CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF CHINESE AND INDONESIAN EXCLAMATIVE SENTENCES IN WEBTOON TITLED《女神降临》NǓSHÉN JIÀNGLÍN/THE SECRET OF ANGEL

ANALISIS KONTRASTIF KALIMAT EKSKLAMATIF BAHASA MANDARIN DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM WEBTOON BERJUDUL 《女神降临》 NǓSHÉN JIÀNGLÍN (THE SECRET OF ANGEL)

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Abstract. *This research is entitled, "Contrastive Analysis of Chinese and Indonesian Exclamative Sentences in Webtoon titled 《女神降临》Nǚshén Jiànglín/The Secret of Angel". In this research about the structure and meaning of Chinese and Indonesian exclamative sentences are compared in terms of similarities and differences. The purpose of this research is to analyze the similarities and differences in the structure of the form and meaning of the exclamative sentences contained in the Chinese and Indonesian Webtoon entitled 《女神降临》Nǚshén Jiànglín/The Secret of Angel by using the theory of contrastive analysis as the main method and descriptive analysis as the supporting method.Contrastive analysis theory to analyze data comparing two different languages, namely Indonesian and Mandarin and descriptive analysis theory to systematically describe the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence which is then grouped according to certain structural patterns. The results of the analysis show that the form and structure of exclamative sentences in Indonesian and Chinese webtoons have similarities and differences because the structure and form of exclamative sentences in Chinese webtoons are influenced by the elements of their formation is particles and interjections.*

Keywords: Contrastive Analysis; Exclamative Sentences; Webtoon.

Abstract (In Bahasa). Penelitian ini berjudul, "Analisis Kontrastif Kalimat Eksklamatif Bahasa Mandarin dan Bahasa Indonesia dalam Webtoon berjudul 《女神降临》 Nǚshén Jiànglín /The Secret of Angel". Dalam penelitian ini, bentuk struktur dan makna pada kalimat eksklamatif dalam bahasa Mandarin dan Indonesia memiliki perbandingan persamaan dan perbedaannya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis persamaan dan perbedaannya struktur bentuk dan makna kalimat eksklamatif yang terdapat dalam Webtoon bahasa Mandarin dan bahasa Indonesia yang berjudul 《女神降临》 Nǚshén Jiànglín (The Secret

of Angel) dengan menggunakan teori analisis kontrastif sebagai metode utama dan analisis deskriptif sebagai metode pendukung. Teori analisis kontrastif untuk menganalisis data membandingkan dua bahasa yang berbeda, yaitu Indonesia dan Mandarin dan teori analisis deskriptif untuk menggambarkan secara sistematis makna dari suatu kata, frase, ataupun kalimat yang kemudian dikelompokkan menurut pola struktur tertentu. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa bentuk dan struktur kalimat eksklamatif dalam webtoon bahasa Indonesia dan Mandarin memiliki persamaan dan perbedaan karena struktur dan bentuk kalimat eksklamatif dalam webtoon bahasa Mandarin dipengaruhi oleh unsur pembentukannya, yaitu partikel dan interjeksi.

Kata kunci : Analisis Kontrastif, Kalimat Eksklamatif, Webtoon.

1. INTRODUCTIONS

Chinese is one of the most difficult foreign languages that has special characteristics. Chinese sentences themselves have various types of sentences, different structures, patterns, meanings, and functions. Technology can help people learn languages. When learning a language, humans can be assisted with the help of technology. The rapid development of technology today has changed civilization from time to time. Millennials can now access anything in seconds thanks to technological advances. Many people around the world compete to develop attractive websites that allow people to publish their work for free on the internet, in the world of online comics one of them is webtoon. According to Marketeers (2020), there was an increase of two million active users per year compared to the previous year based on data from Naver Webtoon. The first quarter of 2020 showed that webtoon profit growth is increasing rapidly. The success of webtoon stories has led to several dramas and movies such as 《恋爱革命》 *Liàn'ài gémìng "Love Revolution"*, 《柔美的细胞小将》 *Róuměi de xìbāo xiǎojiàng "Yumi's Cells"*, 《我的ID是江南美人》 *Wǒ de ID shì jiāngnán měirén "My ID is Gangnam Beauty"*. One of the story titles has been ranked number one on the Indonesian and Chinese webtoon reading search, which is titled 《女神降临》 *"Nǔshén Jiànglín/The Secret of Angel/True Beauty"*. The author chose the story title 《女神降临》 *"Nǔshén Jiànglín or "The Secret of Angel"* released in 2022 because it is one of the most popular webtoons, both in drama and webtoon in China and Indonesia itself. 女神降临》 *"Nǔshén Jiànglín or "The Secret of Angel"*. In addition, the Korean drama 여신강림 (*Yeosin Ganglim*) or *"True Beauty"*, starring Moon Ga Young and Cha Eun

Woo, was also adapted from the webtoon 《女神降临》 *"Nǔshén Jiànglín* or *"The Secret of Angel"*.

Webtoon is an online cartoon or comic that can be enjoyed for free in various countries every day. Webtoon, also known as webtoon (Korean name: 웹툰) or its Chinese name 咚漫漫画 *dōngmàn mànhuà* or 网络漫画 *wǎngluò mànhuà* (网漫 *wǎng màn*) is an online comic first created in South Korea. Webtoon is also available in multiple languages for each country, including Chinese and Indonesian. Line Webtoon's translations are done by professional translators in Korea and outside Korea to make the content suitable for the intended language and so that the content of the story can be conveyed properly. In addition, Line Webtoon continues to work closely with the original authors to ensure that the translated language remains true to the meaning of the original language.

Language is very important in life to convey thoughts and feelings, especially in communication between nations or between countries. Languages have characteristics that show that the language of each region, nation, and country must be different. Chinese has different grammar in every country in the world because of its unique system. In this research, exclamative sentences face the difficulties of form and language usage in this research. The structural forms and usages on the exclamative sentences in Chinese and Indonesian certainly have similarities and differences in meaning and usage.

Sentence differences in the formation of structure and meaning in exclamative sentences to express feelings make it easier for foreign language learners, especially learners who study Mandarin. Because the exclamative sentences form to express strong emotions such as happiness, surprise, excitement, anger. This observation of structure and meaning is done using contrastive analysis by comparing two different languages, namely Indonesian and Mandarin. According to Lado (1975:59), states that contrastive analysis is a method to explain how or how difficult it is to learn a second or foreign language. In short, Meoliono (1988:32) says that contrastive linguistics is a part of linguistics that aims to find differences, similarities, or resemblances by contrasting two or more languages from all their components synchronically. The structure of an exclamative sentence and its meaning are distinguished by comparing the structures of two languages.

2. METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach because the data in this research are in the form of utterances, namely the exclamative sentences contained in the Webtoon titled 《女神降临》 *Nǚshén Jiànglín* because the data in this research are in the form of utterances in the form of exclamative sentences contained in the Webtoon titled 《女神降临》 *Nǚshén Jiànglín*. In this research, the writer uses contrastive analysis as the main method and descriptive analysis as the supporting method.

Contrastive analysis is a method of finding similarities or differences between a first language (B1) and a second language (B2). This is done by comparing the two languages to facilitate the search for similarities and differences. This theory aims to explain, show, and describe the linguistic elements of two or more different languages (Tarigan, 1988: 23-29). The author also uses descriptive analysis method to systematically describe the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language, which are then grouped according to certain structural patterns (Sutedi, 2009:58). The purpose of descriptive research itself is to explain and describe data systematically, factually, and accurately about the facts and properties of the exposure or description as it is.

To present the data for easy understanding, the author uses the Interactive Analysis Model from Miles and Huberman (2014:14-15). This analysis consists of four activity flow concepts, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification.

The following are the steps the author took in processing the data:

1) Data Collection. Collection of complete data sources from the Webtoon entitled 《女神降临》 *Nǚshén Jiànglín* which can be accessed through the Line Webtoon Website application by reading repeatedly.

2) Data reduction. Identify the Webtoon titled 《女神降临》 *Nǚshén Jiànglín* thoroughly and screenshot the parts that contain things in accordance with the discussion of exclamative sentences. The data will be grouped based on the similarity of meaning form, and function.

3) Data display. Classify the data by describing the data that has been grouped with contrastive analysis, so as to produce something new from the combination of two existing data by comparing to find similarities and differences in the exclamative

sentences in the Webtoon entitled 《女神降临》 *Nǔshén Jiànglín/The Secret of Angel*. The struktucture, meanings, similarities, and differences existing in the Webtoon exclamative sentences titled 《女神降临》 *Nǔshén Jiànglín/The Secret of Angel* are the elements that are part of this research, which are compared through the method of constrative data analysis by comparison with descriptive analysis explanation. After the data is contrasted, research is conducted to find similarities and differences. Furthermore, the results of the similarities and differences in the data are written in the form of a thesis report.

4) Verification (conclusions). Making conclusions based on the results of data analysis.

3. RESERCH

3.1 Definition of an Exclamative sentence

In the book 《外国人实用汉语法》, Li Dejin and Cheng Meizhen (2008:588) state that: "感叹句表示赞美、喜爱、惊讶和厌恶等各种感情，又表示感叹的语调的句子，叫感叹句。句尾用感叹号"！"。

"Gǎntàn jù biǎoshì zànměi, xǐ'ài, jīngyà hé yànwù děng gè zhǒng gǎnqíng, yòu biǎoshì gǎntàn de yǔdiào de jùzi, jiào gǎntàn jù. Jù wěi yòng gǎntànhào "!".

'Exclamatory sentences expressing various feelings such as praise, love, surprise and disgust, as well as expressing the tone of the exclamation, are called exclamatory sentences. The sentence ends with an exclamation mark "!".

To form an exclamative sentence, it is classified based on various types of expressions of feelings that a person expresses. According to Uray Afrina (2018: 208-209), there are eight types of interjections used in language:

1) Interjections of admiration and praise in Indonesian, such as wah, asyik, aduhai, oi, yahud; Chinese such as, 啊 (a), 嗬 (hē), 嘿 (hēi), 啧啧 (zézé), and so on.

2) Interjections of joy and surprise, such as aha, hooray, wah; in Chinese such as, 啊 (a), 哇 (wa), 哈哈 (hāhā), 嘻嘻 (xīxī), and so on.

3) Irritated and impatient interjections such as, ah, eih, ouch, cih, ih, hih, basic; in Chinese such as, 唉呀 (āiyā), 咳 (hāi), 唉 (āi), 啧啧啧 (pēnzépēn), 哼 (hēng), 呦 (yōu), and so on.

4) Interjections of surprise and doubt can be found in Indonesian with words such as, aduh, loh, eh, oh, wah, alamak, buset, you know, and in Chinese such as, 咦 (yí), 歙 (shè), 哦 (o), 嗯 (en), 啊 (a), and so on.

5) Interjections expressing pain, disappointment and helplessness such as, ouch, oh,

ah, yah, buset; in Chinese：唉 (āi), 唉呀 (āiyā), 啊 (a), 嗨 (hāi), 噢 (o), 哎 (āi), 哎呀 (āiyā), and so forth.

6) Interjections expressing anger, wrath, disgust such as, ah, foul, asshole, damn, asshole, wretch; in Chinese such as：哼 (hēng), 嘘 (xū), 呸 (pēi), and so on.

7) Sarcastic and proud interjections such as：ckckck, ah, oh, ha, hooray; in Mandarin：哈哈 (hāhā), 嗬 (hē), 哎哟 (āiyō), 喷喷 (pēnpēn), 嘿 (hēi), and so on.

8) Interjections used as call and greet expressions in Indonesian such as：hai, woy, hello, heh, eh, nah; and in Chinese：喂(wèi), 哎(āi), 啊(a), 哦(o), 嗯(en), 嗨(hāi), and so on.

According to Zhao Yuanren (1968:795-819), the book Grammar of Spoken Chinese divides the characteristics of interjections into two categories:

1) Interjections have no tone, but have intonation;

2) Interjections are always free forms of speech. Nonetheless, he managed to collect as many as 42 interjection words. Some of them are 啊 A 'Ah' (pleasure), 哦 ó 'Oh' (relief from understanding something), 哎 āi 'eh' (confusion), 唉 āi 'ouch' (complaining), 哎呀 āiya 'gosh' (shock), 呦 yōu 'loh' (annoyance) all express mood or emotion. Zhao Yuanren also collected 27 sentence particles and one phrase particle. Sentence particles like 呢 ne, 啊 a have variations like 呀 ya, 哇 wa, 吧 ba, 就是了 Jiù shì le, 是不是吗 Shì bù shì ma, and so on.

3.2 Characteristics of an exclamative sentences
Characteristics of an Exclamative Sentence

1. In general, the usage structure of minor singular exclamative sentences is as follows: subjectless minor sentences, such as 非主谓句/单部句 *Fēi zhǔ wèi jù/dān bù jù*, compound 复句 *Fùjù*, and major sentences (complete sentences)/ 主谓句/双部句 *Zhǔ wèi jù/shuāng bù jù*.

Example: 太好啦！

Tài hǎo la!

'Very good'

(现代汉语语法 Sintaksis Bahasa Mandarin 2016:174)

2. Can be preceded by phrases that indicate exclamation usually used to express surprise, excitement, or anger such as 老天 *Lǎo tiān*, 老天爷 *lǎotiān yé*, 天 *tiān*, 天哪 *tiān nǎ*, 上帝 *shàngdì*, 妈 *mā*, and so on.

(现代汉语语法 Sintaksis Bahasa Mandarin 2016:174)

3. Use adverbs that indicate high degree, but function as complements. In general,

adverbs of high degree are used, such as 这［么］*Zhè [me]*，真 *zhēn*，太 *tài*, and so on.

(现代汉语语法 Sintaksis Bahasa Mandarin 2016:174)

4. Exclamative sentences can be preceded by interjections that function as markers in the sentence, such as:啊 *a*, 哎 *āi*, 呀 *ya*, 哦 *ó*, 哎 *āi*, 唉 *āi*, and others.

(Tata bahasa baku bahasa Indonesia 2003:336)

5. Commonly used in exclamatory sentences, "much (what)"... "ah", "really ...... ah", "too .... It's a compliment". "多[么]"……"啊"、"真……啊"、"太……了" "*Duō [me]*"……"*a*","*zhēn……a*","*tài……le*".

（外国人实用汉语语法 *A Practical Chinese Grammar For Foreigners Revised Edition Revised Edition* 2008: 400）

6. Some exclamation sentences can be composed of a single word or phrase, but it must be coupled with a tone expressing emotion. For example:

有的感叹句可以由一个词或词组构成, 但一定要加上表 达情感的语调。例如：

Yǒu de gǎntàn jù kěyǐ yóu yīgè cí huò cízǔ gòuchéng, dàn yīdìng yào jiā shàng biǎodá qínggǎn de yǔdiào. Lìrú:

a）好！*Hǎo!*

b）我的眼睛! *"Wǒ de yǎnjīng!"*

（外国人实用汉语语法 *A Practical Chinese Grammar For Foreigners Revised Edition Revised Edition* 2008:400）

7. Using the modality particle 啊 *ā* or 了 *le* at the end of a sentence.

(现代汉语语法 Sintaksis Bahasa Mandarin 2016:174)

8. Exclamatory sentences are sentences that express some kind of strong emotion, with the tone rising and then down.

感叹句是抒发某种强烈感情的句子，语调先上升后下降。

"Gǎntàn jù shì shūfā mǒu zhǒng qiángliè gǎnqíng de jùzi, yǔdiào xiān shàngshēng hòu xiàjiàng".

(Xuan Tha, *Xiàndài hànyǔ yǔfǎ* 2010:109).

9. In the written variety, the expression of an exclamative is marked by the use of an exclamation mark (!). In the spoken variety, they are pronounced with a

descending intonation.

(现代汉语语法 Sintaksis Bahasa Mandarin 2016:174)

10. According to Modern Chinese Syntax, exclamative words can either use an exclamation mark or be unaccompanied by an exclamation mark. The same Mandarin interjection can show different emotions with different tones; multiple interjections can show different emotions with the same tone. In this sentence, exclamation marks (!) and no exclamation marks (!) are used to indicate the weak 弱 (Ruò) and strong 强 (Qiáng) forms of expression in the sentence.

    a) 弱感句:歌声也随之渐渐消失了。

    Ruò gǎn jù: Gēshēng yě suí zhī jiànjiàn xiāoshīle.

    Weak Sentence:The song faded away with it.

    b) 强感句:啊, 多么壮观的黄河！！

    Qiáng gǎn jù: A, duōme zhuàngguān de huánghé!!"

    Strong Sentence: Ah, what a magnificent Yellow River!!!

    (现代华语概论: 徐杰, 王惠 2004:158-159)

3.3 Types and Meaning of Emotions Exclamative Sentences in Webtoon Titled 《女神降临》 **Nǔshén Jiànglín/The Secret of Angel**

In addition, some exclamative sentences also have multifunctional meanings in communication, meaning that an interjection can function to express a variety of different feelings according to the speaker's intention and depending on the context in which it is uttered. There are several important features of the form and sound meaning of the expression 感叹句的信息结构 *Gǎntàn jù de xìnxī jiégòu*. The following forms and types of expressions are grouped in the Korean-Indonesian and Korean-Mandarin translations that have been translated into Indonesian and Chinese Webtoons based on the feelings expressed, the structure of interjections, and the functions of interjections in the Chinese Webtoon 《女神降临》 *Nǔshén Jiànglín (The Secret of Angel).*

Figure 1. Expressing feelings of admiration and praise

那女孩**真**漂亮
Nà nǔhái zhēn piàoliang
Gadis itu cantik sekali

That girl is so beautiful
'Cantik banget cewek itu'.
(咚漫漫画, 序幕)

      The sentence 那女孩真漂亮 *Nà nǚhái zhēn piàoliang,*in the image above has the structure of 形容词谓语句 *Xíngróngcí wèi yǔjù* because 真 *zhēn* is a degree complement; 漂亮 *piàoliang* is an adjectival predicate. Although there is no exclamation mark at the end of the sentence, the sentence above is an exclamative sentence because it shows a strong expression 强感句 (*qiáng gǎn jù*). Exclamative sentences can sometimes be followed by an exclamation mark and sometimes not. Both Mandarin and Indonesian have the same structure or form, which is subject-predicate, with an adjective predicate.

Figure 2. Expressing feelings of admiration and praise

哇塞！ 超美的！
Wasāi! Chāo měide!
INTJ, Cantik sekali!!
Great! So beautiful!!
'Hebat! Cantik banget !! '
(咚漫漫画, 第 10 话)

    哇塞！ "wasāi!" is also a form of interjection translated as 'great'. In the above picture, 哇塞 ！ Wasāi! shows a positive form of surprise because it is praising. Meanwhile, 超美的！Chāo měi de! is a one-word minor singular sentence or phrase 独语句(dú yǔjù) because its main component is equivalent to the predicate.

Figure 3. Expressing feelings of shock and surprise

啊啊啊 ！我的眼睛 ！！！老子的钛合金狗眼就**这么**瞎了！

A a a! Wǒ de yǎnjīng!!! Lǎozi de tài héjīn gǒu yǎn jiù zhème xiāle!

INTJ Mataku!!! Mata anjing titanium milik pria tua itu menjadi buta PM!

Ahhhhh! My eyes!!! The old man's titanium dog eyes just went blind!

'Gyaa! My Eyes! Gila rasanya hampir ngompol saking seramnya! '

(咚漫漫画, 第2话)

The image above shows examples of the use of the interjection 啊 *a* at the front or beginning of a sentence. The lexicon used to express exclamation in the sentences 我的天! "*Wǒ de tiān*" and also 我的眼睛! *"Wǒ de yǎnjīng"* are single-word sentences or phrases独语句(*dú yǔjù*), and are subordinate (endocentric)/偏正词组 *(piān zhèng cízǔ)*. 老子的钛合金狗眼就**这么**瞎了 *"Lǎozi de tài héjīn gǒu yǎn jiù zhème xiā le!"* is a single sentence with an adjectival predicate 形容词谓语句 *(xíngróngcí wèi yǔjù)*. The example sentence above has a negative swear meaning which means 'It's crazy to almost pee on each other'. There is an element of 这么(*zhème*)…了(*le)* which means it shows a very scary level of negative fear.

Figure 4. Expressing feelings of shock and surprise

姐！啊，吓死我了。

Jiě! A, xià sǐ wǒ le.

Kakak! INTJ, membuatku takut setengah mati PM.

Sister! Ah, scared me to death.

'Kakak! Duh, kaget'.

(咚漫漫画, 第6话)

In the sentence above, 啊，吓死我了can be analyzed for its grammatical elements. The use of the particles 啊 *a* and了 *le* are often used in Chinese exclamative sentences and are used at the end of the sentence. In the sentence 吓死我了 is a minor single sentence with one word or phrase 独语句 (*dú yǔjù*) and is a complement phrase because 吓xià verb is the parent, while 死 *sǐ* is also a verb class which is the complement element; 我wǒ as the subject; and 了 *le* particle. Although there is no exclamation mark, the sentence above shows a weak sentence 弱感句 (*ruò gǎn jù*) because there is no adverb of degree. The subject 'I' in the webtoon is omitted.

Figure 5. Expressing feelings of annoyance and anger

啊，这**死小子**天天空手套白狼。
A, zhè sǐ xiǎozi tiān tiān kōngshǒu tào bái láng.
INTJ, anak yang sudah mati ini punya sarung tangan di langit.
Ah, this dead kid sky gloves for nothing.
'Bocah sial ini, nggak kasih duit pula'.
(咚漫漫画, 第 1 话)

The above picture shows the form of an exclamative sentence category without the affix (!) which shows a strong expression of aggravation 强感句 (*qiáng gǎn jù*). 这死小子天空手套白狼 is a major singular sentence form with a standard form phrase predicate, namely the idiom 空手套白狼. 这 indicating pronoun; 死 "sǐ" as verb; 小子 "xiǎozi" noun as subject; 天天 "tiān tiān" noun as adverb; and 空手套白狼 "kōngshǒu tào bái láng" occupying as predicate constitute a swear idiom meaning 'getting things for free' in the structure 空手套 "kōngshǒu tào" 'empty gloves' as qualifier (定语); 白狼 "bái láng" 'white wolf' as the central word (中心语).

Figure 6. Expressing feelings of annoyance and anger

死小子! 趁老娘没发火, 赶紧给我删了!!!
Sǐ xiǎozi! Chèn lǎoniáng méi fāhuǒ, gǎnjǐn gěi wǒ shānle!!!
Sialan kamu, Hapus sebelum aku marah!!!!
You asshole! Delete it before I get mad!!!!
'Aarg!! Sini nggak? Mumpung aku masih bicara baik-baik PM!!! '
(咚漫漫画, 第 3 话)

In the picture above, 死小子! "Sǐ xiǎozi" has a nominal subordinative phrase structure. 死 (verb) and 小子 (noun).趁老娘没发火, 赶紧给我删了 are compound sentences 复句 (fùjù). 趁老娘(noun), 没(adverb), 发火(verb); 赶紧 (adverb) 'haste; hurry'; 给 (preposition) 'to'; 我(pronomina) 'me', 删 (verb) 'to remove', 了 (aspectual particle).

In pictures (5) and (6) there is the lexicon 死小子 "Sǐ xiǎozi". 死小子 "Sǐ xiǎozi" has a nominal subordinative phrase structure. 死 Sǐ (verb) and 小子 xiǎozi (noun) have a negative value because in the context, they are interpreted to be a swear word or curse to someone whose actions or behavior are very bad, namely 'Unlucky boy'. 天天空手套白狼 is a swear word meaning getting things for free. 死小子! "Sǐ xiǎozi" translates as 'Aarg!!' which is an emotive form of interjection found in Indonesian, but not in Chinese. In contrast, 死小子! "Sǐ xiǎozi!" can be found in Chinese but not in Indonesian. 'Aarg!!!' is also an expression of annoyance.

Judging from the analysis of Figures (5) and (6), the sentence 死小子! "Sǐ xiǎozi!" has a single minor sentence structure with one element 独语句 (dú yǔjù) because it only has one element in the form of a word or phrase, and has a nominal subordinate phrase structure.

Figure 7. Expressing feelings of teasing or insulting

X 的。**你个**疯子, 敢不敢先敲门。
X de. Nǐ gè fēngzi, gǎn bù gǎn xiān qiāo mén.
X PS. kamu KP gila, jangan berani-berani mengetuk pintu duluan.
X's. You crazy bastard, don't you dare knock first.
'Idih. Anak gila, ketok dulu kek sebelum masuk'.
(咚漫漫画, 第 2 话).

你个疯子, 敢不敢先敲门 belongs to the compound sentence 复句 (Fùjù). 你个疯子 is a nominal subordinative phrase because the parent is a noun. 你 Nǐ is the pronomina, 个 gè the classifier, 疯子 the fēngzi is noun. 敢不敢先敲门 "gǎn bù gǎn xiān qiāo mén" is a clause.

However, X 的 is not easy to translate directly. As shown in figure 7, the symbol X usually refers to a swear phrase in slang, but it can have a variety of other meanings. X 的 is an interjection that is not found in Mandarin, but under these circumstances it can be translated into the interjection 'idih' in Indonesian.

Figure 8. Expressing feelings of teasing or insulting

呃,真丑。

È, zhēn chǒu.

INTJ, jelek sekali.

Uh, it's really ugly.

'Ih jelek'.

(咚漫漫画, 第 8 话)

The interjection 'ih', based on the type of feeling, is classified as an expression of contempt or disgust. In addition, there is 真 *zhēn* as an adverbial usage for degree, and 丑 *chǒu* as a predicate. The exclamative sentence in Figure 16 above is a minor single sentence without a subject. In contrast, in the Indonesian webtoon, the interjection 呃 is translated as 'ih' and followed by the word 'ugly', so the exclamative sentence is a minor singular sentence with a word or phrase 独语句 (*dú yǔjù*).

Figure 9. Expressing Feelings of Astonishment and Awareness

呃, 这么快就留信....
È, Zhème kuài jiù liú xìn...
INTJ, Komentarnya langsung cepat sekali ...
Uh, so quick to leave a letter ....
'Wah, komentarnya langsung banyak... '
(咚漫漫画, 第2话)

In the image above, the interjection 呃 *È* at the beginning of the sentence can also be translated as 'wah'. Although there is no exclamation mark, the sentence above shows a strong feeling of 强感句（*Qiáng gǎn jù)* because there is an adverb 这么 *Zhème* which

illustrates that the amazement of getting comments so quickly. 呃，这么快就留信 is a subjectless minor singular sentence 无主句（*wú zhǔ jù*）.

Figure 10. Expressing feelings of pain and disappointment

哎呀、我不知道啦ˇˇ
Āiyā, wǒ bù zhīdào la ~~
INTJ, aku tidak tahu ah PM.
Oh, I don't know.
'Duh, nggak tahu ah '
(咚漫漫画, 第 10 话)

In the above image, 哎呀 *Āiyā* which translated in Indonesian means 'Duh' is an interjection that shows an expression of sadness. 啦 *la* as a modality particle appears at the end of the sentence. The phatic particle 啦 *la* is a combination of the particles 了 *le* and 啊 *a* which can be used at the end of a sentence to express various emotions in an exclamative sentence. The use of the phatic particle 啦 *la* at the end of an exclamative sentence can also have the meaning of expressing sadness. The image above shows the use of the phatic particle 啦 *la* which also has the meaning of expressing sadness. The sentence in Figure 20 is a major singular sentence with a verb predicate. In contrast, in the Indonesian translation, the subject 'I' is omitted.

3.4 Comparison of Chinese and Indonesian Exclamative Sentences in Webtoon 《女神降临》Nǚshén Jiànglín

Similarities of Chinese and Indonesian Exclamative Sentences in Webtoon 《女神降临》Nǚshén Jiànglín (The Secret of Angel)

	SIMILARITIES	
1) Interjections at the beginning of a sentence. In Indonesian and Chinese, the similarities in the structure of the exclamative sentence begin with the use of interjections at the beginning of the sentence.	哇啊，真是帅炸了！ *Wa a, zhēnshi shuài zhà le!* (咚漫漫画，第 1 话)	**Uwaa**.. keren banget! Uwaa... so cool! (*Webtoon*, episode 1)
	哇,那姐姐好好看，新春高中靓女！！！ *Wa, nà jiějiě hǎohǎo kàn, xīn chūn gāo zhōng jìngnǚ!!!* (咚漫漫画，序幕)	**Eh**, Kakak itu cantik banget. Dari SMA Saebum tuh!! **Eh**, that sister is really pretty. From Saebum High School!! (*Webtoon*, episode Prolog)
2) Exclamative sentences in Indonesian and Chinese both express feelings such as admiration, pleasure, surprise, etc.	哎呦，真是大美女啊！ *Āi yōu, zhēnshi dà měinǚ a!* 表示赞赏的感叹句. (咚漫漫画，序幕)	Wah, cantiknya! Wow, how beautiful! Indicates an exclamative sentence of admiration or praise. (*Webtoon*, episode Prolog)
	啊！妈！！这都怪你，姐和周颖生得这么好看，就我生得这么丑！！！！ *A! Mā!! Zhè dōu guài nǐ, jiě hé zhōuyǐng shēngdé zhème hǎokàn, jiù wǒ shēngdé zhème chǒu!!!!* 表示愤怒的感叹句 (咚漫漫画，序幕)	Ah! Semuanya keterlaluan!! Lagian kenapa ibu melahirkan kakak dan Ju Young cakep tapi aku jelek sih?!! Ah! It's all too much!! How come mom gave birth to my sister and Ju Young is pretty but I'm ugly?!!! (*Webtoon*, episode prolog) Indicates an exclamative sentence expressing anger.

3) The use of exclamation marks or not in Chinese and Indonesian exclamative sentences both show intonation emphasis markers.	哇,这么多奶油。 我早说了,那个兼职生绝对对你有意思。 *Wa, zhème duō nǎiyóu. Wǒ zǎo shuōle, nàgè jiānzhí shēng juéduì duì nǐ yǒuyìsi.* (咚漫漫画, 序幕)	Wah, buset whipped creamnya. Udah kubilang orang kafe itu beneran demen sama kamu. Wow, the whipped cream. I told you that the cafe guy really likes you. (*Webtoon*, episode prolog)
	哎呦, 真是大美女啊! *Āi yōu, zhēnshi dà měinǔ a!* (咚漫漫画, 序幕)	Waah, cantiknya! Wow, so beautiful! (*Webtoon*, episode prolog)
4) In an exclamative sentence followed by a comma, the interjection generally refers to an attitude (negative, positive, inviting, or phatic).	啊,这死小子天天空手套白狼。 *A, zhè sǐ xiǎozi tiān tiānkōng shǒutào bái láng.* 表示是负面愤怒的感叹句。 (咚漫漫画, 第 1 话)	Bocah sial ini, nggak kasih duit pula. \ Damn this kid, he doesn't give money anyway. Shows a negative expression of annoyance. (*Webtoon*, episode 1)
	哇,今天算是赚ˇ翻了! XX 品牌的唇彩必须囤积几个。 *Wa, jīntiān suànshì zhuàn ~fānle! XX pǐnpái de chúncǎi bìxū túnjī jǐ gè.* 表示是积极的赞叹。 (咚漫漫画, 第 7 话)	Wah, hari ini dapat yang oke-ke nih! Rasanya pengen ngumpulin semua Tint-nya The Lip Shop ya. Wow, today I got something good! I feel like I want to collect all of The Lip Shop's tints. Showing an expression of admiration is positive. (*Webtoon*, episode 7)

Differences of Chinese and Indonesian Exclamative Sentences in Webtoon 《女神降临》 Nǚshén Jiànglín (The Secret of Angel)

	DIFFERENCES	
1) Constituent elements. In Mandarin followed by two elements, interjection and particle. "啊...了" (*a...le*)、"多 [么]... 啊" (*duō [me]...a*)、"真 …… 啊" (*zhēn...a*)、"太 .... 了" (*tài...le*), etc. In Indonesian it only consists of one element, such as: wow, how many, how many.	哎呦, 真是大美女啊! *Āi yōu, zhēnshi dà měinǚ a* (咚漫漫画, 序幕)	Waah, cantiknya! Wow, so beautiful! (*Webtoon*, episode Prolog)
	可恶。太扯了! 怎么会偏偏在那儿遇上! *Kěwù. Tài chě le! Zěnme huì piānpiān zài nà'er yù shàng!* (咚漫漫画, 第 3 话)	Kacau sudah. Beneran deh. Kenapa waktu itu bisa ketemu disitu sih?! It's a mess. It's true. Why did you meet there at that time?! (*Webtoon*, episode 3)
2) The lexicon In the Indonesian, the use of words such as God or God or the Creator is not found to express the term's appeal because their number is limited. whereas in Mandarin we find the use of 老天 (*Lǎo tiān*), 老天爷(*lǎotiān yé*), 天 (*tiān*), 天哪(*tiān nǎ*), 上帝 (*shàngdì*), 小子天天 (*xiǎozi tiāntiān*), and so on. can be interpreted as an interjection expression.	啊啊啊！我的眼睛！！！老子的钛合金狗眼就这么瞎了！ *A a a! Wǒ de yǎnjīng!!! Lǎozi de tài héjīn gǒu yǎn jiù zhème xiā le!* (咚漫漫画, 第 2 话)	Gyaa! My Eyes! Gila rasanya hampir ngompol saling seramnya. Gyaa! My Eyes! It's crazy how scary it is to almost wet each other's pants. (*Webtoon*, episode 2)
	死小子! 趁老娘没发火, 赶紧给我删了!!! *Sǐ xiǎozi! Chèn lǎoniáng méi fāhuǒ, gǎnjǐn gěi wǒ shānle!!!* (咚漫漫画, 第 3 话)	**Aarg!!** Sini nggak? Mumpung aku masih bicara baik-baik!!! Argh!! Are you here? While I'm still talking nicely!!! (*Webtoon*, episode 3)
	呃,天啊天啊！他是怎么买到这个的…？难以置信… 李修这家伙还算是个好人!!! *È, tiān a tiān a! Tā shì zěnme mǎi dào zhège de…? Nányǐ zhìxìn… lǐ xiū zhè jiāhuo hái suànshì gè hǎorén!!!* (咚漫漫画, 第 7 话)	**Astaga naga!** Kok dia bisa dapat komik langka ini..? Ya ampun... Ternyata Suho anaknya lebih baik dari yang ku kira!! Oh my dragon! How did he get this rare comic? Oh my... It turns out that Suho's

		son is better than I thought!! (*Webtoon*, episode 7)
3) Interjections have the same forms, but can produce different meanings according to the context in which they are used. Mandarin has more interjections than Indonesian.	哇,这么多奶油。 我早说了,那个兼职生绝对对你有意思。 *Wa, zhème duō nǎiyóu. Wǒ zǎo shuō le, nàgè jiānzhí shēng juéduì duì nǐ yǒuyìsi.* (咚漫漫画, 序幕)	**Wah**, buset whipped creamnya. Udah kubilang orang kafe itu beneran demen sama kamu. Wow, so much cream. I told you earlier, that part-time student is definitely interested in you. (*Webtoon*, episode Prolog)
	哇啊, 真是帅炸了! *Wa a, zhēnshi shuài zhà le!* (咚漫漫画, 第 1 话)	**Uwaa**.. keren banget! Wow, he is so handsome! (*Webtoon*, episode 1)
	哇赛!! 超美的! *Wa sài!! Chāo měide!* (咚漫漫画, 11 的话)	**Hebat!!** Cantik banget!! Wow!! So beautiful! (*Webtoon*, episode 11)
4) Missing the subject in a Chinese translation into Indonesian, or vice versa. Missing usually occurs in elements or constituents such as subjects, predicates, or objects in single major sentences because they are elliptical sentences. On the other hand, subject deletion can occur in coordinating and subordinating constructions in Indonesian.	哎呀、我不知道啦˜ *Āiyā, wǒ bù zhīdào la ~* (咚漫漫画, 第 10 话)	Duh, aku tidak tahu ah. Ah, I don't know~ 'Duh, gak tau ah~' (*Webtoon*, episode 10)
	姐！啊，吓死了。 *Jiě! A, xià sǐ wǒ le.* (咚漫漫画, 第 6 话)	Kakak! INTJ, membuatku takut setengah mati. Sister! Ah, I was scared to death. 'Kakak! Duh,kaget'. (*Webtoon*, episode 6)

5) There are several forms of emotive interjections that can be found in Indonesian, but are not found in Mandarin. On the other hand, interjections can be found in Mandarin, but they are not found in Indonesian. In this situation it can generally only be replaced with another word.	**X 的**。你个疯子, 敢不敢先敲门。 *Nǐ gè fēngzi, gǎn bù gǎn xiān qiāo mén.* (咚漫漫画, 第 2 话) X 的 is an interjection that is not found in Mandarin, but in Indonesian it is interpreted as the interjection 'idih'.	**Idih.** Anak gila, ketok dulu kek sebelum masuk. Yikes. Crazy kid, knock first before entering. (*Webtoon*, episode 2)
	我的妈呀！才发现只剩头了！！ *Wǒ de mā ya! Cái fāxiàn zhǐ shèng tóu le!!* (咚漫漫画，第 8 话) 我的妈呀！ is a form of interjection whose emotive is not found in Indonesian, so another word is sought to replace this condition with 'impaired'.	**Mampus!** Beneran tinggal kepalanya! Oh my god! Only then did I realize that only the head was left!! (*Webtoon*, episode 8)

4. CONCLUSION

Exclamatory sentences that express a variety of feelings such as praise, fondness, surprise and disgust, and also express an exclamatory tone are called exclamatory sentences. Based on the analysis results obtained, the form of expression and feelings, Chinese and Indonesian exclamative sentences can both express different emotions such as admiration, pleasure, surprise, and other types of expressions.

First, interjections can stand alone as incomplete sentences. Second, interjections can express different emotions or feelings, according to their relationship in the sentence. Third, interjections are the oldest and most general words. That is, interjections are the earliest words used by humans in the process of language. Chinese exclamative sentences can take the form of a minor single sentence with one element, which can be a word or phrase. Fourth, the formation of Chinese exclamative sentences, not only uses interjections at the beginning of the sentence, but can also be followed by particles at the end of the sentence.

The use of the lexicon regarding God or God in Mandarin is more extensive than in Indonesian where the number of terms is limited. The use of words such as God, Deity, or the Creator is not found to express exclamations, the terms are limited in number, whereas in Mandarin the terms 老天 (*Lǎo tiān*), 我的妈呀 (*wǒ de ma*), 天 (*tiān*), 天哪 (*tiān nǎ*), 小子天 (*xiǎozi tiāntiān*), and classical words can be used to express interjection terms because of their limited number. The use of exclamation marks (!) and no exclamation marks (!) are used to indicate the nature of expression in weak sentences or weak exclamative sentences 弱感句 (*Ruò gǎn jù*) and strong sentences or strong exclamative sentences 强感句 (*Qiáng gǎn jù*).

Some forms of interjections, the emotive of which can be found in Mandarin, are not found in Indonesian. Conversely, the interjections can be found in Chinese, but not in Indonesian. In this situation, it is generally only possible to replace it with another word, for example: 我的妈呀！"wǒ de ma ya!" because there is no interjection in Indonesian, it is replaced by another word, namely 'mampus'. The existence of omissions usually occurs in elements or constituents such as subjects, predicates, or objects in major single sentences because they include elliptical sentences.Thus, it can be concluded that the uniqueness of Chinese exclamative sentences in terms of structure, form, and meaning is broader and more diverse.

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