

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF USING NOUN PHRASE IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE BY USING YOUTUBE VIDEO

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this study is to explain the distinctions between the types of noun phrases and how they are used in English and Indonesian. This study was based on the observation that university-level students frequently make errors while adapting the grammar of their home language (L1) to that of the target language (L2), particularly when translating noun phrases (NP) from English to Indonesian. In the research process, content analysis is used. The scientific text "The Legend of Batu Gantung" and its translated version served as the research data source. A person is hanged from a tree in the Batu Hanging tradition, which originates in the Lake Toba region of North Sumatra. There was a legend about a stunning young woman named Seruni. He killed himself because his father would wed him to either his pariban or his naboru child. Nouns are the words used to refer to individuals, places, or objects in the English language. A noun phrase (NP) is a collection of words that operates like a noun, typically including a noun and a modifier (such as an adjective, adverb, or article). In Indonesia, there are several different kinds of noun phrases, including Modificative, Coordinative, and Appositive NPs. While Head, Determiners, Premodifiers, and Postmodifiers are used in English. The study's findings demonstrate that there are differences in NP usage in English and Indonesian in addition to NP type.

Keyword: Comparative Analysis; English Noun Phrase; Indonesian Noun Phrase

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1. INTRODUCTION

The books used in English classes should also make references to the English used at formal international events if the purpose of English instruction in Indonesian schools and universities is to make Indonesian students competitive globally. Because this variety of English is what makes sharing accessible and useable by other countries in international events or standard English, it is this variety of English that students should acquire and that should be taught in classrooms.

According to Nectar (1997, p. 1), standard English refers to the dialect used to write this book, which is essentially the same form of English used in books and daily newspapers around the globe. If the range taught deviates from the majority of international countries' Understudies from Indonesia won't be able to compete in international competitions.

According to Jackson (1985), a pre-modifier, a head, and a post-modifier may work together to generate the English thing state (NP). The thing state is distinguishable as Frasa Nomina Koordinatif (Facilitated Thing Phrase/FNK) and Frasa Nomina Subordinatif (Subordinated Thing Phrase/FNS) based on the structure. The difference between the two is that FNK is divided into two groups of words that integrate social antonyms or into two groups of words that fit into a certain semantic field. FNS is categorized as a thing + thing, verb + thing, descriptive word + thing, intensifier + thing, number + thing, thing + thing, and thing + expressive in the interim (Chaer, 2009). Sukini (2010) made it clear that "thing express" could refer to a thing express that has the same distribution as the item, supporting Chaer's notion. As the subject, inquiry, or complement in clausal or sentence development, potential things state capacities. Things' capacity to act as subjects, inquiries, or complements are expressed by their presence.

The utilization of NP in English text must be examined because it is utilized as frequently as feasible in all logical material. Here, NP is utilized to change complex or compound statements into simple ones. It is difficult to avoid using complex item expressions in this situation. A "state" in the content is any unpredicative grouping of two or more words. Since the word structure lacks the usual sentence building blocks of subject and predicate, it is referred to as a state. It seems that NP denotes the use of a middle object in two or more words (a head).

Additionally, based on the researcher's preliminary investigation through perception at UHKBNP, the analyst discovered a few writing-related difficulties. The main difficulty was that some of the students were reluctant to type in English. It is brought on by the students' fear of making mistakes and their belief that writing should be finished the first time. Another reason why some students are reluctant to write in English is that they actually lack thoughts or need to know how to provoke them. The second problem was that some of the students had limited vocabularies. This problem appears to prevent students from using the right word when they write. Therefore, it will be difficult for the reader to understand the message. Additionally, as they were studying, the students asked the teacher to explain an English word's definition to them. The students should choose the appropriate terminology to arrange the words, build sentences, and divide them into portions using the correct language structure and accent. A thing state is typically a group of words that include a thing as well as a modifier that performs similarly to a thing, such as a descriptor, qualifier, or article. A thing state can be the subject, object, subject complement, or protest complement of a sentence depending on its syntactic position. An interpreter needs to acquire both the source and target dialects in order to provide high-quality interpretation products. An Indonesian interpreter, for instance, would need to be fluent in both Indonesian and English in order to translate Indonesian text into English. This is how dialect learning and acquisition are negotiated in interpretation. It's difficult to have a thorough comprehension of other dialects. Human animals typically master one dialect with local competency, and they struggle to learn additional languages later in life, according to Haegeman (1991:13). Due to the difficulty of learning remote or moment dialect, etymologists have developed a variety of methods to help students, such as contrastive analysis, error analysis, Since the significance of items stated in a sentence can be placed as a subject to form the subject clear or even in question to provide detailed information about the query, the analyst picked noun state as the most subject to focus on the unit inside the phonological structure. Therefore, the interpreter must be careful when doing so because errors in interpretation could lead to unexpected connotations of the text. Through this study, the analyst will learn how Indonesian and English word expressions differ and are similar, as well as how these differences affect the interpretation items. In this study, contrastive investigation is used to build the corpus and determine the differences and similarities between Indonesian and English words.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED WORKS

Contrastive analysis is the analysis used to uncover a difference that frequently causes second language learners to struggle with understanding a language material, according to Carl James (1980: 2). Contrastive analysis seeks out distinctions that frequently make it difficult for second language learners to comprehend written information. In order to identify discrepancies between the two languages, Tarigan (2009: 5) claims that contrastive analysis, in the form of work procedures, compares the first language's structure to the structure of the second language. Contrastive analysis is a discipline of linguistics that investigates the comparison of two or more languages, or language subsystems, with the goal of identifying differences, according to Fisiak (1981: 7). A subfield of linguistics called contrastive analysis looks at the comparison of two or more languages, or language subsystems, in order to identify the differences and similarities between them. A subfield of linguistics called contrastive analysis examines the contrasts and parallels between the first and second languages. Lado (1957: 2) said that difficulties in second language acquisition are derived from disparities between the target language and the learner's source language, hence the goal of contrastive analysis is to anticipate linguistic challenges throughout the second language acquisition process. The two linguistic components of macrolinguistics and microlinguistics are typically the topics of comparative examination. In addition to assisting language learners, contrastive analysis also benefits language teaching professionals. James (1980: 15) claims that linguistic experts (linguistics) typically carry out linguistic research in contrastive analysis, whereas experts in language instruction or learning are responsible for the application. According to Littlewood (1986: 4), there are four steps in contrastive analysis, namely:

- 1) Comparing the learner's native tongue with the second language he is studying;

- 2) predicting the linguistic constructs that would cause learners' difficulty and mistakes.
- 3) Pay close attention to the challenges and errors made by language learners.
- 4) Giving learners access to instructional resources that use effective and rigorous strategies (such as repetition, a series of exercises, and emphasis) in order to break the habit of speaking in their native or first language.

Comparative research on noun phrases is nothing new in the field of linguistics. Numerous scholars have compared noun phrases in Indonesian and English to conduct their research. In general, contrastive analyses of noun phrases are carried out in order to contribute to the field of language instruction. For instance, Mohamad Farid Baradja published *A Contrastive Analysis of Selected Patterns of the Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase of English and Indonesian* in 1971. Based on the hypothesis that native language interference often causes problems for language learners, Baradja's research examined and contrasted some patterns of English and Indonesian noun phrases.

According to Hanafi (1986:25), "translation is an exercise that involves within the endeavor to substitute a prepared message in one dialect by the same message in another language." Meanwhile, according to Nida in Hanafi (1986:25), "translating entails in generating the receptor dialect the closest characteristic comparable to the message of the source dialect, to begin with in meaning and furthermore in style." Hanafi (1986:46) claims that the idea that the message, not the dialect, is what needs to be translated led to the classification of units in interpretation. Hanafi acknowledge that it is irrelevant because the dialect and the message may be combined. Without interpreting the dialect, it is impossible to interpret the message. As a result, Hanafi used five interpretational units: word, term, figure of speech, express, and proverb.

Interpreters might run across a few problems when interpreting the five units. According to Nadar, interpreters may encounter five problems with interpretation. The five concerns include equivalency problems, environmental terms problems, fabric problems, social and social terms problems, and etymological issues. Nadar (2007:20) asserts that an interpretation lacks the expertise to add or exclude content data.

Exclusion and extension are, in a sense, limited by the structure rather than the meaning. As an example:
 Pandai - Mereka
 They are shrewd

First noun phrase in Indonesia

The head, which might be a thing, is the most important part of thing state. According to Moeliono (1993: 153-165), there are two types of things: fundamental things and inferred things. One morpheme, a common thing (meja, rumah, semangat), and a specific thing make up an essential thing (adik, Farida, batang, ini). The implied item is made up of two or more morphemes, for example: something prefixed with ke- (ketua, kehendak, kerangka), something fastened with ke— an (kemenangan, kelaparan, kepulauan). components are both free and have the same degree of word, as shown by the following examples: piring mangkuk, kasur bantal, meja kursi Kasur bantal, piring mangkuk. As can be seen in the aforementioned examples, there is a gathering link between the thing expressions that indicates the two things are related to one another. People tend to use "and" when they are connected to a group in some way.

When expanded, this type of expression sometimes doesn't seem to be a relationship between the two thing components but instead has a broader meaning. For example, the phrase "ayam itik" indicates not only "ayam dan itik," but also "all things inside the group." In this instance, it alludes to animals. Let's now discuss the frasa nomina variant of the noun (nomina or kata benda) (noun phrase). A noun phrase, also known as a frasa nomina, is made up of two or more nouns. Usually, it appears in a compound or complex statement.

Indonesian noun phrases come in three different varieties. Indonesian noun phrase structure is as follows:

1. Adapted noun expressions (Modified Noun Phrases)

A compound noun phrase known as a "modificative noun phrase" is made up of two or more nouns with distinct purposes. The former explains the other more thoroughly than the latter. As an illustration, consider the following terms: little house, first month, and vault (a vault). As you can see, the statement includes the following:

- As an alternative to standard bicycles, folding bicycles may be the best choice. (Folding bikes can be used in place of standard bikes.)
- For security, important documents like birth certificates for new homeowners should be stored in a vault. (Valuable papers, including goods certificates, ought to be stored in a safe.)

2. Noun Phrases That Coordinate (Coordinative Noun Phrases)

A group of nouns that share the same position in a sentence are referred to as coordinating noun phrases. They have a meaning when together, and when separated, they have different meanings. I am prepared both physically and mentally, for instance, if my father had to leave us forever. If my father passed away, I was ready both physically and spiritually.

Vegetables should be a regular part of a mother's diet if her children are still young enough to eat them. (All mothers are advised to include veggies in their children's meals.)

Every citizen of the state is accorded the same privileges and duties as set forth in the 1945 Constitution. (Every citizen is subject to the duties and responsibilities outlined in the 1945 Constitution.)

3. Noun Phrases with Appositives (Appositive Noun Phrases)

An appositive noun phrase is a collection of nouns in which certain noun portions serve as synonyms for the main word. As an illustration

The floods that are currently affecting Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, have been a yearly catastrophe for many years. (Flooding, the most frequent disaster in recent years, is currently affecting Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia.)

- One of the most valuable creatures possessed by the state of Indonesia is the Bird of Paradise, a rare bird from the island of Irian. (The rare Irian bird Cendrawasih is an indigenous species to Indonesia.)
- Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun, is well-known for its beauty, which includes a million cherry blossoms, as well as for being a nation with a million train stations. The rising sun nation of Japan is renowned for its cherry blossoms and abundance of train stations.

We intend to travel to Bali, the Island of the Gods, for our next vacation. (Our next trip will be to Bali, the Island of the Gods.)

2. English Noun Expression

According to Morley (2000), the four components determiner (d), modifier (m), headword (h), and qualifier (q) are crucial to the formation of English object express (q). According to Siphon (1973:251), the English thing express might be composed as follows: The According to Morley and Siphon, the basic growth of everything is the same. As it were, they differ in the nomenclature of the post-head modifier; Siphon refers to it as a postmodifier, whereas Morley refers to it as a qualifier.

Head is a noun when used as a noun phrase. There are four categories of nouns in English, according to Thomson and Martinet (1986: 24), and they are as follows:

- Common nouns: table, man, and dog
- Proper nouns: Mrs. Smith, France, Madrid, and Tom
- Collective nouns: mob, flock, group, swarm, team; abstract nouns: beauty, compassion, courage, terror, joy

Determiner

Determiner's job is to identify the head's reference. According to Siphon, "determiners are words that indicate the existence or reference of an object in many ways, for example, by making it affirmative (the boy), inconclusive (a boy), or by showing amount (several boys)". Siphon also stated that as determiners are more essential to the structure of things than modifiers, it cannot be eliminated. If, as it were, the thing state has a zero article, for example, boys in common, determiner can be cleared away.

Premodifier

Premodifiers and postmodifiers are two different categories of modifiers, according to Leech. Morley's construction, on the other hand, does not include a subclassification under the modifier. According to Morley, postmodifiers that come after the head are referred to as qualifiers by Leech. In this case, postmodifier will be explained in qualification using Morley's structure.

According to Siphon, there are two types of modifiers: premodifiers and postmodifiers. In a thing state, modifiers are often placed after determiners, although recently, the item serving as the state's head. Premodifiers can be items, participles, or descriptive terms (like "that enormous ancient reddish bucket" or "a bringing down guy") (a Glasgow marathon, a crossword puzzle). Compound modifiers are combinations of words that can occur in modifiers. Siphon (1973:272) agrees that a compound modifier is "a mixture of terms that functions as a single descriptive word or noun." For illustration:

Cold, icy water

brand-new dinnerware

a gorgeous young woman

In English, groupings of three, four, or even five items are frequent occurrences in the condition of an item. The developments may be influenced by things that have already been modified, things that have been combined, or both. Supporters of the football team Lancaster City. According to Siphon (1973:273), the grouping of modifiers when more than one modifier occurs can be explained as follows:

A descriptive phrase that implies "consisting of," "involving," or "related to" is what follows some time recently the head. For instance: This isn't a political issue; it's a social problem.

b. A object modifier, such as "a global political problem," may come next to the head.

c. The adjective formed from a suitable object follows some time lately the thing modifier, as in The American spring therapeutic conference

d. Not all types of modifiers are often present in thing expressions. A simple format is frequently used, as in the instance of a Russian exchange delegation.

Postmodifier

The are clause, prepositional phrase, adverb phrase, and adjective phrase are the last components of a noun phrase. They serve as an adjunct or complement when noun phrases contain them. Clauses are the first class of post modifier. It is a noun phrase that refers to the head as a complement to elaborate on the specific and is a part of a noun phrase. As an adjunct, consider the head as follows: The head of a noun phrase is referred to as "the man I saw yesterday" in this expression.

A prepositional phrase serves as the complement or adjunct of the noun phrase and acts as a post modifier. The determiner is the, the post-modifier is the prepositional phrase after me, and the head in noun phrases is the guy after me. Adverb phrases are post-modifiers of noun phrases as well, indicating time and location, such as this morning and in the morning, respectively.

An adjective phrase is a post modifier that rarely occurs. If the head is a pronoun, it normally occurs as a post modifier, as in: Somebody odd. With the exception of a few phrases inherited from French, such as "blood royal" and "heir apparent," the adjective phrase typically does not serve as a post modifier (Jakson: 1982: 96) Additionally, if an adjective phrase is branch, it might serve as a post modifier (Dwijatmoko: 2002: 16). A postmodifier for an NP could be:

The best day of my life, in prepositional words. relative clauses: (an attribute "[that I admire]"). Adverbs (the girl upstairs), Adjectives (Something "Adj unpleasant (in the woodshed)), Noun Phrases in Opposition (the bandicoot, MNP (a little marsupial)), and other sorts of phrase are among the other types of modifier.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The study was carried out at FKIP University HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar's English Education Department. It took place from June to July 2015. It attempts to ascertain the following: how NP are used in scientific writing in English and Indonesian, what similarities and variations in NP usage are found in scientific writing in both languages. The research technique employs content analysis through the use of focused research questions, sample document selection, category development, content analysis, and interpretation of research findings. (2000) (Geethakumari: 2) Comparative analysis is a tool used in data analysis techniques. Contrastive analysis, which always focuses on a pair of languages, is described by James, Carl (1998:4) as "a linguistic effort that aims to establish two value categories that are inverted and builds on the idea that languages can be compared." In this work, NP usage in scientific writings written in English and Indonesian was compared using contrastive analysis. An English text describing the Batu legend and its Indonesian translation makes up the data source. The research information consists of a list of facts that are mentioned in the author's narrative text titled "The Legend of Batu Gantung," which describes the story.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the YouTube film called The Legend of Hanging Stone that the researchers investigated. The sentences in Indonesian have three different types of noun phrases, including appositive, modifiable, and coordinate noun phrases. While Determiners Premodifiers, Enumerators Premodifiers, Adjective Premodifiers, Noun Premodifiers, Genitive Premodifiers, and Adverb Premodifiers are present in English phrases. The researchers compare the varieties of noun phrases that appear in each sentence in

the movie in order to compare noun phrases in Indonesian and English. To compare, there are already 80 sentences in the text video:

INDONESIA	ENGLISH
<p>Legenda Batu Gantung kisah dari provinsi Sumatera Utara.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Legenda Batu Gantung</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Provinsi Sumatera Utara</u> as premodifiers for Appositive noun phrase 	<p>The legend of the Hanging Stone is a story from the province of North Sumatra.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 4 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The legend</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The hanging stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 3. <u>A story</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 4. <u>The province of North Sumatra</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Panorama Batu Gantung merupakan salah satu ciri khas wisata Danau Toba.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Panorama Batu Gantung</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Wisata Danau Toba</u> as premodifiers for Appositive noun phrase 	<p>The Hanging stone panorama is one of the characteristics of Lake Toba tourism.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The hanging stone panorama</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>Of lake Toba tourism</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Keberadaan Batu Gantung selalu menarik perhatian para turis yang datang ke danau Toba.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Batu Gantung</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Danau Toba</u> as Postmodifier for Appositive noun phrase 	<p>The existence of Hanging Stone always attracts the attention of tourists who come to Lake Toba.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 4 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The existence</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>Hanging stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective 3. <u>The attention of tourists</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 4. <u>Lake Toba</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Noun
<p>Danau Toba berada di Pulau Samosir Sumatera Utara.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Danau Toba</u> as Postmodifier for Appositive noun phrase 2. <u>Pulau Samosir Sumatera Utara</u> as Postmodifier for Appositive noun phrase 	<p>Lake Toba is located on Samosir Island, North Sumatra.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Lake Toba</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Noun 2. <u>Samosir Island</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Noun 3. <u>North Sumatra</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Noun
<p>jika wisatawan menyusuri Danau Toba maka akan menemukan batu gantung yang terletak di Parapat.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p>	<p>if tourists walk along Lake Toba, they will find a hanging stone located in Parapat.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Batu Gantung</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Danau Toba</u> as Postmodifier for Appositive noun phrase 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Along lake Toba</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Adverb 2. <u>Hanging stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective
<p>Keberadaan Batu Gantung ternyata memiliki asal muasal yang diyakini oleh masyarakat yang dikenal dengan Legenda Batu Gantung. Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Lagenda Batu Gantung</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Keberadaan Batu Gantung</u> as premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase 3. <u>Asal muasal</u> as premodifiers for coordinative noun phrase 	<p>The existence of the Hanging Stone turns out to have an origin that is believed by the community to be known as the Legend of Hanging Stone. Findings : in the sentence there are 5 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The existence</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The hanging stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 3. <u>The community</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 4. <u>The legend</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 5. <u>Hanging stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective
<p>Konon pada zaman dahulu di sebuah desa di tepi danau toba hiduplah sepasang suami istri yang memiliki seorang anak gadis cantik jelita. Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Sebuah desa ditepi Danau Toba</u> as premodifiers for Appositive noun phrase 2. <u>Sepasang suami istri</u> as premodifiers for coordinative noun phrase 3. <u>Seorang anak gadis cantik jelita</u> as premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>It is said that once upon a time in a village on the shores of Lake Toba there lived a husband and wife who had a beautiful daughter. Findings : in the sentence there are 5 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a village as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. The shores as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 3. Lake Toba as Postmodifier for noun phrase Noun 4. a husband and wife as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 5. Beautiful daughter as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective
<p>Gadis cantik itu Bernama Seruni. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Gadis cantik itu bernama Seruni</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>The beautiful girl's name is Seruni. Finding : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Beautiful girls</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective
<p>Selain cantik, Seruni juga anak yang berbakti pada kedua orang tuanya. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Seruni juga anak yang berbakti pada kedua orang tuanya</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>Besides being beautiful, Seruni is also a devoted child to her parents. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Her parents</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase
<p>Ia selalu bersikap sopan dan senang membantu pekerjaan orang tuanya. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>orang tuanya</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>He was always polite and happy to help her parents work. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Her parents</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase
<p>Suatu hari Seruni harus berpisah dengan pemuda pujaannya yang bernama sidoli.</p>	<p>One day, Seruni had to part with her idol, Sidoli.</p>

Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Pemuda pujaannya Yang bernama sidoli</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase	Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases 1. <u>One day</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Enumerators 2. <u>Her idol</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase 3.
akan tetapi sidoli, harus pergi merantau untuk mengumpulkan uang sebagai biaya pernikahan. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Uang sebagai biaya pernikahan</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase	Sidoli, however, had to go abroad to collect money for the wedding expenses. Finding : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>The wedding expenses</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
Danau Toba Dan batu-batu yang ada di sini menjadi saksi sidoli. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases 1. <u>Danau Toba</u> as Postmodifier for Appositive noun phrase 2. <u>Batu Batu Yang Ada disini menjadi saksi sidoli</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase	Lake Toba And the rocks that are here are witnesses to Sidoli. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases 1. <u>Lake Toba</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Noun 2. <u>The rocks</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
Berjanjilah kau akan kembali lagi, Serunih, daku berjanji akan segera menemuimu lagi di tempat ini.	Promise you will come back again. Serunih, I promise to see you again in this place soon. Finding : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>This place</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2.
Kita akan segera menikah.	We're getting married soon. Finding : there is no noun phrase in the sentence
Pekerjaan ayah Seruni selain berladang juga menjadi nelayan penangkap ikan mujair, akan tetapi hasil dari nelayan digunakan untuk berfoya-foya hingga ayah Seruni terlilit hutang sangat banyak. Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases 1. <u>Pekerjaan ayah Seruni</u> as premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase 2. <u>Ikan mujair</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase 3. <u>Ayah Seruni</u> as premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase	Seruni's father's occupation besides farming is also a fisherman catching tilapia fish, but the results from fishermen are used for extravagance so that Seruni's father is heavily in debt. Findings : in the sentence there are 4 noun phrases 1. <u>Seruni's father's occupation</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Genitive phrase 2. <u>a fisherman</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 3. <u>Tilapia fish</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Noun 4. <u>Seruni's father</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive
Ia tak sanggup membayarnya lagi.	He couldn't afford it anymore.
Utangmu sudah terlalu banyak.	You already owe too much.
Sudah saatnya kau membayar hutangnya sekarang juga jika tidak kau harus menjodohkan Seruni dengan anak awak	It's time for you to pay the debt right now otherwise you have to match Seruni with my child Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The debt</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>My child</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase
<p>Tunggu dulu awak bicarakan dulu pada ibunya Seruni.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Ibunya Seruni</u> as premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>Wait, you first talk to Seruni's mother.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Seruni's mother</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase
<p>Ayah Seruni bingung namun tidak punya pilihan lain.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Ayah Seruni</u> as premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>Seruni's father was confused but had no other choice.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Seruni's father</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase 2. <u>Other choice</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective
<p>Ia harus menjodohkan Seruni dengan anak temannya.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Anak temannya</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>He must match Seruni with his friend's child.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Friend's child</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase
<p>Hingga suatu hari, Seruni mendengar ayahnya sedang berbicara pada ibunya perihal Perjodohan dirinya.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Perjodohan dirinya</u> premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>Until one day, Seruni heard her father talking to her mother about her matchmaking.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>One day</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Enumerators 2. <u>Her father</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 3. <u>Her mother</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive
<p>Seruni menangis mendengarnya.</p>	<p>Seruni cried hearing that.</p>
<p>Ia teringat janjinya pada sidoli.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Janjinya pada sidoli</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>She remembered his promise to Sidoli.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>His promise</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase
<p>Bagaimana jika Seruni tidak setuju dijodohkan?.</p>	<p>Why if Seruni doesn't agree to an arranged marriage?</p>
<p>Seruni harus mau dijodohkan Bu jika tidak kita dalam masalah besar.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Masalah besar</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>Seruni must be willing to be matched, otherwise we will be in big trouble.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Big troubles</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective
<p>Esok harinya Seruni Pergi ke ladang seperti biasa.</p>	<p>The next day Seruni went to the fields as usual.</p>

	<p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The next day</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The Fields</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>kali ini ia pergi sendirian ke ladang karena kedua orangtuanya ada keperluan di desa tetangga.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Kedua orangtuanya</u> as premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase 2. <u>Desa tetangga</u> as premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>this time he went alone to the fields because his parents had something to do in the neighboring village.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 4 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>This time</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The fields</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 3. <u>His parents</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 4. <u>The neighboring village</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Hanya si Toki anjingnya yang selalu setia menemaninya di ladang.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Toki anjingnya</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>Only the dog Toki who always faithfully accompanied him in the fields.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The dog</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The fields</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Seruni hanya terdiam.</p>	<p>Seruni was silent.</p>
<p>Ia tidak rajin seperti biasanya</p>	<p>She's not as diligent as usual.</p>
<p>Wajahnya muram.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Wajahnya muram</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>Her face was grim.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Her face</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase
<p>Sesekali si Toki menggonggong untuk menarik perhatian Seruni namun Seruni hanya melihat sebentar dan melamun Kembali.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Perhatian Seruni</u> as premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase 	<p>From time to time, Toki barked to get Seruni's attention, but Seruni only looked for a moment and daydreamed.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Seruni's attention</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase 2. <u>a moment</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Seruni sudah tidak tahan menahan kesedihannya.</p>	<p>Seruni could not hold back her sadness.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Her sadness</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase
<p>Ia butuh seseorang untuk mendengarkan keluh kesahnya.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p>	<p>She needs someone to listen to her complaints.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Her complaints</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase

1. <u>Keluh kesahnya</u> as premodifiers for Coordinative noun phrase	
Toki Aku sedang bersedih.	Toki I'm sad.
Aku bingung Ayahku menjodohkanku dengan Pemuda lain, sedangkan aku sudah punya kekasih hati. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases 1. <u>Pemuda lain</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase 2. <u>Kekasih hati</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase	I'm confused my father set me up with another young man, while I already have a lover. Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases 1. <u>My father</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase 2. <u>Young man</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective 3. <u>a lover</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
Jika aku tidak menuruti Ayahku, ayah dan ibuku dalam bahaya. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Ayah dan ibuku Dalam bahaya</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase	If I disobey my father, my father and mother are in danger. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases 1. <u>My father</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 2. <u>My father and mother</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive
Jika aku menuruti Ayahku aku tidak sampai hati membuat sidoli kecewa.	If I obey my father I don't have the heart to disappoint Sidoli. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases 1. <u>My father</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 2. <u>The heart</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
Aku harus bagaimana toki tangis Seruni pun pecah. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Tangis Seruni pun pecah</u> as Postmodifier for modivicative noun phrase	How should I toki? Seruni's tears broke. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Seruni's tears</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Genitive phrase
Sitoki semakin bingung melihat majikannya menangis.	Sitoki was more confused to see his employer crying. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>His employer</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase
Ia mengendus-endus dipangkuan Seruni. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>dipangkuan Seruni</u> as premodifiers for modivicative noun phrase	He sniffed Seruni's lap. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Seruni's lap</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase
Dengan berderai airmata Seruni bergegas berjalan menuju Danau Toba. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases	With tears in her eyes, Seruni rushed to Lake Toba. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Berderai airmata</u> as premodifiers for coordinative noun phrase 2. <u>Danau Toba</u> as Postmodifier for Appositive noun phrase 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Her eyes</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 2. <u>Lake Toba</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Noun
<p>Si Toki pun segera mengikuti kemanapun majikan pergi.</p>	<p>The Toki immediately followed wherever the employer went. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The Toki</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The employer</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Si Toki bingung karena majikannya berjalan sangat cepat menuju tebing Danau Toba. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Tebing Danau Toba</u> as Postmodifier for Appositive noun phrase 	<p>The Toki was confused because his master walked very fast towards the cliffs of Lake Toba. Findings : in the sentence there are 4 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The Toki</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>His master</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 3. <u>The cliffs</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 4. <u>Lake Toba</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Noun
<p>Ia berulang kali menggonggong pada Seruni ketika sampai di tebing tepi danau Toba. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Tebing Danau Toba</u> as Postmodifier for Appositive noun phrase 	<p>He repeatedly barked at Seruni when he arrived at the cliffs on the shores of Lake Toba. Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The cliffs</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The shores</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 3. <u>Lake Toba</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Noun
<p>Tiba-tiba Seruni yang sedang menangis terperosok ke dalam lubang batu yang sangat besar hingga masuk ke dalamnya. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Seruni Yang sedang menangis</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Kedalam lubang Batu Yang sangat besar</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 	<p>Suddenly, Seruni, who was crying, fell into a very large stone hole and fell into it. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Large stone hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective
<p>Lubang yang sangat gelap membuat Seruni ketakutan dan berteriak meminta tolong pada si Toki anjing kesayangannya. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p>	<p>The very dark hole made Seruni scared and screamed for help to her beloved dog Toki. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Very dark hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective

<p>1. <u>Lubang yang sangat gelap</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p> <p>2. <u>Toki anjing kesayangannya</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>2. <u>Her beloved dog</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive</p>
<p>Namun Toki hanyalah seekor binatang. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. <u>Toki hanyalah seekor binatang</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>But Toki is just an animal. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. an animal as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners</p>
<p>Ia tidak dapat berbuat apa-apa selain menggonggong disekitar lubang batu besar tersebut. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. <u>Lubang batu besar tersebut</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>He could do nothing but bark around the big rock hole. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. <u>Big rock hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective</p>
<p>Seruni mulai putus asa karena tidak kunjung datang pertolongan untuk dirinya.</p>	<p>Seruni began to despair because help did not come for her.</p>
<p>Ia pun berteriak parapat parapat batu. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. <u>Parapat parapat batu</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>She also shouted parapat parapat rock. Finding : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. <u>Parapat rock</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Noun</p>
<p>Setelah Seruni berkata seperti itu tanpa dinding-dinding lubang batu mulai merapat. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. <u>Lubang batu mulai merapat</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p> <p>2. <u>Dinding-dinding</u> as premodifiers for coordinative noun phrase</p>	<p>After Seruni said that without knowing the walls of the stone pit began to close together. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <p>1. <u>The walls</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners</p> <p>2. <u>The stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners</p>
<p>Semakin lama semakin merapat dan menghimpit tubuh Seruni Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. <u>Tubuh Seruni</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>The longer it gets closer and squeezes Seruni's body Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. <u>Seruni's body</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive phrase</p>
<p>Melihat kondisi majikan yang semakin tak tertolong sitoki akhirnya berlari pulang. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. <u>Kondisi majikan yang semakin tak tertolong</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>Seeing the condition of the employer's increasingly helpless situation, Sitoki finally ran home. Finally : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <p>1. <u>The employer</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners</p>
<p>Di rumah orang tua Seruni baru saja pulang dari Desa tetangga. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <p>1. <u>Dirumah Orangtua Seruni</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase</p> <p>2. <u>Desa tetangga</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>At home, Seruni's parents had just returned from a neighboring village. Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases</p> <p>1. <u>at home</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase</p> <p>2. <u>Seruni's parents</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive</p> <p>3. <u>Neighboring village</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective</p>

<p>sitoki berusaha memberitahu bahwa Seruni dalam keadaan bahaya dengan menggonggong tanpa henti, mencakar tanah dan mondar-mandir disekitar.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Mondar mandir</u> as premodifiers for coordinative noun phrase 	<p>Sitoki tried to tell that Seruni was in danger by barking non-stop, clawing at the ground and pacing around.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>That Seruni</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The ground</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>majikan sadar dengan isyarat si Toki.</p>	<p>the employer realized with Toki's gesture.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The employer</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>Toki's gesture</u> as Postmodifier for noun phrase Genitive
<p>Orang tua Seruni segera beranjak dan mengikuti si Toki hingga sampai ke tepi lubang tempat anak gadis mereka terperosok.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Orangtua Seruni</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Tepi lubang</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase 	<p>Seruni's parents immediately got up and followed Toki until they reached the edge of the hole where their daughter had fallen.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Seruni's parents</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 2. <u>The hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 3. <u>Their daughter</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive
<p>Mereka mendengar suara jeritan anaknya dari dalam lubang akan tetapi keduanya tidak bisa menolong.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Suara jeritan anaknya dari dalam lubang</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 	<p>They heard the sound of their child screaming from the hole but neither of them could help.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The sound</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>Their child</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 3. <u>The hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Ayah Seruni pun berlari meminta pertolongan warga.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Ayah Seruni</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Pertolongan warga</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase 	<p>Seruni's father ran to ask the residents for help.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Seruni's father</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 2. <u>The residents</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Tak lama kemudian tetangga mereka berdatangan di lubang tempat Seruni terperosok.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p>	<p>Soon their neighbors arrived at the hole where Seruni fell.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Their neighbors</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Tetangga mereka</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 2. Di lubang tempat Seruni terperosok as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <u>The hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Pak, lubangnya terlalu dalam dan tembus cahaya aku hanya mendengar sayup-sayup suara anak kita yang berkata Parapat Parapat batu. Findings : in the sentence there are 4 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Lubangnya terlalu Dalam dan tembus cahaya</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Sayup-sayup</u> as premodifiers for coordinative noun phrase 3. <u>Suara anak Kita</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 4. <u>Parapat parapat Batu</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase 	<p>Sir, the hole is too deep and the light is translucent, I only heard the faint sound of our son's voice saying Parapat Parapat batu. Findings : in the sentence there are 4 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The light</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 3. <u>The faint</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 4. <u>Son's voice</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive
<p>Bagaimana ini Pak?.</p>	<p>How is this sir? Finding : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>This sir</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Tanpa menjawab pertanyaan istrinya, Ayah Seruni melongok kedalam lubang. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Pertanyaan istrinya</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Ayah Seruni</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 	<p>Without answering his wife's question, Seruni's father looked into the hole. Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>His wife's question</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 2. <u>Seruni's father</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 3. <u>The hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>Ia memutuskan untuk masuk kedalam lubang menyusul putrinya. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Kedalam lubang menyusul putrinya</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 	<p>He decided to go into the hole after his daughter. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>His daughter</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive
<p>Bu pegang obor ini aku akan turun untuk menjemput anak kita. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Anak kita</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 	<p>Mom, hold this torch, I'm going down to pick up our child. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>This torch</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>Our child</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive
<p>Jangan gegabah Pak lubang ini sangat berbahaya. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p>	<p>Don't be careless sir this hole is very dangerous. Finding : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>This hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners

<p>1. <u>Lubang ini sangat berbahaya</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	
<p>Benar Pak lubang ini sangat dalam dan gelap. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Lubang ini sangat dalam dan gelap</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>Yes sir, this hole is very deep and dark. Finding : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>This hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners</p>
<p>Ayah Seruni pun mengurungkan niatnya. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Ayah Seruni</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>Seruni's father also refused. Finding : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Seruni's father</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive</p>
<p>namun tiba-tiba terdengar suara gemuruh dan guncangan besar yang membuat lubang perlahan-lahan merapat dan tertutup dengan sendirinya. Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases 1. <u>Suara gemuruh dan guncangan besar</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Lubang perlahan lahan merapat dan tertutup</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>but suddenly there was a rumbling sound and a big shaking that made the hole slowly close and close by itself. Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases 1. <u>a rumbling sound</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>Big shaking</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective 3. <u>The hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners</p>
<p>Seruni yang berada di dalam lubang akhirnya terhimpit dan tidak dapat diselamatkan . Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Dalam lubang</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>Seruni who was in the hole finally crushed and could not be saved . Finding : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>The hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners</p>
<p>setelah guncangan berakhir di atas lubang yang sudah tertutup itu muncullah sebuah batu besar yang menyerupai tubuh seorang gadis. Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases 1. <u>diatas lubang yang sudah tertutup</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Sebuah Batu besar</u> as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase 3. <u>Tubuh seorang gadis</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>after the shaking ended above the closed hole appeared a large rock that resembled the body of a girl. Findings : in the sentence there are 5 noun phrases 1. <u>The shaking</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The closed hole</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 3. <u>Large rock</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective 4. <u>The body</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 5. <u>A girl</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners</p>
<p>Batu itu menggantung di dinding tebing tepi danau Toba. Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase 1. <u>Dinding tebing tepi danau Toba</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase</p>	<p>The stone hangs on the cliff wall on the shores of Lake Toba. Findings : in the sentence there are 4 noun phrases 1. <u>The stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>The cliffs</u> wall as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <u>The shores</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 4. <u>Lake Toba</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Noun
<p>Masyarakat mempercayai batu itu adalah batu penjelmaan dari Seruni.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Batu penjelmaan dari Seruni</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 	<p>People believe that the stone is the incarnation of Seruni's stone.</p> <p>Finding : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>Seruni's stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive
<p>Masyarakat memberi nama Batu Gantung.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Batu gantung</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 	<p>The community gave the name Hanging Stone.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The community</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>Hanging stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Adjective
<p>Ucapan Seruni yang terakhir didengar warga berupa Parapat Parapat dijadikan nama daerah tempat beradanya Batu Gantung yakni nama Parapat.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Ucapan Seruni Yang terakhir</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 2. <u>Batu Gantung</u> as Postmodifier for modificative noun phrase 	<p>Seruni's last words heard by residents in the form of Parapat Parapat became the name of the area where the Hanging Stone was located, namely the name Parapat</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 3 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Seruni's last word</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Genitive 2. <u>The area</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 3. <u>The hanging stone</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners
<p>kini Parapat telah menjelma menjadi salah satu kota tujuan wisata di Provinsi Sumatera Utara.</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there is a noun phrase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Provinsi Sumatera Utara</u> as premodifiers for Appositive noun phrase 	<p>Now Parapat has been transformed into one of the tourist destinations in North Sumatra Province</p> <p>Findings : in the sentence there are 2 noun phrases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The tourist</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Determiners 2. <u>North Sumatra</u> as premodifiers for noun phrase Noun
<p>Postmodifiers = 56 Premodifiers = 35</p>	<p>Postmodifiers = 134 Premodifiers = 11</p>

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the aforementioned table, the researchers discovered that the Premodifiers for Noun Phrase Determiners kind of noun phrase is more frequently employed in English sentences than Postmodifiers for Modification Noun Phrases are in Indonesian sentences. This demonstrates that in English, the inclusion of determiners such as "a," "an," and "the" following a noun results in a noun phrase, whereas in Indonesian, the emphasis is placed more on explicatives or modificative nouns that can be expressed

as a noun phrase. The first phrase in the table The "Hanging Stone" narrative is a myth from North Sumatra, Indonesia.

1. The legend as premodifiers for noun phrase determiners was among the 4 noun phrases the researchers discovered.
2. The hanging stone as premodifiers for determiners of noun phrases
3. Premodifiers for noun phrase determiners such as "a story"
4. North Sumatra province as premodifier for noun phrase determiners

In the meantime, we can evaluate using the phrase "Legenda Batu Gantung kisah dari provinsi Sumatera Utara" in Indonesian.

Only two noun phrases were uncovered by the researchers, and they were unable to locate the use of determiners in sentences. These two examples are as follows: 1. Legenda Batu Gantung as premodifiers for modificative noun phrase 2. Using the premodifiers Provinsi Sumatera Utara for appositive noun phrases. It means that noun phrases are used differently in English and Indonesian sentences and can be classified based on their kind. It is also clear from the table above that pre- and post-modifier usage in sentences written in English and Indonesian differs. The use of postmodifiers is more prevalent in sentences in Indonesian sentence analysis, meaning that adverbs are found after the noun, whereas the use of premodifiers is more prevalent in sentences in English sentence analysis, meaning that adverbs are present before the word. Premodifier usage is 35 and postmodifier usage is 51 in sentences in Indonesia, compared to 134 and 11 respectively in sentences in English. It can be inferred that in addition to the various forms of noun phrases used in Indonesian and English sentences, premodifiers and postmodifiers are also used differently in each language's sentences

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