

A Comparative Analysis of Open Subtype in Rest Verbs Based On Dixon's Theory toward English and Buginese

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ABSTRACT - This research is about open subtype of Rest Verbs based on Dixon's theory In English and Buginese. It is under the discussion of a comparative study. The aims of this research were (1) to identify the Rest verbs in English and Wajo Buginese based on Open subtype divided by Dixon. (2) to inspect and evaluate how the Open subtype found in English and Buginese language represented in terms of semantic understanding and grammatical construction. (3) to investigate the similarities and differences of Rest verbs in Open subtype in English and Buginese. The data of this research consist of English and Buginese Language. English data were collected from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), while Buginese data were obtained from field observation and in depth interview. Both of the data were analyzed with descriptive qualitative analysis.

The result of this research shows that (1) There are four rest verbs of Open subtype in English, they are open, close, shut and lock, while in Buginese, there are twenty nine of Open Subtypes, they are: mallukka', mattimpa', makkafe', mallengkang, mattetta', mawekka', pamile', mappale', massampo, mabombo', masulu', mattokkong, makkaru', mappuru', mattongko', makkaleppu', makkeppa', mallape', majjampe', mappalang, massappo, makkaffeddeng, efu', pasirape', mappaseppa', maccala', maggoncing, marreppo-reppo and mappassikeppa'. (2) The main differences of rest verbs in English and Buginese based on Open subtype can be seen from two aspects, clause structure and variations of the verb based on the thing resting.

KEYWORDS: *Rest verbs, semantic types of verb, open subtype, the thing resting*

I. INTRODUCTION

In human existence, language takes a significant critical part. It is regarded as a framework principally on the grounds that it is made of linguistic units that relate to one another. People used it as an arrangement of grammar, meaning, and sound. Passing on information, expanding thoughts, recognizing the way of life and extemporizing the social correspondence are the aims of language.

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. In linguistics, it is divided into several parts to study language from the core. Linguistics analyzes languages from the smallest part to the complex part (Fromkin, 2000). In linguistics (Weda, et al. 2021), language is traditionally seen as consisting of three parts such as signs, meanings, and codes connecting signs with their meanings. The part of linguistics that deals with how signs can be combined to form words, phrases, and sentences is called syntax. Whereas, Semantics deals with the meanings about what is signified, while the three levels: phonology, morphology and syntax concerns with the exponent (Kracht, 2008).

According to Thornbury, (2001) grammar is a description of the rules that govern how a language's sentences that is formed by words that have certain rules. Further, Swan (2005: 19) defines grammar as follows: "the rules that show how words are combined, arranged or changed to show certain kinds of meaning". Semantics is considered as a branch of linguistics which related to the meaning. In addition, Griffiths (2006) stated that the branch of linguistic study related to the meaning is Semantics.

The formulation theory of semantic can be recognized from semantic approach of English grammar by one of the experts in semantics, Dixon (2005), where word and grammar are totally related to semantic. The contribution of his theory takes a part of comparing the meaning contained in a language because there are some differences in equivalent meaning each other. Its contribution itself becomes the reason for his theory to be re-studied.

Therefore, the researcher is to focus on the rest verbs based on Open Subtype in Buginese. The reason for conducting this research is based on the preliminary research done where there are difference meanings of rest verb in Buginese. For example, in rest verbs based on Open Subtype have twenty nine verbs based on the semantics meaning. Buginese is one of the local languages in South Sulawesi (Tahir, 2018)

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are some brief outlines of previous studies which are related to the current study, such as Firstly, Melansari (2015) who conducted research about Motion Verbs in English and Wolio Language: A semantic point of view. She used a descriptive qualitative method. The result of research shows that there are 81 motion verbs in English and 85 motion verbs in Wolio language. Some verbs of English 'Run' subtype can be used in causative sense. Whereas, almost all motion verbs of Wolio 'Run' subtype are intransitive verbs. Only some of them can be used in causative sense when they are added with certain prefix or when certain prefix attached to the verbs is omitted.

Secondly, Fahrudin (2016) in his thesis about "The Affect Verbs Subtype in English and Buginese Language: Semantic and Syntactic Approach" used descriptive qualitative method and found that English and Buginese affected verbs have equivalences and differences. Cultural background plays important role in determining variants of the verb. New feature of stretch subtype is Agent in using Manip to change the taste of the target. Buginese verbs included in those new features are *fejjei*(put salt in), *fissingi*(put monosodium glutamate in), *santangi* (put coconut milk in), *fellengi*(put candle nut in) and *cempai* (put tamarind in). Besides that, Reza Apreliah Dg. Matara (2016) conducted research under the title "Dixon's Carry Subtype of Motion Verbs in English and Barru Buginese". She used a descriptive qualitative method. The result of her research shows that the meaning differences between English motion verbs of Carry subtype and Buginese motion verbs cause different grammatical constructions. The main differences of motion verbs of Carry subtype in English can be seen from two aspects, clause structure and preposition.

The clause structure in verb (or a verb phrase) as long as the subject is plainly comprehensible from the previous discourse or context. Meanwhile, in aspect of preposition in Buginese (Zulkhaeriyah, 2021), there are two prepositions that have similar meaning and different use, they are *riand* and *ku* which mean *in*.

Furthermore, a research conducted by Suriati (2016) is a review on Dixon's giving semantic type theoretical framework. She analyzed the construction and the extended meaning of English 'give' verb and *kasi* verb in Kupang language. The researcher used Qualitative method of research and find out that the basic constructions of both languages are same, but different in grammatical properties that result to different meaning. The 'recipient' and 'donor' could be omitted when an adverb such as out, away, and back is added to 'give' verb. Indicating general giving activity, in Kupang Malay, a verb and noun can be added in *kasi* verb. In the construction, all the roles can be either omitted or stated. The literal meaning of both verbs can extent to grammatical meaning metaphorically, but 'give' verb exhibit more variation. The different of historical development of language and sociolinguistic characteristic of 'give' verb and *kasi* verb become the reason of the phenomenon happened.

The next is Hartari (2018) conducted "Dixon's Sit Subtype of Rest Verbs in English and Buginese". The research aimed to identify Rest verbs in English and Buginese based on the divided Sit subtype, then investigate the differences and similarities in terms of semantical and grammatical construction of Sit Subtypes of Rest verbs in English and Buginese. The result shows that There are nine rest verbs of Sit subtype in English, they are sit (down), stand (up), lie (down), kneel, crouch, squat, lean, hang (down), and float, while in Buginese, there are twenty eight Sit subtypes: *tudang*, *cadok*, *cadok-cadok*, *se'ppok*, *me'ppok*, *massampiang*, *massulekka*, *se'ppok*, *makkaddaouttu*, *mattulaksadang*, *mappasilajo*, *mappalempuk*, *massolla-solla*, *mattafakkoro*, *massale'poro*, *maddue'due*, *tettong*, *le'ngeng*, *llEu*, *makkanroppang*, *mappatettonguttuk*, *makkaluttu*, *cukuk*, *rroko*, *sujuk*, *maccekkeng*, *ssanrE*, *maggattung*, and *mmawang*.

The last is a research by Wahidah (2018) under the title "English Verb, "Fall" and Its Related Verbs in Makassarese Language: A Comparative Study". The research aimed to investigate the similarities and differences of English Verb, "Fall" and Its Related Verbs in Makassarese language in terms of semantical and grammatical construction. The result showed that the main differences between English and Makassarese language of "fall" verb in Drop subtype are different in the grammatical constructions.

English constructions mostly are started by subject or something as causer slot which is followed by fall as verb without noun phrase as moving object because "fall" verb in English categories as intransitive verb. The locus slot is marked by preposition. While in Makassarese language, the constructions mostly are started by fall as verb, subject in causer slot, noun phrase as moving object and locus slot that is marked by preposition.

The method is written descriptively and should describe the research methodology or steps in conducting the study. A brief justification of the method is recommended to give an idea to the reader about the appropriateness of the method, reliability and validity of the results.

III. Objectives of Study

The objectives of this research were (1) to identify the Rest verbs in English and Wajo Buginese based on Open subtype divided by Dixon and (2) to evaluate how the Open subtype found in English and Buginese language represented in terms of semantic understanding and grammatical construction. (3) to investigate the similarities and differences of Rest verbs in Open subtype in English and Buginese.

IV. Method

This researcher used a descriptive qualitative method in which the writer analyzed the data to compare between Rest verbs in English and Buginese; both in meaning aspect and in grammatical construction. Rest verbs in both languages were presented descriptively in the form of comparison. This research was in form of both field and library research.

In collecting data, the writer listed English verbs and Buginese verbs which indicate Rest. Then the example of the verb usage of English and Buginese was obtained in different ways. English data was collected from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), meanwhile Buginese data was gained from observation and in dept interview with people using Buginese data.

Participant observation is a qualitative method with roots in traditional ethnographic research, whose objective is to help researchers learn the perspectives held by study populations. The Buginese data was collected from people using Buginese in Wajo regency. The writer chooses Wajo regency because she can understand well the typical Buginese language there and it makes her get easier to collect the data. In analyzing of the data, the writer used some techniques of analyzing data in order to answer the research questions. They are: 1) the data which had been collected were transcribed. The first step was transcribing Buginese data gained from observation and depth interview. Since English data were obtained from COCA, it did not need to be transcribed anymore, 2) the numbers of transcribed data were reduced by selecting the important and related data. Both English and Buginese data which have been collected were reduced by selecting data that could be representative of others, 3) the reduced data was presented. The next step was presenting the data. The data which had been reduced were presented based on Sit subtype divided by Dixon. Presentation of example of each rest verb was in the form of clause. English rest verbs came first and followed by Buginese rest verbs, 4) the data were then analyzed. The presented data were analyzed by applying Dixon's semantic principles, but in advance each clause was analyzed based on the word classes and semantic role. The writer used Oxford Dictionary to determine the meaning of English Rest verbs, whereas the meanings of Rest verbs in Buginese concluded based on the reading the context. The last, the writer resolved the grammatical properties of those Rest verbs underlain on their meanings as the starting point, and 5) conclusion was made. After doing the analysis, in the last step the writer made some conclusions which could reflect the main points of the analysis as the result of the study.

V. Findings and Discussion

5.1 Findings

In Buginese, there are twenty nine verbs that refers to rest verb, they are *mallukka'*, *mattimpa'*, *makkafe'*, *mallengkang*, *mattetta'*, *mawekka'*, *pamile'*, *mappale'*, *massampo*, *mabombo'*, *masulu'*, *mattokkong*, *makkaru'*, *mappuru'*, *mattonko'*, *makkaleppu'*, *makkeppa'*, *mallape'*, *majjampe'*, *mappalang*, *massappo*, *makkaffeddeng*, *efu*, *pasirape'*, *mappaseppa'*, *maccala'*, *maggoncing*, *marreppo-reppo* and *mappassikeppa'*

a) Rest Verbs of Sit Subtype in English and Buginese Based on Componential Analysis and Grammatical construction

According to Ottonheimer (2006: 20) Grammatical componential has the role in semantics study. One word can have basic underlying meanings that are well established depending on the cultural context. It is a crucial to understand these underlying meanings in order to fully understand any language and culture (Bachriani, 2018).

Meanwhile, Aitchison (2003:92) explained that Componential analysis is based on the presumption that the meaning of a word is composed of semantic components. Thus, the essential features that form the meaning are elementary units on semantic level. From the componential analysis, it is possible to state the smallest indivisible units of lexis or minimal components.

Furthermore, Saeed, (2009:260) stated that componential analysis is particularly applicable to distinguishing the meaning of lexemes that are semantically related or in the same semantic domain. It is often seen as a process of breaking down the sense of a word into its minimal distinctive features, that is, into components which contrast with other components. It refers to the description of the meaning of words through structured sets of semantic features, which are given as "present" or "indifferent with reference to feature". Binary rules are used to describe the presence and absence of a feature. The symbol '+' means the feature is present, while the symbol '-' means that the feature is absent.

Open means separate the edges of something or take off its cover so that you can see or remove what is inside. Based on the componential analysis open verb on features is binary [+/-] on the features of *door*, *window*, *drawer*, *bag*, *Wall paint*, *Sticker*, *coconut fibre*, *wood*, *fence*, *street*, *thread*, *plastic packaging*, *food*, *food container*, *sack*, *pipe*, *faucet*, *umbrella*, *folding hanger*, *eyes*, *mouth*, *face*, *body*, *hand*, *centipede*, and *mimosa*. In Buginese, there are eight verbs which are similar to open verb. They are *mallukka'*, *mattimpa'*, *makkafe'*, *mawekka'*, *mattetta'*, *mallengkang*, *pamile'*, and *mappale'*. *Mallukka'* (*maluka*) tends to be more general, used for all objects (things) except challenging objects which can only be opened with a machete or axe. It is for the word *coir* or *wood* for example, *Malluka'* can open by lifting, pushing, pulling, sliding, slamming, or tearing. It can be opened by hand, knife, or scissors. *Malluka'* is absent (-) of features of *coconut*

fibre, wood, garden, the human's body part, animal and plant. While verb *mattimpa'* is also commonly used to open various objects (things) only by hand but not for tearing. At the same time, the verb *makkafe'* is generally used to forcibly open an object (something) only by using hands. Both are binary (+/-) which refers to open the door, window, drawer, trousers, bag, etc. *Mallengkang* means to open something vicious by pulling, pushing, or peeling, such as opening the sticker by hand. *Mallengkang* is absent (-) of a door, window, drawer, bag, fence, street, etc. features and present (+) sticker features. While *mattetta'* means to open something (thread/fabric) by cutting, pulling, and even tearing by hand, knife or scissors. It is absent (-) of a door, window, drawer, bag, fence, street, etc. features. Another *mawekka'* is specifically for opening something hard by cutting or splitting it with a machete or ax—for example, *coconut coir or wood.pamile'* means opening eyes. It just presents (+) on a human's body part (eyes). *mappale'* means opening hands. It just offers (+) on a human's body part (hand). Both of them are intransitive verbs.

Table 1 The Componential Matrix of Rest Verbs of Sit Subtype in English and Buginese

Rest Verb		Manner																Tools								
		Open	Close	Lock	Lift	Push	pull	Cut	Shift	Peel	Replace	Tied	Patch	Clng	Stun	Tighten	Fold	Wrap	Block	Tear	Hand	Machete/Axe	Knife, Scissors	Rope	Cloth	Key
Open	English	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
Makkaf	Buginese	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Mattimpa'	Buginese	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Makkaf'	Buginese	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Mallengkang	Buginese	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Mattetta'	Buginese	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Mawekka'	Buginese	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Pamile'	Buginese	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mappale'	Buginese	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Close	English	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
Massampo	Buginese	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Mabombo'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masulu'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mattokkong	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makkaru'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mappuru'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mattongko'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makkaleppu'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makkeppa'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallape'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Majjampe'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mappalang	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massappo	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makaffeddeng	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
andefu'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stun	English	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
Paisapp'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mappasappu'	Buginese	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lock	English	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Maccalf	Buginese	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Maggancing	Buginese	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Mampyo-reppo	Buginese	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mappasleppa'	Buginese	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Close means to cover an open area. In Buginese, there are 16 verbs which are similar to close verb. Those are *massampo*, *mabombo'*, *masulu'*, *mattokkong*, *makkaru'*, *mappuru'*, *mattongko'*, *makkaleppu'*, *makkeppa'*, *mallape'*, *majjampe'*, *mappalang*, *massappo*, *makkaffeddeng*, and *andefu'*. *massampo* (*masampo*) which means to close something (in general) by covering it typically/wrapping by hand/curtains or other coverings. It is present (+) a door, window drawer, bag, etc. features. At the same time, *mabombo'* (*mabombo*) means covering something by wrapping it in a cloth/sarong. Based on the table above, present (+), it goes in words *suck* and *body*. While *masulu'* (*masulu*) means to close something by replacing it. It is present (+) door, window, drawer, and fence. The closed objects are closed only by hand. Besides, *mattokkong* (*matokong*) means covering something by compensating for goods/money. *makkaru'* (*makkaru*) means to close something by binding.

Based on the explanation above, it is present (+) on the feature of *suck* and *rope*. On the *mappuru'* (*mappuru*) refers to closing something by pulling or binding. *mappuru'* (*mappuru*) is present (+) on the feature of the bag. *mattongko'* (*matongko*) means to cover something by protecting (to be invisible) by covering or wrapping. On the componential table, it is present (+) on the feature of *food*. *makkaleppu'* (*makkaleppu*) refers to closing something by rolling or folding. *Makkaleppu'* is just present (+) on the features of *animals* and *plants*. They are *centipede* and *mimosa*. *Makkeppa'* (*makkeppa*) tends to be used to cover *umbrellas* or *folding hangers*.

So, on the componential table, it is absent (+) on *the umbrella* and *folding hanger* feature. *Mallape'*

(*malape*) refers to closing something by clogging. So, it is just present (+) on the *pipe* and *faucet*. *Majjampe'* (*majampe*) means closing something by patching. It is just present (+) on the face feature because the *face* can cover flaws by using powder to dark spots. *mappalang* (*māpalang*) means to close something by blocking the other things. It is just absent (+) on the feature of the *street*. *massappo* has a similar meaning to *mappalang* but the special *massappo* is to close the *fence* by blocking the presence of animals or other things that can damage the sustainability of the plants in the garden. So, it is just absent (+) on the feature of the garden. *Makkafeddeng* (*mākfeden*) means closing your *eyes*. It is just present (+) on a *human's body part (eyes)*. While *efu'* means to keep your *mouth* shut. It is just present on a *human's body part (mouth)*. Both of them are intransitive verbs.

Shut refers to move (something) into position so as to block an opening. In Buginese, there are 2 verbs which are similar to close verb. Those are, *Pasirape'* means to close something by closing two sides. On the componential table, it is absent (+) on the feature of the *door* (a door has two doors that are completed by closing it), *food container* and *mouth*. *Mappaseppa'* means closing something by slamming it. On the componential table, it is absent (+) on the features of the *door* and *fence*.

Lock means to keep something from being opened and that is usually opened by using a key. In Buginese, there are 4 verbs which are similar to close verb. They are *maccala'* (*mācala*), *maggoncing*, *marreppo-reppo*, and *mappasikeppa'*. *Maccala'* has a similar meaning to *maggoncing* (*māgoncing*), generally locking something using a *key* or *padlock*. *marreppo-reppo* (*mārepo-repo*) means to lock something through a *padlock*. They are absent (+) on the *door*, *window*, *drawer*, and *fence* on the componential analysis. *mappasikeppa'* means locking something by pressing it tightly. So, it is just absent (+) on the feature of the food container because the word *mappasikeppa'* is used only for *food places* with a closing valve.

b) Recapitulation Buginese in Rest Verb of Sit Subtype as well as grammatical construction of Related Examples

Mallukka'; used for various objects. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional and marked by the adverb of reason and time. *Mattimpa'*; commonly used to open various objects (things) by using hand without tearing the object. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Makkafe'* is generally used for the object which need to be tiring. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Mallengkang* means to open something viscous by pulling, pushing, or peeling used by hand. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Mattetta'*; only intended to opening thread or fabric by cutting, pulling, and even tearing by hand, knife or scissors. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Mawekka'*; is specifically for opening something hard by cutting or splitting it with a machete or ax. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Pamile'* the thing resting may be not stated because it can be inferred from the verb itself. *Mappale'*; the thing resting may be not stated because it can be inferred from the verb itself. *Massampo*; refers to closing something in general by covering the object typically/wrapping by hand/curtains or other coverings. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Mabombo'*; refers to covering something by wrapping it in a cloth/sarong. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Masulu'* (*māsulū*) the thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Mattokkong*; the thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Makkaru'*; refers to closing something by binding. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Mappuru'* the thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Mattongko'* the thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Makkaleppu'* means closing something by rolling or folding by animal or plant itself. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Makkeppa'*; tends to be used to cover umbrellas or folding hangers. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Mallape'* means closing something by clogging the object. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Majjampe'*; the thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Mappalang*; the thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Massappo*; means to closing fence by blocking the presence of animals or other things that can damage the sustainability of the plants in the garden. The thing resting should be added after the predicate. Then, the adverb is optional. *Makkafeddeng*; the thing resting may be not stated because it can be inferred from the verb itself. *Efu'* (*efu*) the thing resting may be not stated because it can be inferred from the verb itself. *Pasirape'*; means to shutting something by shutting tightly two sides. The resting role is a predicate. After the predicate followed by the thing resting that is noun or the human's body part. *Mappaseppa'*; the resting role is a predicate. After the predicate followed by the thing resting that is noun or the human's body part. *Maccala'* and *Maggoncing*; refers to locking something in general by using key or padlock. The resting role is a predicate. After the predicate followed by the thing resting that is noun. *Marreppo-reppo*; refers to locking something by using padlock. The resting role is a predicate. After the predicate followed by the thing resting that is noun. *Mappasikeppa'*; the resting role is a predicate. After the predicate followed by the thing resting that is noun.

5.2 Discussion

Based on the Buginese data shown in finding, there are seven variations or patterns of constructions in Buginese as in the follow table:

Table 2. Seven Variations or Patterns of Constructions in Buginese

No	Pattern	Verb
1	NP +VP+ADV	<i>Mallukka', mabbombo', maccala'</i>
2	VP+NP+ADV	<i>Mallukka', mattimpa', makkafe', mawekka', mattetta', massampo, massulu', mappuru', mattongo', makkaleppu', makkeppa', mallape' majjampe', mappalang, massappo, efu', pasirape', mappaseppa', mappasikeppa'</i>
3	VP+NP	<i>Makkafe', mallengkang, massampo, mattokkong, makkaru', massulu', makkeppa', majjampe'</i>
4	VP+ADV	<i>Mappale', makkafeddeng</i>
5	V	<i>Makkafe', mappuru'</i>
6	ADV+VP+NP	<i>Mattimpa', mallengkang</i>
7	NP + VP+NP	<i>Maggocing</i>

From the table above, it can be seen that it is general to not begin the sentence with NP (Subject) but most of Buginese pattern constructed with VP+NP+ (ADV), even in the sentence can be constructed with NP (subject). Most of the VP in Buginese language sentence consist of prefix or suffix which reflected to the subject pronoun of the sentence. They are prefix *na-*, *mu-* and *u-*, suffix *-i*, *-na*, and *-mu*. Prefix *na-* and suffix *-i* and *-na* reflects to the third person singular pronoun which means "his/her". Prefix *u-* reflects to the first person singular pronoun which means "I" and prefix *mu-* and suffix *-mu* reflects to the second pronoun which means "you".

VI. Conclusion

Based on the discussion, it is found that there are numbers of verbs in Buginese is more than seven times that in English, where 29 verbs allude to the rest verbs. Those are *mallukka'*, *mattimpa'*, *makkafe'*, *mallengkang*, *mattetta'*, *mawekka'*, *pamile'*, *mappale'*, *massampo*, *mabombo'*, *masulu'*, *mattokkong*, *makkaru'*, *mappuru'*, *mattongo'*, *makkaleppu'*, *makkeppa'*, *mallape'*, *majjampe'*, *mappalang*, *massappo*, *makkafeddeng*, *efu'*, *pasirpe'*, *mappaseppa'*, *maccala'*, *maggoncing*, *marreppo-reppo*, and *mappasikeppa'*.

The principal differences of both languages can be seen from two aspects, clause structure and the thing resting. Regarding the first aspect, essentially, Buginese clause structure is similar to English in which there is a noun phrase that follows verb phrase because of the verbs of Open subtype used to give a command or instruction. It does not stand alone, that has a few varieties and can be rearranged to turn out to be only a verb (or a verb phrase) as long as the subject is understandable from the earlier discourse or context. The variations of Buginese clause structure are NP+VP+ADV, VP+NP+ADV, VP+NP, VP+ADV, V, ADV+VP+NP, NP+VP+NP. Moreover, in the thing resting as the second aspect, every verb is used in various situations. It is because the open subtype in Buginese has some variations that rely upon the thing resting.

The main differences of rest verbs in English and Buginese based on Sit subtype can be seen from two aspects, clause structure and a stance of resting. From clause structure, In English a NP is followed by VP, while in Buginese is permissible that VP is followed by NP that marked by suffix *-I* in VP. From a stance of resting aspect, cultural background plays important role determining the variants of the rest verb.

This current study applies semantic approach to analyze grammar of language. There are some other categories that are proposed by Dixon. This current study takes one that is Open subtype. In the future, the writer expects that there will be another researcher who takes other subtype of Dixon to analyze or applies another local language to be compared to English.

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