Affix In Sentence Pattern of Indonesia-Makassarese Dialect

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***Abstract.** Language in every reagon has some diversities. It turns into dialect for every culture which consumes the national language. In south sulawesi, the people use Indonesia with a special dialect as a characteristic of the people there. The national language, Indonesia, use as common as other region but there are specific differences in its affix in South Sulawesi. In Morphology, Affix is a part of word which has a special meaning. It is a kind of bound morphem. In makassarese there are several suffixes which have some meaning. The objective of this research is to describe the meaning of each suffix in terms of sequence of its grammatical function. Then too see how the affixes work in sentence pattern of Indonesia-Makasarese dialect. The method used in this research is descriptive-qualitative. The analysis used is Morphosyntaxis. It is focused on explaining the grammatical function in the use of Indonesian-Makassarese dialect. The analysis shows that, the writer explained a lot of about basic sentence pattern from Indonesian Language with Makassarese dialect, from which the writer get similarities on the element of the sentence formation, such as : subject (S), predicate (P or V), and object (O) in a sentence. The sentence pattern S+ V in English is similar to Indonesian-Makassarese dialect sentence pattern; But Indonesian-Makassarese dialect have special affixes which have special class as KB or noun, (KS) or adjective, (KK) or verb and (Kata ganti orang) or Personal pronoun. Indonesia and Indonesia-makassarese dialect have some similarities in structure of type such as S+P or S+V and S+P+O or S+V+O. Furthermore, the difference between the basic sentence in Indonesia and Indonesia-Makassarese dialect are the element sentence formations. In Indonesia-Makassarese dialect sentence pattern are S+V+O, this patterns flexible. It can change into V+S+O, V+O+S and V+S without changing its meaning. While in Indonesia, sentence pattern is a permanent, it does not change pattern.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Most human knowledge and culture are stored and transmitted in language. Which is so ubiquitous that we take it for granted. Through language people can express their feelings, willingness, ideas and whatever they have in their mind, we can imagine what this life looks like without language (Crystal, 1987:10).

Languages throughout the world are various and have their own rules in grammar which might be similar or different in each language. For example, Indonesia as national language is different from Indonesia- Makassarese dialect as a vernacular in South Sulawesi society. The writer is interested in analyzing and composing one of the parts of language rules in field of syntax. Therefore, the writer takes Indonesia and Indonesia-makasarese dialect as the object in this research.Indonesia-Makassarese dialect is one of the vernaculars that exist in South Sulawesi Society. It is used by Torajanese, Mandarese, Buginese and Makassarese. The dialect has an important role and function in South Sulawesi and supports Indonesian culture.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Morphosyntaxis

Morphosyntaxis is the analysis of element of word in the sentence. Morphosyntaxis consists of analysis of morphology and analysis of syntaxis. The analysis should be compounded in order to have a clear deep data related to the elemants of each particel in the sentence.

Morphology

Morphology is a study of morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest unit in the word. It consists of two items. Free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone than bound morpheme cannot stand alone. It does not have a meaning without a free morphem.

Me-masak   *Cook-ing*
Bound   Free   *Free bound*

The free morphem is commonly a word than a bound morpheme is commonly an affix. In english affix is devided into two parts which is prefix and suffix. In Indonesia there is an additional affix which is infix. Prefix is in frontof the free morpheme, suffix is behind the free morpheme and infix is in the middle of the word. In word class of morphology there are also two classification which are inflectional and derivational. Inflectoional cannot change the part of speech or meaning of the word than derivational does.

Syntax

The term 'syntax' has been defined by many linguists. Syntax comes from a Greek word means *order* or *arrangement*. Syntax is deal with the relation of words to each other as component parts of a sentence, and with their proper arrangement to express clearly the intended meaning. Lombardi(1989:2). In this use, syntax is opposed to morphology, the study of word structure. An alternative definition is the study of the interrelationships between elements of sentence structure, and of the rules governing the arrangement of sentences in sequences.

The writer concludes that syntax is the study of the interrelationships of words in word groups. In other words, we can say that syntax is concerned with the structure of word groups.

Indonesia Basic Sentence Patterns

Sentence Pattern: S + V or S+P

Sentence pattern above consists of subject and intransitive verb. We can put adverbs after the verb. The examples are as follows:

    a. Burung bisa terbang
        <u>Birds can fly</u>
         S   V

b. Matahari Bersinar
   The sun rises
   S   V

c. Saya akan berlari dengan kencang
   I will run quickly
   S V A of manner

Sentence Pattern: S + V + O or S+P+O

Sentence pattern above consists of subject, verb and object. Sentence pattern above has a transitive verb as one of its elements. This kind of verb needs an object. Therefore we should put an object after the verb. The examples are as follows:

a. Mereka berbicara dua bahasa.
   They speak two languages
   S   V O

b. Dian mengajar Bahasa Inggris
   Dian teaches English
   S   V   O

c. Orang-orang membaca surat kabar
   People read newspaper
   S   V   O

Sentence Pattern: S + V + C or S+P(KB/KS/K.KET)

The sentence pattern above consists of subject, verb (linking verb) and complement. The most common linking verbs are in the form of *be*. The complement can be a noun, an adjective and an adverb. The examples are as follows:

a. Mereka adalah pelajar
   They are students
   S   V C-n (be)

b. Harry pintar
   Harry is smart
   S   V C-adj

c. Ibunya pasti disana
   Her mother must be there
   S   V C- adv

Sentence Pattern: S + V + O + O or S+P+O+O

This sentence consists of subject, transitive verb, and two objects. The first object is called an Indirect Object (IO), and the second is a Direct Object (DO). Between IO and DO, there is no preposition at all.

The verbs which are often used in these patterns are*: Ask, assign, award, bring, buy, cause, deny, do, get, grant, guarantee, hand, lease, lend, mail, make, offer, owe, pass, ray, play, read, rent, save, sell, send, serve, show, spare, teach, tell, throw.*

The examples are as follows:

    a. Saya memberitahukan perasaanku padanya
       <u>I told her my feeling</u>
     S V   O   O
            (IO) (DO)

    b. Dia membelikanku sebuah buku
       <u>She buys me a book</u>
      S   V   O   O
            (IO) (DO)

Sentence Pattern: S + V + O + C

The sentence pattern above consists of subject, verb, object, and complement. The complement can be a noun, a pronoun, an adjective and an adverbial phrase.

The examples are as follows:

    a. Masyarakat memanggilnya pahlawan
       <u>The people declared them heroes</u>
            S   V   O   C
    b. Dia menganggap makanannya enak
       <u>She considered the food delicious</u>
      S   V   O   C

Sentence Pattern: S + V + O + A (Prep. ph.)

The sentence pattern consists of subject, verb, object and adverb of prepositional phrase. This sentence pattern has a transitive verb as one of its elements. This kind of verb needs an object and an adverb (prepositional phrase) after an object.

Prepositional phrase is a phrase (a combination of two or more words) which starts with preposition such as "to, in, on, at, for", etc. and the *function as* adverbs.

The examples are as follows:

a. Ibuku memberikan sebuah sepeda baru untuk adik perempuanku
   My mother gives a new bike to her daughter
       S   V   O   A

b. universitas ini mengirim surat kepada Maryam
   This university sent a letter to Maryam
       S   V   O   Adv

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The method that was used in this research was descriptive-qualitative. It aimed at describing the basic sentence pattern in Indonesia and Indonesia-makassarese dialect sentences

Data and Source of Data

Data of this research were the sentence of Indonesia and Indonesia-Makassarese dialect. In order to complete this research, the writer tries to found as many as possible data that relate to the topic of this research. Furthermore, the writer took several books in the library as data sources; such as books, research, etc.

Technique of Data Collection

In this studythe writer used two techniques, they are: note taking and separating items. The noting technique is a way of writer in taking the information or the data by using books, notes and other instruments to collect the data. In this study,

the writer collects data by reading books and related materials. The separating technique is a strategy to separate the similarities and differences between Indonesia and Indonesia-Makassarese dialect basic sentence patterns.

Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis is based on the data collection from library research. The writer uses two techniques in analyzing the data are contrastive analysis and descriptive analysis.The writer compared the Indonesia and Indonesia-Makassarese dialect Basic Sentence Patterns to find the differences and similarities between them and the writer was describe to give the description of Indonesia and Indonesia-makassarese dialect Basic Sentence Patterns.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Here the suffixes in Indonesia-Makassarese dialect.

No	Affix	Meaning
1	Ki'	You
2	Ko	You
3	Ta'	you (possesive P)
4	Mu	You (possesive P)
5	Nu	You (possesive P)
6	Na (Prefix)	3rd person singular
7	Na (Suffix)	3rd person singular (Possesive P)
8	Ki	To emphasis the 3rd person singular
9	Pi	Only/just (depends on context)
10	Mi	Invitation (depends on context)
11	Ji	Clrarification (depends on context)
12	Ka'	Me (Object)

Suffix: Ki' and Ko

Jangan-ki' daftar
    Don't O   V
(Don't Apply!)

Jangan-ko daftar
   S   V
(Dont apply!)

The structure of these sentences is exclamation sentence, suffix *ki'*or *ko* reflects the second person as the object of the sentence. Both of them mean "you" in Indonesia-Makassarese dialect. The difference between them is the politeness side of those suffixes, *Ki'* used for more polite sentence and *ko* is used in common situation. If the speaker use *ki'* means the interlocutor of that sentence is older and more honored than the speaker such as: parents, teacher, neighbor, etc. Rather than *ko* is used by common person or probably for the closest friend due to this suffix is less formal to be used by the speaker.

Suffix: Ka' and ku'

Mauka' makan siang di KFC sama teman-teman PBI
V   S   V   O-C
(I want to have lunch at KFC with my PBI friends)

In this structure of the sentence, *Ka'* is a suffix who reflect "I" as the subject of this sentence. In Indonesia form actually it should be *saya mau makan (*S+P+P+O) and in English it should be S + V + to V+ O.

Mauku' makan siang di KFC sama teman-teman PBI
V   S   V   O-C
(I really want to have lunch at KFC with my PBI friends)

Similar with *ka', ku'* expresses "I" as the subject of the sentence, but *ku'* reflects the deep willingness of the subject to do the thing.

Suffix: Kita'and Ta'

Kita' kirim saja itu jurnal sama kak Sayid
S   V   O-C
(You just sent the journal to Sayid)

Kita' means "you" in the sentence, it looks like *ki'*. But it is used for subject in the sentence. It is also more polite word than *kamu* in Indonesia.

> Jurnalta' ini?
> V-C   S
> Is this your Journal?

Ta' actually is a part of *Kita'*. it is used as the object of the sentence. There is a difference between *ta'* and *kita'* which is *ta'* reflects "you" as a possesive pronoun in the sentence.

Suffix *mu* and *nu*

> Besok saya baca jurnalmu
>   Adv.t   S   V   O-C
> (Tomorrow I will read your Journal)
> Besok kubaca jurnalnu
>   Adv.t   S   V   O-C
> (Tomorrow I will read your Journal)

Both of them have the same meaning which is "you" in a sentence. Its grammatical function also shows that *mu* and *nu* are used as a possesive pronoun in a sentence. It is also like *ta'* in the sentence. But the difference among them is the politeness level of them. Ta' is the most polite possesive pronoun, mu is a common possesive pronoun, and nu is less polite word. The use of those suffixes depend on situation, speaker, and the interlocutors.

Suffix *Na* and *prefix Na*

> Jurnalna suamiku belum selesai
> N-Poss.P   V   Adj
> (My husband's journal is not complete yet)

Suffix *Na* has a function as a possesive pronoun for third person singular. Suffix *nya* has a same meaning with suffix *na*. But suffix *na* is less formal than suffix *nya*.

Nakerjami jurrnalna
S-V   O-Poss.p
(She is doing her journal)

Prefix *na* in the verb kerja refers to subject for 3rd singular person. It can be for man, woman or animal/ plant

Suffix *Pi*

Besokpi saya kumpul jurnalku
Adv.Time S V   O-C
(I'll just collect my Journal tomorrow)

Pi is a bound morpheme which does not have meaning if it is separated with its free morpheme. *Pi* means "just" which does not change the the form of the sentence.

Suffix Mi

Janganmi terlalu lama kokumpul jurnalmu!
Don't   S   V   O-C
(Don't be too late to collect your Journal!)

Kumpulmi jurnalmu
 V   O-C
(You may collect your journal)

Mi means an invitation or suggestion to the hearer. This suffix is used sometimes to express an invitation to the hearer. There is also another meaning of *mi* in Indonesia-Makassarese dialect. The meaning does not have a specific meaning, it depends on the intonation and the context of the sentence.

Sudahmi kokumpul Jurnalmu?
V-S   O-C
(Have you collected your Journal?)

Iye, sudahmi
    S-V
(yes, I have done)

Suffix *mi* in those examples above has a special function which is to strengthen the verb of the sentence. *Sudahmi...?* means "have you really done?". Suffix *mi* in this context cannot be translated as an invitation but it is used to clarify the mean of the sentence.

Suffix Ji

Gampangji saya ketik jurnalnu
 Adj   S   V   O-C
(It's easy for me to type your journal)

Putihji baju prajabatanmu?
Adj-V   O-Poss.Pro
(Is your Prajabatan uniform clean?)

In those sentences above, suffix *ji* has a same meaning with suffix *mi*, but *ji* is commonly used to strengthen the adjective in that sentence. But sometimes there is a difficulty in the use of suffix *mi* and *ji* if they put together with the word *sudah*. *Sudahmi* and *sudahji* are almost same. But different in context. *Sudahmi* is used for clarifying something that the speaker really does not know the information. Rather than *sudahji*, the speaker actually has already known the information, but he tries to make sure the information by using the suffix *ji*.

(Have you collected your Jounal?)
Sudahmi kokumpul jurnalmu?
The speaker does not know whether the hearer has collected the journal or not or even finished the journal.
Sudahji kokumpul jurnalmu?

The speaker actually knows that the hearer has already done his journal and want to collect his. But in order to make sure that the hearer absolutely has collected his journal, the speaker ask the hearer about the certainty of his information.

Suffix Ka'

Mamaku belikanka' baju
 S   V   O-C
(my mom buy me a cloth)

Suffix *Ka'* refers to me as an object of the sentence. It should be located at the end of the verb.

Suffix Ki

> Pergiki bang Darwis
> V-S
> (Darwis is gone)

Suffix *Ki* refers to the subject. It is used to emphasis the person. It should be located at the end of the verb. The grammatical fuction of this suffix is as a reflexive to the sentence.

Discussion

In this part, the writer shows the result and the interpretation of the data analysis. The similarities and the differences between Indonesia and Indonesia-Makassarese dialect basic sentence patterns will be seen in analysis.

Sentence Pattern S + V

Sentence pattern above consists of subject and intransitive verb. Because the verb is intransitive, there is no object needed, we can put adverbs after the verb. Intransitive verbs can be categorized as verbal predicate. It is composed by action or proper.

Examples are as follows:
1) **Indonesia :**
   (1) Kamu datang
       You come
        S   V
   (2) saudaraku sedang bekerja
       My brothersare working
        S   V
   (3) saya akan berlari dengan cepat
       I will run quickly
        S V Adv. of manner

2) Indonesia-Makassarese:
(1) Datangko = V-S
<u>You come</u>
S   V
(2) Bekerjaki sodaraku
<u>My brother is working</u>
S   V
(3) Cepatka nanti lari = Adv.o.m –S V
<u>I will run quickly</u>
S V Adv. of manner

Sentence Pattern S +V + O

Both sentence patterns above consist of subject, verb and object. Sentence patterns above have transitive verb as one of the elements. This kind of verb needs an object. Therefore, we should put an object after the verb. Transitive verb is the verbs that express action which need object. Object functions to complete transitive verb. The object complement or direct object is a noun or a noun-equivalent which completes the predicate and receives the act expressed in the verb. The other element of sentence which can appear in this pattern is adverb. We can put adverb after object. Adverb does not belong to the component of basic sentence pattern. It means that adverb is an optional component. The function of adverb is to complete sentence. The examples are as follows:

1) Indonesia:
(4) **Dia megambil pulpenku**
<u>She takes my bag</u>
S   V   O

(5) dia bisa berbicara 4 bahasa
<u>He can speak four languages</u>
S   V   O

(6) Ari dapat memasak makanannya
<u>Ari can cook his food</u>
S   V   O

2) Indonesia-makassarese:
(5) <u>Naambil pulpenku</u>
S - V   O

(She takes my bag)

(6) <u>Bisaki berbicara 4 bahasa</u>.
      S   -   V   O
                 (she can speak four languages)

(7) <u>Bisaki Ari makasa makananna</u>
      S   -   V   O
                 (Ari can cook his food)

Sentence Pattern S + V + O + O

This sentence pattern consists of subject, transitive verb and two objects. The first object is called Indirect Object (IO), and the second is a Direct Object (DO). The first object is usually person. It is the object which gets the consequence of the action of the verbs. The second object is usually not person. It is a thing. It is called Direct Object (DO), the object which is directly connected

The examples are as follows:

1) Indonesia:
  (7) Dia memberitahukanku sesuatu
     <u>He told me something</u>
     S   V IO   DO

  (8) Dia mengirimkanku sebuah kamus
     <u>She sent me a dictionary</u>
     S   V IO   DO

  (9) Mereka memberikan pengemis uang
     <u>They give beggar some money</u>
     S   V   IO   DO

2)Indonesia-Makassarese:
  (7) nakasihtauka' sesuatu
     <u>He told me something</u>
     S   V IO   DO

  (8) nakasika kamus
     <u>She sent me a dictionary</u>
     S   V IO   DO

(9) mereka kasih pengemis uang
<u>They give beggar some money</u>
S   V   IO   DO

Sentence Pattern S + V + O + C

This sentence consists of subject, verb, object and complement. The complement can be a noun, an adjective and an adverbial phrase.

The examples of English basic sentence as follows:

1) **Indonesia:**

(10) PBI menyeleksi Rektor IAIN
<u>PBI elected IAIN Rector</u>
S   V   O   C

(11) Masyarakat mendeklarasikan pahlawannya
<u>The people declared them heroes</u>
S   V   O   C

(12) dia menganggap makanannya enak
<u>She considered her food delicious.</u>
S   V   O   C

2) **Indonesia-Makassarese dialect:**

(10) PBI seleksi Rektorna IAIN
<u>PBI elected IAIN Rector</u>
S   V   O   C

(11) Nadeklarasikanki masyarakat pahlawanna
<u>The people declared them heroes</u>
S   V   O   C

(12) nakira makananna enak
<u>She considered her food delicious.</u>
S   V   O   C

After analyzing the data above the writer explained a lot of about basic sentence structure from the two languages, from which the writer get similarities on the

element of the sentence formation, such as : subject (S), predicate (P or V), and object (O) in a sentence. The sentence pattern *S+ V* in English whether in Indonesia. Meanwhile Indonesia-makassarese dialect predicate consists of KB or noun, (KS) or adjective, (KK) or pronoun. Indonesia and Indonesia-Makassarese dialect also have similarities in structure of type such as S+P or S+V and S+P+O or S+V+O but in Indonesia –makassarese dialect, affix has the important role to complete the sentence.it is still a bound morpheme but it has a special function in grammatical structure of the word.

The differences between Indonesia and Indonesia-Makassarese dialect basic sentence patterns can also be seen in the sentence pattern *V+S* and *V+O+S.*

Sentence pattern: V+S or P+S

This sentence consists of verb and subject. The verb can be added by suffix which includes noun, pronoun, and adjective.

> **1) Indonesia:**
> There is no sentence pattern **V+S** of Indonesia in positife sentence structure.
> **2) Indonesia- Makassarese dialect**
> **1) Sentence Pattern: V + S**
> (7)<u>Makanki.</u>
>   You   eat
>   V   S   (*kamu(silahkan) makan*).

In this structure of the sentence, adjective phrase as predicate and noun phrase as subject, so this sentence has form *V+S.*

> **2)Sentence Pattern:V+S**
> (8) <u>mengajar   guruna.</u>= V S
>   Her teacher is teaching
>   S   V   (*gurunya sedang mengajar*)

In this structure of the sentence, verb phrase as predicate followed by noun phrase as subject. So this sentence has form *V+S.*

3) Sentence Pattern: V + S
(9) <u>Lima jurnalna = </u> V S
    her journal is five
       S   V

                           (*Jurnalnya ada lima*)

In this structure of the sentence, numeral as predicate followed by noun phrase as subject. So this sentence has form *V+S*.

Sentence Pattern: V+O+S or P+O+S

1) Indonesia:
There is not sentence pattern **V+O+S** of English sentence structure
2) Indonesia-Makassarese dialect:
    Sentence pattern:V + O + S
    (10) <u>Makan ikanki kucingku. </u> = V O S
        My cat is eating fish
        S   V   O

                      (*Kucingku makan ikan*")

In this structure of the sentence, verb phrase as predicate and noun phrase as object, followed by noun phrase as subject. So this sentence has form

V+O+S.
Sentence pattern: V+ O + S
    (11) <u>jual buku</u> <u>dosenna.</u> = V+O+S
     Her lecturer sells a book
       V   O   S   (Dosennya menjual buku)

In this structure of the sentence, verb phrase as predicate followed by noun as object noun phrase as subject. So this sentence has form *V+O+S.*

Sentence pattern: V+ O + S
    (12) <u>Kerja jurnalki Fita.</u> = V+O+S
      <u>Fita is working her Journal</u>
      S   V   O

              (Fita sedang mengerjakan jurnalnya.*)

In this structure of the sentence, adjective phrase as predicate followed by adjective as object and noun phrase as subject. So this sentence has form
V+O+S.

In Indonesia-makassarese dialect sentence pattern are *S+P+O* or *S+V+O*, this patterns flexible. It can change into *P+S+O*, *P+O+S* and *P+S* without changing its meaning. Basic sentence in Indonesia consist of subject, verb, object (direct object and indirect object)and complement (subject complement, object complement and adverbial complement) the pattern are different kind, namely *S+V, S+V+A, S+V+C, S+V+O, S+V+O+O, S+V+O+A and S+V+O+C*. Basic sentences in Indonesia-makassarese dialect consists of a predicate, one subject, and can also be an object. The patterns are different kinds, namely *S+P or S+V, V+S or P+S, S+P+O or S+V+O and P+O+S or V+O+S*. Constituent elements consist of various types of words and different types of phrases.

E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

1. There are 12 affixes in Indonesia-Makassarese dialect. They are: Ki', ko, ki, mi, ka', ji, mi, pi, mu, nu, na (prefix), na (suffix). They have their own grammatical function, as a noun, pronoun and even an exclamatory in a sentence.

2. Indonesia and Indonesia-Makassarese dialect have some similarities in structure of their sentence pattern such as S+P or S+V and S+P+O or S+V+O.and they also has some differences which are in S+V+O, S+V+O+C, V+S, V+S+O and V+O+S

3. In Indonesia if the object is placed in front of so the object will be change become subject, compare in Indonesia-Makassarese dialect even though the object placed in front of or in the middle, the object function will not be change.

Suggestion

1. The writer expects the language learners to keep carrying out the language researcher on local language or vernaculars to contribute the existence and the growing up the local language.

2. The writer suggest the institutions keep studying and carrying out the language researchers on linguistics aspect such as phonology, morphology, syntax and semantic.

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