

The Structure of Simple Sentences of Mandarese and English: Contrastive Analysis

Awaluddin
Faculty of Cultural Sciences
Hasanuddin University
Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Noer Jihad Saleh
Faculty of Cultural Sciences
Hasanuddin University
Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Harlinah Sahib
Faculty of Cultural Sciences
Hasanuddin University
Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Abstract:- This research aims to analyze the structure of Mandarese and English. The method used in this research is a qualitative description. The data used in this research were interviewing by giving some questions to the informants while recording was done to record what the speakers said, and note-taking was done to gain the important point. Besides, the result of this research shows the structure of Mandarese and the English language. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the structure of the simple sentence of Mandarese and English were different.

Keywords:- Structure, Simple Sentence, Mandarese, English, Contrastive Analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

The study about two languages of a different family, in linguistics, belongs to contrastive analysis. The aspects of language use and cultural practices across the English and Mandarese (the language of Mandar people in South Sulawesi) are contrastively discussed. These include patterns, context, and forms and make meaning. The context and meaning are closely related to the cultural background of language speakers. According to Rahman[1], language study is the study of culture, thought, and world view.

Concerning this study, the research aims to study two different languages, English and Mandarese, to see how these languages different syntactic structures express something. This study especially focuses on the structure (syntax) of the simple sentence of Mandarese and English.

The syntax is the construction of sentences in a language. The sentence must have at least a subject and predicate. If a sentence is constructed based on those properties, it is a grammatical one if a sentence is constructed to violate those properties, so it is ungrammatical—the study of syntax involved in constructing a grammatical sentence in particular languages.

A sentence consists of some words in the written text form, it begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop,

question mark, or exclamation mark.” It means that a sentence consists of two or more words to be called a complete sentence. However, a complete sentence must have at least a subject and predicate. Furthermore, a subject that is followed by a predicate is called a clause. It means that a complete sentence includes a clause.

A sentence has a grammatical structure and meaning. Obviously, a sentence has a message that can be delivered to the receiver. A sentence without a complete thought or a clear meaning cannot be called a sentence.

A simple sentence consists of a subject and at least one finite verb[2], it has one independent clause, a clause includes the main subject and verb in a sentence. Independent clause refers to a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence, and it must have a subject and a finite verb. A simple sentence is not defined by how short it is but a simple sentence, or independent clause brings meaning to a reader or listener.

II. PREVIOUS RELATED STUDIES

Humaira[3] has done research entitled “A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian General Sentences Pattern”. His research found that there were differences and similarities of general sentences pattern in English and Bahasa Indonesia. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. The data were gained using the library and documentary research—the data gathered by reading some books and from the internet. The contrastive analysis was used to analyze the data and show the similarities and differences in English and Bahasa Indonesia in general sentences based on forms and functions. In English, it had 16 tenses that are used in general sentences pattern. Bahasa Indonesia did not use tenses, but it used the adverb of time.

Ainurrohman[4] has also researched contrastive analysis entitled “*Kalimat Perbandingan Dalam Bahasa Arab dan Bahasa Inggris Serta Metode Pengajaran*”. This research found that the structures of Arabic and English sentences had similar forms such as comparative sentences;

positive, comparative, and superlative. However, in Arabic, the comparison of positive form did not use *Isim tafdil*, but it used *tasybiah*.

Furthermore, Fahmi[5] has found a characteristic of the similarities and differences between English and Arabic. This research found the similarities and differences between sentence structure in English and Arabic, such as the similarity between both English and Arabic is a changing in the verb form. The difference of the predicate in Arabic were *Isim* and *Fi'il/verb*, while in English, it was only a verb.

A specific topic of research has been done by Kazemian & Hashemi[6] entitled "A Contrastive Linguistic Analysis of Inflectional Bound Morphemes of English, Azerbaijani, and Persian Language: A Comparative Analysis." This research found more variations in inflections in Azerbaijani than English or Persian; they had several common properties and some inequalities. English and Persian represent irregularities in a plurality for nouns and affixation for verbs; Azeri combined many inflections into each category. The difference was the main source of difficulties for native Azeri or Persian speakers to learn English and vice versa.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used the descriptive qualitative method. This method explained the data in the syntactical structure of English and Mandarese by using contrastive analysis. According to Sudaryanto[7]. A qualitative method was a research method based solely on facts or phenomena that were empirically alive to its speakers, according to Moleong[8]. Qualitative research was the research that did not use calculations or numbers. This research was also conducted based on the principles of qualitative descriptive methods such as collected, processed, reduced, and analyzed.

There were two sources of data in this research, primary data, and secondary data. Primary data was taken from Mandarese and English and the secondary data was taken from eBooks and journals. In collecting the data, the researcher used an observation technique. It was done by collecting some the English data from English syntactical books entitled "Let's Write English" by George E. Wishon and Julia M. Burks[9]. Mandarese, as the researcher did a local language data, asked the native speaker of Mandarese language to translate the English sentence data to Mandarese language, which is Indonesian Language (Bahasa) is used to help the Mandarese people to translate it into Mandarese language. The translation is a procedure of transferring the message starting from source language toward target language[10]. The researcher involved 20 informants, and in some cases, there were different result translations, so they were excluded. The researcher only took the data based on the most dominant said by informants, and then the recording technique was done by listening to the native Mandarese speaker and then the researcher while recording the sentences they were speaking. In addition, data were

collected through note-taking to keep and mark the important point of data.

IV. FINDINGS

In order to understand the characteristic of South Sulawesi Languages, it is suggested to read what Rahman[11] described linguistic fact in South Sulawesi in a language planning perspective. He explained the specific character of the language in this region as what Sahib theorizing. According to Sahib[12], the South Sulawesi language structure characteristic comprises corpus, morpheme break, and parts of speech and its gloss. In relation to her suggestion, the researcher formulated the structure characteristic of Mandarese are as follows:

A. The Structure of S/V (Subject/Verb)

a. CORPUS: *Sirumungi tai anging*

MB: si-i (*rumung*)
(pref-suf)
PS: rumung tai anging
V S(N)
GLOSS: Clouds gather
S V

Based on the sentence above, Mandarese has pattern V/S (verb/subject): *Sirumungi tai anging* (*gather clouds*), the pattern in English that is s/v (subject/verb), the predicate function is filled by verb *sirumung i/gathered*, Subject function is filled by noun *tai anging/clouds*.

B. The Structure of S/V/ADV (Subject/Verb/Adverb)

a. CORPUS: *Miuya karrasi Anis*

MB: -i (*karras*)
(-suf)
PS: Miuya karras Anis
V ADV S(N)
GLOSS: Anis worked hard
S V ADV

Here are the pattern of both languages; the pattern of Mandarese is V/ADV+i/S (verb/adverb/subject): *Miuya karrasi Anis* (*worked hard Anis*). The pattern of English is S/V/ADV (subject/verb/adverb), where subject function is filled by *Anis*, predicate function is filled by *miuya/worked* and adverb function is filled by *karras/hard*.

b. CORPUS: *Miuya karras a*

MB: -a (*karras*)
(-suf)
PS: Miuya karrasa
V ADV+S(PRN)
GLOSS: I worked hard
S V ADV

The researcher found that the pattern of Mandarese is V/ADV/S (verb/adverb/subject): *Miuya karras a* (*worked hard I*). The pattern of English is S/V/ADV (subject/verb/adverb), subject function is filled by *a/I*,

predicate function is filled by *miuya/worked* and adverb function is filled by *karras/hard*.

- c. CORPUS: *Miuya karrasi seiyya*
 MB: -i (*karras*)
 (-suf)
 PS: *Miuya karrasi seiyya*
 V ADV S(PRN)
 GLOSS: *They worked hard*
 S V ADV

Based on the sentences above, the researcher found that, the pattern of Mandarese is V/ADV/S (verb/adverb+i/subject): *Miuya karrasi seiyya (worked hard they)*, The pattern of English that is S/V/ADV (subject/verb/adverb), subject function is filled by *seiyya/they*, predicate function is filled by *miuya/worked* and adverb function is filled by *karras/hard*.

- d. CORPUS: *Miuya karraso*
 MB: -o (*karras*)
 (-suf)
 PS: *Miuya karraso*
 V ADV+S(PRN)
 GLOSS: *You worked hard*
 S V ADV

The researcher formulates both the language that the pattern of Mandarese is v/adv/s (verb/adverb/subject): *Miuya karras o (worked hard you)*, the pattern of English is s/v/adv (subject/verb/adverb), the subject function is filled by *o/you*, predicate function is filled by *miuya/worked*, and adverb function is filled by *karras/hard*.

- e. CORPUS: *Miuya karrasi*
 MB: -i (*karras*)
 (-suf)
 PS: *Miuya karrasi*
 V ADV+S(PRN)
 GLOSS: *He worked hard*
 S V ADV

The researcher analyzed both languages which are; the pattern of Mandarese is V/ADV+i/S (verb/adverb/subject): *Miuya karrasi (worked hard he)*, the pattern of English is S/V/ADV (subject/verb/adverb), subject function is filled by *he*, predicate function is filled by *miuya/worked* and adverb function is filled by *karras/hard*.

- f. CORPUS: *Namelluttusi seiyya talluq jang*
 MB: na-i (*melluttus*)
 (pref-suf)
 PS: *namelluttus seiyya talluq jang*
 V S(PRN) ADV
 GLOSS: *They will fly for three hours*
 S V ADV

The researcher considered the pattern based on the sentence above which are; Mandarese pattern is v/s/adv (verb/subject/adverb): *Namelluttusi seiyya talluq jang (will fly them for three hours)*, the pattern of English is S/V/ADV

(subject/verb/adverb), *the* subject function is filled by *seiyya/they*, predicate function is filled by *namilluttus/will fly* and adverb function is filled by *tallu jang/for three hours*, in Mandarese language the meaning of *will* is *na*.

- g. CORPUS: *Namelluttus a talluq jang*
 MB: na-a (*melluttus*)
 (pref-suf)
 PS: *namelluttus a talluq jang*
 V S(PRN) ADV
 GLOSS: *I will fly for three hours*
 S V ADV

The researcher suggested the pattern both languages above, the example of sentence in Mandarese has patterns that is V/S/ADV (verb/subject/adverb): *Namelluttus a talluq jang (will fly I for three hours)* and The pattern in English is S/V/ADV (subject/verb/adverb), subject function is filled by *a/I*, predicate function is filled by *namilluttus/will fly* and adverb function is filled by *tallu jang/for three hours*, in Mandarese language the meaning of *will* is *na*.

- h. CORPUS: *Namelluttuso talluq jang*
 MB: na-o (*melluttus*)
 (pref-suf)
 PS: *namelluttuso talluq jang*
 V+S(PRN) ADV
 GLOSS: *You will fly for three hours*
 S V ADV

The researcher asserted the pattern based on the sentence above, Mandarese pattern is V/S/ADV (verb/subject/adverb): *Namelluttus o talluq jang (will fly you for three hours)* and The pattern in English that is S/V/ADV (subject/verb/adverb), subject function is filled by *o/you*, predicate function is filled by *namilluttus/will fly* and adverb function is filled by *tallu jang/for three hours*, in Mandarese language the meaning of *will* is *na*.

- i. CORPUS: *Namelluttusi talluq jang*
 MB: na-i (*melluttus*)
 (pref-suf)
 PS: *namelluttusi talluq jang*
 V+S(PRN) ADV
 GLOSS: *He will fly for three hours*
 S V ADV

The researcher found the pattern in both languages above in which Mandarese is v/s/adv (verb/subject/adverb): *Namelluttusi talluq jang (will fly he for three hours)* and The pattern in English is S/V/ADV (subject/verb/adverb), the subject function is filled by *i/he*, predicate function is filled by *namilluttus/will fly*, and adverb function is filled by *tallu jang/for three hours*, in Mandarese language the meaning of *will* is *na*.

- j. CORPUS: *namelluttusi John talluq jang*
 MB: na-i (*melluttus*)
 (pref-suf)

PS: namelluttusi John talluq jang
 V+S(PRN) S(N) ADV

GLOSS: John will fly for three hours
 S V ADV

The researcher considered the pattern based on the sentence above as follows; Mandarese pattern is V+i/S/ADV (verb/subject/adverb): *Namelluttusi John talluq jang (will fly John for three hours)* and The pattern in English that is S/V/ADV (subject/verb/adverb), the subject function is filled by *John*, predicate function is filled by *namilluttusi/will fly* and adverb function is filled by *tallu jang/for three hours*, in Mandarese language the meaning of *will* is *na*.

C. The Structure of S/V/O (Subject/Verb/Object)

a. CORPUS: *mambacai seiyya suraq kabar*

MB: -i (*mambaca*)
 (-suf)

PS: Mambaca seiyya suraq kabar
 V S(PRN) O(N)

GLOSS: They will fly for three hours
 S V ADV

The researcher analyzed both languages which are in Mandarese is V+i/S/O (verb/subject/object): *mambacai seiyya suraq kabar (read they the newspaper)* and the pattern in English is S/V/O (subject/verb/object), subject function is filled by *seiyya/they*, predicate function is filled by *mambacai/read* and object function is filled by *suraq kabar/newspaper*.

b. CORPUS: *mambaca a suraq kabar*

MB: -a (*mambaca*)
 (-suf)

PS: Mambaca a suraq kabar
 V+S(PRN) O(N)

GLOSS: I read newspaper
 S V O

Based on the analysis above, the researcher found that the pattern in Mandarese is V/S/O (verb/subject/object): *mambaca a suraq kabar (read I newspaper)* and the pattern in English is S/V/O (subject/verb/object), the subject function is filled by *a/I*, predicate function is filled by *mambaca/read* and object function is filled by *sura kabar/newspaper*.

c. CORPUS: *mambaca o suraq kabar*

MB: -o (*mambaca*)
 (-suf)

PS: Mambacao suraq kabar
 V+S(PRN) O(N)

GLOSS: You read newspaper
 S V O

The researcher suggested the pattern in both languages above, the pattern in Mandarese language is V/S/O (verb/subject/object): *mambaca o suraq kabar (read you newspaper)* and the pattern in English is S/V/O

(subject/verb/object), subject function is filled by *o/you*, predicate function is filled by *mambaca/read* and object function is filled by *sura kabar/newspaper*.

d. CORPUS: *mambaca i suraq kabar*

MB: -i (*mambaca*)
 (-suf)

PS: Mambacai suraq kabar
 V+S(PRN) O(N)

GLOSS: He read newspaper
 S V O

The researcher formulates both the language that, the pattern in Mandarese is V/S/O (verb/subject/object): *mambaca i suraq kabar (read he newspaper)* and the pattern in English is S/V/O (subject/verb/object), the subject function is filled by *i/he*, predicate function is filled by *mambacai/read* and object function is filled by *sura kabar/newspaper*.

e. CORPUS: *mambacai Rani suraq kabar*

MB: -i (*mambaca*)
 (-suf)

PS: Mambacai rani suraq kabar
 V S(N) O(N)

GLOSS: Rani read newspaper
 S V O

The researcher asserted the pattern based on the sentence above, the pattern in Mandarese is v+i/s/o (verb/subject/object): *mambacai Rani suraq kabar (read Rani newspaper)* and the pattern in English is S/V/O (subject/verb/object), the subject function is filled by *Rani*, predicate function is filled by *mambacai/read* and object function is filled by *sura kabar/newspaper*.

D. The Structure of S/V/O/ADV (Subject/Verb/Object/Adverb).

a. CORPUS: *Meindangi Rita buku indilaio*

MB: -i (*meindang*)
 (-suf)

PS: Meindangi Rita buku indilaio
 V S(N) O(N) ADV

GLOSS: Rita borrows books there
 S V O ADV

The researcher asserted the pattern based on the sentence, the pattern of Mandarese is V+i/S/O/ADV (verb/adverb/object/subject): *Meindangi Rita buku indilaio (borrows Rita books there)*, and the pattern of English is S/V/O/ADV (subject/verb/object/adverb). The subject function is filled by *Rita*, predicate function is filled by *meindang/borrows* and object function is filled by *buku/book*.

b. CORPUS: *Meindang a buku indilaio*

MB: -a (*meindang*)
 (-suf)

PS: Meindanga buku indilaio
 V+S(N) O(N) ADV

GLOSS: I borrows books there
S V O ADV

From the sentence above, the pattern of Mandarese is V/S/O/ADV (verb/subject/object/adverb): *Meindang a buku indilaio* (*borrow I books there*) and the pattern of English is S/V/O/ADV (subject/verb/object/adverb). The subject function is filled by *a/I*, predicate function is filled by *maindang/borrow* and object function is filled by *buku/book*.

c. CORPUS: *Meindangi seiyya buku indilaio*
MB: -i (*meindang*)
(-suf)
PS: Meindangi seiyya buku indilaio
V S(PRN) O(N) ADV
GLOSS: They borrow books there
S V O ADV

Based on the analysis above, the researcher found that the pattern of Mandarese is V+I/S/O/ADV (verb/subject/object/adverb): *Meindangi seiyya buku indilaio* (*borrow they books there*), the pattern of English is S/V/O/ADV (subject/verb/object/adverb). The subject function is filled by *seiyya*, predicate function is filled by *maindangi/borrow* and object function is filled by *buku/book*.

d. CORPUS: *Meindang o buku indilaio*
MB: -o (*meindang*)
(-suf)
PS: Meindango buku indilaio
V+S(PRN) O(N) ADV
GLOSS: You borrow books there
S V O ADV

The researcher formulates both the language, the pattern of Mandarese is V+I/S/O/ADV (verb/subject/object/adverb): *Meindang o buku indilaio* (*borrow you books there*), the pattern of English is S/V/O/ADV (subject/verb/object/adverb). Subject function is filled by *o/you*, predicate function is filled by *maindang/borrow*, and object function is filled by *buku/book*.

e. CORPUS: *Meindangi buku indilaio*
MB: -i (*meindang*)
(-suf)
PS: Meindangi buku indilaio
V+S(PRN) O(N) ADV
GLOSS: She borrows books there
S V O ADV

From the sentence above, the pattern of Mandarese is V/S/O/ADV (verb/adverb/object/subject): *Meindang i buku indilaio* (*borrow she books there*), the pattern of English is S/V/O/ADV (subject/verb/object/adverb). The subject function is filled by *i/she*, predicate function is filled by *maindang/borrows*, and object function is filled by *buku/book*.

f. CORPUS: *Naupisitaio di perpustakaan*
MB: na-o (*pisitaio*)
(pref-suf)
PS: Naupisitaio di perpustakaan
AUX+S(PRN)+V+O(PRN) ADV
GLOSS: I will meet you in the library
S V O ADV

From the sentence above, The pattern of Mandarese is aux+s+v+o/adv (aux+subject+verb+object/adverb): *Na upisitaio di perpustakaan* (*will I meet you in the library*), the pattern of English is S/AUX+V/O/ADV, subject function is filled by *u/I*, predicate function is filled by *napisitaio/will meet* and object function is filled by *o/you*, *Na* in Mandarese has meaning *will*.

E. The Structure of S/V/C (Subject/Verb/Complement)

a. CORPUS: *Namenjari dotter I*
MB: na- (*menjari*), -i (*dotter*)
(pref-) (-suf)
PS: menjari dotteri
V C(N)+S(PRN)
GLOSS: She will become a doctor
S V C

The researcher suggested the pattern both languages above, the pattern of Mandarese is V/C/S (verb/complement/subject): *Namenjari dotter I* (*will become a doctor she*), the pattern of English is S/V/C (subject/verb/complement), subject function is filled by *i/she*, predicate function is filled by *namenjari/will become* and complement function is filled by *dotter/ doctor*, *Na*: will, The position of verb should be in the first then it is followed by complement and subject.

b. CORPUS: *Namenjari dotteri Rani*
MB: na- (*menjari*), -i (*dotter*)
(pref-) (-suf)
PS: menjari dotteri Rani
V C S
GLOSS: Rani will become a doctor
S V C

The researcher asserted the pattern based on the sentence above, the pattern of Mandarese is V/C/S (verb/complement+i/subject): *Namenjari dotteri Rani* (*will become a doctor Rani*), the pattern of English is S/V/C (subject/verb/complement), the subject function is filled by *Rani*, predicate function is filled by *namenjari/will become* and complement function is filled by *dotter/doctor*, *Na*: will, The position of verb should be in the first then it is followed by complement and subject.

c. CORPUS: *Namenjari dotteri seiyya*
MB: na- (*menjari*), -i (*dotter*)
(pref-) (-suf)
PS: menjari dotteri seiyya
V C(N) S(PRN)
GLOSS: She will become a doctor
S V C

Based on analysis above the researcher found that the pattern of Mandarese is V/C/S (verb/complement+subject): *Namenjari dotteri seiyya (will become a doctor they)*, the pattern of English is S/V/C (subject/verb/complement), subject function is filled by *seiyya*, predicate function is filled by *namenjari/will become* and complement function is filled by *dotter/doctor*, Na: will, The position of verb should be in the first then it is followed by complement and subject.

- d. CORPUS: *Namenjari dotter a*
 MB: na- (*menjari*), -i (*dotter*)
 (pref-) (-suf)
 PS: *menjari dottera*
 V C(N)+S(PRN)
 GLOSS: I will become a doctor
 S V C

The researcher analyzed both languages which are, the pattern of Mandarese is V/C/S (verb/complement/subject): *Namenjari dotter a (will become a doctor I)*, the pattern of English is S/V/C (subject/verb/complement), subject function is filled by *a/I*, predicate function is filled by *namenjari/will become* and complement function is filled by *dotter/doctor*, Na: will, The position of verb should be in the first then it is followed by complement and subject.

- e. CORPUS: *Namenjari dotter o*
 MB: na- (*menjari*), -i (*dotter*)
 (pref-) (-suf)
 PS: *menjari dottero*
 V C(N)+S(PRN)
 GLOSS: You will become a doctor
 S V C

From the sentence above, the pattern of Mandarese is V/C/S (verb/complement/subject): *Namenjari dotter o (will become a doctor you)*, the pattern of English is S/V/C (subject/verb/complement), subject function is filled by *o/you*, predicate function is filled by *namenjari/will become* and complement function is filled by *dotter/doctor*, Na: will, The position of verb should be in the first then it is followed by complement and subject.

F. The Structure of Passive Sentence

- a. CORPUS: *Iting andeo napeapi I*
 MB: o- (*ande*), na-i (*peapi*)
 (-suf) (pref-suf)
 PS: *Iting ande peapi Sam*
 S(N) V O(N)
 GLOSS: The food is cooked by Sam

From the example of the positive sentence, the pattern of Mandarese is s/na+v/o: *Iting andeo napeapi I Sam (the food is cooked by Sam)*. English pattern is s/tobe+v3/o (subject/tobe+verb/object), subject function is filled by *iting andeo/the food*, predicate function is filled by *napeapi/cooked* and object function is filled by *Sam*. It indicates that the prefix of verb *na* in mandarese language is used if the sentence is passive.

- b. CORPUS: *Napeapi dzi iting andeo i Sam?*
 MB: na-dzi (*peapi*), -o (*ande*)
 (pref-suf) (-suf)
 PS: *peapidzi iting ande Sam?*
 V+TOBE S O
 GLOSS: Is the food cooked by Sam?
 TOBE S V3 O

From the example of an interrogative sentence, the pattern of Mandarese is, v/tobe/s/o (verb/tobe/subject/object): *Napeapi dzi iting andeo i Sam? (cook is the food Sam)*, the pattern of English is TOBE /S/V3/O (tobe/subject/verb3/object), the subject function is filled by *iting andeo/the food*, predicate function is filled by *napeapi/cooked* and object function is filled by *Sam*.

- c. CORPUS: *Iting andeo indangi napeapii Sam*
 MB: -o (*ande*), na-i (*peapi*)
 (-suf) (pref-suf)
 PS: *Iting ande indangi napeapi Sam*
 S(N) NOT V O(N)
 GLOSS: The food is not cooked by Sam
 S(N) TOBE+NOT+V3 O(N)

The researcher asserted the pattern based on the sentence above, it is a negative sentence, the pattern of Mandarese is s/not/v/o (subject/not/verb/object): *Iting andeo indangi napeapii Sam*, the pattern of English is S/ TOBE+NOT+V3/O, subject function is filled by *iting andeo/the food*, predicate function is filled by *napeapi/cooked* and object function is filled by *Sam*, in Mandarese language there is not *to be*, and *v3*.

G. The Structure of Question Sentences

- a. CORPUS: *Apa mamanya najama i Erik?*
 MB: na- (*jama*), i- (*Erik*)
 (pref-) (pref-)
 PS: *Apa mamanya jama Erik?*
 W ING V S(PRN)
 GLOSS: What is Erik doing ?
 W TOBE S V+ING

From the sentence above, the question sentence forms is *what*; in Mandarese, it has one pattern that is WH-Q/ING/V/S (what/ing/verb/subject): *Apa mamanya najama i Erik? (what is doing Erik)*. in English, it has only one pattern that W/ TO BE/S/ V + ING (what/tobe/subject/verb+ing). Subject function is filled by *i Erik*, predicate function is filled by *mamanya najama/doing*.

- b. CORPUS: *Apa mamanya najama i seiyya?*
 MB: na-i (*jama*)
 (pref-suf)
 PS: *Apa mamanya jama seiyya?*
 W ING V S(PRN)
 GLOSS: What are they doing ?
 W TOBE S V+ING

Based on the analysis above, the researcher found that the question sentence forms are *what*; in Mandarese, it has

one pattern that is WH-Q/ING/V/S (what/ing/verb/subject): *Apa mamanya najama i seiyya?* (what is doing they). in English it has only one pattern that W/ TO BE/S/ V + ING (what/tobe/subject/verb+ing). The subject function is filled by *they*, predicate function is filled by *mamanya najama/ doing*.

c. CORPUS: *Apa mamanya mujama*

MB: mu- (*jama*)
(pref-)

PS: *Apa mamanya mujama ?*

W ING S(PRN)+V

GLOSS: What are you doing ?

W TOBE S V+ING

From the sentence above, the question sentence forms is *what*; in Mandarese, it has one pattern that is WH-Q/ING/S+V (what/ing/subject+verb): *Apa mamanya mujama* (what are you doing), English has only one pattern that W/ TO BE/S/ V + ING (what/tobe/subject/verb+ing). Subject function is filled by *Erik*, predicate function is filled by *mamanya najama/ doing*.

d. CORPUS: *inna naolai seiyya*

MB: na-i (*ola*)
(pref-suf)

PS: *Inna ola seiyya?*

W V S

GLOSS: Where did they go ?

W TOBE S V

From the sentence above, the question sentence form is *where* in Mandarese, it has one pattern that is W/V/S (where/verb/subject): *inna naola iseiyya* (where to go they) and it has only one pattern in English that W/TOBE/S/V (where/tobe/subject/verb), subject function is filled by *seiyya/they*, predicate function is filled by *naola/go*.

e. CORPUS: *inna naola iseiyya*

MB: mu- (*ola*)
(pref-)

PS: *Inna muola?*

W S(PRN)+V

GLOSS: Where did you go ?

W TOBE S V

The researcher analyzed both languages which are the question sentence forms is *where* in Mandarese, it has one pattern that is W/S+V (where/subject+verb): *inna muola* (where you go) and it has only one pattern in English that W/TOBE/S/V (where/tobe/subject/verb), the subject function is filled by *mu/you*, predicate function is filled by *naola/go*.

f. CORPUS: *inna naolai Rani*

MB: na- (*ola*), i- (*Rani*)
(pref-) (pref-)

PS: *Inna ola rani?*

W V S

GLOSS: Where did Rani go?

W TOBE S V

The researcher asserted the pattern based on the sentence, the question sentence forms is *where* in Mandarese, it has one pattern that is W/V/S (where/verb/subject): *inna naola iRani* (where go Rani) and it has only one pattern in English that W/TOBE/S/V (where/tobe/subject/verb), subject function is filled by *Rani*, predicate function is filled by *naola/go*.

g. CORPUS: *dipirang namuissangi*

MB: na- i (*issang*)
(pref-suf)

PS: *Dipirang muissangi*

W S(PRN)+V+O(PRN)

GLOSS: When did you know him?

W TOBE S V O

From the sentence above, the question sentence forms is *when*. The pattern of Mandarese is W/NA+S+V+O (when/na+subject/verb/object): *dipirang namuissangi* (when you know him), the pattern in English is W/TOBE/S/V/O (wh-q/tobe/subject/verb/object), subject function is filled by *mu/you*, predicate function is filled by *muissang/know* and object function is filled by *i/him*.

h. CORPUS: *Innai riqo towaineo?*

MB: -o (*towaine*)
(-suf)

PS: *Innai riqo towaineo?*

W S

GLOSS: Who is that girl?

W TOBE S

From the sentence above, the question sentence forms is *who*; the pattern of Mandarese is W/S (who/subject): *Innai riqo towaineo?* (who that girl), the pattern of English is W/TOBE/S (who/tobe/subject). Subject function is filled by *riqo towaineo/that girl*.

i. CORPUS: *Mangapa nasumangio?*

MB: na-o (*sumangi*)
(pref-suf)

PS: *Mangapa sumangio?*

W V+S(PRN)

GLOSS: Why do you cry?

W TOBE S V

From the sentence above, the question sentence forms is *why*; the pattern of Mandarese is W/V+S (when/verb+subject): *Mangapa nasumangio?* (why cry you?). The English pattern is W/TOBE/S/V (why/tobe/subject/verb), the Subject function is filled by *o/you*, predicate function is filled by *sumangi/cry*.

V. DISCUSSION

Based on the data presented in the finding, the Structure of Simple Sentence of Mandarese and English Language, the researcher found some structures in Mandarese and English language in the contrastive analysis. In this current point, there are 13 points as follows; 1) The Pattern in Mandarese is V/S(verb/subject): *Sirumungi tai*

anging and the pattern of English is *S/V(subject/verb): clouds gather*, 2) The pattern in Mandarese is *V/ADV/S (verb/adverb/subject): Miuya karrasi Anis* and the pattern of English is *S/V/ADV (subject/verb/adverb): Anis worked hard*, 3) The pattern in Mandarese is *v/s/adv (verb/subject/adverb): Namelluttusi seiyya talluq jang* and the pattern of English is *S/V/ADV (subject/verb/adverb): They will fly for three hours*, 4) The pattern in Mandarese is *V/S/O (verb/subject/object): mambacai seiyya suraq kabar* and the pattern in English is *S/V/O (subject/verb/object) : They read newspaper*, 5) The pattern in Mandarese is *V/S/O/ADV (verb/adverb/object/subject): Meindangi Rita buku indilaio* and the pattern of English is *S/V/O/ADV (subject/verb/object/adverb): Rita borrows book there*, 6) The pattern of Mandarese is *V/C/S (verb/complement/subject): Namenjari dotter I* and the pattern of English is *S/V/C (subject/verb/complement): I will become a docter*, 7) The Mandarese pattern is *S/NA+V/O: Iting andeo napeapi ISam* and English pattern is *S/TOBE+V3/O (subject/tobe+verb/object): the food is cooked by Sam* 8) The pattern of Mandarese is *V/TOBE/S/O (verb /tobe/ subject/ object) : Napeapi dzi iting andeo iSam*, the pattern of English is *TOBE /S/V3/O (tobe/subject/verb3/object): is the food cooked by Sam*, 9) The pattern of Mandarese is *NOT/O/V/S (not/object/verb/subject): Tania ISam mapeapi iting andeo* and the pattern of English is *S/TOBE+NOT+V3/O (subject/tobe+not+verb3/object): The food is not cooked by Sam*, 10) The pattern of Mandarese is the question sentence forms is *WH-Q/ING/V/S (what/ ing/ verb/ subject): Apa mamanya najama i Erik?* And English pattern is *W/ TO BE/S/ V + ING (what/tobe/subject/verb+ing): what is Erik doing?* 11) The pattern of Mandarese is *W/S+V (where /subject+verb): inna naola iseiyya?* and the pattern in English is *W/TOBE/S/V (where/tobe/subject/verb): Where did you go?* 12), The pattern of Mandarese is *W/V/S (where/verb/subject): inna naola iRani?* and the pattern in English is *W/TOBE/S/V (where/tobe/subject/verb): where did Rani go?*, and 13) The pattern of Mandarese is *W/S (who/subject): Innai rigo towaineo?* and the pattern of English is *W/TOBE/S (what/tobe/subject): who is the girl?*

VI. CONCLUSION

The contrastive analysis is done in this research, Mandarese and English, focusing on simple sentences conclude: 1) The research structure is The structure of Mandarese and the English language is different. 2) The first person and second person pronoun suffix “*a/I, o/you*“ are as a subject. Also, the suffix “*i*” in the third person, such as ‘they’, Rani, John acts as a subject if the pronoun such as (Rani, John) does not exist in the sentence such as *mandei, lambai*. It acts as the third singular or plural marker when the verb is followed by the subject, such as *mandei Rani, mandei seiyya*. Then, 3) *Na* in Mandarese has two functions; the first function of *na* has the same meaning of *will*. It is used for indicating the future form sentence, the second function of *na* is used for indicating the passive form sentence which *na* as the prefix of the verb in positive, interrogative and negative form sentence.

REFERENCES

- [1]. F. Rahman, “Literature of the Minority in South Sulawesi Endangered,” *Soc. Sci. Medwell Journals*, vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 820–825, 2018, doi: 10.36478/sscience.2018.820.825.
- [2]. J. Eastwood, *Oxford Guide to English Grammar*, 7th ed. Oxford University Press, 2002.
- [3]. L. Humaira, “A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian General Sentences Pattern,” Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2015.
- [4]. F. Ainurrohman, “Kalimat Perbandingan dalam Bahasa Arab dan Bahasa Inggris serta Metode Pengajarannya (Perspektif Analisis Kontrastif),” UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2013.
- [5]. K. F. Tanjung, “A Contrastive Analysis of English And Arabic Tenses,” Universitas Negeri Medan, 2015.
- [6]. B. Kazemian and S. Hashemi, “A contrastive linguistic analysis of inflectional bound morphemes of English, Azerbaijani and Persian languages: A comparative study.,” *J. Educ. Hum. Dev.*, 2014.
- [7]. Sudaryanto, *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University, 2015.
- [8]. D. M. A. Lexy J. Moleong, “Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Edisi Revisi),” *PT. Remaja Rosda Karya*, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.carbpol.2013.02.055.
- [9]. G. E. . J. M. B. Wishon, *Let’s Write English*. New York: American Book Co, 1968.
- [10]. M. R. A. Latief, N. J. Saleh, and A. Pammu, “The effectiveness of machine translation to improve the system of translating language on cultural context,” *IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci.*, 2020, doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/575/1/012178.
- [11]. F. Rahman, “Fakta Kebahasaan di Sulawesi Selatan: Language Planning Perspektif,” 2010.
- [12]. Harlinah Sahib; Burhanuddin Arafah; Martin L. Manda; and H. Machmoed, “Entextualization and Genre Transformation of Kajang Death Ritual Speech,” *Int. J. Sci. Res.*, 2017, doi: 10.21275/art20163925.