

**THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN  
ENGLISH AND WAKATOBI LANGUAGE TOMIA DIALECT**



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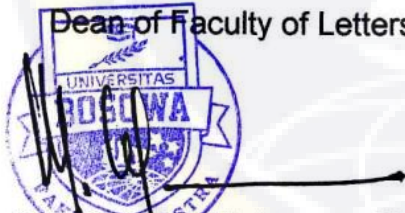
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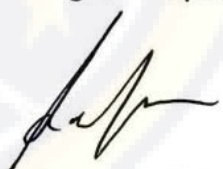
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Makassar, 29<sup>th</sup> December 2017

FARIKA LA BASRI

## PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi yang berjudul ***“The Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentences in English and Wakatobi Language Tomia Dialect”*** beserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya saya sendiri, bukan karya hasil plagiat. Saya siap menanggung resiko/sanksi apabila ternyata ditemukan adanya perbuatan tercela yang melanggar etika keilmuan dalam karya saya ini, termasuk adanya klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya saya ini.

Makassar, 29 Desember 2017

Yang membuat pernyataan

Farika La Basri



## ABSTRAK

**Farika La Basri**, 2017. *The Contrastive Analysis of Imperative sentences in English and Wakatobi Language Tomia Dialect*. Dibimbing oleh (**Dahlia D. Moelier** dan **Sudirman Maca**).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui struktur kalimat perintah dan menjelaskan perbedaan bentuk struktur kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Wakatobi Dialek Tomia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dan kontrastif. Metode deskriptif adalah metode yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan kalimat order, command dan request dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Wakatobi Dialek Tomia. Metode kontrastif adalah metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisis perbedaan antara kalimat order, command dan request dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Wakatobi Dialek Tomia.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Wakatobi Dialek Tomia mempunyai perbedaan struktur kalimat pada simple future tense dan past future tense. Bentuk kalimat order dan command dalam bahasa Wakatobi Dialek Tomia (P-O) sedangkan bentuk kalimat order dalam bahasa Inggris (P-O). Kalimat order dari kedua bahasa itu menggunakan subjek atau pembicara memanggil nama, yang berarti bahwa pembicara ingin menekankan langsung pada pendengar. Bentuk kalimat request dalam bahasa Wakatobi Dialek Tomia (P-O-S) sedangkan bentuk kalimat dalam command dan order dalam bahasa Inggris (P-S-O).

Kata kunci : Analisis kontrastif, kalimat imperatif, Bahasa Kepulauan Tukang Besi Dialek Tomia.

## ABSTRACT

**Farika La Basri**, 2017. *The Contrastive Analysis of Imperative sentences in English and Wakatobi Language Tomia Dialect*. Supervised by (**Dahlia D. Moelier** dan **Sudirman Maca**).

This research aims at identify the structure of imperative sentences and describe the difference structure of imperative sentences in english and wakatobi language tomia dialect.

This research applied descriptive method and contrstive method. Descriptive method is used to describe order, command and request sentences in English and Wakatobi language tomia dialect. Contrastive method is used to analyze the diffences structure in order, Command and request sentences in English and Wakatobi language tomia dialect.

The Resultof the research reveal that there are differences from both of the languages position element of simple future tense and past future tense. The form order and command by (P-O) in tomia dialect of wakatobi language. While, form order in english by (P-O). The both language in order sentences use subject or the speaker takes the name, it means that the speaker wants to give emphasis to the listener. In request a position (P-O-S) in tomia dialect of wakatobi language. While, in command and request a position (P-S-O) in english.

Key words : Contrastive Analysis, Imperative Sentences, Wakatobi Language Tomia Dialect



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## LIST OF THE ABBREVIATION



S	= Subject
V	= Verb
C	= Complement
O	= Object
A	= Adverb
S	= sentence
SC	= subject complement
OC	= Object Complement
DO	= direct Object
IO	= indirect Object
V <sub>1</sub>	= infinitive verb
V <sub>2</sub>	= participle verb
V <sub>3</sub>	= participle verb

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Language tells us much about ourselves, not only how to speak, but also how the human live. When someone wants to communicate with other people, they need a means of communication, which is commonly called "*language*". There are so many languages which are spoken in the world. One of important international language is English. English is important because it is an international language which is widely used in the international level. Language is said to be social, because it is used in social group, which involves at least two persons, the speaker and the hearer. Ramelan (1989:8) states that with language, men could express and share his ideas and wishes to other people such as when he needs help from other people.

Language is unique and also values the unique of a user. Titon (1985:3) states that "language is what makes us unique as a species. Language allows us to express stimulus free meanings". Another opinion from Chomsky (1975:4) states that "a human language is a system of remarkable complexity. To come to know a human language would be an extraordinary intellectual achievement for a creature not specifically designs to accomplish this task. And another opinion from Gardner in Arwin (2012:1) assumed that a demonstrated that some

primates have the ability to learn complex systems. But language in all its multidimensionality still seems to be the human species.

In the development era, especially in developing country of Indonesia culture, local language plays important role in supporting Indonesia language as the national language, particularly in enriching vocabulary. Regional identity or a means of communication in local people and as one of the national identity in general.

There are some local district in Wakatobi such as Wanci, Kaledupa, Tomia and Binongko. Tomia language often called Kepulauan Tukang Besi language is still divided into two main dialects. The first is Tomia which is used in Bontu-bontu – Kollo Patua. The second dialect is Tomia Timur which is used in Kahianga - Patipelong. The two main dialects is still used and maintainly the generation of people Tomia. This language system especially in terms of the structure of a sentence. The sentence consist of Subject, Predicate, Object and Adverb.

The study of language phenomena has been taken for a few past centuries. It is known as linguistics. Crane L. Ben, etc. (1981) state that linguistic is the field of study of the language. Thus, linguistics can be defined as the study of language as man's ability to communicate, as individual expression, as the common heritage of a speech community, as spoken sound, and written text. Nowadays, the study of linguistics consists of wide fields which learn different

subjects. For example, studying sound the area of phonology; sentence structure is the area of syntax; and studying meaning is the area of semantic.

According to Hurford in Kurniawati (2013:18), states that a sentence consists of full group of words conveying a message and appropriate to the grammatical rule of a language. It means that a group of words can be called as a sentence if it fulfills the grammatical rule and has a meaning. Frank (1972:220) divides sentences by into four types; imperative sentence, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence.

The main study in this research is contrasting the structure of Tomia and English Imperative sentence. As Kusumawati (2009:16) states that contrastive analysis between two languages, that is source language and target language can help teacher to find the prediction and solve the interference. The analysis in comparing both of languages can be the possible way to solve the problem of interferences between Tomia and English Language.

## **B. Reason for Choosing the Title**

There are some reason why the writer takes “The Contrastive analysis of imperative sentences in English and Wakatobi language Tomia dialect” as the title of this skripsi, they are as follows:

- a. The writer as a student of English Department and a native speaker of Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language is interested of English and Tomia in analyzing Imperative sentences.
- b. The result of analysis here writer intends to help the reader in generally and the Tomia students English in particular to understand these differences. Understanding those aspects in the both of languages can facilitate the learner with knowledge about this aspects that will enable them to learn English better and easier.
- c. Besides, the writer is a student of English Department writer also wants to inform, this writing, the reader in general and the tomia people in particular that Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language even it is also only a local language. Many aspects which can be contracted with the English as international language.

### **C. Identification of the Problem**

In the research, the writer finds some problems in contrastive analysing of imperative sentences in English and Wakatobi language Tomia dialect that become subjects of analysis and have the objective answer. Thus, the problems are:

- a. The native speakers of Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language always get confused to understand imperative form of english, especially in classifying of category beside on the grammatical structure and based on the usage context.



- b. From semantics side, sometimes the native of Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language tend to determine of each category of the imperative sentences only in structural side not based on its context interpretation as well.

#### **D. Scope of the Research**

In accordance with the title of this writing, that is contrastive analysis of Imperative sentences in English and Wakatobi Language Tomia dialect, the writer finds some problems to analyze in the further chapter.

The sentences have many difference and similarities. The scope of this writing is limited to the structure of imperative sentence.

#### **E. Research Question**

Based on the problem above, the writer formulated the problem of the research as follows:

- a. How is the structure of English and Wakatobi language Tomia dialect Imperative sentence?
- b. What are the differences between English and Wakatobi language Tomia dialect Imperative sentences?

#### **F. Objective of the research**

The objective of this research can be stated as follows:

- a. To find out the structure of English and Wakatobi language Tomia dialect Imperative sentences form.

- b. To find out the different between English and Wakatobi language Tomia dialect Imperative structure.

### **G. Significance of the Research**

The significance of the research is presented as follows:

- a. Theoretical Benefit

The research are expected to be a valuable and useful for expanding the Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language and development of linguistic theory. Moreover, it is expected can be reference or consideration for researchers and the other in the next.

- b. Practical Benefit

The research is expected to give information for comunity of Wakatobi particularly Tomia district, Onemay village to keep and maintain in Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language. Thus, it's expected the native speakers of Tomia language being more aware of their role as a preservation of Tomia language.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The main emphasis of this writing is the contrastive analysis which involves English and Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language. Before developing the analysis, it is necessary to define what the term contrastive analysis means. According to Fisiak (1959:284) says:

“Contrastive linguistics may roughly be defined as a sub discipline of linguistic concerned with comparison of two or more language or sub system of languages in order to determine both differences and similarities between them”.

The similar definition is given by James in Rara T (1980:2) states that “...as the contrastive analysis implies more interested in difference between two languages than their likeness”.

On the basis of the definition above, the writer may state the contrastive analysis is a linguistic field. The field relates to the comparison of two or more languages to find other differences and similarities between them. The similarities between the languages which are contrasted are not so important, because the use their diversities is at the basis of the comparison. The basis of the comparison means the aspect of the languages which are contrasted. Talking the contrasting of Imperative sentences in English and Tomia dialect of Wakatobi Language, their aspect is similar while the structure can be different.

## A. Previous Related Studies

Research on Tomia dialect of Wakatobi Language been developing for a long time and has been widely studied. Among the literature relevant to the research underlying this are works such as the results of research conducted by Putra Ansor (2005), Mimin Yuli (2013) and Lindawati (2015).

Putra Ansor (2005) in his research entitled "sistem morfologi Verba Bahasa Wakatobi selatan dialek Tomia". Putra Ansor explained that the descriptive study of morphological system of verbs in Tomia Dialect which is one of the Wakatobi languages systems spoken in the area of Tomia district, Southeast Sulawesi province. The object of study Putra Ansor was to describe a comprehenship analysis of the morphological system of verbs in Wakatobi languages, particularly Tomia dialect which covered three processes, affixation, reduplication, and compounding.

Putra Ansor revealed that dialect could be formed by affixation process, reduplication, and a few types of compounding. The unique feature of verbs of the dialect, they were obligatory indexed by pronominal prefixes. The pronominal prefixes function as the predicate filler in the sentence and subject filler. Because without pronominal prefixes, the verbs have never independently occur in the sentence. Affixation process can be conducted by prefixation, suffixation, infixation and affix combination. The Reduplication can be

differentiated into two forms, full reduplication and partial reduplication. At last, the compounding can be also be differentiated into two types i.e. endocentric compound and exocentric compound.

The research of Mimin Yuli (2013) in titled "Struktur Kalimat Inversi Bahasa Kepulauan Tukang Besi Dialek Tomia". That the background Mimin yuli this research is fact one of tool communication that important is language and one of regional language in Indonesia is Bahasa Kepulauan Tukang Besi dialek Tomia. Mimin Yuli explained that the descriptive study of structure sentence of inversi Bahasa Kepulauan Tukang Besi dialek Tomia.

Mimin Yuli revealed the structure sentence of inversi Bahasa Kepulauan Tukang Besi dialect Tomia is the role function p-s, p-o-s, p-pel-s, p-s-k, p-o-s-pel, and p-o-s-k. The role of the sentences, most predicates have an active role, but there also has a passive role. Subject furnish as patients, actors, receptive, attack and target. The object has a target role, patient, locative. Descriptions occupy the role of locative, temporal. Complementary occupy the role of the target, the patient, active, and possessive. Categories include the noun phrase (FN), verb phrase (FV), the phrase description (FKet) and prepositional phrases (FPrep).

Lindawati (2015) in her research entitled "Kalimat Imperative Bahasa Kepulauan Tukang Besi". Lindawati explained that the

descriptive study of the functions and categories in imperative sentences of bahasa kepulauan Tukang Besi.

Lindawati revealed the imperative sentences of bahasa kepulauan tukang besi is the marked with the word 'tabe' or 'please' 'soba' or 'try' 'mainte' or 'ask' and 'huu' or 'give'. The pattern of imperative sentences in BKTB is always formed by imperative markers (Pi) + predicate (P) + object (O) as well as its category of KT, V, N, and FN.

#### **B. Definition of sentence**

Sentence is unit syntax consist of some words composed together. In sentence we concern with some element those built it such as subject, predicate, and complement. Sentence has an important role in a language because they are commonly used in expressing idea. It not only group of word which are valid in a language. In dealing with the sentence of linguistic. The definition of course will be quoted in the other to get guidance and understanding of a sentence. According to Frank (1972:220) state that:

“A sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus predicate with finite verb. It is arrangement may be symbolized by such formula as S+V+O (Subject + predicate + object)”

Based on the definition above, a sentence is a full predication containing. Subject and predicate are the main elements in building a sentence. For Example:

a) Ku melu tullu patumbu e na radio!  
P O

Please, Turn on the radio!  
P O

b) Pinda e na meja iso!  
P O

Move the table, please!  
P O

c) Ku melu tullu ala konaku te pena!  
P O

Take a pen, please!  
P O

d) Ku melu tullu sai konaku te kopi!  
P O

Make me the coffee please!  
P O

e) Ku melu tullu balu konaku te kenta  
P O

Buy mea fish please  
P O

f) Ala konaku te kartasi  
P O

Take mea paper  
P O

The sentences are structured by subject and predicate. Subject of the sentences are konaku and predicate are patumbu e, pinda e, ala e.



Hornsby in Rara T (2005:11) states that "Sentence is the grammatical unit consisting of phrase or clauses used express a statement, question, common, etc". For example:

a) Kofila ka kampus i lange?

S P O

Will you go to campus tomorrow?

S P O

b) mai to manga

P O

Let's fish

P O

c) mai ka ana

P

Come here

P

d) ello konaku te mama u

P O

Can call me your mother

P O

e) Kofila kai?

S P

will you go?

S P

f) Mooli ada te boku bahasa inggris u?

P O

May I borrow your english book?

S P O

The definition above can be gained that sentence is a largest grammatical means that the arrangement of word must be logic or rational.

### **C. Function of Sentence**

Sentence can be used to do many different activities things. The most common used to give information. Sometimes it is used to obtain information, rather than to give it. Another time it can be used to express an opinion, give an order, make a suggestion, or make a promise. And all of the functions expressed by the order of words which indicates which way a sentence is being used. And these ways of distinguishing between uses of language are known as examples of mood.

### **D. Element of Sentence**

A sentence consists of some elements such as:

#### **a. Subject**

Rara T (2005:12) states that “In grammar, subject is always contrasted to predicate and object; subject is word in a sentence about which something is or predicated or noun equivalent that carries out the action of a verb and which must agree with verb. It is normally o noun phrase in declarative clause and immediately after operator in question”.

b. Predicate

Predicate is the part of a sentence or clause that expresses what is said of the subject and that usually consists of a verb with or without objects, complements, and adverbial modifiers. Then, there is a description of predicate as a word or a group of words that state something about the subject and includes everything in the sentence that is not included in the complete subject. This means that the complete predicate includes the simple predicate with its modifiers and the object with its modifiers. So the predicate usually follows the subject and identifies an action or a state of being.

Kusumawati (2009:27) states that “predicate is the part of the sentence that contains a verb or verb phrase and its complements. The predicate always includes the verb and the words which come after the verb”. The predicate verb in a sentence is a word or a group of words that tells what is said about the simple subject. In other words, predicate is the things come after the subject of a sentence.

c. Object

Rara T (2005:13) Object like a subject is a noun phrase or clause with nominal function; normally follows the subject and the verb phrase; and by the passive transformation, assumes the status of subject.

Therefore, some verbs have an object (always a noun or pronoun). The object is the person or thing affected by the action described in the verb. Objects come in two types, direct and indirect. The direct object refers to a person or thing affected by the action of the verb. The indirect object refers to a person or thing who receives the direct object.

d. Complement

According to Rara T (2005:13) Complement is word, especially adjective and nouns used after verb such be and become qualifying the subject. It is a non phrase, an adjective phrase or a clause with nominal function, having a co referential relation with the subject or object. It sometimes follows the subject, verb phrase and object (if one is present). Complement does not become subject through the passive transformation.

e. Adverbial

Kusumawati (2009:30) states that an adverbial is an adverb, adverb phrase, adverbial clause, noun phrase, or prepositional phrase. It is generally mobile, i.e. is capable of occurring in more than one position in the clause, and is generally optional, i.e. may be added to or removed from a sentence without affecting its acceptability. It concerns the circumstances of the sentence (when, where) or relates the sentence to something else.

## E. Classification of Sentence

There are two ways to classify sentences: based on the purpose and the structure. Concerning the purpose, there are four types of sentences: the declarative sentence, the interrogative sentence, the exclamatory sentence, and the imperative sentence.

- a) An imperative sentence that gives a command or makes a request and ordering. It ends with a period. The subject is always you, which may be expressed or understood.
- b) A declarative sentence that the subject and predicate has a normal word order beginning with a capital ending with a period in writing. A declarative sentences makes an assertion, either by starting a fact or by expressing an option.
- c) An interrogative sentence that asks a questions. In an interrogative sentence the subject and auxiliary verbs are often reversing. The sentences ends with a question mark (interrogative points) in writing. While in speech, an interrogative sentence begins with question words and ends with a fall intonation, yes-no question ends with a rising intonation.
- d) An exclamatory sentence that expresses strong and instance feeling. It ends with an exclamation point. It is a statement that shows strong emotion.

Then Sentences may be classified according to structure (simple, and compound sentence).

- Simple Sentence

Simple sentence contains only are predicate. That means it can only one verb. Miller (1960:252) states that “simple sentence is a sentence that has only are affinitive verb”. For examples:

a) Po'oli bantu aku?  
P O

could you help me?  
P O

b) Mai kaana!  
P

come here!  
P

c) Po'oli bisara pake bahasa inggris!  
P O

Could you speak English!  
P O

d) Hu'u aku te taepa  
P O

Give me a mango  
P O

e) Homai konaku te pakeasu  
P O

Hang my clothes  
P O

- Compound sentence

A compound sentence is two or more simple sentence are joined together by connecting words (and, but or etc.). We get a compound sentence. Like the meaning of the compound sentence

by Marcella Frank in Rara T (2005:15) states that “The term compound means consisting of two or more independent element that have been joined together to form a large unit”

Based on the definition above compound sentence consist of independent clauses. It means that the clauses of form compound sentence have the hierarchy or they cabstand by themselves. For example:

a) Ko muuaku te boku bahasa inggris u?  
           P                  O                  S

Could you give me your book english?  
                                   P                  O

b) Ko maada aku te doe u?  
           P                  O          S

lend me your money?  
           P          S          O

c) Ko sumai konaku te jus lemon asa tonde?  
           P  O

Make a glass of orange juice for me?  
           P  O

d) Po'oli sai manga konaku te nasi?  
           P  O

cook rise please?  
           P          O

## F. The Imperative Sentence In English

### a. Definition of Imperative Sentence

A sentence can be either in imperative. In an imperative sentence when we want to ask someone to do something, that is



the time we make an imperative sentence (Watchin, Jones, 979:88). It is important here to pay more attention to the definition given “to ask someone to do something”, since there is a type of sentence which is called an asking permission sentence.

According to Joshi (2014:2):

*Imperative sentences are used to give commands (orders). Imperative sentences are also used to give a request. You should use ‘please’ (or other polite word) in the beginning or at the end of the sentence to make a request. An imperative sentence begins with the base (first) form of a verb which is also called verb word. In imperative sentence, subject - ‘you’ - is understood. However, for first and third person imperative, imperative sentence begins with ‘let’. You can end imperative sentence with period (.) or exclamation (!). Exclamation is used to show direct and firm command.*

The definition above, explains that Imperative sentences form are the result of paradigm where imperative sentences when we want to ask to do something. Imperative sentences should use please for polite request. It is using a verb 1 and subject “you” so can understand. When the plural using a let, Imperative sentences can be terminated with period (.) or exclamation (!) because imperative sentences using the sentence directly.

## b. Types of Imperative Sentences

Imperatives are verbs used to give orders, commands, and (if you use “please”) to make a request. It is one of the three moods of an English verb (indicative, imperative and subjunctive).

### a. Orders

Adults do not usually give each other orders, unless they are in a position of authority. However, adults can give orders to children and to animals. The intonation of an order is important: each word is stressed, and the tone falls at the end of the sentences. For example:

- Sit down now

“Sit, down, and now” are all stressed, and the tone falls on “now”.

### b. Command

An imperative sentence gives a command. It is used to ask or tell people to do something. Both of those sentences are commands. The first one doesn't sound as commanding as the second one, but both of them are commands because they both ask or tell someone to do something. For example:

- Get out of my way
- Be careful
- Go away

- Be patient
- Jump!
- No smoking!
- Don't park

The command is given when there is a power different between speaker and listener, the speaker has an authority to command the listener to do something.

#### c. Request

Actually imperative sentences as a request is quite same with the command, but it is more polite. A request in and intention of the speaker, so that the listener does something.

In request, the hortatory words (*please, do*) or question tags (*will you?, won't you?, would you?, and could you, can you?, etc*) or modal + you (*can you, will you, would you, and would you mind*) are often used. For example:

- please wait here
- close the door!
- do stop crying
- don't be angry
- don't be lazy
- can I borrow your pen
- would you close the door
- don't be there

### c. Function of Imperative Sentences

An imperative sentence plays an important role in writing as well as in speaking. It is not very common in literary, but very important in everyday conversational language. Besides this, it is commonly used in advertisement, manuals, instructions and road signs. It is more international as compared to an exclamatory sentence, as it requires a specific audience to be addressed. Writers mostly use imperatives to give clear and straight forward instructions, commands, or to express displeasure, likeness, fondness, and love through their writings.

### d. Tense Forms of Imperative Sentences

Study the following possible word orders for imperative sentences.

#### a. simple Future Tense

Subject + verb I + Complement

(Maca and Daeng, 2014:11)

For example:

Order : You close the door  
S P O

Command : Close the door!  
P O

Request : could you close the door  
P O

Order : You listen me  
S P O

Command : listen me!  
P O

Request : would you listen me  
P O

b. Future Perfect Tense

Subject + verb III + object

(Hariyono, 2002:249)

For example:

Order : You brought the book for me  
S P O

Command : Brought the book for me!  
P O

Request : could you brought the book for me  
P O

Order : You rented my house next month  
S P O

Command : rented my house next month!  
P O

Request : would you rented my house next month  
P O

c. Past Perfect Tense

Subject + verb I + object

(Hariyono, 2002:255)

For example:

Order : You give me your opinion  
S P O

Command : Give me your opinion!  
P O

Request : Give me your opinion please  
P O

Order : You let's dinner with me  
S P O

Command : Let's dinner with me!  
P O

Request : Let's dinner with me please  
P O

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## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### **A. Type of Research**

Sudaryanto (1992:62) state that there are some certain method concepts used in linguistics researches. They are descriptive, contrastive, contrastive and structural method. This study uses the descriptive and contrastive methods to describe, analyze and compare the Tomia and English of Imperative sentences.

Based on the characteristics of the data and method, research is divided into two, they are quantitative research method are any investigate procedures used to describe in numerical terms (Brown and Rodgers in Arwin, 2012:16). Moleong (2002:3) state that qualitative research is a research procedure descriptive data in the form of written or spoken language and observable behavior. The research uses contrastive qualitative methods because the researcher does not use any statistical procedure and calculation.

#### **B. Population and Sample**

##### **a. Population**

The population of this research is people of Waha village, Tomia District, Wakatobi Regency. The population of 249 people.



b. Sample

In this research, the writer used random sampling that every people get opportunity to become sample and they will be chosen randomly. They will determined as sample in this research approximately 20 peoples.

**C. Data Collection Procedure**

The data obtain by paying attention to the language is used by native of Tomia language in Onemay village, Tomia district. Particularly for the english data the writer book they mostly form the english books, dictionaries, and other linguistic literatures. The writer used method as follow:

a. Observation

Observation is an act of recognizing and noting a fact or occurence often involving meassurement with instruments.

In this case, the writer will observe the native speaker of Tomia Language when they were sitting together by giving direct question about sentences of Imperative forms of Tomia Language. Referring to that researcher only conversation the native speakers of Tomia Language about sentences of imperative forms.

b. Interview

The writer interview those speakers of Tomia language when they were sitting together by giving direct question about sentences of imperative forms and essay writting by asked the

speakers to translate sentences in imperative forms into Tomia language. In this method sometimes the writer used on purpose some uncomplete sentences to intent the native speakers of Tomia Language who can give corrections and make this sentence to be complete, so the writer proved the truth of that sentences.

c. Recording

The writer recorded the conversation of the native speakers of Tomia Language when they were sitting together by giving direct question about sentences of Imperative forms of Tomia Language.

**D. Method of Data Analysis**

The structural analysis data will be analyzed by using descriptive method that describe clearly the data in accordance with the prevailling realities about the use of Tomia and English imperative sentence. Besides, the writer also utilized contrastive method. By this method, the researcher tried to describe the differences and the similarities of both language.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the writer would like to present the information of similarities and differences of Imperative sentences in English and Wakatobi language Tomia dialect.

#### **A. DATA FINDING**

##### **a. Imperative Sentences of Wakatobi Language Tomia Dialect**

Tomia Dialect of Wakatobi Language of Imperative sentences in simple future tense, future perfect tense and past future tense are formed different where we can see of their sentences elements position and several edition particles in certain sentences which determines the Imperative sentences.

If the Imperative sentences form in English means where when we want to ask to do something. It is the same with the Imperative sentences in Wakatobi language dialect Tomia. In Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language, Imperative sentences forms have the same in meaning likes in Wakatobi language dialect Tomia, both of them use elementary verb in both forming. The only have different in imperative sentences.

## a. Simple Future Tense

a) Order : ala konaku te tasi iso!  
P O

Take me a bag!  
P O

Command : buka ena heloppo!  
P O

Open the door!  
P O

Request : ku melu tullu hu'u aku te laptop u.  
P O S

Give me your laptop please.  
P S O

b) Order : ala konaku te te''e!  
P O

Take me a drink!  
P O

Command : banga-banga ho!  
P O

Keep silent!  
P O

Request : ku melu tullu tau e dhi atu na boku ana  
P O

Put a book please.  
P O

c) Order : mai to baca te boku  
P O

Let's read a book!  
P O

Command : bara u talipo aku ulang!  
P O

Don't you call me again!

P O

Request : ko po'oli mai ka sapo sabbara momalu.

S P O

Will you come to my house at afternoon

P O

From the sentences above, the writer can be infer that both in English and Wakatobi language Tomia dialect, order get a position changes of that sentences elements without change its meaning. In the sentence “*ala konaku te tasi iso*” in tomia dialect there's a word “te” is doesn't have any meaning just as a liaison word. The both language in order sentences use subject, it means that the speaker wants to give emphasis to the listener.

The command sentences in English and Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language gets a position change of that sentences element without changes it meaning. The both language doesn't use the subject but it is clear is who and using exclamation (!) as explicit in command.

The last in request sentences gets a position changes of the sentences elements using the word “ku melu tullu” before a verb to be polite when we ask to do something inrequest.

More example about the forming of Imperative sentences in simple future tense are:

a) Order : mai kaana na lko'o  
P S

You, come here  
S P

Command : mai to manga te kenta!  
P O

Let's eat fish!  
P O

Request : ku melu tullu ala konaku te kenta  
P O

Give me a fish please  
P O

b) Order : ala te boku i fafo meja  
P S

Get the book on the table  
P S

Command : pinda konakute kadera po'oli mea kai!  
P O

Can you move the chair!  
P O

Request : ku melu tullu sai konaku te jus munte sa tonde  
P O

Can i have a glass of arange juice please  
P O

c) Order : ku ada te doe u  
P O S

Lend me your money  
P S O

Command : morou te pele akodia u ndeu!  
P O

Take medicine to heal!

P O

Request : kumelu tullutau e dhi atuna hape su

s P O

put the my handphone please

P O

b. Future Perfect Tense

a) Order : honoha konakute kombosu ana

P O

Washed my clothes

P O

Command : fila fui e na piri iso!

P O

Washed the dishes!

P O

Request : po'oli ello konaku wa ina iso

P O

Get grandmother for me please

P O

b) Order : kai po'oli tangi dhi kantoro

P O

Don't smoke in the office

P O

Command : te ana sikola kai no hada akone tangi!

S PO

Students are not allowed to smoke!

S P O

Request : po'oli ala kokita te kapporo dhi kantoro guru

P O

Get the chalk in the teacher office

P O

c) Order : filasi ena yai u  
P O

Pick up your brother  
P O

Command : labi bara u fila nangu-nangu i te'e fatu!  
S P O

You have no to swim in river!  
S P O

Request : ku melu tullu bara u supiri mebbuku  
S P O

Dont drive too fast please  
P O

In future perfect tense, from the sentences above, the writer can see that the forming of order in the both language not a position changes of that sentences elements and the difference in the form of a verb without changes of meaning. In the Wakatobi language Tomia dialect using infinitive while in the English using verb participle.

The command sentences in English and Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language nota position changes of that sentences element. In the sentence “*labi bara u fila nangu-nangu i te'e fatu*” in tomia dialectthere’s a word “i” is doesn’t have any meaning just as a liaison word. Form of a verb in the English using verb participle while in the Wakatobi language Tomia dialect not verb participle.



The both of language in request sentences not a position change of that sentences elements and not the changes its meaning.

More example about the forming of imperative sentences in future perfect tense are:

a) Order : gai e na heloppo  
P O

Pulled the door  
P O

Command : buka e na balo-balo atu!  
P O

Opened the window!  
P O

Request : ara jari mai merimba  
P

Come soon please  
P

b) Order : bara u molinga e naatu  
S P

Don't you forget it  
S P

Command : bara u gampa!  
S P

Don't be angry!  
P

Request : ku melu tullu ala konaku te tasi su  
P O

Take me a bag please  
P O

c) Order : ku po'oli ada te kameja u  
P O

may I have your t-shirt  
P O

Command : fila mo sambaheya!  
P O

go pray!  
P O

Request : ara u sambaheya bara u molinga joa konaku  
P O

if you want you pray don't forget to  
P

praying for me  
O

When the speaker takes the name or the subject in imperative sentence, it means that the speaker wants to give emphasis to the listener. In the sentence “gai e na heloppo” in tomia dialect there's a word “e” and “na” is doesn't have any meaning just as a liaison word.

c. Past Future Tense

a) Order : fila buka e na heloppo  
P O

Open the door  
P O

Command : mai to manga te roti!  
P O

Let's eat bread!  
P O

Request : maiante te gara miu bahuli,po'oli mea kai  
 P O

Could you have salt a bit  
 P O

b) Order : Tutu e na balo-balo  
 P O

Close the window  
 P O

Command : mai to foliako dhia!  
 P O

Let's go home!  
 P O

Request : hu'u aku te kamba u,po'oli mea kai  
 P O S

Give me your flower please  
 P S O

c) Order : Hu'u aku te akkala u  
 P O

Give me your opinion  
 P O

Command : Linda e na te'e iso  
 P O

pour the water for me  
 P O

Request : ala konaku te fongka I fafo lemari  
 P O S

Take the comb for me on the cupboard  
 P S O

In past future, from the sentences above, the writer can see that the forming of order not a position changes of that sentences elements and not its meaning like that command sentences not changes its meaning and not a position changes of that sentences element.

In request sentences of wakatobi language to mia dialect and English geta position changes of that sentences elements without changes its meaning.

More example about the forming of imperative sentences in past future tense are:

a) Order : mai kompulu ke I kami  
P O

Join us  
P O

Command : mai mo kede I sapo  
P O

Stay in my house  
P O

Request : po'oli taonnaku I sapo miu  
P O

could you wait me in your hause  
P O

b) Order : u ajjara mo  
S P

You have study  
S P

Command : labi kou majjaramo mina i miana  
                   S      P

You must study now  
 S      P

Request : po'oli pa mate ena tv  
                                   P      O

Turn of the tv please  
 P      O

c) Order : u po'olimo herihu  
                           P      O

have you take a bath  
 P      O

Command : u po'olimo fu'l e na piri  
                                   P      O

have you clean the plate  
 P      O

Request : ku melu tullu sira e na kamba iso  
                                   P      O

could you please pour the flower  
 P      O

### **b. Comparison of Imperative Sentences in English and Wakatobi Language Tomia Dialect**

After seeing the example of imperative sentences in English and Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language. The writer can know that there is different and similarity from both languages. In this part, the different from the both languages are a position element for simple future tense and past future tense. And the similarity from the both languages is a position element of future perfect tense.

In English, order of simple future tense and past future tense can be seen by predicate and object as the sentences elements (P-O), where as in Tomia dialect of wakatobi language of simple future tense can be seen by predicate and object as the sentences elements (P-O).

The comand in English of simple future tense and past fture tense a position of elements by predicate and object as the sentences elements (P-O), in command formed by adding exclamation (!) as the explicit of the sentences. While, in the tomia dialect of the wakatobi langage of simple future tense and past future tense a position of elements by predicate and object as the sentences elements (P-O). And the last request formed by predicate as the sentences elements (P-O) and adding politely in english. While, request formed by predicate and object and the sentences elements (P-O) and also request sentences using the word “ku melu tullu” before a verb to be polite when we ask to do something in request in Wakatobi language Tomia dialect..

The similarty from english and tomia dialect of wakatobi laguage is future perfect tense. Formed order in english and wakatobi language tomia dialect of future perfect tense can be seen by predicate and object as the senteces elements (P-O).

Command in english and wakatobi language tomia dialect of future perfect tense a position elements by predicate and obbject

as the sentences elements (P-O), in command formed by adding exclamation (!) as the explicit of the sentences. And the last request formed by predicate + object predicate and object as the sentences elements (P-O) and adding politely in english and wakatobi language tomia dialect.

The writer can be tabel of both languages formed in imperative sentences showed bellow:



Imperative Sentences forms in English and wakatobi language tomia dialect

No	Tense	Sentence form	Wakatobi language tomia dialect		English	
			Pattern	Example	Pattern	example
1	Simple future tense	Order	P-O	<i>ala konaku te tasi iso.</i>	P-O	take me a bag
		Command	P-O	<i>Buka e na heloppo</i>	P-O	Open the door!
		Request	Pol-P-O-S	<i>Ku melu tullu hu'u aku te laptop u</i>	Pol-P-S-O	Give me your laptop please
2	Future perfect tense	Order	P-O	<i>Honoha konaku te kombosu ana</i>	P-O	Washed my clothes.
		Command	P-O	<i>Fila fui e na piri iso!</i>	P-O	Washed the dishes!
		Request	Pol-P-O	<i>Po'oli ello konaku wa ina iso</i>	P-O-Pol	Get grandmother for me please.
3	Past future tense	Order	P-O	<i>Fila buka e na heloppo.</i>	P-O	Open the door.
		Command	P-O	<i>Mai to manga te roti!</i>	P-O	let's eat bread!
		Request	P-O-Pol	<i>Mainte te gara miu bahulli, po'oli mea kai</i>	Pol-P-O	Could you have salt a bit.



From the data, imperative sentences in English and Tomia dialect, the writer can know that between both of the language have difference in this position sentences elements of simple future tense and past future tense. The order in Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language of simple future tense and past future tense a position elements by subject + predicate + object as the sentences elements (S-P-O). While, formed order in english of simple future tense and past future tense a structure by subject + predicate + object as the structure(S-P-O). The both language in order sentences use subject or the speaker take the name, it means that the speaker wants to give emphasis to the listener.

The command in English of simple future tense and past future tense a structure by predicate + object as the sentences elements (P-O). While, in the Tomia dialect of Wakatobi Language of simple future tense a position of elements by predicate + object as the sentences elements (P-O). The both language doesn't use the subject but it is clear is who and using exclamation (!) as explicit in command.

And the last request formed by predicate + object as the sentences elements (P-O) and adding politely in English. While, request formed by predicate + Object as the sentences elements (P-O) and also request sentences using the word "ku melu tullu"

before a verb to be polite when we ask to do something in request in Wakatobi language Tomia dialect.

The similarity from English and Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language is future perfect tense. The similarity a structure can be seen from order, command and request sentences in English and wakatobi language tomia dialect.

formed order in English and Wakatobi language tomia dialect of future perfect tense can be seen by predicate + object as the sentences elements (P-O). Formed command in english and tomia dialect of wakatobi language of future perfect tense can be seen the structure by predicacte + object as the structure (P-O). And the last formed request in english and tomia dialect of wakatobi language of future perfect tense of structure predicate + object as the structure (P-O).

## **B. Disscussion**

From the data finding above, the writer know that there is difference and similarity from both languages. In this section, the writer analyzed them contrastive. The writer know the contrastive analysis is to know the differences between two or more languages which are compared.

The difference from the both languages are a position elements of simple future tense and past future tense, and the similarity from the both languages is a position element of future perfect tense.

The order in Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language of simple future tense and past future tense a position elements by subject + predicate + object as the sentences elements (S-P-O). While, formed order in English of simple future tense and past future tense a structure by subject + predicate + object as the structure (S-P-O). The both language in order sentences use subject or the speaker takes the name, it means that the speaker wants to give emphasis to the listener.

The command In English of simple future tense and past future tense a structure by predicate + object as the sentences elements (P-O). While, in the Tomia dialect of Wakatobi language of simple future tense and past future tense a position of elements by predicate + object as the sentences elements (P-O). The both language doesn't use the subject but it is clear is who and using exclamation (!) as explicit in command.

The Request in English of simple future and past future tense a structure by predicate + object as the sentences elements (P-O) and using the word "could you and please" as the politely. While, request in Wakatobi Language Tomia Dialect of simple future and past future tense a structure by predicate + object as the sentences elements (P-O) and also request sentences using the word "ku melu tullu" before a verb to be polite when we ask to do something.

The similarity from English and tomia dialect of wakatobi language is future perfect tense. the similarity from English and tomia dialect of

wakatobi language is future perfect tense. The similarity a structure can be seen from order, command, and request sentences in English and wakatobi language tomia dialect.

Formed order in English and wakatobi language tomia dialect of future perfect tense can be seen by subject + predicate + object as the sentences elements (S-P-O).

The Command in english and wakatobi language tomia dialect of future perfect tense a position of elements by predicate + object as the sentences elements (P-O), in command formed by adding exclamation (!) as the explicit of the sentences. And the last request formed by predicate + object as the sentences elements (P-O) and adding politely in English and wakatobi language tomia dialect.

## BAB V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analysing some problems in previous chapter, the researcher makes conclusion and suggestion as follow:

#### A. Conclusion

- a. Imperative sentences of english and wakatobi language tomia dialect can be formed in simple future tense, future perfect tense, and past future tense get a position changes. The changes of the sentences position in English from order formed by (P-O), in command in position (P-O), and request a position (P-S-O). While, in tomia dialect of wakatobi language from order formed by (P-O), in command a position (P-O), and the last request a position (P-O-S).
- b. The different from the both languages are a position element of simple future tense and past future tense. The formed order and command by (P-O) in tomia dialect of wakatobi language. While, formed order in English by (P-O). The both language in order sentences use subject or the speaker takes the name, it means that the speaker want to give emphasis to the listener. In request a position (P-S-O) in tomia dialect of wakatobi language. while, in command and request a position (P-O-S) in English.

## B. Suggestion

At the end of this writing, the writer would like to offer her suggestion as follow:

- a. In constructing the sentences either English and Wakatobi language Tomia dialect we have to determine carefully which word is subject, the object or complement. If we have found these sentences elements it may easily analysis the order, command and request in a sentences.
- b. The writer would like to suggest whoever wants to carry out this kind of researched has to remember that these language are potential to be developed.
- c. This skripsi is still far from being perfect, therefore the writer hopes this study could be completed by other researches.

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**APPENDICES**

**DRAFT FOR FIELD RESEARCH**

**(KONSEP PENELITIAN LAPANGAN)**

**“Imperative sentences in Wakatobi language Tomia dialect”**

**(Kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Wakatobi dialek Tomia)**

Location (Lokasi) : kelurahan Waha

Name (Nama) :

Age (Umur) :

**Kalimat perintah (Imperative sentences)**

1. Sinta ambilkan saya tas.

Ambilkan saya tas!

Bisa ambilkan saya tas.

2. Fa unga belikan kita ikan.

Belikan kita ikan!

Bisa belikan kita ikan.

3. Anu berikan saya laptop.

Berikan saya laptop!

Tabe, berika saya laptop.

4. Fa ade cuci piring.

Cuci piring!

Bisa cuci piring.

5. Anu tarik pintu.

Tarik pintu!

Bisa tarik pintu.

6. Sinta buka jendela.

Buka jendela!

Bisa buka jendela.

7. Onso cepat datang.

Cepat datang!

Bisa cepat datang.



## Kata ganti orang (personal pronoun)

Saya	:		nenek	:
Kamu	:		kakek	:
Kami	:		paman	:
Kalian	:		bibi	:
Mereka	:		ponakan	:
Dia perempuan	:		adik	:
Dia laki-laki	:		spupu	:

## Kata kerja (verb)

Membeli	:		memanggil	:
Mengambil	:		membuka	:
Membersihkan	:		menutup	:
Mencuci	:		menarik	:
Membuat	:		makan	:
Memperbaiki	:		pergi	:
Bergabung	:		memasak	:

### LIST OF INFORMAN

No.	Name	Gender	Age
1	Basri Madi	L	45
2	Erni La ajji	P	42
3	Arli	P	72
4	Mahafiki	L	53
5	Saharlina	P	31
6	Rino	L	35
7	La Ndoke	L	67
8	Hja. Wa Beka	P	44
9	La Isimane	L	62
10	Hj. La Mae Bambu	L	73
11	Sitti Ati	P	60
12	Suriono	L	43
13	La Asa Biru	L	67
14	Wa Lama	P	63
15	Wa Hano	P	68
16	Hj. Baharu	L	48
17	Wa Ati	P	47
18	Wa Basriani	P	37
19	Hj. La doromu	L	69
20	Wa Sarma	P	56



# UNIVERSITAS BOSOWA

## FAKULTAS SASTRA

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Nomor : A.045/ FS / U-45 / II / 2013

Lamp : -

Perihal : **Rekomendasi Penelitian**

Kepada Yth

Kantor Kelurahan Waha Kec.Tomia Induk Propinsi Sulawesi Tenggara

di

**Makassar**

Dengan hormat,

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Sastra Universitas Bosowa Makassar yang tersebut namanya di bawah ini :

Nama : Farika Labasri

Nomor Stambuk/NIRM. : 45 13 051 005

Jurusan : SASTRA INGGRIS

Program Studi : BAHASA & SASTRA INGGRIS

Lokasi Penelitian : Desa Onemai

Judul Skripsi : THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND WAKATOBI LANGUAGE DIALECT TOMIA

Maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak untuk menerima mahasiswa tersebut dalam melakukan penelitian.

Atas bantuan Bapak/ Ibu dan kerja sama yang baik, kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih.

Makassar, 03 Agustus 2017



**Dr. H.Mas'ud Muhammadiyah, M.Si.**  
NIDN, 09.1010.6304



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN WAKATOBI  
KECAMATAN TOMIA  
**KELURAHAN WAHA**

JALAN H. ISMAIL LINGKUNGAN TEE TOOHA NOMOR ... TELEPON ..... KODE POS 93793

**SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN**

NOMOR 070/457/2017

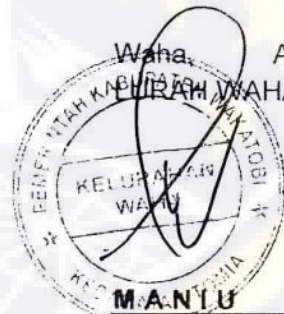
Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Pemerintah Kelurahan Wahha Kecamatan Tomia Kabupaten Wakatobi Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : FARIKA LABASRI  
Nomor Stambuk/NIRM. : 45 13 051 005  
Jurusan : SASTRA INGGRIS  
Program Studi : BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS  
Lokasi Penelitian : KELURAHAN WAHA  
Judul Skripsi : THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND WAKATOBI LANGUAGE DIALECT TOMIA

Benar-benar telah melakukan penelitian selama satu (1) Bulan di Kelurahan Wahha Kecamatan Tomia Kabupaten Wakatobi Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini kami berikan untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Waha, Agustus 2017



**M. ANI U**  
NIP. 19591231 198201 1 056

## BIOGRAPHY



**FARIKA LA BASRI.** She was born in Nggele, north maluku on May 20<sup>th</sup> 1996. She often called Rika. She is the second child of four children from Basri and Erni. She has one sister (Ikra La Basri) and two brothers (Fajar La Basri and Fandi Basri). Her father is Basri, he is afarmers. Her mother is Erni, she is a house wife. Her hobbies are watching TV, traveling, reading magazine or novel, and listening music.

She started her education from the age of 5 years; she has attended elementary school of Nggele. She was educated primary school level for 6 years, from 2001 to 2007. Then she continued her education at MTSN Nggele from 2007 to 2010. She then continued at MA Nggele from 2010 to 2013.

After graduated from senior high school then she continued her first sarjana degree (S1) in Bosowa University of Makassar. She took English Language and Literature Program and now in 2017, she got her sarjana degree of English and literature.