



CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE TEACHING  
**PROCEEDING**  
OF SURYAKANCANA



SURYAKANCANA  
UNIVERSITY



BUILDING MULTILITERACIES  
AMONG LANGUAGE TEACHERS  
IN FACING 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

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## Foreword

### The Head of English Education Department

Welcome to the 1st national Conference on Language Teaching of Suryakancana, CONNECTS 2017. The topic of our conference this year is "Building Multiliteracies among Language Teachers in Facing 21st Century." The sub-themes of this conference include: The Use of ICT in LT/CALL, Literature in LT, Classroom Action Reserach, Applied Linguistics, Best Practice in LT, Classroom Discourse, Language Evaluation and Assessment, FL Methodology, TYL, Character building in ELT, Critical Thinking in LT, English across Culture, Exploring Local Values, and Culture in LT.

The topic is very relevant to current demand of Indonesian poeple in dealing with ASEAN Economic Community era, when competition is getting harder and human resources should be able to keep up with technology development to be multiliterated teachers in facing 21st century. The topic is also in line with the vission of Suryakancana University to be as nationally standardized and internationally acknowledged institution in 2031.

This conference is held by the English Education Study Program of Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of Suryakancana University Cianjur. And hopefully, it could be our annual program that involved all of our counterparts. There are two plenary sessions, two workshops, and twenty pararell sessions while each pararell consists of three to four presentations.

I would like to extend my sincerest gratitude to all parties who have supported this event. Our thanks go to Suryakancana University and staff, and all speakers, participants, sponsors, and guests who are from many regions of Indonesia. Last but not least, I would congratulate and give my special thank to the lecturers and students of English Education Study Program of Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of Suryakancana University Cianjur year 2014 as the committe who have dedicated their effort and time to make this conference possible.

I wish you have a great time during the conference, and a wonderful stay in Cianjur.

Cianjur, January 2017

The Head of English Education Study Program

Jauhar Helmie, S.S., M.Hum.

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THE ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTIC COMPARISON OF NOUN PHRASE  
TRANSLATION BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN  
(SYNTACTIC STUDY)

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ABSTRACT

This research is an analysis of linguistic. There are three linguistic constructions studied in syntax, they are: sentence, clause and phrase. Noun phrase is a type of phrase that is mostly found in a text. Noun phrase translation in English and Indonesian has its own syntactic rules. In this research the writer analyzes the syntactic comparison of noun phrase translation between English and Indonesian. This comparison is to find out similarities and differences of noun phrase translation between English and Indonesian. This research will focus on the analysis of syntactic comparison of noun phrase translation between English and Indonesian. Therefore, the aim of this research is formulated to find out the similarities and differences of noun phrase translation in English and in Indonesian. The writer used contrastive analysis method. Data sources were gathered to support the analysis. The writer concluded that syntactic of noun phrase in English is more complex than the one in Indonesian. Noun phrase in English is structured from modifier + head while noun phrase pattern in Indonesian is head + modifier (*diterangkan-menerangkan*). In which this kind of difference is mostly found in pre-modifier + head structure. On the other hand the similarities of noun phrase translation between English and Indonesian is mostly found in post-modifier + head structure.

**Key words:** *Syntactic, Noun phrase, translating.*

INTRODUCTION

People use language as a means of communication or interaction. With language, we are able to convey the ideas, thoughts, information, and feelings; those are the most communicative function of language. Speaking is found as the most difficult part in learning English. We can see that most students in Indonesia are passive English speakers and only few are active English speakers. Passive English speakers are the ones who can only receive the message in English while active English speakers are those who can receive and send the message in English as well.

How to transform from Passive into Active English speakers, there are two main problems. The first is related to the individual mental problem which block the students to explore their English speaking capability such as being fear of making mistakes and not confident. The second problem is dealing with technique. There are two basic points in technique to speak English well include vocabulary enrichment and structure comprehension. There are two languages having exactly the same structure and system. The system of Indonesian is not far different from the English system. The construction of Indonesian noun phrase is mostly D - M rule. D stands for *diterangkan* (that which is modified) or Head and M stands for *menerangkan* (that which modifies) or Modifier.

Practicing much in translating Indonesian into English to combine the mastery of both will be necessary to be an active English speaker. To achieve a good translation from Indonesian into English, the speakers must know a specific method in translating especially noun phrases. In order that the result is correct. Besides, the speakers must know the grammatical system of both source language and target language and considering the culture of language is very helpful as well. Therefore, the problem of this research is to find out the similarities and differences of noun phrase translation in English and Indonesian.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



### A. Definition of Syntax

Syntax is the study of how words are arranged into the sentence. Jacobs (1995:8) states that syntax is grammatical principles, unites, and relations involved in sentence structure. In addition, Thomas (1993:1) says that syntax which seeks to describe the way word fit together to form sentence or utterance. While Alwasilah (1990: 105) states that "*sintaksis adalah study perhimpunan dan tautan timbal balik antara kata-kata, frase-frase, dan klausa-klausa dalam words in a sentence.*" From the definition, it can be concluded that syntax is a grammatical arrangement of

### B. Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is the main construction which can appear as the subject, object of complement of a clause (Crystal, 2000: 222). It consists, essentially, of a noun-like word, which is the most important constituent of the phrase. Meanwhile, Biber (2002:41) stated that a noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head. The head can be preceded by determiners, such as the, a, her and can be accompanied by modifiers elements which describe or classify whatever the head refers to. Ramlan (2001:145) states that "*Frasa nomina ialah frasa yang memiliki distribusi yang sama dengan kata nominal*". For example:

- a. He wears a blue tie
- b. Ayah memakai dasi biru

According to Ali (2007: 431) a phrase is a group of words which consists of two or more words but does not have a subject or predicate and functions to take a complete add the meaning or information of the sentences.

A noun phrase is a phrase which has a noun or indefinite pronoun as its head word, or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. Noun phrase is very common cross-linguistically and may be the most frequently occurring phrase type.

A noun phrase is a phrase which includes a noun, also called head and optionally modifier (Leech, 1994:60). Modifiers may come either before or after the head depending on the type of modifier and the rules of syntax for the language. A modifier placed before the head is called a pre-modifier and after the head is called post-modifier. For example in the sentence *He told me an interesting story*, *interesting* is a pre-modifier while in the sentence *He told me something interesting*, *interesting* is a post modifier. A head may have a number of modifiers.

There are many proposals in the grammatical and linguistic literature, many of remarkable complexity. The following, adapted from Frawley (1992:482-3) is a partial list:

Det > quantity > value > physical property > age > color > Head

The five good long old brown tables

The two principal types of modifiers are adjectives (including adjectival phrases and adjectival clauses) which modify nouns and adverbs (including adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses) which modify other part of speech, particularly verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

### C. Pattern of Noun Phrases

#### 1. Pattern in English

Basically there are two patterns in noun phrase namely premodifier and postmodifier. Notice that in English, simple adjectives are usually used as pre-modifiers. Pre-modifiers can be in the form of determiner, attributive, quantifier, and possessive (Leech, 1982:61). Patterns of premodifier noun phrases in English grammar are:

- 1) Determiner + Head  
For example: the stars, this boy, those books, a car, an orange.
- 2) Attributive + Head  
For example: good book, beautiful red roses, rich small country, young Indonesian artist, round wooden table, peaceful new sport cars.
- 3) Quantifier + Head  
For example: much water, many students, several clothes, some, milk, any problem, a little money, a few friends, two houses, second child.
- 4) Possessive + Head  
For example: my mother, your school, our family, their pictures, her shoes, his uniform.



To have more complex meaning, the patterns can be enlarged by using two or more pre-modifiers.

Some phrases come after the head which are called post-modifiers. A noun phrase can be post modified in several ways (Biber, 2002:269):

- 1) With a prepositional phrase  
For example: a man with a gun, the boy in the blue shirt, the house at the corner
- 2) With an -ing phrase  
For example: the man standing over there, the boy talking to Mr. President.
- 3) With to-infinitive  
For example: a story to remember, something to read, a dress to wear
- 4) With a relative clause  
For example: the man we met yesterday, the woman who discovered radium.

## 2. Pattern in Indonesian

According to Tarigan (1983:58) noun phrase is a modifier head phrase that its distribution is equal to noun. The noun can be extensive to left or right. For example:

	Numeral	Classification	Noun
a.	<i>dua</i>	<i>buah</i>	<i>mangga</i>
b.	<i>enam</i>	<i>ekor</i>	<i>kelinci</i>

The main of phrases are noun of *mangga* and *kelinci*. The modifier is settled and cannot be changed: numeral then classification. While *dua buah* and *enam ekor* are pre-modifier. Pre-modifier can be put after main if there is no modifier in a sentence. For example:

- a. *Mangga dua buah*
- b. *Kelinci enam ekor*

The main noun can be extensive to the right. There are many ways for this. Which are:

1. Main noun which is followed by one or more nouns. Examples:  
*Kamus bahasa Inggris saya ini*, and  
*Buku sejarah kebudayaan dia itu*.
2. Main noun which is followed by adjective, pronoun, and ended by pronoun this (*ini*) and that (*itu*). Examples:  
*Laptop baru saya ini*,  
*Laptop baru saya itu*,  
*Laptop baru adik saya itu*.
3. Main noun which is followed by adjective and there is no other modifier that is following. So a word *yang* can be put. Examples:  
*orang malas = orang yang malas*  
*anak nakal = anak yang nakal*.
4. Main noun which is followed by verb that is isolated by *yang* and *untuk*. Examples:  
*Hak bersuara = hak untuk bersuara*  
*Ban berputar = ban yang berputar*.
5. Main noun can do with adverb. It is a noun phrase which has the same reference with noun explained. Examples:  
*Bandung, kota kembang yang sejuk*  
*Indonesia, Negara kami yang sangat kami cintai*.
6. Main noun can be extensive with post-modifier. It is a clause which begins with *yang*. For examples:  
*Gedung yang menjulang tinggi ke angkasa itu*.  
*Pemimpin yang mementingkan dirinya sendiri*.
7. Main clause can be extensive by prepositional phrase. Prepositional phrase that become noun modifier is a part of noun phrase that cannot be placed to another one. For examples:  
*Perjalanan ke kampus*, and  
*Mahasiswa di Indonesia*.

## METHODS



In this research the writer used contrastive analysis methods, which tries to find out the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian noun phrase. Contrastive is a comparative language to analyze a different first language and second ones. According to Kasbolah (1992:27), "*Dalam analisis kontrastif orang-orang mencari persamaan dan perbedaan antara dua bahasa, yaitu bahasa pertama dan bahasa target.* (An analysis contrastive is a part of similarities and differences between two languages first language and target language).

The writer used primary sources and secondary ones while the technique and collecting data used in this research is study of literature. After determining the research method, and technique of collecting data, the researcher will analyze the similarities and differences of the comparison of noun phrase in English and Indonesian.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Patterns of Noun Phrase in English

Parts of noun phrases	The pattern
1. Pre-modifier	1. Determiner + Head 2. Attributive + Head 3. Quantifier + Head 4. Possessive + Head
2. Post modifier	1. With a prepositional phrase 2. With-ing phrase 3. With to-infinitive 4. With a relative clause

### 2. Patterns of Noun Phrase in Indonesian

Parts of noun phrases	The pattern
1. Main followed by one or more noun, pronoun and demonstrative	N + N + N + PRO + DEM
2. Main followed by adjective, pronoun of <i>saya</i> , ended by demonstrative	N N + A N + A + PRO N + A + PRO + DEM
3. Main followed by adjective, - Adding of <i>yang</i> - Adding the pronoun of <i>saya</i> , demonstrative - Adding of <i>yang</i>	N + A N + <i>yang</i> + A N + A + PRO + DEM N + PRO + <i>yang</i> + A + DEM
4. Main followed by verb. Adding <i>yang, untuk</i>	N + V N + <i>yang</i> + <i>untuk</i> + V
5. Main followed by adverb	N + ADV
6. Main followed by post modifier of <i>yang</i>	N + Post modifier
7. Main followed by prepositional phrase	N + PP (P + N)

### 3. Similarities and Differences

Finding results in the table above is a gaining to answer the research question. Then the writer compares them between English and Indonesian phrase to find similarities and differences.

#### 1. Similarities

- a. Both noun phrase in English and Indonesian are formed of two categories, which are head and modifier.
  - b. Both Noun phrase in English and Indonesian have pre modifier and post modifier.
- 2. Differences**
- a. Pre-modifier noun phrase in English is formed by pre-modifier + head (M - D) while in Indonesian is formed from head + modifier (D - M).
  - b. Post-modifier in English noun phrase is more complex because it consists of pre-modifier with a prepositional phrase, an *-ing* phrase, to infinitive and a relative clause than in Indonesian.

### CONCLUSION

The writer concludes that syntactic of noun phrase translation in English is more complex than the one in Indonesian. Noun phrase translation in English is structured from modifier + head while noun phrase pattern in Indonesian is head + modifier (*Diterangkan-Menerangkan*). In which this kind of difference is mostly found in pre-modifier + head structure. On the other hand the similarities of noun phrase translation between English and Indonesian is mostly found in post-modifier + head structure.

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