

# AN ANALYSIS ON THAI AND ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Rapeeda Bilanglod<sup>1</sup>, Henri Fatkurochman<sup>2</sup>, Taufik Hidayat<sup>3</sup>

Muhammadiyah University of Jember

Jember, Indonesia

Email: [away.dream.rpee@gmail.com](mailto:away.dream.rpee@gmail.com)

## Abstract

Bilanglod, Rapeeda.2029. *An Analysis on Thai and English sentence structure*. Thesis, English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Jember. Advisor: (1) Henry Fatkurochman, M.Hum (2) Taufik Hidayat, S.Pd, M.TESOL

This thesis is written to achieve some objectives as follows: to find out the difference and similarities of a simple sentence pattern

This study is an attempt to analyze the Thai and English languages which focuses on a simple sentence in both languages. The data of this study were taken from a simple sentence in “ดาวหางเหนือทางรถไฟ” Thai book, was published in 2009. The data were taken by using random sampling.

From the computation of comparing, there are several difference between Thai and English simple sentence pattern and only one pattern is similar both of them. Mostly Thai simple sentence pattern can be finding contrasted between two languages.

Based on the data result above, it can be concluded that of contrastive analysis a simple sentence structure pattern between Thai and English.

**Key word:** Contrastive Analysis, sentence structure, simple sentence.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

English is one official language and the most widely used around the world. It is the international language of science, book, journal, education, music, business, etc. Therefore, English is able to easily live in the globalization era, its mean English language as an international language (Kongsakorn and Kongkaew, 2017, p.16). Moreover, not all countries that use English as the official language. In Thailand, English is as a foreign language. Pasa Thai (Thai language) is the official language and first language in their netizen. In this country, the English language must be learned and it is one of the compulsory subjects in every education level that is kindergarten level, Elementary or Prathomsuksa, Secondary

or Mathyumsuksa, until the highest educational levels as a fundamental subject. .  
So, Thai student has precision in Thai and English grammar.

However, comparing both sentence structure patterns between the two languages will help to find out their differences and similarities. To compare both of language that uses Contrastive analysis. According to Jonhasson (1999:1), "Contrastive linguistics or Contrastive analysis is the systematic comparison of two or more languages, with the aim of describing their similarities and differences"

Based on the preliminary research by the writer, every language has its basic structure of the sentence. Certainly, there are differences and similarities between sentence structures. In this research, an analysis on Thai and English sentence structure.

### **Objectives of the Research**

To describe the differences and similarities of sentence structure Thai and English.

## **2. REVIEW OF RELATE LITERATURE**

### **Contrastive Analysis**

Contrastive Analysis is one of the methods that can be helping the learner to find some similarities and differences between source language and target language. Actually, Contrastive Analysis and contrastive linguistic is same meaning. Language comparison is of great interest in a theoretical. It reveals what is general and what is language specific and is therefore important both for the understanding of language in general and for the study of the individual languages compared (Johansson, 1999). 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. There are general principles that executing a contrastive analysis involves two steps, there are description and comparison (James, 1980, p.63).

Thai sentence structure

English sentence structure

## **3. METHOD**

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research. According to Ary (2010, p.29), qualitative research is kind of research methods to understand social phenomena which collecting data in variety way such as document, observation, interview, and etc. So, qualitative method is to explore and describe a social problem to relate to individual and group phenomena.

## **Design of the Research**

The researcher uses descriptive as the methodology in this research. Descriptive research used to describe the existing phenomena as accurately as possible (Haryanto, 2018). This method aimed to describe the information to relate to real social aspects.

### **The source of data**

In this research used the written document as it contain the time and sources of the research. The researcher took fifty simple sentences. Those sources are take some Thai book “ดาวหางเหนือทางรถไฟ” by Zcongklod Bangyikhan.

### **The technique of Analyzing data**

After collecting data, the data were analyze based on descriptive content analysis, therefore, the technique of analyzing data is the descriptive contrastive analysis of qualitative. The technique analysis were applied from Glaser and Strauss (1967, p.105) following these steps;

- 1) Comparing incidents applicable to each category; the data was specific categories.
- 2) Integrating categories and their properties; the contrasting method will begin from comparing sentences to focusing on the structure of each category.
- 3) Delimiting the theory; the data have been analyze. Moreover, the researcher described the data each category and will begin to find delimited data with contrastive analysis.
- 4) Writing the theory; importantly, the data are found and create a conclusion of the research.

## **4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The result of data covered the result of the written document. The written document area was focused on a simple sentence that analyzes the differences and similarities based on the pattern of sentence structure. The data was collected 50 item, that finding 41 item differences and 9 item similarities.

According to James (1980, p.63), executing a contrastive analysis involves two steps: description and comparison.

Pattern 1 Subject + Predicate

Pattern 1 shows the difference a simple sentence pattern between Thai and English.

Pattern 2 Subject+ verb + Complement

Pattern 2 show the basic pattern in language which compound with subject, verb, direct object or indirect object. This pattern shown a difference position in a sentence structure.

Pattern 3 Subject + Object

Pattern 3 show the difference pattern between Thai and English.

Pattern 4 A question

There is a question sentence in every language. In Thai sentence the position of some question, words varies according to their grammatical function in the sentence but in English, question words normally add the beginning of the question sentence (Smyth, 2000).

Pattern 5 Subject + Verb + Object

This pattern show basic sentence structure, there are consist of subject, verb, and object (John, 2000). It also similar the structure which are use the same way and the same meaning.

## 5. CONCLUSION

1. The differences based on Thai pattern structure can be found that English sentence is unlike from original sentence structure. Based on these, only in Thai simple sentence can be found several patterns and most different a position, both of them can be placed in the middle and behind.
2. The similarities based on structure can be found that only one pattern use similar structure, both of them similar the structure and the position.

## REFERENCES

- Andersan, A. (2014). *Sentence Types and Functions*. San José state University.
- Ary, Donald. (2010). *Introduction to Research Education* (8th Editions). United State: Wadsworth.
- Gass & Selinker. (2008). *Second Language Acquisition an Introduction Course*. United Kingdom.
- Glaser & Strauss. (1967). *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies For Qualitative Research*. United State of America: New Brunswick.
- Gunantar, D. (2016). The Impact of English as an international language on English language teaching in Indonesia: *Journal of language and Literature* X/1 (April 2016).
- James, C. (1980). *Contrastive Analysis*. Harlow, Longman.

- Johansson, S. (1999). *Contrastive Linguistics and Corpora*. University of Oslo.
- John, B. (2000). *English sentence analysis an introductory course*: Amsterdam
- Kaur .et. al. (2016). English Education Policy in Thailand: Why the Poor Results? 345-361. DOI. 10.1007/978-3-319-22464-0\_16.
- Kongsakorn & Kongkaew. (2017). An Analysis of The Complex Sentences used in selected Thai Political News in Online Bangkok post, 16-28.
- Smyth, D. (2002). *Thai an Essential Grammar*. United State of America: New York.
- Surasa. et. al. (2015). Classification of serial verb constructions in Thai: International Journal of Artificial Intelligence & Applications (IJAIA) Vol.06, No.4, July 2015.
- Zcongklod, B. (2009). *คาวทางเหนือทางรถไฟ*. Bangkok.

