CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF USING NOUN PHRASE IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

Analisis Kontrastif Penggunaan Frase Nomina Dalam Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Indonesia

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Abstract; The aim of this research is to find out the use of Noun Phrase (NP) in English and Indonesian language, and the similarity as well as the differences in constructing the elements used. This research was conducted based on the fact that the students in university level frequently make some interlingual errors that is the error done by adopting the grammatical pattern of mother tongue (L1) into the target language (L2) particularly in translating NP from English into Indonesian.Research method uses content analyses. Research data are analyzed by using contrastive analysis technique. The research data resource is taken from scientific text about medical science entitled 'Coronary Heart Disease' and the result of its translation.The result of the research shows that there are a lot of similarities of NP usage in English and Indonesian. Such as: NP is constructed by the same elements, those are: head, determiner, modifier and prepositional phrase. The pattern of NP with pre-modifier quantitative adjective has the same form. There is the similarity of NP using prepositional phrase whether it is placed as pre-prepositional phrase or as post- prepositional phrase. The differences, in English, NP is commonly expanded to the fore side of the head; on the other hand, in Indonesian language, it is expanded to the back side of the head.

Keywords: Contrastive Analyses, Translation, Noun Phrase (NP).

Abstrak; *Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui penggunaan frase nomina (NP) dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, persamaan dan perbedaan pola penyusunannya serta elemen-elemen penyusunnya. Penelitian dilakukan berdasarkan temuan terjadinyai* interlingual errors *yaitu kesalahan yang dilakukan mahasiswa karena mengadopsi pola-pola gramatika L1(Bahasa Indonesia) ke dalam L2 (bahasa Inggris) atau sebaliknya pada saat penerjemahan NP. Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis isi. Data penelitian dianalisis dengan teknik kontrastif analisis. Sumber data penelitian berupa teks ilmiah mengenai bahasa kedokteran berjudul* 'Coronary Heart Disease' *yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat persamaan penggunaan frase nomina bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia di antaranya: frase nomina dibentuk oleh unsur-unsur yang sama seperti: nomina pusat, penjelas, penentu dan frase nomina preposisi. Bentuk frase nomina dengan penjelas depan kuantitas memiliki pola yang sama. Perbedaanya, frase nomina bahasa Inggris lebih banyak menggunakan perluasan ke depan, sedangkan dalam bahasa Indonesia perluasan ke belakang.*

Kata Kunci: *Analisis Koontrastif, Penerjemahan, Frase Nomina (NP).*

INTRODUCTION

Most of Indonesian's learners who study English as the target language consider it as a difficult language to learn. They find it hard to understand by the different of linguistics systems of English from Indonesian such as in the use of sentence structure. One of them is the use of Noun Phrase (NP). The pattern of constructing NP in English is different from Indonesian language. In this case, The iterlingual errors are frequently done by the students in translating NP from English into Indonesian language or vice versa. It should be clarified by contrasting deeply about the use of NP in both languages to clarify the stigma among the Indonesian English learners that English is a difficult language to learn.

The analyses of NP usage in the scientific writing is important to conduct because NP is frequently used in any kinds of scientific text. Different from common or popular language, a scientific writing or scientific books tend to use simple and effective sentences. This effort is carried out to avoid the use of compound or complex sentences. In this case, NP is used to convert the compound or complex sentences into simple sentence. In this case, the use of complex noun phrases is hard to avoid.

On the contrary of the complex use of NP mostly in the scientific writing, comprehending the scientific writing for the students in university is a compulsory. Kaplan (2000:273) stated that based on the result of the research done by International Federation of Information Documentation concerning the information distribution has noted that approximately 85% of science and technology information had been written in English. It shows that understanding about the use of NPs in scientific writing is important to be able to explore and to dig out the science and technology. Furthermore the learners at university level are expected not only to comprehend the information containing in the scientific writing but also to write a scientific text. A scientific text about medical science entitled 'Coronary Heart Disease' is elected to be analyzed as the resource of research data by the reason that it contains various kinds of NP either simple or complex one. It makes the students difficult to translate the text into Indonesian language.

The phenomenon of using complex NP in scientific writing makes the learners hard to comprehend the scientific text as well as to translate it because of the different patterns of constructing the NP in both languages. In English, there are several types of phrase. James, Carl (1998:156) said that, "English possesses some forms of phrase: Noun phrase/NP, Verb Phrase/VP, Adjective Phrase/AP, Adverb Phrase/AvP, and Prepositional Phrases/PP." Meanwhile in Indonesian language phrase consists of: Frase nomina (Noun Phrase/NP), frase verbal (Verb Phrase/VP), frase adjectival (Adjective Phrase/AP), dan frase adverbial (Adverb Phrase/AvP) (Krisdalaksana, 1993:59). The patterns of each phrase are different depending on the type of the phrase. It shows that

both languages posses NP constructed by their own linguistics pattern.

This research will be focused on the use of NP in English scientific writing translated into Indonesian language. A phrase is the un-predicative combinations of two words or more. It is called a phrase because the structure of the words does not contain subject and predicate as the characteristic of sentence element. In accordance with the structural linguistics, NP is a set of words containing a noun as a centre (a head) (Richard, Platt and Platt, 1993:251). It shows that NP means two words or more containing a noun as a centre (a head). A NP can be arranged gradually from the easiest to the hardest one composed by a set of rules which should be comprehended by the learners.

To contrast the use of NP in English and Indonesian language, this research uses contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis theory pioneered by Fries assumed that the errors faced by the second language are caused by the different elements between the native language and the target language (Fisiak, 1981:7). The objectives of conducting contrastive analysis between the native language and the target language for the teachers are to predict the learning problems that will be faced by the students particularly in the field of translation. Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identify their structural differences and similarities. In this research, it is used to find out: how NP are used in scientific writing in English and Indonesian, what similarity of NP

usage are contained in a scientific writing in both languages, and what differences of using NP are contained in a scientific writing.

The research about contrastive analyses in NP has been conducted by Tobing, Roswita Lumban (2012) in her research entitled, "Konstruksi Determinan dalam Frase Nomina Bahasa Prancis dan Bahasa Indonesia." The result of her research shows that french noun has gender (feminine/masculine) and numbers (singular/plural). Gender and number in french have a rule of concordance that can affect the shape and meaning of a noun. In Indonesian language even though the noun has singular and plural gender concept the type and amount in Indonesian language does not appear explicitly. The form is only marked by certain semantics characteristics that can indicate gender, the singular and plural form.

Based on the discussion, it can be conluded that translation involve process of interpreting or analysis of the source language (L1) and transfering the interpreted message in Target language (L2). One of the students errors in translation is in translating NP.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The research was conducted at English Education Department of FKIP Siliwangi University Tasikmalaya. It was carried out in April to May 2015. It aims to find out: how NP are used in scientific writing in English and Indonesian, what similarity of NP usage are contained in a scientific writing in

both languages, and what differences of using NP are contained in a scientific writing in English and Indonesian language.

The research methodology uses content analysis by applying the procedures as follows: applying specifying research questions, selecting a sample of documents to analyze, developing a category, conducting content analysis, and interpreting the research result. (Geethakumari, 2000:2). The technique of analyzing the data uses contrastive analyses. James, Carl (1998:4) stated, "Contrastive analyses is a linguistics enterprise aimed at producing inverted two valued typologies (a contrastive analysis is always concern with a pair of languages) and founded on the assumption that languages can be compared." In this research, contrastive analysis is used to contrast the use of NP in English and NP in Indonesian language containing in a scientific text.

The data resource is an English scientific text entitled 'Coronary Heart Disease' and the result of its translation in Indonesian language. The research data are a set of NP stated in the text "Coronary Heart Disease" and in the text of 'Penyakit Jantung Koroner' as the result of translation. Contrastive analyses is used in this research to compare the grammatical elements of two languages both the similarities and the differences. It is used to contrast the linguistics features of two languages, in this case the use of NP in English and Indonesian language.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of analyses about the use of English NP in the text 'Coronary Heart Disease' shows that most of the type of NP used is pre-modifier adjective. It is called pre-modifier because it is placed before the head being modified, such as adjective, participle (verb-ing, and verb-ed) or noun. For example: the phrase optimal nutrition in the sentence, "Research of the last decade has shown that, for optimal nutrition we must not only get enough fat in our diet." In this sentence, the head is 'nutrition' with pre- modifier an adjective that is 'optimal.' Based on the result of the analyses of the text 'Coronary Heart Disease', it is found that most of the NP used is pre-modifier, pre determiner or centre determiner. It is in line with the theory that, "It is called pre-modifier because the position is before the head, such as adjective, participle, and noun. Besides it is genitive and adverb. (Quirk *et al.,* 1985:244). It shows that most of the English NP uses pre modifier that is expanding to the fore of the head.

Based on the result of translation as the resource data, NP in Indonesian language generally uses post-expanding. Such as the phrase optimal nutrition if it is translated into Indonesian language, '*gizi yang baik'.* The head is '*gizi'* followed by an adjective '*baik'* as post modifier. Another sample of NP with pre-modifier, such as: 'coronary heart disease'. In this phrase, the head, with two pre-modifiers, consists of an adjective 'coronary' (adjective) and a

noun 'heart'. As stated in the sentence, "In many other countries, coronary heart disease is a minor problem." The translation of the NP above is '*penyakit jantung koroner',* such as in the sentence, *"Di banyak Negara lainnya penyakit jantung koroner merupakan masalah yang jarang terjadi."* In this sentence, the head '*penyakit'* is expanded to the back with a NP, '*jantung koroner.'* This finding is in line with the theori stated by Hasan, Alwi that the head can be expanded to the right hand by adding post-modifier. The post-expand has various types, as follows: (1) A head can be followed by one or more other noun. The arrangement then is closed by a pronoun or by '*ini*' or '*itu'.* But every noun only describes the previous noun. (2) The phrase consists of a head, and some post modifiers (3) A head can be followed by adjective, pronoun and demonstrative adjective 'this' or 'that'. (4) If a noun is followed by an adjective, and there is no other modifier, it should use '*yang'.* (5) A head can be followed by a certain verb which can be separated by '*yang', 'untuk'* or others. (6) A head can be expanded by an apposition that is a NP which the referent is the same as the noun being modified. (Hasan, Alwi, *et al*, 1998:24). It shows that in Indonesian language NP with modifier (a noun and adjective), the expanding is after the head.

NP with single determiner demonstrative adjective is commonly used in English NP. The determiner is pre-determiner. Such as English NP 'this disease' in the sentence, "In some primitive areas, this disease is almost unknown." This sentence uses single determiner that is 'singular noun determiner', with the head 'disease' and demonstrative adjective 'this'. In Indonesian language, 'this disease' is translated into '*penyakit ini'* as stated in the sentence, *"Di beberapa daerah tertinggal, penyakit ini jarang ditemukan.* The head is '*penyakit'* with a single determiner *'ini'* is placed after the head.

In the Text "Coronary Heart Disease", it is also found some sentences containing prepositional phrase as pre-modifier such as 'in many other countries', in the sentence, "'In many other countries', coronary heart disease is a minor problem." The prepositional phrase is used as the pre-modifier. The head is 'countries' with the prepositional phrase as pre-modifier 'in many other'. This sentence is translated into Indonesian language as, *"Di banyak negara lainnya, penyakit jantung koroner merupakan masalah yang jarang ditemukan."* The NP is '*Di banyak Negara lainnya*', the head is *Negara* with the prepositional phrase namely directive exocentric phrase or prepositional phrase '*di'* and the quantitative adjective '*banyak'.* The prepositional phrase is placed in front of the head '*negara'.*

A complex NP is commonly used in the text 'Coronary heart Disease'. It is preceded by centre determiner or pre-modifier, such as in the phrase, 'the second leading cause of death'. As stated in the sentence, "This is nearly twice the

toll of all cancers, which is <u>the second leading cause of death</u>.”

The   = centre determiner (article)

Second = pre-determiner as ordinal number is following the centre determiner and

It is followed by pre-modifier.

Leading = pre-modifier

Cause   = pre-modifier

Death   = head

The head is '<u>death</u>' with two pre-determiners ('the', 'second') and two pre-modifiers ('leading', 'cause').

The sentence can be translated into, "*Jumlah kematian akibat penyakit jantung koroner hampir dua kali lipat jumlah kematian yang disebabkan oleh semua jenis kanker, <u>yang menjadi penyebab kematian terbesar kedua.</u>*" In the Indonesian NP '<u>*yang menjadi penyebab kematian terbesar kedua*</u>', there is no centre determiner. The head is '<u>*kematian*</u>' preceded by some pre-modifiers, and then followed by post-modifiers. In Indonesian language, NP is constructed without the use of central determiner ('the') or singular determiner ('a'). Such as in English NP, '<u>a high-fat diet</u>' it is translated into '<u>*makanan dengan kadar lemak tinggi'.*</u>

The result of analysis shows that generally there are a lot of similarities between NP in English grammar and in Indonesian language.The same as the construction of NP in English, NP in Indonesian language has various construction patterns and arranged gradually by arranging it from the easiest one to the most complex. The constituent elements are also similar, those are noun as the centre (head), and a modifier consists of different words class, as pre-modifier or post-modifier. Pre modifier is usually in the form of number. (Hasan, Alwi, *et al*, 1998:24). Besides, difference of NPs in English and Indonesian grammar are as follows: In English, a NP is commonly expanded to the fore of the 'head', whether as pre-modifier or pre-determiner. Meanwhile, in Indonesian language, the expand is commonly done at the back of the 'head'. Demonstrative adjective, 'this' or 'that' in English, is used as singular pre-determiner whether in Indonesian language, demonstrative '*ini*' and '*itu*', is placed after the 'head' as post determiner. In Indonesian language, it is unrecognized plural demonstrative adjective as determiner (plural noun determiner), whether in English uses 'these' and 'those'. An English NP is generally preceded by a centre determiner 'the'; otherwise in Indonesian language, it is unknown. In English NP, it can use possessive adjective as pre-modifier, but in Indonesian language, the NP with possessive adjective is in a single word.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of data analysis, generally there are a lot of similarities between NP in English grammar and in Indonesian language. Some of them are as follows: NP in both languages are arranged by the same constituent elements, such as: 'head' as the central noun, modifier- whether as pre-modifier

or post modifier in the form of adjective or noun, determiner- whether as pre-determiner or post-determiner, prepositional phrase whether as pre-prepositional phrase and post-prepositional phrase, and the use of quantitative adjective as modifier. In both languages grammar, prepositional phrases, whether as pre- prepositional phrase or post- prepositional phrase has the same pattern. The use of quantitative adjective, as pre-modifier in the NPs of both languages, has the same pattern. Complex NP, with a single quantitative determiner 'enough' and post modifier with prepositional phrases, has the same structure.

The difference of NPs in English and Indonesian grammar are as follows: In English, a NP is commonly expanded to the fore of the 'head', whether as pre-modifier or pre-determiner. Meanwhile, in Indonesian language, the expand is commonly done at the back of the 'head'. Demonstrative adjective, 'this' or 'that' in English, is used as singular pre-determiner whether in Indonesian language, demonstrative '*ini'* and '*itu',* is placed after the 'head' as post determiner. In Indonesian language, it is unrecognized plural demonstrative adjective as determiner (plural noun determiner), whether in English uses 'these' and 'those'. A complex NP in English is generally preceded by a centre determiner 'the'; on the other hand, in Indonesian language, it is unknown. In English NP, use possessive adjective as pre-modifier, but in Indonesian language, the NP with possessive adjective is converted into a single word.

Suggestion

The next reseachers are suggested to analyse the other types of phrase to enrich the theoretical bases particularly in translation class.

In teaching second and foreign language particularly in teaching translation, contrastive analysis between the native language and the target language should be conducted by the teacher or researcher to predict the learning problems that will be faced by the students. Therefore the teacher are suggested to analyse the different structural or gramatical elements to find out the typical features of such elements to ease the translation process.

The teacher

Other research related to translation should conducted further by observing or analysing the important aspects of translation as well as the teching strategy to teach translation in university level.

FEW WORDS

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