THE BUGINESE AND ENGLISH PERSONAL PRONOUNS
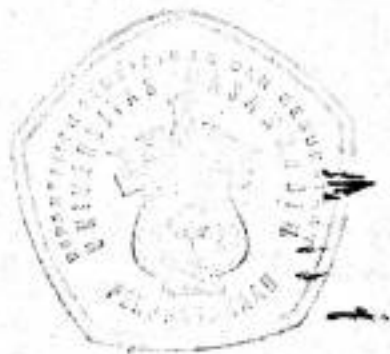
(A CONTRASTIVE STUDY)

A THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of Letter
of Hasanuddin University Ujung
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of the requirements for
the acquisition of the
Sarjana Degree

By

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FAKULTAS SASTRA

Pada hari ini, Sabtu   tanggal 9 Desember 1989
Panitia Ujian skripsi menerima dengan baik tesis
yang berjudul :   "THE BUGINESE AND ENGLISH PERSONAL

PRONOUNS : A CONTRASTIVE STUDY"

yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat
ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra
Jurusan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Sastra
Universitas Hasanuddin.

Ujung Pandang, 9 Desember 1989

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A B S T R A K

Pronoun atau kata ganti yang digunakan di dalam
bahasa Bugis dapat menempati posisi yang berubah-ubah
sesuai dengan jenis kalimat yang ditempatinya, dan
hal ini kadang-kadang mengakibatkan fungsi pronoun
tersebut berubah.

Pronoun untuk orang pertama tunggal misalnya
uak, dapat ditempatkan di depan atau di belakang kata
kerja tetapi fungsinya tetap sama yaitu subyektif.
Sedangkan nak (juga kata ganti untuk orang pertama
tunggal), posisinya selalu di belakang kata tetapi
fungsinya kadang-kadang bersifat subyektif atau ob-
yektif. Hal yang serupa juga berlaku untuk kata ganti
orang ke dua tunggal mu. Mu dapat diletakkan di depan
atau di belakang kata dan fungsinya yang ganda diten-
tukan oleh jenis kalimat yang diikutinya.
Sedangkan di dalam bahasa Inggris, kata ganti orang
pertama I bisa berubah menjadi me atau mine tergan-
tung fungsinya di dalam kalimat.

Jadi pronoun dalam bahasa Inggris selalu dikua-
sai oleh kasus (masalah sintaksis), di lain pihak
pronoun dalam bahasa Bugis tidak mengalami perubahan
yang disebabkan oleh kasus.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. **Background of the problem**

Our country is made up of thousands of islands, which consists of various kinds of regional languages and dialects, adat or customs and cultures.

Buginesse is one of the languages which has been known as a language that has a number of dialects. In this paper the writer will attempt to discuss an aspect of the Buginesse language, i.e, the personal pronouns, for comparative reasons. The study of personal pronouns both in Buginesse and in English is very interesting. For that reason, the writer has decided to choose the following topic :

" THE BUGINESSE AND ENGLISH PERSONAL PRONOUNS : A CONTRASTIVE STUDY ".

2. **The reason of choosing the topic**

The writer uses the following points of argument to justify the choice of the topic :

2.1 The writer would like to acquaint the readers with the Buginesse special vocabulary, particularly the students of the Faculty of Letters, English Department, Hasanuddin University, who are studying or will be studying English.

2.2 The writer wants to explain the use of Bu-
ginesse and English personal pronouns in
daily intercourse.

3. The scope of the problem

"The Buginesse and English personal pronouns :
A Contrastive study", is a topic which necessarily
involves a number of problems to be dealt with.

The discussion will be focused on the simila-
rity and differences between them, both in position
and function.

4. Objective of the study

The use of personal pronouns in Buginesse and
in English in daily intercourse would be the objec-
tive of the description. The description is aimed
at providing the students of the Faculty of Letters
with raw materials for further research in socio-
linguistics.

Some points of interest about personal pronouns
in Buginesse and in English :

- sulara' lampena iyaro macella'e

  a. his/her trouser is that red one

  b. that red one is his/her trouser

- wajunna iye upake we

a. his/her shirt this is I wear

b. this shirt I wear is his/hers

- malampe' ikko'na meokku

a. long the tail of my cat

b. the tail of my cat is long

5. Method and work procedures

In writing this thesis, the writer will try to comply to the requirements of scientific work, throughout the process of collecting and processing data and the drawing of conclusions. Therefore the writer will use :

5.1 Library Research

Partly the data and materials will be obtained from reading articles and books in the library, from lectures and from other written materials which have relation with the data needed.

5.2 Field Research

The writer will devide her work into two parts related to the collection of the data, and they are :

5.2.1 The data of the Buginesse needed will be collected by noting down the language used in community.

Then the writer will discuss them
with friends and linguists that the
writer thinks to be familiar with
the topic.

5.2.2 The data of English will be collec-
ted by interviewing speakers of
English and some linguists or tea-
chers who know English well.

6. Sequence of presentation

In relation to the topic, the writer will try
to arrange sequence of presentation as follows :
Chapter I the introductory illustration which con-
sists of the background of the problem, the reason
of choosing the topic, the scope of the problem, the
objective of the study, the method and work procedu-
res and the sequence of presentation.
Chapter II The description of the English and Bu-
ginesse personal pronouns and their uses.
And chapter III The analysis of the data of English
and Buginesse pronouns, and the causes of possible
misunderstanding.
Chapter IV The conclusion.
Bibliography will from the final pages of this the-
sis.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

A contrastive study between English and Buginesse especially the aspect of pronouns of the two languages will be described in this thesis.

According to Fisiak (1978 : 1) :

> " Contrastive analysis may roughly be defi-
> ned as a subdiscipline of linguistics con-
> cern with the comparison of two or more
> languages or subsystem of languages in or-
> der to determine both the differences and
> similarities between them ".

Contrastive analysis consists of two types :

- Theoretical contrastive analysis.

- Applied contrastive analysis.

The comparison between two languages is to find out the similarities and the differences between the two languages which can deal with theoretical contrastive analysis and/or applied contrastive analysis. Applied contrastive analysis is usually used to predict the difficulties faced by someone who learns another language. It is predicted that the difficulty appears because of the differences between the systems of two languages.

This study will be limited to a descriptive study which is based on contrastive analysis, and it is not aimed at overcoming the difficulties in learning English by Buginesse native speakers.

II.1 Definitions of pronouns

Some linguists define pronouns as follows :

Pronouns according to Quirk (1972 : 203):

> " A pronoun replace nouns or rather whole
> noun phrase ".

Frank (1972 : 20) defines pronouns according

to the traditional way.

He states as follows:

> " A pronoun is a word that takes the place
> of a noun ".

Crystal (1980 : 287) says:

> " A pronoun is a term used in the gramma-
> tical classification of words, referring
> to the closed sets of items which can be
> used to substitute for a noun phrase
> (or single noun) ".

Whereas Fries (1959 : 68) says:

> " A pronoun is a word used instead of
> a noun ".

And according to Hornby (1963 : 669):

> " A pronoun is a word used in place of
> a noun or a noun phrase ".

It can be reasonably concluded that a pronoun is
a word that is used as a substitute for a noun or
a noun phrase.

Example: The watch is cheap.

        It   is cheap.

        Masoli iyaro wajaju e.

        The dress is expensive.

        It   is expensive.

Masoli iyaro tase'e.

The bag is expensive.

It is expensive.

The watch, wajaju and tase' are the noun phrase which are replaced by the pronoun "It".

According to Harimurti (1984 : 161):

" Pronoun adalah kata yang menggantikan nominal atau frasa nominal ".

Example : "Ia" in the following discourse

- Wanita cantik itu adalah wartawati.

- Ia sangat lincah dan gesit..

II.2 Forms of the English personal pronouns

SINGULAR

Subject	Object	Possessive	Reflexive
I	Me	Mine	Myself
You	You	Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Itself

PLURAL

Subject	Object	Possessive	Reflexive
We	Us	Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	Theirs	Themselves

Pronouns are used to substitute for person, things and animals, and for persons whether they are the speakers (first persons) e.g: I, me ; we, us, the adressor (second person) e.g: you, or the person referred to (third person), e.g: he/him, she/her and they/them.

The personal pronoun changes the form on account of the "case" following it. The "cases" might be : nominative, accusative and dative.

II.2.1 The use of personal pronouns as Subject

I : first person singular

You : second person singular

He
She : third person singular
It

We : first person plural
You : second person plural
They : third person plural

Examples for each of these personal pronouns are given in II.3.1.1, page 9-10.

II.2.2 The use of personal pronouns as Object

Me : first person singular

You : second person singular

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{Him} \\ \text{Her} \\ \text{It} \end{array}\right\} \quad : \text{third person singular}
$$

Us   : first person plural

You   : second person plural

Them   : third person plural

Examples for each of these pronouns are given in II.3.2.1, page 10-12.

II.3 <u>The use of Nominative, Accusative and Dative forms</u>

    II.3.1 Nominative pronouns

        Nominative pronouns used :

        II.3.1.1 <u>As Subject</u>

           For example:

1. <u>I</u> understand.
2. <u>I</u> will be there.
3. <u>You</u> need more information.
4. <u>You</u> might be right.
5. <u>He</u> could take a vacation.
6. <u>He</u> comes alone.
7. <u>She</u> studies English.
8. <u>She</u> lives and works in the city.
9. <u>They</u> have finished.

10. <u>We</u> find it.

II.3.1.2 <u>As complements of the verb</u>

<u>to be</u>

For example:

1. It might be <u>he</u>.

2. These are <u>they</u>.

3. Are <u>you</u> here ?

4. This is <u>she</u>.

5. It was <u>I</u>.

6. I believe it were <u>they</u>.

Randolph Quirk says: " In informal style English people usually use the object forms (me, him, her and them) instead of the subject form (I, he, she and they) with respect to the preceding verb " To be ".

<u>For example</u> :

1. It is <u>me</u>.

Instead óf: It is <u>I</u>.

2. Who's there ? " I hope it was <u>her</u> ".

Instead of: " I hope it was <u>she</u> ".

3. Who said that ? " I think it was <u>him</u> ".

Instead of: " I think it was <u>he</u> ".

4. Was it them ?

Instead of: Was it <u>they</u> ?

II.3.2 Accusative pronouns

Accusative pronouns are used :

II.3.2.1 As direct object

For example:

1. I called him.
2. I told him.
3. Jack loves her.
4. He picked me up.
5. We taught her.
6. I wrote it.
7. Joan helps them.
8. They invited us.
9. They recognized us.
10. She ate it.

II.3.2.2 As prepositional complement

For example:

1. I am worried about her.
2. He looked at me.
3. I'll send it to him.
4. Mother prays the whole days for us.
5. He spoke proudly in front of us.
6. It was proclaimed by them.

7. Come and stay <u>with me</u>.

8. I couldn't manage it <u>with-out you</u>.

9. She is sitting there <u>among them</u>.

10. They have the guns <u>behind them</u>.

II.3.2.3 <u>After the word "Let"</u>

For example :

1. <u>Let me</u> speak.

2. <u>Let me</u> try.

3. <u>Let him</u> see.

4. <u>Let them</u> do their own way.

5. <u>Let it</u> be.

6. Don't <u>let her</u> go.

7. <u>Let us</u> go (Let's go).

8. <u>Let us</u> play the game.

9. <u>Let them</u> sing for us.

10. <u>Let it</u> be more slowly.

II.3.3 The Dative form

The dative form used :

II.3.3.1 <u>As indirect object</u>

to replace To + noun / pronoun

or   For + noun / pronoun

For example:

1. He brought _me_ a bunch of flower.

   Instead of: He brought a bunch of flower _for me_.

2. I sent _her_ a letter.

   Instead of: I sent a letter _to her_.

3. She made _us_ some cookies.

   Instead of: She made some cookies _for us_.

4. I showed _him_ a map.

   Instead of: I showed a map _to him_.

5. They told _us_ the story.

   Instead of: They told the story _to us_.

6. They built _us_ a hall.

   Instead of: They built a hall _for us_.

II.4 The position of Accusative and Dative

An indirect object comes before a direct object, i.e,

Dative before Accusative :

For example :

1. I made her a dress.

2. She gave us an invitation.

3. He wrote me a letter.

4. She told him a secret.

5. John sang you a song.

6. I sent them clothes.

N o t e :

- Her, us, me, him , you and them are indirect objects.

- A dress, an invitation, a letter, a secret, a song and clothes are direct objects.

The use of To or For + noun or pronoun, are placed after the direct object.

For example :

1. The girl threw a stone to him.

2. I bought a towel for her.

3. Mother wrote a letter to me.

4. Joan made some kites for them.

5. She sent money to us.

II.5 The use of pronoun " We "

The first person plural "we" has a number

of special uses. It can be used as :

The Inclusive Authorial "We"

For example:

As we show in chapter three.

Here, the pronoun "we" is used to involve the reader in joint enterprise.

The Editorial "We"

For example:

As we show a moment ago.

Here, the pronoun "we" is used in informal situation (especially scientifically), the pronoun "we" here is also used to avoid I which can be egoistical.

The Rhetorical "We"

For example:

1. In the 19th century we neglected our poor as we amassed wealth.

2. Today we are much more concerned with the welfare of the people as a whole.

In the first sentence "we" used in the collective sense of the nation, in the second sentence used as a collective sense of the

party.

"We" in reference to the hearer (you)

For example:

How are <u>we</u> feeling today ?

Used in situation when the doctor is talk-

ing to a patient.

"We" in reference to a third person (She

and He)

For example: when a secretary say something

but she referring to her boss.

<u>We</u> are in a bad mood today.

II.6 <u>The use of pronoun "It"</u>

"It" as the third person singular neuter

which is used for things and animals, are also

has other uses :

<u>"It" is used as an empty subject in express-

sions referring to distance, temperature,

weather and time</u>

For example:

1. How far is it to Pare-Pare ?

<u>It's</u> 155 kilometres.

2. <u>It's</u> hot in here !

3. <u>It's</u> a fine day.

4. What time is it ? <u>It's</u> six o'clock.

<u>"It" can mean the 'present situation'</u>

For example :

1. <u>It's</u> wonderful ! The country is so

beautiful~~ly~~.

2. <u>Isn't it</u> lovely here !

<u>"It" is usually used when we don't know the</u>
<u>sex of an animal or a thing</u>

For example :

1. Look at that bird. <u>It</u> always comes

to my window.

2. Where is my bracelet ? I left <u>it</u> in-

side the dra-

wer.

<u>"It" can refer to a person when we are</u>
<u>identifying somebody</u>

For example :

1. <u>It</u> was Jean who wore a red shirt.

2. "Who's that ?". <u>It's</u> me.

<u>"It" also acts as subjects for impersonal</u>
<u>Verbs</u>

For example:

1. <u>It's impossible that</u> you can separate them.

2. <u>It appears that</u> you have changed your mind.

<u>"It" can introduce sentences / cleft sentences</u>

For example:

1. It's   ' next week that he will go.
   (not this week)

2. It was ' Wuthering Heights that we
   have read.
   (not 'The Old Man and
   The Sea).

<u>"It" can also be used in such sentences :</u>

For example:

· 1. <u>It</u> is difficult to solve the big problem.

Instead of " To solve the big problem is difficult".

2. <u>It</u> is a pity to get married with him.

Instead of " To get married with him is a pity.

3. <u>It</u> is safe to go with you.

Instead of " To go with you is safe ".

II.7 <u>Subject and object forms</u>

Both subject and object forms are possible when "as" and "than" are followed by personal pronouns.

For example :

1. She's not as experienced as <u>I</u>.

   or She's not as experienced as <u>me</u>.

2. I think you understand the problem better than <u>I</u>.

   or I think you understand the problem better than <u>me</u>.

N o t e

The writer agree with "Michael Swan's conception in his book "Practical English Usage" that says in informal English, object forms (me, him, her etc) are much more common. Subject forms (I, he, she etc) are more often used in formal English (e.g, in careful writing).

II.8 FORMS IN BUGINESSE

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN BUGINESSE

	1st person		2nd person	3rd person	
	Singular	plural	singular	singular	plural
	iya'	ta	idi'	na	na
	kak	ki	iko	i	
	u		kik		
	wak		ta		
	ku		mu		
	nak		i		
			nik		
			no		

II.9 The use of Buginesse personal pronouns

II.9.1 The first person singular (I)

In Buginesse the first person singular consists of :

1. Iya'

   Iya' usually used in a statement in answering the question, put separately from the following word.

   For example:

   Iga malai bo'ku i wenni ?

   Iya'.

   (Who took my book yesterday ?

   I did).

   Iga lawo ri bolaku nangnge'

   wenni e ?

   Iya'.

   (Who came to my house last

   night ?

   I did).

2. Kak

   Kak is used in a statement and in imperative sentence. It is put at the end of a verb or the following adjective.

For example:

Marukikkak na engka pole.

(I was writing when he came).

Paggurukak makkelong !

(Teach me sing !).

3. Ku / U

Ku or U is written at the begin-
ning or at the end of a verb and
noun, and sometimes used in answe-
'ring a question.

For example:

Purani kutanai pole diga assa-
lenna.

(I have asked him / her where
he / she comes from).

Aga mupigau ?

Kujai'i wajajukku.

(What are you doing ?

I am sewing my dress).

Aga mujama na de' muhadere'

minggu labe'e ?

Upappurai jama-jamakku.

(What are you doing so you

didn't come last week ?

I was finishing my work).

N o t e

Actually the use of ku and u in Buginesse are just the same. The Buginesse speakers of the 'Enna' dialect use ku in daily conversation while the Buginesse speakers of 'Sidrap' dialect use u. Ku which is put at the end of a word in both of the dialect above always indicate possessive pronoun.

4. Wak

Wak is used in a statement sentence and put at the beginning or at the end of a verb.

For example:

Wakgurui   paddissengeng lawo-wona pabbura e.

(I learn the knowledge about the medicine).

Teawak pulakkaiwi iyaro tauwe.

(I don't want to get married to that man).

5. Nak

Nak is used in imperative and in statement sentence. It is put at the end of an adjective or a verb.

For example:

> Alen<u>nak</u> doikmu !
>
> (Give <u>me</u> your money !).
>
> Pole<u>nak</u> bolamu.
>
> (<u>I</u> have come to your house).

II.9.2 The second person singular (you)

The second person singular in Buginesse consists of :

① <u>Idi'</u>

<u>Idi'</u> is used when we talk to an older person or whoever we talk to, in order to make the sentence more polite. It is written separately from the following word.

For example:

> <u>Idi'</u> ne jolo' lawo.
>
> (I would like <u>you</u> to go first).
>
> <u>Idi'</u> ga marukik sure' ?
>
> (Did <u>you</u> write the letter ?).

2. <u>Iko</u>

<u>Iko</u> is used when we talk to the same age or a younger person, stands alone but when the position is at the end of a word, <u>i</u> is missing.

For example:

Iko ga lawo ri bolaku di wen-
ni e ?

(Did you go to my house last
night ?).

Magako mulisu ?

(Why did you go back ?).

3. Kik

Kik is used as a respective form
of the second person singular. Usu-
ally used in imperative and in in-
terrogative sentence.

For example:

Kipeadang mui ga gurukku makke-
da de' ulawo massikola ?

(Did you tell my teacher that
I didn't go to school ?).

Cemmekik jolo' nappa jokka !

(You have to take a bath be-
fore goiy).

4. Ta

Ta is used also as a respective
form of the second person singular,
for all kinds of sentences. It is

put at the beginning and at the end
of a word.

For example:

    Tabukka'i tange'e

    (Would you like to open the
       door please ?).

    Taniya iyaro to poleta.

    (That's not your guest !).

    Talani ga bo'ta ?

    (Have you taken your book ?).

5. Mu

Mu is used when we talk to the same
age and a younger person. All kinds
of sentences use mu, put at the be-
ginning or at the end of a word.

For example:

    Muruntu'ni ga dompe'mu ?

    (Have you found your wallet ?).

    Jamai magatti jamajamammu !

    (Do your task soon !).

    Polekak bolamu i wenni.

    (I went to your house yester-
       day).

6. I

I is used in imperative sentence

when we talk to a younger persons.
It is put at the end of the follow-
ing verb.

For example:

    Bukka'i tange'e !

    (I'd like you to open the

      door).

    Hapusu'i papengnge !

    (Would you like to clean the

      blackboard ?).

7. Nik

Nik is used in interrogative and in
imperative sentence as a respective
form of the second person singular.
It is put at the end of the follow-
ing verb.

For example:

    Puranik (ga) manre ?

    (Have you eaten ?).

    Alanik seddi !

    (Please have one !).

8. No

No is also used in interrogative
and in imperative sentence, put at
the end of the following verb and

used when we talk to the same age
or a younger person.

For example:

Poleno ga di tana Jawa ?

(Have you ever gone to Ja-
va ?).

Jokkano masitta' !

(You must go soon !).

II.9.3 The first person plural (we)

In Buginesse the first person plural
consists of :

1. Ta

Ta is used in a statement and in
interrogative sentence. It is put
at the following verb or adjective.

For example:

Sitti, kega e na guru barut-
ta ?

(Sitti, which one is our new
teacher ?).

De'na maloang ladde' wanuatta
jaji magatti diisseng kareba e.

(Our country is not so large,
so we could know the news

quickly).

2. Ki

Ki is used as a respective form of
the first person plural. It is used
when we talk to an older person or
to a person whom we respect. It is
put at the beginning or at the end
of the following word. Ki is usual-
ly used in statement.

For example:

Polekik bolata Puang, tapi de'
gagakik dipolei.

(We have gone to your house

sir, but you were not there).

Kiakkattai pugawu'i iyaro ja-
majamangnge.

(We did that things on purpo-
se).

II.9.4 The third person singular (he and she)

The third person singular in Buginesse
consists of :

1. Na

Na is used for all kinds of senten-

ces, put at the end of the follow-

ing word.

For example:

Ana'na iyaro kallolo e.

(That boy is her/his son).

Alena malai doi'ku.

(She/he took my money).

2. I

I is used in a statement or in in-

terrogative sentence. It is put at

the end of the following verb or

adjective.

For example:

Mitau'i jokka riale-ale.

(She/he is afraid of walking

alone).

Nalai ga wajukku ?

(Did she/he take my dress ?).

II.9.5 The third person singular neutral (It)

The third person singular neutral in

Buginesse is :

Na

Na is always used in statement and in

ces, put at the end of the follow-
ing word.

For example:

Ana'<u>na</u> iyaro kallolo e.

(That boy is <u>her/his</u> son).

Ale<u>na</u> malai doi'ku.

(<u>She/he</u> took my money).

2. <u>I</u>

<u>I</u> is used in a statement or in in-
terrogative sentence. It is put at
the end of the following verb or
adjective.

For example:

Mitau'<u>i</u> jokka riale-ale.

(<u>She/he</u> is afraid of walking
alone).

Nala<u>i</u> ga wajukku ?

(Did she/he take my dress ?).

II.9.5 The third person singular neutral (It)

The third person singular neutral in
Buginesse is :

<u>Na</u>

<u>Na</u> i   ays used in statement and in

interrogative sentence, put at the end
of the following word.

For example:

Pellana esso e !

(It's too hot today !)

Polekak galungnge, belana yalla-
lengi !

(I've been to the farm, it's very
far to walk !).

N o t e

In Buginesse there's no special pronoun for
the third person plural (they). If it need-
ed in a dialogue the speakers just use the
word "alena maneng" or "alena mennang" or
in other words which is considered suitable
with.

For example:

Purani ibangung peimeng iyaro bolae okko
tukat-tukang e. Alena maneng / alena men-
nang mi jamai.

(The house has been rebuilt by the work-
men. They did it by themselves).

CHAPTER III
ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Buginesse language is one of the Indonesian vernaculars, that is spoken in South Sulawesi. Buginesse is a member of Malayo-Pelinesian language spoken by 3,5 million people in South Sulawesi, which consists of 21 regencies and two municipalities. The area is 100.457 Km^3 (Peta Bahasa Sulawesi Selatan, Lembaga Bahasa Nasional Ujung Pandang page 14-17).

We know Buginesse language is one of the main languages spoken as a mother tongue by a great number of people living in the region of South Sulawesi. This language is spoken in the regencies of :

- Soppeng
- B o n e
- Barru
- L u w u
- Bulukumba
- Sinjai
- Sidrap
- Pare-Pare
- Polmas, and in some parts in Pangkep and Maros.

  (Peta Bahasa Sulawesi Selatan, Lembaga Bahasa Nasional Ujung Pandang).

Because there are eleven regencies that use the Buginesse language so that there are small variations between the form used in each regency. Here the writer wants to describe especially the use of the personal pronouns. The data are taken from the Buginesse speakers who live in the municipality of Pare-Pare and the regencies of Sidrap and Bulukumba where the writer has done the research.

III.1 Buginesse and English pronouns

The writer will analize some of the following conversation for the use of the personal pronouns in Buginesse which are contrasted with the personal pronouns in English.

The following is an example of the conversation between two students:

(1) La Dalle : Eh, attama<u>ko</u> mai ! Magai
                tu <u>mu</u>nappa mubba' okko e.
                (Eh, would <u>you</u> like to
                come in ! Why have <u>you</u>
                just come here ?).

(2) La Dulla : Mega jamajama<u>kku</u> iye ced-
                de'-cedde' e, jaji mareppa

ladde'kak usedding.

(I have lots of tasks no-
wadays, so I am very bu-
sy).

(3) La Dalle' : Purani ga mujama pekerjaang
rumamu ?

(Have you done your home-
mework ?).

(4) La Dulla : Iyo. Tapi de'pa upappura
manengngi.

(Yes, but I haven't finish-
ed it yet).

(5) La Dalle' : Asija'sija'ko pappurai, apa'
de tu ipattamako yakko de'
na pura.

(You must do it soon, be-
cause you may not enter
the classroom if it does
not finished).

(6) La Dulla : Iyanaro akkattaku lawo ok-
ko e. Engka maelo wakkuta-
nang okko iko. Tapi maelo
mokko ga bantukak ?

(That's why I come here.
I have something to ask
for you. Would you like

to help <u>me</u>, please ?

(7) La Dalle' : Aga iyaro ?

(What's that ?).

(8) La Dulla : Pagguru<u>kak</u> nomoro' dua si-

bawa nomoro' pitu.

(Teach <u>me</u> number two and

seven).

(9) La Dalle' : <u>U</u>pagguru<u>po</u> tapi borokek<u>kak</u>

jolo'.

(<u>I</u> will, but treat <u>me</u>

first).

The conversation above is between two students.
In the first exchange La Dalle says:

<u>attamako mai</u> and <u>munappa</u>

<u>attama</u> is to come in.

<u>mai</u> is here.

<u>Ko</u> which is used by La Dalle' here is a pronoun
used when we talk to a close friend. <u>Ko</u> is from the
pronoun <u>iko</u> here function as subject. <u>I</u> is missing
because it is put at the end of a word. The two func-
tions of <u>ko</u> depend on the kinds of word it follows.
When it follows the adjective the function can be
both subjective and objective. When it follows the
verb, the function should be subjective. <u>Ko</u> which is
put after the verb is always used in imperative sen-

tence and it is used in statement sentences when it follows the adjective.

But in the fifth exchange La Dalle says:

ipattamako

i is preposition.

pattama is to enter.

Ko here occurs after the verb but the function is objective. The preposition i which occur before the verb change the function of ko. The same case can be seen in the nineth exchange when La Dalle says:

upaqquruko

u is I.

paqquru is to teach.

In this case ko also functions as object even-though it occurs after the verb. The pronoun u which is put at the beginning of the verb paqquru, changes the function of ko.

After the pronoun ko, then La Dalle uses mu in the word:

munappa

nappa is just.

Mu is also used when we talk to close friend or to a younger person. If the position is at the begin-ning of a verb or adjective, the function should be subjective and when used in interrogative sentences.

Because mu which is used in the conversation above
is put at the beginning of the verb nappa so we can
say the function is subjective.
But in the third exchange La Dalle uses mu which is
put after the noun pekerjaang ruma. The function of
mu is always as possessive if it follows the noun, so
we can say mu here should function as possessive.

The following is an example of the conversation
between sisters:

(1) Nanni   : Iga tarimai sure'ku i wen-
                     ni ?
                     (Who received my letter
                     yesterday ?).

(2) Wati   : Iya'.
                     (It was me).

(3) Nanni   : Kegi monro mutaro ?
                     (Where did you put it ?).

(4) Wati   : Okko yase'na mejangnge.
                     (It was on the table).

(5) Nanni   : Purani usappa tapi de'gagai
                     uruntu', iko bawanna lao
                     sappa'i.
                     (I have looked for it but
                     I haven't found it yet,
                     then I would like you to

find it).

(6) Wati : Tajenni ! Engka moi e, tas-
subui okko yawana majalla e.
(Wait a minute ! This, it
is hidden under the maga-
zine).

(7) Nanni : Arekkak me ! Melokak bacai.
(Give it to me ! I want to
read it).

The conversation above is between two sisters.
In the first exchange Nanni uses ku in the word:

sure'ku

sure' is letter.

Ku is used to whoever we talk to. Here the func-
tion is as possessive because it is put at the end of
a word and follows the noun. As we know that ku al-
ways functions as possessive if it follows the noun.
If ku is put at the end of the adjective, the func-
tion can be subjective and as possessive. And the use
of ku / u which is put at the beginning of a verb al-
ways function as subject.
Consider the fifth exchange when Nanni says:

usappa and uruntu

sappa is to look for.

runtu' is to find.

Ku / u function as subjective pronouns in the
sentence above.

In the second exchange Wati says:

Iya', which is written and used separately from
other words and can also used to whoever we talk to,
always functions as subject. It is used usually in
a statement when we answer a question. Such as the
conversation above.

In the fifth exchange Wati uses:

yase'na

yase' is on.

Na as the third person singular neutral is al-
ways written at the end of an adjective or an adverb.
The function can be both subjective or objective,
such as na used in the forth and the sixth exchange.

In the seventh exchange Nanni says:

arekkak and melokak

areng is to give.

melo is to want.

Kak is used when we talk to close friend or
a younger person, the position is always at the end
of a word whether the word is an adjective or a verb.
The function can be subjective and objective. Both
the first and the second sentence above consists of
verb and kak, but the function of each is different.

In the first sentence it is used in imperative, so the function is objective but in the second sentence it is used in statement so that the function is subjective. On the other hand, the function of kak which is put after the adjective is always subjective, except if the word is used with a preposition. In this case it functions is objective.

The following is an example of the conversation between husband and wife:

(1) Wife   : Pa', engka tau sappakik
                  nangnge ele'e.
                  (Dad, somebody looked for
                    you this morning).

(2) Husband   : Niga ?
                  (Who was it ?).

(3) Wife   : Siajjamatta gare' naseng
                  (He said that he is your
                    friend at the office).

(4) Husband   : Oh, Pak Nasir tu. Iya' me-
                  meng pura suroi lao okko e.
                  Aga naseng ?
                  (Oh, it should be Mr. Na-
                    sir. I had asked him to
                    come here. What did he

say ?).

(5) Wife : Engka gare' maelo naillau okko idi'.

(He want to ask something from you).

(6) Husband : Pura ujanci pinrengengngi sure'sure'ku. Mettai ga mattajeng ?

(I had promised to lent him my archives. Did he wait too long ?).

(7) Wife : Iye', mangingngi'i kapang mattajeng nalisu.

(Yes, he might get bored so he went back).

(8) Husband : Engka ga pasenna ?

(Did he leave a message ?).

(9) Wife : Makkedai matu' pasi kowenni-ui nalao me.

(He said that he would come here again tonight).

The conversation above is between husband and wife.

In the first exchange the wife says:

sappakik

sappa is to look for.

Kik as a respective form of the second person singular is used if we talk to a person whom we respect. It is written at the end of a word and can be followed by all kinds of words. The function is varied eventhough it follows the same kind of word. Kik in the conversation above function as object. The use of kik which is put at the beginning of a word can be in imperative or in interrogative sentence by the Enna dialect. In this exchange, it follows the verb and the function is absolutely subjective.

In the third exchange the wife uses:

ta and na

Ta is also used as a respective form of the second person singular. The function is always possessive if it is put at the end of a word, whether the word is a noun, verb or adjective. So we can say ta which is used by the wife in the conversation above is functioning as possessive. When it is put at the beginning of a verb, the function must be subjective and it is used only in imperative and interogative sentence.

Na which is put at the beginning of a verb or adjective always functions as subjective. Such as na used in the third, forth, fifth and nineth exchange.

But in the eight exchange the husband uses:

Na at the end of a word. As we know that if na
follows a verb, noun or adjective the function must
be possessive.

In the forth exchange the husband uses:

i in suroi

suro is to ask for.

I as the third person singular is always put at
the end of a verb or adjective. When it follows
a verb, the function can be subjective or objective.
Objective function of i which occur after the verb
can be seen in the word suro above, and in the sixth
exchange in the word:

pinrengengi

pinrengeng is to lend.

In the nineth exchange the wife says:

makkedai to her husband.

makkeda is to say.

It can be seen here the subjective function of i
occurs after the verb.

While in the sixth and seventh exchange in the word:

mettai and manginqnqi'i

metta is long.

manginqnqi' is bored.

Here we see the use of i which follows the ad-

jective functions as subject.

The following is an example of the conversation between employer and employee:

(1) Employee : Purani ga mukiring iyaro ba-
ra'barang e i wenni ?
(Have you sent the . Lock goods
yesterday ?).

(2) Employer : De'pa Puang. Engka mopa ku-
rang.
(No, I haven't Sir. Some-
thing is still lacking).

(3) Employee : Pappurani pale' masija' ja-
majamammu nappako lao makku-
tanangngi ellinna baranna
H. Ali iyaro najjulluangnge
i wenni.
(OK! Do your work quickly,
then go to ask what's the
sales-price of his stock
that was offered yester-
day).

(4) Employer : Pura wakkutanang i wenni,
Puang, tapi de' utawariwi.
(I asked yesterday Sir, but
I haven't bargained it yet).

(5) Employee   : Iyana, lao<u>no</u> jolo' bola<u>na</u>
tana<u>i</u> makkeda lakuni ga ba-
ratta ato depa. Yakko depa
suro<u>i</u> lao okko e, <u>iya'</u> pa
matu' sipabbicara.

(Well, now <u>you</u> go to <u>his</u>
house and ask <u>him</u> whether
<u>it</u> has been sold or not.
If <u>it</u> hasn't, please ask
<u>him</u> to come here. <u>I</u>'ll
talk to <u>him</u> then).

(6) Employer   : Iye' Puang.

(Yes, Sir).

The conversation above is between an employee
and an employer.

In the forth exchange the employer uses:

    <u>wak</u> in the word <u>wakkutanang</u>.

    <u>akkutana</u> is to ask.

<u>Wak</u> is used to whoever we talk to. It is always
used in statement and sometimes in interrogative se -
tence. Only verb can occurs together with <u>wak</u> and is
to be put at the beginning or sometimes at the end,
and the function should always be subjective, such as
in the word <u>wakkutanang</u> above.

In the fifth exchange the employee says:

laono to employer.

lao is to go.

No is used when we talk to a close friend or a younger person. Because the employee feels himself higher than the employer so he used no to him. No is put at the end of the verb or adjective, and the function is always subjective. When it follows the verb, the sentence can be imperative or interrogative. If there is a question word ga after the verb no, the sentence becomes an interrogative, bu. if there is not we can say that the sentence should be imperative. So from the explanation above we can say that laono is an imperative sentence.

The following is an example of a conversation between teacher and students:

(1) Teacher   : Anana' nasuruko kapala siko-
                         lata paccingi kebussikola'e
                         baja di ele'e.
                         (You are asked by our head-
                           master to weed the school-
                           farm tomorrow morning).

(2) Students   : Purani kiyuddu' serri-serri
                         na sare'nesso Bu' !
                         (But we have cut the grass

several days ago, mom !).

(3) Teacher   : Iyo, tapi mappammula<u>si</u> tu<u>wo</u>.

(Yes, and now <u>it</u> began to

grow).

(4) Students   : Jaji de' <u>ki</u>agguru baja Bu' ?

(So it means tomorrow <u>we</u>

have no class mom ?)

(5) Teacher   : Ba'a. Purapi dipaccing<u>i</u> nap-

pa<u>ko</u> magguru.

(Of course yes.. <u>It</u> must be

weeded first and <u>you</u> have

a class then).

The conversation above is between a teacher and

students.

In the first exchange the teacher says:

<u>Ta</u> as the first person plural in the word:

<u>sikolata</u>.

<u>sikola</u> is school.

<u>Ta</u> is used to whoever we talk to. It is always

put at the end of the word followed, and can occur

together with all kind of words. The single function

of <u>ta</u> is possessive, so we can say the function in

the word above must be as possessive.

In the second exchange the students use:

<u>Ki</u> to the teacher as the first person plural.

Ki is used when we talk to an older person or
a person whom we respect. It can be put at the begin-
ning or at the end of a verb, and just at the end of
an adjective. Ki which occur before the verb functio-
ned as subjective, such as ki used in the second and
in the forth exchange. When it occur after the verb,
the function can be subjective or objective. And ki
which is put after the adjective just has a subjec-
tive function.

The following is an example of a conversation
between teachers.:

(1)	Hasan	: Wedding mo winreng bo' mate-
		matikata Pak Amir ?
		(May I borrow your mathe-
		matic's book Mr. Amir ?).
(2)	Amir	: Iye' ba. Leonik bola e !
		(Yes of course. You could·
		come to my house !)
(3)	Hasan	: Lisupi pale' anana'e ulep-
		pang bolata.
		(I will call on your house
		when the students go home).
(4)	Amir	: Idi' ga je' mappagguru mate-
		matika okko kelase' siddi ?

(do <u>you</u> teach mathematic
                    in the first class ?).

(5)   Hasan   : Iye'. Iwenni mana nasuro-
                    <u>kak</u> kapala sikola e.
                    (Yes I do. The head-master
                    were. instructed <u>me</u> yes-
                    terday).

(6)   Amir   : Pekkoni pelajarang fisika-
                    <u>ta</u> ?
                    (How about <u>your</u> physical
                    subject ?).

(7)   Hasan   : Naulle kelase' siddi mani
                    bawang <u>upagguru</u>.
                    (<u>I</u> may just teach.<u>it</u> in the
                    first class only).

The conversation above is between teachers.
In the second exchange Amir says:

    <u>laonik</u> to Hasan.

    <u>lao</u> is to go.

<u>Nik</u> is used in interrogative and imperative sen-
tence when we talk to a person whom we respect or an
older person. It is put after the verb or adjective.
The function is always subjective whether it follow
the verb or adjective. So we can say that the functi-
on of <u>nik</u> above should be subjective.

In the forth exchange Amir uses:

Idi' to Hasan.

Idi' can be used to whoever we talk to in order to make the sentence more polite. It is stand alone and used in interrogative and imperative sentence. Idi' just also has a subjective function. Here Amir has the same level with Hasan but he tried to make his sentence more polite in the conversation, so he used idi' to Hasan.

The following is an example of a conversation between parent and his son:

(1) Anak : Mak, nasuroki gurutta mappake waju seragang yakko upacarai tauwe minggu pemeng.
(Mom, we are asked by our teacher to use the uniform in the ceremony next week)

(2) Emmak : Uwaseng engka mo wajummu ?
(I think you have one, haven't you ?).

(3) Anak : Engka memeng, tapi malusani.
(Yes I have, but it is too old).

(4) Emmak   : Jaji... ?

                 (So... ?).

(5) Anak   : Telliyannak baru e !

                 (Would you buy me a new one,

                 please ?)

(6) Emmak   : Niga si maelo lao pasa e

                 melli ?

                 (Who will go to the market

                 to buy then ?).

(7) Anak   : Iya'pa, taleannak duwita !

                 (I will, just give me your

                 money !).

(8) Emmak   : Alai e, tapi laoko jolo' ki-

                 ringngi iye sure' e !

                 (Here you are, but you

                 should post this letter

                 first !).

The conversation above is between parent and her son.

In the fifth exchange the son uses:

nak

Nak as a pronoun for the first person singular is used when we talk to a person whom we respect or an older person. It is used in statement or imperative sentence and put at the end of verb or adjective.

The function can be both subjective and objective when it follows the verb. If there is a pronoun pre- ceeds the verb, so nak functioned as objective. The same as the example in the words telliyannak and ta- leannak in the fifth and the seventh exchange. Ta which preceeds the verb elli (to buy) and aleanq (to give), is a pronoun for the second person sin- gular.

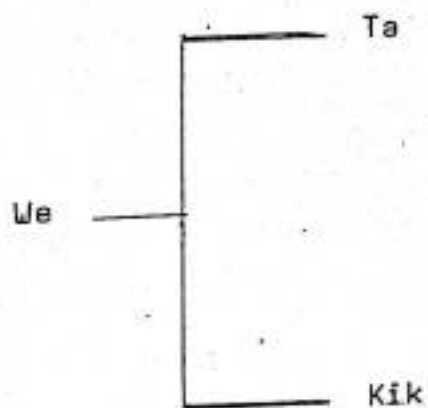When nak is put at the end of the adjective, the function should always be objective.
In the eighth exchange the parent uses:

i to her son, as a pronoun for the second per- son singular.

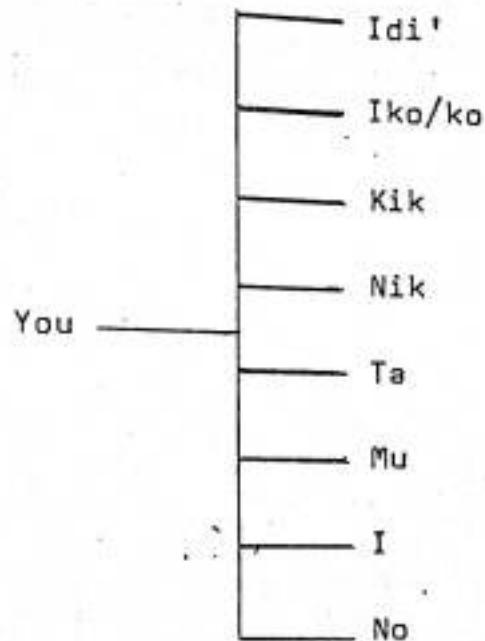I is used when we talk to close friend or young- ger person. It just used in imperative sentence, which is put at the end of a verb. The single func- tion of i is subjective, so we can say that it func- tions in the word alai e in the eighth exchange should be subjective.

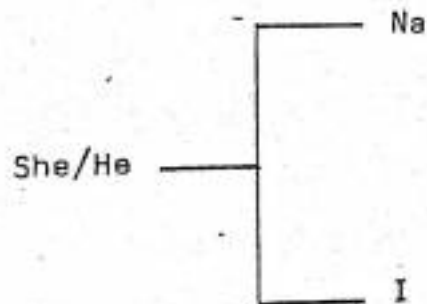## III.2 The causes of possible misunderstanding

The diagram below is the diagram of the per- sonal pronouns in Buginesse and in English :

The Nominative forms

The 1st person singular

```
          ┌────── Iya'

          ├────── Kak

I ────────┼────── Ku/U

          ├────── Wak

          └────── Nak
```
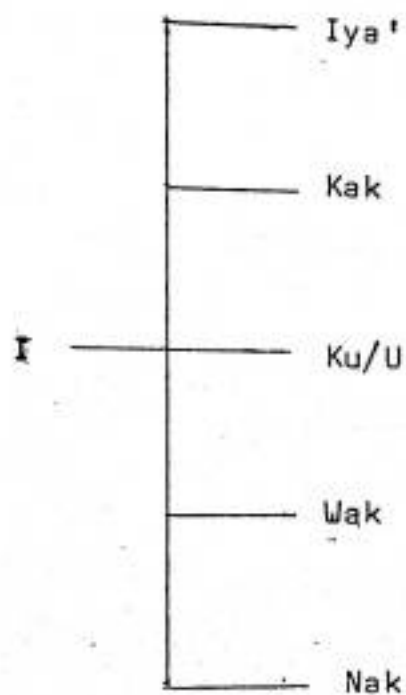
The 1st person plural

```
          ┌────── Ta

We ───────┤

          └────── Kik
```

The 2nd person singular

```
                        Idi'
                        Iko/ko
                        Kik
                        Nik
You ───────┤            Ta
                        Mu
                        I
                        No
```

The third person singular

```
                ─┤      Na
She/He ──────────┤
                 │
                        I
```

From the diagram above we can see that Buginesse language has many kinds of personal pronouns, whereas in English there is just one pronoun for I, we, you, she and he.

In Buginesse there exist the same personal pronouns which occupy the same position, functioning as

subject and object. Here follows some examples :

1st person singular:

- kak

- nak

Examples:

   1. Manrekak na engka pole.

      (I was eating when he came).

   2. Paggurukak mabbaca !

      (Teach me reading !).

   3. Polenak bolamù.

      (I have come to your house)

   4. Talennak duwita !

      (Give me your money !).

Both kak and nak above are put at the same position. Kak and nak in the first and the third sentence function as subject but in the second and the fourth sentence they function as object. So it's not impossible for Buginesse speaker to say:

     – Teach I reading !

     and

     – Give I your money. !

1st person plural:

- kik

For example :

1. Makkelok<u>kik</u> siwenni.

(<u>We</u> sang all night).

2. Nakiringek<u>kik</u> sure'.

(She/he sent <u>us</u> a letter).

In the first sentence, <u>kik</u> as the first person plural, functions as subject. While in the second sentence it functions as object. So it is possible for a Buginesse speaker to say:
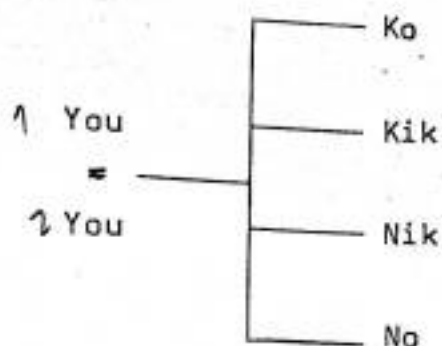
- She / he sent <u>we</u> a letter.

3rd person singular

In Buginesse there are two pronouns for the third person singular (<u>she</u> and <u>he</u>), that is <u>na</u> and <u>i</u>. Because both of them have no difference in their use so it is possible for Buginesse people to treat the pronouns <u>he</u> and <u>she</u> in English as exactly the same.

For example :

1. <u>Na</u>elliyakkak sapatu.

(<u>She/he</u> bought me shoes).

2. Mitau'<u>i</u> jokka ri ale-ale.

(<u>She/he</u> is afraid of walking alone).

3.3 The Buginesse and English objective

```
                              ── Ko
   1 You
                              ── Kik
       =
   2 You
                              ── Nik

                              ── No
```

For example :

1. Maga<u>ko</u> muterri ? <u>Ko</u> is the subject.
   (Why do <u>you</u> cry ?).

2. Nabawak<u>ko</u> ga waju bapa'mu ? <u>Ko</u> is the object.
   (Did your father bring <u>you</u> dress ?).

1. Pole<u>kik</u> ga botting e iwenni ? <u>Kik</u> is the subject.
   (Did <u>you</u> go to the wedding-party yester-
   day ?).

2. Nakkibbuarek<u>kik</u> beppa emma'ku. <u>Kik</u> is the object.
   (My mother made <u>you</u> some cakes).

1. Pura<u>nik</u> ga manre ? <u>Nik</u> is the subject.
   (Have <u>you</u> eaten ?).

2. Napinrengeng<u>nik</u> bo'na. <u>Nik</u> is the object.
   (She/he lent <u>you</u> his/her book).

1. Anre<u>no</u> jolo nappa jokka. <u>No</u> is the subject.

(<u>You</u> should eat first then go).

2. Naelorengno ga tomatowammu lao ? <u>No</u> is
   the object.

   (Do your parent allow <u>you</u> go ?).

In Buginesse there are some pronouns can func-
tion as subjective and objective pronoun. This can
be seen from all the examples above. <u>It</u> actually can
not function as objective in Buginesse.

CHAPTER IV
C O N C L U S I O N

Buginesse has quite a number of personal prono-
uns, and they have various uses in daily intercourse
which should be in accord with the relationship bet-
ween the speakers. There is no special "case" forms
for the personal pronouns in Buginesse. On the con-
trary, English has two cases which are subjective and
objective cases with specific forms. In the subjecti-
ve case sometimes the style of a sentence is formal,
while in the objective case sometimes the style of
a sentence can be informal.

In Buginesse, the personal pronouns which are u-
sed by somebody who is older than the others are dif-
ferent with the personal pronouns used by somebody
who has the same age with his/her interlocutor or who
is younger. That is the main difference in the use of
the personal pronouns in Buginesse and in English.

The pronouns ki, idi', ta, and nik is used by
the speaker to the adressor if the adressor is older
than him (usually by son to his father, between stu-
dents and teacher etc). The pronouns above can also
be used by the speaker in order to make his senten-
ces more polite if he talks to a person of the same
age or used by an employer to an employee, between

teachers, etc. While the pronouns <u>iko</u>, <u>mu</u>, <u>i</u> and <u>no</u> are used a speaker to an adressee if the adressee has the same age or younger than him (usually by father to his son, between close-friend and sister to sister etc.).

The personal pronoun for the third person singular (she/he) in Buginesse are <u>na</u> and <u>i</u>. Both of them are used for masculine and feminine, but in English it is <u>she</u> for feminine and <u>he</u> for masculine. There are some of the Buginesse personal pronouns that can only be put at the beginning or at the end of a sentence, but there are also some personal pronouns that can be put at the beginning and at the end of a sentence.

Because there are many kinds of personal pronouns in Buginesse, for example for the subjective <u>I</u>, so it can cause misunderstanding for the Buginesse people who are studying English.

From the whole description of English and Buginesse personal pronouns, we can see that there are differences and similarities between the sub-system of the two languages. The English personal pronouns are classified into two cases, those are subjective and objective. On the contrary in Buginesse there is no special forms for objective case in its personal pronouns. The only case with its own form in the use

of pronouns is the subjective pronoun. The subjective
and objective pronouns in Buginesse are identical in
case and function, in term of grammatical case.

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