



## **A Contrastive Analysis in Types of Adverb Between English and Indonesian on News “the Jakarta Post”: A Case on Students’ Project**

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### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan adverb clause dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia pada teks berita “The Jakarta Post”, oleh mahasiswa program studi bahasa Inggris semester 6 HKBP Nommensen Universitas Pematang Siantar. Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan penggunaan artikel Jakarta Post News untuk mengetahui jenis kata keterangan dan untuk mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan antara kata keterangan bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain metode kualitatif. Pertama kami mengumpulkan data dari Jakarta Post. Kedua, kami mengidentifikasi setiap jenis kata keterangan. Ketiga, data yang terkumpul dan diklasifikasikan kemudian dianalisis. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa persentase total adverbs of manner dalam bahasa Inggris adalah 46% dan dalam bahasa Indonesia adalah 20%. Kata keterangan waktu berikutnya dalam bahasa Inggris adalah 80% dan dalam bahasa Indonesia adalah 90%. Dan kata keterangan tempat terakhir dalam bahasa Inggris adalah 43% dan bahasa Indonesia adalah 46%.

**Kata Kunci:** *Bahasa Inggris, Bahasa Indonesia, Kata Keterangan*

### **Abstract**

This research has the purpose of finding out the use of adverb clauses in English and Indonesian in the news text "The Jakarta Post", by the 6th semester English study program of students at HKBP Nommensen University of Pematang Siantar. This research concerned the use of Jakarta Post News articles to know the type of adverb and to identify the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian adverb. This research used qualitative methods design. First we collected the data from the Jakarta Post. Second, we identified every type of adverb. Third, the collected and classified data was then analyzed. The result of the analysis showed that the total percentage of adverbs of manner in English was 46% and in Indonesian it was 20%. The next adverb of time in English was 80% and in Indonesian it was 90%. And the last adverb of place in English was 43% and Indonesian was 46%.

**Keywords:** *English, Indonesian, Adverbs*

### **INTRODUCTION**

A tool for communicating with others is language. Language is an important organism in every human being and it separate human from other creature because human has the ability of learning and creates many sentences and

words. Therefore, Language is a major attribute that distinguish human from the rest of the animal kingdom.

According to Van Thao, Herman and Purba (2020), language is system of conventional spoken or written symbols used by people in a shared culture to communicate with each other. Languages reflect and influence the way of thinking of culture, and cultural changes affect the development of that language. According to Herman et. al. (2020), language is embedded in acts of communication and cannot be properly described and understood out of communicative contexts. It means that relevant "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols" (Sapir, 1921 in Sitorus et. al., 2020). Then Bloch and Trager (1942) in Simanjuntak et. al. (2020) said that "A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operate"

Speech is a technique that conveys thoughts by combining voice with words. Sentences are formed by combining words, which mimic the formation of thoughts from ideas. The following definitions of language were created by American linguists Bernard Bloch and George L. Trager. "Language is a system of arbitrary phonetic symbols in which social groups work together." Every aspect of human life in society interacts with language, and only when this relationship is taken into account can language be understood.

The types of language feature. Seven early features are listed by Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) and are:

- **Instrumental Function of Language**  
The instrumental function of the language is used to achieve specific results. It accomplishes something for the speaker or someone else, and this feature helps us understand its purpose.
- **Regulatory Functions of Language**  
Language regulation is as important to an individual's development as it is to maintain proper physiology. This is the ability to control the behavior of one or more people.
- **Interactional Function of Language**  
The interactional function is the communicative use of language. When people communicate with each other, they need to put ideas into words and phrases so that others can understand them.
- **Personal Function of Language**  
The personal function of language is an important concept in linguistics. Personal function in the context of linguistics means information about people and their relationships.
- **Heuristic Function of Language**  
When we talk about language, the term heuristic refers to how our brain organizes and processes information. Language is a complex system that uses different types of communication media, including spoken and written language, gestures, and expressions.
- **Imaginative Function of Language**

The imaginative function of language is the ability to evoke images, images, or scenes in the mind using words, sounds, and grammatical forms.

- **Representational Function of Language**

The representational function of language refers to the way words are used to refer to things, people, and events. The language representational function is the ability to associate an object with its name. This representation appears in a variety of ways, for example using images or a chart.

According to Hudson (1999) in Purba et. al. (2021), "The history of linguistics, the study of language, is sometimes and reasonably dated from the first surviving descriptive grammar of a language of a European language, of Greek, written by Dionysius Thorax in about 100BC". Linguistics is the science of language, including sounds, words, and grammatical rules. Language words are finite, but sentences are not. It is this creative aspect of human language that distinguishes it from animal language, which is essentially a response to stimuli. (Fromkin and Rodman).

The word translation comes from the Latin, *translatio* (*trans*-"over" and *ferre* "to carry" or "to bring" (-*latio* comes from the past participle *latus*). Therefore, the translation is "transfer" or "acquire". In this case, the text from one language to another. However, the term translation means more than "send," "send," and "bring in. Translation is one of the skills to learn in English. Translations help students learn many types of information that are readily available in English. Translation is the process of translating text in one language into another with equivalent meaning so that the reader can see the message from the source language in the form of the target language.

Herman and Rajagukguk (2019) defined that translation is one of the most important aspects of promoting a foreign language in the process of teaching and learning. Translation is linked to other skills in the process of teaching and learning English, as translators need to integrate the four skills. Listen, speak, read, write. First of all, there are two different directions of translation: written translation and verbal translation, the latter more commonly referred to as an interpreter or interpreter. Hanif (2017:7) argues that translation can be used to refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating).

And then according to Larson (1998), as quoted by Dewi (2014:1) that translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language. The form may change but the meaning which is being transferred must be constant. The meaning itself have to accurate, acceptable, grammatical and readable in the target language.

Without translation, people with different cultural backgrounds cannot establish good communication. Communication is everyday communication, political communication, or commercial communication (Fatmawati et. al., 2022). Without translation, the information available is unknown and will not be used by others as it should be. As mentioned, translation does not mean translating a sentence word by word, but rather getting an idea of the text and analyzing it

frequently, or at least doing some generalization of the text. Means translating an idea into another language of the same idea.

Therefore, translation is important because it is a means of communication. We know that translation is a communication activity that involves language. People who do not speak the same language can connect through translations and understand the texts they read through translations.

Text is a group of words that are permanently recorded in writing. Text expresses meaning in context through oral or written communication and can be considered as a linguistic unit with a particular organizational structure. Techniques that help language learners identify differences and similarities between the source and target languages usually lead to learner learning disabilities, but are contrasting analyzes. In fact, contrast and analysis are the two words that define analysis. "Things related to the study of similarities and differences between languages or dialects, regardless of the origin of the language or dialect" is a contrasting definition of the term [kntras`tiv]. Contrast shows that it is a way to identify both similarities and differences between contrasting languages.

The word "analysis" is a transliteration of the ancient Greek word "v" (analysis), meaning "decomposition" ("from above", "dissolution", "looseness"). It refers to how to break down complex subjects and things into simpler parts in order to better understand it.

Furthermore, according to Jacek Fisiak, "Contrastive Analysis" is a branch of linguistics that works by comparing two or more languages in order to identify their similarities and contrasts. Tadeus Zabrocki argues that "Contrastive studies are assumed to be a part of applied linguistics and should aim the comparison of two languages toward some specific non-linguistic purpose, such as inference errors." Additionally, Stigg Johansson wrote in Languages in Contrast No. 3's report from October 2000 that "Contrastive linguistics is the study of languages in opposition to one another." Following that, Alan Davies' definition of contrastive analysis, which is similar, simply states that it compares (English as source language) with (Indonesian as target language). Based on the definitions above, it would be said that Contrastive Analysis is a method used to contrast two or more languages concerning their differences and similarities.

Clause is a group of words in which there must be a subject (subject or actor) and also a predicate. clause may contain a phrase that refers to an action, refers to people that involves to the action or state, or may refers to time and place of the action.

According to Gerot and Wignell "A clause can be defined as the largest grammatical unit," (1994:82) From the quote it can be understood that a clause is the largest grammatical unit, clause has units that exceed a phrase, but incomplete when it becomes a sentence. clause has a group of words consisting of at least a subject and a predicate.

In order to explain why some elements of a target language were harder to learn than others, contrastive analysis was widely utilized in the field of second

language acquisition (SLA) in the 1960s and early 1970s. As a result, the disparity between a learner's mother tongue (L1) and the language they were attempting to learn determined how difficult it was to grasp particular structures in a second language (L2). It demonstrates how the contrasts between the target language and the source language (mother tongue) play important roles in the process of understanding the target language.

Adverbs are words used solely for emphasis that describe the activities of a verb or convey context, such as time and place (Jonson et al., 2012). Adverbial phrases that modify verbs but lack inflection (Pitner and Elsner, 2015). Adverbs with unique qualities that are challenging for students to understand The four skills that make up English are listening, reading, speaking, and writing. Adverbs are words that modify verbs and provide answers to how, when, and to what extent inquiries (Kubler, 2011). A verb, adjective, or noun is modified by an adverb (Salomone and Mc Donald, 2014). Adverbs are words that change verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns, and complete sentences or clauses to convey different relationships (such as time, distance, or proximity), (Holton, Mackridge, and Philippaki, 2012).

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research used qualitative analysis to analyze the data. According to Sinaga, Herman and Tannuary (2022), qualitative research is research that is used to investigate, find, describe, and explain the quality or privilege of social influences that cannot be explained, measured, or described through a quantitative approach. Qualitative research is research that is descriptive and tends to use analysis. Process and meaning (subject perspective) are more highlighted in qualitative research. The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the research focus is in accordance with the facts on.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the results above, the researchers found that the use of adverbs of manner in English is 46% and in Indonesian it is 20%. And then, in using adverbs of time, in English there are 80% and in Indonesian there are 90%. And last, in using adverbs of place, in English there are 43% and in Indonesian there are 40%.

Based on the research above, the news text was done for the six-semester English study program of students at UHN Pematang Siantar. Fisiak says contrastive analysis is an analysis of the similarities and differences between two languages in a theoretical framework chosen by using data samples that have similarities and differences between two languages to assist in choosing between both languages (Dezs, 2011). Based on the opinion above, because of the differences and similarities between the use of two languages, this has become one of the difficulties for the ability of students to apply their language skills in language lessons that are applied to their mother tongue. As is the case with the use of adverbs between English and Indonesian, which has similarities and differences between both of the languages. Therefore, researchers examined the ability of students to use adverbs in both English and Indonesian. Frank argued

there were three types of adverbs, namely adverbs of manner, time, and place (Jonson et al., 2012). From the data, the use of adverbs of place was 43%. It indicated that the sixth semester students, based on the scale of the English lecturer, have sufficient ability to use adverbs between Indonesian and English, based on similarities and differences in both languages. The data of this research was taken as examples in order to give a clear and complete discussion. According to the findings, the use of manner adverbs was 46% in English and 20% in Indonesian. Based on the results, the average time spent using adverbs in English was 80% and in Indonesian it was 90%. According to the results, the adverb of place was 43% in English and 40% in Indonesian.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers found that it contained a lot of types of adverbs of news in English and Indonesian. It is caused by the results of the calculation of the percentage scores of all types of Indonesian and English adverbs.

## CONCLUSION

The research concluded that the news text of The Jakarta Post in using adverbs in two languages, English and Indonesian, from three types of adverbs, namely, adverb of manner, adverb of time, and adverb of place, as like how to develop the content, use the grammar correctly, choose the appropriate words choice, and apply the correct mechanics in their grammatical learning in using adverb. These aspects are taught in order to have a good understanding of how to apply adverbs in English and the Indonesian language.

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