



**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND  
INDONESIAN ADVERBS OF TIME**

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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in English

by

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Key of happiness is doing what you  
love with someone you love

(The Writer)



To my beloved father and mother, my beloved brother and someone who always  
gives me support

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## ABSTRACT

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**Keywords:** *Analysis between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time*

The topic of this study is “A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time”. The objectives of the study are to analyze what kinds of adverbs and to identify the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian adverbs of time.

This is a qualitative study. First, I collected the data from books on Indonesian grammar and English grammar. Second, I identified them on every type of adverbs. At last, the collected and classified data were then analyzed.

The result of the analysis showed that all types of adverbs were found. After analyze the data I can find the similarities and the differences between them. From the similarities, based on the function, both English and Indonesian explain verb, adjectives, and the other adverbs. There are three kinds of position. They are position in the front, in the middle and in the behind. Based on the type, both of them have three kinds of adverbs. From the differences, based on the function, in English, sentence used many words ending -ed + -ly, but in Indonesian was not. Based on the tenses, in English, if an action was happen in past, the verbs automatically was changed but in Indonesian was not. Based on the type, in Indonesian has eleven kinds of adverbs.

From the explanation above, I concluded that between English and Indonesian has three kinds of adverbs, they are, adverbs of manner is used to describe the way the action is done, adverbs of place is used to show where the action is done, adverbs of time is used to show when an action is done, or the duration or frequency.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This first chapter will present the background knowledge about the topic being studied. It comprises the background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and the outline of the study.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

English is an international language. It is used as a means of communication in most of countries in the world. Without language, human beings cannot communicate with the other people. English is also used to write many kinds of scientific books. Learning English is not easy; therefore, Indonesian learners are often confused to comprehend it because there are some differences between the English and Indonesian language systems. Besides that, the Indonesian learners learning English are influenced by Indonesian structure.

Wardhaugh (1985: 3) says that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. It should be realized that language is unique, having its own structural, cultural, and meaning systems. In other words, I can say that there are no two languages having exactly the same systems that are why people usually find some difficulties in learning a foreign language. Based on those phenomena, it is reasonable for the learners of language to scrutinize the differences and the similarities of a language from the other language.

Every year, millions of people start learning a foreign language but very few succeed in mastering it. The most obvious reason is that the learner of foreign language has experiences, which vary from person to person. Therefore, if the native language habit is transferred when learning a foreign language, problem will arise, so by comparing the foreign language systems with the native language systems, the teacher will know the potential learning problems. Obviously learning English as a foreign language is more difficult than learning the first language. However, the basic problem arising is not out essential difficulties in the features of the second language themselves but also from the first language.

Language study surely involves various aspects; they are phonology, morphology and syntax. I assume that between English and Indonesian have some differences and similarities in the case of word formation as the part of the study adverbs, especially in adverbs of time. Based on the assumption, adverbs have special characteristics often make the learners confused to understand. They often get difficulties in giving the meaning of adverbs. The common problem faced by the foreign language learners when reading material written in English is because they do not master vocabulary, which is to comprehend the four English skills, namely listening, reading, speaking and writing. Grammar is also very important in learning English. One part of grammar is about adverbs of time. Here are some examples of adverbs of time in English:

- (1) Do not wait until *tomorrow*.
- (2) *Yesterday* my sister came from Jakarta.
- (3) Our lesson *today* is English.

The next are some examples of adverbs of time in Indonesian:

- (1) Ibu akan tiba di Surabaya *besok pagi*.
- (2) *Tadi malam* Sandro datang ke rumahku.
- (3) Rapat *bulan depan* akan dilaksanakan di rumah Bapak Suwarno.

The words in italic above are called adverbs of time. Indonesian and English adverbs of time in the examples above can be put in the beginning, middle and the end of the sentence.

Because of the fact, I would like to study one of the adverbs that influence the mastery of English and Indonesian adverbs of time to get the similarities and the differences about them, so I want to analyze both of them to give contribution to the learners learning English.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

In this final project, I choose the topic “A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time” because basically, English consists of four skill, namely listening, reading, speaking and writing. Grammar is also very important in learning English. One part of grammar is about adverbs, it is important for the learners to know adverbs of time English and Indonesian because of little mistake of using, it can be fatal. Thus, I think that in the beginning of learning English, Indonesian students often get difficulties in using adverbs of time.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

The problem that is discussed in this study is:

- (1) What are the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian adverbs of time?

### **1.4 Objective of the Study**

The objective of this study is:

- (1) To identify the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian adverbs of time based on contrastive analysis.

### **1.5 Significances of the Study**

After conducting the research, I hope that the result will be helpful for the language learners, especially the learners. Briefly, I hope that the result will provide a good description analysis about adverbs of time. I hope that they will understand the differences and the similarities between English and Indonesian adverbs of time and how they will learn it in order to create an effective English teaching and learning process.

### **1.6 Limitation of the Study**

The discussion is limited on the analysis of the adverbs of time between English and Indonesian; I tend to limit this study is focused on the Contrastive Analysis of adverbs of time between English and Indonesian. The kinds of adverbs of time in English and Indonesian (Rangkuti-Hasibuan, 1996: 163) are:

- a. definite adverbs of time
  - Examples in English: yesterday, tomorrow, today, etc.
  - Examples in Indonesian: kemarin, besok, hari ini, etc.
- b. underfinite adverbs of time
  - Examples in English: still, soon, already, etc.
  - Examples in Indonesian: masih, segera, sudah, etc
- c. frequency of adverbs of time
  - Examples in English: always, often, sometimes, etc.
  - Examples in Indonesian: selalu, sering, kadang- kadang, etc.

This study is limited to describe the differences and the similarities between English and Indonesian adverbs of time.

### **1.7 Outline of the Study**

This final project consists of five chapters. Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and outline of the study.

Chapter II covers review of related literature which includes review of previous studies, review of theoretical studies, and theoretical framework. Review of previous studies present theory which ever been conducted related to the topic of this study. The review of theoretical studies presents some theories which is used to the reference. It includes definition of adverbs, kind and position of adverbs, function of adverbs, adverbs of time and examples in English and

Indonesian languages. The last one is theoretical framework. It is the conclusion from both reviews of previous studies and review of theoretical studies.

Chapter III is method of investigation. It consists of research type, object of the study, data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is about analysis the data. It will comprise the analysis of the textbook.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, I present review of previous study, review of theoretical studies, and theoretical framework. Review of previous study is the brief description about theory related to the topic. It is used as the base of thinking. The next part is review of theoretical studies which concerns about some theories used in designing this study. And the last part is theoretical framework. It is a brief conclusion from both previous studies and theoretical studies.

#### **2.1. Review of Previous Studies**

In this part, I present theories related to the topic.

##### **2.1.1 Contrastive Analysis**

The topic of this study is related to the concept of contrastive analysis; therefore, I think that it is necessary to define what contrastive analysis is.

There is various definition of contrastive analysis which is presented by some experts. According to Sri Hastuti (2003: 45), contrastive analysis to discuss two differences and two analyses the differences between them. Guntur Tarigan (1988: 23), contrastive analysis is an activity which tries to compare the structure of L1 and L2 in order to identify the differences between two languages.

Lado (1962: 21) introduces contrastive analysis as the comparison between two languages. Lado (1962: 21) introduces contrastive analysis as the



comparison of the structures of two languages to determine the point where they differ and the difference is the source of difficulty in learning of target language.

According to Sujoko (1989: 1), the contrastive analysis hypothesis is the interfering effect of the first language on the second language learning and claimed, in its strong form, that second language is primarily, if not exclusively, a process of acquiring whatever items are different from the first language. Guntur Tarigan (1992: 50) says that at the level of process, we acquaint two versions of contrastive analysis hypothesis. They are 'strong form' and 'weak form'. Strong form hypothesis states that the L2 errors can be predicted by identifying the differences between L1 and L2 which are learned by the learners. Weak form hypothesis states that contrastive analysis has diagnostic characteristics. Therefore, contrastive analysis and error analysis must be mutually complete. Error analysis identifies the errors done by the learners while contrastive analysis determines which the errors by the differences of both languages. Lee, as quoted by Guntur Tarigan (1992: 5) states that the strong form hypothesis of contrastive analysis based on the assumptions as follows:

- (1) That the prime cause or single cause of difficulty and error in foreign language learning is interference coming from the learner's native language.
- (2) The difficulty is caused by the differences between L1 and L2.
- (3) The greater the differences between L1 and L2 are the more difficult the learning foreign language is.
- (4) The results of comparison between two languages are needed to predict the difficulties and errors in learning of foreign language.

(5) Teaching material can be determined exactly by comparing both languages.

Contrastive analysis is a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted (i.e. contrastive, not comparative) two valued typologies (a contrastive analysis is always concerned with a pair of languages), and founded on the assumption that languages can be compared (James, 1980: 3).

The term Contrastive Analysis is often compared the same contrastive linguistics both of them are different. It is an applied linguistics for two reasons namely that the Contrastive Analysis is different from the pure linguistics in approaching the other disciplines of knowledge, meanwhile linguistics is used a lot of by Contrastive Analysis (Tarigan, 1995: 60).

From the definition above, it can be concluded that contrastive analysis can help in analyzing two differences things.

## **2.2. Review of Theoretical Studies**

In this part, I present some theories which is used to the reference. It includes definition of adverbs, kind and position of adverbs, function of adverbs, adverbs of time and examples in English and Indonesian languages.

Since this study is about contrastive analyzing adverbs of time, I will present what is meant by definition of adverbs, kind and position of adverbs, function of adverbs, adverbs of time and examples in English and Indonesian languages.

### 2.2.1 Adverbs

Most adverbs in English are formed by adding –ly to an adjective. An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a noun or noun phrase, determiner, a numeral, a pronoun or a preposition phrase and can sometimes be used as a complement of a preposition. An adverb is a part of speech that describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, clause, or sentence. An adverb is the sentence element used to qualify or determine verbs. In addition, an adverb is also used to qualify or determine nouns, adjectives, other adverbs, and even entire sentence.

Raymond Murphy (1985: 192) states that an adverb tells us about a verb. An adverb tells us in what way someone does something or in what way something happens. An adverb is a word of group words which has function to explain a verb, adjective of adverbs which also has a function in a sentence (Gorys Keraf, 1984: 74).

An Adverb is a word that adds more information about place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree, etc to a verb, an adjective, a phrase or another adverb (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1995: 18).

Based on Wikipedia, <http://www.wikipedia.com/definition/adverbs> that adverbs are descriptive words that convey a sense of how, when, where, or why. An adverb's descriptiveness can be applied to a verb, an adjective, or to another adverb.

An Adverb can be concluded that it can be simply viewed as the process of the reader's thinking in relation to written.

## 2.2.2 Kind and Position of Adverbs

In this section, I would present the kind and position of Adverbs.

### 2.2.2.1 Kind of Adverbs

Marcella Frank (1972: 141) in Modern English book says that kinds of adverbs are:

#### (1) Adverbs of Manner

The adverbs of manner has characteristic adverbial form (an -ly ending added to a descriptive adjective)

Example:

- He runs *quickly*.
- She opened the window *quietly*.

#### (2) Adverbs of Place

There are many prepositions which appear after verb on either adverbs of place or adverbs of direction.

Example:

- He came in.
- They walked down.

Some archaic forms for adverbs of place and direction are still found in the literary language, hither (here), thither (there), yonder (over there), hence (from here), thence (from there), whither (where).

#### (3) Adverbs of Time

Definite Time, these adverbs have a fixed boundary in time (yesterday, today, tomorrow). Most of these words have noun and some may be used in plural, for example, He works nights and sleeps days.

In addition, a group of words may function as a single time expression (last week, a month ago, and the day before yesterday).

Indefinite Time, these kinds of time has no fixed boundary:

- Words like recently, nowadays, soon, already, still, just, immediately.
- Words denoting a sequence in time like now, then, before, after (wards), next, first, later.
- Words denoting frequency, frequency words range in meaning from at all times to at no time like, always, often, sometimes, never.

Based on Marcella Frank, English language does not make any grammatical distinction between these three groups adverbs, but some languages do. For example, in German, if a sentence contains multiple adverbs, they should appear in a particular order of *time, manner, and place*.

#### 2.2.2.2 Position of Adverbs

The adverbs has a greater, it can fill one of three positions, there are:

(1) Initial position is the position before the subject.

(Position of greatest emphasis)

For example: *Sometimes* he comes late.

(2) Mid-position is the position with the verb (position of close modification of the verb).

For example: He *sometimes* comes late.

(3) Final position is the position after the verb plus object or other complement (position less emphatic than initial position, but more emphatic than mid-position).

For example: He comes late *sometimes*.

Some types of adverbs and adverbial word groups may occupy all three of the possible adverbial positions others only one or two of these positions.

### 2.2.3 Function of Adverb

Based on Marcella Frank (1972: 141) on her book “Modern English a Practical Reference Guide”, classified adverbs by function into five types. The explanation will be described as follows:

#### (1) Sentence Adverbs

These adverbs often have a loose grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence, and are looked upon as modifying the whole sentence rather than the verb, for example: fortunately, presumably, actually, obviously, evidently. Such adverbs maybe considered as equivalents of a sentence or a clause, thus presumably maybe interpreted as representing as may be presumed. Many of these words have the -ly form of manner adverbs, but actually they often reflect the independent opinion of the speaker rather than the manner of an action. For example:

- *Fortunately*, no one was hurt
- He *evidently* thinks that he can do not wrong

Many words ending -ed + -ly are sentence adverbs, for example: unexpectedly, allegedly, decidedly, advisedly.

Sentence adverbs can serve as single word answers to questions, especially if they express:

- a. *Affirmation*, for example: yes, certainly, surely, absolutely, precisely, undeniably.
- b. *Negation*, for example: no
- c. *Possibility or probability*, for example: perhaps, maybe, possibly, probably.

Interjections expressing a mild degree of feeling are sometimes classified among the sentence adverbs, for example: well, indeed, now.

Word groups may also function as sentence adverbs, for example: by all, means, in my opinion, strangely enough.

## (2) Conjunctive Adverbs

These adverbs establish a relationship between one sentence or clause and the preceding sentence or clause. As in the case of sentence adverbs, they probably should be considered as modifying the whole sentence or clause rather than the verb alone.

The conjunctive adverbs which join independent clauses behave both as conjunctions and as adverbs as conjunctions, they have the function of connecting grammatical structures. As adverbs they both provide transitional adverbial meanings and have the ability of filling adverbial

positions. Conjunctive adverbs are more likely to be found in formal writing than in informal conversation.

The more common conjunctive adverbs are listed below under the relationship they show:

Table 1

	Conjunctive Adverb	Corresponding coordinate conjunction
Addition	besides, likewise, moreover	and
Condition	otherwise	or
Result	accordingly, consequently, then, therefore	so
Time	then	
Concession (contrast)	still, however, nevertheless	but, yet

A conjunctive adverb has a more specific meaning than the corresponding coordinate conjunction.

Some grammarians also classify indeed, also, anyhow, henceforth, meanwhile, among the conjunctive adverbs. In fact, the list of conjunctive adverbs is often extended to include certain adverbial word groups, especially those showing the same relationship as the ones given above,



for example: in addition, as a result, for this reason, in spite of this fact, etc.

Conjunctive adverbs may be used correlatively with subordinate conjunctions, for example: If we miss the bus, *then* we'll have to take a taxi. Other adverbs and adverbial word groups may function as conjunctive coordinates.

Table 2

Addition	for one thing, for another (thing), partly...partly
Time	at one moment... at the next, sometimes...sometimes, now...then
Contrast	on the one hand...on the other ( hand)
Conjunctive adverbs occupy the three possible positions of adverbs	
Initial position	The boy is sick; <i>therefore</i> , he didn't come to school.
Mid-position	The boy is sick; he <i>therefore</i> didn't come to school
Final position	The boy is sick; he didn't come to school <i>therefore</i> . (final position only in a short clause)

Conjunctive adverbs joining clauses are punctuated in the same way as other adverbs. The writer is guided by whether he would pause in speech. However, it is customary, although not obligatory, to use a comma after a conjunctive adverb in initial position.

A coordinate conjunction maybe followed by another coordinate conjunction or by a conjunctive adverb. In such a use, the principal meaning is in the second word.

Table 3

<i>but</i>	<i>Still</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>yet</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>So</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>thus</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>therefore</i>
<i>or</i>	<i>otherwise</i>
<i>or</i>	<i>else</i>

For example: The doctor has warned him many times about the dangers of heavy smoking, *and so* he has decided to give up this habit (or *and* he has *therefore* decided to give up this habit).

Such combinations are used not only with independent clauses but with words, phrases, and dependent clauses.

If a strong break is desired between clauses ordinarily joined by coordinate conjunction or a conjunctive adverb, the clauses maybe written as two

separate sentences. Textbooks warn against starting a sentence with one of these connectives, especially the coordinate conjunction, a chief reason being that young writers have a tendency to break up short sentences into till shorter ones. However, the works of the best authors contain ample evidence of sentences beginning with such connectives. This usage is in line with the modern tendency, even in formal writing, toward shorter sentences.

(3) Explanatory Adverbs

These adverbs illustrate or enumerate, namely.

(4) Relative, Interrogative Adverbs

When, Where, Why, How

(a) Relative adverbs, these adverbs introduce adjective clauses, for example: We visited the house *where* a famous poet once lived.

(b) Interrogative adverbs

- In questions, for example: *When* will he arrive?
- In noun clauses derived from questions, for example: I asked *when* he would arrive.

(5). Exclamatory Adverbs-How

This adverb is used with adjectives and adverbs, for example:

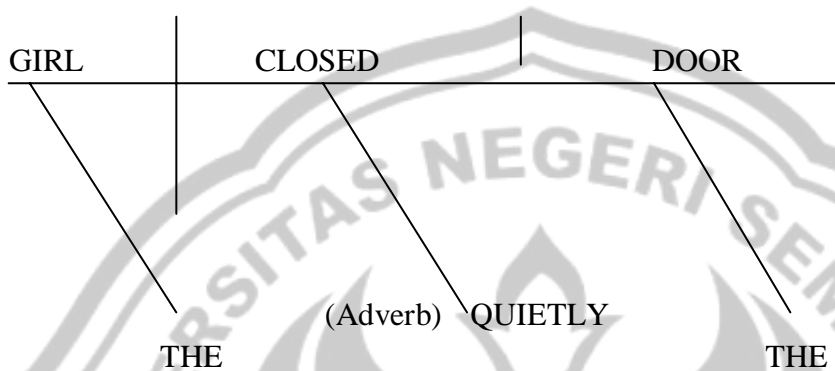
- How beautifully she dresses!
- How beautifully she is!

In short, the importance of function above is an adverb modifies a verb, adjective, adverb or an entire sentence. Function of adverbs consists of:

(1) **Adverb as modifier of a verb**

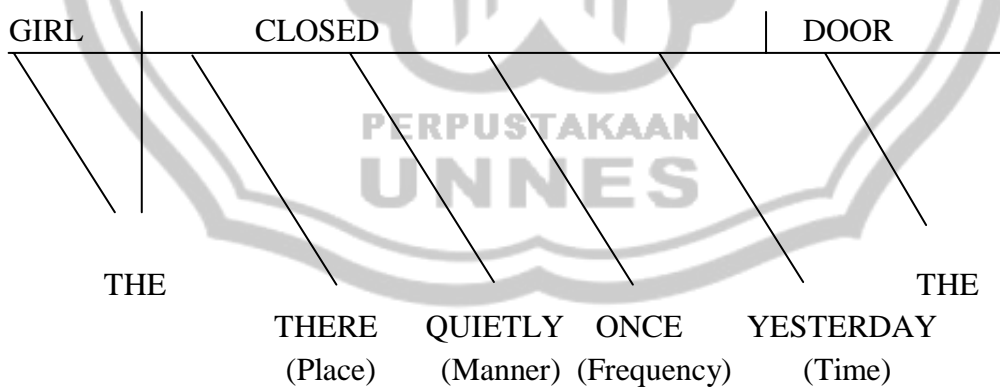
Sentence: The girl closed the door *quietly*

or The girl *quietly* closed the door.



Adverbs of manner modify the verb most directly. Adverbs of place and time may also be considered as modifying the verb, although some grammarians consider these as modifying the entire sentence.

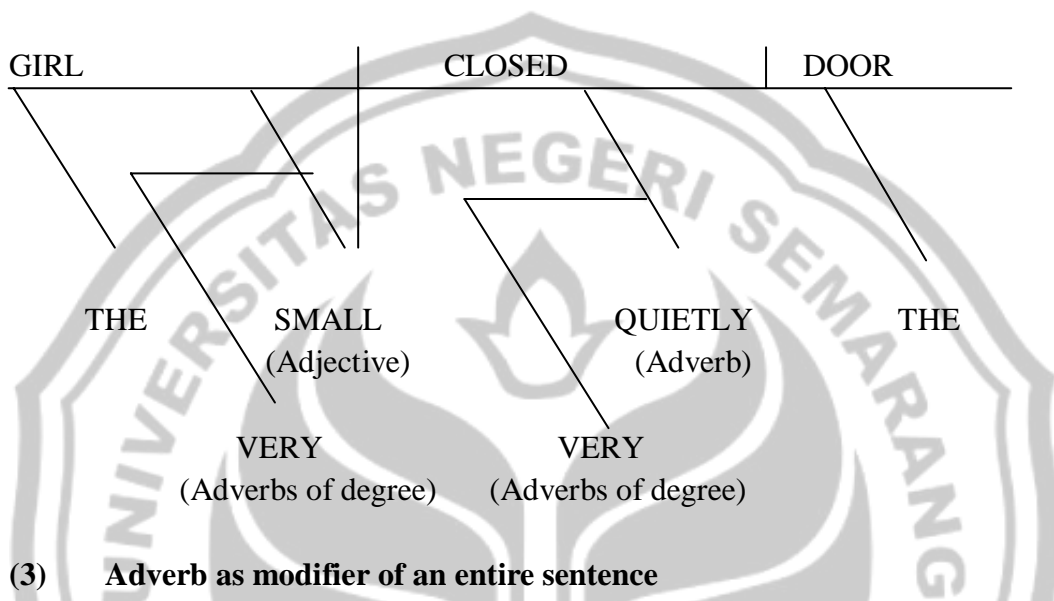
Sentence: The girl **quietly** closed the door there once yesterday



**(2) Adverb as modifier (intensifier) of an adjective or an adverb**

Intensifying adverbs of degree modify adjectives or adverbs in the same way as **very** in the diagram below.

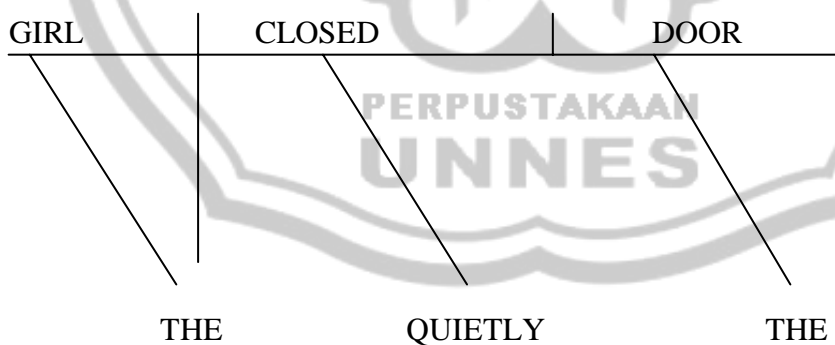
Sentence: The **very** small girl closed the door very **quietly**.



**(3) Adverb as modifier of an entire sentence**

Sentence: **Fortunately**, the girl closed the door **quietly**.

FORTUNATELY (sentence modifier)



Adverbs of degree can participate in several layers of modification, for example:

- She drank *far too* much lemon tea.
- Nona can do this homework *ever so much more* quickly than Sandro can.

Functioning as a sentence adverbial may be an entire noun phrase with pre- and post- modification of a noun head. The noun head of such a phrase usually denotes definite time.

For example: One day after my uncle came, one of my brother became ill.

(Days are the noun head of the adverbial construction).

Other complex structures that function as adverbial are:

Table 4

Prepositional phrases	Nida put the pen <i>on the table</i> . ( <i>On the table</i> modifies the verb put)
Adverbial clauses	You will come <i>when you have time</i> . ( <i>When you have time</i> modifies the verb come)
Infinite phrases	Turn left <i>to get to the bridge</i> . ( <i>To get to the bridge</i> modifies the verb turn, or it maybe interpreted as modifying the entire sentence)

#### 2.2.4 Adverbs of Time and examples in English and Indonesian languages

In this section, I would present about definition adverbs of time and examples between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time.

#### 2.2.4.1 Definition Adverbs of Time between English and Indonesian languages.

In English there are many kinds of adverbs, there are adverbs of place, adverbs of time, adverbs of frequency, adverbs of manner, adverbs of certainty, adverbs of degree, interrogative adverbs and relative adverbs (Wishnubroto Widarso, 1994: 86).

From [http://www.google.com/definition/adverbs of time](http://www.google.com/definition/adverbs%20of%20time), adverbs of time tell us *when* an action happened, but also *for how long*, and *how often*. Adverbs of time explain or detail temporal circumstances in which the action expressed by the verb is excused.

From [http://www.wikipedia.com/definition/adverbs of time](http://www.wikipedia.com/definition/adverbs%20of%20time), adverbs of time show when an action is done, or the duration or frequency.

Encyclopedia says that adverb of time tell when something happened. According to Aristoteles:

Kata sifat adalah kata yang menyatakan sifat atau hal keadaan dari sesuatu benda, seperti tinggi, rendah, lama, baru, dan sebagainya. Kata sifat adalah kata yang memberi keterangan atau yang menerangkan nama benda.

Abdul Chaer (1994: 202) says that:

Kata keterangan adalah kata-kata yang digunakan untuk memberi penjelasan pada kata-kata atau kalimat lain yang sifatnya tidak menerangkan keadaan atau sifat.

Stated by Gorys Keraf (1982: 71-72) that

Kata keterangan adalah kata-kata yang memberi keterangan tentang kata kerja, kata sifat, kata bilangan atau seluruh kalimat..

Wishubroto Widarso (1994: 87) says that:

Kata keterangan waktu adalah kata keterangan yang menunjukkan atau menjelaskan berlangsungnya suatu peristiwa dalam suatu bidang waktu, misalnya: sekarang, nanti, kemarin, kemudian, sesudah itu, lusa, sebelum, minggu depan, bulan depan dan lain-lain. Kata-kata seperti, sudah, telah, akan, sedang, tidak termasuk dalam keterangan waktu, sebab kata-kata tersebut tidak menunjukkan suatu bidang waktu berlangsungnya suatu tindakan, tetapi menunjukkan berlangsungnya suatu peristiwa secara obyektif.

#### 2.2.4.2 Examples Adverbs of Time between English and Indonesian languages.

There are examples Adverbs of Time in English based on function:

- (1) To explain verbs
  - I have been *working* hard all day.
  - I bought this *book* three weeks ago.
  - The parcel *arrived* yesterday.
- (2) To explain adjective
  - Last week, the exam was *relatively easy*.
  - Two days ago, the detective's disguise as a nervous waiter was *nearly perfect*.
  - Yesterday, the very small boy threw he ball *very quickly*.
- (3) To explain the other adverb
  - I work *quite hard* everyday, from nine to five.
  - Last year, they renovated their house *obviously happily*.
  - Last night, we danced *really slowly* when the band played.



There are examples Adverbs of Time in Indonesian based on function:

- (1) To explain verbs
  - Saya punya perasaan (*I have a feeling*).
  - Saya melihatnya (*I saw him*).
  - Apa ini? (*What is this?*).
- (2) To explain adjectives
  - Sebuah bunga merah (*A red flower*).
  - Udara dingin (*Air which is cool*).
- (3) To explain the other adverb
  - Kemarin dia menemukan kunci kecil (*Yesterday he found a very small key*).
  - Setiap hari Ayah bekerja keras untuk keluarga (*Everyday my father work quite hard for my family*).
  - Kemarin adik bermain bola dengan cepat (*Yesterday my brother played the ball quickly*).

There are examples Adverbs of Time in English based on position:

- (1) position in the front
  - *Yesterday*, my sister came from Jakarta.
  - *Later*, her baby ate some porridge.
  - *Today*, our lesson is English.

## (2) position in the middle

- My sister *yesterday* came from Jakarta.
- Her baby *later* ate some porridge.
- Our lesson *today* is English.

## (3) position in the behind

- My sister came from Jakarta *yesterday*.
- Her baby ate some porridge *later*.
- Our lesson is English *today*.

There are examples Adverbs of Time in Indonesian based on position:

## (1) position in the front

- *Tadi malam* Sandro datang ke rumahku.
- *Besok pagi* Ibu akan tiba di Surabaya.
- *Bulan depan* rapat akan dilaksanakan di rumah Bapak Suwarno.

## (2) position in the middle

- Sandro *tadi malam* datang ke rumahku.
- Ibu *besok pagi* akan tiba di Surabaya.
- Rapat *bulan depan* akan dilaksanakan di rumah Bapak Suwarno.

## (3) position in the behind

- Sandro datang ke rumahku *tadi malam*.
- Ibu akan tiba di Surabaya *besok pagi*.
- Rapat akan dilaksanakan di rumah Bapak Suwarno *bulan depan*.

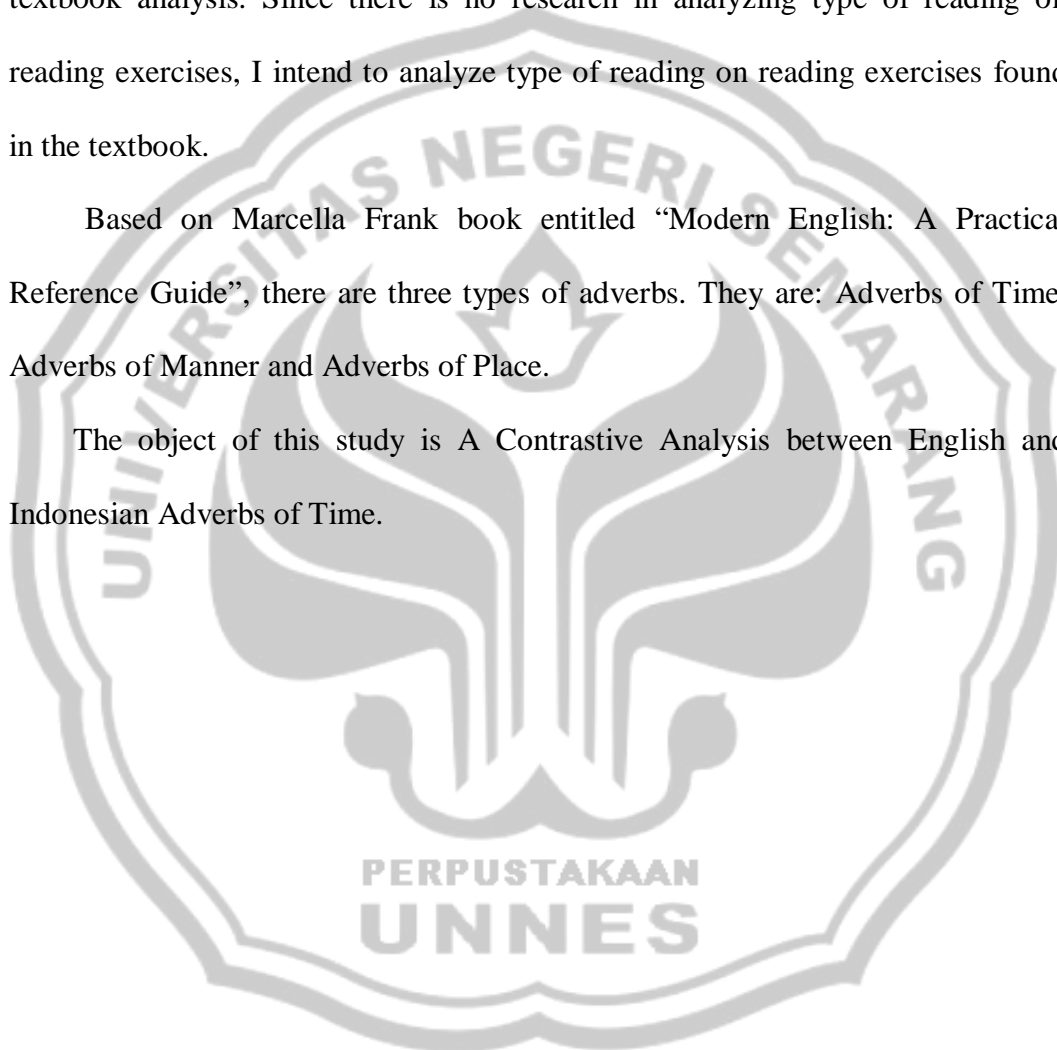
### 2.3. Theoretical framework

In this part, I will make a brief conclusion from both Previous Studies and Theoretical Studies.

From the previous studies, there are many researches conducted related to the textbook analysis. Since there is no research in analyzing type of reading on reading exercises, I intend to analyze type of reading on reading exercises found in the textbook.

Based on Marcella Frank book entitled “Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide”, there are three types of adverbs. They are: Adverbs of Time, Adverbs of Manner and Adverbs of Place.

The object of this study is A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF INVESTIGATION**

This chapter presents method of investigation which is divided into four subsections: research type, object of the study, data sources, methods of collecting data, and methods of analyzing data.

#### **3.1 Research Type**

Since the aim of this study is to analyze English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time, the writer uses Qualitative research. According to Devy (1997: 76):

Qualitative research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of situation, as it exists at the time of the study. There is no administration or control of a treatment as it is found in experimental testing. The aim is to describe what exist with respect to variables or conditions or situations.

Qualitative research presents the data and research in the form of qualitative description. Analysis of this type is done with words to describe conclusions, so the qualitative study obtains the descriptive data either spoken or written.

Miles and Huberman state that such data are supposed to be qualitative data. Qualitative research doesn't focus on numerals or statistics but give most attention to how deep the researcher's knowledge toward the interaction among concepts, which is being learnt.

In this study, I will have description, analysis, and interpretation on English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time.

### **3.2 Object of the Study**

The object of this study was Adverbs of Time in two languages: there were English and Indonesian that were contrasted. The similarities and the differences between the two languages in the areas of Adverbs of Time were described in this final project.

### **3.3 Data Sources**

In this research, I take several books in the library as data sources, such as books, papers, internet, etc. They are especially English books and Indonesian books. They are used by the writer to find out the contrast between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time.

Some English books that are used are: Modern English a practical reference guide (1972), Introduction English Grammar (1984), Contrastive Analysis (1989), etc.

I use some Indonesian books which have relation to the adverbs of time material, they are: Adjektiva dan Adverbia dalam Bahasa Indonesia (2000), Tata Bahasa Indonesia (1974), Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (1990), etc.

### 3.4 Method of Collecting Data

Data collecting is a very important work in the research, so I must determine what method is used to get the data. Arikunto (1993: 18) states that there are six method of collecting the data. They are questionnaire, interview, observation, rating scale, test, and document.

Sudaryanto (2001: 133) states that there are two methods in collecting data, they are:

(1) “Simak” Method

“Simak” method can be called the observation method, because it actually constitutes as an observation that is done by observing the use of language attentively.

(2) “Cakap” Method

“Cakap” method can be called the interview method, because it actually constitutes as an interview and there is a contact between the researcher and the speaker as the resource.

In this study, I use ‘simak method’ (observation method). I gather the data by observing attentively and taking notes, especially English and Indonesian adverbs of time.

### 3.5 Method of Analyzing Data

The last step is analyzing the data. It is the main part of the final project. According to James (1980: 158), method is motivated by theories of the nature of

human language, how it is acquired and how it is put to use. I use contrastive method, analysis method that is the way to investigate something in detail which exists, in one language comparing with the same thing in another language in order to know the differences and the similarities between them as stated by Lado (1962: 21).

Analyzing the data becomes a step that is very crucial in a research by Soy (2000: 85), soon after the data are assembled, I do the analysis. The techniques of analyzing data are varied. I do the analysis by describing what the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time are. I also do contrastive analysis to find the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time. I use one technique in analyzing the data 'simak method' (observation method).

Contrastive analysis is used to find what the similarities and the differences between them are. The technique is directed to provide answers to the research question about grammatical and sentence problem or structure of sentence.

Contrastive analysis generally defined as a systematical comparison of selected linguistic features of two or more languages. The contrastive analysis is distinguished from the comparative one based on the purpose. If it is aimed to find the similarities and the differences within the two languages, it is called contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is a procedure of comparison of the source and target language to identify the differences both of languages.

I try to find out the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian adverbs of time by contrasting two languages through point by point contrastive. Here I contrast between English and Indonesian adverbs of time. To get the objective, I take some procedures or steps as follows:

(1) Presenting Data

The data concerning the example of English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time will be written by I and will be contrasted and classifying the data into English and Indonesian adverbs of time.

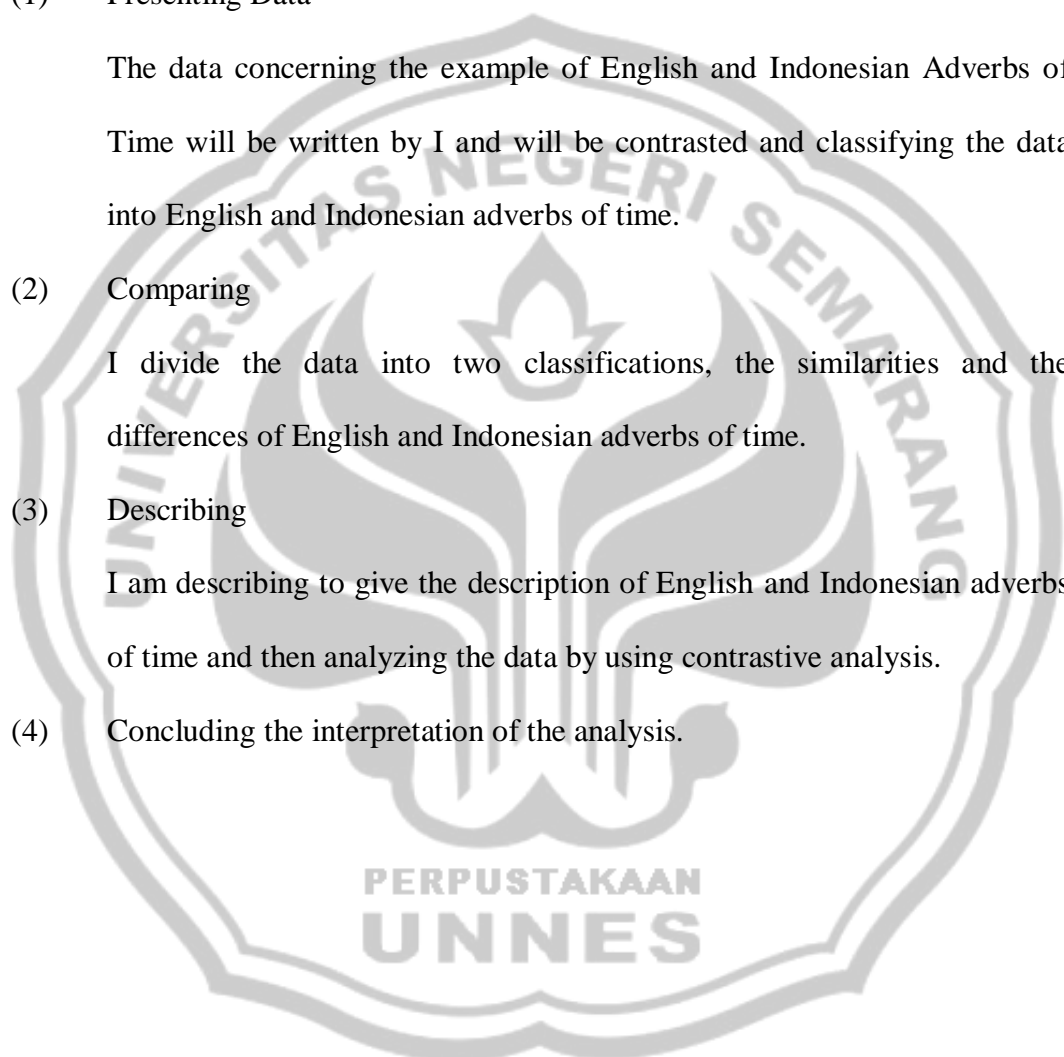
(2) Comparing

I divide the data into two classifications, the similarities and the differences of English and Indonesian adverbs of time.

(3) Describing

I am describing to give the description of English and Indonesian adverbs of time and then analyzing the data by using contrastive analysis.

(4) Concluding the interpretation of the analysis.





## CHAPTER IV

### RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS

In this chapter, I would like to describe the result and the interpretation of the data analysis. The similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time will be discussed in this chapter. By analyzing the data from many source, I found that English and Indonesian have the similarities in the adverbs of time. On the contrary both English and Indonesian have the differences in the adverbs of time. Some similarities and differences of English and Indonesian adverbs of time explained below:

#### 4.1 The Similarities between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time

English and Indonesian adverbs of time have some similarities. The similarities can be found in the following:

- (a) Based on the function

Both of English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time have the function to explain about verb, adjectives, and the other adverb. I will be applying the data into table to make clear:

## (1) To explain verbs

Table 1

Similar	English	Indonesian
To explain verbs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I have been <i>working</i> hard all day.</li> <li>2. I bought this <i>book</i> three weeks ago.</li> <li>3. The parcel <i>arrived</i> yesterday.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Saya punya perasaan (<i>I have a feeling</i>).</li> <li>2. Saya melihatnya (<i>I saw him</i>).</li> <li>3. Apa ini? (<i>What is this?</i>).</li> </ol>

Adverbs of time explain or detail temporal circumstances in which the action expressed by the verb is excused.

## (2) To explain adjectives

Table 2

Similar	English	Indonesian
To explain adjective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Last week, the exam was <i>relatively easy</i>.</li> <li>2. Two days ago, the detective's disguise as a nervous waiter was <i>nearly perfect</i>.</li> <li>3. Yesterday, the very small boy threw the ball <i>very quickly</i>.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sebuah bunga merah (A red flower).</li> <li>2. Udara dingin (Air which is cool).</li> </ol>

An adjective can be modified by an adverb, which precedes the adjectives, except 'enough' which comes after.

## (3) To explain the other adverb

Table 3

Similar	English	Indonesian
To explain the other adverb	<p>1. I work <i>quite hard</i> everyday, from nine to five.</p> <p>2. Last year, they renovated their house <i>obviously happily</i>.</p> <p>3. Last night, we danced <i>really slowly</i> when the band played.</p>	<p>1. Kemarin dia menemukan kunci kecil (<i>Yesterday he found a very small key</i>).</p> <p>2. Setiap hari Ayah bekerja keras untuk keluarga (<i>Everyday my father work quite hard for my family</i>).</p> <p>3. Kemarin adik bermain bola dengan cepat (<i>Yesterday my brother played the ball quickly</i>).</p>

An adverb can modify another. As with adjectives, the adverb precedes the one it is modifying with 'enough' being the exception again.

(b) Based on the position

Both of English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time have three position namely in the front, middle, and behind. The data can be seen in the table below:

(1) Position in the front

Table 4

English	Indonesian
1. <i>Yesterday</i> , my sister came from Jakarta.	1. <i>Tadi malam</i> Sandro datang ke rumahku.
2. <i>Later</i> , her baby ate some porridge.	2. <i>Besok pagi</i> Ibu akan tiba di Surabaya.
3. <i>Today</i> , our lesson is English.	3. <i>Bulan depan</i> rapat akan dilaksanakan di rumah Bapak Suwarno.

The table shows that adverbs of time, *yesterday*, *my sister came from Jakarta* and *tadi malam Sandro datang ke rumahku* are placed in the front position.

(2) Position in the middle

Table 5

English	Indonesian
1. My sister <i>yesterday</i> came from Jakarta.	1. Sandro <i>tadi malam</i> datang ke rumahku.

2. Her baby <i>later</i> ate some porridge.	2. Ibu <i>besok pagi</i> akan tiba di Surabaya.
3. Our lesson <i>today</i> is English.	3. Rapat <i>bulan depan</i> akan dilaksanakan di rumah Bapak Suwarno.

The table shows the similarities of both adverbs of time positions. *My sister yesterday came from Jakarta* and *Sandro tadi malam datang ke rumahku* are placed in the middle position.

### (3) Position in the behind

Table 6

English	Indonesian
1. My sister came from Jakarta <i>yesterday</i> .	1. Sandro datang ke rumahku <i>tadi malam</i> .
2. Her baby ate some porridge <i>later</i> .	2. Ibu akan tiba di Surabaya <i>besok pagi</i> .
3. Our lesson is English <i>today</i> .	3. Rapat akan dilaksanakan di rumah Bapak Suwarno <i>bulan depan</i> .

The table shows the similarities of both adverbs of time positions. *My sister came from Jakarta yesterday* and *Sandro datang ke rumahku tadi malam* are placed in the behind position.

## (c) Based on the type

Both of English and Indonesian have adverbs to explain sentence correctly, they are:

## (1) Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of Manner modify a verb to describe the way the action is done.

Table 7

Type	English	Indonesian
Adverbs of Manner (to tell how and describe adjective)	She walked <i>fast</i> He ate the banana <i>slowly</i>	Sandro bekerja ( <i>dengan</i> ) <i>cepat</i> . Dia datang kemari <i>dengan</i> ( <i>menggunakan</i> ) mobil.

The table shows the similarities of both adverbs of manner. The sentences are explaining how to do something.

## (2) Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of Place show where the action done.

Table 8

Type	English	Indonesian
Adverbs of Place (to tell where)	She is teaching the boy in her <i>room</i> He went to <i>school</i>	Saya tidur <i>di kamar Ibu</i> . Ibu memasak <i>di dapur</i> .

The table shows the similarities of both adverbs of place. The sentences are explaining where something happen.

### (3) Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of Time show when an action is done, or the duration or frequency.

Table 9

Type	English	Indonesian
Adverbs of Time (to tell when)	<i>Yesterday</i> he came I am reading newspaper <i>in the morning</i>	Paman datang <i>tadi malam</i> . Ayah berangkat ke kantor <i>pukul 7 pagi</i> .

The table shows the similarities of both adverbs of time. The sentences are explaining when something happen.

## 4.2 The Differences between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time

English and Indonesian adverbs of time have some differences. The differences can be found in the following:

### (a) Based on the function

In English, sentence adverbs used many words ending *-ed + -ly*, but in Indonesian was not.

### (b) Based on the tenses

In English, if an action was happen in past, the verbs automatically was changed, for example come (V1) = came (V2), because English language has verb tenses but in Indonesian was not, for example:



Table 10

TENSES	ENGLISH	INDONESIAN
The simple tenses	<p>1. Simple Present</p> <p>Example: I <i>meet</i> you every day.</p> <p>2. Simple Past</p> <p>Example: I <i>met</i> you last night.</p> <p>3. Simple Future</p> <p>Example: I <i>will meet</i> you tonight.</p>	<p>1. Saya <i>bertemu</i> denganmu setiap hari.</p> <p>2. Saya <i>bertemu</i> denganmu tadi malam.</p> <p>3. Saya <i>akan bertemu</i> denganmu nanti malam.</p>
The progressive tenses or continuous tenses.	<p>1. Present Progressive</p> <p>Example: Sandro <i>is watching</i> movie right now.</p> <p>2. Past Progressive</p> <p>Example: Sandro <i>was watching</i> movie when I ate.</p> <p>3. Future Progressive</p> <p>Example: Sandro <i>will be watching</i> movie when we sleep.</p>	<p>1. Sandro <i>sedang menonton</i> film sekarang.</p> <p>2. Sandro <i>sedang menonton</i> film ketika saya datang.</p> <p>3. Sandro <i>akan menonton</i> film ketika kami tidur.</p>

The perfect tenses	<p>1. Present perfect</p> <p>Example: I <i>have</i> already <i>read</i></p> <p>2. Past perfect</p> <p>Example: I <i>had</i> already <i>read</i> when he came.</p> <p>3. Future perfect</p> <p>Example: I <i>will</i> already <i>have read</i> when he come.</p>	<p>1. Saya <i>sedang membaca</i>.</p> <p>2. Saya <i>sedang membaca</i> ketika dia (laki-laki) datang.</p> <p>2. 3. Saya <i>akan membaca</i> ketika dia (laki-laki) datang.</p>
The perfect progressive tenses	<p>1. Present perfect progressive</p> <p>Example: I <i>have been typing</i> for three hours.</p> <p>2. Past perfect progressive</p> <p>Example: I <i>had been typing</i> for three hours after my mother arrived.</p> <p>3. Future perfect progressive</p>	<p>1. Saya <i>sedang mengetik</i> selama tiga jam.</p> <p>2. Saya <i>telah mengetik</i> selama tiga jam setelah Ibu saya datang.</p> <p>3. Saya <i>akan mengetik</i> selama tiga jam saat dia (laki-laki) datang.</p>

	<p>Example: I <i>will have been typing</i> for three hours by the time he arrives.</p>	
--	--	--

(c) Based on the type

In Modern English book by Marcella Frank (1972: 141), adverbs consists of three, they are: adverbs of manner, adverbs of place and adverbs of time.

According to Gorys Keraf (1898: 162), there are many kinds of adverb, they are following:

- (1) Kata keterangan kecaraan (adverbs of manner)
- (2) Kata keterangan tempat (adverbs of place)
- (3) Kata keterangan waktu (adverbs of time)
- (4) Kata keterangan kualitas (adverbs of quality)
- (5) Kata keterangan aspek (adverbs of aspect)
- (6) Kata keterangan derajat (adverbs of degree)
- (7) Kata keterangan alat (adverbs of instrument)
- (8) Kata keterangan kesertaan (adverbs of accompaniment)
- (9) Kata keterangan syarat (adverbs of condition)
- (10) Kata keterangan tujuan (adverbs of purpose)
- (11) Kata keterangan perbandingan (adverbs of comparison)

To make the analysis clear, I would like to give the table.

Table 11

English	Meaning	Examples	Sentence
Adverbs of Manner	Adverbs of Manner modify a verb to describe the way the action is done.	Angrily, bravely, crazily, deeply, fast, hard, well, better, best, etc.	1. Wish you all the <i>best</i> . 2. Study <i>hard</i> and don't be lazy!!!
Adverbs of Place	Adverbs of Place show where the action done.	Here, there, everywhere, upstairs, up, downstairs, down, away, in ,out, etc.	1. He lived in <i>there</i> for ten years. 2. Come <i>here</i> !
Adverbs of Time	Adverbs of Time show when an action is done, or the duration or frequency.	Yesterday, tomorrow, today, now, then, next, etc	1. What will you do <i>tomorrow</i> ? 2. What were you doing at this time <i>yesterday</i> ?

From the table above, I found out that there are three kinds of kinds of adverbs presented in the book.

Table 12

Indonesian	Meaning	Examples	Sentence
Kata keterangan kecaraan (adverbs of manner)	Kata keterangan yang menjelaskan suatu peristiwa karena tanggapan pembicara atau berlangsungnya peristiwa tersebut.	Memang, niscaya, pasti, sungguh, tentu, tidak, bukannya, ya, benar, malahan, betul, sebenarnya, agaknya, barangkali, entah, mungkin, rasanya, rupanya, moga-moga, mudah-mudahan, baik, mari, hendaknya, kiranya, jangan, masakan, mustahil, mana boleh dan sebagainya.	1. <i>Memang</i> pembangunan ini harus diteruskan. 2. Mereka <i>sungguh</i> anak-anak yang nakal. 3. Beliau belum <i>pasti</i> bisa hadir.
Kata keterangan tempat (adverbs of place)	Kata keterangan yang menjelaskan atau berlangsungnya	Di sini, di situ, di sana, ke mari, ke sana, di rumah, ke Bandung, ke	1. Adik bermain <i>di rumah</i> bersama teman-temannya.

	suatu peristiwa atau perbuatan dalam suatu ruang.	Jakarta dan sebagainya.	2. Kakak akan pergi <i>ke Bandung</i> selama satu minggu.
Kata keterangan waktu (adverbs of time)	Kata keterangan yang menunjukkan atau menjelaskan berlangsungnya suatu peristiwa dalam suatu bidang waktu.	Tadi malam, besok pagi, kemarin, lusa, dua minggu yang lalu, bulan depan, sekarang, nanti, kemudian, sesudah itu, sebelum, minggu depan dan sebagainya	1. <i>Bulan depan</i> akan diadakan pesta ulang tahun untuk Nisa. 2. <i>Tadi malam</i> saya bermimpi buruk. 3. <i>Sekarang</i> saya masih tinggal di Semarang.
Kata keterangan kualitas (adverbs of quality)	Kata keterangan yang menerangkan atau menjelaskan suasana atau situasi dari suatu perbuatan.	Perlahan-lahan, nyaring dan sebagainya	1. Ia berjalan <i>perlahan-lahan</i> . 2. Ia menyanyi dengan <i>nyaring</i> .
Kata keterangan aspek (adverbs of aspect)	Kata keterangan yang menjelaskan	Sedang , sementara, sudah,	1. Ibu <i>sedang</i> memasak di

aspect)	berlangsungnya suatu peristiwa secara obyektif, bahwa suatu peristiwa terjadi dengan sendirinya tanpa suatu pengaruh atau pandangan dari pembicara.	telah, sering, biasa dan sebagainya.	dapur. 2. Adik masih <i>sering</i> menangis. 3. <i>Sementara</i> sekolah itu di bangun, para siswanya di liburkan.
Kata keterangan derajat (adverbs of degree)	Kata keterangan yang menjelaskan derajat berlangsungnya suatu peristiwa atau jumlah dan banyaknya suatu tindakan dikerjakan.	Amat, hampir, kira-kira, sedikit, cukup, sekali hanya dan sebagainya.	1. Nampaknya gadis itu cantik <i>sekali</i> . 2. Saya <i>hampir</i> sampai rumah Paman.
Kata keterangan alat (adverbs of instrument)	Kata keterangan yang menjelaskan dengan alat	Dengan dan sebagainya.	1. Ia <i>memukul</i> anjing itu <i>dengan</i> tongkat.

	manakah suatu prose itu berlangsung.		2. Anak itu <i>mengambil</i> buah <i>dengan</i> galah.
Kata keterangan kesertaan (adverbs of accompaniment)	Kata keterangan yang menjelaskan pengikut sertaan seseorang dalam suatu perbuatan atau tindakan.	Pergi dan sebagainya.	1. Saya <i>pergi</i> ke pasar bersama Ibu. 2. Adik dan Ayah <i>pergi</i> memancing.
Kata keterangan syarat (adverbs of condition)	Kata keterangan yang menjelaskan terjadinya suatu proses di bawah syarat-syarat tertentu yang dipenuhinya	Jikalau, seandainya, jika dan sebagainya.	1. <i>Seandainya</i> Ibu di sini, tentu aku tak akan kesepian. 2. <i>Jikalau</i> bulan bisa ku ambil akan ku persembahkan untukmu.
Kata keterangan tujuan (adverbs of purpose)	Kata keterangan yang menjelaskan atau menerangkan hasil atau tujuan dari suatu proses.	Supaya, agar, agar supaya, hendak, untuk, guna, buat dan sebagainya.	1. Para guru diminta <i>supaya</i> menyumbangkan tenaga masing- masing untuk



			menyukseskan pembangunan.
Kata keterangan perbandingan (adverbs of comparison)	Kata keterangan yang menjelaskan sesuatu perbuatan dengan mengadakan perbandingan suatu proses dengan proses yang lain, suatu keadaan dengan keadaan yang lain.	Sebagai, seperti, seakan-akan, laksana, umpama, bagaikan dan sebagainya.	1. <i>Seakan-akan</i> bumi ini akan runtuh ketika saya mendengar kabar itu. 2. Kedua matamu <i>laksana</i> rembulan. 3. Kita <i>bagaikan</i> langit dan bumi.

From the table above, I found out that there are eleven kinds of kinds of adverbs presented in the textbook.

#### 4.3 Result of the Data Analysis

After analyzing the data, I can find the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian adverbs of time, based on the function, position, tense and type.

The similarities based on the function can be found, both English and Indonesian, to explain verbs, adjectives and the other adverb. Based on the

position, both of them can be placed in the front, middle and behind. Based on the type, both of them have three kinds of adverbs.

The differences based on the function can be found that only English has sentence adverbs used many words ending –ed + -ly. Based on the tenses, only in English can be found the verbs automatically was changed, if an action was happen in past, but in Indonesian was not. Based on the type, in Indonesian has eleven kinds of adverb.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

After performing every activity in this study, such as: choosing the topic, developing the topic, gathering the references, gathering and analyzing the data obtained, I could draw the conclusion and suggestion as follows:

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

This final project deals with contrastive analysis of English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time. After analyzing the data of the research by using contrastive analysis, I found the similarities and the differences. The differences found out as the results of the contrastive analysis are then used to predict learning problems which might be encountered by Indonesian students studying English adverbs of time.

Since it is the different features which usually bring about problems, while similar features do not usually because problems for the students, while different features do. The similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time may be summarized as follows:

- (1) The similarities between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time.
  - (a) Based on the function, both of them explain verb, adjectives, and the other adverbs.
  - (b) Based on the position, both of them can be placed in front, middle and behind.
  - (c) Based on the type, both of them have three kinds of adverbs.

- (2) The differences between English and Indonesian Adverbs of Time.
- (a) Based on the function, in Indonesian, In English, sentence adverbs used many words ending –ed + -ly, but in Indonesian was not.
  - (b) Based on the tenses, in English, if an action was happen in past, the verbs automatically was changed, for example come (V1) = came (V2), but in Indonesian was not.
  - (c) Based on the type, in English has three kinds of adverbs, and in Indonesian has eleven kinds of adverbs.

## 5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above I would like to give some suggestions for the teacher and learners of English, especially in teaching and learning adverbs of time.

For the teachers, they should give a clear explanation about the characteristics of adverbs of time. They can also explain the similarities and the differences between English and Indonesian adverbs of time to make the explanation easier and clear. They should be able to predict the difficulties faced by the beginner based on the difficulty given by the teacher. They need to give extra drills to the beginner.

For the learners, they should pay attention to the teacher's explanation. They must reading more texts contains adverbs forms can help them to practice their skill in give the meaning and understand it. They have to do many exercises in order that they can use it correctly to solve the problem in learning adverbs.

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