

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PREPOSITIONS

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Abstract

This research studies about English and Indonesian prepositions. The aims of the research are to find the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian prepositions.

The data are analyzed using contrastive analysis. In analyzing the data contrastive analysis is employed to find the similarities between English and Indonesian prepositions and to find the differences between English and Indonesian prepositions. The result of the study shows that there are four similarities between English and Indonesian prepositions: (1) Based on the meaning, to indicate the name of city, country, province and place the English prepositional meaning place on, in, and at are similar with Indonesian prepositional meaning place di. (2) Based on the meaning, the English prepositional meaning place above and over are similar with Indonesian prepositional meaning place di atas to indicate the place that higher than a point. (3) Based on The Meaning, the English prepositional meaning place under, underneath, beneath and below are similar with Indonesian prepositional meaning place di bawah to indicate the place that lower than a point. (4) Based on the meaning, the English prepositional meaning place between and among are similar with Indonesian prepositional meaning place di antara to indicate the place on side of a person or thing that has two sides.

There are four differences between English and Indonesian prepositional meaning place. (1) Based on the meaning, to indicate the place, Indonesian prepositional meaning place use di while English prepositional meaning place use in, on, and at. (2) Based on the meaning, the use of English prepositional meaning place above and over are different from Indonesian prepositional meaning place di atas to indicate the place that higher than a point. (3) Based on the meaning, the use of English prepositional meaning place under, underneath, beneath and below are different from the Indonesian prepositional meaning place di bawah to indicate the place that lower than a point. (4) Based on the meaning, the use of English prepositional meaning place between and among are different from Indonesian prepositional meaning place di antara to indicate the place on side of a person or thing that has two sides.

Keywords: Contrastive, English , Indonesian.

INTRODUCTION

The Background of the Study

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

Understanding English is not easy because for Indonesian, English is a foreign language. It is different from native language, Indonesian. English and Indonesian are two different languages. In learning English as a foreign language, Indonesian learners are often confused because there are different rules of English and Indonesian language. Besides, the Indonesian learners are frequently influenced by Indonesian structure in learning English.

In learning English, they tend to transfer the forms and the meanings from their native language to construct the foreign language. It seems that the Indonesian students will meet many problems or difficulties in mastering English, such as problems in spelling, pronunciation, structure, vocabulary, meaning, and word formation.

One of the difficulties in learning English structure is learning preposition. The uses of English prepositions are different from the Indonesian prepositions. In using English prepositions there are many things that must be noticed by the learners. They are concerning the context. English prepositions are different from Indonesian prepositions. The learners sometimes get many problems caused by the differences of English and Indonesian preposition, for example:

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

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

For the Indonesian preposition *di meja*, the English preposition used is *on the table* and *di surat kabar*, it uses *in the newspaper*.

It is important for the Indonesian learners to know English and Indonesian prepositions, because English has different forms of preposition. *Di* in Indonesian preposition can be *in, on* or *at* in English prepositions.

This Research discusses preposition in English and Indonesian. Based on the phenomenon above, the thesis concerns a research entitled Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Prepositions.

The Objectives of the Study

1. To describe and to classify the similarities between English and Indonesian prepositions.
2. To describe and to classify the differences between English and Indonesian prepositions.

The Definition of the Key Terms

1. Contrastive is the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identifying their structural differences and similarities.
(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contrastive_analysis)
2. Analysis is the process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts to gain a better understanding of it.
(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analysis>).
3. Preposition is a word or group of words often placed before a noun and pronoun to indicate place, direction, source, method, etc. (Hornby, 1974: 658).
4. Indonesian preposition is very important, because its structure is used in every day conversation. The more you master it the more you get closer to mastering the Indonesian language. But first we need to know what's the role of prepositions in the structure of the grammar in Indonesian

The Significance of the Study

This research tries to contribute the benefit as the following:

1. Practical Benefits:
 - a. This thesis is expected to be understands the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian prepositions.
 - b. This research will give information to the next writers who want to analyzed the study.

2. Academic Benefits:

- a. The research can be used to increase the understanding of English and Indonesian prepositions.
- b. This research can be developed as reference dealing with English and Indonesian prepositions.

THE REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

Definition of Preposition

Preposition is word or group of words, such as in, from, to, out of, and on behalf of, used before a noun or pronoun to show place, position, time or method (Hornby, 2006:1144). Preposition is a word used with a noun, pronoun, or-ing form to show its connection with another word (Longman,1987:813).

Preposition can be defined as a word or group of words that show the relationship between things in time and space. Prepositions are used with nouns, pronouns, or infinitive verb forms, and although you might have heard they should never be used at the end of a sentence, this traditional grammar rule is more accepted today when the preposition is necessary to avoid a phrase.

Since prepositions are not an independent element, they realize a meaning by grammatically combining with other elements, such as nouns (at noon), verbs (to graduate) and adverbs (for ever).

Preposition is a class of function words. Prepositions generally express a relation, often in time or space (or abstractions of these). They can also express relations of agency, cause, means, manner, support, opposition, etc. Examples of prepositions: *after, at, before, below, by, in, of, on, over, under*. Note that some of these words can double as conjunctions when followed by a clause, and as adverbs when occurring without a following complement.

Prepositions introduce prepositional phrases, or they may combine with a verb in a prepositional verb. Prepositions may also combine with another word (often a preposition or an adverb) to form complex prepositions, e.g. *out of, because of, apart from, in front of*.

A preposition is introduces a prepositional phrase. That is a word group that functions usually as an adverb or adjective and consist of a preposition together with a noun, noun phrase or pronoun the object of the preposition. In such phrases, the preposition defines the relationship between the sentence. Element the phrase is modifying and the object of the prepositions.

The words **at, in, of, on** and **to** are examples of prepositions. A word such as a noun, pronoun or gerund following a preposition is said to be the object of the preposition. As pointed out previously, a personal pronoun following a preposition must be in the objective case.

Preposition is a word like *at, to, in, over* etc. Prepositions usually come before a noun and give information about things like time, place and direction.

There are three general types of prepositions, each one indicating relationships with regard to either time, place or direction. Time prepositions include such words as "after", "until" and "during"; place prepositions, on the other hand, consist of location related terms such as "around", "in the corner" and "between"; direction prepositions, meanwhile, show where a subject is headed, such as "under", "left" and "towards".

A preposition is a word that relates a noun or pronoun to another word, usually in regard to position, direction, space, cause, or time: *under* the sea, *on* a ledge, *within* the pages, *between* you and me, *by* the composer, *after* the game, *during* the lecture, *among* the children, or the nation. A preposition always has an object, which is usually a noun or pronoun; the combination of preposition and object is called a *prepositional phrase*.

Prepositions have been called the biggest little words in English. They are usually quite short and insignificant looking, but they have very important functions. Prepositions are always followed by nouns (or pronoun). They are connective words that show the relationship between the nouns following them and one of the basic sentence elements: subject, verb, object, or complement. They usually indicate relationships, such as position, place, direction, and time.

A preposition describes a relationship between other words in a sentence. In itself, a word like "in" or "after" is rather meaningless and hard to define in more words. For instance, when you do try to define a preposition like "in" or "between" or "on," you invariably use your hands to show how something is situated in relationship to something else. Prepositions are nearly always combined with other words in structures called prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases can be made up of a million different words, but they tend to be built the same: a preposition followed by a determiner and an adjective or two, followed by a pronoun or noun (called the *object* of the preposition). This whole phrase, in turn, takes on a modifying role, acting as an adjective or an adverb, locating something in time and space, modifying a noun, or telling when or where or under what conditions something happened.

Prepositions are indeclinable words that govern a noun or pronoun in a certain case. Some prepositions can be construed with both the accusative and ablative. Most prepositions govern only one case. Preceded by a noun in the genitive can also be considered prepositional expressions. A part from this instance, no preposition governs a nominative, vocative, genitive, or dative. A preposition together with its pronoun or noun phrase

forms a prepositional phrase. Originally, prepositions were adverbs that defined a case more precisely. Some prepositions still occur in classical Latin as adverbs. Prepositions normally precede the noun or pronoun they govern, but in a distant past, they were "postpositions".

The preposition is classified as a part of speech in traditional grammar. However, prepositions as well as conjunctions differ from other parts of speech in that each is composed of small class of words that have no formal characteristic ending, each signals syntactic structures that function as one of the other parts of speech. Prepositions range in meaning from such definite semantic notion as time, place and direction.

Prepositions are short words (on, in, to) that usually stand in front of nouns (sometimes also in front of gerund verbs). Even advanced learners of English find prepositions difficult, translation is usually not possible. One preposition in your native language might have several translations depending on the situation. There are hardly any rules as to when to use which preposition. The only way to learn prepositions is looking them up in a dictionary, reading a lot in English (literature) and learning useful phrases off by heart (study tips).

A preposition may be defined as connecting word showing the relation of a noun or a noun substitute to some other word in the sentence (the squirrel in the tree; the preposition *in* shows the relationship between the squirrel and the tree.). Over ninety percent of preposition usage involves these nine prepositions: with, at, by, to, in, for, from, of, on.

Prepositions cause problems because sometimes they can be used interchangeably (He sat on the chair: He sat in the chair), because prepositions are often combined with verbs to create phrasal verbs (to look after someone; to look down on someone), and because a single preposition can be used to express several different ideas (He is tall for his age; I swam for an hour).

The most efficient method of study is to familiarize yourself with prepositions and prepositional phrases through practice and memorization. This is particularly helpful for the bilingual student, who often seems to find preposition usage one of the most difficult parts of the English language.

Preposition is a word one of the parts of speech and a member of a closed word class that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. The combination of a preposition and a noun phrase is called a prepositional phrase. A word group (such as *in front of* or *on top of*) that functions like a simple, one-word preposition is called a complex preposition.

A preposition may be defined as connecting word showing the relation of a noun or a noun substitute to

some other word in the sentence (the squirrel in the tree; the preposition in shows the relationship between the squirrel and the tree). Over ninety percent of preposition usage involves these nine prepositions: with, at, by, to, in, for, from, of, and on.

Prepositions cause problems because sometimes they can be used interchangeably (He sat in the chair: He sat in the chair), because prepositions are often combined with verbs to create phrasal verbs (to look after someone; to look down on someone), and because a single preposition can be used to express several different ideas (He is tall for his age; I swam for an hour). The most efficient method of study is to familiarize yourself with prepositions and prepositional phrases through practice and memorization. This is particularly helpful for the bilingual student, who often seems to find preposition usage one of the most difficult parts of the English language.

A preposition is a word governing and usually preceding, a noun or pronoun and expressing a relation to another word or element in the clause. The definition of preposition takes two principal forms: a usage expression characterizing the relation or an expression that can be substituted for the preposition. A substituting preposition definition usually consist of a prepositional phrase (including both a preposition and a noun phrase) and a terminating preposition for around, one definition, is on every side of.

Preposition is a word employed to connect a noun or a pronoun, in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word; a particle used with a noun or pronoun (in English always in the objective case) to make a phrase limiting some other word; so called because usually placed before the word with which it is phrased; as, a bridge of iron; he comes from town; it is good for food.

There are three types of prepositions are, Time prepositions are used to clarify what time an event happened or will happen. Time prepositions are used nouns and pronouns. Prepositions usually come before nouns or pronouns. Prepositions never come before a verb Time prepositions are used to define time. Prepositions usually come before a noun or pronoun. Prepositions never come after a verb.. Example : In, At, On, For, During. Prepositions of place are used to clarify a specific place. Place prepositions are used with all nouns. The preposition usually comes before the noun or the pronoun. The preposition never comes before a verb. Example : In, On, At. In is usually used to state that someone or something is in a (the boundaries can be physical or virtual place. On is usually used to state someone or something is on top of a surface. At is usually used to state something or someone is at a specific place.

English prepositions are used when expressing notions of movement and position. As examples shown above, **in** is used when pointing a certain position and **on** is used when talking about the surface. **At** is used when pointing a certain place which is close to the object. **Inside** is used when indicating an inner place of a certain object while outside is used in the opposite. .

Indonesian Prepositions and linking expressions. Try to memorize the way they're used because they're very important in communication, and might be very helpful to convey your most important expressions. Make sure to check our Learn Indonesian page, which contains several lessons that might help you in your learning process.

A preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition. A preposition usually indicates the temporal, spatial or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence as in the example below:

1. The keyboard is **on** the desk = keyboard ada **di atas** meja tulis
2. The carpet is **under** the table = Karpet ada **di bawah** meja
3. The tree is **in front** of the building = Pohon ada **di depan** bangunan

This category contains **Indonesian prepositions** : Indonesian words that limit nouns, by indicating relationships with following phrases. Learning the **Indonesian Prepositions** is very important, because its structure is used in every day conversation. The more you master it the more you get closer to mastering the Indonesian language. But first needed to know what the role of Prepositions in the structure of the grammar in Indonesian.

Indonesian prepositions link nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition. Here are some examples:

1. **Inside** the house = Di dalam rumah
2. **Outside** the car = Di luar mobil
3. **With** me = Dengan saya
4. **Without** him = Tanpa dia
5. **Under** the table = Di bawah meja
6. **After** tomorrow = Setelah besok
7. **Before** sunse t= Sebelum matahari terbenam

As you can see from the example above, the structure of the Prepositions in Indonesian has a logical pattern. Locate the Prepositions above and see how it works with the rest of the sentence in Bahasa Indonesia.

Below is a list of the Time place and demonstrative pronouns in Indonesian placed in a table. Memorizing this table will help you add very useful and important words to your Indonesian vocabulary.

1. About = Tentang
2. Above = Atas
3. After = Setelah
4. Against = Terhadap
5. Among = Antara
6. Around = Sekitar
7. Before = Sebelum

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

Before discussing more detail about research design, the most important thing which is knowing what the research. Research can be understood as the systematic process of collecting and analyzing information (data) in order to increase our understanding of the phenomenon about which we are concerned or interested.

The method of the research is descriptive qualitative method. The research method is defined as follow, descriptive qualitative method is a method of inquiry appropriated in many different academic disciplines, traditionally in the social sciences, but also in market research and further context.

Qualitative means a non-numerical data collection or explanation based on attributes of the graph or source of data. In qualitative the instruments use more flexible, iterative style of eliciting and categorizing responses to question. The data format in qualitative is textual, means that obtained from audiotape, videotape.

Qualitative research typically starts with use of a document review to collect data. Therefore, this study is qualitative research because it compares the differences between English and Indonesian prepositions.

Concerned with the explanation above, the data which is used in this study is text which has been translated into some language. In this case, the data is taken from sentence of Grammar books because available both in English and Indonesian.

Data Collection Method

Data collection method is the systematic and standard procedure in getting the necessary data. Data collection method involves observation, interview, documentation, test, and questionnaire

In this case this study uses text of English and Indonesian to be compared because the purpose of this study to compare and find the differences of both languages by using prepositions in grammar. The object of this study is taken from sentence of Grammar books which has been translated into both languages.

The references of this study are taken from books, articles, journals, another thesis (which has correlation with this study) and e-Books (electronic book) which can be accessed through the internet (international network).

References are useful to solve that problem and to enrich the content of this study.

Data Analysis Method

This study uses descriptive method. In analyzing the data, it does some steps. Firstly, The study is analyzing some sentences of English language in grammar books by using preposition, secondly, The study is analyzing some sentences of Indonesian language, and the lastly The study is writing down the differences and similarities of English and Indonesian language by using prepositions of place.

Data Validity Examination Method

Data validity examination method of this study is proven by collecting data from:

1. Grammar books as the write down of sentences in English and Indonesian language.
2. Literature use as the background of theory. The theory which is used is preposition in place of grammar is taken from book "Modern English" Written by Frank (1972)

ANALYSIS

The definition of preposition is word or group of words, such as in, from, to, out, of, and on behalf of, used before a noun or pronoun to show place, position.

The preposition not only one, there are many kinds of prepositions of place, such as:

1. The point itself are : on (di atas), in (di dalam), at (pada).
2. The higher than a point are : over (di atas), above (di atas)
3. The lower than a point are: under (di bawah), underneath (di bawah), beneath (di bawah), below (di bawah).
4. The neighboring the point are: near (di samping), next to (di samping), alongside (di samping), beside (di sebelah), between (di antara), opposite (di depan).

The function of prepositions of place are :

1. **On** is used to show something that is on a surface and for street names too.
2. **In** is used to show something that surrounds or encloses us and for geographical areas too.
3. **At** is used to show something that is at a particular point, often as part of a line and for complete addresses too.
4. **Over** is used to felt to be generally higher than a point.
5. **Under** is used to felt to be generally lower than point.
6. **Underneath** is used to expresses the idea of close **under**, especially so as to be hidden.

7. **Beneath** is used to express the idea of directly under, with some space between.
8. **Below** is used felt to be directly lower than a point.
9. **Near** has the most general meaning of neighboring a point. **by** is a synonym of **near**. **Close** to means very **near**.
10. **Next to** is nothing else between them.
11. **Alongside** is used adjoining persons or things considered as line up, or side by side.
12. **Beside** is used to on one side of person or thing that has two sides.
13. **Between** is used to on each side of a person or thing that has two sides, if more than two persons or things are positioned around a point, among is used- he sat *among* all his grandchildren.
14. **Opposite** is used to directly facing someone or something else.

Based on the explaining above, it can be found that there are similarities between English and Indonesian prepositions.

Analysis of Similarities Prepositions

1. On (di atas)

The paper is **on** the desk *means* Kertas itu **di atas** meja tulis. Based on the meaning, to indicate the name of city, country, province, and place the English prepositions meaning place **on** is similar with Indonesian prepositions meaning place **di**.

2. In (di dalam)

Hang your coat **in** the bedroom *means* Gantung jaketmu **di dalam** kamar tidur. Based on the meaning, to indicate the name of city, country, province, and place the English prepositions meaning place **in** is similar with Indonesian prepositions meaning place **di**.

3. At (pada)

I stand **at** the door *means* Saya berdiri **di depan** pintu.

Based on the meaning, to indicate the name of city, country, province, and place the English prepositions meaning place **at** is similar with Indonesian prepositions meaning place **di**.

4. Over (di atas)

The plane flew **over** the mountains *means* Pesawat terbang terbang **di atas** gunung. Based on the meaning, the English prepositions meaning place **over** is similar with Indonesian prepositions meaning place **di atas** to indicate the place that higher than a point.

5. Under (di bawah)

The dog is **under** the table *means* Anjing itu **di bawah** meja. Based on the meaning, the English prepositions meaning place **under** is similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di bawah** to indicate the place that lower than a point.

6. Underneath (di bawah)

The pen is **underneath** the box *means* Pulpen **di bawah** kotak. Based on the meaning, the English prepositions meaning place **underneath** is similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di bawah** to indicate the place that lower than a point.

7. Beneath (di bawah)

Beneath a tree lay a dog fast a sleep *means* Seekor anjing tidur berbaring **di bawah** pohon . Based on the meaning, the English prepositions meaning place **beneath** is similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di bawah** to indicate the place that lower than a point.

8. Below (di bawah)

The desk is **below** the window *means* Meja tulis di bawah jendela. Based on the meaning, the English prepositions meaning place **below** is similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di bawah** to indicate the place that lower than a point.

9. Near (di samping)

He lives **near** the university *means* Dia tinggal **di samping** universitas. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **near** is no similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di samping** because in Indonesian preposition meaning place is no used the most general meaning of neighboring a point. So in English preposition meaning place **near** with Indonesian preposition meaning place there is no similarities and differences.

10. Next to (di samping)

Jane is standing next to the car *means* Jane berdiri di samping mobil. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **next to** is no similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di samping** because in Indonesian preposition meaning place is no used with nothing else between them. So in English preposition meaning place **next to** with Indonesian preposition meaning place there is no similarities and differences.

11. Alongside (di samping)

The tug pulled up **alongside** The tanker *means* sentakan mencabut **di samping** sisi kapal tangki. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **alongside** is no similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di samping** because in Indonesian preposition meaning place is no used adjoining persons or things considered as line up, or side by side. So in English preposition meaning place **alongside** with Indonesian preposition meaning place there is no similarities and differences.

12. Beside (di samping)

He sat **beside** his wife during the party *means* Dia duduk di samping istrinya selama di pesta. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **beside** is similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di antara**, to indicate the place on side of a person or thing that has two sides.

13. Between (di antara)

He sat **between** his two sons *means* Dia duduk di antara kedua anak laki-lakinya. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **between** is similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di antara**, to indicate the place on side of a person or thing that has two sides.

14. Opposite (di depan)

The museum is just **opposite** the post office *means* Museum hanya **di seberang** kantor pos. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **opposite** is no similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di seberang** because in Indonesian preposition meaning place is no used directly facing someone or something else. So in English preposition meaning place **opposite** with Indonesian preposition meaning place there is no similarities and differences.

Analysis of Differences Prepositions

1. On (di atas)

The paper is **on** the desk *means* Kertas itu **di atas** meja tulis. Based on the meaning, to indicate the place, Indonesian preposition meaning place use **di** while English prepositional meaning place use **on**.

2. In (di dalam)

Hang your coat **in** the bedroom *means* Gantung jaketmu di dalam kamar tidur. Based on the meaning, to indicate the place, Indonesian preposition meaning place use **di** while English prepositional meaning place use **in**.

3. At (pada)

I stand at the door *means* Saya berdiri di depan pintu.

Based on the meaning, to indicate the place, Indonesian preposition meaning place use **di** while English prepositional meaning place use **at**.

4. Over (di atas)

The plane flew **over** the mountains *means* Pesawat terbang terbang di atas gunung. Based on the meaning, the use of English preposition meaning place **over** is different from Indonesian preposition meaning place **di atas** to indicate the place that higher than a point.

5. Above (di atas)

The picture is **above** the sofa *means* Gambar itu **di atas** dipan. Based on the meaning, the use of English preposition meaning place **above** is different from Indonesian preposition meaning place **di atas** to indicate the place that higher than a point.

6. Under (di bawah)

The dog is under the table *means* Anjing itu di bawah meja. Based on the meaning, the use of English preposition meaning place **under** is different from the Indonesian preposition meaning place **di bawah** to indicate the place that lower than a point

7. Underneath (di bawah)

The pen is **underneath** the box *means* Pulpen **di bawah** kotak. Based on the meaning, the use of English preposition meaning place **underneath** is different from the Indonesian preposition meaning place **di bawah** to indicate the place that lower than a point

8. Beneath (di bawah)

Beneath a tree lay a dog fast a sleep *means* Anjing tidur berbaring **di bawah** pohon. Based on the meaning, the use of English preposition meaning place **beneath** is different from the Indonesian preposition meaning place **di bawah** to indicate the place that lower than a point.

9. Below (di bawah)

The desk is **below** the window *means* Meja tulis di bawah jendela. Based on the meaning, the use of English preposition meaning place **below** is different from the Indonesian preposition meaning place **di bawah** to indicate the place that lower than a point.

10. Near (di samping)

He lives **near** the university *means* Dia tinggal **di samping** universitas. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **near** is no different with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di samping** because in Indonesian preposition meaning place is no used the most general meaning of neighboring a point. So in English preposition meaning place **near** with Indonesian preposition meaning place there is no similarities and differences.

11. Next to (di samping)

Jane is standing next to the car *means* Jane berdiri di samping mobil. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **next to** is no different with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di samping** because in Indonesian preposition meaning place is no used with nothing else between them. So in English preposition meaning place **next to** with Indonesian preposition meaning place there is no similarities and differences.

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The tug pulled up **alongside** The tanker *means* sentakan mencabut **di samping** sisi kapal tangki. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **alongside** is no different with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di samping** because in Indonesian preposition meaning place is no used adjoining persons or things considered as line up, or side by side. So in English preposition meaning place **alongside** with

Indonesian preposition meaning place there is no similarities and differences.

13. **Beside (di samping)**

He sat **beside** his wife during the party *means* Dia duduk **di samping** istrinya selama di pesta. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **beside** is no different with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di samping** because in Indonesian preposition meaning place there is no neighboring the point.

14. **Between (di antara)**

He sat **between** his two sons *means* Dia duduk **di antara** kedua anak laki-lakinya. Based on the meaning, the use of English prepositional meaning place **between** is different from Indonesian prepositional meaning place **di antara** to indicate the place on side of a person or thing that has two sides.

15. **Opposite (di depan)**

The museum is just **opposite** the post office *means* Museum hanya **di depan** kantor pos. Based on the meaning, the English preposition meaning place **opposite** is no different with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di depan** because in Indonesian preposition meaning place is no used directly facing someone or something else. So in English preposition meaning place **opposite** with Indonesian preposition meaning place there is no similarities and differences.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

There are some conclusions which can be stated. All words of English and Indonesian preposition meaning place has similarities and differences. Having analysed the object of this study, it can be concluded that there are four similarities and differences between English and Indonesian preposition meaning place.

Besides, English has many kinds of preposition of place such as on, in, and at (the point itself), over and above (higher than a point), under, underneath, beneath, and below (lower than a point), near, next to, alongside, beside, between, and among (neighboring the point).

The similarities between English & Indonesian Prepositions

1. In English preposition meaning place **on, in** and **at** are similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di**.
2. In English preposition meaning place **over** and **above** are similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di atas** to indicate the place that higher than a point.
3. In English preposition meaning place **under, underneath, beneath,** and **below** are similar with

Indonesian preposition meaning place **di bawah** to indicate the place that lower than a point.

4. In English preposition meaning place **between** and **beside** are similar with Indonesian preposition meaning place **di antara** to indicate the place on side of a person or thing that has two sides.

The differences between English and Indonesian Prepositions

1. In Indonesian preposition meaning place **di** while English preposition meaning place use **in, on** and **at**.
2. In English preposition meaning place **over** and **above** are different from Indonesian preposition meaning place **di atas** to indicate the place that higher than a point.
3. In English preposition meaning place **under, underneath, beneath,** and **below** are different from the Indonesian preposition meaning place **di bawah** to indicate the place that lower than a point.
4. In English preposition meaning place **between** and **beside** are different from Indonesian preposition meaning place **di antara** to indicate the place on side of a person or thing that has two sides.

Suggestion

In developing the quality of analysis which is more than this analysis, the writer tries to suggest the next researchers in order to do similar study but with more complete data by relating to the condition of the world.

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