

A Contrastive Analysis of Adverb Clause on Explanation Text in Indonesia and English

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Abstract: The goal of this research is to find out the similarities and dissimilarities between English and Indonesian sentence pattern at adverb of Clause in a Explanantion text entitled “How Does Snow happen”. The function of this research is to knowing the ability of the 6th semester of the English Study Program at the University of HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar. For method instrument the researcher using a qualitative research. At this research, researchers collected, analyzed and make conclusion based on the data that we found on the analyzed and does not making a generalization. Qualitative research is doing by collect and analyses non-numerical data such as in text, videos or audio to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. Based on the data analysis of the Explanation Text above, researchers found 23 sentences containing adverb clauses. There are 8 types of adverb clauses, including 3 types of adverb clause that are not contained in the Explanation Text, namely Adverb Clause of Manner, Adverb Clause of Place and Adverb clause of Concession. Based on the results of the data that we analyzed, the analysis of the adverb clause in English in Indonesia on the Explanation Text “How Does Snow happen” prove that both have a similarity in the structure and function of the adverb clause, but the position of words has a little

difference, such as position subject and verb. In the explanation text, there are 23 (twenty three) sentences that contain of Adverb Clause.

Keywords: Contrastive Analysis, Grammar, Adverb Clause, Explanation Text.

A language is a media or tool of communication that human use. Animal and Human can communicate each other by using language but animal has their different language. Language has two sides like a coin and each side is has the function. The first side is a content that is encompasses what we are attempting to said and the others side is expression to encompasses the way we articulated that content and that is the mental code that link we two (Finegan and Besnier 1989). It can be concluded that the language is a grammatical system use to perform what speaker want to say and also the listener using it to say what they think about.

In English language, it emphasizes us to learning about English. Learning English can be concluded in to two skills that are Receptive and Productive skill. A receptive skill is listening and reading than productive skill are speaking and writing. If we learnt well approximately two skills, it makes us has a good English. Then in learn English, students also teach the language competence, one of grammar. Grammar is important because it is the bank of the word that makes us able to talk and express what we think. In a grammar, there is a group of word that is called Clause. Clause is part of the grammar. A Clause should include a verb. The main characteristic of clause is that clause is complete by a subject, a verb phrase and in some times a complement.

Adverb clause is a group of words that has the function as an adverb. To understood about that, we should knowing more about clauses and its function of adverb first. Adverb of clause are a group of words that is a subject and verb (as predicate). It is different with a phrase, where it has not a subject and a verb, like “to the zoo”. There are two clauses, dependent and independent clause. Dependent clause is a clause that tied to another sentence, it can’t stand alone as a meaning. Usually, it depends on the Independent Clause. Then Independent Clause is a clause that is can stand alone as a meaning and can express a complete though.

The aim of contrastive analysis is to contrast with two or more languages to describing the similarities and dissimilarities of the language. Contrastive Analysis often have been finished for practical/pedagogical purposes. The intent of this subject is to provide a better description and better teaching materials for language learners.

The aiming for this journal is to discover the similarities and dissimilarities between English and Indonesian sentence pattern at Adverb of Clause in some Explanation text entitled (How Does Snow Happen). In this journal, we hope that the readers can get some learn and benefits about Contrastive Analysis and Adverb of Clause.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is using qualitative research. The research, researchers would collect, classified, analyzing and makes the conclusion that based on the data analysis without making a generalization. According to Creswell (2009) a qualitative research is the study that is to know or investigate and understand the aim of assume by an individuals or group or a human problem. It is used to know and find out how a social phenomenon happens. This research consist of

introduction, review of literature and some theory, methods of collecting the data, results, discussion and conclusion. To understand concepts, opinions, or experiences, qualitative researchers collect and analyze non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio). Researchers can be utilized to gain in-depth insights into a topic or to produce fresh research ideas. The writer of this journal is using text as a data base. The text can be found at <https://www.kuliahbahasainggris.com/contoh-explanation-text-bagaimana-proses-terjadinya-salju/> with the title “How Does Snow Happens”.

III. RESULTS

Based on analysis of the Explanation text entitled “How Does Snow Happens?” in <https://www.kuliahbahasainggris.com/contoh-explanation-text-bagaimana-proses-terjadinya-salju/> researchers found information by an adverb clauses between English and Indonesian from 8 types adverb clauses. To create an adverb of clause, there is a simple formula that can be used :

The Formula of Adverb Clause

“ **Conjunction + S + V** “

Based on Explanation text entitled “How Does Snow Happens” researchers found 23 sentence that contained adverb clause. This is the analyze table in English and Indonesian based on the formula and type of adverb clauses.

Table 1 Analysis Adverb Clause in English and Indonesia

NO	TYPE OF ADVERB CLAUSE	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
1	Manner	-	-
2	Time	1. “ <u>after the steam collected continues to grow</u> and join into the cloud” After : Conjunction The steam collection : Subject Continues to grow : Adjective 2. “This also happens <u>when we boil water</u> ” When : Conjunction We : Subject	1. “ <u>setelah kumpulan uap terus bertambah</u> dan bergabung ke dalam awan tersebut” Setelah : kata hubung (conj.) Kumpulan uap : Subjek Terus bertambah : Kata sifat (Adj) 2. “Ini juga terjadi <u>ketika kita menjerang air</u> ” Saat : Kata hubung

NO	TYPE OF ADVERB CLAUSE	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
		<p><i>Boil</i> : Verb</p> <p><i>Water</i> : Noun</p> <p>3. "when the temperature is greater than 100 degrees Celsius"</p> <p><i>When</i> : Conjunction</p> <p><i>The temperature</i> : Noun</p> <p>4. "While particles of such pure water come into contact with air"</p> <p><i>While</i> : Conjunction</p> <p><i>Particles</i> : Subject</p> <p><i>Contact with</i>: Adjective</p> <p>5. "In many cases around the world, the process of rain decline always begins with snow her falling from the skies."</p> <p><i>When</i> : Conjunction</p> <p><i>her</i> : subject</p> <p><i>Fell</i> : verb</p> <p>6."The same phenomenon can also be seen <u>when we see white sand</u>"</p> <p><i>When</i> : conjunction</p>	<p><i>Kita</i> : Subjek</p> <p><i>Menjerang</i> : Kata kerja</p> <p><i>Air</i> : Kata benda</p> <p>3. "kalau temperaturnya berada diatas 100 derajat Celcius"</p> <p><i>Kalau</i> : Kata hubung</p> <p><i>Temperatur nya</i> : Kata benda</p> <p>4. "Saat partikel-partikel air murni tersebut bersentuhan dengan udara"</p> <p><i>Saat</i> : kata hubung (conj)</p> <p><i>Partikel</i> : subjek</p> <p><i>Bersentuhan</i> : kata sifat.</p> <p>5. "Pada banyak kasus di dunia, proses turunnya hujan selalu dimulai dengan salju beberapa <u>saat dia jatuh dari awan</u>"</p> <p><i>Saat</i> : Kata hubung (conj.)</p> <p><i>Dia</i> : subjek</p> <p><i>Jatuh</i> : Kata kerja</p> <p>6. "Fenomena yang sama juga bisa kita dapati <u>saat kita melihat pasir putih</u>"</p>

NO	TYPE OF ADVERB CLAUSE	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
		<p><i>We : Subject</i></p> <p><i>See: verb</i></p> <p><i>White sand : Noun</i></p>	<p><i>Saat : kata hubung</i></p> <p><i>Kita : subjek</i></p> <p><i>Melihat : kata kerja</i></p> <p><i>Pasir putih : kqta benda</i></p>
3	Purpose	<p><i>1. "So, pure water is rapidly become the ice crystals"</i></p> <p><i>So : Conjunction</i></p> <p><i>The pure water : subject</i></p> <p><i>Rapidly : Adverb</i></p> <p><i>Become : verb</i></p> <p><i>The ice crystal : noun</i></p>	<p><i>1. "Agar air murni dengan cepat menjadi kristal-kristal es"</i></p> <p><i>Agar : kata hubung</i></p> <p><i>Air murni : subjek</i></p> <p><i>Dengan cepat : kata ganti</i></p> <p><i>Menjadi : kata kerja</i></p> <p><i>Kristal es : kata benda</i></p>
4	Place	-	-
5	Condition	<p><i>1. "If the temperature of air is not to <u>melted</u> <u>the ice crystals</u>"</i></p> <p><i>If : Conjunction</i></p> <p><i>The temperature of air: Noun</i></p> <p><i>Melted : verb</i></p> <p><i>The ice crystals : Noun</i></p> <p><i>2. "Sometimes, <u>if the temperature is very low</u>"</i></p>	<p><i>1. "Jika <u>temperatur udara</u> tidak sampai <u>melelehkan kristal es</u> tersebut"</i></p> <p><i>Jika : Kata hubung</i></p> <p><i>Temperatur udara : Kata benda</i></p> <p><i>Melelehkan : kata kerja</i></p> <p><i>Kristal es : kata benda</i></p> <p><i>2. "Kadang kala, <u>jika temperatur sangat rendah</u>"</i></p>

NO	TYPE OF ADVERB CLAUSE	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
		<p><i>If : Conjunction</i></p> <p><i>The temperature : Noun</i></p> <p><i>Very low : Adjective</i></p>	<p><i>Jika : kata hubung</i></p> <p><i>Temperatur : kata benda</i></p> <p><i>Sangat rendah : kata sifat.</i></p>
6	Reason	<p>1. "Pure water does not freeze at 0 degrees Celsius because the liquid phase changes to solid at that temperature"</p> <p><i>Because : Conjunction</i></p> <p><i>The temperature : Noun</i></p> <p><i>Liquid : Adjective</i></p> <p><i>Phase changes : Verb</i></p> <p><i>Solid : Adjective</i></p> <p>2. "because the phase change from liquid to vapor occurs at 100 degrees Celsius".</p> <p><i>Because : Conjunction</i></p> <p><i>Change : verb</i></p> <p><i>Liquid and Vapor : Adjective</i></p> <p>3. "That is <u>why the snow was very hard down naturally in the tropical regions</u>"</p>	<p>1."Air murni tidak langsung membeku pada temperatur 0 derajat Celcius, <u>karena pada suhu tersebut terjadi perubahan fase dari cair ke padat</u>"</p> <p><i>Karena : Kata hubungan (conj)</i></p> <p><i>Suhu temperatur : Kata benda</i></p> <p><i>Cair : Kata sifat</i></p> <p><i>Perubahan fase : Kata kerja</i></p> <p><i>Padat : Kata sifat</i></p> <p>2. "<u>karena pada 100 derajat Celcius adalah perubahan fase dari cair ke uap</u>"</p> <p><i>Karena : Kata hubung</i></p> <p><i>Perubahan : kata kerja.</i></p> <p><i>Cair dan Uap : Kata sifat.</i></p> <p>3. "Jadi, <u>ini sebabnya kenapa salju sangat susah turun secara alami di daerah tropic</u>"</p> <p><i>Ini sebabnya kenapa : Kt.hubung</i></p>

NO	TYPE OF ADVERB CLAUSE	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
		<p><i>Why</i> : Conjunction</p> <p><i>The snow</i> : Subject</p> <p><i>Very hard</i> : Adjective</p> <p><i>In the tropical regions</i> : Complement.</p> <p>4. "Imagine, snow has been falling since the Earth was created until now."</p> <p><i>Since</i> : Conjunction</p> <p><i>The earth</i> : Subject</p> <p><i>Created</i> : Verb</p> <p>5. "<u>but hence the high wind we still comfortable</u>"</p> <p><i>But hence</i> : Conjunction</p> <p>We : subject</p> <p>Feel : Verb</p> <p>Comfortable : Adjective</p>	<p>Sangat susah : kt. Sifat</p> <p>Secara alami : kt. Sifat</p> <p>Di daerah tropik : Pelengkap</p> <p>4. "Bayangkan, salju sudah turun <u>semenjak bumi tercipta</u> hingga sekarang"</p> <p><i>Semenjak</i> : Kata hubung</p> <p><i>Bumi</i> : subjek</p> <p><i>Tercipta</i> : kata kerja</p> <p>5. "namun karena angin kencang kita masih merasa nyaman"</p> <p><i>Namun karena</i>: kata hubung</p> <p><i>Kita</i>: subjek</p> <p><i>Merasa</i> : kata kerja</p> <p><i>Nyaman</i>: kata sifat.</p>
7	Concession	-	-
8	Results	<p>1. "Start from water vapor <u>that gather in Earth's atmosphere</u>"</p> <p><i>That</i> = Conjunction</p> <p><i>Gather</i> = Verb</p>	<p>1. "Mulai dari uap air <u>yang berkumpul di atmosfer Bumi</u>"</p> <p><i>Yang</i> = Kata hubung (conj.)</p> <p><i>Berkumpul</i> = Kata kerja (V)</p>

NO	TYPE OF ADVERB CLAUSE	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
		<p><i>Earth atmosphere = Noun</i></p> <p>2. <u>“then rotate to form clouds”</u></p> <p><i>Then : Conjunction</i></p> <p><i>Form : Verb</i></p> <p><i>Clouds : Noun</i></p> <p>3. <u>“that the clouds float in the air just like wooden beams”</u></p> <p><i>That : Conjunction</i></p> <p><i>The Clouds : Subject</i></p> <p><i>Float :Verb</i></p> <p><i>In the air : Complement</i></p> <p>4. <u>“resulting in a when air was not able to hold it again”</u></p> <p><i>Resulting : Conjunction.</i></p> <p><i>Air : Subject</i></p> <p><i>Not able : Adjective</i></p> <p><i>Hold : Verb</i></p> <p>5. <u>“Then the pure water of distortion by other particles”</u></p>	<p><i>Atmosfer Bumi = Kata benda (N)</i></p> <p>2.”<u>kemudian menggumpal membentuk awan”</u></p> <p><i>Kemudian : Kata hubung (conj.)</i></p> <p><i>Membentuk : Kata kerja (V)</i></p> <p><i>Awan : Kata benda (N)</i></p> <p>3. <u>“Sehingga awan itu mengapung di udara seperti kayu balok”</u></p> <p><i>Sehingga : Kata hubung (conj.)</i></p> <p><i>Awan : Subjek</i></p> <p><i>Mengapung : Kata kerja</i></p> <p><i>Di udara : kata pelengkap</i></p> <p>4. <u>“Sehingga udara tidak sanggup lagi menahannya”</u></p> <p><i>Sehingga : Kata hubung</i></p> <p><i>Udara : subjek</i></p> <p><i>Tidak sanggup : Kata sifat</i></p> <p><i>Menahan : kata kerja</i></p> <p>5. <u>“maka air murni tersebut tercemar oleh partikel-partikel lain”</u></p> <p><i>Maka : kt.hubung (conj.)</i></p>

NO	TYPE OF ADVERB CLAUSE	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
		<p><i>Then</i> : Conjunction</p> <p><i>The pure water</i> :Subject</p> <p><i>Distortion</i> : Noun</p> <p>6. “<u>So the water particles (which are not pure anymore) joined together with other water particles to form larger crystals</u>”</p> <p><i>So</i> : Conjunction</p> <p><i>The water particles</i>:Subjek</p> <p><i>Joined</i> : Verb</p> <p>7. “but then melted apart when passing the hot air”</p> <p><i>Then</i> : Conjunction</p> <p><i>Melted</i> : Verb</p> <p><i>When</i> : Conjunction</p> <p><i>Crossing</i> : Verb</p> <p><i>The hot air</i> : Object</p> <p>8. By the moment the snow fell heavily, humidity rose, influencing the effective temperature, so we felt warm on one condition.”</p> <p><i>So</i> : Conjunction</p>	<p><i>Air murni</i> : Subjek</p> <p><i>Tercemar</i> : kt.benda (N)</p> <p>6. “<u>Sehingga partikel air (yang tidak murni lagi) bergabung bersama dengan partikel air lainnya membentuk kristal lebih besar</u>”</p> <p><i>Sehingga</i> :Kt. Hubung (conj.)</p> <p><i>Partikel air</i> : Subjek</p> <p><i>Bergabung</i> : Kt. Kerja</p> <p>7. “<u>tapi kemudian mencair saat melintasi udara yang panas</u>”</p> <p><i>Kemudian</i>: kata hubung</p> <p><i>Mencair</i> : kata kerja</p> <p><i>Saat</i> : kata hubung</p> <p><i>Melintasi</i>: kata kerja</p> <p><i>Udara yang panas</i> : Objek</p> <p>8. “Pada saat salju turun lebat, kelembapan udara naik dan ini memengaruhi temperatur efektif <u>sehingga pada satu kondisi kita merasa hangat</u>”</p>

NO	TYPE OF ADVERB CLAUSE	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
		We : subject Felt : verb Warm : Adjective	Sehingga : kata hubung Kita : subjek Merasa : kata kerja Hangat : kata sifat.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the data analysis of the Explanation text above, the researcher found 23 sentences containing adverb clauses. There are 8 types of adverb clauses, including 3 types of adverb clauses that are not contained in the explanation text, namely Adverb Clauses of Manner, adverb clause of Place and Adverb Clause of Concession.

In these 23 sentences, there are 6 sentences that contain Adverb Clause of Time, the first sentence uses “after”(English) as a conjunction and “setelah” (Indonesian) as kata hubung (conj). In the second sentence, “when” (eng) is a conjunction and “saat” as kata hubung. In the third sentence, the word “ When” (eng) as a Conjunction, and “kalau” (ind) as kata hubung. In the fourth sentence, the word “when” (eng) as Conjunction, “particles” as Subject, and “saat” (ind) as kata hubung and “partikel” as subjek. In the fifth and sixth sentence, the word “when” (eng) as Conjunction and “saat” as kata hubung. In these 23 sentences, there is 1 sentence that contain Adverb Clause of Purpose. In the sentence, the word “ so that” (eng) as a Conjunction, “the pure water” as a Subject and the word “agar”(ind) as kata hubung, “air murni” as the subjek. Then, there are 2 sentences that contain of Adverb Clause of Condition. In the first and second sentence, the word “If” (eng) as a Conjunction and the word “Jika” (ind) as kata hubung. There are 5 sentences that contain Adverb Clause of Reason. In the first and second sentence, the word “Because” (eng) as Conjunction and the word “karena” (ind) as kata hubung. The third sentence, the word “Why” (eng) as Conjunction, and “mengapa/itulah kenapa” (ind) as kata hubung. The fourth sentence, the word “Since” (eng) as a Conjunction, the word “semenjak “ (ind) as kata hubung. In the fifth sentence, the word “But due to” (eng) as a Conjunction, the word “namun karena” as kata hubung. Then, there are 8 sentences that contain Adverb Clause of Results. In the first sentence the word “That”(eng) as a Conjunction, and the word “yang” (ind) as kata hubung. In the second sentence the word “Then”(eng) as a Conjunction, and the word “kemudian” (ind) as kata hubung. In the third sentence the word “That”(eng) as a Conjunction, and the word “sehingga” (ind) as kata hubung. In the fourth sentence the word “resulting”(eng) as a Conjunction, and the word “sehingga” (ind) as kata hubung. In the fifth sentence the word “Then”(eng) as a Conjunction, and

the word “maka” (ind) as kata hubung. In the sixth sentence the word “So”(eng) as a Conjunction, and the word “sehingga” (ind) as kata hubung. In the seventh sentence the word “Then”(eng) as a Conjunction, and the word “kemudian” (ind) as kata hubung. In the last sentence the word “So”(eng) as a Conjunction, and the word “Sehingga” (ind) as kata hubung.

From the analysis table above, it can be concluded that, almost all types of adverb clauses can be found in the explanation text. And in English there are 23 adverb clauses in each sentence, and in Indonesian there are also 23 adverb clauses from each sentence, it proves that English and Indonesian almost has similarities in sentence structure, even though the words are not the same but refer to the same meaning.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on determination researcher, data analysis of the adverb clause in English and Indonesia on the explanation text “How Does Snow Happens?” prove that both have a similarity in the structure and function of the adverb clause, but the position of words has a little difference, such as position subject and verb. In the explanation text, there are 23 (twenty three) sentences that contain of Adverb Clause. Yet, there are three (three) a variety of adverb Clause that are not included in the explanation text, namely adverb Clauses of Manner, adverb Clause of Place, and adverb Clause of Concession. And there are 5 (five) different types of Adverb clauses in the explanation text. There are 6 sentences with the adverb Clause of Time, and 1 statement with the adverb Clause of Purpose. Then there are two sentences with the adverb Clause of Condition. Adverb Clause of Reason is found in 5 sentences. Then there are eight sentences using Adverb Clause of Results.

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