

# A Contrastive Analysis of Simple Sentence in English and Serawainese

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article was to analyze similarities and differences of English and Serawainese. This study used content analysis method. The results of the analysis that has been carried out by the author are that there are several similarities and differences in both languages, namely English and Serawainese simple sentences. The similarities between English and Serawainese are some simple sentences in SP for verbal sentences, and SPO patterns. Both languages always have a subject and a predicate. The difference between the two languages is found in several formulas for simple sentences, namely SP for nominal sentence, adjective, prepositional, numeral in Serawai and SPC pattern in English. A very striking difference is that there are copular verbs or linking verbs which are not found in Serawainese unlike English which always contains copular verbs in nominal sentences. From the analysis that has been done by the author. The author realizes that this study needs more constructive input for a better study in the future. There are still many types of sentences that the author has not analyzed. The writers hopes that the next researcher will analyze types of sentences such as complex sentences, compound sentences, and compound-complex sentences.

**Keywords:** Similarities, Differences, English Simple Sentence, Serawainese Simple Sentence

## ABSTRAK

Tujuan artikel ini adalah untuk menganalisis persamaan dan perbedaan antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Serawai. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis isi. Hasil analisis yang telah dilakukan oleh penulis adalah terdapat beberapa persamaan dan perbedaan dari kedua bahasa tersebut, yaitu kalimat sederhana bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Serawai. Kesamaan antara bahasa Inggris dan Serawai adalah beberapa kalimat sederhana dalam SP untuk kalimat verbal, dan pola SPO. Kedua bahasa tersebut selalu memiliki subjek dan predikat. Perbedaan kedua bahasa tersebut terdapat pada beberapa rumus kalimat sederhana, yaitu SP untuk kalimat nominal, kata sifat, kata depan, angka dalam bahasa Serawai dan pola SPC dalam bahasa Inggris. Perbedaan yang sangat mencolok adalah adanya kata kerja kopular atau kata penghubung yang tidak ditemukan dalam bahasa Serawai tidak seperti bahasa Inggris yang selalu mengandung kata kerja kopular dalam kalimat nominal. Dari analisis yang telah dilakukan oleh penulis. Penulis menyadari bahwa penelitian ini membutuhkan masukan yang lebih konstruktif untuk penelitian yang lebih baik di masa yang akan datang. Masih banyak jenis kalimat yang belum dianalisis oleh penulis. Penulis berharap peneliti selanjutnya akan menganalisis jenis kalimat seperti kalimat kompleks, kalimat majemuk, dan kalimat majemuk-kompleks.

**Kata kunci :** Persamaan, Perbedaan, Kalimat Sederhana Bahasa Inggris, Kalimat Sederhana Bahasa Serawai

## INTRODUCTION

Language is an inseparable part of human life. When communicating, language plays an important role. Language becomes a tool in communication where language and communication have an inseparable relationship, because language is used as a communication tool to express one's thoughts and feelings to others. The use of good language will make it easier for the people we communicate with to understand what we are talking about and it will have an impact on the course of communication that is carried out. So it can be concluded that languages play an important role in human life.

However, there are so many languages in this world, such as English, Mandarin, Japanese, Arabic, Bahasa Indonesia, and so on. It also has much differentiation. It could be a different structure, different characters, or different pronunciations. For example English and Bahasa Indonesia. Both have the same characters but the pronunciation and structure are different.

One of the world's universal languages is English. English is spoken and understood almost everywhere. It serves as the communication's medium or conduit. In other words, English serves as a common language of communication for individuals over the globe. It can be used to teach people how to articulate and transmit ideas in many different spheres of life. Many individuals in the globe today require English, especially in the modern era. This is because people who are proficient in English can successfully carry out many of their ambitions, including completing their education abroad, starting a business, and other activities. Aside from that people can interact and communicate with one other more effectively by using English. English also facilitates interaction and communication for mutual understanding. As a result, English becomes the language that everyone on the globe learns.

In Indonesia, English is a foreign language. It might be argued that students from Indonesia learn English as their target language even though Bahasa Indonesia is their mother tongue. It indicates that English is only taught as a subject for school and as a skill, not as a method of daily communication. The majority of students, however, may believe that studying English is quite difficult, for instance in speaking and writing, while some students may believe that it is not difficult. When they must speak or write in English, they have some difficulty because they always communicate in their mother tongue. Based on such a phenomenon, it may be inferred that pupils, particularly those who speak vernacular, have a lot of difficulties learning English (Kurniawati, 2013). Problems could result from linguistic variances because no two languages can be exactly alike.

Indonesia has 718 regional languages spread throughout Indonesia. One of that languages is Serawai. Serawai language is one of the languages used by the Serawai tribe living in Bengkulu Province. The Serawai language area covers three districts which are in the southern part of Bengkulu, namely Seluma Regency and South Bengkulu Regency. Until now Serawai language is still used and maintained by the community speaker as a means of communication.

Serawai is just like Bahasa Indonesia, the pronunciation is not different. The character and the structure are also the same. When compares to English, Serawai might have kind of a different structure. For example in the simple sentence in Serawai language and English contains with SPO (Subject Predicate Object). The difference between the two languages is in several formulas for simple sentences, namely SP for nominal sentence, adjective, prepositional, numeral in Serawai and SPC pattern in English. However, there are some word that is the absorption of English, for example ball in Serawai is ball in English, blangkit in Serawai is blanket in English, sekul in Serawai is School in English. The pronunciation is nearly the same. Thus, the differences and similarities in grammatical structures between languages are significant and can be used to choose a teaching technique.

According to Tarigan (2009), contrastive analysis is a process used to compare the two linguistic structures of two different languages to determine their differences and similarities. According to Kartawinata in Budasi (2012), it is a frequent word in applied linguistics to compare two languages: the target language used in language instruction and the student's native tongue. Contrastive analysis, according to Lado (in Widayarsi 2015), is a technique for comparing the constituents of other lan-

guages in terms of form and function to identify similarities and contrasts that can help teach both languages. Contrastive analysis is one of the best resources a teacher can have to correct pupils' linguistic errors, according to the majority of theories of language learning and acquisition. Therefore through the contrastive analysis, the purpose of this article is to find out the differences and similarities between simple sentences in English and Serawai languages.

## METHOD

This article used a content analysis. Content analysis (Content Analysis) is a qualitative research technique by emphasizing the constancy of the content of communication, the meaning of the content of communication, the reading of symbols and the meaning of the contents of the symbolic interactions that occur in communication. The method used in this study is to use analysis content or qualitative content. Content analysis is an analysis that is carried out of the contents of a text or book. According to Weber (in Ahmad, 2018) analysis content is a research method using a set of procedures for making valid inferences from text. The data from this analysis are taken from the daily conversations of the writers in the form of spoken language which is poured into a written form. Which then the data is poured into reference material for analysis by the writers. Content analysis is used to describe the characteristics of the content of sentences derived from the daily conversation.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this analysis show that there are similarities between English and Serawainese. This equation is found in the SP formula for verbal sentences and SPO. Both languages always have a subject and a predicate. The difference between the two languages is in several formulas for simple sentences, namely SP for nominal sentence, adjective, prepositional, numeral in Serawai and SPC pattern in English. A very striking difference is that there are copular verbs or linking verbs which are not found in Serawainese unlike English which always contains copular verbs in nominal sentences.

Some similarities between English and Serawainese can be seen from the results of the following analysis:

### Subject-Predicator (SP) Pattern for Verbal Sentence

The SP pattern in both languages between English and Serawai is the same. Where the sentence structure is NP+VP. In both languages, Noun Phrase is a subject that does work or action and Verb Phrase is a predicate or an action and work that does not require an objek to complete the sentence.

Table 1. SP sentences in English and Serawainese

No	English Simple Sentence	Serawainese Simple Sentence
1	<u>He smiles</u> S P	<u>Nyo nyengigh</u> S P  <u>Ble nyengigh</u> S P
2	<u>They run away</u> S P	<u>Kapo ughang belaghi</u> S P
3	<u>She slept</u> S P	<u>Nyo lah tiduak</u> S P  <u>Ble lah tiduak</u> S P

		<u>Nyo lah tekerilau</u> S P
4	<u>Her nail broke</u> S P	<u>Kuku o rusak</u> S P  <u>Kuku ble rusak</u> S P
5	<u>The Sun is shinning</u> S P	<u>Matoaghi lagi nyinagh</u> S P

Based on table 1 above it is found that the SP or SV (in English) formulas for verbal sentences in English and also serawai have similarities. Where the subject is the one who performs the action, the subject is the element of the sentence which functions as the core of the conversation in a sentence or the subject is usually an element that does the work which is a noun phrase. And the predicate in both languages is VP (verb phrase) which does not require an object at all to explain the verb in the sentence examples in table 1. The difference in these examples is in the Serawainese sentence where in Serawai language there is no difference between them. male and female, in serawainese he is called Nyo, Ble, Dio. It can be concluded that the structure in both languages is the same, because it is in the form of NP+VP.

**Subject-Predicator-Object (SPO) Pattern**

Further similarities are found in the SPO or SVO patterns for verbal sentences in both languages, namely English and Serawai. In both languages the predicate is always in the mono-transitive form where the verb (V) really needs the existence of an ojek (O) to complete a sentence. The following is an example of the SPO pattern in English simple sentences and Serawainese language simple sentences.

Table 2 SPO sentences in English and Serawainese

No	English Simple Sentence	Serawainese Simple Sentence
1	<u>He loves Veronica</u> S P O	<u>Nyo ribang ngan Veronica</u> S P det O  <u>Ble ribang ngan Veronica</u> S P det O  <u>Dio ribang ngan Veronica</u> S P det O
2	<u>I saw the moon</u> S P O	<u>Aku nginak i bulan</u> S P O
3	<u>We protect them</u> S P O	<u>Kami nyago ughang</u> S P O
4	<u>You write the letter</u> S P O	<u>Kaba nulis surat</u> S P O  <u>Kamu nulis surat</u> S P O

As seen in table 2, the SPO formula in English and Serawainese is the same. The only difference is in the sentence in the first example where the word Ribang or loves cannot stand alone without the help of the determiner Ngan or with, unlike in English where the word loves can stand alone

without the help of a determiner before the object in the sentence. For sentences in English and also serawai have similarities. Where the subject is the one who does the action, the subject is the element of the sentence that functions as the core of the conversation in a sentence or the subject is usually an element that does the work which is a noun phrase. And the predicate in both languages is VP (verb phrase), and objects are elements that receive treatment or action and are filled by NP.

The differences from simple sentence patterns in both languages. There are several differences in the formulas in the two languages, these differences can be seen in the following explanation:

### Subject-Predicator (SP) Pattern for Nominal Sentences

The first difference is seen in the Subject-Predicator (SP) formula for nominal sentences in Serawainese sentences which are not found in English. Basically, the SP formula in English is formed by NP+VP and all sentences in English generally always contain VP. But in Serawai, there isn't always a VP. Why is that? Because VP is sometimes replaced by NP. Here are some examples of SP patterns for nominal sentences in English and Serawai.

Table 3. SP for nominal sentences in English and Serawainese

No	English Simple Sentence	Serawainese Simple Sentence
1	<u>My name is Esni Senvita</u> S P C	<u>Namoku Esni Senvita</u> S P
2	<u>Mova is a student</u> S P C	<u>Mova tu Mahasiswa</u> S det P
3	<u>Athaya was a farmer</u> S P C	<u>Athaya tu petani</u> S det P
4	<u>Zelvia is your lecturer</u> S P C	<u>Baso Zelvia tu dosen kapo kaba</u> S det P

From analysis table 3, this explains that there are differences between the SP formula in English and Serawainese. In English there is what is called a copular verb or tobe, while in Serawainese there is no copular verb or tobe (is, am, are). In a sentence like the sentence 'Mova student' grammatically it is not accepted because there is no copular verb, but if you add the word 'tu' which has almost the same copular verb in English, and the sentence becomes 'Mova tu student' then the sentence is acceptable grammatically.

### Subject-Predicator (SP) Pattern Adjective Sentence

The next difference is in the SP pattern for adjectival sentences. In serawainese there are no copular verbs or linking verbs unlike in English. Here are examples of simple sentences in English and Indonesian:

Table 4. SP for adjective sentences in English and Serawainese

No	English Simple Sentence	Serawainese Simple Sentence
1	They were happy	Kapo ughang riang
	<u>Her shirt is yellow</u> S P C	<u>Baju o kuning</u> S P  <u>Baju ble kuning</u> S P  <u>Baju nyo kuning</u> S P

2	<u>You are beautiful</u> S P C	<u>Kaba tu alap</u> S det P
3	<u>He is tall</u> S P C	<u>Ble tinggi</u> S P
4	<u>He is handsome</u> S P C	<u>Ble u ganteng</u> S P

From analysis table 4, this explains that there are differences between the SP formula in English and Serawainese. In serawainese there are no copular verbs or linking verbs. Where is the sentence 'Baju o kuning', or in English 'Her shirt yellow'. The sentence is grammatically wrong, in this case the sentence must be added with a copular verb or linking verb in the form of 'is', so the sentence will become 'Her shirt is yellow' and grammatically acceptable.

**Subject-Predicator (PP) for Prepositional Pattern**

The third difference is found in SP for prepositional sentences in Serawai which are not found in English. In English, to explain subject prepositions, copular verbs are needed, but in Serawainese there are no copular verbs or linking verbs. Table 5. SP for prepositional sentence in English and Serawainese

Table 5. SP for Prepositional Pattern in English and Serawainese

No	English Simple Sentence	Serawainese Simple Sentence
1	<u>Ayu is in Auditorium UINFAS</u> S P A	<u>Ayu di Auditorium UINFAS</u> S P
2	<u>I am in Time Square</u> S P A	<u>Aku nyemerang pulau jawa</u> S P

From the analysis table it can be seen that the prepositional sentences in English and serawainese are completely different. English sentences have predicates that are copular verbs but in Serawainese there are none. The sentence 'Ayu in the UINFAS Auditorium' is grammatically incorrect, the sentence must include the copular verb in the form of 'is' to make the correct sentence 'Ayu is in the UINFAS Auditorium' grammatically correct.

**Subject-Predicator (SP) Pattern for Numeral Sentences**

The fourth difference is found in the Subject-Predicator for numeral sentences in Serawainese which are not found in English. Usually English sentences are built by the SP formula which is filled by NP+VP for all English sentences. But the SP pattern in the Serawai language does not only contain VP but is sometimes replaced by a numeral. The following are examples of English simple sentences and Serawainese simple sentences :

Table 6. SP for numeral sentence in English and Serawainese

No	English Simple Sentence	Serawainese Simple Sentence
1	<u>His has three childrens</u> S P C	<u>Anak o tigo</u> S P
2	<u>The boy is five years old</u> S P C	<u>Bedeciak limo taun</u> S P
3	<u>I have one sibling</u> S P C	<u>Aku duo begading</u> S P

The table shows that the SP pattern for numeral sentences in English and Serawainese is very different. In English sentences there is always a predicate in the form of a copular verb or a transitive

verb in the form of has or have. Whereas in Serawainese there is no copular verb as in the sentence 'I am duo begading' or 'I one sibling' is grammatically incorrect, therefore it is necessary to add a transitive verb in the form of have, so the sentence becomes 'I have one sibling' so that it becomes grammatically correct.

### Subject-Predicator-Compliment (SPC) Pattern

The last difference is SPC in English. The verb in this pattern is usually an intensive verb and is followed by a complementary subject. There is no similar formula in Serawainese sentences because in Serawainese there are no copular verbs or intensive verbs.

Table 7. SVC patter sentences in English and Serawainese

No	English Simple Sentence	Serawainese Simple Sentence
1	<u>Ronny is a chef</u> S P C	<u>Ronny tu koki</u> S det P
2	<u>He is Korean</u> S P C	<u>Nyo u jemo Korea</u> S P
3	<u>They were poor</u> S P C	<u>Kapo ughang tu saro</u> S det P

From the last analysis table, it can be seen that the SPC pattern in English and Serawainese is very different. As previously explained, that Serawainese does not have copular verbs unlike English which has a predicator in the form of a copular verb or linking verb.

### CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis that has been carried out by the writers are that there are several similarities and differences in both languages, namely English and Serawainese simple sentences. The similarities between English and Serawainese are some simple sentences in SP for verbal sentences, and SPO patterns. Both languages always have a subject and a predicate. The difference between the two languages is found in several formulas for simple sentences, namely SP for nominal sentence, adjective, prepositional, numeral in Serawai and SPC pattern in English. A very striking difference is that there are copular verbs or linking verbs which are not found in Serawainese unlike English which always contains copular verbs in nominal sentences.

From the analysis that has been done by the author. The author realizes that this study needs more constructive input for a better study in the future. There are still many types of sentences that the author has not analyzed. The writers hopes that the next researcher will analyze types of sentences such as complex sentences, compound sentences, and compound-complex sentences.

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