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Linguistika, English Education Journal, is a scientific journal publishing original articles on English Education. The journal provides a broad-based forum for the publication and sharing of ongoing research and development in English Education. The paper to be presented in this journal is addressed to the editorial office. The complete information regarding the procedures to send an article is available in each volume. All articles will be subjected to review process by the editors. Starting from 2010, the journal has been periodically twice a year (October, April).

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## **CONTENTS**

**AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN SPEAKING ENGLISH AT GRADE X OF SMA PERSADA BANDAR LAMPUNG ..... 1**

Novia Arnanda, Harpain

**AN ANALYSIS OF TEACHER STRATEGIES IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION AT SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 1 METRO ACADEMIC YEAR 2017/2018 ..... 7**

Decsa Ariyana, Deri Sis Nanda

**AN ANALYSIS ON 11 GRADERS' DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING CONDITIONAL SENTENCES AT SMA XAVERIUS BANDAR LAMPUNG ..... 15**

Novi Yanti, Susanto

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXTENSIVE READING IN THE THIRD SEMESTER STUDENT OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITAS BANDAR LAMPUNG IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-2018 ..... 22**

Muhammad Wahyudi, Helta Anggia

**IMPLEMENTING READING STORIES TO TEACH READING TO CHILDREN .. 29**

Nisa Septiani Mutia, Dameria Magdalena Sidabalok

**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRANSITIVE VERBS USE IN SUNDANESE AND ENGLISH ..... 38**

Rizky Agung Fardani, Yanuarius Yanu Dharmawan

**THE USE OF 'ESTAFET' METHOD IN IMPROVING STUDENTS' NARRATIVE WRITING SKILL AT GRADE X OF SMA PERSADA IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2017/2018 ..... 46**

Putri Winda Sari, Dameria Magdalena Sidabalok

## **CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRANSITIVE VERBS USE IN SUNDANESE AND ENGLISH**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this research is to know how intransitive verbs in Sundanese and English have their own characteristics. The technique used in this research is contrastive. In other words, this research technique focuses on the differences and equations that exist in both languages. This method has also been used by several researchers and considered as research methods that are relevant enough to find differences and similarities to the object to be studied.

In this study, I used the qualitative description method. This method is used to experience real-world experience, and also to know people's point of view in a certain phenomenon. It is also used to get the correct, systematic and well-structured explanation. This research is conducted referring to Sundanese language as one of indigenous language in Indonesia. Then, my Sundanese language contrasts by referring to English as a foreign language by looking at some of the famous dictionaries. To collect the data, I made observations and analyzes on each verb. This data is analyzed by looking at some of the dictionaries that I use as the main reference.

The results of this study indicate that when I first did this there were many difficulties in collecting data. Then, from the results of my research over the course of a few weeks, I have collected 8 commonly used verbs and taken into the research section.

From what I have done, it has been seen that this study shows the differences in sentence structure of both languages. However, there are similarities found that in the context of the meanings of each verb does not have any change in the two languages.

*Keywords: Contrastive Analysis, Intransitive Verbs, Sundanese, English.*

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### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Language is important for people. Whatever else people do when they come together - whether they play, fight, make love, or make automobiles – they talk. People live in a world of language. They talk to our friends, our associates, our wives and husbands, our lovers, our teachers, our parents, our rivals, and even our enemies. People use language to express their mind, wishes, and ideas. Language is a means of communication people use to share ideas with others. Language predicts attitude and wishes of the users.

In our country, English school is regarded as the first foreign language to be taught. It is taught to the student from the elementary school until university. From the program, it is expected that the students have good command of English. In this modern era, English is needed by

many people in the world. This is due to the fact that by mastering it well or by having a good ability in English, we can carry out many of our plans successfully, like studying many books on science, creating and holding business, and so on. Also by mastering it, one can use it for communication with certain people to say things to each other and to express their own ideas.

In this case, Indonesian learners will find difficulties because they face some problems dealing with differences in sounds, words, sentences, and meanings. On the other hand, there are many students who are interested in learning Sundanese language. They take Sundanese as their subject in a college, for example. Based on my experience, I found a case from English Education students. When they discussed anything in English, they will interpret the discussion from English into their mother tongue. As a result, the

problems in learning a new language are so complex which is impossible to clarify the problems in detail at once. If two languages are contrasted, the similarities and differences appear. For example, if we compare with Sundanese (as native language) and English (as the foreign language), we can identify the similarities and differences of both. They are different in terms of their language families. Sundanese and English languages are two languages from different language families. English belongs to Indo-European (Bloomfield, 1933) while Sundanese Language belongs to Austronesia. Each of them has its own characteristics. There are many languages in the world in which people speak and communicate each other within a cultural pattern.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this paper I am using a constructive analysis, The word contrastive is derived from the word contrast. In the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, contrast is an obvious difference between two or more things. It means, it is putting in opposition or contradiction with the aim of showing inequality or differences between two or more things.

The contrastive analysis uses to be the major field of applied linguistics concern with drawing the pedagogical implications of structural differences and similarities between languages. Contrastive Analysis is a sub discipline of linguistics that is deal with the comparison of two or more languages in order to determine both the differences and similarities that hold between them.

This study correlates to the study which has conducted by Fransiska Endah Sari (2015) entitled A Contrastive Analysis of English and Javanese Compound Words Constructions. Fransiska's study was concerned with the compound words construction in English and Javanese. She said that contrastive analysis it is important to do the contrastive analysis

between items in our native language and foreign language. It will make clear understanding after we know the point of difficulty based on the similarities and differences. So, I agree with the statement and took as my references in doing this research which concern in intransitive verbs use.

Seah H.G (1980) said that Contrastive analysis used to be the major field in applied linguistics concerned with drawing the pedagogical implications of structural differences and similarities between language. The main objective was facilitating the learning of the second language. The literature of applied linguistics during the fifties and sixties illustrates these concerns.

The changing view of language and language learning is brought by generative grammar has broadened the scope of the contrastive analysis both in the direction of more theoretical objectives such the search for linguistics universal in typology and in the direction of psycholinguistics concerned with the explanation of second language learning. Stig Johansson (2008:11) in his paper title "Contrastive Analysis and Language Learner" said that, The importance of contrastive analysis extends beyond individual languages. When we compare across a number of languages, we can also see more clearly what is characteristic of languages more generally. There is a lot of interest in universals of language – that is, what is characteristic of language in general. To study this, to predict points of foreign language learner learning difficulty, there is a need for language comparison.

To sum up, a contrastive analysis is a branch of linguistics study that has a function to contrast two or more languages which do not belong to the same language family. Furthermore, contrastive analysis can help difficulties that may be experienced by a person while teaching or learning two different languages at the same time.



Some of the theories above, I already conclude that contrastive analysis is the major field of linguistics which to find the similarities and the differences which can help the difficulties between two or more languages. The contrastive analysis also can help us to analyze any kind of languages which will be doing in research.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

The method applied in this research is a descriptive method. It describes the contrastive analysis of intransitive verbs uses in Sundanese. I do the research step by step related to the data collected. Firstly, I collected the intransitive verbs in Sundanese language from the literature and dictionary book of Sundanese further as the data.

Secondly, I did to classification to find out the intransitive verbs use in Sundanese. After that, I did the observation to find out the differences and similarities between Sundanese and English as the main topic.

For the research design, I used qualitative research. This design is interesting because the researcher involves in the real experience while doing the research. I am only to be the observer of this research. I believe that if use this design will get the real data, truthfully in explaining the data and will be organized.

The data of this study are obtained from the common intransitive verbs and look at dictionary books. I took Sundanese intransitive verbs from Dictionary that the dictionary was guaranteed from the ministry of education of Indonesia (Kamus Sunda – Indonesia).

Besides, for the material comparison, I took English from some dictionaries such as Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary the 3rd Edition, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD) the 7th Edition, Merriam Webster Dictionary Online and Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE) the 5th Edition.

There will be a question, why should take from some dictionaries in every dictionary,

the author of the dictionary has their own opinion in bear a meaning for every word. I want to make sure that every person has their own understanding in interpreting every single word. That's why I will combine from some dictionaries to support each other for supporting my research.

The steps of collecting data in this research are as follows. I want to clarify which those are steps already represent the procedures for collecting the data.

Firstly, I took overall intransitive verbs which are present in both data sources. It is including inside of editorial, short story, advertisement, biography, and poetry sentences or phrases. It must be conducted with the concern on this research.

After that, I have to classify data based on the class of intransitive verbs category in the Sundanese based on the dictionary. It means I could take the most common of intransitive verbs in Sundanese from any kind sources but still look at the Sundanese dictionary. I chose this way to make sure which the data is real.

In classifying the data, I classified the verbs based on characteristics of intransitive verbs in the Sundanese. After that, I analyzing and contrasting the Sundanese intransitive verbs based contrastive analysis with the English dictionary. Contrasting the similarities and differences in the verbs is not an easy thing. Besides, it needed more time to do the analysis for doing the contrastivity to make sure which the data is compatible.

For the last steps, I drew the conclusions about the result of the differences and similarities on intransitive verbs used in the Sundanese and English.

As I have mentioned, this research concerned in the contrastive analysis in intransitive verbs use. I have to classify the data according to the class of the intransitive verbs in the Sundanese. The data are the most common words (verbs) which I took from the dictionaries. The intransitive verbs After that, while the data of intransitive verbs in Sundanese already suitable, I continued to do the contrastivity

with English based on the dictionary by looking the differences and similarities between Sundanese and English. Later would be in form of sentences in tables.

Afterward, if I have finished the contrastivity both of language, I divided the intransitive verbs into a group. It is according to the intransitive verbs category in the Sundanese and English based on the dictionaries as the fundamental handbook.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

The result of this research is intransitive verbs taken from some dictionaries. In this data analysis, I have divided some intransitive verbs into some sub-intransitive verbs that will be examined and clearly comprehended as a learning material.

List of Sundanese and English Intransitive Verbs

Table 4.2.1.1

Sundanese Intransitive Verb (Basic Form)	
Meuting; Menginap	Ngised; Bergeser
Muka; Terbuka	Nenjo; Melihat
Ngelun; Mengepul	Macul; Mencangkul
Ngagantung; Bergantung	Ngomong; Berbicara
Nganjang; Bertemu	Ngansrot; Menyemprot

Sundanese intransitive verbs can be used in any kinds of tenses without changing the form of the verbs. One thing that we have to know, the form of the verbs can be changed by looking at the affixes. Even though the affixes followed the verbs, it does not change the meaning of the verbs. So, in any kinds of tenses in Sundanese, Sundanese intransitive verbs never change the form and meaning of the verbs.

It is different with English that the verbs must be followed by the grammar form. If it is about the tenses of English, such as past tense, present tense or future tense,

the form of the verbs must be followed the tenses but the meaning of the verbs are still same.

1. *Manehna***indit***isuk-isukpisan.*

S + V (*Intransitive*) + Complement.

2. He**goes**in the earlymorning.

S + V (*Intransitive*); [*Single+ -es*] + Complement.

Sentence (1) **Manehna** and (2) **He/She** (as subject) tell about an intention to do something. From the sentence (1), the form of **Indit** (as verb) still in the basic form and (2), the form of **Go** has been changed to be **Goes**.

3. *Manehna***indit***isuk-isukpisan.*

S + V (*Intransitive*) + Complement.

4. He**goes**in the earlymorning.

S + V (*Intransitive*); [*Single+ -es*] + Complement.

Sentence (3) and (4) **Budi** (as subject) tells about an intention that has been done. From the sentence (3) the form of **Akuan** (as verb) still in the basic form and sentence (4), the form of **concede** has been changed to be **conceded**.

5. *Ujangnyang-hareup*imah.

S + V (*Intransitive*) + Complement

6. Ujang**goes**in front ofhouse.

S + V (*Intransitive*) + Complement

Sentence (5) and (6) Ujang (as subject) wants to go somewhere. From the sentence (5), the form of Nyang-hareup (as verb) still in the basic form. Sentence (6), the form of Go has been changed to be Goes.

7. *Bobotoh sareng Jakmania tos*badami.

Subject + Complement + V  
(*Intransitive*).

8. Bobotoh and Jakmania has beenmadepeace.

S + Complement + V2 (*Intransitive*).

Sentence (7) and (8) Bobotoh (as subjects) tells about has been to do something. From sentence (7), the form of Badami (as verb) still in the basic form and sentence (8), and sareng Jakmania as the predicate. The form of Has Make Peace has been changed to be Has Been Made peace.

9. *Abdisibeungeut*dikai.

S + V (*Intransitive*) + Complement.

10. *I*washedmy face in thebathroom.

S + V2 (*Transitive*) + Complement

Sentence (9) Abdi and (10) I (as subject) tell about to do an activity .From the sentence No. 9, the form of Sibeungeut (as verb) still in the basic form and sentence (10), the form of Wash has been changed to be Washed.

In Sundanese, the verb and object has involved in 1 word. However, in English, the verb and object became separated parts so, the verb changed to be transitive verb.

11. *Barudak silih*paantel*lawak keur dileuweung.*

S + V (*Intransitive*) + Complement.

12. The childrenadjacentedtheir body while in themountain.

S + V2 (*Intransitive*) + Complement

Sentence No.11 and 12 tell about Barudak to do an activities. Barudak tells about that they adjacent their body while on the mountain. From the sentence No. 11, the form of Paantel still in the basic form and No.12, the form of Adjacent has been changed to be Adjacented.

13. *Kamari Ujang sareng Anis*silihtenjo*ditaman.*

S + V (*Intransitive*) + Complement.

14. Ujang and Anilookedat each other in the gardenyesterday.

S + V2 (*Transitive*) + Complement

Sentence No. 13 and 14 tell about Ujang to do and activities. Ujang tells that he looked at each other with Ani in the garden. From the sentence No. 13, the form of Silihtenjo still in the basic form and No.14, the form of Look has been changed to be Looked.

15. *Asep*tibeubeut*tina motor kamari.*

S + V (*Intransitives*)+ Complement

16. Asepslammedfrom motorcylceyesterday.

S + V2 (*Intransitive*) + Complement



Sentence No. 15 and 16 tells about Asep was getting down. Asep tells that he was slammed from the motorcycle tomorrow. From the sentence No.15, the form of Tibeubeut still in the basic form and No.14, the form of Slammed has been changed to be Slammed.

The result is that it can be seen clearly in Sundanese, there is no significant change in intransitive verbs. However, in English, it can be seen clearly that there is a significant change in the verbs that followed the sentence structure.

Therefore, this result corresponds to what an experts said. It strengthened with Halliday (1994) that every language has its own system and there is no language that has exactly same structure. This finding is based on the sentence term that is applied in both languages.

In the other hand, the similarity between both languages is that there is no difference in meaning of the verbs. It did not get influenced by the structure pattern, either in Sundanese or English. Therefore, it can be said that there is a real relation in the context of verbs meaning in both languages.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The similarities and differences between Sundanese and English Intransitive verbs is the meaning even though the tenses are different. On the other side, the function of the intransitive verbs from both of languages still same as the predicate.

I conclude that Both Sundanese and English intransitive verbs have the different usage in the tenses while in English the verbs should be followed the form of the grammar. On the other hand, there are several intransitive verbs in Sundanese that have to transform into transitive verbs in English form. Both of them have own construction in making a sentence.

There were several factors that influenced then shown the differences of Sundanese and English language such as, the form of sentence structure, the addition of affixes to the verb, the collaboration between verbs and adverbs. The similarity of Sundanese and English intransitive verbs is they still have the same meaning.

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