

**AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND  
ARABIC VERBAL SENTENCES**

**BY :**

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**Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty  
English Education Department**

**STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO**

**1441 H / 2020 M**

**AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND**

**ARABIC VERBAL SENTENCES**

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
in English Education Department

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**NOTIFICATION LETTER**

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To:  
The Honorable of the Dean of Faculty of  
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*Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.*

We have given guidance and enough improvement to research thesis script which is written by:

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It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Tarbiyah Faculty in order to be discussed on the Munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.*

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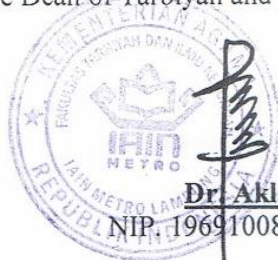
An Undergraduate thesis entitled: CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND ARABIC VERBAL SENTENCES, written by Uswatun Hasanah, student number 1501070317, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty on Wednesday, 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2020 at 11.00 AM – 13.00 PM.

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# CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND ARABIC

## VERBAL SENTENCES

### ABSTRACT

**By:**  
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The objective of the research is to identify the similarities and differences between English and Arabic verbal sentences. There are many language in the world and each language has different characteristics and structures. English and Arabic language as an international language must learn for everyone especially for muslim. English learnt in formal school, while Arabic learnt in informal school or Islamic boarding school in order to we can understand the doctrine and to avoid mistake when we learn Islam. the writer want to discuss a comparison of the two related language, so the Islamic learner know that every language related to the others.

This research is qualitative research and the kind of this research is library research. Data analysis techniques use descriptive analysis and content analysis. Where descriptive data is often only analyzed according to its contents.

The research result found there are the similarities both English and Arabic there are have tenses verb form. The differences between English and Arabic are the basic word order. In Arabic structure there are imperative verb, two kinds of pronoun that is connected with verb and separated with verb, verb must in *rafa'* condition and the object must in *nasab* condition, and Arabic passive verb where the rules to change active verb to passive is modified with *harakat*.

**Keywords:** *English, Arabic, Verbal sentences, similarities, differences.*

# CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND ARABIC

## VERBAL SENTENCES

### ABSTRAK

**Oleh:**  
**Uswatun Hasanah**

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui persamaan dan perbedaan antara kalimat verbal dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Arab. Ada banyak sekali bahasa di dunia dan masing masing bahasa mempunyai karakteristik dan struktur yang berbeda. Bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Arab sebagai bahasa internasional wajib dipelajari terlebih untuk orang muslim. Bahasa Inggris dipelajari disekolah formal, sedangkan bahasa Arab diajarkan di sekolah informal atau pondok pesantren supaya kita bisa memahami ajaran agama islam dan tidak salah dalam mempelajarinya. Di pondok pesantren tidak diwajibkan untuk belajar di sekolah formal, karena itu mereka memiliki pengetahuan yang minim tentang bahasa Inggris. Oleh sebab itu penulis membandingkan antara kedua bahasa tersebut agar pelajar islam tahu bahwa setiap bahasa itu berhubungan antara satu sama lain.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dan jenis penelitiannya adalah penelitian pustaka. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan oleh peneliti adalah deskriptif analisis dan konten analisis. Dimana data deskriptif yang dianalisis hanya berdasarkan isi yang akan dibahas.

Hasil penelitian disebutkan bahwa ditemukan bahwa terdapat persamaan yakni keduanya memiliki kata kerja waktu. Sedangkan perbedaan ditemukan bahwa ada beberapa perbedaan antara keduanya. Antara lain struktur kalimat utamanya. Terdapat kata kerja perintah dalam struktur bahasa Arab, terdapat dua jenis pronoun yakni terhubung dan terpisah dengan kata kerja, dan kata kerja dalam bahasa Arab harus dalam keadaan *rafa'* dan objeknya harus dalam keadaan *nasab*, juga terdapat aturan khusus untuk mengganti kata kerja aktif menjadi pasif dalam bahasa Arab yakni memodifikasi *harakatnya*.

**Kata Kunci:** *Bahasa Inggris, Bahasa Arab, kalimat verbal, persamaan, perbedaan.*



## STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The undersigned :

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States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the researcher's research. In expectation of certain parts which are expected from the bibliography mentioned.

Metro, January 2020

The researcher,



*Uswatun Hasanah*  
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## ORISINALITAS PENELITIAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

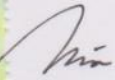
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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah hasil penelitian saya kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, Januari 2020

Yang Menyatakan,



  
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**MOTTO**

“Science Without Religion Is Blind,  
Religion Without Science Is Lamé”

**(Albert Einstein)**

Upgrade yourself till you are to be the best version of yourself...

*(Uswa El Hamzah)*

## **DEDICATION PAGE**

This undergraduate thesis would highly be dedicated;

1. First give thanks to Allah, the Great Guide
2. My beloved parents Mr. H. Hamzah and Mrs. Siti Fatimah, who took care of me and taught me many things, hopefully always under God's protection.
3. My beloved uncle and aunt as my second parent Mr. H. Ali Mashari and Mrs. Hj. Ida Umami as a my second parent who has funded my education, who patiently teach me to be a strong and independent girl
4. My respected teachers, who have patiently educated me who are hungry for knowledge
5. My second home Rohmatul Ummah and Hidayatul Quran Islamic boarding school.
6. My dearest sisters and brother Khusnatus Sa'adah, Lilik Mustabsyroh, and M. Miftakhul Munir who always give support to me
7. My bestie 4 sekawan Anda, Ria, and Zizi and tim paduan suara Dewi, Elis, Firoh, Ida, Ita, Luluk, Nikmah, and Seka who always there for me in all condition and situation, and
8. All of my friends can't mention one by one, thanks for giving advice and many experience for me

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Thanks and all praise to My Allah for all of Your blesses and Your favor that is given with all Your Mighty, the researcher can finish the undergraduate thesis. Realizing that this undergraduate thesis would not be able accomplished without any helps and supports from many helpful individuals. In this lovely chance, the researcher would like to sincerely acknowledgement the gratitude.

The first of all, the deepest gratitude would be addressed to my beloved parents, for understanding and supporting me to finish the undergraduate thesis soon, and always pray for me to be a successful person someday (Aamiin).

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As human being the researcher realized that there are some weakness in this undergraduate thesis. The researcher would like to apologize for all mistakes she has made in writing. The researcher hopes this undergraduate thesis can be beneficial for the reader.

Metro, January 2020

The Researcher

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Uswatun Hasanah', written in a cursive style.

**Uswatun Hasanah**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of Study**

In life, humans as social being need other humans to achieve their goals. Because of that human need a connector used to communicate with other humans. They need a connector called a language to convey their purpose and express what they want. Without language, human will be in trouble to integrate and adapt in social environments and also as social control.

There are thousands of language in the world and each language has different characteristics and structures. For example the research take two language, English and Arabic language as a foreign language in Indonesia. English and Arabic language as an international language, and its also often found wherever you are in Indonesia area. English is one of compulsory subject must be learnt in every education level in Indonesia, while Arabic will be learnt at Islamic school in Indonesia.

Arabic and English is one family of language. Arabic language includes in Semit language genealogy, while English include in Jermanic or Anglo Saxon language genealogy. Both of them have different genealogy and also writing form. So it little hard to learn by people who are used to learning English to learn Arabic.

Arabic is the language of Al-Qur'an and also language used by prophet Muhammad SAW and previous muslim religious teacher to convey message in holy book and propethic tradition, so every muslim must learn in order to we can understand the doctrine and to avoid mistake when we learn Islam. In boarding house Arabic learned on Arabic grammar (*nahwu*), with *nahwu* it is expected that Islamic students or santri can interpret a book of Islamic which contain Islamic dogma such as knowledge of study of laws pertaining to ritual obligations, moral theology, monotheism and the other. There were many boarding schools in Indonesia, among boarding school that focus on learn Islamic book, focus on learn Al-Quran, and also modern boarding school that impelement English and Arabic as daily language for interact with the other.

In boarding school not obligated to learn in school, because of that some of Islamic students (santri) who know little of English. Therefore, the writer want to discuss a comparison of the two related foreign language of English and Arabic in our daily life. With a verbal sentences sample, it is expected that the teacher and learner know that each language is related to another, and get easy when they learn more about that.

## **B. Problem Formulation**

The identification of the problems of this research are :

1. What are the similarities between English and Arabic verbal sentences ?

2. What are the differences between English and Arabic verbal sentences ?

### **C. Objective and Benefit of Study**

The objective of this study is :

1. To identify the similarities between English and Arabic verbal sentences.
2. To identify the dissimilarities between English and Arabic verbal sentences.

The benefit of study

1. Theoritically

The study is expected to provide additional insight into the comparison between English and Arabic verbal sentences.

2. Practically

Contributing thought about comparison between English and Arabic verbal sentences to making it easier for linguists and learner who are learning Arabic and English language.

### **D. Prior Research**

Article of Umami from STAIN Salatiga. Goal of this research is to describe interrogative structures in Indonesian and English with predict the differences and similarities with them. There are some problem when Indonesian learner transferring the structure of word questions in Indonesian

to English like form of interrogative sentences, wh-movement, tag question in English. There are some aspects for make English interrogative sentences such as auxiliary verb, modal verb, to be. With make some predictions about them the researcher hope that it may help teachers and their students surmount some difficulties to faced and improve English language.<sup>1</sup>

Article of Mulyawan from Udayana University. In this research explained that there are some regulation when we use countable and uncountable nouns. The results of this research found that English articles is more simple than Indonesian articles, specifically in singular numeral noun form.<sup>2</sup>

Articles of Alduais from King Saud University. The goal of this research is to checking hypothesis of simple sentences structures between English and Arabic standard language. The researcher use Lado's procedures to contrast the grammatical system of two languages and use the SPSS to show the results true or not. This contrastive analysis hypothesis can be useful for teaching and learning, translation, syllabuses' design purposes.<sup>3</sup>

From three research above there are similarities and differences issues being researched. The similarities is that researchers are doing the same

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<sup>1</sup> Mashlihatul Umami, "A Contrastive Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in English and Indonesian", *Jurnal Dimensi Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran* Vol. 3 No. 2 (2015): 57.

<sup>2</sup> I Wayan Mulyawan, "Contrastive Analysis of English and Indonesian Noun Articles", *Leksika Journal* Vol. 8, No.1 (2014): 7.

<sup>3</sup> Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Alduais, "Simple Sentence Structure of Standard Arabic Language and Standard English Language: A Contrastive Study", *International Journal of Linguistics* Vol. 4 No. 4 (2012): 500.

analysis to find the comparison of the two language in language structures and grammar. The difference from three studies are mentioned that the first research study about interrogative sentences, the second research to study about noun articles, and the last is general sentences pattern. So the writer claim that the research is different from previous studies.

## **E. Research Method**

### 1. Types and Characteristics of the Research

The kind of research is library research. Library research is a series of activity related to library data collection methods, reading the book, log and process research material.<sup>4</sup> This research is to analyze the comparison between English and Arabic verbal sentences to find some difference and similarities between them.

The characteristic of this research is qualitative research, a research procedure that results in a descriptive data of observable words and behavior.<sup>5</sup>

### 2. Sources of Data

Sources of data consist of primary data source and secondary data source.

#### a. Primary data source

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<sup>4</sup> Mestika Zed, *Metodologi Penelitian Kepustakaan* (Jakarta: Pustaka Obor, 2014 ), 1.

<sup>5</sup> Lexy, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007), 4.



Primary data source is a source of data obtained directly from the subject research as a source of information sought. It means data directly relating to the research object.<sup>6</sup> The primary data source of this research is Oxford guide to English grammar written by John Eastwood.

b. Secondary data source

Secondary data source is a data indirectly generated from the subject's research.<sup>7</sup> Secondary data source of this research are books, writings, and articles support the author in completing the primary data sources.

3. Data Collecting Technique

In this case the researcher identifies the subject of books, articles, journals, and other information to search for the research involved. The steps as follows :

- a. Collecting data through the journal, articles, books related to the research.
- b. Analyze the data so researcher can concludes issues that reviewed.

4. Data Reliability and Validity Technique

In research for data verifying support technique emphasized only in validity and reliability tests.<sup>8</sup> The validity test is a degree of accuracy

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<sup>6</sup> Saifuddin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009), 91.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 91.

<sup>8</sup> Suwardi Endraswara, *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra* (Yogyakarta: Tim Redaksi CAPS, 2011), 164.

between data that is in the object of the research and data that can be reported by researchers. While reliability test has to do with the degree of consistency and data stability. The reliability to use is accuracy, that is the accuracy between the research and the study of the literature. Besides, its also used interrater reliability (among the researchers) if research is done in a group. If self involved, such as undergraduated thesis, thesis and disertations are always based on the diligence of observation and recording. Careful study will affect the wonder of a quest for meaning.

## 5. Data Analysis Technique

After collecting the data, the data analysed for get conclusion. Form of analysis technique such as :

### a. Descriptive analysis

Descriptive analysis method is a way to gather and to arrange the data, and then the researcher analyses the data. Descriptive analysis method is an attempt to collect and compile a data, then an analysis of the data is carried out. Descriptive analysis of the data collected is in the form of words, images and not numbers. This is caused by the application of qualitative methods. Besides all that is collected is likely to be the key to what was studied. Thus the research report will

contain data excerpts and data processing to provide an overview of the presentation of the report.

b. Content analysis

The analysis used in this research is content analysis. Where descriptive data is often only analyzed according to its contents. Content analysis in the study was carried out to reveal the contents of a book that described the situation of the author and his community at the time the book was written. Content analysis according to Burhan Bungin is a research technique for making replicable inferences and validity of data by paying attention to the context.<sup>9</sup> Content analysis related to communication. In qualitative research, content analysis is emphasized on how researchers look at the diversity of communication content qualitatively, on how researchers interpret the communication content of symbolic interactions that occur in communication.

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<sup>9</sup> Burhan Bungin, *Penelitian Kualitatif: Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Kebijakan Publik, dan Ilmu Sosial Lainnya, cet. Ke-4* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2010), 155

## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL REVIEW

#### A. The Concept of Contrastive Analysis

##### 1. Definition of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is the systematic comparison of two or more language, with the aim of describing the similarities and differences.<sup>10</sup> Contrastive analysis is commonly used in pedagogical or practical purposes. When we compare two or more languages, we can see characteristics each of them. With the discovery of comparisons between some of these languages, a student will get easier to understand the structure of the language.

Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of a pair of language with a view to identifying their structural differences and similarities.<sup>11</sup> This method was originally used to determine the language genealogies. Contrastive analysis used in field of second language acquisition in 1960s, as a method to explain why some aspects of target language were difficult to understand than others.

Contrastive linguistics: a method of exploring structural similarities and differences between languages, important in historical linguistics and formerly

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<sup>10</sup> Stig Johansson, *Contrastive Analysis and Learner Language: A Corpus Based Approach* (University of Oslo: tnp., 2008), 9.

<sup>11</sup> Abdullah Shaghi, *Handout Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis (CA and EA)* (Hodeidah University., tnp., 2014), 6.

influential in language teaching.<sup>12</sup> Contrastive analysis is contrastive linguistics or comparative linguistics. This method contrast the system of language, syntax, phonology, grammar and lexicon of the system of second language due to predict difficulties which learners of second language would learning the target language.

Based on the definition above, the writer conclude that contrastive analysis is systematic comparison between two or more language used in pedagogical purposes. Contrastive analysis usually used in second language acquisition field . The aim is to find out the differences and similarities about them, in order to ease the linguists and language learner study about second language.

## **2. Procedures of Contrastive Analysis**

Contrastive analysis as a predictive techniques, it means that with looking at the structure two or more language system, we can predict the difficulties the language learner. There are five procedures when we compare some language<sup>13</sup> :

### **a. Selection**

In the first step in contrastive analysis is the researcher must choose two language and then write the description about them. For make easier,

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<sup>12</sup> Alan Davies, *An Introduction to Applied Linguistics from Practice to Theory*, cet.ke-2 (Edinburgh: Edinburgh university press, 2007), 176.

<sup>13</sup> Mohammad Hamad Al-khreshah, "A Review Study of Contrastive Analysis Theory", *Journal of Advances of Humanities and Social Sciences* 2, no.6 (2016):335

you must focus on specific category. Two specific category of the two language should be similar.

b. Description

After selection step is done, the specific category or linguistic structure selected must be described with the same theory. When you want to describe about sound system you can use structural phonology, but when you want to describe about structure aspect like morphology or syntax, you don't need specific theory. In this step you just focus on the differences about them not focus about similarities.

c. Comparison

In this comparison step, analysis just focus to find out the similarities and differences about them. So before you compare the selected category of the two language, you must make sure that the description is clearly.

d. Prediction

After the comparison step is done, the next step is predict the difficulty through the contrast. You should assess about the similarities and the differences are dubious or not.

e. Verification

Verification is the final step in contrastive analysis. The researcher should review on her prediction are reality or not.

## **B. The Concept of English Sentences**

### **1. Definition of English Sentences**

Sentence is a unit of written grammar, normally identified with capital letter on the first and end by final full stop. Sentence include of clauses. Clause is primary unit of grammar. There are two kinds of clauses, main clause and subordinate clause. A sentence must consist at least one main clause. A main clause include of subject and predicate, while subordinate clause is dependent clause. Its mean that subordinate clause can be mentioned as a sentence when accompanied by main clause.

Sentences is apart from the initial capital letter and the final full stop.<sup>14</sup> Not only final full stop, but also include exclamatory mark and question mark. Sentences end with exclamatory mark called imperative sentence, while sentences end with question mark means interrogative sentences.

Sentence is a well organized mind arrangement.<sup>15</sup> Sentence must have a subject and a verb, and also can have an object or complement or not. Without subject it can be mentioned as sentence, but if in the sentence it's haven't a verb that is not a sentence.

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<sup>14</sup> Jim Miller, *An Introduction to English Syntax* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002), 60.

<sup>15</sup> Michael Swan, *Practical English Usage*, cet. Ke-2 (Newyork: Oxford University Press, 1995), xxiv.



Sentences is a writing starts with a capital letter and ends with a dot. Sentence is the main grammatical unit. Sentences must contain a subject and a verb, and may contain an object or not.<sup>16</sup>

Based on the definition of the sentences, the writer conclude that sentences is the main grammatical unit contain at least one main clause. Where on main clause include subject and predicate. It's a writing begin with capital letter and end with a dot, exclamatory mark, or question mark.

a. Elements of Sentences

1) Subject

Subject is a noun (person, place or thing) doing or being something. In English grammar usually the subject placed in beginning of sentences. It is different between active and passive sentence, in active sentence the subject is in the beginning, but in passive sentence the subject exchange place with the object.

2) Predicate

The predicate contain a verb.<sup>17</sup> Verb can be used with subject in the base of a clause. Verb is the part of the sentence that tell what the subject perform. Verb is the main point ine English sentences. Most verb refer to action, states or event.

There are six basic forms of verb.

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<sup>16</sup> Anne Seaton dan Y.H. Mew, *Basic English Grammar for English Language Learner* (Three Watson: Saddleback Educational Publishing, 2007), 139.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 139.

- a) Base form: for example Children play in the field.
- b) Infinitive: the base form of word (usually with *to*), used after the another verb, adjective or noun, or as the subject or complement in the sentences.

For example : Tell them not to play.

- c) Past simple: a past verb form

Example : They played basketball yesterday

- d) Past participle: a verb form used in form perfect tenses, passive, and maybe as an adjective like broken, gone.

Example : I have eaten a fried chicken.

- e) Present participle: form of verb ending with *-ing*, used in adjective, verb or maybe part of the verb.

Example : I saw them playing with Angga today

- f) Gerund: form of verb ending *-ing*, used like noun as the subject or object in the sentence.

Example : Editing is the favorite hobby for me.

There are kinds of verb, there are ordinary verb and auxiliary verb. Auxiliary verb or to be like is, am, are. While ordinary verb is verb used to identify the subject is doing.

### 3) Object or Complement

Object is noun that receives the action of the subject. Complement is part of sentence to inform about the subject. Normally object or complement placed after a noun, verb, or adjective to complete the meaning of the sentence.<sup>18</sup> There are some forms of the object such as noun, pronoun, infinitive, and gerund. Complement placed in nominal sentences, while object used in verbal sentences.

- 4) Adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb, or whole sentence. Adverb have four kinds, there are adverb of manner, adverb of time, adverb of place, and adverb of frequency. Adverb of manner formed from an adjective with suffix -ly. Adverb of time explain time of activity like now, last, and the others. Example of adverb of place like here and near, while totally and hardly is example from adverb of frequency and degree.

## 2. Kinds of English Sentences

Sentences can be divided into three types. There are based on predicate, basic use, and the structure. According to predicate, there are two kinds of sentences.

- a. Nominal sentences

Nominal sentences is a sentence that has a predicate not a verb, it can be adjective, noun or adverb. Auxiliary verb used to modify

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<sup>18</sup> Michael Swan, *Practical English Usage*, cet. Ke-2., xxv.

the main verb in a sentences. This sentence used an auxiliary verb “to be” like is, am, are. The function is to identify the subject.

b. Verbal sentences

Verbal sentences is a sentence where the predicate is verb. Verb used is main verb, where the verb identifies the subject is doing. The sentences may contain an object or not for modifies the verb.

Based on basic use, sentences can be devided into four types : declarative, interrogative, exlamative and imperative. Declarative used to give information, and maybe offer to do something. Interrogative is to ask information, and request about something. Imperative used to give instruction or direction to do something. Exclamative like spoken word to express the emphasis or someone’s feeling.

Based on the structure, the kinds of sentences devided into simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence. Where simple sentence is include one main clause. Complex sentence is contain two or more main clause. Complex sentence include a main clause and subordinate clause.

**3. Verbal sentences**

Verbal sentences must also have two components at the very least, it is must have verb and verb’s subject. Although one of those components is

that subject can be hidden, but it exist in some form. There writer want to compare verbal sentences between English and Arabic, and limit about basic word order, pattern, and examples of verbal sentences.

Basic word order of English verbal sentences is SVO.

a. Subject

Subject is a noun (person, place or thing) doing or being something. Subject also can be from pronoun form, like I, you, we, they, he, she, it. In English grammar usually the subject placed in beginning of sentences. It is different between active and passive sentence, in active sentence the subject is in the beginning, but in passive sentence the subject exchange place with the object.

b. Verb

Verb or predicate in verbal sentences used to identifies what the subject is doing.<sup>19</sup> The position of verb follow the subject. This verb used is refer to action, such play, eat, cry, and etc. According to times or tenses, verb are devided into present and past form. Present form used to show action that is happening now, factual, habitual actions, and maybe giving an instruction. Past form used to denote an activity carried on in the past.

There are two kinds of verb based on object, transitive and intransitive verb. *Transitive verb* is a verb need an object for complete

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid., 139.

the meaning in the verbal sentence.<sup>20</sup> While *intransitive verb* is verb cannot have an object because the sentence is meaningful and it can't be used in the passive form.<sup>21</sup>

c. Object

Object is noun or pronoun comes after the verb.<sup>22</sup> There are some forms of the object such as noun, pronoun, infinitive, and gerund. While there are two kinds of object direct object and indirect object. Direct object refers to a person or thing affected by the action verb. Indirect object refers to a person or thing who receives the direct object.

English verbal sentences pattern :

**Table 2.1**  
**English Verbal Sentences Pattern**

<b>Pattern</b>	<b>Example</b>
S + V	The boy laughs.
S + V + O	She killed a mosquito.
S + V + Adv	They swimming in the river.
S + V + Indirect Object + Direct Object	They gave the girl a novel.
S + V + Direct Object + N or Adj	He made her a princess.

<sup>20</sup> John Eastwood, *Oxford Guide to English Grammar* (Newyork: Oxford University Press, 1994), 8.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, xxiv.

<sup>22</sup> Michael Swan, *Practical English Usage*, cet. Ke-2., xxv.

## C. The Concept of Arabic Verbal Sentences

### 1. Definition of Arabic Sentences

The smallest unit Arabic structure named *kalimah*. *Kalimah* is the word. Word arrangement called *murokkab*. If the word arrangement is meaningful is called *kalam* or *jumlah*.<sup>23</sup> *Kalam* or *jumlah* is sentences in English or Indonesia.

Element of Arabic sentences include :

#### a. *Isim* or Noun

*Isim* is *lafadz* to show thing, place, adjective, person, animals or place name, and haven't time. Noun divided into five classes.

- 1) Noun according to quantity divided into singular, duals, and plural
- 2) Noun according to kinds of gender divided into female and male
- 3) Noun according to category divided into general and specific
- 4) Noun according to *tanwin*
- 5) Noun according to end word transformation

#### b. *Fi'il* or Verb

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<sup>23</sup> Abu An'im, *Sang Pangeran Nahwu al-Ajurumiyah (Pengantar Memahami dan Mahir Matan al-Ajurumiyah)*, ed. revisi (Kediri: Mu'jizat Group, 2016), 1.

Arabic verb have three form, there are past verb, present verb, and imperative verb. Need to know about *fi'il*, not all the *fi'il* is verb, but all the verb is *fi'il*. *Fi'il* devided into three category ;<sup>24</sup>

- 1) *Fi'il* according to the object devided into intransitive and transitive verb
- 2) *Fi'il* according to the active and passive
- 3) *Fi'il* according to the word formation

c. *Harf*

In English and Indonesian character have 26 letter, Arabic have 28 letter. But *harf* in this Arabic structure is the letter that have meaning. *Harf* devided into three, that is *harf jar*, *harf nasab*, and *harf jazm*. *harf nasab*, and *harf jazm* related to the verb.

## 2. Kinds of Arabic Sentences

Kinds of Arabic sentences devided into two kinds;

a. *Jumlah Ismiyah*

*Jumlah Ismiyah* is nominal sentences. *Jumlah ismiyah* arranged noun + noun. In other word this sentences is start from noun. For example : هذا كتاب = This is the books.

b. *Jumlah Fi'liyah*

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<sup>24</sup> Abu Razin dan Ummu Razin, *Ilmu Nahwu Untuk Pemula* (tt: tnp, 2014), 12.



*Jumlah fi'liyah* or verbal sentences. This is arranged verb and noun.

Different with English, its start with the verb and followed noun.

### 3. Verbal Sentences

Basic word order of Arabic verbal sentences VSO.

#### a. Verb

In Arabic there are three kind of verb form, include past, present, and imperative.<sup>25</sup> The three forms of verb have different functions and rules. *Maḍi* or past form, used to indicate activities that have been carried out or have already occurred. *Muḍori'* or present form, used to indicate the activities that are being carried out or that will come. Imperative form, used as imperative sentence. The rules of verb is to add pronoun connected this verb.

In Arabic grammar there also have transitive and intransitive verb like in English grammar. Where transitive verb called *fi'il muta'adiyah*. *Fi'il muta'adiyah* is verb that have object to complete the meaning of the sentence. Intransitive verb called *fi'il lazim*. *Fi'il lazim* is verb that haven't object, because the sentence are meaningful.

And also have active and passive verb. *Fi'il ma'lum* is active verb. *Fi'il majhul* is passive verb, from active verb then modified with *harakat*. The rules to change active verb to passive verb is :

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<sup>25</sup> Ibid., 128.

- 1.) *Fi'il maḍi*, initial letter *fi'il* with *harakat dhommah*, and letter before the end with *harakat kasrah*.
- 2.) *Fi'il muḍori'*, initial letter *fi'il* with *harakat dhommah*, and letter before the end with *harakat fathah*.

Those rules apply to the entire verb.

#### b. Subject

In verbal sentences subject that can be used in these sentences is noun, and also pronoun or *isim dloimir*. *Isim isyarah* is the same as demonstrative adjective in English structure can not be used in these verbal sentences. *Isim isyarah* is used in the *jumlah isimiyah* or nominal sentences.

Subject in Arabic is called *fā'il*.<sup>26</sup> In active sentence subject is as a *fā'il*, while in passive sentence it is as a *na'ibul fā'il*. *Fā'il* and *na'ibul fā'il* can be pronoun form, and it must be connected with the verb either in *fi'il maḍi* (past), *fi'il muḍore'* (present), or *fi'il amar* (imperative).

#### c. Object

*Maf'ul bih* is an object of transitive verb. Like subject, object can be noun, and pronoun. There are two forms of *ḍomir* or pronoun. *Dhomir muttasil* is form of pronoun connected with the verb. *Dhomir munfasil* is form of pronoun separated with the verb. Arabic object

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<sup>26</sup> Nurul Huda, *Mudah Belajar Bahasa Arab*, cet. Ke-2 (Jakarta: AMZAH, 2012), 126.

must *nasab* condition. The object can be placed before the subject, if the subject is a noun.

Arabic verbal sentences pattern :

**Table 2.2**  
**Arabic Verbal Sentences Pattern**

<b>Pattern</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
V + S	جاء رضوان	Ridwan was arrived.
V + S + O	ضرب زيد الكلب	Zaid beat a dog.
V + Pronoun	انظر !	Look at this !

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Description of Data

In this research the writer used some references to get the data in order to the similarities and the differences can be identified. The references such as:

1. *Oxford Guide to English Grammar* written by John Eastwood published by Oxford University Press in Newyork on 1994. In this book explained detail about basic English grammar, start from what is the sentence and text, verb form, noun phrase, adjective, adverb, clause, and the last is word formation. Because of that the writer take some data from this book.
2. *Cambridge Guide of English (A Comprehensive Guide Spoken and Written English Grammar and Usage)* written by Ronald Carter and Michael McCarthy, published by Cambridge University Press in Cambridge on 2006 . This book explained about spoken and written English grammar and structure. The writer take some needed data from there.
3. *Basic English Grammar for English Language Learner* written by Anne Seaton dan Y.H. Mew published in Three Watson: Saddleback Educational Publishing, 2007. This book provide the basic in instruction of the eight of part speech. From this book the researcher get the needed data in this research.

4. Mudah Belajar Bahasa Arab written by Nurul Huda in Jakarta: AMZAH, 2012. This book explain about the Arabic structure and grammar detail. The researcher get the needed data about verbal sentences.
5. Ilmu Nahwu Untuk Pemula written by Abu Razin and Ummu Razin on 2014, this book not published and that is the book from Pustaka BISA (Belajar Islam dan Bahasa Arab). This book give the basic information about the Arabic grammar and structure.

## **B. The Similarities Between English and Arabic Verbal Sentences**

1. Both of English and Arabic verbal sentences have a tenses verb form. Tenses verb form of English and Arabic are present and past form.

According to (Eastwood, 1994) English verb have two tenses, past and present. Present form used to show action that is happening now, factual, habitual actions, and maybe giving an instruction. Past form used to denote an activity carried on in the past.

According to (Huda, 2012) Arabic verb have two tenses, present and past. to expressed past form, add the suffix *ta' ta'nits sakinah* (ت) for subject female gender. While in present form, add the prefix *huruf mudharaah* ي if subject is male, while if the subject is female add the prefix *huruf mudharaah* ت both singular, dual, and plural.

2. There are mark of singular and plural noun form

According to (Anne Seaton, 2007) in English grammar noun can be singular and plural, to make plural form of most nouns add –s or –es in the end with the term and condition. But there also noun show plural form, because that has no singular form. That's called irregular plural noun. For example children, people, men, women.

According to (Abu Razin, 2014) Arabic noun or *isim* according to amount divided into three kinds. There are singular, dual, and plural. This division have the pattern for change singular noun into dual and plural. To change singular into dual is add the suffix in the end of noun. To change from singular into dual ;

Singular noun + أَنْ

Singular noun + يَنَّ

To change from singular into plural ;

Singular noun + وَنْ

Singular noun + يُنْ

**Table 3.1**

**Noun : Singular and Plural**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
One pen	Two pens
One apples	Three apples
Baby	Babies
Boy	Boys
Wife	Wives
Man	Men
Child	Children
Fish	Fish
-	People

**Table 3.2**

**Singular and Plural**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Dual</b>	<b>Plural</b>
مستّم	مسلمان	مسلمون
	مسلمين	مسلمين

**C. The Differences Between English and Arabic Verbal Sentences**

1. Basic word order of English verbal sentences is SVO, while in Arabic verbal sentences is VSO.

Based on (Anne Seaton, 2007) sentences contain subject and predicate. Subject is a noun, or maybe pronoun. Predicate is verb, that is action verb in the verbal sentences. Verb follow the subject.

(Huda, 2012) Arabic verbal sentences structure include verb and subject, where it start verb and then follow the subject. If the verb is transitive, there are an object.

2. There are verb imperative of Arabic structure

According to (Huda, 2012) imperative verb used as imperative sentence, and the use is adjusted according to amount of *muannath-mudzakar* (man-woman) of subject.

Example : ! أَنْظُرْ = look at this !

In the English grammar there are not imperative verb like in Arabic grammar. There are imperative sentence with the pattern is add the exlamatory mark.

3. There are passive and active verb in Arabic structure

The pattern to change active verb into passive verb according to the kind of verb, past form or present form. (Abu Razin, 2014) In a past form, initial letter *fi'il* with *harakat dhommah*, and letter before the end with *harakat kasrah*. different with present form, initial letter *fi'il* with *harakat dhommah*, and letter before the end with *harakat fathah*.



**Table 3.3**

**Passive and Active Verb**

Passive verb	Active verb
قَتَلَ يُقْتَلُ	قَتَلَ يُقْتَلُ
ضَرَبَ يُضْرَبُ	ضَرَبَ يُضْرَبُ
فُتِحَ يُفْتَحُ	فُتِحَ يُفْتَحُ

Based on (Ronald Carter, 2006) In English there are not passive verb and active verb, but there are active and passive sentence. Active sentences is sentences when the subject is doing something. While the passive sentences when the subject has an action done to it by someone or something.

Sentences that have no object cannot be converted to passive sentences. The verb used in passive speech is always V3 or past participle, while the to be used is in accordance with the sentence pattern. The arrangement is the object of the sentence placed in the position of the subject and then added to be and followed by the word v3 and also the subject is placed in the position of the object.

*Basic pattern of passive sentences* : Subject + to be + V3 + O

Example :

Active sentence : My father visited the library yesterday.

Passive sentence : The library was visited by my father yesterday.

4. There are two kinds of pronoun in Arabic grammar, connected with verb and separated with verb

Based on (Abu Razin, 2014) pronoun divided into two kinds, there are *dhomir munfasil* and *dhomir muttasil*. *Dhomir munfasil* or pronoun separated with the verb, *dhomir muttasil* is pronoun connected with the verb. *Dhomir munfasil* divided into 14, 8 is for first and second person pronoun unite with the verb and can be understand without mention the subject, but for third person pronoun must mention the subject. If you don't mentioned the subject, the meaning of verb is doubtful.

**Table 3.4**

**Pronoun Form**

Meaning	<i>Dhomir munfasil</i>	<i>Dhomir muttasil</i>
He	هو	فعل
He (dual)	هما	فعلا
He (plural)	هم	فعلوا
She	هي	فعلت
She (dual)	هما	فعلتا
She (plural)	هنَّ	فعلن
You (male)	انتَ	فعلت
You (dual)	انتما	فعلتما
You (plural)	انتم	فعلتم
You (female)	انتِ	فعلتِ
You (dual)	انتما	فعلتما
You (plural)	انتنَّ	فعلتن
I	انا	فعلتُ
We	نحن	فعلنا

5. Subject in arabic grammar have specific mark

According to (Abu Razin, 2014) in a Arabic structure and grammar, the subject

must in a *rafa'* condition. Subject come after the verb. It's more complicated

with subject in English grammar, by reason mark of *rafa'* on the subject is numerous. Then the subject (noun) divided into three forms, singular, dual, and plural. In the plural form found male and female gender, also noun plural (*jama' taksir*).

**Table 3.5**

***Rafa'* Mark of Subject**

Subject form	<i>Rafa'</i> mark
Singular	◌ْ
Duals	أَنْ
Male plural	وُنْ
Female plural	ُ
Noun plural	ُ

6. Arabic object have specific mark

Based on (Abu Razin, 2014) the object should in *nasab* condition. *Nasab* marked with *fathah* if it is singular, if its dual marked with *aini* form. But if that is plural marked with *iina* form and *kasrah*, and *fathah*.

**Table 3.6**

**Example of Verbal Sentences**

<b>English Verbal Sentences</b>	<b>Arabic Verbal Sentences</b>
Ridwan was arrived.  Zaid beat a dog.  The muslim open the door.  Look at this !	جاء رضوان  ضرب زيد الكلب  يفتحُ المسلم الباب  انظر !

**Table 3.6**

**The Similarities between English and Arabic Verbal Sentences**

<b>English Verbal Sentences</b>	<b>Arabic Verbal Sentences</b>
Have tenses verb form, present  and past form	Have tenses verb form, past and  present form
Have singular and plural noun  form	Have singular and plural noun  form

**Table 3.7**

**The differences between English and Arabic Verbal Sentences**

<b>English Verbal Sentences</b>	<b>Arabic Verbal Sentences</b>
Basic word order : Subject + Verb + Object	Basic word order : Verb + Subject + Object
-	Imperative verb
Active verb	Active and Passive verb
-	Kinds of Pronoun, connected and separated with the verb
-	Subject have specific mark, must <i>rafa'</i> condition
-	Object have specific mark, must <i>nasab</i> condition

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After analyse the data of English and Arabic verbal sentences based on the basic word order and the pattern, the researcher get conclude as following :

1. Between English and Arabic verbal sentences have some similarities, such as in Arabic have tenses verb form like in English structure, that is past form and present form. Then both English and Arabic have singular and plural noun form.
2. Between English and Arabic verbal sentences found some differences. Some differences are the basic word order both English and Arabic is opposite, where in English is SVO, while in Arabic is VSO. In Arabic structure there are imperative verb to show command or give an instruction. There are two kinds of pronoun in Arabic grammar, connected with verb and separated with verb. In Arabic grammar, verb must in *rafa'* condition and the object must in *nasab* condition. The last differences is a Arabic passive verb, where the rules to change active verb to passive is modified with *harakat*.

#### B. Suggestion

1. The researcher suggest as Islamic citizen of Indonesia, we must know more about English and Arabic as international language, even more we as muslim

have to know about Arabic language to learn Islamic dogma. Because basically every language in this world is related to the other.

2. The researcher hopes that this writing can help the linguist and the learner who are learning English and Arabic. So they can get easier when they understand about English and Arabic language.



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**APPROVAL PAGE**

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VERBAL SENTENCES

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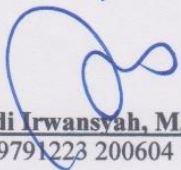
Department : English Education

Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training


**APPROVED BY:**

To be examined in Munaqosyah in Tarbiyah Faculty of State Islamic Institute of Metro


Sponsor

  
**Dr. Dedi Irwansyah, M.Hum.**  
NIP. 19791223 200604 1 001

Metro, January 20 2020  
Co-Sponsor

  
**Andianto, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19871102 0215503 1 004

Head of English Education Department

  
**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

## SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris, menerangkan bahwa;

Nama : Uswatun Hasanah

NPM

Fakultas

Jurusan

Angkatan

Telah meny

Principi



### KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN

Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111  
M E T R O Telp (0725) 41507; Faks (0725) 47296; Website: digilib.metrouniv.ac.id; pustaka.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

#### SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA Nomor : P-75/ln.28/S/U.1/OT.01/01/2020

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : USWATUN HASANAH  
NPM : 1501070317  
Fakultas / Jurusan : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2019 / 2020 dengan nomor anggota 1501070317.

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas dari pinjaman buku Perpustakaan dan telah memberi sumbangan kepada Perpustakaan dalam rangka penambahan koleksi buku-buku Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 10 Januari 2020  
Kepala Perpustakaan



Mokharidi Sudin, M.Pd.  
NIP. 1958083119810310017

Ketua Jurus

Nama

NPM

Fakultas

Jurusan

Angkatan

Telah meny

Principi

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014





KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) METRO LAMPUNG  
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Nomor : B-0 /In.28.1/J/PP.00.9/12/2019

31 Desember 2019

Lamp : -

Hal : **BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Kepada Yth:

1. Dr. Dedi Irwansyah, M.Hum (Pembimbing I)

2. Andianto, M.Pd (Pembimbing II)

Dosen Pembimbing Skripsi

Di -

Tempat

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Dalam rangka menyelesaikan studinya, untuk itu kami mengharapkan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu untuk membimbing mahasiswa dibawah ini:

Nama : Uswatun Hasanah  
NPM : 1501070317  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris  
Judul : Contrastive Analysis Between English And Arabic Verbal Sentence

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

1. Dosen Pembimbing, membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal sampai dengan penulisan skripsi, dengan ketentuan sbb:
  - a. Dosen pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan mengoreksi skripsi Bab I s.d Bab IV setelah dikoreksi pembimbing 2.
  - b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan mengoreksi skripsi Bab I s.d Bab IV sebelum dikoreksi pembimbing 1.
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 4 (empat) semester sejak SK pembimbing skripsi ditetapkan oleh Fakultas.
3. Diwajibkan mengikuti pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah/skripsi edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan oleh IAIN Metro.
4. Banyaknya halaman skripsi antara 40 s.d 60 halaman dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:
  - a. Pendahuluan  $\pm$  1/6 bagian
  - b. Isi  $\pm$  2/3 bagian
  - c. Penutup  $\pm$  1/6 bagian

Demikian surat ini disampaikan untuk dimaklumi dan atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*



Ketua Jurusan TBI,

A. Sulhan Reza, M.Pd

19750610 2008011026



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**FORMULIR KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA**  
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**  
**IAIN METRO**

Nama : USWATUN HASANAH

Fakultas/Jurusan : TBI

NPM : 1501070317

Semester/TA : 9 / 2019

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
		I	II		
	18/11/19			Gunna ishlah Arab dihilis sesuai dengan "transkripsi" dan dicetak italic.  Read more English tenses	
	02/12/19			AAA for proposal seminar	

Mengetahui :  
Ketua Jurusan TBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Dosen Pembimbing I

**Dr. Dedi Irwansyah**  
NIP. 19791223 200604 1 001





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**IAIN METRO**

Nama : Usw

NPM : 150

Nama : USWATUN HASANAH

Fakultas/Jurusan : FTIK/TBI

NPM : 1501070317

Semester/TA : 9/2019

No	Hari/Tanggal
	15/0

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
		I	II		
	10/1/2020			Please revise accordingly chapter I - II	
	20/1/2020			Chapter 13 Discussion and Data Display	
	21/4/2020			Ace for Manajemen.	

Ketua Jurusan

**Ahmad Subhan**  
NIP. 197506

Mengetahui :

Ketua Jurusan TBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Dosen Pembimbing I

**Dr. Dedi Irwansyah**  
NIP. 19791223 200604 1 001



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IAIN METRO**

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Fakultas/Jurusan : TBI

NPM : 1501070317

Semester/TA : 9 / 2019

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
		I	II		
	12/10/19			bring your guidelines book! prepare answers!	
	24/10/19			Add some sentences in a paragraph  Remove error. No guidelines.	

Mengetahui :  
Ketua Jurusan TBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Dosen Pembimbing II

**Anghianto, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19871102 201503 1 004





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Nama : USWATUN HASANAH

Fakultas/Jurusan : TBI

NPM : 1501070317

Semester/TA : 9 / 2019

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
		I	II		
	6/10 /11			Reverse error. Add journal. get Native Resources.	
	14/10 /11			Acc Jurnal ↓	

Mengetahui :

Ketua Jurusan TBI

**Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd**

NIP. 19750610 200801 1 014

Dosen Pembimbing II

**Andianto, M.Pd**

NIP. 198711022015031004



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Fakultas/Jurusan : FTIK / TBI

NPM : 1501070317

Semester/TA : 9/ 2019

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing		Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
		I	II		
	10/1/2020			Revisi chapter IV Print your Research primary data.	
	18/1/2020			Confirm to first guidance	
	21/1/20			Acc Explanations AMF.	

Mengetahui :  
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Ahmad Subhan Roza, M.Pd  
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Dosen Pembimbing II

Andianto, M.Pd  
NIP. 198711022015031004

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**



Uswatun Hasanah was born in Kediri, on November 27 1996. She is the third child of married couple, Mr. H Hamzah and Siti Fatimah. She live in Deyeng, Ringinrejo, Kediri, East Java.

The formal education background is MI Hidayatus Sibyan on 2003-2009. Then on 2009-2012 she continued her study in MTs Sunan Ampel. After that on 2012-2015 she continued her study in MA Ma'arif Udanawu Blitar.

The informal education background is she study Islamic dogma in Rohmatul Ummah Islamic boarding school when she was studying in Junior High School till Senior High School. After that she continued in Hidayatul Qur'an Islamic boarding school until now.