**THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND MANGGARAI LANGUAGE IN THE PASSIVE VOICE PATTERN**

**ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN ANTARA BAHASA INGGRIS DAN BAHASA MANGGARAI DALAM BUNYI PASIF**

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**Absract**

The object of this research is the comparison and differences in the form of passive voice pattern between English and Manggarai language. Which is a passive voice pattern that is expressed indirectly, by having a certain pattern formula. Passive voice pattern is an important of language. It makes written and spoken language more sensual and understandable. Thus, in each language it has its own of type or sound that is in accordance with the language itself. So that the language can be distinguished between passive and active voices, such as in English and Manggarai language. English is an international language that can connect the communication between countries that one and other. As an international language. Manggarai is one of the local language in the western part of the mainland of Flores. Manggarai language has no passive form, but in the term of syntax manggarai language has the passive construction in the clauses.

**Key Words: passive voice pattern, English language and Manggarai language**

**Abstrak**

Obyek penelitian ini adalah perbandingan dan perbedaan bentuk pola suara pasif antara Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Manggarai. Yanag mana pola suara pasif merupakan kalimat yang di ungkapkan secara tidak langsung, denagan memiliki rumus pola tertentu. Pola pasif merupakan bagian penting dari Bahasa. Hal ini membuat menulis dan berbicara dapat lebih di mengerti. Dengan demikian, dalam setiap Bahasa memiliki tipe atau bunyi masing-masing sesuai dengan tatanan Bahasa itu sendiri. Sehingga membuat Bahasa tersebut dapat di bedakan antara bentuk pasif dan bentuk aktifnya, seperti pada Bahasa Inggris dan Manggarai. Bahasa Inggris merupakan Bahasa international yang dapat menyambungkan komunikasi antara negara yang satu dengan yang lainnya. Bahasa Manggarai merupakan salah satu Bahasa daerah di bagian barat pulau flores. Secara morfologi Bahasa Manggarai tidak memiliki bentuk pasif, tetapi secara sintaksis Bahasa Manggarai memiliki konstruksi pasif pada klausanya.

**Kata kunci: bunyi pola pasif, Bahasa Inggris, Bahasa Manggarai**

**Introduction**

Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identifying their structural differences and similarities. Historically it has been used to establish language genealogies. Where in this discussion will be compered between two languages, namely the used of mother tongue with the foreign language. Contrastive Analysis is a comparative analysis of the differences in language with other language according to the data obtained from the study. That is,” **The Contrastive Analysis Between English and Manggarai Language in the Passive Voice Pattern”.**

As the language of instruction of the world, English is also as one of the compulsory lessons in the world education in Indonesia. English as a foreign language in Indonesia, to master and to learn it would require the role of Indonesian language as a medium or tool of instruction to learn it and to teach it and to the learners who speaks Indonesian.

So, to connect with the third language or English in Flores area, the teachers must be able to speak with the first language to be easily apply the knowledge of English to learners. Because the comparison between the composition of English with the manggarai language is inversely proportional.

**Research Method**

This study used qualitative descriptive research. According to (Sugiyono, 2010), the research method is a natural way to get a data for special purpose and function. To compare two different languages, some sentences one needed. The sentences that will be analyzed are taken from two books: English and Manggarai. The samples taken from books aim at finding the originality of the sentences. English language; The Sky Girl part2 by *Maril yn Lynch*. And Manggarai language; Penelitian Ritus-Ritus Adat Orang Manggarai. The researcher chooses this book, because there have many word and sentence used the passive voice can be analysed. The source of data in this research are all passive voice sentences written in the book;

English language with the title “The Sky Girls”. The researcher chose this book because there have many sentences for use as an example to English passive voice pattern, and in Manggarai language book with the title “Penelitian Ritus-Ritus Adat Orang Manggarai”, because from this book that has a passive voice patterned word and meaning. The data are passive voice sentences in the English language book and the book of manggarai language. The research instrument were the researcher herself, the supporting instrument of this research will use English and Manggarai books to get information of the contrastive analysis between English and Manggarai language in the passive voice pattern. The key instrument from the English dictionary and manggarai language notes. And notes of the pattern of this language. The procedure collected the data were:

1. Reading and comprehending the contents of sentence from the book.

The observer reads the two books that have been selected for analysis. Then observer understands every sentence in the book.

1. Underline all passive voice patterned sentences.

The observer underlines each word according to the passive sentence pattern**.**

1. Compare the passive voice forms of the Manggarai language and the English language contained in the book.

The researcher wrote all the sentences found from the book that had been determined to be taken as an example of a passive voice pattern in a table. Then the author compares the differences between the two pattern of English and manggarai language in a passive form.. Data collection. The data will be analysed as follows:

1. The researcher will identify and tabulate sentences all the passive voice pattern. The words found in the book are entered into the table and are given each sentence will be based on each pattern.
2. From the table the researcher explains the different sentences contained in the Manggarai language compares to English language in learn of the use passive voice pattern. Sentences to be analysed are 200 words.
3. And the last is. draws conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer drew conclusion from the data that has been concluded earlier and then matches the notes and observations made during the research

**Findings**

The findings are divided into data description and tabulation of data as the result of analysis. In data description, the writer analyses the passive voice pattern in the English and Manggarai language. Moreover, the writer classifies it in form of tabulating.

The first English passive voice sentence that I have taken from the English book (novel) in title “*The sky Girls*”, that is, Hager was being dumped. In this sentence indicating that this is the ‘past continuous’ with the formulated [S + was being + pp] of English passive voice, which is followed by the presence of V3. Whereas in Manggarai language passive voice sentences that I have taken from the book in title” *Penelitian Ritus Adat Orang Manggarai*”, that is; Rop hitu tapa li ema-y, that mean (the garbage was burned by my father). The existence of a passive form in the Manggarai language cannot be explained based on changes in verb form, but analytically can be explained based on the agent phrases such as the example sentence in the table above.

Significant difference from the two forms of language above it can be explained that have both significant differences in the form of passive voice pattern. As in the example of the manggarai language sentence, “rop hitu tapa li ema-y” which one in this language the presence of prepositions ‘li’ is used when the pronoun following it is the proper name presenting the ‘li ema-y’ sentence that mean (by father) where the word ‘ema’ is a person pronoun. The presence of the oblic agent/agent phrases ‘li’ in this sentence is must be present in a constructive passive of Manggarai language.

Whereas in the passive sentences in English as in the example “Hager was being dumped” in the table above we know that this is a passive form. Because there was a sentence that ‘was being dumped’ in which was being as a past continuous form in the English passive followed by V3 according to the formula. The difference of that two languages in the passive construction are the Manggarai language cannot be explained based on the changes in the verb form, but analytically it can be explained based on the presence of the agent phrase as like in the example of word ‘li ema’ on the sentence above, whereas in the English passive voice can be explained based on changes in the verb form.

The second English passive voice sentences that I have taken from the English book (novel) in title “*The sky Girls*”, that is, she had been being Guided toward the bed. The form of the past perfect continuous tense “had been being” in this sentence that determines that this is English passive voice, and is evidenced by the existence of guided as v3.

Manggarai language passive voice sentences that I have taken from the book in title” *Penelitian Ritus Adat Orang Manggarai*”, that is; Hi Andi tako seng-y wa sekolah *(Money was stolen by Andi at school).* Hi Andi and seng-y in the sentence above are core constituents, where hi Andi in noun phrases are arguments from the verb that function as the objects. Meanwhile, noun phrase of the sentence ‘wa sekolah’is a peripheral constituent that functions as a place description.

Significant different because the passive voice is determined by the presence of v3 after ‘had been being’ then this is a past perfect continuous tense so this sente nce is said to be the passive voice. While in the Manggarai language sentences hi andi tako seng wa sekolah as an example of a layered structure in the Manggarai language passive voice. The core of this sentence is ‘hi Andi tako seng-y, and the constituent of the parent is ‘tako’. The subject in this clause is definite with the use of ‘hi’ markers, because the subject is a form of self-substitution then the marker ‘hi’ is not used because it is definite to himself.

**Discussion**

In preceding explanation, the data were taken from English and Manggarai language book. The researcher compared the contrastive between English and Manggarai language in the passive voice pattern. The researcher only focused on the different of English passive voice and Manggarai language passive voice pattern.

On the findings that I got about the “Manggarai language compared to English in learn of the use passive voice pattern and the difference between English and Manggarai language in passive voice pattern. I observed the differences in the composition of English and Manggarai languages in the use of passive voice. From the structure and characteristics of the pattern sentences can be used as the passive voice sentences in English and Manggarai languages. The words that I have taken from the English book in titled “the sky girls”, and the Manggarai language in titled”ritus-ritus adat orang Manggarai”as an example of passive voice in this chapter.

**Conclusion**

From the analysis about the constructive analysis between English and Manggarai language in the passive voice pattern, the researcher concluded that the learners were be able to understood the comparison of passive voice pattern between two languages. Which in the Manggarai language passive sentences is morphologically not mareked by passive verbs, but syntactically the Manggarai language has a passive form that is characterized by the presence of the agent phrase, which is the agent phrase is mandatory in passive sentence of the Manggarai language. With that, the Manggarai language is classified as the agentive passive.Whereas in the English passive sentences can be determined from the presence of v3 with a formula that has been determined in accordance with the respective tenses

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