

Turnitin - Contrastive Analysis of Makassarese, Indonesian, and English Syntax

by Sicesa Scientia

Submission date: 06-Mar-2020 04:19AM (UTC+1100)

Submission ID: 1269935084

File name: arese,_Indonesian,_and_English_Kembong_and_Sukardi_Weda_2019.pdf (509.22K)

Word count: 5429

Character count: 29737

Contrastive Analysis of Makassarese, Indonesian, and English Syntax

Kembong Daeng

Universitas Negeri Makassar
kembongdaeng@unm.ac.id

Sukardi Weda

Universitas Negeri Makassar
sukardi.weda@unm.ac.id

Bio-Profile:

Dr. Kembong Daeng is an associate professor at the Faculty of Languages and Literature Universitas Negeri Makassar (UNM). She completed her undergraduate degree in 1988 from IKIP Ujung Pandang. She completed her master's degree in 1996 from Hasanuddin University, and her doctoral degree (Dr.) from Universitas Negeri Makassar in 2013. Her interests are linguistics, literature, culture, and education. She can be reached at kembongdaeng@unm.ac.id.

Sukardi Weda is the head of English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Languages and Literature Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia. His research interests include Linguistics, Applied Linguistics, English, L2 motivation, study anxiety, self-efficacy belief, learning strategies, phonology, education, management, social and cultural issues, etc. He has a Ph.D in Linguistics: English Language Studies (ELS) from Hasanuddin University in 2005. He has written more than a hundred articles in Linguistics, English, Education, management, social-issues, and politics. He can be reached at sukardi.weda@unm.ac.id

Abstract

This present study aimed at identifying the contrast properties of syntax of Makassarese, Indonesian, and English. This study focuses its investigation on syntactic variation in Makassarese, Indonesian, and English, specifically the phrase, clause, and sentence in the three languages. Makassarese is a local language in Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Indonesian language is a national language used as a means of instruction in schools and universities and

becomes formal language in government, and English is an international language (EIL) taught as a mandatory subject at schools and universities and becomes a foreign language in Indonesian curriculum. The research design was qualitative approach and the data were obtained from newspaper, textbook, and spoken language. The phrase, clause, and sentences from the three languages were analyzed based on a comparative study paradigm/CSP (Saud & Weda, 2019). The results of the study reveal that Makassarese, Indonesian, and English have the same sentence structure (S+V+O) but in some circumstances, Makassar has its own sentence pattern.

Keywords: Contrastive analysis, syntax, Makassarese, Indonesian, English

Introduction

Indonesia is called the language giant, because there are hundreds of local and indigenous languages and some foreign languages taught at schools and universities. These languages used according to their functions and position as outlined in the National Language Politics in Indonesia. The number of indigenous languages in Indonesia today can be conservatively estimated to be nearly 500 (Steinhauer, 1994). Makassarese is used in some areas in southern part of Sulawesi province. Makassarese is one of the languages in Austronesian great family used by Makassar people who live in South Sulawesi Indonesia (Weda, 2017, p. 2).

Makassarese is a language of South Sulawesi spoken by up to 2 million people (Jukes, nd). Jukes therefore adds that Makassarese is (morphologically) ergative, and grammatical relations are signified by pronominal clitics — some writers refer to this as verbal agreement, but given that the clitics are not restricted to appearing on verbs this term does not seem especially apt. Local languages have also a vital role in certain communities where it is used as a means of communication at home and becomes important medium for two or more people from the same ethnic group and they use the local language even in the workplace.

Indonesian is used as a national language and becomes a means of instruction at schools and higher education, and it is used as language of commerce and technology. Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian language) is a national language for the Republic of Indonesia which unites 27 cultural backgrounds (Yusuf, 1992).

English as a foreign language becomes important in Indonesia because English is a compulsory subject at schools and higher education. English is assumed as a basic requirement to participate in the international arena as an academician and scholar (Weda & Sakti, 2018).

Preserving local languages, prioritizing Indonesian, and mastering foreign languages become a slogan that has been formulated by the Language Development Agency in Indonesia. The formula contains deep meaning and must be realized considering that Indonesia is one of the countries called the language giant.

It cannot be denied that in the era of globalization it was found that the use of language that was not good and correct was due to a code mixing between Indonesian and local languages, and Indonesian and English as a foreign language in maintaining communication. This is caused by a lack of understanding of the characteristics of the three languages. Makassarese, Indonesian, and English are three languages used in Indonesia as a means of communication. These three languages influence each other and therefore interference will occur if the language users do not have good understanding about the comparison of the structure of those languages.

One of the interesting language phenomena to be studied in this present study is the syntactic features of Makassarese, Indonesian, and English as a foreign language in Indonesia. This article therefore addresses three questions as follows:

1. How is the phrase structure comparison of Makassarese, Indonesian, and English?
2. How is the clause structure comparison of Makassarese, Indonesian, and English?
3. How is the sentence structure comparison of Makassarese, Indonesian, and English?

Review of Literature

Comparative study is one of the interesting topics in linguistics and applied linguistics. Saud & Weda (2019, p. 177) mention that one of the most important issues in the realm of second language acquisition (SLA) and second language (L2) learning is the comparative study. In keeping with this, Crystal (1987, p. 58) points out that a comparative study is a term used in linguistics, in which the main focus is to make comparison of the characteristics of a different languages (dialects, varieties, registers, etc.).

Keshavarz (2012, p. 5) mentions that another type of comparative studies, which is currently becoming main focus of linguistic studies, is contrastive linguistics or contrastive analysis. Keshavarz adds that contrastive analysis (CA) is the systematic study of a pair of languages in order to identify their structural differences and similarities, usually for translation and teaching purposes.

Contrastive analysis is one of the most interesting topics in linguistics and applied linguistics. One of the vital topics of discussion in contrastive analysis is syntax. Minimally, syntax describes the selection and order of words that make well-formed sentences and it does so in as general a manner as possible so as to bring out similarities among different sentences of the same language and of different languages and render them explainable (Moracsik, 2006, p. 25).

Many researchers and linguists have focused their study on contrastive analysis and comparative studies in the languages from different origins (Andrusenko, 2015; Zhang, 2014; Willems, et al, 2003; Chesterman, 1998; Polyakov, et al, 2018; Daulet, et al, 2018; & Domokos, 2016).

Andrusenko (2015) focuses her study on the contrastive analysis on Spanish and Arabic. Her quantitative analyses showed that the overall use of hedges in Spanish research articles is higher than in the Arabic ones. The results could have a significant impact on the area of teaching and learning Arabic as a second language in Spanish context.

Zhang (2014) focuses her study on the contrastive analysis on sadness expressions in English and Chinese. She focuses on the question of whether the concept of sadness is universal by comparing and contrasting English sadness expressions and their Chinese counterparts in terms of certain structural categories proposed in the field of corpus linguistics. It bases its claims mainly on colligations, collocations, semantic associations and paraphrases, focusing on identifying what elements are common to both languages and what elements are specific to English or Chinese.

First, Second, and Foreign Language Acquisition

In his recent textbook, Klein (1986) as cited in Clahsen (1990, p. 135) distinguishes among five "theories of second language acquisition": (a) the identity hypothesis, which claims that first language (L1) acquisition and L2 acquisition are largely similar; (b) the contrastive hypothesis, which says that L2 acquisition is determined in major ways by the structure of the learner's first language; (c) the monitor theory, which compares tutored and untutored L2 acquisition and makes claims about possible ways to manipulate L2 development; (d) the theory of learner varieties, which points out that L2 learners construct linguistic systems with a particular structure (so-called interlanguages); (e) the pidginization theory, which claims that there are similarities between pidgins and L2 learner varieties.

The idea that L1 and L2 development might be similar in nature was one of the starting points for the systematic investigation of L2 acquisition in the 1970s (Clahsen (1990, p. 137).

Research Method

This research is classified as a qualitative research that leads to linguistic studies by comparing syntactic aspects in three languages, namely Makassarese as a local language in South Sulawesi Indonesia, Indonesian language as a national language, and English as an international language taught in schools and university in Indonesia as a mandatory subject. The research data were analyzed using descriptive methods with contrastive analysis techniques (CAT) to describe the comparison of the syntactic aspects of the three languages. The key instrument of this research is the researchers themselves because they have good understanding and mastery of the three languages analyzed. Sources of research data are oral data and written data. The research data are phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Data Analysis and Discussion

There are three focuses of the study, namely the comparison of structures: (1) Makassarese, Indonesian, and English phrases, (2) Makassarese, Indonesian, and English clauses, and (3) Makassarese, Indonesian, and English sentences.

Phrase

Phrase is one of the syntactic units that functions as a filler of syntactic functions. Unity or phrase structure unit of Makassarese, Indonesian, and English is a linguistic aspect that must be understood because the three languages are used as a communication tool by people in their activities.

Phrases or groups of words are syntactic units larger than words and smaller than clauses and sentences (Daeng, 2015, p. 9). Crystal (2008, p. 367) argues that clause is a term used in grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one word, and lacking the subject–predicate structure typical of clauses); abbreviated as P in such combinations as NP (= noun phrase), PP (= prepositional phrase), etc. Traditionally, it is seen as part of a structural hierarchy, falling between clause and word, several types being distinguished, e.g. ‘adverb phrase’ (e.g. very slowly . . .), ‘adjectival phrase’ (e.g. the house, old and derelict, . . .), ‘prepositional phrase’ (e.g. in the morning, . . .).

Types of Phrase Based on Their Word Classes

Phrase as a construction is formed by its constituents. The relationship between one constituent and the other constituents shows a relationship between alignment and misalignment. As a syntactic unit, the phrase has potential to fill functions of a sentence (subject, predicate, object, or description) (Daeng, 2015, p.10).

There are six types of phrase based on their word classes. They are noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), adjective phrase (Adj. P), adverbial phrase (Adv.P), numeral phrase (Num.P), and prepositional phrase (PP).

Noun Phrase (NP) Structure

NP \rightarrow N + N

Noun phrase (NP) which is formed by noun group with noun will give new meaning (Daeng, 2015, p. 27 - 32), e.g.:

- 1) *kurungang jangang* (Indonesian: 'kurungan ayam,' English: 'chicken cage')
- 2) *kadera bassi* (Indonesian: 'kursi besi,' English: 'iron chair')
- 3) *buku jukuk* (Indonesia: 'tulang ikan,' English: 'fish bone')

NP \rightarrow N + Adj.

Noun phrase (NP) with noun as its central element and adjective is its attributes, e.g.:

- 1) *jangang garring* (Indonesian: 'ayam yang sakit,' English: 'sick chicken')
- 2) *ballak lompoa* (Indonesian: 'rumah yang besar,' English: 'big house')
- 3) *baine gakga* (Indonesian: 'perempuan yang cantik,' English: 'pretty girl')

Verb Phrase (VP) Structure

FV \rightarrow V + Pronoun Marker

Verb phrase which is formed by verb and pronoun marker in Makassarese can be seen in the examples below:

- 1) *ammalliak* (Indonesian: 'saya membeli,' English: 'I buy')
- 2) *akbaluki* (Indonesian: 'dia menjual,' English: 'She sells')

3) anngallei (Indonesian: 'dia mengambil,' English: 'She takes')

The central element of these phrase is verb amalli (buy), akbaluk (sell), and anngalle followed by pronoun marker: ak, ki, and i. These pronoun marker becomes subject in a construction.

Verb Phrase \longrightarrow V + V

Verb phrase which is formed by verb with verb can be seen in the following examples:

- 1) annganre ammenteng (Indonesian: 'makan berdiri,' English: 'eat stand up')
- 2) annganre mannginung (Indonesian: 'makan dan minum,' English: 'eat and drink')
- 3) assembayang ammempo (Indonesian: 'shalat duduk,' English: 'sitting prayer')

The central elements of these phrases are annganre, assembayang, followed by verb: ammenteng, mannginung, and ammempo.

Verb Phrase \longrightarrow V + Adj.

Verb phrase which is formed by verb with adjective can be seen in the following examples.

- 1) akkana mabajik (Indonesian: 'berkata santun,' English: 'say politely')
- 2) assulengka bokdong (Indonesian: 'duduk bersila,' English: 'sitting cross legged')
- 3) akbicara rakmasak (Indonesian: 'berbicara kotor,' English: 'dirty talk')

The phrase constituents in the word can be seen in the Table 1 and see the constructions and constituents forming the phrase.

Table 1. Noun Phrase and Its Constituents in Makassarese

Phrase	Constituents Words	Constituents Words
kaluku lolo	kaluku	lolo
ballak lompo	ballak	lompo
jai dudu	jai	dudu
lammorok dalle	lamborok	dalle
kanre bari	kanre	bari
janganng pallaki	janganng	pallaki

Table 1 reveals that the noun phrase construction in Makassarrese is the head precedes the modifier.

Table 2. Noun Phrase and Its Constituents in Indonesian

Phrase	Constituents Words	Constituents Words
kelapa muda	kelapa	muda
rumah besar	rumah	besar
banyak sekali	banyak	sekali
murah rezeki	murah	rezeki
nasi basi	nasi	basi
ayam aduan	ayam	aduan

Table 2 shows that the noun phrase structure in Indonesian is the same with Makassarrese in which the head of the noun phrase precedes the modifier.

Table 3. Phrase and Its Constituents in English

Phrase	Constituents Words	Constituents Words
young coconut	young	coconut
big house	big	house
too much	too	much
cheap fortune	cheap	fortune
spoiled rice	spoiled	rice
fighting chicken	fighting	chicken

Table 3 illustrates that the noun phrase structure in English is different with Makassarrese and Indonesian. In Makassarrese and Indonesian, the head precedes the modifier while in English, the head follows the modifier.

Table 4. Phrase Comparison in Makassarese, Indonesian, and English

Makassarese	Indonesian	English
<i>erokak annganre</i> (Verb Phrase) mau-saya makan	<i>saya mau makan</i>	<i>I want to eat</i>
<i>lekbakmak</i> appilajarak selesai-sudah saya belajar (Verb Phrase)	<i>saya sudah belajar</i>	<i>I have learnt</i>
<i>ammukopi</i> nabattu (Noun Phrase) besok-nanti dia-datang	<i>nanti besok</i> dia datang	<i>tomorrow</i> he will come
<i>akbayaoi</i> jangangna (Verb Phrase) bertelur-ia ayamnya	<i>ayamnya</i> bertelur	<i>his chicken</i> lays eggs
singampik <i>ballakak</i> (Noun Phrase) berdekatan rumah-saya	<i>saya berdekatan rumah</i>	<i>I am close to the house</i>
<i>ri subanngi ri barikbasaka</i> (Prepositional Phrase) di kemarin di pagi	<i>kemarin pagi</i>	<i>yesterday morning</i>
<i>sallomi</i> garring (Adverbial Phrase) lama-sudah ia sakit	<i>dia sudah lama</i> sakit	he has been sick <i>for a long time</i>
<i>sampulo kayunna</i> jangang (Numeral Phrase) sepuluh ekornya ayam	<i>sepuluh ekor</i> ayam	<i>ten</i> chickens
<i>sammak</i> <i>gakgana</i> (Adjective Phrase) sangat cantiknya	<i>sangat cantik</i>	<i>very beautiful</i>
<i>tenapi</i> batu		<i>he has not come</i>

belum-ia datang (Adverbial Phrase)	dia <i>belum datang</i>	he <i>has a headache</i>
<i>danngalaki</i> ulunna (Adjective Phrase)	dia <i>sakit kepala</i>	
sakit-ia kepalanya		

The data above show that the phrase construction in Makassarese and Indonesian is different. Phrase construction in Makassarese and English is also different, but Indonesian and English have the same phrase construction in which the head follows the modifier.

Clause

Syntactic units that are larger than words and phrases, but smaller than sentences are called clauses (Daeng, 2015, p. 37). As a syntactic unit, clause is a very interesting topic in linguistics. There are some linguists and scholars who give definitions about the clause. A clause is a group of words that contains a verb (and usually other components too). A clause may form part of a sentence or it may be a complete sentence in itself (English Oxford Living Dictionaries). A term used in some models of grammar to refer to a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than phrases, words or morphemes (Crystal, 2008, p. 78).

Jukes (2013) mentions that in Makassarese, intransitive verbal predicates are headed by intransitive verbs. These may be unambiguously intransitive as with (1) and (2), intransitive readings of ambitransitive verbs as with (3), or intransitive verbs which include inherent objects such as (4):

Verbal Predicates:

(1) *Tinroi I Ali*

tinro =i I Ali

sleep =3 ABS PERS Ali

Ali is sleeping.

(2) *A'jappai Balandaiyya*

aC- jappa =i balanda =a

INTR walk =3ABS Dutch = DEF

The Dutchman is walking.

(3) *Angganreak*

aN(N)- kanre =a'

TR- eat =1ABS

I am eating.

Intransitive verbs are typically marked with a verb prefix, usually aC- but a small set of basic verbs such as *tinro* 'sleep' do not require these (Jukes, 2013).

Adjectival Predicates:

Adjectives may function directly as either attributes or predicates in Makassarese (Juke, 2013).

Let's see the following examples (4) and (5).

(4) *Bambangngi alloa*

bambang =i allo =a

hot =3ABS day =DEF

The day is hot.

(5) *Pongorok-dudui anjo taua*

pongorok dudu =i anjo tau =a

mad very =3 ABS that person =DEF

That person is really crazy.

Nominal Predicates:

Nominals may function as predicates directly without use of a copula or other morphosyntactic device (Jukes, 2013). Jukes adds that clitics are placed directly on the predicate. Jukes adds that nominal predicates generally assert (or question) the identity of S. See example (6) and (7) below:

(6) *guruak*

guru =ak

teacher =1ABS

I am a teacher.

(7) *Atangkui anjo taua*

Ata =ngku =i anjo tau =a

Servant =1.POSS =3ABS that person =DEF

That man is my slave.

Numeral predicates:

An alternative to predicate possession formed with the existential verb *nia'* is a predicate headed by a numeral (Jukes, 2013). See example (8) below:

(8) *Ruai bainenna*

rua =i baine =nna

two =3ABS woman =3.POSS

He has two wives (lit. 'two (are) his wives).

Locative predicates:

In some clauses the only candidate for predicate head is a locative adverb or prepositional phrase (Jukes, 2013.). See example (9) and (10) below.

(9) *ri ballaknai*

ri ballak =na =i

PREP house =3.POSS =3ABS

He's at home

(10) *Anrinnimak!*

Anrinni =ma =ak

Here =PFV =1ABS

Here I am!

The absolutive marking clitics serves as a pointer to the subject in the intransitive sentence.

Example:

Tinroi andikku.

tinro -i andikku
 sleep -i my younger brother/sister
 sleep -i → refers to andikku as a subject of a sentence.
 My younger brother/sister sleeps.

Furthermore, the clitics marking the person serves as an indication of objects in dual transitive sentences.

Example:

Naballiangngi baju datona.

Naballiangng -i baju datona

Na- functions as a subject of a sentence.

He buys shirt his grandfather.

Nasareak doi ammakku.

Nasare -ak doi ammakku

Na- functions as a subject of a sentence

My mother gives me money.

Pronoun in Makassarese

Table 1.

Pronoun	Clitics		
	Proclitics	Enclitics	Possessive
nakke	ku-	-ak	-ku
kau	nu-	-ko	-nu
katte	ki-	-ki	-ta
ia	na-	-i	-na

Examples:

kukanre

ku- → refers to the subject of a sentence.

I eat.

Angnganreak

Angnganre

-ak → refers to the subject of a sentence.

I eat.

Nualle

Nu- → refers to the subject of a sentence.

You take it.

Angngalleko

-ko refers to the subject of a sentence

You take it.

Ballaknu

-nu → refers to the subject of a sentence

Katte *kisare*

Anda berikan

ki- → refers to the subject of a sentence

kisara

naalle

na → refers to the subject of the verb.

He takes

Allel

-i → refers to the subject of the verb.

I take

Ballana

Na- → refers to the subject of the verb.

His house

Table 5. Clause Comparison in Makassarrese, Indonesian, and English

Makassarrese	Indonesian	English
<i>Nasareak doek ammakku</i> Dia-beri-saya uang ibu saya	Ibu saya memberi uang kepada saya....	My mother gave me money ...
<i>Lekbappi annganre taua nampa....</i> Selesai-sudah makan orang baru...	Setelah kami makan baru....	After we eat then...
<i>Tenai battu aganku ka ...</i> Tidak-ia datang temanku karena...	Teman saya tidak datang karena....	My friend didn't come because ...
<i>Kucinikji anjo taua, mingka....</i> Ku-lihat-saja ia itu orang, tetapi	Saya melihat orang itu datang, tetapi....	I saw that person coming, but ...
<i>Kammami anjo kasiakna punna....</i> Demikianlah itu rasanya kalau...	Demikianlah rasanya kalau....	So it feels like if ...
<i>Larro'i antu ri nakke ka ...</i> Marah-ia itu di saya karena	Dia marahi saya karena....	He scolded me because ...
<i>Tena antu nusalamak punna....</i> Tidak itu engkau selamat jika....	Engkau tidak akan selamat jika....	You will not survive if ...

<i>Ajari tongak barang....</i> Ajari juga-saya semoga....	Ajarilah saya semoga....	Teach me hopefully ...
<i>Mannantu nikalarroi ri manggena, ammakalak tonji...</i> Meski-itu dimarahi-ia di bapaknya, tertawa juga sebab....	Meskipun dia dimarahi oleh ayahnya, tertawa juga sebab....	Even though he was scolded by his father, laughing too because ...
<i>Pakalakbiriki ruwayya tau towanu ka....</i> Hormatilah-ia kedua orang tuamu karena....	Hormatilah kedua orang tuamu karena....	Honor your parents because ...

Table 5 reveals that the clause construction of Makassarese is VOS, while Indonesian and English have the same clause construction, SVO.

Sentence

Table 6. Sentence Comparison in Makassarese, Indonesian, and English

Makassarese	Indonesian	English
Appilajarakak apparek kanrejawa. Belajar-saya membuat kue	Saya sedang belajar membuat kue.	I am studying to make cake.
Teak nakke akballe-balle ri parangku tau. Tidak mau-saya saya berbohong di sesamaku manusia.	Saya tidak mau berbohong kepada sesama manusia.	I do not want to lie to all human beings.
I Amirik tena nabattu akkulia ri subanngi ka garringi.		Amir did not go to college yesterday because of illness.

<p>Si Amir tidak dia-datang berkuliah di kemarin karena sakit-ia</p> <p>Nasuroak datokku anngalle jeknek inung.</p> <p>Dia-suruh-saya kakek-saya mengambil air minum.</p> <p>Inaipi erok nupilanngeri punna teyai tau towanu siagang gurunnu?</p> <p>Siapa-lagi ingin engkau- dengarkan kalau bukan orang tuamu dan gurumu?</p> <p>Anngapa nuerok kamma ampakrisi nyawana tau towanu?</p> <p>Mengapa engkau-ingin sekali menyakiti hati orang tuamu?</p> <p>Antekamma panggappata ri passalakna anjo taua?</p> <p>Bagaimana pendapat-Anda di permasalahan itu orang?</p> <p>Katutui lilanu ka antu lilyaya taranganngangi na paktanga!</p> <p>Jagalah-ia lidahmu karena itu lidah tajam lebih daripada pedang</p> <p>Teaki allei anjo baranga punna teyai siratangta!</p>	<p>Si Amir tidak masuk kuliah kemarin karena sakit.</p> <p>Kakek menyuruh saya mengambil air minum.</p> <p>Siapa lagi yang ingin engkau dengarkan kalau bukan orang tuamu dan gurumu?</p> <p>Mengapa engkau tega menyakiti perasaan orang tuamu?</p> <p>Bagaimana pendapat Anda tentang permasalahan orang itu?</p> <p>Jagalah lidahmu karena lidah itu lebih tajam daripada pedang!</p>	<p>Grandfather told me to take drinking water.</p> <p>Who else do you want to listen to if it is not your parents and your teacher?</p> <p>Why do you have the heart to hurt your parents' feelings?</p> <p>What do you think about the person's problems?</p> <p>Take care of your tongue because the tongue is sharper than the sword!</p> <p>Don't take the goods if it is not yours!</p>
---	--	--

Jangan-ia ambil-ia itu barang kalau bukan hak-Anda!	Janganlah ambil barang itu kalau bukan hakmu!	Get used to doing good deeds on earth!
Pakabiasai kalenta anggaukang parek bajik ri tompokna linoa!		
Biasakanlah diri-Anda melakukan	Biasakanlah diri Anda melakukan perbuatan yang baik di muka bumi!	
Perbuatan baik di atasnya bumi		

Table 6 reveals that the sentence construction of Makassarese is VOS, while Indonesian and English have the same clause construction, SVO.

Conclusion

This present study is an endeavor to identify the comparison and contrast of Makassarese, Indonesian, and English syntax. The study therefore gives some conclusions to the proposed research questions as previously stated.

Firstly, the noun phrase construction of Makassarese and Indonesian is the same while noun phrase construction in English is different. Noun phrase construction in Makassarese and Indonesian is the head precedes the modifier, while noun phrase construction in English is modifier precedes the head.

Secondly, the clause construction of Makassarese is different with Indonesian and English. the clause construction of Makassarese is VOS, while Indonesian and English have the same clause construction, SVO.

Lastly, the sentence construction of Makassarese is different with Indonesian and English. the sentence construction of Makassarese is VOS, while Indonesian and English have the same clause construction, SVO.

Reference

Andrusenko, Anastasia. (2015). A contrastive analysis of Spanish-Arabic metadiscourse use in persuasive academic writing. *Procedia: Social and Behavioral Sciences*. 178 (2015), pp. 9 – 14.

- Chesterman, Andrew. (1998). *Contrastive functional analysis*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia. John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Clahsen, Harald. (1990). The comparative study of first and second language development. *SSLA*, 12, pp. 135-153.
- Crystal, David. (2008). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*. Victoria: Basil Blackwell.
- Crystal, David. (1987). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell in association with André Deutch.
- Daeng, Kembong. (2015). *Sintaksis Bahasa Makassar*. Makassar: Badan Penerbit UNM.
- Daulet, Fatimabibi N; Anuar, Saule; Orazakynkyzy, Farida; Kenzhebayeva, Aida A. & Dossymbekova, Rauan O. (2018). Cultural codes of ancient cults in Chinese and Kazakh phraseology. *XLinguae*, Volume 11, Issue 2, April 2018, pp. 583 – 596.
- Domokos, György. (2016). Remarks on Italian and Hungarian Verb System in Contrastive Approach. *XLinguae Journal*, Volume 9 Issue 1, January 2016, pp. 24 – 29.
- English Oxford Living Dictionaries. <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/grammar/clauses>. Retrieved on 24 March 2019.
- Jukes, Anthony. (2013). Voice, valence and focus in Makassarese. Proceedings of the Workshop on Indonesian-type Voice System. *Nusa: Linguistics Studies of Languages in and around*. From <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/41883907.pdf>, retrieved on 29 June 2019.
- Keshavarz, Mohammad Hossein. (2012). *Contrastive analysis and error analysis*. Tehran: Rahnama Press.
- Moravcsik, Edith A. (2006). *An introduction to syntax: Fundamentals of syntactic analysis*. New York: Continuum.
- Polyakov, Vladimir N; Makarova, Elena A. & Paramoshko, Ekaterina S. (2018). High-frequency contrastive grammar features of the Uralic languages. *XLinguae*, Volume 11 Issue 1, January 2018, pp. 163 – 185.
- Saud, Syukur and Weda, Sukardi. (2019). A comparative study of English and German syntactic variation by students at higher education: Evidence from Complex Predicates. *Asian EFL Journal, Quarterly*, Volume 21, Issue 2.2, 2019, pp. 176 – 195.
- Steinhauer, H. (1994). The Indonesian language situation and linguistics; Prospects and possibilities. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-en Volkenkunde, 150 Volumes of Bijdragen: A Backward Glimpse and a Forward Glimpse*, 150 (1994), no: 4, Leiden, pp. 755-784.

- Weda, Sukardi & Sakti, Andi Elsa Fadhilah. (2018). The relationship between study anxiety and academic performance among English students. *XLinguae*, Volume 11, Issue 2, April 2018, pp. 718 – 727.
- Weda, Sukardi. (2017). Syntatic variation of Makassarese, a member of the South Sulawesi group of language in Austronesian great family, classroom language assessment. *PEOPLE: International Journal of Sciences*, Volume 3, Issue 1, pp. 01 – 13.
- Willems, Dominique; Defrancq, Bart; Coleman, Timothy, & Noël, Dirk Dirk. (2003). *Contrastive Analysis in Language Identifying Linguistic Units of Comparison*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Yusuf, Hammam R. (1992). An Analysis of Indonesian Language for Interlingual Machine-Translation System. *PROC. OF COLING-92, NANTES, AUG. 23-28. 1992*, pp. 1228 – 1232.
- Zhang, Ruihua. (2014). *Sadness expressions in English and Chinese: Corpus linguistic contrastive semantic analysis*. London: Bloomsbury.

Turnitin - Contrastive Analysis of Makassarese, Indonesian, and English Syntax

ORIGINALITY REPORT

15%

SIMILARITY INDEX

13%

INTERNET SOURCES

11%

PUBLICATIONS

15%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	www.archive.org Internet Source	8%
2	archive.org Internet Source	3%
3	Submitted to Midlands State University Student Paper	1%
4	compgroups.net Internet Source	1%
5	Submitted to Symbiosis International University Student Paper	1%
6	Submitted to National University Of Science and Technology Student Paper	<1%
7	Submitted to Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Sta. Mesa Student Paper	<1%
8	www.utmed.com Internet Source	<1%

9 Submitted to Sharda University <1%
Student Paper

10 Submitted to Rivers State University of Science & Technology <1%
Student Paper

11 infomotions.com <1%
Internet Source

12 Submitted to UNIVERSITY OF LUSAKA <1%
Student Paper

13 "Environmental Endocrinology", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 1978 <1%
Publication

Exclude quotes Off
Exclude bibliography Off

Exclude matches Off