

Tulis

- Kotak Masuk 59
- Berbintang
- Ditunda
- Penting
- Terkirim
- Draf 8
- Kategori
  - Personal
  - Travel
  - Unwanted
  - Selengkapnya

Dr Akmal +



**Ramon Medriano Jr.** <Ramon.Medriano@site.edu.au> Rab, 30 Okt 11.34 ☆ ↶ ⋮  
 kepada saya, sukardi.weda@unm.ac.id ▼

🌐 Inggris > Indonesia [Terjemahkan pesan](#) x

Hi Dr. Akmal Hamsa  
 Hi Dr. Sukardi Weda  
[akmalhamsa@gmail.com](mailto:akmalhamsa@gmail.com)  
[sukardi.weda@unm.ac.id](mailto:sukardi.weda@unm.ac.id)

Good morning.  
 We are done with the initial review of your paper entitled, "Comparative Study in Indonesian and English: Identifying Linguistic Units of Comparison"  
 and the results are:

**Plagiarism – 68% original. 32% is plagiarized. It is recommended that authors provide examples.**  
 Word length – 3,685

**Content – Please note of the following:**

1. Rephase some paragraphs as they are lifted from published journals.
2. It is suggested that authors will provide examples of phrases instead of copying from books.
3. Please include a Pedagogical Implication after the Conclusion.

Citation of ELE publication – Cited

Thank you very much.

**RAMON MEDRIANO, JR., Ph. D.**  
**Reviewer**

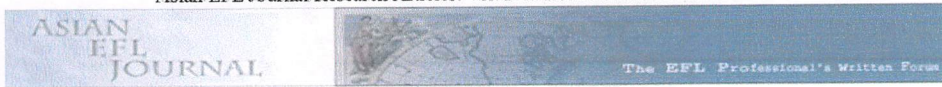
Mobile: +63 917-837-1026  
 Phone: +63 45-499-1434 loc. 219  
 Fax: +63 45-499-1404

Address: Centennial Road, Clark Freeport Zone  
 Pampanga, Philippines  
 Website: [www.tesol.asia](http://www.tesol.asia)

Site Skills Training

Start building your global TESOL career.

Tidak ada kontak HangoutsCari  
[seseorang](#)



## **Comparative Study in Indonesian and English: Identifying Linguistic Units of Comparison**

**Akmal Hamsa**

[akmalhamsa@gmail.com](mailto:akmalhamsa@gmail.com)

*Universitas Negeri Makassar*

**Sukardi Weda**

*Universitas Negeri Makassar*

[sukardi.weda@unm.ac.id](mailto:sukardi.weda@unm.ac.id)

### **Bio-Profiles:**

**Akmal Hamsa** is a senior lecturer at the Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program Faculty of Languages and Literature Universitas Negeri Makassar (UNM). He completed his doctoral degree (Dr.) from Universitas Negeri Malang (UM) in 2009. He can be reached at [akmalhamsa@gmail.com](mailto:akmalhamsa@gmail.com)

**Sukardi Weda** is deputy dean of student affairs, Faculty of Languages and Literature Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia. His research interests include Linguistics, Applied Linguistics, English, L2 motivation, study anxiety, self-efficacy belief, learning strategies, phonology, education, management, social and cultural issues, etc. He has a Ph.D in Linguistics: English Language Studies (ELS) from Hasanuddin University in 2005. He has written more than a hundred articles in Linguistics, English, Education, management, social-issues, and politics. He can be reached at [sukardi.weda@unm.ac.id](mailto:sukardi.weda@unm.ac.id)

### **Abstract**

The syntax section centres on an area of linguistic comparison which has proven to be very prolific in the last 40 years (Willems, et al., 2003, p. 4). Comparative study in two languages, either from different family or from the same family is interesting in Industrial Revolution (IR) 4.0. This is because by knowing the construction pattern of two languages from different

area or nation, someone can get some benefits. He can maintain good communication to speakers of the language and he can analyze the linguistic unit of the language. This study aimed at exploring the comparison of Indonesian and English linguistic units. Those units include word class, phrase, clause, and sentence construction. The results of the study show that Indonesian and English has the same clause and sentence pattern (Subject + Verb + Object) and they have different construction in noun phrase, in Indonesian, the modifiers of the phrase follow the head while in English, the modifiers of the phrase precede the head (noun).

**Keywords:** Comparative study, linguistic unit, Indonesian, English

## 1. Introduction

One of the most important issues in the realm of second language acquisition (SLA) and second language (L2) learning is the comparative study (Saud & Weda, 2019, p. 177). Saud and Weda therefore add that today researches on comparative study have become trend in linguistics and language studies. Many scholars and researchers focus their studies on comparative study, either the comparison from the same origin (Hawkins, 1986; Zanuttini, 1997; Roberts, 1993) or the language from different origin (Saud & Weda, 2019; Benmamoun, 2000; Brustad, 2000; Roberts, 2005; Hawkins, 2018).

There are some linguists who focus their study on comparative studies in the world. Ding (2016) focused her study on the Southern Min (Hokkien) as a Migrating Language: A Comparative Study of Language Shift and Maintenance Across National Borders. Ding focuses her study on some characteristics of Southern Min (Hokkien), with special reference to lexical borrowing in the variety spoken in Southeast Asia. Ding also provides description of Hokkien, a five-level scale for language functionality is then proposed, distinguishing vernacular language, lingua franca, ethnic language, inner language, and private language. Los, et. al. (2012) in their textbook entitled "Morphosyntactic Change: A comparative study of particles and prefixes," they focuses their study on analytical challenges on the morphosyntax of Dutch and English. Dimmendaal (2011) focuses his study on Historical Linguistics and the Comparative Study of African Languages. The objective of Dimmendaal's study is to investigate a critical assessment of some current views in historical linguistics and to formulate a kind of research agenda which spells out the specific needs, as seen by the present author, concerning the future investigation of (African) languages.

**Comment [RMJ1]:** Please rephrase this entire paragraph as this is lifted in-toto from

<https://www.elejournals.com/download?code=5c9b70dcd969c>

A comparative study of English and German syntactic variation by students at higher education: Evidence from Complex Predicates  
Syukur Saud  
Universitas Negeri Makassar  
Stukardi Weda  
Universitas Negeri Makassar

Asian EFL Journal Research Articles. Vol. 21 Issue No. 2.2 March 2019

English as Indo European language and Indonesian as Austronesian language family have the same construction in clause and sentence but they have different construction in some units, especially in noun phrase.

Examples:

Table 1. Indonesian and English Sentences

<i>Saya membaca buku.</i>	I read a book
<i>Dia minum secangkir teh.</i>	He drinks a cup of tea.
<i>Dia pergi ke Jakarta.</i>	He goes to Jakarta

Table 2. Indonesian and English Phrases

<i>Buku baru</i>	New book
<i>Sebuah buku baru</i>	A new book
<i>Seorang gadis cantik</i>	A beautiful girl.

## 2. Review of the Literature

### a. Syntax

Syntax is the part of grammar that represents a speaker's knowledge of sentences and their structure (Fromkin, et al, 2007, p. 116). Fromkin, et al then mentions that the rules of syntax combine words into phrases and prases into sentences. Among other things, the rules specify the correct word order for a language. For example, English is a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) language. Indonesian as Austronesian language family is also a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO).

#### 1) Sentence

A sentence is a group of words which is constructed by some constituents, subject (S), predicate (P), and object (O) or noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP). Sentence has function, role, and category.

#### a) Function

In a sentence, there are some phrases and clauses which made of a group of words.

Examples:

- There are *some beautiful girls* in the classroom. (Noun phrase)
- I do not know *where Smith lives*. (Noun clause)

#### b) Role

Phrase and clause in a sentence can function as a stibject, predicate, and object.

Examples:

- *Some handsome boys* sit in front row. (Noun phrase functions as subject of a sentence.)
- Jana is *a beautiful girl* in my classroom. (Noun phrase functions as an object of a sentence.)
- Nobody knows *where Sue lives*. (Clause functions as an object of a sentence.)
- *Our lecturer cancelled the final exam* disappoints us. (Clause functions as a subject of a sentence.)

*hat the museum cancelled the lecture* disappoints me.

#### c) Category

A family of expressions that can substitute for one another without loss of grammaticality is called syntactic category (Fromkin, et al, 2007, p. 125). Fromkin, et al adds that there are five syntactic categories. The categories are noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), Adjective phrase (AdjP), prepositional phrase (PP), and adverbial phrase (AdvP). Syntactic categories include both phrasal categories such as NP, VP, AdjP, PP, and AdvP, as well as lexical categories such as noun (N), verb (V), preposition (P), adjective (Adj), and adverb (Adv).

#### 2) Clause

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb (Azar, 1999, p. 239). A clause is perhaps most simply defined as a "potential sentence." For example, the word *komm* "come" and the phrase *er geht weg* "he's going away" are both clauses. Both can also occur as complete sentences: *Komm!* "Come!"; *Er geht weg* "He's going away." On the other hand, each of them can also occur as part of a compound sentence: *Komm und setz ' dich!* "Come and sit down"; *Er geht weg . aber ich bleibe* "He's going away, but I'm staying." In this case they are both still clauses; but they are no longer sentences, because they are part of still larger constructions (Kufner, 1962, p. 8). Similarly, Crystal (2007, p. 49) mention that clause is a term used in some models of grammar to refer to a unit of grammatical organizations smaller than the sentence, but larger than phrases, words, or morphemes. The traditional classification is into 'main' and 'subordinate' (or 'dependent') clauses, e.g. *the man arrived after the rain started* (Crystal, 2007, p. 49).

#### a) Noun Clause (NC)

The underlined words are noun clauses. These examples are obtained from Azar (1999, p. 239 – 240).

I know *where Sue lives*.

I listened to *what he said*.

I heard *what he said*.

I don't know *where she lives*.

I couldn't hear *what he said*.

Do you know *when they arrived*?

### b) Adjective Clause (AC)

The underlined words are noun clauses. These examples are obtained from Azar (1999, p. 268).

I thanked the woman *who helped me*.

I thanked the woman *that helped me*.

The book *which is on the table* is mine.

The book *that is on the table* is mine.

The man *who(m) I saw* was Mr. Jones.

The man *that I saw* was Mr. Jones.

The man  $\emptyset$  *I saw* was Mr. Jones.

### 3) *Phrase*

Phrase is a term used in grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure containing more than one word, and lacking the subject-predicate structure typical of clause (Crystal, 1987, p. 232). In English and any other languages, the phrase can be noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), Adjective phrase (AdjP), prepositional phrase (PP), and adverbial phrase (AdvP).

In noun phrase, the head of the phrase can be a noun, number (ordinal numbers: first, second, third, etc.; cardinal numbers: one, two, ten, etc.), and adjective (rich, poor, new, red, etc.).

(<https://www.wordsmile.com/pengertian-contoh-kalimat-noun-phrases>).

Examples of **prepositional phrases** functioning as **adjective phrases** with explanations:

The woman on the boat is my aunt Carol.

The object of this prepositional phrase is "boat". The preposition "on" is telling us the relationship between the boat and the "woman". Woman is a noun, so this is an adjective phrase

([http://www.softschools.com/examples/grammar/the\\_adjective\\_phrase\\_examples/85/](http://www.softschools.com/examples/grammar/the_adjective_phrase_examples/85/)).

More examples of **adjective phrases**:

1) Please wash the dishes in the sink. (gives relationship between dishes and sink)

- 2) The girl in the red shirt is my little sister. (gives relationship between girl and shirt)
- 3) Are the shoes under the chair yours? (gives relationship between shoes and chair)
- 4) The house across the street is mine. (gives relationship between house and street)
- 5) The show after this one is my favorite! (gives relationship between show and one)
- 6) I want the doll on that shelf. (gives relationship between doll and shelf)
- 7) The superhero behind the sofa belongs to Sam. (gives relationship between superhero and Sam)
- 8) I think the light over the table has stopped working. (gives relationship between light and table)

([http://www.softschools.com/examples/grammar/the\\_adjective\\_phrase\\_examples/85/](http://www.softschools.com/examples/grammar/the_adjective_phrase_examples/85/)).

Prepositional phrases, participial phrases, and infinitive phrases can all function as an adjective phrase in sentences. A prepositional phrase includes a preposition, its object, and any modifiers of the object. A participial phrase includes a participle, plus any modifiers and complements. An infinitive phrase includes an infinitive, plus any modifiers and complements and the examples of those types of adjective phrases are revealed in the following examples (<https://www.k12reader.com/term/adjective-phrase/>).

**Prepositional phrase examples:**

The house **across the street** is my grandmother's.

(*Across the street* is the prepositional phrase. It functions as an adjective phrase, modifying the noun *house*.)

I have a scratch **on my arm**.

(*On my arm* is the prepositional phrase. It functions as an adjective phrase, modifying the noun *scratch*.)

The pipe **beneath the kitchen sink** is leaking.

(*Beneath the kitchen sink* is the prepositional phrase. It functions as an adjective phrase, modifying the noun *pipe*.)

We rescued the dog **with the injured leg**.

(*With the injured leg* is the prepositional phrase. It functions as an adjective phrase, modifying the noun *dog*.)

**Participial Phrase Examples:**

**Strolling along the garden path**, we admired the flowers and butterflies.

(*Strolling along the garden path* is the participial phrase. It functions as an adjective phrase, modifying the pronoun *we*.)

**Waltzing across the floor**, the dancers mesmerized the partygoers.

(*Waltzing across the floor* is the participial phrase. It functions as an adjective phrase, modifying the noun *dancers*.)

**Covered in mosquito bites**, the campers fled to their tents.

(*Covered in mosquito bites* is the participial phrase. It functions as an adjective phrase, modifying the noun *campers*.)

### **Infinitive Phrases:**

Mysteries are excellent books **to read on stormy nights**.

(*To read on stormy nights* is the infinitive phrase. It functions as an adjective phrase, modifying the noun *books*.)

Crab is my favorite food **to eat in Maine**.

(*To eat in Maine* is the infinitive phrase. It functions as an adjective phrase, modifying the noun *food*.)

Wool is the best material **to wear in cold weather**.

(*To wear in cold weather* is the infinitive phrase. It functions as an adjective phrase, modifying the noun *material*.)

### **English**

Adjective + Noun

New book

Red shirt

Noun + Noun

Sunday night

### **Indonesian**

Noun + Adjective

Buku baru

Kemeja berwarna merah

### *b. Foreign Language (FL) Acquisition and Second Language (L2) Learning*

As one of the interesting topics in SLA and language teaching, a number of studies have been conducted to show similarities and differences of the languages in terms of their syntactic and morphological variation from the same language origin and the different language origin (Saud & Weda, 2019, p. 177).

**Comment [RMJ2]:** The manuscript is tagged with 32% plagiarism because of this part. We suggest that authors will provide own examples of the given phrases.



c. *Comparative Study*

The idea that LI and L2 development might be similar in nature was one of the starting points for the systematic investigation of L2 acquisition in the 1970s (Clahsen, 1990, p. 137).

**3. Data Analysis**

a. Phrase

1) Noun Phrase (NP)

Table 3. Indonesian and English Noun Phrases

Indonesian	English
rumah baru	new house
tas saya	my bag
gunung yang indah	beautiful mountain
gadis kecil	little girl
seorang siswa yang pintar	a clever student
orang kaya	a rich people

Table 3 reveals that the noun phrase construction in Indonesian is the head precedes the modifiers while noun phrase in English is the modifiers precede the head.

2) Verb Phrase (VP)

Table 4. Indonesian and English Verb Phrases

Indonesian	English
Mencari	look for
telah menemukan	have found
sedang mencari	is looking for
telah bekerja	has worked
Akan belajar	will study

Table 4 shows that verb phrase construction in Indonesian and English is the same, where the linking verbs or modals precede the head (V) and particles follow the head (V).

3) Adjective Phrase (AdjP)

Table 5. Indonesian and English Adjective Phrases

Indonesian	English
pasangan <b>pengantin muda</b>	<b>young married</b> couples
<b>rumah indah</b>	<b>the beautiful</b> house
kue <b>enak ini</b>	<b>this delicious</b> cake
<b>kenangan indah</b> kami	<b>our sweet</b> memories
<b>semua</b> negara <b>miskin</b>	<b>all poor</b> countries

Table 5 illustrates that adjective phrase construction in Indonesian and English is different, where in Indonesian adjective phrases, the adjective phrase follows the noun while in English, the adjective phrase precedes the noun.

#### 4) Prepositional Phrase (PP)

Table 6. Indonesian and English Prepositional Phrases

Indonesian	English
di kebun	in the garden
di rumah	at home
bersama dengan kolega saya	together with my colleagues
di taman	on the park
diantara kita	between us

Table 6 shows that prepositional phrase construction function as adjective phrase in Indonesian and English is the same, in which preposition precedes the head of the prepositional phrase.

#### 5) Adverbial Phrase (AdvP)

Table 7. Indonesian and English Adverbial Phrases

Indonesian	English
sangat lambat	extremely slowly
cukup cepat	quickly enough
terlalu banyak	too much
hanya sementara	only temporarily

sangat hati-hati	so carefully
sangat terlambat	very late

Table 7 reveals that adverbial phrase construction in Indonesian and English is the same, where the modifier precedes the head (adverb) but in some circumstances, the construction is different, example: *cukup cepat* in Indonesian and its equivalent *quickly enough* in English.

b. Clause

1) Noun Clause (NC)

Table 8. Indonesian and English Noun Clause

Indonesian	English
Saya tidak tahu berapa umurnya.	I don't know how old she is.
Mohon beritahu saya dimana Anda tinggal.	Please tell me where do you live.
Saya tidak ingat berapa harganya.	I can't remember how much it costs.
Saya tahu siapa aygn dating ke pesta itu.	I know who is coming to the party.

Table 8 shows that the noun clause construction in Indonesian and English is the same, in which the constituent order of the noun clause is SVO.

2) Adjective Clause (AC)

Table 9. Indonesian and English Adjective Clause

Indonesian	English
Saya melihat gadis yang menutup jendela itu.	I saw the girl who closed the window.
Gadis yang memakai rok merah cantik.	The girl who wears the red skirt is beautiful.
Orang yang duduk di baris paling depan berasal dari Thailand.	The man who sits in the front row is from Thailand.
Novel yang saya baca menarik.	The novel which I read was interesting.
Orang yang kami temui minggu lalu sangat bersahabat.	The man whom we met last week was friendly.

Table 9 reveals that the adjective clause construction in Indonesian and English is the same, where the adjective clause construction is SVO.

c. Sentence

Simple Sentence

Table 10. Indonesian and English Simple Sentence

Indonesian	English
Smith menunggu bus.	Smith waits the bus.
Anna membaca buku.	Anna is reading a book.
John belajar sejarah.	John studied history.
Bapak saya telah membaca surat kabar.	My father has read a newspaper.
Saya akan pergi ke London.	I will go to London.

Table 10 illustrates that the simple sentence construction in Indonesian and English is the same, where the sentence construction is SVO.

Compound Sentence

Table 11. Indonesian and English Compound Sentences

Indonesian	English
Joe menunggu kereta api, tetapi kereta api datang terlambat.	Joe waited for the train, <b>but</b> the train was late.
Saya mencari Mary dan Samantha di stasiun bis, tetapi mereka tiba di stasiun sebelum tengah hari dan meninggalkan bis sebelum saya tiba.	I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station, <b>but</b> they arrived at the station before noon and left on the bus station before I arrived.
Mary dan Samantha tiba di stasiun bis sebelum tengah hari, dan mereka meninggalkan bis sebelum saya tiba.	Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, <b>and</b> they left on the bus before I arrived.
Mary dan Samantha meninggalkan bis sebelum saya tiba, sehingga saya tidak melihat mereka di stasiun bis.	Mary and Samantha left on the bus before I arrived, <b>so</b> I did not see them at the bus station.

Note: English compound sentences are obtained from:

<https://www2.ivcc.edu/rambo/eng1001/sentences.htm>

Table 11 shows that the compound sentence construction in Indonesian and English is the same, where the sentence construction is SVO.

Complex Sentence

Table 12. Indonesian and English Complex Sentences

Indonesian	English
<p>Karena Mary dan Samantha tiba di stasiun bis sebelum tengah hari, saya tidak melihat mereka di stasiun bis.</p> <p>Atau:</p> <p>Saya tidak melihat mereka di stasiun bis karena Mary dan Samantha tiba di stasiun bis sebelum tengah hari.</p>	<p>Because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, I did not see them at the station.</p> <p>Or:</p> <p>I did not see them at the station because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon.</p>
<p>Sementara dia menunggu di stasiun kereta api, Joe menyadari bahwa kereta api terlambat.</p> <p>Atau:</p> <p>Joe menyadari bahwa kereta api terlambat sementara dia menunggu di stasiun kereta api.</p>	<p>While he waited at the train station, Joe realized that the train was late.</p> <p>Or:</p> <p>Joe realized that the train was late while he waited at the train station.</p>
<p>Setelah mereka meninggalkan bus, Mary dan Samantha menyadari bahwa Joe menunggu di stasiun kereta api.</p> <p>Atau:</p> <p>Mary dan Samantha menyadari bahwa Joe menunggu kereta api setelah mereka meninggalkan bus.</p>	<p>After they left on the bus, Mary and Samantha realized that Joe was waiting at the train station.</p> <p>Or:</p> <p>Mary and Samantha realized that Joe was waiting at the train station after they left on the bus.</p>

Note: English complex sentences are obtained from:

<https://www2.ivcc.edu/rambo/eng1001/sentences.htm>

Table 12 reveals that the complex sentence construction in Indonesian and English is the same, where the sentence construction is SVO.

#### 4. Conclusion

To sum up, the present study concludes that:

Firstly, Indonesian and English have the same construction in clause (noun clause and adjective clause) and sentence (simple sentence, compound sentence, and complex sentence).

Secondly, Indonesian and English have the different construction in noun phrase. Noun phrase construction in Indonesian is the head precedes the modifiers while noun phrase in English is the modifiers precede the head.

Thirdly, the verb phrase construction in Indonesian and English is the same, where the linking verbs or modals precede the head (V) and particles follow the head (V).

Fourthly, adjective phrase construction in Indonesian and English is different, where in Indonesian adjective phrases, the adjective phrase follows the noun while in English, the adjective phrase precedes the noun.

Fifthly, prepositional phrase construction function as adjective phrase in Indonesian and English is the same, in which preposition precedes the head of the prepositional phrase.

Lastly, adverbial phrase construction in Indonesian and English is the same, where the modifier precedes the head (adverb) but in some circumstances, the construction is different, example: *cukup cepat* in Indonesian and its equivalent *quickly enough* in English.

#### References

- Azar, Betty Schramper. (1999). *Understanding and using English grammar*. NY: Longman.
- Benmamoun, Elabbas. (2000). *The feature structure of functional categories: A comparative study of Arabic dialects*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Brustad, Kristen. (2000). *The syntax of spoken Arabic and comparative study of Moroccan, Egyptian, Syrian, and Kuwait dialects*. Washington: Georgetown University Press.
- Clahsen, Harald. (1990). The comparative study of first and second language development. *SSLA*, 12, pp. 135-153.
- Rambo, Randy. (2015). *Compound and Complex Sentences from* <https://www2.ivcc.edu/rambo/eng1001/sentences.htm> accessed on 29 June 2019.

- Crystal, David. (1987). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Dimmendaal, Gerrit J. (2011). *Historical linguistics and the comparative study of African languages*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Ding, Picus Sizhi. (2016). *Southern Min (Hokkien) as a migrating language: A comparative study of language shift and maintenance across national borders*. Hongkong: Springer.
- Fromkin, Victoria; Rodman, Robert & Hyams, Nina. (2007). *An introduction to language*. Boston: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Hawkins, John A. (1986). *A comparative typology of English and German: unifying the contrasts*. London: Croom Helm.
- Hawkins, John A. (2018). Word-external properties in a typology of Modern English: A comparison with German. *English Language and Linguistics*, pp. 1 – 27.
- Kufner, Herbert L. (1962). *The grammatical structures of English and German*. Illinois: The University of Chicago Press.
- Los, Bettelou; Blom, Corrien; Booi, Geert; Elenbaas, Marion; and Kemenade, Ans Van. (2012). *Morphosyntactic change: A comparative study of particles and prefixes*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (CUP).
- Yulia, Wilma. (2014). *Noun Phrase* from <https://www.wordsmile.com/pengertian-contoh-kalimat-noun-phrases> accessed on 29 June 2019.
- Roberts, Ian. (1993). *Verbs and diachronic syntax: A comparative history of English and French*. Springer-Science+Business Media, B.V.
- Roberts, Ian G. (2005). *Principles and parameters in a VSO language: A case study in Welsh*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Saud, Syukur and Weda, Sukardi. (2019). A comparative study of English and German syntactic variation by students at higher education: Evidence from Complex Predicates. *Asian EFL Journal*, March 2019 Volume 21, Issue 2.2, pp. 176 - 195.
- The adjective phrase examples*. [http://www.softschools.com/examples/grammar/the\\_adjective\\_phrase\\_examples/85/](http://www.softschools.com/examples/grammar/the_adjective_phrase_examples/85/). Retrieved on 30 June 2019.
- K-12 Reader. (2018). *What is adjective phrase?*. <https://www.k12reader.com/term/adjective-phrase/>. Retrieved on 30 June 2019.
- Zanuttini, Raffaella. 1997. *Negation and clausal structure: A comparative study of Romance languages*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Comment [RMJ3]:** Make sure to use APA 6<sup>th</sup> Ed. style.

First names of authors are not spelled out

Ballard, S. D., March, G., & Sand, J. K. (2015). Creation of a research community in a K-12 school research and evidence based practice. *Evidence Based Library and Information Practice*, 4(2), 8-36. Retrieved from <http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/index>

McGill, I., Glenn, J. K., & Brockbank, A. (2014). *The action learning handbook: Powerful techniques for education, professional development and training*. New York, NY: Routledge Falmer.