

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH IN ADJECTIVE FOR OPINIONS

Artha Yuni Trimedia Situngkir^{1*}, Khaterina Vonbora Situmeang², Rut Maria Hutaauruk³

^{1,2,3} University of HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Jl. Sangnawaluh, No.4, Pematangsiantar

E-mail: ¹⁾ arthayunitrimediasitungkir@gmail.com,

²⁾ khaterinavonborasitumeang@gmail.com, ³⁾ rutmariarahutaauruk22@gmail.com

Abstract

This study concerns the differences between the two languages, with Indonesian as the source language and English as the target language. And the problem limitation is focused on analyzing the differences in adjectives for feelings between English and Indonesian in Beauty and the Beast's video, <https://youtu.be/IMrMILXMUaQ> especially those that concentrate on the lexis (the total number of words in the language). This research used descriptive qualitative research. The technique of analyzing data used in this study is based on contrastive analysis from lexis in an adjective for feeling. Researchers searched and found data from YouTube. After that, the researcher analyzes each word from the story of Beauty and the Beast, which is included in the adjective for opinion. And then, the researcher looks for words that have the same meaning or are included in the adjective for opinion by using an English dictionary, then compares with the same word in Indonesian using the Indonesian dictionary. The results of the analysis show that there are 4 types of adjectives found in the video based on the rules, namely: adjective for opinion, adjective for general size, adjective for age, and adjective for material. To compare the number of words in Indonesian and English, the researcher focused on comparing the types of adjectives for opinion in the video. There are 21 words found in the text to compare, and each one has a different number of lexis.

Keywords: Adjective for Opinions, Contrastive Analysis, Language, Lexis, Translation

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is considered the best way to have relationships with others. People as social beings use language for interaction, socialization, and communication. English is the most widely spoken language in the world (Rahmadhani Siregar et al., 2022). In Indonesia, English is the first foreign language that is learned and practiced. It is suggested that it be mastered rather than simply learned and practiced. Words are a crucial part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of grammar (Hutahaean, 2019). The study of the internal structure of words and of the rules by which words are formed is called morphology. From this explanation, the researcher can conclude that words have internal linguistics that can be known about parts of a word. In general, the understanding of linguistics is always related to the science of language or the science that makes language the object of study.

According to (Bauer, 2017), "linguistics is the word meaning "relating to language" as well as the word meaning "relating to linguistics." From this definition given by Bauer, it can be concluded that linguistics has a close relationship to language. These two items, linguistics and language, are very close. It means that neither of them can be defined. If talking about linguistics means talking about language and vice versa, Overall, linguistics can be defined as a science that studies language and plays an important role in other fields.

There are several levels studied in linguistics, namely phonology, phonetics, syntax, morphology, and semantics (Masduki, 2011).

However, because English as an international language is a language that is widely studied in Indonesia, many factors affect the mastery of English. One of the factors that make it difficult for many people to master English is differences, especially regarding language rules or grammar. These differences are such as cultural differences (which lead to semantic and pragmatic elements) and grammatical differences (which lead to grammar, especially concerning the tense system in English). For this reason, it is necessary to have a bridge to know two languages, both Indonesian as the source language and English as the target language, namely by contrastive analysis (Sipahutar et al., 2021).

(Platt & Clark, 1995) states that contrastive analysis describes similarities and differences among two or more languages at such levels as phonology, grammar, and semantics. Contrastive analysis not only compares the elements and systems of linguistics in the source language and the second language but also describes the background culture of both languages so the result can be used in teaching a foreign language or target language. (Raji, 2012) explains that contrastive analysis is a branch of language which focuses on the study of two or more different languages with the aim of describing their similarities and differences. The researcher can conclude that the main point of contrastive analysis is comparing the language and finding the similarities and differences between the two. In other words, contrastive analysis is the study of linguistics in teaching a second language.

In analyzing a language, it also needs translation so that it is able to interpret the mother tongue into a second language or vice versa. Every expert has differences in the definition of translation. However, the various definitions have a purpose that is almost the same. This research uses some experts that have become a reference for understanding the meaning of a translation. There is some definition of translation by experts stated by Choliludin (2007: 3) in (Irmawan, 2018). Translation is a procedure that leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target-language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. In carrying out the translation process, a translator must have knowledge of both the source language and the target language. The translator must also understand the style of the target language, so that he is able to convey the message of the translation.

One of the things that needs to be studied in researching a language is lexis. "Lexis is a term in linguistics that refers to the vocabulary of a language. Lexis is the total stock of words in a language. The use of lexis in this contrastive analysis is to find the number of different words in the source language and target language.

From all the explanations, the data relates to our research where we examine the adjectives of a text or paragraph. Our focus is on discussing the adjective for feeling, where the adjective for feeling is one of the adjective structures, namely opinion adjectives. Why is it classified as an opinion adjective? It is because feeling adjectives are adjectives that describe or explain the state of a noun or pronoun, which includes a person's feelings, emotions, and mood. It is very important for humans to learn how to express emotions so that they can convey their thoughts or feelings. As humans, there are many emotions we can feel, both positive and negative. Therefore, expressing feelings in English sentences is closely related to adjectives. Because most feelings fall into the category of adjectives in

English. Feelings are used to express human feelings and are discussed in detail, only focusing on the vocabulary related to feelings.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative research based on the problems analyzed. According to (Nunan, 1993), "Descriptive qualitative research is a method where the data collection is non-experimental or with real-time recording, which produces data that occurs naturally." There are many types of qualitative research. There are: basic interpretive studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative investigations, and phenomenological studies. Based on the types of qualitative research above, this type of research is content analysis because the subject of this research will analyze the differences in adjectives for feelings between English and Indonesian in Beauty and The Beast's video, <https://youtu.be/IMrMILXMUaQ> especially those that concentrate on the lexis (the total number of words in the language). To obtain data in this study, researchers need methods that are in accordance with the research objectives. Then the data will answer the research problem.

In other words, when talking about the researcher's design, it means talking about the approach taken in this research. In qualitative research, data from research conducted is not only collected from words but can be from various sources. In this research, the researchers collected data sources using a large Indonesian dictionary (KBBI) and an English dictionary. The researchers used two dictionaries to look for data that showed contrastive analysis in lexis in adjectives for feelings. There are many ways to collect data for qualitative research, such as: documentation, observation, tests, interviews, and questionnaires. In this study, researchers collected data using documentation. According to (Suharsimi, 2006), a method of documenting data-related findings by using books, transcripts, newspapers, magazines, ancient inscriptions, meeting notes, agendas, etc. Then in this research, researchers used documentation through reading material from dictionaries and note-taking techniques to collect contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian from adjectives for feeling from the total number of words.

The technique of analyzing data used in this study is based on contrastive analysis from lexis in an adjective for feeling. Researchers searched and found data from Youtube. Click the Beauty and the Beast video link (<https://youtu.be/IMrMILXMUaQ>), and then make a transcript of the story. After that, analyze each word from the story of Beauty and the Beast, which is included in the adjective for opinion. And then, look for words that have the same meaning or that are included in the adjective for opinion by using an English dictionary, then compare it with the same word in Indonesian using the Indonesian dictionary. The number of words (lexis) in English and Indonesian can be compared using data from the story of Beauty and the Beast.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the sources used by the researcher in the study, the researcher found information about the differences in lexis between Indonesian and English from several types of adjective order by Heather.

3.1 The differences of Indonesian and English Lexis

Based on the fairy tell video analyzed by the researcher entitled Beauty and The Beast in Youtube <https://youtu.be/IMrMILXMUaQ>. There are 4 types of adjectives found in the video based on the rules including:

Table 1 The types of Adjective

1	Adjective for Opinion	Wealthy, Lovely, Dark, Deep, Delicious, Beautiful, Ferocious, Beast, Kindness, Rude, Fearful, Kindly, Love, Ill, Dying, Happy, Terrible, Handsome, Relieved, Happily, Magic
2	Adjective for General Size	Huge, Biggest, Far
3	Adjective for Age	Suddenly
4	Adjective for Material	Fluffy, Silk

The table above makes it easier for readers to find what adjectives are in the video 'Beauty and the Beast'. There are 21 words for adjectives of opinion, 3 words for adjectives of general size, 1 word for adjective of age, and 2 words for adjective of material. To make a comparison between the number of lexical items in Indonesian and English, the researcher focuses on comparing the types of adjectives for opinion in the video. There are already 21 words found in the text to compare.

Table 2 Comparison of words in Indonesian and English

No	Meaning (KBBI) Adjective of feeling	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Mempunyai banyak harta dan sebagainya</i>	<i>Kaya, bakir, berharta, congah, makmur, berlimpah, berada, berkecukupan</i>	Wealthy, rich, able, having power, well- to- do, having in abundace
2	<i>Dalam keadaan enak dipandang; cantik; elok;</i>	<i>Indah, anggun, ayu, cantik, juwita, syahdu</i>	Lovely, beautiful, love, picturesque, magnificent, fancy, elegant, precious, showy, swank, divine, sheen
3	<i>Tidak ada cahaya, tidak terang</i>	<i>Gelap, gelita, kelam, silam, suram</i>	Dark, obscure, contraband, secret, bleak, murky, shaded, darksome, fuscous, murk
4	<i>Meresap (masuk) ke dalam (seperti lebih paham, lebih mengerti)</i>	<i>Mendalam, menyeluruh, intensif, menembus, luas, lengkap</i>	Deep, profound, intimate, exhausetive, in- depth, deep-seated, deepen, be aggravated
5	<i>Sedap, lezat (tentang rasa)</i>	<i>Enak, gurih, nikmat, sedap</i>	Delicious, nice, tasty, tasteful, savory, toothsome, luscious
6	<i>Galak dan suka menyerang (melawan dan sebagainya)</i>	<i>Ganas, anggara, bengis, beringas, buas, garang, kejam, sadis</i>	Ferocious, vicious, malignant, fierce, savage, cruel, beast, mortal

7	<i>Elok; patut; teratur (apik, rapi, tidak ada celanya, dan sebagainya)</i>	<i>Baik, berbelas kasihan, manusiawi, simpatik, murah hati, sopan, santun, terpuji</i>	Kindness, kindly, well, kind, great, favorable, right, all right, correct, kosher
8	<i>Bertingkah laku tidak lemah lembut</i>	<i>Kasar, agresif, bengis, brutal, buruk, beringas, begar</i>	Rude, rough, crude, bearish, rugged, grainy, abrasive, abusive
9	<i>Merasa gentar (ngeri) menghadapi sesuatu yang dianggap akan mendatangkan bencana</i>	<i>Takut, bimbang, cemas, gelisah, gamang, ciut, gerun, giris</i>	Fearful, afraid, scared, apprehensive
10	<i>Berasa tidak nyaman di tubuh atau bagian tubuh karena menderita sesuatu</i>	<i>Sakit, lara, pedih, perih, ngilu, nyeri, muram, nestapa, galabah</i>	Ill, sick, sore, diseased, unwell
11	<i>Sudah hilang nyawanya; tidak hidup lagi</i>	<i>Mati, berkalang tanah, berpulang, lewat, binasa, mangkat, meninggal, wafat, tewas</i>	Dying, off, inanimate, defunct, turn-off, lost, slain, vanquished, dead
12	<i>Keadaan atau perasaan senang dan tenteram</i>	<i>Bahagia, girang, gembira, senang, sukacita, riang, sukaria</i>	Happy, cheerful, glad, pleased, excited, joyful, merry, delighted, happily
13	<i>Tentang kelakuan dan sebagainya) jahat; tidak menyenangkan</i>	<i>Buruk, jelek, cacat, cendala, hina</i>	Terrible, bad, ugly, poor, lousy, nasty, shabby
14	<i>Perawakan wajah yang bagus, gagah</i>	<i>Tampan, ganteng, cakap, elok</i>	Handsome, generous, dashing, goodly, nice-looking, personable, gallant
15	<i>Tidak sesak, berasa senang, lapang</i>	<i>Lega, tenteram, aman, damai, rahayu, kosong, puas, kenyang, senang</i>	Relieved, satisfied, pleased, full, gorged, certain, roomy, free
16	<i>Perbuatan yang ajaib yang dilakukan dengan pesona dan kekuatan gaib</i>	<i>Sihir, takjub, heran, luar biasa, absurd</i>	Magic, supernatural, enchanted, occult, druidical, sorcerous
Total:		102 Words	123 Words

3.2. Discussion

16 Adjective words for opinion are compared because there are several meanings of the same word such as lovely, Beautiful and love, kindness and friendly, ferocious and beast.

To tell a wealthy condition, we can use 8 words in Indonesia such as kaya, bakir, berharta, congah, makmur, berlimpah, berada, berkecukupan but in English, we can use 6 words such as wealthy, rich, able, having power, well- to- do, having in abundance.

To tell beautiful condition of heart, we can use 6 words in Indonesia such as indah, anggun, ayu, cantik, juwita, syahdu but in English we can use 12 words such as lovely, beautiful, love, picturesque, magnificent, fancy, elegant, precious, showy, swank, divine, sheen. To tell a dark condition, we can use 5 words in Indonesia such as gelap, gelita, kelam,

silam, suram but in English we can use 10 words such as dark, obscure, contraband, secret, bleak, murky, shaded, darksome, fuscous, murk.

To tell a deep condition of heart we can use 6 words in Indonesia such as mendalam, menyeluruh, intensif, menembus, luas, lengkap but in English we can use 8 words such as deep, profound, intimate, exhaustive, in-depth, deep-seated, deepen, be aggravated. To tell a delicious condition of tongue we can use 4 words in Indonesia such as enak, gurih, nikmat, sedap but in English, we can use 7 words too such as. delicious, nice, tasty, tasteful, savory, toothsome, luscious.

To tell a beast condition of heart we can use 8 words in Indonesia such as ganas, anggara, bengis, beringas, buas, garang, kejam, sadis but in English, we can use 8 words such as ferocious, vicious, malignant, fierce, savage, cruel, beast, mortal. To tell a good condition of heart we can use 8 words in Indonesia such as baik, berbelas kasihan, manusiawi, simpatik, murah hati, sopan, santun, terpuji but in English, we can use 11 words such as kindness, kindly, well, kind, great, favorable, right, all right, correct, kosher.

To tell a rude condition we can use 7 words in Indonesia such as kasar, agresif, bengis, brutal, buruk, beringas, begar but in English, we can use 8 words such as rude, rough, crude, bearish, rugged, grainy, abrasive, abusive. To tell a fearful condition of heart we can use 8 words in Indonesian such as takut, bimbang, cemas, gelisah, gamang, ciut, gerun, giris but in English, we can use 4 words such as fearful, afraid, scared, apprehensive. To tell the ill condition of heart we can use 9 words in Indonesian such as sakit, lara, pedih, perih, ngilu, nyeri, muram, nestapa, galabah but in English, we can use 5 words such as ill, sick, sore, diseased, unwell.

To tell a good condition of heart we can use 8 words in Indonesia such as baik, berbelas kasihan, manusiawi, simpatik, murah hati, sopan, santun, terpuji but in English, we can use 11 words such as kindness, kindly, well, kind, great, favorable, right, all right, correct, kosher. To tell an inanimate condition of heart we can use 10 words in Indonesia such as mati, berkalang tanah, berpulang, lewat, binasa, mangkat, meninggal, wafat, tewas but in English, we can use 9 words such as dying, off, inanimate, defunct, turn-off, lost, slain, vanquished, dead.

To tell a happy condition of heart we can use 7 words in Indonesia such as bahagia, girang, gembira, senang, sukacita, riang, sukaria but in English, we can use 10 words such as happy, cheerful, glad, pleased, excited, joyful, merry, delighted, happily. To tell a terrible condition of heart we can use 5 words in Indonesian such as buruk, jelek, cacat, cendala, hina but in English, we can use 7 words such as terrible, bad, ugly, poor, lousy, nasty, shabby. To tell the handsome of man condition of heart we can use 4 words in Indonesian such as tampan, ganteng, cakap, elok but in English, we can use 7 words such as handsome, generous, dashing, goodly, nice-looking, personable, gallant.

To tell the relieved condition of heart we can use 9 words in Indonesian such as lega, tenteram, aman, damai, rahayu, kosong, puas, kenyang, senang but in English, we can use 8 words such as relieved, satisfied, pleased, full, gorged, certain, roomy, free. To tell a magic condition we can use 6 words in Indonesia such as sihir, takjub, heran, luar biasa, absurd but in English, we can use 6 words such as magic, supernatural, enchanted, occult, druidical, sorcerous. So, Based on the table above with the analysis, it can be concluded that the number of words most commonly found in the use of adjective for opinion uses English with a total of 123 words out of 16 frequently used adjectives, and in

Indonesian only 102 words out of 16 adjectives used. It means that in both English and Indonesian the adjective for opinion does not only have one word but many words without reducing the meaning of the word.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, the comparison of Indonesian and English adjectives for opinion in Beauty and the Beast's video (link) shows that there are quite a lot of differences in the lexis (number of words) in Indonesian and English. Based on the 21 adjectives for opinion found in

In the video, the researchers analyzed and produced 102 lexis in Indonesian, while in English they produced 123 lexis. The adjectives for opinion that were found and analyzed based on the Beauty and the Beast video include: Whealthy, lovely, dark, deep, delicious, beautiful, rude, ferocious, beast, kindness, cheerful, friendly, ill, dying, happy, terrible, handsome, relieved, happily, magic

REFERENCES

- Bauer, L. (2017). *Beginning linguistics*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Hutahaeen, D. T. (2019). A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesia in Novel. *Journal of English Teaching As a Foreign Language*, 5(1), 71–80.
- Irmawan, N. (2018). Category Shift of Noun Phrase in the Short Story of “The Backward Fall.” *SNIT 2018*, 1(1), 9–17.
- Masduki, M. (2011). Jenis Dan Makna Terjemahan (Ditinjau Dari Kelebihan Dan Kekurangannya). *Prosodi*, 5(2).
- Nunan, D. (1993). From Learning-Centeredness to Learner-Centeredness. *Applied Language Learning*, 4, 1–18.
- Platt, B. C., & Clark, N. (1995). Novel adaptive optics (technique) without a guide star. *Advanced Imaging Technologies and Commercial Applications*, 2566, 80–88.
- Rahmadhani Siregar, S. R. S., Sugito, Danis, A., Mardame Simamora, S., & Ramadhani, S. (2022). Mengintegrasikan Pendidikan Karakter Dalam Pembelajaran Di Sd Swasta Pangeran Antasari Helvetia 2022. *PRIMA : Portal Riset Dan Inovasi Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1(2), 1–6.
- Raji, O. W. (2012). A syntactic contrastive analysis of English and Yoruba language: A re-Examination. *Journal of Qualitative Education*. Vol, 8.
- Sipahutar, S. R., Marpaung, E. M., Sianturi, E. R., & Rambe, K. R. (2021). Kinds Of Translation Method Used By The Student's In Translating Descriptive Text From English To Indonesian. *JURNAL BASIS*, 8(1), 95–108.
- Suharsimi, A. (2006). Prosedur penelitian suatu pendekatan praktik. *Jakarta: Rineka Cipta*, 120–123.

