

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Regarding to the following inquiry of this present study, this chapter presents the introduction of this study such as background of the study, research problem, object of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

English as one of international language in the world should be mastered by people from many countries in the world to communicate each other. They may know and understand what they speak communicatively because of English. Because of the reason, English one of foreign language that is taught in Indonesia from elementary school up to college (Kusmaryati, 2009, p. 2). It is introduced by the government as one of the main subject that is taught in junior high school and senior high schools (Mbuinga, 2009). English become one of language can increase the advance and prosperity of the world (Yunsirno, 2010, p.18). English was spread out in many countries so that many people in the world know about English language. Therefore, it can be used to communicate with travelers from other countries, who communicate by using the English global inter lingua while travelling aboard.

In other words, English language is the communication means using by people over the world that known as International Language, which could be used as the instruction of expressing and conveying ideas in many aspects of life,

including in education field. In addition it may help them interact and communicate for making mutual understanding and then leads to benefit each other. Talking about English language that mean contain about grammar, because grammar is primary concerned with the study of language in sentences structure and patterns. Grammar makes us familiar with these sentences patterns.

Thai language is the official language used in Thailand. Its name in Thai itself is ภาษาไทย (Thai Language, meaning "Thai folk language"). Thai language is classified into several classes based on the level of decency: The everyday Thai language, which in this language there is no rule of decency in speaking. Commonly used for people close people only, sort of with friends or family. Elegant Thai language, the language used for written things, such as documents or newspapers. Thai theoric, the language spoken publicly. Thai language is the official language used in Thailand. Its name in Thai itself is ภาษาไทย (Thai language, meaning "Thai folk language").

Thai grammar is remarkable simple. There are no tenses, as in English. There are no complicated grammatical rules to follows, unlike in English, which actually has fourteen different tenses. The past, present and future are explained by using time words such as yesterday, last week, now, or tomorrow, next week etc. Thai does use form “will” or “going to” sometime in the future. One unique aspect of the Thai language is “noun classifiers” or words that are added after a noun to denote its identity. There are many different classifiers for different objects or groups of objects and this can be confusing. Another basic difference

between English and Thai is that adjectives follow nouns, which is the opposite of English such as “red book” become “book red” and this rule is uniform.

Indonesian language is the most important language in the republic of Indonesia. Both provide a solid and official basic for language usage Indonesia is not only a nexus language at the national level, but also as a language official state. Other factors support why Indonesia occupies the place which is very important among the hundreds of regional language that exist in this archipelago is the amount speakers, extent of spade, and its role as a means of science, literary arts, and cultural disclosure.

Thai students are expected to be able to communicate effectively in English but they have problem to differentiate English pronunciation from Thai language. They also still encounter problems of difficulties in their face to face oral communication although they use English most of the time in the classroom. According to Yarnruksa (1997), this may be partly due to lake of confidence in expressing themselves in English. There are many solutions that might help Thai students to solve their problems in learning English in Indonesian. Along English is studied in Indonesian, in three languages have a Grammar of language is a set of rule that governs its structure. It determines how to arrange words so that constructing a meaningful unit. Every language has different rule in its grammatical. There are several reasons why simple sentences are conducted wrong.

This topic is interested to be analysed<sup>9m</sup>, because the structure of language in these three languages has a uniqueness, diversity of each, and this

becomes one of the problems face by Thai students in understanding the structure of English, because the speaker of Thai students speaker is influenced by the structure of the language itself, until he/she can sometimes be wrong. This Indonesian language to give contribute to Indonesia people so that understanding too. Why used Indonesia language, because this benefits from research to be read also by Indonesian people how the structure of Indonesian language that when compared with English and Thai language particular in simple sentences. Choose this simple sentences because this is a very basic trait so that for this initial research feel enough open notify how form simple sentences in English, Indonesia, and Thai language, this only initial research.

### **B. Research Problem**

The statements of the research problem are:

1. What are the structure of simple sentence in English, Thai and Indonesian language?
2. What are the similarities and the differences among English, Thai and Thai and Indonesian on simple sentences?

### **C. Objective of the study**

Referring to formulation of the problems mentioned above, the purpose of study can be stated as follows:

To identify the structure of simple sentences in English, Thai and Indonesian language are like based on the comparative study, through analyzing

structure of simple sentences in three languages. To identify the similarities and the differences among simple sentences in English, Thai and Indonesian language are like based on the comparative study, through comparing the simple sentences in three languages.

#### **D. Significance of the study**

The significance of this study as follow: Theoretical is to analysis structure and compare simple sentences among English, Thai and Indonesian languages, in order to get information about their similarities differences. Practical is expected to be understands similarities and differences among English, Thai and Indonesian simple sentence.

#### **E. Scope and limitation**

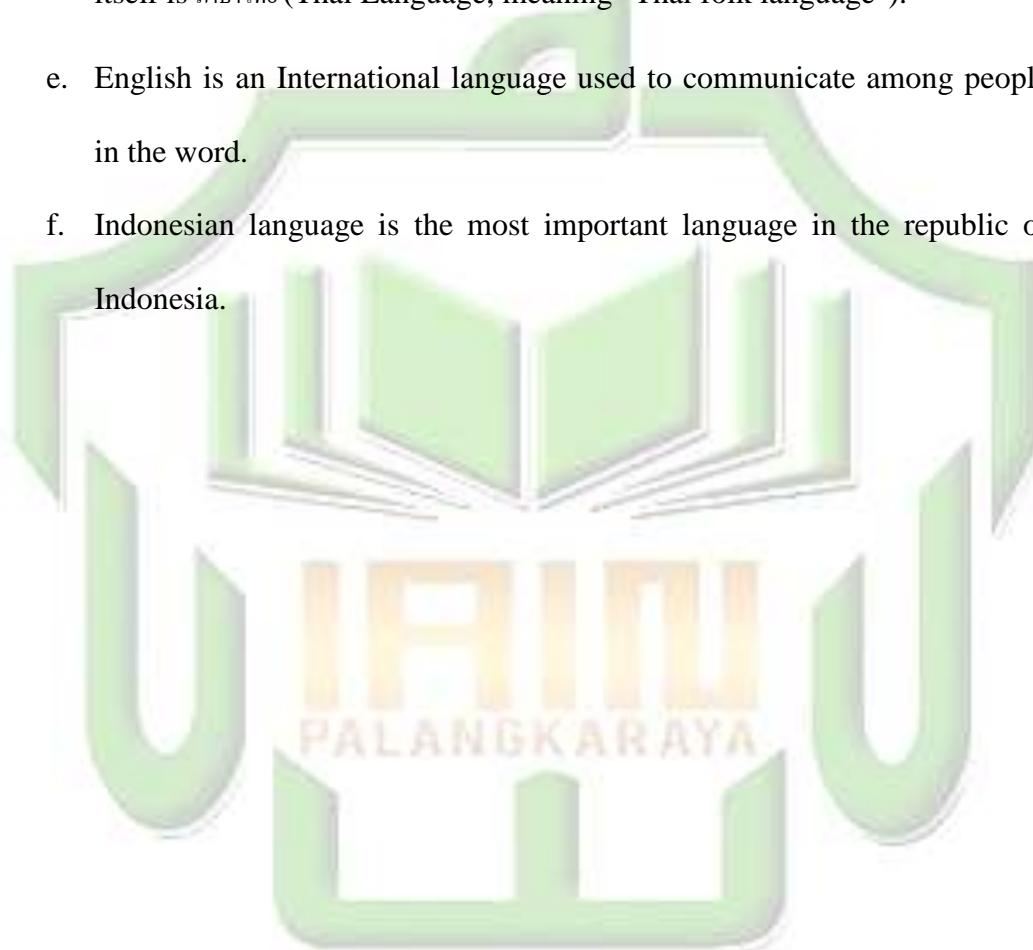
This research will focus on analysis structure and comparative study among simple sentences of English, Thai and Indonesian language. Because simple sentence both in English, Thai and Indonesian language that is the extent of the study, therefore I limit this simple sentence study only on simple sentence.

#### **F. Definition of key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding, the key terms in this study are defined as follows:

- a. Comparative study is the act of comparing two or more things with a view to discovering something about one or all of the things being compared.

- b. Sentence is a group of words that expresses a statement, command, question, or exclamation.
- c. Simple sentence is one independent clause that has a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.
- d. Thai language is the official language used in Thailand. Its name in Thai itself is ภาษาไทย (Thai Language, meaning "Thai folk language").
- e. English is an International language used to communicate among people in the word.
- f. Indonesian language is the most important language in the republic of Indonesia.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This chapter presents the theories of Previous Studies, language, comparative study, sentence, simple sentence.

#### **A. Previous Studies**

There are some related studies conducted by some researchers, as follow:

First, thesis wrote by Aziz (2013) "A comparative study of English copula and its equivalence in Indonesian" he was the student of Catholic University of Widya Mandala Madium. On him study focus on kinds the structures of copula, and the similarities and differences of English copula and its equivalence in Indonesian. He used the qualitative research was to find out the object of her study.

There are three findings of this research. They are (1) the kinds of English copulas, namely copula be and copulative verb dividing into two kinds, namely verb and linking verb; (2) the structures of English copulas dividing into three patterns, that is, (Noun + Copula + Adjective), (Noun+Copula+Adverb), and (Noun+Copula+Noun); and (3) the similarities and differences of copulas in English and its equivalence in Indonesian dividing into two kinds, that is, the similarities of English and Indonesian copulas, and the differences of English and Indonesian copulas are based on the obligation of its occurrence.

Second, thesis wrote by Amalia (2013) entitle "*Contrastive Analysis on English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Narrative Texts of Students' Textbooks for Senior High School*". She was the student of State Islamic Institute (STAIN) of Salatiga. On her study focus on analysis English and Indonesian prefix and suffix in narrative text. She used the qualitative research was to find out the object of her study. That was English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes, there have similarities and differences. She explained the similarities between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes are both of their prefixes have the same type that is prefix that shows a quantity.

Then, the same types of English and Indonesian suffixes are both of them have suffixes that forming noun, verb and adjective. And the differences of English and Indonesia prefixes are in their types. In English prefixes have types; locative, temporal, and negation. The types of Indonesian prefixes are forming verb, adjective, noun, and interrogative. Their kinds are so different in the meaning when added in a word. In English suffixes have adverbial suffixes. It is not own in Indonesian suffixes. However in Indonesian suffixes have types suffixes that forming numeral and interrogative, and in English suffixes do not have these types.

Third, thesis also wrote by Puspitasari (2010) "*A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time*". She was the student of Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES). Her study focus on analysis English and Indonesian adverb of time. She used the qualitative research was to find out the object of her study. The result of her study is English and Indonesian adverb of

time has the similarities and the differences. The similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time may be summarized as follows:

1) The similarities between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time. a) Based on the function, both of them explain verb, adjectives, and the other adverbs. b) Based on the position, both of them can be placed in front, middle and behind. c) Based on the type, both of them have three kinds of adverbs. 2) The differences between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time. a) Based on the function, in Indonesian, In English, sentence adverbs used many words ending -ed + -ly, but in Indonesian was not. b) Based on the tenses, in English, if an action was happen in past, the verbs automatically was changed, for example come (V1) = came (V2), but in Indonesian was not. c) Based on the type, in English has three kinds of adverbs, and in Indonesian has eleven kinds of adverbs.

Fourth, related study thesis entitle "*A Contrastive Linguistics Analysis of Inflectional Bound Morphemes of English, Azerbaijani and Persian Languages: A Comparative Study*" by Kazemian & Hashemi (2014). They were analyzed three languages; there are English, Azerbaijani and Persian languages. They studied focus on linguistics of three languages especially of inflectional bound morphemes. They used the qualitative research on them study. The aims of them study are contrasting and comparing inflectional bound morphemes of English, Azerbaijani and Persian languages in details to pinpoint any similarities and differences between them.

Result of they studied were more varieties of the inflections in English, Azeri and Persian languages, conducted in this study, reflects the following facts:

(1) these languages share some characteristics in terms of inflectional affixations. The inflections are incorporated to signify number, possession, tense, comparison, etc. (2) Azeri is the most regular of them in terms of plurality and utilizes only two suffixes to indicate it (-lar, -lər). English uses a vast number of irregular forms borrowed from other languages; Persian also employs three loan-inflections as well as the so-called broken plurals from Arabic (-hā (هَا), (y) ān (آن), -āt (ات), -in (ین), -un (ون)). The challenging part is the feasibility of both regular and irregular forms for some nouns in English and Persian. (3) English and Azeri are inflected to mark genitive case, but Persian applies the enclitic -e (so-called ezāfe) in lieu to indicate possessive relation which is not written or the graphically but pronounced; the enclitic -e is applied for all possessive relations and is very regular.

Fifth, thesis also wrote by Rozianto (2014) “*A Contrastive Analysis between English and Arabic in simple past form*”. He was the student of University Gorontalo. His study focus on analysis English and Arabic in simple past form. He used the qualitative research was to find out the object of his study. The result of her study is English and Arabic in simple past form has the similarities and the differences. The similarities and the differences between English and Arabic in simple past form may be summarized as follows: 1).The similarities between English and Arabic in simple past form is in irregular verb, Arabic past form also have irregular verb form those are *mudha'af (hard)*, *mu'tal (hidden)*, *mahmuz (glottal stop)*. 2).The differences between English and Arabic in simple past form. Explained about regular verb of Arabic past verb form is

about harakat (vowel). All of Arabic past form vowel is same only change vowel in the middle.

Sixth, thesis also wrote by Agung Yatiningsrum1 (2013) “*A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Preposition*”. He was the student of Universitas Panca Marga, Probolinggo. His study focus on analysis English and Indonesian preposition. He used the qualitative research was to find out the object of his study. The result of her study is English and Indonesian preposition has the similarities and the differences.

The similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian preposition may be summarized as follows: 1) The similarities between English and Indonesian preposition. a) Based on the meaning, to indicate the name of city, country, province and place the English prepositional meaning place on, in, and at are similar with Indonesian prepositional meaning place di. b) Based on the meaning, the English prepositional meaning place above and over are similar with Indonesian prepositional meaning place di atas to indicate the place that higher than a point. c) Based on The Meaning, the English prepositional meaning place under, underneath, beneath and below are similar with Indonesian prepositional meaning place di bawah to indicate the place that lower than a point. d) Based on the meaning, the English prepositional meaning place between and among are similar with Indonesian prepositional meaning place di antara to indicate the place on side of a person or thing that has two sides. 2) The differences between English and Indonesian preposition. a) Based on the meaning, to indicate the place, Indonesian prepositional meaning place use di while English

prepositional meaning place use in, on, and at. b) Based on the meaning, the use of English prepositional meaning place above and over are different from Indonesian prepositional meaning place di atas to indicate the place that higher than a point. c) Based on the meaning, the use of English prepositional meaning place under, underneath, beneath and below are different from the Indonesian prepositional meaning place di bawah to indicate the place that lower than a point. d) Based on the meaning, the use of English prepositional meaning place between and among are different from Indonesian prepositional meaning place di antara to indicate the place on side of a person or thing that has two sides.

From of the five study above that have been done, no has one that research about contrastive among English, Thai and Indonesian language. So the research that has been this done is the first and wider because used three languages.

## B. Language

A language is a linguistic code, which its speakers know and use, and which manifests itself in its speakers' linguistic knowledge and in the actual utterances that its speakers make in linguistic communication. Consequently, language can be regarded as existing in essentially two modes. On the one hand it can be looked upon as a body of objective facts (strings of sounds or letters) produced and perceived by its users in linguistic communication. On the other hand it can be regarded as the language users' knowledge which makes linguistic communication possible, an internal property of the human mind. One of the greatest figures in modern linguistics, Noam Chomsky, has called these two

modes of language Externalised Language (E-language) and Internalised Language (I-language), respectively.

### **1. English language**

English is one of universal languages; the language is understood and spoken nearly everywhere on the earth. It constitutes the channel or medium of communication among the people, since communication requires a sender, receiver, and a channel. In other words, English language is the communication means using by people over the world that known as International Language, which could be used as the instruction of expressing and conveying ideas in many aspects of life, including in education field. In addition it may help them interact and communicate for making mutual understanding and then leads to benefit each other.

English is a subject prominent language. It means every sentence in English always requires a subject. The subject can be a proper name, pronoun or something else. Yet in Indonesian, the subject may be omitted. This phenomenon can be mentioned as zero subject sentences. English as one of international language in the world should be mastered by people from many countries in the world to communicate each other. They may know and understand what they speak communicatively because of English. Because of the reason, English one of foreign language that is taught in Indonesia from elementary school up to college (Kusmaryati, 2009, p. 2). It is introduced by the government as one of the main

subject that is taught in junior high school and senior high schools (Mbuinga, 2009).

Talking about English language that mean contain about grammar, because grammar is primary concerned with the study of language in sentence structure and patterns. Grammar makes us familiar with these sentence patterns, it enables us to understand how sentence are patterned and how they are used in our practical life for proper and effective communication. (Murthy, 2005)

## 2. Thai language

Thai is the national language of Thailand. Distinct regional dialects of Thai are spoken in the north, northeast and south of the country, but the language of the Central Region is regarded as the standard and is used both in schools and for official purposes throughout the country.

Thai is a tonal language, with the meaning of each syllable determined by the pitch at which it is pronounced. Standard Thai has five tones mid, low, high, rising and falling. Thai has no noun or verb inflections: a noun has a single form, with no distinction between singular and plural, while past, present and future time can be conveyed by a single verb form. Like many other South-East Asian languages, Thai has a complex pronoun system, which reflects gender, age, social status, the formality of the situation and the degree of intimacy between speakers. Much of the original Thai lexicon is monosyllabic; a high percentage of

polysyllabic words are foreign borrowings, particularly from the classical Indian languages, Sanskrit and Pali.

## 2.1 Linguistic literature on Thai

There is a rich English-language literature on many aspects of Thai linguistics, most of which is catalogued in Franklin E. Huffman's *Bibliography and Index of Mainland Southeast Asian Languages and Linguistics* (1986). Much of this literature is in the form of unpublished doctoral theses written in American university linguistics departments during the 1970s and 1980s and therefore not readily available. A number of collections of essays produced to honour leading scholars of Thai, most notably William J. Gedney (1975), Fang-Kuei Li (1976) and Vichin Panupong (1997), include contributions which the serious learner can benefit from. Anthony Diller's essays on levels of language use (1985) and the role of Central Thai as a national language (1991) and William A. Smalley's *Linguistic Diversity and National Unity: Language Ecology in Thailand* (1994), a masterful study of the relationship between the national language, regional dialects and minority languages, are accessible to the layman and offer invaluable insights into the language and language situation in Thailand.

## 3. Indonesian language

Indonesian language is the most important language in the republic of Indonesia. Importance of role the language, among others, comes from the third pledge of the Youth Pledge of 1928 which reads: we poetera and poeteri

Indonesia language of unity, Indonesian" and on of the 1945 constitution, the special articles are listed state that "the language of the country is the Indonesian language. Both provide a solid and official basic for language usage Indonesia is not only a nexus language at the national level, but also as a language official state. Other factors support why Indonesia occupies the place which is very important among the hundreds of regional language that exist in this archipelago is the amount speakers, extent of speed, and its role as a means of science, literary arts, and cultural disclosure.

As a national language, Indonesian is a symbol of the spirit of nationality Indonesian, the unifying tool of various societies of different linguistic backgrounds, culture, and ethnicity into an Indonesian national society, and a means of communication tribal, inter-regional and cultural. In his position as the language of the country, the Indonesian language is the official language of government, the language of instruction in the world of education, the means of communication at the national level for purposes of national development planning and implementation, and tools for the development of culture, science and technology.

### C. Comparative Study

Comparative research is a broad term which refers to the evaluation of the similarities, differences, and associations between entities. Entities may be based on many lines such as statements from an interview or individual, symbols, social groups, and cross-national comparisons. Comparative research is used within most

qualitative approaches, such as comparisons by core emir categories in ethnographic studies, with in case comparisons in phenomenology, case study comparisons, and examination of contrasts in narrative and discourse analysis (Tavakoli, 2012, p.78).

In comparative study or ex post facto research, the researcher takes the effect (or dependent variable) and examines the data retrospectively to establish causes, relationships or associations, and their meanings. Ex post facto designs are appropriate in circumstances where the more powerful experimental method is not possible. These arise when, for example, it is not possible to select, control and manipulate the factors necessary to study cause-and-effect relationships directly; or when the control of all variables except a single independent variable may be unrealistic and artificial, preventing the normal interaction with other influential variables; or when laboratory controls for many research purposes would be impractical, costly or ethically undesirable (Cohen, Manio & Garrison, 2007, p. 268).

The underlying goal of comparative research is to search for similarity and variation between the entities that are the object of comparison. The examination of similarity often means the application of a more general theory and a search for universals or underlying general processes across different contexts or categories. The ontology of patterns or categories is assumed to be universal and independent of time and space. In other words, the comparison should be broad enough to allow researchers to compare at a higher level of abstraction. However, it remains difficult to determine these general patterns. For this reason, comparative research

is often used to separate patterns that are more general and isolate regularities or discrepancies from the context-laden environment (Tavakoli, 2012, p.79).

## D. Sentences

Sentences are the basic building blocks of meaning: comprehension begins with sentences comprehension.

### 1. Definition

Sentence is a group of words that expresses a statement, command, question, or exclamation. A sentence consists of one or more clauses, and usually has at least one subject and verb. In writing it begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. This is in line with the definition of sentence in the *Longman Dictionary of Grammar and Usage*, it states that a sentence is a group of words that makes sense because the words are constructed and arranged according to the grammatical rules for expressing statements, questions or commands. A sentence is a group of words that (1) contains at least one subject and one verb and (2) expresses a complete thought.

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

A sentence is a complete set of words that conveys meaning. A sentence can communicate: a statement (I am studying.), a command (Go away.), an exclamation (I'm so excited!), a question (What time is it?). A sentence is composed of one or more clauses. A clause contains a subject and verb.

According to Putrayasa (2009, p.1) state that a sentence is a relatively independent language unit, has a final intonation pattern and consists of clauses. A sentence is a linguistic form which is not included into a larger form because is a grammatical construction. Every sentence always contains two complementary parts it must be able to provide an acceptable understanding. There is always an argument followed by the part that explains or gives something about that proposed. According to Hariyono (2008, p.388) state that a sentence is a group of words that express intact thought and general understandable meaning.

## 2. Function

Sentence can be used to do many different things. The most common used to give information. Sometimes it is used to obtain information, rather than to give it. Another time it can be used to express an opinion, give an order, make a suggestion, or make a promise. And all of the functions expressed by the order of words which indicates which way a sentence is being used. And these ways of distinguishing between uses of language are known as examples of mood (Muslich 2010, p126).

### 3. Element

Sentence elements are the groups of words that combine together to comprise the ‘building units’ of a well-formed sentence. There are five types of sentence element: Predicate, Object, Predicative (complement), and Adverbial.

#### a. Subject

A subject is a noun phrase or a clause with nominal function, it occurs before the verb phrase in declarative clauses, and immediately after the operator in question clauses. It has number and person concord, where applicable with the verb phrase (Hariyono 2008, p16). Then Frances Peck has similar point with the definition, he stated every subject is built around one noun or pronoun (or more) that, when stripped of all the words that modify it, is known as the simple subject. A sentence may have a compound subject – a simple subject consisting of more than one noun or pronoun.

According to Putrayasa (2009, p.43) state that a subject is something that is considered stand alone and something about it is preached, because the subject is something that stands alone. Then it usually happens from a noun.

Therefore the form of subject might be a person, place, thing and idea, as one definition explains that the subject of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea that is *doing* or *being* something. For purposes of sentence analysis, the doer or the initiator of action in a sentence is referred to as the agent of the sentence. In an active sentence, the subject is the agent. In short, subject could be simply said as the part of a sentence that performing as the

agent or doer in the sentence, either simple or compound subjects are usually noun phrase or clause.

### b. Predicate

Predicate is the part of a sentence or clause that expresses what is said of the subject and that usually consists of a verb with or without objects, complements, and adverbial modifiers. Then, there is a description of predicate as a word or a group of words that state something about the subject and includes everything in the sentence that is not included in the complete subject. This means that the complete predicate includes the simple predicate with its modifiers and the object with its modifiers. So the predicate usually follows the subject and identifies an action or a state of being (Muslich 2010, p127).

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

### c. Object

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

recipient in the sentence. An object like a subject is a noun phrase or clause with nominal function; normally follows the subject and the verb phrase; and by the passive transformation, assumes the status of subject (Muslich 2010, p127).

#### **d. Complement**

Complement is the fourth element of a sentence; it usually completes the meaning of the sentence. A complement (subject or object) defines a noun phrase, an adjective phrase, or a clause with nominal function; follows the subject, verb phrase, and (if one is present) object; it does not become subject through the passive transformation (Muslich 2010, p128). There are various definitions of 'complement', which range from the very general (anything in the predicate except the verb, including the direct object and adverbs) to the much more restrictive one. A complement is the part of the sentence that gives you more information about the subject (a subject complement) or the object (an object complement) of the sentence.

In grammar the term complement is used with different meanings. The primary meaning is a word, phrase or clause which is necessary in a sentence to complete its meaning. We find complements which function as a sentence element (i.e. of equal status to subjects and objects) and complements which exist within sentence elements.

The complement to be used, if any, is dependent on the verb used in the sentence. Subject complements normally follow certain verbs. A complement

is used with verbs like be, seem, look etc. (He is Indonesian.) Complements give more information about the subject or, in some structures, about the object. Object complements follow the direct object of the verb (They painted the house red.) The complement often consists of an adjective or noun phrase, but can also be a participle phrase (I saw her standing there.) It is often not very clear whether a phrase is a complement or an adverbial.

#### e. Adverbial

An adverbial is an adverb, adverb phrase, adverbial clause, noun phrase, or prepositional phrase. It is generally mobile, i.e. is capable of occurring in more than one position in the clause, and is generally optional, i.e. may be added to or removed from a sentence without affecting its acceptability (Randolph Quirk, et. al., 1985, p 349). It concerns the circumstances of the sentence (when, where) or relates the sentence to something else.

### 4. Classification

There are two ways to classify sentences: based on the purpose and the structure. Concerning the purpose, there are four types of sentences: the declarative sentence, the interrogative sentence, the exclamatory sentence, and the imperative sentence.

- a. A declarative sentence that makes a statement. It ends with a period.
- b. An interrogative sentence that asks a question. It ends with a question mark.

- c. An exclamatory sentence that expresses strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point. It is a statement that shows strong emotion.
- d. An imperative sentence that gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period. The subject is always *you*, which may be expressed or understood.

Then Sentences may be classified according to structure (simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentence)

- a. A simple sentence that made up of one independent clause. It may have a compound subject and a compound predicate, both having modifiers.
- b. A compound sentence that made up of two or more independent clauses.
- c. A complex sentence that made up of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.
- d. A compound-complex sentence that made up of two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

## **E. Simple sentence**

### **1. Definition of simple sentences**

From Paragraph writing books, a simple sentence is a sentence that has one subject-verb pair. The subject tells who or what did something. The verb tells the action (jump, work, think, write) or condition (is, was, see, appear). According to San Jose (2014, p.1), A simple sentence contains one independent clause. A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb. It expresses a single complete

thought that can stand on its own. According to Mehmet (2012, p.1), state that a simple sentence is the first type of sentence one learn to speak. It is the first type of a sentence that children learn to speak, remaining by far the most common type of sentence in the spoken and written language of people of all ages.

In a simple sentence there is one main clause and no subordinate clauses (Demirezen, 1998, p.1). It contains a single statement, question, or command. A simple sentence has one independent clause. (Jackson, 1982, p.92). It has a single subject and predicate by describing only one thing, idea or question, and has only one verb, and contains only an independent (main) clause. A simple sentence is a main clause in itself; in other words, a simple sentence is always an independent sentence that is a sentence capable of occurring on its own. It does not contain an embedded or a subordinate clause in its structure. A useful way to begin identifying clauses in sentences is to count main verbs. For each main verb there will be a clause and in each simple sentence, there has to be a subject a verb.

A simple sentence has one independent clause that can stand on its own with a complete meaning. In many cases, the simple sentence structure starts with the subject. The subject is commonly the noun and its modifiers, but this isn't always the case. A simple sentence is an independent clause which must have a verb. There are five basic simple sentence structures in English; each type adds more elements one by one to the simple sentence.

## F. English Sentence Structure

**Simple sentences** have one subject/verb pair. **Verbs must agree with their subjects** in number and person.

Table 2.1

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
<u>Marie</u> S	<u>runs.</u> V
<u>We</u> S	<u>run.</u> V

Even though the subject may be more than one person or thing, and the predicate may contain more than one verb or action, a sentence will still be a simple sentence if it only has one subject/verb pair.

Table 2.2

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
Marie and I	run and win . .

Simple sentences may also contain an object. The **object** is part of the predicate. It is usually a noun that follows the verb and receives the action of the verb.

Table 2.3

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
<u>Marie</u> S	<u>runs</u> the <u>race.</u> v o

This basic pattern is **who (or what) does what.**

Table 2.4

SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
WHO (S)	DOES (V)	WHAT (O)
Marie	runs.	
Marie	runs	the race.

Simple sentences may also contain modifiers that describe the subject or predicate.

Table 2.5

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
My sister Marie	runs the race quickly.

A subject/predicate pair that can stand on its own is an **independent clause**. A simple sentence consists of just one independent clause.

## G. Thai Sentence Structure :

In Thai Language the sentence structure is quite the same as in English Language. We first have “Subject” and “Verb” and “Object”. In Thai, the verb form does not change according to the Subject or tense at all. Instead, there are some words added to the sentence to indicate the tense. Let's first look at sample sentences.

Table 2.6

(Subject)	(verb)	(Object)	(Adv)
ผู้ (Phom)	เรียน (Rearn)	ภาษาไทย (PasaThai)	วันนี้ (WanNee)

This sentence is a normal sentence which does not have any negative form or question or anything. It is pretty simple. Let's look at another sample sentence which is also simple.

Table 2.7

(Subject)	(verb)	(Object)	(Adv)
คุณ Khun	รัก Ruck	ผู้ Phom	มาก Makmak

In this lesson, let us introduce how the sentence structure for the question sentence as well. When Thai people say question sentence, we usually put the question

word such as “What”, “Where”, “When”, Why”, “How” at the END of the sentence. Here is the example.

Table 2.8

	(Subject)	(verb)	(Object)	(Question)	(Adv)
Normal Sentence	You	Study	Thai language	-	Today
Question	You	Study	Thai language	Do	Today
	คุณ	เรียน	ภาษาไทย	ไหม	วันนี้
	Khun	Rearn	PasaThai	Mai	WanNee

Note that the correct sentence in English should be “Do you study Thai Language today?” Notice that, in Thai Language, we put the Question Word at the END of the object. Let’s see another example.

Table 2.9

	(Subject)	(verb)	(Object)	(Question)	(Adv)
Normal Sentence	You	Do	-	-	Now
Question	You	Do	-	What	Now

	គុណ	អំ	-	ខ្លួន	គុណី
	Khun	Tum	-	A rai	TornNee

The correct English sentence structure is “What do you do now?” but we say “You do what now?. See the different? Easy right? There are some more sentence structures but we will introduce you in the later lesson. For this lesson, we will cover the normal sentence and the question sentence structure for now.

#### H. Indonesian Sentence Structure :

According to Miftahul khairah (2014/2015, p). All basic sentences are simple sentence, but not every simple sentence is a basic sentence. The basic sentence is a sentence consisting of one clause, the elements are complete, the order of the elements in the most common order, and contains no questions or denials. In other word, the basic phrase is identical to a simple affirmative declarative simple sentence whose order of elements is most prevalent.

In general, the basic sentence sequence pattern of the Indonesian language is S + P + (O) + (COM) + (ADV). Object, complement and adverb that written between brackets do not necessarily have to be resent, its presence depends on the predicate. From this general pattern.

Table 2.10

<b>Function Type</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Predicate</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Complement</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
<b>S-P</b>	Orang itu	Sedang tidur			
	Saya	mahasiswa			
<b>S-P-O</b>	Ayahnya	Membeli	Mobil baru		
	Rani	Mendapat	hadiah		
<b>S-P-C</b>	Beliau	Menjadi		Ketua koperasi	
	pancasila	merupakan		Dasar negara kita	
<b>S-P-AD</b>	Kami	tinggal			Di jakarta
	Kecelakaan itu	terjadi			Minggu lalu
<b>S-P-O-C</b>	Dia	mengirim	ibunya	uang	
	Dian	mengambilkan	adiknya	Air minum	
<b>S-P-O-AD</b>	Pak raden	memasukkan	uang		Ke bank
	Beliau	memperlakukan	kami		Dengan baik

## I. Basic Element Types of a Simple Sentence

A simple sentence has one independent clause that can stand on its own with a complete meaning. In many cases, the simple sentence structure starts with the subject. The subject is commonly the noun and its modifiers, but this is not always the case. A simple sentence is an independent clause which must have a verb. There are five basic simple sentence structures in English; each type adds more elements one by one to the simple sentence (Mahmet Demirezen 2012, p137).

### 1. Subject + Verb

The subject tells who or what about the verb. A verb, instead, shows action or state of being.

#### 1. Simple present tense

English sentence	:	Manee sleeps
------------------	---	--------------

Thai sentence	:	มานีนอน
---------------	---	---------

Indonesian sentence	:	Manee tidur
---------------------	---	-------------

#### 2. Simple past tense

English sentence	:	Manee slept
------------------	---	-------------

Thai sentence	:	มานีนอน
---------------	---	---------

Indonesian sentence	:	Manee telah tidur
---------------------	---	-------------------

#### 3. Present continuous tense

English sentence	:	Manee is sleeping
------------------	---	-------------------

Thai sentence	:	มานีกำลังนอน
---------------	---	--------------

*Indonesian sentence* : *Manee sedang tidur*

#### 4. Simple future tense

*English sentence* : *Manee will sleep*

*Thai sentence* : *มานีจะนอน*

*Indonesian sentence* : *Manee akan tidur*

#### 5. Present perfect tense

*English sentence* : *Manee has slept*

*Thai sentence* : *มานีนอนแล้ว*

*Indonesian sentence* : *Manee telah tidur*

Simple sentences with subject and verb structures are very common in English sentence structure. They are made with intransitive verbs which do not require an object.

#### 2. Subject + Verb + Object [(S+V+ (O))]

Some verbs have an object which is generally always a noun or pronoun. The object is the person or thing affected by the action described in the verb. An object as a single complement follows a verb immediately. When compared with the first case (1), it is seen that having an object in a sentence is optional.

Example:

##### 1. Simple present tense

*English sentence* : *Ahmad plays football*

*Thai sentence* : อาหนักเล่นฟุตบอล

*Indonesian sentence* : Ahmad main bola

## 2. Simple past tense

English sentence : Ahmad played football

*Thai sentence* : อาหนักเล่นฟุตบอล

*Indonesian sentence* : Ahmad telah main bola

## 3. Present continuous tense

English sentence : Ahmad is playing football

*Thai sentence* : อาหนักกำลังเล่นฟุตบอล

*Indonesian sentence* : Ahmad sedang main bola

## 4. Simple future tense

English sentence : Ahmad will play football

*Thai sentence* : อาหนักจะเล่นฟุตบอล

*Indonesian sentence* : Ahmad akan main bola

## 5. Present perfect tense

English sentence : Ahmad has played football

*Thai sentence* : อาหนักเล่นฟุตบอลแล้ว

*Indonesian sentence* : Ahmad telah main bola

### 3. Subject + Verb + Complement

The complement **completes** the meaning of the subject. That's why it is described as the **subject complement**. This type of clause uses a special type of verb, **linking verbs**, such as *be (am, is are) become, remain, seem, feel, look, grow, turn, appear, taste, sound, and smell.* Subject complements are generally made from the linking verbs. The following examples represent this fact:

#### 1. Simple present tense

English sentence : Maria feels sick

Thai sentence : มาเรียรู้สึกไม่สบาย

Indonesian sentence : Maria merasa sakit

#### 2. Simple past tense

English sentence : Maria felt sick

Thai sentence : มาเรียรู้สึกไม่สบาย

Indonesian sentence : Maria telah merasa sakit

#### 3. Present continuous tense

English sentence : Maria is feeling sick

Thai sentence : มาเรียกำลังรู้สึกไม่สบาย

Indonesian sentence : Maria sedang merasa sakit

#### 4. Simple future tense

English sentence : Maria will feel sick

*Thai sentence* : มาเรียจะรู้สึกไม่สบาย

*Indonesian sentence* : Maria akan merasa sakit

### 5. Present perfect tense

English sentence : Maria has felt sick

*Thai sentence* : มาเรียรู้สึกไม่สบาย

*Indonesian sentence* : Maria telah merasa sakit

### 4. Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

Many times, the indirect object is found by asking To whom? or To what? after the verb and the direct object.

#### 1. Simple present tense

English sentence : Laila gives me a cup of coffee

*Thai sentence* : ลลดาให้กาแฟขันหนึ่งถ้วย

*Indonesian sentence* : Laila memberi saya secangkir kopi

#### 2. Simple past tense

English sentence : Laila gave me a cup of coffee

*Thai sentence* : ลลดาให้กาแฟขันหนึ่งถ้วย

*Indonesian sentence* : Laila telah memberi saya secangkir kopi

### 3. Present continuous tense

English sentence : Laila is giving me a cup of coffee

Thai sentence : ไลล่ากำลังให้กาแฟอันหนึ่งถ้วย

Indonesian sentence : Laila sedang memberi saya secangkir kopi

### 4. Simple future tense

English sentence : Laila will give me a cup of coffee

Thai sentence : ไลล่าจะให้กาแฟอันหนึ่งถ้วย

Indonesian sentence : Laila akan memberi saya secangkir kopi

### 5. Present perfect tense

English sentence : Laila has given me a cup of coffee

Thai sentence : ไลล่าให้กาแฟอันแล้วหนึ่งถ้วย

Indonesian sentence : Laila telah memberi saya secangkir kopi

### 5. Subject + verb + object + complement

Example:

#### 1. Simple present tense

English sentence : The sunlight makes the sky red

Thai sentence : แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง

*Indonesian sentence* : *Sinar matahari membuat langit menjadi merah*

## 2. Simple past tense

*English sentence* : The sunlight made the sky red

*Thai sentence* : แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง

*Indonesian sentence* : *Sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah*

## 3. Present continuous tense

*English sentence* : The sunlight is making the sky red

*Thai sentence* : แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง

*Indonesian sentence* : *Sinar matahari sedang membuat langit menjadi merah*

## 4. Simple future tense

*English sentence* : The sunlight will make the sky red

*Thai sentence* : แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง

*Indonesian sentence* : *Sinar matahari akan membuat langit menjadi merah*

## 5. Present perfect tense

*English sentence* : The sunlight has made the sky red

*Thai sentence* : แสง霞ดทำให้ห้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง

*Indonesian sentence* : *Sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah*



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses the research type, research design, sources of data, research instrument, data collection procedure, and data analysis procedure.

#### **A. Research Design**

This research design used in this study will be qualitative type. An grosino in Latief (2014, p: 76) state that qualitative research is process of inquiry aimed at understanding human behavior by building complex, holistic picture of the social and cultural settings in which such behavior occurs. It does so by analyzing words rather than number.

The type of this research design will used descriptive qualitative type. The researcher used library research to analyses structure because this study will compare the similarities and differences among English, Thai and Indonesian language on simple sentences based on some books. Analysis structure it is a method or tool by which we find out how a structure or a member of a structure behaves when subjected to certain excitation.

#### **B. Source of Data**

In collecting the data, the researcher focused at structure with similarities and differences of English, Thai and Indonesian language on simple sentences at such how the use of simple sentence in grammar. The main data are from:

- a. The researcher took some basic English grammar books 2“ by Howard Sargeant, which Indonesian from book “Tata bahasa baku bahasa Indonesia” by Drs. Masnur Muslich, M.Si, and Thai from book “Thai An Essential grammar Book” by David Smyth, which relates to topic.
- b. The researcher also took the data from several journal, theory, and article, which relates to topic.

### C. Research Instrument

Moleong (2000, p.19) said that the qualitative study is required the researcher himself as the main instrument of the research. In gathering the data, the qualitative study depends on the researcher. That is because the study cannot directly decide what is going to be researched.

The instrument of this study is analysis structure. The researcher will use several books in three languages to analyze the structure and then compare the similarities and the differences of simple sentence in English, Thai and Indonesian language.

### D. Data Collection Procedure

There are many ways to collect the data for qualitative research, such as: documentation, observation, test, interview, and questionnaire. In this study, the researcher uses content analysis through reading the material and note taking technique to collect structure and the English simple sentence, Thai simple sentence and Indonesian simple sentence.

In this case, this study will use analysis structure of simple sentence in English, Thai and Indonesian language to be compared because the purpose of this study to analysis structure and find the similarities and the differences of three languages on simple sentence. The object of this study will be taken from simple sentence of English, Thai and Indonesian Grammar books.

### E. Data Analysis Procedure

This study uses descriptive method. The researcher will analyze the data of this proposal into five steps:

1. Finding the references of three languages structures.
2. Analyzing the structure among three languages based on the references.
3. Comparing the similarities among three languages structure and meaning.
4. Comparing the differences among three languages structure and meaning.
5. Analyzing the uniqueness of each language structure.

### F. Data Endorsement

To determine the endorsement of the data, there are four techniques to determine the validity of data, namely credibility, transferability, depend ability, and conformability.

### 1. Credibility

One of the ways to measure the credibility of data, the researcher will use triangulation theory.

### 2. Transferability

Transferability is the degree to which the findings of a qualitative study can be applied or generalized to other contexts or to other groups (Ary et al, 2010, p 501).

### 3. Dependability

Dependability is the consistency or stability of the results; the extent to which the same general result would occur with different sets of people or in different settings and time periods (Ary et al, 2010, p 640).

### 4. Conformability.

Conformability is a term used in qualitative research, equivalent to validity in quantitative research, related to the degree to which findings in a study can be corroborated by others investigating the same situation (Ary et al, 2010, p 638).

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will present the data presentation, research findings and discussion. This section covers discussion of data findings the similarities and the differences among English, Thai and Indonesian language in simple sentence.

#### A. Data Presentation

In this research, the researcher use simple sentence is the data which is tense into five tenses. These sentences are representative from the patterns of simple sentence of each tense; exactly there are twenty-five sentences in English of pattern, five sentences of each tense.

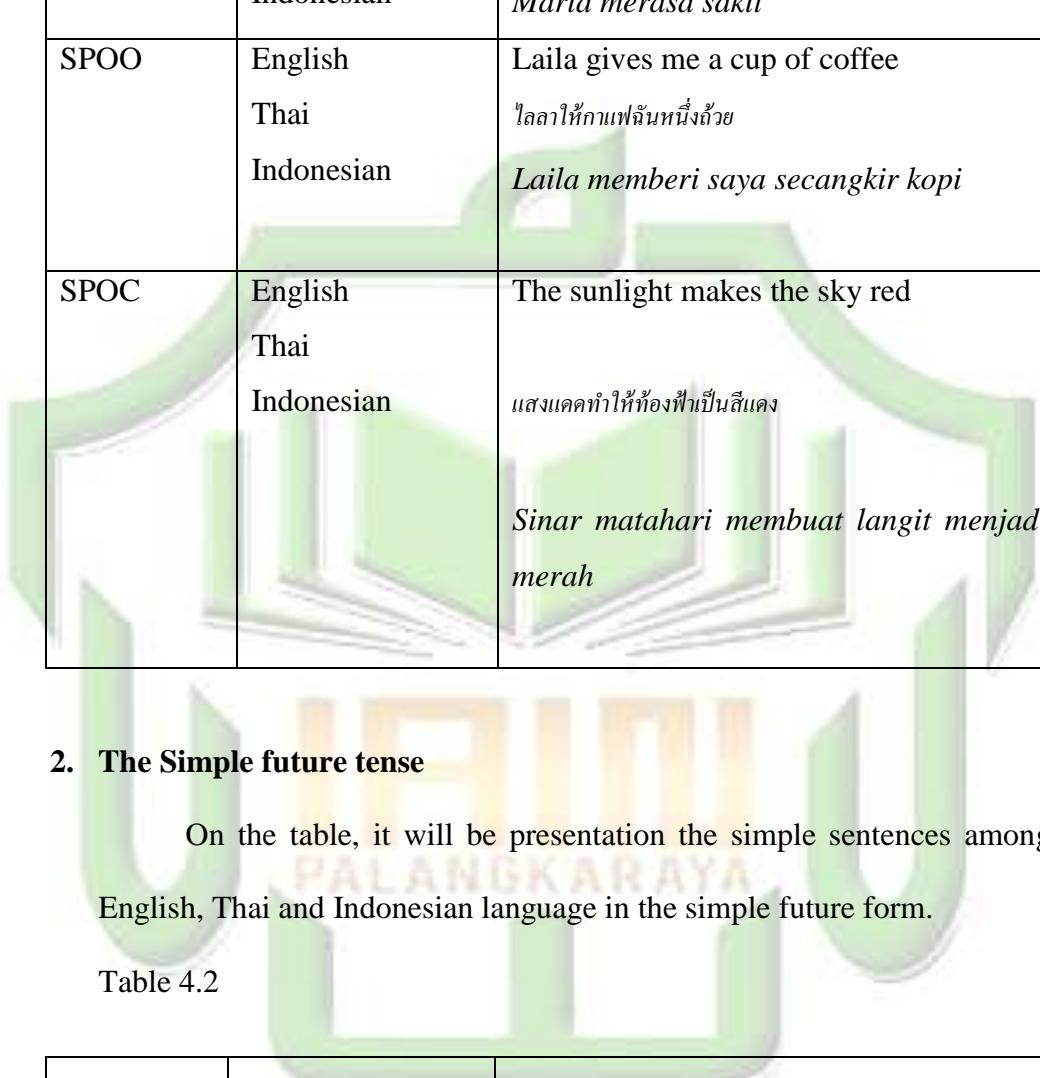
The explanations below will describe the similarities among English, Thai and Indonesian language in simple sentence:

##### 1. The simple present tense

On the table, it will be presentation the simple sentences among English, Thai and Indonesian language in the simple present form.

Table 4.1

PATTERN	LANGUAGE	SIMPLE SENTENCES
SP	English	Manee sleeps
	Thai	ມານີ້ນອນ
	Indonesian	<i>Manee tidur</i>
SPO	English	Ahmad play football



	Thai Indonesian	อาหมัดเล่นฟุตบอล <i>Ahmad main bola</i>
SPC	English Thai Indonesian	Maria feels sick มาเรียรู้สึกไม่สบาย <i>Maria merasa sakit</i>
SPOO	English Thai Indonesian	Laila gives me a cup of coffee ไลล่าให้กาแฟหนึ่งถ้วย <i>Laila memberi saya secangkir kopi</i>
SPOC	English Thai Indonesian	The sunlight makes the sky red แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง <i>Sinar matahari membuat langit menjadi merah</i>

## 2. The Simple future tense

On the table, it will be presentation the simple sentences among English, Thai and Indonesian language in the simple future form.

Table 4.2

PATTERN	LANGUAGE	SIMPLE SENTENCES
SP	English Thai Indonesian	Manee will sleep มานีจะนอน <i>Manee akan tidur</i>

SPO	English Thai Indonesian	Ahmad will play football อาหมัดจะเล่นฟุตบอล <i>Ahmad akan main bola</i>
SPC	English Thai Indonesian	Maria will feel sick มารีจะรู้สึกไม่สบาย <i>Maria akan merasa sakit</i>
SPOO	English Thai Indonesian	Laila will give me a cup of coffee ลล่าจะให้กาแฟหนึ่งถ้วย <i>Laila akan memberi saya secangkir kopi</i>
SPOC	English Thai Indonesian	The sunlight will make v the sky red แสงแดดจะทำให้ฟ้าเป็นสีแดง <i>Sinar matahari akan membuat langit menjadi merah</i>

The explanations below will describe the differences among English, Thai and Indonesian language in simple sentence:

### 3. The Simple past tense

On the table, it will be presentation the simple sentences among English, Thai and Indonesian language in the simple past form.

Table 4.3

PATTERN	LANGUAGE	SIMPLE SENTENCES
SP	English Thai Indonesian	Manee slept มาเน่นอน <i>Manee telah tidur</i>
SPO	English Thai Indonesian	Ahmad played football อาหมัดเล่นฟุตบอล <i>Ahmad telah main bola</i>
SPC	English Thai Indonesian	Maria felt sick มาเรียรู้สึกไม่สบาย <i>Maria telah merasa sakit</i>
SPOO	English Thai Indonesian	Laila gave me a cup of coffee ไลล่าให้กาแฟถ้วยหนึ่งถ้วย <i>Laila telah memberi saya secangkir kopi</i>
SPOC	English Thai Indonesian	The sunlight made the sky red แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง <i>Sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah</i>

#### 4. The Present continuous tense

On the table, it will be presentation the simple sentences among English, Thai and Indonesian language in the Present continuous form.

Table 4.4

PATTERN	LANGUAGE	SIMPLE SENTENCES
SP	English Thai Indonesian	Manee is sleeping มาเน่กำลังนอน <i>Manee sedang tidur</i>
SPO	English Thai Indonesian	Ahmad is playing football อาหมัดกำลังเล่นฟุตบอล <i>Ahmad sedang main bola</i>
SPC	English Thai Indonesian	Maria is feeling sick มาเรียกำลังรู้สึกไม่สบาย <i>Maria sedang merasa sakit</i>
SPOO	English Thai Indonesian	Laila is giving me a cup of coffee ไลลากำลังให้กาแฟหนึ่งถ้วย <i>Laila sedang memberi saya secangkir kopi</i>
SPOC	English Thai Indonesian	The sunlight is making the sky red แสงแดดกำลังทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง <i>Sinar matahari sedang membuat langit menjadi merah</i>

## 5. The present perfect tense

On the table, it will be presentation the simple sentences among English, Thai and Indonesian language in the Present perfect form.

Table 4.5

PATTERN	LANGUAGE	SIMPLE SENTENCES
SP	English Thai Indonesian	Manee has slept ມານີ້ໄດ້ນອນ <i>Manee telah tidur</i>
SPO	English Thai Indonesian	Ahmad has played football ອາທິມັກໄດ້ເລັນພຸດບອດ <i>Ahmad telah main bola</i>
SPC	English Thai Indonesian	Maria has felt sick ມາຮີຍຮູ້ສຶກໄມ່ສາຍ <i>Maria telah merasa sakit</i>
SPOO	English Thai Indonesian	Laila has given me a cup of coffee ໄລລາໄຫ້ການພົນທຶນທີ່ວຍ <i>Laila telah memberi saya secangkir kopi</i>
SPOC	English Thai Indonesian	The sunlight has made the sky red ແສງແດດທຳໃຫ້ທ້ອງໜ້າເປັນສີແດງ <i>Sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah</i>

Based on the data above, in English simple sentence there are five patterns and in Thai language it is similar to English, and in Indonesian language there are six patterns. Based on the tenses, Thai languages are no past tense, but we add time word to indicate that. for present continuous form in Thai language used the word “gum-lang (กำลัง)”(v + ing) in front of verb in sentence. Indonesian languages are no past tense, but we add time word to indicate that. For present continuous form in Indonesian language used the word “sedang” (v + ing) in front of verb in sentence.

## B. Research Findings

After exploring the data presentation, then it was found the data finding. The unit that is found in the structure of English or Thai or Indonesian sentence, the structure in Thai language is very unique. Different with English language which should in complete included, such as Tenses, subject, adverb of time. However for Thai language is different, it can remove the subject in a sentence or phrase. For example in Indonesian language is *kamu pergi kemana?* in Thai language the subject is “*Khun*”(*kamu*) can be removed so that it becomes “*Pai nai maa?: pai=pergi, nai=kemana, maa=saja*, so meaning is *pergi mana saja?* Here no written subject, but here it can be explained that the speaker is asking the second person. The meaning in English language is “where do you go?.

For about adjective, in Thai and Indonesian language are logical language, that is the more important part comes the first, that is the rule DM: main part (bagian yang diterangkan) be given additional information by the explanatory section

(bagian yang menerangkan bagian utama). While the English language use the rule “MD” which mean that word “Menerangkan” located in front of the word “Diterangkan” for example: in English : Red car (Menerangkan Diterangkan), in Thai : รถสีแดง (Diterangkan Menerangkan), and in Indonesian : Mobil merah (Diterangkan Menerangkan).

English language is a type of flexion that grammatical relationship not be expressed with word order, but expressed with inflection. Language that the type of flexion, the word structure be formed by the change of word form. There are two kind of changes word form in this language: 1) Declination is change the form word that caused by type, number, and case, 2) Conjugation is change the form word that caused by persona change, number, and word (Suryadi 2009, p745).

Thai language is a tonal language. Tones are the core of the language. They are essential; as any consonant. Tones distinguish the meaning of one word from another. Each syllable is pronounced with one of five distinct tones: middle tone, low tone, falling tone, high tone, or rising tone. The middle tone starts at a middle pitch level, rises slightly and returns to mid-level. The low tone starts low and gradually falls even lower. The falling tone starts high and falls to a low pitch. The high tone rises to a peak and then drops. The rising tone starts at mid-level and gradually rises (David Smyth 2002, p9).

While Indonesian language is a agglutination language, it is a language that has many morphemes but its morpheme limit is clear. Agglutination language changes word form through morphological processes such as merging, affixing, repetition, compounding, and affixing. For example in Indonesian language is found in the

word fishing. Fishing has a verb and active alerts. The word fishing consists of two morpheme: morpheme {mem} and {fishing}, morpheme {mem} as a verb and active marker (Jufrizal 2016, p83).

## C. Discussion

### 1. Structure of English, Thai and Indonesian simple sentence

In many case, the simple sentence structure starts with the subject. The subject is commonly the noun and its modifiers, but this isn't always the case.

#### a. Structure of English simple sentence

Table 4.6

No.	PATTERN
1.	Subject + predicate
2.	Subject + Predicate + object
3.	Subject + predicate + complement
4.	Subject + predicate + Indirect object +Indirect object
5.	Subject + predicate + object + complement

For the table above, pattern of English simple sentence have five patterns.

The first pattern: (S+P) *I eat*, have similar in pattern of Thai and Indonesian pattern. Second pattern: (S+P+O) *I eat rice*, have similar in pattern of Thai and

Indonesian pattern. Third pattern: (S+P+C) *She makes me very angry*, have similar in pattern of Thai and Indonesian pattern. Fourth pattern: (S+P+O+O) *I give cat a plate rice*, have similar in pattern of Thai patter and don't have in Indonesian pattern. Fifth pattern: (S+P+O+C) *I left the door open*, have similar in pattern of Thai patter and don't have in Indonesian pattern.

### b. Structure of Thai simple sentence

Table 4.7

No.	PATTERN
1.	Subject + predicate
2.	Subject + Predicate + object
3.	Subject + predicate + complement
4.	Subject + predicate + Indirect object +Indirect object
5.	Subject + predicate + object + complement

For the table above, pattern of Thai simple sentence have five patterns.

The first pattern: ฉันกิน, ฉัน (*chan*) it is subject and กิน (*kin*) it is predicate (S+P), have similar in pattern of English and Indonesian pattern. Second pattern: ฉันกินข้าว, ฉัน (*chan*) it is subject, กิน (*kin*) it is predicate and ข้าว (*khaeo*) it is object (S+P+O), have similar in pattern of English and Indonesian pattern. Third pattern: เขาทำให้ฉันไม่รอมาก, เขายา (*khau*) it is subject, ทำให้ฉัน (*tham hai chan*) it is predicate and

ໃກ້ຂໍມາກ (*krod maak*) it is complement (S+P+C), have similar in pattern of English and Indonesian pattern. Fourth pattern: (S+P+O+O) ຂັນໃຫ້ຂ້າແມວໜຶ່ງຈານ, ຂັນ (*chan*) it is subject, ໃຫ້ (*hai*) it is predicate, ຂ້າແມວ (*khauo meu*) it is indirect object, ໜຶ່ງຈານ (*neang jan*) it is direct object, have similar in pattern of English patter and don't have in Indonesian pattern. Fifth pattern: (S+P+O+C) ຂັນເປີດປະຕູໄກ້, ຂັນ (*chan*) it is subject, ເປີດ (*pead*) it is predicate, ປະຕູ (*pratu*) it is object, and ໃກ້ (*wai*) it is complement, have similar in pattern of English patter and don't have in Indonesian pattern.

### c. Structure of Indonesian simple sentence

Table 4.8

No.	PATTERN
1.	Subjek + predikat
2.	Subjek + Predikat + objek
3.	Subjek + predikat + pelengkap
4.	Subjek + predikat + keterangan
5.	Subjek + predikat + objek + keterangan
6.	Subjek + predikat + pelengkap + keterangan

For the table, pattern of Indonesian simple sentence have six patterns. The first pattern: (S+P) *saya makan*, have similar in pattern of Thai and English pattern. Second pattern: (S+P+O) *saya makan nasi*, have similar in pattern of Thai and English pattern. Third pattern: (S+P+pel) *Bahasa inggrismu bagus*, have similar in pattern of Thai and English pattern. Fourth pattern: (S+P+k) *Ia berhenti di dekat rumah saya*, do not have in pattern of Thai and English pattern. Fifth pattern: (S+P+O+k) *Dini menaruh vas bunga itu di atas meja*, do not have in pattern of Thai and English pattern. And the last pattern: (S+P+Pel+K) do not have in pattern of Thai and English pattern.

## 2. The similarities and differences of English, Thai and Indonesian language in simple sentence

### 2.1 Simple present tense

<b>Data</b>	:	1
<b>Pattern</b>	:	S+P
<b>Language</b>	:	English : Manee sleeps Thai : ມານີ້ນອນ Indonesian : <i>Manee tidur</i>

The sentence of *Manee sleeps* in English sentence structure above is clasified as simple present tense. This sentence contained S+P pattern. In detail, *manee* functioned as the subject (S) and *sleeps* as the predicate (P) in active sentence. Actually, there is another pattern of simple present tense such as: S+P+O, S+P+C, S+P+O+O, and S+P+O+C. In line (chapter

II, p32) the subject tells who or what about the verb, a verb, instead, shows action or state of being. The subject (S) in English sentences consist of I, You, We, They, He, She, It, and/or name of person, kind of animals and things. The predicate in simple present tense is V<sub>1</sub> that not changed, except for some subjects such as he, she, it and thing or animal that is in one quantity. So, the use of V<sub>1</sub> of simple verbal sentence in simple present tense depends on the subject. The subject I, You, We, They are use verb “original” without any changes, while the verb for the subject He, She, It, and thing or animal that is in one quantity should added s/es in suffix (Hariyono 2008, p407).

In line (chapter II, p33) the sentence of *Manee sleeps* is an intransitive verb because it does not require an object in the sentences. For the sentence which contained verb require an object: a noun, phrase or pronoun that refers to the person or thing that is affected by the action of the verb is transitive verb (Hariyono 2008, p208). When the predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”.

On Thai language, the sentence ມານີ້ນອນ (*manee non*) is a simple verbal sentence which is consist of S+P. The word ມານີ້ (*manee*) functioned as the subject while ນອນ (*non*) as the predicate in active sentence. Besides, there is also another pattern of simple present tense for simple nominal sentence, it needs the word “ເປັນ (pen), ອູ້ (yuu) and ຄື່ອ (kheu)” followed by

a description of the subject. Sometimes, the subject is not only the name of person's but it can be changed into an animal name or pronoun. The structure of Thai sentence, vocal signs can appear on the left, right, top, bottom or combination (Ariefiandy 2010, p10)

While in Indonesian language, the sentence *Manee tidur* is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which *manee* functioned as the subject and *tidur* as the predicate in active sentence. The simple sentence structure in bahasa filled by subject, predicate, object and adverb. Element that should be in the sentence is only subject and predicate, while object and adverb may not exist. Moreover, adverb only present when needed, then in bahasa to show the timing of an action in the sentence only needs the addition of a word that indicates adverb of time.

Data	:	2
Pattern	:	S+P+O
Language	:	English : Ahmad plays football
	Thai :	อา罕มั่ດเล่นฟุตบอล

The sentence structure of simple present tense in the English sentence “Ahmad plays football” is a simple verbal sentence which consists of S+P+O. It can be classified that Ahmad functioned as the subject (S), *plays* as the predicate (P) and football as the object (O) in active sentence. The sentence Ahmad plays football is a transitive verb because it requires the

object “football” after the verb, meanwhile intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences. While the predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”. *For example: The footballer is rich.* In line (chapter II, p33) Sometime, some verbs have an object which is generally always a noun or pronoun. The object is the person or thing affected by the action described in the verb. An object as a single complement follows a verb immediately.

In Thai simple sentence form above, อาหมัดเล่นฟุตบอล (*Ahmad len football*) is a simple verbal sentence because the predicate in this sentence is verb, which included in the category of intransitive verb, the word เล่น (*len*) as a transitive verb because it require an object, that object acted as a complement. While อาหมัด (*Ahmad*) as the subject functioned in this simple sentence with have one subject and one predicate.

While in Indonesian, the sentence *Ahmad bermain bola* is a simple verbal sentence which consisted of S+P+O. The word *Ahmad* as the subject functioned, *bermain* as the predicate and *bola* as the object. This sentence is active sentence, it could be known by the addition of a prefix “ber-“ on the verb. The word “bermain” (v) in the sentence *Ahmad bermain bola* is an active verb with a contraction of verbs “main” added prefix “ber-“.

**Data** : 3

**Pattern** : S+P+C

**Language** : English : I am a student

Thai : ຂໍນເປີນນັກຮຽນ

Indonesian : *Saya adalah seorang mahasiswa*

The sentence “I am a student” in English simple sentence above is indicated as a simple nominal sentence because the predicate used auxiliary verb “am”. The nominal sentence in simple present tense form is to indicate situation that take place now and indicate validity or general reality. In this case, it do not used adverb of time. Here can be seen that consist of S+P+C in which *I* functioned as the subject (S), *am* as the predicate (P) and *a student* as the complement (C) in active sentence. In line chapter II, p 35) the complement completes the meaning of the subject, subject complements are generally made from the linking verb.

In Thai language, the sentence ຂໍນເປີນນັກຮຽນ (*chan pen nak rian*) is indicate as a simple nominal sentence which consist of S+P+C in which ຂໍນ (cahan) functioned as the subject, ເປີນ (pen) as the predicate and ນັກຮຽນ (nak rian) as the complement in active sentence. The sentence ຂໍນເປີນນັກຮຽນ (*read: chan pen nak rian*) means I am a student. The structure of this sentence, the word ເປີນ (pen) which mean “adalah” it should remain in the sentence followed by nouns like the example above; different from Indonesian where can use or eliminate the word “adalah”.

While in Indonesian, the sentence *Saya adalah seorang mahasiswa* is indicated as a simple nominal sentence which consist of S+P+C in

which *saya* functioned as the subject, then *adalah* indicate the predicate and *seorang mahasiswa* as the complement in active sentence. This sentence filled predicate functioned used a verb is “*adalah*”.

**Data** : 4

**Pattern** : S+P+O+O

**Language** : English : Laila gives me a cup of coffee

Thai : ລາລາໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ

Indonesian : *Laila memberi saya secangkir kopi*

Looking at the English sentence above, Laila gives me a cup of coffee is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O and the explanation is Laila functioned as the subject, gives as the predicate, a cup as the indirect object and of coffee as the direct object in active sentence. In line (chapter II, p36) many time, the in direct object is found by asking to whom? or to what? after the verb and the direct object. The sentence Laila gives me a cup of coffee is a transitive verb because require the object “me a cup of coffee” after the verb. As addition information, intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences. If the predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”.

The sentence ລາລາໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ (*laila hai kafaer chan neung tuai*) is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which ລາລາ (*laila*) functioned as the subject, ໃຫ້ (*hai*) as the predicate, ແພັນ (*kafaer*) as the

Indirect object and នឹងត្រូវ (neung tuai) as the direct object in active sentence.

The sentence *Laila memberi saya secangkir kopi* is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which *Laila* functioned as the subject, *memberi* as the predicate, *saya* as the indirect object and *secangkir kopi* as the direct object. This sentence is active sentence because contained addition of a prefix “mem-“ on the verb. The word “memberi” (v) in the sentence *Laila memberi saya secangkir kopi* is an active verb with a contraction of verbs “beri” added prefix “mem-“.

<b>Data</b>	: 5
<b>Pattern</b>	: S+P+O+C
<b>Language</b>	: English :The sunlight makes the sky red Thai : แสงแดดทำให้ฟ้าเป็นสีแดง Indonesian : <i>Sinar matahari membuat langit menjadi merah</i>

The simple sentence in English above, The sunlight makes the sky red is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which The sunlight functioned as the subject, makes as the predicate, the sky as the object while red as the complement in active sentence. The sentence can be seen that consist of S+P+O+C, subject(S) in front, predicate (P) after of subject (S), object (O) after predicate (P) and complement (O) located after object (O). The sentence The sunlight makes the sky red is a

transitive verb because require the object “the sky red” after the verb, mean while intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences. When the predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”.

In Thai language, the sentence แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง (*sang dad tum hai tongfa pen sii dang*) is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which แสงแดด (*sang dad*) functioned as the subject, ทำ (*tum*) as the predicate, ท้องฟ้า(*tongfa*) as the object and เป็นสีแดง (*pen sii dang*) as the complement in active sentence. Then in Thai structure, vocal signs can appear on the left, right, top, bottom or combination.

While In Indonesian, the sentence *Sinar matahari membuat langit menjadi merah* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which *Sinar matahari* functioned as the subject, *membuat* as the predicate, *langit* as the object and *menjadi merah* as the complement functioned. This sentence is active sentence could be know by the addition of a prefix “mem-“ on the verb, the sentence “membuat” (v) in the sentence *Sinar matahari membuat langit menjadi merah* is an active verb with a contraction of verbs “buat” added prefix “mem-“.

## 2.2 Simple future tense

**Data** : 6

**Pattern** : S+P

**Language** : English : Manee will sleep

Thai : ມານີ້ຈະນອນ

Indonesian : *Manee akan tidur*

Looking at the structure of simple sentence in simple future tense form, in English sentence Manee will sleep is indicate as a simple verbal sentence because only consist of one subject and one predicate it can be seen that this contained of S+P in which manee functioned as the subject and will sleep as the predicate in active sentence. Verbal sentences in the form of simple future tense is one sentence that contains verbs in it, verbal sentence that uses will or shall before the verb. Besides, there is also another pattern of simple present tense for simple nominal sentence, while it needs the word “be” after the word will or shall. Sometimes, the subject is not only the name of person’s but it can be changed into an animal name or pronoun. The sentence Manee will sleeps is an intransitive verb because it does not require an object in the sentences, meanwhile the transitive verb require an object: a noun, phrase or pronoun that refers to the person or thing that is affected by the action of the verb.

On Thai language, the sentence ມານີ້ຈະນອນ (*manee ja non*) is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which ມານີ້ (*manee*) functioned as the subject and ຈະນອນ (*ja non*) as the predicate function in active sentence. The sentence ມານີ້ຈະນອນ (*manee ja non*) is an intransitive

verb because it does not require an object in the sentences, meanwhile the transitive verb require an object: a noun, phrase or pronoun that refers to the person or thing that is affected by the action of the verb.

The sentence *Manee akan tidur* is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which *manee* functioned as the subject and *akan tidur* as the predicate in active sentence. The sentence *Manee akan tidur* is an intransitive verb because it does not require an object in the sentences, meanwhile the transitive verb require an object: a noun, phrase or pronoun that refers to the person or thing that is affected by the action of the verb.

<b>Data</b>	:	7
<b>Pattern</b>	:	S+P+O
<b>Language</b>	:	English : Ahmad will play football
		Thai : อาหมัดจะเล่นฟุตบอล
		Indonesian : Ahmad akan main bola

A sentence Ahmad will play football is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which Ahmad functioned as the subject, will play as the predicate, and football as the object function in active sentence. The sentence Ahmad will play football is a transitive verb because require the object “football” after the verb, meanwhile the intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences. When the

predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs the word “be” after the verb.

The sentence ອານຸມັດຈະເລີ່ມພູຕບອດ (*ahmad ja len football*) is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which ອານຸມັດ (*ahmad*) functioned as the subject, ຈະເລີ່ມ (*ja len*) as the predicate, and ພູຕບອດ *football* as the object function in active sentence. The sentence ອານຸມັດຈະເລີ່ມພູຕບອດ (*ahmad ja len football*) is a transitive verb because require the object “ພູຕບອດ (*football*)” after the verb, meanwhile intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences. When the predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”.

The sentence *Ahmad akan main bola* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which *Ahmad* functioned as the subject, *akan main* as the predicate, and *bola* as the object function in active sentence. While can be seen that this contained S+P+O, subject (S) in front, predicate (P) after of subject (S), and object (O) after of predicate (P).The sentence *Ahmad akan main bola* is a transitive verb because require the object “*bola*” after the verb. Mean while intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences.

**Data** : 8

**Pattern** : S+P+C

**Language** : English : Maria will feel sick

Thai

: มาเรียจะรู้สึกไม่สบาย

Indonesian

: *Maria akan merasa sakit*

The sentence of Maria will feel sick in English sentence structure is indicate as a simple nominal sentence which consist of S+P+C in which Maria functioned as the subject, will feel as the predicate and sick as the complement function in active sentence, and can be classified the subject (S) in front, predicate (P) after of subject(S), and complement(C) after of predicate(P). This sentence Maria will feel sick is a nominal sentences because this predicate function in sentence is a non verb.

On Thai language, the sentence *มาเรียจะรู้สึกไม่สบาย* (*maria ruu seu k mai sabai*) is indicate as a simple nominal sentence which consist of S+P+C in which *มาเรีย* functioned as the subject, *จะรู้สึก* as the predicate and *ไม่สบาย* as the complement function in active sentence. Here can be classified the subject (S) in front, predicate (P) after of subject(S), and complement(C) after of predicate(P).

While in Indonesian, the sentence *Maria akan merasa sakit* is indicate as a simple nominal sentence which consist of S+P+C in which *Maria* functioned as the subject, *akan merasa* as the predicate and *sakit* as the complement function in active sentence, and it can be classified the subject (S) in front, predicate (P) after of subject(S), and complement(C) after of predicate(P).

**Data** : 9

**Pattern** : S+P+O+O

**Language** : English : Laila will give me a cup of coffee

Thai : ໄລາຈະໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ

Indonesian : *Laila akan memberi saya secangkir kopi*

A sentence *Laila will give me a cup of coffee* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which Laila functioned as the subject, will give as the predicate, me as the Indirect object and a cup of coffee as the direct object function in active sentence.

The sentence *Laila will give me a cup of coffee* is a transitive verb because require the object “*me a cup of coffee*” after the verb, meanwhile the intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences. When the predicate function in English sentence is non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”. For example: *his savings are few*. While Thai and Indonesian language are the same, it is a verbal sentence.

The sentence ໄລາຈະໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ (*Laila ja hai kafae chan neung thuai*) is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which ໄລາ functioned as the subject, ຈະໃຫ້ as the predicate, ທັນ as the Indirect object and ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ as the direct object function in active sentence. The sentence ໄລາຈະໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ is a transitive verb because require the object “*ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ*” after the verb, meanwhile the intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences.

The sentence *Laila akan memberi saya secangkir kopi* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which *Laila* functioned as the subject, *akan memberi* as the predicate, *saya* as the Indirect object and *secangkir kopi* as the direct object function in active sentence. The sentence *Laila akan memberi saya secangkir kopi* is a transitive verb because require the object “*saya secangkir kopi*” after the verb, meanwhile the intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences.

<b>Data</b>	:	10
<b>Pattern</b>	:	S+P+O+C
<b>Language</b>	:	English : The sunlight will make the sky red
Thai	:	แสงแดดจะทำให้ฟ้าเป็นสีแดง
Indonesian	:	<i>Sinar matahari akan membuat langit Menjadi merah</i>

A sentence The sunlight will make the sky red is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which The sunlight functioned as the subject, will make as the predicate, the sky as the object function, red as the complement function in active sentence. The sentence the sunlight will make the sky red is a transitive verb because require the object “make the sky red” after the verb, meanwhile the intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences.

The sentence ແສນແດດຈະກຳໃຫ້ທົ່ວພໍາເປັນສີແດງ (*sang dad ja tum hai tongfa pen sii dang*) is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which ແສນແດດ functioned as the subject, ຈະກຳໃຫ້as the predicate, ທົ່ວພໍາas the object function,ເປັນສີແດງ as the complement function in active sentence. The sentence ແສນແດດຈະກຳໃຫ້ທົ່ວພໍາເປັນສີແດງ (*sang dad ja tum hai tongfa pen sii dang*) is a transitive verb because require the object “ທົ່ວພໍາເປັນສີແດງ” after the verb, meanwhile the intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences.

The sentence *Sinar matahari akan membuat langit menjadi merah* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which *Sinar matahari* functioned as the subject, *akan membuat* as the predicate, *langit* as the object function, *menjadi merah* as the complement function in active sentence. The sentence *Sinar matahari akan membuat langit menjadi merah* is a transitive verb because require the object “*langit menjadi merah*” after the verb, meanwhile the intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences.

Here can be seen that it contained of S+P+O+C, subject (S) in front, predicate (P) after of subject(S), object (O) after of predicate (P) and complement(C) after object.

### 2.3 Simple past tense

**Data** : 11

**Pattern** : S+P

**Language** : English : Manee slept

Thai : ມານີ້ນອນ

Indonesian : *Manee telah tidur*

The structure of simple past tense in the English simple sentence Manee slept is indicate as a simple verbal sentence, it can be seen that it contained of S+P in which manee functioned as the subject, slept as the predicate in active sentence. In English language, the active sentence can introduce with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. Slept in the sentence manee slept is a basic verb (V<sub>3</sub>) with make a sentence (S + V<sub>3</sub>). The sentence Manee slept is an intransitive verb because it does not require an object in the sentences, meanwhile the transitive verb require the object after the verb. When the predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”.

The sentence ມານີ້ນອນ in Thai language is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which ມານີ້ functioned as the subject, ນອນ as the predicate in active sentence. In line (chapter II, p28) Thai language, the verb ນອນ in the sentence ມານີ້ນອນ is a basic verb (V<sub>1</sub>) it is not change, because Thai language are no past tense, but added a time word to indicate it.

While in Indonesian, the sentence *Manee tidur* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which *manee* functioned as the subject, *tidur* as the predicate in active sentence. For Indonesian language, the verb is *tidur* in the sentence *Manee telah tidur* is not change, because in Indonesian language are no past tense, but have *telah* in front of verb.

**Data** : 12

**Pattern** : S+P+O

**Language** : English : Ahmad played football

Thai : ອາທິມັດເລີ່ມຫຼຸດບອລ

Indonesian : *Ahmad telah main bola*

A sentence Ahmad played football is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which Ahmad functioned as the subject, played as the predicate, football as the object function in active sentence. In English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. played in the sentence Ahmad played football is a basic verb (V3) with making a sentence (S + V<sub>3</sub> + O).The sentence Ahmad played football is a transitive verb because require the object “football” after the verb, meanwhile the intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences. When the predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”.

The sentence อาหมัดเล่นฟุตบอล is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which อาหมัด functioned as the subject, เล่น as the predicate, ฟุตบอล as the object function in active sentence. In Thai language, the verb เล่น in the sentence อาหมัดเล่นฟุตบอล is a basic verb (V1) not change, because Thai language are no past tense, but add a time word to indicate that.

The sentence *Ahmad telah main bola* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which *Ahmad* functioned as the subject, *telah main* as the predicate, *bola* as the object function in active sentence. Indonesian language, verb is *telah main* in the sentence *telah main bola* not change, because in Indonesian language are no past tense. But have *telah* in front of verb.

<b>Data</b>	:	13
<b>Pattern</b>	:	S+P+C
<b>Language</b>	:	English : Maria felt sick
		Thai : มาก็รู้สึกไม่สบาย

Indonesian : *Maria telah merasa sakit*

A sentence *Maria felt sick* is indicate as a simple nominal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which *Maria* functioned as the subject, *felt* as the predicate and *sick* as the complement in active sentence. Mean while

in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. *felt* in the sentence *Maria felt sick* is a basic verb ( $V_3$ ) with making a sentence ( $S + V_3 + C$ ).

On Thai language, the sentence *มาเรียรู้สึกไม่สบาย* is indicate as a simple nominal sentence which consist of  $S+P+O$  in which *มาเรีย* functioned as the subject, *รู้สึก* as the predicate and *ไม่สบาย* as the complement in active sentence. While in Thai language, the verb *รู้สึก* in the sentence *มาเรียรู้สึกไม่สบาย* is a basic verb ( $V_1$ ) not change, because Thai language are no past tense, but add a time word to indicate that.

The sentence *Maria telah merasa sakit* is indicate as a simple nominal sentence which consist of  $S+P+O$  in which *Maria* functioned as the subject, *telah merasa* as the predicate and *sakit* as the complement in active sentence, meanwhile in Indonesian language, verb is *telah merasa* in the sentence *Maria telah merasa sakit* not change, because in Indonesian language are no past tense, but have *telah* in front of verb.

**Data** : 14

**Pattern** :  $S+P+O+O$

**Language** : English : *Laila gave me a cup of coffee*

Thai : *ไลล่าให้กาแฟถ้วยหนึ่งถ้วย*

Indonesian : *Laila telah memberi saya secangkir kopi*

Looking at the sentence in English *Laila gave me a cup of coffee*, is indicate as a verbal sentence it can be seen that this contained S+P+O+O in which *Laila* functioned as the subject, *gave* as the predicate, *me* as the Indirect object and *a cup of coffee* as the direct object in active sentence. While in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. *gave* in the sentence *Laila telah memberi saya secangkir kopi* is a basic verb (V<sub>3</sub>) with making a sentence (S + V<sub>3</sub> + O + O). The sentence *Laila gave me a cup of coffee* is a transitive verb because require the object “*me a cup of coffee*” after the verb, meanwhile the intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences. When the predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”.

The sentence ໄລລາໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ is indicate as a verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which ໄລລາ functioned as the subject, ໃຫ້ as the predicate, ດັນ as the Indirect object and ກາພໍທີ່ນຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ as the direct object in active sentence. While in Thai language, the verb ໃຫ້ in the sentence ໄລລາໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ is a basic verb (V1) not change, because Thai language are no past tense, but add a time word to indicate that.

The sentence *Laila telah memberi saya secangkir kopi* is indicate as a verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which *Laila* functioned as the subject, *telah memberi* as the predicate, *saya* as the Indirect object and *secangkir kopi* as the direct object in active sentence, meanwhile in

Indonesian language, verb is *telah memberi* in the sentence *Lail atelah memberi saya secangkir kopi* not change, because in Indonesian language are no past tense, but have *telah* in front of verb.

**Data** : 15

**Pattern** : S+P+O+C

**Language** : English : The sunlight made the sky red

Thai : แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง

Indonesian : *Sinar matahari telah membuat langit Menjadi Merah*

A sentence The sunlight made the sky red is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which The sunlight functioned as the subject, made as the predicate, the sky as the object and red as the complement in active sentence. While In English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. made in the sentence The sunlight made the sky red is a basic verb (V3) with making a sentence (S + V3 + O + C).The sentence The sunlight made the sky red is a transitive verb because require the object “the sky red” after the verb. Mean while the intransitive verbs it does not require an object in the sentences. When the predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”.

The sentence แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which แสงแดด functioned as the

subject, ทำให้as the predicate, ท้องฟ้าas the object and เป็นสีแดง as the complement function in active sentence. While in Thai language, the verb ให้in the sentence โลกานี้กำลังเปลี่ยนเป็นสีแดง is a basic verb (V1) not change, because Thai language are no past tense, but add a time word to indicate that.

The sentence *Sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which *Sinar matahari* functioned as the subject, *telah membuat* as the predicate, *langit* as the object and *menjadi merah* as the complement in active sentence. Indonesian language, verb is *telah membuat* in the sentence *sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah* not change, because in Indonesian language are no past tense, but have *telah* in front of verb.

#### 2.4 Present continuous tense

**Data** : 16

**Pattern** : S+P

**Language** : English : Manee is sleeping

Thai : มาเน่กำลังนอน

Indonesian : *Manee sedang tidur*

Looking at the structure of Present continuous tense in the English sentence Manee is sleeping is indicate as a simple verbal sentence it can be seen that this contained S+P, here can be explained in detailed that are consist of S+P the word manee functioned as the subject, is sleeping as the predicate in active sentence. While in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. Is sleeping in the sentence manee is sleeping is a basic verb (V-ing) with making a sentence (S + to be +V-ing). The sentence Manee is sleeping is an intransitive verb because it does not require an object in the sentences. Mean while the transitive verb require the object after the verb. When the predicate function in English sentence is a non verb, it needs linking verbs or “to be”.

In Thai language, the sentence มะนีกำลังนอน is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which มะนี functioned as the subject, กำลังนอน as the predicate in active sentence. In Thai language, the verb กำลังนอน in the sentence มะนีกำลังนอน is a basic verb (V), and don't have “to be” but used the word “gum-lang (กำลัง)”(v+ing) in front of verb in sentence.

While in Indonesian, the sentence *Manee sedang tidur* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which *manee* functioned as the subject, *sedang tidur* as the predicate in active sentence.

While Indonesian language, verb is *sedang tidur* in the sentence *Manee sedang tidur* it is don't have "to be" but have *sedang* in front of verb.

**Data** : 17

**Pattern** : S+P+O

**Language** : English : Ahmad is playing football

Thai : อาหมัดกำลังเล่นฟุตบอล

Indonesian : *Ahmad sedang main bola*

The sentence Ahmad is playing football is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which Ahmad functioned as the subject, is playing as the predicate and football as the object in active sentence. While in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. Is playing in the sentence Ahmad is playing football is a basic verb (V-ing) and have v. to be in front of verb with making a sentence (S + to be +V-ing).

The sentence อาหมัดกำลังเล่นฟุตบอล is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which อาหมัด functioned as the subject, กำลังเล่น as the predicate and ฟุตบอล as the object in active sentence. While in Thai language, the verb กำลังเล่น in the sentence อาหมัดกำลังเล่นฟุตบอล is a basic verb (V), and don't have "to be" but used the word "gum-lang (กำลัง)"(v+ing) in front of verb in sentence

While the sentence *Ahmad sedang main bola* in Indonesian, is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which

*Ahmad* functioned as the subject, *sedang main* as the predicate and *bola* fill the object in active sentence. While in Indonesian language, verb is *sedang main* in the sentence *Ahmad sedang main bola* it is don't have "to be" but have *sedang* in front of verb.

**Data** : 18

**Pattern** : S+P+C

**Language** : English : Maria is feeling sick

Thai : มาเรียกำลังรู้สึกไม่สบาย

Indonesian : *Maria sedang merasa sakit*

A sentence *Maria is feeling sick* is indicate as a nominal sentence which consist of S+P+C in which *Maria* functioned as the subject, *is feeling* as the predicate and *sick* as the complement function in active sentence. While in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb that made by the sentence. "Is feeling" in the sentence of *Maria is feeling sick* is indicate as a basic verb (V-ing) and have v. to be in front of verb with making a sentence (S + to be +V-ing).

In Thai language, the sentence *มาเรียกำลังรู้สึกไม่สบาย* is indicate as a simple nominal sentence which consist of S+P+C in which *มาเรีย* functioned as the subject, *กำลังรู้สึก* as the predicate and *ไม่สบาย* as the complement in active sentence. So, in Thai language, the verb *กำลังรู้สึก* in the sentence

มาเรียกำลังรู้สึกไม่สบายis indicate as a basic verb (V), and don't have "to be" but used the word "gum-lang (กำลัง)"(v+ing) in front of verb in sentence

For Indonesian language, the sentence *Maria sedang merasa sakit* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+C in which *Maria* functioned as the subject, *sedang merasa* as the predicate and *sakit* as the complement in active sentence. So, in Indonesian language, verb is *sedang merasa* in the sentence *Maria sedang merasa sakit* it is don't have "to be" but have *sedang* in front of verb.

**Data** : 19  
**Pattern** : S+P+O+O

**Language** : English : Laila is giving me a cup of coffee  
 Thai : ໄລລາກຳລັງໃຫ້ກາແພັນທີ່ນີ້ເຖິງຄ້າຍ

Indonesian : *Laila sedang memberi saya secangkir kopi*

A sentence Laila is giving me a cup of coffee is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which Laila functioned as the subject, is giving as the predicate, me as the Indirect object, a cup of coffee as the direct object in active sentence. While in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. Is giving in the sentence of Laila is giving me a cup of coffee is a basic verb (V-ing) and have verb to be in front of verb with making a sentence (S + to be +V-ing).

The sentence ໄດລາກຳລັງໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which ໄດລາ functioned as the subject, ກຳລັງໃຫ້ as the predicate, ລັນ as the Indirect object and ກາແພໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ as the direct object in active sentence. While in Thai language, the verb ກຳລັງໃຫ້ in the sentence ໄດລາກຳລັງໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ is a basic verb (V), and don't have "to be" but used the word "gum-lang (ກຳລັງ)"(v+ing) in front of verb in sentence

A sentence *Laila sedang memberi saya secangkir kopi* indicate as a verbal sentence structure which consist of S+P+O+O. It belong to a simple sentence. Where *Laila* fill the subject function, *sedang memberi* fill the predicate function, *secangkir* fill the indirect object, *kopi* fill the direct object function. This sentence is an active sentence. While in Indonesian language, verb is *sedang memberi* in the sentence *Laila sedang memberi saya secangkir kopi* it is don't have "to be" but have *sedang* in front of verb.

**Data** : 20

**Pattern** : S+P+O+C

**Language** : English :The sunlight is making the sky red

Thai : แสงแครด์กำลังทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง

Indonesian : *Sinar matahari sedang membuat langit*

*menjadi merah*

The sentence of The sunlight is making the sky red is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which The sunlight functioned as the subject, is making as the predicate, the sky as the object and red as the complement in active sentence. While in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. Is making in the sentence of The sunlight is making the sky red is a basic verb (V-ing) and have v. to be in front of verb with making a sentence (S + to be +V-ing).

The sentence แสงแดดกำลังทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which แสงแดด functioned as the subject, กำลังทำให้ as the predicate, ท้องฟ้าas the object and เป็นสีแดงas the complement in active sentence. While in Thai language, the verb กำลังทำให้ in the sentence แสงแดดกำลังทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง is a basic verb (V), and don't have "to be" but used the word "gum-lang (กำลัง)"(v+ing) in front of verb in sentence.

The sentence *Sinar matahari sedang membuat langit menjadi merah* is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which *Sinar matahari* functioned as the subject, *sedang membuat* as the predicate, *langit* as the object and *menjadi merah* as the complement in active sentence. While in Indonesian language, verb is *sedang membuat* in

the sentence *Sinar matahari sedang membuat langit menjadi merah kopi* it don't have "to be" but have *sedang* in front of verb.

## 2.5 Present perfect tense

**Data** : 21

**Pattern** : S+P

**Language** : English : Manee has slept

Thai : ມານີ້ນອນ

Indonesian : *Manee sedang tidur*

The sentence Manee has slept is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which manee functioned as the subject, has slept as the predicate in active sentence. While in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. Has slept in the sentence manee has slept is a basic verb (V3), verbs that predicate filler there are two: has and slept (V3).

The sentence ມານີ້ນອນ is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which ມານີ້ functioned as the subject, ນອນas the predicate in active sentence. While in Thai language, the verb ນອນin the sentenceມານີ້ນອນis a basic verb (V) not change, and add a time word to indicate that.

The sentence *Manee telah tidur* is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P in which *manee*functioned as the subject, *telah tidur* as the

predicate in active sentence. While in Indonesian language, verb is *telahtidur* in the sentence *Manee telah tidur* it is don't have "has" but have *telah* in front of verb, and the verb (V) not change.

**Data** : 22

**Pattern** : S+P+O

**Language** : English : Ahmad has played football

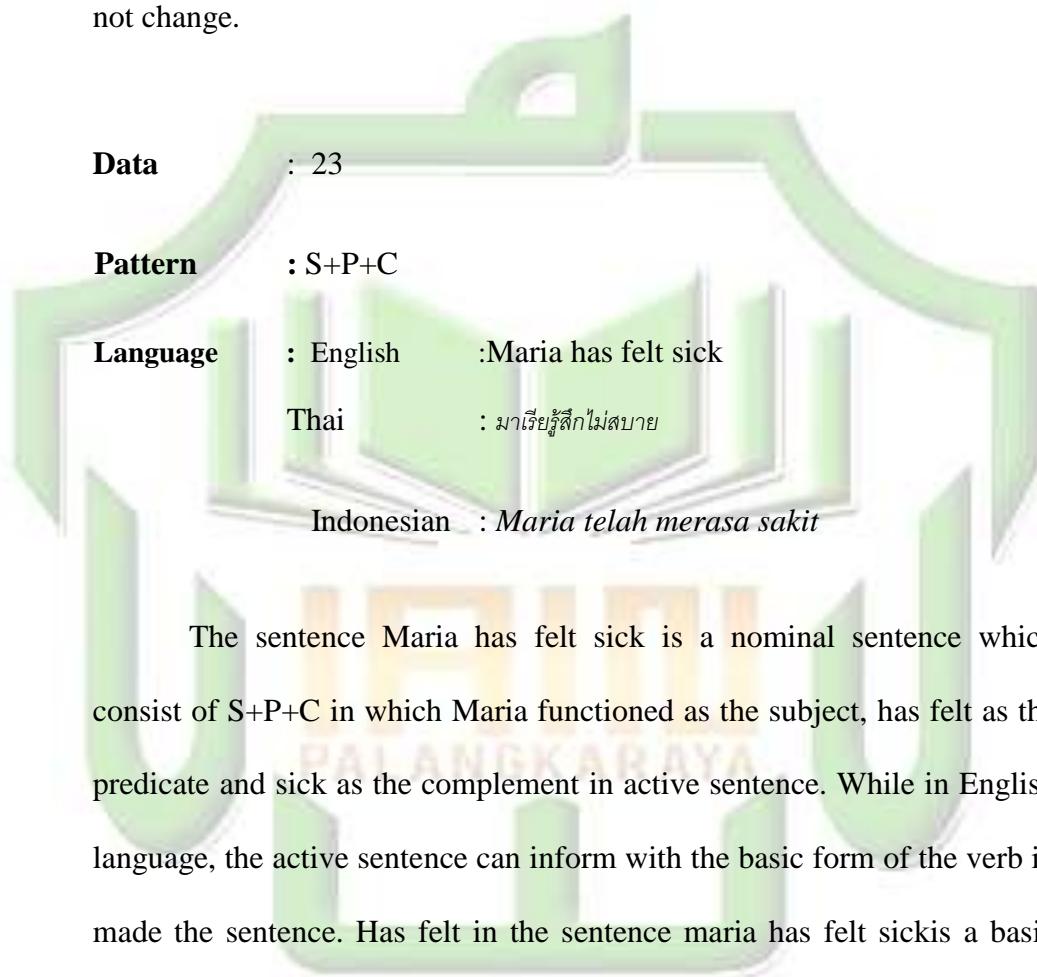
Thai : อาหมัดเล่นฟุตบอล

Indonesian : *Ahmad telah main bola*

The sentence Ahmad has played football is indicate as a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which Ahmad functioned as the subject, has played as the predicate, football as the object in active sentence. While in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. Has played in the sentence Ahmad has played football is a basic verb (V3), verbs that predicate filler there are two: has and played (V3).

The sentence อาหมัดเล่นฟุตบอล is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which อาหมัด functioned as the subject, เล่น as the predicate and ฟุตบอล as the object in active sentence. While in Thai language, the verb เล่น in the sentence อาหมัดเล่นฟุตบอล is a basic verb (V) not change, and add a time word to indicate that.

The sentence *Ahmad telah main bola* is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O in which *Ahmad* functioned as the subject, *telah main* as the predicate and *bola* as the object in active sentence. While in Indonesian language, verb is *telah main* in the sentence *Ahmad telah main bola* it is don't have "has" but have *telah* in front of verb, and the verb (V) not change.



The sentence *ມາເຮືອສີກໄມ່ສບາຍ* is a nominal sentence which consist of S+P+C in which *ມາເຮືອ* functioned as the subject, *ສີກ* as the predicate and *ໄມ່ສບາຍ* as the complement in active sentence. While in Thai language, the

verb เล่น in the sentence มาเรียรู้สึกไม่สบาย is a basic verb (V) not change, and add a time word to indicate that.

The sentence *Maria telah merasa sakit* is a nominal sentence which consist of S+P+C in which *Maria* functioned as the subject, *telah merasa* as the predicate and *sakit* as the complement in active sentence. While in Indonesian language, verb is *telah merasa* in the sentence *maria telah merasa sakit* it is don't have "has" but have *telah* in front of verb, and the verb (V) not change.

<b>Data</b>	: 24
<b>Pattern</b>	: S+P+O+O
<b>Language</b>	: English :Laila has given me a cup of coffee
Thai	: ཛ୍ଳାଲା ହିଁ କାପ୍ ଫେଚନ ହେନ୍ ତ୍ୱାୟ
Indonesian	: <i>Laila telah memberi saya secangkir kopi</i>

The sentence Laila has given me a cup of coffee is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which Laila functioned as the subject, has given as the predicate, me as the Indirect object and a cup of coffee as the direct object in active sentence. While in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. Has given in the sentence Laila has given me a cup of coffee is a basic verb (V3), verbs that predicate filler there are two: has and given (V3).

The sentence ໄດລາໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which ໄດລາ functioned as the subject, ໃຫ້as the predicate, ຂັນas the Indirect object and ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍ as the direct object in active sentence. While in Thai language, the verb ໃຫ້in the sentence ໄດລາໃຫ້ກາແພັນໜຶ່ງຄ້ວຍis a basic verb (V) not change, and add a time word to indicate that

The sentence *Laila telah memberi saya secangkir kopi* is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+O in which *Laila* functioned as the subject, *telah memberi* as the predicate, *saya* as the Indirect object and *secangkir kopi* as the direct object in active sentence. While in Indonesian language, verb is *telah memberi* in the sentence *Laila telah memberi saya secangkir* it is don't have "has" but have *telah* in front of verb, and the verb (V) not change.

<b>Data</b>	: 25						
<b>Pattern</b>	: S+P+O+C						
<b>Language</b>	<table> <tr> <td>: English</td> <td>: The sunlight has made the sky red</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thai</td> <td>: แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesian</td> <td>: <i>Sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah</i></td> </tr> </table>	: English	: The sunlight has made the sky red	Thai	: แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง	Indonesian	: <i>Sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah</i>
: English	: The sunlight has made the sky red						
Thai	: แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง						
Indonesian	: <i>Sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah</i>						

The sentence *The sunlight has made the sky red* is a simple verbal sentence which consists of S+P+O+C in which *The sunlight* functioned as

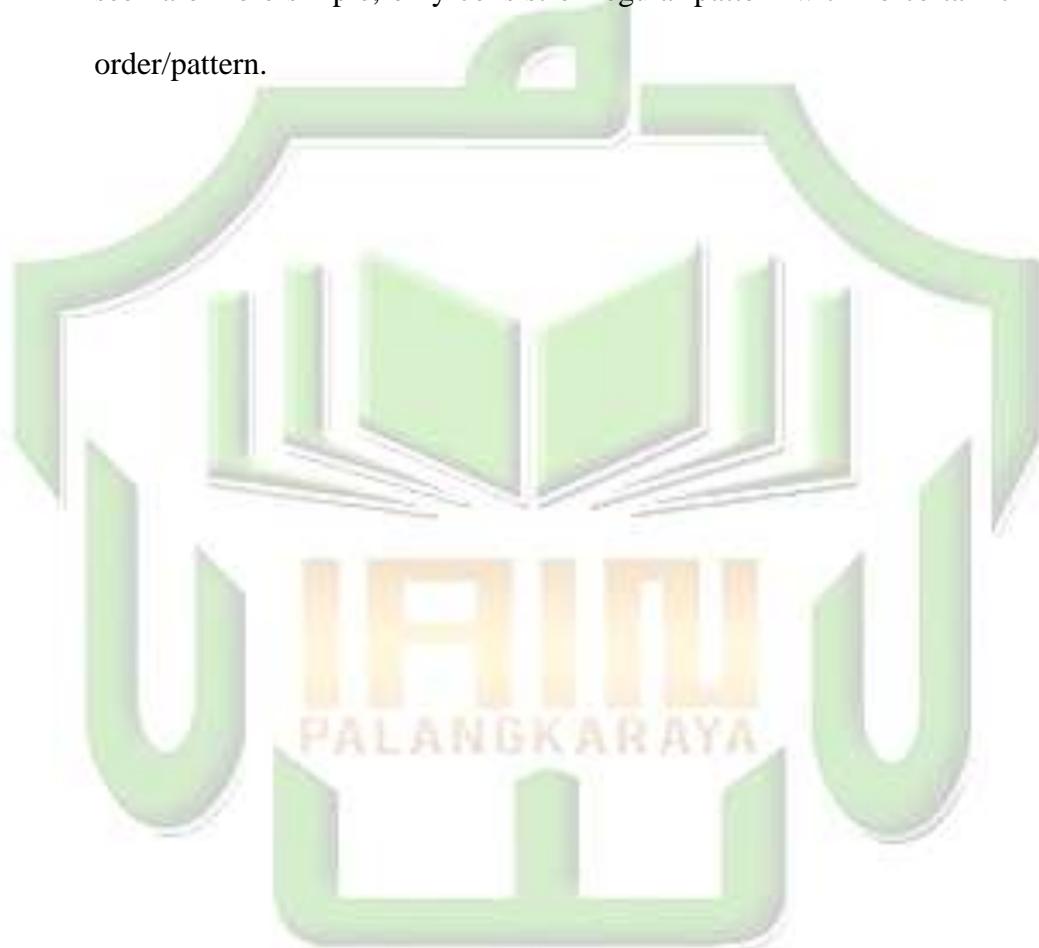
the subject, *has made* as the predicate, *the sky* as the object and *red* as the complement in active sentence. While in English language, the active sentence can inform with the basic form of the verb in made the sentence. *Has made* in the sentence *The sunlight has made the sky red* is a basic verb (V3), verbs that predicate filler there are two: *has* and *made* (V3).

In Thai language, the sentence แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which แสงแดด functioned as the subject, ทำให้ as the predicate, ท้องฟ้า as the object and เป็นสีแดง as the complement in active sentence. While in Thai language, the verb ทำให้ in the sentence แสงแดดทำให้ท้องฟ้าเป็นสีแดง is a basic verb (V) not change, and add a time word to indicate that

While in Indonesian, the sentence *Sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah* is a simple verbal sentence which consist of S+P+O+C in which *Sinar matahari* functioned as the subject, *telah membuat* as the predicate, *langit* as the object and *menjadi merah* as the complement in active sentence. While in Indonesian language, verb is *telah membuat* in the sentence *Sinar matahari telah membuat langit menjadi merah* it is don't have "has" but have *telah* in front of verb, and the verb (V) not change.

From the explanation above, the similarities and differences among English, Thai and Indonesian language can be analyzed as follows. The

simple sentence pattern in English are more complicated than sentence structure pattern in Thai or Indonesian since English consist of time order which known as tenses, while in Thai and Indonesian language does not exist. Thus, in English, the changes of time order will implicate the different pattern of sentences. Which in Thai and Indonesian as it can be seen are more simple, only consist of regular pattern with no certain time order/pattern.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This last chapter would mainly present the conclusion and the suggestions of the thesis. The analysis in the previous chapter will be concluded and finally the researcher will attempt to suggest some important matters concerning to the discussion of this thesis. These suggestions are considered to be important for every one especially learner of English, Thai and Indonesian simple sentence.

#### **A. Conclusion**

After analyzing the data of simple sentence among English, Thai and Indonesian language, the researcher found some similarities and differences of English, Thai and Indonesian language in simple. By using comparative study to finding the result.

In this study the researcher found structure of English, Thai and Indonesian language in simple sentence.

ENGLISH	THAI	INDONESIAN
Pattern		
S+P	S+P	S+P
S+P+O	S+P+O	S+P+ke
S+P+C	S+P+C	S+P+pel

S+P+O+O	S+P+O+O	S+P+O
S+P+O+C	S+P+O+C	S+P+O+ke
		S+P+O+pel

The similarities and differences of simple sentence in English, Thai and Indonesian language; a. The similarities of simple sentence in English, Thai and Indonesian language may be summarized as follows: based on the tense form, there are two similarities of simple sentence, b. The differences of simple sentence in English, Thai and Indonesian language may be summarized as follows; 1) based on the function, in English, the verb filler two function of predicate. But in Thai and Indonesian was not. 2) based on the tense, in English if an action was happen in past, the verbs automatically was change, but in Thai and Indonesian was not.

### B. Suggestion

In this section, the study about English, Thai and Indonesian sentence it is not a perfect, in this research only limited to simple sentence. For the next researcher certain recommended to research that is wider.

1. Encourage the next researcher to explore wider discussion. Not only on simple sentences, but it could be also passive, phonology, morphology by next researcher.

2. This is the first researcher done and it is not a perfect. A further research or study needs to be developed into wider discussion, not only of comparative or contrastive, but explore / dig the data up more than this.



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