

Makassarese and English Affirmative Sentences Pattern (A Linguistic Contrastive Study)

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the differences between Makassarese and English structure. This research is a descriptive qualitative research with ten samples of native speakers of Makassarese in urban village of PAI, Biringkanaya Makassar. The method used is contrastive method and using sentence function theory from Verhaar and the theory of tree diagram from Bornstain. The results of this research indicate the existence of different Makassarese and English structurally in terms of sentence function. The affirmative sentences in Makassarese generally begins with the predicate (P) then followed by subject (S) whils English sentences begins with subject (S) then followed by predicate (P). Verb in Makassarese also cannot change or get modification because it is not affected by an adverb and context of the sentence. While the verb in English can change depending on an adverb and context of the sentence.

Keywords: Structural Analysis; Contrastive Analysis; Makassarese Structure; Affirmative Sentences



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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important medium of human communication. They use it as a medium to express ideas, feelings, and thoughts. Trudgill (1977) states that language is a tool of communication between humans in their daily activities.

Humans also need to know that besides the language is important, every language also has a different identity. The difference lies on structure and meaning. It is known that every country has its own language to communicate. For example Malaysia with Malay language, Philippines with Tagalog language, Indian with Hindi, etc. In Indonesia itself there are three languages used, the first is a regional language - a typical language of a region from Sabang to Merauke, the second is national language is Indonesian language, the third is the international language is English that used to communicate with other countries. Indonesian and regional languages have similarities and differences from English.

How to see the differences and equations of English and regional languages could be done by comparing the two languages. About comparing the two languages, then required an analysis that is able to describe the difference among both languages in general and in particular. In applied linguistics there is an approach that focuses on the differentiation of the two languages. This approach is called contrastive analysis. Tarigan in Hamid (2014) states that contrastive analysis is an activity to compare first language structures or rules with second language rules to identify differences between the two languages. In other words, contrastive analysis emphasizes comparisons that will produce a number of differences from the two languages to be examined.

Contrastive analysis can be applied to micro linguistics and macro linguistics. Chaer

(2007) states that studies on micro linguistics are directed to the internal structure of a particular language. It means in micro linguistic studies the object of study is the elements contained in the language itself. The study of micro linguistics consists of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexicology. Chaer (2007) states that in macro linguistics, the study is directed to the investigation of language in relation to outside factors of the language. It means that in the macro linguistic study the object of the study involves the linking of languages with external factors. The study of macro linguistics such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistic, philology, dialectology, etc.

In the syntactic study there are three parts: phrases, clauses and sentences. English and Makassarese sentences have differences. The differences between these two languages can be analyzed by comparing the sentence patterns of both languages. In general people use sentences ranging from simple, complex, active and passive. The sentence pattern that will be analyzed is the active sentence pattern of English and the Makassarese to find out the difference.

In this study, the researcher is interested to describe the difference of active sentence of English and Makassarese with a linguistic contrastive study and decides to select theory of tree diagrams to analyze structural sentences. Theory of tree diagrams is a sentence analysis by using internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generated by set of rules, there are some advantages of using tree diagrams. Bornstein (1977) states that a sentence is the basic unit of syntactic analysis which is easier to see the part of (phrases) and subparts (parts of speech) of the sentence in a tree diagram.

Based on the explanations above, the problems of study are formulated such as how the form and the differences of Active sentence in simple present, simple past and simple future tense of Makassarese and English?

The study is expected to give contribution to the development of knowledge to improve English language skill, particularly in terms structural analysis skill and giving information about the form of Active voice in simple present, simple past and simple future tense of Makassarese (Lakiung dialect) and English.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The active voice is used in making a straight forward statement about an action that the doer of the action is the grammatical subject and the receiver of the action is the grammatical object.

Active form of verb is the form used when the subject performs the action, as in “He drove the car into a wall”. The other example is “The dog bit the boy”

The example above shows that the subject of the sentence performs the action expressed in the verb.

Simple present tense in the form of active voice

Active Voice : S + to be (am/is/are) + O

S + Verb 1 + (s/es) + O

Example : I buy a pen today

She believes you

Simple past tense in the form of active voice

Active Voice : S + Verb 2 + O

S + aux (did) + O

Example : We enjoyed a nice dinner

They did the test

Simple future tense in the form of active voice Active Voice :

S + Shall/ will + Verb 1 + O

Example : We shall visit our grandmother tomorrow

I will come to your party tonight

2.1 Syntax

Syntax is the study of principles and rules for making sentences in natural language. In addition to these rules, the word syntax is also used to refer directly to the rules and principles that include sentence structure in any language. Bornstein in Purwata (2008) states that syntax is the processes by which words and grammatical categories are combined to form phrase, clause and sentences in language.

Based on the definitions, the researcher concludes that syntax is a branch of linguistics which is very important to be used in analyzing a sentence. By using syntax, we can know the sentence patterns of the sentence such as N, VP, V, DET, and AUX. Therefore, it can be concluded that syntax is the science which studies about the arrangement and relationship among words, phrases, and clauses forming sentences or larger constructions based on grammatical rules.

2.2 Function and Category

Generally, function consists of several parts such as function as a subject (s), function as a predicate (p), function as an object (o), and function as an adverb (adv.). Verhaar in Kusumastuti (2017) states that syntactic functions consist of elements of subject (S), predicate (P), object (O) and adverb (A). In this case, the study of syntactic functions is an attempt to describe clauses for their syntactic functions.

The category has the important relation with the function because the eleven function just can be filled by words category or definite phrase therefore the category can be divided into two word class (part of speech). Open class consists of noun, adjective, verb, adverb. While closed class consists of preposition, pronoun, determiner, conjunction, numerals.

2.3 Tree Diagrams

Bornstein (1977) in Transformational Grammar (TG) states that phrase structure rules that illustrated by tree diagrams called as a phrasemakers, which show the hierarchical structure of sentence. Bornstein also symbolizes some of the common symbols used

in phrase structure rules as follows:

S	: sentence	PP	: prepositional phrase
NP	: noun phrase	VP	: verb phrase
N	: noun	V	: verb
D or Det	: determiner	Pron:	pronoun
Prop N	: proper noun	Pred	: predicate
Adv. P	: adverb phrase	C	: complement
Vt	: transitive verb	Vi	: intransitive verb

VL	: linking verb	Prep: preposition
Adj.P	: adjective phrase	Pres :present
M	: modal	Be: the verb be

In transformational grammar, Phrase structure rules are described by means of tree diagram called phrase-makers which show the hierarchical structure of the sentence. It begins with S (sentence) as the highest level, and go down to the lower levels until we get to maximally specific of terminal level where no additional symbols that can be written. This process is called a derivation of sentence.

2.4 Linguistic Contrastive

Allan and Campbell in Samsuriati (2000) states that by using contrastive analysis meant the analysis of the similarities and differences between the two or more languages.

The term contrastive linguistics is a linguistics that examines the differences and inequalities contained in two or more languages. In addition to the term contrastive analysis, there is also the term comparative method that shows the language equation.

The similarity between the two analysis above is equally to make comparisons between two or more languages. While the difference is, linguistics comparative is more about differences and similarities in two or more languages. Whereas a linguistics contrastive is more to the differences or inequalities in two or more non-cognate languages.

3. METHOD

The data of the research were collected in Lakiung dialect active sentence of Makassarese and English. The sentences are simple present, simple past and simple future tense that taken from 10 samples are people who have a background as native Makassarese speakers in PAI village, Biringkanaya, Makassar

The research applied three instruments such as; 1) Observation, in which the researcher only listened to the native speakers as respondents in a monologue. 2) Elicitation, in which the researcher asking the respondents with the directional questions, 3) Recording, the data were recorded by using android samsung mobile phone.

After classification based on active voice form in simple present, simple past, and simple future tense in Makassarese and English, then the data were analyzed by applying the syntactic functions of Verhaar's theory which consists of elements of subject (S), predicate (P), object (O) and adverb (A), which is known as SPOA which is different from the elements of Makassarese. Moreover, the tree diagrams were analysed by using Daine Bornstain's theory. The data were presented through qualitative descriptive data.

4. RESULTS

The research data results of simple present, simple past and simple future tenses were analyzed by using Verhaar's theory and Bornstain's theory in the following analysis:

4.1 Simple Present Tense in Makassarese Sentences

Angngalle i jeqneq taq pintallung
P S A O

English :

He takes water for three times
S P O A

The differences between the two sentences above are in the function of the sentence. Moreover, the pattern of the two sentences above shows differences. Makassarese sentence pattern shows Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Adverb (A) – Object (O), in which the sentence diagraming as; S → VP + NP. In English pattern shows; Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A), in which the sentence diagraming is; S → NP + VP. The English and Makassris is difference in the simple present sentences pattern.

The others sentences are :

Ri bungung i angngalle jeqneq
A S P O

English :

He takes water in the well
S P O A

The differences between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern the sentence which is in the Makassarese sentence pattern is Adverb (A) – Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) in which diagraming; S → NP + VP. While the English sentence pattern; Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A). and and can be diagramed; S → NP + VP.

The two sentences above are active sentences The differences also found in the verb of the sentence where the verb in Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb in English will be modified or changed the form of the word because it is affected by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is affected by the context in the monologue.

The data also can be seen in the following example of sentence in Makassarese and English form.

Ri Jakarta mi ammantang
A S (Ptcl) P

English :

She lives in Jakarta
S P A

The two sentences above is in the function of the sentence pattern of Makassarese is Adverb (A) – Subject (S) – Predicate (P). The diagraming is S → Adv + NP + VP. The Makassarese sentence pattern is Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Adverb (A), and diagraming is S → NP + VP, and the pattern of the phrases are NP → N, VP → Aux + Vi + Adv, Adv → Prep. + N.

The differences also found in the verb of the sentence where the verb in Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb in English, the verb will be modified or changed the form of the word because it is affected by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is influenced by the context in the monologue of the sample.

4.2 Simple Past Tense

Makassarese Sentence

Assuromalli mi golla eja ri boko ballakku
P (Past) O A

English:

She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house
S P O₁ v (Inf) O₂ A

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the diagraming is $S \rightarrow VP + NP + PP$. and the pattern of the sentence is $VP \rightarrow V + N$, $NP \rightarrow N + Adj.$, $PP \rightarrow Prep. + PP$, $PP \rightarrow Prep. + NP$, $NP \rightarrow N + Det$. While the English sentence pattern is Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $NP \rightarrow N$, $VP \rightarrow VP + PP$, $VP \rightarrow VP + NP$, $PP \rightarrow Prep. + NP$, $VP \rightarrow VP + VP$, $NP \rightarrow N + N$, $NP \rightarrow Det. + N$, $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + NP$, $VP \rightarrow Aux + V.infinite$.

The two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Assuromallimi golla eja ri boko ballakku* is a simple past tense is the context of the sentence in which the context shows the event occurs in the past time. While the marker that sentence *She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past that become a marker that the sentence is a simple past tense. The difference also found in the verb of the sentence where the verb in Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb of English, the verb will be modified or changed the form of the word because it is affected by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is affected by the context in the monologue of the sample.

Some the data have been found in Makassarese and english affirmative sentences as follows:

Aqlampa ka ri pasaraq karo-karo
P S A

English:

I went to the market hurriedly
S P A

The difference between the two sentences above are diverted t subject and Predicate pattern of the Makassarese sentence in which Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Adverb (A). The diagraming; $S \rightarrow VP + Adv.P$, and the pattern of the sentence is $VP \rightarrow V + N$, $Adv.P \rightarrow Adv. + Adv$, $Adv \rightarrow Prep. + N$. The English sentence pattern is Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Adverb (A) in which diagraming; $S \rightarrow NP + VP$, $\rightarrow VP + Adv.P$, $PP + Adv$

The other sentence of Makassarese :

Sibuntuluq ka aganku
P S O

English :

I met my friend
S P O

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Sibuntulukka aganku* has pattern Adverb (A) - Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow VP + NP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $VP \rightarrow V + N$, $NP \rightarrow N + Det$. While the sentence *I met*

my friend has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O), and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $NP \rightarrow N$, $VP \rightarrow Vt + NP$, $NP \rightarrow Det. + N$.

Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Sibuntulukka aganku* is a simple past tense is the context of the sentence in which the context in monologue shows the event occurs in the past time. While the marker that sentence *I met my friend* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*met*) that become a marker that the sentence is a simple past tense. The difference also found in the verb of the sentence where the verb in Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb of English, the verb will be modified or changed the form of the word because it is affected by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is affected by the context in the monologue of the sample where the event happened in the past.

4.3 Simple Future Tense

Makassarese sentence;

La ku puppulu lamea ammuko
 Aux (Fut) S P O A

English :

I will collect the cassava tomorrow
 S P O A

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *La ku puppulu lamea ammuko* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow Aux + NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $Aux \rightarrow Modal$, NP , $VP \rightarrow VP + Adv$, $VP \rightarrow V + NP$, $NP \rightarrow N + Det$. While the sentence *I will collect the cassava tomorrow* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A), and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $NP \rightarrow N$, $Aux \rightarrow Modal$, $VP \rightarrow VP + Adv$, $VP \rightarrow VP + NP$, $NP \rightarrow Det + N$.

Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple future tense, which become the marker that the sentence *La ku puppulu lamea ammuko* is a simple future tense is the adverb of the sentence, in which the adverb (*Ammuko*) shows the event that will occurs in the future time. While the marker that sentence *I will collect the cassava tomorrow* is a simple future tense seen in the modal and the adverb on the sentence which uses modal (*will*) and adverb (*tomorrow*) that become a marker that the sentence is a simple future tense. The difference only found in the structural of the sentence because the verb both of languages are not affected or get any modifications. The other sentence as follow:

Laq lampa ka sigang bijangku ri kampongku
 P S A

English

I will visit my hometown with my family

S P A

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *La'lampaka sigang bijangku ri kampongku* has pattern Predicate (P) – Subejct (S) – Adverb (A) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{VP} + \text{Adv.P}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Modal}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V} + \text{N}$, $\text{Adv.P} \rightarrow \text{Adv} + \text{Adv}$, $\text{Adv} \rightarrow \text{Prep} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N} + \text{Det}$, $\text{Adv} \rightarrow \text{Prep} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N} + \text{Det}$. While the sentence *I will visit my hometown with my family* pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A), and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Aux} + \text{VP}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N}$, $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Modal}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{Adv}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$, $\text{Adv} \rightarrow \text{Prep} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$.

Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple future tense, which become the marker that the sentence *La'lampaka sigang bijangku ri kampongku* is a simple future tense is the context of the sentence, in which the context in monologue shows the event that will occurs in the future time. While the marker that sentence *I will visit my hometown with my family* is a simple future tense seen in the modal on the sentence which uses modal (*will*) that become a marker that the sentence is a simple future tense. The difference only found in the structural of the sentence because the verb both of languages are not affected or get any modifications.

Makassarese

Lanjari ka dottorok sallang

P S A

English:

I will be a doctor in the future

S P O A

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Lanjarika dottorok sallang* has pattern Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{VP}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Modal}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{Adv}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{N}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V} + \text{N}$. While the sentence *I will be a doctor in the future* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Aux} + \text{VP}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N}$, $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Modal}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{Adv}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$.

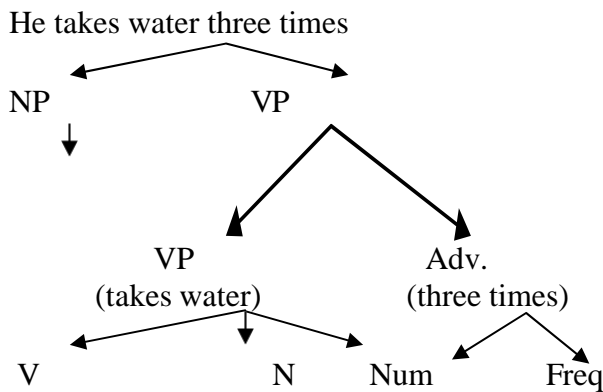
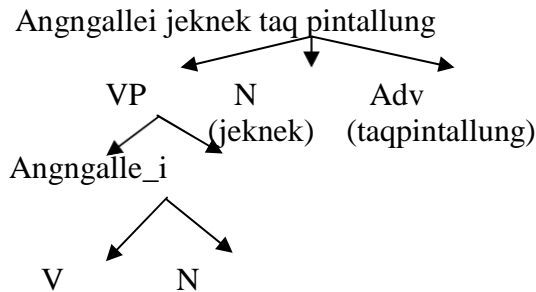
Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple future tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Lanjarika dottorok sallang* is a simple future tense is the context of the sentence, in which the context in monologue shows the event that will occurs in the future time. While the marker that sentence *I will be a doctor in the future* is a simple future tense seen in the modal and adverb on the sentence which uses modal (*will*) and adverb (*in the future*) that become a marker that the sentence is a simple future tense. The difference also found in the verb of the sentence. Where in English uses an Auxiliary verb (*be*) as verb of the sentence.

5. DISCUSSION

The data above shows that in the active sentence of Makassarese and English have

differences structures. Makassarese and English Active sentences have differences function of words in sentences. Mostly, Makassarese sentences begins with Predicate (P) followed Subject (S), Adverb (Adv.), and Objecy (O) as in the sentence *angngallei taq pintallung jeqneq* - (P-S-A-O).

Tree diagram :



The difference between two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern the sentence which is in the sentence *angngallei taq pintallung jeqneq* has sentence function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Adverb (A) – Object (O) and the formula of tree diagram is $S \rightarrow VP + Adv + N$. But still can change or modified into several forms such as *Ta'pintallungi angngalle jeqneq* and *Angngallei jeqneq taq pintallung*. While the sentence *He takes water three times* has sentence function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of tree diagram is $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ where the patterns $NP \rightarrow N$, $VP \rightarrow VP + Adverb$, $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + N$, $Adverb \rightarrow Num + N$.

Besides, two sentences above are active sentences in the form of simple present tense, which become the marker that the sentence *angngallei taq pintallung jeqneq* is a simple present tense is the context of the sentence in which the event occurs repeatedly. While the marker that sentence *He takes water three times* is a simple present tense seen in the verb on the sentence that become a marker that the sentence is a simple present tense. The difference also found in the verb in the sentence where the verb in Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb in English, the verb will be modified or changed the form of the word because it is influenced by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is influenced by the context on the monologue of the sample.

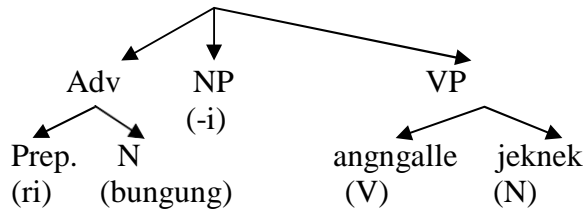
Makassarese Sentence:

Ri bungung i angngalle jeknek

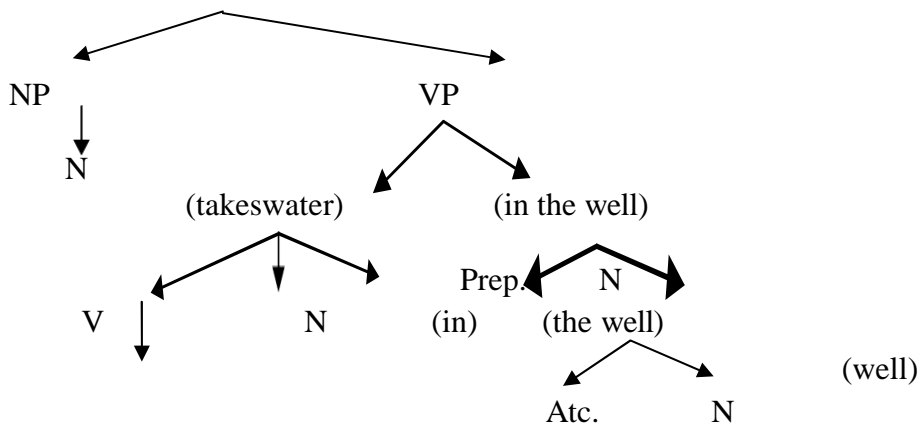
A S P O
 English :
He takes water in the well
 S P O A

Tree diagram :

Ri bungungi anngalle jeknek



He takes water in the well



The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern the sentence which is in the sentence *ri bungungi anngalle jeknek* has pattern Adverb (A) – Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow Adv + NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $Adv \rightarrow Prep + N$, $NP \rightarrow N$, $VP \rightarrow V + N$, and the sentence *ri bungungi anngalle jeknek* still can change or modified into other form such as *Anngallei jeknek ri bungung*. While the sentence *He takes water in the well* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $NP \rightarrow N$, $VP \rightarrow VP + Adv$, $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + N$, $Adv \rightarrow Prep. + NP$, $NP \rightarrow Det + N$.

Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple present tense, which become the marker that the sentence *ri bungungi anngalle jeknek* is a simple present tense is the context of the sentence in which the event also occurs repeatedly. While the marker that sentence *He takes water in the well* is a simple present tense seen in the verb on the sentence that become a marker that the sentence is a simple present tense. The difference also found in the verb of the sentence where the verb in Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb in English, the verb will be modified or changed the form of the word because it is affected by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is affected by the context in the monologue of the sample.

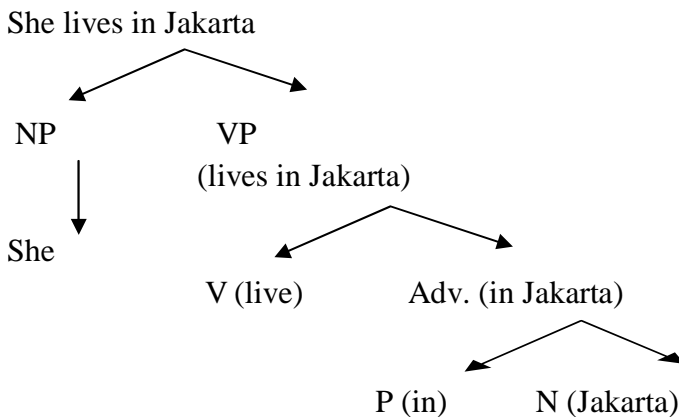
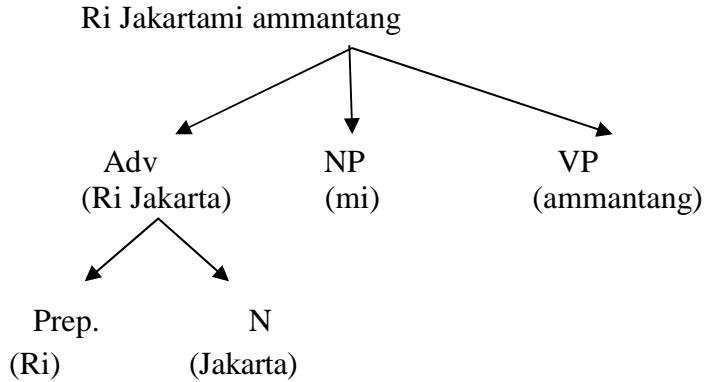
Makassarese Sentence:

Ri Jakarta mi ammantang
 A Ptcl P

English :

She lives in Jakarta
 S P A

Tree diagram :



The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Ri Jakartami ammantang* has pattern Adverb (A) – Subject (S) – Predicate (P) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow Adv + NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $Adv \rightarrow Prep. + N$, NP, VP, and the sentence *Ri Jakartami ammantang* still can change or modified into other form such as *Ammantangmi ri Jakarta*. While the sentence *She lives in Jakarta* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Adverb (A), and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $NP \rightarrow N$, $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vi + Adv$, $Adv \rightarrow Prep. + N$.

Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple present tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Ri Jakartami ammantang* is a simple present tense is the context of the sentence in which the event will occurs repeatedly. While the marker that sentence *She lives in Jakarta* is a simple present tense seen in the verb on the sentence that become a marker that the sentence is a simple present tense. The difference also

found in the verb of the sentence where the verb in Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb in English, the verb will be modified or changed the form of the word because it is affected by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is influenced by the context in the monologue of the sample.

Simple Past Tense

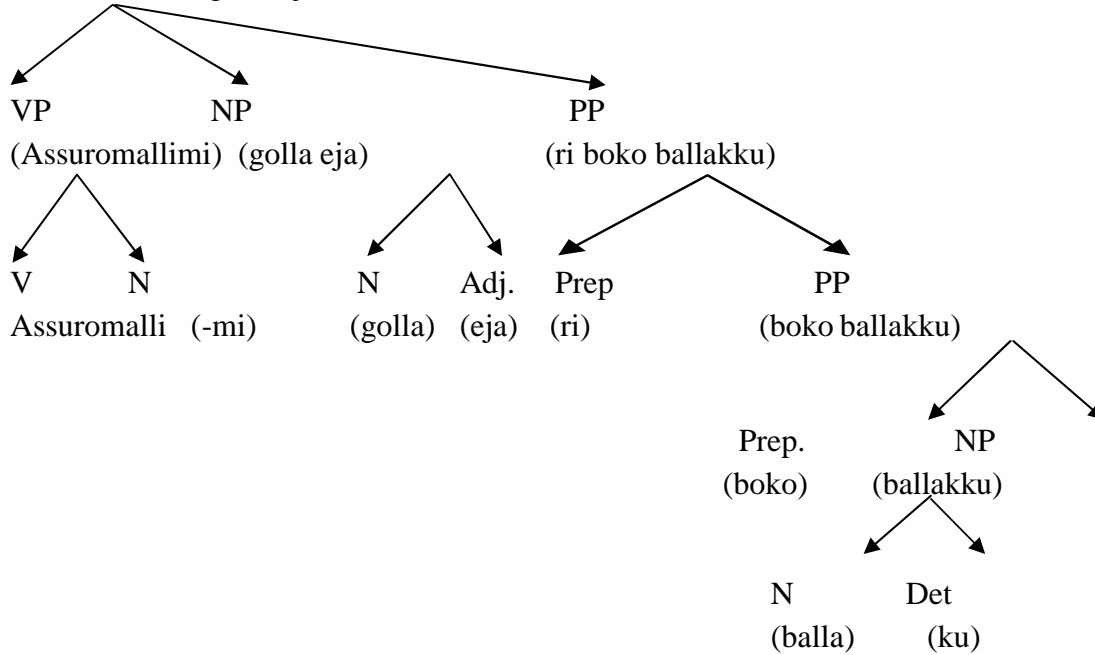
Makassarese Sentence:

Assuromalli mi golla eja ri boko ballakku
 P S O A

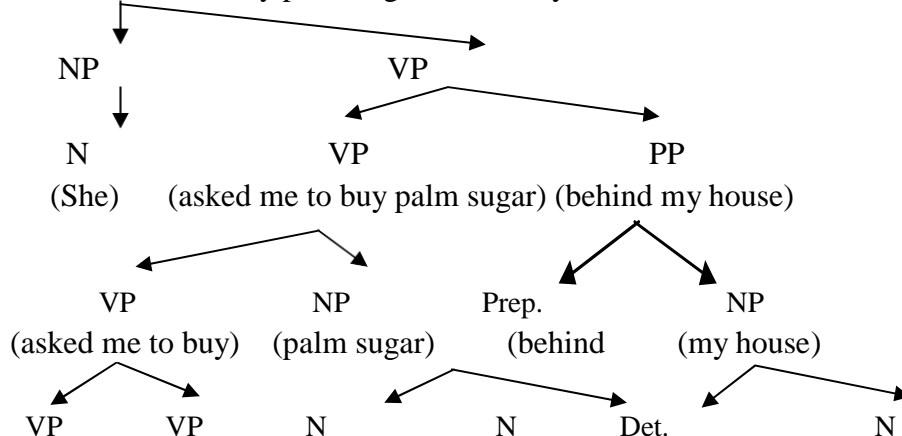
English :
She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house
 S P O₁ Inf to O₂ A

Tree diagram:

Assuromallimi golla eja ri boko ballakku



She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house



(asked me)(to buy) (palm) (sugar) (my) (house)

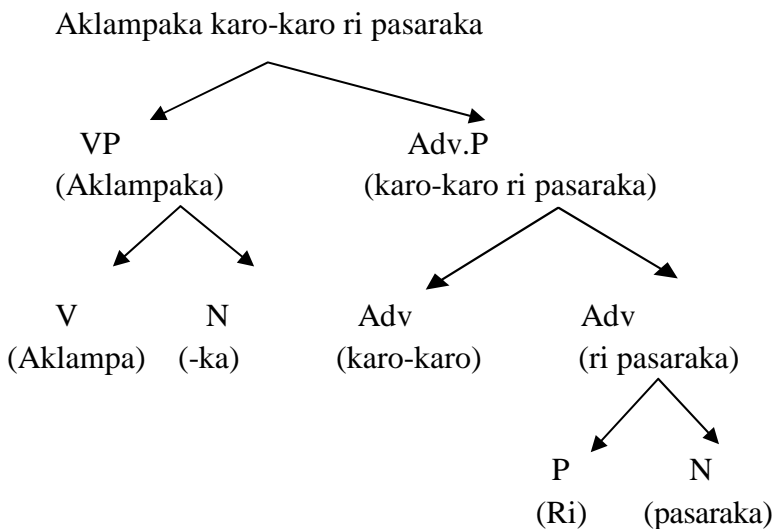
The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Assuromallimi golla eja ri boko ballakku* has pattern Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow VP + NP + PP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $VP \rightarrow V + N$, $NP \rightarrow N + Adj.$, $PP \rightarrow Prep. + NP$, $PP \rightarrow Prep. + NP$, $NP \rightarrow N + Det$. While the sentence *She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $NP \rightarrow N$, $VP \rightarrow VP + PP$, $VP \rightarrow VP + NP$, $PP \rightarrow Prep. + NP$, $VP \rightarrow VP + VP$, $NP \rightarrow N + N$, $NP \rightarrow Det. + N$, $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + NP$, $VP \rightarrow Aux + V.infinite$.

Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Assuromallimi golla eja ri boko ballakku* is a simple past tense is the context of the sentence in which the context shows the event occurs in the past time. While the marker that sentence *She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past that become a marker that the sentence is a simple past tense. The difference also found in the verb of the sentence where the verb in Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb of English, the verb will be modified or changed the form of the word because it is affected by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is affected by the context in the monologue of the sample.

Makassarese Sentence:

Aklampa ka karo-karo ri pasaraka
 P S A

Tree diagram :



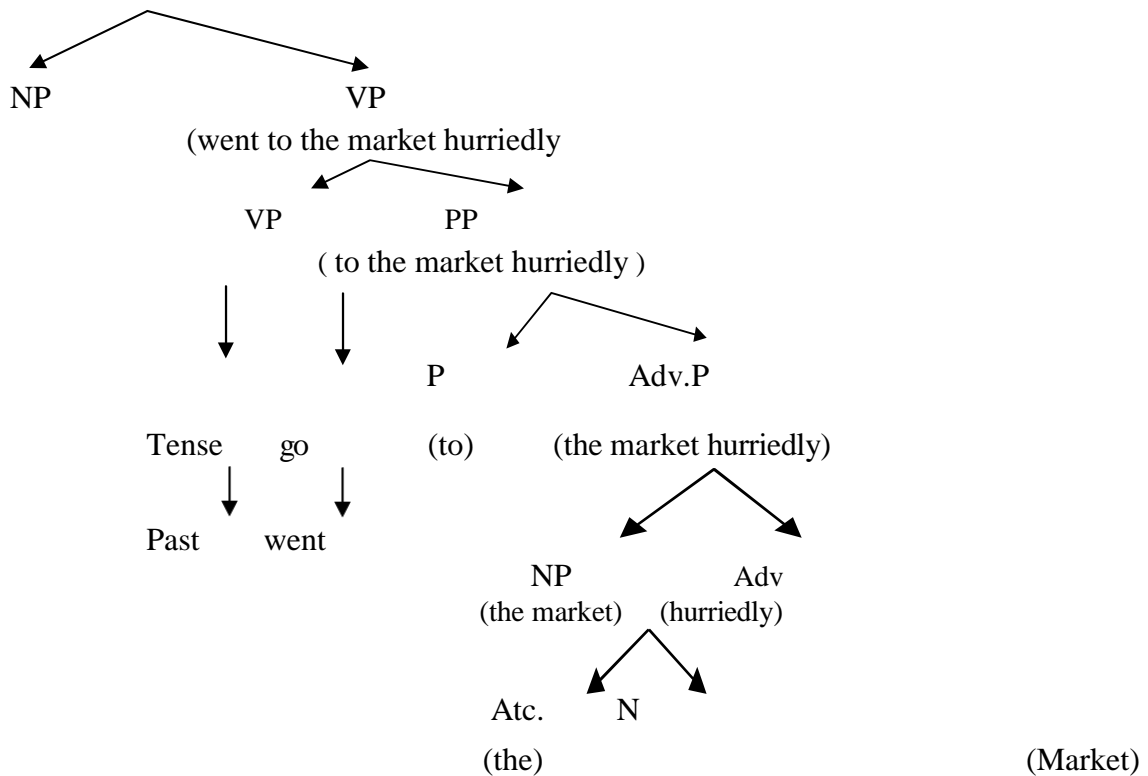
English Sentence:

I went to the market hurriedly
 S P A

I went to the market hurriedly

S P A

I went to the market hurriedly



The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Aklampaka karo-karo ri pasaraka* has function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow VP + Adv.P$, and the pattern of the sentence is $VP \rightarrow V + N$, $Adv.P \rightarrow Adv. + Adv$, $Adv \rightarrow Prep. + N$, and the sentence *Aklampaka karo-karo ri pasaraka* still can change or modified into other form such as *Karo-karo ka aklampa ri pasaraka*.

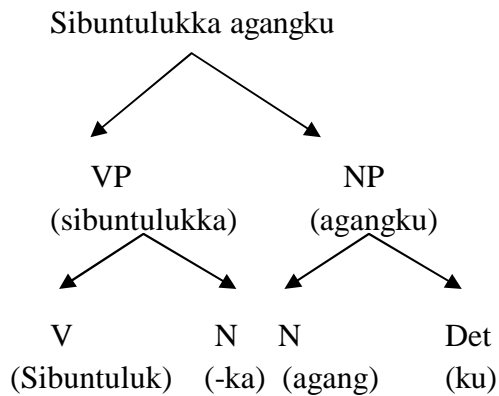
While the sentence *I went to the market hurriedly* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $NP \rightarrow N$, $VP \rightarrow VP + Adv.P$, $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt$, $Adv.P \rightarrow Adv + Adv.$, $Adv \rightarrow Prep. + NP$, $NP \rightarrow Det + N$.

The two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Aklampaka karo-karo ri pasaraka* is a simple past tense is the context of the sentence in which the context shows the event occurs in the past time. While the marker that sentence *I went to the market hurriedly* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*went*) that become a marker that the sentence is a simple past tense.

The difference also found in the verb of the sentence where the verb in Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb of English, the verb will be modified or changed the form of the word because it is affected by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is affected by the context in the monologue of the sample.

Makassarese sentence :
Sibuntuluk ka agangku
 P S O

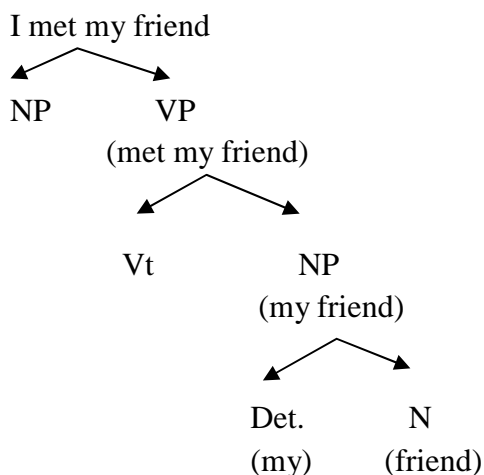
Tree Diagram in Makassarese :



English sentence:

I met my friend
S P O

Tree Diagram in English :



The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Sibuntulukka agangku* has pattern Adverb (A) - Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow VP + NP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $VP \rightarrow V + N$, $NP \rightarrow N + Det$. While the sentence *I met my friend* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O), and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $NP \rightarrow N$, $VP \rightarrow Vt + NP$, $NP \rightarrow Det. + N$.

Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Sibuntulukka agangku* is a simple past tense is the context of the sentence in which the context in monologue shows the event occurs in the past time. While the marker that sentence *I met my friend* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*met*) that become a marker that the sentence is a simple past tense.

The difference also found in the verb of the sentence where the verb in Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb of English, the verb will be modified or

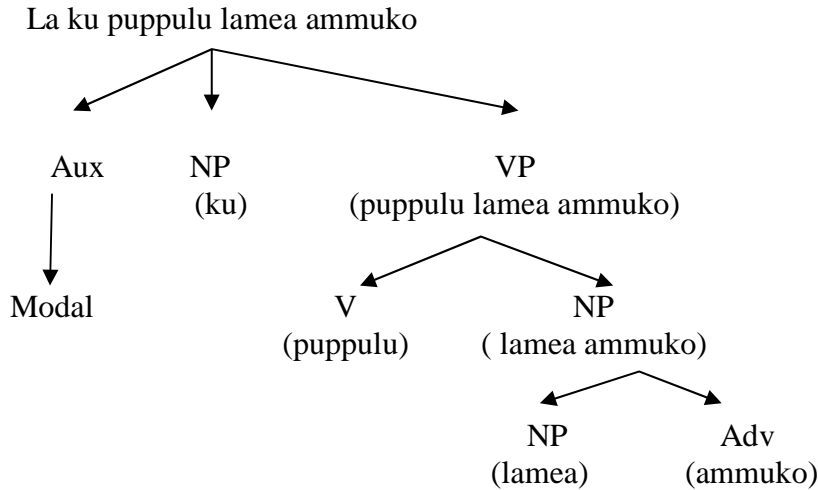
changed the form of the word because it is affected by an adverb or context, in this case English. The sentence above is affected by the context in the monologue of the sample where the event happened in the past

Simple Future Tense

Makassarese Sentence :

La ku puppulu lamea ammuko
 S P O A

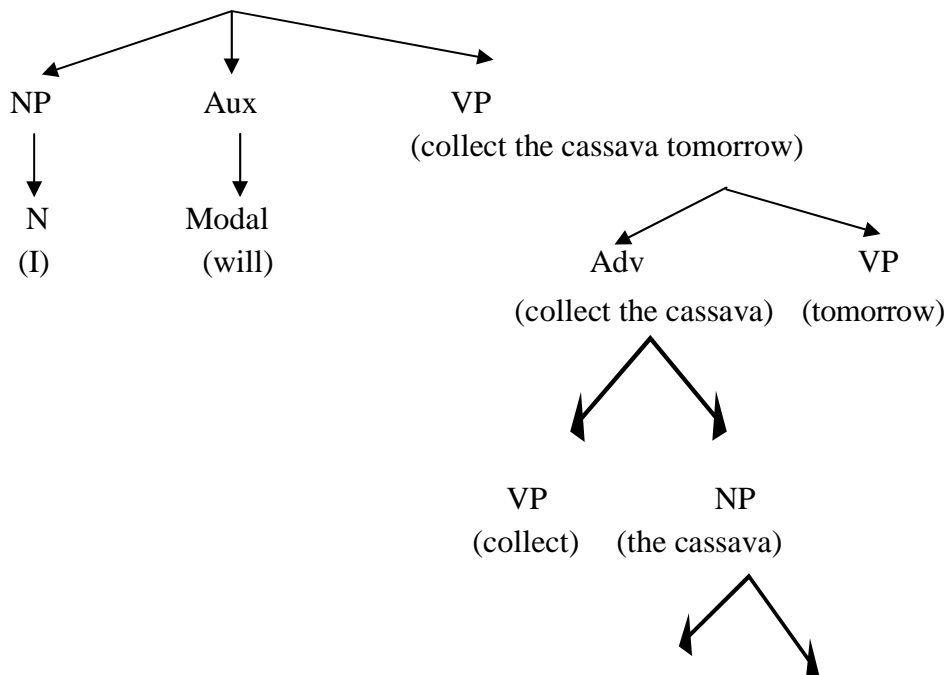
Tree Diagram in Makassarese :



English Sentence:

I will collect the cassava tomorrow
 S P O A

I will collect the cassava tomorrow



Det N
(the) (cassava)

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *La ku puppulu lamea ammuko* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Modal}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{V} + \text{NP}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{Adv}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N} + \text{Det}$. While the sentence *I will collect the cassava tomorrow* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A), and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Aux} + \text{VP}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N}$, $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Modal}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{Adv}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$.

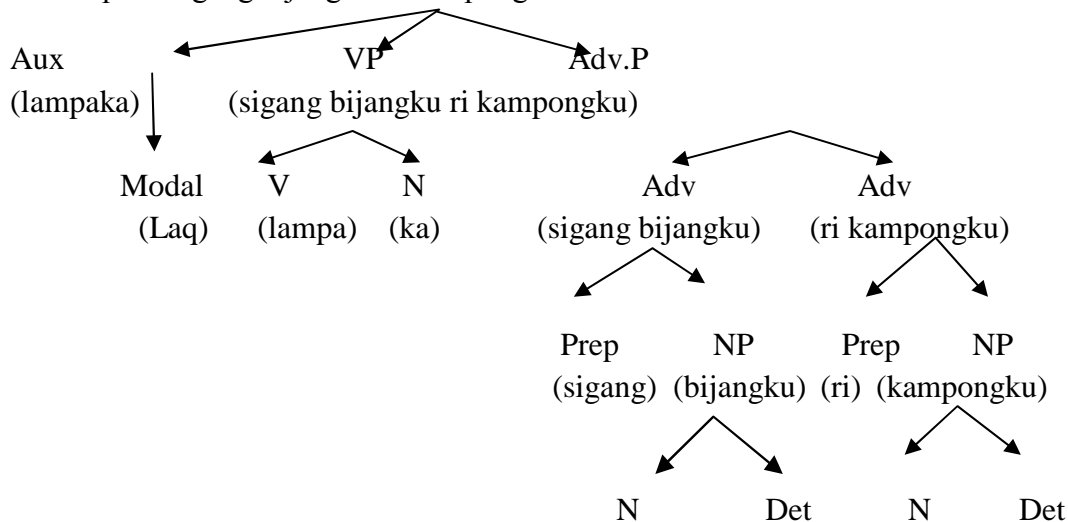
Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple future tense, which become the marker that the sentence *La ku puppulu lamea ammuko* is a simple future tense is the adverb of the sentence, in which the adverb (*Ammuko*) shows the event that will occurs in the future time. While the marker that sentence *I will collect the cassava tomorrow* is a simple future tense seen in the modal and the adverb on the sentence which uses modal (*will*) and adverb (*tomorrow*) that become a marker that the sentence is a simple future tense. The difference only found in the structural of the sentence because the verb both of languages are not affected or get any modifications.

Makassarese Sentence:

Laqlampa ka sigang bijangku ri kampongu
 P S A
 English :
I will visit my hometown with my family
 S P A

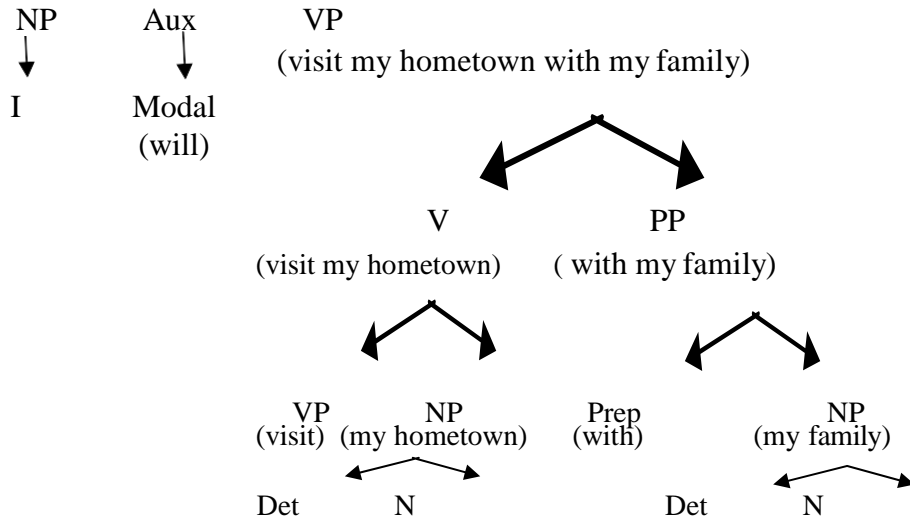
Tree Diagram :

La'lampaka sigang bijangku ri kampongu



I will visit my hometown with my family





The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *La'lampaka sigang bijangku ri kampongu* has pattern Predicate (P) – Subejct (S) – Adverb (A) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{VP} + \text{Adv.P}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Modal}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V} + \text{N}$, $\text{Adv.P} \rightarrow \text{Adv} + \text{Adv}$, $\text{Adv} \rightarrow \text{Prep} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N} + \text{Det}$, $\text{Adv} \rightarrow \text{Prep} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N} + \text{Det}$. While the sentence *I will visit my hometown with my family* pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A), and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Aux} + \text{VP}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N}$, $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Modal}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{Adv}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$, $\text{Adv} \rightarrow \text{Prep} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$.

Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple future tense, which become the marker that the sentence *La'lampaka sigang bijangku ri kampongu* is a simple future tense is the context of the sentence, in which the context in monologue shows the event that will occurs in the future time.

While the marker that sentence *I will visit my hometown with my family* is a simple future tense seen in the modal on the sentence which uses modal (*will*) that become a marker that the sentence is a simple future tense. The difference only found in the structural of the sentence because the verb both of languages are not affected or get any modifications.

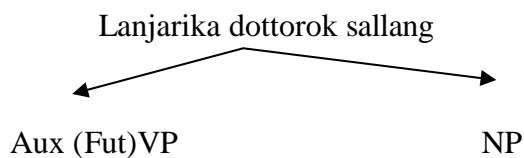
Makassarese Sentence:

Lanjari ka dottorok sallang
P S O A

English Sentence:

I will be a doctor in the future
S P O A

Tree Diagram :



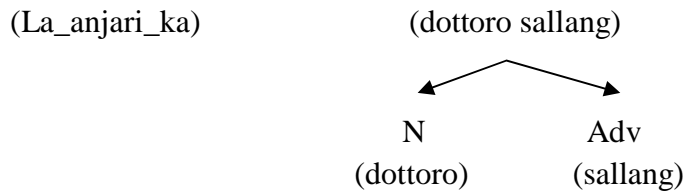
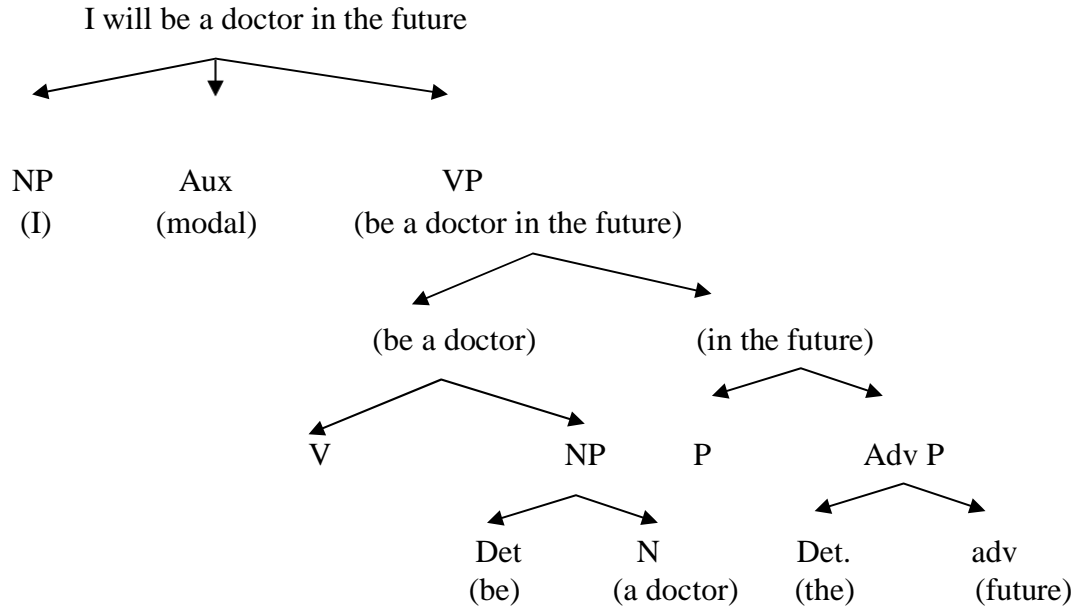


Diagram In English



The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the Makassarese sentence pattern is Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{VP}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Modal}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{Adv}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{N}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V} + \text{N}$. While the English sentence pattern is Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Aux} + \text{VP}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N}$, $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Modal}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{Adv}$, $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V} + \text{NP}$, $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$.

The two sentences above also are affirmative active sentences in the form of simple future tense, which become the marker is a simple future tense is the context of the sentence, in which the context in monologue shows the event that will occurs in the future time.

Future tense seen in the modal and adverb on the sentence which uses modal (*will*) and adverb (*in the future*) that become a marker that the sentence is a simple future tense. The difference also found in the verb of the sentence. Where in English uses an Auxiliary verb (be) as verb of the sentence.

The English form generally begins with the S-P-O-A as in the sentence, *I met my friend* the form is S-P-O, and in the full sentence as in the example, *He takes water three times* the form same with the first sentence only added adverb as the information about the repetition action S-P-O-A. Another sentence, *I went to the market hurriedly* the form is S-P-A, this sentence missing of the object but the position of the sentence form is same..

There are significance differences of the formula in affirmative active sentence patterns of Makassarese and English is mostly, $S \rightarrow \text{VP} + \text{NP}$, while the active sentence

formula in English is mostly $S \rightarrow NP + VP$. The significant difference between Makassarese and English is the change of the predicate position in which in Makassarese is beginning in front of the sentences. The predicate put before the subject and can also after the subject as the context.

Makassarese also can be S-P-O when the sentences is as statement. Even though, the change of adverb of time in the sentence will not affect the change of the verb. It is very different from English where the verb is affected by the change of adverb of time.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The discussion above reveal that the active sentence of Makassarese and English have differences pattern. Makassarese and English Active affirmative sentences have differences function of words in sentences. Mostly, Makassarese sentences begins with Predicate (P) followed by the Subject (S), Adverb (Adv.), and Object (O), (P-S-A-O). While the English sentences begins with the Subject (S) Predicate (P) Object (O) and Adverb (A), (S-P-O-A). The active affirmative sentences patterns of Makassarese and English is different. Mostly, Makassarese sentences form is $S \rightarrow VP + NP$, while the active sentence formula in English is mostly $S \rightarrow NP + VP$. The significant difference between Makassarese and English is the change of the verb. Which is in Makassarese, even though there is a change in the adverb of time in the sentence it will not affect the change of the verb. It is very different from English where the verb is affected by the change of adverb of time.

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