

AN ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WARNING AND PROHIBITION EXPRESSIONS IN INDONESIA AND ENGLISH IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS

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Abstract

Various ways of disclosing or delivering communication in the form of expressing warnings and expressing prohibitions or delivering information this study aims to determine the differences between warning and prohibition expressions in Indonesia and English and the forms of these expressions. This research process used qualitative research methods and literature studies. To collect the data, this research employed textual observation. Meanwhile, to analyze the data this study employed cultural analysis. The result can be seen that expressing warnings and expressing prohibitions declared in Indonesia and abroad are not much different, both in terms of expression and form, such as no smoking, no food and drink in this area, etc.

Keywords: Expressing Warnings, Expressing Prohibition, Information

1. Introduction

In this era of globalization, the international language is an important language for communication, namely English. Not a few students can master the English language. However, there are not a few students who can't even speak English. At this time, we are required to prepare ourselves for superior and competitive human resources in this era. Mastery of foreign languages is also important. Language is an important human communication tool. The German philosopher Johann Wolfgang von said, "Those who know nothing about foreign languages, they have nothing about their own." This proverb implies how important foreign language education is, apart from mother tongue and national language. Junior high school students or students tend to more easily absorb the knowledge they learn in learning, especially language as a means of daily communication (Abbas Lutfi Hussein, 2018). However, according to Sarwono (2011), "Junior high school students are in the early adolescence stage with an age range of 12-15 years. At this age, students are in puberty, where there is a transition and development in themselves both physically, psychologically, and socially. From this, teenagers or junior high school students have high emotional tendencies, have a high curiosity, and try things they just knew when they were teenagers. Whether it's a new playing experience, new friends, even a new environment (J. Polin, 2018).

Language allows us to communicate our emotions, ask questions, make requests, protest, criticize, insult, apologize, and promise, among other things. In the teaching process, language is essential for communication. As a speaker, the tutor will readily communicate the material to the students. To attain improved learning outcomes, one of the most important aspects of the learning process is effective

communication. Humans require communication to survive. People must communicate with one another since it is a vital aspect of life. In other words, existence would be meaningless without communication. The exchange of ideas, information, and other items between two or more people is known as communication. There is usually at least one speaker or sender, a communication message that is transmitted, and a person or persons for whom this message is intended the recipient in any act of communication (J. Polin, 2018).

This section looks at the advancements achieved in recent decades in three areas that explain how culture is encoded in linguistic signs and how they are used: language and thought, language, cognition, and emotion, and embodied language and knowledge. This area of study is broadly related to the concept of language relativity. Warning and prohibition are two of the most commonly utilized forms of speech actions (SAs) and are considered essential to master. They have numerous uses in daily conversation. Warnings and prohibitions are important tools for educating people and preventing injuries and deaths, and they deserve to be more widely used and recognize (Abbas Lutfi Hussein, 2018) d. The term "warning" refers to the possibility of danger or trouble. Other than utilizing the term 'warn,' warning can be provided in a variety of other implicit structures. In general, past studies on warning and prohibition have focused on each SA individually. Furthermore, additional research compares two languages, particularly in religious writings. Furthermore, a review of the practical research indicated that no single practical study has explicitly linked the two SAs of warning and restriction to students' capacity to distinguish between the two SAs in question (Abbas Lutfi Hussein, 2018).

Talking about warnings is usually aimed at something that is prohibited or better avoided because there will be danger that may occur. In English we can do this with an express warning. You will find expressions of warning in 8th grade English material (Siti wachidah, 2017). Giving warning or giving a warning is an expression in English that is used when we want to warn someone against something. To express a warning, there are two ways to say it, namely the first is a prohibition warning and a warning suggestion. Warnings written in warning sentences mostly contain warnings of certain dangers (Siti wachidah, 2017). By using a warning sentence, it is hoped that people who read or hear it can avoid and stay away from these dangers. The warning sentence can also be used as a warning to give certain directions, such as traffic sign directions. We certainly often get warnings such as slippery roads and sharp corners when driving on the highway. Warning sentences are often used to give such warnings so that people can be more careful and follow directions (Siti wachidah, 2017). Besides in English, the material about giving warnings or warning expressions is also in Indonesian. Therefore, the writer wants to know if there are differences in the disclosure of warnings in English and Indonesian. From previous research, it has been explained that there is no research that specifically examines material related to the culture of expressing prohibitions and expressing warning. The benefit of this research is that teachers can be more selective in choosing good textbooks and can introduce differences in expressing warning and expressing prohibition expressed by Indonesians and outsiders (Mei Jayanti, 2019). Guiding questions for this study are What the difference the culture of expressing warning in Indonesian between that expressed in English or abroad? and What are the forms of expressing warning and expressing prohibition?

2. Literature Review

The warning is advice (reprimand etc.) to warn. Notice is a sign in a public place giving information or instructions. The warning is something that makes you understand there is a possible danger or problem, especially one in the future: (Cambridge, n.d.).

According to Searle's (1969) definition, prohibition appears to be directive, whereas warning appears to be partially, but not entirely, representational. The contrast between illocutionary power indicators and propositional indicators, according to Searle (1969), is highly valuable in creating an analysis of illocutionary acts (such as warnings and prohibitions). Differentiating certain SAs from others, on the other hand, is somewhat pragmatically challenging, since Quirk et al. (1985) point out that the strength of the illocutionary fluctuates depending on the relative authority of S and H, as well as the

relative benefits of the action for each. However, based on the characteristics of warnings and prohibitions, the following appears to be the most evident principle for recognizing them.

From others, on the other hand, is somewhat pragmatically challenging since Quirk et al. (1985) point out that the strength of the illocutionary fluctuates depending on the relative authority of S and H, as well as the relative benefits of the action for each. However, based on the characteristics of warnings and prohibitions, the following appears to be the most evident principle for recognizing them. to do something or to forbid. In the same way as command expression, prohibition also has two patterns; they are verbal prohibition and nominal prohibition.

While Herman (2010) said that the prohibition sentence is the sentence that describes how to forbid someone else to do something. He also said that there are two patterns in prohibition sentences, including verbal prohibition and nominal prohibition sentences.

The detailed presentation is as follows: Verbal Prohibition. Verbal prohibition is a sentence of prohibition which uses lexical-meaning-verb inside. To express the prohibition should combine the word /do not/ or /don't/ before the verb. The formula is don't + lexical meaning Verb. Firstly, Nominal Prohibition. Nominal prohibition is a sentence of prohibition which uses /be/ after /do not/ or /don't/. After that you have to place a compliment in the end; Notice is a premonition to someone; it can be a command, caution, information, or prohibition. For example, Notice Command means that the notice instructs people to do what is written. For example: notice the command below.

Command means notice/command notification. This notification usually instructor gives orders for those who read it to do what is written in the notification (notice). The examples are as follows: Turn off the light! (Turn off the lights!), Turn on the air conditioner! (Turn off the AC!), The notice in the two sentences above gives orders to anyone who reads it to turn off the lights and turn off the air conditioner when someone enters or leaves a room. These sentences are easy to read and understand because they use simple sentences.

Caution. Caution is a notification that is used to warn. Its function is to increase awareness so that readers or people are careful with what is stated in the notification. An example of this caution notice is, for example, "WET FLOOR". The sentence is a notification, to warn that the floor is wet and slippery, meaning that the floor is slippery and can cause people to fall.

Prohibition. Prohibition is a notification that is used to provide information to anyone who reads this notice that they are prohibited from doing what is written in the notification. For example, "NO FOOD, NO DRINK", in this notification sentence means that people are not allowed to eat and drink in that place.

3. Research Method

This study used descriptive qualitative research to investigate the expressions of warning and prohibition expressed in the book *When English Rings A Bell*. The author uses the Local English Learning Textbook for class VIII SMP/MTS as the population and sample expressing warning and prohibition. As data, the author needs English textbooks for SMP/MTs grade VIII. And for data collection, researchers used Document Analysis techniques. The steps of the Documentation technique are (1) Searching for the text of a warning or prohibition sentence. (2) Reading the text of the warning or prohibition sentence *When English* (3) observing the text and analyzing the culture in the *When English ring a bell* textbook (4) finding conclusions from observations in the *When English ring a bell* textbook.

4. Results and Discussion

Following are some sequences that show how the findings are organized. The results of the textbook analysis are first provided using the titles of the textbooks as a reference. Second, the findings are highlighted in the context of the study's research questions. Finally, the discussion is offered to the research findings as well as draw a conclusion for this study. The results are listed below.





Different cultures of expressing warnings in Indonesian between that expressed in English








Cultural differences can confuse everyone. Especially for Asian students studying abroad, where western and eastern cultures are vastly different. The difference in the use of expressing warning in Indonesian and that expressed in English does not have a significant difference. In Indonesia, expressing warnings can be done in any form. For example, in the form of short sentences as well as sentences with complete explanations of information. As for those who express it in the form of symbols only, If expressing a warning in English, it is not much different from that in Indonesia. Using language that is easy to understand and understand, the sentences expressed can be quite long if it is necessary for the reader to understand. Then there is also a warning that is only expressed in short sentences if indeed the expressing warning does not inform complex things.

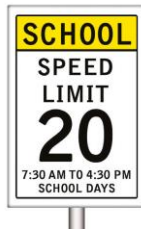
Forms of expressing warning and expressing prohibition

We can express prohibition (expressing prohibition) in English by using modal verbs or by using certain phrases. Modal verbs and phrases that serve to express prohibitions in English.

Table 1. Expressing warning and expressing prohibition

No	Text	Explanation	Page
1		In this image, notice: the playground and school grounds close at 10.00 PM. showing readers that the playground and school grounds close at 10.00 p.m.	212
2		This image belongs to the warning. That is a notification that is used to warn. It is stated that prohibiting the use of gadgets or mobile phones in the school environment,	212
3		This notice includes a prohibition. This picture shows the school area where visitors must register at the main office. It is also prohibited to carry sharp weapons and drugs.	213
4		This notice includes a prohibition. This image shows that the near area is a healthy area or a sterile area. So, readers or visitors who want to enter the school ground are prohibited from bringing pets.	213

5		This notice belongs to the type of caution. This picture shows that the area is a safe money area with monitoring or protected by surveillance cameras that monitor the area (CCTV Camera)	213
6		This notice includes commands. This image conveys a message to visitors who want to enter the school must use the main entrance and register at the office	213
7		This notice includes a prohibition. This image warns that the area is a no-smoking or smoke-free area. So that anyone who is in school, is prohibited from smoking	214
8		This notice includes a caution. The notice tells that the area is a school bus only parking area	214
9		This notice includes a prohibition. This picture shows that the prohibition of using or activities related to drugs in the school zone	214
10		This notice includes commands. This picture shows toilet users to flush the toilet after using it	214
11		This notice includes a prohibition. This picture shows visitors that it is forbidden to bring food and drinks from outside	214



This notice includes commands. This picture shows that motorists are prohibited from using their vehicles at speeds above 20 from 7.30 to 16.00 214

From the table above, it has been mentioned and explained about the prohibitions that we can use in everyday life. The prohibitions listed in the table are mostly about prohibitions in schools, such as prohibitions against not bringing cell phones to school and so on. Warnings or prohibitions that are often expressed and are used are warnings for actions and or vigilance when in the environment. both in schools and in open spaces used by the general public.

First, displaying that the playground and school grounds close at 10 p.m. The second image belongs to the warning. That is a notification that is used to warn. It is stated that prohibiting the use of gadgets or mobile phones in the school environment. The third image includes a prohibition. This picture shows the school area where visitors must register at the main office. It is also prohibited to carry sharp weapons and drugs. The fourth image includes a prohibition. This image shows that the nearby area is a healthy area or a sterile area. So, readers or visitors who want to enter the school grounds are prohibited from bringing pets. The fifth image is a notice that belongs to the type of caution. This picture shows that the area is a safe money area with monitoring or protected by surveillance cameras that monitor the area (CCTV Camera). The sixth image includes commands. This image conveys a message to visitors who want to enter the school must use the main entrance and register at the office. In the seventh table, the prohibition shown is regarding the prohibition of smoking in the school environment. In addition, the image also explains that the area around the sign is smoke-free. In addition, the image also explains that the area around the sign is smoke-free. The purpose of the ban is to make the surrounding environment more smoke-free. At the eighth table, the picture contains a prohibition on parking for other vehicles because only school buses can park there. Besides that, the purpose of the picture is to clarify that the area around it is only for parking school buses, not for parking other vehicles. In the ninth table there is a picture about drugs. which the picture explains that drugs are strictly prohibited in the school environment. The purpose of the picture is to inform students that drugs are strictly prohibited in schools. In the tenth table, there is a warning picture to flush the toilet cleanly. The picture explains that the prohibited area is required to flush the toilet clean after use. It aims to maintain the cleanliness of the public toilet environment in schools. At the eleventh table, there is a warning not to bring food and drinks into the room. In addition, the prohibition is usually used in school libraries. The purpose of the ban is to prevent a lot of food waste or food crumbs on the floor. The point is to keep the area clean of anything.

In the table, the twelve images listed are about the driving speed limit. In the picture, it is explained that the driver must not exceed the speed limit that has been determined, which is 20 kilometers per hour at 07.30 to 16.00. This aims to avoid accidents due to not being able to control driving speed.

5. Conclusion

Following are some sequences that show how the findings are organized. The difference in the use of expressing warning in Indonesian and that expressed in English does not have a significant difference. From the table above, it has been mentioned and explained about the prohibitions that we can use in everyday life. The prohibitions listed in the table are mostly about prohibitions in schools, such as prohibitions against not bringing cell phones to school and so on. The second image belongs to the warning. The third image includes a prohibition. This picture shows the school area where visitors must register at the main office. The fourth image includes a prohibition. This image shows that the nearby area is a healthy area or a sterile area. The fifth image is a notice that belongs to the type of caution. The sixth image includes commands. In addition, the image also explains that the area around the sign is smoke-

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