A Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentences in English and Galela Language at Sabatai Tua Village

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Abstract

Aim of this research was analyzing the sorts of imperative sentences in English and Galela Language and describing imperative sentences markers in English and Galela Language. The method of this research was qualitative method by using descriptive design. The method in collecting data was documentation, interview, and observation. The analyzing of the data used contrastive analysis and descriptive. The procedure of analysis was finding the similarities of type and marker. The result of analysis presented that English and Galela language had similarity of type; they were positive and negative, but different in markers. The marker of imperative Sentences in Galela language was signed by word of wa, e, upa, hino, and sufix -si. Hence it can be concluded that imperative sentences in English and Galela language were partly correspondence.

Keywords : *Contrastive Analysis, imperative Sentences, English, Galela Langauge*

INTRODUCTION

Galela language is the one of vernacular in Indonesia, everlastingly protected by Galela language speaker. Galela language is not only used in Galela district because this vernacular is the biggest speaker in Maluku Utara province. The using of Galela language covered the whole area from East Galela, North Galela, West Galela, until South Galela. Manyila (2011) said that Galela is a districk that adressed in littoral coast of Halmahera Island in North Halmahera, North Maluku Province, and its position is very strategic because it is placed in Pacific sea. In the other way, a part of inhabitants in Tobelo and Morotai island use Galela language, because according to Ipol at all (1989) the people of Morotai came from Galela that migrate to Morotai island. Galela language is spoken by approximately 35,000 people living in the North Moluccan Islands of Indonesia. Unlike most languages of the Moluccas which are members of the Austronesian Phylum, Galela is a member of the North Halmaheran Family of the West Papuan Phylum. Galela language also contained in various area the are Kedi, Obi, Sanana, Ibu, Buli, Loloda, Supu, Salube, and Morotai Island among the big ethnic group in North Maluku such as suku Ange, suku Bacan, suku Buli, suku Galela. In Galela language development, nowdays amount of galela language speaker is about 79.000 persons (Wadui, 2016:4).

In learning English especially sentences, there were problems faced by students or people especially the user of Galela language. The people who speak Galela language sometime thought that English is very difficult because of the grammar (structure) of English is different from Galela language, for example English is flip over language. Besides, this is particularly due to the distinction of language characteristic, whereas, there are no two languages have identical

form. This problem was known when the researcher conduct a small observation in the school and English course in Pasifik University on March 2017.

As Indonesian people especially North Maluku who are using Galela language in their daily life, is also important to study that. Because in Galela language is also have imperative sentence that also have the functions that nearby same with imperative sentence in English. By study both of these languages, the learners will increase their knowledge about the differences of many language, not only on the language that people use in everyday but also on the language that people study and people do not use in everyday. Imperative sentence is a sentence that used by people to express their mind like instruction or command, some requests, asking permision, giving advice, doing invitation, ban, requirements or compulsion, and warning among them. Frank (1972: 220) in Sitanggang (2009) divided the sentence into declarative sentences (statements), interogative sentences (questions), imperative sentences (command, request), and exclamatory sentences (exclamations). Imperative sentences are utilized when the speaker want to give command to the listener for doing something. It is also happened in the people that speak Galela language. Imperative sentence in Galela language is quite similar with English imperative sentences. It can be found when it is used to give instruction or command, some requests, asking permision, giving advice, doing invitation, ban, requirements or compulsion, and warning.

Owing with the issues above, it can be said that imperative sentence is a sort of sentence that has some function function such as giving command, request or directive act to the listener. Directive act as stated by Marcela Frank (1972: 221) in Sitanggang (2009) Imperative sentence is a type of sentence which included commands or instructions, some requests, prohibitions, etc. It will be used when the speaker want the listener to do little bit activities. On the imperative sentence, exclamation marks are generally used for putting an end to instead of period. Whereas, according to Krishandini (2011) Galela language also has imperative sentence to give instruction or command, some request or directive act to the listener.

For example (Robinson, 1989):

Upa notagi !	Don't go !
Upa po ngamo !	Let's not get angry
Upasi nohawater !	Don't worry any more.
La po moku de po masuyu ka si!	Let's chew betelnut and smoke
Ai ngopa o toko magena natola!	Slaughter the chiken, son!

METHODOLOGY

The method of this research was qualitative method by using descriptive design. The researcher purposed to make description systematically, factual, and accurate on the contrastive analysis of imperative sentences in English and Galela language. The researcher took the native speakers of Galela language as the subject of this research. Those native speakers were taken from one village in Pulau Morotai which all of the people use Galela language, that village was Sabatai Tua. Sabatai Tua is one of littora villages in South Morotai district, Pulau Morotai

regency, North Maluku province. Sabatai Tua is abuted on Sabatai Baru village in the east side and Sabala village in the west side. 90% of Sabatai tua society is Galela ethnic, majority of Sabatai Tua society use Galela language in communication from children until adult, it was known by the researcher through a small observation on January 2017.

Setiyadi (2006: 38) said that subject is all individual who becomes a research target. The researcher took 15 speakers to be interviewed base on purposive sampling. The researcher took 5 persons from children, 5 persons from tennager, and 5 from adult to be representative of the realm in society. Those adult persons and tennager consist of some prominent figure and students from elementary school untill university.

The researcher used rubrics of interview to get the data from the native speaker of Galela language. The rubric contains some English imperative sentences translated to Bahasa Indonesia. The researcher also used voice recorder for getting the data. documentary technique is used by the researcher to collect the data. Reading and studying substantial references related to the current research were utilized to collect the information related to the research. Data linked with English imperative sentence was taken from books related with English while the imperative of Galela language was taken from subject through interview by using record. Moreover, the researcher conducted observation way particularly applied the "simak" Method. This method is chosen by the researcher because it is not concerned in establishing the data form. When interview the subject and read the information the researcher only observed and wrote the data that appear from language phenomena. Then the researcher analyzed the data under the principles of contrastive analysis.

To sum up, the researcher used contrastive method to analyze the data because the researcher not only wants to describe but also to analyze them. To find out similarities and distinctions between imperative sentence form both English and Galela language, the researcher used descriptive analysis approach through analyzing and comparing the data, for instance; to find out sorts of imperative sentence markers on English, to find out sorts of imperative sentence markers on Galela language, comparing sorts and markers on imperative sentence both English and Galela language, to find out the similarities and dissimilarity of sorts and markers in imperative sentence both English and Galela language.

DISCUSSION

The following are discussion of the study based on the data analysis of the imperative sentences both English and Galela language using contrastive analysis. imperative sentence in English and Galela language have differences and similarities. The fundamental differences between English and Galela language is in the direct object. Comparing with Galela language, English is commonly less of subject. This is because the direct object has been comprehended by the listener. However, in several cases, direct object is still utilized although it is rare. Thus, the existence of subject such as 'you' on the imperative sentence has goal for emphasis or express

certain epressions, for instance; expressing annoyence, impatience, etc. Galela language usually uses the direct object and subject they are:

Na / no: Na / no is the direct object of "you" (singular), it is also used by the speaker to express the imperative sentences to the listener who has same level of age with the speaker or younger than the speaker.

Ni / nia: Ni / nia is the direct object "you" (plural), it is more polite and it is used by the speaker to express the imperative sentences to the listener who is older than the speaker.

Po: Po is the direct object of "we / us". the using of "po" in suggestion, it is always placed after marker of "hino", English has "Let's" (Let us) and Galela language has "Hino" and folowed by subject "po" (us), but in galela language the marker and subject is separated. This subject is usually used in suggestion. For example:

Let us do not eat meal, let us eat the banana!
Hino upa o kui po odo, hino o bole po odo!
Let's have a drink!
Hino po udo!

The presence of direct object in Galela language signed as the caracteristic of imperative sentences, witout direct object, the listener will think that the speaker just give declarative sentences or just a verb. For the next explanation analyzed the imperative sentences based on the type and marker is as follows:

1.1   Imperative sentences Sorts both English and Galela language

Both of English and Galela language have similar type of imperative sentences, they are positive Imperative sentences and negetive imperative sentences. For example:

(+) Open the door!   (na) pelenga ngora   Ngora na pelenga!
(-) Don't be a thief   Upa (no) dadi totosi   Upa no dadi totosi

1.2   imperative sentence markers both English and Galela language

The imperative sentences marker in English and Galela language commonly signaled by certain words or markers. Related to the previous chapter, Impertaive sentences marker in English definitly was signed by appearanced of question tag, modals, and hortatory words, while in Galela language is signed by appeerenced of the markers as follows:

Markers of "si"

The marker for imperative sentence in galela language commonly uses suffix of "si". The suffix "si" is used to express a command and combined with another expression, but sometime it is rarely used. For example :

1]   Pick up the rubbish!   O remu na tidesi!
2]   Come here!   No ka hinosi!
3]   Open the door!   Ngora no pelengasi!

The marker of "wa"

Galela language has the imperative sentences marker especially in request, it is always proceed by the particle "wa". The particle supposed more formal and more polite while English imperative marker in request sometime signaled by word of "please". For example:

1] Can I borrow your pen! Ani pena tabausi, wa!

2] Could you pass the salt, please! Ma gasi no hoisi, wa!

The marker of 'Upa'

This expressses the message about an actifity that the speaker disallowes to do. The word makers are "Upa". The negative imperative sentence in Galela language is also signaled by the prohibition marker of "Upa" while the negative imperative sentence in English is signaled by "Do not" / "Do not be", Let's not, and "No". For example:

1] Don't sit over there!

Upa kagena no goge!

2] Don't enter that room!

Kamar magena upa no wosa!

3] Let's not eat meal, let's eat the banana!

Hino upa o kui po odo, hino o bole po odo!

The marker of "e"

Galela language usually uses particle "e" to emphasize what the speaker want the listener to do something. This particle also supposed more polite in advice. For example:

1] Don't be sad! Upa no sininga isusah e!

2] Be patient! No masabar e!

The marker of "Hino"

The marker of 'Hino' reveals that desire of the speaker to make suggestion including him/herself and entire people he/she is adressing. This marker is always followed by direct object "Po". For example:

1] Let's don't eat meal, let's eat the banana!

Hino upa o kui po odo, hino o bole po odo!

2] Let's have a drink!

Hino po udo!

Definitely either English or Galela language have different mechanism to show up the politeness, nevertheless both of them can be polite them. Instead, basic politeness of oral communication and interaction between speaker and listener has already been owned by English. Lakoff (in Cook 1989, in Anam, 2001:156, in Kurniawati 2013) claims that there are three basic aspects on the politness principle, whereas these aspects can be utilized for building good connection with the community and also to shun social distance that occur among of the society. These three

aspects can be "don't enforce, giving alternative or option, and making the receiver feels comfortable when communinating with others".

Galela language emphasized to the direct object, even though both English and Galela language were unsuited on the morphology and syntax of imperative sentences. Besides, another major aspect that affect of the dissimilarity of imperative sentence was social culture. So, English imperative sentence could be varied from the original sentence if it wass translated into Galela language. From the analysis of a contrastive analysis of imperative sentences both English and Galela Language at Sabatai Tua village, it was found that:

Imperative sentences sorts both English and Galela were similar, including positive and negative sentence form. the kinds of imperative sentence sometimes were not subject-less because direct object of English was easy to grab by the addresses when Galela language applied subject such as "na"/ "no", "ni /"nia", and "po".

In addition, particular words or markers sign both English and Galela language. The appearance of question tag, modals, and hortatory words commonly represented English. Whereas, the existence of participle wa, si, e, upa, bilasu, and hino more emphasized to the imperative sentence meaning and it was well-known as Galela language.

Question tag, hortatory words is used to point up English politeness sentence on the imperative sentence. Conversely, in Galela language signed by emphasize to the direct object. The direct object "no"/"na" for the same level or low of age, subject "ni"/"ani" is more polite and it is for the older person.

CONCLUSION

The researcher' result presents that English and Galela language have similarity of type; they are positive and negative, but different in markers. The marker of imperative Sentences in Galela language is signed by word of wa, e, upa, hino, and sufix -si. Hence it can be concluded that imperative sentences in English and Galela language are partly correspondence. This study provides prominent information about imperative sentences particularly in English and Galela language. Therefore this study can contribute to the other researchers who will conduct the similar research with this topic. This study definitely has goal to help the pupils become proficient in language acqquicition, for good ilustration is it help he pupils to understand the different grammatical rules specifically in language learning. Besides, it enriches insigh the pupils whom English native speaker to learn vernacular language such as Galela. The last but not the least, it assists the English teacher to anticipate another problem may come up that correlate with language teaching.

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