

**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND
INDONESIAN PHRASE**

A Graduating Paper

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd. I)*
In the English Department of Education Faculty



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2012**



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DECLARATION

"In The Name of Allah the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful"

Hereby the writer fully declares that this thesis is composed by the writer himself, and it does not contain material written or having been published by other people, and that from other people's idea except the information cited from references.

The writer is capable of accounting for this thesis if in the future this thesis can be proved of containing others' ideas, or in fact, the writer imitates the others' thesis. Likewise, the declaration is made by the writer and the writer hopes that this declaration can be understood.

Salatiga, January 30th, 2012

The writer

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTES

Case: Winarsih's Thesis

Dear

The Head of State Islamic
Studies Institute of Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

After reading and correcting Winarsih's Graduating Paper entitled "A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PHRASE". I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Consultant

Hanung Triyoko, M.Hum, M.Ed



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Statement of Certification

**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND
INDONESIAN PHRASE**

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Has been brought to the board of examiners on February, 28th 2012 and hereby considered to completely fulfilled the requirements of the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam* (S.PdI.) in English Department.

Board of examiners,

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2. Secretary : Setia Rini, M.Pd.
3. 1st Examiner : Dra. Hj. Woro Retnaningsih, M.Pd.
4. 2nd Examiner : Norwanto, M.Hum.
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10 March 2012

Salatiga, 5th March 2012
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MOTTO

Nobody is perfect in this world; everybody can make a mistake,
but try to be the best one just for Allah the lord of the universe.

DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

- ✦ My beloved father and mother (Pak Soleh and Mak Sainem)
- ✦ My beloved husband (Muhammad Choirul Anwar) and my son (Abdul Fattah Anwar) I love you all forever.
- ✦ My young brother (Ahmad Muzairon) and young sister (Juwita Sari)
- ✦ My friends (Mbak Zain, Ela, and Alfi) and all of my friends who knows me
- ✦ All of TBI students in the year of 2007 especially TBI D 2007
- ✦ Everyone who knows me and reads this graduating paper

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb

Alhamdulillahil'alamin, all praises is to Allah the lord of the universe. Due to his blessing, eventually, the writer could finish this graduating paper without any obstacle. Our blessing and praises to our prophet Muhammad who has brought us from the darkness to the lightness.

However, the writer will not be able to finish this graduating paper well without any help, guidance, and support from other people. Therefore, the writer would like to thanks to:

1. Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag. As the head of State Institute for Islamic studies (STAIN) Salatiga.
2. Mr. Suwardi, M.Pd as the head of Educational Affairs.
3. Mrs. Maslikhatul Umami, S.PdI, MA as the chief of English Department of State Islamic Studies Institute of Salatiga.
4. Mr. Hanung Triyoko, M.Hum, M.Ed as the consultant of this thesis. Thanks for support, direct and give the writer advice, suggestion, and recommendation for this graduating paper from beginning until the end.
5. All lecturers of English department, the writer deeply thanks you all for your advices, knowledge, kindness etc.
6. All English department students in the Academic Year of 2007 thanks for being my friends.

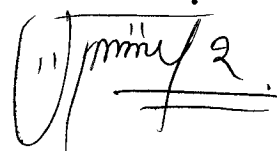
Thanks also to all people and I say sorry because cannot mention it one by one. From this graduating paper has many lacks, I hope the reader can give me critics, recommendations for the next researcher.

Finally, the writer wants this graduating paper can give benefit and useful thing to the readers. Thank you.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb

Salatiga, January 30th, 2012

The writer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Winarsih', with a horizontal line underneath.

Winarsih

NIM: 113 07 093

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ABSTRACT

Winarsih (11307093) "A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PHRASE".

The aims of this research are to find out the general rules of English and Indonesian phrases, to find out the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian phrases, and to find out the possible effect of those similarities and differences between English and Indonesian phrases. To find out the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian phrase, the writer uses documentation method that is taken from books and internet to find out clarification of the case study. From those books and internet, the writer collected data and classifying them based on contrastive analysis. Then the writer analysis the English and Indonesian phrase. From the analysis data, the writer can conclude that there are some differences and similarities form or structure between English and Indonesian phrase. The differences of English and Indonesian phrase form are: First, the formation of English noun phrase is modifier word is placed before head word. The formation of Indonesian *frasa nominal* there are three, *frasa nominal modifikatif*, *frasa nominal koordinatif*, *frasa nominal apositif*. Second, the formation of English verb phrase is modifier word is placed before head word. In Indonesian *frasa verbal* there are four formations, head word before modifier word, head word after modifier word, *frasa verbal koordinatif*, *frasa verbal apositif*. Third, the formation of English adjective phrase is head word put after modifier word. In Indonesian *frasa adjektival* there are three formations, *frasa adjektival modifikatif*, *frasa adjektival koordinatif*, *frasa adjektival apositif*. And the similarities of English and Indonesian phrase form are: First, the formation of English adverb phrase is head word put before modifier word, in Indonesian *frasa adverbial* the formation is head word put before modifier word. Second, the formation of English prepositional phrase is head word put before modifier word, and Indonesian *frasa proposisional koordinatif* is head word put before modifier word.

Key word: phrase, similarities, differences.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Every language has their own characteristics, such as way to speak or pronunciation, structural of sentence or sentence pattern and others. No two or more languages in this world have the same system, such as English and Indonesian. The system of language is different from each other. Therefore, it is obvious that every language has its own system.

Learning English as a foreign language is more difficult than that of native language. In fact the main problem arising are not only caused by the difficulties of the foreign language system, but also from that of the native language system.

Learning a language is not apart from learning its grammar. Grammar can help students to understand the language. However, students often feel difficult to learn the grammar, especially for foreign language. In fact, foreign language and source language have the differences and similarities. They have their own characteristics that often make students difficult to learn it.

In teaching learning process ultimately the grammatical aspect analysis and parsing may be good as intellectual exercise, but are not much valuable. Actually, learning language is more difficult than using language, but the students should know the sentence construction. So, they should learn the grammar if they want to learn the language.

Mastering English cannot be achieved in a short time because it is not our language. There are many factors that influencing English learning in Indonesia. One of them is the difference between English and Indonesian in many elements, either lexically or grammatically.

Sometimes students in translating a sentence from source language to the target language find a problem. Example in translating phrases from English to Indonesian, in Indonesian also there are kinds of phrase. One of the problems in learning phrase is because there are some differences and similarities between English and Indonesian phrase.

Based on this case, the writer will describe differences and similarities in phrase by comparing English and Indonesian language. The writer hopes that the differences can be explained so students know the similarities and differences of two languages in phrase form. So, the writer wants to research under the title **“A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PHRASE.”**

B. The Limitation of the Study

The writer wants to focus the research on differences and similarities between English and Indonesian sentence patterns. In this thesis the writer wants to discuss about differences and similarities between English and Indonesian phrases.

C. Statements of the Problem

In this thesis, the writer wants to focus on the following problems:

1. How are the general rules of English and Indonesian phrases?
2. What are the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian phrases?
3. What are the possible effect of those differences and similarities in teaching English?

D. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of writing this thesis are as follows:

1. To find out the general rules of English and Indonesian phrases.
2. To find out the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian phrases.
3. To find out of the possible effect of those similarities and differences between English and Indonesian phrases.

E. The Benefit of the Study

This thesis can be beneficial as follows:

1. Practically
 - a. For the writer

The findings of the research can be used as a starting point in improving the writer's understanding about English and Indonesian phrases.

b. For the students

The findings of this research can make the students easier to understand the structure of English and Indonesian phrases.

2. Theoretically

The findings of this research can help understand the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian phrases.

F. Definition of Key Term

To keep clear of any mistakes in interpreting the little of this research, it is regarded necessary to explain the terms relating with this thesis. And to understand this study easier, the writer gives some description and explanation about the key term. They are following in this line.

1. Phrase

- a. According Keraf (1991:175), phrase is a unit which contains two words or more, which defend base meaning, and every word cannot functions as subject and verb.
- b. Phrase is a group of word which contain own meaning, and phrase is constitute from a sentence (Drs. Rudy Hariyono & Andrew Mc. Carthy, 2008:393).
- c. According The New Lexicon Webster Dictionary Phrase is a sequence of words expressing a single idea. A group of words without a subject and predicate, functioning together within a sentence (2004:757).

2. Contrastive Analysis

- a. According Hornby (1974:186), contrastive is adjective form from *contrast*. A contrast is comparing one thing with another, so that differences are made clear, showing difference when compared.
- b. Analysis is separation into parts possibly with comment and judgment, instance of the result of doing (Hornby, 1974:29).
- c. Contrastive Analysis proposed by Suharsimi Arikunto (1989:198), is used to find the similarities and differences of things, people, ideas or procedures.

G. The Literature Review

In this research, the writer has some literatures as the comparison of this research. The writer finds the other these that have same topic with this research. Those are:

The first review related to this research, the title is "A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN SENTENCE PATTERNS (A CASE OF PASSIVE VOICE)." The researcher is Asyik Junaidi in 2005.

In this thesis, he mentioned that English and Indonesian sentence have some differences and similarities in the usage of passive voice (Junaidi, 2005:1).

Second review related to this research, the title is "A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PLURAL FORMS OF NOUN, PRONOUN, AND ARTICLE

BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN.” The researcher is Ida Nuryani in 2010.

In this thesis, she mentioned that English and Indonesian sentence have some differences and similarities in the usage of nouns, pronouns, and articles in plural form and the pattern of them in plural form (Ida Nuryani, 2010:3)

Based on that research, the writer tries to analyze “A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PHRASE.” The differences of this research with the research above, in this thesis the writer wants to find out the differences and the similarities of phrases in English and Indonesian language. And the similarities this research with the research above, the writer takes the same subject that is English and Indonesian.

H. Research Methodology

1. Type of the research

This research is qualitative research. According to Moleong, qualitative method is a method that produced descriptive data such as written words and attitude of people who has observed (Moleong, 2009:4).

Qualitative data tend to be in the form of words than numbers.

2. Object of the research

a. Data

The data of this research are English and Indonesian phrases.

b. Data sources

These are the data sources which support and complete the data. The writer uses some books that related with the study. The books contain the materials related to the subject matters of this study, such as:

Tata Bahasa Rujukan Bahasa Indonesia by Gorys Keraf. Published by PT Grasindo in 1991. In his book he mentions that there are some kinds of phrase in Indonesian.

Analisis Bahasa Memahami Bahasa Secara Ilmiah by Samsuri published by Erlangga in Jakarta Pusat in 1981. He said that languages analysis is necessary to know how languages to speaks and to write, and how to arrange the sentences, and the function of the language.

ABC Plus English Grammar by Drs. Rudy Hariyono & Andrew Mc. Carthy published by Gitamedia Press in Surabaya in 2008. They said that phrase is a group of words which contain own meaning, and phrase is constitute from a sentence (2008:393).

3. Data collection

Collection the data is very important in this research. According to Arikunto (1989:122), there are six methods of collecting data; test, questionnaires, interview, observation, rating scale, and documentation.

Because this research is literary study, the writer uses documentation method that is taken from books and internet to find out clarification of the case study.

4. Data analysis

The writer gets the data from the reference books that have been mentioned before. All collected data will be classified, compared and analyzed by using contrastive method.

Contrastive method is a work procedure of language activities comparing the structure of first language and second language or any language and identifying their differences from the two languages. It is used to know the differences of similarities of things, people, ideas or procedures.

According to Lado (1957:67) procedures and ways of the contrastive analysis are as follows:

- a. Placing the best structural description about linguistic. This description must cover the study of phonology, morphology, and semantics. It must cover the shape, the meaning and the distribution.
- b. Resuming an integrated structure. It means linguistic resume all the possibilities in language analysis study that is investigated and compared.
- c. Comparing the two languages structures by structure and patterns by pattern. By comparing each structure and pattern in

the two systems of language, one can find the problem in language learning.

Whitman noted in H. Douglas Brown (1980:150) that contrastive analysis involved four different procedures. The first is description: the linguist or language teacher, using the tools of formal grammar, explicitly describes the two languages in question. Second is selection: is made of certain form linguistic items, rules, structures for contrast. Third is contrast itself, the mapping of the language system into the other and a specification of the relationship of our system to the other. And finally, fourth is prediction of error or of difficulty of the basis of the first three procedures.

I. Thesis Organization

In this research the writer gives some out lines to make easy to understand this thesis. Chapter I is introduction, in this chapter discusses about background of the study, statement of the problem, definition of key term, literature review, research methodology, thesis organization. Then in chapter II is theoretical framework which consists of the nature of contrastive analysis, the function of contrastive analysis, contrastive analysis methodology, and definition of phrase. In chapter III is discussion of English and Indonesian phrase. In chapter IV is analysis of English and Indonesian phrase form consists of the similarities of English and Indonesian phrase, and the implications of English and Indonesian phrase form in teaching learning

process. In the last chapter V is closure that consists of conclusion and suggestion. And the last part is bibliography and appendix.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Nature of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive comes from the word “contrast” which has meaning to compare two things so that differences are made clear, showing a differences when compared (Hornby, 1974:186). Analysis is separation into parts possibly with comment and judgment, instance of the result of doing (Hornby, 1974:29). 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 (Lado, 1962:21). In other book James (1980:3) state that contrastive analysis is a linguistic enter price aimed at producing inverted (i.e.; contrastive, not comparative) two valued typologies (contrastive analysis is always concerned with part of language) and founded on the assumption that language can be compared.

The contrastive analysis is one of the fields in language teaching where the language experts confess it has quite great contributions toward composing the grammatical teaching. It is also a work of procedure comparing the structure of L1 and L2 and of identifying their differences in the two languages.

In this study contrastive analysis means a linguistic study to contrast between English and Indonesian phrase. Because there are some problems in teaching learning and problem in comprehension phrase in Indonesian and

also English. So, the writer wants to try analyzing about similarities and differences in Indonesian and English phrase.

B. The Function of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is the study and comparison of two languages. For example, in this thesis compare English with Indonesian. This is done by looking at the structural similarities and differences of the studied languages. There are two central aims to contrastive analysis; the first is to establish the inter-relationships of languages in order to create a linguistic family tree. The second aim is to aid second language acquisition. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contrastive_Analysis)

The contrastive analysis is as the one of the fields in language teaching where the language experts confess it has quite great contributions in giving favor toward composing the grammatical education. In the contrastive analysis people look for difference or similarity between two languages, the source language (L1) and the target language (L2). This contrastive attainment can give beneficial contribution for implementing the direction of language. It can predict difficulties probably in learning, so it is able to give review or solution to tackle difficulties obtaining it (Nurhadi, 1995:237).

According to Roger T. Bell (1981:181) there are two polar views on using target language and a range of compromise position between the system of L1 and L2:

1. The strong claim that the 'deviant' behavior of the learner is the direct result of the transfer of the 'habits' of the L1 into the L2. Those who make the strong claim consider that contrastive analysis is not as means of explaining error but also as a technique for predicting error.
2. The weak claim that the structure of the L1 provides only a partial explanation of the phenomena involved in L2 learning. Those who make the weak claim insist that the structure of L1 is only one of many influences at work in the learning process. It follows that contrastive analysis may be of some value in explanation of error but cannot have a strong predictive value.

The contrastive analysis attainment can give the beneficial contribution for implementing the direction of language, the contributions are as follows:

1. Contrastive analysis could be applied to predict the student's error in learning foreign language or the second language.
2. Contrastive analysis can give consistent and integral contribution and also restrain tool for subject and teaching on the second language efficiently. With this comparison on each analytical structure, these materials can be composed fifty with the differences on each level.
3. Contrastive analysis can give the contributions to subtract interference process from the first to the second language. (Daniel Parera, 1997:107)

C. Contrastive Analysis Methodology

Contrastive analysis here refers to an activity that tries to compare between English and Indonesian phrase, to identify the differences and similarities between both languages.

Actually, the history of contrastive analysis is based on three assumptions (Pranowo, 1996:45):

1. Teaching experience of foreign language teacher that always finds the errors which are made by the learners can be detected through mother language.
2. Interference of L1 into L2.
3. Learning theory especially transfer theory which is considered as positive facility beside there is negative interference.

Contrastive analysis methodology is the work step of contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis includes four steps:

1. Compare the structure of L1 and L2
2. Prediction the learning difficulties and language errors
3. Choose the learning material
4. Determine the way to teach the second language efficiently and effectively

The first rule in contrastive analysis is depending on the good descriptive and detail about language. In this material, the theoretical analysis of languages will be compared or contrasted from the structure of language. The second criteria from contrastive analysis are descriptively identifying feature, not prediction. A contrastive linguist must compare with component

of languages those are contrasted that may cause difficulties for those second language students.

The way to determine the aspects of contrastive analysis are as follows (Tarigan, 1989):

1. Linguistic aspect which is connected with the comparison of the structure of both languages to find their differences.
2. Psychology aspect that is based on the differences of the structure of two languages that will be studied by students to predict the learning difficulties.
3. Based on those difficulties and mistakes, it is arranged the material of second language which have a good arranging and have the exactly objective of learning.
4. The learning material is presented by particular methods.

D. Definition of Phrase

Phrase is also a group of words but a phrase does not have a subject and a verb (James W. Ramsay, 1989:127). Example: "*She sleeps in the bedroom.*" In this example "*in the bedroom*" is prepositional phrase, this phrase cannot stand alone as a sentence. In Indonesian that phrase can translate "*Dia tidur di kamar tidur*" in this sentence which contain phrase is "*di kamar tidur.*" In Indonesian those phrase called "frasa preposisional."

In everyday speech, a phrase may refer to any group of words. In linguistics, a phrase is a group of words which form a constituent and so

function as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. A phrase is lower on the grammatical hierarchy than a clause. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/phrase>)

According to Warriner (1982:78) phrase is a group of related words that is used as a single part of speech and does not contain a verb and its subject.

Example: *has been sitting* (verb phrase)
 about you and me (prepositional phrase)

There are some types of phrases in English such as:

1. Noun phrase

Noun phrase is a group of words that does the work of a noun (P.C. Wren and Martin, 1995: 158).

Example:

The beautiful girl over there is my sister.

He is a governor of Surabaya.

2. Verbal phrase

It is formed from verb and modified by adverbs and may have complement (Eugene J. Hal, 1993:15)

Example:

She had finished her assignment by the time.

3. Adjective phrase

Adjective phrase is phrase which has function as adjective which use to explain noun, phrase that modifies a noun or pronoun (Andrew Mc. Carthy, 2008:394).

Example:

The book with the red cover is mine.

I see the rhino with a grey skin in the zoo.

4. Adverb phrase

It is prepositional phrase that modifies a verb, an adjective or an adverb (Warriner, 1982:83).

Example:

She sleeps in the bedroom.

He runs very slowly.

5. Prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrase is a group word that nothing begins with a prepositional and usually ends with a noun or pronoun (Warriner, 1982:79).

Example:

During the trance she delivered messages from Apollo.

6. Gerund phrase

It consists of gerund together with its complements and modifier, all of which act together as a noun (Frank, 1972:314).

Example:

The loud knocking by the visitor awakened the beagle.

(The gerund phrase is used as the subject of the sentence. The article modifies the gerund knocking the, the adjective loud and the prepositional phrase by the visitor).

7. Infinitive phrase

An infinitive phrase consists of an infinitive together with its complements and modifier (Warriner, 1982:98).

Example:

To interrupt a speaker abruptly is impolite.

(Those infinitive phrase is used as a noun, as the subject of the sentence, the infinitive has an object that is speaker, an is modified by the adverb abruptly).

8. The Participle phrase

It consists of a participle and is related words, such as modifiers and complements, all of which act together as an adjective (Warriner, 1982:92).

Example:

I saw her fishing contentedly.

(Participle with adverb modifier contentedly)

According Gorys Keraf (1991: 175) "*frasa dapat dibatasi sebagai kesatuan yang terdiri atas dua kata atau lebih, yang masing-masingnya mempertahankan makna dasar katanya, sementara gabungan itu menghasilkan suatu relasi tertentu, dan tiap kata pembentuknya tidak bias berfungsi sebagai subjek dan predikat dalam konstruksi itu*".

(Phrase is a unit which contain two words or more, which defend base meaning, and every words cannot functions as subject and verb).

In Indonesian there are some type of phrases according put of head word and modifier word such as:

- a. *Frasa endosentris* is phrase construction which combines two or more words that indicate same word with the word class (Keraf, 1991:175).

This phrase be divided become two, they are:

- 1) *Frasa atributif or subordinatif* is marked by the presence of one of the constituents that act as the head word of the construction.

This phrase can be divided become three:

- a) Modifier word put after head word

Example: *petani muda*

rumah besar

- b) Modifier word put before head word

Example: *tiga rumah* *sepuluh kerbau*

- c) Modifier word press between head word

Example: *sama besar seperti*

sama nakal dengan

- 2) *Frasa koordinatif* is phrase which its constituent elements are combination similar position.

This phrase be divided become three type:

- a) Type additive (tipe aditif)

Example: *bersih dan teratur*

kaya miskin

b) Type alternative (tipe alternatif)

Example: *tiga atau empat*

ayah atau ibu

c) Type appositive (tipe apositif)

Example: *Gunung Semeru*

Jenderal Ahmad

d) Type part of phrase be stand one coordinator

Example: *baik rumah maupun ladang*

baik guru maupun murid

b. *Frasa eksosentris* is phrase that construction which combines two or more words that indicate different word with the word class (Keraf, 1991:177).

1) *Frasa eksosentris direktif* in the construction of a constituent will act as a director, while the other constituents of the axis (Keraf, 1991:177).

a) Objective type (*tipe objektif*)

This type consists of an objective directive verb that acts as a director and an object as an axis (Keraf, 1991:177).

Example: *memasak makanan*

minum air

b) Particle directive type (*tipe partikel direktif*)

i) which characteristic prepositional

Example: *di sawah*

ke atas gunggung

ii) which characteristic conjunctive

Example: *setelah selesai mengerjakan hal itu*

ketika bepergian ke daerah

2) *Frasa eksosentris konjektif* in these constructions is an element of the connector which is the attribute predicate with the subject. in this case the title does not describe the attributes of the connector, but it explains the subject (Keraf, 1991:178).

Example: *adalah kewajiban kami*

menjadi urusan kami

merupakan tugasnya

c. Phrase according word class

1) *Frasa nominal* is the noun formed by extending a noun (Widjono, 2007:140).

Example: *rumah yang besar*

anak yang nakal

2) *Frasa verbal* is a group of words formed with the verb (Widjono, 2007:140)

Example: *bertanam sayur*

membaca koran

3) *Frasa adjectival* is a group of words formed with an adjective.

Example: *besar sekali*

amat tinggi

4) *Frasa preposisional* is phrase formed with a preposition.

Example: *ke sekolah*

dari pasar

In other book Samsuri (1981:238) explain there are five phrases according word class, they are:

a. *Frasa Nomen*

Frasa nomen with a noun as head.

Example: *dokter bedah*

rumah makan

b. *Frasa Verbal*

Frasa verbal is phrase which source element is a word which included category verb.

Example: *mengambil buku*

sedang berlari

c. *Frasa Adjektival*

Frasa ajektif is word which indicate adjective

Example: *malas sekali*

sangat jauh

d. *Frasa Numeralia*

Frasa numeralia is phrase which contains numeral.

Example: *tiga apel*

satu jiwa

e. *Frasa Preposisional*

Frasa perposisional is with a preposition as head.

Example: *di samping rumah*
untuk ibu guru

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PHRASE

In this chapter, the writer wants discuss about the English and Indonesian phrase. The writer explain there are some phrase in English such as noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, gerund phrase, infinitive phrase, and participle phrase. Also in Indonesian there are some phrase such as *frasa endosentris* and *frasa eksosentris* this phrase can be seen from centre of word or head word. But refer to type of word or class of word Indonesian phrase can be differentiated such as *frasa verbal*, *frasa adjektival*, *frasa nominal*, *frasa adverbial*, *frasa pronominal*, *frasa numeralia*, *frasa interogative koordinatif*, *frasa demonstrativa koordinatif*, *frasa preposisional koordinatif*. However, the writer explains English phrases and followed by Indonesian phrases.

A. English Phrases

A phrase is a group of related words that is used as a single part of speech and does not contain a verb and its subject (Warriner, 1982:78). And if a group of words has a subject and a verb, then the group of words is not a phrase (Warriner, 1982:78) for example *we found your pen*. (a subject and a verb, *we* is the subject of *found*), *If she will go*. (a subject and a verb, *she* is the subject of *will go*)

Phrase is a group of words, which makes sense, but not complete sense (Wren & Martin, 1995: 2).

Example: *The sun rises in the east.*

It was a sunset of great beauty.

In the sentences, the groups of words in underlines are phrases.

Whereas, such a group of words which forms part of a sentence, and contains a subject and predicate, is called clause (Wren & Martin, 1995:2). In the following sentences, the group of words in underline is clauses:

People who pay their debts are trusted.

We cannot start while it is raining.

We know that there are some phrases in English, such as:

1. Noun phrase
2. Verbal phrase or verb phrase
3. Adjective phrase
4. Adverb phrase
5. Prepositional phrase
6. Gerund phrase
7. Infinitive phrase
8. Participle phrase

Now the writer wants to explain about those phrases:

1. Noun Phrase

A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, or thing (Wren& Martin, 1995:3).

Example: *The rose smells sweet.*

According to Frank (1972:6) nouns may belong to more than one of the types given below:

Classified nouns by meaning:

a. proper nouns

A proper noun begins with a capital letter in writing. It includes:

(1) personal names. E.g. *Mr. Sasmito.*

(2) names of geographic units such as countries, cities, rivers. E.g.

Holland, Jakarta.

(3) names of nationalities and religions. E.g. *Dutchman, Islamic.*

(4) names of holidays. E.g. *Thanksgiving Day.*

(5) names of time units. E.g. *Saturday, June.*

(6) Words used for personification – a thing or abstraction treated as person. E.g. *Liberty, Nature.*

b. concrete or abstract nouns

A concrete noun is a word for a physical object that can be perceived by the senses (we can see, touch, smell the object). E.g.

boy, flower, baby.

An abstract noun is a word for a concept (it is an idea that exists in our minds only). E.g. *justice, beauty*.

c. countable or noncountable nouns

A countable noun can usually be made plural by the addition of -s. E.g. *one apple, two apples*.

A noncountable noun is not used in the plural. E.g. *coffee, iron*.

d. collective nouns

A collective noun is a word for a group of people, animals or objects considered as a single unit. E.g. *audience, committee, class*.

Noun phrase is a group of words that does the work of a noun (Wren & Martin, 1995:158).

Example: *The beautiful girl over there is my sister.*

He is a governor of Surabaya.

2. Verbal phrase or verb phrase

A verb is a word used to say something about some person, place, or thing (Wren & Martin, 1995:3) example: *The girl wrote a letter to her cousin.* Some verbs consist of more than one word. Even so, these verbs are still simple predicate of a sentence. When a verb is made up of more than one word, it is called a verb phrase (John, 1982: 15). According Carthy (2008:392) verb phrase is phrase which consisting of a combination of auxiliary and verb that make certain tenses.

Example: *The carnival has been in the town for two weeks.*

Santy is reading a newspaper.

A verb may belong to more than one type:

Verb can be classified by complement of verb:

- a. predicating or linking verb
- b. transitive or intransitive verb
- c. reflexive verbs

3. Adjective Phrase

An adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of noun.

An adjective phrase is a prepositional phrase that modifies a noun or pronoun (Warriner, 1977:78).

Example:

Adjectives : *The lighthouse beacon stayed on all night.*
adjective

Adjective phrase : *The beacon from the lighthouse stayed on all night.*
adjectives phrase

The prepositional phrase *from the lighthouse* is used as an adjective modifying the noun *beacon*.

Adjectives : *Their varsity players are bigger than our players.*
adjective

Adjectives phrase : *The players on their varsity are bigger than our players.*
adjective phrase

The prepositional phrase *on their varsity* is used as an adjective modifying the noun *players*.

Like the adjectives, an adjective phrase is usually located next to the word it modifies. But while the adjective generally precedes the word it modifies, the adjective phrase usually follows the word it modifies.

Adjective may be divided into the following classes:

- a. Adjectives of Quality (or descriptive adjective) show the kind or quality of a person or thing.

Example: *Elephant with the blue skin*. In this sentence the word *blue* is adjective of quality.

- b. Adjectives of Quantity show how much of a thing is meant.

Example: *We have had enough long trips*. In this sentence the word *enough* is adjective of quantity.

- c. Adjectives of Number (or numeral adjectives) show how many persons or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands. Example: *The hand has five fingers*. In this sentence the word *five* is adjective of number.

There are three kinds of adjective of number:

- ◆ Definite numeral adjectives, which denote an exact number, such as: *one, two, three* (cardinals) and *first, second, third* (ordinals)

- ♦ Indefinite numeral adjectives, which do not denote an exact number, such as: *many, few, some, any, certain, etc.*
 - ♦ Distributive numeral adjectives, which refer to each one of a number, such as: *Neither accusation is true.*
- d. Demonstrative adjectives point out which person or thing is meant.
Example: *This boy is stronger than Hari.* The word *this* in the sentence above is demonstrative adjective.
- e. Interrogative adjectives used *what, which,* and *whose* with nouns to ask question. Example: *Whose book is this?* The word *whose* in the sentence above is interrogative adjective.

4. Adverb Phrase

An adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An adverb phrase modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb (John, 1982:89).

Example: *He runs very slowly.*

Kinds of adverb:

Adverbs may be divided into the following classes, according to their meaning:

- a. Adverbs of time (which show when)

Example: I had a letter from him lately.

He called here a few minutes ago.

- b. Adverbs of frequency (which show how often)

Example: *I have told you twice.*

He seldom comes here.

- c. Adverbs of place (which show where)

Example: *The little lamb followed Mary everywhere.*

The horse galloped away.

- d. Adverbs of manner (which show how or in what manner)

Example: *The boy works hard.*

I was agreeably disappointed.

5. Prepositional Phrase

A preposition is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how the person or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else (Wren & Martin, 1995:2)

Example: *There is a cow in the garden.*

In another book John (1982: 71) says that a preposition is a word that shows the relation of noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence. The following words are commonly used as preposition:

aboard	behind	from	throughout
about	below	in	to
above	beneath	into	toward
across	beside	like	under
after	between	of	underneath
against	beyond	off	until

along	by	on	up
among	down	over	upon
around	during	past	with
at	except	since	within
before	for	through	without

A prepositional phrase is a phrase that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun. A prepositional phrase may be used as an adjective or an adverb (John, 1982:83). Prepositions are words like *at*, *by*, *of*, and *with* that show the relation of noun or pronoun – called the object of the preposition to another word in the sentence. The preposition and the object and whatever modifiers it may have make up a prepositional phrase.

Example: *Sandra has a collection of shells.*

The prepositional phrase never stands alone in a sentence. It is always used with a noun or pronoun that is called the *object* of the preposition. Usually the noun or pronoun follows the preposition.

Example: *You can press those leaves under glass.* (The preposition *under* relates its object, *glass*, to *can press*)

The quartet sang in harmony. (The preposition *in* relates its object, *harmony*, to *sang*)

In those sentences which in underline are prepositional phrase.

6. Gerund Phrase

A gerund is that form of the verb which ends in –ing, and has the force of a noun and a verb (Wren & Martin, 1995:85). And gerund is a verb which acts as a noun. Gerund phrase is consist of gerund together with its complements and modifier, all of which act together as a noun (Frank, 1972:314).

Example: *I like reading poetry.*

Gerund can be used as:

- a. The subject of the sentence

Example: *Reading English is easier than speaking it.*

- b. The object of the sentence

Example: *I like swimming very much.*

- c. After preposition

Example: *I am interested in playing basket ball.*

- d. In prohibition

Example: *No smoking*

No spitting

- e. After certain verbs, such as (enjoy, keep, admit, avoid, delay, etc)

Example: *I enjoy talking on the phone.*

Keep walking down this road.

- f. Go + Verb – ing (to show recreational activities)

Example: *Go swimming*

Go dancing

g. After the following expressions:

Can't stand = endure

Can't help = prevent/avoid

Example: *I couldn't help laughing.*

7. Infinitive Phrase

An infinitive phrase will begin with an infinitive (to + simple form of the verb). It will include objects and/or modifiers.

Example: *to smash a spider.*

Infinitive phrase can function as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

8. Participle Phrase

A participle is that form of the verb which partakes of the nature both of a verb and of an adjective (Wren & Martin, 1995:80). Or a participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. The phrase, which is introduced by a participle is called a participle phrase.

Example: *We met a girl carrying a basket of flowers.*

There are two participle, those are present participle and past participle. The present participle has an active meaning and has form **Verb-ing**. For example *The confusing students ask a lot of questions to the teacher.* And the past participle has a passive meaning and has form **Verb-III**. For example *The teacher is confused because all the students do not understand the lesson.*

B. Indonesian Phrases

A smallest component of language is sentence. Speech is process of arranging words that make function subject, predicate, object, and complement in a sentence. Ability to make effective sentences are influenced by the skill to apply the class of words, phrases, and clauses. Word class (type of word) is a group of words in the language unit based on the categories of form, function, and meaning in the grammatical system. Phrase is consists of two or more words that has no function as predicate (Widjono, 2007:140) for example *bayi sehat* "healthy baby", *pisang goreng* "fried banana", and *sangat enak* "very delicious". While, clause is a group of words at least contains subject and predicate and potentially to be a sentence (Widjono, 2007:140) example *mereka bicara* "they speak", *dosen mengajar* "teacher give a lesson", *mereka bertanya* "they ask a question".

There are three characteristics of phrase:

1. The construction no predicative
2. Processing of meaning difference with idiom
3. The composition of words are constant

In the book *Tata Bahasa Rujukan Bahasa Indonesia* by Gorys Keraf (1991:175) phrase can be dividing to be *frasa endosentris* and *frasa eksosentris* this phrase be seen from centre of word (head word and modifier word).

1. Frasa Endosentris

Frasa endosentris is a construction which combines two or more words that indicate same word with the word class. For example *petani muda* “young farmer”, *sekolah pertanian* “agriculture school”.

Frasa endosentris can be divided into two types, namely:

a. *Frasa atributif* or *subordinatif*

Frasa atributif or *subordinatif* is marked by the presence of one of the constituents that act as the core of the construction.

This phrase can be divided become three subtypes:

1) Attribute put in behind of core (*atribut terletak di belakang inti*)

This pattern is a common pattern and dominant in the Indonesian language. Attributes can be an adjective, noun, pronoun, or word numbers. For example:

petani muda “young farmer”

anak nakal “naughty boy”

rumah besar “big house”

2) Attribute put in front of core (*atribut terletak di depan inti*)

The attribute is located in front of the core can be number or adverb. For example:

tiga rumah “three houses”

sangat jarang “very rare”

amat nakal “very naughty”

3) Attribute press between of core (*atribut mengapit inti*)

Example: *sama besar seperti* "as large as"
sama nakal dengan "same naughty with"

b. *Frasa koordinatif*

Frasa koordinatif is phrase which its constituent elements are combination similar position. Based on the nature of construction, this type divided into several subtypes:

1) Type additive (*tipe aditif*)

For example: *bersih dan teratur* "clean and orderly"
besar dan kecil "big and small"

2) Type alternative (*tipe alternatif*)

For example: *tiga atau empat* "three or four"
hijau atau biru "green or blue"

3) Type appositive (*tipe apositif*)

For example: *Gunung Semeru*
Presiden Soeharto

4) Type part of phrase be stand one coordinator (*tiap anggota frasa didampingi satu koordinator*)

For example: *baik rumah maupun lading*
"both the house and farm"
baik guru maupun murid
"both teachers and students"

2. Frasa eksosentris

Frasa eksosentris be divided two types:

a. *Frasa eksosentris direktif*

1) Type of objective (*tipe objektif*)

This type consists of an objective directive verb that acts as a director and an object as an axis.

For example: *memasak makanan* "cooking food"

2) Type particle directive (*tipe partikel direktif*)

This phrase be divided two:

a) Which characteristic prepositional (*yang bersifat preposisional*)

For example: *di depan kelas* "in front of the classroom"

ke sekolah "to the school"

b) Which characteristic conjunctive (*yang bersifat konjungtif*)

For example: *setelah selesai mengerjakan hal itu*

"after working on it"

sebelum meninggalkan kami semua

"before leaving us"

b. *Frasa eksosentris konektif*

For example: *menjadi guru* "become teachers"

adalah kewajiban kami "is our obligation"

merupakan tugasnya "its duty"

In other book Widjono (2007:140) he explains that Indonesian phrases can be differentiated based on word class (type of words):

1. Frasa Verbal

Frasa verbal is a group of words formed with the verb.

This phrase consist of three types, namely:

a. *Frasa Verbal Modifikatif*, consist of:

1) Head word put before modifier word

Example: *Ia bekerja keras sepanjang hari.*

"He worked hard all day"

Orang itu berjalan cepat setiap pagi.

"That man was walking fast every morning"

2) Head word put after modifier word

Example: *Mereka dapat mengajukan kredit di BRI.*

"They can apply for credit at BRI"

Mereka akan mendengarkan lagu kebangsaan.

"They will listen to the national anthem"

b. *Frasa Verbal Koordinatif* is two verbs which combine with conjunction *dan* or *atau*.

Example: *Mereka menangis dan meratapi nasibnya.*

"They cry and lament his fate"

Kita pergi atau menunggu ayah.

"We go or wait for dad"

- c. *Frasa Verbal Apositif* is a description that is added or inserted.

Example: *Pulogadung, tempat tinggalnya dulu, kini menjadi terminal modern.*

"Pulogadung, where he lived before, now become a modern terminal"

Usaha pak Ali, berdagang kain, kini menjadi grosir.

"Mr. Ali's business, trade cloth, now be a wholesaler"

2. Frasa Adjektival

Frasa adjektival is a group of words formed with an adjective or as the core state (explained) by adding another word that serves to explain, example: *agak, dapat, harus, kurang, lebih, paling, dan sangat.*

Example: *agak baik* "rather good"

amat pandai "very clever"

Frasa adjektival has three types:

- a. *Frasa adjektival modifikatif*

Example: *hebat benar* "really great"

- b. *Frasa adjektival koordinatif* (combining)

Example: *aman tenteram* "safe and peaceful"

makmur dan sejahtera "prosperous and safe"

- c. *Frasa adjektival apositif*

Example: *Srikandi cantik, ayu rupawan, diperistri oleh Arjuna.*

"Srikandi beautiful, good looking, to be wife by Arjuna"

3. Frasa Nominal

Frasa nominal is the noun formed by extending a noun to the left and right; example in the left *dua buah buku* "two books", *seorang teman* "a friend". Example the right after the noun (core), example: *buku dua buah* "two books", *teman seorang* "a friend".

Frasa nominal also has three types:

a. *Frasa nominal modifikatif*

Example: *rumah mungil* "tiny house"

pemuda kampus "youth college"

b. *Frasa nominal koordinatif* (not mutually explain)

Example: *hak dan kewajiban* "right and obligation"

sandang pangan "clothing and food"

c. *Frasa nominal apositif*

Example: Anton, *mahasiswa teladan itu*, kini menjadi dosen di universitasnya.

"Anton, was a model student, now be a lecturer at his university"

Megawati, *Presiden Republik Indonesia*, berkenan memberikan sambutan dalam acara itu.

"Megawati, President of the republic Indonesia, is pleased to deliver a speech at the event"

4. Frasa Adverbial

Frasa adverbial is a group of words formed with the description of adjectives.

The type of frasa adverbial are:

a. *Frasa adverbial modifikatif*

Example: *kurang pandai* "less intelligent"

b. *Frasa adverbial koordinatif* (not mutually explained)

Example: *lebih kurang* "more or less"

5. Frasa Pronominal

Frasa pronominal is phrase formed with pronouns. This phrase consists of three types:

a. *Frasa pronominal modifikatif*

Example: *kami semua* "we all"

mereka berdua "both of them"

kalian itu "you were"

b. *Frasa pronominal koordinatif*

Example: *engkau dan aku* "you and me"

kami dan mereka "us and them"

c. *Frasa pronominal apositif*

Example: *Kami, bangsa Indonesia, menyatakan perang melawan korupsi.*

"We, Indonesian nation, declared war on corruption"

Mahasiswa, para pemuda, siap menjadi pasukan anti korupsi.

"Students, young men, ready to be anti-corruption forces"

6. **Frasa Numeralia**

Frasa numeralia is a group of words formed by word number. This phrase consist of:

a. *Modifikatif*

Example: *Mereka memotong dua puluh ekor sapi kurban.*

"They cut the sacrifice of twenty cows"

Orang itu menyumbang pembangunan jalan kampung dua juta rupiah.

"That man contributes for two million dollars of road construction"

b. *Koordinatif*

Example: *Lima atau enam orang hertopeng melintasi kegelapan pada gang itu.*

"Five or six masked men in the alley across the darkness"

Entah tiga, entah empat kali saya makan obat hari itu.

"Either three, or four times I was eating medicine that day"

7. Frasa Interogative Koordinatif

Frasa interogative koordinatif is the phrase cored on said question.

Example: *Jawaban apa atau siapa merupakan ciri subjek kalimat.*

"Answer to what or who is a hallmark subject of the sentence"

Jawaban mengapa atau bagaimana merupakan pertanda jawaban predikat.

"Answer to why or how is a sign of predicate"

8. Frasa Demonstrativa Koordinatif

Frasa demonstrativa koordinatif is phrase formed by two words are not mutually explained.

Example: *Saya bekerja di sana atau sini sama saja.*

"I worked there or here just the same"

Saya memakai baju ini atau itu tidak masalah.

"I wear this or those dress does not matter"

9. Frasa Propositional Koordinatif

Frasa proposisional koordinatif is phrase formed with a preposition and not mutually explained.

Example: *Perjalanan kami dari dan ke Bandung memerlukan waktu enam jam.*

“Our journey from and to Bandung takes six hours”

Koperasi dari, oleh, dan untuk anggota.

“Cooperative from, by and for the members”

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PHRASE

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the data. Suitable with the purpose of contrastive analysis to find out the similarities and the differences of the language, the writer analyzes English and Indonesian phrases which the writer studied and discusses the research finding.

In the data analysis the writer employs some steps. First, the writer read the books both English and Indonesian that consists of phrases. Second, the writer looks for English and Indonesian structure in phrase form in those books. Third, the writer writes all the collected data into papers and classifying them based on contrastive analysis. Finally, the writer analyses the English and Indonesian structure in phrase form. Then, looks for similarities and differences of them and takes the conclusion.

A. Description on English Phrases

A phrase is a group of related words that is used as a single part of speech and does not contain a verb and its subject (Warriner, 1982: 78) for example *white house*. Phrase is a group of words, which makes sense, but not complete sense (Wren & Martin, 1995: 2) for example *The sun rises in the east*. Each phrase has one element called head word and one element modifier word, for

example *the beautiful girl* (*the beautiful* as modifier word, *girl* as head word)
this phrase called noun phrase.

Now the writer will describe English phrase they are:

1. Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a group of words that does the work of a noun (Wren & Martin, 1995:158).

Example: *He is a governor of Surabaya.*

The beautiful girl over there is my sister.

When using more than one adjective to describe a noun, place the adjectives in the following order before the noun. And we must notice the adjective order (http://grammarstructure/a/adjective_order.htm), they are:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| a. Opinion | e.g. <i>an interesting book</i> |
| b. Dimension | e.g. <i>a big apple, a thin wallet</i> |
| c. Age | e.g. <i>a new car, a modern car</i> |
| d. Shape | e.g. <i>a square box, an oval mask</i> |
| e. Color | e.g. <i>a pink hat, a blue book</i> |
| f. Origin | e.g. <i>some Italian shoes</i> |
| g. Material | e.g. <i>a wooden box</i> |

Example noun phrase which use more one adjective:

A wonderful old Italian clock (opinion-age-origin-noun)

A big square blue box (dimension-shape-color-noun)

Below which can be used as head word of noun phrase.

According to Frank (1972:6) nouns may belong to more than one of the types given below:

Classified nouns by meaning:

a. proper nouns

A proper noun begins with a capital letter in writing. It includes:

- (1) personal names. E.g. *Mr. Sasmito*.
- (2) names of geographic units such as countries, cities, rivers. E.g. *Holland, Jakarta*.
- (3) names of nationalities and religions. E.g. *Dutchman, Islamic*.
- (4) names of holidays. E.g. *Thanksgiving Day*.
- (5) names of time units. E.g. *Saturday, June*.
- (6) Words used for personification – a thing or abstraction treated as person. E.g. *Liberty, Nature*.

b. concrete or abstract nouns

A concrete noun is a word for a physical object that can be perceived by the senses (we can see, touch, smell the object). E.g. *boy, flower, baby*.

An abstract noun is a word for a concept (it is an idea that exists in our minds only). E.g. *justice, beauty*.

c. countable or noncountable nouns

A countable noun can usually be made plural by the addition of –s. E.g. *one apple, two apples*.

A noncountable noun is not used in the plural. E.g. *coffee, iron*.

d. collective nouns

A collective noun is a word for a group of people, animals or objects considered as a single unit. E.g. *audience, committee, class*.

2. Verbal phrase or verb phrase

Verb phrase is phrase which consisting of a combination of auxiliary and verb that make certain tenses (Carthy, 2008:392).

Example: *The carnival has been in the town for two weeks.*

Santy is reading a newspaper.

She will go.

I have eaten.

A verb may belong to more than one type:

Verb can be classified by complement of verb (Frank, 1972:48) :

a. Predicating or linking verb.

Example: *She wrote a letter.*

She is a pretty girl.

b. Transitive or intransitive verb.

Example: *He is reading a book.*

He is walking in the park.

c. Reflexive verbs

Example: *express oneself.*

He washed himself quickly.

Verb classified by form of verb (Frank, 1972:50) :

a. Auxiliary or lexical verbs

Example: *He will open.*

b. Finite or non-finite verbs

Example: *The boy talking to the teacher is my brother.*

3. Adjective Phrase

An adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of noun.

An adjective phrase is a prepositional phrase that modifies a noun or pronoun (Warriner, 1977:78).

Example:

Adjectives : *The lighthouse beacon stayed on all night.*
adjective

Adjective phrase : *The beacon from the lighthouse stayed on all night.*
adjectives phrase

The prepositional phrase *from the lighthouse* is used as an adjective modifying the noun *beacon*.

Adjectives : *Their varsity players are bigger than our players.*
adjective

Adjectives phrase : *The players on their varsity are bigger than our players.*
adjective phrase

The prepositional phrase *on their varsity* is used as an adjective modifying the noun *players*.

Like the adjectives, an adjective phrase is usually located next to the word it modifies. But while the adjective generally precedes the word it modifies, the adjective phrase usually follows the word it modifies.

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Example: *Elephant with the blue skin.* In this sentence the word *blue* is adjective of quality.

- b. Adjectives of Quantity show how much of a thing is meant.

Example: *We have had enough long trips.* In this sentence the word *enough* is adjective of quantity.

- c. Adjectives of Number (or numeral adjectives) show how many persons or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands. Example: *The hand has five fingers.* In this sentence the word *five* is adjective of number.

There are three kinds of adjective of number:

- ♦ Definite numeral adjectives, which denote an exact number, such as: *one, two, three* (cardinals) and *first, second, third* (ordinals)
 - ♦ Indefinite numeral adjectives, which do not denote an exact number, such as: *many, few, some, any, certain, etc.*
 - ♦ Distributive numeral adjectives, which refer to each one of a number, such as: *Neither accusation is true.*
- d. Demonstrative adjectives point out which person or thing is meant. Example: *This boy is stronger than Hari.* The word *this* in the sentence above is demonstrative adjective.
- e. Interrogative adjectives used *what, which,* and *whose* with nouns to ask question. Example: *Whose book is this?* The word *whose* in the sentence above is interrogative adjective.

4. Adverb Phrase

An adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An adverb phrase modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb (Warriner, 1982:89). According Charty (2008:394) adverb phrase is phrase that functions as an adverb.

Example: *He runs very slowly.*

Kinds of adverb:

Adverbs may be divided into the following classes, according to their meaning:

- a. Adverbs of time (which show when)

Example: *I had a letter from him lately.*

He called here a few minutes ago.

- b. Adverbs of frequency (which show how often)

Example: *I have told you twice.*

He seldom comes here.

- c. Adverbs of place (which show where)

Example: *The little lamb followed Mary everywhere.*

The horse galloped away.

- d. Adverbs of manner (which show how or in what manner)

Example: *The boy works hard.*

I was agrecably disappointed.

5. Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase is a phrase that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun. A prepositional phrase may be used as an adjective or an adverb (Warriner, 1982:83). Preposition are words like *at*, *by*, *of*, and *with* that show the relation of noun or pronoun – called the object of the preposition to another word in the sentence. The preposition and the object and whatever modifiers it may have make up a prepositional phrase.

Example: *Sandra has a collection of shells.*

The prepositional phrase never stands alone in a sentence. It is always used with a noun or pronoun that is called the *object* of the preposition. Usually the noun or pronoun follows the preposition.

Example: *You can press those leaves under glass.* (The preposition *under* relates its object, *glass*, to *can press*)

The quartet sang in harmony. (The preposition *in* relates its object, *harmony*, to *sang*)

In those sentences which in underline are prepositional phrase.

6. Gerund Phrase

Gerund phrase is consist of gerund together with its complements and modifier, all of which act together as a noun (Frank, 1972:314).

Example: *I like reading poetry.*

Gerund can be used as:

- a. The subject of the sentence

Example: *Reading English is easier than speaking it.*

- b. The object of the sentence

Example: *I like swimming very much.*

- c. After preposition

Example: *I am interested in playing basket ball.*

- d. In prohibition

Example: *No smoking*

No spitting

- e. After certain verbs, such as (enjoy, keep, admit, avoid, delay, etc)

Example: *I enjoy talking on the phone.*

Keep walking down this road.

- f. Go + Verb – ing (to show recreational activities)

Example: *Go swimming*

Go dancing

- g. After the following expressions:

Can't stand = endure

Can't help = prevent/avoid

Example: *I couldn't help laughing.*

7. Infinitive Phrase

An infinitive phrase will begin with an infinitive (to + simple form of the verb). It will include objects and/or modifiers.

Example: *to smash a spider.*

8. Participle Phrase

A participle is that form of the verb which partakes of the nature both of a verb and of an adjective (Wren & Martin, 1995:80). Or a participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. The phrase, which is introduced by a participle, is called a participle phrase.

Example: *We met a girl carrying a basket of flowers.*

There are two participle, those are present participle and past participle. The present participle has an active meaning and has form **Verb-ing**. For example *The confusing students ask a lot of questions to the teacher.* And the past participle has a passive meaning and has form **Verb-III**. For example *The teacher is confused because all the students do not understand the lesson.*

B. Description on Indonesian Phrases

In book *Bahasa Indonesia*, Widjono (2007:140) explains that Indonesian phrases can be differentiated based on word class (type of words):

1. Frasa Verbal

Frasa verbal is a group of words formed with the verb.

This phrase consist of three types, namely:

a. *Frasa Verbal Modifikatif* (verb phrase modifier), consist of:

1) Head word put before modifier word

Example: *Ia bekerja keras sepanjang hari.*

“He hard work all day”

Orang itu berjalan cepat setiap pagi.

“That man was walking fast every morning”

2) Head word put after modifier word

Example: *Mereka dapat mengajukan kredit di BRI.*

“They can apply for credit at BRI”

Mereka akan mendengarkan lagu kebangsaan.

"They will listen to the national anthem"

- b. *Frasa Verbal Koordinatif* is two verbs which combine with conjunction *dan* or *atau*.

Example: *Mereka menangis dan meratapi nasibnya.*

"They cry and lament his fate"

Kita pergi atau menunggu ayah.

"We go or wait for dad"

- c. *Frasa Verbal Apositif* is a description that is added or inserted.

Example: *Pulogadung, tempat tinggalnya dulu, kini menjadi terminal modern.*

"Pulogadung, where he lived before, now become a modern terminal"

Usaha pak Ali, berdagang kain, kini menjadi grosir.

"Mr. Ali's business, trade cloth, now be a wholesaler"

2. Frasa Adjektival

Frasa adjektival is a group of words formed with an adjective or as the head word (explained) by adding another word that serves to explain, example: *agak, dapat, harus, kurang, lebih, paling, dan sangat.*

Example: *agak baik* "rather good"

amat pandai "very clever"

Frasa adjektival has three types:

a. *Frasa adjektival modifikatif*

Example: hebat benar "really great"

b. *Frasa adjektival koordinatif* (combining)

Example: aman tenteram "safe and peaceful"

makmur dan sejahtera "prosperous and safe"

c. *Frasa adjektival apositif*

• Example: *Srikandi cantik, ayu rupawan, diperistri oleh Arjuna.*

"Srikandi beautiful, good looking, to be wife by Arjuna"

3. Frasa Nominal

Frasa nominal is the noun formed by extending a noun. This form same with noun phrase in English. *Frasa nominal* is phrase that the center element or head word that includes the category noun.

The center element of head word of *frasa nominal* are:

a. Actual noun

Example: Pasir ini digunakan untuk mengaspal jalan.

(These sands are used separately pave the road)

b. Pronouns

Example: Dia itu musuh saya.

(He is my enemy)

c. Name

Example: *Nina itu manis.*

(Nina is sweet)

d. Words other than nouns, but the structure is turned into a noun

Example: *Dia rajin → Rajin itu menguntungkan*

(*He is dilligent*) (*dilligent is benefit*)

Sapi dua ekor → dua itu sedikit

(*two cows*) (*two are little*)

Frasa nominal also has three types:

a. *Frasa nominal modifikatif*

Example: *rumah mungil "tiny house"*

pemuda kampus "youth college"

b. *Frasa nominal koordinatif* (not mutually explain)

Example: *hak dan kewajiban "right and obligation"*

sandang pangan "clothing and food"

c. *Frasa nominal apositif*

Example: *Anton, mahasiswa teladan itu, kini menjadi dosen di universitasnya.*

"Anton, was a model student, now be a lecturer at his university"

Megawati, Presiden Republik Indonesia, berkenan memberikan sambutan dalam acara itu.

"Megawati, President of the republic Indonesia, is pleased to deliver a speech at the event"

4. Frasa Adverbial

Frasa adverbial is a group of words formed with the description of adjectives.

The types of *frasa adverbial* are:

a. *Frasa adverbial modifikatif*

Example: *kurang pandai* "less intelligent"

b. *Frasa adverbial koordinatif* (not mutually explained)

Example: *lebih kurang* "more or less"

5. Frasa Pronominal

Frasa pronominal is phrase formed with pronouns as head word. This phrase consists of three types:

a. *Frasa pronominal modifikatif*

Example: *kami semua* "we all"

mereka berdua "both of them"

kalian itu "you were"

b. *Frasa pronominal koordinatif*

Example: *engkau dan aku* "you and me"

kami dan mereka "us and them"

c. *Frasa pronominal apositif*

Example: *Kami, bangsa Indonesia, menyatakan perang melawan korupsi.*

"We, Indonesian nation, declared war on corruption"

Mahasiswa, para pemuda, siap menjadi pasukan anti korupsi.

"Students, young men, ready to be anti-corruption forces"

6. **Frasa Numeralia**

Frasa numeralia is a group of words formed by word number. This phrase consists of:

a. *Frasa numeralia modifikatif*

Example: *Mereka memotong dua puluh ekor sapi kurban.*

"They cut the sacrifice of twenty cows"

Orang itu menyumbang pembangunan jalan kampung dua juta rupiah.

"That man contributes for two million dollars of road construction"

b. *Frasa numeralia koordinatif*

Example: *Lima atau enam orang bertopeng melintasi kegelapan pada gang itu.*

"Five or six masked men in the alley across the darkness"

Entah tiga, entah empat kali saya makan obat hari itu.

"Either three, or four times I was eating medicine that day"

7. Frasa Interogative Koordinatif

Frasa interogative koordinatif is the phrase which head word on said question.

Example: *Jawaban apa atau siapa merupakan ciri subjek kalimat.*

"Answer to what or who is a hallmark subject of the sentence"

Jawaban mengapa atau bagaimana merupakan pertanda jawaban predikat.

"Answer to why or how is a sign of predicate"

8. Frasa Demonstrativa Koordinatif

Frasa demonstrativa koordinatif is phrase formed by two words are not mutually explained.

Example: *Saya bekerja di sana atau sini sama saja.*

"I worked there or here just the same"

Saya memakai baju ini atau itu tidak masalah.

"I wear this or those dress does not matter"

9. Frasa Propositional Koordinatif

Frasa proposisional koordinatif is phrase formed with a preposition and not mutually explained.

Example: *Perjalanan kami dari dan ke Bandung memerlukan waktu enam jam.*

"Our journey from and to Bandung takes six hours"

Koperasi dari, oleh, dan untuk anggota.

"Cooperative from, by and for the members"

C. Analysis of the Data

4.1. Table Analysis

English Phrase	Indonesian Phrase
1. Noun phrase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>The beautiful girl <u>over there</u> is my sister.</i> ♦ <i>He is <u>a governor of Surabaya</u>.</i> 	1. Frasa nominal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>Rumah <u>mungil</u></i> ♦ <i><u>Hak dan kewajiban</u></i> ♦ <i>Anton, <u>mahasiswa teladan itu</u>, kini menjadi dosen di universitas.</i>
2. Verbal phrase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>The carnival <u>has been</u> in the town for two</i> 	2. Frasa verbal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>Ia <u>bekerja keras</u> sepanjang hari.</i>

<p>weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Santy is <u>reading</u> a newspaper.</i> <p>3. Adjective phrase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>The beacon <u>from the lighthouse</u> stayed on all night</i> <p>4. Adverb phrase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>This flower is <u>very beautiful</u>.</i> ◆ <i>The boy <u>works hard</u>.</i> ◆ <i>He called here <u>a few minutes ago</u>.</i> <p>5. Prepositional phrase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>You can press those leaves <u>under glass</u>.</i> ◆ <i>The quartet sang <u>in harmony</u>.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Mereka <u>menangis dan meratapi</u> nasibnya.</i> ◆ <i>Pulogadung, <u>tempat tinggalnya dulu</u>, kini menjadi terminal modern.</i> <p>3. Frasa adjektival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i><u>Hebat benar</u></i> ◆ <i><u>Aman, tenteram</u></i> ◆ <i><u>Srikandi cantik, ayu rupawan, diperistri Arjuna.</u></i> <p>4. Frasa adverbial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i><u>Sangat baik</u></i> ◆ <i><u>Lebih kurang</u></i> <p>5. Frasa preposisional koordinatif</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i><u>Koperasi dari, oleh, dan untuk</u> anggota.</i>
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<p>6. Gerund phrase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>I like <u>reading poetry</u>.</i> ♦ <i><u>Reading English</u> is easier than speaking it.</i> ♦ <i>I am interested <u>in playing</u> basket ball.</i> <p>7. Infinitive phrase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i><u>To smash</u> a spider.</i> <p>8. Participle phrase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>We met a <u>girl carrying</u> a basket of flower.</i> ♦ <i><u>The confusing</u> students ask a lot of questions to the teacher.</i> ♦ <i>The teacher <u>is confused</u> because all the students</i> 	<p>6. Frasa pronominal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i><u>Kami semua</u></i> ♦ <i><u>Engkau dan aku</u></i> ♦ <i>Kami, <u>bangsa Indonesia</u>, menyatakan perang melawan korupsi.</i> <p>7. Frasa numeralia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>Mereka memotong <u>dua puluh ekor sapi</u> kurban.</i> ♦ <i><u>Lima atau enam orang</u> bertopeng melintasi kegelapan pada gang itu.</i> <p>8. Frasa interogativa koordinatif</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i><u>Jawaban apa atau siapa</u> merupakan cirri subjek kalimat.</i> <p>9. Frasa demonstrativa koordinatif</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>Saya bekerja <u>di sana atau sini</u> sama saja. "I worked there or</i>
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<i>do not understand the lesson.</i>	<i>here just the same”</i>
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From the data the writer can concludes there are some similarities and differences between English and Indonesian phrases.

1. The Similarities of English and Indonesian Phrases formation are:

- a. The formation of English adverb phrase is head word put before modifier word.

Example: very slowly
 (head word) (modifier word)

In Indonesian frasa adverbial there are two formations:

- 1) Frasa adverbial modifikatif

Example: sangat baik
 (head word) (modifier word)

- 2) Frasa adverbial koordinatif

Example: *lebih kurang*

- b. The formation of English prepositional phrase is head word put before modifier word.

Example: under glass
 (head word) (modifier word)

In Indonesian frasa proposisional koordinatif is phrase formed with proposition and not mutually explained. And the formation is head word put before modifier word.

Example:

Dari dan ke Bandung
 (head word) (conjunction) (head word) (modifier word)

2. The differences of English and Indonesian phrase formation are:

- a. The formation of English noun phrase is modifier word is placed before head word.

Example: a black house
 (modifier word) (head word)

The formation of Indonesian *frasa nominal* there are three, they are:

- 1) *Frasa nominal modifikatif* is modifier word is placed after head word.

Example: rumah mungil
 (head word) (modifier word)

- 2) *Frasa nominal koordinatif* is two nominal which combining with conjunction *dan* and *atau*, and not mutually explain.

Example: *hak dan kewajiban*

- 3) *Frasa nominal apositif* is a description that is added or inserted.

Example: *Anton, mahasiswa teladan itu, menjadi dosen.*

- b. The formation of English verb phrase is modifier word is placed before head word. And English verb phrase is phrase which consisting of a combination of auxiliary and verb that make certain tense (Carthy, 2008:392).

Example: is reading (present continuous tense)
 (modifier word) (head word)

In Indonesian *frasa verbal* there are four formations:

- 1) Head word put before modifier word.

Example: bekerja keras
 (head word) (modifier word)

- 2) Head word put after modifier word.

Example: dapat mengajukan
 (modifier word) (head word)

- 3) *Frasa verbal koordinatif* is two verbs which combine with conjunction *dan* and *atau*.

Example: *menangis dan meratapi*

- 4) *Frasa verbal apositif* is a description that is added or inserted.

Example: *Usaha pak Ali, berdagang kain, kini menjadi grosir.*

- c. The formation of English adjective phrase is head word put after modifier word. The modifier of adjective phrase is preposition.

Example: from the lighthouse
 (modifier word) (head word)

In Indonesian *frasa adjektival* there are three formations:

- 1) *Frasa adjektival modifikatif*

Example: amat pandai
 (modifier word) (head word)

- 2) *Frasa adjektival koordinatif* (combining)

Example: *makmur dan sejahtera*

- 3) *Frasa adjektival apositif*

Example: *Srikandi cantik, ayu rupawan, diperistri Arjuna.*

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

In this chapter the writer presents the conclusion and the suggestion of the research. The summary of the findings have been discussed in the chapter IV is called conclusion. The whole answers of the research problems presented in chapter I. The writer has some suggestion for the teachers, students, and other researchers.

From the explanation and the analysis of contrastive analysis of phrases between English and Indonesian, the writer concludes English and Indonesian have similarities and differences in phrase formation.

The differences of English and Indonesian phrase formation are:

1. The formation of English noun phrase is modifier word is placed before head word.

For example: black house
 (modifier word) (head word)

The formation of Indonesian *frasa nominal* there are three, they are:

- a. *Frasa nominal midifikatif* is modifier word is placed after head word.

For example: rumah mungil
 (head word) (modifier word)

- b. *Frasa nominal koordinatif* is two nominal which combining with conjunction *dan* and *atau*, and not mutually explain.

Example: *hak dan kewajiban*

- c. *Frasa nominal apositif* is a description that is added or inserted.

Example: *Anton, mahasiswa teladan itu, menjadi dosen.*

2. The formation of English verb phrase is modifier word is placed before head word. And English verb phrase is phrase which consisting of a combination of auxiliary and verb that make certain tense (Carthy, 2008:392).

For example:

<u>is</u>	<u>reading</u> (present continuous tense)
(modifier word)	(head word)

<u>have</u>	<u>eaten</u> (present perfect tense)
(modifier word)	(head word)

In Indonesian *frasa verbal* there are four formations:

- a. Head word before modifier word (*pewatas belakang*).

Example: *bekerja keras*
(head word) (modifier word)

- b. Head word after modifier word (*pewatas depan*).

Example: *dapat mengajukan*
(modifier word) (head word)

- c. *Frasa verbal koordinatif* is two verbs which combine with conjunction *dan* and *atau*.

Example: *menangis dan meratapi*

- d. *Frasa verbal apositif* is a description that is added or inserted.

Example:

Usaha pak Ali, berdagang kain, kini menjadi grosir

3. The formation of English adjective phrase is head word put after modifier word. The modifier of adjective phrase is preposition.

Example: from the lighthouse
(modifier word) (head word)

In Indonesian *frasa adjektival* there are three formations:

- a. *Frasa adjektival modifikatif*

Example: amat pandai
(modifier word) (head word)

- b. *Frasa adjektival koordinatif* (combining)

Example: *makmur dan sejahtera*

- c. *Frasa adjektival apositif*

Example: *Srikandi cantik, ayu rupawan, diperistri Arjuna.*

The similarities of English and Indonesian phrases formation are:

1. The formation of English adverb phrase is head word put before modifier word.

Example: very slowly
(head word) (modifier word)

In Indonesian *frasa adverbial* there are two formations:

- a. *Frasa adverbial modifikatif*

Example: sangat baik
 (head word) (modifier word)

b. *Frasa adverbial koordinatif* (not mutually explain)

Example: *lebih kurang*

2. The formation of English prepositional phrase is head word put before modifier word.

Example: under glass
 (head word) (modifier word)

In Indonesian frasa proposisional koordinatif is phrase formed with proposition and not mutually explained. And the formation is head word put before modifier word.

Example:
dari dan ke Bandung
 (head word) (conjunction) (modifier word)

B. Suggestions

With regard to the conclusion of the research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for the teachers, students, and other researchers. The writer hopes that these suggestions will be useful for English teachers, learners and for the other researchers that focus on contrastive analysis, as follows:

1. Suggestions for the teachers
 - a. The teachers must explain the theory of phrase and used it in the teaching learning processes.

- b. The teachers should explain the meaning of phrase in a sentence in order to compare between English and Indonesian.
 - c. The teachers should explain about the contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian phrase to clarify the similarity and the difference for students in order to make easy and clear in understanding.
 - d. The teachers can make and apply a new method when they teach the structure of a foreign language.
2. Suggestions for the students
- a. The students must pay attention to the rule and solve the problem in learning phrase.
 - b. The students are able to find out the similarities and differences of English and Indonesian phrase.
 - c. The students can use the English and Indonesian phrase in a sentence and they can use it in conversation.
 - d. The students able to find out the similarities and differences of the first language and foreign language, so they can learn the foreign language well.
3. Suggestions for the other researchers

The writer hopes that there are other researchers, who will analyze English and Indonesian structure in different point of

view. May they will use this thesis as one of literature reviews in their study to find out some other aspects of these problem.

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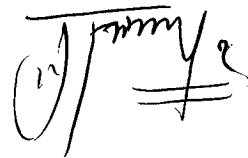
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PEMBIMBING

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JUDUL

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PHRASE

TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
2 Feb 2011	proposal accepted	→ revise the grammatical mistakes and add some more information to turn the proposal into chapter	J
28 Feb 2011	Chapter I	→ Use English textbooks as references not Indonesian	J
4 Mar 2011	Chapter II ACC	→ write all examples in Italic	J
12 Mar 2011	Chapter III	→ mention all the references directly	J
22 Mar 2011	translate all examples on Indonesian phrases into English	→ finish your translation and grammar	J
23 Mar 2011	Chapter III	ACC	J
31 Oct 2011	Chapter IV	→ read "Simbolis bahasa Indonesia" → write all technical terms in English → check the English translation of your Indonesian phrases	J
19 Dec 2011	Chapter IV	The translation is not used for the analysis. Explain English and Indonesian than phrase separately	J
11 Jan 2012	Chapter IV	→ Be careful with the comparison talk about phrases not sentences	J
28 Jan 2012	Chapter IV		
30 Jan 2012	Chapter V	→ ACC ACC	

N: KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing

Hanung

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
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16 MARET 2011

Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi

Hal : Pembimbing dan Asisten
Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. HANUNG TRIYOKO, M. HUM, M. Ed

Assalamualaikum w.w.

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.1). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

Nama : WINARSIH
NIM : 11307093
Jurusan : TARBIYAH
Judul Skripsi :

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN
SYNTACTIC DEVICES

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamualaikum w.w.

a.n. Ketua,
Pembantu Ketua Bidang Akademik

Dr. Rahmat Hariyadi, M.Pd.
NIP. 19670112 199203 1 005

Tembusan : Yth. Ketua STAIN Salatiga (sebagai laporan)

DAFTAR NILAI SKK

Nama : Winarsih Progdi : Tarbiyah/TBI
NIM : 113 07 093 PA : Drs. H. Imam Baihaqi
M. Ag.

No.	Jenis Kegiatan	Pelaksanaan	Ket.	Nilai
1.	OPSPEK STAIN Salatiga	28-31 Agustus 2007	Peserta	3
2.	Pendidikan dan Latihan Calon Pramuka Pandega ke-17 (PLCPP XVII)	9-12 September 2007	Peserta	3
3.	Diskusi Ramadhan dengan tema "Meraih Kesempurnaan diri di Bulan yang Suci"	21 September 2007	Peserta	2
4.	Diskusi Ramadhan dengan tema "Islamisasi Ilmu Pengetahuan"	26 September 2007	Peserta	2
5.	Pelaksanaan Masa Penerimaan Anggota Baru (MAPABA II)	4 – 6 April 2008	Peserta	3
6.	Seminar Held by Communicative English Club (CEC) entitled "Method of English Teaching"	31 Mei 2008	Peserta	2
7.	English Course Program for the Conversation Class	Maret-Juni 2008	Peserta	6
8.	Seminar Nasional dan Sarasehan Gubernur JATENG "Memberdayakan Ekonomi Syariah di JAWA TENGAH".	17 Oktober 2008	Peserta	6
9.	Workshop Leadership Bagi	10-12 November 2008	Peserta	3

	Mahasiswa STAIN Salatiga dengan tema "Mengembangkan jiwa kepemimpinan kaum muda menuju demokratisasi bangsa yang beradab"			
10.	Piagam Penghargaan dalam Kegiatan Pendidikan dan Latihan Calon Pramuka Pandega ke-18 (PLCPP XVIII)	6-9 November 2008	Panitia	3
11.	Piagam Penghargaan dalam Pelaksanaan MAPABA 2008	14-16 November 2008	Panitia	3
12.	Certificate had Participated in "English Frienship Camp" held by Communicative English Club (CEC)	15-16 November 2008	Peserta	2
13.	Kursus Pembinaan Pramuka Mahir Tingkat Dasar (KMD)	9 – 14 Februari 2009	Peserta	3
14.	Praktikum Program Tadris Bahasa Inggris	20 Februari 2009	Peserta	2
15.	Seminar Nasional dengan tema "Demokrasi, Kepemimpinan Nasional dan Masa Depan Indonesia"	22 April 2009	Peserta	6
16.	Seminar Regional dengan tema "Peran Lembaga Publik Sebagai Alat Kontrol Pemerintah Demi Terciptanya Good Governance"	22 Maret 2010	Peserta	4
17.	Piagam penghargaan dalam bedah buku "Jalan Cinta Para Pejuang"	24 April 2010	Peserta	2

18.	Certificate In Participation ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR On INTERNET-BASED ENGLISH LEARNING	9 November 2010	Peserta	2
19.	Pelatihan TOEFL	25 Januari-10 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
20.	Pelatihn ILAiK (Ikhtibar al-Lughah al-Arabiyah Ka Lughah Ajnabiyah)	11-26 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
Jumlah Point				63

Salatiga, 30 Juli 2011

Pembantu Ketua

Bidang Kemahasiswaan



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