

A Contrastive Analysis towards English and Indonesian Noun Clauses

Novalia Tanasy¹⁾, Sitti Aisyah²⁾

Universitas Muslim Maros

English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Indonesia

novalia@umma.ac.id

Abstract:

Main problem discussed in this study was the comparison of noun clauses in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The comparison aimed to find similarities and differences in the syntactic field that the noun clauses have in the two languages. The similarities and differences brought positive pedagogical aspects in the process of language learning. This research applied contrastive analysis and the method was library research. The research instrument were noun clauses in English, Bahasa Indonesia and other linguistic issues especially books and internet citation supporting the main topic. The data was analyzed by applying theory of Content Analysis by Hsiu-Fang Hsieh & Sarah E. This research found that English and Indonesian noun clauses cannot stand alone by themselves as sentences, they are introduced by conjunction and they need main clauses to produce sense. In terms of differences, English noun clause can function as objective complement but Indonesian noun clause cannot perform such function. English noun clause can be used as subject whereas Indonesian noun clause can be used as subject but introduced by any introductory words, the introductory word in English noun clause used as appositive cannot be omitted whereas the introductory word in Indonesian noun clause used as appositive can be omitted; the preposition in Indonesian noun clause used as object of preposition can be omitted whereas the preposition in English noun clause cannot be omitted.

Keywords: *noun, clauses, contrastive analysis*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important and essential aspect of human beings. The language reflects the speaker position or commitment and responsible about the message that he or she wants to express (Haq *et al*, 2021). It is a culture, not a biologically inherited function. English is full of problems from the foreign learners. Some of those problems are easy to explain, but the other problems are trickier, and cause difficulty even to advance students and teachers (Simpson, 2014).

Having realized the importance and the role of English, it cannot be rejected anymore that more and more people coming from various parts of the world want to learn English. Discussing about the reasons motivating people in English, we may come to the fact that people may learn English due to prestigious reasons. They use it because

they think that the ability to use English enables them to raise their class levels in society, or at least they can be accepted within high class society (Wardhaugh, 2006). In addition, pragmatic reasons may also motivate people to learn English. This particular reason is proved by the fact there are a lot of university students who intentionally learn English because they will continue their study abroad. Again, a number of job seekers have well equipped themselves with a good proficiency in English. They convinced that a good proficiency in English will partially help them in looking for a better job.

In order to eliminate problems or errors in English, linguists have seriously conducted many affords. One interesting approach used by them is an approach involving the students' native language, that is, contrasting both the native and the target

language, or in the most common terminology known as Contrastive Analysis.

Al-Khresheh (2015) describes the importance of contrastive analysis for helping the language learners as “Recognition of the importance of the students’ native language in new language learning has led known as Contrastive Analysis. Through contrastive analysis of two languages (to the extent that the present state of linguistics systematically compared) can reliably predict all problems a learner of one language can experience in learning the other”.

Contrastive analysis does not always mean a thorough comparison of two or more languages, but it also covers the comparison of one aspect within the languages compared. In connection with such statement, this particular work is conducted to compare noun clauses, clauses which function as a noun in the structure of sentences, between English and Bahasa Indonesia. The discussion of noun clauses in the two languages mainly deals with the syntactic structure. It includes the function, the form, and the distribution in the sentences.

Several similar studies have been carried out before, including Tandiana (2015) on her work entitled Contrastive Analysis of Using Noun Phrase in English and Indonesian Language showed that there are a lot of similarities of NP usage in English and Indonesian. The similarity of NP using prepositional phrase whether it is placed as pre-prepositional phrase or as post-prepositional phrase. The differences NP is commonly expanded to the fore side of the head; on the other hand, in Indonesian language, it is expanded to the back side of the head. Then Dwijati and Puspani (2016) on Indonesian Noun Phrases with Relative Clauses and their Translations in English found in the Short Story “Mati Sunyi”, their finding showed that the types of Indonesian noun phrases found are the noun phrases

with relative clause containing adjective and the noun phrase with relative clause whose relative pronoun functioned as the subject or the object of the relative clause. The translation procedures applied to the data are modulation, adaptation, and literal translation. Another interesting research belongs to Taghinezhad (2017) entitled A Contrastive Analysis of Complement Clauses in English and Persian resulting statement that although there are a lot of similarities between the English and Persian language regarding their complement clauses, the differences between them might cause confusion for English speakers who are trying to learn Persian. One of the differences between English and Persian complements is that the former follows an SVO pattern whereas the latter follows an SOV pattern. Puspita (2019) in An Analysis of Students’ Error in Making Noun Clause as the Object of Verb in the First Semester of SMKN 2 Bandar Lampung concluded that there were kinds of causes of errors that shown in her research such as incomplete application of rules, false concepts hypothesized, and ignorance rules of restriction, and overgeneralization. Incomplete application of rules was the major causes of errors.

This research is about contrastive analysis and present some theories related to the topic as follows:

1) Clause

Clauses play an important role in the formation of sentences in any language including English and Bahasa Indonesia. Later, we will discuss the exitance of clause in general and of noun clause in particular by referring to the linguists’ opinions. To arrive at good understanding of clause, let us consider definitions from Gunner (2020) that a clause is a group of words having a subject and predicate and forming part of a sentence. Then the Haque (2017), stated a clause as a group of related words containing a subject and a verb. A clause can be usefully

distinguished from a phrase, which is a group of related words that does not contain a subject-verb relationship, such as ‘in the morning’ or ‘running down the street’ or ‘having grown used to this harassment’. Definitions as presented before share a common similarity and there is no contradiction of opinions among them. They all agree that clause is a linguistic unit, or a group of words, containing a subject and predicate.

2) Types of clauses

Since clauses play an important role in the information of compels sentences, they can appear in several forms. Clauses can be classified in many different ways. If we provide categorical approach, we may have several kinds of clauses like noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverbial clauses. If we classify clauses according to their introducing words, etc. Another different way of classifying clause is strictly based on the relationships of clauses within a complex sentence. By using this approach, we may have two main categories: independent and dependent clauses. In fact, linguists divided clauses according to this approach. In the following pages, we will discuss further both independent clause and dependent separately. Haryanti & Setyandari (2018) mentioned “a subordinate (dependent) clause may function as a noun, an adjective or an adverb in sentence. On the basis of their function in a sentence, subordinate clauses can be divided into three types.” While Robinson in Ramadhan *et al* (2019) An independent clause is a group of words that contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought. An independent clause is a sentence.

3) Noun clause

Noun clause plays an important role in both written and spoken language. It may be used anywhere a noun is used. What the noun clause allows the speaker to do is to more fully describe or emphasize an idea. A

single noun has no such capacity. Before discussing further, the position of noun clause in the sentences, we will firstly define the concept of noun clause. Ramadhan *et al* (2019) defines noun clauses as “A noun clause is a subordinate (dependent) clause used as a noun. It functions as a noun in the sentence. The noun clause may be introduced by subordinated conjunction or relative pronouns”.

This research devoted to discuss the existence of clause in general and of noun clauses in particular. It includes the concept of both clause and noun clause, types and function of noun clause, and syntactical distributions of noun clauses within the sentences. The term ‘clause’ and ‘noun clause’ used in this chapter are quite general; they cover clauses and noun clauses in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

The choice of the title in this research is substantially related to the actual use of contrastive analysis in the field of language learning. The contrastive analysis between English and Bahasa Indonesia is expected to become a small contribution for Indonesia-speaking learners of English, especially in predicting the problems in learning English. The writer team agreed this research brought a novelty that if Indonesia- speaking learners of English know the structure pattern which has the same function, the same form, the same distribution in Bahasa Indonesia and English, they will learn it easily and quickly by simple transfer. When the structural pattern is not paralleled in the native language, they should learn it carefully and should be aware of making the direct transfer.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted at Gowa district, Sulawesi Selatan. This research was a qualitative. Qualitative research presents data and research in terms of qualitative description. The analysis will be done with words and description to describe

conclusions. In gathering data, the authors applied library research by taking several books from the library as data sources, any written materials, citing literature from internet, etc. They were used by the authors to find out the contrast analysis between English and Bahasa Indonesia noun clause. Some of the books' theme are; English noun clause, Klausa Kata Benda pada Bahasa Indonesia, Contrastive Analysis, Grammar or Structure Development, Tata Bahasa pada Bahasa Indonesia, Language Analysis, Analisa Bahasa Indonesia, Syntax, English Dictionary and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. These included 4 papers, 9 published articles and 8 other books related to the topic and published on 2008 due to 2021, and were analyzed during March till August 2021. Therefore, this result was presented by exploit combination of the ideas from some studies carried before. This study also applied several theories in Content Analysis (CA) explained by Hsiu-Fang Hsieh & Sarah E. Shannon (2005) to draw the interpretation schema. The findings then were explained qualitatively.

Method in analyzing data was contrastive method. This method analysis investigates something in detail which exists, in one language comparing with the same thing in another language in order to know the differences and the similarities between them. This technique was directed to give answers to the research questions about grammatical, sentence problem and structure of sentence. Contrastive analysis generally defined as a systematical comparison of selected linguistic features of two or more languages (Fauziati, 2014). The contrastive analysis is distinguished from the comparative one based on the purpose. If it is aimed to find the similarities and the differences within the two languages, it is called contrastive analysis. Therefore, contrastive analysis is a procedure of comparison of the source and target

language to identify the differences of both languages.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Researchers related to content analysis as a method for analyzing text data have been conducted in all sectors (Cavanagh, 1997). A specific approach of content analysis is chosen by the researcher with certain substantive interests and then being studied (Weber, 1990). Although the flexibility of content analysis has made it effective in various research, some of the procedures have limited the application of this type research (Tesch, 1990). Since main purpose of this research is to analyze the similarities and differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia noun clauses in qualitative content analysis, two major approaches namely directed and summative were employed. It started with describing all the data found, then illustrate the difference with hypothetical studies to explicate the analytical procedures.

Raw data on this research was collected 9 books that are available in the library and private property of the authors. Since this research was aimed to draw the similarities and differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia noun clauses, the writers then narrowed down five the most influential data.

Table 1. *The most influential data*

Author (S) (Year)	Title	Citation Freq.
Otong S. Djuharie (2012)	Sentence Writing	20
Kent Ang Zie (2016)	Master of Grammar	18
Suherli <i>et al</i> (2017)	Mari Berbahasa Indonesia yang Baik	17
EW Hornung (2013)	Mr. Justice Raffles	16
D. Newman <i>et al</i> (2014)	Pros and Cons	11

The accumulation data in this research are divided into two main categories, first is data presentation of English noun clauses and second is data presentation of Bahasa Indonesia noun clauses.

1. Data presentation of English noun clauses

Sentences involving English noun clauses which are used to find similarities and differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia noun clauses are as follows:

- (1) Whatever people thinks is that fish and seafood have the same rights as mammal or birds.
- (2) Someone says what animal can suffer.
- (3) People expectation is that the goods in the natural world will be better.
- (4) Considering what the new sentences mean, do not miss it.
- (5) It learned about how to protect the body against that disease.
- (6) The fat man shouted at us in the corner.
- (7) We will bring newspaper for class clipping.
- (8) You wrote is that you are thinking to go home.
- (9) I will study about how I will be success.
- (10) Remembering what the pilot got through, the passengers listened to the advice of air traffic controller.
- (11) She believes that family ties lastingly.
- (12) The pacifist wondered how the government declared the new rule.
- (13) Many reasons why people do not vote.
- (14) Whether sex is intended to produce children doesn't matter for all homosexual.
- (15) Who had been fighting the forest fire is not your control.
- (16) The clerk remembered question is when the tax will be paid.
- (17) The naughty boys which he shouted at.
- (18) The smoke still rose up by what the warm ground over the desolate hills.
- (19) The clerk remembered the amount whenever the tax will be paid.
- (20) The naughty boys which shouted at whoever across the road.
- (21) Your sister doesn't know whatever the movie is about.
- (22) Wherever Tony waits for Nita, is none of her concern.
- (23) I am thinking about however my father spend this holiday with his colleague, he still remembers us at home.
- (24) Whichever a country can survive from the monetary crisis was one leap.
- (25) Wherever these flowers bloomed made me teary because happy.
- (26) Ramli will travel tomorrow whoever pays the money for expenses.
- (27) The bees lay their honey that the tree grows tall.
- (28) The suspect begged whether the judge gave him mercy.
- (29) We will bombard whatever engaged in this conversation.
- (30) My brother talks about what a talkative my eldest sister is.
- (31) They need to be loved that the material doesn't matter anymore.
- (32) Considering what the robot does, I am careful to act.
- (33) You understand what she has in mind.
- (34) Knowing that Radit is home is good news for me.
- (35) That the Vietnam lost economic stability was due to their technology.
- (36) Who visited at the hospital is nothing at all to me.
- (37) That the committee had just provided hospitals drove the government angry.

- (38) That Prabu enters ITB is the most promising future for him.
- (39) That he is very tired teaches Semantics was only known by me.
- (40) That I killed the spider has not accepted by her.
- (41) Whether (or not) Bengawan river makes Solo more famous as a cold city.
- (42) Where a little valley of life could be found was between those high mountains.
- (43) Why the five younger siblings were pale and vomited twice was a mystery.
- (44) Reality that the explosion exploded heavily made people around the factory run fastly.
- (45) The fact that my son critized the governor of West Java will be a good beginning for his carrier.
- (46) Realizing that they are here to a decline in stock value is giving big impact to the most people.
- (47) Those little boys claimed that the victory is theirs.
- (48) We see that the new law works well in Thailand.
- (49) She thinks that this matter is not important.
- (50) Does she listen whether Dani will be promoted.
- (51) She doesn't listen how Dani will be promoted.
- (52) She suggested that we send the container as soon as possible.
- (53) You always dreaming about how famous you are.
- (54) We don't compromise what greedy people like them want.
- (55) The government came with an announcement that the misleading in several sectors are disappointing.
- (56) She concludes the material by what the main topic.
- (57) They are worried about whether we pass the test.
- (58) They are worried about how we would pass the test.
- (59) We explained about what future that might we had.
- (60) My feeling is that he waits in the corner.
- (61) The question is whether we would achieve the reality.
- (62) The question is how we will achieve the reality.
- (63) We will call her whatever we want to.
- (64) I will accept you whoever you are.
- (65) I will find you wherever you are.
2. Data presentation of Bahasa Indonesia noun clauses
- Sentences involving noun clauses in Bahasa Indonesia which are used to find similarities and differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia noun clauses are as follows:
- (66) Tompi telah menyadari bahwa ia memiliki bakat menyanyi.
- (67) Semua orang yang memberikan penilaian itu berlatih menjadi dewan juri yang objektif sebelumnya.
- (68) Ade Rai yang rajin fitness dan panco itu menjadi ikon binaraga.
- (69) (54) Muhammad Ali tidak suka orang yang suka memukuli.
- (70) Bekerja itu harus ikhlas supaya kita bersemangat.
- (71) Pikiran yang mungkin timbul adalah Bahasa Melayu dipergunakan sebagai alat komunikasi.
- (72) Orang berbelanja di toko itu disebut pelanggan.
- (73) Dari pengertian ini diketahui bahwa vokal ialah bunyi ucapan.
- (74) Situasi yang paling penting dalam penulisan laporan maupun buku-buku ilmiah penulisan kata-kata yang tidak ada dalam kamus besar.
- (75) Aku tidak tahu bahwa kamu berencana pulang.
- (76) Sepotong lagu yang terlalu asing di telingaku., 2016: 41)

- (77) Lukisan-lukisan itu dipindahkan orang yang kelewat rajin yang selama ini ada di rumah.
- (78) Pria paruh baya itu yang menyapa kami dengan keramahan yang lihai dan agak mengejek.
- (79) Aku tidak menghiraukan apakah pertanyaan itu diajukan bersama umpatan atau tidak.
- (80) Kenapa setiap malam sebelum tidur aku tidak ingat bahwa suhu ruangan seperti ini akan mengakibatkan alergiku kambuh.
- (81) Belsize menasihati, supaya aku lebih waspada pada kejadian yang akan terjadi.
- (82) Raffles bermain kriket dengan temannya yang hendak bertanding di luar negeri.
- (83) Setiap pekerja yang menikahi pria asing bercakap yang belum tentu benar.
- (84) Teddy yang menyanjung Raffles itu mengundang komentar penyidik.
- (85) Stevie yang tidak mengikuti rencana itu jatuh bangkrut.
- (86) Pria kekar pelayan kafe itu yang melakukan suatu pekerjaan sesulit ini tidak nampak kesulitan mengerjakannya.
- (87) Pihak yang bermasalah dengan perusahaan demikian biasanya tidak menggali kualifikasi para pekerjanya dengan teliti terlebih dahulu.
- (88) Tren baru yang tidak menggunakan vitamin rambut itu membuat rambut rusak.
- (89) Apakah dia itu lelaki (atau bukan) tidak mungkin bisa menyelesaikan pekerjaan tanpa batas waktu dan menjamin kita bisa pulang tepat waktu.
- (90) Kenapa seseorang berhasil ke luar markas tidak diketahui caranya.
- (91) Bagaimana upaya orang itu bisa dapatkan makanan enak tidak nampak oleh tetangganya.
- (92) Pendapat bahwa dia memiliki waktu yang cukup untuk menyiapkan persentasi yang akan dibawakan di kantor sangat membantu menenangkan hati tim.
- (93) Berita bahwa demonstran itu memprotes anggaran Pendidikan sangat besar ternyata benar.
- (94) Menginformasikan masyarakat miskin turut berdemonstrasi di jalan sangat merisaukan polisi.
- (95) Orang-orang membicarakan siapa saja para pekerja kami yang telaten.
- (96) Orang dulu menginginkan bahwa menabung uang di bank akan bikin kaya.
- (97) Masyarakat dunia mengakui bahwa gempa Aceh berdampak fatal dari Aceh hingga Sememanjung Malaysia.
- (98) WHO mengumumkan bahwa Virus SARS mengakibatkan penyakit pernapasan akut kepada penderitanya.
- (99) Kamu ini tahu ke mana pangkal dan ujung pelosok negeri.
- (100) Aku tidak tahu apakah ia lebih ganteng saat sedang tertidur.
- (101) Pria itu mengernyit agar Daniel Levy menjaga rahasia.
- (102) Lady Laura meraung betapa sulitnya mencari aku.
- (103) Raffles tidak mengetahui alangkah buruk julukan yang diberikan untuknya.
- (104) Kesepakatannya ini banyak manfaatnya, supaya persetujuan itu bisa disepakati dengan banyak pihak.
- (105) Perusahaan menganjurkan tentang betapa pentingnya memiliki asuransi BPJS.
- (106) Lelaki itu adalah mahaguru yang berasal dari Padepokan Pekerti.
- (107) Masalahnya adalah apakah kami berhasil lolos.
- (108) Kegelisahannya adalah bagaimana kejadian ini bisa terulang.

3. Data Analysis

English and Bahasa Indonesia noun clause mostly used in the same way in which a noun is used in sentences. They share general similarities and differences. The first similarity derived from English and Bahasa Indonesia noun clause is their impossibility to stand by themselves. In case any clauses stand by themselves, they actually do not produce any senses at all or meaningless. As dependent clauses, both English and Indonesian clauses require independent clauses to produce sense. This phenomenon can be seen as follow:

English Noun Clauses:

- (1) Whatever people thinks is that fish and seafood have the same rights as mammal or birds.
- (2) Someone says what animal can suffer.
- (3) People expectation is that the goods in the natural world will be better.
- (4) Considering what the new sentences mean, do not miss it.

Indonesian Noun Clauses:

- (66) Tompi telah menyadari bahwa ia memiliki bakat menyanyi.
- (67) Semua orang yang memberikan penilaian itu berlatih menjadi dewan juri yang objektif sebelumnya.

English noun clauses “whatever people thinks”, “what animal can suffer”, “the goods in the natural world will be better”, and “that the goods in the natural world will be better” cannot stand alone as sentences.

Likewise, Indonesian noun clause “bahwa ia memiliki bakat menyanyi” and “semua orang yang memberikan penilaian itu” cannot stand by themselves as sentences. In order to make sense, both English and Indonesian noun clauses need other words or word groups to support their existences. In English noun clauses “whatever people thinks” needs the word ‘is’ and word groups ‘that fish and seafood have the same rights as mammal or birds’ as its

predicate and complement. In “what animal can suffer” needs the word ‘someone’ and ‘says’ as its subject and predicate. In “that the goods in the natural world will be better” needs the word ‘people’ and ‘expectation’ as its subject and predicate. And in “what the new sentences mean” needs the words ‘the native speaker’, ‘was’, and the word groups ‘able to understand’ as its subject, predicate in past form, and predicative complement. In Indonesian noun clause “bahwa ia memiliki bakat menyanyi” needs the word ‘Tompi’ and word groups ‘telah menyadari’ as its subject and predicate. In “semua orang yang memberikan penilaian itu” needs the word group ‘berlatih menjadi’, ‘dewan juri’, and ‘yang objektif sebelumnya’ as its predicate, object and adverb.

Second similarity derived from English and Indonesian noun clauses is that they can take the place of noun within an independent clause. Although both English and Indonesian noun clauses can act as noun within an independent clause or sentence, each noun clause of these two languages must follow the existing syntactic structure.

In English, noun can be used as subject, object, subjective complement, objective complement, object of a preposition, appositive, predicate complement, object of a preposition, appositive, predicate complement, object of a participle, object of an infinitive, and object of a gerund. Therefore, English noun clauses can also act as the above functions (Robertson, 2019). In Bahasa Indonesia, noun can be used as subject, object, appositive, objective complement, subjective complement, and object of preposition. Therefore, Indonesian noun clauses can also act as the above functions. See the following example:

English noun clauses:

- (5) It learned about how to protect the body against that disease.
- (5a) It learned about healthy.

(6) The fat man shouted at us in the corner.

(6a) He shouted at us in the corner.

(7) We will bring newspaper for class clipping.

(7a) We will bring those.

Indonesian noun clauses:

(68) Ade Rai yang rajin fitness dan panco itu menjadi ikon binaraga. Muhammad Ali anti kekerasan.

(68a) Ia menjadi ikon binaraga.

(69) Muhammad Ali tidak suka orang yang suka memukuli.

(69a) Muhammad Ali anti kekerasan.

(70) Bekerja itu harus ikhlas supaya kita bersemangat.

(70a) Bekerja itu dengan semangat.

The English noun clauses ‘what the new sentences mean’, ‘The fat man’ and ‘newspaper for class clipping’, all of those take place of noun within independent clause. Similarly, the Indonesian noun clauses ‘Ade Rai yang rajin fitness dan panco itu’, ‘tidak suka orang yang suka memukuli’, and ‘harus ikhlas supaya kita bersemangat’ are also take place of noun within independent clauses.

The third similarity derived from English and Indonesian noun clauses is that they are made up of at least subject and predicate. Check the following examples:

English noun clauses:

(8) You wrote is that you are thinking to go home.

(9) I will study about how I will be success.

(10) Remembering what the pilot got through, the passengers listened to the advice of air traffic controller.

Indonesian noun clauses:

(71) Pikiran yang mungkin timbul adalah Bahasa Melayu dipergunakan sebagai alat komunikasi.

(72) Orang berbelanja di toko itu disebut pelanggan.

(73) Dari pengertian ini diketahui bahwa vokal ialah bunyi ucapan.

The English noun clauses “that you are thinking to go home” is formed by the subject ‘you’, predicate ‘are’, and object ‘thinking’; “how I will be success” is formed by the subject ‘I’, and predicate ‘will be’; “what the pilot got through” is formed by the subject ‘the pilot’, and predicate ‘got through’. The Indonesian noun clauses “adalah Bahasa Melayu mulai dipergunakan sebagai alat komunikasi” is formed by the subject ‘bahasa Melayu’, predicate ‘dipergunakan’ and object ‘sebagai alat komunikasi’; “Orang yang sering berbelanja di toko itu” is formed by the subject ‘orang’, predicate ‘berbelanja’, and object ‘di toko itu’; “Dari pengertian ini diketahui” is formed by the the subject ‘pengertian ini’ and predicate ‘diketahui’.

In addition to these similarities, general differences also take place between English and Indonesian noun clauses. The first differences derived from these two clauses is that English noun clauses must be introduced by subordinate conjunction, whereas Indonesian noun clauses is not always introduced by introduced by subordinate conjunction. According to Haryanti & Setyandari (2018), the introductory conjunctions for English noun clauses are ‘that’, ‘whether’, ‘if’, ‘who’, ‘what’, ‘which’, ‘when’, ‘where’, ‘why’ and ‘how’. See the differences below:

English noun clauses:

(11) She believes that family ties lastingly.

(12) The pacifist wondered how the government declared the new rule.

(13) Many reasons why people do not vote.

(14) Whether sex is intended to produce children doesn’t matter for all homosexual.

(15) Who had been fighting the forest fire is not your control.

(16) The clerk remembered question is when the tax will be paid.

(17) The naughty boys which he shouted at.
Indonesian noun clauses:

(74) Situasi yang paling penting dalam penulisan laporan maupun buku-buku ilmiah penulisan kata-kata yang tidak ada dalam kamus besar.

(75) Aku tidak tahu bahwa kamu berencana pulang.

(76) Sepotong lagu yang terlalu asing di telingaku.

(77) Lukisan-lukisan itu dipindahkan orang yang kelewat rajin yang selama ini ada di rumah.

Entire English noun clauses above are introduced by conjunctions 'that', 'how', 'why', 'whether', 'who', 'when' and 'which'. Indonesian noun clauses are not always introduced by conjunctions, as clearly seen above in sentence (76) and (77). The only Indonesian clause using conjunction is the noun clause in sentence (61), in which the conjunction 'bahwa' introduces 'kamu berencana pulang'.

The generalizing form of introductory words 'whoever', 'whatever', 'whichever', 'whenever', 'wherever', 'however' may also be used to introduce noun clause in English. The position of these generalizing forms of introductory words is exactly the same as their roots. Consider the following examples:

(18) The smoke still rose up by what the warm ground over the desolate hills.

(19) The clerk remembered the amount whenever the tax will be paid.

(20) The naughty boys which shouted at whoever across the road.

(21) Your sister doesn't know whatever the movie is about.

(22) Wherever Tony waits for Nita, is none of her concern.

(23) I am thinking about however my father spend this holiday with his colleague, he still remembers us at home.

(24) Whichever a country can survive from the monetary crisis was one leap.

The second differences results from the syntactical distributions of noun clauses within the sentences. The syntactical distribution of English noun clauses is more productive than the syntactical distribution of Indonesian noun clauses. In English, noun clauses can be distributed to the position of subject, indirect object, direct object, subjective complement, objective complement, object of a preposition, appositive, object of participle, object of infinitive, object of gerund, and predicate complement (Fera, 2019). In Bahasa Indonesia, object, subjective complement, object of preposition. Examples:

English noun clauses:

(25) Wherever these flowers bloomed made me teary because happy.

(26) Ramli will travel tomorrow whoever pays the money for expenses.

(27) The bees lay their honey that the tree grows tall.

(28) The suspect begged whether the judge gave him mercy.

(29) We will bombard whatever engaged in this conversation.

(30) My brother talks about what a talkative my eldest sister is.

(31) They need to be loved that the material doesn't matter anymore.

(32) Considering what the robot does, I am careful to act.

(33) You understand what she has in mind.

(34) Knowing that Radit is home is good news for me.

Indonesian noun clauses:

(78) Pria paruh baya itu yang menyapa kami dengan keramahan yang lihai dan agak mengejek.

(79) Aku tidak menghiraukan apakah pertanyaan itu diajukan bersama umpatan atau tidak.

(80) Kenapa setiap malam sebelum tidur aku tidak ingat bahwa suhu ruangan seperti ini akan mengakibatkan alergiku kambuh.

(81) Belsize menasihati, supaya aku lebih waspada pada kejadian yang akan terjadi.

(82) Raffles bermain kriket dengan temannya yang hendak bertanding di luar negeri.

Above examples show that English noun clauses can be distributed to the function of subject as indicated by the noun clause “Wherever these flowers bloomed made me”; to the function of indirect object as indicated by noun clause “whoever pays the money for expenses”; to the function of direct object as indicated by noun clause “that the tree grows tall”; to the function of subjective complement as indicated by “whether the judge gave him mercy”; to the function of objective complement as indicated by noun clause “whatever engaged in this conversation”; to the function of object of preposition as indicated by noun clause “what a talkative my eldest sister is”; to the function of appositive as indicated by noun clause “that the material doesn’t matter anymore”; to the function of object of participle as indicated by noun clause “what a talkative my eldest sister is”; to the function of object of infinitive as indicated by noun clause “what the robot does”; to the function of object of gerund as indicated by noun clause “that Radit is home is good news for me”.

However, Indonesian noun clauses can only be distributed to the function of subject as indicated by noun clause “Pria paruh baya itu”; to the function as object as indicated by noun clause “apakah pertanyaan itu diajukan bersama umpatan atau tidak”; to the function of subjective complement as indicated by noun clause “bahwa suhu ruangan seperti ini akan mengakibatkan alergiku kambuh”; to the function of appositive as indicated by noun clause “supaya aku lebih waspada pada kejadian yang akan terjadi”; and to the function of object of preposition as indicated

by noun clause “temannya yang hendak bertanding di luar negeri”.

3.1. Noun clause acts as subject in sentences

It has been said that noun clause which can be distributed to take the position of subject exist in both English and Bahasa Indonesian. The structure of English and Indonesian subject noun clause in sentence is similar, that is, they are put before the verb or predicate of sentence. For further understanding, consider the following examples:

English noun clauses:

(35) That the Vietnam lost economic stability was due to their technology.

(36) Who visited at the hospital is nothing at all to me.

(37) That the committee had just provided hospitals drove the government angry.

Indonesian noun clauses:

(83) Setiap pekerja yang menikahi pria asing bercakap yang belum tentu benar.

(84) Teddy yang menyanjung Raffles itu mengundang komentar penyidik.

(85) Stevie yang tidak mengikuti rencana itu jatuh bangkrut.

The English subject noun clauses “That the Vietnam lost economic stability” is put before the predicate ‘was’; “Who visited at the hospital” is put before the predicate ‘is’; “That the committee had just provided hospitals” is put before the predicate ‘drove’. Similarly, the Indonesian subject noun clauses “Setiap pekerja yang menikahi pria asing” is put before the predicate ‘bercakap’; “Teddy yang menyanjung Raffles itu” is put before the predicate ‘mengundang’; and “Stevie yang tidak mengikuti rencana itu” is put before the predicate ‘jatuh’. Noun clause performing the function of subject in both languages can be derived from statements. See the following examples:

English noun clauses:

- (38) That Prabu enters ITB is the most promising future for him.
 (39) That he is very tired teaches Semantics was only known by me.
 (40) That I killed the spider has not accepted by her.

Indonesian noun clauses:

- (86) Pria kekar pelayan kafe itu yang melakukan suatu pekerjaan sesulit ini tidak nampak kesulitan mengerjakannya.
 (87) Pihak yang bermasalah dengan perusahaan demikian biasanya tidak menggali kualifikasi para pekerjanya dengan teliti terlebih dahulu.
 (88) Tren baru yang tidak menggunakan vitamin rambut itu membuat rambut rusak.

The English subject noun clauses in sentence (38) is derived from statement 'Prabu enters ITB'; in sentence (39) is derived from statement 'he is very tired'; in sentence (40) is derived from statement 'I killed the spider'. Similarly, Indonesian subject noun clauses in sentence (86) is derived from statement 'pria kekar itu pelayan kafe'; in sentence (87) is derived from statement 'Pihak itu bermasalah dengan perusahaan demikian'; in sentence (88) is derived from statement 'tren baru itu tidak menggunakan vitamin rambut'.

The difference persisted between English and Indonesian subject noun clauses which is derived from statement is that English subject noun clauses is always introduced by subordinate conjunction 'that'; whereas Indonesian subject clause is not introduced by any introductory words. The English subject noun clauses in sentence (40) is introduced by subordinate conjunction 'that'. Differently, the Indonesian subject noun clause in sentence (86) is not introduced by any introductory words.

Noun clause performing the function of subject in both English and Bahasa Indonesia can be derived from question as follows:

English noun clauses:

- (41) Whether (or not) Bengawan river makes Solo more famous as a cold city.
 (42) Where a little valley of life could be found was between those high mountains.
 (43) Why the five younger siblings were pale and vomited twice was a mystery.
 Indonesian noun clauses:
 (89) Apakah dia itu lelaki (atau bukan) tidak mungkin bisa menyelesaikan pekerjaan tanpa batas waktu dan menjamin kita bisa pulang tepat waktu.
 (90) Kenapa seseorang berhasil ke luar markas tidak diketahui caranya.
 (91) Bagaimana upaya orang itu bisa dapatkan makanan enak tidak nampak oleh tetangganya.

The English subject noun clause "Whether (or not) Bengawan river makes Solo more famous" is derived from Yes-No question 'is Bengawan river makes Solo more famous'; "Where a little valley of life could be found" is derived from WH-question 'Where a little valley of life could be found'; "Why the five younger siblings" is derived from WH-question 'Why the five younger siblings'. Similarly, the Indonesian subject noun clause "Apakah dia itu lelaki (atau bukan)" is derived from question expecting yes or no answer 'apakah dia itu lelaki (atau bukan)?'; "Kenapa seseorang berhasil ke luar markas" is derived from question using interrogative word 'Kenapa seseorang berhasil ke luar markas?'; "Bagaimana upaya orang itu bisa dapatkan makanan" is derived from question using interrogative word 'Bagaimana upaya orang itu bisa dapatkan makanan?'.

The English subject noun clause ‘Whether Bengawan river makes Solo more famous’ is introduced by subordinate conjunction ‘whether’. The Indonesian subject noun clause ‘Apakah dia itu lelaki’ is introduced by question word ‘apakah’.

The difference persisted which is derived from question is that the introductory words in English subject noun clauses cannot be omitted; this is only happened to Indonesian subject noun clauses derived from questions using ‘apakah’ as their introductory words. As results, the question word ‘apakah’ can be dropped without changing the meaning.

English and Indonesian noun clause used as appositive may occupy the subject position in sentences. This similarity can be seen in the following example:

English noun clauses:

- (44) Reality that the explosion exploded heavily made people around the factory run fastly.
- (45) The fact that my son critized the governor of West Java will be a good beginning for his carrier.

Indonesian noun clauses:

- (92) Pendapat bahwa dia memiliki waktu yang cukup untuk menyiapkan persentasi yang akan dibawakan di kantor sangat membantu menenangkan hati tim.
- (93) Berita bahwa demonstiran itu memprotes anggaran Pendidikan sangat besar ternyata benar.

The position of noun clause in these two languages is similar, that is, it is put after the noun it modifies. The English noun clause “that the explosion exploded heavily” and “that my son critized the governor of West Java” are put after the noun ‘reality’ and ‘the fact’. The Indonesian noun clauses ‘bahwa dia memiliki waktu yang cukup untuk menyiapkan persentasi yang akan dibawakan di kantor’ and ‘bahwa

demonstiran itu memprotes anggaran Pendidikan’ are put after the nouns ‘pendapat’ and ‘berita’.

The difference existed between English and Indonesian noun clauses used as appositive in subject position is that the introductory words in english noun clause cannot be omitted; whereas the introductory words in indonesian noun clause can be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentence. In English, the introductory word ‘that’ in sentence (42) and (43) cannot be left out.

In English the noun clause used as an object of gerund can occupy subject position in sentences. although the gerund form is a particular aspect of English, it is still possible to find Indonesian noun clause performing similar function. Example:

English noun clause:

- (46) Realizing that they are here to a decline in stock value is giving big impact to the most people.

Indonesian noun clause:

- (94) Menginformasikan bahwa masyarakat miskin turut berdemonstrasi di jalan sangat merisaukan polisi.

The English noun clause ‘that they are’ is an object of gerund ‘realizing’ and takes the subject position. The Indonesian noun clause ‘bahwa masyarakat miskin turut berdemonstrasi di jalan’ is the object of verb ‘menginformasikan’ and takes the subject position. Furthermore, the introductory words in both languages can be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentences.

3.2. Noun clause acts as object in sentences

As stated previously, noun clause which can be distributed to take the position of object in sentences exists in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. Like English object

noun clause, Indonesian noun clause can be divided into noun clause used as direct and indirect object. Examples:

English noun clause:

- (26) Those little boys claimed that the victory is theirs. Ramli will travel tomorrow whoever pays the money for expenses.

Indonesian noun clause:

- (95) Orang-orang membicarakan siapa saja para pekerja kami yang telaten.
(96) Orang dulu menginginkan bahwa menabung uang di bank akan bikin kaya.

The English noun clause ‘that the victory is theirs’ is used as direct object; and ‘whoever pays the money for expenses’ is used as an indirect object. And Indonesian noun clause ‘siapa saja para pekerja kami yang telaten’ is used as an indirect object; and ‘bahwa menabung uang di bank akan bikin kaya’ is used as a direct object. Both languages put such clauses exactly after the predicate or the verb. This similarity can be seen if we turn our attention toward the sentences (47) and (95). The English noun clause in sentence (47) is put after the predicate ‘claimed’. Indonesian noun clause ‘bahwa menabung uang di bank akan bikin kaya’ is put after the predicate ‘menginginkan’.

However, English noun clause and Indonesian noun clause used as indirect object are syntactically different. In English, the indirect object noun clause is put exactly after the predicate the predicate of sentence. In Bahasa Indonesia, the indirect object noun clause is not put after the predicate, but after the direct object of the sentence. This difference can be clearly seen if we turn our attention toward the sentence (26) and (95). The English noun clause ‘whoever pays the money for expenses’ is put after the predicate ‘travel’. Differently, the Indonesian noun clause ‘siapa saja para pekerja kami yang telaten’ is put after the

direct object ‘orang dulu’. In bahasa Indonesia, indirect object noun clause cannot be put after the predicate of the sentence, or before the direct object of the sentence.

Noun clause performing the function of object in both English and Bahasa Indonesia can be derived from statements. This particular similarity can be seen in the following sentences:

English noun clause:

- (47) We see that the new law works well in Thailand.
(48) She thinks that this matter is not important.

Bahasa Indonesian noun clause:

- (97) Masyarakat dunia mengakui bahwa gempa Aceh berdampak fatal dari Aceh hingga Sememanjung Malaysia.
(98) WHO mengumumkan bahwa Virus SARS mengakibatkan penyakit pernapasan akut kepada penderitanya.

The English noun clause ‘that the new law works well in Thailand’ and ‘that this matter is not important’ are successively derived from statements ‘the new law works well in Thailand’ and ‘this matter is not important’. Similarly, ‘bahwa gempa Aceh berdampak fatal dari Aceh hingga Sememanjung Malaysia’ and ‘bahwa Virus SARS mengakibatkan penyakit pernapasan akut kepada penderitanya’ are successively derived from statements ‘gempa Aceh berdampak fatal dari Aceh hingga Sememanjung Malaysia’ and ‘Virus SARS mengakibatkan penyakit pernapasan akut kepada penderitanya’.

English and Indonesian object noun clause derived from statements share similarity in terms of structure, since they are both introduced by subordinate conjunction. In English, the object noun clause derived from statement is introduced by the subordinate conjunction ‘that’ as presented in sentence (48) and (49). In

bahasa Indonesia, it is introduced by the subordinate conjunction 'bahwa' as shown by sentence (97) and (98). In addition to the subordinate conjunction, the structure of English and Indonesian object noun clause derived from statement is similar.

In formal usage, the introductory word in English and Indonesian object noun clause can be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentence. Example:

English noun clauses:

- (49) Does she listen whether Dani will be promoted.
- (50) She doesn't listen how Dani will be promoted.

Indonesian noun clauses:

- (99) Kamu ini tahu ke mana pangkal dan ujung pelosok negeri.
- (100) Aku tidak tahu apakah ia lebih ganteng saat sedang tertidur.

The English object noun clause 'whether Dani will be promoted' is derived from Yes-No question 'will Dani being promoted?'; 'how Dani will be promoted' is derived from Wh-question 'how will Dani being promoted?'. Similarly, the Indonesian object noun clause 'ke mana pangkal dan ujung pelosok negeri' and 'apakah ia lebih ganteng saat sedang tertidur' is derived from question expecting Yes-No answer.

In addition, English and Indonesian object noun clause derived from question is introduced by introductory word. In English, they introduced by the subordinate conjunction 'whether' (if they are derived from Yes-No question) and question words 'who', 'what', 'which', 'when', 'where', 'why', 'how' (if they are derived from WH-question). In bahasa Indonesia, they are introduced by question word 'apakah' (if they are derived from question expecting Yes-No answers) and question words 'kapan', 'yang mana', 'bagaimana', 'kemana', 'kenapa', 'dimana' (if they are derived from question expecting detail

answer). The introductory word in both languages cannot be omitted.

Noun clause performing the function of object in both English and Bahasa Indonesia can be derived from request. This similarity can be clearly seen in the following examples:

English noun clause:

- (51) She suggested that we send the container as soon as possible.

Indonesian noun clause:

- (101) Pria itu mengernyit agar Daniel Levy menjaga rahasia.

The English object noun clause 'that we send the request as soon as possible' is derived from request send the container as soon as possible. Similarly, the Indonesian noun clause 'agar Daniel Levy menjaga rahasia' is derived from request 'Daniel Levy menjaga rahasia'.

English and Indonesian object noun clause derived from request is introduced by introductory word. In English, it is introduced by subordinate conjunction 'that'. In bahasa Indonesia, it is introduced by subordinate conjunction 'agar' (or 'supaya' or 'sehingga'). In formal usage, the introductory word in such clauses can be omitted.

Noun clause performing the function of object in both English and Bahasa Indonesia can be derived from exclamation. This similarity can be clearly seen below:

English noun clause:

- (52) You always dreaming about how famous you are.
- (53) We don't compromise what greedy people like them want.

Indonesian noun clause:

- (102) Lady Laura meraung betapa sulitnya mencari aku.

- (103) Raffles tidak mengetahui alangkah buruk julukan yang diberikan untuknya.

The English object noun clauses ‘how famous you are’ and ‘what greedy people like them want’ are derived from exclamation ‘how famous you are!’ and ‘what greedy people like them want!’ successively. Similarly, the Indonesian noun clauses ‘betapa sulitnya mencari aku’ and ‘alangkah buruk julukan yang diberikan untuknya’ are derived from exclamations ‘betapa sulitnya mencari aku!’ and ‘alangkah buruk julukan yang diberikan untuknya!’ successively. In English noun clause, the noun clause derived from exclamation is introduced by question words ‘what’ and ‘how’. In bahasa Indonesia, noun clauses derived from exclamation is introduced by exclamation words ‘betapa’ dan ‘alangkah’. Such introductory words cannot be omitted in both languages.

English and Indonesian noun clauses used as appositive can take the position of object. In this case, such clause is used to modify the object of the sentences. this similarity can be seen in the following examples:

English noun clauses

- (54) The government came with an announcement that the misleading in several sectors are disappointing.

Indonesian noun clauses:

- (104) Kesepakatannya ini banyak manfaatnya, supaya persetujuan itu bisa disepakati dengan banyak pihak.

The English noun clauses ‘that the misleading in several sectors are disappointing’ used as appositive functions to modify the noun ‘announcement’ and take the position of object. Similarly, the Indonesian noun clause ‘supaya persetujuan itu bisa disepakati dengan banyak pihak’ used as appositive function to modify the noun ‘manfaatnya’. The syntactic structures

of noun clause used as appositive in both English and Bahasa Indonesia are similar. They are put after the noun they modify.

3.3. Noun clause acts as object of preposition

It has been said that noun clauses used as object of preposition exists in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. The syntactic structure of such clauses is similar, that is, it is put after the preposition. This similarity can be found in the following examples:

English noun clause:

- (55) She concludes the material by what the main topic.

Indonesian noun clause:

- (90) Kami membagikan sembako kepada pihak-pihak yang membutuhkannya.

The English noun clause ‘what the main topic’ is put after the preposition ‘by’. Similarly, the Indonesian noun clause pihak-pihak yang membutuhkannya’ is out after the preposition ‘kepada’. In english, noun clause acted as object of preposition cannot be derived from statement (Rahmanita *et al*, 2019). However, noun clause used as object of preposition and derived from statement exists in bahasa Indonesia. Consider the following example:

Indonesian noun clause:

- (91) Sosok itu memberi motivasi kepada para pasien yang terinfeksi HIV.

The Indonesian noun clause ‘para pasien yang terinfeksi HIV’ is derived from statement ‘pasien terinfeksi HIV’ and is an object of preposition ‘kepada’. The absence of noun clause used as object of preposition and derived from statement in English is due to the fact that English noun clause derived from statement is always introduced by subordinate conjunction ‘that’; whereas English noun clause used as object of preposition cannot be introduced by subordinate conjunction ‘that’. They are

always introduced by question words ‘whether’, ‘what’, and ‘how’.

English and Indonesian noun clause used as object of preposition can be derived from question. They can be derived from question expecting Yes-No answer and question expecting detail answer.

English noun clauses:

(56) They are worried about whether we pass the test.

(57) They are worried about how we would pass the test.

Indonesian noun clauses:

(92) Kami ini bertanya pada guru tentang apakah nilai ujian kami sudah keluar.

(93) Saya tidak mengetahui tentang bagaimana penipu itu bisa mengelabui kami.

The English noun clause ‘whether we pass the test’ and ‘how we would pass the test’ are successively derived from Yes-No question ‘would we pass the test’ and WH-question ‘how would we pass the test’. Indonesian noun clauses ‘apakah nilai ujian kami sudah keluar’ and ‘bagaimana penipu itu bisa mengelabui kami’ are successively derived from question expecting Yes-No answer ‘apakah nilai ujian kami sudah keluar’ and question expecting detail answer ‘bagaimana penipu itu bisa mengelabui kami’.

The difference exists on syntactic structure of preposition preceding the noun clause. In English, such preposition cannot be omitted. In Bahasa Indonesia, such prepositions can be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentences.

English and Indonesian noun clause used as object of preposition can be derived from exclamations. This similarity can be seen in the following examples:

English noun clause:

(58) We explained about what future that might we had.

Indonesian noun clause:

(105) Perusahaan menganjurkan tentang betapa pentingnya memiliki asuransi BPJS.

The English noun clause ‘what future that might we had’ used as object of preposition ‘about’ is derived from exclamation ‘what future that might we have’. Similarly, the Indonesian noun clause used as object of preposition ‘tentang’ is derived from exclamation ‘betapa pentingnya memiliki asuransi BPJS’.

3.4. Noun clause acts as subjective complement

Noun clause used as subjective complement exists in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. The main function of this particular noun clause is to modify the subject of the sentence. In fact, the syntactic structure of English and Indonesian noun clause used as subjective complement is similar. They are put after the verb or the predicate of the sentence.

English noun clause:

(59) My feeling is that he waits in the corner.

Indonesian noun clause:

(106) Lelaki itu adalah mahaguru yang berasal dari Padepokan Pekerti.

The English noun clause ‘that he waits in the corner’ used as subjective complement is put after the predicate ‘is’ and functions to modify the subject ‘my feeling’. Similarly, the Indonesian noun clause ‘mahaguru yang berasal dari Padepokan Pekerti’ used as subjective complement is put after the predicate ‘adalah’ and functions to modify the subject ‘lelaki itu’.

The English and Indonesian noun clause as subjective complement can be derived from statement. This similarity can be clearly seen if we turn our attention toward the sentence (60), used as subjective

complement ‘that he waits in the corner’ is derived from statement ‘he waits in the corner’. Similarly, the Indonesian noun clause used as subjective complement ‘mahaguru yang berasal dari Padepokan Pekerti’ is derived from statement ‘mahaguru berasal dari Padepokan Pekerti’.

The difference exist on their syntactic structure. In English, noun clause used as subjective complement and derived from statement as always introduced by subordinate conjunction ‘that’. This particular conjunction cannot be omitted. In Bahasa Indonesia, such a noun clause stands by itself and need not to be introduced by any introductory words.

English noun clause derived from statement and used as subjective complement:

Introductory word ‘that’ + S + P + O

Indonesian noun clause derived from statement and used as subjective complement:

S + P O

The English and Indonesian noun clause as used as subjective complement can be derived from question expecting Yes-No answer and detail answer. This similarity can be seen in the following examples:

English noun clauses:

- (60) The question is whether we would achieve the reality.
 (61) The question is how we will achieve the reality.

Indonesian noun clauses:

- (107) Masalahnya adalah apakah kami berhasil lolos.
 (108) Kegelisahannya adalah bagaimana kejadian ini bisa terulang.

The English noun clauses ‘whether we would achieve the reality’ and ‘how we will achieve the reality’ are successively derived from Yes-No question ‘would we achieve the reality?’ and WH-question ‘how will we

achieve the reality?’. Similarly, the Indonesian noun clauses ‘apakah kami berhasil lolos’ and ‘bagaimana kejadian ini bisa terulang’ are successively derived from question expecting Yes-No answer ‘apakah kami berhasil lolos?’ and question expecting detail answer ‘bagaimana kejadian ini bisa terulang?’.

English and Indonesian noun clause used as subjective complement and derived from question both introductory words. In English they are introduced by question words, and so are in Bahasa Indonesia.

English noun clause derived from question and used as subjective complement:

Question Words + S + P + O

Indonesian noun clause derived from question and used as subjective complement:

Question Words + S + P + O

Like English, Bahasa Indonesia doesn’t also have noun clause used as subjective complement and derived from exclamation. In addition, both languages do not also have such clauses derived request.

3.5. Noun clause acts as objective complement

Noun clause used as objective complement only exist in English. This particular noun clause cannot be found in Bahasa Indonesia. The main function of this noun clause is to modify the object of the sentence. Syntactically, this noun clause always comes after the object or noun it modifies. For further detail, consider the following examples:

English noun clause:

- (62) We will call her whatever we want to.

As objective complement, the noun clause ‘whatever we want to’ functions to modify the object ‘we’, and is put after the noun it modifies.

In English itself, the noun clauses used as objective complement in

qualitatively limited, since they cannot be introduced by other introductory words with the exception the generalizing form ‘whatever’, ‘whoever’, ‘wherever’, etc. Other examples are as follows:

(63) I will accept you whoever you are.

(64) I will find you wherever you are.

4. CONCLUSION

English and Indonesian noun clauses share a number of similarities and differences. In terms of similarities, English and Indonesian noun clauses are dependent clauses so they cannot stand alone by themselves as sentences; they can be derived from statement, question, request and exclamation; they can be distributed in the same way in which a noun is used so they can function as subject, object, object of preposition and subjective complement; if they function as subject, they simply take the position of subject in the structure of sentences (this also happens if they function as object, object of preposition, and subjective complement); they are mostly introduced by conjunction or linkers; and they need main clauses to stand to produce sense.

In terms of differences, English noun clause can function as objective complement, but Indonesian noun clause cannot perform such function; English noun clause used as subject is always introduced by subordinate conjunctions such as ‘that’, ‘whether’, ‘who’, ‘why’ etc. whereas Indonesian noun clause used as subject and derived form statement is never introduced by any introductory words, but if it is derived from question it is also introduced by the question word ‘apakah’, ‘kenapa’, and ‘bagaimana’ which in fact can be omitted; the introductory word in English noun clause used as appositive cannot be omitted whereas the introductory word in Indonesian noun clause used as appositive can be omitted without changing the meaning of the

sentence; the preposition in Indonesian noun clause used as the object of preposition can be omitted whereas the preposition in English noun clause cannot be omitted.

As a work of contrastive analysis, this particular work provides a number of similarities and differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia, particularly in the field of noun clauses. These similarities and differences actually have a positive pedagogical aspect in the process of language learning, especially for the Indonesian learners and teachers of English.

REFERENCES

- Alamsyah, Isa. (2010). *No Excuse!*. Depok: AsmaNadia Publishing House.
- Al-khresheh, and Hamad M. (2015). A Review Study of Contrastive Analysis Theory. *Journal of Advances in Humanities and Social Sciences* 2(6): 330-338.
- Ba’dulu, Abdul Muis. (2008). *The Formation of English Words through Derivation*. Makassar: Badan Penerbit UNM.
- Cavanagh, S. (1997). Content Analysis: Concepts, Methods and Applications. *Journal Nurse Researcher*: 4(3), 5-16.
- Djuharie, Otong Setiawan. (2009). *Paragraph Writing*. Bandung: CV. Yrama Widya.
- Djuharie, Otong Setiawan. (2012). *Sentence Writing*. Bandung: CV. Yrama Widya.
- Dwijati, IAK *et al.* (2016). Indonesian Noun Phrases with Relative Clauses and their Translations in English Found in the Short Story “Mati Sunyi”. *Journal Language and Studies* 2(2): 1-16.
- Haryanti, S., and Setyandari A. (2018). Students’ Difficulties in Mastering Clauses. *International Journal of Active Learning* 3(1): 39-49.
- Haq, Ziyaul *et al.* (2021). Engagement Analysis on Indonesian Evaluative Text on Facebook Social Media. *ELT-Lectura: Studies and Perspectives in English Language Teaching* 8(2): 121-131.

- Haque, MM. (2017). Clause and Sentence: Correlation and Correspondence. *International Journal of Innovation and Research in Educational Sciences* 4(2): 123-129.
- Hornung, EW. (2013). *Mr. Justice Raffles Pencuri Legendaris dari Inggris*. Ciganjur: Visi Media Pustaka.
- Hsieh, HF., and Shannon, SE. (2005). Three Approaches to Qualitative Content Analysis. *Qualitative Health Research* 15(9): 1277-1288. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732305276687>
- Newman, D., and Woolgar B. (2014). *Pros and Cons A Debater's Handbook* 19th Edition. Oxon: TJ International LTD.
- Ramadhan, M *et al.* (2019). An Analysis on Adjective Clause in Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. *Journal Albion: Journal of English Literature, Art and Culture* 1(2): 1-17.
- Suherli, *et al.* (2017). *Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Kementrian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Syahrudin. (2016). *Mari Berbahasa Indonesia yang Baik dan Benar*. Makassar: Permata Ilmu Makassar.
- Taghinezhad, Ali. (2017). A Contrastive Analysis of Complement Clauses in English and Persian. *Modern Journal of Language Teaching Methods* 6(7): 187-193.
- Tandania, SS. (2015). Contrastive Analysis of Using Noun Phrase in English and Indonesian Language. *Jurnal Siliwangi: Seri Pendidikan* 1(1): 75-82.
- Tesch, R. (1990). *Qualitative research: Analysis Types and Software Tools*. Bristol, PA: Falmer.
- Wardough, R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics: Fifth Edition*. Padstow: Blackwell Publishing.
- Weber, R. P. (1990). *Basic Content Analysis*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Zie, Kent Ang. (2016). *Master of Grammar*. Depok: PT. Magenta Media.