AN ANALYSIS ON CONTRASTIVE NEGATION IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN

Mayasari
YP. Dharma Karya Beringin
mayasari_spd@yahoo.com

Abstract
This paper deals with negation in English and Indonesian. It describes similarities and differences of negation in English and Indonesian. The method of the research is descriptive approach and documentary technique in terms of collecting the data. The analysis deals with forms and usages of negative sentences. The negative sentences are compared to derive similarities and differences between English and Indonesian. The data source was taken from some reference books. The finding shows that negation in English and Indonesian is considered to be similar in the case of the forms of negative words in English and negation in Indonesian. Despite the similarities of dis- and tidak, the negation in two languages differ both in forms of elements of developing negation and in the uses of constructions. After analyzing the data, the conclusion is drawn that the similarities and differences of their kinds, forms and uses between English and Indonesian in negation, that is to negate, to refuse or to deny one’s offer, idea or statement. Beside the similarity, both languages have difference in the usage.

Key Words: An Analysis on Contrastive Negation in English and Indonesian.

INTRODUCTION
Negation is not a new topic which arouse just recently. Negation is the act or an instance of denying. It is the opposite of a positive character or quality. Almost as soon as we are born, we can use negation, indicating by gesture or other behavior that we reject, exclude or disagree with something. Because it is so common and easily-mastered, negation may seem to be a simple concept. However, the use of negation in our daily lives is not as simple as it seems. Like stated above, negation may be indicated by gesture and other behavior, such as, utterance. By gesture, we can show negation by shaking our head by moving it side to side. But it is not always the case. In other country with different cultures, there are a lot of ways to show negation. Another way of negating is through utterance. As we all know, in grammar, negation is the process to transform an affirmative statement into its opposite (negative statement).

This study is a contrastive analysis of negation between English and Indonesian. Both languages have similarities and dissimilarities in their grammatical structure. Negation is one aspect of grammar. Talking about language, different languages can have different shades of complexity. Discussing about structure, this study is limited on the form and the uses of negation in English by using ‘no’, ‘not’ and also prefixes containing
negative meaning and in Indonesian by using ‘tidak’, ‘bukan’, and ‘belum’. The Problems of this research are formulated as follow: “What are the similarities and dissimilarities form of negation in English and Indonesian?” This research is expected to find out the similarities and dissimilarities of negation form between English and Indonesian.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The theoretical framework of this research is aimed to give some clear concept applied in this research. These concepts are contained in the review of related literature section. It is intended to define the boundary in this study and also to avoid the misunderstanding about this study.

The concept of Contrastive Analysis (CA) is the studies of comparing languages. Crystal (1987:292) states “comparative study is a way of systematically comparing a series of languages in order to prove a historical relationship between some languages”. Crystal also (1987:243) stated that negation is a process expressing the denial or contradiction of some or all of the meaning of a sentence “no”. In this case, some people can say something to express some negative expression to the other people with “no” or “not”. Negation in Indonesian is just the same as in English, Negation in Indonesian is also has refusal words and it is often used in negative sentences.

Negation in English

In English, the form of negation is known as no or not. The underlying concept that is used in this paper is based on the concept of negation of Marcella Frank (1990:38) “a negative verb is made by put not after auxiliary verb itself”. Nolasco (1990:36) also states “in negative statement we can put n’t or not after be, have, do or modal verbs”. Based on the theories above, the writer concluded that negation words in English consist of not or no.

The uses of not or no

Subject Negation

Subject negation is negation which can be done by negating the subject. Negation as subject usually uses no. the examples ‘No one listens to me’. ‘No in this example is a determiner, it is used before countable noun and uncountable noun which is adjective. Because the negation is as subject, so we put it in the first sentence.

Predicate Negation

Predicate negation is negation which can be done by negating the predicate or the verb that is by inserting not between the auxiliary verb and the verb it self. The types of Auxiliary are as follows:

Tobe: am, is, are, was, and were ( by adding “not” after the form of to be ), for examples:

- a. I am a teacher (+)  
- b. I am not a teacher (Negation)  
- c. She was here yesterday (+) and She was not here yesterday (Negation)

Modal : shall, will, can, may, must, should, would, could, be able to might. Modal auxiliary (by adding “not” after modals), for examples:
a. We shall make the noise (+) and We shall not make the noise (Negation)
b. The teacher will forgive us (+) and The teacher will not forgive us (Negation)

Do auxiliary such as ‘do’ + not (don’t), ‘does’ + not (doesn’t), or ‘did’ + not (didn’t) is needed if the sentences does not have an auxiliary. ‘Do’ and ‘does’ are used in simple present form, but in simple past tense we use did. For examples:

a. We go to school (+) and We don’t go to school (Negation)
b. She sweeps the floor (+) and She doesn’t sweep the floor (Negation)
c. They come here (+) and They didn’t come here (Negation)

Object Negation

As same as predicate negation, object negation is negation which can be done by negating the object. For examples ‘I have no time’. Besides as object negation, the examples above can be act as negation indefinite pronoun (no one, no body, nothing, etc).

Adverb Negation

Adverb negation is negation which can be done by negating the adverb. For examples: ‘They stay with us no longer’.

All auxiliaries are directly used by following not in negative. They are often in constructions made by joining not to the auxiliary, and then eliminating o from not and substituting an apostrophe (‘). For examples: ‘He is not a student’ and ‘he isn’t a student’

‘Neither’ and ‘nor’ can also used as negation means ‘tidak…..juga’. As negation, neither comes first, nor comes second. For examples: ‘Neither George nor I broke the window’.

In addition to not or on, other form of English negative sentence is made by using some negative words in sentences. R.A. Close (1975:38) states “a sentence can be made negative by other negators, such as never, rarely, seldom, hardly, and scarcely”.

* Never : I have never been there
* Rarely : Rarely they come to my house
* Seldom : He seldom gets up early in the morning
* Hardly : She has hardly try to change
* Scarely : The mail scarely ever comes before noon

Negation in Indonesian

In Indonesian, the study of negation has never been studied specifically and completely. Tidak is used to negate all other types of predicates (i.e., predicate consisting of phrases with verbs, adjectives, prepositional phrases), except when the predicate contains sudah. The following are examples where tidak is used to negate the predicate:

a. Saya tidak menulisnya. ( I don’t write it )
b. Merry tidak hadir hari ini. ( Merry isn’t present today )
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It is different with the other, belum is special used to negate the word sudah. Here are some examples used to negate sudah:

a. Apakah kamu sudah makan malam? Belum. (Have you taken your dinner? No /Not yet)
b. Kita belum melihatnya. (We don’t see him yet.)

Wherever there is a possibility that the action described might be true in the future, even though it isn’t true in the present, we say belum, not tidak. Thus, if we are asked in Indonesian whether we are married, and we wish to give a negative response, we answer belum, because there is a possibility that we will be married at some future date. To answer such a question with tidak would give the hearer the impression that we plan never to get married. Similarly, if a married person is asked whether he/she has any children (yet) and wishes to say ‘no,’ the correct response would be to say belum (implying that in the future he/she might have children) and not tidak (implying that the person will never have any children).

If we wish to negate a predicate whose main part is a nominal (that is, a noun, or phrase beginning with ‘yang’), we use the word bukan. In the following sentence, the main part of the predicate is seorang pengajar “teacher,” a nominal. Thus, it is negated with bukan. (The predicate is in italics in the f examples). Saya bukanlah seorang pengajar. (I'm not a teacher). Here are some example bukan is used in which the nominal is being negated:

Bukan saya yang menabrak anda. (it wasn’t me who hit you)

Followings are the positions of Indonesian negative words in sentences:

Negative Words in Initial Position, for examples:

Bukan aku yang menendangnya (It’s not me who kicked him).
Belum pernah aku makan seenak ini (I have never eaten such this delicious food).

Negative Words for examples:

a. Ini tidak mungkin terjadi. (It’s impossible happened)
b. Kita belum makan siang. (We haven’t take our lunch yet)

Negative Words after Predicate for examples

a. Kamu tercipta bukanlah untukku
(you were not created for me)
b. Keluarga mereka mengalami kemalangan belum lama ini
(their family had an accident not in recent times)

Contrastive analysis has many roles in language learning because by using contrastive analysis we know the differences and similarities between the two languages, so that we can find in what aspects the learners will find the problems in learning the two languages.

Based on the explanation above we can conclude that negation in English and Indonesian has the same aim but, of course in different way, that is to negate, to refuse or to deny one’s offer, idea statement.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

The descriptive qualitative was applied to get appropriate data. The data were taken from some books, which are related to Negation in English and Indonesian. This research was used to compare between English and Indonesian in Negation.
The data for this study were obtained by conducting a library research and observation on the formal use of negation. Library research has to be the first employed before the data are collected. In this research, the information has been collected in order to support the study and also by reading some reference books to obtain the required data. The data that were analyzed to find out the similarities and differences of negation in English and Indonesian concerning with:

a. Form
b. Usage

The researcher needed many books, especially English and Indonesian grammar about negation to be data of the analysis. Library research was aimed at finding out some information related to the study. The required information was gathered by reading and studying some references. The sources of data were taken from library books, like structure and grammar books.

The researcher have some steps below:

Collecting the data

The researcher needs many books, especially English and Indonesian about negation to be data of the analysis.

Selecting the data

The main idea of the analysis in this thesis is related to the researcher’s interest about contrastive analysis on the use negative sentences between English and Indonesian.

Selecting and tabulating the data

After collecting the data, the researcher tabulated data which were involved to their characteristic (form the usage).

Descriptive qualitative was used in this research, it means that the researcher read and comprehended English and Indonesian in Negation.

In analyzing the data, the following steps applied:
1. Identifying the negation in English and Indonesian.
2. Contrasting the negation based on the form and the usage.
3. Finding out the similarities and differences based on the form and the usage of negation in English and Indonesian.
4. Discussing the similarities and the differences both of languages in terms of the findings.

DATA ANALYSIS

This study was aimed at the result of contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian in negation based on the form and the usage.

The Forms

In English:
Auxiliary/ Be + Not
Negative
S + auxiliary/ Be + Not + P (O+C)

Tobe
1. (is-) + not
2. (Am-) + not
3. (Are-) + not
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4. (Was-) + not
5. (Were-) + not
6. (Do-) + not
7. (Does-) + not
8. (Did-) + not

Question:
- Taq Question
  - Aux + Not + S + P(O/C)
  - Aux + S + Not + P(O/C)

- Wh- Question
  - Wh- + Aux + Not + S + P(O/C)
  - Wh- + Aux + S + Not + P(O/C)

In Indonesian:
1. Tidak
2. Bukan
3. Belum

The Usages

After seeing the form of negation in both languages, here are the usages negation itself.

Negation in English:

By using No

Subject Negation
Examples:
No one listens to me.

Object Negation
Examples:
I have no time.

Adverb Negation
Examples:
They stay with us no longer.

By using Not

Be
- Is : Anwar is not a student, or Anwar isn’t student.
- Am : I am not bad girl.
- Are : They are not my friends, or They aren’t my friends.
- Was : He was not with her yesterday, or He wasn’t with her yesterday.
- Were : They were not doctors last year, or They weren’t doctors last year.

Modals
- Shall : I shall not help you to finish your homework, or I shan’t help you to finish your homework.
Do
- Do: I do not know what she is talking about, or I don’t know what she is talking about.
- Does: He does not like chocolate cake, or He doesn’t like chocolate cake.
- Did: David did not pass the exam last month, or He doesn’t pass the exam last month.

Negation in Indonesia:
- Tidak ada seorang pun yang mendengarkanku.
- Saya tidak mempunyai waktu
- Mereka tinggal tidak lama dengan kami.
- Anwar bukan seorang pelajar.
- Saya bukan gadis nakal.
- Mereka bukan teman saya.
- Dia tidak bersamanya kemarin.
- Mereka belum menjadi dokter tahun lalu.
- Saya tidak akan membantu menyelesaikan tugasmu.
- Saya tidak tahu apa yang sedang dibicarakannya.
- Dia tidak suka kue coklat.
- David tidak lulus ujian bulan lalu.

In addition “Not” in the usage of negation in English, “no” expresses a negative idea.

In Indonesian to make negative sentence or to refusal or denial a statement or an idea, just using tidak, bukan and belum. It seems in the table above, but English has variety to make negative sentence.

THE FINDINGS

After analyzing the data, the researcher found similarities and differences of negation in English and Indonesian.

The similarities:
Negation in English and Indonesian have the same meaning in order to state a denial or refusal of a statement.

The differences:
1) Negation in English is using auxiliary to put “not” in order to form a negative sentence while in Indonesian doesn’t have any auxiliary to put negative words.
2) Indonesian uses negative words in formal writing while in English negative words are used in informal writing.
3) Negation in English is also recognized by using prefixes like Un-, In-, Dis-, and Non-, while Indonesian doesn’t have any prefixes stating a negation.
4) English has contraction in order of negation, while Indonesian hasn’t.

Both English and Indonesian have the same function in negation, that is to deny, refuse or negate whether that is idea or statement as quoted by Longman (1992:890) negation in English is a statement saying or meaning “no”, a refusal or denial. Stating negation in English by using “not” is always put after modal auxiliary whether in Present,
Past, or Future tense, but not in Indonesian. Formal negation in Indonesian is simpler than in English because it only consist of three, namely: Tidak, Bukan dan Belum. English also have negative words as in Indonesian, but it is rarely used. Besides using “not”, English states refusal or denial by using prefixes, namely: Un-, In-, Dis-, and Non-.

The study of comparing two or more languages in order to find similarities and differences would be very useful for easy understanding of the languages. Indonesian teachers will find it easier to teach English structure, especially about negation in both languages. Furthermore, the result of a comparative linguistic may also decide on the type exercises to be used in an individual case. Based on the similarities and differences of English and Indonesian in negation, the teachers can easily consider the easier approaches in teaching English in order to facilitate the English teaching and learning process.

CONCLUSION
Having analyzed and compare the data thoroughly, it is concluded that:

There are similarities of English and Indonesian in Negation, that is to negate, to refuse or to deny one’s offer, idea or statement. Beside the similarities, there are also differences in both languages. Negation in English is commonly formed by using “Auxiliary + Not” and prefixes Un-, In-, Dis-, and Non-, while in Indonesian is formed by using negative words. Another differences between both languages are known from the usage. The differences are known from the contraction and word order in the used.

Both English and Indonesian have the same function in negation, that is to deny, refuse or negate whether that is idea or statement as quoted by Longman (1992:890) negation in English is a statement saying or meaning “no”, a refusal or denial. Stating negation in English by using “not” is always put after modal auxiliary whether in Present, Past, or Future tense, but not in Indonesian. Formal negation in Indonesian is simpler than in English because it only consist of three, namely: Tidak, Bukan dan Belum. English also have negative words as in Indonesian, but it is rarely used. Besides using “not”, English states refusal or denial by using prefixes, namely: Un-, In-, Dis-, and Non-.

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REFERENCES


