

An Analysis of Imperative Sentence in “Uang Panai” Movie

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the type and function of the Imperative sentence that appeared in “Uang Panai” Movie. The researcher applied content analysis design. The subject of this study is the characters in “Uang Panai” Movie. And the object of study was imperative sentences used by the characters in the movie. The instrument used in this study was the checklist. The researcher found 98 positive imperative sentences and 30 Negative imperative sentences. The particles used in a positive imperative sentence in Bugise Language found in Uang Panai Movie mostly the character used particle to stress the command and also the researcher found that in Bugise imperative there are using Ko and Ki to represent you but Ki is more polite than using ko. The researcher also found 83 imperative sentences as command with the most particle used is to give emphasis to the listener to do something, 14 imperative sentence as a request with the most marker used is marker ki to represent politeness and word “tolong” and 30 imperative sentence as a prohibition used word “jangan” with mostly marker used is ko to give more stress to the listener for not to do something.

Keywords: Imperative Sentence, Bugise

1. INTRODUCTION

Sentences tend to describe them as a grammatically complete unit capable of standing on their own and semantically independent Nordquist (2019). In addition to Nordquist (2019) said that based on the function, a sentence can be divided into four kinds. They are declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamative. Based on each function of the sentence has a different grammatical structure in it. For example, it is the imperative sentence. It is used to issue an order or command. It is similar to Karepouwan (2013), that stated, “imperative sentence is used to give the command, warning, advice, instruction, and request”

Description Bugise Makassar is given by Muhtamar (2005) Bugis-Makassar language covers Makassar language, Bugis, Wotu, and Toala. Bugis ethnic covers some territories: Bulukumba, Sinjai, Bone, Soppeng, Wajo, Luwu, Sidenreng Rappang, Pinrang, Pare-pare, Barru, Pangkajene Island, and Maros. Conversely, Makassar ethnic covers some territories: Makassar, Gowa, Takalar, Jene’ponto, a half part of Bantaeng, Selayar, a half part of Maros, and a half part of Pangkep Muhtamar (2005). Considering to the local common language in South-Sulawesi and the area covered, hence that may

conclude that Bugis and Makassar have similarities in the language used. Bugisee Makassar is an ethnic language in Indonesia. Bugisee Makassar is spoken by Bugisee ethnic society, especially in Makassar. They used this language in their daily conversation besides Indonesia language to communicate with each other.

The imperative sentence in Bugise is used to give the command, request, permission, advise invitation, prohibition, compulsion, and warning which quite similar with English language. According to Hanan (2015), Makassar dialect is a dialect used in the city of Makassar, South Sulawesi province. Beside in Makassar city as center of Makassar dialect, The makassar dialect also used as a communication tool by people in South Sulawesi and West Sulawesi. Makassar dialect has its own characteristics from the morphological, phonological, lexical, syntactic and semantic elements. According to Mantasia 2017; Based on the intention that is supported by the intonation of the speaker, the Imperative sentence can be divided into three Function.

1. Imperative Sentence as Command

According to Jackson (2002) The command is given when there is power different between speaker and listener, the speaker has an authority to command the listener to do something. And in Makassar dialect, there are some particles and markers that commonly use in Bugise imperative sentence as an emphasis. Example:

- a. Open the door! (Bukaipintu)
- b. Makan mi dulu! (Just eat)

2. Imperative Sentence as Request

Actually imperative sentence as a request is quite the same with the command, but it is more polite. A request is an intention of the speaker, so that the listener does something. In Bugise it is strengthened by Mantasih (2017) that stated the suffix *-ki* imperative in the context of Bugise language is considered very polite compared to using the word *ko*. Examples:

- a. Have a drink (Minumki')
- b. Have a sit! (Duduk ki')

3. Imperative Sentence as Prohibition

The imperative sentence as prohibition is quite same with imperative negative because to form imperative as prohibiton start from word “*Jangan*” or prohibit adrese to do something Jackson (2002). Example:

- a. Dont go there! (*Jangankokesana*)
- b. Dont give up! (*Jangankomenyerah*)

According to Nordquist (2017) there are two types of Imperative Sentence, they are:

1. Positive Imperative Sentence

Hornby (1976) writes positive imperative sentence can be expressed in various ways, the verbs command, invite, request, giving advice to the addressee. Commonly in imperative sentence, it is unnecessary to indicate the subject because the second person

of the address is directly understood. In Addition Frank (1972) stated Positive imperative sentence is the command sentence that contents the positive command or request. Positive imperative sentence is all of the imperative sentence except the negative imperative sentence. If in the imperative sentence no verb, it is have to add with be.

Examples:

- a. *Sini ko!* (Come here!)
- b. *Sana ko* (Go away!)
- c.

In Bugise to form positive imperative sentence, the word ‘*ko!*’ is used to represent “‘*Be ...*’” that followed by an adjective, adverb, or noun. And “*ko*” is use when talking informally and “*ki*” is use when talking formal. According to Mantasiah (2017) Suffix-*ki* in Bugise imperative markers meaning implies, in a cultural context Bugise, is considered very polite compared to using the word *ko*.

2. Negative Imperative Sentence

The statement about negative imperative sentence comes from Aikhenvald (2014), “negative imperative implies trying to make someone not do something, having the effect of forbidding, preventing, or excluding; preventative or restrictive of something. Drummand, (1972) also stated It is always signaled by the marker don’t or don’t be before an imperative sentence. Negative imperative sentence is the command sentence which is prohibit. Negative imperative sentence adding with don’t in the beginning of the sentence. If in the negative imperative sentence no verb, we have to add with be. According to Hall (1992) “the negative imperative sentence is introduced by don’t”. For examples:

- a. *Don’t make a noise!* (*Jangankobersuara!*)
- b. *Don’t open the window!* (*Jangankobukaijendela’e!*)

In Bugise To form negative imperative sentence, the word ‘*Jangan ko/ki*’ is used to represent “*don’t*” or “Don’t you and “no” that followed by infinitive verb and/or gerund. And “*ko*” is use when talking informally and “*ki*” is use when talking formal Mantasiah (2017).

In this research subject, the Researcher think that this research is interesting to study, because as it is known that most of the aspect in our life using English terminology. Moreover, imperative sentence is one of the discussions in the grammar field. When the students or the people study English as a foreign language, they will know the imperative sentence, utilized for what the sentence, and what else the marker of the sentence. As Indonesian people who the majority using Bugise language in their daily life is also important to study that. Because in Bugise language is also have imperative sentence that also has the functions that quite same with the imperative sentence in English. By concentrate both of this language, it can increase our knowledge about the differences of many languages, not only on the language that it is used in everyday but also on the language that it is studied and it is not used regularly.

2. METHODS

This research used a qualitative approach: a content analysis. The researcher chooses a qualitative approach for the study. Creswell (2014) states that a qualitative approach is the most appropriate approach to be used in research with unidentified variables. The objective of the research is to identify the types and function of the imperative sentence; hence a qualitative approach suited the research.

Qualitative research is carried out through intense and/ or prolonged contact with participants to determine naturalistic to talk about daily life and/ or extraordinary personal life, groups, community and organizations. These practices change the world. They turned the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photos, recordings and memos for themselves. At this level, qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the subject problem. accordingly, this study was designed to explore imperative sentences used by the Bugis people in “Uang Panai” movie.

The object of this study was “Uang Panai” Movie. The subjects of this study are the characters in “Uang Panai” Movie. Then, the object of the study was “Uang Panai” Movie and the imperative sentences used by the characters in the movie. The reason why the researcher used “Uang Panai” Movie as the object is this movie was originally made by Bugis film community and used Bugis language for the whole film. Considering the focus of the study that takes Bugis imperative sentences as the examined object, this movie provided adequate data for investigation. Moreover, this movie also had been very popular with ethnic-based movies.

The researcher chooses Bugis language as the study concerns due to cultural sustainability. The researcher, as one of Bugis young generation, would like to expand Bugis language and introduce it to the world. The reason the researcher chooses the research subject is the subject is Bugis people. There are some informants’ native speakers of Bugis that was observed by the researcher. It is commonly used by linguists in doing the same research.

In this study, the data is imperative sentences used by the characters of “Uang Panai” Movie. Meanwhile, the data source is the “Uang Panai” movie. And also this study is qualitative, thus the researcher himself as the primary instrument. The qualitative study cannot be separated from the researcher's role because the researcher's setting is determined by the researcher himself. In addition, the researcher needs language knowledge, especially the theory of an Imperative Sentence as it becomes an important point in the success of the study. To collect the data, the researcher uses a checklist as the research instrument. Qualitative data is useful when the data collected from the same setting need to be supplemented, validated.

To collect the data, the researcher carried out the following steps: 1. Prepare the script of “Uang Panai” Movie then constructs the checklist for analyzing imperative sentences based on theories and then reads thoroughly the script and sort out the imperative sentences based on their types in the checklist prepared and then make a database of imperative sentences found in “Uang Panai” Movie for further analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As previously mentioned, this study is to investigate what are the types and functions of imperative sentence “Uang Panai” Movie.

The purpose of this study was to know what imperative sentences in Bugise language that used in Uang Panai movie. An imperative sentence is a sentence, which is contained commands, requests, prohibitions, and soon addressed by the speaker to the addressee in order to do something. Imperative sentences are generally terminated with an exclamation mark instead of a period. Imperative sentences in Bugise are divided in two kinds; they are a positive imperative sentence and negative imperative sentences. Bugise language also has an imperative sentence in positive and negative form Faisal (2011). Karepouwan (2013) writes a positive imperative sentence can be expressed in various ways, the verbs command, request, to the addressee. Commonly in the imperative sentence, it is unnecessary to indicate the subject because the second person of the address is directly understood. On the other side according to Dyah (2012) Negative imperative sentence is an imperative sentence that provides a request or suggestion not to do something or prohibition by the speaker to the addressee. It is always signaled by the marker “*Jangan*” (Don't) before an imperative sentence.

In this study, the researcher found 98 positive imperative sentences and 30 Negative imperative sentences. The particles used in a positive imperative sentence in Bugis Language found in Uang Panai Movie are 13 sentence that use particle *-mi* and 4 sentence using particle *-mo*, 9 sentence using particle *Ki*, 14 sentence using *Ko* as represent you but informally, 9 sentence using *ki* to represent you but more polite than *ko*. And 5 using particle *na* as emphasis to order someone to do something. 5 sentence that using *ka* to represent me, 2 Sentence use Particle *Ma* to represent first person (Person who speaking). And also the researcher found that in Bugise imperative there are using *Ko and Ki* to represent you but *Ki* are more polite than using *ko*. This finding is confirmed by Theory by Mantasiah (2017) Meanwhile, in negative imperative sentences, the researcher found that the movie characters used the word “*Jangan*” that followed by marker *ko* and *ki* to state negative imperative sentences. This is also confirmed by Hall (1981) Theory.

There are some functions of the imperative sentence in English such as imperative sentence as commands, imperative sentence as request, imperative sentence as an invitation, the imperative sentence as a suggestion, imperative sentence as advice, and imperative sentence as a warning. According to Fadillah (2017) the Imperative sentence can be divided into three functions, namely (1) the command sentence, (2) the Request sentence, and (3) the sentence prohibition.

In Bugise, the command imperative sentence is given when there is a power difference between speaker and listener, the speaker has an authority to command the listener to do something in this study the researcher found that there are some particle and marker *dan* used in Imperative as a command that divided into 4 markers *ka*, 14 markers *ko*, 13 particle *mi*, 3 particle *na*, and 2 particle *ma*, 4 Particle *mo*

While a request, an imperative sentence is used as an intention of the speaker, so that the listener does something. Actually imperative sentence as a request is quite the same as the command, but request is more polite than command the researcher found in his study 14 Imperative sentence as a request that uses by marker *ki* and word *tolong*

which means polite so the researcher classified to imperative sentence as a request confirmed by Mantasiah (2017).

The imperative sentence as prohibition is quite same with imperative negative because to form imperative as prohibition start from word “*Jangan*” or prohibit addressee to do something in this study the researcher found there are 29 Imperative sentences as prohibition that divide into 15 with marker *ko*, and 9 with marker *ki* and 6 with no markers or particle that used in Imperative sentence as prohibition confirmed by Frank (1972) theory.

1. Types of imperative sentence used by Bugis people in Uang Panai Movie

There are two types of imperative sentence, positive and negative. Example:

a. Positive imperative sentence

The positive imperative sentence is featured with positive sentence, without using negative words, such as *NO* and *DON'T*. In Bugis Language, the positive imperative sentences are feature with particle, *mi, mo, na* and also there are some markers that use in Bugise language that is markers, *ko, ki', ka, ma*.

Particle –Mi

“Mi” particle is the as true identity of Makassar dialect, Mi can be meaning as “lah” “just” “already”. Example:

Extract 1

(SCENE 2)

EXT- JALANAN - PAGI

Tumming: (Bangun) Edede, Kau ka ini e, Minyak goreng mukasih jadi oli

Abu: Saya curiga ini belum pina bayar pajakna.

Tumming: Sudahmi, Kita Dorong mi saja.

(SC2.L5-L7)

In the dialogue above, particle *mi* is used to emphasize Tumming’s positive command toward Abu to push the motorcycle because it is broken down.

Particle –Mo

At first, the use of *mo* particles is the same as the *mi* particles. its use also sometimes replace each other. the difference only lies in the meaning of *mi* which states *lah*. *mo* particles don't carry *lah*. Example:

Extract 1

(SCENE 11)

EXT- DITERAS RUMAH ANCHA- SIANG

(*Tumming menyuruh Abu mengambil pisau*)

Tumming: *Woi pigi sai ko ambil pisau lakuttu!*

Abu: *Ndakoliatin isi bukka, inimo nu pake!*

Tumming: *Janganko, janganko!*

(SC11.L12-L13)

From the dialogue above, Particle *mo* used by Abu to represent just and give Emphasize to give positive imperative to Tumming to used the knife because he is too lazy to go get the knife.

Particle –*Na*

na particle expresses the meaning of affirmation *ya*. the difference is with the *di* particle which also contains the meaning of *ya* in the specificity of the meaning of *ya* in the particle *di*. the meaning of *ya* on the particle *na* does not seem to contain the implied purpose as in the meaning of *ya* in particle *di*. Example :

Extract 1

(SCENE 7)

EXT – POS SECURITY - PAGI

Tumming: *Jadiartis tong meko di, Banyaknya fansmu*

Risna: *Dijambret ka' ini.*

Abu: *Eh update cepat di Path-mu, nanti dikasih emoticon sedih.*

Risna: *Sempat-sematmu di', Tunggu sebentar nah!, saya telpon Orang rumah (Kemudian Risna menelpon orang di rumahnya untuk memberitahu kalau dia kecopetan).*

(SC7.L7-L11)

From the dialogue above, Partice *na* is used to give as affirmation *ya!* And give emphasize to Abu to wait because Risna want to make a call to her home.

Markers -*Ko*

Pronouns persona *ko* and *ki* are personal pronouns II. the *ko* form is used for people who are the same age or younger and the *ki* form is used for older people or new people or respected people. the form *ko* is the short form of word *Kamu* and the form *ki* is the short form of word *kita*. Example:

Extract 1

(SCENE 11)

EXT- DITERAS RUMAH ANCHA- SIANG

Ancha: *Mana pisau?*

(*Tumming menyuruh Abu mengambil pisau*)

Tumming: *Woipigisai ko ambil pisau lakuttu!*

Abu: *Ndako liat ini si bukka, ini mi nu pake*

Tumming: *Janganko, janganko!* (SC11.L10-L12)

From dialogue above, Tumming use markers *ko* to represent “You” but informally (not polite) to give positive imperative sentence to Abu to go get a knife.

With Markers *ki*

Pronouns persona *ko* and *ki* are personal pronouns II. the *ko* form is used for people who are the same age or younger and the *ki* form is used for older people or new people or respected people. the form *ko* is the short form of word *Kamu* and the form *ki* is the short form of word *kita*. Example:

Extract 1

(SCENE 27)

INT-RUMAH RISNA-MALAM

Tumming: *kaya ada orang natunggutoh. Mengintip terus, dari tadi mi itu kuliati.*

Abu: *Perhatikan bedé' ban na, rapat ji di tanah ?*
(*didalamrumahrisna, risna dari dalam mengantarkan air minumbuat Ancha*)

AyahnyaRisna: *Minumki' nak.!*

Ancha: *iyé' Om.*

(SC27.L11-L15)

From dialogue above, Markers *ki* is used to represent “you” but more polite. from the sentence above Risna’s Father give positive imperative to Ancha to drink.

b. Negative Imperative Sentence

The positive imperative sentence is featured with negative sentence, with using negative words, such as *NO* and *DON'T*. In Bugis Language, the negative imperative sentences also featured with Markers *Ki*, *Ko*,

With markers *ki*

Extract 1

(SCENE 26)

INT-RUANG TAMU- SIANG

IbuAncha: *Oke. Pigi me ko dulu mammanu' manu'.*

Ayah Ancha: (*Sambil membaca koran*) *Betul yang na bilang mamamu. Kita ini orang bugis. Jangan ki lupa Adat ta'!.Pergi me ko mammanu' manu'.*

(SC 26.L10-L13)

From the dialogue above, The marker *ki* on negative imperative is used to represent “you” but more polite, Ancha’s Father to tell Ancha to not forget about the culture

With particle *Ko*

Pronouns persona or particle *ko* and *ki* are personal pronouns II. the *ko* form is used for people who are the same age or younger and the *ki* form is used for older people or

new people or respected people. the form *ko* is the short form of word *Kamu* and the form *ki* is the short form of word *kita*. Example:

Extract 1

(SCENE 9)

INT- KAMAR ANCHA- SIANG

Tumming:

*Wojangan ko main tarikrambut, jangan ko main
Tarik rambut.*

Abu:

Ada ji tanganku, ada ji tanganku (Sambil mengangkat tangannya)

(SC9.L13-L16)

From the dialogue above, Markers *kois* used to represent “you” but informally, Tumming give negative imperative to Abu for do not to pulling His hair.

with no particle and markers

In this sentence just content direct order that give instrucsuin to the speaker to not to do something. Example:

Extract 1

(SCENE 35)

INT- DICAFE LAPANGAN GOLF-PAGI

Farhan: *iya dad.*

Ayah farhan: *kamu suka?*

Farhan: *Just friend. Sempat suka, taping gak usah bilang!*

Ayah Farhan: *Why?*

(SC35.L4-L7)

From dialogue above there is no particle and marker that used, but in thatsentence underlined Farhan give negative imperative to His father for do not tell Risna if He once like her.

2. Types of Imperative Sentences based on the Function

Imperative sentences in Bugise are also categorized based on the function: 1) as a command, 2) as a request, 3) as a prohibition .

a. Imperative sentence as a command

As a command, imperative sentences in Bugis Language are featured with particle, *mi, mo, na* and also there are some markesrs that use in Bugise language that is markers, *ko, ka* , . In this study, the researcher found 82 sentences, as it is displayed in the following table and example:

With particle *mi*

Mi particle is as true identity of Makassar dialect, Mi can be meaning as “lah” “just” “already”. Example:

Extract 1

(SCENE 50)

EXT-TERAS RUMAH- MALAM

Risna: *Saya duluan.*
Ancha: *saya duluan*
Risna: *Kita mi duluan.*
Ancha : *Ambil mi kembali ini! (Kalung)*

(SC50.L19-L22)

From the dialogue above, Particle *mi* that used by Ancha is used for giveemphasize to give Command to Risna to take back Her necklace, because Ancha does not need help

b. Imperative Sentence as Rquest

Imperative sentence as request is quite same with the command, but the form is more polite than a command. A request in an intention of the speaker, then the listener does something. To form a polite sentence in Bugise by using a word *ki* than *ko*.

Extract 1

(SCENE 12)

INT- KAMAR RISNA- SIANG

Ayah Risna: *Hei hei Ada apa ini? Kenapa lagi?*
Risna: *Ini mitha HP ku.*
Mitha: *Risna bapak, CLBK*
(Ayah Risna mengangkat telepon)
Ayah Risna: *Iya Pak, Tolong kasih saya waktu pak! Iya pak.*

(SC12.L7-L10)

From the dialogue above, Risna’s father use word “*tolong*” (please) which means Polite command to give Him more time.

c. Imperative sentence as a prohibition

In prohibition, the speaker forbids the listener to do something. It is concerned with the negative imperative. The prohibition always uses marker "don't" before the sentences. In Bugise to form Imperative sentence as Prohibition the word “*jangan*” represent don’t and no. the word “*jangan ko*” or “*jangan ki*”placed in front of the sentence With markers *ki*

Extract 1

(SCENE 26)

INT-RUANG TAMU- SIANG

IbuAncha: *Oke. Pigi me ko dulumammanu’ manu’.*
Ayah Ancha: *(Sambilmembacakorana)Betul yang nabilangmamamu. Kita ini orang bugis. Jangan ki lupa Adat ta’!.Pergi me ko mammanu’ manu’.*

(SC 26.L10-L13)

From the dialogue above, The marker *ki* on negative imperative is used to represent “you” but more polite, Ancha’s Father to tell Ancha to not forget about the culture.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the data process that has been described in the previous chapters about imperative sentences in *Uang Panai* Movie, finally, the researcher wants to conclude this study as follows:

1. There are two kinds of Imperative sentences in Bugise that used in *Uang Panai* Movie; they are positive imperative sentences 97 found in this study and negative imperative sentences 30 found in this study.
2. Imperative sentences of Bugise that used in *Uang Panai* Movie has some functions, they are The imperative sentence as commands 83 found in this study, the imperative sentence as request 14 found in this study, the imperative sentence as prohibition 30 found in this study.

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