



**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN  
SENTENCE PATTERNS**

**A THESIS**

*Submitted to Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of  
Requirements of the Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd)  
in English Program*

**Written By:**

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THE STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES  
PADANGSIDIMPUAN  
2020**



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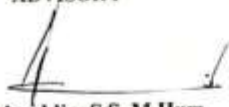
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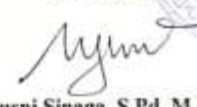
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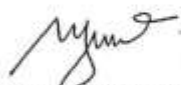
Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined in front of the thesis examiner team of E. Dept. Of Tarbiyah And Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

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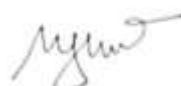
  
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### **ABSTRACT**

In this research, the researcher will describes and analyzes about contrastive sentence patterns both in English and Indonesian language. The objective of this research is to know the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian basic sentence patterns. This research is on the contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian sentence patterns.

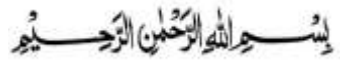
The method of this research is descriptive method. The researcher used some research materials such as books, papers, newspaper, magazines, as the sources of data for this research. To collect the data, the researcher conducted the following techniques: a) the noting technique- it is a strategy which uses books, notes and other instruments to collect the data; b) the separating technique- a strategy to separate the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian sentence patterns.

From the result of the data, the similarities of English and Indonesian sentence patterns can be seen from the following parts of each pattern. The subjects in English and Indonesian are same. It is person or thing, and verb in both languages are transitive verb which needs an object and intransitive verb which does not need an object. The differences of the two languages is in the verb and the complement in the sentence pattern S + V + C. the verb is linking verb (LV), that links subject and complement which is used in nominal predicate. Indonesian complement has different function from English complement. Complement in Indonesian consists of noun, verb, numeral while in English consists of noun, adjective and adverb. In English, the complement must put after linking verb while Indonesian does not.

*Key words: Contrastive Analysis, Sentence Patterns, Indonesian Sentence Patterns, English Sentence Patterns.*



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Praise is to Allah lord of the world who has best owed upon me in completing this thesis. Peace and blessing upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW, his families, his companies, and his followers.

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Padangsidempuan, 2020

Researcher

**FUTRI MALONI MRIMA**  
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of the problem

As a Human beings, people live in this universe use language and make interactions with each other also using language. Language is articulated meaning sound as produced by the action of the vocal organ or manner of verbal expression<sup>1</sup>. Language is a system of sounds, it means language is the system of symbol which express by sound. When people speak, the word that he or she say doesn't fit, but following the rules. People must choose the right words and composed them to the rule of the language called grammar.

In daily life the function of language is very important to communicate with people around us. In surroundings of human beings the role of language is very important to communicate each other, people communicate by language and people use some instructions by using declarative, and imperative sentences.

Learning language cannot be separated from human because it is very important in every aspect of human life, such as: technology, education, science, politic, economic, art, and etc. English is stated as international language in the world which should be mastered by people from many countries. They may know and understand what they speak communicatively.

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<sup>1</sup>Abdul chaer, *Linguistik Umum*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2007, p. 42

In Indonesia, the used of English still in certain situation because English is stated as foreign language that is taught in Indonesia from elementary school up to college. It is not like in other Indonesia's neighbour country that used English as second language, such as: Malaysia, Singapore, and Philippine.

English is an international language. In Indonesian, English as a foreign language has significant revolve in learning process. Indonesian student have been expected to master English in order to apply it for communication to native speaker. Learning a second language is defined as acquiring the ability to use its structure whitin a general vocabulary under essentially the conditions of normal communication among native speakers at conversational speed.<sup>2</sup> Second language learning becomes one of the main assesments for student in formal school curriculum. Although English is a foreign language, the goverment has made English as an obligation lesson in school system of Indonesia. Therefore, English has an essensil function for Indonesian student.

In Indonesia, English lessons is compulsory subjects and has been entered the curriculum since a few years ago. English lessons is difficult lessons for students so that's why the the teachers need some extra attentions or teaching methods for those who have difficulty in learning English. More effort is needed from school or teachers in the field of study such as holding

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<sup>2</sup> Robert Lado, *Language teaching. United Stated of America*: McGraw Hill, 1964, p. 38

private lessons or studying at extra hours. English learning activities can be made more relaxed in order to make students more comfortable.

Generally, English lesson is still relatively difficult for Indonesian learners, especially in studying tenses such as in simple present tense and simple past tense. So that interesting learning from students or the motivation is still low. Therefore the researcher wants to find out the way how to make English lesson more enjoyable. By knowing the contrastive pattern between English and Indonesian so that other researchers and English teachers can inform the different to their students and students will be easy to remember the characters of each patterns and will follow the pattern itself, which chooses this title in order to become a methods for researcher later when teaching English lesson especially in constructing sentences, so that the researcher's title is "Contrastive Analysis Between English And Indonesian Based on Sentence Patterns".

## **B. The Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the background of the problem, this research is focused on Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Languages in positive, negative and interrogative pattern in simple present and simple past tense only.

## **C. The Formulation of the Problem**

Here the researcher formulates the problem of the research like:

1. What are English sentence patterns?

2. What are Indonesian sentence patterns?
3. What are distinctions between English and Indonesian sentence patterns?
4. What are sameness between English and Indonesian Sentence patterns?

#### **D. The Objectives of the Research**

The objectives of the research are:

1. To know what are English sentence patterns.
2. To know what are Indonesian Sentence patterns.
3. To know what are distinctions between English and Indonesian sentence patterns.
4. To know what are sameness between English and Indonesian sentence patterns.

#### **E. The Significances of the Research**

This research is useful for:

##### **1. Students**

This research helps student more understand of English and Indonesian sentences. Student know the contrastive of English and Indonesian sentences. And also to overcome the learners problem in grammar patterns in English as a foreign language that compared with Indonesian as a first language.

##### **2. English Teachers**

This research expects to English teachers to contribute the learning method in grammatical teaching in language learning process based on



contrastive analysis between two languages. By this research, English teachers can be overcome the problems of teaching sentences in the classroom, and also to hand over two language understanding of sentences in one educating.

### **3. Researcher**

The result of this research is expected to allow the creative learning method in grammar understanding for language teaching. enrich the researcher to give an easy method for students and teachers to contrast the first language is Indonesian language and English language as foreign language. Because declarative, interrogative and imperative is not only used in the linguistics field, but also it is useful for the four skills in language.

### **4. Other Researchers**

This study expects to give the new knowledge of further research to do better research of teaching and learning case. The result of this research is useful for next researcher who's interested to contrastive analysis cases to get more detail about these two tenses.

## **F. The Definition of Key Terms**

To support the study, the researcher needs some other researches as the related finding of this study. English and Indonesian are somehow contrastive in some ways. The writer find the key terms they are :

1. Contrastive

Contrastive is adjective taken from the word contrast. A contrast mean to compare one thing with another, so the differences are made clear, showing a difference when compared.<sup>3</sup> Contrastive also contrast pertaining to the study of similarities and differences between language without reference to the original language.

## 2. Analysis

Analysis mean the process of breaking the complex topic into smaller parts to get a better understanding of it. It's a detailed examination of anything complex in order to understand its nature or to determine its essential features. Analysis is separation into part, possibly with comment and judgment, instance of the result of doing this.<sup>4</sup>

Contrastive Analysis is considered as the comparison of the structure of language to determine the point that differ them and the differences of the source of difficulty in learning target language.<sup>5</sup>

Moreover Jacek Fisiak roughly defined "Contrastive Analysis is a sub discipline of linguistics that is deals with the comparison of two or

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<sup>3</sup> AS. Hornby, *Advanced Learners Dictionary English*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, Third Edition, 1974, page 87

<sup>4</sup> AS. Hornby, *Advanced Learners Dictionary English*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, Third Edition, 1974, page 29

<sup>5</sup> Robert, Lado, *Linguistic Across Culture*, The University of Michigan Press, Michigan, 1962, page 21.

more languages in order to determine both the differences and similarities that hold between them.”<sup>6</sup>

Then, the similar definition found in *A Glossary of Applied Linguistics* by Alan Davies, he simply stated that Contrastive Analysis makes comparison between L<sub>x</sub> (source language) and L<sub>y</sub> (target language).<sup>7</sup>

Based on the definitions above it would be said that Contrastive Analysis is a method used to contrast between two or more languages concerning their differences and similarities among the languages.

### 3. Sentences

Generally, whose name sentence, usually at school is always related to Bahasa Indonesia's subjects. In a sentence, of course there are elements or better known as patterns, and also have type.

Sentence is the smallest unit of language, in oral and written form that express the mind as a whole. Sentence is also a combination of two or more words, both in oral and written form arranged according to a certain pattern so that it has meaning. In oral form the sentence is expressed in a voice that goes up and down, weak and gentle, interrupted with pauses and ends with intonation. A good and correct sentence certainly has certain

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<sup>6</sup> Fisiak, Jacek (ed.), *Contrastive Linguistics and the Language Teacher*, Oxford Pergamon Press, 1981, page 67

<sup>7</sup> Alan Davies, *A Glossary of Applied Linguistics* Edinburgh University Press, 2005, p 45

characteristics, which contain elements such as S (subject), P (Predicate), O (object), C (Complement).

## **G. Related Finding**

Beside the theory study above the writer found some researchers related to this research. The first thesis of Lutfia Humaira in UMSU Medan. Her thesis is about how far contrastive of sentence pattern between two languages English and Indonesian. She state that Between English and Indonesian general sentences pattern have similarities, some tenses in English are having same form of sentences, and will be explain in chapter IV.

The second thesis of Yekti Karunia in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Her thesis is about “A Contrastive Analysis Between Indonesian And English Prepositional Meaning Place Used In Sentence”<sup>8</sup> she told about contrastive of prepositional meaning used in sentence between English and Indonesian languages.

The third thesis of Anita Kusumawati in UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta her thesis is about Contrastive Analysis Between English And Indonesian Declarative Sentences<sup>9</sup>

From the explanation above researcher wants to evidences that sentences of English and Indonesian have contrastive, also in Negative and

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<sup>8</sup> Yekti Karunia, *A Contrastive Analysis Between Indonesian And English Prepositional Meaning Place Used In Sentence*, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2008. Page 1

<sup>9</sup> Anita Kusuma, *Contrastive Analysis Between English And Indonesian Declarative Sentences*, Syarif Hdayatullah Islamic University of Jakarta, 2009. Page 1

interrogative patterns. So, this research is to find out the contrastive kinds of sentences in English and Indonesian languages consist of positive, interrogative and negative sentences pattern in Simple Present Tense and Simple Past Tense.

## **H. The Research of Methodology**

In this part researcher will discuss the methods that will be used or applied during this research. The research methods itself is one of the important things in the composition of the research. How could this research will success without the methods exist? Related to this research the researcher uses descriptive qualitative as a research design.

### **1. Research Design**

The researcher used contrastive and analysis method that is the way to investigate something in detail which exists, in one language comparing with other language in order to know the differences and te similiarities between them.<sup>10</sup> It means the contrastive analysis is on the method in language learning process for Indonesian students to mastery English language as foreign language.

The researcher is also aimed to know the contrastive of English and Indonesian sentences. This research used library researcher to analyse

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<sup>10</sup> Robert Lado, *Linguistics Accross Culture* (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1962), p. 21

documents and books.<sup>11</sup> So in this research to find the contrastive analysis because this research is to find the contrastive analysis of Simple Present Tense and Simple Past Tense in English and Indonesian languages. The data was collected by library research.

## 2. The Data Source

The researcher's data source collected from some books which is through intermediate media or directly form of books, records, and existing evidence.<sup>12</sup> The secondary data was taken from: "Oxford a Students Guide to Indonesia Grammar" by Dwi Novertini Djenar, "English Grammar" by Lilian G Kimball and Kartika Puspendari's journal "The Command and Prohibition Sentences Achievement of The First Semester Students of English Department of Kutai Kartanegara University".

## 3. The Technique Of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting the data in this researcher is documentary. Documentary study is a technique of collecting the data from letter, report, photos, books and daily notes.<sup>13</sup> Documentary is a record of events that have already passed, documentary could have shaped the

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<sup>11</sup> L.G. Gay & Peter Airisan, *Educational Research: Components application* (USA: Prentice Hall, Incorporated, 2000), p. 60

<sup>12</sup> C. R. Cothary, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*, New Delhi: New Age International Ltd, 2004, p. 111- 112

<sup>13</sup> Juliansyah Noor, *Metode Penelitian: skripsi, Thesis, Disertasi, & Karya Ilmiah* (Jakarta: Kencana Predna Media Group, 2011), p.141

writing, pictures, works of monumental from someone, diary entry and policy.<sup>14</sup>

From the definition above, the researcher concluded that documentary is one techniques to find and describe the data from books, pictures and others sources for library research. From the data it researcher analyzed sentence by sentence and concluded the contrastive of sentences between two languages.

#### 4. The Technique of Data Analysis

Related to this research the researcher uses content analysis as the technique of data analysis. Content analysis is research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data or their context.<sup>15</sup> The data has been gained from the literature references. Then it is categorized and analyzed based on research's necessity. To know the contrastive, the researcher used the contrastive analysis. Contrast is to compare two people or things and show the differences between them.<sup>16</sup> A contrastive analysis is a language approach that contrast between two languages. Contrastive Analysis Hypotesis states that the obstruction of second language acquisition is interference of the first language system and the second language

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<sup>14</sup> Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), p.240

<sup>15</sup>Krippendorff K, "Content analysis International encyclopedia of communication", *The Journal of Oxford University Press*, Vol.1, 1989, p. 403

<sup>16</sup> A.s Hombi, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991), p. 252

system.<sup>17</sup> In this research, researcher contrast sentences between Indonesian language as first language and English language as foreign language.

This contrastive analysis have some function. Contrastive analysis give some function in language teaching. First, contrastive analysis could be used to find out the difficulties of students in target language or foreign language acquisition.<sup>18</sup> Second, contrastive analysis can be the way to find out similiarities that will make students be easy and accurately to analyze the differences.

The step of the data analysis that would be done in this research is the researcher found out the sources that is needed by researcher.the researcher should read the sources like grammar book, journal, and other sources that is needed for this research. And next, the researcher wrote the examples f sentences in the sources. This step research collected the data of English and Indonesian sentences. In the end, researcher took the conclusion about the contrastive of English and Indonesian sentences.

From the state above, the researcher conclude that the function of contrastive analysis in language teaching is to give an easy method for students or learners and to give a new strategies to mastery in English sentences as a foreign language.

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<sup>17</sup> Douglas Brown, *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching* (Pearson Longman , 2007), p. 273

<sup>18</sup> Douglas Brown, *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching* (Pearson Longman , 2007), p. 272



## **I. The Outline of the Thesis**

This thesis explains in five chapters, which every chapter contains of several subtopics. These are the outlines of the thesis, as follows:

The first is introduction. It contains of the background of the problem, the limitation of the problem, the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the research, the significances of the research, the definition of key terms, outline of the research, the research of methodology and the related findings.

The second chapter is theoretical description explain about the definition of sentence in English language, kinds of English sentences, the patterns of sentence in English Language. This chapter also explain about the function and element of sentence in English language that consist of simple present and simple past tense in Negative and Interrogative sentences.

The third chapter is sentence in Indonesian language. This chapter explain about the definition of sentence in Indonesian Language, the pattern of sentence in Indonesian language, the function kinds of Indonesian sentences and Elements of sentence same as the second chapter.

The fourth chapter is the data of English and Indonesian sentence languages, the analysis of contrastive differences and similarities in Simple Present Tense and Simple Pas Tense in Negative and Interrogative patterns.

The fifth chapter is summary of the thesis. It contains the conclusion of the research result and the suggestions by the researcher itself.

## CHAPTER II

### ENGLISH SENTENCE PATTERNS

#### A. The Defenition of Sentences in English Language

A sentence is an arrangement of several words. That's what the teacher said when the students in elementary school. Arrangement of words called sentence, must have meaning so that it can be called sentence. If it's just like 'Watch afternoon eat red mobile' is not a sentence. The sentence must have its own arrangement so that it produces an understandable meaning, which will be discussed in this research. Basically the sentence structure must have a subject and predicate, so that way it can be called sentence because it already has a meaning and purpose for the person to talk.

Sentence is a group of words that express a statement, command, question or exclamation. It sentence consists of one or more clauses and usually have one subject and verb. In writing language it begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.<sup>19</sup>

Richard Nordquist said, offers the definition of sentence that commonly defined as "a complete unit of thought." Normally, a sentence expresses a relationship, conveys a command, voices a question, or describes someone or something.

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<sup>19</sup>Michael Swan, *Practical English Usage* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), p.27

In addition, refers to grammar, sentence is a word or a group of syntactically related words that states, asks, commands, or exclaims something; conventional unit of connected speech or writing, usually containing a subject and a predicate: in writing, a sentence begins with a capital letter and concludes with an end mark (period, question mark, etc.)<sup>20</sup>, and in speech a sentence begins following a silence and concludes with any of various final pitches and a terminal juncture.

From the definitions above, the writer concludes that a sentence is a meaningful group of words that arranged systematically that usually consists of actor (subject), action (predicate), and recipient (consequence) or undergoer (object). The previous two elements is the main element; while the others are additions as completion. And technically it begins with capital letter and ends with an end mark -full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark

## **B. Kinds of English Sentences**

Sentence is a group of words to express full thinking and meaning.<sup>21</sup> it means that sentence is a compounding of word by word consist meaning and feeling from personal both in written and spoken language.

The characteristics in English sentence are:

1. First, it's begins with a capital letters

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<sup>20</sup>James Neil Sneddon, *A Comprehensive Grammar*, New York: South Wind Production, 1996, p. 324

<sup>21</sup>Satrio Nugroho, *Practical Complete English Grammar* (Surabaya: Kartika), p.214

2. In addition, it includes an end mark. Either a period, question mark, or exclamation mark.
3. Most important the complete sentence must contain at least one main clause. Each *main clause* contains an independent subject and *verb* and expresses a complete thought.

And here the researcher will explain about the Sentences in English language:

### **1. Simple Sentence**

Simple sentence is *Kalimat sederhana* in Indonesian Language.

A simple sentence contains only one independent clause. An independent clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb and can stand alone as a complete thought. These kinds of sentences have only one independent clause, and they don't contain any subordinate clauses.

*Examples:*

1. *Khadijah Reads Al-Qur'ans*
2. *Salman Goes to Mosque*

*Khadijah reads Al-Qur'an* is Simple Sentence. But if you put it together with the another Example like *Khadijah reads Al-Qur'an, and Salman goes to Mosque* that's become not a simple sentence anymore.

## 2. Compound Sentence

Do you know what *Compound* means? It means more than one. People say that a sentence is compound when it contains two or more independent clauses.

A compound sentence is a sentence that has at least two independent clauses joined by a comma, semicolon or conjunction. An independent clause is a clause that has a subject and verb and forms a complete thought. An example of a compound sentence is:

### *Examples*

1. *Khadijah is beautiful and Salman is tall.*
2. *This house is too expensive, and that house is too small.*

*These two sentences is a compound sentence because it has two independent clauses, 'This house is too expensive' and 'that house is too small' separated by a comma and the conjunction 'and.'*

## 3. Compound Complex Sentence

To understand a compound complex sentence, let's review compound sentences and complex sentences. A compound sentence is made of two simple sentences joined by a conjunction. A complex sentence is made of a simple sentence and a dependent, or subordinate, clause (has a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought. So, a compound complex sentence is made up of more than one sentence joined by a conjunction, and at

least one of those sentences is complex. In other words, it is a compound sentence with a dependent, or subordinate clause.

*Examples:*

1. After our trip to the village, school started back, and I was excited to see my friends.
2. The sun is shining through the clouds, so I think that we can go Pray to the Mosque.

### **C. The Patterns of Sentence in English**

As we well known, there are four basic patterns that are used when putting together a sentence.

1. Subject + Predicate

*Example: Khadijah read Al-Qur'an*

*: Kadijah (S) + Read (V)*

2. Subject + Predicate + Object

*Example: Khadijah read Al-Qur'an Example : She Gaves A Qur'an to Her Friend*

*: She (S) + Gaves (predicate) + A Qur'an (Indirect Object) + Her friend (comp.)*

*: khadijah (S) + read (V) + Al- Qur'an (D.O)*

3. Subject + predicate +Object + Complement

A subject is usually a noun or a pronoun, but it may also a gerund, an infinitive, a clause or a phrase. The verbs in these patterns are action verbs or

linking verbs. It's important to consider that subjects or verbs sometimes are compound. That means there is more than one word serving as a subject or a verb in a sentence or a question.

It's useful to identify prepositional phrases before you decided which word is the subject, the verb, the direct object, etc.

#### **D. An Analysis of English Sentences**

Here the researcher will explain a little more clearer about English sentence, which is simple present and simple past in English and Indonesian, which is the topic of this research. The researcher will start with English first.

##### **1. Simple Present Tense**

Simple present tense is the most important topic for English learners. Usually, the English teacher at the primary school, when the English lesson was started to study, will explain this first before the other sentences. Well, that's what my English teachers do to me at primary school.

Simple present tense is when you use a verb to tell about things that happen continually in the present, like every day, every week or every month. Because it contains about current events, it's definitely present tense using verb 1.

Simple present tense is the tense that contains with two main uses. Simple present tense is one of several forms of present tense in English. It is use to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed

arrangements.<sup>22</sup> The simple present tense is simple to form. Just use the base form of the verb: (I take, you take, we take, they take) The 3rd person singular takes an -s at the end, (he takes, she takes, it takes).

**Patterns:**

**(+) S + V1 s, es + O**

**(-) S + Do (es) + Not + verb + O**

**(?) Do (es) + S + V + O**

*Example:*

*1. I go to pray/ I don't go to pray/ do I go to pray?*

*2. You read book? you don't read book/ do you read book?*

*3. We cook for shodaqoh/ we don't cook for shodaqoh/ do we cook for shodaqoh?*

*4. They stay at mosque? They don't stay at mosque/ do they stay at mosque?*

*5. Khadijah reads Al- Qur'an every night/ khadijah doesn't read Al-Qur'an every night/ does khadijah read Al-Qur'an every night?*

*6. Salman goes to mosque every Ashar/ salman doesn't go to mosque every ashar/ does salman go to mosque every ashar?*

*7. It rains in Marrakech/ it doesn't rain in Marrakech/ does it rain in Marrakech?*

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<sup>22</sup> Dwi Novertini Djenar, *Oxport a Students Guide to Indonesia Grammar*,... p. 154



Also the function of simple present tense is to:<sup>23</sup>

- a. To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes.

Example: **I smoke** (habit). **I work in London** (unchanging situation).

**London is a large city.** (general truth).

- b. To give instruction or direction.

Example: **You walk** for two hundred meters, and then **you turn** left.

- c. To express fix arrangements.

Example: Your exam **starts** at 09.00

Table 1. Forming the simple present tense: To think

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
We think	Do we think?	We do not think
They think	Do they think?	They do not think
She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think

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<sup>23</sup> James Neil Sneddon, *A Comprehensive Grammar*, New York: South Wind Production, 1996, p. 324

Note to simple present third person singular:

- a. In the third person singular the verb **always ends in -s**:

Example: *he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.*

- b. Negative and question forms use *does* (The third person of the auxiliary *do*) + the infinitive of the verb.

Example: Khadijah *reads* Al-Qur'an/ *Does* Khadijah *read* Al-Qur'an/

Khadijah *does not read* Al-Qur'an.

- c. Verbs ending in *-y*. The third person changing *y* to *-ies*.

Example: Fly (*flies*) – Cry (*cries*)

Except if there is a vowel before the *-y*. Like *Play- plays, pray, prays*

- d. Add *es* to verbs ending in *-ss, -x, -sh, -ch*

Example: He *passes*, she *catches*, he *fixes*, it *pushes*.

## 2. Simple Past Tense

When discussing about simple present tense, it will usually accompanied by simple past tense. The English teacher in primary school usually teaches these two tenses sequentially. Because these two simple present and simple past tense have many relations. If simple present talking about something that happen now, meanwhile simple past tense will talking about something that happen in the past.

The simple past tense, is a simple form of verb to show that an event happened in the past sometimes called the preterite, is used to talk about

a **completed action** in a time **before now**.<sup>24</sup> The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.<sup>25</sup>

Patterns:

**(+) S + V2 + Object**

**(-) S + Did + not + V1 + Object**

**(?) Did + S + V2 + Object**

*Example:*

1. *I went to Pray/ I didn't go to pray/ did I go to pray?*
2. *You read book/ You didn't read book/ did you read book?*
3. *We cooked for shodaqoh/ we didn't cook for shodaqoh/ did we cook for shodaqoh?*
4. *They stayed at Mosque/ they didn't stay at mosque/ did they stay at mosque?*
5. *Khadijah **read** Al- Qur'an/ Khadijah Didn't read Al-Qur'an/ did Khadijah read Al-Qur'an?*
6. *Salman **went** to mosque/ Salman didn't go to mosque/ did Salman go to mosque?*

Here the researcher will explain a little more about simple past tense:

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<sup>24</sup> Angela Downing and Philip Locke, *English Grammar*, New York: Routledge, 2006, p. 195

<sup>25</sup> Tommy Hanafi, *Cepat Menghapal Grammar Lewat Humor*, Yogyakarta: Javalitera, 2010, p. 122

Table 2. patterns of simple past tense for regular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Subject + verb with <i>ed</i>  - I <i>skipped</i>	Subject + did not + infinitive without to  - They didn't go	Did + subject + infinitive without go  - Did she arrive?

The affirmative of simple past tense is so simple.

Example: I was in Japan last year.

But for negative and interrogative simple past form of 'to do' as an ordinary verb, use the auxiliary *did*. The negative of 'have' in simple past usually formed using the auxiliary 'did', but sometimes by simply adding *not*.

*Example: we didn't do our homework last night.*

## E. The Function and Elements of English Sentences

The function of sentence can be used to do many different things. The most common used to give information. Sometimes it is used to obtain information, rather than to give it<sup>26</sup>. Another time it can be used to express an opinion, give an order, make a suggestion, or make a promise. And all of the functions expressed by the order of words which indicates which way a

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<sup>26</sup> C. R. Cothary, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*, New Delhi: New Age International Ltd, 2004, p. 111- 112

sentences is being used. And these ways of distinguishing between uses of language are known as examples of mood.

Next, the elements of sentences are a group of some elements. Such as: subject, predicate, object and complement.

### **1. Subject**

Subject is a word or phrase that functions as a doer or in short as a main character in a sentence. Usually subject is at the beginning of the sentence. But there are also sentences that aren't located at the beginning of the sentence. To find out the subject in English-Patterned sentences, students are often confused not being able to distinguish the subject. So that sentence becomes wrong meaning.

As explained above, usually subject is a noun phrase or a clause with nominal function, it occurs before the verb phrase in declarative clauses, and immediately after the operator in question clauses. It has number and person concord, where applicable with the verb phrase.<sup>27</sup> Then Frances Peck has similar point with the definition, he stated every subject is built around one noun or pronoun (or more) that, when stripped of all the words that modify it, is known as the simple subject.<sup>28</sup>

Therefore the form of subject might be a person, place, thing and idea, as one definition explains that the subject of a sentence is the person, place,

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<sup>27</sup>Randolph Quirk, *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, (Essex: Longman), p. 348.

<sup>28</sup>Frances Peck, *Subject and Predicate*, retrieved June 17, 2009, from <http://www.uottawa.ca/academic/arts/writcent/hypergrammar/subjpred.html>, p.1.

thing, or idea that is *doing* or *being* something. For purposes of sentence analysis, the do-er or the initiator of action in a sentence is referred to as the agent of the sentence. In an active sentence, the subject is the agent.<sup>29</sup>

In short, subject could be simply said as the part of a sentence that performing as the agent or doer in the sentence, either simple or compound subjects are usually noun phrase or clause.

*Example: Khadijah reads Al-Qur'an every night (Khadijah as a Subject)*

## **2. Predicate**

Every complete sentence contains two parts, a subject and a predicate. The subject is what (or whom) the sentence about, while predicate tell something about the subject.

Predicate is the part of a sentence or clause that expresses what is said of the subject and that usually consists of a verb with or without objects, complements, and adverbial modifiers.<sup>30</sup> Then, there is a description of predicate as a word or a group of words that state something about the subject and includes everything in the sentence that is not included in the complete subject. This means that the complete predicate includes the simple predicate

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<sup>29</sup>*Sentence Subject*, retrieved June 17, 2009, from <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/GRAMMAR/subjects.htm>, p. 1.

<sup>30</sup>Webster's Third New International Dictionary, (1996), Springfield: G. & C. Merriam Company.

with its modifiers and the object with its modifiers.<sup>31</sup> So the predicate usually follow the subject and identifies an action or a state of being.

The predicate is the part of the sentence that contains a verb or verb phrase and its complements. The predicate always includes the verb and the words which come after the verb. The predicate verb in a sentence is a word or a group of words that tells what is said about the simple subject. In other words, predicate is the things come after the subject of a sentence.

*Example: Khadijah reads AL-Qur'an every night (Read as a predicate)*

### **3. Object**

In addition to serving as subjects, nouns may also function as objects in sentences. Instead of performing the action, as subjects usually do, objects receive the action and usually follow the verb.<sup>32</sup> It seems that object is as recipient in the sentence.

An object like a subject is a noun phrase or clause with nominal function; normally follows the subject and the verb phrase; and by the passive transformation, assumes the status of subject.<sup>33</sup>

Therefore, some verbs have an object (always a noun or pronoun). The object is the person or thing affected by the action described in the verb.

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<sup>31</sup>*Classification of sentence*, retrieved June 19, 2009, from [http://www.tpub.com/content/religion/14231/css/14231\\_168.htm](http://www.tpub.com/content/religion/14231/css/14231_168.htm), p. 1.

<sup>32</sup>Richard Nordquist, *Subjects, Verbs, and Objects*, retrieved June 17, 2009, from <http://grammar.about.com/od/basicssentencegrammar/a/sentenceunit.htm>, p. 1.

<sup>33</sup>Randolph Quirk, et. al., (1985), *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, ... p. 348.

Objects come in two types, direct and indirect. The direct object refers to a person or thing affected by the action of the verb. The indirect object refers to a person or thing who receives the direct object.<sup>34</sup>

From the definitions above, the writer concludes that the object of a sentence is a receiver of an action that subjects do. And it usually lies after the subjects and the verbs (action) of a sentence, either direct or indirect object. This happens in the active form; but in the passive form, the object change position becomes the subject.

*Example: Khadijah reads Al-Qur'an Every night (Al-Qur'an as an Object)*

#### **4. Complement**

Complement is the fourth element of a sentence; it usually completes the meaning of the sentence. A complement (subject or object) defines a noun phrase, an adjective phrase, or a clause with nominal function; follows the subject, verb phrase, and (if one is present) object; it does not become subject through the passive transformation.<sup>35</sup>

There are various definitions of 'complement', which range from the very general (anything in the predicate except the verb, including the direct object and adverbs) to the much more restrictive one. A complement is the

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<sup>34</sup>*Sentence Construction*, (2008), retrieved June 19, 2009, from <http://www.learnenglish.de/grammar/sentencetext.htm>, p 5.

<sup>35</sup>Randolph Quirk, et. al., (1985), *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, ... p. 349.



part of the sentence that gives you more information about the subject (a subject complement) or the object (an object complement) of the sentence.

In grammar the term complement is used with different meanings. The primary meaning is a word, phrase or clause which is necessary in a sentence to complete its meaning. We find complements which function as a sentence element (i.e. of equal status to subjects and objects) and complements which exist within sentence elements. The complement often consists of an adjective or noun phrase, but can also be a participle phrase (e.g. I saw her standing there.) It is often not very clear whether a phrase is a complement or an adverbial.

*Example: Khadijah reads Al-Qur'an every night (Every Night as a Compliment).*

## **F. Kinds of Tenses in English Language**

The researcher will discuss about tenses in English language here. There are 16 tenses in English language, but cause of this research limited by time and others, researcher only research and discuss about basic Tenses that must known by English learners, they are :

### **1. Present continuous tense**

Present continuous tense is tense that server to express the action that is being done in the present (when talking) and something in the future.

The present continuous sentence is formed by:

Pattern:

**(+) S + to be + V ing + Object**

**(-) S + to be + not + V ing + Object**

**(?) Is-am-are + S + V ing + Object + Modifier**

Example:

1. *I am going to pray /I am not going to pray/ am I going to pray?*
2. *You are reading book/ You are not reading book/ Are you reading book?*
3. *We are cooking for shodaqoh/ we are not cooking for Shodaqoh/ are we cooking for shodaqoh?*
4. *They are staying at Mosque/ they are not staying at mosque/ are they staying at mosque?*
5. *Khadijah is reading Al-Qur'an/ khadijah is not reading Al-Qur'an/ is Khadijah reding Al-Qur'an?*
6. *Salman is going to mosque every ashar/ Salman is not going to mosque every Ashar/ is Salman going to mosque every Ashar?*
7. *It is raining in Marrakech/ It is not raining in Marrakech/ is it raining in Marrakech?*

## **2. Future tense**

A simple future tense is a verb tense that's used to talk about things that happened yet. Simple future tense used to talk about an action or condition that will begin and end in the future.

Patterns:

**(+) S + Will/Shall + V**

**(-) S + Will + Not + V**

**(?) Will + S + V**

*Example:*

1. *I will go to Pray/ I won't go to pray/ will I go to pray?*
2. *You will read book/ you won't read book/ will you reading book?*
3. *We will cook for shodaqoh/ we won't cook for shodaqoh/ will we cook for shdaqoh?*
4. *They will stay at mosque/ they won't stay at mosque/ will they stay at mosque?*
5. *Khadijah will read Al- Qur'an/ Khadijah won't read Al-Qur'an/ Will khadijah read Al-Qur'an?*
6. *Salman will go to mosque/ Salman won't go t mosque/ will Salman go to mosque?*
7. *It will rain in Marrakech/ it won't rain in Marrakech/ will it rain in Marrakech?*

### **3. Present perfect tense**

Present perfect tense is a form verb used to express an action or situation that started in the past and still continues to the present or has been completes at a certain point in the past but the effect is still ongoing. To form present perfect tense of any verb consists of two elements: *the*

*corresponding form of auxiliary verb to have (present tense), plus the past participle of the main verb.*

Patterns:

(+) S + Have/has + V3

(-) S + Have + not + V3

(?) Have/has + S + V3

*Example:*

- 1. I have to prayed/ I haven't prayed/ have I Prayed?*
- 2. You have read book/ you haven't read book/ have you read book?*
- 3. We have cooked for shodaqoh/ we haven't cooked for shodaqoh/ have we cooked for shodaqoh?*
- 4. They have stayed at mosque/ they haven't stayed at mosque/ have they stayed at mosque?*
- 5. Khadijah has read Al-Qur'an/ Kadijah hasn't read Al-Qur'an/ Has Khadijah read Al-Qur'an?*
- 6. Salman has gone to mosque every Ashar/ Salman hasn't gone to mosque every Ashar/ has Salman gone to mosque every Ashar?*
- 7. It has rained in Marrakech/ It hasn't rained in Marrakech/ Has it rained in Marrakech?*

#### **4. Simple present tense**

Simple present tense is when you use a verb to tell about things that happen continually in the present, like every day, every week or every month.

Because it contains about current events, its definitely present tense using verb 1.

**Patterns:**

**(+) S + V1 s, es + O**

**(-) S + Do (es) + Not + verb + O**

**(?) Do (es) + S + V + O**

*Example:*

1. *I go to pray/ I don't go to pray/ do I go to pray?*
2. *You read book? you don't read book/ do you read book?*
3. *We cook for shodaqoh/ we don't cook for shodaqoh/ do we cook for shodaqoh?*
4. *They stay at mosque? They don't stay at mosque/ do they stay at mosque?*
5. *Khadijah reads Al- Qur'an every night/ khadijah doesn't read l-Qur'an every night/ does khadijah read Al -Qur'an every night?*
6. *Salman goes to mosque every Ashar/ salman doesn't go to mosque every ashar/ does salman go to mosque every ashar?*
7. *It rains in Marrakech/ it doesn't rain in Marrakech/ does it rain in Marrakech?*

**5. Simple past tense**

Simple past tense is a simple form of verb to show that an event happened in the past.

**Patterns:**

**(+) S + V2 + Object**

**(-) S + Did + not + V1 + Object**

**(?) Did + S + V2 + Object**

Example:

1. I went to Pray/ I didn't go to pray/ did I go to pray?
2. You read book/ You didn't read book/ did you read book?
3. We cooked for shodaqoh/ we didn't cook for shodaqoh/ did we cook  
for shodaqoh?
4. They stayed at Mosque/ they didn't stay at mosque/ did they stay at  
mosque?
5. Khadijah *read* Al- Qur'an/ Khadijah Didn't read Al-Qur'an/ did  
Khadijah read Al-Qur'an?
6. Salman *went* to mosque/ Salman didn't go to mosque/ did Salman go to  
mosque?

## CHAPTER III

### INDONESIAN SENTENCE PATTERNS

#### A. The Defenition of Sentences in Indonesian Language

Generally there are some similarities in sentence definition in each language. Same as in English language, the definition of sentence Indonesian is also more or less the same. The definition of sentence in Indonesia also arrangement of several words that produce meaning and purpose for the listener and the reader.

“*Bahasa Indonesia*” or Indonesian is one of the national languages in the world and it used by the Indonesians. There are many differences between Indonesian and English, especially in general sentences patterns. The differences caused Indonesians must study hard to understand about English. There are very much students in Indonesia can’t speak English. They said that English is difficult to understand. Because of that, the researcher will analyze between English and Indonesian, focused on general sentences pattern, in order to give information about them and find the differences in form, function and position in English and Indonesian language. It is expected will be helpful to learners by analyzing similarities and differences of language in order to reduce the learner’s difficulties in using the general sentences pattern of both languages.

In Indonesian dictionary, sentence is saying unity to express about thinking and feeling concept.<sup>36</sup> sentence is the speech language meaning full and overall limit is determined by his voice up and down.<sup>37</sup> Sentence is a group of words arranged with steps and systems or rules for express question, command and statement. It sentence to explain thinking and feeling by writer or speaker and kinds of reason to communication have differents.

## **B. Kinds of Indonesian Sentences**

### *1. Kalimat Tunggal*

#### 1. Defenition of *Kalimat Tunggal*

Single sentence in English called simple tense is a sentence that only has one core pattern. A pattern consisting of one subject, one predicate, and can also be equipped with objects and complement. Single tense also called simple sentence. Because it is structured with only one pattern, a single sentence contains only one information.

#### 2. Characteristic of single or simple sentence:

- a. Start with a capital letter
- b. Only explain one major event
- c. Don't use conjunctions in sentence
- d. In one sentence, there only one core point

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<sup>36</sup>Depdikbud, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1990), p. 494

<sup>37</sup>Dzonhar, *Pengantar Sintaktis Indonesia* (Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita, 1980), p.18



3. Types of single sentence

- a. Nominal single sentence is a single sentence type whose predicate is in the form of nouns (nominal).

*Example:*

1. *Pamanku seorang petani (my uncle is a farmer)*
2. *Andi anak pak Endi (Andi is son of sir Endi)*

- b. Single sentence adjective is a single sentence type whose predicate is in the form of adjective.

*Example:*

1. *Bunga itu sangat harum (The flower is very fragrant)*
2. *Sepatuku sudah rusak (My shoes are broken)*

- c. Prepositional single sentence is a single sentence types which uses the preposition as a predicate element.

*Example:*

1. *Ada tikus dibawah ranjang tidurku ( There is a mouse under my bed)*
2. *Ayah sedang ada dikantor (Dad is at the office)*

- d. Single sentence numeral is which uses the number as a predicate element.

*Example:*

1. *Harga laptop ini sekitar 5 juta (The price of this laptop is around 5 million)*

2. *Ada 3 motor disini (There are 3 bikes here)*

## 2. ***Kalimat Majemuk Setara***

A compound sentence is a sentence that has at least two independent clauses joined by comma, semicolon, or conjunction. An independent clause is a clause that has a subject and verb and forms a complete thought.

*Example:*

1. *I want the sporty red car, but it will lease the practical blue one.*
2. *She didn't cheat on the test, for it was the wrong thing to do.*

## 3. ***Kalimat Majemuk Bertingkat***

The compound-complex sentence combines elements of compound and complex sentences. It is the most sophisticated type of sentence you can use. Understanding how to construct the compound-complex sentence will help you take your writing to a new level of complexity.

A compound-complex sentence is comprised of at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. Because compound-complex sentences are normally longer than other sentences, it is very important to punctuate them correctly.

*Example:*

1. *Though Rahman prefers watching adventure films, he rented the latest Cartoon, and he enjoyed it very much.*

2. *Naura forgot her friend's Wedding, so she sent her a card when she finally remembered*

### **C. The Patterns of Sentence in Indonesian Language**

We must know the basic characteristics patterns contained in each sentence type in Indonesian language. By knowing the basic patterns of a sentence, it will be easy to know what and how the sentences formed and also how to make a sentence. Here the following basic sentence patterns :

1. Subject + Predicate

*Example:*

1. *Ibu + sedang memasak*
2. *Adik + sedang belajar*

2. Subject + Predicate + Object

*Example :*

1. *Santi + sedang membaca + Al-Qur'an*
2. *Nenek + sedang merajut + kain*

3. Subject + Predicate + Compliment

*Example :*

1. *Bajunya (s) + Berwarna (p) + Kuning (Comp.)*  
*(His shirt is yellow)*
2. *Pohon ini (s) + Banyak (p) + Buahnya (Comp.)*  
*(This tree has many fruit)*

The differences between these two, complement and object is: the object is the target of the subject, meanwhile the complement here is to complete the sentence.

4. Subject + Predicate + Adverb

*Example :*

1. *Anak-anak + sedang bermain + ditanah lapang*

2. *Ibu + sedang memasak + didapur*

5. Subject + Predicate + Object + Adverb

*Example :*

1. *Ibu + membeli + sayuran + dipasar*

2. *Kami + menjenguk + Fadli + di rumah sakit + dekat sekolah*

The predicator may be a simple verb without any affixes. It may also take the affixes *me-*, *i*, *me-I*, *memer-I*, *me-kan*, *memper-kan*. Adverbial is an optional element.

*Example:*

1. *Mereka (s) + sudah mengerjakan (p) + laporan itu (o) + kemarin (adverb of time). (They have done the report yesterday)*

2. *Dia (s) + mengalami (p) + kesulitan (o) + sebagai pelajar (adverb) (He experienced many difficulties as student)*

6. Subject + Predicate + Object + Compliment

*Example:*

1. *Dia (s) + merasa (p) + badannya (o) + lemah (Comp.)*

*(She felt her body weak)*

2. *Dia (s) + mengira (p) + saya (o) + orang jawa (Comp.)*

*(He taught I was a javanese)*

7. *Subject + Predicate + Compliment + Adverb*

*Example:*

1. *Tubuhnya + bercucuran + keringat + karena olahraga*

2. *Aku + bertemu + wanitaitu + disebuah taman kota*

8. *Subject + Predicate + Indirect Object + Direct object*

*Example:*

1. *Saya (s) + mencarikan (p) + adik saya (Indirect Obj.) + pekerjaan*

*(Direct Obj.)*

*(I am getting my sister a job)*

2. *Dia (s) + menawari (p) + saya (Indirect Obj.) + pekerjaan (D.O)*

*(He offered me a job)*

#### **D. An Analysis of Indonesian Sentence**

Now, the researcher will move to explain the definition of sentences in Indonesian. There are a various sentences based on grammatical structure. Because this research so limited by time and others, the researcher only focus on sentences based on its structure. In Indonesian language, sentences can be *kalimat tunggal* and also can be *kalimat majemuk*. The researcher will explain about *kalimat tunggal* first.

a. Kalimat Tunggal

*Kalimat Tunggal* consists of one subject and one redicate. In English sentence, people also found *kalimat tunggal* as a simple sentence. Basic sentences or single sentences or also simple sentences are sentences that contain basic information in the core structure and only have one sentence pattern. In other words, the basic sentence or single sentence consists of two core elements, namely subject and predicate.

Table 3. Indonesian sentences pattern

Pattern	Category	Example
S + P	KB + KK	Mahasiswa berdiskusi
	KB + KS	Peternak itu ramah
S + P + Ket	KB+ KK + (KD + KB)	Anton belajar diruang baca
S + P + Pel	KB1+ KK + KB2	Negara kita berdasarkan pancasila
S + P + O	KB1 + KKtrans + KB2	Mahasiswa membuat makalah
S + P + O + Pel	KB1 + KK intrans + KB2 + KB3	Ayah mengirimi saya uang
S + P + O + Ket	KB1 + KK + KB2 + (KD + KB)	Mereka mengadakan peneitian diluar kota

*KB: Kata benda*

*KK: Kata kerja*

*Pel: Pelengkap*

*Ket: Keterangan*

The basic five above can be expanded with various explanations or information. These basic patterns can be combined so as to produce broader and more complex sentences.<sup>38</sup>

*b. Kalimat Majemuk Setara*

Compound sentence is sentence in which there are two or more basic sentences. Based on the relationship between these basic sentences, compound sentences can be grouped into equivalent compound sentences and complex compound sentences.

Compound sentences contain two statements that are connected by a conjunction.

*Example:*

1. *The company had an excellent year, **so** they gave everyone a bonus.*
2. *I wanted to come, **but** it was late.*

*c. Kalimat Majemuk Bertingkat*

Kalimat majemuk bertingkat or in English called complex sentences are compound sentences whose pattern relationships are not equal. One

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<sup>38</sup> Dwi Novertini Djenar, *Oxport a Students Guide to Indonesia Grammar*, New York: Oxport University Press, 2003, p. 87

pattern occupies a function higher than another pattern. The higher part is called the pattern sentence, the lower part is called the clause.

Complex sentences contain a dependent clause and at least one independent clause. The two clauses are connected by a subordinator.

*Examples:*

1. *That's the man **who** bought our house.*
2. ***Although it was difficult**, the class passed the test with excellent marks.*

## **E. The Function and Elements of Indonesian Sentences**

### 1. Subject

Just like in English sentence, in Indonesian sentence you will also find sentence structure in the form of subject and predicate. Subject and predicate are the most basic things in English sentences. To understand sentences in English requires the ability to analyze sentences in a structured way. Such as where is the subject and predicate are in the sentence. But unfortunately the mistakes that are often found by English students are because they do not know the subject and the predicate of a sentence.

*Example: Adit (sedang) membaca*

*: Adit (S)*

### 2. Predicate

A predicate is an explanation of what the subject does, because in general the prefix is a verb. The predicate in grammar is the part of sentence that marks what the speaker saying about the subject. The predicate can be followed for example by objects and adverbs.



Example: Adit (sedang) membaca

: Adit (S) + membaca (P)

### 3. Object

From what is taught by the English teacher in Elementary school, the object is the target. Then the conclusion is object here is the target of the subject's work. Same as the subject, the object is also a noun. In a passive sentence, the object can turn into a object and vice versa.

*Example: Adit Membaca Al-Qur'an*

: Al-Qur'an (O)

### 4. Complement (*Pelengkap*)

Complement is the complement word or something of the previous object. Complement can be in the form of phrases, nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions or clauses. Compliment and Information (*Keterangan*) are only functional elements. They can also be nouns to complete the predicate element and this complement is located behind the verb. Here some characteristics of complement :

1. Complement can't be changed to subject. The subject can turn into a subject if the sentence containing the object is converted to passive sentence.
2. Complement elements can be nouns, phrases or clauses.
3. The position of the complement is behind the predicate. In a sentence the locations of the complement can be different. Can be located directly behind the predicate or behind the object if there is one.
4. Adverb (*Keterangan :waktu, tempat, keadaan, etc..*)
  1. Adverb in a sentence can be :

*a. Place*

*Example: Adit reads Al-Qur'an **in Mosque***

*b. Time*

*Example: Adit reads Al-Qur'an in **this Shubuh***

*c. Tool*

*Example: Adit reads Al-Qur'an above **the pillow***

*d. Methods*

*Example: Adit reads Al-Qur'an **also with the meaning***

*e. Purpose*

*Example: Adit reads Al-Qur'an to **calm himself***

*f. Companying*

*Example :Adit reads Al-Qur'an **with his sister***

*g. Conditions*

*Example: Adit reads Al-Qur'an **after wudhu'***

2. Explanation in a sentence

Explanation here has a strong meaning so that it adds clarity in the sentence.

*Example: Adit reads Al-Qur'an **from Al-Fatiha***

3. Movable location

There is no attachment to the information element. Information can't be placed either at the beginning or at the end.

Example: Adit reads Al-Qur'an **in home**

## F. Kinds of tenses in Indonesian Language

And lastly, the researcher will describe a little more about Kinds of sentences in English Language structurely in the two tenses as in the title, they are Simple present tense and simple past tense. So the researcher will talk about them more clearly :

### 1. Simple Present Tense

Simple present tense is one of the most basic when talking about English sentences based on structure. As taught when in Elementary school, simple present tense is the arrangement of sentences that contain or explain the current event. In Arabic grammar is called *fi'il mudhori'*. The pattern that use to form a simple tense is divided into 3 parts, they are:

#### a. Positive sentence

In positive sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object. Most sentences are active.

**Pattern: (Thing doing action) + (Verb) + (Thing receiving action)**

*Example: Khadijah reads Al-Qur'an*

*Salman goes to mosque*

#### b. Negative sentence

In negative sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence. You can use the negative form if you thing that the thing

receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. You can also use the negative form if you don't know who is doing the action or if you don't want to mention who is doing the action.

**Pattern: (Thing receiving action) + (be) + (Past participle) + (By) + (Thing doing action)**

*Example: Khadijah doesn't read Al-Qur'an*

*Salman doesn't go to mosque*

c. Interrogative sentence

In interrogative sentence of present simple tense, helping verb 'Do' or 'Does' is placed at the beginning of sentence. If the subject in a sentence is "he, she, it or singular proper noun" then 'Does' is used. In case of "I, you, we they or plural subjects", 'Do' is used in place of 'Does'. First form of verb is used and 's' or 'es' is not added to it.

**Pattern: Helping verb (Does or Do) + subject + (verb 1) + object**

*Example: Does Khadijah read Al-Qur'an*

*Does Salman go to mosque?*

2. Simple Past Tense

Simple past tense is the opposite of simple present tense. If simple present explains the present or now, the simple past tense contain about past. It's called fi'il madhi in Arabic grammar. So, the pattern to make a past tense sentence is:

a. Positive sentence

**Pattern: Subject + V2 + Direct Object**

*Example: Khadijah read Al-Qur'an*

*Salman Went to Mosque*

b. Negative sentence

**Pattern: S + Helping Verb (did not) + V**

**(agent here is the subject of active voice. The passive voice subjects acts as the recipient of the action, while the agent as the perpetrator of the action).**

*Example: Khadijah didn't read Al-Qur'an*

*Salman didn't go to mosque*

c. Interrogative

Interrogative sentence are sentence that used when asking question or something as opposed to sentences that make a statement, deliver command, or express an exclamation. Interrogative sentence usually end with a question mark at the end of the sentence. Interrogative sentence have several types, including: Yes-no question, Interrogative-word question and question tag. And also researcher will explain about the negative form from Interrogative sentence.

a. Yes-no question

Yes or no question or interrogative sentences answered by Yes or No (short answer).<sup>39</sup> The question or interrogative sentences have short answer, and give complete answer of the questions. In answering question, Yes or No are followed by auxiliary verbs based on the sentence of question. <sup>40</sup> for the negative answers, the question are added by Not in the end of answers.

**Patterns: Did + S + V + Infinitive**

*Example :*

1. *Did khadijah read Al-Qur'an?*

*Positive answer : Yes, she did*

*Negative answer : No, she didnt*

2. *Did Salman go to mosque ?*

*Positive answer : Yes he did*

*Negative answer : No, he didn't*

b. Interrogative-word question

Interrogative word question are termed by information questions. An information question is a question that asks for information by using question word. The kinds of question words are: where, when, who, what, which, whom, whose, how.

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<sup>39</sup>BetySchramper Azar, *Basic English Grammar Third Edition With Answer Key* (Longman: Pearson, 1941), p. 124

<sup>40</sup> Robert Krohn, *English Sentence Structure* (The University of Michigan Press, 1970), p.25

**Patterns: Question Word + Did + S + V + Infinitive**

*Example:*

1. *When did Khadijah read Al-Qur'an?*

*Answer: Khadijah read Al-Qur'an every night*

*Function: asking time*

2. *When will Salman go to mosque?*

*Answer: Salman will go to mosque at Ashar pray*

Function: Asking time

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS

#### A. English Sentence Patterns

A sentence is an arrangement of several words. That's what the teacher said when the students in elementary school. Arrangement of words called sentence, must have meaning so that it can be called sentence. If it's just like 'Watch afternoon eat red mobile' is not a sentence. The sentence must have its own arrangement so that it produces an understandable meaning, which will be discussed in this research. Basically the sentence structure must have a subject and predicate, so that way it can be called sentence because it already has a meaning and purpose for the person to talk.

Sentence is a group of words that express a statement, command, question or exclamation. It sentence consists of one or more clauses and usually have one subject and verb. In writing language it begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.<sup>41</sup>

Richard Nordquist said, offers the definition of sentence that commonly defined as "a complete unit of thought." Normally, a sentence expresses a relationship, conveys a command, voices a question, or describes someone or something.

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<sup>41</sup>Michael Swan, *Practical English Usage* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), p.27



In addition, refers to grammar, sentence is a word or a group of syntactically related words that states, asks, commands, or exclaims something; conventional unit of connected speech or writing, usually containing a subject and a predicate: in writing, a sentence begins with a capital letter and concludes with an end mark (period, question mark, etc.)<sup>42</sup>, and in speech a sentence begins following a silence and concludes with any of various final pitches and a terminal juncture.

## **B. Indonesian Sentence Patterns**

“*Bahasa Indonesia*” or Indonesian is one of the national languages in the world and it used by the Indonesians. There are many differences between Indonesian and English, especially in general sentences patterns. The differences caused Indonesians must study hard to understand about English. There are very much students in Indonesia can’t speak English. They said that English is difficult to understand. Because of that, the researcher will analyze between English and Indonesian, focused on general sentences pattern, in order to give information about them and find the differences in form, function and position in English and Indonesian language. It is expected will be helpful to learners by analyzing similarities and differences of language in order to reduce the learner’s difficulties in using the general sentences pattern of both languages.

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<sup>42</sup>James Neil Sneddon, *A Comprehensive Grammar*, New York: South Wind Production, 1996, p. 324

In Indonesian dictionary, sentence is saying unity to express about thinking and feeling concept.<sup>43</sup> sentence is the speech language meaning full and overall limit is determined by his voice up and down.<sup>44</sup> Sentence is a group of words arranged with steps and systems or rules for express question, command and statement. It sentence to explain thinking and feeling by writer or speaker and kinds of reason to communication have differents.

### **C. The Differences Between English and Indonesian Languages**

There are many differences between Indonesian and English, especially in general sentences patterns. The differences caused Indonesians must study hard to understand about English. There are very much students in Indonesia can't speak English. They said that English is difficult to understand. Because of that, the researcher will analyze between English and Indonesian, focused on general sentences pattern, especially in simple present and past tense, in order to give some information about them and find the differences in form, function and position in English and Indonesian language. It is expected will be helpful to learners by analyzing similarities and differences of language in order to reduce the learner's difficulties in using the general sentences pattern of both languages.

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<sup>43</sup>Depdikbud, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1990), p. 494

<sup>44</sup>Dzonhar, *Pengantar Sintaktis Indonesia* (Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita, 1980), p.18

Researcher found some differences in using patterns in English and Indonesian sentence. Such as Pronouns in English and Indonesian sentence, plural, sentence structure and also verb.<sup>45</sup> The researcher will explain one by one bellow.

### 1. Pronouns

In Indonesian sentences the subject and object pronouns, do not change.<sup>46</sup> For example:

- a. ***Dia*** membeli makanan di restoran
- b. Chaca meminjamkan ***dia*** uang

But different from English sentences, pronouns change from subject to object except the words for pronouns ‘You’.

Example:

- a. ***He*** buys food at the restaurant
- b. Khadijah lends ***him*** a money

### 2. Plural

A plural noun is a word that indicates that there is more than one person, animal, pace, thing or idea. When you talk about more than one of anything,

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<sup>45</sup> Dzonhar, *Pengantar Sintaktis Indonesia* (Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita, 1980), p.65

<sup>46</sup> Ningsih, Anindyarini, A S. (2008). *Bahasa Indonesia untuk SMP/MTS kelas VII*. Jakarta: Pusat Perbukuan Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2008, p. 15

you're using plural nouns. When you write about more than one of anything, you usually use the same word, simply adding an s, es, or ies to the end.<sup>47</sup>

There are two forms of plural in English:

a. Regular plural

Regular plural just need to add –s, -es, or –ies behind the single form.

Example: Students, Teachers, Glasses, Strawberries

b. Irregular plural

This irregular form is sometimes confusing because there are no exact rules. There are words that undergo slight changes such as:

Example: Man - Men, Knife – Knives, Leaf – leaves

And there are words that experience more change such as:

Example: child – children, tooth – teeth, person – people, cactus – cacti

And also some are completely unchanged, such as:

Example: fish, sheep, series

3. Sentence Structure

Sentence structure or syntactic Indonesian and English are actually quite similar in simple sentences. But there are exceptions to sentences that contain adjectives.<sup>48</sup>

Example: saya baru saja membeli sebuah *buku baru*

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<sup>47</sup> Study English, Accessed from <https://www.gingersoftware.com>, Retrieved on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2020, at 10 am

<sup>48</sup> Satrio Nugroho, *Practical Complete English Grammar* (Surabaya: Kartika), p.119.

: I just bought a *new book*

In Indonesian sentences, adjectives are behind nouns ( buku + baru) while in English the structure is reserved into adjectives located before nouns (new book). Also applies to ownership pronouns.

Example:

- a. Sepeda lama: Old bicycle
- b. Kucing lucu: cute cat
- c. Tomat merah: red tomato
- d. Baju saya : my clothes
- e. Buku mu : your book
- f. Kehidupan mereka : their life

#### 4. Verb

In Indonesian sentence, the sentence does not have to have a verb. Such like '*Nama saya Khadijah. Saya dari Jakarta. Hobi saya membaca*' if translated literally in English language, the sentence before becomes '*My name Khadijah. I from Jakarta. My hobby reading*' but this is a wrong sentence because it doesn't have a verb. The right one is '*My name is Khadijah. I am from Jakarta. My hobby is reading*'.

Also, one of the few things that pulls people into learning Indonesian is that it is supposedly simple language with no verb conjugations. There is no need to conjugate verbs into past tenses. There are two ways to do it<sup>49</sup>:

1. Use the form of the verb

The simplest way to describe an action that already happened by looking at the past verb or the verb two in regular or irregular verb, such as: drink – drank – drunk.

Examples:

a. Saya **telah** minum teh

‘I **drank** tea’

b. Dia **telah** tidur

‘She **slept**’

Notice how the word *tidur* ‘slept’ and *minum* ‘drunk’ are not conjugated at all. The word *verb two* makes all the differences here. In present tense, these are how the sentences will look like:

a. Dia tidur

‘He sleeps’

b. Saya minum teh

‘I drink tea’

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<sup>49</sup> Study English, Accessed from <https://www.gingersoftware.com>, Retrieved on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2020, at 12 am

Another thing to notice is that, when using *sudah*, the translation use the perfect tense conjugations in English.

2. Use the time words

The second way to talk about the pas in Indonesian is to use the time words to specify the time of when something happened. For example; if someone were to say, “I sleep yesterday,” instead of “I slept yesterday,” you would be able to understand that I is something that happened the past even though the sentence is grammatically incorrect because the word ‘yesterday’ is there, specifying that it happened yesterday.

Examples:

a. ‘He/She slept **yesterday**’

Dia tidur **kemarin**

b. ‘I drank tea **this morning**’

Saya minum teh **tadi pagi**

c. ‘Where did you go **last week?**’

Kamu pergi kemana **minggu lalu?**

Again, the word *tidur* ‘slept’, *minum* ‘drank’ and *pergi* ‘go’ are not conjugated and you would use it in the same way when you are talking about the present of the future.

Here a table to more clearly explanation of differences between English and Indonesian sentences.

Table 1 the differences in English and Indonesian sentences.

<b>Differences</b>	
<b>Present Tense</b>	
<p>Present tense is almost same with present sentences in Indonesian language. The difference is English use auxiliary verb but in Indonesian sentences did not use it.</p> <p>Examples:</p>	
English	Indonesian
(+) my father is a sholdier Pattern: S + auxiliary verb (to be) + P	(+) Ayahku seorang tentara Pattern: S + P
<b>Past Tense</b>	
<p>Past tense in Indonesian language just add the past adverb of time such as “Dulu” (past) or “yang lalu” (ago) in the sentences. In English language, used the change of verb form into V2 r the second verb of auxiliary in the past sentences.</p> <p>Examples:</p>	
English	Indonesian
(+) I went to the mosque yesterday Pattern: S + V2 + O/C	(+) saya pergi kemasjid kemarin Pattern: S + V + O/C



#### **D. The Similarities Between English and Indonesian Languages**

Based on the data that researcher was analyzed, there were some similarities between English and Indonesian language in general sentences pattern in terms of form. The researcher will explain about present tense first.

Talking about English general sentence pattern, Bernad Comrie said that “The present tense is a grammatical tense whose principal function is to locate a situation or event in present time.” The term ‘present tense’ is usually used in descriptions of specific language to refer to a particular grammatical form or set of forms.

Present tense is used to express an action in present time, habitual or usual action, a daily event or a universal fact. It is used to express an action in present time which is usually performed on a regular basis.<sup>50</sup>

Examples:

a. Nominal Sentences

(+) **I am a student**

Saya seorang siswa

(-) **My father is not a teacher**

Ayahku bukan seorang guru

(?) **Are you a doctor?**

Kamu seorang dokter?

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<sup>50</sup> *Sentence Construction*, (2008), retrieved June 19, 2009, from <http://www.learnenglish.de/grammar/sentencetext.htm>

b. Verbal Sentences

(+) **She goes to school**

Dia pergi ke sekolah

(-) **He does not like eating ice cream**

Dia tidak suka makan es krim

(?) **Why do not you take an English conversation class?**

Kenapa kamu tidak ikut pelajaran English Conversation?

Then, the researcher will talk about past tense. Generally, past tense in English is used to show an activity or event that happened in past time. Azar stated that “simple past tense is used to indicate that an activity or situation began and ended at a particular time in the past.” This kind of tense is a kind of verb that indicated the action or event which is done in the past time.<sup>51</sup>

Examples:

a. Nominal sentences

(+) She **was** beautiful

Dia cantik. *Missing: was*

(-) She **was** not clever

Dia tidak pintar. *Missing: Was*

(?) **Were** they smart boys?

Mereka lelaki pintar? *Missing: Were*

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<sup>51</sup> Bety Schramper Azar, *Basic English Grammar Third Edition With Answer Key* (Longman: Pearson, 1941), p. 113

b. Verbal sentences

(+) I **went** to market yesterday

Saya pergi ke pasar kemarin.

(-) I **did** not go to school yesterday

Saya tidak pergi ke sekolah kemarin.

(?) **Did** you go to the mosque yesterday?

Apakah kamu pergi ke masjid kemarin?

Table 2 Examples of Similarities of English and Indonesian sentences

<b>Similarities</b>	
<b>Present Tense</b>	
<p>There is a similarity in present tense and present sentences of Indonesian language, that is in the verbal positive sentences that used the first person, second person and the third plural person subject.</p> <p>Examples:</p>	
English	Indonesian
<p>(+) Sulaiman goes to Mosque</p> <p>Pattern: S + V + O</p> <p>(+) Khadijah Reads Al-Qur'an</p> <p>Pattern: S + V + O</p>	<p>(+) Sulaiman pergi kemesjid</p> <p>Pattern: S + V + O</p> <p>(+) Khadijah membaca Al-Qur'an</p> <p>Pattern: S + V + O</p>
<b>Past Tense</b>	

Unlike English and many other languages, there is no verb conjugations involved to convey past tense in Indonesian. There are no special form of the past sentences of Indonesian. Just by adding the past adverb of time such as “Dulu” (Past) or “yang lalu” (ago), in the sentences.

Examples:

English	Indonesian
(+) saya pergi kemasjid dua hari yang <i>lalu</i> Pattern: S + V + O/C	(+) I went to the mosque two days <i>ago</i> Pattern: S + V2 + O/C

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. The Conclusions

Referring to the findings that presented on the previous chapter, the conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Between English and Indonesian language general sentences pattern have similarities, some tenses in English are having same form of sentences. Both of English and Indonesian language used *S + P + O/C* in positive sentences, *S + (not) P + O/C* in negative, and *Did + S + P + ?* in interrogative.
2. The differences in both languages commonly caused by the verb form that changed in English and Indonesian language never used the change of verb form, Example: In past tense, the form of sentences was *S + V2 + O/C*, such as “*I went to the office last week*”, but in Indonesian only used *S + V + O/C (the past adverb of time)*, such as “*Saya pergi ke rumah sakit kemarin*”. The use of auxiliary also always caused differences of verb form in both languages, because Indonesian language never used auxiliary in the sentences. Example: In present tense nominal positive sentences used *S + auxiliary + P*, such as “*My Father is a sholdier*”, but in Indonesian language only used *S + P*, that was “*ayahku seorang tentara*”.

3. The similarities between English and Indonesian language in general sentence pattern are including the form of sentences in: Present tense (except the verbal positive sentences) and past tense is

## **B. The Suggestions**

In order to accomplish this research, the researcher gave some suggestion, as followed:

1. The researcher suggest that as Indonesians, we must know about the difference between the form of sentence in our own language and the international language.
2. The researcher hopes that the thesis could be one of the related references for those who have interested in English and Indonesian language analysis, and they can deepen their knowledge in both of languages.

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkajian judul skripsi Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padangsidimpuan, maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi Pembimbing Skripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

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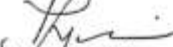
Judul Skripsi : **Contrastive Analysis Between English And Indonesian Sentence Patterns**

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terimakasih.

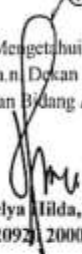
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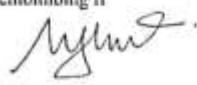
  
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