IMMEDIATE COSNTITUENT IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN CLAUSES.

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ABSTRAK

Objective of the study To know immediate cosntituent of English, To know the immedaite constituent of Indonesian. the writer used a descriptive method. This method was used by the reason that the discussion of immediate constituent in English and Indonesian was to represent description about the natural of the facts. Population on serve the all members of research object as the persons, things, animal, etc. With regard to the topic of this study, the population of this study were clauses in English and Indonesian. Sample is part of population. To fulfill the intention of this study, the sample were determined to the simple English and Indonesian clauses which consist of 50 clauses in English and 50 clauses in Indonesian. To collect the data required in this research, the writer used written utterance. The utterance were ib the forms of clauses of English and Indonesian, that have equivalence and standar language. The data being collected were analyzed by using immediate constituent to fulfill the study intent ions as previously mentioned. A box of immediate constituent was used to observer the immediate. Immediate constituent in English, that the first cut is divided into two parts: noun phrase as predicate. Then noun phrase can be formed by pronoun, determiner plus noun. Verb phrase can be formed by verb, modal auxialary plus verb. Immediate constituent in Indonesia, that the first cut is divided into two parts; noun phrase plus verb phrase. Beside, there are other forms of clause, noun phrase plus noun phrase, noun phrase plus adjective phrase. Noun phrase in Indonesia can be formed by pronoun, noun plus noun, or noun plus particle. Verb phrase can be formed by verb, or adverb plus verb

*Keyword: **Constituent, Clauses, English, Indonesian.***

INTRODUCTION

Sentence (that make statement), interrogative sentence (that ask question), imperative sentence (that give command), passive sentence and so on. This knowledge is contained Indonesian syntactic that determine how such sentence are constructed. Such as: English : The boss made a big mistake. Indonesian : Bos itu membuat suatu kesalahan besar.

Here can be seen how important the syntax is Indonesian analyzing the sentence. So about the sentence above we can make a constituent structure, 'the boss' and 'made big mistake' Indonesian English, ' boss itu' and membuat suatu

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kesalahan besar' Indonesian Indonesian are constituent of the sentence, 'made' and 'big mistake' Indonesian English, 'membuat' and 'suatu kesalahan besar' Indonesian Indonesian are constituent of 'made a big mistake' and 'membuat suatu keslahan besar' and so on until the ultimatre of sentence are reached. Based on the expalination above, the writer is interested to know the constituent of clauses Indonesian English and Indonesian. So, the part of syntax which study about constituent is immediate constituent. Related to the explanation before, the writer would like to state some problems as follows: How is immediate constituent of English? And What is the similarity between English and Indonesian immediate constituent?

Language is of the most important things in human's life. It's one reason which distinguishes a human from other animals, besides it's functions is a tool for a human being to communicate one to another, both in oral and in written form's. Every language has its own characteristics which distinguishes one language to other language, that is unique. However language has also universal characteristic since it is possible to find somenthing which occur in two or more language. Each language has its own grammatically strusture and the grammatical struscture include the rules of sentence formation called syntax. All language have syntactic categories of their language. When the know a language, we know how to form kinds syntactic of sentence – negative sentence, declarative The result of the study will be expected to be useful to know the similarity and the distinction of immediate constituent in English and Indonesian, and this study will be usefuly for the foreign language learners to know the immediate constituent analysis. This case will be desribed in the research about immediate constituent and it is only limited to the clauses of English and Indonesian. In this chapter, the writer would like to see theory bases something related to the problem of the study, that is about immediate cosntituent in English and Indonesian clauses.

Syntax in simply can be define as the study to form the sentence. Etymologically, syntax comes from Greek language; sun : with, Tatting : to palce. So, syntax means placing word together to form of group of word that convey one meaning or sentence.

Ramlan in Tarigan (1986:5) state that: "syntax is a part of linguistics which talks about discourse, sentence clause and phrase….." While Alwasilah (1987: 105) provides hill's definition of syntax as: "syntax is the study and rules of relation of word to one another as axpression of ideas and part of the structure of sentence, the study and science constituent. From the explanation above, we can make definition that: syntax is the study about the structure of sentence, caluse and phrase. In Alwasilah (1987: 87) can be found that Bloom field say: "a maximum form in any utterance is a sentence. Thus, a sentence is a grammtical form whicjh in the given utterance, is not part of larger construction. "the, Hackett (1985: 199) say: "A sentence is a grammatical form which is not construction with any other grammatical form: a constitute which isnt

construction'. While, Brown and Miller (1980: 149) write that Lyons defines the sentence as the maximum unit of grammatical anlysis; "A grammtical unit between the constituent parts of which distribution limitations and dependecies can be established, but which can it self be put into no distribution class. "Both Bloomfield and Lyonss use the term maximum. What ia the limit of maximum?nFurther, Alwasilah (1987: 123) mentions that Paul Roberts proposes to kernel sentence patterns which based on the ideas og Selling Harris and NorAm Choosy. The pattern use the abbereviation as follows;

N   : Nouns or pronouns.
D   : Determiner.
V   : Verb.
Prep : Preposition
Ad   : Adjective
Adv : Adverb

The intervening units between word and sentence are usually called phrase and clause. Phrase are equivalent to word grouping' of the previous paragraph, and clauses the 'larger units'. So worda pattern into clauses into sentence. Tarigan (1986: 136) define that: "clause is a linguistic form which consist of subject and predicate". Clauses may divided into seven basic types, according tro the obligatory elemnts that may occur with specified verbs:

1. Intransitive SV, consist of Subject and Predicate.
2. Instransitive SVA, consisit of subject, predicate and adjunct
3. Intensive SVC, consist of subject, verb and object
4. Mono-transitive SVO, consist of subject, verb and object.
5. Mono-transitive SVOA, consist of subject, verb and object adjunct.
6. De-transitive SVOO, consist og subject, verb, two object (direct and indirect object).
7. Complex-transitive SVOC, consist of subject, verb, object and complement.

Phrase are composed of word. So, we can say that word pattern into phrases. This means that phrases described in terms of the kinds or classes of words the function in them, and of the order in which the word of calsses of words are arranged relative to each other. Five types of phrases : noun phrase (NP), Verb phrase (VP), Prepositional phrase (prep. P), adjective phrase (AD), and adverb phrase (Adv. P). "A constituent is any word or construction (or morphemes) which enter into some larger construction" (Gleason, 1955:132). And he make definition clear by giving the example such as 'the old management who lives there has gone to his son's house, 'old man' and old man who lives there', each of the word is a constituent. However 'there has' or 'man who' isn't a constituent since they have not relation each other as well as utterance as a whole is not constituent for three is not larger construction of which it is a part. The word 'constituent' can

also be used in the term, constituent structure. It is a description which tell us how to break sentence down into their constituent part, and which string of word are, considered to be constituent. Immediate constituent, commonly abbreviated IC is quite similar with constituent, only it is more limited. Is one of the two. Or a few, constituent of which any given construction is directly formed. For example: 'the old man who lives there' and 'has gone to his son's house' are IC of the utterance. 'old man' is an IC of olod man who lives there but not utterance   as a whole. Another example 'must have made' is an IC of ' must have made mistake' but only of this. The IC of a given cosntruction are it constituent but not IC. It follows that sentence itself is not constituent as the maximal; ubit in syntax it is not part of any other unit. A second method an perhaps the most widely used means of dealing with the problem of English syntax, is immediate constituent analysis, commonly called IC analysis. IC analysis is one of technique of language structurally to find the units of language construction. The aim of this analysis is to analysis the hierarchical layer of one language construction.

The rule is begun with S (sentence) and it is expressed in symbol or, a set of symbol the rigt side of arrow which mean 'rewrite' or consist of such as:

1. S   : NP (noun phrase) + VP (verb Phrase)
2. NP   : DET (determiner) + Noun
3. NP   : N
4. VP   : V (verb) + NP
5. VP   : V
6. VP   : V + Adj. (adverb)
7. N; e. g   : Jane, man, boy, etc.
8. V; e. g   : Likes, read, came, etc.
9. Adj; e. g   : good, unfortunate, etc.
10. Det, e. g   : a, the, etc.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

To represent the finding's of this study, the writer used a descriptive method. This method was used by the reason that the discussion of immediate constituent in English and Indonesian was to represent description about the natural of the facts.

Population on serve the all members of research object as the persons, things, animal, etc. With regard to the topic of this study, the population of this study were clauses in English and Indonesian. Sample   is part of population. To fulfill the intention of this study, the sample were determined to the simple English and Indonesian clauses which consist of 50 clauses in English and 50 clauses in Indonesian.

To collect the data required in this research, the writer used written utterance. The utterance were ib the forms of clauses of English and Indonesian, that have equivalence and standar language.

The data being collected were analyzed by using immediate constituent to fulfill the study intentions as previously mentioned. A box of immediate constituent was used to observer the immediate. The smallest boxes represent the smallest constituents, presents here as words steps of analysis were operated as follows:

1st : CL ⟶   NP + VP

2 : NP ⟶   Det + noun

Noun phrase is divided into: determiner plus noun. For Indonesian, this way is not suitable, because noun phrase can be formed only by noun plus particle (NP   noun+part) another

NP ⟶   Pronoun ⟶

3. : VP ⟶   V + NP, or Adj. Phrase, prep. P.
    verb phrase is divided into: verb plus noun phrase, or adjective phrase, or preposition phrase.

The most elemental description of immediate constituent divides the sentence into two part: subject which is a verb phrase (VP). The different between English and Indonesian can be seen from the members of immediate Constituent or the position of Immediate constituent.

C. FINDING AND DISCUSSION.

This finding and discussion consist of section, they are: Immediate constituent in English and Immediate constituent in Indonesian. Immediate constituent in English is clause. Clause divided into two part: noun phrase plus a predicate which is a verb phrase.
Cal ⟶ NP + VP e. g : I write a letter every day
immedaite constituent in Indonesian, clause is divided into two part: noun phrase plus verb phrase, and it can noun phrase plus noun phrase, noun phrase plus adjective phrase.

Cal ⟶   NP + VP e. g : Saya menulis surat setiap hari
Cal ⟶   NP + VP e. g : Dia orang Bugis
Cl ⟶   NP + adj. P e. g : Buku itu mahal

The similarities between english and indonesian constituent
a. The Ices analysis can be applied both English and Indonesian.
b. The binary cutting can be done for both English and Indonesian.
c. The first cut of the construction CI is mostly done to divide the NP plus VP.
d. There are several clauses in English and Indonesian which have exactly the same structure from the biggest box to the smallest box.
e. The noun phrase of IC is generally formed by verb plus noun, or pronoun.
f. The VP construction of CI is generally formed by verb plus noun phrase or verb phrase plus noun phrase.

The Distinction between English and Indonesian immediate constituent
a. In English, CI is generally divided into NP + VP
   in Indonesian, there are the other pattern of clause which are divided into NP + NP, NP + Ad.
b. In English, NP can be Det + N e.g : The book
C. In English, article a plays an important role to form NP
   In Indonesian, equal with sebuah, etc and it is included in numeral phrase.
d. In Indonesian, DM (be explained and explained)
e. In English, has phrase verb (V + Prep), so the number of constituent are different.
f. There are the ambiguity menaings by using IC analysis in Indonesian:
g: Guru baru datang ke rumahku
   Clause divided into two part: subject which is a noun phrase (NP) plus a predicate which is a verb phrase (VP) CI ⟶ NP+ VP
   This utterance can be seen in 1-43:

1)

| i | write | a | letter | every | day |
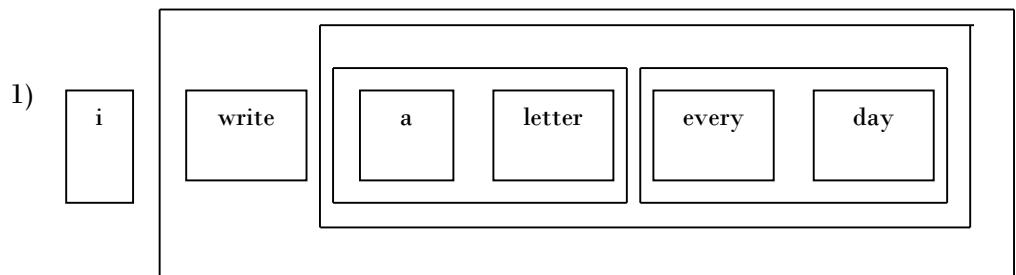
I as subject which a noun phrase and included pronoun. Write a letter every day as a predicate which a verb phrase: write is a verb, a letter every day is a noun phrase; a letter is noun pharse, every day as adverb which a noun phrase; a is determiner, letter is a noun, every is determiner, day is noun.

3.

I	have	written	a	letter	right	now
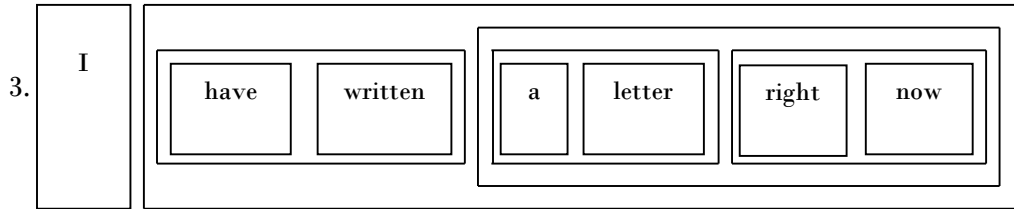
This clause divided into two part:

I as subject which has classes noun phrase, have written a letter has function has predicate which is verb phrase; have written a letter now divided into two part; have written is a verb phrase, a letter now is noun phrase; have as perfected, written is a verb, a letter is noun phrase, right now adverb determiner, letter is noun.

26)

They	nodded	without	enthusiasm
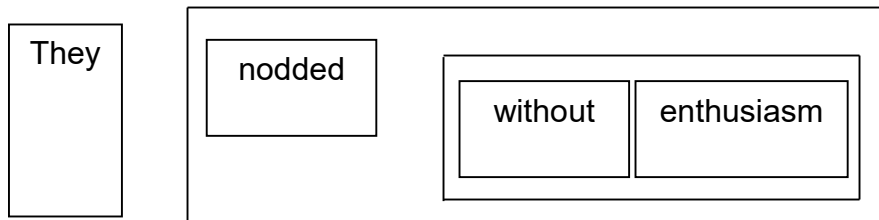
This clause divided into two part:

They subject which noun phrase, nodded without enthusiasm as predicate which is verb phrase: nodded is verb, without enthusiasm is Prepositional phrase; without is adverb, enthusiasm is noun.

A. Noun phrase of Clause can be formed by:

a. 1 Pronoun

   as in; 1, 2, 17, 19, 26, I, He, She, They

a. 2. Determiner plus noun (det + noun)

  as in; 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, a letter

   14, 40) the teacher 22) her head

    27) the sun   32) her knitting

    29) the women   33) a buginese

    35) my father   det noun

    37) the student

    38) each parent

    42) the book

    det noun

a. 3 Determiner plus noun phrase (dot + NP)

   as in; 11) a nice man   12) the rich man

    13) the new teacher   23) the brave soldier

        24) the two woman   38) the diligent and honst boy

                                det noun phrase

a. 4 Adjective plus noun (adj+ N)

      as in: nice man, rich man, poor, new teacher, brave soldier, white clothes, black trouser.

a. 5 Noun plus noun (N+N)

    as in: 17) blood pressure

                noun

a. 6 Noun phrase plus Prepositional Phrase (NP = Prep P)

    as in; 4) a letter   four hours

        28) it   in the dictionary

        29) a cake   in the cupboard

        32) her knitting   on her lap

        34) toys   to the children

        35) my grandmother   in her village

      noun phrase   Prepositional phrase

a. 7 Noun Phrase plus adverb phrase (NP+Ad)

    as in; 1) a letter   every day

      2, 3) a letter   now

       19) me   anxiously

         NP   Adv   P

a. 8   Noun Phrase plus Relative – Clause (NP+Rel-Cl)

    as in;   40) The teacher   who teach us Englisg

            41) Jack and Jill   who climbed the hill

            42) The book   which I bought

            43) The professor   who enjoy poetry

               NP   Rel - Cl

B. Verb phrase of Clouse can be formed by:

b. 1 Verb phrase plus noun phrase (VP+NP)

    as in; 2) am writing   a letter now

       3) have written   a letter now

       4) have been writing   a letter for two hours

       9) will write   a letter day after tomorrow

      12) shold help   the poor man

      16) switch on   the lamp

      19) looked at   me anxiously

      28) looked for   it in dictionary

      32) put down   her knitting on her lap

      34) will give   toys to the children

        verb phrase   noun phrase

b.2 Verb plus noun phrase (V+NP)

as in;	1) write	a letter
	11) looked	a nice man
	17) has	blood pressure
	22) inclined	her head
	29) found	a cake in the cupboard
	32) is	a buginese
	36) wear	white clothes and black trouser
	37) like	the diligent and the honest boy
	verb	Noun phrase

b. 3 Verb phrase plus prepositional phrase

as in;	5) is written	by me
	6) was written by	by me
	7) have been written	by me
	8) should be written	by me
	10) will be written	by me
	14) has just come	by me
	15) sat down	by miss Chan
	27) was shinning	in the sea
	verb phrase	prep. P

b. 4 Verb phrase plus prepositional phrase

as in;	13) come	to my house
	24) died	in the night
	25) sat	in silence
	26) nodded	without enthusiasm
	30) live	in Jakarta
	36) go	to abroad
	verb	Prep. P

b. 5 Verb plus adjective phrase (V+ Ad)

as in;	20) seemed	quite healthy
	26) nodded	without enthusiasm
	35) is	older than my brother
	40) is	beautiful
	42) is	expensive
	Verb	Adj. Phrase

b. 6 Verb plus adverb   (V + Adj. P)

as in;	18) woke	early
	23) ran	quickly

b. 7 Verb plus infinitive clause (V + inf. Clause)

want	to visit my grandmother in her village

        Verb   Infinitive clause

b. 8   Verb itself

       as in;   21) frowned

C. Prepositional phrase can be formed by:

c.1 Prepsitional phrase plus noun phrase (Prep+ NP)

    as in; 4) for two hours

5, 6, 7, 8, 10)	by	me
13, 14)	to	my house
15)	by	miss Chan
24)	in	The night
25)	in	silence
26)	without	enthusiasm
27)	on	the sea
29)	in	dictionary
30)	in	Jakarta
32)	on	her lap
34)	to	the children
36)	to	abroad
39)	in	her village
	Prep	NP.

D. Adjective phrase can be formed by:

d. 1 Adverb plus adjective   (Adv + Adj)

      as in;   20) quite healthy

                  42) very expensive

                    adverb adj.

If there are two clauses, we can divide into the first clause and the second clause, then the first clause and the second clause divided into two part: noun phrase as a subjective and verb phrase as a predicate.

      As in; 45-50

|		
45)	They say	you love the boy
46)	we wish	that you have money to buy look
47)	she visited	us whwn she got problem
48)	before he finished the lesson	the telephone ran
49)	if I have money	I will buy e new car
50)	She loves the man	even though the man hate her
	a clause	a clause

Immediate constituent in Indonesian

Clause divided into two part:

1. Noun phrase plus verb phrase (NP + VP)

As in; 1-39, 44

1.

| saya | | menulis | | surat | setiap | hari |
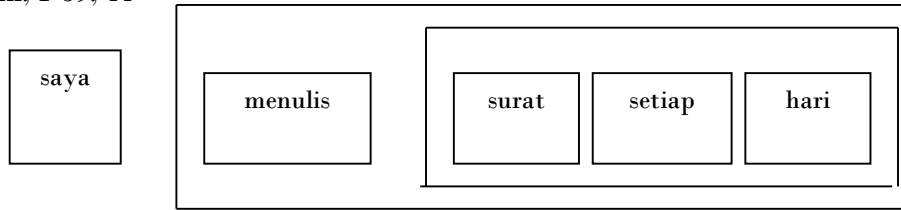
This caluse divided into two parts:

Saya as a subject which is noun phrase and menulis surat setiap hari as a predicate which is a verb phrase. Menulis surat setiap hari divided into two part; menulis is a verb, setiap hari is a noun phrase; surat is noun, setiap hari is sdverb; setiap is a noun, hari is a noun.

3.

| saya | | telah | menulis | surat | sekarang |
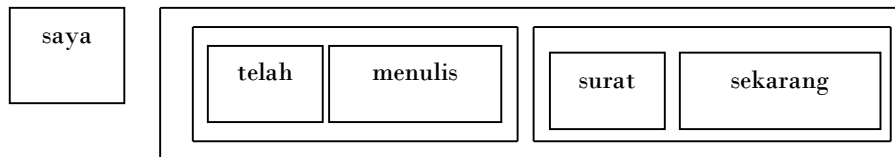
Saya which a subject is a noun phrase, telah menulis surat sekarang as a predicate which is verb pharse; telah menulis is verb phrase, surat sekarang is noun phrase; telah is adverb, menulis is verb, surat is noun sekarang, is adver.

26.

| Mereka | menganggukkan | kepala | tanpa | gairah |
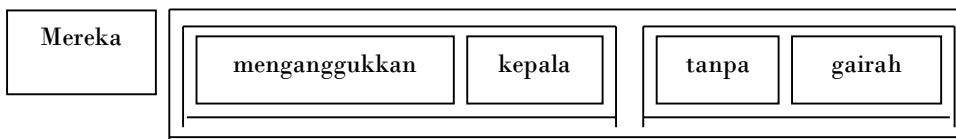
Mereka as a subject which is a noun phrase, menganggukkan kepala tanpa gairah as a predicate which verb phrase; tanpa gairah is prepositionla phrase; menganggukkan is verb, kepala is a noun, tanpa is prepositional, gairah is noun.

2. Noun phrase plus noun phrase (NP+NP)
   as in; 33, 43
   33)

| Dia | | orang | bugis |

          noun phrase as a   pronoun, orang bugis is a noun phrase: orang is a
noun, bugis is a noun.

   43)

| Professor | yang | menyenangi | puisi | itu | orang | ideali s |
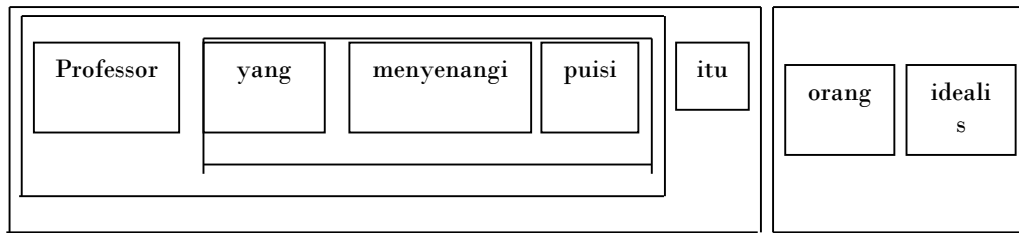
Professor yang menyenangi puisi itu is a noun phrase, orang idealis is a noun
phrase; professor yang menyenangi puisi is a noun phrase, itu is paericle, orang is a
noun, idealism is a noun; professor is a noun, yang menyenangi puisi is rel -   cl;
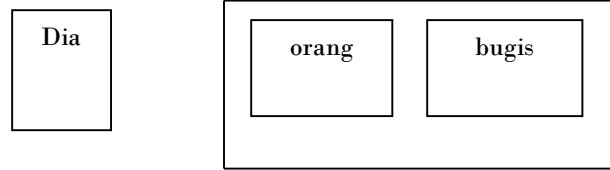yang is a pronun, menyenangi puisi is verb phrase; menyenangi is a verb puisi is a
noun phrase.

3. Noun phrase plus noun (NP + N)
   as in; 41)   Jack dan Jill yang memanjat tebing itu kembar
                    Noun phrase   Noun
4. Noun phrase plus adjective (NP+adj.)
   as in;   35, 40, 42
                35)   Ayahku lebih tua dari ibuku
                40)   Guru yang mengajar kami bahasa Inggris cantik
                41)   Buku yang saya beli itu mahal
                        Noun phrase   adjective
A. Noun phrase construction of Clause can be formed by:

a. 1 Pronoun (Pron)
as in; saya, dia, mereka
a. 2 Noun plus noun (N+N)
as in;   17 Tekanan   darah
         33. orang   bugis
         43. orang   idealisme

        Noun   Noun

a.3 Noun plus adjective (N+Adj)

as in;   11. Laki-laki   yang baik

        37. Baju   Putih

          Celana   hitam

         38. Anak   yang rajin dan jujur

            Noun   Adjective

a.4 Noun phrase plus prepositional phrase (NP+adj)

as in; 17. Tekanan darah   tinggi

          NP   Adj.

a. 5. Noun phrase plus prepositional phrase (NP+Prep. P)

as in; 32. Rajutannya di atas pangkuannya

        34. Nenekku   di kampong

           NP   Prep. P

a. 6. Noun plus prepositional phrase (N+Prep. P)

as in;   4. Surat   selama dua jam

        29. Kue   di dalam lemari

        34. Mainan   kepada anak-anak

a. 7 Noun plus adverb (N+adv)

as in;   2. Surat   Sekarang

          N   Adv.

a.8 Noun phrase plus relative clause (NP+Rel-Cl)

as in;   40. guru   yang mengajarkan kami bhs. Inggris

        41. Jack and Jill   yang memanjat tebing

        42. Buku   yang saya beli

        43. Professor   yang menyenangi puisi.

           Noun   reel-Cal

B. Verb phrase construction of clause be formed by:

b. 1 Verb phrase plus noun phrase (VP+NP)

as in;   2. sedang menulis   surat sekarang

        3. telah menulis   surat sekarang

        4. telah menulis   surat selama dua jam

        9. akan menulis   surat besok lusa

       12. seharusnya mermbantu   orang miskin

       34. akan memberikan   mainan kepada anak-anak

       39. ingin mengunjungi   nenek di kampong

          Verb phrase   noun phrase

b.2 Verb plus noun phrase (V+NP)
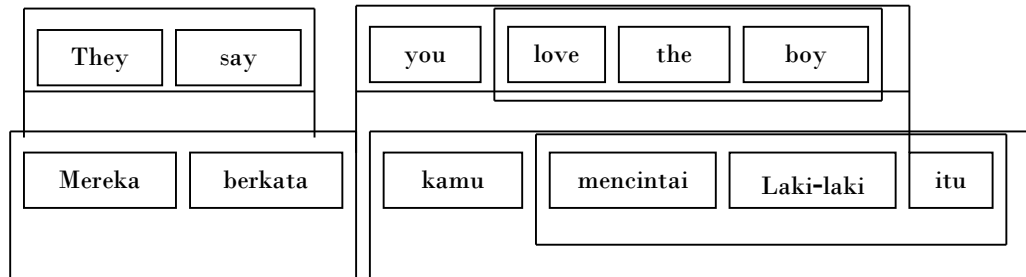
as in;   1. menulis surat   setiap hari

11. kelihatannya	laki-laki yang baik
17. mempunyai	tekanan darah tinggi
21. mengerutkan	keningnya
22. mencondongkan	kepalanya
29. menemukan	kue di dalam lemari.
32. meletakkan	rajutan di atas pangkuannya
37. memakai	baju putih dan celana panjang
38. menyukai	anak yang rajin dan jujur

b.3 Verb phrase plus prepositional phrase (VP+Prep.P)

as in;	6. sedang menulis	oleh saya
	7. telah ditulis	oleh saya
	8. seharusnya ditulis	oleh saya
	10 akan ditulis	oleh saya
	14 baru dating	ke rumahku
	27. sedang bersinar	di laut
	28. menemukannya	di dalam kamus
	Verb phrase	prep. P

b.4 Verb plus prepositional phrase (V+Prep.P)

as in;	5. ditulis	oleh saya
	13. datang	ke rumahku
	15. duduk	di sebelah Miss Chan
	24. meninggal	pada waktu malam hari
	31. tinggal	di Jakarta
	36. pergi	ke luar negeri
	Verb	Prep. P

b.5 Verb plus Adjective phrase (V+Adj. P)

as in;	20. tampak	sehat sekali
	23. berlari	dengan cepat
	Verb	adj. P

a. 6 Verb phrase plus Adjective phrase (VP+Adj.P)

as in;	19. melihatku	dengan cemas
	26. menganggukkan kepala	tanpa gairah

b.7 Verb plus Adverb phrase (V+Adv. P)

as in;	18. bangun	pagi sekali
	verb	adv. P

C. Verb phrase construction of clause be formed by:

c.1 Verb plus adjective (Adv +Adj)

as in;	19. dengan	cemas
	23. dengan	cepat
	Adv.	Adj.

c.2 Adjective plus adverb phrase (Adj. P+Adv. P)

as in;   35.   lebih tua   daripada ibuku
                 Adj.P   Adv. P

c.3 Adjective plus adverb (Adj + Adv)

as in;   20.   sehat   sekali

D. Prepositional phrase of Clause be formed by:

d.1 Prepositional plus noun phrase   (Prep. + P)

as in;   4.   selama   dua jam
         5,6,7,8,10   oleh   saya
         13, 14   ke   rumahku
         15.   di sebelah   miss Chan
         24.   pada   waktu malam hari
         32.   di atas   pangkuannya
         34.   kepada   anak-anak
         36.   ke   luar negeri

E. Adverb phrase of Caluse can be formed by:

e.1 Noun plus Noun (N+N)

as in;   1.   setiap   hari
         9.   besok   lusa
                 Noun   Noun

e.2 Adverb it self

as in; 2,3   Sekarang

The Similarity between English and Indonesian Immediate Constituent

The similarities which occur on the analysis of about English and Indonesian language is:

1. The immediate constituent analysis can be applied both in English and Indonesian.
2. The binary cutting can be done for booth English and Indonesian. All the clauses of English and Indonesian are divided into two part.
3. The first cut of construction clauses mostly done to divide the noun phrase as subject and verb phrase as predicate:

CI. ⟶ NP + VP

If the construction consist two clauses, it is divided into first clauses and the second clauses, as in 45-50.

45)

They	say		you	love	the	boy

| Mereka	berkata		kamu	mencintai	Laki-laki	itu

Based on the description bove indicate that: <u>they say</u> dan <u>mereka berkata</u> as the first clause (the first box), <u>you love the boy</u> and <u>kamu mencintai laik-laki itu</u> as the second clause (the second box). From the firsty and the second box can be divided into two parts:

CI $\longrightarrow$ NP+VP; noun phrase as subject and verb phrase as predicate.

There are several clauses in English and Indonesian which have exactly the same structure from the biggest box to the smallest box.
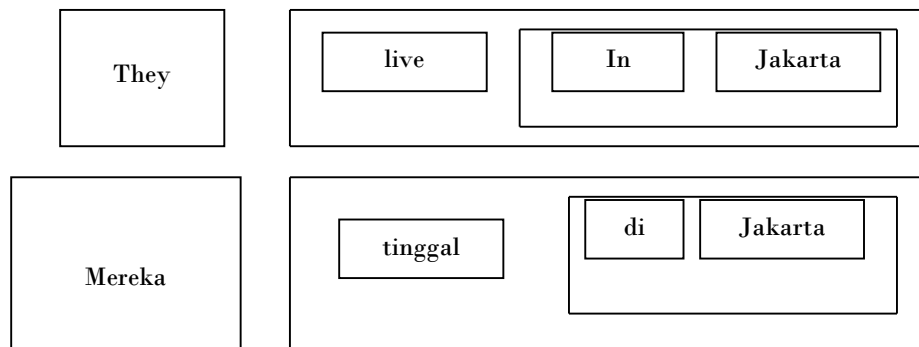
This can be seen in 30 and 31

30)

He		saw	something

Dia		melihat	sesuatu
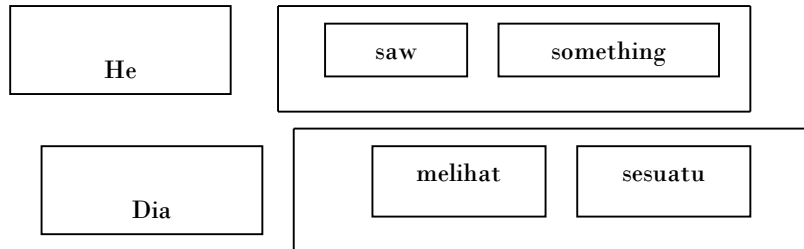
"<u>Dia</u> and <u>he</u> as subject which noun phrase, <u>melihat sesuatu</u> and <u>saw something</u> as predicate which is verb phrase; <u>melihat</u> and <u>saw</u> is verb, <u>sesuatu</u> and <u>something</u> is noun

31)

They		live	In	Jakarta

Mereka		tinggal	di	Jakarta

"<u>They</u> and <u>mereka</u> as subject which is noun phrase, <u>live in Jakarta</u> as predicate which is verb phrase; <u>live</u> and <u>tinggal</u> is verb, in Jakarta is prepositional phrase; in and preposition, Jakarta is noun phrase, and the smallest box of Jakarta is noun.

The clauses have the characteristics below:
a. They are simple clauses
b. Each constituent place the main part (class) which go together built the sentence
c. Each constituent that equal in English and Indonesian are in the same category, both in lexical category and phrase category.
d. Each constituent has one to equal translate.
e. The NP of Cl generally formed by:
-   noun plus (N+N) e.g. : blood pressure-Tekanan darah Pronoun (porn) e.g.; He-dia.
f.   The VP construction of clause generally formed by:
-verb plus noun phrase (V+NP), e.g. : inclined her head-mencondongkan kepalanya.
Has blood pressure -mempunyai tekanan darah tinggi
-verb phrase plus noun phrase (VP+NP), e.g. : should have to the poor man   - seharusnya membantu orang miskin.

The Distinction between English and Indonesian Immediate constituent

The distinction can be found from the analysis:
a. In English, the first cut of the clauses is generally divided into NP+VP. Since the basic from of clauses in English is NP+VP, the sentence/clause in English always have verb (V). In Indonesian, we have another from of the clauses, beside the pattern NP+NP as follows:

-NP + NP, as in:
33) dia orang Bugis
41) Jack dan Jill yang memanjat tebing itu kembar
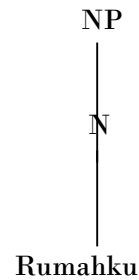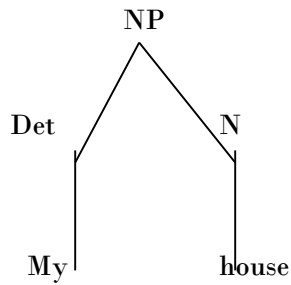42) Professor yang menyenangi puisi itu idealis.

-NP + AD, as in;
35) Ayah yang lebih tua dari pad ibu.
40) Guru yang mengajar kami nahasa Inggris itu cantik.
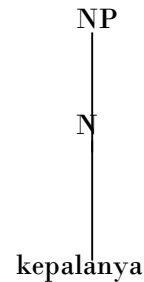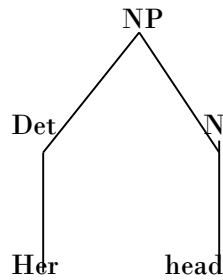42) Buku yang saya beli itu mahal

a. In English, the NP can be divided into Dot + N, otherwise it is difficult to find this pattern and division in Indonesian.

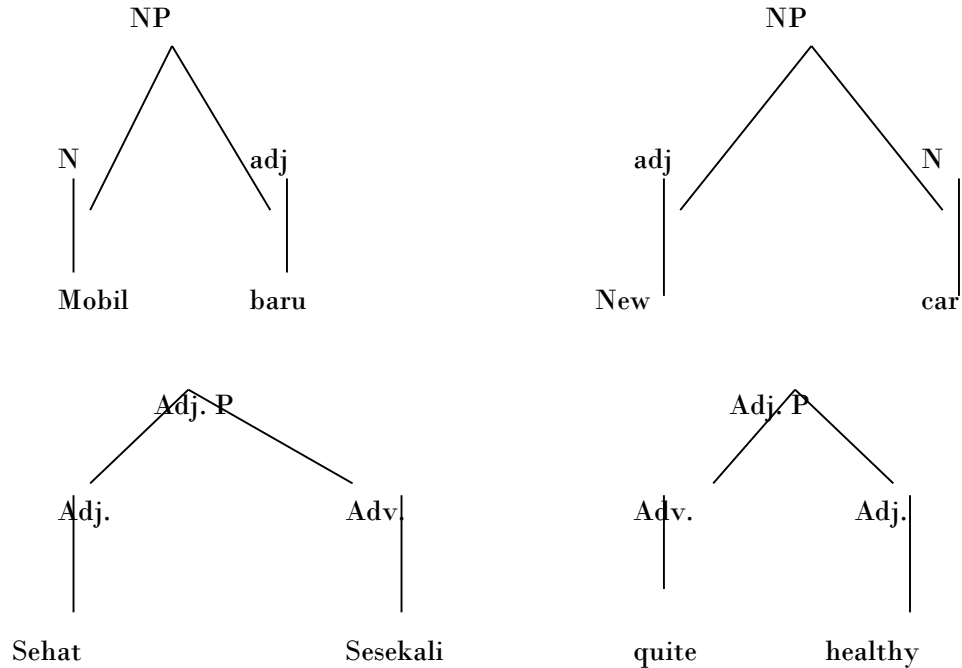To know the reason, lets see the example from the data:

13, 14)

```
        NP                              NP
       /  \                             |
     Det    N                           N
      |     |                           |
     My   house                       Rumahku
```

22)

```
        NP                              NP
       /  \                             |
     Det    N                           N
      |     |                           |
     Her   head                      kepalanya
```

In Indonesian, the possessive pronoun follows and attaches directly to the noun, the result is that we only have one constituent. Thought it can further be divided into 'kepala' plus 'nya' to find the IC of kepalanya, 'nya' is aplitic that embedded to root. It is no our concern since it is discussed in the Morfological study. The case can be explainec that in Englis h, the possive pronoun is stand separately from the noun. It is one constituent in the construction so in the division her and head are the ICs of the higher level.

b.   the other determine is an article in English. An article as a determine plays an important role to the form a noun phrase. Even one characteristic of NP is the article. For example: a letter, a new car. In Indonesian, there is no **a** termed article, the article **a** in English equal with <u>seseorang</u> in Indonesian (in; a man – seorang laki-laki), <u>sebuah</u> kertas putih0, sebatang (in; a cigarette- sebatang rokok), etc. the word <u>sebuah, selembar, seseorang, sebatang</u> and the order is included in numeral phrase (phrase bilangan/gatra bilangan) and has a noun class, also it is used arbitrarily. And it means that it can be used as a disturbing the structure and the whole meaning.

c. In Indonesian, there are DM system (be explained and explained) it is usually used into the noun phrase and adjective phrase. Such as:

NP

N   adj

Mobil   baru

NP

adj   N

New   car

Adj. P

Adj.   Adv.

Sehat   Sesekali

Adj. P

Adv.   Adj.

quite   healthy

So, the position of the IC are different.

d. In English, there are phrase verb (V+Prep) which mean one in Indonesian.

e.g. :   Sit down   -duduk
          Put   -meletakkan
          A witch   -menyalakan

There are verb that has menaing teo word in Indonesian:

e.g. :   Nodded   - menganggukkan kepala
          Frowned   - mengerutkan keningnya.

So, the number of constituent are different.

e. In Indonesian, there are ambiguity in meaning of grammatical construction.

As. In;

13)

| Guru baru | datang ke rumahku |

Means the new teacher come to my house.

14)

| Guru | Baru datang ke rumahku |

Means the teacher has just come to my house

It depends on the construction or constituent of the clause.
- baru in 13 as a modifier of guruy, guru baru is noun phrase; guru is noun, baru is adjective.
- Baru in 14 as a modifier of datang, it is an adverb baru datang is a verb phrase; baru is adverb, datang is adverb.
- The data refers to 13 which has stress in the word 'baru' and the writer make ambiguity in meaning which has stress in the word 'datang'

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After discussing and analyzing problems of this paper in previous chapter, the writer is able to take some conclusion and provide a view suggestion as follows:

1. Immediate constituent in English, that the first cut is divided into two parts: noun phrase as predicate. Then noun phrase can be formed by pronoun, determiner plus noun. Verb phrase can be formed by verb, modal auxialary plus verb.
2. Immediate constituent in Indonesia, that the first cut is divided into two parts; noun phrase plus verb phrase. Beside, there are other forms of clause, noun phrase plus noun phrase, noun phrase plus adjective phrase. Noun phrase in Indonesia can be formed by pronoun, noun plus noun, or noun plus particle. Verb phrase can be formed by verb, or adverb plus verb.

Suggestion

1. The writer suggest the all the readers of this writing generally and all the learners of Indonesian language who want to know about syntax, especially about immediate constituent do research or make writing about immediate constituent in Indonesian, because we have lack of syntax book especially immediate constituent problem.
2. as the writer of this paper, of course we need some useful information from the next researches in order that we know more about immediate constituent, we need the researcher of language, especially about syntax, because to analyze word we have to know about syntax and immediate constituent.

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