i>                        | My heart <b>has gradually become more relaxed.</b>                    |
| 54 | <i>Xiaobaicai ye hen lao le.</i> (S1, p. 22)                               | <i>Kubis juga sudah sangat layu.</i>                                       | The cabbage (is) <b>very wilted.</b>                                  |
| 55 | <i>Ah Q zhengzai bu ping.</i> (S1, p. 29)                                  | <i>Ah Q sedang tidak stabil.</i>                                           | Ah Q <b>is not stable.</b>                                            |
| 56 | <i>Baixing dou hen laoshi.</i> (S1, p. 75)                                 | <i>Orang-orangnya semua sangat jujur.</i>                                  | The common people <b>are very honest.</b>                             |
| 57 | <i>Da de ye bu duo.</i> (S1, p. 44)                                        | <i>Yang menjawab juga tidak banyak.</i>                                    | <b>Not many</b> people answered.                                      |
| 58 | <i>Jixing ye huai de duo.</i> (S1, p. 48)                                  | <i>Ingatan juga jauh lebih buruk.</i>                                      | Memory (is) <b>also much worse.</b>                                   |
| 59 | <i>Ah Q huran hen xuikui ziji mei zhiqi.</i> (S1, p. 35)                   | <i>Ah Q tiba-tiba merasa malu karena kurangnya ambisi.</i>                 | Ah Q (was) <b>suddenly ashamed of his lack of ambition.</b>           |
| 60 | <i>Renshou bu gou le.</i> (S1, p. 45)                                      | <i>Tenaga kerja tidak cukup.</i>                                           | (There is) <b>not enough</b> manpower.                                |
| 61 | <i>Wo de lian bu piaoliang.</i>                                            | <i>Wajah saya tidak cantik.</i> (S5,p.37)                                  | My face (is) <b>not beautiful.</b>                                    |
| 62 | <i>Zhe bu hao.</i> (S1, p. 45)                                             | <i>Ini tidak bagus.</i>                                                    | This (is) <b>not good.</b>                                            |
| 63 | <i>Ta bu hui kuaile.</i>                                                   | <i>Ia tak akan bahagia.</i> (S5, p. 59)                                    | She <b>will not be happy.</b>                                         |
| 64 | <i>Tamen meiyong zuobi.</i>                                                | <i>Mereka tidak curang.</i> (S6, p. 41)                                    | They <b>didn't cheat.</b>                                             |
| 65 | <i>Youyong bu rongyi.</i> (S2, p. 322)                                     | <i>Berenang tidak mudah.</i>                                               | Swimming (is) <b>not easy.</b>                                        |
| 66 | <i>Benlai bu duo.</i> (S1, p. 25)                                          | <i>Sebenarnya tidak banyak.</i>                                            | Originally <b>not much.</b>                                           |
| 67 | <i>Weidao hao jile.</i> (S3, p. 199)                                       | <i>Rasa(nya) enak sekali.</i>                                              | Tastes <b>great.</b>                                                  |
| 68 | <i>Zhe tianqi re sile.</i> (S3, p. 199)                                    | <i>Cuaca saat ini panas sekali.</i>                                        | The weather (is) <b>extremely hot.</b>                                |
| 69 | <i>Shangkou teng de lihai.</i> (S3, p. 199)                                | <i>Luka(nya) sakit luar biasa.</i>                                         | The wound <b>hurts badly.</b>                                         |
| 70 | <i>Jiaoshi li anjing de hen.</i> (S4, p. 369)                              | <i>Di dalam kelas hening luar biasa.</i>                                   | The classroom (is) <b>very quiet.</b>                                 |
| 71 | <i>Jiage anggui de hen.</i>                                                | <i>Harganya mahal sekali.</i> (S5, p. 67)                                  | They (are) <b>very expensive.</b>                                     |
| 72 | <i>Tamen gaoxing de tiao qilai.</i> (S2, p. 324)                           | <i>Mereka kegirangan sampai berlompatan.</i>                               | He <b>jumped for joy.</b>                                             |
| 73 | <i>Dengguang an de shenme dou kanbujian.</i> (S3, p. 210)                  | <i>Lampu terlalu redup hingga tidak terlihat apapun.</i>                   | The lights (are) <b>too dim to see anything.</b>                      |
| 74 | <i>Zhengge huichang jing de yidianr shengyin dou meiyong.</i> (S3, p. 199) | <i>Seluruh tempat itu begitu sunyi hingga tidak ada suara sama sekali.</i> | The whole venue (was) <b>so quiet that there was no sound at all.</b> |

Based on the examples in the table above, there are some similarities between adjective phrase as predicates in both languages:

I. The internal structures of adjective phrases in Chinese and Indonesian have the same order, the adverbial comes first, then the head; the predicate comes first, and the complement follows

It can be seen from sentences (31)-(34) that a coordinate phrase as a predicate requires commas or conjunctions to indicate coordination or equivalent meaning. In Indonesian, coordinate phrases are coordinated by the conjunctions *dan* (“and”) or *atau* (“or”), and the conjunctions can be used with or without a subject



(Alwi, 2003, p. 162). While in Chinese, the conjunctions used are *he* “and” or *huozhe* “or.”

## II. There are similar AX pattern of subordinate phrases with an adverb modifying an adjective

The adverb is placed in the front, and the adjective, as the head of the phrase, is placed behind. Both forming an AX pattern with the condition A referring to the adverb *hen* in Chinese or *sangat* in Indonesian, and X refers to the head of the phrase, as shown in sentence (35)-(39). But it should be noted that the subordinate phrase with adverb *hen* in Chinese has weak meaning of “very.”

In addition to *hen*, there are also *feichang* “very”, *zhen* “truly”, *tai* “too”, *geng* “more” that can be used as adverbials of subordinate phrases. The same AX patterns also occur in subordinate phrase with other adverbs that accompany adjectives such as the next sentences of (40)-(52).

## III. Adjective predicate can be used with aspect markers, which form a similar AX pattern

Yanggah (2021, p.37) mentioned, when Indonesian adjectives act as predicates, they can not only be modified by adverb of degree, but also can be accompanied by aspect marks, such as *telah* “already”, *sudah* “already”, *belum* “not yet”, *akan* “coming soon”, *sedang* “is” and so on. Adverb of degree and aspect marks can be attached to the adjective word at the same time, example: *sudah sangat tua* “already very old”, *sedang sangat populer* “recently very popular.” Yanggah said, this phenomenon can reflect the flexible part-of-speech identity of adjectives in Indonesian.” In this context, it turns out that the Chinese adjectives also experience the same phenomenon. This can be seen in the comparison sentences below:

Based on its internal structure, the predicate in the sentence (53) above can be explained as follows: A refers to *yijing/sudah* “already” as an adverb that marks the aspect of time, and X refers to the adjectival phrase *jianjian qingsong le*. This adjectival phrase *jianjian qingsong* can still be analyzed into another AX pattern: A refers to *jianjian/perlahan-lahan* “gradually” as an adverb, and X refers to *qingsong le*. This condition is also the same in the next two sentences.

However, after looking at further data, it turns out that this condition cannot be seen only as the adverb of degree being attached to aspect markers, as Yanggah conveyed, but also, more broadly, as related to the internal structure of adjective phrases with the AX pattern. Because all of the above sentences are reflected, they also appears in other sentences. For instance, the predicate in the sentence (56) can be analyzed as follows: A refers to *dou/semua* “all” as an adverb, and X refers to the adjectival phrase *hen laoshi*. This adjectival phrase *hen laoshi* can still be analyzed into another AX pattern: A refers to *hen* “very” as an adverb, and X refers to *laoshi* “honest.”

## IV. AX pattern is in the form of negation sentences as part of the subordinate phrase

Generally, *bu/tidak* “not” is used, and *mei(you)/belum* “not yet” is used to express change, all of which are placed before the predicate adjective. In both languages, it is not necessary to bring any certain verb in negative form of adjective-predicate sentence.

When viewed more specifically from the type of subject, some the negative forms of adjective-predicate sentences have the following subject:

1. Noun as subject  
The subjects of the two sentences (60), (61) were noun, namely *renshou* “man power” and *wo de lian* “wajah saya.”
2. Pronoun as subject  
Pronoun can also be the subject in sentence (62), (63), and (64).
3. Verb and adverb as subject  
In sentence (65), the subject is verb *youyong* “swimming”; while in sentence (66) the subject of the sentence is adverb *benlai* “originally.”

## V. Adjectives in Chinese and Indonesian can be followed by complements, which form a similar XC pattern

Predicative phrases as predicate in both languages have the same pattern; the predicate comes first, and the complement follows. X refers to the head of the phrase and C refers to the complement, as in sentence (67) and (68). The noun *rasa* “taste” in the Indonesian version of sentence number (67) was respectively added with the possessive pronoun *-nya*, indicating the possession form *rasanya* “the taste of it,” making the noun from general or indefinite to definite. After adding the adjective *enak sekali*, it meets the condition for forming a subject-predicate sentence with the adjective phrase as the predicate. It should be noted that the subject in this sentence must be definite, and the sentence below without *-nya* being added with the noun as the subject is unacceptable in Indonesian: *Rasa enak sekali* (\*).

Goven (2020) stated, complement is a complex structure in Chinese grammar, and it is a predicate element

behind the verbs or adjectives. According to Luo (2022); Desmayanti & Widyaningsih (2022), complement, which followed by verbs or adjectives, expresses the meaning of how/how long/how many times, etc., or express the degree, a complements in Chinese often elicited by *de* “get”. There are times when it is only explained with “very” as in sentence (69), (70), and (71); but there are also times when it is explained in more detail so that the degree of the adjective can be imagined as in sentences (72), (73), and (74).

As in sentence (72), one can clearly imagine that the degree of excitement is described as being so great that one jumps around. The same goes for the next sentences: the degree of dimness of the light is such that one cannot see anything, and the degree of silence is such that no sound could be heard.

#### VI. The reduplication forms of qualitative adjectives can no longer be modified by degree adverbs

This condition happened because the adjectives in either Chinese or Indonesian already contain the meaning of degree.

#### 3.2.2. Differences of Chinese-Indonesian Adjective Phrases as Predicates

The differences between adjective phrases as predicates will be presented in the table below:

Table 6. Difference Examples of Adjective Phrases as Predicates in Indonesian and Chinese

| No | Indonesian adjective phrases as predicates                                                  | Chinese adjective phrase as predicates                           | Translation                                                                   |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 75 | Pernyataan Ketua Gabungan Koperasi itu <b>adalah tidak benar</b> . (S7, p. 349)             | Hezuoshe lianxi huiyi de shengming <b>bu shushi</b> .            | The statement by the Joint Chiefs of Cooperatives <b>is untrue</b> .          |
| 76 | Gerakan badannya pada tarian yang pertama <b>adalah anggun dan mempesona</b> . (S7, p. 349) | Ta zai di yi zhi wu zhong de zhiti dongzuo <b>youmei miren</b> . | Her body movements in the first dance (were) <b>graceful and enchanting</b> . |
| 77 | Aku <b>sedikit lega</b> . (S6, p. 24)                                                       | Wo <b>songle kouqi</b> .                                         | I am <b>a little relieved</b> .                                               |
| 78 | Ia <b>malah bingung</b> . (S6, p. 10)                                                       | Ta <b>shenzhi gandao kunhuo</b> .                                | He (was) <b>even confused</b> .                                               |
| 79 | Perutnya <b>buncit seperti balon mau meletus</b> . (S6, p. 36)                              | Ta de duzi <b>zhang de xiang ge kuaiyao baodiao de qiqiu</b> .   | Her belly is <b>bloated like a ballon about to pop</b> .                      |
| 80 | Itu <b>tidak wajar</b> . (S6, p. 41)                                                        | Na <b>shi bu ziran de</b> .                                      | It (is) <b>unnatural</b> .                                                    |
| 81 | Bersih (adalah) <b>yang paling penting</b> .                                                | Ganjing <b>zui zhongyao</b> . (S2, p. 322)                       | Clean (is) <b>the most important</b> .                                        |
| 82 | Ahmad <b>bukan sakit</b> . (S7, p. 350)                                                     | Ahmad <b>meiyou shengbing</b> .                                  | Ahmad (is) <b>not sick</b> .                                                  |
| 83 | Tahun ini <b>bukan tahun yang baik</b> .                                                    | Zhe ge niantour <b>bu da hao</b> . (S1, p. 74)                   | This year (is) <b>not a good year</b> .                                       |
| 84 | Kau <b>sejauh keterlaluan</b> . (S6, p. 23)                                                 | Ni <b>zhenshi tai guofen le</b> .                                | You <b>really are too much</b> .                                              |
| 85 | Saya <b>tidak berlebihan</b> . (S5, p. 12)                                                  | Wo <b>meiyou kuazhang</b> .                                      | I (am) <b>not exaggerating</b> .                                              |
| 86 | Ia <b>kaget dan terheran-heran</b> . (S6, p. 76)                                            | Ta <b>you jing you xi</b> .                                      | He (was) <b>shocked and amazed</b> .                                          |

Based on the examples in the table above, there are some differences between adjective phrase as predicates in both languages:

#### I. Adjective-predicate phrases in the form of subordinate phrase are more common in Chinese

This generality occurs in Chinese because in sentences that do not express comparison or contrast, should be added the adverb *hen* “very” which expressing degree in front of qualitative adjectives. The fulfilment of these grammatical requirements forms an adjective phrase. This is the fundamental difference between the two.

#### II. Indonesian adjective-predicate sentence uses a verb *adalah*

As mentioned earlier, Indonesian adjective-predicate sentence which is a stative sentence sometimes uses a verb *adalah* to separate the subject from the predicate, especially if the subject is relatively long as in sentence (75), (76). These sentences are adjective sentences in Indonesian, meanwhile a sentence which carrying any certain verb in Chinese will be classified as verb sentences. The Chinese equivalent of these sentences still retains its original identity as an adjective-predicate sentence.

### III. Change of predicate type due to the use of particular words or collocations in its translation equivalence

Sometimes there are certain phrases in a language that are already a particular word or a collocation of words. In this context, sentences change into a different type of sentence when translated into another language. Some of what was found in the data, namely the adjective sentence turned into a verbal sentence (77). The word *lega* “relieved” in Chinese can be translated as the verb-object collocation *song kouqi*, which literally means “breathed a sigh of relief.”

As in sentence (78), the word *bingung* “confused” is an adjective that describes a kind of feeling, so that in Chinese it cannot stand alone and requires the verb *gandao* “to feel” to form the collocation of *gandao kunhuo* “feeling confused.”

The word *buncit* “bloated” in sentence (79) is an adjective that describes a change in stomach state. In Chinese, there is a particular word commonly used to express this meaning in terms of stomach pain, namely the verb *zhang*. Another example mentioned in sentence (80), when we say *Na bu ziran*, this sentence is not acceptable in Chinese. For a certain subject that is not very clear, such as the use of the pronoun “that” or “this” as a subject, a “verb *shi* + word/phrase + *de*” pattern is given in the predicate as if there is an omission of the main phrase that refers to the subject behind the particle *de*.

Although there are not many, Chinese adjective-predicate sentences that have Indonesian verbal sentence equivalents are also found. This condition can be seen in the sentence (81).

### IV. Indonesian adjective sentences can use the negation *bukan*, which is used in equative sentences

According to Alwi (2003), it is not impossible that in Indonesian stative sentences the word *bukan* “not” is also used, as in sentence (82), which is usually used to negate an equative sentence. The usage of *bukan* in Indonesian adjective sentences are specifically to indicate a contrast with something the speaker is thinking or stating. This indicates that the speaker seems to be withholding additional information that is not stated in the utterance, as shown in (82): “Ahmad is not sick but he is just lazy.”

In all the Chinese sentences collected, only one instance of negation was found, which is typically used in stative sentences, as in (83).

### V. Indonesian Adjectives with suffixes can take the adverb of degree “very” or negation

Liu pointed, adjectives with suffixes and compound adjectives in Chinese can no longer be modified by adverbs of degree because they themselves contain the meaning of degree (2001. pp. 194-195). Meanwhile adjectives with suffixes in Indonesian can generally be preceded by adverbs of degree or negation. But some adjectives with the prefix *ter-* “most” can no longer be modified by adverbs as in sentence (84), (85).

In (84), Indonesian *keterlaluan* “too much” is an adjective with the suffix *ke...an*, can be modified by the adverb of degree *sebenarnya* “really”. It is also applying to the next sentence. Indonesian *berlebihan* “exaggerating” is an adjective with the suffix *ber...an*, can be modified by the adverb *meiyou* “not” to describe negation.

### VI. Indonesian adjectives can act as predicates directly in the form of reduplication, with suffixes, and also a mixture of the two

As Alwi (2003, p. 191) stated, the reduplication form of adjective predicates signifies plurality, variety, and intensity. Reduplication occurs in three forms: full reduplication, partial reduplication, and phonological reduplication. The sentence (86) is an adjective sentence with a coordinate phrase *kaget dan terheran-heran* (adjective + adjective with suffix and reduplication form) as the predicate. The adjective “*terheran-heran*” in the sentence shows that, in its reduplication form, the Indonesian adjective *heran* with the suffix *ter-* (which expresses intensity) can be preceded by another adjective, and the two together form a coordinate phrase.

## 4. Conclusion

Based on the contrastive analysis method, several characteristics of adjective-predicate sentences of the Chinese and Indonesian have been identified. By definition, the adjective-predicate sentence in both language is similar. However, by comparing the internal structure of predicates in Chinese and Indonesian, it is known that the composition is relatively differ. The similarities and differences can be summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Contrastive Analysis Between Chinese and Indonesian Adjective Predicate Sentences

| No | Chinese Adjective Predicate Sentence    | Indonesian Adjective Predicate Sentence         |
|----|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Bare adjective can be used as predicate | Restricted to contexts that imply comparison, ✓ |

|    |                                                                                                                                                             | comparison, or in a specific context. Otherwise, add the adverb of degree <i>hen</i> “very” |                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. | Coordinate phrases, subordinate phrases, predicative phrases can be used as predicate                                                                       | √                                                                                           | √                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 3. | When coordinate phrases used as predicate: commas, conjunctions which has “and”, “or” meaning were needed                                                   | √                                                                                           | √                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 4. | When subordinate phrases used as predicate:<br>The adverb is placed in the front, and the adjective as the head of the phrase is placed behind (AX pattern) | √                                                                                           | √                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 5. | It is not necessary to bring any certain verb in negative form of adjective-predicate sentence.                                                             | √<br>Uses <i>bu</i> “not”, <i>mei(ou)</i> “not yet”                                         | √<br>generally uses <i>tidak</i> “not”, <i>belum</i> “not yet”; but to indicate a contrast with something using <i>bukan</i> “not”                                                               |
| 6. | Adjectives with suffixes can take the adverb of degree “very”                                                                                               | -                                                                                           | Generally can be taken, only some adjectives with the suffix <i>ter-</i> “most” cannot be taken                                                                                                  |
| 7. | When predicative phrases used as predicate:<br>The predicative placed in the front, and the complement follows (XC pattern)                                 | A complement in Chinese often elicited by <i>de</i> “get”                                   | √                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 8. | By adding verb to its predicate, the sentence turns into a verbal sentence                                                                                  | √                                                                                           | Still classified as adjective-predicate sentence if uses verb <i>adalah</i> or demonstrative pronouns <i>ini</i> “this” or <i>itu</i> “that” in order to separate the subject from the predicate |

First, Chinese adjective-predicate sentences are more limited than Indonesian ones. Chinese adjective-predicate sentences use more rules than Indonesian adjective-predicate sentences. This is manifested in Chinese bare/single adjectives. When a single adjective is used as predicate, they are limited to the meaning of contrast and comparison; otherwise, adverbs of degree must be added. Second, in both language coordinate phrases and subordinate phrases, the subordinate phrases can be used as predicates. Third, in Chinese-Indonesian coordinate phrases, the predicate uses commas and/or conjunctions. Fourth, based on the data obtained, the AX pattern (adverb modifies adjective) in Chinese will be the same as in Indonesian. Fifth, the negative form of adjective-predicate in both languages does not use a verb, but there is a slight difference: the negative form of Indonesian also uses *bukan*, which generally belongs to the nominal sentence. Its use is limited to situations where the speaker wants to contrast with something. Sixth, when a suffix accompanies a Chinese adjective, it cannot take the adverb of degree “very.” Seventh, based on the data obtained, the XC pattern (predicative-complement) in Chinese will be the same as in Indonesian. Eighth, some Indonesian adjective-predicate sentences require the addition of *Adalah* (“is, are”) or a demonstrative pronoun to separate the subject and predicate. While the equivalent in Mandarin is the verb *shi*, and sentences whose predicates are added with verbs will become verbal sentences.

This research still has limitations. However, it is hoped that it can provide an overview of the characteristics

of adjective-predicate sentences in the Chinese and Indonesian languages, contribute to the understanding of Chinese learners from Indonesia, and provide input and references in the field of translating the two languages. Moreover, mastery of Mandarin in Indonesia is increasingly needed today, especially in the tourism sector.

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