

Contrastive Analysis Between Indonesian And English Adverb

Fetriani¹, Disca Natalianti², Sinarman Jaya³, Ivan Achmad N⁴, Washlurachim Safitri⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Universitas Muhammadiyah Bengkulu, Bengkulu-Indonesia

fitriwahyutama@gmail.com¹, disca139@gmail.com², jayasinarman@gmail.com³, ivanachmad350@gmail.com⁴, washlurachimsafitri@umb.ac.id⁵

Keywords : Contrastive Analysis; English Adverb

Abstract : This research has purpose to find out the ability of the 6th semester English study program of students of Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu in using adverbs in Indonesian and English. This research was designed by using Quantitative method. The subject of this research was the 6th semester English study program of students of Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu. The instrument of this research was the test of exercise adverb Indonesian and English. The conclusion of the research is the majority ability of students in using adverb English and Indonesian is *moderate ability*. It means that the students had enough ability to contrast adverb in Indonesian and English because, their score from the instrument test given to students were 60% until 63%. From classification of lecturer assessment, score 60-69 were categorized as *moderate*. From the result above, the research results displayed that student at 6th semester had enough ability to contrast adverb used in Indonesian and English language. With the mean score adverb of manners in English were 53% and Indonesian were 57%. Next, adverb of time in English were 63% and Indonesian were 61%. And the last, adverb of places in English were 62% and Indonesian were 60%.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool to communicate with other people. It is used for human communication and social interaction. English is an international language. Used for communication in most of countries in the world. English is the most popular of all foreign languages in Indonesian.

Language is essential for communicating thought (Arora, 2012). Dobbs Sarah, Jessop Val and Jiaping they mentioned that language is a tool for communication, it can express feeling and meanings (Dobbs Sarah, Jessop Val, 2014), (Jiaping, 2004). Human being can express their feeling clearly and effectively with the help of language. It is the expression of the ideas by mean of which speech sounds are combined into word, words into sentences and combination of the sentences give answer the ideas of thoughts.

Languages are uniquely structured, having certain characteristics, which is why people usually have difficulty learning foreign languages. So that between English and Indonesian there are several differences and similarities in terms of grammar or formation of

language, that is what is commonly called contrastive analysis.

Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of pair of language in order to identify their structural differences and similarities usually for translation and teaching purposes (Kashavard, 2012).

Contrastive analysis is a kind of or branch of linguistic that involved contrast or comparison (Ke, 2019). Fisiak says contrast analysis is analyzing 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 of languages (Dezső, 2011). Contrastive analysis compare language and make prediction about possible errors learner make due to the influence of their first language (Saini, 2016). From the analysis, it is easy to know that at the different structural levels of these two languages there are some very similar features and some very different. Therefore it is very important to apply contrastive analysis in the learning process, so that students and

teachers can easily find differences and similarities in the process of language learning. Language study surely involves various aspects; they are phonology, morphology and syntax. Between English and Indonesian have some differences and similarities in terms of word formation, one of which is an adverb.

Adverbs are words that describe actions of verb, or words that show meanings such as time and place, words used only for emphasis (Jonson et al., 2012). Adverb is words that do not show inflection and that modify a verb (Karrin Pitner, Elsner daniela, 2015). Adverbs that have special characteristics that make it difficult for students to understand. English consist of four skill, namely listening, reading, speaking, writing. Adverbs are *words* that modify verbs and answer questions such as how, when, or to what degree (C. Kubler, 2011). Adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb (Salomone W, Mc Donald, Stephen j, 2014). Adverbs are words modify verbs, adjective, adverb, noun and also whole phrases or clauses in order to indicate the various relationship (time, manner, place, quantity etc) (Holton D, Mackridge P, Philippaki W, 2012). Grammar is also very important in learning English. One part of grammar is about adverbs, it is important for the learners to know adverbs of time English and Indonesian because of little mistake of using, it can be fatal.

. In contrastive analysis there are issues that are widely discussed by many researchers who have conducted research in contrastive analysis said that contrastive analysis can help teachers to design teaching materials and learning (methodology), and also contrast analysis does not suggest teaching methods or techniques, but helps methodologies to pay attention to what is taught and how to teach. Many also said that contrastive analysis can also help textbook writers avoid using material with high levels of difficulty and high levels of appearance in the same text. There are also those who say that

contrast analysis must also predict the level of difficulty in a foreign language to avoid using a high level of difficulty along with a high incidence rate in the same text.

So that, from that problems, the researchers concluded if the urgent problem in contrastive analysis was find the differences and similarities of between two languages or more.

2. METHODS

To analyze the data, this research used descriptive quantitative method. According to Leavy Quantitative research values breadth, statistical descriptions, and general ability (Leavy, 2017). Quantitative approaches to research canter on achieving objectivity, control, and precise measurement. Methodologically, these approaches rely on deductive designs aimed at refuting or building evidence in favour of specific theories and hypotheses. Quantitative approaches are most commonly used in explanatory research investigating causal relationships, associations, and correlations.

The subject of this research is the 6th semester English study program of students of the Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu. Instrument of the research is the test of exercise adverb Indonesian and English based on several books in the library as data sources, such as textbooks, papers, and book contrastive analysis based on (Kashavard, 2012). They are especially English books and Indonesian books.

An English book that used: Modern English a practical reference guide. The researcher used an Indonesian book that is: Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia (Chaer, 2011) and Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia (Wibowo et al., 2009).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This is the table of result of percentage score test based on the type of adverb

Table 1. The Result of Percentage Score Test Based on The Type of Adverb

No	Types	English			indonesia		
		Item	Number s of students	percent age	item	Number s of students	percent age
1	Manne rs	Aggressiv ely	42	58 %	Dengan cepat	31	43 %
		Fast	46	64 %	Dengan hati”	57	79 %
		Formally	48	67 %	Secara teratur	23	32 %

		So Slowly	22	31 %	Dengan lantang	42	58 %
		With no work experience	21	29 %	Secara gampang	42	58 %
		Carefully	48	67 %	Dengan lambat	40	56 %
		Completely	43	59 %	Dengan tidak memiliki pengalaman kerja	24	33 %
		Really	27	38 %	Dengan keras	52	72 %
		Really	41	57 %	Dengan berlari	57	79 %
		Hardly	42	58 %	Dengan mudah	43	60 %
		Total		528			570
		Mean		53 %			57 %
2.	Time	Weekend	40	56 %	Besok	57	79 %
		Every time	36	50 %	Semalam	33	46 %
		In the	49	68 %	Seharian	42	58 %
		Late	56	78 %	Setelah makan siang	40	56 %
		Last Week	49	68 %	Sekarang	48	67 %
		Every day	48	67 %	Setiap hari	55	76 %
		After lunch	41	57 %	Kemarin	49	68 %
		Come home late	46	64 %	Sekarang	32	44 %
		Now	53	74 %	Malam ini	41	57 %
		Before	31	43 %	Sekarang	39	54 %
		Total		625			605
		Mean		63 %			61 %
3.	Place	Everywhere	43	60 %	Didesaku	37	51 %
		On air plane	50	70 %	Pantai kapuk	45	62 %
		Jakarta	50	69 %	Dari berolahraga	41	57 %
		To Tokyo	50	69 %	Ketoko buku	53	74 %
		Go to Bandung	48	67 %	Disini	50	69 %
		Here	43	60 %	Kerumah	55	76 %
		My house	34	47 %	Sumur pakhusin	35	49 %
		At home	53	74 %	Dirumah	35	49 %
		In my house	31	43 %	Rumahku	35	49 %
		Of town	40	56 %	Kota Bandar lampung	45	62 %
		Total		615			598
		Mean		62 %			60 %

Based on the result of mean score the ability of students in using adverb of place in English was 62% and Indonesian were 60%. The mean score showed as in same categorized that is *moderate ability*. Because, the mean score the

ability of students in using adverb of place in English and Indonesian included range in the scale of English lecturer 60-69 as *moderate ability*.

Based on the research result above, the test was done for the Sixth semester English

study program of students of UMB. The Student has ability using adverb Indonesian and English language. Fisiak says contrastive analysis is analyzing 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 of languages (Dezső, 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 use in language lessons that are applied to their mother tongue. As is the case in the use of adverbs between English and Indonesian, which have similarities and differences between both of the languages. Therefore, researchers examined the ability of students to use adverbs between English and Indonesian.

Frank argued there were type of adverb namely adverb of manner, time, and place (Jonson et al., 2012). From the data, the mean score of students' ability in using adverb were 62%. It indicated that the sixth semester students' ability in writing essay categorized "Moderate" based on the scale of English lecturer, that means, students have sufficient ability to use adverbs between Indonesian and English, based on similarities and differences in both of languages. The data of this research were taken as the examples in order to give a clear and complete discussion.

Based on the result of mean score the ability of students in using adverb of manner in English were 53% and Indonesian were 57%. The mean score showed as in same categorized that is *poor ability*. Because, the mean score the ability of students in using adverb of manner in English and Indonesian included range in the scale of English lecturer 45-59 as *poor ability*.

Based on the result of mean score the ability of students in using adverb of time in English were 63% and Indonesian were 61%. The mean score showed as in same categorized that is *moderate ability*. Because, the mean score the ability of students in using adverb of time in English and Indonesian included range in the scale of English lecturer 60-69 as *moderate ability*.

Based on the result of mean score the ability of students in using adverb of place in

English were 62% and Indonesian were 60%. The mean score showed as in same categorized that is *moderate ability*. Because, the mean score the ability of students in using adverb of place in English and Indonesian included range in the scale of English lecturer 60-69 as *moderate ability*.

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded the ability of students in using all of type adverb in English and Indonesian is "*moderate ability*". It is caused by, the results of the calculation of the mean score of all 6th semester students based on all types of adverbs according to Frank is, adverb of manner, time, and place (Jonson et al., 2012). Based on the results of the calculation of the mean scores of all types of Indonesian and English adverbs, there are two types of adverbs that get the mean score results at the level of "*moderate ability*", namely, adverb of time, and adverb of place. Both of which get mean score with a total above 60 %, where, adverb of time in English were 63% and Indonesian were 61%, meanwhile, adverb of place in English were 62% and Indonesian were 60%. While one of the three types of adverb gets a mean score at the "*poor ability*" level, that is, adverb of manners, where the results of the mean score calculation get in English were 53% and Indonesian were 57%. That is why the researcher concludes, that the ability of 6th semester students in using Indonesian and English adverbs is at the "*moderate ability*" level, which is assessed based on the scale of English lecturer. That result showed the students ability in used adverb based on contrastive between Indonesian and English languages were moderate ability. In which the students had enough ability to contrast adverb in Indonesian and English because, their score from the instrument test given to students were 60% until 63%. From classification of lecturer assessment, score 60-69 were categorized as *moderate*. From the result above, the research results displayed that student at 6th semester had enough ability to contrast adverb used in Indonesian and English language.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of the research is the majority ability of students in using adverb English and Indonesian is *moderate ability*. It means that the students had enough ability to

contras adverb in Indonesian and English because, their score from the instrument test given to students were 60% until 63%. From classification of lecturer assessment, score 60-69 were categorized as *moderate*. From the result above, the research results displayed that student at 6th semester had enough ability to contras adverb used in Indonesian and English language. With the mean score adverb of manners in English were 53% and Indonesian were 57%. Next, adverb of time in English were 63% and Indonesian were 61%. And the last, adverb of places in English were 62% and Indonesian were 60%.

Based on the result of the research, the lecturer could consider and anticipate the weakness of students ability in using adverb in two language were English and Indonesian language, from three types of adverb namely, adverb of manner, time, and place as like how to develop the content, use the grammatical correctly, choose the appropriate words choice, and apply the correct mechanic in their grammatical learning in using adverb. These aspect are taught in order to during the teaching grammatical learning process to student know and be able to complete these aspect so, they have a good understanding to apply adverb in English and Indonesian language.

REFERENCES

- Arora, N. (2012). *English Language Teaching Approaches and Methodologies*. the MC Grow Hill Companies.
- C. Kubler, C. (2011). *Basic Spoken Chinese*. Tuttle Publising.
- Chaer, A. (2011). *Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia*. PT. Bineka Cipta.
- Dezső, L. (2011). Theoretical contrastive linguistics and typological characterization. In *Languages in Contact and Contrast*. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110869118.115>
- Dobbs Sarah, Jessop Val, D. (2014). *English Language, Literature and Creative Writing*. Anthem Press.
- Holton D, Mackridge P, Philippaki W, W. (2012). *Greek: A Comprehensive Grammar of the Modern Language* (Canada). Routledge.
- Jiaping, W. (2004). Equivalince of interlinguistic symbols and speech translation. In *Translation and Bilingual Dictionaries*. Max nimayer Verlag Tubingen.
- Jonson, B. [Ben], Quarles, F., Browne, W., Randolph, T., Winstanley, W., Johnson, R., Ashmore, J., Johnson, C., Freeman, T., Dunton, J., Burlase, S. W., & Jonson, B. [Ben]. (2012). The English Grammar. In *Ben Jonson, Vol. 8: The Poems; The Prose Works* (pp. 463–210). <https://doi.org/10.1093/oseo/instance.00015680>
- Karrin Pitner, Elsner daniela, B. F. (2015). *Adverbs: Functional and diachronic aspects*. Jhon Benjamin Publishing Company.
- Kashavard, M. H. (2012). *Contrastive Analysis and error analysis*. Rahnama Press.
- Ke, P. (2019). *Contrastive Linguistics*. Peking University Press.
- Leavy, P. (2017). *Research Design Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-based Participatory research approaches*. The Guilford Press.
- Saini, S. (2016). Contrastive and error analysis in Inverted Order. *Beyond Owrd*s, 4(2 November), 158.
- Salomone, William , McDonald, Stephen , Japtok, M. (2014). *Inside Writing*: Oxford University Press.
- Wibowo, 2013, Gelar, D., Mata, W., Di, N., Edisi, K., Skenario, J. D. A. N., Sma, P. D. I., DARYANTI, T., Yadafle, R. I., Putra, T. Y., Hafid, A., Studi, P., Bahasa Indonesia, P., Damayanti, R., Bahasa, A. G., Tari, S., Aceh, T., Zuriana, C., Barus, M. B., ... Nurgiantoro, B. (2009). Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia. In *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra* (Vol. 5, Number 2). <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/5662http://ejournal.umpwr.ac.id/index.php/surya-bahtera/article/view/2676>