

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter discuss about research context, research problem, research objectives, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key term.

### **A. Research Context**

Language is a mean of communication. In the human life, language has an important meaning in society and its' surrounding. By using languages people are able to express their ideas and feelings. Each language has its' own characteristics. It is a system of arbitrary from vocal symbol where human being uses for their communication. The most important inevitable thing when we are talking about a language is a sentence.

Of course, the sentence here always has rules. The rules, of each language are different from others although the languages are in same family.

Indonesia is nowadays developing the knowledge of technology and culture and art by facing western countries, which are moving up more modem than Indonesia. By recognizing the case the writer can analyze the languages which people use. So, it is necessary for us to master them. For being up against this case, the government endeavors the teaching for getting much better result, both in cultivation and implementation for those languages, especially for those who study at French, Dutch, Japanese, Arabic besides English.

English is one important language used by people all over the world, because it is an international language. For example, to make communication for international cooperation in

some fields with other countries in world, we need it in almost every country in world, English is taught in school as major second or foreign language.

Meanwhile, Arabic is also one of important languages. As the language of the holy Quran, Arabic is familiar through out Moslem world. It is proven by the fact that in the sense of daily religious activity, Arabic is daily language of Moslem.

Within this common usage, there is role shared between Arabic and English. The two languages are also conceived as the main medium through, which many subjects are learned.

According to Sri Utari Subyakto Nababan, Actually contrastive analysis describes about comparison of languages from different languages. The way used is by taking common characteristics of the languages system and structure.<sup>1</sup> Starting from this point of this study, researcher assumes that English and Arabic languages have also some differences and some similarities in some aspects. Most of students who study languages usually have the difficulties especially adjective. So, in this thesis paper, researcher chooses the analyzing the two languages, they are English and Arabic. The problem is in adjective.

Based on the explanation above, researcher wants to study about A Contrastive Analysis between English and Arabic on Adjective in magazine *aktivita edisi XLIV and XLV* / september 2018 and april 2019.

## **B. Research Focus**

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<sup>1</sup> Sri Utari Subyakto Nababan, *Metodologi Pengajaran Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1993), 35.

In an educational research that covers about topic of concern, researcher should focus the research in order to researcher can study it easily.<sup>2</sup> It means, researcher specify the problem by limiting the subject matter and focus attention on a specific aspect of study. In this research, the research focuses are describe as below:

1. What are the forms of the English adjective in magazine activita edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019 ?.
2. What are the forms of the arabic adjective in magazine activita edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019 ?
3. What are the similarities of the English and arabic adjective in magazine activita edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019 ?.
4. What are the differences of the english and Arabic adjective in magazine activita edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019 ?.

### **C. Research Objective**

In educational research book, research objective is the major intent or research objective is used to address the problem.<sup>3</sup> In this case the researcher has defined the objective are:

1. To explain What are the forms of the English adjectivein magazine activita edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019.
2. To explain What are the forms of the arabic adjectivein magazine activita edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019.

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<sup>2</sup> Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education* (Canada: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2006), 53.

<sup>3</sup> John W Creswell, *Educational Research* (Boston: Pearson Education, 2012), 111.

3. To explain What are the similarities of the English and arabic adjective in magazine activita edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019.
4. To explain What are the differences of the english and Arabic adjective in magazine activita edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019.

#### **D. Significance of The Study**

In this research, the researcher has two benefits both theoretical and practical. This point explain about the use or how importance a research, whether for scientific or social aspect.<sup>4</sup> It means that significance of the study is a statement of why it is important to seek for the problem, and how the solution will improve the human condition. This research has two significances of the study, theoretical significance and practical significance. The significances are:

1. Theoretical significance

This research is to give a contribution in language education, particularly as a reference and additional input in discussing two languages in magazine. So, it has implications on improving the study of linguistics and inspiration for writers who use english and arabic languages especially in syntax and morphology.

2. Practically

This research can be used to understand the content of the activita magazine. Besides, the kind of the differences in the two languages.

- a. the writer can increase the insight english and arabic languages knowledge, especially about adjective.
- b. the result of this research also help the editors to find the problem on the magazine.

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<sup>4</sup> *Pedoman Karya Tulis Ilmiah Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri Pamekasan* (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan, 2011), 19.

## **E. Scope and Limitation**

Scope is very important component of research to indicate an area object of study that will be researched by researcher. Creswell states that limitation is the potential weakness or problems with the study identified by the researcher.<sup>5</sup> It is make easy for researcher want to explore the problem of study.

The scope of this study focuses on English and arabic adjective. The researcher limits the study in magazine *aktivita edisi XLIV and XLV* / september 2018 and april 2019.

## **F. Definition of Key Terms**

The definition of key terms is important role in the study in order that there is no misunderstanding between researcher and reader. Creswell suggest us to begin our research by narrowing our topic to a few key term using one or two word or short phrases.<sup>6</sup> By knowing key terms reader will get easy to read further discussion.

To avoid misunderstanding to the key terms used operationally in this research, the following is explained some definition of terms. The terms mentioned as follows:

### **1. English Adjective**

English adjective are words that are used to describe or modify nouns or pronouns in English.

### **2. Arabic Adjective**

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<sup>5</sup> Creswell, *Educational Research*, 199.

<sup>6</sup> Creswell, 82.

Arabic adjective is a part of speech (or word class) that modifies a nouns or pronouns in Arabic.

3. *Activita Magazine* edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019.

*Activita magazine* is a magazine that published by intra organization in IAIN Madura the name of organization is LPM *Activita*.

## **G. Review of Related Literature**

### **1. English Adjective**

#### **a. Definition of Adjective**

Adjective is one part of speech whose function is very important in the use of English in general. According to language, adjective is a noun which means adjective.<sup>7</sup> In terms of adjective definitions can be found in the Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary which explains that "adjective is a word that describes a person or thing".<sup>8</sup>

Furthermore, in the Longman Dictionary of Grammar and Usage it is explained that:

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<sup>7</sup> Jhon M Echols Dan Shadily, *kamus Inggris Indonesia An English-Indonesian Dictionary* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2003), 11.

<sup>8</sup> AS Hornby, *Oxvord advanced Learner's Dictionary*, VII (New York: Oxvord Univerciity Press, 2006), 18.

*Adjective is a word which describes a noun or pronoun either by pointing out one of its qualities (the red dress, blunt instruments, a long pole) or by limiting its reference (the only desk, ten kilometres, the first road).*<sup>9</sup>

Furthermore, it is explained that adjective is words that are used to explain or narrow nouns (noun) or pronouns (pronoun)<sup>10</sup>, in line with the definition, "Adjective is used for given characteristic of noun".<sup>11</sup>

In the book *Fundamental of English Grammar*, written by Betty Schramppfer Azar, it is said that "adjectives modify nouns. Modify means to change a little. "Adjective give a little different meaning to a noun".<sup>12</sup>

Furthermore, it is said that "adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun".<sup>13</sup>

Adjective is always in the singular and does not have the plural form as al-na't in Arabic.<sup>14</sup>

Based on the definitions above, it can be understood that adjective is a word used to describe or give the strength and limits of the meaning of a noun or pronoun that gives information, explanation, or character on nouns or pronouns. Adjective is also used to clarify or narrow the nouns and pronouns.

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<sup>9</sup> Kam Chuan Aik dan Kam Kai Hui, *Longman Dictionary Of Grammar and Usage*, Ed. II (Singapore: Addison Wesley Longman, 1999), 20.

<sup>10</sup> Fuad Mas'ud, *Essential of English Grammar: A Practical Guide*, Ed.III (Semarang: Semarang, 2002), 68.

<sup>11</sup> Jhon S. Hartanto, *English Grammar : Accurat , Brief And Clear*, Edis Revisi (Surabaya: PT. Indah, 1996), 81.

<sup>12</sup> Betty Schramppfer Azar, *Basic English Grammar*, Ed.III (New York: White Plains, 2006), 161.

<sup>13</sup> Randolph Quirk, *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (England: Longman House, 1998), 13.

<sup>14</sup> Azar, *Basic English Grammar*, 166.

## b. Types of Ajective

In the Longman Dictionary of Grammar and Usage, in general there are two types of adjective, namely, "Descriptive adjective points out a quality of the person, thing or idea it describes, and limiting adjective (determiner) limits the reference of the noun or pronoun".<sup>15</sup> same as the adjective type above, Marcella Frank also divides into two groups, namely;

First, limiting adjective, divided into adjective exclamatory, article, demonstrative adjective, possessive adjective, adjective of indefinite quantity, numeral adjective, interrogative adjective, and relative adjective. Second, descriptive adjective, divided into general descriptive, physical state, and proper adjective.<sup>16</sup> The following is a detailed explanation:

### 1) Limiting Adjective

It is an adjective that narrows (limits) nouns or pronouns without providing information about the circumstances, types and so on.<sup>17</sup> The Functions of limiting adjective is to limit the nouns explained by the adjective. Examples:

- My book
- This car

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<sup>15</sup> Hui, *Longman Dictionary Of Grammar and Usage*, 20–21.

<sup>16</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English : A Practical Reference Guide* (New York: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 109.

<sup>17</sup> Mas'ud, *Essential of English Grammar: A Practical Guide*, 69.



- Three men
- Some people

The words my, this, three, and some in the example above are limiting adjective which functions to limit the nouns that come afterwards, namely book, car, men, and people.

In grammar, adjective limiting is also called determiner. In this case, Frank explained that, "Determinants consist of small groups of structure words without characteristic forms".<sup>18</sup> Limiting adjective is divided into eight parts:

- Exclamatory Adjective, is an adjective used to express emotional overflow. This type of adjective is used in the sentence of exclamation. His words are, what, such, how. And its function is only in the noun phrase as a modifier before the head (noun or pronoun as explained).<sup>19</sup> Consider the following table:

Words	Examples	Explanations
What Such How	What a beautiful I am! I am such a smart How stingy you are!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What, such, how is adjective which functions as a modifier to explain the state of Beautiful, smart, stingy</li> <li>○ Beautiful, smart, stingy is pronoun replaces nouns that function as heads</li> </ul>

<sup>18</sup> Frank, *Modern English : A Practical Reference Guide*, 109.

<sup>19</sup> stare Team, *smart Learners Hand Book*, t.t.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A : adjective as modifier</li> <li>○ I , you is a subject - Am, are is a Lingking verb</li> </ul>
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**Table 2.1 example of Exclamatory Adjective (limiting adjective)**

- Article, is a article used to mark nouns,pronoun, adjective and adverb. Article divided into:<sup>20</sup>

Definite article is a certain article or is called ism al-ma'rifah in Arabic. Included in this type of article, namely The. The used with countable nouns (countable noun) good in singular and plural forms, and with nouns can't be calculated (uncountable noun)<sup>21</sup> Usage In general is to mark nouns that can be counted in a single form when showing specific of trees, specific of animals, invention, music instruments and parts of body. For examples:

- The cat was black
- I was having lunch with The Smiths
- The most important news of this week
- The nineteen floor

Indefinite article is the article not specific or unclear designated object. In Arabic it is called ism al-nakirah. That classified in this type of article is A or An. A is used for mark consonant nouns, whereas An for mark nouns beginning

<sup>20</sup> Frank, *Modern English : A Practical Reference Guide*, 125--140.

<sup>21</sup> Hornby, *Oxvord advanced Learner's Dictionary*, 126.

with vowels. Use of A or An in general it is to designate nouns that can be counted in singular. For examples:

- A rabbit ran in front of my room, the rabbit was white
- Do you have a most enjoyable house to us?
- Linda is a girl
- A glass of water
- The manggoes cost Rp 8000 a kilo
- A couple of , A number of , A lot of , A deal of , An amount of
- What A beautiful
- I am such A smart

No article, generally this type of article is used to designate nouns which can be counted plural and nouns that cannot be counted. For examples:

- Dogs ate my chicken
- Did you meet ..... Andrew ?
- We are ..... workaholics , so we don't have much time to arrange our place
- Sunday , ..... June , ..... 2014 years
- At ..... noon, at ..... morning
- By ..... phone
- By ..... car
- Adi goes to ..... school

- Demonstrative Adjective is an adjective used to designate words object. This adjective functions as modifier before head inside noun phrase. Demonstrative adjectives are divided into two types:

- Close to speaker, that is this and these

Word order: this + countable noun singular and uncountable noun these  
+ countable noun plural

- Far from speaker, that is that and those

Word order: that + countable noun singular and uncountable noun those  
+ countable noun plural

Consider the following table:

No	Words	Sentences	Explanations
1	This	- This pen was broken - This water is dirty	- This, these, that and those classy adjective words that function as modifiers on nouns pen, water, cupboards, child, tea and workers. - These words only limit the meaning of the noun that comes after it without explaining the situation.
2	These	- These cupboards are green	
3	That	- That child is crying - That tea is delicious	
4	Those	- Those workers were tired	

**Table 2.2 Example of Article (Limiting Adjective)**

- Possessive Adjective is an adjective that states or shows ownership.<sup>22</sup> Possessive adjective is only used with nouns that follow it. This adjective is divided into two types: Possessive from pro nouns, which consists of my, our, their, your, his, her, its, and Possessive from noun / noun phrase, Risma's, the girl's, etc.

Consider the following table:

<b>NO</b>	<b>Possessive</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Explanations</b>
1	My	My mother advises me to cut my hair	My used for the first person singular
2	Our	The doctor is our friend	Our used for the first plural
3	Your	Your smile is very nice	Your used for the the second either plural or singular

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<sup>22</sup> Hui, *Longman Dictionary Of Grammar and Usage*, 22.

4	His	Harry shrugged his shoulders	His used for the third singular
5	Her	Jane has broken her left arm	Her used for the third singular
6	Its	This is its tail	Its used for the third singular
7	Their	Their parents will come tomorrow	Their used for the third plural
8	Risma's	Risma's hobby is to read a novel	S wich is accompanied by apostrophe marks on the words Risma's and the girl's are called possessive marks on nouns or noun phrases

**Table 2.3 Example of Possessive adjective (Limiting Ajective)**

- Adjective of indefinite quantity is an adjective used for states an unclear amount
- Adjective of indefinite quantity limits the use of nouns on similar objects, such as quantity (number) or the level indicated by adjectives. This adjective type is always followed by the word objects in the form of material nouns and abstract nouns. Adjective is also called Adjectives of Degree (adjective level) .<sup>23</sup> Adjective of indefinite quantity divided into two groups:

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<sup>23</sup> "jenis Jenis Adjective," 10 Juni 2013.

- Single quantity consists of: each, every, either, neither, another, both, several, (a) few, many, other, (a) little, much, more, most, enough, some, any, all, no.
- Phrasal quantity consists of: a couple (s) of, a number (s) of, the other, a deal (s) of, amount (s) of, a lot (s) of, plenty of.

Consider the explanations below:

- Each, every, either, neither, dan another used for nouns that can counted in a single form
- Both, several, (a) few, many, a couple of/couples of, a numbers of/numbers of, dan other used for nouns that can be counted in the plural
- The other used for nouns that can be calculated both in singular and plural forms
- (a) Little, much, a deal of/deals of, dan an amount of/amounts of used for nouns that cannot be counted
- (a) Lot of/lots of, plenty of, more, most, dan enough used for words objects that can be counted in the plural and nouns that cannot counted
- Some, any, all, dan no is quantity that is flexible, can be used for nouns that cannot be counted or nouns that can be counted in singular and plural forms
- Every, a couple of/couples of, a numbers of/numbers of, other, a deal of/deals of, an amount of/amounts of, (a) lot of/lots of, plenty of, and no only function (classy words) as adjective

- Each, either, neither, another, both, several, (a) few, many, (a) little, much, more, most, enough, some, any, and all sometimes it functions (word class) as adjective and sometimes as pro noun

- Phrasal quantity can be inserted into large, small, and great adjectives, for example:

A number becomes a large / small / great number of

A deal of a large / small / great deal of

An amount of becomes a large / small / great amount of, and so on.

- Many and much are adjectives which together mean "many". Both are used to indicate a large number of people or goods. Many are used for nouns that can be counted in the plural while much is an adjective used on nouns that cannot be counted.<sup>24</sup> Many and much are only commonly used in interrogative (?) And negative (-) sentences. Whereas positive (+) sentences are rarely used, and instead can be used a lot of, plenty of, a great deal of, a large amount, a large quantity of.<sup>25</sup>Example:

(+) I have a lot of books/ink

(-) I don't have much money anymore

(?) Do you have many books?

a lot of, much and many underlined in the example above are adjectives that limit the nouns that come after it without explaining the situation

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<sup>24</sup> A.J Thomson dan A.V Martinet, *A Practical English Grammar*, Ed.IV (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), 25.

<sup>25</sup> Mas'ud, *Essential of English Grammar: A Practical Guide*, 53.



- Some and any are an adjective which means "several" if followed by nouns which can be counted in the plural. Some and any means "little" if followed by a noun that can't be counted. Some are used in positive (+) and any are used in sentence negative (-). Whereas in the sentence interrogative (?) both can be used.<sup>26</sup>
- (a) Few and (a) little means "a little, a few". A few are used along with nouns which can be calculated to indicate the quantity a little. A few is also used in affirmative statements, generally used any for question sentences and negative sentences. Few without a is used to indicate an insufficient number. example:
  - a. She has few apples in refrigerator (She doesn't have enough apples)
  - b. She has a few apples in the refrigerator (Apple has an amount a little).

From the example above it can be understood that a few means "the amount little", whereas few means "not a large number". A little used together with nouns that cannot be calculated for show a small amount. A little is generally used in sentences positive, while in the sentence negative or ask to use any. Example:

- I have a little juice
- I don't have any juice
- Do you have any orange juice?

Little without a is used to indicate a sufficient amount. Example:

- She has little for breakfast (He doesn't eat enough for breakfast)
- She has a little for breakfast (He eats a little food for breakfast).<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Frank, *Modern English : A Practical Reference Guide*, 122–23.

<sup>27</sup>. [http://www.1-language.com/englishcourse/unit15\\_index.htm](http://www.1-language.com/englishcourse/unit15_index.htm), 08 Mei 2014.

- Numeral Adjective is an adjective used to express number. This type of adjective is divided into three groups:
  - Cardinal number is the main function to state number and level. Namely one, two, three, four, five, etc. For examples: He has six daughters, I have three brothers
  - Ordinal number is a multilevel number that functions for state level. That is first, second, third, fourth, etc. For Examples: Tina is the sixth daughter of Mr. Amir, English is the second lesson today, Azizah is my first love.
  - Multiplicative number is a multiple number that functions for declare multiples. Namely single, double, triple, four fold, five fold, dozen, gross, etc. For examples: She is a single parents, I had bought a dozen of shoes in the shop, There is a pair slippers on the table
  
- Interrogative adjective is an adjective used to ask, that is which, whose, and what. Named interrogative adjective when used directly with nouns to ask.<sup>28</sup> Consider the example on the following table:

No	Interrogative adjective	Examples
1	Which	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ They never question which part of the novel will be summarized</li> <li>○ Which magazine have you read yesterday?</li> </ul>
2	Whose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Whose book is that on the table?</li> <li>○ With whose father do you speak?</li> </ul>

<sup>28</sup> Hui, *Longman Dictionary Of Grammar and Usage*, 22.

		○ Whose book is this?
3	What	○ What color is your house? ○ What lesson do you think very difficult? ○ What food do you like?

**Table 2.4 Example of Introgative Adjective (Limiting Adjective)**

- Relative adjective is an adjective that describes or gives information about the state of nouns or pronouns. Relative adjective equal with relative pro noun, both of them connect between dependent clause with independent clause. The difference is relative pronoun connects the clause with its position replacing noun. While relative adjective connects clauses to their functions as a noun modifier.<sup>29</sup> Relative adjective comes from adjective clause. Word that included in relative adjective is whose (meaningful possession). Consider the example in the following table:

No	Examples	Explanatios
1	The snake whose bite is poisonous has two heads	○ Whose is the adjective modifier noun bite, coffee, and wallet
2	I apologized to the women whose coffee I spilled	○ Whose is a relative adjective that connects the dependent clause and independent clause. The example in the next column comes from two clauses
3	The man whose wallet was stolen called the police	

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<sup>29</sup> Hui, 30.

		that are associated with the word whose relative adjective.
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**Table 2.5 Example of Relative Adjective (Limiting Adjective)**

2) Descriptive Adjective

Adjective Descriptive is very different from adjective limiting, like disclosed by Frank "Descriptive adjectives usually indicates inherent quality (beautiful, intelligent), or a physical state such as age, size, color. Inflectional and derivative endings can only be added to this type of adjective.<sup>30</sup>

Adjective descriptive works to explain the state of nouns or words replace what includes size, shape, color, smell, taste and so on. Example; big, small, tall, red, round, delicious etc. Adjective descriptive is also limiting the use of nouns in people or objects. This type of adjective is also called Adjective of quality that serves to explain the quality or physical condition someone or something. Example:

- A brave girl
- A tame cat
- A round table
- She is a clever student
- Dona has a short brown hair

The examples above, it can be understood that the adjective tame, round, clever, short, and brown function to explain the condition of paint nouns, table,

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<sup>30</sup> Frank, *Modern English : A Practical Reference Guide*, 110.

student, and hair. And the adjective precedes the noun explained the situation, far different from the famous Indonesian language rules with the law of the DM (explained). Adjective descriptive is divided in three groups:<sup>31</sup>

1) General descriptive is an adjective that describes the state of a noun or pronouns in general. Divided into two types:

- Adjectives that describe characters from nouns or pronouns. For example polite, kind, honest, stingy, etc.
- Adjectives that indicate the quality of nouns or pronouns. For example smart, stupid, beautiful, handsome, ugly, etc.

2) Physical state is an adjective that describes the physical state of a noun or pronouns.

Physical state in the form of:

1. Size: long, large, narrow, big, small, short, etc.
2. Age (Age / age): old, young, oncient, new, etc
3. Temperature (Temperature): hot, cold, warm, etc.
4. Shape: Square, round, oval, etc.
5. Color: white, black, yellow, red, etc.

3) Proper adjective is an adjective that describes an object with a certain self-name nouns<sup>32</sup> This adjective comes from the proper noun.<sup>33</sup> which usually means (shows) the nation or language.<sup>34</sup> Proper adjective can be in the form of :

1. Nationality; Indonesian, Maduranese, Celebes, Austrian, etc.
2. Religion; Islamic, Christian, Buddist, etc.

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<sup>31</sup> Frank, 115.

<sup>32</sup> <http://kanjengguru.blog.com/materi-grammar/adjectives-kata-kata-sifat/> ,10 juni 2013

<sup>33</sup> Mas'ud, *Essential of English Grammar: A Practical Guide*, 45.

<sup>34</sup> Mas'ud, 70.

3. Adjective ending in; ..... en (wooden), ..... ic (economic), ..... al (logical, natural), etc.

Next consider the example in the following table:

1	- Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <u>polite girl</u> is my friend</li> <li>- A <u>kind woman</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Polite is an adjective which shows the character explain the situation from noun girl</li> <li>- Kind is an adjective show character which explains the situation from noun woman.</li> </ul>
2	- Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Your friend is a clever student.</li> <li>- A good job.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clever is an adjective who shows quality which explains the situation from student nouns</li> <li>- Good is an adjective which shows quality which explains the situation from job nouns</li> </ul>
3	- Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The large house is ours.</li> <li>- This is a big mosque.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large is an adjective which shows size which explains the situation from noun house</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Big is an adjective show the size of that explain the situation from mosque noun.</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Age</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- My husband gave me a new car.</li> <li>- His young brother came from Madinah.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New is an adjective which shows age which explains the situation of car nouns</li> <li>- Young is an adjective which shows age which explains the situation from brother's noun</li> </ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temperature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cold night .</li> <li>- I made a glass of hot.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cold is an adjective indicate the temperature explain the situation from noun night</li> <li>- Hot is an adjective indicate the temperature explain the situation from milk noun</li> </ul>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shape</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Square measure.</li> <li>- Oval .</li> <li>- Crooked road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Square, oval, and crooked is an adjective show the shape explain the situation from measure noun, face and road</li> </ul>



7	- Color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The red.</li> <li>- This is a yellow fish.</li> <li>- The blue pencil .</li> </ul>	- Red, yellow, and blue is an adjective show the color explain the situation from bag, fish, and pencil
8	- Nationality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risma likes JAPAN tea.</li> <li>- An Indonesian pilgrim.</li> <li>- My father gives me a Korean hat.</li> </ul>	- JAPAN, Indonesian, and Korean is an adjective which shows the nationality explain the situation from tea, pilgrim, and hat
9	- Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Islamic traditions.</li> <li>- Christian worship</li> </ul>	- Islamic, and Christian is an adjective related to religion which explains the situation from noun traditions and whorship
10	- Adjective ending in: en, ic, al.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The wooden box</li> <li>- Economic problems.</li> </ul>	- wooden, economic, and natural is an adjective which explains the situation from

		- The natural childbirth.	the noun box, problems, and childbirth
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**Table 2.6 Example of Descriptive Adjective**

Based on the exposure of the types of adjective along with the examples in above it can be concluded that the adjective limiting (determiner) is not the standard form can be added to the suffix, different from the adjective descriptive is very possible suffers from suffix because this adjective type is only allowed and has special forms only to state the level of comparison. There are several the grammatical arrangement used to express the level of comparison in English, namely; positive degree, comparative degree and superlative degree.<sup>35</sup>

## **2. Arabic adjective**

### **a. Definition of Naat**

Al-Na't is the form of masdar of the word (Mensifati<sup>36</sup>) نَعَاتٌ - نَعَاتٌ Al-Na't is also called الوصف or الصفة which means trait<sup>37</sup>. According to F. Steingass in his Arabic-English Dictionary, ,al-na't is description, qualification, praise, recommendation, fame, adjective, attribute<sup>38</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Frank, *Modern English : A Practical Reference Guide*, 116.

<sup>36</sup> Ahmad Warson Munawwir, *Kamus Al-Munawwir Arab-Indonesia*, Cet.XIV (Pustaka Progressif, 1997), 1436.

<sup>37</sup> Abbas Hasan, *Al-Nahw Al wafy*, Jus III (Dar Maarif, t.t.), 434.

<sup>38</sup> F. Steingass, *Arabic-english Dictionary* (New Delhi: Cosmo Publication, 1978), 1131.

In Arabic al-na't is the word that perfects or explain the meaning of the previous word. Al-Na't is a word that contains meaning nature, so that it can be used to explain a person's nature, or something related to it<sup>39</sup>, for examples:

Al-Na't	Makna	Al-Na't	Makna
العالم	Yang berilmu	الخمسة	Yang berlima/ yang lima
الغنى	Yang kaya	الخامس	Yang kelima
المجاهد	Yang berjuang	المحبيب	Yang dicintai
الدقائق	Yang optimis	العدل	Yang adil
الأكبر	Yang paling besar	الأبيض	Yang putih
الكسول	Yang sangat malas	العلمي	Yang bersifat ilmiah

**Table 2.7 Example of Naat**

Furthermore, Fu'ad Ni'mah in his book defines al-na't: <sup>40</sup>

النعته تابع يدل على صفة في اسم قبله

*Meaning : Al-Na't is a word that indicates the previous noun In line with the previous definition of Mustafa al-Galaya, this also stated that al-na't: <sup>41</sup>*

هو ما يذكر بعد اسم ليبين بعض أحواله أو أحوال ما يتعلق به

*Meaning: “ Al-Na'at is a word that is mentioned after a noun to explain some of the conditions or circumstances associated with it.*

<sup>39</sup> Abdullah Bin Saleh al- Fauzan, *Dalil Al-Salik ila Alfiyyah Ibn Malik*, Juz III (Dar Al- Muslim, t.t.), 177.

<sup>40</sup> Fuad Ni'mah, *Mulakh khas Qawaid Al-Lughah Al-Arabiyyah* (Damaskus: dar Al-Hikmah, t.t.), 51.

<sup>41</sup> Musthafa al Galayani, *Jami' al-Durus al- 'Arabiyyah*, jus III (Bairut: Al-Maktabah Al-Asariyyah, 1987), 221.

Al-Na't is a word that must always follow the word from the words that preceded it, both when rafa' (الرفع), nasab (النصب) or jar (الجر) in terms of type (muzakkar or muannas), terms of numbers (mufrad, musanna and jama '), and the aspect of the article (ism al-ma'rifah or ism al-nakirah)<sup>42</sup>.

So al-na't are words that are description of the nature or adjective of ism which precedes it by explaining one of its properties, or explain the circumstances of other words that have something to do with being disgusted.

Consider the example in the following:

### 1. النحلة شجرة مباركة

شجرة (متبوع)	مباركة (نعت تابع لل شجرة)
مرفوع بال ضمة	مرفوع بال ضمة
إسم مؤنث	إسم مؤنث
إسم مفرد	إسم مفرد
إسم نكرة	إسم نكرة

### 2. إشتريت بيتا جديدا

(جديدا) نعت تابع للبيت	(بيتا) متبوع
منصوب بالفتحة	منصوب بالفتحة
إسم مذكّر	إسم مذكّر

<sup>42</sup> Muhammad Ali Abu Al-Abbas, *I'rab al- Muyassar* (Kairo: Dar Al-Kalai, t.t.), 117.

إسم مفرد	إسم مفرد
إسم نكرة	إسم نكرة

### 3. نظرت إلى الطالبة المجتهدة

لِبة (الطَّا متبوع)	(المجتهدة) نعت تابع للطالبة
لررور بالكسرة	لررور بالكسرة
إسم مؤنث	إسم مؤنث
إسم معرّف ب ال	إسم معرّف ب ال
إسم مفرد	إسم مفرد

**Table 2.8 Example of Naat**

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that al-na't is a follower of the nouns mentioned to explain the state of the word previous object or one that follows it, or other related words with him.

#### b. Type of Naat

The discussion about type al-na't is divided into two parts, namely al-na't al-haqiqi and al-na't al-sababi<sup>43</sup> Following, an explanation of the two types of al-na't that is:

##### 1. Al-Na't Haqiqi

It is al-na't which shows the nature of the previous isim.<sup>44</sup> Example. First:

<sup>43</sup> Azizah Fawwal Babati, *Al-Mu'jam al-Mufasssal Fi al-Nahw al-Arabi*, Jus II (bairut: Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyyah, t.t.), 1116–17.

<sup>44</sup> Ahmad Mukhtar Umar, *al-Nahw al-Asasi*, Cet IV (Kuwait: Mansyurat al-Salasili, t.t.), 496.

قرأت ليلة أمس سورة طويلة من القرآن الكريم, فسعدت بهذه السورة الكريمة كل السعادة

, ثم بعد ذلك أطلعت على كتابت جليلت من كتب السنة الدطهرة فازدادت سعادتني

*Meaning : “,Last night, I had read a long surah from the Koran al-Karim, then I was very happy to read this surah. Then after that, I examined two noble books from the sanctified hadith book. Then my happiness increases.*

From the example above, that underlined word the word that functions as al-na't from the previous word. Like an explanation the following:

Al-Man'ut	Al-Na't
سورة	طويلة
القرآن	الكريم
بهذه السورة	الكريمة
كتابت	جليلت
السنة	الدطهرة
الدؤمن	القوي
من المؤمن	الضعيف

**Table 2.9 Example of Naat Haqiqi**

## 2. Al- Na't Sababi

Is what shows the meaning of the previous isim has a relationship and bond with man'ut, or al-na't that shows the characteristic for isim that has bond with matbu'or man'ut<sup>45</sup> Example:

تعلمت اللغة العربية على أستاذ واسع علمه, غزيرة معارفه, مرضية أخلاقه

*Meaning : " I learned Arabic from a teacher whose knowledge was vast, which was a lot his knowledge and noble character. "*

So , al-na't al-sababi is the isim mentioned for explain the state of isim afterwards. If we observe the example above, that Al- na't is the first, واسع has not been self-sympathetic from the teacher, but the functions as the nature of something related to it, that is. علمه Likewise with the second and third al-na't, namely غزيرة and مرضية. Both words it does not belong to, أستاذ but it is characteristic of معارفه and اخلاقه.

Al-Na't al-sababi has laws and rules by following man'ut on only two traits, i'rab and ta'rif and tankir. While in terms of type (muzakkar and muannas) then it is only the same as isim that exists after, and does not look at the condition of man'ut. The law at that time the position of fi'il in the amount of.<sup>46</sup>

### **3. Activita Magazine edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019**

Activita Magazine edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019 is a magazine that made by intra organization at IAIN Madura that has a purpose to give more knowledge.

### **4. Previous Study**

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<sup>45</sup> Umar, 497.

<sup>46</sup> Babati, *Al-Mu'jam al-Mufassal Fi al-Nahw al-Arabi*, 1117.

This study was Library research. In this study, the writer analyzed *a contrastive analysis between english and arabic on adjective in magazine activita edisi XLIV and XLV / september 2018 and april 2019*. Research on a contrastive analysis between english and arabic has not been much discussed. The study on a contrastive analysis between english and arabic has been conducted by Rozianto “*Contrastive Analysis Between English And Arabic In Simple Past Form*.” In his research, the objective of this study is to find out and describe the differences and similarities between English and Arabic in simple past form, so that the difficulties of students who learn English as foreign language can be predicted. The method of this study is descriptive method, it describes the similarities and differences of English and Arabic in simple past form. This method helps to achieve the objective of research, he conducts the research through these steps. (1) Description, to describe English and Arabic past form, (2) Selecting past form of both English and Arabic, (3) Contrasting the similarities and differences of past form in English and Arabic systematically, and (4) Predicting the difficulties which may occur based on the previous steps. After he analyzed and compared the form of English and Arabic past verb, he concluded that there are some similarities: firstly, English and Arabic have regular and irregular verb form. Secondly, English and Arabic language have verb formation in past form by adding morpheme at the end of word. Third, English and Arabic past form have indicated past time. The difference between English and Arabic past form: first, Arabic past form is from verb-1 or base form, while English past form is from verb-2. Secondly, Arabic suffixes have indicated pronoun, while English did not and English language which pronoun is separated. The lastly, Arabic past form is before subject, whereas English is after subject, however Arabic past form position is after subject.