A Comparative Study of Burmese and English Syntactic Structure on Linguistic Approach

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Abstract

The objectives of the study were 1. to investigate English and Burmese syntactic structure on linguistic approach; and 2. to compare English and Burmese syntactic structure on linguistic approach. This research was qualitative research analyzed in detail approaching linguistic subjects. In this study used as a documentary and qualitative research by nature, the researcher used data collection analyzed and categorized from book such as "Syntax: A Linguistic Introduction to Sentence Structure" written by Keith Brown and Jim Miller.

The results of this study revealed as follows:

In linguistic approach, grammar is the set of structural rules governing the composition of clauses, phrases, and words in any given natural language. Grammar refers to the way words are used, classified, and structured together to from coherent written or sopken communication. This guide explains how sentences are constructed and how different types of sentences are formed. It shows on how to punctuate each type correctly and how to combine different sentence types for effective written communication.

As for the structure of English sentence in this thesis is divided into four sentences. Regarding a study of syntactic structures of Burmese words in sentences. It found that in describing the parts of Burmese structures of words in sentences, there are traditional grammar rule components of syntactic Burmese words in sentences which are subject, subjective - complement, verb, objective, indirect objective, and words. With regard to study of syntactic

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structures of Burmese words in sentences. It found that syntactic structures of Burmese words in sentences. It studies Burmese language consists of nine parts of speech, phrase structures of word, clause structures of word and sentence structures of word. The thesis decibels how to structure Burmese words in two kinds of sentence, three kinds of clause and four kinds of phrase and the thesis has well provided structure words with tables and diagrams to know clearly for learners with Burmese grammar rule and the characters of nouns, pronoun, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, positional makers, partials, and interjections. This study describes to syntactic structures of Burmese words and study them well. The structure of the sentence in Burmese contained in this thesis was divided into two sentences.

This study was mainly dealt with the functions of inversion English and Burmese syntactic structure. The usage of inversion took a pivotal role in both prose and poetry that allow writers to organize thoughts in an interesting way to lay great emphasis on certain ideas to the readers. Last of all, the results of the study were about the syntactic structure of English and Burmese syntactic based on linguistics that would give the essential ideas and invaluable suggestions to the readers to improve their English and Burmese proficiency and help solve the difficulty of written English and Burmese about the syntactic structure to a certain extent.

Keywords: Syntactic structure, English and Burmese, Linguistic Use

Introduction

A sentence basically a group of words which are tied together and convey an idea, event, or description. The words in an English sentence have a certain order and rules regarding ways to either expand or shorten it. Sentence structure is the arrangement of words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence. The grammatical meaning of a sentence is dependent on this structural organization, which is also called syntax or syntactic structure. The structure is the ways a sentence is arranged, grammatically. Farlex (2009) defined that sentence structure is the grammatical arrangement of words. When discussing about sentence

structure, it is explained more deeply in syntax because syntax is often equated with the study of sentence structure. In linguistics, syntax (from Ancient Greek syn-, "together", and taxis, "arrangement") is the study of the principles and rules for constructing sentences in natural languages. In addition to referring to the discipline, the term syntax is also used to refer directly to the rules and principles that govern the sentence structure of any individual language. We learn syntax because it enables human beings to compose complete message.

Burmese is in the Indochina peninsula of Southeast Asia. It is bounded on the North by Tibet and China; on the East by China, Laos, and Thailand; on the West by the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh and India. The area of Myanmar is 261,776 square miles (New standard Encyclopedia Vol. 2 1971: 514). Myanmar is divided into four main physiographic regions: the northern mountain, the Western mountains, the Central lowlands, and the plateau in the east. The capital is Nay Pyi Daw. The population is estimated at 546,487 (2019).

There are four types of sentence structure are (1) simple sentence, a simple sentence consists of single independent clause with no dependent clause. (2) Compound sentence, a compound sentence consists of multiple independent clauses with no dependent clause. These clauses are joined together using conjunctions; for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, punctuation, or both. (3) Complex sentence, a complex sentence consists of one or more independent clause with at last one dependent clause. A dependent clause starts with a subordinating conjunction. Examples: that, because, although, where, which, since. And (4) Compound-complex sentence, a compound-complex sentence consists of multiple independent clauses, at least one of which has at least one dependent clause.

Several basic arrangements of words produce the different linguistic sentence. In the past these sentences have been called sentence patterns or kernel sentences or sentence types. It is not possible to definitively list all the sentence types, for the results will vary with the grammatical analysis. For our purpose, however, which is the study of send complexity, we define any sentence as simple if no one word can be removed from it without destroying the grammatical unity called a sentence; and following this criterion, we can readily list the simple sentence types that are produced by arranging word elements into grammatical orders. The following twelve sentence types may

be considered a basic list: 1. Subject + Verb (The girl ran.) 2. Subject + Verb + Object (The girl ran the team.) 3. Subject + Verb +Indirect Object + Direct Object (The boy gave me a dime.) 4. Subject + be +Subject complement (noun) (Torn was the captain.) 5. Subject +be +Subject complement (adjective) (The boy was happy) 6. Subject + be + Adverb (The boy was nearby.) 7. Subject + Linking Verb + Subject complement (noun or adjective) (The boy turned cool.) 8. Subject + mid Verb + Complement (The fish weighed a pound.) 9. Subject + Verb + Object + Object complement (noun) (We named the girl our leader.) 10. Subject + Verb + Object + Object complement(adjective) (We found the boy happy.) 11. There + certain rearranged be sentences (There was a boy at home.) 12. It + be + complement (It is Jane. It was late.)

As being students of learning Burmese, it is necessary for serious study and practice about grammar, good pronunciation, correct usage of words, sentence structure and understand how to analyze various sentences, and different kinds of written language. For student of learning Burmese, the writing skill is the most serious problem in learning the Burmese language, students are unable to write an essay within a limited time, unable to write an academic paper in Burmese, and unable to write using correct grammatical rules in any kind of paper so the researcher think that it is because they are lacking Burmese sentence structure in grammar. By knowing these statemen above we all should know how Burmese sentence structure are important and helpful to the students of Burmese to be able to write and should learn about them to progress in the Burmese learning.

Function tagging is the process of marking up each word in a text with a corresponding function tag like Subj, Obj, Tim, Pla etc. based both on its definition, as well as its context [1]. It has been developed using the statistical implementations, linguistic rules and sometimes both. Identifying the function tags in each text is an important aspect of any Natural Language Application. We apply TBL for function tagging by extending the Naïve Bayesian based function tagging that is proposed in [2]. The number of function tags in a tagger may vary depending on the information one wants to capture. In the sentence below, the function tags are appended at the end of each word with. For example: S+V+O. (English), She goes to school. Sub + Obj +V + Vpl.

Thumathe kyaungko thawtay, (Burmese) Grammatical relations are the process of analyzing an input sequence in order to determine its grammatical structure with respect to a given grammar. They show the sentence structure of Myanmar Language by using function tags of the words in a sentence. We describe a context free grammar (CFG) based grammatical relations for Myanmar sentences. In the simple sentence below, the grammatical relations are apple at the end of each phrase with. For example: S + V + O. (English) He eats an apple. S + O + V. (Burmese) Thuthe Pantheeko satay. In the complex sentence below, the grammatical relations are appended at the end of each phrase with. For example: Conj + S + V + O, S + V + O, [English] Because its rain, we do not go to market, V + Conj + S + O + V (Burmese) Moywar thokyaung, nayarto zayko mathwarpar.

This thesis stated Burmese word approach, phrase approach, clause approach and especially the syntactical organization Burmese words in sentence which are two kinds of sentence: informal speaking sentence and formal writing sentences with Myanmar grammar rules. Myanmar grammar and English grammar are difference so all learners who studies the thesis they can know differently about words usages, phrases usage, clause usage and informal speaking sentence and formal grammar sentence between English grammar usage and Myanmar usages and they can also know specially about grammatical relations, positional relation, relations of co-occurrence and relations of substitutability in Burmese language sentence structure.

The researcher hopes that students who study English and Burmese grammar, this research will prove the most valuable aid in English and Burmese at the same time, the researcher hopes that this aim of study will impart to the general English and Burmese learner such knowledge of grammar and compositions as well enable them to write correctly.

Objectives of Research

1. To investigate English and Burmese syntactic structure on linguistic approach.

2. To compare English and Burmese syntactic structure on linguistic approach.

Research Methodology

The researcher used the data had collected from books. This study is documentative in nature to study the cooperation of the difference and similarity of English and Burmese language sentence structure. Reading many materials from various resources including books, research works journals online articles and so on. The researcher designed the qualitative research by studying the document such as book: thesis, dissertation, published books, research works, journals, online articles, magazine, news and then take these theories to create the research tools in order to collect the information from the target group.

This research was qualitative study focusing on a documentary method by reading and studying some books concerning the topic of the problem. Then researcher collected the information from the books, documents, and the data from sentence structure.

The study was a documentary method emphasizing a comparative study of syntactical structure. It is used in modern grammatical text the collection of data is mostly based on sentence structure.

In this data collection collected from many books, documents, thesis, and journal and related all documentaries resource.

Specially, all data collected from related research study. On the other hand, secondary data refers to the data such as literature, documents, and articles that is collected by other researchers and institutions.

In this thesis both primary and secondary data call are collected the related materials from primary and secondary sources.

The related terms used in contexts and to categorize them. Collecting data from the primary sources, as well as all the writing of the books in regard to English and Burmese sentence structure.

After collecting the data and information from both primary and secondary sources, the data was be analyzed. The analysis of the data led to a comprehensive understanding of the similarities and differences between English and Burmese languages sentence structure. The Components of syntactic English and Burmese sentences**.**

It analyzed Burmese nine parts of speech, phrase structures of word, clause structures of word and sentence structures of word. The thesis decibels how to structure Brumes words in tow kinds of sentence, three kinds of clause and four kinds of phrase and the thesis has well provided structure words with tables and diagrams to know clearly for learners with Burmese grammar rule and the characters of nouns, pronoun, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, positional makers, partials and interjections. This study describes to analyze syntactic structures of Burmese words and also study them well.

It will make learners easier to see the types and function of Burmese syntactic restructure and English syntactic restructure frequencies. Then, researcher draws the tables which show the frequency of types and function from each act to data. The main purpose of his making a study is to investigate and analyze Burmese words sentence that in describing the parts of Burmese and English structures of words in sentences, there are traditional grammar rule components of syntactic Burmese words in Sentences which are subject, subjective - complement, verb, objective, indirect objective and agreement. Concerning the usage, the study found the syntactic structures of Burmese words a simple sentence structures as follow:

Table 1 Syntactic structures of Burmese words a simple sentence structures

No	Topics	Item
1	The analysis basic English element sentence	13
2	The analysis of simple sentence	17
3	The analysis of compound sentence	10
4	The analysis of complex Sentence	7
5	The analysis of compound-complex sentence	5
6	The components of syntactic Burmese words in sentence	6
7	The analysis of Burmese simple sentence	20
8	The analysis of Burmese complex sentence	23
9	A comparative analysis of simple sentence structures	1
10	A comparison analysis of complex sentence adverb clause	3
11	A comparison analysis of complex sentence adjective clause	3
12	A comparison analysis of complex sentence noun clause	3

The data collected is analyzed by the content analysis. In analyzing the data, researcher attends to use documentary and qualitative analysis. It will make learners easier to see the types and function of English and Burmese restructure frequency. They are some steps that researcher follow when research tries to do the analysis. Firstly, researcher reads several textbooks about sentence structure. Next, researcher comparative the data based on the types and functions of sentence structure. Then, researcher draws the tables which show the frequency of types and function from each act to data. Finally, researcher draws some conclusions after finishing the analysis.

This chapter describes the method that used in this research. And also, this chapter explains the sample, and data analysis. In short, it shows the main research design, data collection, data formulation, and conclusion that are used in this research regarding of all information used in this research.

Results of Research

The study entitled "A Comparative Study of Burmese and English Syntactic Structure on Linguistic Approach" aims to study the syntactic English and Burmese sentence analyze the classification used in sentences. In this chapter, the researcher focused on the following points:

1. The Components of Syntactic English Sentences

In the parts of sentences, there are subject, predicate, direct object, indirect object, complement. Every word in a sentence serves a specific purpose within the structure of that particular sentence. These are two important terms used to describe the essential parts of sentence. The subject is the word or group of words that tell us what or whom the speaker or writer is talking about. The predicate makers a statement about the subject. It usually tells what the subject is doing, or what is happening to the subject.

The analysis of simple sentence

A simple sentence, also called an independent clause, contains a subject and a verb and it expresses a complete though. The characteristics of English words in simple sentence must be only one subject and one verb with an object.

A simple sentence may have more than one subject.

A simple sentence may have more than one verb.

A simple sentence may even have several subject and verb.

The diagram below illustrates the basic elements of sentence.

The analysis of compound sentence

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinator. The coordinators are as follows: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. As a simple sentence, a compound sentence cannot have any subordinate clauses. We can use these conjunctive adverbs to this construction; accordingly, besides, for instance, moreover, on the other hand, then, after, all, consequently, furthermore, nevertheless, otherwise, therefore, again, finally, however, nonetheless, though, also, for example, indeed, notwithstanding, still, thus, etc.

The analysis of Complex Sentence

Complex sentence contains an independent clause plus on dependent clause. A dependent clause starts with a subordinating conjunction. Example: that, because, although, where, which, since, whether than then, even if, if, unless, provided that, though, even though, so, so that, in order that, wherever, until, when, while, after, before, once, wherever, etc.

The analysis of Compound-complex Sentence

It is out here that this type shares the characteristics of both compound and complex sentences. Compound-complex sentences are made from two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. These are quite common in English, but those who study these sentences should try to master the first three types before using this one.

2. The Components of Syntactic Burmese Sentences

In order to make a complete meaning, a sentence needs a subject which is the person or thing to do something and a verb which is action about the subject. These are necessary terms used to describe the essential syntactical words of a sentence.

The Analysis of Burmese Simple Sentence

A simple sentence in grammar has only one main or independent clause and no dependent or subordinate clauses. Comprising a subject and a predicate, this short and independent syntactic entity intends to convey a complete idea or meanings of an idea. The characteristics of Burmese words in simple sentence might be one subject or more and only one verb in sentence.

The Analysis of Burmese Complex Sentence

Complex sentences contained an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. An independent clause had the ability to stand alone as a sentence. It always makes a complete thought. A dependent clause cannot stand alone, even though it had a subject and a verb. The dependent clauses have positional maker, particle and conjunction. Example: **thi, ko, tho, me, a kha, ka** etc.

3. Comparing the Syntactic Structures in English and Burmese

This study is aimed to compare the syntactic structures English and Burmese. Especially, this study focuses on the comparative sentence structures such as simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound – complex sentences in two languages. In addition, sentence structures in both of languages the researcher compares will be portrayed in tree diagrams and in table.

A Comparative Study of Simple Sentence Structures

A simple sentence in English consists of one independent clause. An independent clause contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete idea. Sometimes, it can have compound subjects. It may or may not use commas but it stays simple in construction.

A simple sentence in Burmese contains only one independent or main clause. This independent syntax has a complete thought. Besides there are two fundamental phrases such as subject phrase and verb phrase in a simple sentence. In addition, in Burmese, postpositional maker and particle maker are usually used after each subject, object, verb etc.

A Comparative Study of Complex Sentence Structures

Complex sentences in Burmese contained an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. An independent clause had the ability to stand alone as sentence which always makes a complete thought. In Burmese grammatical rule as well, noun clause, adjective clause and adverb clauses are included into dependent clauses and complex sentences. Then, the dependent clauses will have postpositional makers, particles and conjunctions to join two or more sentences. Example: **thi, ko, thaw, lo, me, a kha ka, hu, thaw kyaung, tho le** etc.

A complex sentence in English consists of an independent clause plus a dependent clause. A dependent clause starts with a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun, and contains a subject and verb, but does not express a complete thought. According to grammatical principle, adverb, adjective and noun clauses are especially included into dependent clauses and complex sentences.

1) A Comparison of Complex Sentence Adverb Clause

Adverb clauses in Burmese modify verbs and begin with conjunctions. It usually modifies the verb. Adverb clauses are introduced by conjunction including **/pyi nauk/** = after, **/thaw le/** = although, **/ma taine mi/** = before, **/thaw kyaung/** = because, **/hlyan/** = if, **/ma hlyan/** = unless, and so on. These conjunctions are just some of the more common ones.

An adverb clause in English isn't just any group of words, however. A clause must contain a subject and a verb to be complete. An adverb clause also begins with a subordinating conjunction, such as after, if, because and although and so on.

2) A Comparison of Complex Sentence Adjective Clause

In Burmese as well, adjective clauses which are dependent clauses are a group of words. Even though there consist of a subject and a verb, they are not complete sentences that can stand alone. And also, adjective clauses in Burmese begin with a particle maker, which connects and refers to nouns or pronouns. The particle makers mostly used in adjective clauses are **te, thaw, thi.**

All adjective clauses are dependent clauses. A dependent clause is a group of words that consists of a subject and a verb, yet it is not a complete sentence that can stand alone. Adjective clauses begin with a relative pronoun, which connects them to the word they describe such as (who, whose, whom, which, where that) and so on.

3) A Comparison of Complex Sentence Noun Clause

In Burmese grammatical way, dependent clause acting the process of noun is called a noun clause. In addition, noun clause can be divided into subjective case and objective case because it acts the process of both subject and object. Then postpositional maker is especially used in noun clause such as **hma, ka, ko, lo, hu.**

A noun clause is a dependent clause that acts as a noun. Noun clauses are used to name something when a single word isn't enough. Therefore, they are always going to be dependent clauses and these clauses can't stand alone. If a dependent clause stands alone, it forms a sentence fragment, it is not a full sentence. Noun clauses begin with words such as how, that, what, whatever, when, where, whether, which, whichever, who, whoever, and why. Noun clauses can act as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, predicate nominatives, or objects of a preposition.

Conclusion and Discussion

The conclusion of the study is based on two objectives of the study as follows. To investigative English and Burmese syntactic structure on linguistic approach and to compare English and Burmese syntactic structure on linguistic approach.

It found that in describing the parts of English and Burmese structures of words in syntactic, there are traditional grammar rule components of syntactic Burmese words in sentences which are subject, subjective - complement, verb, objective, indirect objective and agreement. Concerning the usage, the study found the syntactic structures of Burmese words as simple sentence structures and as complex sentences.

It analyzed Burmese nine parts of speech, phrase structures of word, clause structures of word and sentence structures of word. The thesis decibels how to structure Brumes words in tow kinds of sentence, three kinds of clause and four kinds of phrase and the thesis has well provided structure words with tables and diagrams to know clearly for learners with Burmese grammar rule and the characters of nouns, pronoun, Verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, positional makers, partials and interjections. This study describes to analyze syntactic structures of Burmese words and also study them well.

In traditional grammar, the four basic type of sentence structures are the simple sentence, the compound sentence, the complex sentence and the compound-complex sentence. The most common word order in English sentence is Subject-Verb-Object (SVO). When reading a sentence, we generally expect the first noun to be the subject and the second noun to be the object. This expectation is known in linguistics as the canonical sentence strategy.

The researcher had mentioned the concepts of writing sentence construction based on a system of grammar rules governing the structure of language. In reality, for man to speak, write, read and listen to, a foreign language learned by us have a different set of rulers of its own such as subject, verb, object, complement and adverb. To be develop English grammar skill, one has to devise a very suitable set of grammatical categories it classifies English words and other constituents that may occur. For linguistic researchers, it is very important to realize how the mnemonic names in the language concerned are used to express categories such noun phrase as adverb phrase and prepositional phrase, etc. When describing the parts of English sentences, the researchers have to differentiate between the use of rules and lexicons given by the language concerned. In the research-making, the different sources were collected from the different books including online sources, journals, and thesis books from the MCU library. As seen above, all the explanations were expressed in order in chapter two and four. In this research-making, as mentioned above, most sentences on linguistics were used to show the examples of English words in the sentences with tables. A man of great learning on linguistics, the researcher constructs the different varieties of Burmese and English sentence in this study to make it easy for the future readers as well.

Grammar is important because it is the language that makes it possible for us to talk about language. Grammar names the types of words and word groups that make up sentences English and Burmese language. As human beings, we can put sentences together even as children we can all do grammar. But to be able to talk about how sentences are built, about the types of words and word groups that make up sentences that is knowing about grammar. And knowing about grammar offers a window into the human mind and into our amazingly complex mental capacity. In this part of discussion, the writer would like to suggest two important things which concern about grammar and so on.

For discussion of the findings of the researcher would like to discuss the important points base on the objectives of the study as follows: Regarding a study of syntactic structures of English and Burmese sentences It found that

In describing the parts of English and Burmese structures of words in sentences, there are traditional grammar rule components of syntactic English and Burmese words in Sentences which are subject, subjective - complement, verb, objective, indirect objective and agreement.

Concerning the usage, the study found the syntactic structures of English words as simple sentence and complex sentence structures. This finding was related the research work of **Kovida** who had discussed that a long tradition of classifying words, for the purpose of grammatical description, into the word classes (or parts of speech) noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, positional maker and particle, conjunction, numeral, article, interjection. While each of these terms is useful, and they are indispensable for practical purposes, their status in a fully explicit description of a language or in general grammatical theory remains disputed. Although most of the traditional word class distinctions can be made in most languages, the cross-linguistic applicability of these notions is often problematic. Here I focus primarily on the major word classes noun, verb, and adjective, and on ways of dealing with the cross-linguistic variability in their patterning. thesis entitled "An Analytical Study of English Syntactic Structures Based on Linguistic Approach", the researcher has collected the research concerned with various kinds of books written by the former researchers. A researcher on English sentence structures had been submitted by Kovida at MCU in the year of 2018. Regarding his research, the researcher analyzed English sentence structures based on linguistic approach. The main purpose of his making a study is to investigate and analyze English sentence structures. In his research, the researcher reviewed linguistic approach books such magazines as journals, articles, electronic devices and other academic books. The research's scope is dealt with linguistic approach as documentary research. Therefore, that researcher had used qualitative research method.

With regard to the analysis of syntactic structures of English and Burmese words in sentences it found that syntactic structures of Burmese words in sentences. It analyzed Burmese nine parts of speech, phrase structures of word, clause structures of word and sentence structures of word. The thesis decibels how to structure Brumes words in tow kinds of sentence, three kinds of clause and four kinds of phrase and the thesis has well provided

structure words with tables and diagrams to know clearly for learners with Burmese grammar rule and the characters of nouns, pronoun, Verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, positional makers, partials and interjections. This study describes to analyze syntactic structures of Burmese words and also study them well.

Similarity, **Nanissara** submitted a research paper as to A Comparative Study of Syntactic Structure Between English and Burmese Language for M.A. Dissertation at MCU in 2020. About his research, the researcher study qualitative research focusing on a documentary method in nature to study the comparison of the difference and similarity of the sentence structures in English and Myanmar languages. Collecting data will be studied and compared from the primary sources of books and secondary sources of the English and Burmese newspaper, Webpages, and blogs. The documentary research methodology will approach what it needs. Data from other sources such as publish and unpublished books. Thesis, magazines, journals. Articles and electronic devices such as internet, E-books will be collected in this research. In analyzing the data, researcher attends to use documentary and qualitative analysis. It will make learners easier to see the types and function of Burmese syntactic restructure and English syntactic restructure frequencies.   Next, researcher analyzed the data based on the types and functions of syntactic structure. Then, researcher draws the tables which show the frequency of types and function from each act to data. The main purpose of his making a study is to investigate and analyze Burmese words sentence.

In every language used in the world of today, to understand grammar correctly is of great significance for the language users to express what he knows, thinks, sees, feels and hears in dealing with people from every walk of life. In actual fact, the word grammar means the different things to different people. To ordinary ones, it connotes the correctness or incorrectness of language that he or she speaks. The knowledge of grammar helps the students in the correction of mistakes and improvement of written work. So, grammar is indispensable for the student in this thesis, the researcher's aim is to bring the attention of the language teachers as well as the learners about the real utility of grammar in teaching English and Burmese languages. Who study

linguistics will for sure benefit from the understanding of learning the most significant grammar rules about linguistic subjects in this thesis in which there include syntactical English and Burmese structure in every sentence mentioned above. This approach help make grammar relevant and alive. It also avoids the artificiality of studying sentences in is olation, a problem with grammar books; in real texts, students can see how sentences connect and contrast to each other through their grammar. By doing so, students will benefit more from each lesson or learning.

New Body of Knowledge

The researcher found that in every language used in the present, to understand grammar correctly is of great significance for the language users to express what he knows, thinks, sees, feels and hears in dealing with people from every walk of life. In actual fact, the word grammar means the different things to different people. To the ordinary ones, it connotes the correctness or incorrectness of the language that he or she speaks. To a school student, it means an analytical and terminological study of sentences.

The knowledge of grammar helps students in the correction of mistakes and improvement of written work. A person cannot learn a foreign language accurately only through a process of unconscious assimilation. Grammar is a sure ground of reference when linguistic habits fail us. So, grammar is indispensable for students. In this thesis, the researcher's aim is to bring the attention of the language teachers as well as the learners about the real utility of grammar in teaching of English and Burmese language.

Suggestions of Research

The researcher suggests the readers who are interested in analyzing sentence structures to make more details explanation about sentence structure. The researcher took into account that this research is mostly concerned with the study of structures and elements of grammar of English and Burmese in general. The suggestion was that further study and analysis should proceed to syntactic structure.

The following topics are the suggestions for further study.

1. To encourage students and the persons who study about the comparative of English and Burmese.

2. To make the future researchers know the use of inversion writing in sentences.

3. To arrange more comparative words for students those who study about English and Burmese.

4. To improve English and Burmese writing skills without grammatical flaws.

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