

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN ADJECTIVES IN REPORT TEXT

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Abstract

A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Adjective Clause is the focus of this work. Analyzing adjective clause and pointing out similarities and differences between English and Indonesian adjective clause are the study's main goals. This investigation is qualitative. The researchers started by gathering information from books on English and Indonesian grammar. Second, the researchers located them on all different kinds of adjective clauses. The collected and categorized data were finally examined. According to the analysis's findings, there were all different kinds of adjective clauses. The researchers were able to identify the similarities and differences in the data after analysis. Based on functional distinctions, whose, which, and that are employed in sentences in English but not in Indonesian..

Keywords: contrastive analysis, adjective clause, report text

1. Introduction

A worldwide language is English. Most nations around the world use it as a form of communication. Humans are unable to interact with other individuals without the use of language. Numerous different kinds of scientific books are also written in English. Learning English is difficult, thus Indonesian students frequently struggle to understand it due to some distinctions between the English and Indonesian language systems. In addition, Indonesian structure influences Indonesian learners of English.

According to Wardhaugh (1985: 3) in Galingging and Tannuary (2022), language is a set of arbitrary vocal symbols used by people to communicate. Realize that every language is distinct, with its own meaning, cultural, and structural systems. To put it another way, we can say that no two languages are alike. The two components of contrastive analysis are psychological and linguistic. The behaviorist theory is the foundation of the psychological component. The behaviorist theory, often known as behaviorism, is a psychological theory that contends that solely psychological processes should be used to study human and animal behavior. The four steps of a contrastive analysis are description, selection, contrast, and prediction. The majority of analyses are hampered by neglect at one or more of these processes, each of which is plagued with issues. In the field of comparative linguistics known as contrastive analysis, two or more languages are compared in order to ascertain their differences or similarities, either for theoretical reasons or reasons unrelated to the study itself. A dependent clause that uses an adjective is known as a related clause.

The researchers also had trouble recognizing adjective clauses in texts like report papers. They frequently become confused when they come across dependent and independent clauses in the text. This is one of the texts that is difficult to comprehend. It implies that the students were unable to find them as a result. In the report language, it categorizes and discusses phenomena from throughout the world.

A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Adjective Clause is the topic we chose for our final project since, in essence, English is a language that requires four skills: hearing, reading, speaking, and writing. The study of grammar is crucial to being fluent in English. Because there are certain common usage errors with the adjective clause in both English and Indonesian, it is crucial for learners to understand this portion of grammar.

A. The Idea of Grammar

Grammar is essential for learning the English language since it allows us to study the language in depth through speaking and listening. Azar (1993:40) defines it as "the words are placed together to produce the right statement." It is a set of guidelines that specify how words (or portions of words) are put together or altered to create valid meaning units inside a language {Sianipar, Herman and Purba, 2022}.

Next, thus according to David (2002:12), "grammar is a set of rules and examples dealing with the syntax and word organization of a language." It is the systematic study and description of a language. Haryono (2008: 13), a proponent of David's theory, adds that understanding grammar involves learning how to organize words such that they all have the same meaning in a phrase. The principles for creating sentences are described, together with an explanation of the meaning that each form conveys. Knowing grammar will help pupils better grasp how our language functions. They will also have more influence over how to structure their phrases and paragraphs.

B. The Adjective Clause and Its Concept

Clauses in English are described as a group of words that grammatically include a subject and a predicate (Warriner, 2001: 93). However, due to the fact that clauses come in two sorts in further evolution, understanding clauses is more complex than it was in the prior explanation. Both independent and dependent clauses exist. Adjective clauses are dependent clauses.

Adjective or relative clause, according to Wren and Martin (2000: 188), is a subordinate sentence that performs the function of an adjective and qualifies some nouns or pronouns in the main clause. Typically, relative pronouns like who, whose, whose, which, and that are employed as conjunctions in the adjective clause. Therefore, the purpose of all relative pronouns is to link or connect an independent clause to a dependent clause. Similarly, it is frequently referred to as a relative clause because they are started relative pronouns. Following the noun or pronoun it modifies, an adjective clause acts as an adjective. It reveals more about the subject or object. For example:

1. The clause " which many people adore " contains the subject people and the verb adore , yet it is not a complete sentence by itself. Instead, its job is to provide more information to describe the noun chocolate in the sentence, "Chocolate, which many people adore, is fattening." In some cases, the relative pronoun also serves as the subject of the clause. For example, in the adjective clause " who are smart ," the relative pronoun who also acts as the subject.

C. Report Text

Report Text is a text that presents information about something as it is. This type of text does have similarities with descriptive text which both provide a direct description of a person or thing. If the descriptive text describes something specifically such as a color, style or name, the report text describes something in general. Such as: parts, strengths, functions, or also other general properties of something you want to talk about. The grammar used is simple present tense. Usually, it is not uncommon for writers to add simple passive voice as a variation of sentence form.

Generic Structure of Report:



Title: you will know a text is report text from its title, because its meaning is very general.

General classification: The description section provides an overview of the phenomenon or situation that occurs, both its parts, characteristics, habits or behavior. In essence, this section describes the classification that is presented scientifically. So, the thing to remember is that the report text is not a news text, but a scientific factual text.

Description: In the next paragraph, you start discussing paper thoroughly. Starting from the history to the way of making, everything is written in the description section. You can also include pictures or statistical data about the use of paper since ancient times.

Generic Features of Report

1. Report texts usually used Simple Present Tense, and seldom use past tenses (if the thing is extinct)
2. The language is neutral or should be objective: no expression of opinions, no reference to the reader (not using "I", "we" or "you").
3. Frequent use of "Passive Sentence".
4. Use of "be": is, am, are, was, were for the classification.
5. Use of verb "have": have, has, had, in order to give detail description.
6. Use of action verbs related to the topic, especially when describing behaviours.
7. Use of adjectives in describing especially the qualities.
8. Use of adjective clause /relative clause: who, whom, which, that, whose, when, where, etc.
9. Often accompanied by photos, diagrams, maps and illustrations.

2. Method

Since the aim of this study is to analyze English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time, the writer uses Qualitative research. According to Devy (1997:76), qualitative research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of situation, as it exists at the time of the study. There is no administration or control of a treatment as it is found in experimental testing. The aim is to describe what exist with respect to variables or conditions or situations. Qualitative research presents the data and research in the form of qualitative description. Analysis of this type is done with words to describe conclusions, so the qualitative study obtains the descriptive data either spoken or written. The object of this research was adjective clause in two languages: there were English and Indonesian that were contrasted. The similarities and the differences between the two languages in the areas of Adjective Clause were described in this final project

3. Results and Discussion

Table 1.The Result of the Test

No	English	Indonesian
1	Mangroves have special aerial roots and salt-filtering tap roots <u>that</u> enable them to thrive in brackish water (brackish water is salty, but not as salty as seawater).	Mangrove memiliki akar udara khusus dan akar tunggang penyaring garam yang memungkinkan mereka tumbuh subur di air payau (air payau itu asin, tapi tidak asin seperti air laut).
2	Some prefer areas <u>that</u> are sheltered from waves.	Beberapa lebih suka daerah yang terlindung dari gelombang.

No	English	Indonesian
3	There are three types of mangrove roots <u>that</u> help in this process.	Ada tiga jenis akar mangrove yang membantu dalam proses ini.
4	The next is mangrove level-growing roots <u>which</u> twist upward and downwards, with the upward twists emerging on the water surface, and the last is mangrove level-growing roots <u>whose</u> downward twists (sub-roots) appear on the water surface	Berikutnya adalah akar tumbuh tingkat mangrove yang melilit ke atas dan ke bawah, dengan liku ke atas muncul di permukaan air, dan yang terakhir adalah akar tumbuh tingkat mangrove yang liku-liku ke bawah (sub-akar) muncul di permukaan air.
5	Any part of a root <u>that</u> appears above the water line channels oxygen to the plant below the water line.	Setiap bagian dari akar yang muncul di atas garis air menyalurkan oksigen ke tanaman di bawah garis air.
6	Over time as soil begins to build up, these roots produce additional roots <u>that</u> become embedded in the soil.	Seiring waktu saat tanah mulai menumpuk, akar ini menghasilkan akar tambahan yang tertanam di tanah.

4. Conclusions

To find the problems of research in determining adjective clause in report text, the researchers conducted grammar test in finding and underlining adjective clauses in English in report text. They were “That, While, Which and Whose”. In Indonesian, adjective clause, the predicate is a state word. The arrangement of adjective clauses generally consists of a subject categorized as a noun and a predicate categorized as an adjective. For example: Harga baju itu sangat mahal. (Harga baju itu = kata benda, sangat mahal = kata sifat) Anak itu cerdas sekali. (Anak itu = kata benda, cerdas sekali = kata sifat) In Indonesian syntax, functionally the core element of the clause is the subject (S) and predicate (P). other elements such as object (O), complement (Mop), and information (Ket) may be in the may clause also not there. Functional elements that tend to always exist in the clause is the predicate (P). In Indonesian, to express an adjective clause is to use the word “yang” in the sentence. Based on the problems above, the researcher have done the research in determining adjective clauses in report text. It was done by qualitative data. It was also conducted to find out adjective clauses in report text.

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