A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN GENERAL SENTENCES PATTERN

SKRIPSI

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
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By:

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

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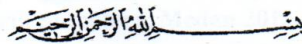
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ian skripsi. Untuk ujian skripsi yang akan saya tempuh, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya,
hwa saya,:

1. Dalam keadaan sehat jasmani maupun rohani
2. Siap secara optimal dan berada dalam kondisi baik untuk memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan penguji,
3. Bersedia menerima keputusan Panitian Ujian Skripsi dengan ikhlas tanpa mengadakan gugatan apapun;
4. Menyadari bahwa keputusan Panitia Ujian ini bersifat mutlak dan tidak dapat diganggu gugat.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan
iam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bilamana dipandang perlu. Semoga
llah SWT meridhoi saya. Amin.

SAYA YANG MENYATAKAN,

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ABSTRACT

Lutfia Humaira: 1102050136 "A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian General Sentences Pattern". A thesis, English Education Program, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera, Medan 2015.

The objective of the study is to find out the similarities and dissimilarities of general sentences pattern in English and Bahasa indonesia. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. The data were obtained by using the library and documentary research. The require gathered by reading some books and from internet. Contrastive analysis is used to analyze the data and to show the similaritied and dissimilarities in English and Bahasa Indonesia general sentences pattern in terms of forms and functions. In English, there are 16 tenses that used in general sentences pattern. Bahasa Indonesia didn't use tenses, but using adverb of time.

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Medan, September 2015

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

In human life as a social beings, they need a connector that used to communicate each other. They need to talk to tell what they wanna say, to expressed what they want. The connector used in every part of activities such as communicating or exchanging ideas to other people. Without it, people will be difficult to make a relationship between the others. It is a primary instrument in human life and very important in our daily activities. And without it means no activities, such as communicating, conveying or exchanging ideas and other. It is called linguistic or language.

There are so many languanges in the world and every languanges have different structural or general sentences pattern. Maybe we will not be able to count the number of languages in the world. Language has so many interrelationships with variuos aspect of human life, it can be studied from numerous point of view. Since they were born, people told about language by their parents and it is called "mothertongue". Mother language or mothertongue will be used as long as our life because it is the first language that we mastered. A child can easily understand the first language because hears the people speaking everyday in his neighborhood. Languange expressed through sentences and a sentence is built on the basic of structural pattern containing words that espresses a certain meaning. Frank, Marcella (1972: 1) "Traditionally, words can be

classified into eight parts of speech, such as: noun, pronoun, adjective, verb adverb, conjuction, preposition and injection.

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 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. Moreover, in present day, English becomes the language learnt by people in every country over the world, such as Indonesia. Teaching English is known as teaching of a foreign language. It could be said that Indonesian language is as the mother tongue language of students; and English language is as the target language studied by the students.

"*Bahasa Indonesia*" or Indonesian is one of the national languanges in the world and it used by the Indonesians. There are many differences berween Indonesian and English, especially in general sentences patterns. The differences caused Indonesians must study hard to understand about English. Thereare very much students in Indonesia can't speak English. They said that English is difficult to understand. Because of that, the researcher will analize between English and Indonesian, focused on general sentences pattern, in order to give informations about them and find the differences in form, function and position in English and

Indonesian language. It is expected will be helpful to learners by analizing similarities and differences of language in order to reduce the learner's difficulties in using the general sentences pattern of both languages.

B. The Identification of the Problems

The identification of the problems of this research are formulated as following.

1. the similatiries between English general sentences pattern and Bahasa indonesia in terms of form.

2. the dissimilatiries between English general sentences pattern and Bahasa indonesia in terms of form.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This study are focused on the similarities and dissimilarities between English and Indonesian language in general sentences pattern. But the limitation in both languanges, English and Indonesian in terms of form.

D. The Formulations of the Problems

The problem of this research are formulated as the following.

1. What are the similarities of general sentences pattern in English and Indonesian, in terms of form ?

2. What are the dissimilarities of general sentences pattern in English and Indonesian, in terms of form ?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the research are

1. to find out the similarities of general sentences pattern in English and Indonesian, in terms of form.

2. to find out the dissimilarities of general sentences pattern in English and Indonesian, in terms of form.

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to be useful theoritically and practically.

1. Theoritically, this research is expected to provide more informations about general sentences pattern in English and Indonesian.

2. Practically, this research is expected to useful for people who are interested in learning English and Indonesian especially about the general sentences pattern. It also was intended to other researchers to be more interested in analyzing the other aspect in English and Indonesia.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Framework

In supporting the ideas of analysis, the researcher has used some books that are relevant to the topic and giving large contribution in this research. Some important theories that support the complection of this research are:

In Random House Webster's College Dictionary (2001), says "Actually Contrastive Analysis consists of two words, *Contrastive* and *Analysis*. The meaning of word *Contrastive* [k_n tras'tiv] is 'of or pertaining to the study of the similarities and differences between languages or dialects without reference to their origins."

Betty S. Azar (1984: ix), said that English grammar presents fundamental structures and vocabulary and provides ample opportunities for practice through extensive and varied exercises.

To complete this work a documentary technique is applied and relevant textbok have been refered in support the content and analysis of this study. Thus, the following discussion will explain the formatio n of words in both languages.

1. Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis in general term is an inductive investigative approach on the distinctive elements in language. In common definition, the term can be defined as the method of analyzing the structural of many two languages with a view to estimate the differential aspects of their system.

From the etymology definition above, it seems that Contrastive Analysis constitutes the process of study two languages concerned their differences and similarities in particular aspect in order to grasp the aspect itself.

Moreover Jacek Fisiak (1981: 1) roughly defined "Contrastive Analysis is a sub discipline of linguistics that is deals with the comparison of two or more languages in order to determine both the differences and similarities that hold between them."

Then, the similar definition found in A *Glossary of Applied Lingustics* by Alan Davies (2005: 28), he simply stated that Contrastive Analysis makes comparison between Lx (source language) and Ly (target language).

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

Whitman (2001: 2) states that, "Contrastive analysis involved four different procedures". It means that the step of contrastive analysis can be divided into four procedures, they are :

a. Description

Basically the description of both languages is based on models of description such as traditional, structural, transformarional generative grammars. However, the contrastive description of both languages is not tied to any one specific model of description because not all models of linguistiv description provide satisfactory description.

b. Selection

A selection is made of certain form of linguistic items, rules, sturctures for contrast, since it is impossible to contrast every fact of two languages.

c. Contrast

The contrast is the mapping of one linguistic system onto and aspecification f the relationship of one system onto another.

d. Prediction

The prediction based on the previous procedures. The prediction can be formulated through hierarchy of through psychological and linguistics theory.

Comparison and contrast actually were the main points f the usage to predict potentian difficulties that a learner encounteres in learning the target language.

2. Sentence

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

2.1 Definition

Michael Swan (1996: xxvii), said that 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.

And then Richard Nordquist (2009: 1) offers the definition of sentence that commonly defined as "a complete unit of thought." Normally, a sentence

expresses a relationship, conveys a command, voices a question, or describes someone or something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark, or exclamation mark.

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.

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

2.2 Function

Collins Cobuild (1992: 195), said that 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.

2.3 Types

There are three types of sentences that will be described on this research, they are : positive, negative and interrogative sentences.

3. English General Sentences Pattern

3.1   Present Tense

Bernard Comrie (1985), said that "The present tense is a grammatical tense whose principal function is to locate a situation or event in present time." The term "present tense" is usually used in descriptions of specific languages to refer to a particular grammatical form or set of forms.

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

Examples :

a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   I am a student

(-)   My father is not a teacher

(?)   Are you a doctor ?

b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   She goes to school

(-)   He doesn't like monkey

(?)   Why don't you take an English conversation class ?

3.2 Present Continuous Tense

Present continuous is one of present tense that used to express events that are happening. Angela Downing (2002: 368), said that "The continuous aspect is constructed by using a form of the copula, "to be", together with the present participle (marked with the suffix *-ing*)."

Examples :

a. Nominal Sentences

The nominal sentences in present continuous tense is usually same with present tense sentences. But there is another kind that used "being" in the form of sentences.

(+)   You are being a Producer

(-)   I am not being a doctor

(?)   Are you being a hunter ?

b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   My father is reading a newspaper

(-)   I am not singing in the bathroom

(?)   Are you writing a letter ?

3.3 Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect is a grammatical combination of the present tense and the perfect aspect, used to express a past event that has present consequences. The term is used particularly in the context of English grammar, where it refers to forms such as "I have left" and "Sue has died". These forms are *present* because

they use the present tense of the auxiliary verb *have*, and *perfect* because they use that auxiliary in combination with the past participle of the main verb.

Examples :

    a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   I have been here since yesterday

(-)   She has not been lazy since last year

(?)   Has Joko been in the classroom since 2 hour ago ?

    b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   I have done so much in my life

(-)   She hasn't gone

(?)   Have you made an animation ?

3.4   Present Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used to express a continued or ongoing action that started in past and is continued until now. There will be a time reference, such as "since 1980, for three hours, etc." from which the action has been started. A sense of time reference is found in these sentences which gives an idea that action has been continued from some time in past till now. Such time reference or sense of time reference is the identity of Present perfect continuous tense because it tells that action has started from a particular time in past.

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Tuesday" are all durations which can be used with the Present Perfect Continuous.

Examples :

   a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   My father has been being a doctor since 1995

(-)   I has not been being a football player since I was 13 years old

(?)   Have you been an animator since you were 18 years old ?

   b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   Mr. Boy has been working at the bank fot three years

(-)   Shinta has not been waiting for the bus for more than 30 minutes

(?)   Have the student been studying more than an hour ?

3.5 Past Tense

Generally, past tense in English is used to show an activity or event that happened in past time. Azar (1993: 24) stated that "Simple past tense is used to indicate that an activity or situation began and ended at a particular time in the past." Djauhari (2004: 53) stated that "This kind of tense is a form of verb that indicated the action or event which is did in the past time."

Examples :

   a. Nominal sentences

(+)   She was beautiful

(-)   She was not (wasn't) clever

(?)   Were they lazy boys ?

   b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   I went to hospital yesterday

(-)   I didn't go to school yesterday

(?)   Did you go to the cinema yesterday ?

3.6   Past Continuos Tense

The past continuous describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and is still going on at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an unfinished or incomplete action in the past.

Sometime it is used to express a continued or ongoing action in past, an ongoing action which occurred in past and completed at some point in past. It expresses an ongoing nature of an action in past. For example, "he was laughing." This sentence shows ongoing action (laughing) of a person which occurred in past. Past continuous tense is also called past progressive.

Examples :

   a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   He was being a design character in Pixar.

(-)   I wasn't being a doctor

(?)   Were you being a manager in MNC group ?

   b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   I was taking a bath when you came to my house

(-)   She wasn't reading a book

(?)   What was she doing at 5 am this morning?

3.7   Past Perfect Tense

Past perfect tense is used to express an action which has occurred in past (usually, a long time ago) and action which has occurred in past before another

action in past. The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first, the tense makes it clear which one happened first.

Examples :

   a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   They had been at Mojokerto

(-)   She had not been a female singer

(?)   Had you been a doctor ?

   b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   I had left before the art director come

(-)   He had not taken the exam last year

(?)   Had someone stolen my watch?

3.8   Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Past perfect continuous tense is used to express a continued or ongoing action that started in past and continued until sometime in past. (Remember, an ongoing action in past which continued till some time in past) There will be a time reference, such as "since 1980, for three hours, etc." from which the action had started. A sense of time reference is found in these sentences which shows that action had started in past and continued till some time in past. Such time reference or sense of reference is the identity of Present perfect continuous tense because it tells that action has started from a particular time in past or for some time period.

Examples :

    a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   I had been being handsome since i was born

(-)   She had not been being a doctor since 1995

(?)   Had you been being a scriptwriter since 2008 ?

    b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   I had been trying to help you

(-)   We had not been studying digital painting for 6 months

(?)   Had I been waiting for him for one hour?

3.9   Present Future Tense

Future tense is used to express an action which has not occurred yet and will occur after saying or in future. The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty. For example, "I will go to zoo tomorrow", in this sentence the person intend for tomorrow's visit to zoo. In short, these sentences express actions which will be done in future.

Examples :

    a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   Susi will be a kindly person if you give her something

(-)   I will not be a doctor

(?)   Will you be an animator next month ?

    b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   They will come to Singapore next year

(-)   I will not leave this place.

(?)   Will you buy a computer tomorrow?

3.10 Present Future Continuous Tense

The present continuous is used to talk about arrangements for events at a time later than now. There is a suggestion that more than one person is aware of the event, and that some preparation has already happened. It is used to express a continued or an ongoing action in future. For example, "I will be waiting for you tomorrow", it conveys ongoing nature of an action (waiting) which will occur in future.

Examples :

a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   He will be being a handsome man few years later

(-)   I will not be being a professional football player

(?)   Will you be being a teacher next year ?

b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   You will be feeling well tomorrow

(-)   I will not be waiting for you

(?)   Will you be holding my hands ?

3.11 Present Future Perfect Tense

Present future perfect tense is used to express an action is thought to be completed in future. It expresses a sense of completion of an action which will occur in future. For example, "John will have gone tomorrow". It shows a sense of completion of an action (go) which will occur in future (tomorrow). You can

use the present perfect simple form to say that something will have happened by a certain time in the future.

Examples :

    a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   I will have been a teacher next year

(-)   My mother will not have been a headmaster

(?)   Will you have been at school by the end of the week ?

    b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   She will have finished the work by Wednesday

(-)   You will not have started a job

(?)   Shall we have arrived in studio animation at 10.00 o'clock ?

3.12 Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Future perfect continuous tense is used to express a continued or ongoing action that will start in future and is thought to be continued till sometime in future. (Remember, an ongoing action in future which will continue till some time in future). It refers to events or actions in a time between now and some future time are unfinished. There will be a time reference from which the action will start in future and will continue. A sense of time reference is found which gives an idea that action will start at some time in future and will continue for some time. Such time reference or sense of time reference is the identity of Future perfect continuous tense because it tells that action will start at a particular time in future.

Examples :

    a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   I will have been a famous artist within twenty years ahead

(-)   Rudi will not have been a professional basketball player next year

(?)   Will he have been a teacher next month ?

   b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   We will have been creating a new house for two years by next years

(-)   I will not have been waiting for him for one hour

(?)   Will he have been playing football since 2015?

3.13 Past Future Tense

Future in the Past is used to express the idea that in the past you thought something would happen in the future. It does not matter if you are correct or not. Future in the Past follows the same basic rules as the Simple Future. "Would" is used to volunteer or promise, and "was going to" is used to plan. Moreover, both forms can be used to make predictions about the future.

Examples :

   a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   we should be there last month

(-)   He would not be the champion

(?)   Would she be a doctor last week ?

   b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   He promised he would send a postcard from Egypt

(-)   You should not play football if you are still tired

(?)   Should I cook some foods ?

3.14 Past Future Continuous Tense

Pradiyono (2001: 149), said that "The past future continuous tense is the past form of present future continuous tense. Past future continuous used to express a plan that will likely be being done in certain time in the future. So, the basic function of the past future continuous tense is to explain a plan that actually will be being done in the past."

Examples :

    a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   I should be being a art director if i did work at Pixar studio.

(-)   He would not be being an actor

(?)   Should we be being at the cinema last night ?

    b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   They told us that they should be having dinner when we visited them at night

(-)   My mother wouldn't preparing breakfast at six yesterday morning.

(?)   Would she be waiting on the bus station at seven that night?

3.15 Past Future Perfect Tense

Past future perfect tense used to express activity that actually would have been done in the past time. It is used to express an event or deed that would have happened/would have done before or when the other event at the future past.

Examples :

    a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   I should have been at Studio if they had invited me

(-)   They would have been football players if they were not lazy

(?)   Would you have been a doctor last week ?

   b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   You should have finished the task yesterday

(-)   He wouldn't have built the house by July last year.

(?)   Would Andi have moved to solo by the end of May two years ago ?

3.16 Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Past future perfect continuous tense is used to express an activity that will be ongoing in the past time with specific period.

Examples :

   a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   I should have been being a lecturer if I studied hard

(-)   He would not have been being a doctor for two years

(?)   Should you have been being art director by studying animation?

   b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   I would have been swimming for 30 minutes when you called me yesterday

(-)   She would not have been working there for 1 year when she decided to get married

(?)   would my boyfriend have been giving flower at this hour yesterday morning?

4. General Sentences Pattern of Indonesian

Abdul Chaer (2006: 328), said that "Subject and predicate is the most important thing in Indonesian, whereas objects and predicate should not always exist. If the predicate was a transitive verb, the object will be needed. But if the predicate was not transitive verb, so the object will not used".

In Indonesian, there are no tenses, they just add the adverb of time inside the sentences. The adverb of time in the sentences could be present, past, future, continuous or perfect adverb of time.

4.1 Present Sentences of Indonesian

In the present sentences in Indonesian, there is no adverb of time that added. Every present sentences that formed, minimally must have two parts of sentences and they are subject and predicate.

Examples :

    a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   Saya cantik

      (I am beautiful)

(-)   Dia bukan seorang dokter

      (He is not a doctor)

(?)   Apakah mereka anak yang nakal ?

      (Are they naughty boys ?)

    b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   Ibu pergi ke pasar

      Mother goes to the market

(-)   Aldi tidak pergi ke sekolah

       Aldi doesn't go to school

(?)   Apakah dia memasak nasi ?

       Does she cook the rice ?

4.2 Past Sentences of Indonesian

There are no special form of the past sentences of Indonesian. Just by adding the past adverb of time such as "Dulu" (Past) or "yang lalu" (ago), in the sentences.

Examples :

a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   Ayahku dulu adalah seorang dokter

       (My father was a doctor)

(-)   Ayah saya dulu bukan seorang guru

       (My father wasn't a teacher)

(?)   Apakah ayahmu dulu ganteng ?

       (Was your Father Handsome?)

b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   Nenek pergi kepasar kemarin

       (Grandmother went to the market yesterday)

(-)   Ayahku tidak makan nasi 2 hari yang lalu

       (My Father didn't eat rice 2 days ago)

(?)   Apakah dia pergi ke sekolah tadi pagi ?

       (Did she goes to school this morning ?)

4.3 Continuous sentences of Indonesian

Continuous sentences of indonesian is using "sedang" that almost same like V+ing in continuous tense of English. "Ing" was added after the verb, but "Sedang" in Indnesian was addes before the verb.

Examples :

a. Nominal Sentences

(+)   Kamu sedang ramah hari ini

       (You are being kindly today)

(-)   Aku tidak sedang lapar

       (I am not being hungry)

(?)   Apakah kamu sedang menjadi aktor ?

       (Are you being an actor ?)

b. Verbal Sentences

(+)   Saya sedang mengajar sekarang

       (I am teaching now)

(-)   Andi tidak sedang membaca buku

       (Andi is not reading book)

(?)   Apakah ibu sedang memasak ?

       Is mother cooking ?

4.4 Future Sentences of Indonesian

In the future forms, Bahasa Indonesia is usually using "akan" (will) and adverb of time. "Akan" and "Will" were placed samely in every sentences.

Examples :

a. Nominal Sentences

(+) Dia akan menjadi orang yang pemarah jika diganggu

(She will be an angry people if disturbed)

(-) Rudi tidak akan menjadi seorang guru

(Rudi will not be a teacher)

(?) Akankah siska menjadi dokter ?

(Will siska being a doctor ?)

b. Verbal Sentences

(+) Saya akan memancing besok

(I will go fishing tomorrow)

(-) Dia tidak akan pergi kepasar kaena sakit

(She will not go to the market tomorrow)

(?) Akankah dia pergi ke sekolah besok ?

(Will he go to school tomorrow ?)

4.5 Perfect Sentences of Indonesian

The Indonesians used "telah/sudah" in positive and interrogative perfect sentences of Bahasa Indonesia. But in the negative sentences, they used "belum" (have/has not). "Telah/sudah" is similar with "have/has" in English, they also used adverb of time in perfect sentences.

Examples :

a. Nominal Sentences

(+) Saya telah berada di sekolah sejak tadi pagi

(I have been at school since this morning)

(-) Dia belum menjadi gila kemarin

   (He has not been crazy yesterday)

(?) Sudahkan kamu berada di perpustakaan malam ini ?

   (Have you been at the library tonight ?)

  b. Verbal Sentences

(+) Saya sudah mengerjakan PR

   (I have done the homeworks)

(-) Dia belum mandi sejak kemarin

   (She hasn't took a bath since yesterday)

(?) Sudahkah anda shalat ?

   (Have you prayed ?)

B. Conceptual Framework

This research was formulated by using descriptive design with qualitative analysis. It describes and analyzes the similarities and differences of English and Indonesian in general pattern. The researcher analyze the problems by using some books, dictonaries, encyclopedias, and event current references from websites, ehich support in writing this thesis.

To find out the similarities and differences, researcher collected many sentences from relevant sources. Then classified into positive, negative and interrogative sentences. After that, researcher will be describing similarities and differences of English and Indonesian general sentences pattern to make conclusion.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. The Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive Qualitative method is a method of research provides the description of the situation of events or occurence, Nazir (2011:55). In doing research, the researcher did not only give the description about the phenomenon, but also explain about the relation, test the hypothesis, make the prediction and get the meaning and implication of the problems which want to be solved. Descriptive qualitative research can be divided into several kind, namely : survey method, continue descriptive, matter study research, activity analysis research, action research and library and documentary reasearch.

From the theory, this research was analyzed by using the last type of the descriptive qualitative method, it is library and documentary research.

B. Sources of Data

As the library research, the data was collected from several books of English and Indonesian language that contain the materials that related with general sentences pattern case in each language in the library. The main source of data in this story was collected from several english and Indonesian books, namely : "*Modern English"* by Frank Marcella and "*Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia*" by Abdul Chaer.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

The data was collected by using descriptive analysis method, to compare of each sub element and find out some certain similarities and differences of general sentences pattern between English and Indonesian. In analyzing the data, the following steps were used.

1. Asking the informations to friends and teachers in terms of form of English and Indonesian general sentences pattern.

2. Collecting the data, by searching in the library and the internet; General sentences pattern in English and Indonesian.

3. Identifying the forms of English and Bahasa Indonesia general sentences pattern.

D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the researcher elaborated the step to analyze the data, the following steps were used to analyze the data.

1. Describing the similarities of general sentences pattern of English and Bahasa Indonesia in terms of form.

2. Describing the dissimilarities of general sentences pattern of English and Bahasa Indonesia in terms of form.

3. Tabulating the data; General sentences pattern in English and Bahasa Indonesia

CHAPTER IV

DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The data of this study were general sentences pattern in English and Bahasa Indonesia by searching the data from several books and internet to complete it. They classified into several tenses that used in both of languages.

There are 16 kinds of tense that used in English general sentences pattern. They are present tense, present continuous tense, present perfect tense, present perfect continuous tense, past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, past perfect continuous tense, present future tense, present future continuous tense, present future perfect tense, future perfect continuous tense, past future tense, past future continuous tense, past future perfect tense and past future perfect continuous tense. Those are the data that compared between English and Bahasa Indonesia.

B. Data Analysis

In the previous discussion, the researcher has analyzed general sentences pattern in English and Bahasa Indonesia. So the researcher turns the analysis berween the similarities and dissimilarities of both languages.

1. The similarities of general sentences pattern in Engish and Indonesian in terms of forms

Table 4.1. The Data Analysis of the Similarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia General Sentences Pattern

No.	Tenses	English	Bahasa Indonesia
1.	Present tense	(+) I go to market Pattern : S + V + O (+) We like rock music Pattern : S + P + O	(+) Saya pergi kepasar Pattern : S + V + O (+) Kami suka musik rock Pattern : S + P + O
		We have a similarity in English and Bahasa Indonesia present sentences. The similarity is in the positive verbal sentences. But if the subjects were the singular third person (he,she,it), there will be a difference. English will used the (V+s/es), but Bahasa Indonesia didn't.	
2.	Present future tense	(+) They will go to Singapore next year Pattern : S + will + P (V) + O/C (-) I will not be a doctor Pattern : S + will not + P + O/C (?) Will you buy a computer tomorrow? Pattern : Will + S + P (V) + O/C ?	(+) Mereka akan pergi ke singapura tahun depan Pattern : S + akan + P(V) + O/C (-) Saya tidak akan menjadi seorang dokter Pattern : S + tidak akan + P + O/C (?) Akankah kau membeli sebuah komputer besok ? Pattern : Akankah + S + P (V) + O/C ?
		The form of general sentences in future tense and Bahasa Indonesia are same. They used "will/shall" in English and "akan" in Bahasa Indonesia to show something that will happen in the next time.	
3.	Present continuous Tense	(?) Are you wathing TV ? Pattern : Auxiliary (are) + S + (V+ing) + O/C	(?) Apakah kamu sedang menonton TV ? Pattern : Apakah + S + (sedang+V) + O/C
		English and Bahasa Indonesia have a similarity in present continuous sentences, the form of interrogative sentences is same. But in the positive and negative sentences are different, because English used auxiliary in the sentences.	

2. The dissimilarities of general sentences pattern in Engish and Indonesian in terms of forms

Table 4.2. The Data Analysis of dissimilarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia General Sentences Pattern

No.	Tenses	English	Bahasa Indonesia
1.	Present Tense	(+) My father is a sholdier Pattern : S + auxiliary (to be) + P (-) She doesn't goes to school Pattern : S + aux (does) + V + O/C (?) Why do you love me ? Pattern : Why + aux (do) + S + P (V) + O ?	(+) Ayahku seorang tentara Pattern : S + P (-) Dia tidak pergi ke sekolah Pattern : S + P (V) + O/C (?) Kenapa kau mencintaiku? Pattern : Kenapa + S + P (V) + O ?
		The form of present tense is almost same with present sentences in Bahasa Indonesia. The difference just in present tense, they used auxiliary but Bahasa Indonesia didn't use it.	
2.	Present continuous tense	(+) Mr. Boy is writing a report Pattern : S + aux (to be) + (V+ing) + O/C (-) I'm not cooking now Pattern : S + aux (tobe) + not + (V+ing) + O/C	(+) Tuan Boy sedang menulis sebuah laporan Pattern : S + (sedang+V) + O/C (-) Saya tidak sedang memasak sekarang Pattern : S + tidak + (sedang+V) + O/C
		In present continuous tense and Bahasa indonesia continuous sentences, the form of sentences were almost same. In English used V+ing but in Bahasa Indonesia using sedang before the verb. The difference were in English positive and negative sentences, they used auxiliary and Bahasa Indonesia didn't use it.	
3.	Present perfect tense	(+) I have bought a new magazine Pattern : S + Have + V3 + O/C (-) I haven't seen you for a long time Pattern : S + Haven't + V3 + O/C (?) Where have you been ? Pattern : Where + Have + S + aux (been)	(+) Saya telah membeli majalah baru Pattern : S + Telah + V + O/C (-) Saya belum melihatmu untuk waktu yang lama Pattern : S + belum + V + O/C (?) Darimana saja kamu ? Pattern : Darimana + saja + S

		In English present perfect tense, they used the change of the verb form into V3, but in Bahasa Indonesia never used the change of verb form. The form of sentence is almost same.	
4.	Present perfect continuous tense	(+) I have been painting the wall for an hour Pattern : S + Have + aux (V+ing) + O/C (-) I have not been studying English for six month Pattern : S + Have not + aux + (V+ing) +)/C (?) Have Liza been studying for an hour ? Pattern : Have + S + aux + (V+ing) + O/C ?	(+) Saya telah mengecat tembok itu selama 1 jam Pattern : S + Telah + V + O/C (-) Saya belum belajar Bahasa Inggris selama 6 bulan Pattern : S + Belum + V + O/C (?) Sudahkah liza belajar selama 1 jam ? Pattern : Sudahkah + S + V + O/C ?
		In English present perfect continuous tense, they used auxiliary before the verb, but Bahasa Indonesia didn't used it. English used (V+ing) that usually means (sedang+V) in Bahasa Indonesia. But in this case, Bahasa Indonesia didn't use "sedang" before the verb in sentences.	
5.	Past tense	(+) I went to the hospital yesterday Pattern : S + V2 + O/C (-) I didn't go to school last week Pattern : S + aux (did) + not + V + O/C (?) Did you come to my house two hours ago ? Pattern : Did + S + V + O/C	(+) Saya pergi kerumah sakit kemarin Pattern : S + V + O/C (-) Saya tidak pergi ke sekolah minggu lalu Pattern : S + tidak + V + O/C (?) Apakah kau datang kerumahku 2 jam yang lalu ? Pattern : Apakah + S + V + O/C
		There are no special form of the past sentences of Indonesian. Just by adding the past adverb of time such as "Dulu" (Past) or "yang lalu" (ago), in the sentences. English used the change of verb form into V2 or the second form of auxiliary in the sentences but Bahasa Indonesia didn't.	
6.	Past continuous tense	(+) I was playing football when she came to my house. Pattern : S + Aux + (V+ing) + O/C (-) My mother wasn't cooking when i came back from school Pattern : S + Aux + not + (V+ing) + O/C	(+) Saya sedang bermain sepak bola ketika dia datang kerumahku Pattern : S + (sedang+V) +O/C (-) Ibuku tidak sedang memasak ketika aku pulang sekolah Pattern : S + tidak + (sedang+V) + O/C

		(?) Were you still studying at nine p.m. last night ? Pattern : Were + S + (V+ing) + O/C ?	(?) Apakah kau masih sedang belajar pada jam 9 tadi malam ? Pattern : Apakah + S + (Sedang+V) + O/C ?
		Past continuous tense and past continuous sentences in Indonesia are different. In past continuous tense, they used the past auxiliary and Ving. But Bahasa Indonesia didn't use the auxiliary.	
7.	Past perfect tense	(+) Keke had prepared dinner for her husband before he came home. Pattern : S + had + V3 + O/C (-) They had not left their jobs before they got net positions Pattern : S + had not + V3 + O/C (?) Had you locked the door before you went to bed last night ? Pattern : Had + S + V3 + O/C	(+) Keke telah menyiapkan makan malam untuk suaminya sebelum ia pulang Pattern : S + telah + V + O/C (-) Mereka belum meninggalkan pekerjaan mereka sebelum mereka mendapatkan posisi baru Pattern : S + beum + V + O/C (?) Sudahkah kau mengunci pintu sebelum pegi tidur kemarin malam ? Pattern : Sudahkah + S + V + O/C
		Past perfect tense and past perfect sentences in Bahasa Indonesia have some differences, in past perfect tense they used the past form of auxiliary and V3 in the sentences. But in Bahasa Indonesia didn't used auxiliary and change of the verb form.	
8.	Past perfect continuous tense	(+)I had been trying to help you Pattern : S + had + aux + (V+ing) + O/C (-) We had not been studying digital painting for 6 months Pattern : S + had not + aux + (V+ing) + O/C (?) Had I been waiting for him for one hour? Pattern : Had + S + aux + (V+ing) + O/C ?	(+) Saya telah mencoba menolongmu Pattern : S + telah + V + O/C (-) Kemi belum belajar percetakan digital selama 6 bulan Pattern : S + belum + V + O/C (?) Sudahkah saya menunggunya selama 1 jam ? Pattern : Sudahkah + S + V + O/C ?
		The form of sentences in past perfect continuous tense in English and Bahasa Indonesia were very different. English used the second form of have/has (had) but Indonesian still used "telah". English also used auxiliary in the sentences, and used V+ing to shouw the continuous moments. But Bahasa Indonesia didn't used auxiliary and didn't use "sedang" to	

		show the continouos sentences.	
9.	Present future continuous tense	(+) I will be studying for an exam Pattern : S + will + aux + (V+ing) + O/C (-) They won't be playing tennis then Pattern : S + will not + aux + (V+ing) + O/C (?) Will they be singing tomorrow ? Pattern : Will + S + aux + (V+ing) + O/C ?	(+) Saya akan belajar untuk ujian Pattern : S + akan + V + O/C (-) Mereka tidak akan bermain tenis nanti Pattern : S + tidak akan + V + O/C (?) Akankah mereka bernyanyi besok ? Pattern : Akankah + S + V + O/C ?
		The difference in future continuous tense and Bahasa Indonesia is the auxiliary. They used auxiliary "be" in English, and used no auxiliary in Indonesia. In English they used (V+ing) as the character of every continuous sentences. But in Bahasa Indonesia furute continuous sentences, they didn't used "sedang".	
10.	Present future perfect tense	(+) I will have returned tomorrow Pattern : S + will have + V3 + O/C (-) I won't have completed the report next week Pattern : S + won't have + V3 + O/C (?) Will they have arrived in Medan at 9 a.m ? Pattern : Will + S + have + V3 + O/C	(+) Saya akan telah kembali besok Pattern : S + akan telah + V + O/C (-) Saya akan belum menyiapkan laporan itu minggu depan Pattern : S + akan belum + V + O/C (?) Akankah mereka telah tiba di medan jam 9 pagi ? Pattern : Akankah + S + telah + V + O/C ?
		The form of sentences in both language were almost same, the difference of sentences pattern in English and Bahasa Indonesia is in the form of verb in predicate. English used the V3 but Bahasa Indonesia didn't.	
11.	Future perfect continuous tense	(+) I'll have been working at this office for two years by the end of this coming December Pattern : S + will have + aux (been) + (V+ing) + O/C (-) They won't have been having a meeting more than 3 hours by 11:00 a.m. Pattern : S + will not + have	(+) Saya akan telah bekerja di kantor ini selama 2 tahun pada akhir Desember yang akan datang Pattern : S + akan telah + V + O/C (-) Mereka tidak akan telah melakukan pertemuan lebih dari 3 jam pada jam 11. Pattern : S + tidak akan + telah

		+ aux (been) + (V+ing) + O/C (?) Will he have been playing football for 3 years at 2015 ? Pattern : Will + S + have + aux (been) + (V+ing) + O/C ?	+ V + O/C (?) Akankah dia telah bermain sepak bola selama 3 tahun pada 2015 ? Pattern : Akankah + S + telah + V + O/C ?
		In future perfect continuous tense, they used the auxiliary "been" in the sentences. And thay also used "V+ing", Bahasa Indonesia didn't use "sedang" in the sentences. These things that make differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia future perfect continuous sentences.	
12.	Past future tense	(+) He would send a postcard from Egypt Pattern : S + would + V + O/C (-) He would not be the champion Pattern : S + would not + P + O/C (?) Woud he comeback tomorrow ? Pattern : Would + S + V + O/C ?	(+) Dia akan mengirim kartu pos dari Mesir Pattern : S + akan + V + O/C (-) Dia tidak akan menjadi juara Pattern : S + tidak akan + P + O/C (?) Akankah ia kembali esok ? Pattern : Akankah + S + V + O/C ?
		The form of sentences in past future tense and past future sentences in Bahasa Indonesia is almost same. But the differences are English is using would (the past of will) in the sentences.	
13.	Past future continuous tense	(+) They would be studying together for the exam Pattern : S + would + aux (be) + (V+ing) + O/C (-) My mother wouldn't be preparing breakfast at six yesterday morning. Pattern : S + wouldn't + aux (be) + (V+ing) + O/C (?) Would they be having a discussion last night ? Pattern : Would + S + aux (be) + (V+ing) + O/C	(+) Mereka akan sedang belajar bersama untuk ujian Pattern : S + akan + (sedang+V) + O/C (-) Ibuku tidak akan sedang menyiapkan sarapan jam 6 kemarin pagi Pattern : S + tidak akan + (sedang+V) + O/C (?) Akankah mereka sedang melakukan diskusi kemarin malam ? Pattern : Akankah + S + (sedang+V) + O/C ?
		The differences between past future continuous tense and Bahasa Indonesia sentences are English used the second form of will (would) and used auxiliary "be" in the sentences. Indonesian didn't use it in the sentences.	

14.	Past future perfect tense	(+) Vera should have attended the party if she had got the invitation Pattern : S + should + have + V3 + O/C (-) He wouldn't have built the house by July last year. Pattern : S + wouldn't + have + V3 + O/C (?) Would Andi have moved to Solo by the end of May two years ago ? Pattern : Would + S + have + V3 + O/C ?	(+) Vera seharusnya telah menghadiri perta jika ia telah mendapatkan undangan Pattern : S + seharusnya + telah + V + O/C (-) Dia tidak akan telah membangun rumah pada Juli tahun lalu Pattern : S + tidak akan + telah + V + O/C (?) Akankah andi telah pindah ke Solo akhir Mei 2 tahun lalu ? Pattern : Akankah + S + telah + V + O/C
		In past future perfect tense, Engish used the second form of shall/will (should/would) and the V3 in forming the sentences. But the form of sentences were same with Bahasa Indonesia.	
15.	Past future perfect continuous tense	(+) I should have been being a lecturer next year Pattern : S + should + have + aux (been) + (V+ing) + O/C (-) I'm sure that by last weekend, <u>he wouldn't have been staying at the hotel for a week</u> Pattern : Complement, <u>S + wouldn't + have + aux (been) + (V+ing) + O/C</u> (?) What should Imelda has been doing for more than 30 minutes by 9.00 last night ? Pattern : What + should + S + has + aux (been) + (V+ing) + O/C ?	(+) Saya akan telah menjadi dosen tahun depan Pattern : S + akan + telah + V + O/C (-) Aku yakin bahwa pada akhir pekan yang lalu, <u>dia tidak akan telah menetap di hotel selama seminggu</u> Pattern : Complement, <u>S + tidak akan + telah + V + O/C</u> (?) Apa yang akan Imelda telah lakukan selama 30 menit pada jam 9 kemarin malam ? Pattern : Apa yang + akan + S telah + V + O/C ?
		There are some differences in past future perfect continuous tense and Bahasa Indonesia pest future perfect continuous sentences. In English, they used the second form of should and using auxiliary been. But Bahasa Indonesia didn't use them. English was also used V+ing to show the continuous sentences, but Bahasa Indonesia didn't use "sedang" .	

C. Data finding

1. The similarities of general sentences pattern in Engish and Indonesian in terms of forms

Based on the data that was analyzed, there were some similarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia in general sentences pattern in terms of form.

Table 4.3. The Similarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia General Sentences Pattern

English General Sentences Pattern	Bahasa Indonesia General Sentences Pattern
Persent tense : There is a similarity in present tense and present sentences of Bahasa Indonesia, that is in the Verbal positive sentences that used the first person, second person and third plural person subjects. Examples :	
(+) I go to market Pattern : S + V + O (+) We like rock music Pattern : S + P + O	(+) Saya pergi kepasar Pattern : S + V + O (+) Kami suka musik rock Pattern : S + P + O
Present Future Tense : The form of general sentences in future tense and Bahasa Indonesia are same. They used "will/shall" in English and "akan" in Bahasa Indonesia to show something that will happen in the next time. Examples :	
(+) They will go to Singapore next year Pattern : S + will + P (V) + O/C (-) I will not be a doctor Pattern : S + will not + P + O/C (?) Will you buy a computer tomorrow? Pattern : Will + S + P (V) + O/C ?	(+) Mereka akan pergi ke singapura tahun depan Pattern : S + akan + P(V) + O/C (-) Saya tidak akan menjadi seorang dokter Pattern : S + tidak akan + P + O/C (?) Akankah kau membeli sebuah komputer besok ? Pattern : Akankah + S + P (V) + O/C ?
Present Continuous Tense : The form of interrogative sentences is same. But in the positive and negative sentences are different, because English used auxiliary in the sentences. Examples :	
(?) Are you wathing TV ? Pattern : Auxiliary (are) + S + (V+ing) + O/C	(?) Apakah kamu sedang menonton TV ? Pattern : Apakah + S + (sedang+V) + O/C

2. **The dissimilarities of general sentences pattern in Engish and Indonesian in terms of forms.**

Based on the data, it was analyzed that there were some dissimilarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia general sentences.

Table 4.4. The dissimilarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia General Sentences Pattern

English General Sentences Pattern	Bahasa Indonesia General Sentences Pattern
Present tense is almost same with present sentences in Bahasa Indonesia. The difference just in present tense, they used auxiliary but Bahasa Indonesia didn't use it. Examples :	
(+) My father is a sholdier Pattern : S + auxiliary (to be) + P	(+) Ayahku seorang tentara Pattern : S + P
Present continuous tense : The difference were in English positive and negative sentences, they used auxiliary and Bahasa Indonesia didn't use it. Examples :	
(-) I'm not cooking now Pattern : S + aux (tobe) + not + (V+ing) + O/C	(-) Saya tidak sedang memasak sekarang Pattern : S + tidak + (sedang+V) + O/C
Present perfect tense : English used the change of the verb form into V3, but in Bahasa Indonesia never used the change of verb form. The form of sentence is almost same. Examples :	
(+) I have bought a new magazine Pattern : S + Have + V3 + O/C	(+) Saya telah membeli majalah baru Pattern : S + Telah + V + O/C
Present perfect continuous tense : In English, they used auxiliary before the verb, but Bahasa Indonesia didn't used it. English used (V+ing) that usually means (sedang+V) in Bahasa Indonesia. But in this case, Bahasa Indonesia didn't use "sedang" before the verb in sentences. Examples :	
(+) I have been painting the wall for an hour Pattern : S + Have + aux (V+ing) + O/C	(+) Saya telah mengecat tembok itu selama 1 jam Pattern : S + Telah + V + O/C
Past Tense : Bahasa Indonesia just add the past adverb of time such as "Dulu" (Past) or "yang lalu" (ago), in the sentences. English used the change of verb form into V2 or the second form of auxiliary in the past sentences. Examples :	
(+) I went to the hospital yesterday Pattern : S + V2 + O/C	(+) Saya pergi kerumah sakit kemarin Pattern : S + V + O/C

Past continuous tense : English used the past auxiliary and Ving. But Bahasa Indonesia didn't use the auxiliary. Examples :	
(+) I was playing football when she came to my house. Pattern : S + Aux + (V+ing) + O/C	(+) Saya sedang bermain sepak bola ketika dia datang kerumahku Pattern : S + (sedang+V) +O/C
Past perfect tense : In past perfect tense they used the past form of auxiliary and V3 in the sentences. But in Bahasa Indonesia didn't used auxiliary and change of the verb form. Examples :	
(+) Keke had prepared dinner for her husband before he came home. Pattern : S + had + V3 + O/C	(+) Keke telah menyiapkan makan malam untuk suaminya sebelum ia pulang Pattern : S + telah + V + O/C
Past perfect continuous tense : English used the second form of have/has (had) but Indonesian still used "telah". English also used auxiliary in the sentences, and used V+ing to shouw the continuous moments. But Bahasa Indonesia didn't used auxiliary and didn't use "sedang" to show the continouos sentences.	
(+)I had been trying to help you Pattern : S + had + aux + (V+ing) + O/C	(+) Saya telah mencoba menolongmu Pattern : S + telah + V + O/C
Future continuous tense : They used auxiliary "be" in English, and used no auxiliary in Indonesia. In English they used (V+ing) as the character of every continuous sentences. But in Bahasa Indonesia furute continuous sentences, they didn't used "sedang".	
(+) I will be studying for an exam Pattern : S + will + aux + (V+ing) + O/C	(+) Saya akan belajar untuk ujian Pattern : S + akan + V + O/C
Present future perfect tense : The difference of sentences pattern in English and Bahasa Indonesia is in the form of verb in predicate. English used the V3 but Bahasa Indonesia didn't.	
(+) I will have returned tomorrow Pattern : S + will have + V3 + O/C	(+) Saya akan telah kembali besok Pattern : S + akan telah + V + O/C
Future perfect continuous tense : English used the auxiliary "been" in the sentences. And they also used "V+ing", Bahasa Indonesia didn't use "sedang" in the sentences.	
(+) I'll have been working at this office for two years by the end of this coming December Pattern : S + will have + aux (been) + (V+ing) + O/C	(+) Saya akan telah bekerja di kantor ini selama 2 tahun pada akhir Desember yang akan datang Pattern : S + akan telah + V + O/C
Past future tense : English past future sentences were almost same with Bahasa Indonesia . But the differences are English is using would (the past of will) in the sentences.	
(+) He would send a postcard from Egypt	(+) Dia akan mengirim kartu pos dari Mesir

Pattern : S + would + V + O/C	Pattern : S + akan + V + O/C
Past future continuous tense : English used the second form of will (would) and used auxiliary "be" in the sentences. Indonesian didn't use it in the sentences.	
(+) They would be studying together for the exam Pattern : S + would + aux (be) + (V+ing) + O/C	(+) Mereka akan sedang belajar bersama untuk ujian Pattern : S + akan + (sedang+V) + O/C
Past future perfect tense : Engish used the second form of shall/will (should/would) and the V3 in forming the sentences. But the form of sentences were same with Bahasa Indonesia.	
(+) Vera should have attended the party if she had got the invitation Pattern : S + should + have + V3 + O/C	(+) Vera seharusnya telah menghadiri perta jika ia telah mendapatkan undangan Pattern : S + seharusnya + telah + V + O/C
Past future perfect continuous tense : In English, they used the second form of should and using auxiliary been. But Bahasa Indonesia didn't use them. English was also used V+ing to show the continuous sentences, but Bahasa Indonesia didn't use "sedang" .	
(+) I should have been being a lecturer next year Pattern : S + should + have + aux (been) + (V+ing) + O/C	(+) Saya akan telah menjadi dosen tahun depan Pattern : S + akan + telah + V + O/C

D. Research Finding

The finding in this research is found that between English and Bahasa Indonesia general sentences pattern there are some similarities and dissimilarities in terms of forms and functions. As the following :

1. The similarities between English and Bahasa indonesia general sentences pattern are including the form of sentences in : Verbal positive sentences of present tense, all sentences of future tense and interrogative sentences of present continuous tense.

2. The dissimilarities between English and Bahasa indonesia general sentences pattern are including the form of sentences in : Present tense (except the verbal positive sentences), present continuous tense (except the

interrogative sentences), present perfect tense, present perfect continuous tense, past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, past perfect continuous tense, present future continuous tense, present future perfect tense, future perfect continuous tense, past future tense, past future continuous tense, past future perfect tense and past future perfect continuous tense.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data in English and Bahasa Indonesia general sentences patten in term of form and function, conclusions can be drawn as following :

1. Between English and Bahasa indonesia general sentences pattern have similarities, some tenses in English are having same form of sentences. Both of English and Indonesian in verbal positive sentences of present tense used V + S + O/C. Sentences of future tense in Engish and Bahasa Indonesia used S + will + P(V) + O/C in positive sentences, S + Will not + P (V) + O/C in negative sentences, will + S + P (V) + O/C ? in interrogative sentences, in Bahasa Indonesia "will" means "akan". Interrogative sentences of present continuous tense also have the same of verb form in both languages. They used auxiliary (to be) + S + (V+ing) + O/C in English, and in Bahasa Indonesia used Apakah + S + (sedang+V) + O/C, Example : "Are you wathcing TV ?" in Bahasa Indonesia means "Apakah kamu sedang menonton TV ?"

2. The dissimilarities between English and Bahasa indonesia general sentences pattern are including the form of sentences in : Present tense (except the verbal positive sentences), present continuous tense (except the interrogative sentences), present perfect tense, present perfect continuous

tense, past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, past perfect continuous tense, present future continuous tense, present future perfect tense, future perfect continuous tense, past future tense, past future continuous tense, past future perfect tense and past future perfect continuous tense.

3. The dissimilarities in both languages commonly caused by the verb form that changed in English and Bahasa Indonesia never used the change of verb form, Example : In past tense, the from of sentences was S + V2 + O/C, such as "I went to the hospital last week", but Bahasa Indonesia only used S + V + O/C (the past adverb of time), such as " Saya pergi ke rumah sakit kemarin". The use of auxiliary also always caused dissimilarities of verb form in both languages, because Bahasa Indonesia never used auxiliary in the sentences. Example : In present tense nominal positive sentences used S + auxiliary + P, such as "My Father is a sholdier", but in Bahasa Indonesia only used S + P, that was "ayahku seorang tentara".

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, suggestion are staged as

1. The researcher suggest that as Indonesians, we must know about the difference between the form of sentence in our own language and the international language.

2. The researcher hopes that the thesis could be one of the related references for those who have interested in English an Bahasa Indonesia. And they can deepen thair knowledge in both languages.

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