

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF VERB IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE ON SINDO NEWS

Rebekka Viona Pasaribu^{1*}, Daniel J.O. Siringoringo², Vivi Grasella Nainggolan³,
Anita Sitanggang⁴

¹⁻⁴ University of HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Jl. Sangnawaluh, No. 4, Pematangsiantar
E-mail: ¹⁾ rebekaviona513@gmail.com, ²⁾ danielsiringoringo052@gmail.com,
³⁾ vivinainggolan8008@gmail.com, ⁴⁾ anitasitanggang2019@gmail.com

Abstract

This study contrasted verb features that exist between the two languages, with Indonesian as the source language and English as the target language. The contrastive analysis is used to help second language or foreign language learners understand the target language being studied more easily. The problem limitation is focused on analyzing the differences in verbs for action and non-action verbs between English and Indonesian (<https://ekbis.sindonews.com/read/824401/33/dunia-gonjang-ganjing-luhut-ekonomi-kita-salah-satu-yang-terbaik>) in SINDO News. The research used descriptive qualitative research. The technique of analyzing data used in this study is based on contrastive analysis from SINDO News. The researchers searched and found data from Google media. After that, the researcher analyzes each word from the economic news, which includes the action verb and non-action verb. Next, the researcher analyzes for words that have the same meaning in the action verb and non-action verb by using an English dictionary, then compares them with the same word in Indonesian using the Indonesian dictionary. The results of the analysis show that there are 15 verbs found in news.

Keywords: Contrastive Analysis, News, Action Verb, Non-action Verb

1. INTRODUCTION

Sharia banking is a financial institution that performs its operations in accordance with Islamic principles or in accordance with Islamic law contained in the Qur'an and Hadith. Someone who uses sharia banking is usually to avoid usury or interest, usury itself is something that is understood as something forbidden in Islam. Although there are still many individuals who choose conventional banks, Islamic banks themselves have several things that are different from conventional banks and this makes Islamic banks attractive to the public.

Learning a foreign language is one of the most important things that must be learned. It needs a process that takes years to practice. Language is a communication tool or symbol of sound produced by people that is used in communication interaction. The English language is a foreign language for Indonesia, and the second language for Indonesia is a local language that is different in every single area in Indonesia. According to Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams (2013) (as cited in (Sulaiman & Yuliani, 2017)), language is identified as a means or instrument of communication used by people whenever they come together, whether they play, fight, make love, or make automobiles, and they talk. One of the languages that is used most in English. English is one of the universal languages; it is understood and spoken almost everywhere on the planet.

As a foreign language, English is the second most important thing to be mastered after the students' national language, which is Bahasa Indonesia. In fact, there are many problems in studying English, particularly in mastering grammar and structure. In Indonesia, English is the first foreign language that is learned and practiced. English should not only be learned and practiced, but also mastered and understood. In linguistics, grammar is the set of structural rules that influence the composition of clauses, phrases, and words in any given language. The grammar and structure of English help to convey meaning and facilitate understanding. It is the systematic study and description of a language and it helps us to understand how words and their component parts combine to form sentences (Lumbantungkup et al., 2022).

Sentences have an important role in learning a foreign language, and one of the important things in sentences is the use of verbs. One of the parts of grammar we need to know is the verb. Verbs are action words. Verbs in English can be classified into two categories: stative verbs and Action verbs. Action verbs (sometimes referred to as "action verbs") usually describe actions we can take or things that happen; stative verbs usually refer to a state or condition that is not changing or likely to change. An easy way to understand the structure of a language is through a formal language, either written or spoken. One medium that usually uses formal language is news. The researcher used SINDO News to analyze sentences for stative and action verbs related to the economy entitle " Dunia Gonjang-ganjing, Luhut: Ekonomi Kita Salah Satu yang Terbaik".

According to Guntur Tarigan (1992), contrastive analysis is an activity that tries to compare the structures of L1 and L2 in order to identify the differences between the two languages. Contrastive analysis is a branch of linguistics which seeks to compare two or more languages or subsystems of language with the aim of describing the similarities and differences between the miscontrastive linguistics (Hutahaeen, 2019). From both of the theories, the researcher concludes that contrastive analysis is needed because it is one of the branches of linguistics that analyzes languages from the language source to the target language, because there are always errors that occur in the translation of one language to another language. That's why contrastive analysis is needed.

The sentence refers to "the finite string of words which we communicate" (Preller & Sadrzadeh, 2011). According to Delahunty & Garvey (2010), simple sentences have only one main verb, one subject and one predicate, though they may include modifiers of various sorts. Getting the meaning requires mastering those subjects and verbs. From both of the definitions above, we can conclude that a subject, predicate, and modifiers are needed in a sentence to get a meaning to communicate. It is also concluded that the purpose of the verb in a sentence is to explain what activity is held in the sentence.

According to Strawson (2017), a sentence is generally classified into two types. They are based on the function and number of predications. The types of sentences based on the functions are declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences. Based on the number of predications, the types of sentences are simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences.

According to Sneddon et al. (2012), a verb is a word or group of words that are used in describing an action or state. It means that a verb is a word or word phrase that is used to describe an action or state of being. It is the main part in making a sentence that describes an action. Carter (2011) said that verbs are often called words or do such as walk, write,

read, etc. Hence, the verb has a function in a sentence to express an action or experience. The verb is the main determinant of what kind of situation it is. The verb is the most important part and always appears in every sentence

The types and forms of the verb in English have many types. Based on the grammar in the book Grammar for Dummies 2nd edition (Geraldine, 2010), there are various verbs, among others: transitive and intransitive verbs, regular and irregular verbs, action and non-action verbs, finite and non-finite verbs, lexical verbs, linking verbs, causal verbs, auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, and phrasal verbs.

An action verb is needed to describe the action of something occurring. An action verb is used to explain what things are happening by someone. An expert stated that the action verb is the verb that shows the relationship between cause and effect. Action verbs also need an agent as the subject and a patient as the direct object (Miller, 2016). Based on the definition above, the researcher can conclude that action verbs are used to explain a movement by an action that is done by a subject. The process can be in the form of something that can be seen, such as cooking, bringing, running, walking, etc. So, in action verbs, there are 2 kinds: transitive and Intransitive.

Transitive verb is action verb that followed by direct object which express that verb, so the order area subject that performs an action then followed by an object to describe what subject done to the object. The basic sentence form in using the transitive verb: S + V + N (as the object).

Intransitive verb, different with transitive verb, the intransitive verb defined as a verb that does not take a direct object to connect their meaning. There is no word in the sentence that tells who or what receives the action. It is hard to find intransitive verb with direct object because intransitive can be complete without a direct object or independent. The sentence form of using intransitive verb is N + V.

Maryati Silmiah in (Simamora, 2021) stated that in the journal vision stated that there were types verb and types action verb. Types action verb are two, they are transitive verb and intransitive verb. In the transitive verb divided into two types, they are transitive active verbs and transitive passive verb.

Non-action Verb is a verb that is generated based on feelings, conditions, emotions, mentality that does not or tends to change. The five senses, form, size and ownership or can be said as an abstract verb. Stative refers to the verb of showing situation than the action such as love, dream, wish, know, etc. so Based on the definition, the researcher conclude that stative verb or non-action verb is a verb that care about the state and feel of subject or someone who used the stative verb, the verb does not have a movement and it means there is no action in it. They typically relate to thoughts, emotion, relationship, sense, state being and measurements.

Type of non-action verb: Emotions, it is kind of verb that describe feeling, expressions, behaviors, physiological changes, and consequence are laid out in temporal sequence such as like, hate, appreciate, forgive. Mental, it is kind of verb that describe the various mental states. The example: think, know, understand, guess, etc. Sense, it is kind of verb refer to something happening at the moment. Do not usually use sense verbs in continuous form such as hear, see, smell, sound, etc. Possession, it is kind of verb that consist belong, have, has, own, etc. Measurement, it is kind of verb used to measure the subject. Such as coast, weigh, owe, etc.

According to Dja'far H Assegaf (Dja'far, 1983), news is reporting on facts or new ideas that chosen by the editorial staff of a newspaper for the broadcast, which can attract the attention of the reader. Whether it was outstanding, either because of the importance of, or consequences, as well as whether it includes terms – in terms of human interest such as humor, emotion and tension. According to Eric C. Hepwood, the news is the first report of significant events that can attract public attention (can conspicuous the readers) (Qorib & Saragih, 2018).

So based on the definition above, it can conclude that news is information that can be formed by facts that already reported, the news can be found on newspaper, TV, etc. the purpose of news is to be a source of information for the public on the events that occur in this world.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

To solve the problem that occur, this research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. According to Sugiyono (2017) descriptive qualitative method is a research method based on the philosophy of post positivism used to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is as an instrument of data collection techniques carried out by triangulation, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research results are more important than generalizations. Descriptive qualitative research is a method where the data collection is non-experimental or with real-time recording which produces data that occurs naturally (Rukajat, 2018). This research method is a combination of descriptive research and qualitative research. This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The source of our research data is taken from the SINDO news with title "Dunia Gonjang-ganjing, Luhut: Ekonomi kita salah satu yang terbaik". The reason researcher obtained data from the news text "Dunia Gonjang-ganjing, Luhut: Ekonomi kita salah satu yang terbaik" in the English and Indonesia were found to have several action and non-action verb. In this contrastive analysis research, the researcher will find out the similarities between action verb and non-action verb in English and Indonesia, namely how to similar the action verb and non-action verb in in both of the language. The steps taken by author in analyzing the data first; and reads the news that have been choose and understand it, second; researcher began to identify and find action and non-action of the two languages, third; the research compared the action and non-action verb found from the two languages concerned, and fourth: researchers determined the similarities in action and non-action verb found in two languages, namely English and Indonesia language.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Research Result

As highlighted in "Dunia Gonjang-ganjing, Luhut: Ekonomi kita salah satu yang terbaik" that In the midst of the global economic crisis that many countries were experience, the Indonesian economy was said to be one of the best "Now Indonesia is a country whose economy is among the best in the world under current conditions," said Luhut at the inauguration of Grab Electric at his office on Tuesday (12/7/2022).

Coordinating Minister, Luhut said that Indonesia has also begun to attract a lot of attention from investors. This is due to the large number of permits that make it easier for investors to enter Indonesia. "Yesterday, guests from abroad said that Indonesia had almost no problem, which we heard from our investors," said Luhut. According to Luhut, investors think that there are quite a lot of government policies to make it easier to invest in Indonesia. In fact, according to him, the current regulations are quite good. "There is also support from the government for investors from other countries, so we must be proud of this," said Luhut.

Luhut admits that currently the economic conditions of various countries are in turmoil, when there is a climate crisis as well as economic, energy, and food crises. In addition, war conflicts also contribute to worsening the situation when supply chains are disrupted. "We must be proud." Now that the world is in turmoil, the government is really paying attention to this. We will continue to support it as long as it is for Indonesia, which makes Indonesia great. We are now the best economy in the midst of conditions like this, "he concluded.

Table 1 The Type of Action Verb

Indonesia	English	Type of action verb
<i>Menghadapi</i>	Experience	Transitive verb
<i>Mengatakan</i>	said	Transitive verb
<i>Mempermudah</i>	Make it easier	Transitive verb
<i>Memulai</i>	Begun	Transitive verb
<i>Membuat</i>	Made	Transitive verb
<i>Berinvestasi</i>	invest	Intransitive verb
<i>Mendukung</i>	Support	Transitive verb
<i>Mengungkas</i>	Conclude	Transitive verb
<i>Berkontribusi</i>	Contribute	Intransitive verb
<i>Memperkeruh</i>	Worsen	Transitive

Table 2 The type of Non-action Verb

Indonesia	English	Type of non-action verb
<i>Menjadi</i>	Be	Be
<i>Mendengar</i>	heard	sense
<i>Menilai</i>	Think	Mental
<i>Mengakui</i>	Admits	Mental
<i>memperhatikan</i>	Paying attention	sense

Table 3 The Word Similarity in Indonesia and English

NO	The meaning based on KBI	Indonesia	English
1	<i>Menghadapi berarti suatu kegiatan menjelang suatu hal, menghadapi juga dapat diartikan dengan sebagai pertemuan yang saling berhadapan.</i>	<i>mengalami, menjumpai, menemui, menyambangi.</i>	Faced, encounter, confront, front, take on, grapple, envisage.

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF VERB IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE ON SINDO NEWS

Rebekka Viona Pasaribu, Daniel J.O. Siringoringo, Vivi Grasella Nainggolan, Anita Sitanggang

2.	Mengatakan adalah suatu kegiatan yang dimana mengeluarkan kata-kata dari mulut terhadap sesuatu.	Berbicara, mengujarkan, bilang, berucap, berkata-kata, mengutarakan, menyampaikan.	Said, say, tell, mention, speak, claim, state, put, remark, allege
3	Mempermudah merupakan tindakan yang dilakukan guna mengurangi beban suatu hal atau dengan kata lain, menjadikan suatu hal lebih mudah.	Menyederhanakan, memperingan, mengurangi.	Make it easier, Facilitate, ease, simplify, reduce.
4	Memulai adalah kegiatan awal yang dilakukan sebelum melakukan sesuatu.	Mengawali, membuka.	Begin, open, start, start up, commence, enter.
5	Membuat adalah kegiatan dalam sesuatu yang dibuat atau diciptakan.	menjadikan, menciptakan, membangun, mewujudkan, mengadakan	Make, create, build, establish, produce.
6	Berinvestasi adalah kegiatan yang menguntungkan melalui proses penanaman modal berupa uang.	Kapitalisasi, pendanaan, dan pemodalan	-
7	Mendukung merupakan suatu aksi dalam memberi dorongan dalam bentuk dukungan terhadap suatu hal.	Mendukung, membantu, menyokong, menunjang, menghidupi, memperkuat	Promote, espouse, bolster, sanction, root, support.
8	Mengungkas artinya memberikan pernyataan atau menyimpulkan suatu hal yang terjadi.	Menyatakan, menerangkan, mengatakan, menegaskan.	Conclude, Declare, state, express, claim, reveal, Indicate.
9	Berkontribusi merupakan suatu kegiatan ikut serta akan suatu hal.	Membantu, menyumbangkan, memberikan, menambah, mendonasikan.	Contribute, donate, help, redound.
10	Merperkeruh artinya membuat suatu hal menjadi lebih buruk; atau membuat air tidak bersih	Mengotori, mengacaukan, mengganggu, membuyarkan.	Muddy, confused, disturb
11	Menjadi adalah adalah kegiatan yang merujuk pada proses perubahan sesuatu.	memperoleh, membuat, membikin	Becomes, be, get, make, serve, get, develop
12	Mendengar adalah kegiatan menangkap apa yang dikatakan seseorang.	Mengetahui, mendapatkan, mengerti.	Hear, listen, learn, hark
13	Menilai artinya memeberi suatu penilaian.	Menafsir, menghitung.	Rate, assess, judge, evaluate, appreciate, mark.
14	Mengakui artinya menyatakan perbuatan.	Menyatakan, menyerahkan.	Admit, recognize, confess, acknowledge
15	Memperhatikan artinya memberikan pandangan terhadap suatu hal.	Memandang, mendengar, menghargai.	Notice, regard, observe, care, heed, take a look.

3.2. Discussion

In part of discussion, research found 10 action verb and 5 non-action verbs based on the news. from the 15 verbs, researcher analyzed the 15th verb by seeing the similarity in both of language and found some words have same meaning such as the word made that has similarity meaning with the word create. So here the result, the word experience in English has a similarity meaning with 7 words such as faced, encounter, confront, front, take on, grapple, envisage and in Indonesia it has 4 words such as *mengalami*, *menjumpai*, *menemui*, *menyambangi*. The word "said" in English has similarity meaning with 10 word such as said, say, tell, mention, speak, claim, state, put, remark, allege and in Indonesia it has 8 words such as *berbicara*, *mengujarkan*, *bilang*, *berucap*, *berkata-kata*, *mengutarakan*, and *menyampaikan*. The verb "make it easier" similar with 4 words in English such as simplify, facilitate, ease, reduce and in Indonesia it similar with 3 word such as *menyederhanakan*, *memperingan*, *mengurangi*.

Meanwhile, the verb "begun" similar with 5 words in English such as start, start up, open, commence, enter and in Indonesia it similar with 2 word such as *mengawali* and *membuka*. The verb "made" similar with 5 words in English such as make, create, build, establish, produce, and in Indonesia it similar with 5 word such as *menjadikan*, *menciptakan*, *membangun*, *mewujudkan*, *mengadakan*. The verb "invest" does not have similar meaning with another word in English and in Indonesia it similar with 3 words such as *pemodalan*, *pendanaan*, *kapitalisasi*. the verb "support" similar with 5 words in English such as promote, espouse, bolster, sanction, root and in Indonesia it similar with 5 word such as *membantu*, *menyokong*, *membantu*, *menunjang*, *menghidupi*, *memperkuat*.

Furthermore, the verb "concluded" similar with 6 words in English such as declare, state, express, claim, reveal, indicate and in indonesia it similar with 4 words such as *menyatakan*, *menerangkan*, *mengatakan*, *menegaskan*. The verb "contribute" has similarity with 3 words in English such as donate, help, redound and in Indonesia it has similarity with 5 words such as *membantu*, *menyumbangkan*, *memberikan*, *menambah*, *mendonasikan*. The verb "worsening" has similarity with 3 words in English such as confused, disturb, muddy and in Indonesia it has a similarity with 4 words such as *mengotori*, *mengacaukan*, *mengganggu*, *membuyarkan*. The verb "be" has a similarity with 6 words in English such as becomes, get, make, serve, develop and in Indonesia there are 3 word that similar such as *memperoleh*, *membuat*, *membikin*.

Moreover, the verb "heard" similar with 3 words in English such as listen, learn, hark and in Indonesia there are 3 words such as *mengerti*, *mendapatkan*, *mengetahui*. The verb "think" similar with 6 words in English such as rate, assess, judge, evaluate, appreciate, mark and in Indonesia there are 2 words such as *menafsir* and *menghitung*. The verb "admit" similar with 3 words in English such as recognize, confess, acknowledge and in Indonesia there are 2 words such as *menyatakan* and *menyerakan*. The last is the verb "paying attention" similar with 6 words in English such as notice, regard, observe, care, heed, take a look and in Indonesia there are 3 words such as *memandang*, *mendengar*, *menghargai*. So can be concluded by researcher that based on table data above, researcher found the total of uses action verb in English is 50 words which comes from 10 action verbs and the total of uses action verb in Indonesia is 44 words which comes from 10 action verbs.

Hence, the result is the action verb uses in English are the most commonly found. The total of uses non-action verb in English is 26 words which come from 5 non-action verb and the total of uses non action verb in Indonesia is 13 words which come from 5 non-action verb, it means the non-action verb uses in English are the most commonly found.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, there is a comparison between Indonesian and English, action verbs and non-action verbs based on a SINDO news entitled " Dunia Gonjang-ganjing, Luhut : Ekonomi kita Salah satu yang Terbaik" (link) shows that there are many similarities of each word (word count) in Indonesian and English. So can be concluded by researcher that based on table data above, researcher found the total of uses action verbs in English is 50 words which comes from 10 action verbs and the total of uses action verbs in Indonesia is 44 words which comes from 10 action verbs. Hence, the result is the action verb uses in English are the most commonly found. The total of uses non-action verb in English is 26 words which come from 5 non-action verbs and the total of uses non-action verb in Indonesia is 13 words which come from 5 non-action verb, it means the non-action verb uses in English are the most commonly found. By using contrastive analysis, we can conclude that action-verb and non-action verb have similarities from Indonesia to English language.

REFERENCES

- Carter, R. (2011). *English Grammar Today with CD-ROM: An AZ of Spoken and Written Grammar*. Cambridge University Press.
- Delahunty, G. P., & Garvey, J. J. (2010). *The English language: From sound to sense*. Parlor Press LLC.
- Dja'far, H. A. (1983). *Jurnalistik Masa Kini*. Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2013). *An introduction to language*. Cengage Learning.
- Geraldine, W. (2010). *English Grammar for Dummies*. New York: Wiley Publishing, Inc.
- Hutahaean, D. T. (2019). A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesia in Novel. *Journal of English Teaching As a Foreign Language*, 5(1), 71–80.
- Lumbantungkup, A., Sitorus, M. A., Siahaan, C. O., & Hutabarat, L. C. (2022). Students Problems of Reading Skill in Narrative Text at Tenth Grade of SMA Kartika Pematangsiantar. *Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences and Business (JHSSB)*, 1(2), 65–72. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55047/jhssb.v1i2.102>
- Miller, J. (2016). *Introduction to English syntax*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Preller, A., & Sadrzadeh, M. (2011). Bell states and negative sentences in the distributed model of meaning. *Electronic Notes in Theoretical Computer Science*, 270(2), 141–153.
- Qorib, A., & Saragih, M. Y. (2018). The Creation in Building Good News for The Society in Medan, Indonesia. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 1(4), 362–368.
- Rukajat, A. (2018). *Pendekatan penelitian kuantitatif: quantitative research approach*. Deepublish.

- Simamora, N. K. B. (2021). The Action Verbanalysis In The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic Text. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan [JIMEDU]*, 1(2).
- Sneddon, J. N., Adelaar, A., Djenar, D. N., & Ewing, M. C. (2012). *Indonesian: A comprehensive grammar*. Routledge.
- Strawson, P. F. (2017). *Subject and predicate in logic and grammar*. Routledge.
- Sugiyono. (2017). Metode Penelitian Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D. In *Bandung: Alfabeta*.
- Sulaiman, M., & Yuliani, S. (2017). A contrastive analysis between British and American varieties: A case-study of English accents. *Jurnal Smart*, 3(2).
- Tarigan, H. G. (1992). Analisis Kontrastif Bahasa. *Bandung: Angkasa*.

