A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND BUGINESE DECLARATIVE SENTENCES PATTERN

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Abstract. This study aimed at investigating the differences and similarities of sentences pattern in English and Buginese and the approach of this study used namely qualitative, where the contrastive analysis was chosen as the method of the study in comparing and analyzing sentence patterns of both languages. From the analysis, it revealed that the similarities of two languages were: (1) both languages have similar sentences pattern, especially for the verbal simple present tense and verbal and nominal future tense, (2) both languages, have the same elements to construct a sentence (S+V+O). Meanwhile, the differences between both of them were (1) declarative sentence pattern for the nominal simple present tense, and verbal and nominal past tense between two languages is different. (2) There is no such pattern S + V + Subject Complement in Buginese since Buginese has no verb to be. (3) In making past sentences in Buginese, it would involve Ergative Pronoun, namely -na, -no, -ni, and their position attached at the end of word pura. Hopefully, these findings can predict the interference would happen during teaching English as a target language with the student who has Buginese as their mother tongue. Furthermore, it is suggested that future researchers could conduct a Buginese language study in different settings, such as pragmatics analysis, morphological system, and phonology system.

Keywords: Contrastive, Declarative, English, Buginese.

INTRODUCTION

It is believed that language has an essential role in the world because everybody uses it to communicate with others. It is used to deliver meanings, feelings, and desires from someone to others. Language belonged to a product of a culture that was made, used, and spread out all over the world. Every region or country has its own culture and language. Thus, one language to another language might be different and also similar. In learning English as a second or foreign language, the learners tend to transfer their language to the foreign language, as Lado (1962) explained that individuals tend to transfer the forms and meanings of their native language and culture to the foreign language and culture whereas every language has the linguistic features that built the language itself, such as sentence pattern.

Regard to the phenomenon above, the contrastive study was chosen to be conducted to analyze the differences and the similarities of two languages. Contrastive analysis has caught the attention of some scholars to conduct studies in various setting such as English and Spanish post-nuclear patterns (Véliz, 2001), English and Mugali Rai grammatical aspects (Rai, 2017), English and Hungarian discourse markers (Furkó & Abuczki, 2015), English and Nubian sentence construction (Alfaki, 2018), English and Uzbek languages suffixes (Sumiati & Marlasari 2018), English and Nigerian pidgin WH-interrogatives. (Mowarin & Oduaran, 2014), English and Malay speech act of request (Maros & Halim, 2018), English and Chinese cohesion (Yang, 2014), English and Annang structural patterns (Udondata, 2018), English and Yoruba morphological systems (Ogundepo, 2015), English and Persian discourse markers (Zand-Moghadam & Bikineh, 2015), English and Persian vowels and consonants (Moradi & Chen 2018).

Contrastive studies in English and Arabic setting such as verb tense (Alasmari, Watson, & Atwell, 2018), plural markers (Himmah &
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Wahyudi, 2015), polite form (Baidaa’F, 2012), Using Euphemism (Almufawez, Alalwani, & Altalhi, 2018), adjectives (Zawahreh, 2013), modulation (Betti & Igaab, 2018). Contrastive studies in English and Indonesian setting such as pronominals (Sulaiman, 2019), noun articles (Mulyawan, 2014), kinds of sentences (Uktolseja, Sujaja, & Matinahoru, 2019), prefixes and suffixes (Mena & Saputri 2018), plural form (Trisnadewi, 2019), vowel phoneme (Ulfayanti, & Jelimun, 2018), interrogative sentences (Huda, 2018). Meanwhile, contrastive studies local Indonesian language such as English and Mekongga (Kadir, 2015) and Bali and English verb phrase (Budasi, 2012).

Seeing those previous studies above, especially for local Indonesian languages, studies between English as a foreign language and Buginese as a local language in the South of Sulawesi, Indonesia, has not done yet. Therefore, this research intends to fill the gaps with a focus on the differences and similarities of sentences pattern between both languages. According to Alexander (1990), a simple sentence in English is “a complete unit of meaning which contains a subject and a verb, followed, if necessary, by other words which make up the meaning.” And then, Hurford (1983) explains sentence consists of a full group of words conveying a message and appropriate to the grammatical rule of a language.

Those definitions above in line with Elliott’s (1997) statements, which present that a simple sentence has complete meaning and structure obligatorily starts with a subject (NP), followed by a verb (VP) and a complement of the verb. It could be concluded that a group of words can be called a sentence if it consists of a subject followed by a verb and a compliment (optional) and has a meaning. There are four types of sentences, which are declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences. And then, declarative sentences become the main idea in composing this article. A declarative sentence is a sentence that states an idea. It is ended by a period when in written form (Frank, 1972).

And then, Cobuild (1992) states that a declarative sentence is usually used for giving information, expressing an opinion, making promises, and emphasis. Also, it can be used for confirming that something is right, instructing in a relatively informal way. Therefore, students need to learn declarative sentences based on the appropriate grammatical pattern. Based on the explanation above, this study aimed to find out the differences and similarities of sentences pattern in English and Buginese so it can be predicted the interference which would happen during teaching English as target language with the student who has Buginese as their mother tongue. Furthermore, the question of the study formulated was, "How were the similarities and differences between English and Buginese declarative sentence patterns?"

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This study used a qualitative approach and contrastive analysis as the method of the study (James, 1980; Lado, 1962). The researcher focused on investigated the sentence pattern of the two languages concerned are English and Buginese. The unit of analysis in this study was declarative sentence patterns in two languages: there were English and Buginese. There were forty-two declarative sentences pattern would be compared in this study, which consisted of fourteen in the simple present tense, fourteen in the past tense, and fourteen in the future tense. Moreover, the three kinds of tenses used consisted of seven verbal and seven nominal sentences.

The data of English sentences pattern was taken from English textbooks, which reflect native speakers’ English. Meanwhile, the Buginese language was elicited through an interview with the three selected informants who are native speakers of the Buginese language. The subjects were chosen purposively. The researcher chose three older men who born in the Sulawesi Selatan region and have never moved to any places. Their age ranged between 50-80 years. The selection of these informants is based on the fact that they are expected to have a great reportage of native
language. Further, two young men also were selected because the older participants could forget some linguistic information at this stage.

The researcher gave the informants questions and sentences to translate into Buginese. Written material on Buginese, namely Bugis and Makasar Two Short Grammars, was also utilized. The declarative sentence pattern between English and Buginese language obtained were described and exemplified, then compared to find out the similarities and differences between them. The equivalent meaning of the sentence would be presented side by side and as well as their structural sentence patterns using (SVOCA) structural analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The finding of this study would be presented in two sections. The first section was the similarities of sentence patterns between English and Buginese, and the second was the differences between both of the languages. Here, the writer also provides the pronoun system in English and Buginese that would help in understanding the data analyzing.

Table 1: English and Buginese Pronoun system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronouns</th>
<th>Independent Pronoun</th>
<th>Negative Pronoun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person Singular</td>
<td>iyya’</td>
<td>-ka’</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Person Plural</td>
<td>idi’</td>
<td>-ki’</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person Singular</td>
<td>iko</td>
<td>-ko</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person Plural</td>
<td>Pada alena</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person Singular</td>
<td>alena</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person Singular</td>
<td>alena</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person Singular</td>
<td>alena</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>It</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Buginese, the second person forms are sometimes used to address others, although it is more polite to address people using the first person plural inclusive forms (idi) rather than the second person forms (iko). And then, there is no personal pronoun it which is used to refer animal or thing. Thus, the name of the animal or something is called directly is commonly used.

1.1 Similarities between English and Buginese Declarative Sentence Pattern

After analyzing the data, it found that there were some similarities of declarative sentence pattern occurred in English and Buginese, as follows:

1.1.2 Declarative Sentences Pattern in Present Tense

Declarative sentences pattern in the present tense with personal pronoun I, you, they, we, she, he, it in English and Buginese was similar.

Example:

(a). $S \quad V_I \quad O$
    
    I teach English
    
    iyya’ mappa’guru Bahasa Inggris

(b). $S \quad V_I \quad O_{direct}$
    
    We teach English
    
    idi’ mappa’guru Bahasa Inggris

The same element sentence composed both of examples above (a) and (b), which was $S + V + O$. They also arranged in the same pattern was $S + V + O_{direct}$. For more clearly, the data present in the following table as follows:

Table 2: English and Buginese present tense declarative sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Sentence Structure</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I teach English</td>
<td>I + V + O_{direct}</td>
<td>iyya’ mappa’guru Bahasa Inggris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. You teach English</td>
<td>You + V + O_{direct}</td>
<td>idi’ mappa’guru Bahasa Inggris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. They teach English</td>
<td>They + V + O_{direct}</td>
<td>Pada alena + V + O_{direct}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We teach English</td>
<td>We + V + O_{direct}</td>
<td>Pada alena mappa’guru Bahasa Inggris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. She teaches</td>
<td>V(ses) + O_{direct}</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. He teaches</td>
<td>V(ses) + O_{direct}</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. She teaches</td>
<td>V(ses) + O_{direct}</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c). $S \quad V_{(ses)} \quad O_{direct}$
    
    She teaches English
    
    Alena mappa’guru Bahasa Inggris

(d). $S \quad V_{(ses)} \quad O_{direct}$
    
    He teaches English
    
    Alena mappa’guru Bahasa Inggris

(e). $S \quad V_{(ses)} \quad O_{direct}$
    
    It (cat) eats food
    
    Alena manre anrekanre
The three sentences above composed by the same component and also arranged in the same pattern, \( S + V + \text{Direct Object} \). But, two differences could be seen. Firstly, in a simple present tense where personal pronoun he, she, and it as the subject, the verb will end in -s or -es depending on the way the verb ends. It means personal pronoun she, he, and it will affect the verb in English. But, it does not in Buginese. And secondly, there is a personal pronoun \( it \) in the English pronoun system to replace the position of an animal or a thing in the sentences. But, there is not in Buginese. In Buginese, word \( alena \) indicates personal pronoun she, he and it.

1.1.2 Declarative Sentence Pattern in Simple Future Tense

Declarative sentence pattern in simple future tense with all kinds of personal pronoun I in English and Buginese was also similar.

Example:

(f). \( S \) will \( V_1 \) \( O_{\text{direct}} \)

You will teach English

Iko mealo mappa’guru Bahasa Inggris

S mealo \( V \) \( O_{\text{direct}} \)

In the example above, both languages were arranged in the same sentence pattern. English was ‘\( S + \text{will} + V_1 + O \)’ and Buginese is also ‘\( S + \text{maelo} + V + O \)’. The word \( \text{maelo} \) has a function to indicate something will be happening in the future, and its position is similar to the word will. The table above would show the declarative sentences pattern with other pronouns.

Table 3: English and Buginese future tense declarative sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Sentences Pattern</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I will teach English ( S + \text{will} + V_1 + O_{\text{direct}} )</td>
<td>Iko mealo mappa’guru Bahasa Inggris</td>
<td>S mealo ( V ) ( O_{\text{direct}} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will teach English</td>
<td>You will teach English</td>
<td>You will teach English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They will teach English</td>
<td>They will teach English</td>
<td>They will teach English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will teach English</td>
<td>We will teach English</td>
<td>We will teach English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look to the sentence (h) and (i) above, as explained before, the personal pronoun refers to a person, an animal, a thing in Buginese is \( alena \) which is similar for the personal pronoun she, he, it. Moreover, in English, it is not. Regard to the simple future tense in declarative sentence pattern for the personal pronoun she, he and it are similar. It could be seen on the following table:

Table 4: English and the Buginese personal pronoun she, he, it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Sentences Pattern</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She will teach English ( S + \text{will} + V_1 + O_{\text{direct}} )</td>
<td>Alena mealo manre Anrekanre</td>
<td>S mealo ( V ) ( O_{\text{direct}} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will teach English</td>
<td>He will teach English</td>
<td>He will teach English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It will teach English</td>
<td>It will teach English</td>
<td>It will teach English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(j). \( S \) will be subject complement

I will be a teacher

Iyya’ mealo mancaji guru

S mealo mancaji subject complement

(k). \( S \) will be subject complement

It will be a hunter

Alena mealo mancaji pallellung

S mealo mancaji subject complement

English and Buginese in simple future nominal declarative sentences are also arranged with the same sentence pattern and component. The sentence pattern \( S + \text{will be} + \text{subject complement} \) for English and \( S + \text{maelo mancaji} + \text{subject complement} \) for Buginese. The word \( \text{maelo mancaji} \) has a similar position will be. For
more clearly, it could be seen on the table below as follows:

Table 5: Resume of English and Buginese future tense declarative sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Buginese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am fat</td>
<td>Iyya’ maccommo</td>
<td>S Adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are fat</td>
<td>Iko maccommo</td>
<td>S Subject Complement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is fat</td>
<td>Alena maccommo</td>
<td>S Subject Complement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Differences between English and Buginese Sentence Pattern

There were some differences of declarative sentence pattern occurred in English and Buginese, as follows:

1.1.2 Declarative Sentences Pattern in Nominal Simple Present Tense

- (l). $S$ linking verb Subject Complement
  - I am fat
  - Iyya’ maccommo
  - S

- (m). $S$ linking verb Subject Complement
  - You are fat
  - Iko maccommo
  - S

- (n). $S$ Linking Verb Subject Complement
  - She is fat
  - Alena maccommo
  - S

In English, those sentences (f), (g), and (h) are arranged based on the same pattern is $S + V_{\text{linking}} + \text{Subject Complement}$; a linking verb is followed by a subject complement, a noun or pronoun that refers to and names or describes the subject. In English, linking verbs are ‘to be’ verbs such as is, and are (depended on the subject) are verbs which related to the senses of the human body, such as hear, see, smell, and a few other words such as become, appear, and seem.

In contrast, there is no such pattern in Buginese since Buginese has no verb “to be.” Thus, the declarative sentence pattern in the nominal simple present tense is $S + \text{Subject Complement}$. For more clearly, the writer presented the differences occurred in the following table:

Table 6: English and Buginese nominal present tense declarative sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Buginese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am fat</td>
<td>I + linking verb + subject complement</td>
<td>Iyya’ + subject complement</td>
<td>s + pura + mappa’guru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are fat</td>
<td>You + linking verb + subject complement</td>
<td>Iko + subject complement</td>
<td>s + pura + s + V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is fat</td>
<td>She + linking verb + subject complement</td>
<td>Alena + subject complement</td>
<td>s + pura + s + V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.2 Declarative Sentence Pattern in Past Tense

Declarative sentence pattern in the past tense with between English and Buginese was different, as showed in the following example:

- (o). $S$ $V_2$ $O_{\text{direct}}$
  - I taught English
  - Iyya’ pura -na mappa’guru Bahasa Inggris
  - S pura s V O_{\text{direct}}

The sentence (o) showed the differences in sentences pattern in the past tense between English and Buginese. In the making past English sentences, the pattern could be ‘$S + V_2 + O$’, but in Buginese is ‘$S + Pura followed by E_{\text{ergative}} + V + O$’. Word pura indicates something already done and it is similar to has or have in the present perfect tense. Thus, between past tense and present perfect tense in Buginese are similar. But, in English, it is not.

In Buginese, for the past situation, activity or event does not influence the verb form in the sentence as demonstrated in the sentences (o). But in English, we make the past sentences by changing the verb into $V_2$ for all subjects. Besides of that, in making past sentences in Buginese involve Ergative pronoun, namely -na, -no, -ni and their position attached at the end of word pura (ex:
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purana). But, in English does not. Here the summarized of declarative sentence pattern in the past tense in both languages.

Table 7. English and Buginese past tense declarative sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Buginese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was fat</td>
<td>Iyya’ maccommo Riolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were fat</td>
<td>Pada alena maccommo Riolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was fat</td>
<td>Alena maccommo Riolo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

English declarative sentences pattern in nominal past tense is Subject + [Verb + Subject Complement]. Linking verbs used are was and were, which depends on the subject. Meanwhile, as explained before, Buginese has no verb “to be.” Thus, the Buginese declarative sentence pattern in the nominal past tense is S + Subject Complement. And commonly, the adverb of time used to indicate the sentences are in the past form such as word riolo means ago or past.

Table 8. English and Buginese nominal past tense declarative sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Buginese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was fat</td>
<td>Iyya’ maccommo Riolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were fat</td>
<td>Pada alena maccommo Riolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was fat</td>
<td>Alena maccommo Riolo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

From the analysis of 42 declarative sentences pattern which consisted of 14 in simple present tense, 14 in past tense and 14 in future tense, it concluded that: the similarities in both languages were (1) have similar sentences pattern especially for simple verbal present tense and verbal and nominal future tense; (2) they have similar elements to construct a sentences (subject and predicate, and the rest of elements required as the complementation).

Meanwhile, the differences between both of them were (1) declarative sentence pattern for the nominal simple present tense and verbal and nominal past tense between two languages is different. (2) There is no such pattern S + V[linking + Subject Complement] in Buginese since Buginese has no verb “to be.” (3) In Buginese, the types of tenses used do not affect the verb form in the sentences. (4) Both languages do not have equivalent pronouns because Buginese only uses the word alena to refer personal pronoun she, he, and it. (5) In the making past tense sentences in Buginese, it would involve Ergative Pronoun, namely -na, -no, -ni, and their position attached at the end of word pura (ex: purana).

The finding of this study can hopefully be used to predict the learning difficulties faced by English learners with the Buginese as their mother tongue. Thus, it will be possible for the teacher to develop teaching material, teaching techniques, teaching strategies, and media to make the
English teaching and learning process in the classroom more efficient.

REFERENCES


