

**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF MAKASSARESE AND ENGLISH
(A LINGUISTIC CONTRASTIVE STUDY)**



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Presented to the Faculty of Letters Universitas Bosowa Makassar
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Sarjana Degree
at the English Department

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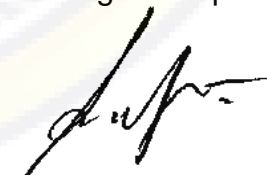
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PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa Skripsi dengan judul **“Structural Analysis of Makassarese and English (A Linguistic Contrastive Study)”** 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, August 2018

Yang membuat pernyataan



Ardiansyah A.

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May Allah SWT always be with us.

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Ardiansyah A.

LIST OF SYMBOLS

S	: sentence
PP	: prepositional phrase
NP	: noun phrase
VP	: verb phrase
N	: noun
V	: verb
D or Det	: determiner
Pron	: pronoun
Adv. P	: adverb phrase
C	: complement
Vt	: transitive verb
Vi	: intransitive verb
Prep	: preposition
Adj.P	: adjective phrase
Pres	: present
M	: modal
Be	: the verb be
S	: Subject
P	: Predicate
O	: Object
A	: Adverb

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ABSTRAK

ARDIANSYAH A. 4514051005. "Structural Analysis of Makassarese and English (A Linguistic Contrastive Study). Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Bosowa. Dosen pembimbing : Herman Mustafa, dan Sudirman Maca.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan bahasa Makassar dan bahasa Inggris secara struktural.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan sampel penelitian native speaker bahasa Makassar di kelurahan PAI, Biringkanaya Makassar. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kontrastif dan menggunakan teori fungsi kalimat dari Verhaar dan teori tree diagram dari Bornstain.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya perbedaan bahasa Makassar dan bahasa Inggris secara struktural yaitu dari segi fungsi kalimat, kalimat aktif dalam bahasa Makassar pada umumnya diawali dengan fungsi predikat dan kalimat aktif dalam bahasa Inggris diawali dengan fungsi subjek. Sedangkan dari segi kategori kalimat, kalimat aktif dalam bahasa Makassar pada umumnya diawali dengan frasa kata kerja dan kalimat aktif dalam bahasa Inggris diawali dengan frasa benda. Kata kerja dalam bahasa Makassar juga tidak dapat mengalami perubahan dan mendapatkan modifikasi karena tidak dipengaruhi oleh kata keterangan maupun konteks kalimat. Sedangkan kata kerja dalam bahasa Inggris dapat mengalami perubahan tergantung pada kata keterangan dan konteks pada kalimat.

Kata kunci : Analisis Struktural, Analisis Kontrastif, bahasa Makassar, bahasa Inggris

ABSTRACT

ARDIANSYAH A. 4514051005. "Structural Analysis of Makassarese and English (A Linguistic Contrastive Study). English Language and Literature Program, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Bosowa. Supervisors : Herman Mustafa, dan Sudirman Maca.

This research aims to determine the differences between Makassarese and English structurally.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research with sample of native speakers of Makassarese in urban village of PAI, Biringkanaya Makassar. The method used 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. Active sentence in Makassarese generally begins with the predicate and active sentence in English begins with subject. While in terms of sentence category, active sentences in Makassarese generally begins with a verb phrase and active sentences in English begins with the noun phrase. 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, English

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language is the most important component in human life. Humans will not be able to continue their survival well and regularly without the language. They might be able interact easily and well if they do not master the language between each other and in the absence of continuity they are also unable to capture the psychological expression and desire expressed by the opponent of his communication. It is also the cause of the divisions and the less emotionally related to each other.

Moreover, Language is the most important medium of human communication. They use it as a medium to express ideas, feelings, and thoughts. Trudgill (1977 : 14) states that language is a tool of communication between humans in their daily activities. Language develops according to human needs. The social function of language is to strengthen social relations and to convey information to the speakers. By using language, humans can communicate and cooperate with other humans.

It can be said that language as one of the primary needs that has a role as regulator of the continuation of life circulation. In fact, language can also be categorized as the most powerful weapon to fortify themselves and the country from the threats of disunity and language needs to get more serious attention among language users. Because every person in

society in everyday life depends a lot on the use of the language in society. Therefore, language cannot be separated from human life.

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 (1992: 4) 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: 15) 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. While Ibid (2007: 16) 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 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 (1977:48) 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. Radford (1997:1) states that syntax is a set of several words which are combined to form phrase and sentences of these words. Moreover, Chomsky (1966:1) states that Syntax is a concept of sentence structure. where the word order is put together and form a sentence made in a particular language. The writer selects Makassarese and English as the subject of this study. The writer wants to know the differences of both languages,

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to describe the difference of active sentence of English and Makassarese with a linguistic contrastive study. Moreover this study entitled "*Structural Analysis of Makassarese and English (A Linguistic Contrastive Study)*".

B. Reasons for Choosing the Title

The reason the researcher chooses this title because the best way to learn a language is by studying the structural of the language. Another reasons the researcher chooses the title are :

1. English as function as medium for many countries in this world and becomes an international language that is used in all places or life and belongs to the first language in the big countries
2. English is really needed by developing countries such as in Indonesia to make some cooperations with other countries

3. English is mostly used as the language of science and technology
4. Makassarese is one of local language, which has much speakers in South Sulawesi and also has many histories and traditions and those all still kept by its people. It is still important as a tool of communication in South Sulawesi beside Indonesian language
5. The result of analysis here writer intends to help the reader in generally and the Makassar 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 help them to learn English better and easier.
6. Besides, the writer is a student of English Department researcher also wants to inform to the reader in general and the Makassarese in particular that Makassarese especially Lakiung dialect even it is a local language but many aspects which can be contracted with English as an international language.

C. Problems of the Research

Generally, Indonesian society classified as bilingual society. In general they master the local language. Nevertheless, the process of mastery of these two languages varies according to the development of community development.

If two or more languages are used interchangeably by the same speaker, it can be said that the languages are in contact.

However, contact of language may also gives a disadvantages to each languages. This disadvantage is a deviation from the general rules of language grammar rules that will negatively affect the effort to define the style of a standard language. These statements is in line with what Parawansa in Fatimah (2016:2) states that Linguists agree that people who engage in the use of two or more languages have a tendency to move elements of one language into another. This happens, either in the first language to the second language.

Based on the statement above the researcher realizes that the biggest obstacle in the process to master the second language or language target is the mixing of the first language system with the second language system.

Based on the identification problem above, the researcher believes that structural analysis is the best way to show that Makassarese and English are different. The researcher also believes that there are many problems that can be found in analyzing the structural of Makassarese and English (A Linguistic Contrastive Study), they are the form of active sentence in some tenses of Makassarese and English.

Moreover, the researcher believes that Makassarese has some differences with English. Both of languages have differences of active voice.

The differences can be seen as follows :

English

Makassarese

I eat cake everyday
S P O A

Angnganre ka kanrejawa allobangngi
P S O A

She jumped down last year
S P A

Ri sitaunga na-aklumpak naung
A S P

Some sentences above show the difference between Makassarese and English. Therefore, the researcher will put forward the formulation of problem as the form of active voice in simple present, simple past and simple future tense of Makassarese and English.

D. Research Question

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher formulates the research question, as follow :

1. How the form of Active sentence in simple present, simple past and simple future tense of Makassarese and English?
2. How the differences of Active sentence in simple present, simple past and simple future tense of Makassarese and English?

E. Scope of the Research

It is very important for the researcher to limit the problem in this thesis to make it clear and avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the readers. So, this research entitled Structural Analysis

of Makassarese and English (A Linguistic Contrastive Study) need to limit the scope of the problems in this study by the researcher.

In this case, the researcher only focus and discuss The form of active voice in simple present, simple past and simple future tense of Makassar language (Lakiung dialect) and English.

The researcher also realizes that Makassarese use only in informal situation like in a daily language, so the researcher chooses active voice in a daily language of Makassarese.

F. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of this research based on the problem, as follows:

1. To describe the structure of Active voice/ sentence in simple present, simple past and simple future tense of Makassarese (Makassar's dialect) and English
2. To describe the different structure both of English and Makassarese in active voice

G. Significance of the Research

According to the researcher this research to analyze the structural of Makassarese and English. The findings of this study are expected to give contribution in structural analysis area especially using a contrastive study. By using this method, the readers are able to determine sentence patterns and know the class of words such as noun, verb, adjective, etc. and its position hierarchically, so that the readers are able in

understanding the function of each category of the sentence. Besides, the researcher hopes that the results of this research would be useful as a reference for language learners in learning the language and the researcher want to show to all the readers that Makassarese is more flexible and English is more simple. So, by knowing the differences in the structure of the sentences of Makassarese and English then there will be no language learners with Makassarese user background more easily master the English language as the target language.

1. Theoretical significances :

- a. to improve English language skill, particularly in terms structural analysis skill
- b. To give information about the form of Active voice in simple present, simple past and simple future tense of Makassarese (Lakiung dialect) and English

2. Practical significances :

- a. The existance of this research expected the speakers of Makassar language can know well about active sentence that formed in simple present, simple past, and simple future tense of Makassarese and English
- b. This research also expected serve the purpose of material analysis

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Previous Studies

Some previous researches that are relevant to this research are mentioned as follows :

Harun (2012) in his thesis "Syntax In Lamaholot and English Language (A Contrastive Study)". He wrote that the best way to learn a language is by studying the structural of the language and not only to speak it. He also wrote that he found hsome similarities with English and Lamaholot language and that's the reason he did the language research and he distinguished the syntax in both language to make a comparison.

Rehalat (2013) in her thesis "Active and Passive Voice In Ambonese and English (A Comparative Study)". The result of her research shows that active and passive voice of Ambonese and English that formed in simple present tense, simple past tense, and simple future tense have some similarities and differences. The similarity can be seen from the sentence element position in active form of both language and the difference is on the passive form.

Hamzah (2007) in his thesis "Structural Analysis of The Active and Passive Voices in Oscar Wilde's (Lady windermere's Fan)". This thesis review about the form of active and passive voice in Lady windermere's Fan by Oscar Wilde and making some classification according to

grammatical structure and the classification of sentence according to function of each category in active and passive voice from the novel.

Basruddin (2003) in his thesis "Structural Analysis of English Noun Phrases as Found in English Hello Magazine". Results of his thesis shows some structural analysis of noun phrase that found from Hello Magazine.

B. Makassarese

Makassarese is a language that live and a medium of communication for the community in Makassar, even a cultural supporter in South Sulawesi, quite wide area of the location of the user of this language. This language became the second language after the Buginese in South Sulawesi. This language is used in parts of South Sulawesi. The boundaries can be drawn a long line starting from Lakbakkang beach in District Pangkajene Islands to the east and then turning into the southeastern through the southern Camba in Maros regency, continue along the southern edge around Tanete Bulukumba. Then to the east to the Kajang beach at Bone Bay. From the Bone bay, Makassarese to the along the coast eastward across to Selayar Regency. Here, the language of Makassar goes south along the eastern islands of Tambolongan and Kayuadi islands and covers most of the islands of Tanah Jampea and Kalao.

The entire area of the western boundary with the island islands scattered in the Makassar Strait estuary, is the area of Makassar language

usage. Area of Makassarese usage Based on administrative division of government in South Sulawesi Province, covering (1) part of coastal of Pinrang Regency, (2) west part of Pangkajene Islands Regency, (3) western and southern part of Maros Regency, (4) Makassar, (5) Goa Regency, (6) Jeneponto Regency, (7) Bantaeng Regency, (8) Bulukumba District, (9) Bulukumba Regency, Selayar Regency, (11) western and southeastern Sinjai Regency, and (12) south of Bone Regency

Before discussing the language further, it is worth knowing that language has dialect. Dialect that shows the differences with others despite using the same language.

According to Halim (1979: 2-3) that there are five dialects in Makassar. The dialects are as follows:

1. Lakiung dialect. This dialect is used in Makassar, Gowa, from Salutoa to the mouth of the Jekbeneberang River, Takalar and surrounding islands, part of Jeneponto, from Allu to the west, West Maros, Pangkajene, and some coastal of Pinrang.
2. Turatea dialect. This dialect is used in Jeneponto from east of 'Allu to the border of Bantaeng, continuing across the northern hinterland to the Malakaji border.
3. Bantaeng dialect. This dialect is used in Bantaeng and west coastal area of Bulukumba.
4. Konjo dialect. This area of dialect occupies a very wide area of use in the hinterland. its area includes the Pangkajene Islands in the

north of Mappatuwo Tabo-Tabo, to the southeast cuts the Balocci sub-district, across the eastern Maros. Then entering the southern part of Bone, proceeding along the eastern route of Gowa consisting of the sub-districts of Tinggimoncong and Tompobulu, continue to infiltrate into the district of West Sinjai (Manipi), and cover most of Bulukumba district to the east coast of Kajang. Due to the wide area of use of this dialect, this language appears in two variations of Konjo variation of mountains (west) and Konjo coast (east).

5. Selayar Dialects. This dialect began to be used at Ujung Bira across to Selayar Island, covering Bontotekne and Bontoharu sub-districts up to the border of Layolo village, then to Tambolongan and Pulasi Islands, Kayuadi island, most of Tanah Jampea and Kalao islands.

C. The Form of Active Voice

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

D. 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 (1977:246) states that syntax is the processes by which words and grammatical categories are combined to form phrase, clause and sentences in language.

Matthews (1981:1) states that the term syntax is derived from the ancient Greek word “syntaxis”, a noun which literally means arrangement or setting out together words into phrases, or clauses and phrases or clauses into sentences.

Laurel (2000:167) states that the study of syntax is the analysis of the constituent parts of a sentence: their form, positioning, and function. Constituents are the proper subparts of sentence.

From all the definitions above, 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.

E. Syntactic Categories

Syntax categories can be grouped into two categories, they are Lexical and non lexical :

1. Lexical : Words that have meaning (semantic content)
 Words that can be inflected
 Includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs,
 and prepositions
2. Non Lexical : Words whose meaning is harder to define
 Words that have a grammatical function

Includes determiners, auxiliary verbs, degree words, conjunctions.

F. Function and Category

1. Function

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 (1995: 70) 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.

Syntactic Function and its form :

Subject	NP, noun clause
Predicator	Verbal element
Object	NP, Noun clause
Complement	NP, AdjP
Adverbial	AdvP, NP, PP

Basic clause structures :

PO	Eat your Banana
PA	Go to bed
SPO	Mitha teaches the student
SPA	Rusdin went to London

SPC lin is tall

SPOC My mother made me (O) an artist (C)

SPOA The man parked the car (O) in front of the hotel (A)

Then, Jackson (1985:83) also elaborates function into several parts as below :

a. Subject

The function of subject is normally filled by noun phrase. The noun or pronoun that is a head in practice, apart from the verb be, this applies only to the third person singular of the simple present tense. Compare with following : the mice run up the clock, the mouse runs up the clock where is added in the case of the third person singular present tense of the verb

b. Verb

The verb function is always filled by a verb phrase, no another category of phrase over operate in the function. It is virtually a defining characteristic of clause that is contains a verb, either or finite or non-finite kind. Clauses without verb do occasionally occur, but they may usually be regarded as derivations in some way from puller clause with verb. For example, **in the sentence dinner over, they went to bed, dinner over** could be considered to be a verb less clause, but

is presumably derived from when **dinner was over** which do continue verb.

c. Object

The object function may be filled either by a noun phrase or by a prepositional phrase, as for example in **Bill is expecting a big surprise, Bill is waiting for a big surprise.** In fact this second example may be analyzed in two as we have implied, it may regarded as being composed of a subject: noun phrase, verb in vrb phrase, and object in prepositional phrase. Some clauses have two objects, and a distention is sometimes drawing between direct and indirect object.

d. Complement

The complement function may filled either by a noun phrase or by adjective phrase. Example : **Jim has become a qualified engineer, Jim seems quite pleasant.** Where a **qualified engineer** and **quite pleasant** are complement. What distinguishes a comoplement from an object? A complement has the same reference as the subject, as in the example given, or as the subject when it follows this element, as in **I find Jim quite pleasant.**

e. Adjunct

Adjunct which are normally optional elements in clause structure and may be freely added to any clause. Adjunct

function is filled by an adverb phrase, prepositional phrase or a noun phrase. For example, "Sidik walked **there** very **quickly**". The words **there** and **quickly** are adverb phrase functioning as adjunct".

2. Category

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).

a. Open class

According to Huddleston (1988:24) writes that open class are so called because they ready accomodate the addition of new members as the vocabulary of the language adapts it self to the changing needs of the speakers.

As for involvement category in open class,as follow:

1) Noun

According to Burton (1989:52) that the category of open class consist of traditional definition of noun that name of person, thing and place categorize as noun.

Huddlestone (1988:29) also states that the function of noun phrase in noun most characteristically function as head in noun phrase structure. Noun phrase in turn occur in a variety of

function notably subject, predicate, object, and complement of a prepositional phrase.

Example:

A car (was running) : as subject

(She bought) a car : as object

(That's) a me : as predicate

(I was punched) by a men : as complement of Preposition

2) Adjective

According to Huddleston (1988:30) that function of adjective as head in adjective phrase structure the two main structure of adjective phrase are predicative in verb phrase structure a pre-head modifier in noun phrase structure, the later involving what is called the attributive use of adjective.

Example :

(The jacket seemed) too small : as predicative use

(The handsome) men : as attributive use

3) Verb

According to Huddleston (1988:28) the function of the verb that verb have the distinctive properties of function as the ultimate head of kernel clause.

Example :

They **bring** it but not be eaten it.

He **seemed** tired but not he used tired

4) Adverb

An adverb is a word that modifies (describes) a verb, an adjective, another adverb (ended too quickly), or even a whole sentence (Fortunately, I had brought an umbrella). Adverbs often end in -ly, but some (such as fast) look exactly the same as their adjective counterparts.

Adverb represent every diverse set of word, they are basically two kinds, those which refer to circumstantial importation about the action, a process, such as the time, the place and manner.

Huddleston (1988:31) states that Adverb generally occur as head in adverb phrase structure. Adverb phrase often function as defendant of the verb, especially as modifier adjunct.

Example:

Indriani Loved her aunt **sufficiently**

A sufficiently long the delay

b. Closed Class

1) Preposition

A preposition is a word such as *after, in, to, on, and with*.

Prepositions are usually used in front of nouns or pronouns and they show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence.

Huddleston (1988:320) states that the function of preposition as head in preposition phrase structure, preposition occurs in a noun and adjective.

Example :

There is a soup **on** the table

Ardi Lives **in** Makassar

*The class starts **at** 9 a.m.*

2) Pronoun

Pronoun as the name implies, have the main function of substituting for noun.

Example :

I buy a chocolate for her

They made us a glass of juice

Those examples above can be explained, they have nominative subjective that as subject in sentences and also have objective that as subject in that sentences such as **I buy a chocolate for**, and **They made us a glass of juice** as nominative subject and her as objective.

3) Determiner

Determiners are words which come at the beginning of the noun phrase. They tell us whether the noun phrase is specific or general.

Determiner was divided into two parts as follow:

- Identifier :

Article (the, a, an, etc)

Possessive (my, your, his, her, him, etc)

Demonstrative (this, that, these, those)

Interrogatives (which)

- Quantifiers : Little lot of, much, etc.

4) Conjunction

According to Jackson (1985:65) that conjunction as their name implies, also have a joining function, usually that of joining one clauses, to another but sometimes also of one noun to another. It means conjunctions allow you to form complex, elegant sentences and avoid the chopiness of multiple short sentences. Make sure that the phrases joined by conjunctions are parallel.

Conjunction consists of two kinds as follow:

- Coordinating conjunction

Coordinating conjunction is the word that relevant one with another and has some degree, such as: and, but, for, nor, or, yet.

Example :

Do you like me **or** him?

Yati is rich **but** she is kind

Mitha **and** Gege will finish their test

- Subordinating conjunction

Subordinating conjunction consists of after, before, when, while, as soon as, as if, because, since, even, thought, in order that, then thought, that although, until, where, and if.

Example :

The all participants will join **if** she is allowed to-do so

Echa was so badly hurt **that** she died soon

Rusel belives can convince them **because** he -tells the truth.

5) Numerals

Numerals consist of three types as follow:

- Cardinal Number

Example : one, two, three, four, five and so on

Ordinal number

Example : the first, the second, the third, the fourth

- Fraction Number

Example : $1/3$ (a third)

$0/4$ (zero point four)

$16/13$ (sixteen point one three)

G. Tree Diagrams

Bornstein (1977:39-46) 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.

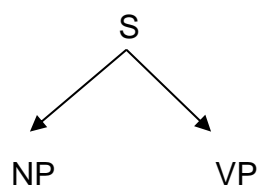
Bornstein also symbolizes some of the common symbols used in phrase structure rules as follows:

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

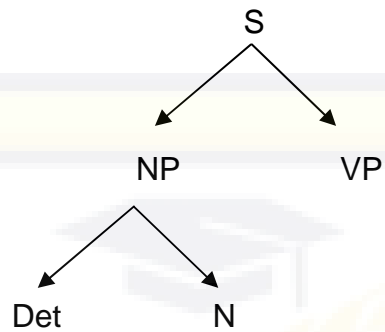
In transformational grammar, Phrase structure rules are described by means of tree diagram called phrase-makers which show the hierarchical structure of the sentence. It begins with S (sentence) as the highest level, and go down to the lower levels until we get to maximally specific of terminal level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

The steps of derivation of a sentence are:

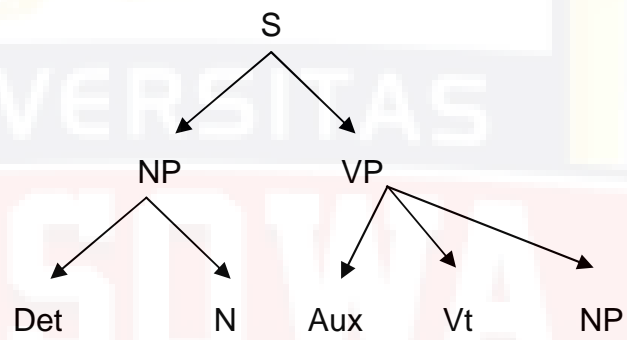
S NP + VP



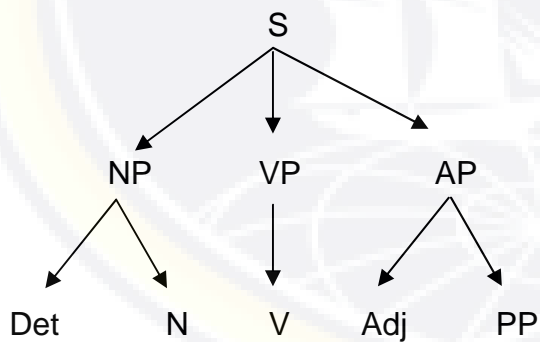
NP Det + N



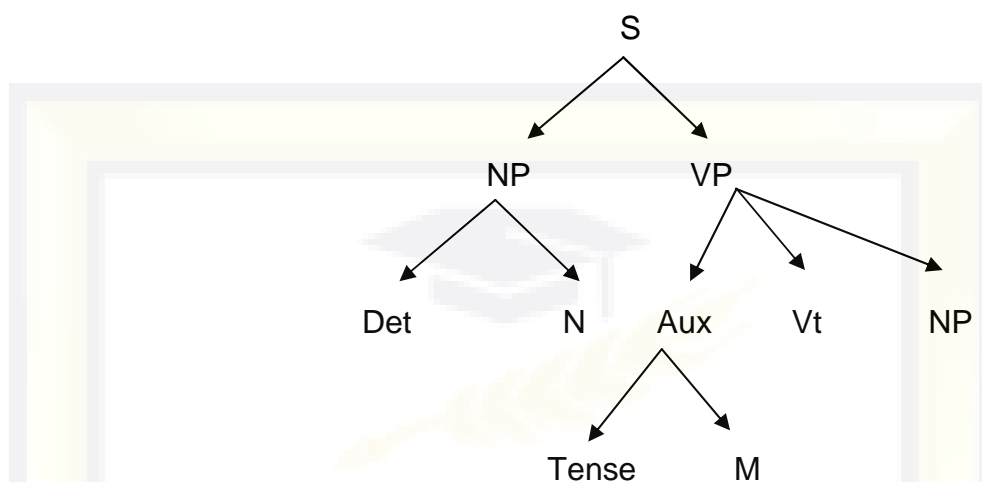
VP Aux + Vt + NP



AP Adj + PP



Aux Tense + M



The tree diagram above can be explained more detail as follows:

S consists of NP and VP

NP consists of Det (determiner) and N

VP consists of Aux, Vt/Vi, NP

Aux consists of Tense and M (modal)

H. Linguistic Contrastive

Allan and Campbell in Samsuriati (2000:18) 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.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Type of the Research

The type of research is descriptive qualitative because the data is in the form of words not numbers. Qualitative data tend to be words rather than numbers. This study does not present data and results in the form of digits or static but produce data and the results in the form of descriptive and in this research, the writer will describe the data by using of form of Active voice in simple present, simple past and simple future tense of Makassarese (Lakiung dialect) and English.

B. Location of the Research

The location of the research is a place or area where the research will be conducted. The research conducted by the researcher will take the location in urban village of PAI, Biringkanaya. Based on the data, the total population in this region is approximately 11.534 people. From all of the total population in the area, the researcher will select 10 native speakers as the sample in this research. Those samples are people who have a background as a user of Makassarese since childhood and is still actively using the language until this day.

C. Method of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data is the most strategic step in the research. It is because the main purpose of the study itself is to obtain data. Thus, without knowing the method of collecting data, the researcher will not obtain data that meet the established standards. The method of collecting data in this research will be divided into some major parts. They are :

1. Observation

Observation method is a method used to obtain data by listening to language usage. Mahsun (2007: 29) states that this method is called observation because the way used to obtain data is by observing to language usage. This method is used to obtain oral data. In this case the researcher uses nonparticipant observation method because in this study the researcher is receptive, researcher just listens to what the informant said. In this case, the researcher is listening to the language used by informants who speak in a monologue.

Observation method involved one basic technique and one further technique. The basic technique to collect data is tapping, and the further technique are recording and taking notes

2. Elicitation

The data obtained from informants is the data that is collected through the elicitation method. According to the Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2011: 145), Elicit is the way to obtain information

and responses from a person or a respondent. To obtain information in the form of utterances related to this research then used the elicitation method by asking directional questions.

3. Recording

Recording is one method of data collection to obtain data and information from the sample by recording process. Recording process is done by face to face directly with the selected sample. During the recording process, the researcher lets the sample speak in a monologue.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

In method of analyzing data, the first thing to do is the classification of data that has been collected through several methods of collecting data.

After classification based on active voice form in simple present, simple past, and simple future tense in Makassarese and English. The next step is to analyze the data using the theory proposed by Verhaar that syntactic functions 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 that arranged like PSOA and so forth.

The writer also use theory of tree diagram that proposed by Daine Bornstain to know class of words and classify the sentence according to grammatical structure and the classification of sentence according to function of each category in active voice in simple present, simple past and simple future tense of Makassarese. Besides, the writer also utilized

contrastive method. By this method, the writer try to describe the differences between Makassarese and English.

The data will be analyzed by using interactive style of the technique analyze data by Miles and Huberman (1992:20).

The technique analyze data has four steps, they are data collecting, data reducing, data presentation, and data conclusion or data verification.

First step of interactive style, namely collecting the data conducted through the observation, elicitation by interviewing by giving a question about what the sources do routinely every day, the activities carried out yesterday and the activities undertaken in the future. Then, the writer will recognize the active voice found in the explanation from the sources. After that, the writer will separate between active voice form in each simple present, simple past, and simple future tense.

Second step, reducing the data that will be conducted through the selection process, data will identify based on active voice form.

Third step, presentation of the data that will be conducted through identify process data description to know the active voice form in simple present, simple past, and simple future tense in Makassarese (Lakiung dialect) where the writer as a researcher signed sentence elements of those active voice forms by giving abbreviation such as : S P, O, A.

Four step, make a conclusion and data verification that will be conducted during the research progress. Conclusion will obtain when in course of final conclusion and research will be obtained final step of

analysis namely after seeing by totally each : every activity of analysing and interpretation to research finding which will be classified between active sentence in simple present, simple past, and simple future tense. So the data will be separated and signed the active sentence in simple present, simple past, and simple future tense and then will be analyzed its differences in order to compare the Active sentence in simple present, simple past, and simple future tense of Makassarese (Lakiung dialect) and English itself.

E. Operational Definition

Operational definition will be needed to obtain some perception of the definition. In this research there are some operational definitions they are :

1. Location

Location in this reasearch is in urban village of PAI, Biringkanaya. Population of Makassarese (Lakiung dialect) in urban village of PAI, Biringkanaya based on the data in 2017 are 11.534 people.

2. Sample

Some people will be taken as source of the data research. They are native speaker of Makassar Language (Lakiung dialect) who live in urban village of PAI, Biringkanaya. Subject will be selected as source of this research are people who still using Makassarese. There are ten informans will be selected as sample of this research.

3. Observation

The action or process of observing something or someone carefully or in order to gain information.

4. Elicitation

A method to obtain information in the form of utterances related to the research then by asking a questions.

5. Active sentence

Active describes a sentence where the subject performs the action stated by the verb



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

These are the results of the researcher's notes on active sentences in the form of simple present, simple past and simple future tense that obtained through some methods of collecting data that conducted to the speakers of Makassarese in the urban village of PAI.

Based at the data, the researcher try to analyze the difference structure of Makassarese and English in the form of simple present, simple past, and simple future tense.

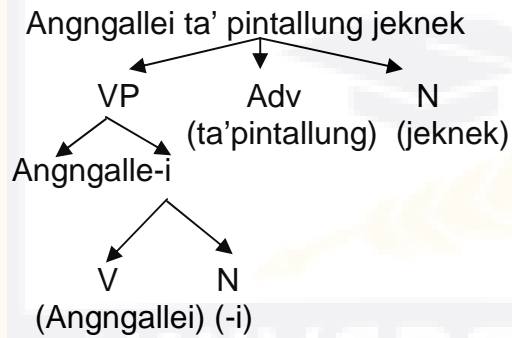
1. Simple Present Tense

In a group of simple present tense there are 6 active sentences in the form of simple present taken from the data research i.e **sentence 1 - sentence 6** that will be analyzed structurally using Verhaar's theory that will show the sentence function like subject, predicate, object and Adverb. Besides, the researcher also used theory of tree diagram from Verhaar to show sentence category such as noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, noun, verb, conjunction, etc. Both of theories will show the differences of Makassarese and English structurally.

Sentence 1

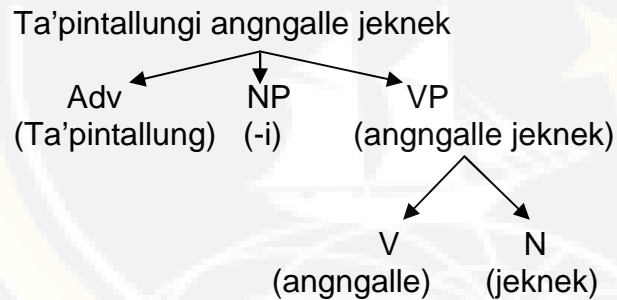
Makassarese :

Angngalle i ta'pintallung jeknek
P S A O

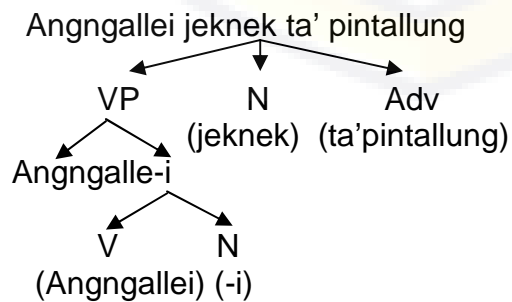


The sentence above still can change but still has the same meaning because basically Makassarese is more flexible than English. For example :

Ta'pintallung i angngalle jeknek
A S P O



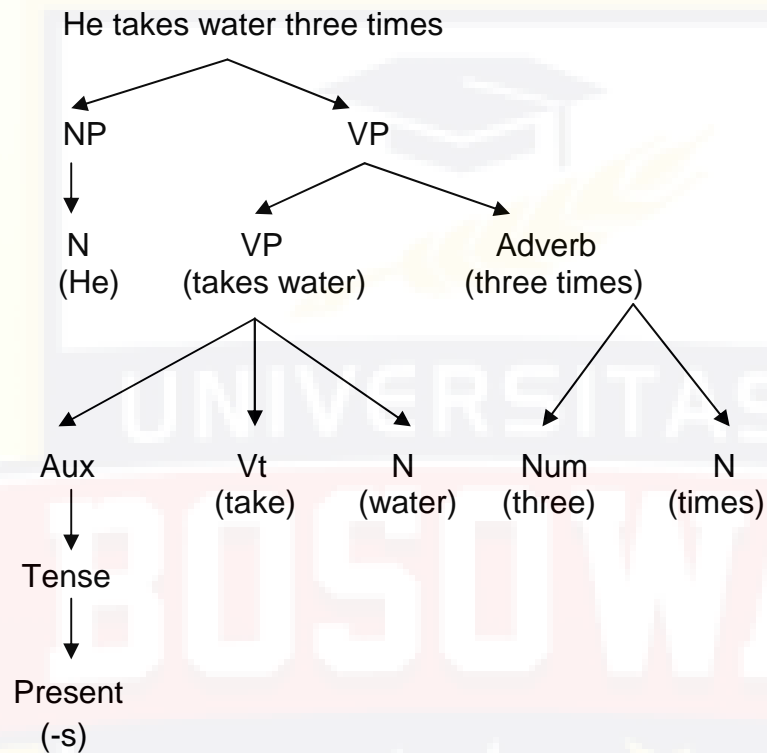
Angngalle i jeknek ta'pintallung
P S O A



English :

He takes water three times

S P O A



The sentence *angngallei ta'pintallung jeknek* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple present that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Adverb (A) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + Adv + N, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, Adverb and N. Where the sentence *angngallei ta'pintallung jeknek* consists of VP (*angngallei*) plus Adv (*ta'pintallung*) plus N (*jeknek*).

The sentence *angngallei ta'pintallung jeknek* still can change or modified into several forms such as *Ta'pintallungi angngalle jeknek* and *Angngallei jeknek ta'pintallung*. *Ta'pintallungi angngalle*

jeknek has a function Adverb (A) – Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Adv + N + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is Adv (*ta'pintallung*) plus N (*jeknek*) plus VP (*angngalle jeknek*). *Angngallei jeknek ta'pintallung* has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + N + Adv, and the pattern of the sentence is VP (*angngallei*) plus N (*jeknek*) plus Adv (*ta'pintallung*).

The sentence *He takes water three times* has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + Adverb, VP Aux + Vt + N, Adverb Num + N. Where the sentence *He takes water three times* consist of NP (*He*) plus VP (*takes water three times*). NP consists of N (*He*), VP consists of VP (*takes water*) plus Adverb (*three times*). VP consists of Aux ((Tense (present)) plus V (*take*) plus N (*water*), Adverb consists of Num (*three*) plus N (*times*)

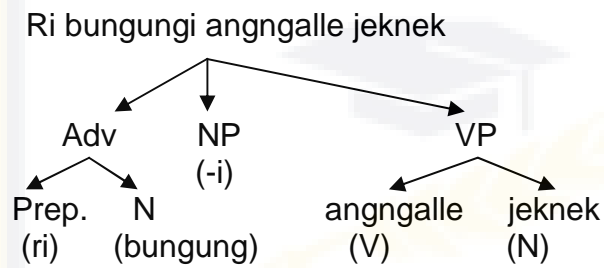
The difference between two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern the sentence which is in the sentence *angngallei ta' pintallung jeknek* has sentence function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Adverb (A) – Object (O) and the formula of tree diagram is S VP + Adv + N. But still can change or modified into several forms such as *Ta'pintallungi angngalle*

jeknek and *Angngallei jeknek ta'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 NP + VP where the patterns NP N, VP VP + Adverb, VP Aux + Vt + N, Adverb Num + N. Besides, two sentences above are active sentences in the form of simple present tense, which become the marker that the sentence *angngallei ta'pintallung jeknek* 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.

Sentence 2

Makassarese :

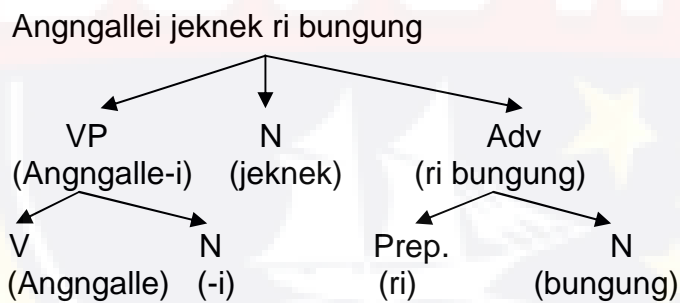
Ri bungung i angngalle jeknek
 A S P O



The sentence above also still can change but still has the same meaning because basically Makassarese is more flexible

than English. For example :

Angngalle i jeknek ri bungung
 P S O A

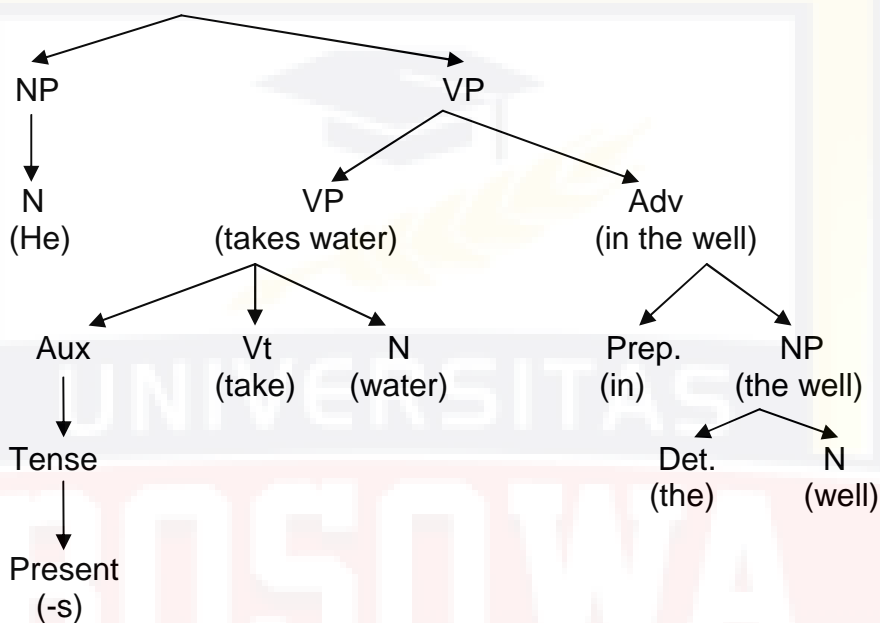


English :

He takes water in the well

S P O A

He takes water in the well



The sentence *ri bungungi anngalle jeknek* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple present that has a function Adverb (A) – Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Adv + NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is Adv Prep + N, NP N, VP V + N. Where the sentence *ri bungungi anngalle jeknek* consists of Adv (*ri bungung*) plus NP (*-i*) plus VP (*anngalle jeknek*). Adv consists of Prep. (*ri*) plus N (*bungung*), NP consist of N (*-i*), VP consists of V (*anngalle*) plus N (*jeknek*).

The sentence *anngallei ta'pintallung jeknek* still can change or modified into other form like *Anngallei jeknek ri bungung*. The

sentence *Angngallei jeknek ri bungung* has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow VP + N + Adv$, and the pattern of the sentence is $VP \rightarrow V + N, N$ and Adv . Where the sentence *Angngallei jeknek ri bungung* consists of VP (*Angngallei*) plus N (*jeknek*) plus Adv (*ri bungung*). VP consists of V (*Angngalle*) plus N (*-i*), N consist of N (*jeknek*), Adv consists of Prep (*ri*) plus N (*bungung*).

The sentence *He takes water in the well* has a function 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 $NP \rightarrow N, VP \rightarrow VP + Adv, VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + N, Adv \rightarrow Prep. + NP, NP \rightarrow Det + N$ Where the sentence *He takes water in the well* consist of NP (*He*) plus VP (*takes water in the well*). NP consists of N (*He*), VP consists of VP (*takes water*) plus Adv (*in the well*). VP consists of Aux ((Tense (present)) plus Vt (*take*) plus N (*water*), Adv consists of Prep. (*in*) plus NP (*the well*), NP consists of Det. (*the*) plus N (*well*).

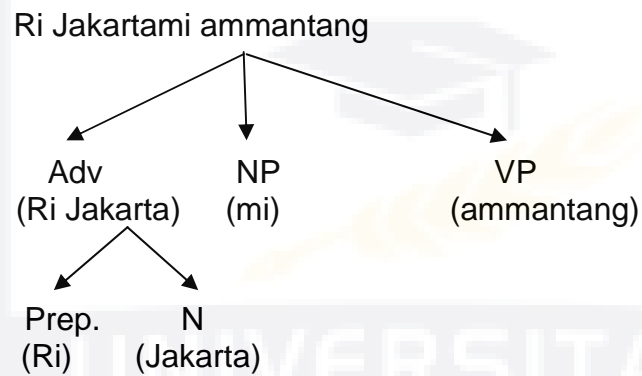
The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern the sentence which is in the sentence *ri bungungi angngalle jeknek* has pattern Adverb (A) – Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow Adv + NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $Adv \rightarrow Prep + N, NP \rightarrow N, VP \rightarrow V + N$, and the sentence *ri*

bungungi angngalle jeknek still can change or modified into other form such as *Angngallei 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 NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + Adv, VP Aux + Vt + N, Adv Prep. + NP, NP 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 angngalle 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.

Sentence 3

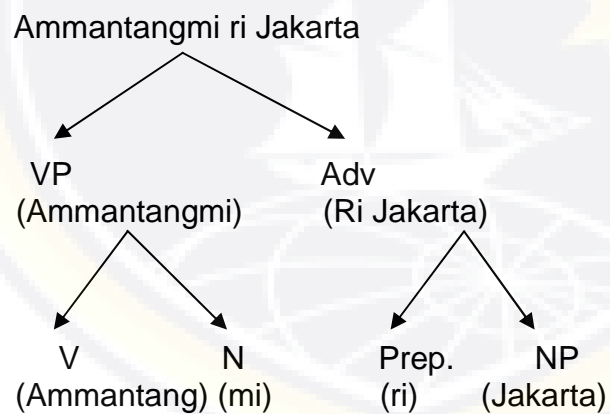
Makassarese :

Ri Jakarta mi ammantang
A S P



The sentence above also still can change but still has the same meaning because basically Makassarese is more flexible than English. For example :

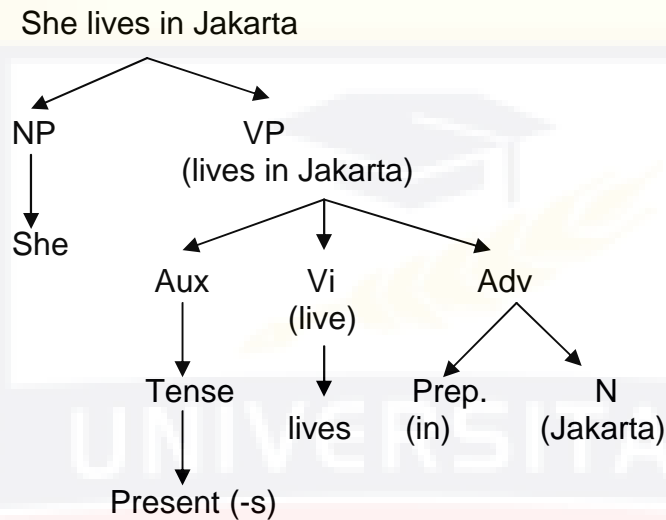
Ammantang mi ri Jakarta
P S A



English :

She lives in Jakarta

S P A



The sentence *Ri Jakartami ammantang* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple present tense that has a function Adverb (A) – Subject (S) – Predicate (P) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Adv + NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is Adv Prep. + N, NP, VP. Where the sentence *Ri Jakartami ammantang* consists of Adv (*Ri Jakarta*) plus NP (*mi*) plus VP (*Ammantang*). Adv consists of Prep. (*Ri*) plus N (*Jakarta*), NP (*mi*), VP (*Ammantang*).

The sentence *Ri Jakartami ammantang* still can change or modified into other form such as *Ammantangmi ri Jakarta*. The sentence *Ammantangmi ri Jakarta* has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + Adv. and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N,

Adv Prep + N. Where the sentence *Ammantangmi ri Jakarta* consists of VP (*Ammantangmi*) plus Adv (*Ri Jakarta*). VP consists of V (*Ammantang*) plus N (*mi*), Adv consists of Prep (*ri*) plus N (*Jakarta*)

The sentence *She lives in Jakarta* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple present tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP Aux + Vi + Adv, Adv Prep. + N. Where the sentence *She lives in Jakarta* consists of NP (*She*) plus VP (*lives in Jakarta*). VP consists of Aux (*Present tense*) plus Vi (*Live*) plus Adv (*in Jakarta*), Adv consists of Prep. (*in*) plus N (*Jakarta*).

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 Adv + NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is Adv 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 NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP Aux + Vi + Adv, Adv Prep. + N. Besides, two

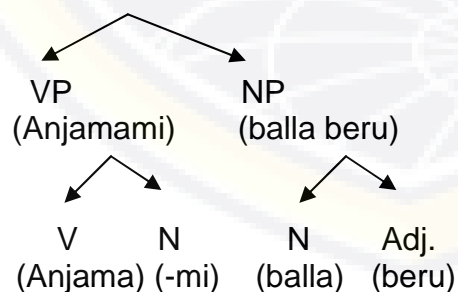
sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple present tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Ri Jakartami ammantang* is a simple present tense is the context of the sentence in which the event will occurs repeatedly. While the marker that sentence *She lives in Jakarta* is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

Sentence 4

Makassarese :

Anjama mi balla beru
P S O

Anjamami balla beru

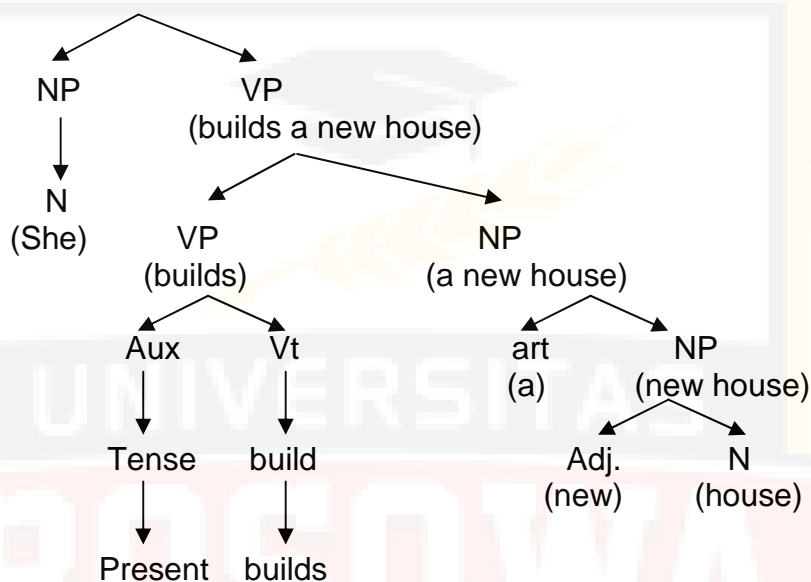


English :

She builds a new house

S P O

She builds a new house



The sentence *Anjamami balla beru* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple present tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP N + Adj. Where the sentence *Anjamami balla beru* consists of VP (*Anjamami*) plus NP (*balla beru*). VP consists of V (*Anjama*) plus N (-mi), NP consists of N (*balla*) plus Adj. (*beru*).

The sentence *She builds a new house* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple present tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP

N, VP VP + NP, VP Aux + Vt, NP art + NP, NP Adj. + N.

Where the sentence *She builds a new house* consists of NP (*She*) plus VP (*builds a new house*). NP consists of N (*She*). VP consists of VP (*builds*) plus NP (*a new house*), VP consists of Aux (*present tense*) plus Vt (*builds*). NP consists of art.(*a*) plus NP (*new house*). NP consists of Adj.(*new*) plus N (*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 *Anjamami balla beru* has pattern Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP N + Adj. While the sentence *She builds a new house* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O), and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + NP, VP Aux + Vt, NP art + NP, NP Adj. + N. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple present tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Anjamami balla beru* is a simple present tense is the context of the sentence in which the event also occurs repeatedly. While the marker that sentence *She builds a new house* 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

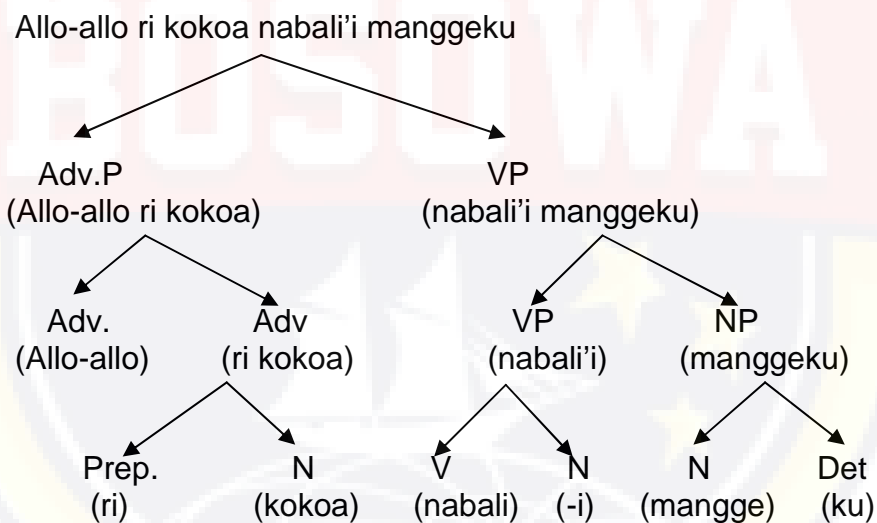
Makassarese is not affected by an adverb or context. While the verb in English, the verb will be modified or changed the form of the word because it is influenced by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is affected by the context on the monologue of the sample.

Sentence 5

Makassarese :

Allo-allo ri kokoa nabali' i manggeku
 A P S O

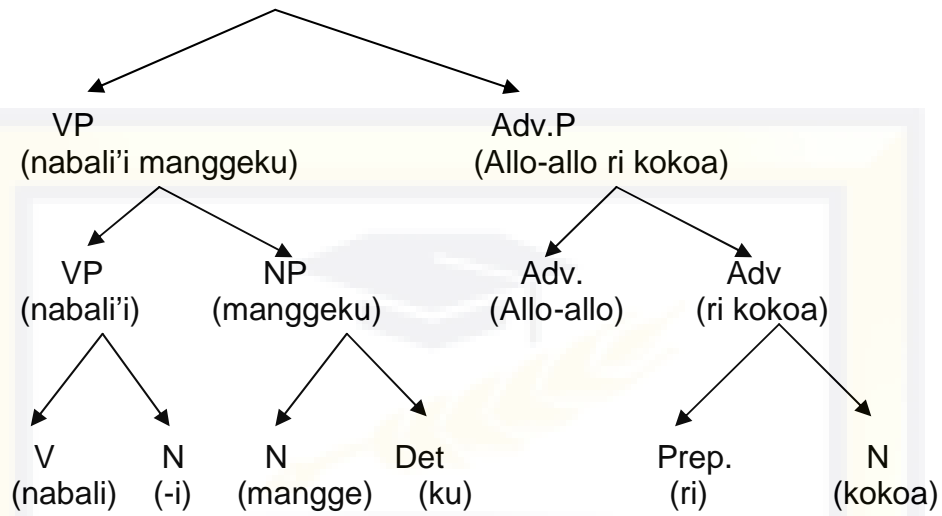
Tree Diagram :



The sentence above also can change but still has the same meaning because basically Makassarese is more flexible than English. As an example :

Nabali' i manggeku allo-allo ri kokoa
 P S O A

Nabali'i manggeku allo-allo ri kokoa



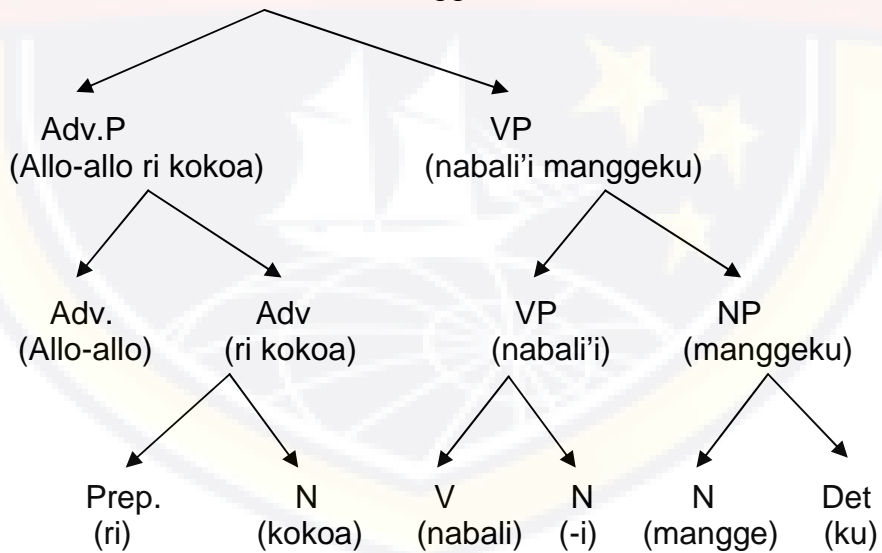
English :

She helps my father in the farm every day

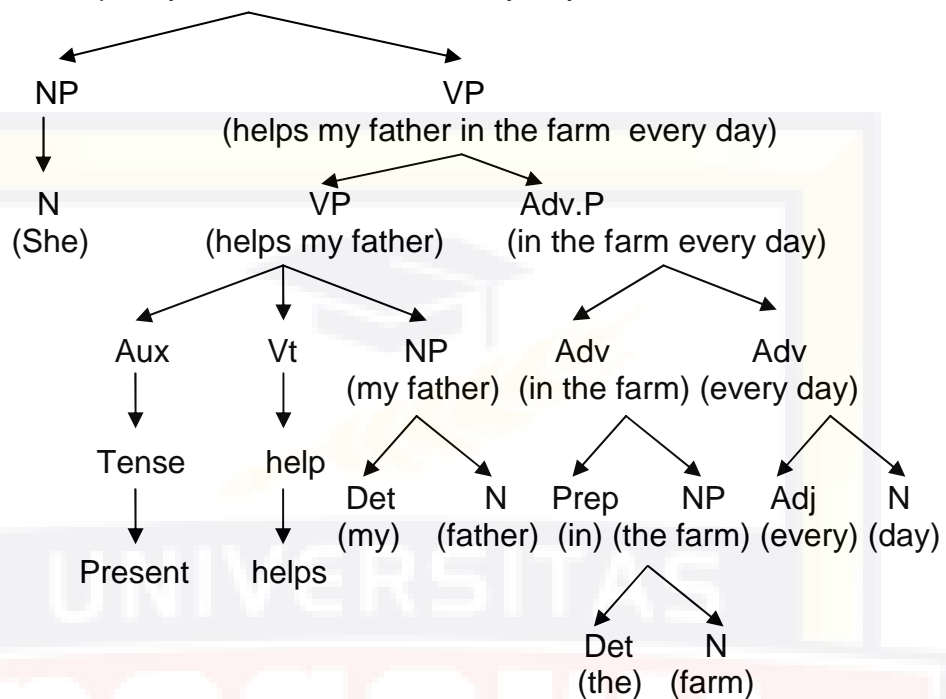
S P O A

Tree Diagram :

Allo-allo ri kokoa nabali'i manggeku



She helps my father in the farm every day



The sentence *Allo-allo ri kokoa nabali'i manggeku* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple present tense that has a function Adverb (A) – Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Adv.P + VP , and the pattern of the sentence is Adv.P Adv + Adv, VP VP + NP, Adv Prep + N, VP V + N, NP N + Det. Where the sentence *Allo-allo ri kokoa nabali'i manggeku* consists of Adv.P (*Allo-allo ri kokoa*) plus VP (*nabali'i manggeku*). Adv.P consists of Adv (*Allo-allo*) plus Adv (*ri kokoa*). VP consists of VP (*nabali'i*) plus NP (*manggeku*). Adv consists of Prep (*ri*) plus N(*kokoa*). VP consists of V (*nabali*) plus N (*-i*). NP consists of N (*mangge*) plus Det (*ku*).

The sentence *Allo-allo ri kokoa nabali'i manggeku* still can change or modified into other form like *Nabali'i manggeku allo-allo ri kokoa*. The sentence *Nabali'i manggeku allo-allo ri kokoa* has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + Adv.P , and the pattern of the sentence is VP VP + NP, Adv.P Adv + Adv, VP V + NP, NP N + Det, Adv Prep + N. Where the sentence *Nabali'i manggeku allo-allo ri kokoa* consists consists of VP (*nabali'i manggeku*) plus Adv.P (*Allo-allo ri kokoa*). VP consists of VP (*nabali'i*) plus NP (*manggeku*). Adv.P consists of Adv (*Allo-allo*) plus Adv (*ri kokoa*). VP consists of V (*nabali*) plus N (*-i*). NP consists of N (*mangge*) plus Det (*ku*). Adv consists of Prep (*ri*) plus N (*kokoa*).

The sentence *She helps my father in the farm every day* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple present tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP , and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + Adv.P, VP Aux + Vt + NP, NP Det + N, Adv.P Adv + Adv, Adv Prep + NP, NP Det + N, Adv Adj + N. Where the sentence *She helps my father in the farm every day* consists of NP (*She*) plus VP (*helps my father in the farm every day*). NP consists of N (*She*). VP consists of VP (*helps my father*) plus Adv.P (*in the farm every day*).

VP consists of Aux (*present tense*) plus Vt (*helps*) plus NP (*my father*), NP consists of Det (*my*) plus N (*father*). Adv.P consists of Adv (*in the farm*) plus Adv (*every day*). Adv consists of Prep (*in*) plus NP (*the farm*). NP consists of Det (*the*) plus N (*farm*). Adv consists of Adj (*every*) plus N (*day*).

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Allo-allo ri kokoa nabali'i manggeku* has pattern Adverb (A) – Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Adv.P + VP , and the pattern of the sentence is Adv.P Adv + Adv, VP VP + NP, Adv Prep + N, VP V + N, NP N + Det, and the sentence *Allo-allo ri kokoa nabali'i manggeku* still can change or modified into other form such as *Nabali'i manggeku allo-allo ri kokoa*.

While the sentence *She helps my father in the farm every day* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A), and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP , and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + Adv.P, VP Aux + Vt + NP, NP Det + N, Adv.P Adv + Adv, Adv Prep + NP, NP Det + N, Adv Adj + N. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple present tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Allo-allo ri kokoa nabali'i manggeku* is a simple present tense is the adverb (*Allo-allo*) of the

sentence in which the adverb only for simple present tense. While the marker that sentence *She helps my father in the farm every day* is a simple present tense seen in the verb and adverb 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 influenced by an adverb or context, in this case English sentence above is affected by an adverb in the monologue of the sample.

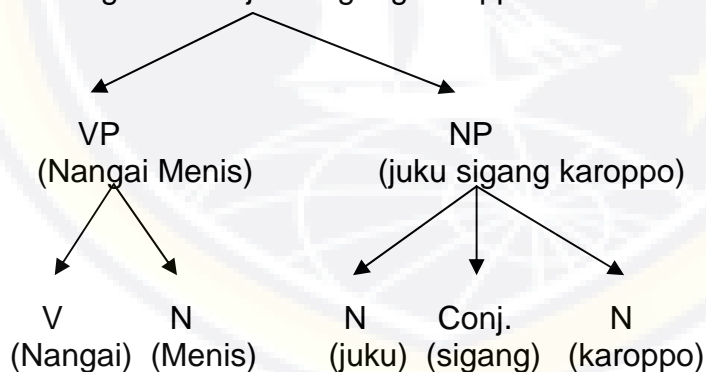
Sentence 6

Makassarese :

Nangai Menis juku sigang karoppo

P S O

Nangai Menis juku sigang karoppo

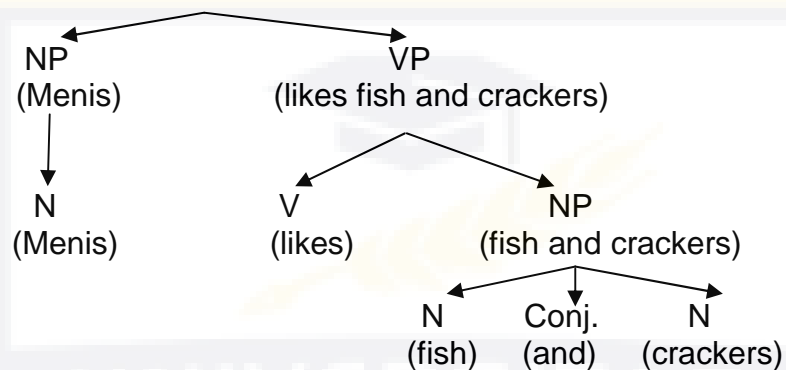


English :

Menis likes fish and crackers

S P O

Menis likes fish and crackers



The sentence *Nangai Menis juku sigang karoppo* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple present tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP , and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP N + Conj. + N. Where the sentence *Nangai Menis juku sigang karoppo* consists VP (*Nangai Menis*) plus NP (*juku sigang karoppo*). VP consists of V (*Nangai*) plus N (*Menis*). NP consists of N (*juku*) plus Conj. (*sigang*) plus N (*karoppo*).

The sentence *Menis likes fish and crackers* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple present tense that has a function Subject (S) - Predicate (P) - Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP , and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP V + NP, NP N + Conj. + N. Where the sentence *Menis likes fish and crackers* consists NP (*Menis*) plus VP (*likes*

fish and crackers). NP consists of N (*Menis*). VP consists of V (*likes*) plus NP (*fish and crackers*). NP consists of N (*fish*) plus Conj. (*and*) plus N (*crackers*).

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Nangai Menis juku sigang karoppo* has pattern Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP , and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP N + Conj. + N. While the sentence *Menis likes fish and crackers* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O), and the formula of the tree diagram is NP N, VP V + NP, NP N + Conj. + N. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple present tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Nangai Menis juku sigang karoppo* is a simple present tense is the context of the sentence in which the context shows the event occurs repeatedly. While the marker that sentence *Menis likes fish and crackers* 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.

Overall from sentence 1- sentence 6 shows that the verb in the Makassarese is not affected by the adverb or context of the sentence. The analysis using Verhaar's theory also shows that the elements S, P, O, A contained in the Makassarese are also found in English but the sequence of sentence functions contained in both languages is different. This is also applies to the analysis using theory of tree diagram by Bornstain which shows that the sentence formula in both languages also different.

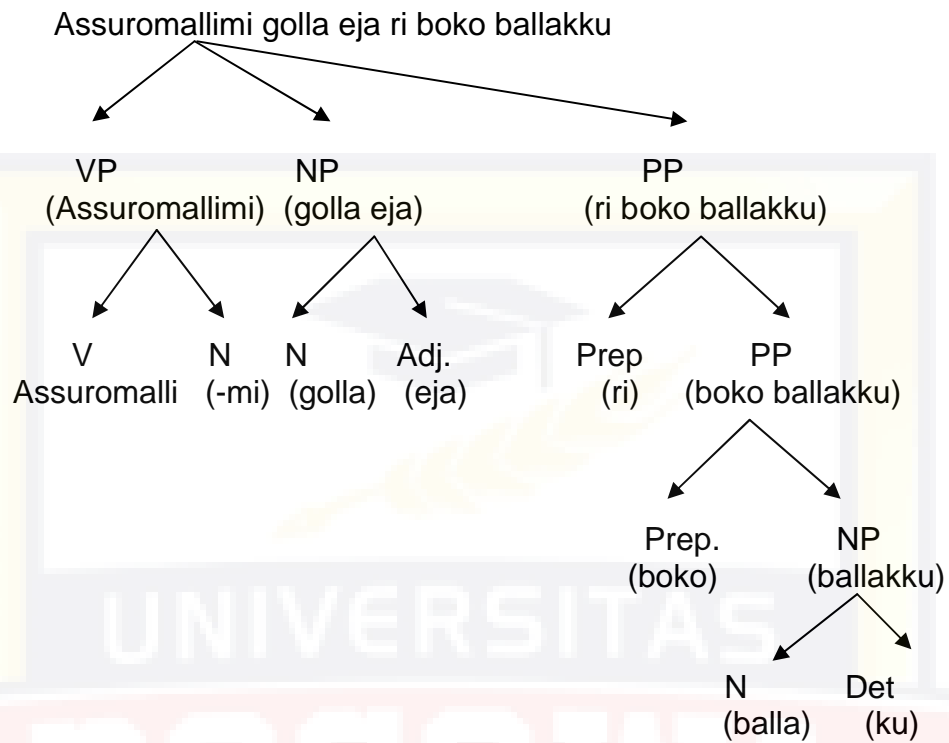
2. Simple Past Tense

In a group of simple past tense there are 12 active sentences in the form of simple past taken from the data research i.e **sentence 7 - sentence 18** that also will be analyzed structurally using Verhaar's theory that will show the sentence function like subject, predicate, object and Adverb. Besides, the researcher also used theory of tree diagram from Verhaar to show sentence category such as noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, noun, verb, conjunction, etc. Both of theories will show the differences of Makassarese and English structurally.

Sentence 7

Makassarese :

Assuromalli mi golla eja ri boko ballakku
 P S O A

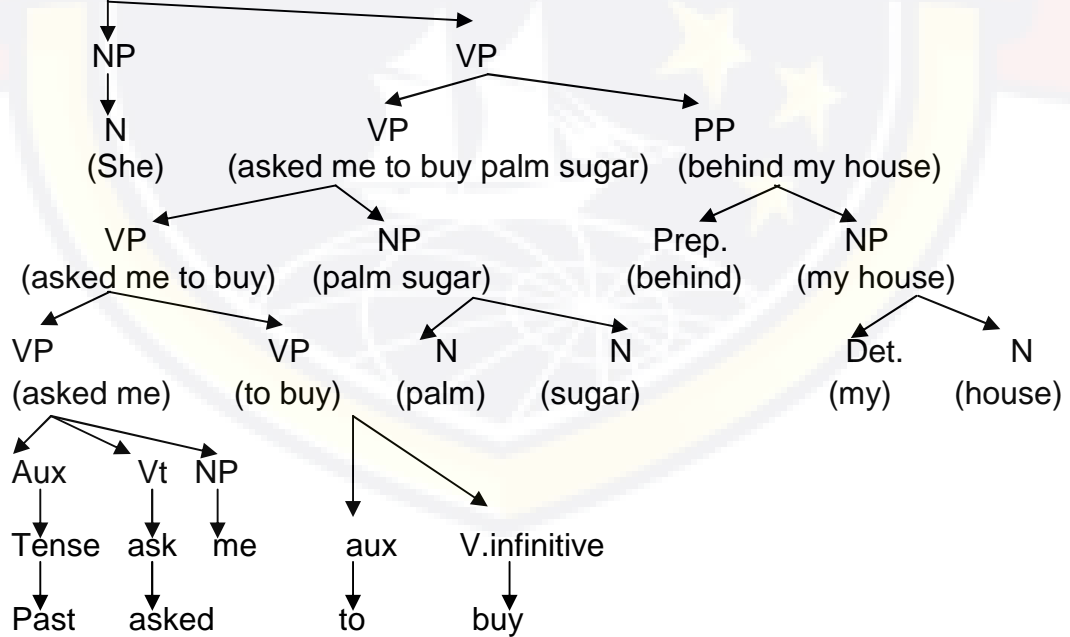


English :

She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house

S P O A

She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house



The sentence *Assuromallimi golla eja ri boko ballakku* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP + PP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP N + Adj., PP Prep. + PP, PP Prep. + NP, NP N + Det. Where the sentence *Assuromallimi golla eja ri boko ballakku* consists of VP (*Assuromallimi*) plus NP (*golla eja*) plus PP (*ri boko ballakku*). VP consists of V. (*assuromalli*) plus N (*-mi*), NP consists of N (*golla*) plus Adj. (*eja*), PP consists of Prep. (*ri*) plus PP (*boko ballakku*), PP consists of Prep. (*boko*) plus NP (*ballakku*), NP consists of N (*balla*) plus (*-ku*).

The sentence *She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house* has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + PP, VP VP + NP, PP Prep. + NP, VP VP + VP, NP N. + N, NP Det. + N, VP Aux + Vt + NP, VP Aux + V.infinite. Where the sentence *She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house* consist of NP (*She*) plus VP (*asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house*). NP consists of N (*She*), VP consists of VP (*asked me to buy palm sugar*) plus PP (*behind my house*). VP consists of VP (*asked me to buy*) plus NP (*palm sugar*), PP consists of Prep.

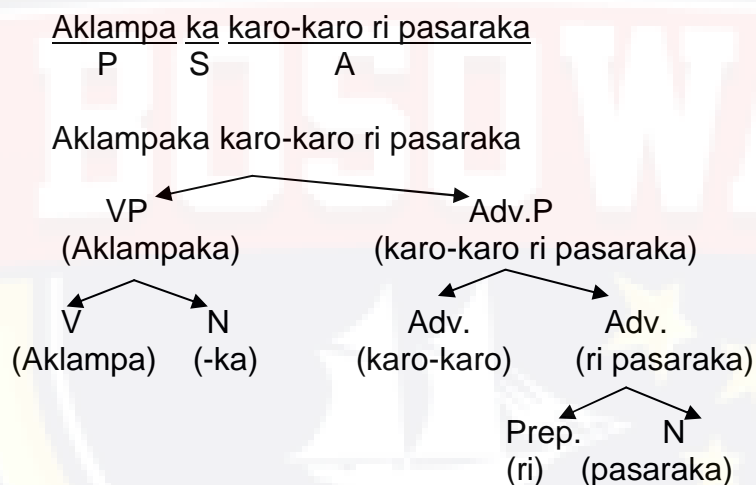
(*behind*) plus NP (*my house*), VP consists of VP (*asked me*) plus VP (*to buy*), NP consists of N (*palm*) plus N (*sugar*), NP consists of Det (*my*) plus N (*house*), VP consists of Aux (*past tense*) plus Vt (*asked*) plus NP (*me*), VP consists of Aux (*to*) plus (V.*Infinitive*).

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 VP + NP + PP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP N + Adj., PP Prep. + PP, PP Prep. + NP, NP 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 NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + PP, VP VP + NP, PP Prep. + NP, VP VP + VP, NP N + N, NP Det. + N, VP Aux + Vt + NP, VP Aux + V.*infinitive*. 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.

Sentence 8

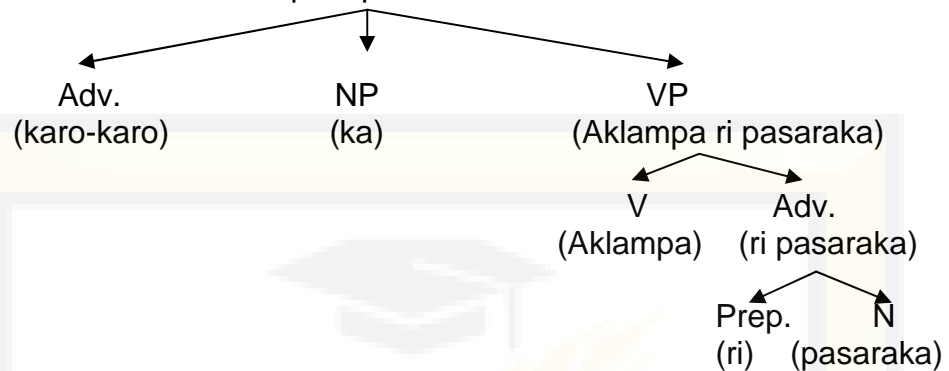
Makassarese :



The sentence above also can change but still has the same meaning because basically Makassarese is more flexible than English. For example :

Karo-karo ka aklampa ri pasaraka
A¹ S P A²

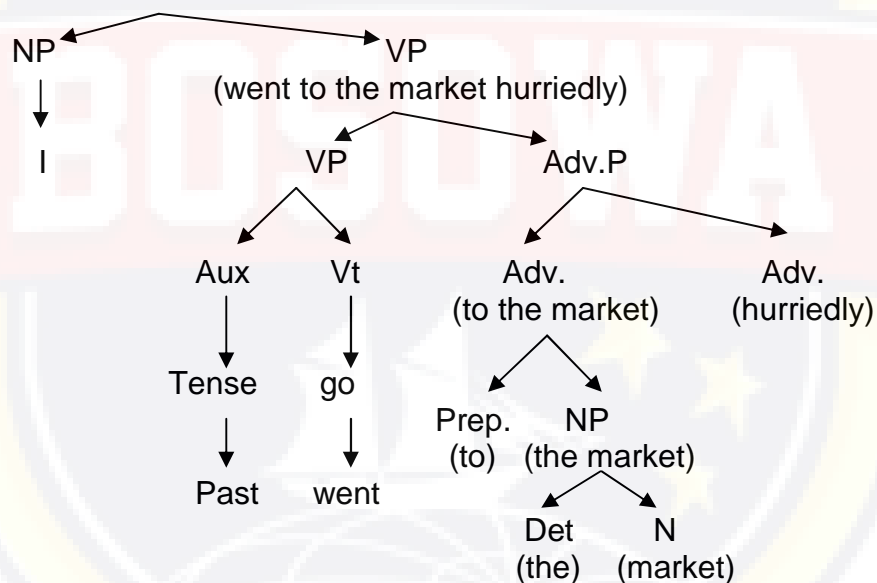
Karo-karo ka aklampa ri pasaraka



English :

I went to the market hurriedly
S P A

I went to the market hurriedly



The sentence *Aklampaka karo-karo ri pasaraka* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + Adv.P, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, Adv.P Adv + Adv, Adv Prep + N. Where the sentence *Aklampaka karo-karo ri pasaraka* consists of

VP (*Aklampaka*) plus Adv.P (*karo-karo ri pasaraka*). VP consists of V (*aklampa*) plus N (*-ka*), Adv.P consists of Adv. (*karo-karo*) plus Adv (*ri pasaraka*), Adv consists of Prep. (*ri*) plus N (*pasaraka*).

The sentence *Aklampaka karo-karo ri pasaraka* still can change or modified into other form like *Karo-karo ka aklampa ri pasaraka*. The sentence *Karo-karo ka aklampa ri pasaraka* has a function Adverb¹ (A) – Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Adverb² (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Adv + NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is Adv, NP, VP V + Adv, Adv Prep + N. Where the sentence *Karo-karo ka aklampa ri pasaraka* consists of Adv (*Karo-karo*) plus NP (*ka*) plus VP (*aklampa ri pasaraka*).

The sentence *I went to the market hurriedly* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + Adv.P, VP Aux + Vt, Adv.P Adv + Adv., Adv Prep. + NP, NP Det + N. Where the sentence *I went to the market hurriedly* consists of NP (*I*) plus VP (*went to the market hurriedly*). VP consists of Aux (*Past tense*) plus Vt (*went*), Adv.P consists of Adv (*to the market*) plus Adv. (*hurriedly*), Adv consists of Prep. (*to*) plus NP (*the market*), NP consists of Det (*the*) plus N (*market*).

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 VP + Adv.P, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, Adv.P Adv. + Adv, Adv 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 NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + Adv.P, VP Aux + Vt, Adv.P Adv + Adv., Adv Prep. + NP, NP Det + N. Besides, 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.

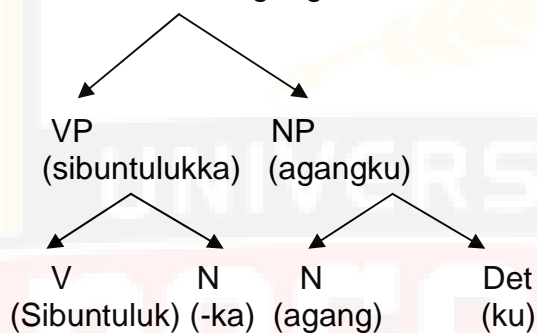
Sentence 9

Makassarese :

Sibuntuluk ka agangku

P S O

Sibuntulukka agangku

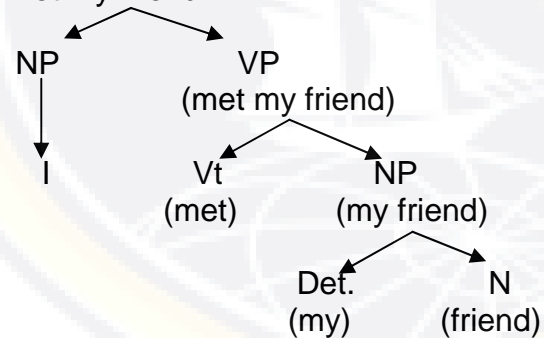


English :

I met my friend

S P O

I met my friend



The sentence *Sibuntulukka agangku* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Adverb (A) - Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O), and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP, and the pattern of the

sentence is VP V + N, NP N + Det. Where the sentence *Sibuntulukka agangku* consists of VP (*sibuntulukka*) plus NP (*agangku*). VP consists of V (*sibuntuluk*) plus N (*-ka*), NP consists of N (*agang*) plus Det. (*-ku*).

The sentence *I met my friend* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP Vt + NP, NP Det. + N. Where the sentence *I met my friend* consists of NP (*I*) plus VP (*met my friend*). NP consists of N (*I*), VP consists of Vt (*met*) plus NP (*my friend*). NP consists of Det. (*my*) plus N (*friend*).

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 VP + NP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP 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 NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP Vt + NP, NP 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

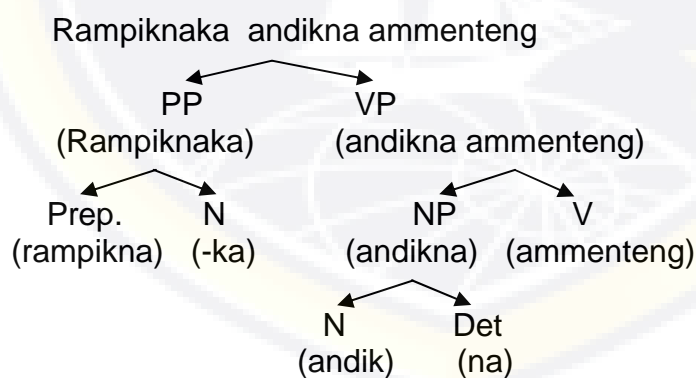
simple past tense is the context of the sentence in which the context in monologue shows the event occurs in the past time.

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 sentence above is affected by the context in the monologue of the sample where the event happened in the past.

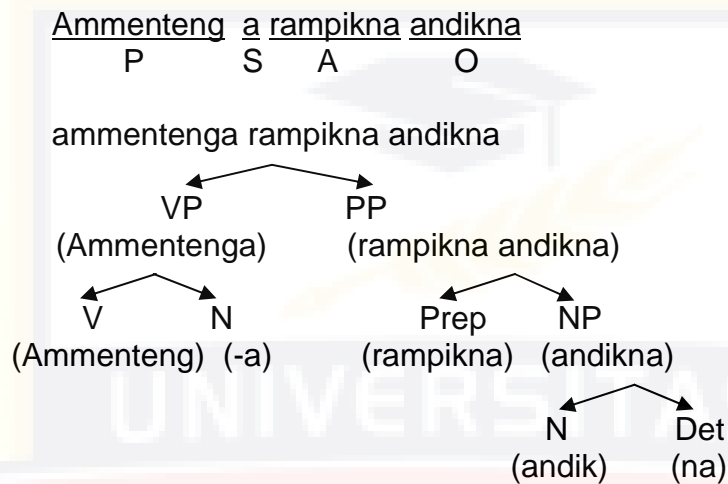
Sentence 10

Makassarese :

Rampikna ka andikna ammenteng
A S O P

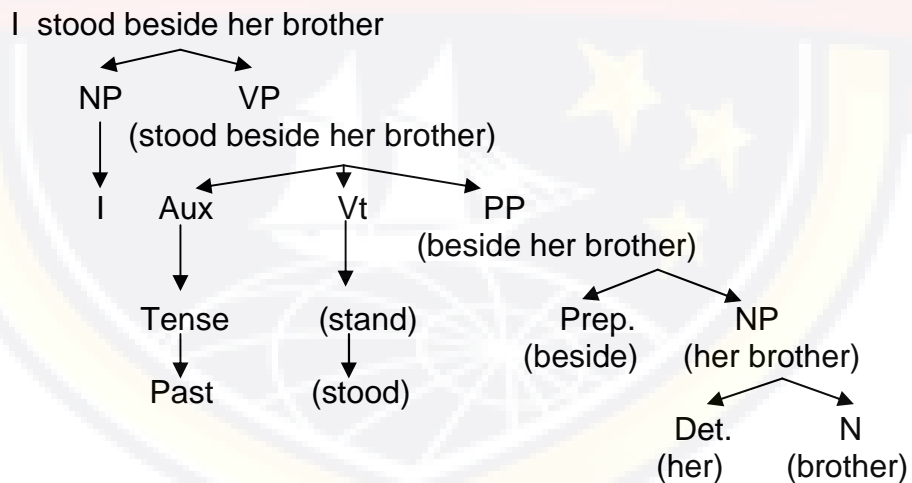


The sentence above also can change but still has the same meaning because basically Makassarese is more flexible than English. For example :



English :

I stood beside her brother
 S P A O



The sentence *Rampiknaka andikna ammenteng* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Adverb (A) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Predicate (P) and the formula of the tree diagram is S PP + VP, and the

pattern of the sentence is PP Prep + N, VP NP + V, NP N. + Det. Where the sentence *Rampiknaka andikna ammenteng* consists of PP (*Rampiknaka*) plus VP (*andikna ammenteng*). PP consists of Prep.(*Rampikna*) plus N (-ka), VP consists of NP (*andikna*) plus V (*ammenteng*). NP consists of N (andik) plus Det (na).

The sentence *Rampiknaka andikna ammenteng* still can change or modified into other form like *Ammentenga rampikna andikna*. The sentence like *Ammentenga rampikna andikna* has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Adverb (A) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + PP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, PP Prep + NP, NP N + Det. Where the sentence *Ammentenga rampikna andikna* consists of VP (*ammentenga*) plus PP (*rampikna andikna*).

The sentence *I stood beside her brother* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Adverb (A) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP Aux + Vt + PP, PP Prep. + NP, NP Det. + N. Where the sentence *I stood beside her brother* consists of NP (*I*) plus VP (*stood beside her brother*). NP consists of N (*I*), VP consists of Aux (*past tense*) plus Vt (*stood*) plus PP

(*beside her brother*), PP consists of Prep.(beside) plus NP (her brother), NP consists of Det.(her) plus N (brother).

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Rampiknaka andikna ammenteng* has pattern Adverb (A) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Predicate (P) and the formula of the tree diagram is S PP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is PP Prep + N, VP NP + V, NP N. + Det, and the sentence *Rampiknaka andikna ammenteng* still can change or modified into other form such as *Ammentenga rampikna andikna*. While the sentence *I stood beside her brother* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Adverb (A) – Object (O), and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP Aux + Vt + PP, PP Prep. + NP, NP Det. + N. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Rampiknaka andikna ammenteng* 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 stood beside her brother* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*stood*) 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 occurs in the past.

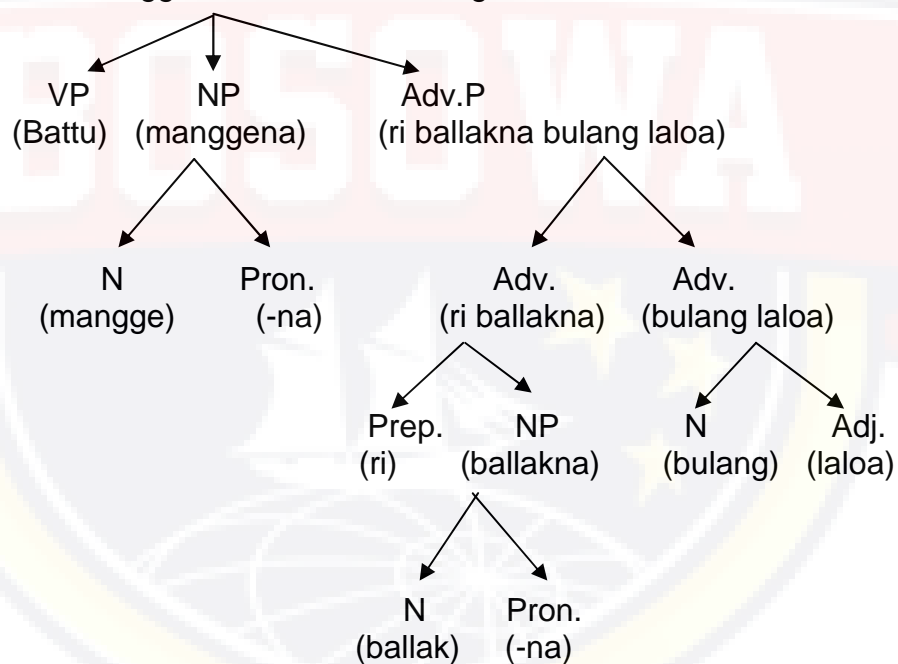
Sentence 11

Makassarese :

Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang lalao

P S O A

Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang lalao

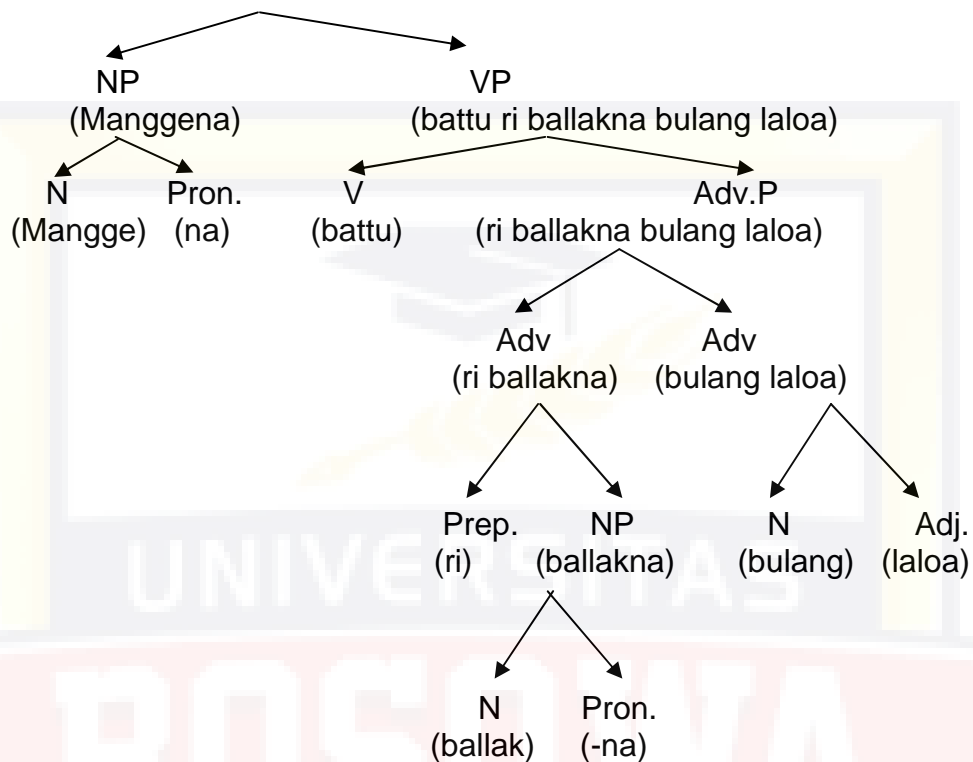


The sentence above also can change but still has the same meaning because basically Makassarese is more flexible than English. For example :

Manggena battu ri ballakna bulang lalao

S P O A

Manggena battu ri ballakna bulang lalao

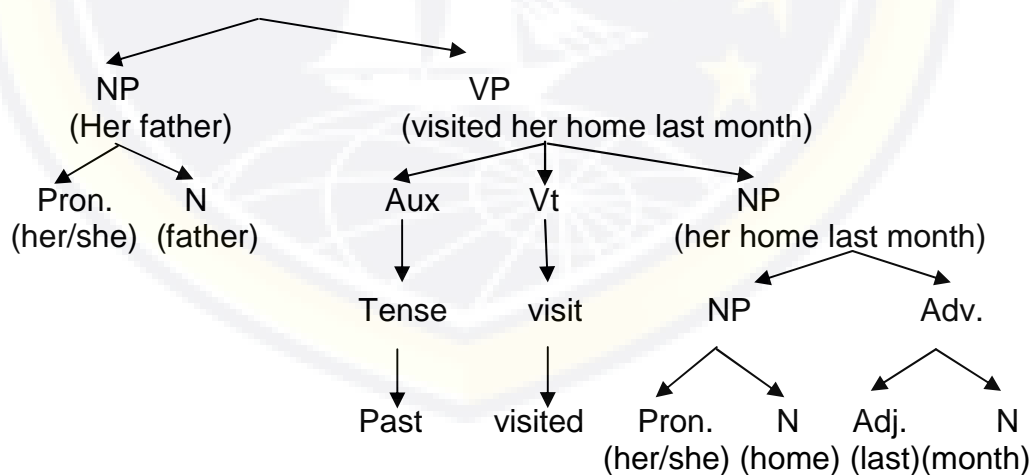


English :

Her father visited her home last month

S P O A

Her father visited her home last month



The sentence *Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang lalao* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense

that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP + Adv.P, and the pattern of the sentence is , VP V, NP N + Pro., Adv.P Adv + Adv, Adv Prep.+ NP, NP N + Pron., Adv. N + Adj. Where the sentence *Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang lalao* consists of VP (*Battu*) plus NP (*manggena*) plus Adv.P (*ri ballakna bulang lalao*). VP consists of V (*Battu*). NP consists of N (*mangge*) plus Pron. (*-na*), Adv.P consists of Adv (*ri ballakna*) plus Adv. (*bulang lalao*). Adv consists of Prep. (*ri*) plus NP (*ballakna*). NP consists of N (*ballak*) plus Pron. (*-na*). Adv. consists of N (*bulang*) plus Adj. (*lalao*).

The sentence *Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang lalao* still can change or modified into other form like *Manggena battu ri ballakna bulang lalao*. The sentence *Manggena battu ri ballakna bulang lalao* has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P)– Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N + Pron., VP V + Adv., Adv Prep. + NP, NP N + Pron, Adv N + Pron. Where the sentence *Manggena battu ri ballakna bulang lalao* consists of NP (*Manggena*) plus VP (*Battu ri ballakna bulang lalao*)

The sentence *Her father visited her home last month* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A)

and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is , NP Pron. + N, VP Aux + Vt + NP, NP NP + Adv., NP Pron.+ N, Adv. Adj. + N. Where the sentence *Her father visited her home last month* consists of NP (*Her father*) plus VP (*visited her home last month.*) NP consists of Pron.(*her/she*) plus N (*father*), VP consists of Aux (*past tense*) plus Vt (*visited*) plus NP (*her home last night*), NP consists of Pron.(*her/she*) plus N (*home*), Adv. consists of Adj.(*last*) plus N (*month*).

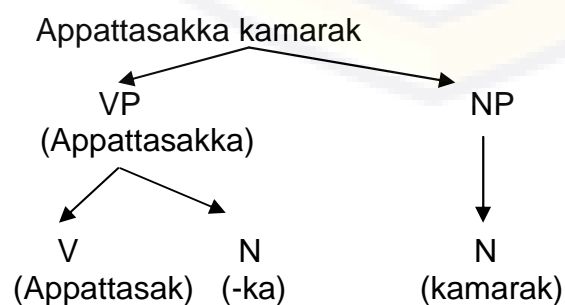
The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang laloe* has pattern Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP + Adv.P, and the pattern of the sentence is , VP V, NP N + Pro., Adv.P Adv + Adv., Adv Prep.+ NP, NP N + Pron., Adv. N + Adj., and the sentence *Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang laloe* still can change or modified into other form such as *Manggena battu ri ballakna bulang laloe*. While the sentence *Her father visited her home last month* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A), and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is , NP Pron. + N, VP Aux + Vt + NP, NP NP + Adv., NP Pron.+ N, Adv. Adj. + N. Besides,

two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang laloe* is a simple past tense is the adverb of the sentence in which the adverb only used for the event that occurs in the past time. While the marker that sentence *Her father visited her home last night* is a simple past tense seen in the verb and the adverb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*went*) and adverb (*last month*) 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 occurs in the past.

Sentence 12

Makassarese :

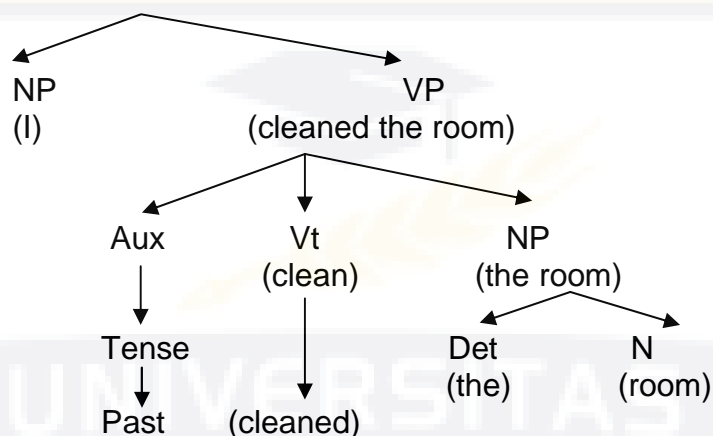
Appattasak ka kamarak
P S O



English :

I cleaned the room
S P O

I cleaned the room



The sentence *Appattassakka kamarak* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP, and the pattern of the sentence is , VP V + N, NP N. Where the sentence *Appattassakka kamarak* consists of VP (*Appattasakka*) plus NP (*kamarak*). VP consists of V (*Appattasak*) plus N (-ka). NP consists of N (*kamarak*).

The sentence *I cleaned the room* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is , NP N, VP Aux + Vt + NP, NP Det + N. Where the sentence *I cleaned my room* consists of NP (*I*) plus VP (*cleaned the room*).

VP consists of Aux (*past tense*) plus Vt (*cleaned*) plus NP (*my room*). NP consists of Det (*the*) plus N (*room*).

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Appattasakka kamarak* has pattern Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP N. While the sentence *I cleaned the room* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) –Object (O), and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is , NP N, VP Aux + Vt + NP, NP Det + N. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Appattasakka kamarak* 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 cleaned the room* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*cleaned*) 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 occurs in the past.

Sentence 13

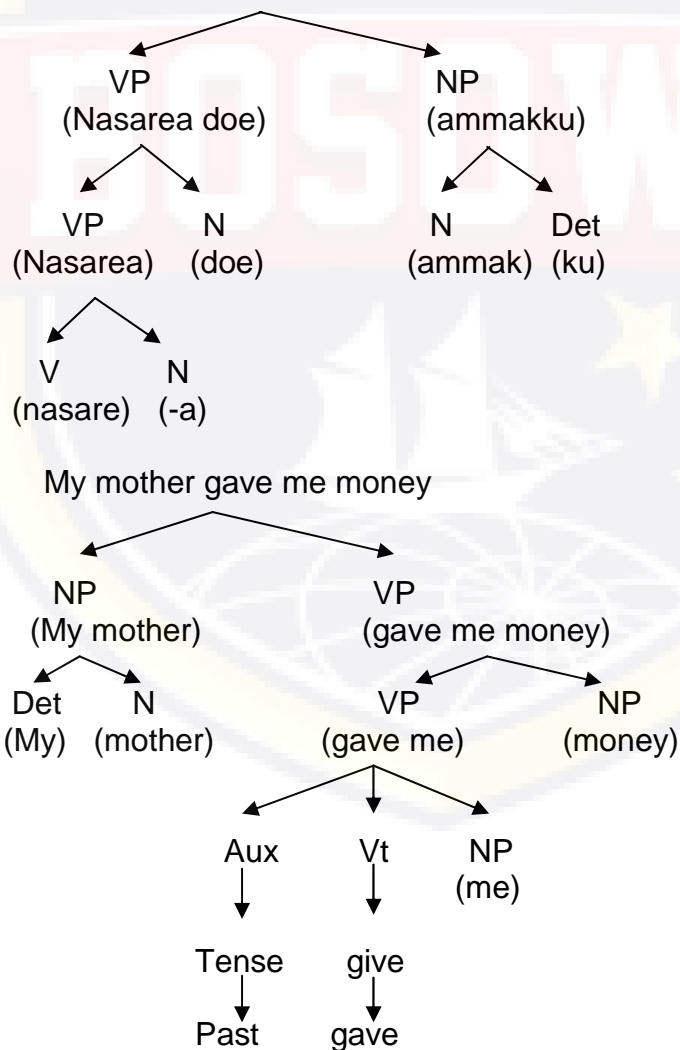
Makassarese :

Nasare-a doe ammakku
P O S

English :

My mother gave me money
S P O

Nasarea doe ammakku



The sentence *Nasarea doe ammakku* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Subject (S) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP VP + N, VP V + N NP N + Det. Where the sentence *Nasarea doe ammakku* consists of VP (*Nasarea doe*) plus NP (*ammakku*). VP consists of VP (*Nasarea*) plus N (*doe*). VP consists of V (*Nasare*) plus N (*-a*), NP consists of N (*ammak*) plus Det (*-ku*).

The sentence *My mother gave me money* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP Det + N, VP VP + NP, VP Aux + Vt + NP. Where the sentence *My mother gave me money* consists of NP (*My mother*) plus VP (*gave me money*). NP consists of Det (*My*) plus N (*mother*). VP consists of VP (*gave me*) plus NP (*money*). VP consists of Aux (*past tense*) plus Vt (*gave*) plus NP (*me*).

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Nasarea doe ammakku* has pattern Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Subject (S) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP VP + N, VP V + N NP N + Det. While the sentence *My mother gave me money*

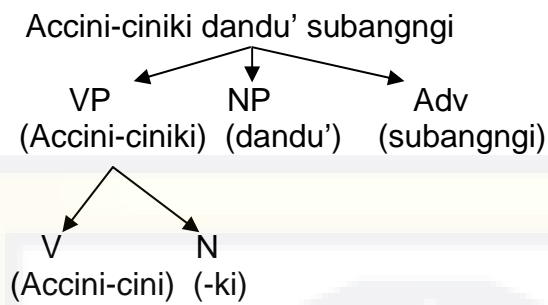
has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O), and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP , and the pattern of the sentence is NP Det + N, VP VP + NP, VP Aux + Vt + NP. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Nasarea doe ammakku* 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 *My mother gave me money* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*gave*) 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 occurs in the past.

Sentence 14

Makassarese :

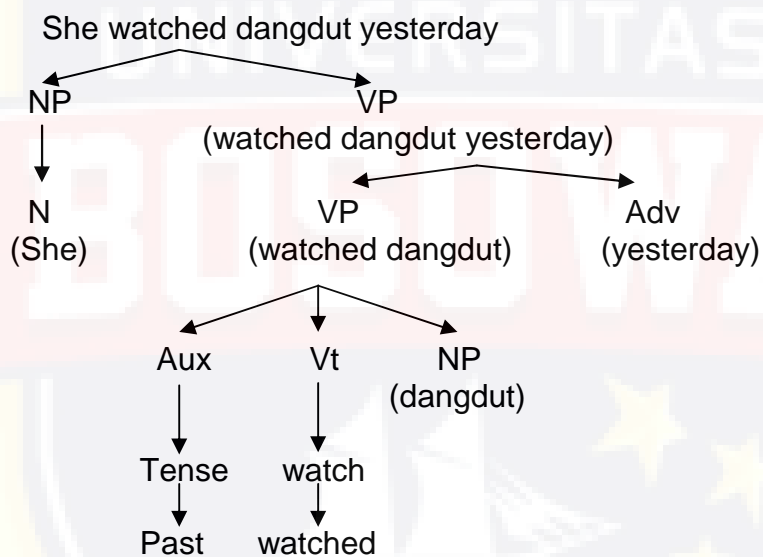
Accini-cini ki dandu' subangngi

P S O A



English :

She watched dangdut yesterday
 S P O A



The sentence *Accini-ciniki dandu' subangngi* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Predicate (P) - Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP + Adv , and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP and Adv. Where the sentence *Accini-ciniki dandu' subangngi* consists of VP (*Accini-ciniki*) plus NP (*dandu'*) plus Adv (*subangngi*). VP consists of V

(*Accini-ciniki*) plus N (-*ki*). NP consists of NP (*dandu'*) plus Adv (*subangngi*).

The sentence *She watched dangdut yesterday* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP , and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + Adv, VP Aux + Vt + NP. Where the sentence *She watched dangdut yesterday* consists of NP (*She*) plus VP (*watched dangdut yesterday*). NP consists of N (*She*). VP consists of VP (*watched dangdut*) plus Adv (*yesterday*). VP consists of Aux (*past tense*) plus Vt (*watched*) plus (*dangdut*).

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Accini-ciniki dandu' subangngi* has pattern Predicate (P) - Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP + Adv , and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP and Adv. While the sentence *She watched dangdut yesterday* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A), and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP , and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + Adv, VP Aux + Vt + NP. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Accini-ciniki dandu' subangngi* is a

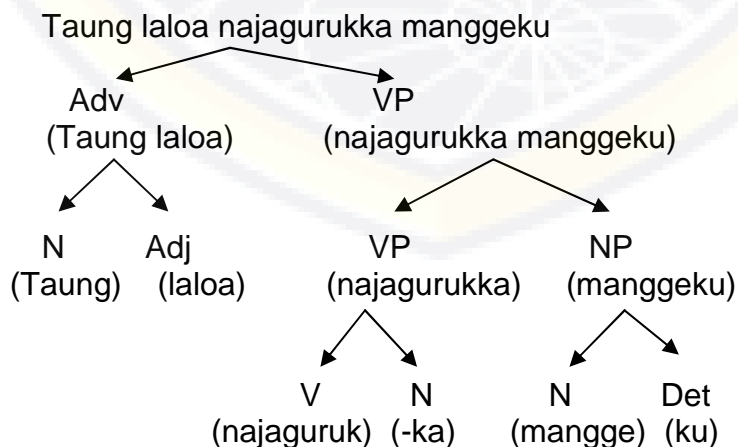
simple past tense is the adverb and context of the sentence in which the adverb (*subangngi*) and context in monologue show the event occurs in the past time. While the marker that sentence *She watched dangdut yesterday* is a simple past tense seen in the verb and adverb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*watched*) and adverb (*yesterday*) 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 an adverb in the monologue of the sample where the event occurs in the past.

Sentence 15

Makassarese :

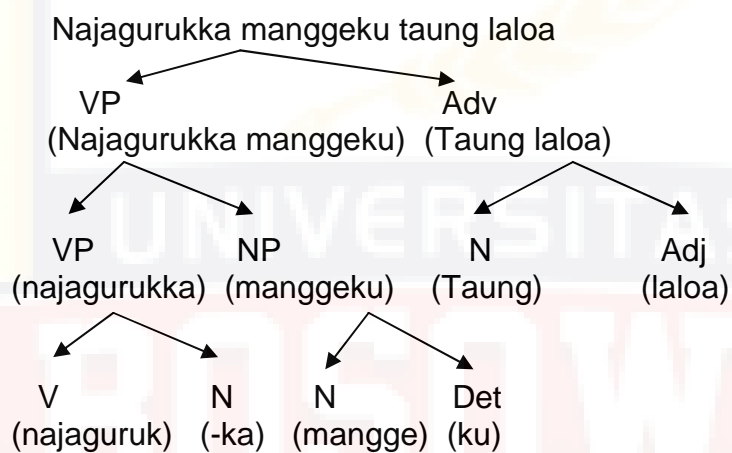
Taung laloa Najaguruk ka manggeku

A P O S



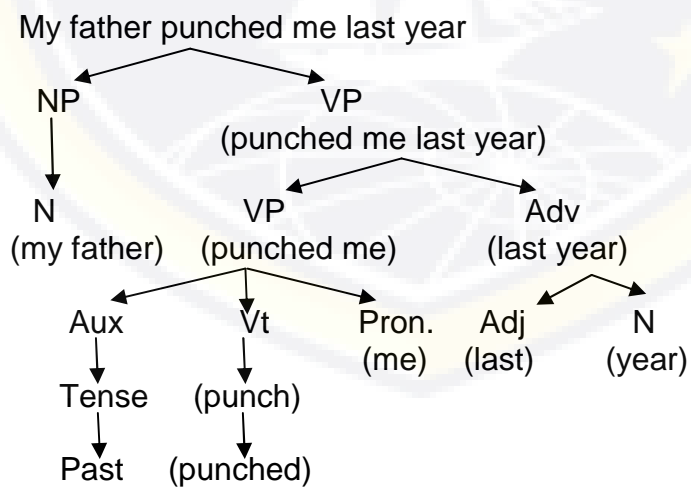
The sentence above also can change but still has the same meaning because basically Makassarese is more flexible than English. For example :

Najaguruk ka manggeku Taung laloa
 P O S A



English :

My father punched me last year
 S P O A



The sentence *Taung laloe najagurukka manggeku* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Adverb (A) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Subject (S) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \text{ Adv + VP}$, and the pattern of the sentence is $\text{Adv N + Adj, VP VP + NP, VP V + N, NP N + Det}$. Where the sentence *Taung laloe najagurukka manggeku* consists of Adv (*Taung laloe*) plus VP (*najagurukka manggeku*). Adv consists of N (*Taung*) plus Adj (*laloe*). VP consists of VP (*najagurukka*) plus NP (*manggeku*). VP consists of V (*najaguruk*) plus N (*-ka*). NP consists of N (*mangge*) plus Det (*ku*).

The sentence *Taung laloe najagurukka manggeku* still can change or modified into other form like *Najagurukka manggeku taung laloe*. The sentence *Najagurukka manggeku taung laloe* has a function Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Subject (S)– Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \text{ VP + Adv}$, and the pattern of the sentence is, $\text{VP VP + NP, VP V + N, NP N + Det, Adv N + Adj}$. Where the sentence *Najagurukka manggeku taung laloe* consists of VP (*Najagurukka manggeku*) plus Adv (*taung laloe*).

The sentence *My father punched me last year* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function 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 $NP \rightarrow N, VP \rightarrow VP + Adv, VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + Pron, Adv \rightarrow Adj + N$. Where the sentence *My father punched me last year* consists of NP (*My father*) plus VP (*punch me last year*). VP consists of VP (*punched me*) plus Adv (*last year*). VP consists of Aux (*past tense*) plus Vt (*punched*) plus Pron (*me*). Adv consists of Adj (*last*) plus N (*year*).

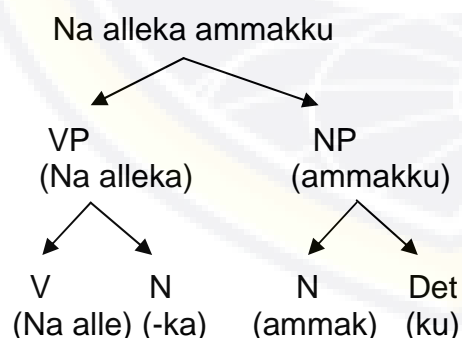
The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Taung laloa najagurukka manggeku* has function Adverb (A) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Subject (S) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow Adv + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $Adv \rightarrow N + Adj, VP \rightarrow VP + NP, VP \rightarrow V + N, NP \rightarrow N + Det$, and the sentence *Taung laloa najagurukka manggeku* still can change or modified into other form like *Najagurukka manggeku taung laloa*. While the sentence *My father punched me last year* 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 $NP \rightarrow N, VP \rightarrow VP + Adv, VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + Pron, Adv \rightarrow Adj + N$. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Taung laloa najagurukka manggeku* is a simple past tense is the adverb and context of the sentence in

which the adverb (*taung laloo*) and context in monologue show the event occurs in the past time. While the marker that sentence *My father punched me last year* is a simple past tense seen in the verb and adverb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*punched*) and adverb (*last year*) 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 an adverb in the monologue of the sample where the event occurs in the past.

Sentence 16

Makassarese :

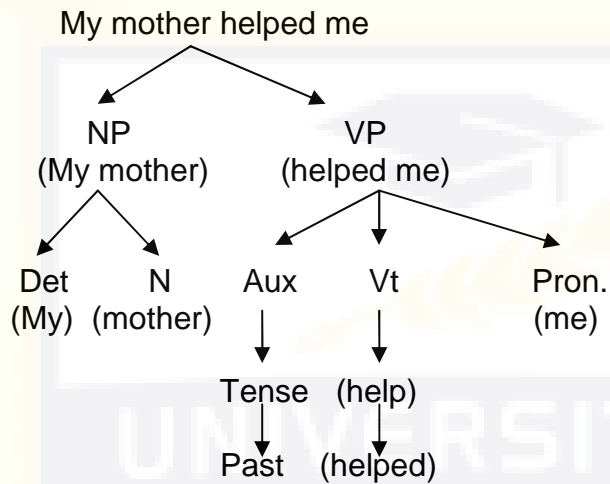
Na alle ka ammakku
P O S



English :

My mother helped me

S P O



The sentence *Na alleka ammakku* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Subject (S) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP N + Det. Where the sentence *Na alleka ammakku* consists of VP (*Na alleka*) plus NP (*ammakku*). VP consists of V (*Na alle*) plus N (*-ka*). NP consists of Det (*ammak*) plus Det (*ku*).

The sentence *My mother helped me* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP Det + N, VP Aux + Vt + Pron. Where the sentence *My mother helped me* consists of NP (*My mother*) plus VP (*helped me*). NP

consists of Det (*My*) plus N (*mother*). VP consists of Aux (*past tense*) plus Vt (*helped*) plus Pron (*me*).

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Na alleika ammakku* has function Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Subject (S) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + NP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP V + N, NP N + Det. While the sentence *My mother helped me* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP Det + N, VP Aux + Vt + Pron. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Na alleika ammakku* is a simple past tense is the context of the sentence in which context in monologue shows the event that occurs in the past time. While the marker that sentence *My mother helped me* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*punched* 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

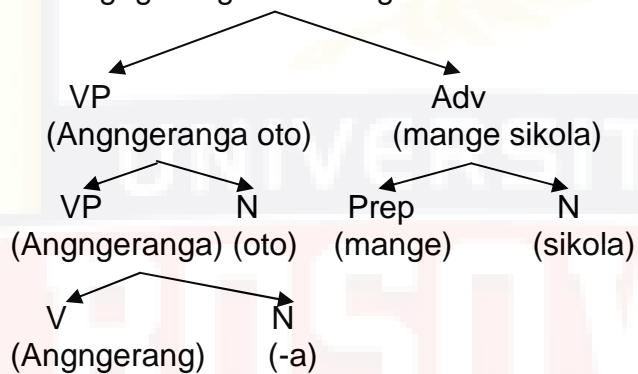
English sentence above is affected by the context in the monologue of the sample where the event occurs in the past.

Sentence 17

Makassarese :

Anggerang a oto mange sikola
P S O A

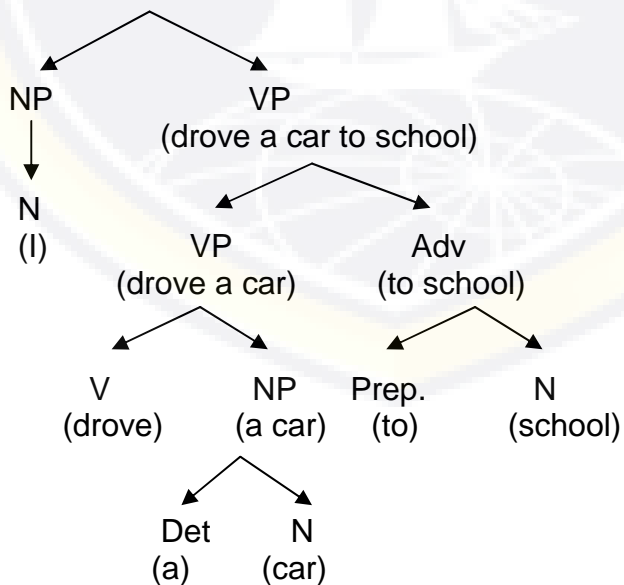
Anggeranga oto mange sikola



English :

I drove a car to school
S P O A

I drove a car to school



The sentence *Angngeranga oto mange sikola* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) - Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + Adv, and the pattern of the sentence is VP VP + NP, VP V + N, Adv Prep + N. Where the sentence *Angngeranga oto mange sikola* consists of VP (*Angngeranga oto*) plus Adv (*mange sikola*). VP consists of VP (*Angngeranga*) plus N (*oto*). VP consists of V (*angngerang*) plus N (*-a*). Adv consists of Prep (*mange*) plus N (*sikola*).

The sentence *I drove a car to school* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) - Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + Adv, VP V + NP, NP Det + N, Adv Prep + N. Where the sentence *I drove a car to school* consists of NP (*I*) plus VP (*drove a car to school*). VP consists of VP (*drove a car*) plus Adv (*to school*). VP consists of V (*drove*) plus NP (*a car*). NP consists of Det (*a*) plus N (*car*). Adv consists of Prep (*to*) plus N (*school*).

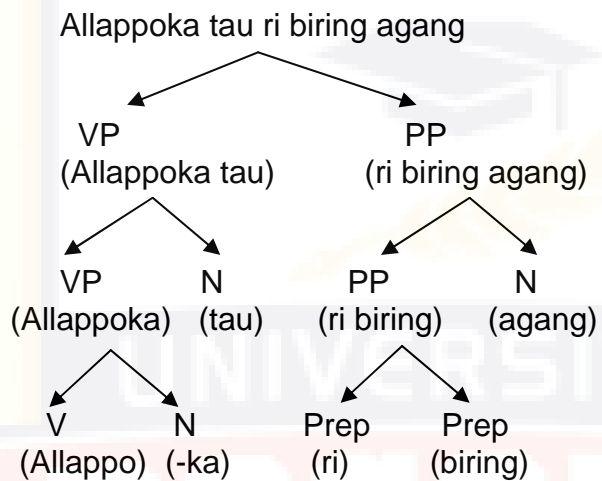
The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Angngeranga oto mange sikola* has function

Predicate (P) – Subject (S) - Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram S VP + Adv, and the pattern of the sentence is VP VP + NP, VP V + N, Adv Prep + N. While the sentence *I drove a car to school has* function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) - Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + Adv, VP V + NP, NP Det + N, Adv Prep + N. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Angngeranga oto mange sikola* 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 drove a car to school* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*drove*) 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 occurs in the past.

Sentence 18

Makassarese :

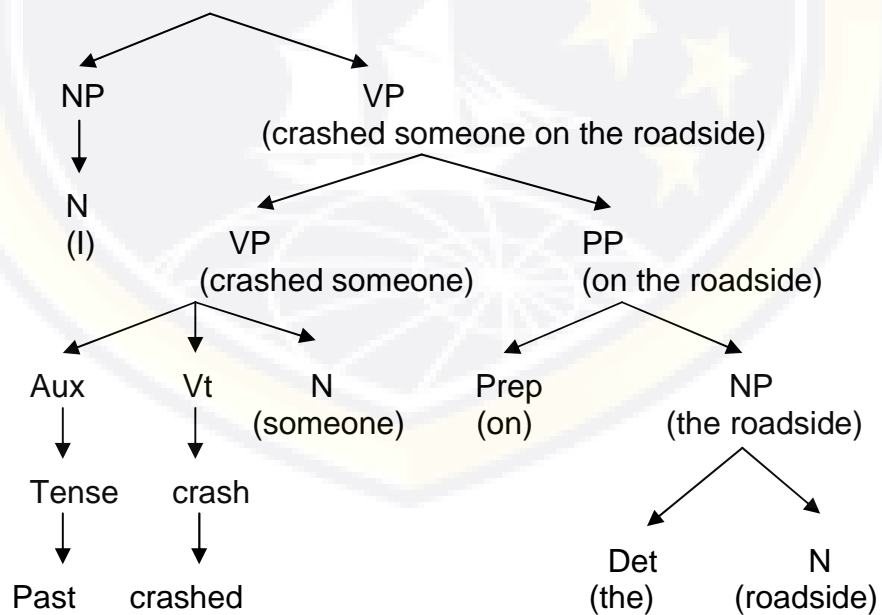
Allappo ka tau ri biring agang
P S O A



English :

I crashed someone on the road side
S P O A

I crashed someone on the roadside



The sentence *Allappoka tau ri biring agang* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) - Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S VP + PP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP VP + N, VP V + N, PP PP + N, PP Prep + Prep. Where the sentence *Allappoka tau ri biring agang* consists of VP (*Allappoka tau*) plus PP (*ri biring agang*). VP consists of VP (*Allappoka*) plus N (*tau*). VP consists of V (*Allappo*) plus N (*-ka*). PP consists of PP (*ri biring*) plus N (*agang*). PP consists of Prep (*ri*) plus Prep (*biring*).

The sentence *I crashed someone on the roadside* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple past tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) - Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + PP, VP Aux + Vt + N, PP Prep + NP, NP Det + N. Where the sentence *I crashed someone on the roadside* consists of NP (*I*) plus VP (*crashed someone on the roadside*). VP consists of VP (*crashed someone*) plus PP (*on the roadside*). VP consists of Aux (*past tense*) plus Vt (*crashed*) plus N (*someone*). PP consists of Prep (*on*) plus NP (*the roadside*). NP consists of Det (*the*) plus N (*roadside*).

The difference between the two sentences above is in the function of the sentence and pattern of the sentence which is in the sentence *Allappoka tau ri biring agang* has function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) - Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is diagram is S VP + PP, and the pattern of the sentence is VP VP + N, VP V + N, PP PP + N, PP Prep + Prep. While the sentence *I crashed someone on the roadside* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) - Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, VP VP + PP, VP Aux + Vt + N, PP Prep + NP, NP Det + N. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple past tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Allappoka tau ri biring agang* is a simple past tense is the context of the sentence, in which the context in monologue shows the event that occurs in the past time. While the marker that sentence *I crashed someone on the roadside* is a simple past tense seen in the verb on the sentence which uses Verb 2/past (*crashed*) 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 occurs in the past.

Overall from sentence 7- sentence 18 shows that the verb in Makassarese also is not affected by the adverb or context of the sentence so, there is no modification for the verb in Makassarese such as in English there is suffix –ed for the sentence of simple past tense in English but it doesn't affected for sentence of simple past tense in Makassarese. The analysis using Verhaar's theory also shows that the elements S, P, O, A contained in the Makassarese are also found in English but the sequence of sentence functions contained in both languages is different. This is also applies to the analysis using theory of tree diagram by Bornstain which shows that the sentence formula in both languages also different.

3. Simple Future Tense

In a group of simple future tense there are 6 active sentences in the form of simple present taken from the data research i.e **sentence 19 - sentence 22** that also will be analyzed structurally using Verhaar's theory that will show the sentence function like subject, predicate, object and Adverb. Besides, the researcher also used theory of tree diagram from Verhaar to show sentence category such as noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional

phrase, noun, verb, conjunction, etc. Both of theories will show the differences of Makassarese and English structurally.

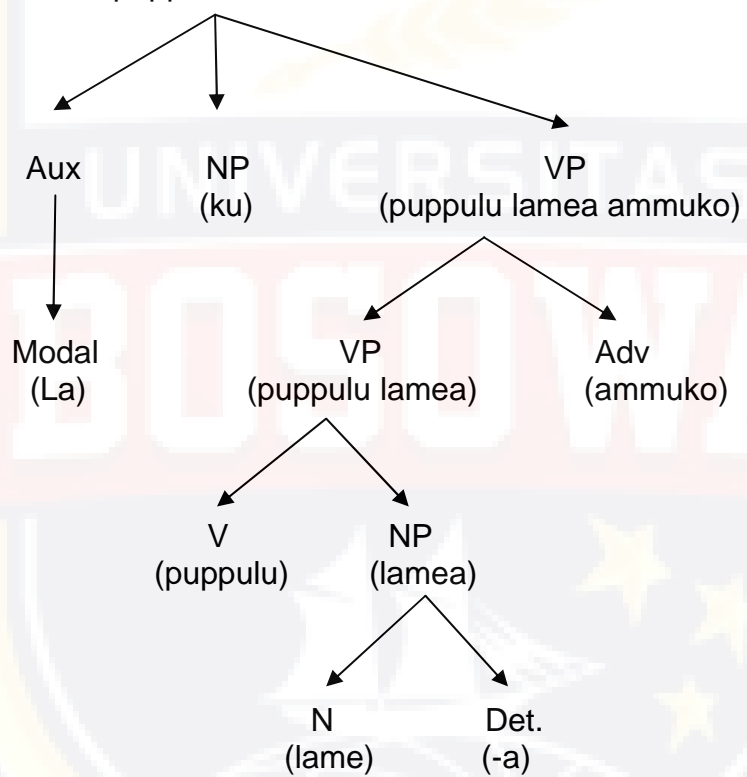
Sentence 19

Makassarese :

La ku puppulu lamea ammuko

S P O A

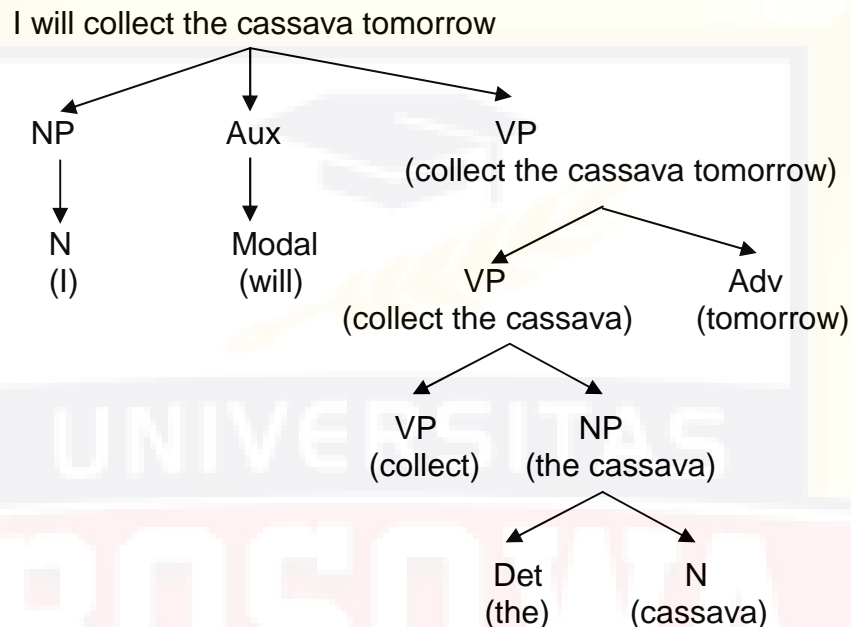
La ku puppulu lamea ammuko



English :

I will collect the cassava tomorrow

S P O A



The sentence *La ku pupuluk lamea ammuko* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple future tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Aux + NP + VP , and the pattern of the sentence is Aux Modal, NP, VP VP + Adv, VP V + NP, NP N+ Det. Where the sentence *La ku pupuluk lamea ammuko* consists of Aux (modal: *La*) plus NP (*ku*) plus VP (*puppulu lamea ammuko*). VP consists of V (*puppulu*) plus NP (*lamea*). NP consists of N (*lame*) plus Det (*-a*).

The sentence *I will collect the cassava tomorrow* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple future tense that has a

function 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 $NP \rightarrow N$, $Aux \rightarrow Modal$, $VP \rightarrow VP + Adv$, $VP \rightarrow VP + NP$, $NP \rightarrow Det + N$. Where the sentence *I will collect the cassava tomorrow* consists of NP (*I*) plus Aux (modal: *will*) plus VP (*collect the cassava tomorrow*). NP consists of N (*I*). Aux consists of (modal: *will*). VP consists of VP (*collect the cassava*) plus Adv (*tomorrow*). VP consists of VP (*collect*) plus NP (*the cassava*). NP consists of Det (*the*) plus N (*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 $S \rightarrow Aux + NP + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $Aux \rightarrow Modal$, $NP \rightarrow N$, $VP \rightarrow VP + Adv$, $VP \rightarrow V + NP$, $NP \rightarrow N + Det$. 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

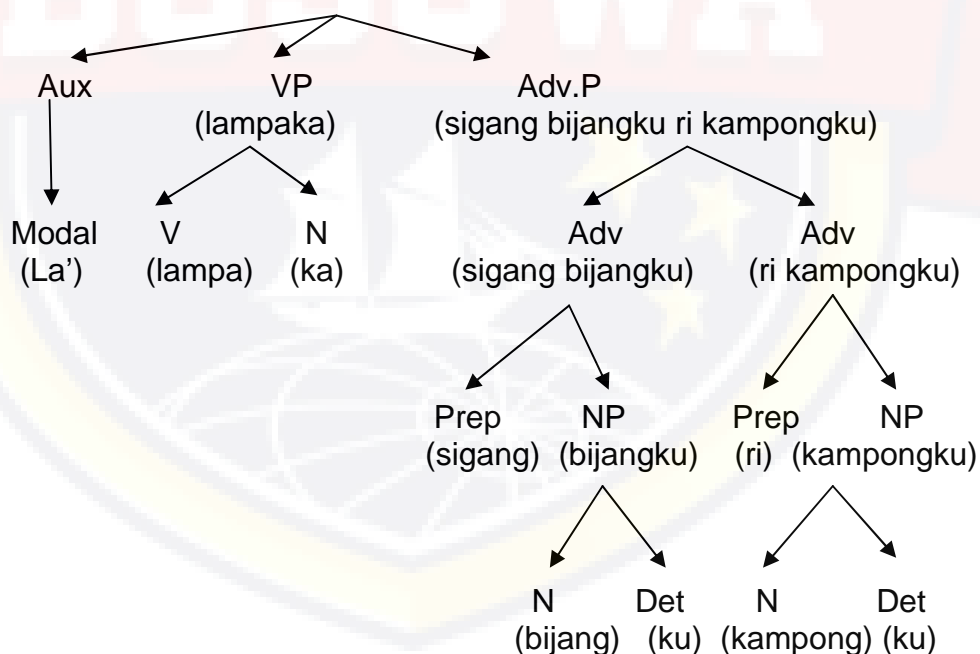
(*Ammuko*) shows the event that will occur in the future time. While the marker that sentence *I will collect the cassava tomorrow* is a simple future tense seen in the modal and the adverb on the sentence which uses modal (*will*) and adverb (*tomorrow*) that become a marker that the sentence is a simple 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.

Sentence 20

Makassarese :

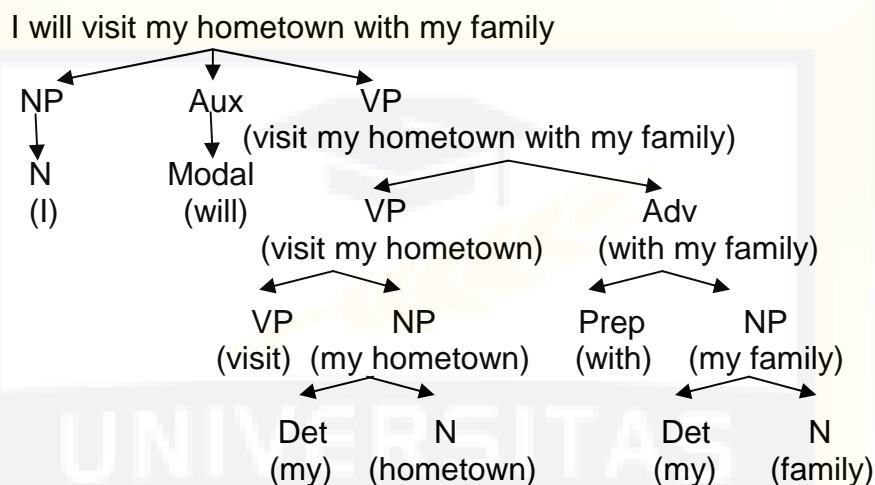
La'lampa ka sigang bijangku ri kampongu
 P S A O

La'lampaka sigang bijangku ri kampongu



English :

I will visit my hometown with my family
 S P O A



The sentence *La'lampaka sigang bijangku ri kampongu* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple future tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Adverb (A) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Aux + VP + Adv.P , and the pattern of the sentence is Aux Modal, VP V + N, Adv.P Adv + Adv, Adv Prep + NP, NP N + Det, Adv Prep + NP, NP N + Det. Where the sentence *La'lampaka sigang bijangku ri kampongu* consists of Aux (modal: *La'*) plus VP (*lampaka*) + Adv.P (*sigang bijangku ri kampongu*). Aux consists of Modal (*La'*). VP consists of V (*lampa*) plus N (*-ka*). Adv.P consists of Adv (*sigang bijangku*) plus Adv (*ri kampongu*). Adv consists of Prep (*sigang*) plus NP (*bijangku*). NP consists of N (*bijang*) plus Det (*ku*). Adv consists of Prep (*ri*) plus NP (*kampongu*). NP consists of N (*kampong*) plus Det (*ku*).

The sentence *I will visit my hometown with my family* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple future tense that has a function 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 $NP \rightarrow N$, $Aux \rightarrow Modal$, $VP \rightarrow VP + Adv$, $VP \rightarrow VP + NP$, $NP \rightarrow Det + N$, $Adv \rightarrow Prep + NP$, $NP \rightarrow Det + N$. Where the sentence *I will visit my hometown with my family* consists of NP (*I*) plus Aux (*Modal: will*) plus VP (*visit my hometown with my family*). NP consists of N (*I*). Aux consists of Modal (*will*). VP consists of VP (*visit my hometown*) plus Adv (*with my family*). VP consists of VP (*visit*) plus NP (*my hometown*). NP consists of Det (*my*) plus N (*hometown*). Adv consists of Prep (*with*) plus NP (*my family*). NP consists of Det (*my*) plus N (*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 kampongku* has pattern Predicate (P) – Subejct (S) – Adverb (A) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is $S \rightarrow Aux + VP + Adv.P$, and the pattern of the sentence is $Aux \rightarrow Modal$, $VP \rightarrow V + N$, $Adv.P \rightarrow Adv + Adv$, $Adv \rightarrow Prep + NP$, $NP \rightarrow N + Det$, $Adv \rightarrow Prep + NP$, $NP \rightarrow N + Det$. 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 $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$, and the

pattern of the sentence is NP N, Aux Modal, VP VP + Adv,
VP VP + NP, NP Det + N, Adv Prep + NP, NP 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'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.

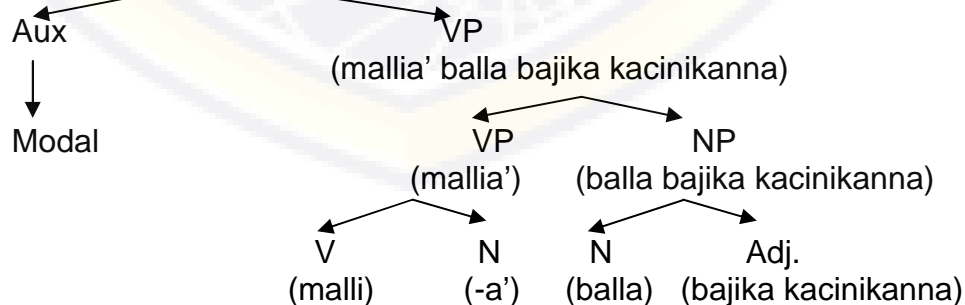
Sentence 21

Makassarese :

Lammalli a' balla bajika kacinikanna

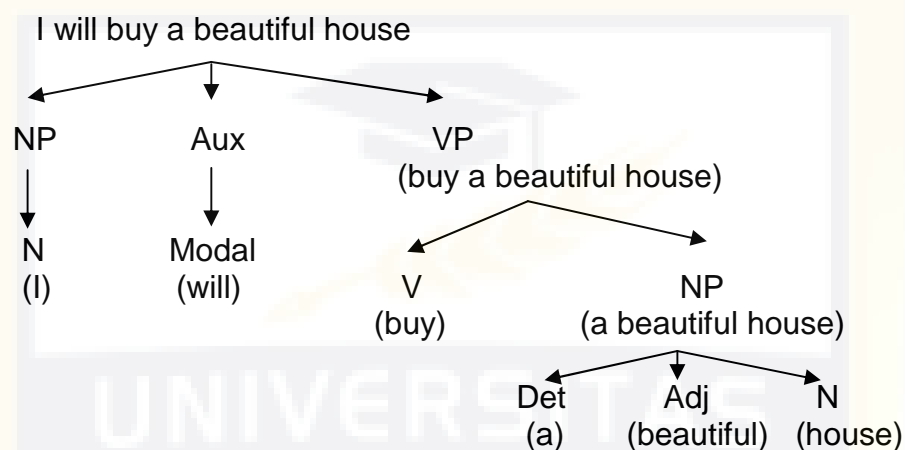
P S O

Lammallia' balla bajika kacinikanna



English :

I will buy a beautiful house
S P O



The sentence *Lammallia' balla bajika kacinikanna* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple future tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Aux + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is Aux Modal, VP VP + NP, VP V + N, NP N + Adj. Where the sentence *Lammallia' balla bajika kacinikanna* consists Aux (Modal: *La*) plus VP (*mallia' balla bajika kacinikanna*). Aux consists of Modal (*La*). VP consists of VP (*mallia'*) plus NP (*balla bajika kacinikanna*). VP consists of V (*malli*) plus N (*-a*). NP consists of N (*balla*) plus Adj (*bajika kacinikann*).

The sentence *I will buy a beautiful house* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple future tense that has a function Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + Aux + VP, and the pattern of the

sentence is NP N, Aux Modal, VP V + NP, NP Det + Adj + N. Where the sentence *I will buy a beautiful house* consists of NP (*I*) plus Aux (*modal : will*) plus VP (*buy a beautiful house*). NP consists of N (*I*). Aux consists of Modal (*will*). VP consists of V (*buy*) plus NP (*a beautiful house*). NP consists of Det (*a*) plus (Adj) plus N (*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 *Lammallia' balla bajika kacinikanna* has pattern Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Aux + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is Aux Modal, VP VP + NP, VP V + N, NP N + Adj. While the sentence *I will buy a beautiful house* has pattern Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O), and the formula of the tree diagram is S NP + Aux + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is NP N, Aux Modal, VP V + NP, NP Det + Adj + N. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple future tense, which become the marker that the sentence *Lammallia' balla bajika kacinikanna* 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 sentence *I will buy a beautiful house* is a simple future tense seen in the modal on the sentence which uses modal (*will*) that become a

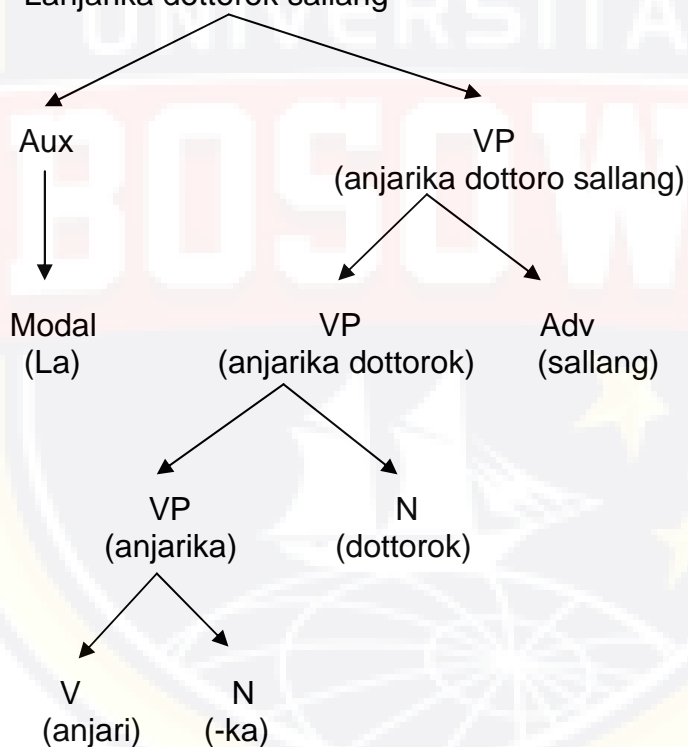
marker that the sentence is a simple future tense. The difference only found in the structural of the sentence because the verb both of languages are not affected or get any modifications. but the difference only found in the structural of the sentence.

Sentence 22

Makassarese :

Lanjari ka dottorok sallang
P S O A

Lanjarika dottorok sallang

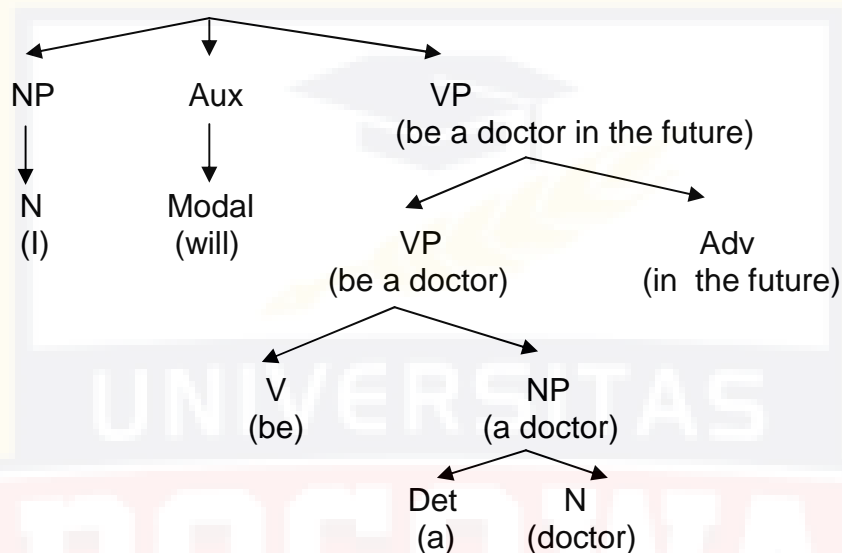


English :

I will be a doctor in the future

S P O A

I will be a doctor in the future



The sentence *Lanjarika dottorok sallang* is an active sentence of Makassarese in the form of a simple future tense that has a function Predicate (P) – Subject (S) – Object (O) – Adverb (A) and the formula of the tree diagram is S Aux + VP, and the pattern of the sentence is Aux Modal, VP VP + Adv, VP VP + N, VP V + N. Where the sentence *Lanjarika dottorok sallang* consists Aux (Modal: *La*) plus VP (*anjarika dottorok sallang*). Aux consists of Modal (*La*). VP consists of VP (*anjarika dottorok*) plus Adv (*sallang*). VP consists of V (*anjarī*) plus N (*-ka*).

The sentence *I will be a doctor in the future* is an active sentence of English in the form of a simple future tense that has a function 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 $NP \rightarrow N$, $Aux \rightarrow Modal$, $VP \rightarrow VP + Adv$, $VP \rightarrow V + NP$, $NP \rightarrow Det + N$. Where the sentence *I will be a doctor in the future* consists of NP (*I*) plus Aux (*modal : will*) plus VP (*be a doctor in the future*). NP consists of N (*I*). Aux consists of Modal (*will*). VP consists of VP (*be a doctor*) plus Adv (*in the future*). VP consists of V (*be*) plus NP (*a doctor*). NP consists of Det (*a*) plus N (*doctor*).

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 $S \rightarrow Aux + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $Aux \rightarrow Modal$, $VP \rightarrow VP + Adv$, $VP \rightarrow VP + N$, $VP \rightarrow V + N$. 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 $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$, and the pattern of the sentence is $NP \rightarrow N$, $Aux \rightarrow Modal$, $VP \rightarrow VP + Adv$, $VP \rightarrow V + NP$, $NP \rightarrow Det + N$. Besides, two sentences above also are active sentences in the form of simple future tense, which become the marker that the sentence *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 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.

Overall from sentence 19- sentence 22 shows that simple future tense in Makassarese uses modal auxiliary (*La*) while in English uses modal auxiliary (*will*) and both languages use adverb of time that become a marker that the sentence is a simple future tense because the marker shows that the event will occurs in the future. The analysis using Verhaar's theory also shows that the elements S, P, O, A contained in the Makassarese are also found in English but the sequence of sentence functions contained in both languages is different. This is also applies to the analysis using theory of tree diagram by Bornstain which shows that the sentence formula in both languages also different.

B. Discussion

Based on the data above, the researcher found 22 sentences as main data that will be put on the table to see the difference of structural of Makassarese and English.

Table 1. 1
Sentence functions of Makassarese and English

Tenses	NO	Makassarese	English
Simple Present Tense	1	Angngallei ta'pintallung jeknek (P-S-A-O)	He takes water three times (S-P-O-A)
		Ta'pintallungi angngalle jeknek (A-S-P-O)	
		Angngallei jeknek ta'pintallung (P-S-O-A)	
	2	Ri bungungi angngalle jeknek (A-S-P-O)	He takes water in the well (S-P-O-A)
		Angngallei jeknek ri bungung (P-S-O-A)	
	3	Ri Jakartami ammantang (A-S-P)	She lives in Jakarta (S-P-A)
		Ammantangmi ri Jakarta (P-S-A)	
	4	Anjamami balla beru (P-S-O)	She builds a new house (S-P-O)
	5	Allo-allo ri kokoa nabali'i manggeku (A-P-S-O)	She helps my father in the farm every day (S-P-O-A)
		Nabali'i manggeku allo-allo ri kokoa (P-S-O-A)	
	6	Nangai Menis juku sigang karoppo (P-S-O)	Menis likes fish and crackers (S-P-O)

Simple Past Tense	7	Assuro mallimi golla eja ri pasaraka (P-S-O-A)	She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house (S-P-O-A)
	8	Aklampaka karo-karo ri pasaraka (P-S-A)	I went to the market hurriedly (S-P-A)
		Karo-karo ka aklampa ri pasaraka (A ¹ -S-P-A ²)	
	9	Sibuntulukka agangku (P-S-O)	I met my friend (S-P-O)
	10	Rampiknaka andikna ammenteng (A-S-O-P)	I stood beside her brother (S-P-A-O)
		Ammentenga rampikna andikna (P-S-A-O)	
	11	Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang lalao (P-S-O-A)	Her father visited her home last month (S-P-O-A)
		Manggena battu ri ballakna bulang lalao (S-P-O-A)	
	12	Appattasakka kamarak (P-S-O)	I celaned the room (S-P-O)
	13	Nasarea doe ammakku (P-O-S)	My mother gave me money (S-P-O)
	14	Accini-ciniki dandu' subangngi (P-S-O-A)	She watched dangdut yesterday (S-P-O-A)
	15	Taung lalao najagurukka manggeku (A-P-O-S)	My father punched me last year (S-P-O-A)
		Najagurukka manggeku taung lalao (P-O-S-A)	
	16	Na alleka ammakku (P-O-S)	My mother helped me (S-P-O)

	17	Angngeranga oto mange sikola (P-S-O-A)	I drove a car to school (S-P-O-A)
	18	Allappoka tau ri biring agang (P-S -O-A)	I crashed someone on the roadside (S-P-O-A)
Simple Future Tense	19	La ku puppulu lamea ammuko (S-P-O-A)	I will collect the cassava tomorrow (S-P-O-A)
	20	La'lampaka sigang bijangku ri kampongu (P-S-A-O)	I will visit my hometown with my family (S-P-O-A)
	21	Lammallia' balla bajika kacinikanna (P-S-O)	I will buy a new house (S-P-O)
	22	Lanjarika dottorok sallang (P-S-O-A)	I will be a doctor in the future (S-P-O-A)

Based on the table above, it shows the function of sentences of Makassarese and English. The data above, mostly the functions structure of active sentence in Makassarese and English have a different structure. Generally, the active sentence in Makassarese begins with predicate, while the active sentence in English generally begins with the subject. It can be proven from the data above with the existence of 20 sentences in Makassarese which begins with the function of predicate. While from the data above, all active sentences in English begins with the function of the subject.

Table 1. 2

Sentence formula of Makassarese and English

Tenses	NO	Makassarese	English
Simple Present Tense	1	Angngallei ta'pintallung jeknek (S VP+Adv + N)	He takes water three times (S NP+VP)
		Ta'pintallungi angngalle jeknek (S Adv+NP+VP)	
		Angngallei jeknek ta'pintallung (S VP+N+Adv)	
	2	Ri bungungi angngalle jeknek (S Adv+VP)	He takes water in the well (S NP+VP)
		Angngallei jeknek ri bungung (S VP+N+Adv)	
	3	Ri Jakartami ammantang (S Adv+VP)	She lives in Jakarta (S NP+VP)
		Ammantangmi ri Jakarta (S VP+Adv)	
	4	Anjamami balla beru (S VP+NP)	She builds a new house (S NP+VP)
	5	Allo-allo ri kokoa nabali'i manggeku (S Adv.P+VP)	She helps my father in the farm every day (S NP+VP)
		Nabali'i manggeku allo-allo ri kokoa (VP+Adv.P)	
	6	Nangai Menis juku sigang karoppo (S VP+NP)	Menis likes fish and crackers (S NP+VP)

Simple Past Tense	7	Assuro mallimi golla eja ri pasaraka (S VP+NP+PP)	She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house (S NP+VP)
	8	Aklampaka karo-karo ri pasaraka (S VP+Adv.P)	I went to the market hurriedly (S NP+VP)
		Karo-karo ka aklampa ri pasaraka (S Adv+NP+VP)	
	9	Sibuntulukka agangu (S VP+NP)	I met my friend (S NP+VP)
	10	Rampiknaka andikna ammenteng (S PP+VP)	I stood beside her brother (S NP+VP)
		Amentenga rampikna andikna (S VP+PP)	
	11	Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang laloa (S VP+NP+Adv.P)	Her father visited her home last month (S NP+VP)
		Manggena batu ri ballakna bulang laloa (S VP+NP)	
	12	Appattasakka kamarak (S VP+NP)	I cleaned the room (S NP+VP)
	13	Nasarea doe ammakku (S VP+NP)	My mother gave me money (S NP+VP)
	14	Accini-ciniki dandu' subanggi (S VP+NP+Adv)	She watched dangdut yesterday (S NP+VP)
	15	Taung laloa najagurukka manggeku (S Adv+VP)	My father punched me last year (S NP+VP)
		Najagurukka manggeku taung laloa (S VP+Adv)	
	16	Na alleka ammakku (S VP+NP)	My mother helped me (S NP+VP)
	17	Angngeranga oto mange sikola (S VP+Adv)	I drove a car to school (S NP+VP)
	18	Allappoka tau ri biring agang (S VP+PP)	I crashed someone on the roadside (S NP+VP)

Simple Future Tense	19	La ku puppulu lamea ammuko (S Aux+NP+VP)	I will collect the cassava tomorrow (S NP+Aux+VP)
	20	La'lampaka sigang bijangku ri kampongku (S Aux+VP+Adv.P)	I will visit my hometown with my family (S NP+Aux+VP)
	21	Lammallia' balla bajika kacinikanna (S Aux+VP)	I will buy a new house (S NP+Aux+VP)
	22	Lanjarika dottorok sallang (S Aux+VP)	I will be a doctor in the future (S NP+Aux+VP)

Based on the data above, the researcher also used one of the terms of syntactic structure, tree diagram proposed by Bornstain that shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence. The sentence is considered the basic of the syntactic system. Here the researcher attempts to analyze the data of Makassarese and English to describe the sentence formula and patterns according to syntactic structure proposed by Bornstain. So, the table above shows the sentence formula of Makassarese and English that has a very significant difference. Active sentence formula of Makassarese mostly begins with VP, it is caused by a verb that always begins a sentence in Makassarese. While the active sentence in English generally begins with NP, it is because the active sentence in English begins with a noun.

Based on two tables above, it shows that Makassarese and English are very different structurally. A very interesting difference also seen in the verbs of both languages. In the Makassarese can be seen that the verb can not be affected by an adverb or context of the sentence. For example, in the sentence 14 of Makassarese "*Accini-ciniki dandu' subangngi*". The

word will not change or get any modifications even though the form of the sentence is past tense or simple present tense because in the form of any tenses the verb remains the same. It is different in English for example on the sentence 14 of English “*She watched dangdut yesterday*”. The sentence is a simple past tense sentence in which the verb in the sentence is “*watched*”. The word will change or get modification because it can be affected by an adverb and context of the sentence. For example the sentence in the form of a simple present tense then the word “*watched*” will become “*watch*” or “*watches*”.

Two tables above also shows that there are two different theories how to analyze the structural differences of Makassarese and English. Where in the Table 1.1 uses Verhaar’s theory to see the sentence function. While in the table 1.2 uses theory of tree diagrams proposed by Bornstain to see the sentence category. Both theories above are equally important in structural analysis in the sentence because in structural analysis of sentence can be seen in the terms of functions and categories. Where the function divides the sentence into some functions such as subject, predicate, object, and adverb. Then, category divides sentences into some word classes such as nouns, verbs, verb phrase, noun phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, conjunction, etc.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

Based on the analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that in the active sentence of Makassarese and English has a different structure.

Active sentence in Makassarese and English there is a difference in the function of words in sentences which is in Makassarese, sentence function mostly begins with predicate such as (P-S-O), (P-S-O-A), (P-O-S), etc . While the sentence function in English generally begins with the subject such as (S-P-O), (S-P-O-A), etc.

The different of formula and active sentence patterns of Makassarese and English are big. It is caused the active sentence formula in Makassarese is mostly S VP + NP, while the active sentence formula in English is mostly S 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.

B. Suggestion

In order to make this research perfect, the writer would like to give some suggestion that the study of contrastive analysis of active sentences of Makassarese and English is still rarely studied. Therefore, this research needs to be developed so this research can develop the ability of language as well as reestablish the existence of regional language. The research that can be studied by the next researcher is doing contrastive analysis of English language with other dialect of Makassarese like konjo dialect, turatea, bantaeng and selayar. The researcher also suggests to the reader especially Makassarese as an English learners for considering that English is easier than Makasserese because English structure is more simple than Makassarese.

The researcher also realizes that this research still has many mistakes. Therefore, the researcher needs suggestion and criticism to make this research better. The researcher hopes for the next researcher can do further research related to this research.

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APPENDICES

Transcript 1

This monologue was conducted by a man, 34 years old and working as a laborer. In his monologue, He talked about himself and about the daily activities of his friend that observed by himself.

“Ammantanga ri Gombara, silalongkupa anne lekbak bunting, jari kulle nikana bunting berua. Inakkemi anne ank paling toayya ri ballakku. Nia agangku arena Munir, allona kucini **angngallei ta’pintallung jeknek**. Tena kuissengi la na apa arei antu. Biasana ri **bungungi angngalle jeknek**. Antu tommy napake akjeknek.”

“I live in Gombara, I just got married, so it can be said that I am a new bride. I am the oldest child in my home. I have a friend, his name is Munir, I see him everyday, **he takes water three times**. I do not know that water is used for what purposes. Usually, **he takes water in the well**. it is also used for bathing”

Transcript 2

This monologue was conducted by a woman, 23 years old and she’s a fresh graduate. In her monologue, She talked about himself and about her experience at home while being a fresh graduate and anemployment.

“Silalongkupa lekbak niwisuda, tenapa jama-jamangku. Jari mantangja riballa ambali-bali ammakku, biasa jai nisuroanga ka mantangja ri balla. Oh bah ammakku paling jai passuroanna. **Assuromallimi golla eja ri boko ballakku**, punna tena ri boko ballakku, **aklampaka karo-karo ri pasaraka**. Lebkaki ri pasaraka **sibuntulukka agangku** na tena nacinikka, padahal **rampiknaka andikna ammenteng**. Anjo biasa nangai assibakji sigang andikna. Oh iya antumo deh.”

“I just graduated, I am unemployment, so I just stay at home and helping my mother. I got many command because I just stay at home. My mother has many commands for me. **She asked me to buy palm sugar behind my house**, If I didnt find it behind my house, **I went to the market hurriedly**. One time

in the market, **I met my friend**, but she didn't see me. Even though, **I stood beside her brother**. They always fight each other. I think that's all."

Transcript 3

This monologue was conducted by a woman, 38 years old and she's a housewife. In her monologue, She talked about her cousin's life.

"Bismillah, accaritaja bawang toh? Jari nia cikalingku bunting sigang tau bella. **Ri Jakartami ammantang**. Weh kukaluppai, baine anjo cikalingku nah. Nangai bijanna buraknenna. Bajimi tallasakna, **anjamami balla beru**. Manggena caritai. **Battu manggena ri ballakna bulang laloe**. Salamana mantang bella, ri karuengapi na batu ri ballakna tutoana."

"Bismillah, I just tell a story, right? So, I have a cousin who married a distant men. **She lives in Jakarta**. Sorry I forget, So my cousin is a woman. She likes her husband's family. She has a good life, **She builds a new house**. Her father told me. **Her father visited her home last month**. During She lives away, She just visited her home this afternoon."

Transcript 4

This monologue was conducted by a kids, 12 years old and He is a student of Elementary school. In her monologue, He talked about his activity at home when He got days off from and telling about his mother's favorite thing.

"**appattasakka kamarak**, tena kungai punna jai loro takbenebene. Punna lekbakma appattasa balla, **nasarea doe ammakku**, gajiku beng. Tena najampangi ammakku jama-jamanga ka mangngangi. **Accini-ciniki dandu' subangngi**, nia eletlong. Tea sikali nipilari punna nia eletlong ka ammakku nangai sikali akkelong. Pancingmi sikekdek, tarrusuki sekre album. Anne ngaseng kugaukang libur laloe"

"**I cleaned the room**, I didn't like if there were a lot of thrash was scattered. After cleaning the house, **my mother gave me money**, It's my fee. My mother didn't care about work if she got tired. **She watched dandu' subangngi**, there was

electone. She didnt want to miss it because She likes singing. Hooked a bit, She can sings an album. These all my activities last holiday.

Transcript 5

This monologue was conducted by woman, 42 years old and She is housewife. In her monologue, She talked about her family and also her activity.

“Bismillah, nurekamma? Jangki dulu, iye mulaimi. Angngukkirikka anne surak ka garringi anakku, ka subangngi akboyai kanre-kanreang na tena nagappa. Tena na nganre jari pakrisikmi bulotinna. Tena kuppallu ka mangea akbalu ri mandai. Niak ji iya andik baineku tapi **allo-allo ri kokoa nabali’i manggeku**. Ammukbuki lame kayu. **La kupuppulu lamea ammuko**. ka punna tena kubbaluk nakke ampuppulangi lamenna, iye kodong pakboyanna doeka.”

“Bismillah, Do you record me? Wait, you can start it. I am writing a letter because my son is sick, He was looking for food yesterday but He didn’t get anything. He didn’t eat so He’s stomachache. I didn’t cook because I went to sell in Mandai. I have a sister but **she helps my father in the farm every day**. She pulls out the cassava. **I will collect the cassava tomorrow**. if I dont go to sell, I am the one who collect the cassava. It’s hard to make money”

Transcript 6

This monologue was conducted by men, 27 years old and He is a shopman. In his monologue, He talked about his plan that will be done in his hometown.

“Battuka akbalanja sumpaeng, ka **la’lampaka sigang bijanku ri kampongku**. Tenamo kusakbara attayang allo, sallo-salloa ammotesallang. Rencana, **lammallia balla bajika kacinikanna**. Jari antuengma ammantang. Sawalaki pakboyanga ri Mangkasara.”

“I was shopping, because **I will visit my hometown with my family**. I can't wait for that day, I go for a long time. I have a plan, **I will buy a beautiful house**. So, I live there. Life in Makassar is very hard”

Transcript 7

This monologue was conducted by a woman, 18 years old and She is a student of senior highschool. In her monologue, She talked everything about her cats. She really loves her cats.

“Niak miongu, arena Coki sigang Menis. Coki jantang punna Menis betina. Coki ruang taungmi punna Menis nampai sitaung. Tena nassingai ka Menis sanna pallarroang. **nangai Menis juku sigang karoppo**. Tena nassingkamma Coki. Punna Coki sekreji nangai, Jukuji.”

“I have two cats, their name are Coki and Menis. Coki is male and Menis is female. Coki 2 years and Menis 1 years old. They are not close each other. Menis is very sensitive. **Menis likes fish and crackers**. Not same from Coki. Coki only likes one thing that is fish.”

Transcript 8

This monologue was conducted by a woman, 14 years old and She is a student of junior highschool. In her monologue, She talked about her naughty friend.

“Agangku sannak bannakna. Toai na nakke, 16 taung umurukna. Bannaki tapi carakdeki ka sanging anggappana rengking. Siratangji ka dottorok manggena. Nangai akkana **Lanjarika dottorok sallang**. Tappakka ka sanging dottorok tutoana”

“My friend is very naughty. He is older than me, He is 16 years old. He is naughty but always get a rank. It is very appropriate because his father is a doctor. He always says **I will be a doctor in the future**. I believe that because his parents are doctor.”

Transcript 9

This monologue was conducted by a man, 22 years old and He is a student of private university. In his monologue, He talked about his bad experience last year.

“Taung laloe najagurukka manggeku, doekna kualle na tena kukkana-kana. **Na alleka ammakku.** Bajikna na niaki ammakku jari tena napisannaki dudua nabakji. Sikalija nataba panjaguruk tapi sipattangi pakrisikna. Lebakna antu, mallakma ri manggeku.”

“My father punched me last year, I took his money without telling him. **My mother helped me.** Fortunately, my mother came so He did not punched me too much. I was punched once but the pain over the night. After that, I am afraid of my father”

Transcript 10

This monologue was conducted by a man, 25 years old and He is a mechanic. In his monologue, He talked about his bad experience when the first time driving a car.

“Wattungku assikola ri SMA, angngeranga oto mange sikola. Pertamana kuerang, **allappoka tau ri biring agang.** Annenrenga ka nampangku angngerang oto. Bajiknaja na tenaja nangngapa-apa anjo tauwa, sikekdekma nierang mange ri polisia. tena kupauangi tutoaku tapi niak tetanggaku pasibattui jari tenamo nisareanga oto ammukona. .”

“When I was senior highschool, I drove a car to school. At the first time, **I crashed someone on the road side.** I was shaking because it was my first time driving a car. Fortunately, that person was fine, I was almost taken to the police. I didn't tell my parents but my neighbour report it, so I was not allowed to bring the car after that day.”



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Dengan hormat,

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

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Judul Skripsi : Structural Analysis of Makassarese and English (A Linguistic Contrastive Study)

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 April 2018

Dekan Fakultas Sastra,



Dr. H. Mas'ud Muhammadiyah, M.Si.

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Nomor Stamuk : 45 14 051 005
Program Study : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
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Demikian Surat Rekomendasi ini diberikan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya .


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AUTOBIOGRAPHY



Ardiansyah A. He was born in Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi on January, 13th 1995. He is the second child of three children from Ammar (Alm.) and Saharia. His hobbies are travelling, singing, culinary and watching movie.

His principal life is *“Never stop to help others, because the secret of happiness is*

helping others”. He has a sister and brothers named Arisyah Andriani and Aryansyah Ramadhan. His father was a taxi driver and his mother is a housewife.

He completed his elementary education in SDN Islam Buq'Atun Mubarakah, Makassar from 2000 to 2007. After that, He continued to SMPN 9 Makassar. He was graduated in 2010. Then He continued to SMAN 6 Makassar from 2010 to 2013.

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