

## A Comparative Study of Onomatopoeia in Myanmar and Chinese Languages

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### Abstract

This paper presents the comparison of monosyllabic, two-syllabic, three-syllabic and four-syllabic structures of Myanmar and Chinese's onomatopoeia syllable structure. Because of the different cultures, nationalities and environments, the imitated sounds are different between the two languages which make the Myanmar students studying Chinese language and Chinese students studying Myanmar language. This paper will help language learners to overcome the difficulties by comparing the different structures of onomatopoeia.

**Keywords:** Chinese; Myanmar; Onomatopoeic words; Comparative

### Introduction

Language is found everywhere. As long as there are people, there will be language. Different countries have different languages. With the close economic, trade and diplomatic exchanges between Myanmar and Chinese in recent years, the number of Chinese learners in Myanmar has gradually increased. The diversity and wide use of onomatopoeia aroused my enthusiasm, so I chose this topic.

Onomatopoeia is often applied to our daily life. And its application is also a very common form of rhetoric, which can vividly express the theme of literary works. The word formed by mimicking sound is called "onomatopoeia", which is found in every language in the world. Because of ethnicities, lifestyle, environment and regional differences, the voices of different nationalities are also different. So onomatopoeia is different between different ethnic groups.

In the two languages of Myanmar and Chinese, there is a habit of using onomatopoeia to modify their own language. No matter when writing or speaking, the application of onomatopoeia will appear, making expression meaningful. Because of the differences in culture, nationality and environment between the two countries, the difference in sound is caused by the imitation of the sound. This difference will bring many difficulties and obstacles for the students in Myanmar to learn Chinese or to Chinese students who learn Myanmar. Only by comparing the onomatopoeia words in two languages, can we achieve the goal of teaching Chinese as a foreign language successfully.

Onomatopoeia, refers to the sound produced by imitating things and the sounds of nature or describing the situation of things. "Onomatopoeia" is a kind of word formation in ancient times. There are many languages in many nations in the world. Each national language has the use of the pronunciation of words to imitate the sound of things, people and animals. In Chinese, the word is called "onomatopoeia", Myanmar is called "မြည်သံစွဲအလင်္ကာ". English is called "Mimetic word" or "onomatopoeic word". The onomatopoeia is called "Onomatopoeia" in English. The English interpretation of the onomatopoeia is "is the imitation of natural sounds in word form". In Chinese, onomatopoeia is a rhetorical device that uses the pronunciation of words to imitate the sound characteristics of people, animals or other objects. It can strengthen the intuition, image and vividness of the language. It has strong expression

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and infectivity, and produces a kind of language. If you hear it, see the person, immerse yourself in the effect.

In short, onomatopoeia is the pronunciation of a word, or the voice that imitates the sound expressed by the word and the related thing expressed by the word. It is a seemingly ordinary but very special word in the language.

### **Aims**

1. To be able to use the onomatopoeic words and syllable structure.
2. To overcome the difficulties of using Myanmar and Chinese's onomatopoeia syllable structure.
3. To improve teaching and learning of Myanmar and Chinese languages.

### **Scope of the study**

This study presents the comparison of monosyllabic, two- syllabic, three- syllabic and four- syllabic structures of Myanmar and Chinese's onomatopoeia syllable structure.

### **Research questions**

The following questions are set to search for this study:

1. What are the differences and similarities of onomatopoeia syllable structure between Myanmar and Chinese languages?
2. What are The advantages and Difficulties for the students using onomatopoeia syllable structure in Myanmar and Chinese languages?

### **Data and Methods**

The data have been collected from Modern Chinese Dictionary, Modern Chinese 800 words, Chinese- Myanmar Dictionary, Myanmar- Chinese Dictionary, Chinese- English Dictionary, English- Chinese Dictionary, English- Myanmar Dictionary, Myanmar Dictionary, Myanmar Grammar, မြန်မာစာလုံးပေါင်းသတ်ပုံကျမ်း, Myanmar teaching materials and from internet website. Based on these findings, the research will be conducted in this paper using comparative research method.

### **Literature Review**

In Chinese Departments of Yangon University of Foreign Languages and Mandalay University of Foreign Languages, there is no research paper on syllable structures of onomatopoeia.

This paper is based on Wang Danian's book: "An Introduction to Myanmar Language points out that onomatopoeia is a word that imitates the sound of things or nature and describes the state of things. The main function of onomatopoeia is to imitate the sound of things by means of speech, so as to increase the sense of reality and the vividness of language.

Onomatopoeia represents the sound of objects and natural sounds. However, these sounds spread to the ears of different nationalities, reflecting the sound and the imitation of onomatopoeia are far from each other, some even cannot imagine.

The application of onomatopoeia is a common rhetorical device in the book of Zhang Tieying and Zhao Jin's book of the Chinese translation of the Chinese. Especially in literary works, proper use of onomatopoeia can make the expression of characters and situations vivid. However, because of different ethnic groups, living habits and geographical environment, the voices of different nationalities are often different. Therefore, the onomatopoeia produced by one voice is similar among different nationalities, but there are also great differences.

In Zhang Zengye's book A Brief Introduction to the Comparison between Zhuang and Chinese, the language forms have their own merits and demerits. The object of language analysis is generally from small phonemes to large paragraphs. Onomatopoeias are often independent of sentences and do not have structural relationships with other words. Chinese onomatopoeia is often used as adverbial rather than complement.

In Li Jinger's book A Study of Onomatopoeia in Modern Chinese, it is mentioned that onomatopoeia has the commonness of linguistic symbols, but because it imitates natural sounds with phonetics, the characteristics of phonetics make it different from the general vocabulary of recording things with phonetics, which has certain particularity. Its combination of sound and meaning is demonstrable and flexible. Some onomatopoeic words can be created temporarily according to natural sounds. Natural voice is rich and varied, so people can create some special onomatopoeia temporarily according to natural voice, besides the compulsory obedience to common onomatopoeia.

### Finding

#### I. Similarities and differences in Myanmar and Chinese onomatopoeia

According to the Modern Chinese Dictionary, and မြန်မာစာလုံးပေါင်းသတ်ပုံကျမ်း published by the Ministry of Education of Myanmar, the numbers of Chinese and Myanmar monosyllabic, two-syllable, three-syllable and four-syllable onomatopoeia words are as follows:

Chinese and Myanmar's onomatopoeia words

Onomatopoeia words	Modern Chinese Dictionary	Percentage (%)	မြန်မာစာလုံးပေါင်းသတ်ပုံကျမ်း	Percentage (%)
monosyllabic	167	19.76	29	10.55
two- syllable	321	37.99	100	36.36
three- syllable	121	14.32	104	37.82
four- syllable	236	27.93	42	15.27
Total	845	100	275	100

It can be seen that in Chinese onomatopoeia, the ratio of disyllabic words is the largest, and the three- syllable occupies the least proportion. The three- syllable in Myanmar onomatopoeia accounts for the largest proportion, and monosyllabic words account for the least.

## 1. A comparative study of onomatopoeia's monosyllable structure of Myanmar and Chinese

### 1.1 Type A

The syllable structure of the onomatopoeia is different. Myanmar are also monosyllabic, disyllabic and polysyllabic as in Chinese. In Chinese, monosyllabic words are used to imitate short sounds. For example, Chinese onomatopoeia such as (乒 pāng、轰 hōng、噹 dēng 哇 wā、当 dāng ) have abundant Type A structures, but there are few Myanmar onomatopoeia. In the 275 onomatopoeia of Myanmar, the A structure only accounts for 10.55%. Onomatopoeia in Myanmar is much less than that in Chinese a onomatopoeia. Myanmar and Chinese a onomatopoeia can be used in many cases. If you want to express continuous sounds, you should overlap or repeat a onomatopoeia. It means making a sound at one time and changing the voice without being monotonous. There is a phenomenon of "儿化 ér huà" in Chinese, which means that the voice is small. For example: 吱儿 zhī er, but it is no Myanmar language. In Myanmar, a monosyllable is used for sudden sounds, rather short sounds, indicating rapid and sudden movements. For example: (ခိုင်၊ ဝန်၊ ဒန်၊ ဝါ၊ ဝေါ) etc. For example:

#### Chinese

(1) “乒pāng”表示枪声。

“乒” - the sound of gunfire.

“ခိုင်” (in Myanmar)

Example: 听到了从远方来的乒的一声巨响。

Heard a **gunfire** shot from far away.

(2) “轰hōng”表示重物落地的声音。

“轰” - the sound of heavy landing.

“ဝန်” (in Myanmar)

Example: 轰的一声巨响 墙倒了。

The wall fell with aloud **bang**.

(3) “噹dēng”表示撞击物体的声音。

“噹” - the sound of striking an object.

“ဒန်” (in Myanmar)

Example: 噹的一拳 打在桌子上。

A **pop** punch hit the table.

#### Myanmar

(1) “ခိုင် (Bang)” - သေနတ်သံ (the sound of gun-fire)

Example: သေနတ်သံ ခိုင် ကနံ ကြားလိုက်သည်။

The sound of bang **gun-fire** was heard!

(2) “ဝုန်း (Wong!)” - လေးလံသောပစ္စည်းကျလာသောအသံ (the falling sound of a heavy thing)

Example: လေပြင်းတိုက်ခတ်သောကြောင့် သစ်ပင်ကြီး ဝုန်း ခနဲ လဲကျသွားသည်။

The big tree fell down making the noise of **Wong** because of the strong wind.

(3) “ဒုန်း (Dong!)” - အမြောက်ဖောက်သံ (The sound of canon)

Example ။ ။ အမြောက်ဖောက်သံ ဒုန်း ခနဲ ကြားလိုက်သည်။

The sound of **Dong** (The sound of canon) was heard.

Chinese monosyllabic words are characterized by “儿化 ér huà” and imitate the sounds produced by smaller ones. For example, “嗡儿 wēng ér”. It is no Myanmar language.

## 2. A comparative study of onomatopoeia's two- syllable structure of Myanmar and Chinese

### 2.1 Type AA

In this type, two identical sounds are used to imitate continuous tone. The use of AA type disyllabic onomatopoeia in Chinese is very frequent. Myanmar language has also the same type. The Chinese AA onomatopoeia can be used in two or three consecutive ways (type AA - AAAA - AAAAAA). Myanmar AA onomatopoeia can only be used for two consecutive purposes, and cannot be used for three consecutive purposes. Chinese Monosyllabic onomatopoeia generally can be overlapped into AA. The monosyllabic onomatopoeia in Myanmar can be overlapped into AA type, and some monosyllabic words cannot be overlapped into AA type. For example, the word “ခွမ်း” cannot be overlapped as “ခွမ်း ခွမ်း”. The use of AA in Chinese is very high and in Myanmar too. In the two languages of Myanmar and Chinese, the first syllable and the second syllable are exactly the same when A becomes AA. But Myanmar's disyllabic AA type is in front. Example:

**Chinese:** 嘎嘎 gāgā, 嚓嚓 chāchā, 汪汪 wāngwāng, 哗哗 huāhuā, 咚咚 dōngdōng

(1) “嘎嘎 gāgā” 表示鸭子叫声。

“嘎嘎”- the sound of a duck.

“ဂတ်ဂတ် (Gut-gut) □ (in Myanmar)

Example: 一群鸭子在水面上嘎嘎地叫着。

A group of ducks **quack** on the water.

(2) “嚓嚓 chāchā” 表示脚步声。

“嚓嚓”- the sound of footsteps.

“ရှပ်ရှပ် (shut- shut) □ (in Myanmar)

Example: 从外面传来嚓嚓的脚步声。

There was a **clatter** of footsteps from outside.

(3) “汪汪 wāngwāng” 表示狗叫的声音。

“汪汪” – woof woof.

“ဝုတ်ဝုတ်” (in Myanmar)

Example: 狗在汪汪的叫。

The dog is barking (**woof woof**).

**Myanmar:** ဒေါက်ဒေါက်၊ ရှပ်ရှပ်၊ ညောင်ညောင်၊ ချင်ချင်၊ ချက်ချက်

(1) “ဒေါက်ဒေါက် (daut-daut)”- တံခါးခေါက်သံ (knocking the door)

Example: တံခါးကို တ ဒေါက်ဒေါက် ခေါက်နေသည်။

is knocking the door: making the sound **daut-daut**

(2) “ရှပ်ရှပ် (shut-shut)”- ခြေသံ (sound of foot-step)

Example: အပြင်တွင် ခြေသံတ ရှပ်ရှပ် ကြားနေရသည်။

The foot-step sounds **shut-shut** are heard from outside.

(3) “ညောင်ညောင် (nyaung-nyaung)”- ကြောင်အော်သံ (sound made by the cat)

Example: ကြောင်ကလေး တ ညောင်ညောင် အော်နေသည်။

The kitten is crying **nyaung-nyaung**.

### 2.2 Type AB

Two different monosyllabic sounds are closely linked to imitate two voices. The AB type is a structure shared by both Myanmar and Chinese. Disyllable AB structure is very abundant in Myanmar and Chinese onomatopoeia. AB onomatopoeia is written in two different words in Myanmar and Chinese. The AB type Myanmar and Chinese onomatopoeia, like the A type, means a one-time sound and a slight change in voice. AB structure in Chinese, A and B are two closely related sounds. The same goes for Myanmar. Example:

**Chinese:** 叭喳 bā zhā, 叮当 dīngdāng, 滴答 dīdā, 阿嚏 ātì, 吧嗒 bādā

(1) “叭喳 bā zhā” 表示茶杯茶壶被打碎的声音。

“叭喳”- the sound of a tea pot being shattered.

“ခလွမ်း” (in Myanmar)

Example: 玻璃杯叭喳一声, 从他手里掉了下来。

The glass cup **chirp**, fell from his hand.

(2) “叮当 dīngdāng” 表示钟声。

“叮当” - the sound of the bell.

“ဒေါင်ဒေါင်” (in Myanmar)

Example: 钟声叮当响着。

The bell jingled.

(3) “滴答 dīdā” 表示钟表摆动的声音。

“滴答” - the swinging sound of clocks and watches.(ticktock)

“ရက်ရက်” (in Myanmar)

Example: 墙上的挂钟发出滴答的响出。

The wall clock ticked out.

**Myanmar:** အံ့အွမ်၊ အိုဝေ၊ ဂလု၊ ဥဩ၊ ဟောဟဲ

(1) “အံ့အွမ် (Ohm-ouan)”- ဖားအော်သံ (the cry of the frog)

Example: မိုးတွင်းတွင် ဖားများ အံ့အွမ် ဟုအော်နေကြသည်။

In the rainy season, the frogs are crying ohm-ouan.

(2) “အိုဝေ (Oh-way)”- ဒေါင်းအော်သံ (the cry of the peacock)

Example: ဒေါင်းများ အိုဝေ ဟုအော်မြည်နေကြသည်။

The peacocks are crying oh-way.

(3) “ဂလု (glu!)”- ရေသောက်ရာမှထွက်ပေါ်သောအသံ (the sound while drinking water)

Example: နီနီသည် ရေကို သောက်ချလိုက်ရာ ဂလု ဟုမြည်သွားသည်။

Ni Ni is drinking water making the sound of glu.

### 3. A comparative study of onomatopoeia's three- syllable structure of Myanmar and Chinese

The three- syllable onomatopoeia in Chinese is composed of ABC, AAB and ABB structure. The three syllable onomatopoeia in Myanmar is also composed of ABC, AAB and ABB structures. The number of onomatopoeia is very small.

#### 3.1 Type ABC

Three monosyllabic words are used to imitate three voices connected. The three syllable is different. A short and continuous sound. ABC is rare in Myanmar and Chinese.

Example:

**Chinese:** 咕隆冬 gūlóngdōng、砰阿磅 pēngāpáng、克丁当 èdīngdāng、噼哩叭 pīlībā、

哩里哇 wúliwā

(1) “咕隆冬 gūlóngdōng” 表示人跳声。

“咕隆冬”- people jump.

“ဝုန်းကနဲ”(in Myanmar)

Example: 小偷翻墙从咕隆冬地跳进来。

The thief jumped over the wall and jumped in from the outside of the wall.

( 2 ) “砰阿磅 pēngāpáng” 表示打铜打铁的声音。

“咕隆冬”- the sound of beating copper and iron.

“ဒုန်းဒုန်းဒိုင်း” (in Myanmar)

Example: 小朋友们在玩耍，打铜打铁的声音砰阿磅地响着。

The children were playing and the sound of beating copper and iron was thumping.

( 3 ) “克丁当 kèdīngdāng” 表示鸟叫声。

“克丁当”- Bird calls.

“ကျိုကျိုကျို (kyui-kyui-kyui)” (in Myanmar)

Example: 鸟声克丁当地响。

The bird's voice was punctuated.

Myanmar: ဒုန်းဒလုံး၊ တက်ကလုပ်၊ ခွမ်းချလွမ်း၊ တစ်တီတူး၊ ခေါ်လေး

( 1 ) “ဒုန်းဒလုံး (done-dlone!)” – လိုမ့်ဆင်းလာသောအသံ (the sound of something rolling)

Example: ကျောက်တုန်းကြီးတောင်ပေါ်မှ ဒုန်းဒလုံး မြည်ကာ တောင်အောက်သို့ လိုမ့်ဆင်းသွားသည်။

A big stone is rolling down from the slope making done-dlone.

( 2 ) “တက်ကလုပ် (tet-kloke)”- မြင်းခွာသံ (the sound of the steps of horse)

Example: အဝေးမှ မြင်းခွာသံ တက်ကလုပ် ကြားနေရသည်။

The tet-kloke sound of horse are heard from the distance.

( 3 ) “ခွမ်းချလွမ်း (khwan-chlwun)” – ဖန်ခွက်ကျကွဲသံ (the sound of a broken glass)

Example: သူမ၏လက်ထဲမှ ဖန်ခွက်သည် ခွမ်းချလွမ်း မြည်ကာ ကျကွဲသွားသည်။

The glass slips from her hand and falls down and crashes making khwan-chlwun.

### 3.2 Type AAB

The AAB structure of Chinese is very rare in modern Chinese. Myanmar is the same. The first two syllables of Myanmar and Chinese Type AAB onomatopoeia are the same, most of which are the sounds produced by musical instruments, and the sounds are rhythmic. The first two syllables are reduplicated. Use Type AAB Myanmar and Chinese onomatopoeia to express short and continuous sounds. Example:

Chinese: 提提塔 títídā、叮叮当 dīngdīngdāng、滴滴答 dīdīdā、啦啦啦 lālāhuā、

咚咚锵 dōngdōngqiāng

(1) “**提提塔** títidā ” 表示打七巧板的聲音。

“**提提塔**”- the sound of playing the jigsaw puzzle.

Example: 七巧板的聲音从远处**提提塔**的响出来。

The sound of the jigsaw is ringing from the distance.

**Myanmar:** တုတ်တုတ်ဖြုန်း (Tote-Tote-byoune)၊ ဒုန်းဒုန်းချန်း (Done-done-chan)

(1) “တုတ်တုတ်ဖြုန်း (Tote-Tote-byoune)”- ခြောက်သံ (the sound of Myanmar drum)

Example: တုတ်တုတ်ဖြုန်း ခြောက်သံကြားလျှင် ရှင်ပြုပွဲရှိသည်ကို သိရသည်။

When we hear the drum, we know that there is a ceremony of novice.

### 3.3 Type ABB

Type ABB exists in both Myanmar and Chinese. After a single tone is added, it means that the preceding sound is short and the latter is continuous. The two syllables of the Type ABB onomatopoeia are reduplicated, followed by overlapping sounds. In Chinese, the frequency of Type ABB onomatopoeia is relatively high. The sound BB behind it is longer. In the Type ABB structure of Myanmar and Chinese, the tone or ending of BB is the same. Example:

**Chinese:** 叮铃铃 dīnglínglíng、鸣哈哈 wūhāhā gēzhīzhī

(1) “**叮铃铃** dīnglínglíng” 表示电话铃声。

“**叮铃铃**”- telephone ringing.

“**ကလင်ကလင်** (klin-klin) (in Myanmar)

Example: ခရီးထဲ ဖုန်း**叮铃铃** ချစ်ဆွဲနေတာ။

The phone rang in the living room.

**Myanmar**

(1) “ဝါးဟားဟား (wah-ha-ha!)”- ရယ်စရာသံ (the sound of laughing out loud)

Example: ကလေးငယ်များ ဝါးဟားဟား ရယ်နေကြသည်။

The children are laughing out loud with wah-ha-ha!

## 4. A comparative study of onomatopoeia's four- syllable structure of Myanmar and Chinese

The four-syllable onomatopoeia of Chinese onomatopoeia has many forms and quantities, and the four-syllable onomatopoeia is also very rich. There are (AABB, ABAB, AXBC, AXAB, ABCD types). Among them, AXBC type is A 哩 BC and AXAB type is A 哩

AB. Myanmar has only two kinds: AABB and ABAB. Other forms do not exist. The number of four syllable onomatopoeia in Myanmar is not as large as that in Chinese.

#### 4.1 Type AABB

The two onomatopoeia words in front and back overlap and imitate the continuous sound. In Myanmar and Chinese, the two syllables in front of the AABB onomatopoeia is the same as the last two syllables. The Chinese AABB structure represents a variety of sounds from the horizontal aspect, but also indicates the disorder of sounds from the vertical aspect, lacking the neat rhythm. Myanmar AABB type structure indicates that the sound is emitted at the same time without any staggered state.

For example:

**Chinese:** 砰砰叭叭 pēngpēng bābā、 嘭嘭唧唧 lóulóu jījī

(1)“砰砰叭叭 pēngpēng bābā”表示枪声。

“砰砰叭叭”- the sound of gunfire.

Example: 突然间听到了砰砰叭叭地枪打声。

Suddenly, I heard the sound of **bang**.

#### Myanmar

(1) “ဟီးဟီးဟားဟား (hee-hee-ha-ha!)”- ရယ်မောသံ (the sound of laughing out loud)

Example: သူမ ပျော်လွန်း၍ ဟီးဟီးဟားဟား ရယ်နေသည်။

She is so happy that she is making **hee-hee-ha-ha!** by laughing.

#### 4.2 Type ABAB

Type ABAB is the overlap of AB. It is also the two AB type parallel four character lattice. Type ABAB is the continuous repetition of AB. Its voice is rhythmic and stable. They also have very distinct characteristics. In Myanmar language, too, the pragmatic ABAB type voice is relatively deep. Example:

**Chinese:** 嘭咚澎咚 pēngdōng pēngdōng、 扑通扑通 pūtōng pūtōng

(1) “嘭咚澎咚 pēngdōng pēngdōng”表示汽车的声音。

“嘭咚澎咚” - the voice of a car.

Example: 汽车在马路上一天到晚 嘭咚澎咚 地开着。

The car kept ringing all day long on the road.

#### Myanmar

(1) “ကလင်ကလင်”- ဖုန်းမြည်သံ

“ကလင်ကလင်”- the phone rings.

Example: ဖုန်း ကလင်ကလင် မြည်နေသည်။ အမြန်ကိုင်လိုက်ပါ။

The phone rang slowly and answered the phone quickly.

### Discussion

Only two (AABB and ABAB) have the same structural form in Myanmar and Chinese. Obviously, the four syllable structure of onomatopoeia in Chinese is much richer than that of Myanmar.

Both Myanmar and Chinese have monosyllabic, disyllabic, three-syllable and four-syllable structures, with different forms. There are six structures in the four-syllable structure in Chinese, but only two in Myanmar, and the overlapping forms of Myanmar and Chinese are not quite the same. Through the comparison and analysis above, we can clearly see that Chinese onomatopoeia has stronger regularity, wider usage, more numbers and less onomatopoeia words in Myanmar.

### The advantages and Difficulties

In a word, this paper mainly wants to reduce the communication difficulties and obstacles caused by different languages through the comparative study of the two languages. I believe that in the teaching process, understanding the differences between Myanmar and Chinese can help learners avoid the use of onomatopoeia erroneously, and cultivate the ability to learn second language skills and language expression. This is the characteristic of my topic. This topic will help Myanmar and Chinese learners to use correctly onomatopoeia in teaching Chinese as a foreign language, improve the efficiency of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, and better serve the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language.

Onomatopoeia is a kind of words formed after the speech system imitates the sound in nature. Myanmar students often have difficulty in using onomatopoeia when learning Chinese. When Myanmar students use Chinese onomatopoeia, they will misuse Chinese onomatopoeia according to Myanmar language system structure, lifestyle and cultural background, resulting in errors.

Due to the imperfection of onomatopoeia teaching in Chinese textbooks in Myanmar, Myanmar students' understanding of onomatopoeia or mastery of onomatopoeia are in a state of ambiguity. Myanmar students do not use onomatopoeia in writing or daily communication, nor are they proficient in onomatopoeia. Chinese teachers in Myanmar also pay little attention to onomatopoeia teaching in class. The explanation is also vague, so that students are half-baffled, students will feel very tired.

As far as the actual teaching of Myanmar is concerned, there are many areas that need to be improved. Teachers ask students to memorize Chinese onomatopoeia by rote, which is not suitable for Myanmar students whose mother tongue is Myanmar. This kind of teaching method is very tired for teachers and students, and the teaching effect is not good.

### Conclusion

The origin of onomatopoeia may be as early as that of language. Onomatopoeia is a kind of word that cannot be ignored in language. It is also the result of the transformation of the voice of the objective world. This paper makes a comparative of Myanmar and Chinese onomatopoeia, which can be valuable for Myanmar and Chinese learners.

This study analyzes the structure of Myanmar and Chinese onomatopoeia. The purpose is to improve the understanding of Myanmar and Chinese onomatopoeia system through this study. In addition, with the increasing number of Chinese learners in Myanmar and the increasing frequency of international exchanges, this study can not only help Myanmar people

to have a better understanding of Chinese onomatopoeia, but also help China and Myanmar to learn and communicate in language and culture.

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မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့ဦးစီးဌာန၊ မြန်မာစာလုံးပေါင်းသတ်ပုံကျမ်းနှင့်ခွဲထား ၊ ရန်ကုန်၊ တက္ကသိုလ်များပုံနှိပ်တိုက်၊ ၂၀၁၅။

မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့ဦးစီးဌာန၊ မြန်မာစာလုံးပေါင်းသတ်ပုံကျမ်း ၊ ရန်ကုန်၊ တက္ကသိုလ်များပုံနှိပ်တိုက်၊ ၂၀၁၃။

မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့၊ မြန်မာသဒ္ဒါ ၊ ရန်ကုန်၊ တက္ကသိုလ်များပုံနှိပ်တိုက်၊ ၂၀၀၅။

မြန်မာစာအဖွဲ့၊ မြန်မာအဘိဓာန် ၊ ရန်ကုန်၊ တက္ကသိုလ်များပုံနှိပ်တိုက်၊ ၁၉၉၁။