

Contrastive Analysis of Noun Phrase between English and Bugis Language

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the similarities and differences in noun phrase structures between the English and Bugis languages. Using a documentation technique, the research selectively extracts data from the literature, specifically books and articles that focus on noun phrases. The researchers systematically collect and examine the data using the contrastive analysis technique. The findings reveal both similarities and differences in the form, structure and function of noun phrases between English and Bugis. Common features in both languages include numerals, demonstratives and quantifiers as modifiers preceding the noun (head), while prepositional phrases are positioned after the noun (head). Conversely, in English, articles, adjectives, possessives and ordinals precede the noun (head), whereas in Bugis they follow the noun (head). Relative clauses in English and Bugis have different structures and functions. Therefore, a contrastive analysis of noun phrases between English and Bugis proves to be very beneficial for learners, as it increases their awareness of the unique characteristics of both languages, especially in terms of their structural and functional aspects.

Keywords: Contrastive analysis, noun phrase, English language, Bugis language

INTRODUCTION

Language features are tools that allow people to convey and express their feelings, opinions, and confusion. This has the intended meaning that people need speech in everyday communication. Each language has its own characteristics such as speaking style, pronunciation, sentence structure and sentence pattern. No other language in the world has the same system as English or Bugis. Language systems are different from each other. Therefore, it is clear that every language has its own system.

Today, learning English is difficult for learners because English is more than a native speaker. There is no doubt that English as a foreign language learner faces many obstacles in the learning process. This is because learners need to be good at vocabulary and grammatically

construct words and sentences. English is not our language, so it cannot be learned in a short period of time.

Indonesia has various local languages in addition to the national language. Local language is the language commonly used in a particular region. Some local languages in Indonesia are extinct, making them one of the cultures that need to be preserved. South Sulawesi is one of the Indonesian islands with several local languages. One of the local languages of South Sulawesi is Buginese. Buginese is a local language that is still actively used in the daily communication of the Buginese people, and Buginese is also one of the local languages still considered in all elementary schools. Buginese has that structure because English used the structure of its native language.

The syntax has a term called a phrase. Phrases are phrases that are grouped together as a single grammatical unit, usually as a sentence or part of a sentence. There are different types of phrases, such as adjective phrases, adverbial phrases, noun phrases, verb phrases, and prefix phrases. Of the various phrases, almost every sentence has a noun phrase, which can act as the subject or object of the sentence, so researchers are interested in analyzing noun phrases. Noun phrases can consist of a single word (noun or pronoun) or a group of words. The most important nouns in noun phrases are called keywords. Therefore, we can conclude that this study discussed the similarities and differences between English and Bugis language noun phrases.

Example of noun phrase between English and Bugis language:

English Noun phrase:

A hand some boy in front of me

A : determiner

Handsome : adjective

Boy : noun

In front of me : prepositional phrase

Bugis Noun phrase:

Kallolo gallo kiyoloku

Boy handsome in front of me

(Handsome boy in front of me)

Kallolo as (noun) : boy

Gallo as (adjective) : handsome

Ki yoloku as (prepositional phrase) : in front of me

In the phrase "*a handsome boy in front of me*," the article "*a*" is classified as a determiner, "*handsome*" is classified as an adjective (premodifier), and "*boy*" is classified as a noun (head). "*in front of me*" is categorized into a prepositional phrase (post-modifier). In English, the structure of a noun phrase usually consists of determiner + pre-modifier + noun + post-modifier.

The Bugis word " *kallologalloki yoloku* " The word " *kallolo* " is classified as a noun (head), " *gallo* " is classified as an adjective modifier, and " *ki yoloku* " is classified as a prepositional phrase (postmodifier). It will be classified. In Buginese, the structure of a noun phrase consists of a noun + adjective + prepositional phrase (post-modifier).

The above example explains that in Buginese an adjective comes after a noun. For example, *kallolo gallo* in English, an adjective comes before a noun, for example, *a handsome boy*. Based on the above explanation, we can see that both languages have different parts of speech in noun phrases. Even both languages are in different places in the part of speech, but they are a bit similar based on the example. Based on the structure of English and Buginese noun phrases, the prepositional phrases that follow the noun (N) have the same purpose of explaining the sentence more clearly. Using this example, Buginese has similarities and differences comparable to English noun phrases, so researchers have found a reason to choose a topic. Therefore, this study is conducted to explore the similarities and differences between English and Bugis Languages noun phrase.

LITERATURE REVIEW

THE CONCEPT OF CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

Experts have several definitions of noun phrases. First, Keshavarz (2012, p.5) found that Comparative Analysis (CA) is a two-language study that identifies the differences and structural similarities between two languages commonly used for translation and educational purposes. It states that it is a systematic study of. Modern comparative linguistics aims to show the difference between the two languages in order to find a solution to a real problem. However, the purpose of comparing and contrasting the two languages is to assist second language learners by identifying difficult areas that may be encountered while learning the target language. CA is also used as a translation theory tool for studying equivalence (which has the same meaning in both languages). In contrast to the comparative studies above, CA deals only with today's languages.

Second, Fisiak (1981, p. 1) The CA states that it can be broadly defined as a field of linguistics that processes the comparison of two or more languages or language subsystems to determine their differences and similarities. Third, Johannsson (2008, p.9) states that CA is a systematic comparison of two or more languages, explaining their similarities and differences. The purpose is to provide language learners with better explanations and better teaching materials. By comparison, things tend to look clearer. Based on expert definition, contrast analysis is an activity that compares two or more languages to explain the differences and similarities between languages, reducing the difficulty for learners in learning Predict and English. We can conclude that it helps to describe as the target language.

THE TYPES OF CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

Fisiak (1981, p.2) establishes that there are two types of contrast studies that are theoretically and applied: The theoretical contrasting research provides an exhaustive account of the similarity between two or more languages, providing a suitable model for comparison, and all elements determine whether to be comparable, determine concepts such as concepts, equivalence, and response. The contrast investigation applied is part of the applicable linguistics. The results of

the investigation of the theoretical contrasting research provide a framework for language comparisons, and the information necessary for a particular purpose, for example, the information necessary for education, bilingual analysis, translation, etc

THE PROCEDURE OF CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

Ellis (1994: 307) mentions that the procedure involved four stages: Description (i.e. a formal description of the two languages was made). Selection (i.e. certain areas or items of the two languages were chosen for detailed comparison). Comparison (i.e. the identification of areas of difference and similarity). Prediction (i.e. determining which areas were likely to cause errors).

NOUN PHRASE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Delahuty and Garvey (2010) state that formulas of Noun phrase consist of head, pre-modifier + head, head + post modifier, pre-modifier + head + post modifier. In English grammar, a noun phrase formula has three parts:

Pre-Modifier

Pre-modifier consists of all the words placed before the head. Delahunty and Garvey (2010 p.290) state, the noun phrase has more elements than the head, it may contain one or more pre-modifiers (modifiers that precede the head). Pre-modifier consists of: Article, adjective phrase, demonstrative pronoun, genitive NP, genitive pronoun, noun, indefinite pronoun/quantifier, Wh-word, numeral, ordinal, quantifier, negative.

Head

Delahunty and Garvey (2010) state that noun have two main functions. The first and perhaps less important one is modifiers for other nouns, e.g., metal door, linguistics class. The more dominant function is that of being the head of a noun phrase. Many functions traditionally associated with nouns (e.g., subject, direct and indirect object of clauses, object of a preposition, subject and object complement) are the functions of noun phrases. One of the most important components of a noun phrase is the head noun. In English, the head noun is the most important noun in the phrase and is usually the last noun in the phrase.

Post Modifier

Noun phrases are the most complex types of phrases. Not only do they have two possible constituents before the head noun (determiners and pre-modifiers), they also have a great many types of post-modifiers. As the following examples show, post-modifiers may be realized as phrases, finite clauses, or non-finite clauses (Verspoor&Sauter, 2002 p.125).

NOUN PHRASE IN BUGIS LANGUAGE

Valls (2014, p.32) the noun phrase in Bugis language may be made of the following elements:

1. Noun
manu
'chicken'
2. Adjective + noun
becu kampong
'small village'
3. Noun + adjective
ceiba fute
monkey white 'white monkey'
4. Noun + Adjective + Definite
risi bolong-e
line black-Definite 'the black line'
5. Noun + Definite
asu-e
dog-Definite 'The dog'
6. Noun + article
bola-na la Dafi
house-3singular GEN Article.M David 'David's house'
7. Noun + Absolutive
Bola-ku
House-1singular Absolutive 'My house'
8. Numeral + noun
tëllu bola
three house 'three houses'

METHOD

This research used the contrastive analysis method. This method is used to analyze and describe the similarities and differences of noun phrase between English and Bugis language. The data of this study is a noun phrase and the source of the data that is used in this study is all books that contain Bugis language and English. Source of data in English, it will use some book or e-book from the source <https://scholar.google.co.id/> which discuss noun phrase. In Bugis language, the source of the data will use a book with the title "*Bahasa Daerah Bugis Tajang Ati*" by Drs. H. Abd. Radjab Mass and some examples about noun phrase from e-book with the title "*a Grammar Sketch of the Bugis language*" by David Valls. Besides using a book as the source of the data in Bugis language it would need some native speaker of Bugis language that can give some example about noun phrase, therefore the researcher will use participant. In this case the researcher will select the participant who fluently speaking in Bugis language.

The data that were used in this study are all books which contain English and Bugis language. The documentation can be written documents or pictures. In this case, the data were collected from some book or e-book (from the source <https://scholar.google.co.id/>), journals, and

the internet to collect the required data. The researcher will ask a native speaker to translate some example of the noun phrase that has been taken from the internet. The data were collected by identifying the noun phrase between English and Bugis languages. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the contrastive analysis technique. Ellis (1994) noted that contrastive analyses have four procedures to analyze the data, they are description, selection, contrast, and prediction.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

Based on the data of result, Noun phrase in English consist of three elements, they are pre modifier, Noun (head), post modifier. Bugis language also consists of three elements they are: pre modifier, Noun (head), post modifier. The researcher found there are similarities and differences of noun phrase in English and Bugis language.

In this part the researcher discovered that the similarities and differences of noun phrase between English and Bugis language do exist. The similarities are numeral, demonstrative, quantifier, prepositional phrase and article + N + VP. All the similarities of noun phrase between English and Bugis language would explain in table 1. The differences are article, adjective, possessive, and ordinal. The differences of noun between English and Bugis language would explain in table 2.

TABLE 1. The similarities of noun phrase between English and Bugis language

Similarities		
Modifier	English	Bugis language
Numeral + N	<u>Two</u> Children	<u>Dua</u> <i>ane'</i> (two children)
	Demonstrative + N	<u>This</u> house (this house)
Quantifier + N	<u>That</u> book (that book)	<u>Yaro</u> <i>bo'e</i>
	<u>These</u> fish Trans: this fish	<u>Ye</u> <i>balee</i>
	<u>Those</u> children Trans: that children	<u>Yaro</u> <i>anana'e</i>
	<u>Some</u> people (some people)	<u>Siare-are</u> <i>tau</i>
Quantifier + N	<u>Several</u> impact (several impact)	<u>Siare-are</u> <i>apolengenna</i>
	<u>A little</u> sugar (A little sugar)	<u>Cedde'</u> <i>golla</i>

	<u>Many</u> people	<u>Mega tau</u> (many people)
N + PP	Fish <u>in the bucket</u>	<u>Bale ki fantenge</u> (fish in the bucket)
Article + N	<u>The</u> Smiths	<u>La</u> Baso

1. In English and Bugis language, numeral is located before the head (Noun). For example: in English “two children” and in Bugis “*duaane*”. The example shows that numerals in English and Bugis language are categorized into pre modifier because located before noun. In this phrase, English’s numeral in pre modifier is Two and Bugis’s numeral is dua (two). Cardinal numbers in English such as *one, two, three, four, five, etc*; While cardinal numbers in Bugis language such as *seddi, dua, tellu, eppa, lima, etc*; Therefore, numerals in English and Bugis language have the same places.
2. In English and Bugis language, demonstrative is located before noun (head) and it categorizes into pre-modifier. For example: in English “these fish” and in Bugis “*ye bale-e*”. The example shows that in English and Bugis language has similarities place. Demonstrative in English and Bugis language is categorized into pre modifier because located before noun. In this phrase, English’s demonstrative in pre modifier is *these* and Bugis’s demonstrative is *ye*. Demonstrative in English language divided into two types, demonstrative for singular consist with *this and that* while demonstrative for plural consist with *these and those*. In Bugis language, demonstrative consist with *ye and yaro*. The demonstrative *ye and yaro* is used for singular and plural. When using the demonstrative with a noun, we must use the definite article.
3. In English and Bugis language, Quantifier is located before noun and it categorizes into pre-modifier. For example: in English “several impact” and in Bugis “*Siare-are apolengenna*”. The example shows that quantifier in English and Bugis language has similarities place. Noun in Bugis language and English are categorized into pre modifier because located before noun. In this phrase, English’s Quantifier in pre modifier is *several* and Bugis’s quantifier is *siare-are (several)*.
4. In English and Bugis language N+ prepositional phrase had similarities place. For example: in English “fish in the bucket” and in Bugis “*Bale kiFanteng-e*”. The example shows that Prepositions in English are *in, on and at*. Prepositional in Bugis language consists of *ki (in), pole (dari), sibawa (with), yawana (under), monri (behind), siwali (beside), yasenna (on) etc.*
5. English and Bugis language have devinite article for name of person. For example: in English “The Smits” and in Bugis “*La Baso*”. The example shows that English and Bugis language have similarities. The similarities of both language could seen by the devinite article, the structure of both languages is located before noun (head), and it categorized into pre-modifier. Seen that phrase, definite article in English consist with *The* while in Bugis language consist with *La*.

The definite article in English *the* with names of people has a very limited use. Definite article “the” can not use for name of one person, The + plural surname can be used to mean ‘the... family’: the Smiths= Mr and Mrs Smith (and children).

Article in Bugis language had one type that is the definite article, and definite article in Bugis language divided into two types first is definite article express by -e (the article -e used for thing, singular or plural). The second is a personal article express by I and La. Personal article I in front of it is for a woman and Personal article La is only for man. These are articles for gender marking. For example: I Siti Aminah and La Baso.

TABLE 2. The differences of noun phrase between English and Bugis language

Differences		
Modifier	English	Bugis language
Article	The flowers	Bunga-bunga'e
		Trans: flowers the (The flowers)
Adjective	Old city	Kamong riolo
		Trans: city old (old city)
	Big house	Bola loppo
		Trans: house big (big house)
Huge ship	Kappala loppo	
		Trans: ship huge (huge ship)
Possessive	My book	Bo'ku
		Trans: book my (my book)
	Your friend	Sibawammu
		Trans: friend your (your friend)
His boat	Kappala'na	
	Trans: boat his (his boat)	
Her style	Gayana	
		Trans: style her (her style)

	Our school	Sikolata Trans: school our (our school)
Ordinal	First impression	Farengngerang fammulang. Trans: impression first (first impression) Muri' ketellu
	Third student	Trans: student third (third student) Pakkutana madua
	Second question	Trans: question second (second question)
Relative clause	The cat that eat the fish	Nyong-e yaro mandre bale-e (cat the that eat fish the) Trans: the cat that eat the fish.

THE DIFFERENCES OF NOUN PHRASE BETWEEN BUGIS LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH

Based on the data, the researcher found the differences in noun phrase between English and Bugis language. They are:

1. In English, the article is located before head (Noun). While in Bugis language article located after the head (Noun). For example: in English “The flower” while in Bugis “*Bunga-bunga-e*”. The example shows that article in English and Bugis language has different places. In English, the article is located before head (Noun) and it is categorized into pre modifier. While in Bugis language, the article is located after the head (Noun) and it is categorized into post-modifier. Seen the phrases, article in English consist of *The*. In Bugis language is *-e* categorized into a definite article.

There are some differences between the article in English and Bugis language, article in English consist of *a*, *an*, and *the*. In English articles are divided into two types they are definite and indefinite, the word *the* categorized into a specified article or definite article, while *a* and *an* categorized into indefinite article. Article in Bugis language had one type that is the definite article, and definite article in Bugis language divided into two types first is definite article express by *-e* (the article -e used for thing, singular or plural). The second is a personal article express by *I* and *La*. Personal article *I* in front of it is for a

woman and Personal article *La* is only for man. These are articles for gender marking. For example: I Siti Aminah and La Baso

In Bugis language the plural word expresses by repeating the word for example in English: the boys, Bugis language: *ana-na'e*, and it is different from English. In English, the plural word expresses by add *s* at the end of the word for example in singular: book, in plural books.

2. In English, the adjective is located before the head (Noun). While in Bugis language adjective is located after the head (Noun). For example, in English “old city” while in Bugis “*kampong riolo*”. The example shows that adjective in English located before noun, and it categorized into pre-modifier. While in Bugis language categorized into post modifier because located after Noun (head). In this phrase English’s adjective in post modifier is (*old*) and Bugis’s adjective is (*macua*).
3. In English, Possessive located before head (Noun). While in Bugis language located after head (Noun). For example: in English “His boat” while in Bugis “Kappala-na”. The example shows that Possessive in English is located before head (Noun) and is categorized into pre modifier. While Possessive in Bugis language is located after the head (Noun) and categorized into post modifier. Possessive in English consist of my, your, his, him, her, etc. In Bugis language consist of *-ku* (*my/mine*), *-ta* (*your/ your formal*), *-mu* (*your/ yours informal*), *-na* (*his/ her/ their/ its*), *-ta* (*our/ours*).
4. In English, an ordinal number is located before the head (Noun). While in Bugis language located after the head (Noun). For example: in English “First impression” while in Bugis “*Farengngerangfammaulang*”. The xample shows that Ordinal in English is located before head (Noun) and it is categorized into pre modifier. While Ordinal in Bugis language is located after the head (Noun) and categorized into post modifier. Ordinal numbers in English consist of first, second, third, fourth, fifth, etc. While in Bugis language consists of *fammulang*, *madua*, *ketellu*, *keppa*, *kelima* etc.
5. In English and Bugis language relative clause had different structure. For example: in English “Cat that eat the fish” while in Bugis “*nyong-e yaromandre bale-e*”. The example shows that relative clause in English and Bugis language is different which can be seen on their structure and function. Relative clause in English is located after noun (head) and it is categorized into post modifier. In Bugis language relative clause also located after the hed (noun) and categorized into post modifier but in the middle of the phrase there is an article. For the function relative clause in English consist of who (used for people as subject), whom (used for people as object), which (used for thigs and animal), that (usd for people and animal), where (refers to place), when (refers to time), why (refers to reason), what (relate to things). In Bugis language relative clause consists with yaro (used for person, animal, and thing).

DISCUSSION

As seen in the previous section, the writer has analyzed the similarities and differences of noun phrases between English and Bugis language. In conducting this research, the researcher used one method is called contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is a suitable way to find out the similarities and differences of both languages. Most researchers used this method to compare two or more languages. It is supported by Johansson (2008 p.9) states that CA is a systematic comparison of two or more languages to describe their similarities and differences. The aim is to provide language learners with better descriptions and better teaching materials. When we compare, we tend to see things more clearly.

Keshavarz (2012) states the purpose of comparing and contrasting two languages is to help second language learners by identifying the difficult areas they may encounter when learning the target language. CA is also used as a tool in translation theory to study equivalence (which has the same meaning in both languages). Both theories correlate, so dealing with these theories that contrastive analysis is used to contrast English and Bugis language.

Based on finding on this research, after selected and describe the data that taken from English and Bugis language, then contrasted the noun phrase in English and Bugis language, the researcher found the similarities and differences of noun phrase between the two languages. The structure of both languages is one of the focus of doing this research. Based on the structure, the researcher found that the similarities of noun phrase consist with numeral, demonstrative, quantitative, and article as the modifier of noun phrase. The modifiers of both languages located before noun (head) and categorized as pre-modifier. The prepositional phrase is located after the noun (head) and categorized as post-modifier. The differences structure of both language are article, adjective, possessive, and ordinal. The modifier in English have different place with modifier in Bugis language.

Modifier article in English and Bugis language have similar structure and different function. The similarities of both languages is the structure, in English and Bugis language the article as modifier are located before noun (head) and categorized as pre-modifier. The differences of both languages is the function, In English the article use definite article 'the' to explain family name of person for example The Smiths. In Bugis language there is definite article express by *I* and *La*. The article *I* in front of it is for a woman and article *La* is only for man. These are articles for gender marking. For example: *I* Siti Aminah and *La* Baso.

Identifying the difficulties of noun phrase in both languages based on structure and function of modifier when learning the target language it really helpful for the teacher to be more careful in teaching English language. For example article in English and Bugis language have similar structure and different function. Therefore, before teaching a material the teacher must understand the language either structurally or functionally.

From the explanation above, the researcher can conclude, there are similarities and differences of noun phrase in English and Bugis language. The similarities of noun phrase between English and Bugis language could help learners easily in learning English and the differences of both languages make the learner difficult in learning English because the structure of modifier noun phrase had different place and the function of modifier in both language that makes them confused to makes a sentence.

Additionally, the content of this skripsi could be reference for local language maintenance and preservation to preserve the local language. Therefore, to make them easier to access this skripsi, the researcher copied into journal so they could learn their interesting content

CONCLUSION

This research is conducted to accomplish the goals of finding the similarities and differences of Noun phrase between English and Bugis language by applying contrastive methods. Contrastive methods is an activity to compare two or more languages to describe the differences and similarities of language and it can help predict and describe the difficulties of the learner in learning English as a target language.

It found that both English and Bugis languages are correspondence because they have similarities and differences whether in a modifier of noun phrase and the function of the modifier. The result of this research can be concluding as some similarities and differences of Noun phrase between English and Bugis language. The first, In English and Bugis language has some similarities, the similarities between English and Bugis language mostly happen in a modifier of Noun Phrase, they are: Article (in English and Bugis language are categorized into pre modifier because located before noun), numeral (in English and Bugis language are categorized into pre modifier because located before noun), Demonstrative (in English and Bugis language are categorized into pre modifier because located before noun), Quantifier (in English and Bugis language are categorized into pre modifier because located before noun), and Prepositional phrase (in Bugis language and English, Prepositional phrase is located after noun and it categorized as post-modifier).

The Next in English and Bugis language have some differences, the differences between English and Bugis language can see by the modifier of noun phrase and the function of the modifier. The differences of both languages, are: and ordinal. Article (In English language, article located before noun and categorized as pre-modifier, while an article in Bugis language is located after noun and it categorized into post modifier), Adjective (in English language located before noun and categorized as pre-modifier, while in Bugis language, the adjective is located after noun and it categorized as post modifier), Possessive (in English language possessive located before Noun and categorized as pre modifier, while in Bugis language possessive located after the noun and categorize as post-modifiers), Ordinal number (in English language located before Noun and categorized as pre modifier, while in Bugis language ordinal number located after the noun and categorize as post-modifiers).

In conclusion, this study is expected to help English learners who also speak Bugis language to better understand the similarities and differences between the two languages in terms of noun phrase structure. The gained understanding will facilitate their comprehension of English, particularly in the use and structure of noun phrases.

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