

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS
ON ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN ADJECTIVES**



A Partial Fulfilment
of the Requirements for the
Sarjana Degree

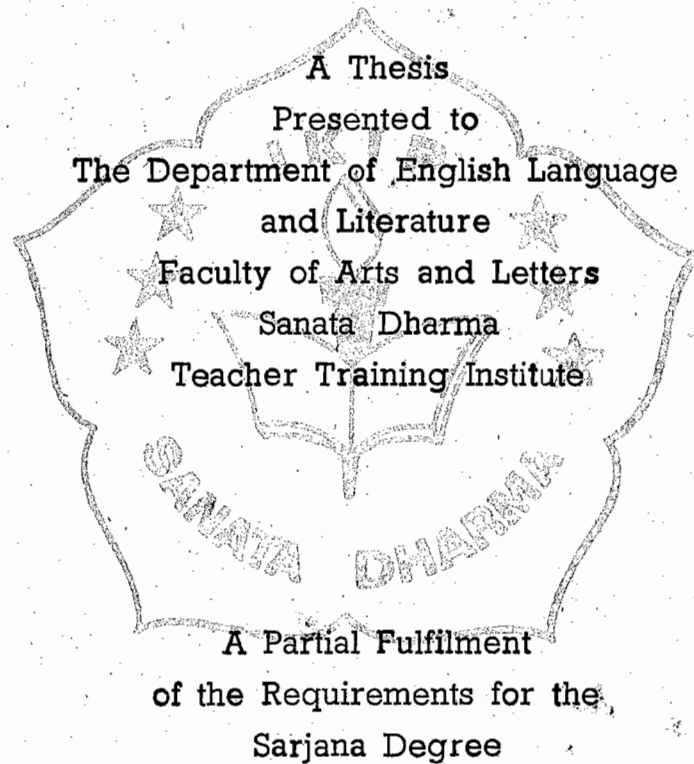
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HENDRA KURNIAWAN

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YOGYAKARTA, December 1985

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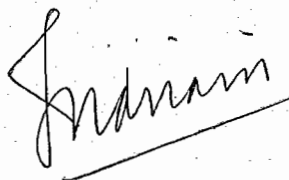
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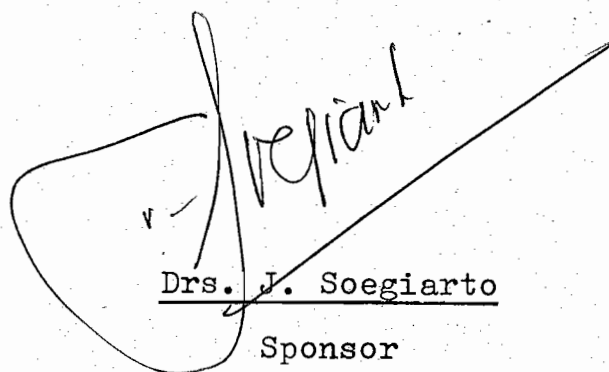
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I. 2026

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INTRODUCTION

English is one of the most important languages in the world since it functions as an international language. Therefore, there is no doubt that English language learning is becoming more and more important to Indonesian students. This happens because in order to enlarge and to deepen their knowledge, they also have to read books or listen to news in English.

However, it is generally acknowledged that most Indonesian students, after having studied English for years, are still not capable of expressing their ideas in English or of understanding both spoken and written English. The reason why this happens is mostly that English and Indonesian are quite different from each other.

Every language has its own uniqueness which is not to be found in another language. Even two or more words in the same language which look similar, may sometimes have some differences. Examples: The word 'import' in English can function either as a verb or as a noun. The difference lies on the stress of the word. If it is a noun, the stress is on the first syllable,

whereas if it is a verb, the stress is on the second syllable. Another example is the word 'genting' in Indonesian. It can mean either 'atap rumah' (a roof tile) or 'gawat' (crucial).

That is why two or more words in two or more different languages can never be exactly the same. There will still be some other differences either in concept or in use. Therefore, it is necessary for a foreign language teacher to know both the features of his own language and those of the foreign language.

It is essential to our goal that we understand the cultural units of meanings attached to units of expressions, such as words, idioms, proverbs, ...¹

If he knows such features, he can compare what similarities and differences exist between one language and another language. Thus, this is a very great help for him in teaching a foreign language because he can explain the similarities and the differences clearly.

This thesis is meant to find out the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian adjectives. To do this, I would like to use the technique of contrastive analysis. By doing so, it

¹Robert Lado, Language Teaching. A Scientific Approach, 1964, p. 27.

is hoped that the teacher will understand the students' difficulties in learning the adjectives and can help them solve their problems.

This work then, with the topic "The Contribution of The Contrastive Analysis on English and Indonesian Adjectives", is one way of helping the students acquire the possible skill in how to get the right idea of the adjectives and one way of finding out the difficulties the students may encounter in learning the adjectives. Nevertheless, I would like to limit the subject of this thesis. I will only discuss the meanings, the forms, the functions, the positions, the kinds of English and Indonesian adjectives and the possible problems faced by Indonesian students in learning the English adjectives. Besides, I would also like to try to give the solutions to the problems of learning the English adjectives.

I choose the adjectives as the subject of this thesis because English adjectives are quite different from Indonesian adjectives. Examples: the positions or the kinds of the English adjectives can be very different from the Indonesian ones. If in English, we say "a new car" ("new" is an adjective and it is placed before the noun it modifies), we will say "sebuah mobil baru" in Indonesian ("baru" is an adjective and it is placed after the noun it modifies). Besides, the Quantitative adjective "much" and the Numeral adjective "many" are

also differentiated in English, whereas in Indonesian, we only use "banyak" as the Quantitative adjective and as the Numeral adjective.

Without knowing their different positions or their different kinds, Indonesian students may get the difficulties in understanding either written or oral texts. They will misinterpret the texts easily. It also means that knowing English adjectives is a part of knowing English itself totally.

In learning a foreign language, Indonesian students always tend to compare the foreign language with their mother tongue. Perhaps, they do so without realizing it. It is difficult for them to forget their mother tongue while they are learning English, so we also have to consider Indonesian in learning English.

Since the concern of our discussion is the study of English adjectives which are contrasted to Indonesian adjectives, I would like to use English as the starting point of the analysis and in order to get a clear distinction between the two different languages, I would also like to use translation in our discussion in some chapters.

It would be wise to know first what is meant by an adjective, both in English and in Indonesian, and

this will be discussed in chapter I. The different forms of adjectives will be dealt with in chapter II, while in chapter III, I would like to discuss the functions of adjectives.

In the next chapter, chapter IV, I am going to talk about the positions of adjectives, followed by a discussion of the kinds of adjectives in chapter V.

After discussing the kinds of adjectives, I will step to chapter VI which concerns the problems of learning the English adjectives.

Last but not least, in the last chapter, chapter VII, I would like to try to give the solutions to the problems of learning the English adjectives.

Chapter I

THE MEANINGS OF ADJECTIVES

There are lots of language experts who have tried to give definitions about what adjectives are. They are different in terms but they are approximately the same in meaning.

First of all I would like to discuss what adjectives are in English and after finishing discussing them, I will continue to talk about what they are in Indonesian.

A. English Adjectives

The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English defines the word adjective as a word that gives more information about a noun. In "the large red book on the small black table", "large", "red", "small", and "black" are adjectives.¹

According to Homer C. House and Susan Emolyn Harman, an adjective is a word used with a noun or other substantive as a modifier to describe or to define it²,

¹A.S. Hornby, E.V. Gatenby, H. Wakefield, The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958, p. 13.

²Homer C. House and Susan Emolyn Harman, Descriptive English Grammar, 1950, p. 73.

while George O. Curme in his book English Grammar defines an adjective as a word that is used with a noun or pronoun to describe or point out the living being or lifeless thing, designated by the noun or pronoun: a little boy, that boy, this boy, a little house.¹

P.C. Wren, M.A. and H. Martin, M.A., O.B.E. in their book High School English Grammar and Composition also try to give a definition to an adjective. According to them, an adjective is a word used with a noun to describe, or point out, the person, animal, place or thing which the noun names, or to tell the number or quantity.²

Another definition is given by J.C. Nesfield, M.A. According to him, an adjective is a word used to restrict the application of a noun by adding to its meaning. More briefly, the adjective is said to qualify the noun. Examples: A fine ship went out to sea. The word "Adjective" means "adding" and is so called because it adds something to the meaning of a noun. In the above sentence we do not speak of any kind of ship but only of a fine ship. This is an abridged form of the definition given by Mason, who in English Grammar, p. 37,

¹George O. Curme, English Grammar, 1953, p. 18.

²P.C. Wren, M.A. and H. Martin, M.A., O.B.E., High School English Grammar and Composition, 1981, p. 23.

defines an adjective thus: "An adjective is a word which may limit (=restrict) the application of a noun to that which has the quality, the quantity, or the relation which the adjective denotes".¹

From those definitions which have been written above, we have seen that if we wish to understand what an adjective is in a deeper way than usual, we will see that the word is not as easy as we think.

B. Indonesian Adjectives

What is an adjective in Indonesian? It is also difficult to answer this question, since in Indonesian, like in English, we have many definitions of the adjective as well.

Drs. Abdullah Ambariy in his book Intisari Tatabahasa Indonesia defines: "kata sifat ialah kata yang dalam bentuk khusus menerangkan, menjelaskan, menyifatkan suatu benda atau yang dibendakan"² ("an adjective is a word which is in the special form explaining, describing, characterizing a noun or a substantive")

¹J.C. Nesfield, M.A., Modern English Grammar, 1957, pp. 2 & 25.

²Drs. Abdullah Ambariy, Intisari Tatabahasa Indonesia, 1979, p. 115.

S. Takdir Alisjahbana in his book Tatabahasa Baru Bahasa Indonesia II tries to give a definition to an adjective. According to him, "kata sifat ialah kata yang memberi keterangan tentang sifat khusus, watak atau keadaan benda atau yang dibendakan."¹ ("an adjective is a word which gives informations about a special quality, a character or a condition of a noun or a substantive")

Also, M. Amando in his book Uraian Kalimat dan Kata-kata states "kata sifat ialah kata yang menyebutkan sifat atau keadaan sebuah kata benda (atau kata gantinya)".² ("an adjective is a word which mentions a quality or a condition of a noun/a pronoun")

According to Bachro K. Wintara in his book Tatabahasa Indonesia 10 Jenis Kata, "kata sifat ialah kata yang menerangkan sifat atau hal (keadaan) kata benda". (Sifat = menerangkan keadaan benda yang agak panjang jangka waktunya; Hal (keadaan) = menerangkan keadaan benda yang lekas berubah. Contoh:

1. Orang itu tua (=sifat, sebab tidak lekas berubah)
2. Orang itu sakit (=keadaan/hal sebab hanya sementara saja, mungkin nanti sembuh kembali atau meninggal dunia).

¹S. Takdir Alisjahbana, Tatabahasa Baru Bahasa Indonesia II, 1976, p. 80.

²M. Amando, Uraian Kalimat dan Kata-kata, 1961, p. 30.

Tetapi sifat atau hal (keadaan), dalam tatabahasa kita satukan saja menjadi kata keadaan atau ajektif.¹ ("an adjective is a word which describes a quality or a situation/a condition of a noun. A quality = describing a condition of a noun, which has a fairly long period of time; a situation/a condition = describing a condition of a noun, which can change quickly. Examples:

1. That man is old. (a quality, because it cannot change quickly)
2. That man is sick. (a situation/a condition, because it is only temporary, "That man" may recover or may die)

But in grammar, we unite a quality or a situation/a condition as an adjective.)

As I have stated above, although many language experts define the word adjective in different ways and use different terms, the definitions are approximately the same in meaning. Therefore, for the the purpose of this study, I would like to define an adjective as a word or words used to describe or point out or define a noun or a pronoun or other substantives.

Example:

¹Bachro K. Wintara, Tatabahasa Indonesia 10 Jenis Kata, 1957, p. 20.

1. She bought an old book.
2. I bought an expensive old book.
3. He is sick.
4. These students are all very clever.
5. What you eat is delicious.

Since English and Indonesian are two different languages, we cannot expect to get a definition of an adjective in Indonesian which is exactly the equivalent of that in English. Nevertheless, what we mean by an adjective, as stated in our definition above, can be applied to Indonesian. Thus, in our further discussions, we will always use the term "adjective".

Chapter II

THE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

Talking about the forms of adjectives, we will find that adjectives may consist of one word, two words and more than two words.

Basically, there are two forms of adjectives, namely: Simple Adjectives and Compound Adjectives. Besides the two basic forms of adjectives, there are also other forms which can be included in the forms of adjectives.

A. Simple Adjectives

Simple Adjectives are those whose primary function is adjectival.¹

Examples:

English : The boy is clever.

This film is very bad.

Those students are naughty.

He is sick.

I am very happy.

¹Homer C. House and Susan Emolyn Harman, Descriptive English Grammar, p. 73.

Indonesian: Buku itu sangat mahal.

Rumah itu amat megah.

Gadis itu cantik.

Tugas itu sangat sulit.

Anak itu sakit.

From those examples above, we can see that there is no difference in forms between English and Indonesian simple adjectives. On the other hand we can find the similarities between them. They both consist of one word and it is the root of word.

B. Compound Adjectives

Compound Adjectives are words or phrases combined to describe or define noun-words.¹

Examples:

English : The new student felt homesick

She is very cocksure with her new plan

Sometimes the component parts of the compound adjectives are joined by hyphens:

an up-to-date dictionary

a cut-and-dried affair

my next-door neighbour

a head-strong man

an out-of-the-way house

¹Ibid.,

Indonesian:a. Persenyawaan Kopulatif (Copulative Compound)¹

This compound adjective consists of two adjectives that are joined together to make a new meaning. The meaning of the two adjectives may be similar or may be in contradiction. Although the meaning of the two adjectives is in contradiction, for instance: tua muda (tua=old, muda=young), the meaning of the compound is all of them, both old and young. Therefore, we get a new meaning which covers the meaning of the two adjectives. If the meaning of the two adjectives is similar, for instance: sunyi senyap (sunyi = lonely/quiet, senyap = quiet), the compound emphasizes the meaning.

Examples:

Badannya tinggi besar

Sehelai tikar pandan yang putih bersih

Suasananya sangat sunyi senyap

Seorang gadis yang berbadan kecil mungil

Cahaya lampu yang terang benderang

b. Persenyawaan Determinatif (Determinative Compound)²

This compound adjective does not consist of two adjectives, but consists of an adjective which is joined by a noun, or an adverb, or a verb. The second word determines the first word.

¹Dr. C.A. Mees, Tatabahasa Indonesia, 1954, p. 83.

²Ibid., p. 83-84.

Examples:

Pasien yang sakit parah
 Pematang yang kelok berliku
 Bibir yang merah delima
 Banyak penumpang mabuk laut
 Warna bajunya merah darah

c. Persenyawaan Posesif (Possessive Compound)¹

This compound adjective consists of an adjective and a noun, but the adjective is placed in front of the noun.

Examples:

Anak itu sangat keras kepala
 Orang yang panjang tangan itu telah tertangkap
 Kedua anak itu sungguh besar hati
 Ia adalah seorang yang keras hati
 Melayani pembeli, engkau harus tebal telinga

From those examples above, we can see that there is a similarity between the English and the Indonesian compound adjectives. The similarity is that the compound creates a new meaning, although each component of the compound has its own meaning.

Apart from that we can also see several differences between the English and the Indonesian compound adjectives. Here are the differences:

¹Ibid., p. 84.

1. The Indonesian compound adjectives always consist of two words whereas the English compound adjectives can consist of more than two words.

Examples:

Indonesian:

- 1) keras kepala (two words; keras = an adjective, kepala = a noun)
- 2) panjang tangan (two words; panjang = an adjective, tangan = a noun)
- 3) lemah lembut (two words; lemah = an adjective, lembut = an adjective)
- 4) merah delima (two words; merah = an adjective, delima = a noun)
- 5) tinggi besar (two words; tinggi = an adjective, besar = an adjective)

English:

- 1) homesick (two words; home = a noun, sick = an adjective)
- 2) head-strong (two words; head = a noun, strong = an adjective)
- 3) next-door (two words; next = an adjective, door = a noun)
- 4) up-to-date (three words; up = a preposition, to = a preposition, date = a noun)
- 5) cut-and-dried (three words; cut = a verb, and = a conjunction, dried = a verb)

6) never-to-be-forgotten (four words; never = an adverb, to = a preposition, be = a verb, forgotten = a verb)

2. There are the two-word adjectives in English which are always written closed as one word, for instance; home + sick = homesick, whereas the two-word adjectives in Indonesian can be written either closed, open, or hyphenated,¹ for instance: keraskepala, keras kepala, keras-kepala. We have no compound adjective in Indonesian which is always written closed as one word.

3. In English, we have to use a hyphen to join two or more words used as a single adjective preceding the noun.²

Examples:

- 1) a never-to-be-forgotten occasion
- 2) a ten-foot pole
- 3) a well-stocked cupboard
- 4) a second-class ticket
- 5) a high-school student

We have to omit the hyphen if the words follow the noun, if the first word ends in ly, or if the compound is a proper name.

¹S. Takdir Alisjahbana, Tatabahasa Baru Bahasa Indonesia II, 1976, p. 69.

²Richard D. Mallery, Grammar Rhetoric And Composition, 1967, pp. 226-227.

Examples:

- 1) The cupboard was well stocked.
- 2) She is a student in high school.
- 3) It was an eagerly awaited moment.
- 4) The South Carolina accent is delightful.

The exception is that the separate words which should be closely connected in thought in a given sentence may be united by a hyphen. In this case, the rule can be applied both in English and in Indonesian.

Examples:

English:

- 1) a light-blue hat = a hat which has the colour of light blue, whereas a light blue-hat = a blue hat that is light in weight.
- 2) an old history book = a book about the ancient history, whereas an old history-book = a history book which is old.

Indonesian:

- 1) Lembaga Bahasa-Nasional = suatu lembaga yang meneliti atau mengelola bahasa nasional, sedangkan Lembaga-Bahasa Nasional = suatu lembaga bahasa milik nasional atau pemerintah.¹
- 2) buku-sejarah baru = buku sejarah yang baru, sedangkan buku sejarah-baru = buku tentang sejarah baru.

¹S. Takdir Alisjahbana, Tatabahasa Baru Bahasa Indonesia II, 1976, pp. 69-70.

C. Derivative Adjective

Many adjectives in English are formed by adding the suffixes (-able, -al, -an, -ed, -en, -ese, -ful, -ic, -ing, -ish, -ive, -ly, -ous, -y, -ary/-ory) to the words which belong to the other parts of speech, for instance: by adding the suffixes to a noun, to a verb, or to an adjective itself.¹

English

a. The suffix -able

It can be added to nouns and to verbs to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) bearable (added to a verb: to bear) = can be borne or endured
- 2) valuable (added to a noun: value) = having great value; worth for use
- 3) exchangeable (added to a verb: to exchange) = can be exchanged
- 4) dependable (added to a verb: to depend on) = can be depended on
- 5) profitable (added to a noun: profit) = likely to give profit

¹George O. Curme, English Grammar, 1953, p. 19.

b. The suffix -al

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) emotional (added to a noun: emotion) = of or relating to the emotion
- 2) original (added to a noun: origin) = existing from the first, pertaining to the origin
- 3) occasional (added to a noun: occasion) arising out of, made or meant for special occasion
- 4) professional (added to a noun: profession) = of, belonging to, connected with profession
- 5) cultural (added to a noun: culture) = relating to culture

c. The suffix -an

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) Indonesian (added to a noun: Indonesian) = pertaining to, belonging to, from Indonesia
- 2) Republican (added to a noun: Republic) = pertaining to, being a member of, or having the characteristic of a republic
- 3) Elizabethan (added to a noun: Elizabeth) = belonging to the period during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (authors, manners)
- 4) American (added to a noun: America) = pertaining to, belonging to, from America

- 5) Victorian (added to a noun: Victoria) = belonging to the period during the reign of Queen Victoria (authors, manners, dresses)

d. The suffix -ed

It can be added to nouns or to verbs to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) talented (added to a noun: talent) = having talent
- 2) bearded (added to a noun: beard) = having beard
- 3) disappointed (added to a verb: to disappoint) = denote passive meaning
- 4) married (added to a verb: to marry) = denote passive meaning
- 5) unexpected (added to a verb: to unexpect) = denote passive meaning

e. The suffix -en

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) golden (added to a noun: gold) = resembling gold
- 2) wooden (added to a noun: wood) = made of wood
- 3) earthen (added to a noun: earth) = made of baked earth
- 4) silken (added to a noun: silk) = having the nature of silk
- 5) woolen (added to a noun: wool) = made of wool

f. The suffix -ese

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

- 1) Javanese (added to a noun: Java) = nationality, belonging to, originated in Java
- 2) Jakartanese (added to a noun: Jakarta) = belonging to, pertaining to Jakarta
- 3) Vietnamese (added to a noun: Vietnam) = nationality, belonging to, originated in Vietnam
- 4) Sundanese (added to a noun: Sunda) = nationality, belonging to, originated in Sunda
- 5) Johnsonese (added to a noun: Johnson) = having the style of Johnson

g. The suffix -ful

It is added to nouns or to verbs to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) beautiful (added to a noun: beauty) = having the quality of beauty
- 2) faithful (added to a noun: faith) = having the quality of faith
- 3) thankful (added to a verb: to thank) = inclined to thank
- 4) forgetful (added to a verb: forget) = inclined to forget
- 5) peaceful (added to a noun: peace) = having peace or characterized by peace

h. The suffix -ic

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) historic (added to a noun: history) = pertaining to history, having the nature of history
- 2) atomic (added to a noun: atom) = pertaining to the nature of an atom
- 3) symbolic (added to a noun: symbol) = having the nature of a symbol, functioning as a symbol
- 4) Arabic (added to a noun: Arab) = pertaining to Arab, of the language of Arab
- 5) heroic (added to a noun: hero) = having the nature of a hero

i. The suffix -ing

It is added to verbs to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) surprising (added to a verb: to surprise) = denote active meaning
- 2) annoying (added to a verb: to annoy) = denote active meaning
- 3) enjoying (added to a verb: to enjoy) = denote active meaning
- 4) interesting (added to a verb: to interest) = denote active meaning
- 5) satisfying (added to a verb: to satisfy) = denote active meaning

j. The suffix -ish

It is added to nouns or to adjectives to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) reddish (added to an adjective: red) = fairly red
- 2) youngish (added to an adjective: young) = fairly young, or relatively young
- 3) softish (added to an adjective: soft) = fairly soft
- 4) Moorish (added to a noun: Moor) = pertaining to, or belonging to Moor
- 5) childish (added to a noun: child) = having the quality or characteristic of a child

k. The suffix -ive

It is added to nouns, to adjectives, or to verbs to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) instinctive (added to a noun: instinct) = characterized by instinct, based on instinct
- 2) intensive (added to an adjective: intense) = deep and thorough, characterized by intensity (from intense)
- 3) sedative (added to an adjective: sedate) = tending to calm the nerves and reduce stress (from sedate)
- 4) creative (added to a verb: to create) = having the ability to create
- 5) responsive (added to a verb: to respond) = tending to respond, or having the ability to respond

l. The suffix -ly

It is added to nouns and adjectives to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) friendly (added to a noun: friend) = showing or expressing kindness, having the nature of a friend
- 2) heavenly (added to a noun: heaven) = pertaining to or belonging to heaven, not to the world
- 3) deadly (added to an adjective: dead) = causing death or likely to cause death
- 4) goodly (added to an adjective: good) = handsome, pleasant looking, having a good physical appearance
- 5) daily (added to a noun: day) = occurring every day



m. The suffix -ous

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) dangerous (added to a noun: danger) = unsafe, causing danger
- 2) furious (added to a noun: fury) = frantic, full of fury
- 3) advantageous (added to a noun: advantage) = profitable, causing or bringing advantage
- 4) poisonous (added to a noun: poison) = full of poison, containing poison
- 5) famous (added to a noun: fame) = celebrated, excellent, having fame

n. The suffix -y

It is added to nouns, to adjectives, or to verbs to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) paly (added to an adjective: pale) = somewhat pale
- 2) whity (added to an adjective: white) = not really white, somewhat white
- 3) guilty (added to a noun: guilt) = having guilt
- 4) lucky (added to a noun: luck) = having or bringing luck
- 5) sleepy (added to a verb: to sleep) = inclined to sleep, having a strong tendency to sleep

c. The suffix -ary/-ory

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) revolutionary (added to a noun: revolution) = pertaining to a revolution, involving great and violent changes
- 2) imaginary (added to a noun: imagination) = existing only in imagination
- 3) satisfactory (added to a noun: satisfaction) = giving satisfaction, pertaining to satisfaction
- 4) reactionary (added to a noun: reaction) = tending to react, pertaining to reaction
- 5) supplementary (added to a noun: supplement) = pertaining to a supplement, served or meant for a supplement

Indonesian:

According to Drs. A. Harsono in his book Intisari Tata Bahasa Indonesia Tradisional, there are two suffixes (-an, -i) which can form adjectives from words which belong to the other parts of speech.¹

a. The suffix -an

It is added to nouns to form adjectives meaning to denote a certain period of time.

Examples:

- 1) surat kabar harian = surat kabar yang terbit tiap-tiap hari
- 2) majalah mingguan = majalah yang terbit tiap-tiap minggu
- 3) catatan harian = catatan tentang peristiwa yang terjadi tiap-tiap hari
- 4) pegawai bulanan = pegawai yang digaji berdasarkan perhitungan kerja tiap-tiap bulan
- 5) sewa rumah tahunan = sewa rumah tiap-tiap tahun

The suffix -an can also be added to nouns to form adjectives denoting every/each + N. (N = Noun)²

Examples:

¹Drs. A. Harsono, Intisari Tata Bahasa Indonesia Tradisional, 1980, p. 25.

²Prof. Drs. M. Ramlan, Morfologi Suatu Tinjauan Deskriptif, 1983, pp. 139-142.

- 1) susu botolanan = susu yang dijual dalam tiap-tiap botol
- 2) beras karunganan = beras yang dijual dalam tiap-tiap karung

b. The suffix -i

It is derived from Arabic, it has no notion and it just denotes an adjective. It is also added to nouns.¹

Examples:

- 1) hak asasii = hak yang merupakan asas
- 2) kehidupan abadii = kehidupan yang berlangsung terus, selama berabad-abad
- 3) protein hewanii = protein yang berasal dari hewan
- 4) taraf insanii = taraf yang setingkat dengan manusia
- 5) hubungan badanii = hubungan yang bertalian dengan badan

Because of the development of the Indonesian language, there are several foreign suffixes which can be added to nouns to form Indonesian adjectives.²

c. The suffix -al

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

¹Drs. A. Harsono, Intisari Tata Bahasa Indonesia Tradisional, p. 25.

²Drs. Abdullah Ambariy, Intisari Tata Bahasa Indonesia, 1979, pp. 82-84.

- 1) nasional = bersifat seluruh bangsa
- 2) fundamental = bersifat pokok/mendasar

d. The suffix -is

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) Pancasilais = bersifat/berfaham Pancasila
- 2) egois = bersifat mementingkan diri sendiri

e. The suffix -ik

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) heroik = bersifat kepahlawanan
- 2) patriotik = bersifat/berjiwa patriot

f. The suffix -er

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) sekunder = bersifat nomor/urutan kedua
- 2) mobiler = bersifat mudah bergerak/berpindah

g. The suffix -if

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) efektif = bersifat memberi hasil
- 2) produktif = bersifat memberi produk

h. The suffix -wi

It is added to nouns to form adjectives.

Examples:

- 1) duniawi = mempunyai sifat/bertalian dengan dunia
- 2) manusiawi = mempunyai sifat/bertalian dengan manusia

From the above examples, we can see that there are the similarity and the difference between the English and the Indonesian derivative adjectives. The similarity is that in the English and the Indonesian derivative adjectives, the suffixes can be added to nouns to form adjectives. The difference between the English and the Indonesian derivative adjectives is that in Indonesian, the suffixes can only be added to nouns to form adjectives whereas in English, although most of the suffixes are added to nouns, they can also be added to adjectives and to verbs to form adjectives.

Besides, in English, the suffixes can be added to nouns, adjectives, or verbs, with or without the change of their original forms.

Examples:

- 1) bearable (the suffix "able" is added to a verb: to bear) --- without the change of its form ("bear + able" becomes "bearable")
- 2) famous (the suffix "ous" is added to a noun: fame) --- with the change of its form ("fame + ous" becomes "famous")
- 3) youngish (the suffix "ish" is added to an adjective: young) --- without the change of its form ("young +

ish" becomes "youngish")

However, in Indonesian, the nouns do not change their forms when they are added by the suffixes.

Examples:

- 1) harian (the suffix "an" is added to a noun: hari)
--- without the change of its form ("hari + an" becomes "harian")
- 2) badani (the suffix "i" is added to a noun: badan)
--- without the change of its form ("badan + i" becomes "badani")

Besides, in Indonesian, most of the nouns which are added by the foreign suffixes, also derive from the foreign words which are adapted to the pronunciation and the writing systems of Indonesian.

Examples:

- 1) fundament (an English word) + al --- fundamental
- 2) hero (an English word) + ik --- heroik
- 3) democrat (an English word) + ik --- demokratik

Furthermore, it should be noted that it is only the suffix "wi" which is added to Indonesian nouns and their forms do not change either.

Examples:

- 1) manusia + wi --- manusiawi
- 2) dunia + wi --- duniawi

D. Substitutes for Adjectives

Since the word or words that can restrict nouns in the same way as adjectives would restrict them, are substitutes for adjectives, it means that they also function as adjectives. Therefore, they are also called adjectives.¹

They can be a participle (or verbal adjective), an adverb (with some participle understood), a noun or gerund, a noun in the genitive case or a possessive adjective, a verb in the infinitive mood, a preposition with its object, an adjective clause. By translating these English adjectives into Indonesian, we will be able to see their corresponding forms in Indonesian.

a. A Participle (or Verbal Adjective)

Examples:

- 1) a boring story = sebuah cerita yang membosankan
- 2) an interesting book = sebuah buku yang menarik
- 3) a respected man = seorang lelaki yang terhormat/ dihormati
- 4) a bored child = seorang anak yang bosan oleh sesuatu/seseorang
- 5) an excited girl = seorang gadis yang gembira oleh sesuatu/seseorang

¹J.C. Nesfield, M.A., Modern English Grammar, 1957, p. 30.

We can see from the examples above that there are the similarity and the difference between the verbal adjectives in English and in Indonesian.

The similarity is that there are verbal adjectives having the active meaning and the verbal adjectives having the passive meaning in both English and Indonesian.

Examples:

- 1) a boring story = sebuah cerita yang membosankan
(the story which bores someone) --- active meaning
- 2) a bored child = seorang anak yang bosan oleh sesuatu/
seseorang (the child who is bored with something/
someone) --- passive meaning

The difference is that in English, the verbal adjectives are placed in front of the nouns whereas in Indonesian, they are placed after the nouns.

b. An Adverb (with some participle understood)

Examples:

- 1) the then (reigning) king = raja yang (memerintah)
kemudian
- 2) the down (going) train = kereta api yang (pergi/
menuju) ke bawah

The similarity is that both in English and in Indonesian, the participle understood can be omitted, whereas the difference is that in English, the adverbs

(with some participle understood) are placed in front of the nouns, whereas in Indonesian, they are placed after the nouns.

c. A Noun or Gerund

Examples:

- 1) a sea fish (a fish which lives in the sea) = ikan laut (ikan yang hidup di laut)
- 2) a book shop (a shop which sells books) = toko buku (toko yang menjual buku-buku)
- 3) a waiting room (a room which is used for waiting) = ruang tunggu (ruang yang digunakan untuk menunggu)
- 4) a writing table (a table which is used for writing) = meja tulis (meja yang digunakan untuk menulis)
- 5) a history book (a book which is about history) = buku sejarah (buku tentang sejarah)

There are Nouns or Gerunds (Verbal Nouns) used as adjectives both in English and in Indonesian. They have no difference in forms, but in English, the noun or the verbal noun is placed in front of the noun whereas in Indonesian, they are placed after the noun.

d. A Noun in the Genitive Case or a Possessive Adjective

Examples:

- 1) my book = buku (milik) saya
- 2) their friendship = persahabatan (milik) mereka
- 3) my brother's pen = pena (milik) saudara laki-laki saya

4) Ali's bike = sepeda (milik) Ali

There are Nouns in the Genitive Case or Possessive Adjectives functioning as adjectives both in English and in Indonesian. The differences are as follows:

- 1) In English, the possessive adjective can be formed by adding an Apostrophe s ('s) or an Apostrophe (') to the nouns depending on the nouns they are added, for example: Ali's book, my brothers' book etc., but we do not have them in Indonesian.
- 2) In English, the nouns in the genitive case or the possessive adjectives are placed in front of the nouns whereas in Indonesian, they are placed after the nouns for example: Ali's book (English); buku (milik) Ali (Indonesian).

e. A Verb in the Infinitive Mood

Examples:

- 1) a chair to sit on = kursi untuk diduduki/duduk
- 2) a house to let = rumah untuk disewakan
- 3) water to drink = air untuk diminum
- 4) a book to read = buku untuk dibaca
- 5) a pen to write = pena untuk menulis

The similarities are that both in English and in Indonesian, a verb in the infinitive mood can mean active and passive, for instance: a house to let = rumah untuk disewakan (passive meaning); a pen to write = pen

untuk menulis (active meaning) and both in English and in Indonesian, a verb in the infinitive mood functioning as an adjective is placed after the noun.

The difference is that in Indonesian, the active or the passive meaning of the verb in the infinitive mood can be differentiated from the form of the verb, for instance: pena untuk menulis = active meaning; rumah untuk disewakan = passive meaning, whereas in English, they cannot be differentiated from the form of the verb in the infinitive mood, for instance: a pen to write = active meaning; a house to let = passive meaning.

f. A Preposition with Its Object

Examples:

- 1) a bird in the hand = burung di tangan
- 2) the man on the box = lelaki di atas kotak
- 3) a love of money = kecintaan akan uang
- 4) a ring of gold = cincin dari emas
- 5) the water in the glass = air dalam gelas

The preposition with its object functioning as an adjective exists both in English and in Indonesian. The preposition with its object functioning as an adjective is also placed after the noun both in English and in Indonesian and there is no difference between them.

g. An Adjective Clause

Examples:

- 1) The shirt which I bought yesterday is too large =
Kemeja yang saya beli kemarin terlalu besar.
- 2) The man who wore a hat in the party is my best friend = Lelaki yang memakai topi di dalam pesta itu adalah teman terbaik saya.
- 3) The book that you lent me will not be lost = Buku yang kamu pinjamkan kepada saya tidak akan hilang
- 4) Living in a house the walls of which were made of glass would be horrible = Hidup di dalam rumah yang dinding-dindingnya dibuat dari kaca akan mengerikan.
- 5) The man whom you met yesterday is my brother = Lelaki yang kamu jumpai kemarin adalah saudara lelaki saya.

There is the adjective clause functioning as an adjective both in English and in Indonesian. The difference is that in English, the relative pronouns vary slightly according to whether they refer to persons or things and according to their case,¹ whereas in Indonesian, we can use "yang" as a relative pronoun for persons and things in all cases.

¹A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet, A Practical English Grammar, 1980, p. 31.

English:

For persons: who/that (Nominative Case)

whom/who/that (Accusative Case)

whose (Possessive Case)

For things : which/that (Nominative Case)

which/that (Accusative Case)

whose/of which (Possessive Case)

Indonesian:

For persons and for things: yang (Nominative, Accusative, Possessive Cases)

E. The Same Word Used as an Adjective and an Adverb

It is also good to note here that there are in English as well as in Indonesian, a number of individual words which can at the same time be an adjective (a simple adjective) and an adverb. In order to decide in a particular occurrence whether a word is an adjective or an adverb, we have to see the environment or the context in which it is used.

The following examples are the words which can serve both as an adjective and an adverb:

1. alone : I was alone in the house. (adj.)

Saya sendiri di dalam rumah itu.

He can do the work alone. (adv.)

Dia dapat mengerjakan pekerjaan itu
sendiri.

2. best : Which is the best way to do the work?
(adj.)
Mana cara yang paling baik untuk mengerjakan pekerjaan itu?
He works best in the early morning. (adv.)
Dia bekerja paling baik pada pagi hari.
3. better : My book is a better one than yours. (adj.)
Buku saya adalah buku yang lebih baik dari pada buku kamu.
You are working better today. (adv.)
Kamu bekerja lebih baik hari ini.
4. deep : How deep is the pool? (adj.)
Berapa dalam sungai itu?
They have to dig deep to find water. (adv.)
Mereka harus menggali dalam untuk mendapatkan air.
5. fair : That is a fair decision. (adj.)
Itu adalah keputusan yang adil.
You must play fair. (adv.)
Kamu harus bermain dengan adil.
6. fast : I like fast music. (adj.)
Saya menyukai musik yang cepat.
He drives the car very fast. (adv.)
Dia mengemudikan mobil itu sangat cepat.
7. fine : She has fine hair. (adj.)
Dia mempunyai rambut yang halus.

Cut up the vegetables very fine. (adv.)

Potonglah sayur-sayuran itu sangat halus.

8. flat : The earth is round, not flat. (adj.)

Bumi itu bulat, bukan datar.

You keep singing flat. (adv.)

Kamu tetap bernyanyi datar/sumbang.

9. free : I get two free tickets. (adj.)

Saya mendapat dua karcis bebas.

Don't let the dog run free on the road.
(adv.)

Jangan biarkan anjing itu berlari bebas
di jalan raya.

10. hard : This is very hard work. (adj.)

Ini adalah pekerjaan yang sangat berat/keras.

He always works very hard. (adv.)

Dia selalu bekerja sangat keras.

11. high : The building is very high. (adj.)

Bangunan itu sangat tinggi.

The plane flew high above the cloud. (adv.)

Pesawat itu terbang tinggi di atas awan.

12. late : The train was ten minutes late. (adj.)

Kereta api itu terlambat sepuluh menit.

The bus arrived late. (adv.)

Bis itu datang terlambat.

13. little : I need little water. (adj.)
Saya memerlukan sedikit air.
She eats very little. (adv.)
Dia makan sangat sedikit.
14. left : He wrote the letter with his left hand.
(adj.)
Dia menulis surat itu dengan tangan
kirinya.
Suddenly the car turned left. (adv.)
Tiba-tiba mobil itu membelok ke kiri.
15. long : He took a long time to get here. (adj.)
Dia memerlukan waktu lama untuk sampai
di sini.
I knew him long before I knew you. (adv.)
Saya mengenalnya lama sebelum saya
menengalmu.
16. low : I bought the book at a low price. (adj.)
Saya membeli buku itu dengan harga rendah.
He turned the lights down low. (adv.)
Dia memutar lampu-lampu itu rendah.
17. near : Her house is very near from here. (adj.)
Rumahnya sangat dekat dari sini.
His birthday is drawing near. (adv.)
Hari lahirnya bertambah dekat.
18. right : He gave the right answer. (adj.)
Dia memberi jawaban yang benar.

- Did I do it right? (adv.)
Apakah saya mengerjakannya benar?
19. round : She has a round face. (adj.)
Dia mempunyai wajah yang bundar.
The plane flew round. (adv.)
Pesawat itu terbang berkeliling.
20. sharp : This knife is very sharp. (adj.)
Pisau ini sangat tajam.
The car turns sharp left. (adv.)
Mobil membelok tajam ke kiri.
21. short : His hair is very short. (adj.)
Rambutnya sangat pendek.
She tried to make her speech short. (adv.)
Dia berusaha membuat pidatonya pendek.
22. tight : This drawer is so tight that I can't
open it. (adj.)
Laci itu sedemikian kuat/rapat sehingga
tidak dapat kubuka.
She held him tight in her arms. (adv.)
Dia memeluknya kuat-kuat.
23. wrong : He gave the wrong answer. (adj.)
Dia memberi jawaban yang salah.
You have spelt the word wrong. (adv.)
Kamu telah mengeja kata itu salah.

Chapter III

THE FUNCTIONS OF ADJECTIVES

In this chapter, I would like to talk about the functions of adjectives both in English and in Indonesian. Since there are several functions of adjectives, it would be better if we go through them one by one.

A. Attributive

English:

An adjective is said to be attributive, or adherent, when it modifies its noun directly and names an attribute of the noun. The attributive adjectives regularly precede the nouns which they describe or limit.¹

Examples:

1. Brave men are needed.
2. He drinks the cold tea.
3. They bought a new car.
4. He went to school with his little brother.
5. The pretty girl is our sister.

¹Homer C. House and Susan Emolyn Harman, Descriptive English Grammar, 1950, p. 81.

Indonesian:

According to Bachro K. Wintara: "If the adjectives function as noun modifiers (a subject modifier or an object modifier) so that they make compound meanings, the adjectives are called attributive adjectives."¹

Examples:

1. Kamar besar ini sudah saya sewa.
2. Orang kaya itu memberikan derma.
3. Rumah besar itu baru didirikan.
4. Dia membeli sebuah mobil baru.
5. Kami sangat mencintai anak-anak kecil.

Dr. C.A. Mees in his book Tatabahasa Indonesia says that in Indonesian, if we want to express the plural meaning, we can pluralize either the noun or the attributive adjective, but we cannot pluralize both the noun and the adjective at the same time.² Examples: Orang-orang tua or orang tua-tua are acceptable and both of them have the same meaning, but orang-orang tua-tua is not acceptable.

From the examples above, we can see that there are differences between the English and the Indonesian attributive adjective. The differences are as follows:

¹Bachro K. Wintara, Tatabahasa Indonesia 10 Jenis Kata, 1957, p. 22.

²Dr. C.A. Mees, Tatabahasa Indonesia, 1954, pp. 73-74.

1. The English attributive adjective is placed in front of the noun it modifies, whereas the Indonesian attributive adjective is placed after the noun it modifies.

Examples:

English : a big house

Indonesian: rumah besar

2. In Indonesian, if we want to express the plural meaning, we can pluralize either the noun or the attributive adjective whereas in English, if we want to express the plural meaning, we can only pluralize the noun.

Examples:

English : a big house (singular) --- big houses (plural) is acceptable, a big house (singular) --- a bigs house (plural) is not acceptable.

Indonesian: orang tua (singular) --- orang-orang tua (plural) is acceptable, orang tua (singular) --- orang tua-tua (plural) is also acceptable.

B. Postpositive

English:

Adjectives can sometimes be postpositive. They can sometimes follow the nouns/pronouns modified.

A postpositive adjective (together with any complementation it may have) can usually be regarded as a reduced relative clause.¹

Examples:

1. They have a house (which is) larger than yours.
2. I know the actor (who is) suitable for the part.

Indefinite pronouns ending in "-body, -one, -thing, -where" can be modified only postpositively.

Examples:

1. I want to try something (which is) larger.
2. Anyone (who is) intelligent can do it.

In several compounds (mostly legal) the adjective is postposed, the most common being:

1. court martial
2. attorney general
3. heir apparent
4. body politic
5. postmaster general
6. notary public

If an adjective is alone or merely premodified by an intensifier, postposition is not normally allowed. Examples: "The (rather) timid soldiers approached their officer" is acceptable, but "The soldiers (rather) timid approached their officer" is not acceptable.

¹Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, Jan Svartvik, A Grammar Of Contemporary English, 1972, pp. 248-249.

Indonesian:

According to Dr. C.A. Mees, an adjective which is substantized by the article "yang" or "si" can be used as an apposition. The function of the apposition is to describe the substantive in front of it.¹

Examples:

1. Dia menyukai anjingku yang hitam.
2. Saya mencari ayamku si Kurik.
3. Sahabatku yang baru sangat terkejut.

In the sentence "Dia menyukai anjingku yang hitam", "hitam" (an adjective) is substantized by the article "yang" and functions as an apposition to the word "anjingku". Therefore, "yang hitam" is called an appositive adjective or a postpositive adjective.

From the examples above, we can see that there are differences between the English and the Indonesian postpositive adjectives. The differences are as follows:

1. The Indonesian postpositive adjective is preceded by an article whereas the English postpositive adjective is not.

Examples:

English : something larger; "larger" is a postpositive adjective and it is not preceded by an article.

¹Dr. C.A. Mees, Tatabahasa Indonesia, 1954, p. 76.

Indonesian: ayamku yang hitam; "yang hitam" is a postpositive adjective, "hitam" is an adjective which is preceded by the article "yang".

2. In English, if an adjective stands by itself or is merely preceded by an intensifier, postposition is not allowed whereas in Indonesian, postposition is allowed if the adjective which stands by itself or which is merely preceded by an intensifier are preceded by an article.

Example:

English: "The soldiers (rather) timid approached their officer" is not acceptable.

Indonesian: "Dia menyukai anjingku yang (agak) hitam" is acceptable.

C. Predicative

An adjective may be predicative when it is used as a subjective or as an objective complement. The predicative adjective as a subjective complement follows linking verbs. As an objective complement, the predicative adjective is used to complete the meaning of the transitive verb and limit or describe the direct object.¹

¹Homer C. House and Susan Emolyn Harman, Descriptive English Grammar, 1950, p. 82.

By translating these English sentences into Indonesian, we will be able to see the corresponding predicative adjectives in Indonesian.

Examples:

- As a subjective complement:

1. Your daughter is pretty. = Anak perempuanmu cantik.
2. He is careless. = Dia ceroboh.
3. The student is clever. = Murid itu pandai.
4. She becomes happy. = Dia menjadi gembira.
5. The child is angry. = Anak itu marah.

- As an objective complement:

1. The news drove the man insane. = Kabar itu menyebabkan lelaki itu gila.
2. The child wants the tea sweet. = Anak itu menginginkan teh itu manis.
3. He made his wife happy. = Dia membuat istrinya gembira.
4. They consider the man foolish. = Mereka menganggap lelaki itu tolol.
5. We found the box empty. = Kami menemukan kotak itu kosong.

From the examples above, we can see that there are differences between the English and the Indonesian predicative adjectives. The differences are as follows:

1. In English, the predicative adjective as a subjective complement must always follow linking verbs. It means that to connect the subject and the predicate (the

predicative adjective), we have to use a linking verb. On the other hand, in Indonesian, the predicative adjective as a subjective complement does not always follow linking verbs since in Indonesian, to connect the subject and the predicate (the predicative adjective), we can use a linking verb or not.¹

English : "He is careless" and "She becomes happy" are acceptable, but "He careless" and "She happy" are not acceptable.

Indonesian: "Dia ceroboh" and "Dia menjadi gembira" are both acceptable.



2. In English, "the man insane" in the sentence "The news drove the man insane" is not a noun clause functioning as an object of the verb "drove". On the other hand, in Indonesian, "lelaki itu gila" in the sentence "Kabar itu menyebabkan lelaki itu gila" is a noun clause functioning as an object of the verb "menyebabkan".
3. In Indonesian, it is common to invert the order of the subject and the predicative adjective. Then the predicative adjective is usually added by the word "lah". Actually, the inversion has already emphasized the predicate, but by the addition of the word "-lah"

¹Dr. C.A. Mees, Tatabahasa Indonesia, 1954, pp. 108-118.

to the predicate, the emphasis of the predicate becomes stronger.¹

Examples: Rumah itu besar --- Besar (Besarlah) rumah itu.

In English, it is not common to invert the order of the subject and the predicative adjective. Such an inversion may only be used in the literary style, for example: in poetry etc.

D. Verbless Adjective Clause

English:

An adjective can function as a verbless clause. The adjective usually refers to the subject of the sentence.²

Examples:

1. He opened the letter, nervous.
2. She answered the question, enthusiastic.

Indonesian:

The corresponding verbless adjective clause in Indonesian is found when we make what we call "Kalimat Majemuk Rapatan". According to Drs. Abdullah Ambariy,

¹Dr. C.A. Mees, Tatabahasa Indonesia, 1954, p. 74.

²Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum, A University Grammar of English, 1976, pp. 119-120.

"Kalimat Majemuk Rapatan ialah kalimat majemuk setara yang bagian-bagiannya dirapatkan, karena kata-kata/frasa dalam kalimat tersebut menduduki jabatan yang sama. Pengrapatannya dengan menghilangkan (mengelipkan) unsur-unsur yang sama, misalnya: unsur subyek, predikat, obyek atau keterangan. Ciri kalimat ini ialah adanya intonasi.¹ ("United Compound Sentence" is a compound sentence of which clauses are united, because the words/phrases in the clauses have the same functions. The unity is by omitting/eliminating the same components, for example: the subject, the predicate, the object, or the adverb. The characteristic of this compound sentence is that it has intonation.)

Examples:

- Dia membuka surat itu.
- Dia gugup.

Since we have the same subject, we can unite the two sentences into one sentence to make "kalimat majemuk rapatan":

- Dia membuka surat itu, gugup.

The examples above, shows us that both English and Indonesian can have verbless adjective clauses. In this case, there is no difference between them.

¹Drs. Abdullah Ambary, Intisari Tatabahasa Indonesia, 1979, pp. 160-163.

E. Exclamatory Adjective Sentence

An adjective can alone or as head of an adjective phrase be an exclamation.¹

Examples:

English:

1. Excellent!
2. How wonderful!
3. How kind he is!

Indonesian:

1. Bagus!
2. Alangkah bagus!
3. Alangkah bagus rumah itu.

From the examples above, we can see that there are similarities between the English and the Indonesian exclamatory adjective sentences, namely:

1. Both of them can have an adjective alone as a verbless adjective sentence.

Examples:

English : Excellent!

Indonesian: Bagus!

2. If there is a subject, the subject and the predicate (the adjective) in both languages are inverted

Examples:

¹Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum, A University Grammar of English, 1976, p. 120.

English : How kind he is! (he = a subject)

Indonesian: Alangkah bagus rumah itu! (rumah itu =
a subject)

3. Both of them can be emphasized. In English, the adjective is preceded by "How" meaning a high degree of the adjective quality¹, whereas in Indonesian, the adjective is preceded by "Alangkah" meaning "very" ("amat/sangat").

Chapter IV

THE POSITIONS OF ADJECTIVES

In this chapter I will discuss the positions of adjectives in both English and Indonesian. We will know the positions of adjectives by seeing the functions of adjectives.

A. Attributive

Examples:

English:

1. a clever student
2. the rich man

Indonesian:

1. rumah besar
2. orang kaya

In English, the attributive adjective precedes the noun it describes or limits whereas in Indonesian, it follows the noun it describes or limits.

B. Postpositive

Examples:

English:

1. They have a house larger than yours.
2. Anyone intelligent can do it.

Indonesian:

1. Dia menyukai anjingku yang hitam.
2. Dia menyukai anjingku yang agak hitam.

In English, an adjective alone can be postposed if it modifies a pronoun and an adjective phrase can also be postposed if it modifies a noun or a pronoun. All of these postpositive adjectives are placed after the pronouns or the nouns. An adjective alone cannot be postposed if it modifies a noun. It should be placed before the noun.

In Indonesian, all of the postpositive adjectives which are preceded by the articles are placed after the nouns they modify.

C. Predicative

- As a subjective complement:

Examples:

English:

1. The child is angry.
2. She becomes happy.

Indonesian:

1. Anak itu marah.
2. Dia menjadi gembira.

In English, a predicative adjective as a subjective complement must always be placed after the linking verb, whereas, in Indonesian, a predicative adjective as a subjective complement can be placed after the linking verb and it can also be placed directly after the noun (the subject) since the adjective functions as a predicate. Besides, it can also be placed before the noun (the subject) when there is an inversion between the subject and the predicate (the adjective).

- As an objective complement:

Examples:

English:

1. The news drove the man insane.
2. He made his wife happy.

Indonesian:

1. Kabar itu menyebabkan lelaki itu gila.
2. Dia membuat istrinya gembira.

In English, a predicative adjective as an objective complement is placed after the verb and its object, whereas in Indonesian, since "lelaki itu gila" in the sentence "Kabar itu menyebabkan lelaki itu gila" is a noun clause functioning as an object of the verb "menyebabkan", the adjective which functions as a predicate in the clause is placed after the noun which functions as a subject in the clause.

D. Verbless Adjective Clause

Examples:

English:

1. He opened the letter, nervous.
2. He, nervous, opened the letter.
3. Nervous, he opened the letter.

Indonesian:

1. Dia membuka surat itu, gugup.
2. Dia, gugup, membuka surat itu.

In English, the adjective as a verbless adjective clause can be placed after the other clause, it can be placed between the subject and the predicate of the other clause, or it can be in front of the other clause,¹ whereas in Indonesian, it can be placed after the other clause, or it can be placed between the subject and the predicate of the other clause, but it cannot be in front of the clause.

E. Exclamatory Adjective Sentence

Examples:

English:

1. Excellent!
2. How wonderful!
3. How kind he is!

¹Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum, A University Grammar of English, 1976, p. 119.

Indonesian:

1. Bagus!
2. Alangkah bagus!
3. Alangkah bagus rumah itu!

In English, the adjective as an exclamatory adjective sentence can stand by itself, it can be after the intensifier "How" and it can be between the intensifier "How" and the subject in the inversion, whereas in Indonesian, it can stand by itself, it can be after the intensifier "Alangkah", and it can be between the intensifier "Alangkah" and the subject in the inversion.

Chapter V

THE KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

There are altogether eight different kinds of adjectives in English. By means of translation, we will be able to see their corresponding adjectives in Indonesian.

A. Proper Adjectives

Proper adjectives restrict the application of nouns to such persons or things as are included within the scope of some Proper names. A Proper adjective must begin with a capital letter.¹

Examples:

1. a Portuguese sailor = pelaut Portugis
2. the Turkish empire = kerajaan Turki
3. the English language = bahasa Inggris
4. the Gangetic plain = dataran Gangga

Both in English and in Indonesian, a Proper adjective begins with a capital letter. The difference is that in English, a Proper adjective is placed before the noun it modifies whereas in Indonesian, it is placed after the noun it modifies.

¹J.C. Nesfield, M.A., Modern English Grammar, 1957, pp. 25-29.

B. Descriptive Adjective

Descriptive adjectives restrict the application of nouns to such persons or things as possess the quality or state denoted by the adjectives.¹

Examples:

1. a clever girl = gadis pandai
2. a large car = mobil besar
3. a thick book = buku tebal
4. a rich man = orang kaya

The difference between the English and the Indonesian descriptive adjective is that in English, they are placed before the nouns they modify whereas in Indonesian, they are placed after the nouns they modify.

C. Quantitative Adjectives

Quantitative adjectives restrict the application of nouns to the things having the quantity or degree denoted by the adjective.²

Examples:

1. He didn't eat much bread = Dia tidak makan banyak roti.
2. He ate little bread = Dia makan sedikit roti

¹J.C. Nesfield, M.A., Modern English Grammar, 1957, pp 25-29.

²Ibid.

3. A half loaf is better than no bread = Setengah potong lebih baik daripada tidak ada roti.
4. He drank some water = Dia minum sedikit air.
5. He did not drink any water = Dia tidak minum sedikit air.
6. He ate enough/sufficient bread = Dia makan cukup roti.
7. He ate all the bread = Dia makan semua roti.

In English, the quantitative adjectives are always used to modify the Singular nouns (the nouns which are not capable of being in the plural number) and these nouns must always be either nouns of Material or Abstract nouns, as "much bread" (noun of Material), "much pain" (a high degree of pain, Abstract noun). The quantitative adjectives are placed before the nouns.

In Indonesian, there is no noun which is not capable of being in the plural number. The quantitative adjectives can be used to modify nouns of Material, Abstract nouns, Common nouns, and Collective nouns. They are placed before the nouns they modify. If they are used to modify nouns, the nouns cannot be made in the plural number or the nouns cannot be reduplicated.

Examples:

1. sedikit roti
2. banyak gadis
3. sedikit peraturan

4. banyak keluarga
5. banyak gadis-gadis (It is not acceptable, it should be banyak gadis)

Besides, in English, "some" is used in Affirmative statements or in Questions, and "any" is used in Negative statements or in Questions, but they actually have the same meaning. In Indonesian, "sedikit" is used in Affirmative or Negative statements and in Questions.

D. Numeral Adjectives

Numeral adjectives restrict the application of nouns to such persons or things as are of the number or serial order denoted by the adjective.¹

Numeral adjectives are divided into two main classes: Define and Indefinite.

a. Definite numerals denote some exact number:

- Those which show how many things there are, are called Cardinals.

Examples:

1. one book = sat buku
2. two chairs = dua kursi

¹J.C. Nesfield, M.A., Modern English Grammar, 1957, pp. 25-29.

- Those which show the serial order in which a thing stands are called Ordinals.

Examples:

1. the first man = orang pertama
2. the second book = buku kedua

In English, both Cardinals and Ordinals are placed before the nouns they modify whereas in Indonesian, the Cardinals are placed before the nouns they modify and the Ordinals are placed after the nouns they modify.

- b. Indefinite numerals denote number of some kind without saying precisely what the number is.

Examples:

1. All men are created by God = Semua orang diciptakan Tuhan.
2. No men were present = Tidak ada orang datang.
3. Many men are poor = Banyak orang miskin.
4. Several men came = Beberapa orang datang.
5. Some men are in the room = Beberapa orang di kamar itu.
6. Few men are rich = Sedikit orang kaya.

In English, the words "some, all, no" can be Numeral or Quantitative adjectives. If the noun qualified by such words is a Material or Abstract noun, the adjectives belong to the Quantitative adjectives, but if the noun is a Common noun and therefore is capable of

being put in the Plural number, the adjectives belong to the Numeral adjectives.

Examples:

1. He had some water (Quantitative adjective) = Dia mempunyai sedikit air.
2. He had some books (Numeral adjective) = Dia mempunyai beberapa buku.
3. He ate all bread (Quantitative adjective) = Dia makan semua roti.
4. All men are created by God (Numeral adjective) = Semua orang diciptakan Tuhan.
5. No bread is served (Quantitative adjective) = Tidak ada roti dihidangkan.
6. No men were present (Numeral adjective) = Tidak ada orang datang.

From those examples, it is clear that in Indonesian, "semua" and "tidak ada" are used both in Quantitative and Numeral adjective without any difference whereas "some" is translated into Indonesian as "sedikit" (Quantitative adjective) and as "beberapa" (Numeral adjective).

In English, "much" and "little" (Quantitative adjective) are used to modify Material or Abstract nouns and "many" and "few" (Numeral adjective) are used to modify Common nouns, whereas in Indonesian, we can use "banyak" and "sedikit" (Quantitative and Numeral adjective) to modify Material or Abstract or Common nouns. Moreover,

we can also see that both in English and in Indonesian, the Indefinite numeral adjectives are placed before the nouns they modify.

E. Demonstrative Adjective

Demonstrative adjectives restrict the application of nouns to those persons or things that are intended to be pointed out by the adjectives.¹

1. This student is clever = Murid ini pandai
2. These students are clever = Murid-murid ini pandai.
3. That girl is pretty = Gadis itu cantik.
4. Those girls are pretty = Gadis-gadis itu cantik.
5. He hated such a thing = Dia membenci hal semacam itu.
6. He hated such things = Dia membenci hal-hal semacam itu.

In English, we use "this" and "that" to point out persons or things which are near the speaker and we use "that" and "those" to point out persons or things which are far from the speaker, whereas in Indonesian, we use "ini" to point out persons or things which are near the speaker and we use "itu" to point out persons or things which are far from the speaker.

¹J.C. Nesfield, M.A., Modern English Grammar, 1957, pp. 25-29.

In English, "this" and "that" are used with the Singular nouns, and "these" and "those" are used with the Plural nouns, whereas in Indonesian, "ini" and "itu" are used with both the Singular and the Plural nouns.

Examples:

1. this book = buku ini (Singular noun)
2. that book = buku itu (Singular noun)
3. these books = buku-buku itu (Plural noun)
4. those books = buku-buku itu (Plural noun)

Besides, in English, "this, that, these, those" are placed before the nouns they modify whereas in Indonesian, "ini, itu" are placed after the nouns they modify.

In English, "such" are used with the Singular and the Plural nouns. It is placed before the noun it modifies, except that when "such" is used with a Singular countable noun, there must be an Indefinite article between the noun and the adjective. Nevertheless, in Indonesian, we use "semacam itu" with both the Singular and the Plural nouns, and it is placed after the nouns it modifies.

Examples:

1. such a thing = hal semacam itu (Singular noun)
2. such things = hal-hal semacam itu (Plural noun)

F. Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives restrict the application of nouns by asking a question using "what" or "which" followed by the noun.¹

Examples:

1. What book is that? = Buku apa itu?
2. Which book do you like? = Buku mana yang kamu sukai?

In English, "what" has a general sense and "which" has a selective sense. Both of them are placed before the nouns they modify, whereas in Indonesian, "apa" has a general sense and "mana" has a selective sense. Both of them are placed after the nouns they modify.

Besides, according to Wren and Martin in their book High School English Grammar And Composition, "whose" is also an Interrogative adjective when it is used with the nouns to ask questions. It is placed before the nouns it modifies.² The corresponding "whose" in Indonesian is "(milik) siapa" and it is placed after the nouns it modifies.

Examples:

1. Whose book is that? = Buku (milik) siapa itu?
2. Whose pen is this? = Pena (milik) siapa ini?

¹J.C. Nesfield, M.A., Modern English Grammar, 1957, pp. 25-29.

²P.C. Wren, M.A. and H. Martin, M.A., O.B.E., High School English Grammar And Composition, 1981, p. 26.

G. Distributive Adjectives

Distributive adjectives restrict the application of nouns by showing that the persons or things denoted by the nouns are taken singly or in separate lots.¹

There are four adjectives of this class:

- a. Each: This means one of two things or one of any number exceeding two.

Examples:

1. Each man (out of two men) had a gun = Tiap-tiap/
Setiap orang (dari dua orang) mempunyai sebuah senapan.
2. Each man (out of twenty men) had a pen = Tiap-tiap/
Setiap orang (dari dua puluh orang) mempunyai sebuah pena.

Both "each" in English and "tiap-tiap/setiap" in Indonesian are placed before the nouns they modify.

- b. Every: This is never used for one of two, but always for some number exceeding two.

Examples:

1. Every man (out of twenty men) had a gun = Setiap/
Tiap-tiap orang (dari dua puluh orang) mempunyai sebuah senapan.

¹J.C. Nesfield, M.A., Modern English Grammar, 1957, pp. 25-29.

2. Every man (out of eight men) had a pen = Setiap/
Tiap-tiap orang (dari delapan orang) mempunyai
sebuah pena.

In English, the use of "each" and "every" is differentiated. "every" is never used for one of two. However, in Indonesian, "tiap-tiap" and "setiap" have the same meaning and they can be used for one of two or one of any number exceeding two. Besides, both "every" and "setiap/tiap-tiap" are placed before the nouns they modify.

c. Either: This has two meanings:

- one of two
- each of two (both)

Examples:

1. You can take either side = Kamu boleh mengambil salah satu pihak. (one of two)
2. The river overflowed on either side = Sungai itu meluap pada kedua sisi. (each of two/both)

The corresponding "either" which means one of two is "salah satu" and the corresponding "either" which means each of two/both is "kedua". All of them are placed before the nouns they modify.

d. Neither: This is the negative form of "either" and it signifies "neither the one nor the other".

Examples:

- You choose neither side = Kamu memilih tidak satu pihakpun.

"neither" is placed before the noun it modifies.

The corresponding "neither" is "tidak satu N + pun"

(N = the noun which is modified by the adjective).

H. Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives are used before nouns and qualify them like adjectives.¹

In English, the Possessive adjectives are placed before the nouns they modify whereas in Indonesian, they are placed after the nouns they modify. From the examples below, we can see the English possessive adjectives and their corresponding adjectives in Indonesian:

Examples:

1. my book = buku saya
2. our book = buku kami
3. our book = buku kita
4. his book = bukunya
5. her book = bukunya
6. their book = buku mereka
7. your book = bukumu
8. your book = buku kalian

¹J.C. Nesfield, M.A., Modern English Grammar, 1957, p. 35.

9. its tail = ekornnya

10. their wings = sayap-sayap mereka

From those examples, we can also see that in English, the use of "our" which means "including the person to whom we talk" and "our" which means "not including the person to whom we talk" is not differentiated but it depends on the context whereas in Indonesian, we use "kita" which means "including the person to whom we talk" and we use "kami" which means "not including the person to whom we talk".

Furthermore, in English, the use of "your" which means "the person is only one" and "your" which means "the person is more than one" is not differentiated but it depends on the context whereas in Indonesian, we use "kamu" which means "the person is only one" and we use "kalian" which means "The person is more than one".

On the other hand, in Indonesian, the use of "nya" which means "the person is male", "nya" which means "the person is female" and "nya" which means "a thing" are not differentiated but they depend on the context whereas in English, we use "his" which means "the person is male", we use "her" which means "the person is female" and we use "its" which means "a thing".

Apart from the differences between the English and the Indonesian possessive adjectives, we also find a similarity between them. Both of the possessive adjective "their" in English and the possessive adjective "mereka" in Indonesian can be used for persons and things.

Chapter VI

THE PROBLEMS OF LEARNING

THE ENGLISH ADJECTIVES

In this chapter, I would like to discuss the problems which are faced by Indonesian students in learning the English adjectives. Therefore, based on the contrastive analysis between the English and the Indonesian adjectives which has been discussed in the previous chapters, I would like to reveal Indonesian students' errors in learning the English adjectives and their possible causes.

Nevertheless, not all of the errors in learning the English adjectives will be discussed here. I will only discuss the errors which are considered significant and are often made by Indonesian students.

A. The Errors Concerning the Forms of Adjectives

a. A Noun as a Substitute for an Adjective

Indonesian students often place the noun which functions as an adjective after the noun it modifies. This is because in Indonesian, the noun which functions as an adjective is always placed after the noun it modifies.

- a teacher English
- a book story
- a fish sea

b. A Gerund as a Substitute for an Adjective

Indonesian students often arrange the phrases using gerunds as adjectives as follows:

- wait room
- travel bag
- swim pool



This is because in Indonesian, the verb which functions as an adjective does not change its form, for instance:

- meja makan; "makan" is a verb functioning as an adjective but the form of the word is exactly the same as its verb, "Saya makan" (a verb)
- kamar tidur; "tidur" is a verb functioning as an adjective but the form of the word is exactly the same as its verb, "Saya tidur" (a verb)

Furthermore, Indonesian students often place the gerund functioning as an adjective after the noun it modifies. This is because in Indonesian, such adjectives are placed after the nouns they modify.

- book reading
- room waiting
- pool swimming

B. The Errors Concerning the Functions of Adjectives

a. Postpositive

Indonesian students often place an adjective which is alone or is merely preceded by an intensifier after the noun they modify.

- The soldiers (rather) timid approached their officer.

Infact, in English, if an adjective is alone or merely preceded by an intensifier and they modify a noun, postposition is not allowed. Postposition is a must if they modify Indefinite pronouns ending in "-body, -one, -thing, -where", for instance: Anyone intelligent can do it.

This problem can happen because Indonesian students are influenced by the fact that in Indonesian, postposition is allowed whether the adjective is alone, is preceded by an intensifier or has any complementation, but after they are all preceded by the articles.

b. Predicative

Indonesian students may get the difficulty if the linking verb is not "be". The Indonesian students may make the sentences using an adverb instead of an adjective. This is because they think that the verb (becomes) should be modified

by an adverb.

- She becomes happily.

Furthermore, Indonesian students may arrange the sentence as follows:

- Big is the house.
- Strong is the man.

This is because of the influence of the fact that in Indonesian, it is common to invert the order of the subject and the predicative adjective, for instance: Besar rumah itu. In English, such an inversion is not common, it is only used in the literary style, for instance: in the Bible, in poetry etc.

C. The Errors Concerning the Positions of Adjectives

a. Attributive

In English, an attributive adjective precedes the noun it describes or limits, but Indonesian students often arrange the English adjective the other way around.

- a student clever
- the man rich

This error may be caused by the "DM" pattern (Diterangkan-Menerangkan) in Indonesian, thus the adjective which modifies the noun should be placed

after the noun.

b. Predicative Adjective as a Subjective Complement

In English, a predicative adjective as a subjective complement must always be placed after the linking verb, but Indonesian students often get the difficulty in arranging the sentences. Indonesian students may arrange the sentences as follows:

- The child angry
- She happy

This error can happen because in Indonesian, a predicative adjective as a subjective complement can be placed after the linking verb and it can also be placed directly after the noun (the subject) since the adjective functions as a predicate.

c. Postpositive

Indonesian students often get the difficulty in arranging the sentence: I will tell you something interesting. They often arrange the sentence in the following way: I will tell interesting something to you. This is because they think that all adjectives in English should be placed before the nouns or the pronouns they modify.

d. Exclamatory Adjective Sentence

Indonesian students often get the difficulty in arranging the sentence: How kind he is! They often

arrange the sentence in the following way: How kind is he! This is because Indonesian students think that the sentence "How kind he is!" is a question, so they place "is" before "he".

D. The Errors Concerning the Kinds of Adjectives

a. Quantitative Adjective

Indonesian students often get the difficulty in differentiating the quantitative adjective "much" and "many". They often use "much" and "many" for both plural and singular nouns.

- "I have many pens" is acceptable, but "I have many money" is not acceptable.
- "I have much bread" is acceptable, but "I have much pen" is not acceptable.

This is because in Indonesian, we may use "banyak" to modify a noun of Material, an Abstract noun, a Common noun, or a Collective noun.

Besides, they often make the phrase "many books" as "many book". This is because in Indonesian, if "banyak" is used to modify a noun, the noun has to be in the singular form, for instance: banyak buku.

Furthermore, the Indonesian students often get the difficulty in differentiating the quantitative

adjective "little" and "few". They often use "little" and "few" for both plural and singular nouns.

- "Few men are rich" is acceptable, but "I have few money" is not acceptable.
- "I have little money" is acceptable, but "I have little (=sedikit) books" is not acceptable.

This is because in Indonesian, we can use "sedikit" to modify a noun of Material, an Abstract noun, a Common noun, or a Collective noun.

Besides, Indonesian students are often confused in using the quantitative adjectives "some" and "any". They often use them in Negative and Affirmative statements. Infact, "some" is used in Affirmative statements, and "any (= the negative form of some)" is used in Negative statements.

- I have any books.
- I don't have some books.

This is because in Indonesian, we can use "beberapa/sedikit" in Negative or Affirmative statements, and in Questions.

b. Demonstrative Adjective

Indonesian students often use the demonstrative adjective "this" instead of "these" and "that" instead of "those". This is because in Indonesian,

"ini" and "itu" can be used both for singular and plural nouns.

- this students

- that students

Moreover, Indonesian students may arrange the sentence: "I like such a thing" as "I like a such thing". This is because of the influence of their previous knowledge that in English, an article should be placed before an adjective when the noun is modified by the adjective.

c. Distributive Adjective

The Indonesian students often use "every" instead of "each" to denote one of two things. Infact, "every" is never used for one of two things. It is always used for some number exceeding two. This is because in Indonesian, "tiap-tiap" and "setiap" have the same meaning and they can be used either for one of two things or for one of some number exceeding two.

- Every man out of two men had a gun.

Chapter VII

THE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS

In this chapter, I would like to give the solutions to the problems faced by Indonesian students in learning the English adjectives. These solutions are meant especially to prevent or to reduce the possibilities of the Indonesian students making such errors.

From the previous chapter, we have seen the examples of the errors that are often made by Indonesian students in learning the English adjectives. Based on those facts, we can see that Indonesian students find it difficult to deal with the English grammar.

Principally, no two languages are structurally the same. In this case, we can be sure that the English grammar is very different from the Indonesian grammar.

If we pay attention to the errors carefully, we can conclude that most of the errors made by Indonesian students are caused by the influence of the mother tongue, that is, the interference of the Indonesian language, particularly the Indonesian grammar.

The errors which are caused by the influence of the mother tongue force the teacher to know the grammar of the mother tongue. By knowing the grammar of the mother tongue, the teacher is able to compare it with the English grammar and by means of contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian adjectives, the teacher can show and explain the differences and the similarities between English and Indonesian adjectives. Therefore, in teaching the English adjectives to Indonesian students, the teacher also has to teach the Indonesian adjectives at a glance as a comparison.

Of course, in teaching English and Indonesian adjectives, we have to give an emphasis on the English adjectives which are still strange for the Indonesian students.

Apart from the explanation given, we also have to give the students a lot of exercises. The frequent exercises will result in the students' habits of using the material being taught. Besides, giving them significant exercises is very important to make the new materials belong to the students.

As we know, teaching the students a rule and then asking them to memorize it without giving them practice to use it is not effective because memorizing a lot of rules does not necessarily mean knowing how to apply the

rules in real communicative situations. Furthermore, learning a language does not only include the success of understanding it but it includes the success of using it as well.

However, the exercises should be varied and are not just fixed to one context and they should be from the easy to the more difficult. The various exercises will result in the rich meaning and the creativity of the students. By doing so, we can also develop the knowledge from one context to the other context.

Besides, the exercises should be actual and relevant so that they will result in the alertness of the students in the actual communication. Therefore, we also have to prepare the exercises in advance.

Finally, in order that we can teach the students more easily and more effectively, there should be a pleasant atmosphere in the learning teaching process. To achieve this, we should pay attention to the following points:

1. The variation of the teaching techniques used, for instance: by using pictures, demonstration, definition, translation, comparison etc.
2. The close relationship between the teacher and the students and between the student and the student.
3. The facilities are sufficiently available.

4. The positive attitude of the teacher toward the students.
5. The teacher's clear handwriting and clear explanation.
6. The teacher should pay attention to the level of intelligency of the whole class, for instance: in selecting the material for teaching etc.
7. The students should not be grouped in a selection of inferior or superior students.
8. The teacher should encourage and motivate the students, especially the shy students.
9. The teacher should pay attention to the cultural background of the students.
10. The teacher should pay attention to the individual student and to each level of intelligency of the student, for instance: in asking the questions etc.

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