A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN
PREPOSITIONAL MEANING PLACE USED IN SENTENCE

RESEARCH PAPER
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by

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

English is an international language used to communicate among people in the world. In Indonesia, English is not used as daily communication among people but it is utilized in a very limited interaction, and it is learned as a school subject.

Understanding English is not easy because for Indonesian, English is a foreign language and different from native language, Indonesian. English and Indonesian are two different languages. In learning English as a foreign language, Indonesian learners are often confused because there are different rules of English and Indonesian language. Besides, the Indonesian learners are frequently influenced by Indonesian structure in learning English. In learning English, they tend to transfer the forms and the meanings from their native language to construct the foreign language. It seems that the Indonesian students will meet many problems or difficulties in mastering English, such as problems in spelling, pronunciation, structure, vocabulary, meaning, word formation and so on.

One of the difficulties in learning English structure is learning preposition. Preposition is a word or group of words often placed before a noun and pronoun to indicate place, direction, source, method (Hornby, 1987: 658). The use of English prepositions are different from the Indonesian
prepositions. In using English preposition there are many things that must be noticed by the learners. They are concerning with the context.

English prepositions are different from Indonesian. The learners sometimes get many problems caused by the differences of English and Indonesian preposition, for example:

*Saya melihat buku di meja.*
(I see a book *on* the table).

*Saya membaca tragedi itu di surat kabar.*
(I read the tragedy *in* the newspaper).

From the examples above, the writer knows that Indonesian preposition *di* can be realized into two English preposition *on* and *in*. When we want to say *di meja*, we have to use English preposition *on the table* and *di surat kabar* we have to use English preposition *in the newspaper*.

It is important for the Indonesian learners to know English and Indonesian prepositions, because English has different forms of preposition.

*Di* in Indonesian preposition can be *in, on or at* in English prepositions.

This is the reason why the writer wants to study about preposition in English and Indonesian. Based on the phenomenon above, the writer is interested in conducting a research entitled: Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Prepositional Meaning Place Used in Sentence.
B. Problem Statement

Based on the background, the writer formulates the problem statement as follows:

1. What are the similarities between English and Indonesian prepositional meaning place?
2. What are the differences between English and Indonesian prepositional meaning place?

C. Limitation of the Study

The writer limits her study in order not to make misunderstanding among to readers as follows:

1. This research only investigates the contrast between English and Indonesian prepositional meaning place as they are described in grammar books.
2. The writer conducts the research on prepositional meaning place only.
3. The writer limits the research on prepositional meaning place used in declarative sentence.

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the objective of the study are:

1. to describe and to classify the similarities between English and Indonesian prepositional meaning place.
2. to describe and to classify the differences between English and Indonesian prepositional meaning place.

E. Benefit of the Study

This research tries to contribute the benefit as the following:

1. Practical Benefits:
   a. The writer hopes that this study will help the readers understanding the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian prepositional meaning place.
   b. This research will give information to the next writers who want to analyze related to the study.

2. Academic Benefits:
   a. The research can be used to increase the understanding of English and Indonesian prepositional meaning place.
   b. This research can be developed as references dealing with English and Indonesian prepositional meaning place.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes this research paper into five chapters in order to make easier to understand.

Chapter I is introduction. It discusses background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study.
Chapter II is review of related literature. It deals with previous study, notion of contrastive analysis, definition of preposition and kinds of preposition, English preposition, Indonesian preposition, sentence and declarative sentence.

Chapter III is research method. It consists of type of research, object of the study, data source and data, method of data collecting, technique for analysing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.