A Contrastive Analysis of Indonesian and English Declarative Sentences in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur Hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*" on Detiknews Website

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	This research aims at contrasting two languages, including Indonesian as the source language (SL) and English as the target language (TL). This research data was taken from the news article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur Hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*" on detikNews website. The researchers used the qualitative method with textual analysis from books, journals and news as the data collection technique in this research. Based on the research result, the researchers found 29 declarative sentences from the news article. According to the text source, there are five similar patterns in Indonesian and English, including SP, SC, SPO, SPC and SPOC. And there are distinct patterns in Indonesian and English, setting them apart. Indonesian exhibits the SPOO and SCPC patterns, which are not found in English. Conversely, English showcases the SPSPC, SPOPC, and SPOCPC patterns not found in Indonesian. Additionally, these patterns are accompanied by varying phrases in each language. *This is an open access article under the CC BY-SA license.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language serves as a refined means of communication, enabling individuals to convey information and articulate arguments in their daily interactions. It is a sophisticated human communication system, employing arbitrary signals such as melodious voice sounds, graceful gestures, and meticulously crafted written symbols. The world is adorned with many languages, each with distinct characteristics and captivating nuances. Among these, English stands out as a universal language, effortlessly comprehended and spoken globally. In fact, according to the Ethnologue [11], English reigns as the most widely spoken language in 2021, with a staggering 1.34 billion individuals proficient in its usage, whether it be as their native tongue, a second language, or a foreign language. This linguistic marvel finds its significance in personal expression and the professional pursuits of humanity, making it a focal point of learning in every corner of the world.

In Indonesia, the teaching of English is regarded as the instruction of a foreign language. It can be argued that Bahasa Indonesia is the native language of Indonesian students, while English is seen as a language to be acquired. Students primarily use their mother tongue for daily communication, thus encountering challenges when speaking or writing in English. Undeniably, during the language acquisition process, students may face difficulties. This is because each language has its own set of rules, leading to errors among learners. Learning a different language demands significant effort, as it involves grappling with differences rather than similarities to one's language.

In the realm of language, every linguistic system possesses its unique sentence structure, giving rise to potential challenges for students. Consequently, the linguistic field has developed a discipline known as contrastive analysis, which serves three key purposes. Firstly, it endeavors to uncover disparities and resemblances across languages. Secondly, it anticipates potential obstacles learners may encounter when acquiring a second or foreign language. Lastly, it provides a foundation upon which instructional materials can be designed and selected, as highlighted by Van Eks [2].

One way to conduct a contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian is to understand the meaning of the two languages, which can be done with translation. According to Wills [4], the art of translation involves a meticulous process of transferring a written text from one language to another while ensuring equivalence in terms of syntax, semantics, style, and pragmatic comprehension. Nida and Taber (in [10]) further elaborate that successful translation entails reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in the target language, considering the nuances of meaning and style. Translation is the intricate task of replacing textual material in one language (SL) with its equivalent in another language (TL) through the lens of semantic structure [3]. Therefore, it can be inferred that translation involves the delicate act of transferring the message or meaning from the source text or language to the target text or language. The ultimate objective of translation is to uncover the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language.

Contrastive analysis emerges as a highly effective method for assisting individuals in their language acquisition journey by unveiling the disparities and resemblances between the source and target languages. By illuminating the intricate nuances that often pose challenges for learners, this approach aims to anticipate and mitigate linguistic obstacles encountered during acquiring a second language (Mihalache in [1]).

There are four types of English sentences: simple, complex, compound, and compound-complex [5]. A simple sentence has a subject and predicate. A compound sentence has multiple independent sentences with coordinating conjunction, conjunction adverb, or a semicolon. A complex sentence has a dependent clause joined with an independent clause. A compound-complex sentence has multiple independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

In English, there exists a classification of moods in language, including (1) declarative sentences, which gracefully assert statements, present facts, offer explanations, and convey information; (2) exclamatory sentences, which passionately express profound emotions; (3) imperative sentences, which assertively deliver direct commands, requests, invitations, warnings, or instructions; and (4) interrogative sentences, which elegantly pose thought-provoking questions.

This research analyzes declarative sentences in Indonesian and English, particularly in simple sentences. Declarative sentences can be categorized into seven distinct types based on their clauses, encompassing transitive, bitransitive, intransitive, nominal, adjectival, prepositional, and numeral sentences [1]. The pattern of declarative sentences in the Indonesian language can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Indonesian Declaration Sentences.

TYPES	PATTERN	EXAMPLES
1. **Transitive**	SPO	Ayah /membaca /koran S P DO
2. **Bitransitive**	SPOO	Ibu /akan membelikan/ kakak/ Baju baru S P IO DO
3. **Intransitive**	SPA	Bahasa Indonesia /dipelajari/ di berbagai negara S P A
4. **Nominal**	SPC	Beliau /adalah/ seorang peneliti S P C (Kt. Benda)
5. **Adjectival**	SPC	Ali / yang berdandan /dengan rapi S P C (Kt. Sifat)
6. **Prepositional**	SPC	Bahasa Indonesia /menyebar /dari ujung Barat S P C (Prep.)
7. **Numeral**	SC	Bayam /ini berharga lima ribu rupiah S C (Num)

Subsequently, the pattern of declarative sentences in the English language can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. English Declaration Sentences.

TYPES	PATTERN	EXAMPLES
1. **Transitive**	SPOA	Toni /called / Anto / last night S P O A
2. **Bitransitive**	SPOO	She/ gives/ me/ a book S P IO DO
3. **Intransitive**	SPA	I / will go / to Jakarta S P A
4. **Nominal**	SPC	My father / is/ a teacher S P C (Noun)
5. **Adjectival**	SPC	He /looked / tired S P C (Adj)
6. **Prepositional**	SPC	She / stayed / at home S P C (Prep)
7. **Numeral**	SPC	There/ are /two special types S P C (Num)

While this research has limitations in terms of its subject matter and scope, it aims to address the following research question: What are the contrasting patterns of simple sentences in Indonesian and English, as revealed through a comparative analysis? There are two significances of this research. Firstly, it contributes to the existing theoretical understanding in this field. Secondly, it offers practical benefits by providing valuable insights for students and learners of English as a foreign language, enabling them to comprehend better and navigate the differences between the two languages.

2.   METHOD

This research applied a qualitative method. Qualitative research has descriptive characteristics, which means that the gathered data are from words and pictures, and not numbers; form if it has numbers, it is just as supporting the data [6]; [7]; [8]; [9]. Qualitative data is also called categorical data since this data can be grouped according to categories. Therefore, the researcher used descriptive qualitative to describe the differences between Indonesian (source language) and English (target language) declarative sentences. The approach in this research is

contrastive analysis. The researchers used textual analysis from books, journals and news in the data collection technique. The data of this research was taken from the news article of detikNews website with title "6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka", reported by Yogi Ernes, Rizky Adha Mahendra, Wildan Noviansah (Wednesday, July 20th, 2022).

3.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researchers found 29 simple or declarative sentences from the data source. In Indonesian sentences, the total number of SP patterns was 1 sentence (3.44%), SC pattern was 3 sentences (10.34%), SPO sentences was 2 sentences (6.89%), SPC pattern was 11 sentences (37.93%), SPOC Pattern was 9 sentences (31.03%), SPOO pattern was 2 sentences (6.85%), and SCPC pattern was 1 sentence (3.44%). Meanwhile, in English sentences, the total number of SP patterns was 1 sentence (3.44%), SC pattern was 1 sentence (3.44%), SPO pattern was 1 sentence (3.44%), SPC pattern was 11 sentences (37.93%), SPOC pattern was 11 sentences (37.93%), SPOP pattern was 1 sentence (3.44%), SPOPC pattern was 1 sentence (3.44%), SPSPC pattern was 1 sentence (3.44%), and SPOCPC pattern was 1 sentence (3.44%).

The comparison of simple sentence patterns in both languages showed some similarities and differences between the patterns in the two languages.

a.   SP Pattern

Table 3. SP Pattern in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*".

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
10 korban tewas terindentifikasi	10 victims dead identified
Kind : intransitive sentence	*Kind : intransitive sentence*
Pattern : S + P	*Pattern : S + P*

The SP pattern in Indonesian and English sentences are similar. Both languages use noun phrases (10 korban – Indonesian; 10 victims – English).

b.   SC Pattern

Table 4. SC pattern in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*".

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
Berikut ini data 10 korban tewas kecelakaan truk Pertamina di Cibubur.	The following data of 10 dead victims of the Pertamina truck crash in Cibubur.
Kind : Prepositional sentence	*Kind : Numeral sentence*
Pattern : S + C	*Pattern : S + C*

The SC pattern in Indonesian and English sentences is similar but has different kinds of sentences. Both languages use noun phrases (korban tewas kecelakaan truk Pertamina – Indonesian; dead victims of the Pertamina truck crash) without predicates in the sentences.

c.   SPO Pattern

Table 5. SPO pattern in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*".

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
Polisi cek ulang TKP.	Police retrace the accident scene.
Kind : Transitive sentence	*Kind : Transitive sentence*
Pattern : S + P + O	*Pattern : S + P + O*

Both sentences have similarities of pattern and also kind of sentence. However, the Indonesian sentence uses verb phrase (cek ulang) and noun (TKP), and the English language is vice versa. It uses verb (retrace) and noun phrase (the accident scene).

d.   SPC Pattern

Table 6. SPC pattern in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*".

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
Dia mengatakan ada banyak titik tubruk atau tabrakan di lokasi. *Kind : Intransitive sentence and Numeral sentence* *Pattern : S + P + C*	The traffic light is added to the hazard lamp. *Kind : Intransitive sentence and Nominal sentence* *Pattern : S + P + C*
Lampu lalu lintas tersebut difungsikan sebagai lampu hazard. *Kind : Nominal sentence* *Pattern : S + P + C*	The traffic light itself has been activated in the last three months. *Kind : Intransitive sentence and Numeral sentence* *Pattern : S + P + C*

Both sentences have similarities in pattern and kind of sentence. The first sentence in Indonesian has no copula or auxiliary, but the English sentence uses a predicate or auxiliary (is). However, both use noun phrases as the complement (titik tubruk atau tabrakan – Indonesia; the hazard lamp – English).

The second sentence in Indonesian uses a noun phrase (lampu lalu lintas) and English (the traffic light). The English sentence uses the helping verb (has been) and main verb (activated), while in Indonesian is not. The last sentences use noun phrases as a complement (lampu hazard – Indonesian; the last three months – English).

e.   SPOC Pattern

Table 7. SPOC pattern in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*".

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
Kecelakaan maut melibatkan truk tangki Pertamina terjadi di Cibubur, Bekasi, Jawa Barat. *Kind : Transitive sentence* *Pattern : S + P + O + C*	Police took pictures of 13 spots at the crash site. *Kind : Numeral sentence* *Pattern : S + P + O + C*
Polisi telah menetapkan dua orang sebagai tersangka terkait kecelakaan menewaskan 10 orang itu. *Kind : Transitive sentence* *Pattern : S + P + O + C*	Police used some of tools in staged crime scene around the crash site. *Kind : Transitive sentence* *Pattern : S + P + O + C*

From the data, the researchers found both of the languages have SPOC patterns. The Indonesian sentence uses noun phrase (kecelakaan maut) and regular verb (melibatkan), and also uses noun phrase (truk tangki Pertamina) and also prepositional (di). While the first sentence in English uses the past tense, then a noun phrase (13 spots) and a prepositional phrase (at the crash site). It can also be a numeral sentence because it uses a numeral (13 spots that use 's' to show it plural).

The second sentence in Indonesian uses verb phrase (telah menetapkan), and noun phrase (dua orang sebagai tersangka) as object, and uses numeral sentence (dua orang and 10 orang itu). While the second sentence of English uses a predicate (used), then a noun phrase (some of the tools) as the object, then a prepositional phrase (in stage crime scene around the crash site) as the complement.

Basically, there are similarities between the sentences, but there are also differences, especially in using verb phrases (VP).

f. SPOO Pattern

Table 8. SPOO pattern in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*".

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
Polisi juga telah melakukan tes urine terhadap sopir dan kernet truk Pertamina. *Kind : Bintransitive sentence* *Pattern : S + P + O + O*	(None)

From the source language, there is a SPOO pattern in Indonesian, but after translating to the target language, there is no SPOO pattern in English (target language). SPOO pattern in Indonesian is a bitransitive sentence that uses a verb phrase (telah melakukan) and noun phrase (sopir dan kernet truk pertamina) as an object (direct object and indirect object).

g. SCPC Pattern

Table 9. SCPC pattern in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*".

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
Usulan pihak Citra Grand untuk rekayasa lalu lintas dijelaskannya bertujuan mengurangi kemacetan di lokasi. *Kind : intransitive sentence* *Pattern : S + C + P + C*	(None)

After translating the source language to the target language, the researcher did not find SCPC pattern in English (target language). SCPC pattern in Indonesian is intransitive sentence that uses noun phrase (usulan pihak Citra Grand) as subject and first complement, then verb (dijelaskannya), and prepositional sentence (bertujuan untuk mengurangi kemacitan di lokasi) to show the complement.

h. SPSPC Pattern

Table 10. SPSPC pattern in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*".

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
(None)	We're going to propose so it proposed permanently. *Kind : intransitive sentence* *Pattern : S + P+ S + P + C*

After translating, the researcher did not find SPSPC pattern in Indonesian (source language). However, the researcher found SPSPC pattern in English (the target language). The predicate in the sentence is the verb phrase (are going to propose).

i. SPOPC Pattern

Table 11. SPOPC pattern in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*".

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
(None)	A fatal accident involving a Pertamina tanker truck occurred in Cibubur, Bekasi, West Java. *Kind : Transitive sentence and Prepositional sentence* *Pattern : S + P+ O + P + C*

After translating, the researcher did not find SPOPC pattern in Indonesian (source language). However, the researcher found SPSPC pattern in English (the target language). The

sentence uses a noun phrase (a fatal accident) as subject, then noun phrase (a Pertamina tanker truck) as the object, and a prepositional sentence (in Cibubur, Bekasi, West Java).

j. SPOCPC Pattern

Table 12. SPOCPC pattern in News Article "*6 Fakta Baru Kecelakaan Maut Cibubur hingga Sopir-Kernet Truk Tersangka*".

INDONESIAN	ENGLISH
(None)	Zulpan said the two suspects in the case were the driver and the winch tanker truck. *Kind : Nominal sentence* *Pattern : S + P + O + C + P + C*

From the twenty-nine sentences from the source language, there is no SPOCPC pattern in Indonesian (source language). However, in English (the target language), there is SPOCPC pattern. The sentence uses a nominal sentence (the two suspects) as an object, has two predicates, 'said' and 'were' (auxiliary), noun phrase (the driver and the winch tanker truck) as the complement in the sentence.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research analysis, the researchers present some conclusions, including (1) Indonesian and English have simple declarative sentences. The simple sentence or declarative sentence at least has a subject and predicate. However, in this research, the researchers found some sentences did not use predicate but directly used complement (nominal and numeral) in Indonesian and English, (2) there were some patterns in Indonesian (source language) that were similar to English (target language), such as SP, SC, SPO, SPC, SPOC. However, there were still differences of both languages in these patterns. For example, some sentences only use noun (n), or verb or predicate (v), or prepositional (prep) in Indonesian. Still, when they were translated to the target language (English), these became noun phrases (NP), verb phrases (VP) or prepositional phrases (PP); (3) In Indonesian, the predicate of a sentence may in the form of verb phrase, adjectival phrase, noun phrase, numeral phrase, and prepositional phrase. However, in English, a predicate of a sentence must be in a verb phrase (auxiliary verbs, linking verbs, or action verbs).

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