CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1.Background Of Study

Language is an arbitrary vocal symbol used for communication by all human being as members of social group and participant in the culture to express themselves. The function of language includes communication, the expression of identity, and emotional expression (Bloomfield, 1933). Factually, Indonesia has many local languages used by people locally. Every language has its own unique such as in the sentence structure and even in the grammatical structure. Those local languages exist in every part or region of Indonesia, such as; Balinese, Javanese, Sundanese, Minagkabau, Bugis, Madurese, etc. All of these local languages are likely to have different sentence structures from one to another. Sentence structure means the way a sentence is arranged grammatically.

In English grammar, sentence structure is the arrangement of words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence. In traditional grammar, there are four basic types of sentence, such as Simple Sentence which has only one independent clause or contains a single subject and a single predicate, Compound Sentence which is made up by two or more independent clauses combined using a coordinating conjunction (and, but, or, for, nor, yet, so), Complex Sentence that is composed by one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses, and compound-complex sentence that is composed by two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses (Rozakis, 2003). However, the one that will be discussed in this research is about the simple sentence structure.

All sentences consist of one or more clauses. A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. Some clauses are independent, and others are dependent. Independent Clause contains a subject and a verb in its smallest form and it can stand alone in a sentence. While, Dependent Clause consists a subject and a verb. Dependent clause cannot stand alone or must be joined with an independent clause to be grammatically correct (Atizah & Shena, 2013). To complete a sentence, it must contain at least one independent clause. In fact, the elements of simple sentence can be Subject and Predicate, in which the predicate in the sentence can be verb or verb phrase (Davison, 2007). Simply, verb phrase consists of a main verb alone, or a main verb plus any modal and/or auxiliary verbs (Kim & Sells, 2008).

Actually, a phrase is a group of words that have a function in a sentence, but do not have a subject and verb. English has some kinds of phrase, those are Noun Phrase (NP) which acts like a noun in sentence that contains a noun and other associated words, Adjective Phrase (AP) that acts likes an adjective in a sentence which modifies (adds a meaning of) a noun or pronoun, Prepositional Phrase (PP) which comprising a preposition and object of preposition, Adverb Phrase (AdvP) which acts like an adverb in sentence and contains an adverb and other modifiers, and the phrase focused in this study is Verb Phrase (VP) which is the group of main verbs and helping-verbs (auxiliaries) within a sentence (Johnson, 2004).

Declerk & Capelle (2006) state that verb phrase is a phrase that has syntactic role of simple verb and it is composed by a main verb or verbal participles related to the verbs. Generative grammar claimed that a verb phrase is

a syntactic unit that compounds to the predicate. Actually, there are four types of verb phrase, those are Present Participle Phrase which is a continuous phrase formed by *to be* and followed by a verb ending -ing, Past Participle Phrase which is a form of participle obtained by adding suffix -ed, -d, -t, -n, -en for regular verb, Gerund Phrase that is formed by verbs that end with –ing used as noun, and Infinitive Phrase that is a verbal construction consisting of 'to' participles and basic forms of verbs, with or without modifiers, complements, and objects. In addition verb, this includes auxiliaries, object, object complements, and other constituents apart from the subject.

Factually, phrases and sentences are formed by combining together words namely Syntax (Chomsky, 1965). Syntax tries to explain the forms and the rules. A sentence can be represented most clearly by a tree diagram. It is called tree diagram because it resembles the branches of a tree and the branches known as a phrase marker (Tuahta, 2017). Also, Oxford dictionary defines syntax as the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language. Speakers must ensure that the utterance accords with the rules of the language's grammar (Branigan, Pickering, McLean, & Steward, 2006). Therefore, speakers apply the rules of a language when speaking in order to reach the accurate syntactic structure (Misir, 2017). This syntax is also used to combine together some words forming phrases or sentences in English.

As a foreign language, English should be mastered because most of the literatures from many disciplines of knowledge are written in English. As it is known to have solid form of structure that deals with tenses (Rahayu, 2015). However, verb phrase basic sentence of two languages are going to be discussed

in this research, those are in English and Madurese language. Madurese is a language used by Madurese people and other part of Indonesia such as in cities of Eastern Java. It is a natural language that has been described grammatically and practically but has rarely been compared in written form with English. This language is widely used as a means of communication between people in Madura Island and out of Madura in informal settings. In spite of the fact that this is a language of widespread communication among Madurese people. Madurese Language also can be constructed into some pieces of Verb Phrase of Basic Sentence in English, the form is:

a.   In English

"Bella buys flowers every week

b.   In Madura

"Bella melleh kembeng bhen mingguh"

From two basic sentences above, verb phrase basic sentence in both of languages is exactly same. The basic sentences contain VP {V+NP}. However, the two languages are from different places.

According to Kartawinata (2010) as cited in Budasi (2012), apparently the grammatical structures of two or more languages have similarities in some aspects. The differences and the similarities of grammatical structures of languages are significant, and it can be used to make decision for the strategy in teaching languages. The common term used in applied linguistics to compare two languages, the target language in language teaching and the student's mother tongue, is Contrastive Analysis. Contrastive Analysis means the comparison between learner's native languages and the target language. It is a method of

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linguistic analysis which is used to describe, prove, and analyze the differences and similarities of language aspects of two or more languages. It shows the similarities and differences between two or more languages or dialect which can be applied in studying language.

Contrastive analysis has been applied by some researcher in analyzing the similarities and differences of two languages, such as an analysis of the similarities and differences of sentence construction between English and Nubian languages which was done by Alfaki (2014). One of the similarities is that the two languages have the similar elements to construct a sentence those are subject and predicate, and one of the differences is that the two languages have different order of elements in sentence construction. The other example is from a study which was done by Tanjung (2015). He tried to see the similarities and differences on simple present tense in English and Arabic Language, and the findings show some aspects of tenses in English are similar to those in Arabic. While the difference is both English and Arabic has different number of pronoun. English has seven pronouns while Arabic has fourteen pronouns which influence the verb formation.

Contrastive analysis is also used in this research to analyze the similarities and differences of Verb Phrase basic sentence between English and Madurese language. The result of this study can be used to make decision for the strategy in teaching language by Madurese teacher in the future. However, the main reason of this research is done because the study which discusses about a contrastive analysis of Madurese and English verb phrase basic sentence is limited. By this research, it can help and ease Madurese students to know and understand about the similarities and differences of verb phrase between English and Madurese. So

that, this research is an attempt to set up and reveal the rule of verb phrase basic sentence from the result of a contrastive analysis between English and Madurese language.

1.2. Problem Identification

English is an international language which is used as a means of communication in all over the world. As a foreign language, English should be mastered because most of the literature from many disciplines of knowledge are written in English. As it is known to have solid form of structure that deals with tenses. Generally, students of Indonesia have some problems to learn English. It is caused by the interference of mother tongue, so when students learn English they tend to transfer the system of their native language to English.

These reasons also influence the Madurese students. The system of the students' native language and English is different. In addition, Madurese language is rarely compared in grammatically and practically in written form with English. Moreover, this phenomenon also happens to Madurese students because they use Madurese language to communicate to each other.

In addition, English is as target language for students. It means students rarely use English as their communication language. This factor is about the system of their native language and English is different. However, to ease students in learning English, Madurese teacher should know the similarities and the difference between Madurese language and English. Therefore, contrastive

analysis should be conducted because there is no study which compares English and Madurese language.

1.3. Limitation of Problem

This research limits the problem in analyzing similarities and differences of verb phrase basic sentence between English and Madurese language. This research is aimed to set up a rule from the result of a contrastive analysis of English and Madurese.

1.4. Research Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the statement of the problem can be formulated as follows;

a. What are the similar rules of Verb Phrase between English and Madurese language Basic Sentences?
b. What are the different rules of Verb Phrase between English and Madurese Language Basic Sentences?

1.5. Purpose of Study

Based on the problems that have been stated above, the purpose of the study are;

a. To describe the similar rules of verb phrases between English and Madurese language basic sentence.

b. To describe the different rules of verb phrases between English and Madurese language basic sentences.

1.6. Significant of Study

The result of the study is expected to be beneficial in Linguistic and Education field.

1.6.1. Linguistics Field

This study can give benefit and also positive contribution in form of documents to the linguistic field especially as the references for other researchers who study the same field in syntax and grammar.

1.6.2. English Language Education Field

This study can be beneficial for the teachers of English for Madurese students and as a reference in teaching English course, especially structural patterns basic sentence. In addition, this study also can help the students in learning English, because they will know about the differences and also similarities between English and Madurese verb phrase basic sentence.