

Abstract

Both Chinese and Thai belong to a Dong Branch of Sino-Tibetan System. There are no obvious differences in grammar structures or basic law of language among them, for example, both Chinese and Thai have the same pronunciation combination as consonant, vowel and tone, they have the same grammar structure as SVO, and they emphasize the use of quantifiers, etc. These linguistic similarities make Thai Chinese-language-learners learn the language more smoothly and use the language more decent than the western learners. However, there are still some similar but not identical structures among Thai and Chinese, such as position of attributive and adverbial, the division for complement, which have become obstacles and difficulties for Thai Chinese-language-learners when they study the language and try to master its grammar. In Chinese, the adverbials are normally positioned before the subject or the qualifier, while in Thai, they are positioned before the subject or the qualifier or after the qualifier. This flexibility makes the correspondence of order of multi-adverbials both in Thai and Chinese languages more complicated. The more difficult thing occurs especially when the Chinese-language-learners make translation. It is very hard for them to convert correctly the multi-adverbials in one language into another, under the requirement of keeping the same meaning. In most cases, when encountering such high a grammar problem, the learners normally adopt the way to assimilate these grammar structures with their native language, or sometimes they use the simple grammar structure with their native language to substitute the complex one in another language. Even though these methods are normal for learning Chinese language, and they will be decreased as they improve their language proficiency, it's just because of the method used in the learning process that some unique errors occurred.

This paper, of which includes four parts, is aimed at making understanding of problems with error order of multi-adverbials during the learning process, and putting forward some relevant strategies on grammar teaching.

- From the perspective of Chinese-Thai translation, this paper makes a comparison on the use of multi-adverbials in both languages, so as to understand the components of multi-adverbials and the differences in their grammatical order with both languages.
- Based on linguistic differences in both languages, a questionnaire is designed to make a survey on the use of multi-adverbials among Thai university students who are learning Chinese language. For the purpose of guaranteeing the reliability of the survey as well as understanding the degree of mastering the

use of multi-adverbials. 47 students who are studying Chinese from year one to year four participated the survey.

- After a statistical analysis to the questionnaire, some data are obtained which are related to the frequency of error and the reason of error occurred. It has concluded the reasons by which the Thai university students make errors are mainly influence of their native language, insufficient understanding of grammatical structure with Chinese language, misuse of intermediary words, multi-meaning of one word, no effective linkages between Chinese language and their semantic representation and inertia thinking, etc.
- Based on the relevant data obtained, some suggestions on teaching of multi-adverbials have put forward, among which include well-designed teaching materials, well-matched text books, step by step teaching process on multi-adverbials, well-designed reasonable exercises and so on.

There is a hope that this paper can provide Thai Chinese-language teachers some references used to teach grammar, and can deepen and widen further researches on comparison and errors analysis of multi-adverbials both in Thai and Chinese languages.

Key Words: Chinese Multi-Adverbials; Thai Multi-Adverbials; Chinese and Thai Adverbials Comparison; Error Analysis; Arrangement order.