ANALYSIS CONTRASTIVE OF PLURAL BETWEEN INDONESIA AND ENGLISH

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Abstract
This study aims to discovering contrastive pattern of Bahasa Indonesia and English. In the study, to contrast the noun form of Indonesia and English. Qualitative approach is used in the study. The result shows that there are some differences of plural form of Indonesia and English.In Bahasa Indonesia, plural has six meaning that indicate more than one, the plural form by repeating the root based on the type of reduplication, and the plural form in Bahasa Indonesia are consistent. In English, plural form in English has one meaning that indicate more than one, in writing system, plural form add 's' or 'es'at the end of the wod, and plural form in English is inconsistent.

Keywords: contrastive, plural, noun

INTRODUCTION

Learning second or foreign language (English, Japanese, etc) are difference with learning first language. There were some elements that affecting to learn second or foreign language for example English. One factor that become a difficulty for the learner in learning English is the differenciation between the first language with the second language particularly at grammar point of view. The other factor is difference culture (which leads to pragmatics and semantics) between L1 and L2. Each languages have different characteristics in term of phonology, morphology, syntacs, sentence pattern and so fort. On the other hands, there are similarities between those languages, for instance both languages have similar vocal and consonant forms. The similarities of the languages will simplify the learners's to learn second or foreign language and its differenciate will give some difficulties in an effort to translate first language into the target language.

METHOD AND THEORY

Qualitative descriptive method is used in the research study. The qualitatve descriptive method is a research process that analysing data which obtain from written text, sentences, and any types of documentation. According to Whitney (1960) qualitative descriptive method is accurate research study to analyse data.

There were numbers of reseach study used as references to spport the study. First study was conducted byLulu Jola uktolseja et all (2019) in their study "A Contrastive Analysis Between English and Indonesian Kinds of Sentences". The study aims to identify the difference and simiarity of sentences between English and Indonesia.

Second study was conducted by Hanif Nurcholish Adiantika (2023) in her study "Contrastive Analysis Between Indonesian and English Declarative Sentences". Her study

aimed at contrasting two languages Indonesian and English. The result of her study indicate the similarities of declarative sentences pattern between Englsh and Indonesia.

This research applied contrastive theory from Lado (1975), Brown (1980), and Ellis (1986).

According to Lado (1975), contrastive analysis is a way of describing the difficulties or ease of learning in learning a second language and a foreign language.

According to Brown (1980), Ellis (1986) there are four steps to be taken in contrastive analysis. The four steps are:
1. Describe the system or element of the first language element and the second language.
2. Selects the first language system and the second language to be analyzed.
3. Contrasting the system or element of the first language and the secon language by mapping the elements of the two languages analyzed.
4. Predicting the first and second language elements for teaching at school.

Tarigan (1997) describes the steps of contrastive analysis as follows:
1. Teachers compare the structure of the first language and the second language.
2. Predicting learning difficulties and language errors.
3. Preparation, emphasis, and sorting of teaching materials.
4. Presentation of teaching materials. Learners already have certain habits in the use of the first language.

DISCUSSION

This study is focused on the word class between English and Indonesia, noun. Noun is word to describes object, human, or things. A noun may be used as subject of sentence, as a direct object, as an indirect object, or it may be used as the object of preposition.

When a noun indicate one only it is singular, while a noun indicates more than one, it is plural noun. There are few basic rules to remember when it comes to turning a singular into plural noun.

Plural in regular nouns
1. Most singular noun forms the plural by adding 's. For example:

Singular	Plural
Boat	boats
House	houses

2. Singular nouns ending in 's, 'ss, 'sh,'ch,'x, and 'z need an 'es at the end become plural. For example:

Singular	Plural
Watch	watches
Wish	wishes
Box	boxes
Bus	buses

3. Singular nouns ending with 'y, and a letter come out before 'y is consonant, it is need 'ies at the end become plural. For example:

Singular	Plural
City	cities
Country	countries

Irregular nouns

1. Some noun are change its spelling when become plural. For example:

Singular	Plural
Man	men
Woman	women

2. Some nouns have the same form when it become plural. For example:

Singular	Plural
Sheep	sheep
Deer	deer

Indonesian does not have a plural form. However, to show plural in Indonesia the noun have to reduplicate. Reduplication in Indonesia is the most explicit way in expressing plurality. Harimurti Kridalaksana (1992: 94) explain the word reduplication of noun in Indonesian that show the plural form as follow:

a. Dwilingga   N ---- N 'jamak'
                   Mobil – mobil parkir di sepanjang jalan Gajah mada

b. Dwilingga   Salin Swara N----N 'bermacam-macam
                   Kakek menanam sayur mayur di kebun

c. Dwipurwa   N ------ N 'jamak'
                   Pepohonan itu mati karena kekeringan

d. Konfiks   dwipurwa + -an V ---- N 'segala macam'
                   Jangan bermain di dekat reruntuhan bangunan itu

e. Konfiks   R -an V ----N 'segala macam yang di-
                   Ibu menjual kacang kacangan di pasar

f. Dwilingga   Int --- N 'tidak tentu'
                   Apakah ibu tahu apa apa saja yang dibeli di pasar?

g. Kombinasi   R + -an N ---- N 'bermacam-macam'
                   Kamu harus rajin makan buah-buahan

h. Konfiks   dwipurwa + -an N ---- N 'kumpulan'
                   Dedaunan yang berserakan itu harus segera dibersihkan.

In addition, to show plurality in Indonesian number or certain word such as '*banyak, beberapa*' are given before noun. Here some example of plurality with number or certain words:

Singular	**Plural**
Buku	dua buah buku
Rumah	banyak rumah
Mobil	beberapa mobil

Types and function of noun in the sentences.

1. Noun as subject when it is the subject of the sentences and comes before main verb of the sentence. For example:
   a. *The table is in the living room*
      Meja ada di ruang tamu
   b. *The chairs are in the kitchen*
      Beberapa kursi ada di dapur.

2. Noun as object when it comes after an action verb and receives the action of the verb. For example:
   a. *He buys a book*
      Dia membeli sebuah buku
   b. *She buys some apples*
      Dia membeli beberapa apel

3. Noun as complement of the verb when it comes after a linking verb or state of being and receives no action from the verb. For example:
   a. *She is pretty woman*
      Dia wanita yang cantik
   b. *She feels happy in here*
      Dia merasa bahagia disini.

4. Noun as the object of preposotion when it comes after a preposition in a sentence. For example:
   a. *They will release the fish **to** the sea*
      Mereka akan melepas ikan – ikan tersebut ke laut
   b. *I have to give it **to** the teacher.*
      Saya harus mengembalikannya kepada guru.

   After describes the types and function of noun between Indonesian and English, there are some similarities and differences of plural between Indonesian and English. The similarities of plural in Indonesian and English.

1. Both plural noun in English and Indonesian generate new words without changing the lexical meaning. For example, *"she bought some **books** yesterday". "**Mobil – mobil** parkir di sepanjang jalan Gajah Mada".* The word *"**books**"* and *"**mobil-mobil**"* are new word descend from their singular form but the meaning are not changes.

2. Both plural noun in English and Indonesian changes the number of its grammar that explain a value more than one. For example, in English*, "**the children are** swimming in the river".* In Indonesian, *"**pohon-pohon** bertumbangan di pinggir jalan karena badai*

tadi malam". The word **'the children'** and **'pohon-pohon'** represent their number are more than one.

3. The process of writing English and Indonesian plural are having some roles. Indonesian plural is formed by reduplication, konfiks or kombinasi; rumah-rumah, banyak rumah, beberapa mobil. English plural formed by adding –s, and –es with different rules. For example; book - books, watch-watches, leaf - leaves, sheep – sheep.

Here some differences of English and Indonesian structure in plural form are as follows:

1. In general, writing plurality in English is adding –s or –es to singular noun. On the other hand, to show plurality in Indonesian add reduplication to singular noun. For example, in English plural, egg become eggs, chair become chairs. In Indonesian, for instance, mobil become mobil-mobil, rumah become rumah-rumah.

2. Plural noun which become subject in English sentence can affecting the writing of the verb. However, it does not influence the writing verb in Indonesian sentence. For example;
   a) ***Jack starts*** *his exam today.* (the verb starts is singular agree with the singular subject)
   b) ***Cheetahs run*** *faster than most other animal.* (the verb run is plural agree with the plural subject)
   c) ***Pohon*** *itu mati karena kekeringan.*
   d) ***Pohon-pohon*** *itu mati karena kekeringan.* (sentence 3 and 4 the writing of verbs are similar eventhough the subject are different.

3. Plurality in Indonesian is not refers to one meaning.
   a) ***Pepohonan*** *itu mati karena kekeringan*. The word *pepohonan* refers to meaning more than one.
   b) *Banyak jenis* ***kacang-kacangan*** *ditanam di kebun kakek.* The word *kacang-kacangan* describing of various number.

In contrast, in English plural form is only refers to one meaning. For instance*, I buy some* ***oranges*** *in the market.* The word *oranges* indicate more than one orange

CONCLUSION

Learners' usually find some difficulties when they learning second or foreign language. Those difficulties caused by the lack of knowledge of learners in mastering the second language. In addition, there is an interference of the first language into second language during the learning process. In language teaching and learning, teacher and student have important roles so that the learning process is success. Teacher should prepares the teaching materials lesson plan and so fort, that can accomodate students need. Therefore, student wiil enthutiastics during their learning process. In this case, plural form must be taught communicately in class.

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