CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the background of the research, the problems of the research, the objectives of the research, the scope of the research and the significances of the research. Those parts will be elaborated as follows.

A. Background of the Research

English is the universal language in the world. People need English in order to be able communicate with other people from other countries. Besides, people wish to learn a foreign language may have any one of a great number of reasons for doing so. One of the reasons is school curriculum. According to the 2006 English Curriculum and its supplement, the emphasis of the curriculum is that the students are able to communicate in English by mastering the whole skills. As a foreign language, English has four skills (reading, listening, writing, and speaking) that have to be mastered by the students. These skills are importantly to be mastered from the basic structure of the language.

As an international language, English is taught in many countries including Indonesia. The English teachers must be competent in the subject matter that they teach and have to know the method of teaching English as a target language. Therefore, the teachers have to improve their knowledge of the target language and the native language of the learners. Both of those languages have to be understood by

the teachers prior to teaching target language. The teachers also have to find the best method to motivate the learners to learn the target language. Besides, the Indonesian learners in learning English language are frequently influenced by Indonesian structure and tend to transfer the forms and meanings from Indonesian (native language) to English language.

Badja (2009) stated that, "Contrastive analysis is the research of foreign language learning, the identification of points of structural similarity and difference between two languages". From this phenomenon, they will meet many problems in learning the second language, which, in this case is English. For example, in terms of spelling, pronunciation, structure, vocabulary, meaning, grammar, and so on. The uses of those terms are very important in writing.

Writing becomes the most difficult skill to be mastered in learning language particularly English. Before writing, the students have to be able to make sentences. The structure of the English sentence might have some similarities and differences from the first language of the students in this research, which is Indonesian language. The beginners in Indonesia who learn English often get difficulties, if the English sentence patterns are different from Indonesian sentence patterns. For example: Indonesian language has the pattern of sentence, *subyek* (subject), *predikat* (predicate), *pelengkap* (complement) which is different from the parallel patterns of English sentence, subject (S), verb (V), complement (C). Therefore, Indonesian learners get difficulty in learning the English pattern S V C. On the other hand, the similar patterns between English and Indonesian will not make Indonesian learners

get difficulty in learning English sentence pattern. In supporting this analysis, the researcher had studied some articles or scientific study. Utami (2009) in her thesis entitled: "A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Basic Sentence Patterns". Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in describing the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian sentence patterns within the scope of syntax.

B. The Problems of the Research

Based on the background of the research, the problem of this research is formulated as follows:

1. What are the differences between Basic Sentence Patterns in English and Indonesian within the scope of Syntax?
2. What are the similarities between Basic Sentence Patterns in English and Indonesian within the scope of Syntax?

C. Objectives of the Research

Based on the background of the research and the problems of the research, so the objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To describe the differences between Basic Sentence Patterns in English and Indonesian within the scope of Syntax.
2. To describe the similarities between Basic Sentence Patterns in English and Indonesian within the scope of Syntax.

D. Scope of the Research

To have specific research, the researcher has restricted this research in order to make it is easier to be analyzed. This research analyzes the Basic Sentence Patterns in English and Indonesian within the scope of syntax. This research is focused on differences and similarities between Basic Sentence Patterns found in narrative text. Since there are many patterns of Basic Sentence Patterns of Basic sentence, so the basic sentence patterns in English analyzed in this research are: S + V / S + V + O / S + V + O + O / S + V + O + C and S + be + Adj/ N / Adv. The source of data used in this study is focused on children story written in bilingual languages.

E. Significances of the Research

This research is expected to be beneficial for:

1. The Teachers: The result of this research, Teacher will hopefully provide information about the differences and similarities between basic sentence patterns in English and Indonesian within the scope of Syntax better for the students.

2. The Students: The result of this research are expected to help them solve the difficulties in learning English as a foreign language.

3. The Other Researchers: The result of this research can provide a basis for conducting further research on the same area.