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INVERTED STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the differences between inverted structure in English and in Indonesian. Both English and Indonesian inversions are often found in any reading materials. The two languages have particular uniqueness that becomes the power of interest. The inverted structure from the two languages are analysed and compared syntactically. The first analysis focuses on the types of inversions and the second analysis highlights the structure of the inversions.Therefore, this research serves two aims: 1) to identify the types of inversions, and 2) analyze the structure of the inversions.The data sources are taken from both English and Indonesian literary works, and also the English translation version of the Holy Qur'an. The choice of the data source is not without reasons – inversions are used to make languagelivelier, and they are mostly found in the literary works.The Data are analyzed through employing the method of qualitative research, that is, the method producing descriptive data. To analyse such descriptive data,the distributional method of analysis with the following techniques is used: comparing and permutating. The results indicate that both English and Indonesian have similarities and differences in terms of universalities and specifications of inversions. Something universal of both languages lies on the position of predicate (P) preceding the subject (S), while something specific lies on the patterns and the syntactic categories occupied the P and the C (Complment = Pelengkap). The appellation of types of inversions of both languages (English and Indonesian) is relatively taken from the elements of the inverted structures. For English inversions, there are two types: 1) S-V Inversion – inversion with the structural pattern (Adverb) + Verb + Subject + …, and 2) S-Op. Inversion – inversion with the structural pattern Adverb + Operator + Subject + Verb + …. However, S-Op. Inversion tends to be more productive, meaning that this kind of inversion is mostly found in the data sources. Indonesian inversions have slight differences, there are six types (Type One through Types Six): Type One with the structural pattern Predicate + Object + Pelengkap + Subject (pelengkap = complement), Type Two with the structural

pattern Prediccate + Object + Subject, Type Three with the structural pattern Predicate + Keterangan + Subject (Keterangan = Adverb), Type Four with the structural pattern Predicate-Noun + Subject (Predicate occupied with noun), Type Five with the structural pattern Predicate-Adjective + Subject (predicate occupied with adjective), and Type Six with the structural pattern Predicate + Pelengkap + Subject (pelengkap = complement).To some extent, the structure of inversions is the topicalization of predicate which implies that the element of predicate or the other elements before it tends to be more important than subject.

Keywords:inversions, inverted structure, English, Indonesian, structural patterns, topicalization.

I. INTRODUCTION
Every single sentence must have a message, and the intensity of a sentence is determined by the structure of the sentence itself. By means of intensity, the part of sentence that becomes the most important in it. In general, there are two patterns of structures: normal and inverted ones. A sentence with a normal pattern is a sentence with the placement of a subject followed by a verb, while a sentence with an inverted pattern is the reversal of normal pattern, *i.e.*, the placement of a verb ahead of the subject.

Inverted structures of sentences have certain power of interest to conduct the research. What is more is when it is compared with another language, in this case the Indonesian language. English inversions have a very different structure if compared with Indonesian inversions. The difference lies not only on the pattern of structure itself, but also on the syntactic category filling the slot of syntactic functions.

This research uncovers two important issues, namely comparing the patterns of inverted structures from the two languages – English and Indonesian, and what syntactic categories may fill the slot of syntactic functions in the patterns of inverted structures. The theory used to identify the patterns of inverted English structures and to explain what syntactic categories may fill the slot of syntactic functionsis the one from Quirk et al. (1999), while the theory to uncover the patterns of inverted Indonesian structures and to depict what syntactic categories may fill the slot of syntactic functionsis the one taken from Sugono (1994).

A sentence with inverted structure is deliberately used to make language livelier and more attractive so that readers are expected to feel special taste when reading. Here is an illustration between normal and inverted structures.
[1] Not a word did the old man say. (inverted structure in English)
[2] Tak sepatah kata pun berbicara laki-laki tua itu (inverted structure in Indonesian)

The two sentences above are categorized into inversions. Sentence no. [1] is an English inversion and no. [2] is an Indonesian inversion. Both sentences have the similar pattern of structure. The pattern no. [1] is A + Op. V + S, and the pattern no. [2] isA + P + S. The two sentences above can be backed to the normal structure as seen repectively below:

[1a] The old man didn't say a word. (English normal structure)
[2a] Laki-laki tua itu tak berbicara sepatah kata pun (Indonesian normal structure)

Both sentence [1a] and [2a] have normal structure because of the normal pattern of the two sentences, the placement of the subject ahead of the predicate.

METHODOLOGY

This research deals with the particular aspects of syntax – inverted structure providing comparative analysis between English inversions and Indonesian inversions.Therefore, the method employed in this research must be clear and systematic, as suggested by Djajsudarma (2006), saying that a method should be a careful, systematic way of thinking to obtain scientific objectves in the development of science;systemic techniques to conduct academic activities of which the objectives have been determined.

This research is descriptive in nature because the data used are not evaluated to be right-wrong but they are viewed as the true phenomena as they are, ...*determines and describes the way the things are through collecting data to answer questions about the current subject of study* (Gay, 2009: 601). It is in line with Suryabrata's (2010: 75) notions, saying that the objectives of descriptive researchare to make systematic, factual, and accurate description regarding the facts and certain accumulated natures.
The method used in this research is qualitative research method, that is, the one producing descriptive data, both written and oral data(Djajsudarma, 2006). To analyse such descriptive data, the distributional method of analysis with two techniques is used: permutating and substituting techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015).

Based on this method, the author depicts the existing phenomena explicitely covering collecting and identifying the data, defining, and explaining the problems naturally (Seliger, 1989: 125), and as carefully and comprehensively as possible (Fraenkel, 1990:11). This method is not dedicated to find out the relationship among variables or causalities (Lodico, 2006:173). This descriptive research enables to do comparison between one context and another (Gay, 2009: 376).

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is very important to see the differences between English and Indonesian sentence structures. The most fundamental difference between the two sentence structures lies on the predicate of both structures. A predicate in English must contain a finite verb while in Bahasa Indonesia, a predicate may be in the form of a verb, an adjective, or a noun. The sentence below may give a clear illustration:
[3] She is beautiful.
[3a] Dia cantik
[4] She is a teacher.
[4a] Dia (adalah) seorang guru.

The subjects of the two pairs of sentences are the same, that is, 'she' and 'dia'. However, the predicates of the two pairs are different. Both sentences no. [3] and [4] have the same predicate, i.e., 'is'while the predicates of sentence no. [3a] and [4a] are 'cantik' and 'seorang guru'. The word 'cantik' is categorized into an adjective, and the phrase 'seorang guru'is noun phrase, and 'guru' as the head in that phrase is categorized into a noun. So, it is obvious that in English, a sentence must have a predicate at least in the form of a finite verb, but not in Bahasa Indonesia. A predicate in Bahasa Indonesia may contain not only a verb but also an adjective or a noun. The

word 'adalah' in [4a] is classified into copulative, which is in Bahasa Indonesia such a word can sometimes be omitted.

Basic English Sentence Structure
Quirk *et.al* (1999) devide basic English sentence structure into seven patterns: one pattern with two elements, three patterns with three elements, and three patterns with four elements.The structure in these patterns does not state P (= Predicate), and use V (= Verb) instead. It is not without reasons – every P must be V, that is, at least one finite verb.

a) One pattern with two elements:
1) SV (Subject + Verb), for examples:
[5]The baby cries.

Sample [5] above shows that the verb, besides must be finite verb, must be intransitive verbs. We cannot make a sentence only focusing on the correct pattern. The utterance'I give' has fulfilled the pattern SV, but there is no complete meaning.

b) Three patterns with three elements:
2) SVO (Subject + Verb + Object), for examples:
[6] I study English.

Sentence [6] is different from [5]. The verb in [6] is transitive one, requiring a logical direct object – something that can logically be studied, in this case English as one of the languages in the world.

3) SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement), for examples:
[7] She is smart.
[8] She is a student.

The two sentences, [7] and [8], are very interesting to see because complements may be a noun and an adjective. Those complements refer to the subjects of the sentences, and because of this, such complements are called subject complements.

4) SVA (Subject + Verb + Adverb), for examples:
[9] He slept soundly.
[10] I work in a big company.

In sentences, adverbs may be found in three possible positions: initial, mid and end positions. These positions depend on the type of adverb itself. Adverb of time, for example, can be placed at the beginning or at the end of a sentence as in 'Tomorrow I am going to Jakarta' or 'I am going to Jakarta tomorrow'.It may be different from other adverbs like in [9] and [10] above. Adverb of manner 'soundly' in [9] should be put after the main verb. Unlike other adverbs, adverb of place is mostly found at the end of a sentence, but it is not impossible to find it at the beginning as in 'On the basement is the food court'. This is the construction of what the so-called inversion since the subject is placed after the verb of the sentence (AVS).

c) Three patterns with four elements:

5) SVOO (Sebject + Verb + Object + Object), for examples:
[11] I gave the students a quiz.

There is a similarity between sentence [11] and [6]. The difference only lies on the number of objects. Here, sentence [11] has double objects: an idirect object (= personal object) and a direct object (= thing/substance). The positional order of the two objects cannot be interchangeable. So, it is unacceptable position of the two objects if arranged like this 'I gave a quiz the students.'

6) SVOC (Sebject + Verb + Object + Complement), for examples:
[12] We appointed him a president.
[13] She made me happy.

Sometimes it is rather difficult in identifying whether or not a sentence belongs to the pattern SVOO or SVOC if the C is in the form of a noun. making us confused in differentiating between object and complement using noun. However, the two can be tested through passivizing. It is called an object if it can be passivized, but if unable to be passivzed, then it is a compement. Therefore, it is obvious that sentence [12] belongs to the pattern SVOC because the noun phrase (NP) 'a president' cannot be put into passive voice. One thing that should be paid attention is the C – whether the C refers to the subject or to the object. To identify whether or not it is called subject-complement and object-complement is that if the C refers to a subject, then it is called subject-complement as in sentence [7] and [8] above, and the two sentences belong to the pattern SVC; and if the C refers to anobject, then it is called object-complement. Here is the reconstruction of object-complement to make it evident for the two complements as in [12a] and [13a] below.
[12a] He isa president.
[13a] I am happy.

7) SVOA (Sebject + Verb + Object + Adverb), for examples:
[14] I met my old friend yesterday.

The clear difference between the last pattern SVOA and pattern SVO is on the existence of adverb (A). On the sample [14], the position of A is not absolutely at the end of the sentence. The adverb 'yesterday' can also put at the beginning of the sentence so that it becomes 'Yesterday I met my old friend'.

3.2 Basic Indonesian Sentence Structure
If perceived from the pattern of viewpoint, there seems to have something universal in it. At least, itcan clearly be seen, if compared between English sentence patternsand Indonesian sentence patterns, all of the patterns of the two different languages are preceded by the same two first elements, *i.e*., SV (for English patterns) and SP (for Indonesian patterns). Fundamentally, the essence of predicate (P) and verb (V) is relatively the same. Predicate (P) refers to the slot of function in a string of sentence while verb (V) one of the syntactic categories that can occupy the slot itself.

In Bahasa Indonesia, according to Sugono (1994: 76), there are six types of basic Indonesian sentence patterns: Type One with the pattern SPO Pel. *(= Subjek, Predikat, Objek, Pelengkap)*, which is closest terms in English to subject, predicate,

object, complement. So, the Indonesian term '*pelengkap*' can be understood as a complement or a direct object (in English term); Type Two with the SPO, which is exactly the same as the pattern SVO in English; Type Three with the pattern SP (P: Verb), which is exactly the same as the pattern SV in English; TypeFour with the pattern SP (P: Noun), which is similar to the pattern SVC in English where V is a verb 'be', and C is a noun; TypeFive with the pattern SP (P: Adjective),which is similar to the pattern SVC in English where V is a verb 'be', and C is an adjective; Type Six with the pattern SP Pel., which is relatively the same as SVC in English where V is a linking verb excluded verb 'be', and C is a noun. The six Indonesian patterns are elaboratively depicted here.

In those six patterns above, Sugono (1994) does not include adverb or *keterangan*(K) in Bahasa Indonesia. He argued that adverb or*keterangan*(K) is an additional element which is peripheral in nature.

Type One: SPO Pel. (= *Pelengkap*/Complement)
The pattern of type one is SPO Pel. *(= Subjek, Predikat, Objek, Pelengkap)*, which is closest terms in English is subject, predicate, object, complement. So, the Indonesian term 'pelengkap' can be understood as a complement or a direct object (in English term), for examples:
[15]Johan mengirimi ibunya uang.
Johan sent his mother money

The important thing here that *uang* (money) is called*pelengkap* (complement)not an object in Bahasa Indonesia, while in English it is categorized into an object (indirect object).

Type Two: SPO
The pattern of type two is SPO, which is similar to the pattern SVO in English. The P in SPO is a transitive verb, for examples:
[16] *Kami membawa amanat*.
We brought the message

The pattern SPO in Bahasa Indonesia is exactly the same as the pattern SVO in English. The P in [16] is occupied with V although the P in Bahasa Indonesia is not always in the form of V, Adj. (adjective) and N (noun) are also possible.

Type Three: SP (P: Verb)
The pattern of type three is SP (P: Verb), which is similar to as the pattern SV in English. The P in SP must be an intransitive verb, for examples:
[17] *Matahari terbit.*
The sun rises

The pattern SP in Bahasa Indonesia is exactly the same as the pattern SV in English. The required verb in both patterns is an intransitive verb.

Type Four: SP (P: Noun)
The pattern of type four is SP (P: Noun), which is similar to the pattern SVC in English where V is a verb 'be', and C is a noun. In other words, P in SP is a copulative verb, for examples:

[18] *Linda mahasiswa.*
Linda is a student

The predicate (P) in Bahasa Indonesia and in English is very different. In Bahasa Indonesia, P is not always occupied with a verb; an adjective or a noun may alsooccupy a slot of predicate like in [18]. The word*Mahasiswa* is a noun which serves as a predicate in that sentence. It is not acceptable if translated into English becoming 'Linda student'. Another important thing is that it is not necessary in Bahasa Indonesia to have the word *seorang*before the word *mahasiswa* (if translated in English, the word *seorang* becomes 'a' indicating singular number for one person).

Type Five: SP (P: Adjective)

The pattern of type five is SP (P: Adjective),which is similar to the pattern SVC in English where V is a verb 'be', and C is an adjective. The difference between type four above and type five here lies on the form of P: an adjective in type four, and a noun in type five.So, P in both types is the so-called copulative verbs in English, for examples:
[19] *Pemandangan itu indah.*
The viewis beautiful

As the explanataion of the sentence [18] above that the predicate (P) in Bahasa Indonesia is not always occupied with a verb; an adjective or a noun may occupy a slot of predicate like in [19]. *indah* is an adjective which functions in that sentence as a predicate. It is not grammatically acceptable if translated into English becoming 'The view beautiful'. This utterance requires the verb 'be'. Another important thing is that it is not necessary in Bahasa Indonesia to have the word *adalah* before the word *pemandangan itu* (*adalah* is a kind of a copulative word in Bahasa Indonesia).

Type Six: SP Pel.

The pattern of type six is SP Pel., which is relatively the same as SVC in English where V is a linking verb excluded verb 'be', and C can be an adjective or a noun, for examples:
[20] *Peralatannya tampak megah*.
The furniture seems luxurious
[21] Dr. Pratiwi menjadi astronot Indonesia pertama.
Dr. Pratiwi becomes the first Indonesia astronaut

Samples [20] and [21] are rather different from samples [18] and [19] above. [20] and [21]uses linking verbs while [18] and [19] uses copulative words – verb 'be'.

Syntactic Functions

The syntactic functions elaborated here cover subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (C), and adverb (A).In English, subject can be a noun phrase, nouns, pronouns, or even a clause. The position of subject normally is at the beginning of a sentence or on the leftside of predicate. Besides, subjects can be in the form os noun, pronoun, and clauses both finite and nonfinite one, for instances:
[22]The boy kicked the ball.   (noun)
[23]He made trouble in campus yesterday.   (pronoun)
[24]What she said last week wasn't true.   (finite clause)
[25]Reading French is easier than speaking it. (nonfinite clause).

However, there is a kind of subject called dummy subject, which has indeed no reference.According to Borjaars and Burridge (2001: 86), dummy subjects may consist of it and there.Further, they explain that the pronoun 'it' is acting as a kind of empty place holder, fulfilling the gramatical requirements in English that sentences have a subject, but contribute nothing semantically to the clause. Still from Borjaarsand Burridge (2001: 91), subject 'there' contributes nothing at all semantically to the clause like in [26] and [27] below.
[26]It is well-known that Tamagotchy is a lovable cyberspace virtual realitycreature.
[27]Thereis a disagreement among experts.

In Borjaars and Burridge's opinion (2001), othersyntactic functions, *i.e.* predicate, objejct, complement, and adverb. Predicate, in English, must always be in the form of verbs or verb phrases. Objects, just like subjects, can be represented by nouns, noun phrases, pronouns, or clauses.The position of objects is usually on the right side of transitive verbs or verb phrases.Objects and complements, in some respects, are similar both in forms and in positions. The differences lie in their syntactic mobilization, able andunable to become subjects in passive voices. An adverb, in general, may exist or inexist in a sentence, while complements must exist in a sentence. Another characteristic of adverb is that the absence of an adverb in a sentence does not make the sentence unacceptable as seen in the sample below:
[28]She <u>really</u> seems an actress.

Sentence [28] above is still be acceptable although the adverb 'really' is omitted as in [28a], and it is impossible to omit the complement 'an actress'. The complement 'an acress' in [28] must absolutely exist otherwise the sentence becomes semantically unacceptable as shown in sentence [28b].
[28a] She seems an actress.
[28b] She really seems.*

The inexistence of complement in [28b] indicates that the presence of the complement is compulsory. Sentence [28] and [28a]are the other evidences of the importance of the existence of complement,while the existence of adverb in those contexts is optional in nature.

English Inversion
According to Greenbaum and Jenet (1988: 385), inversion or inverted structure is a change in order of elements within a sentence that results in the main verb appearing before the subject (*e.g.* Here comes the coffee) or the auxiliary appearing before the subject (*e.g.* Can you see them?). From the definition above,inversion can be understood as the reversal of normal structure by putting the verb before the noun.Simply Quirk*et al*. (1985: 1379) state that inversion is "the fronting of an element is often associated with inversion".

There are two types of inversion: 1) Subject-Verb Inversion (S-V Inversion), and 2) Subject-Operator Inversion (S-Op. Inversion), and the two types will be elaborated below.

S-V Inversion

It is quite clear from the name of this kind of inversion that this inversion only has a verb – exactly a main verb. No auxiliaries are used in this S-V Inversion. For examples:

[29] Downcamethe rain.   (*inversion*)
   X   V   S

[29a] The raincamedown.   (*normal order*)
    S   V   X

Sentence [29] above shows that the position of verb (V) precedes subject (S), and no auxiliaries are there. Further, this kind of inversion has certain specifications such as the verb itself. It must be: main verb (single-verb), intransitive verb of both position and motion. The X-element must be in the form of adverbial particle, adverb of place or direction. The X-element of [29& 29a] above is in the form of adverbial particle, *i.e.down*. Besides, the subject must be in the form of common noun but not pronoun. The way to reverse the inverted structure on [29] to become normal sentence order is by putting the adverbial *down* after the main verb *come* as seen in sentence [29a].

S-Op. Inversion

The S-Op. inversion is the inversion in which an auxiliary is used as the operator. Here is no longer the main verb that precedes subject (S) but auxiliary instead. However, the first position in this kind of inversion is occupied with negative adverbial expression which is also called initial negative elements, for examples:

[30]Never have I seen him so angry. (inversion)
    X Op. S

[30a] Ihavenever seen him so angry. (normal order)
S Op. X

The sample [30] can easily be identified that it is the S-Op. inversion because the structure has auxiliary as the main indicator of this kind of inversion. The X-element of [30 & 30a] above is in the form of negative adverbial expression, *i.e.never*. The way to reverse the inverted structure on [30] to become normal sentence order is by putting the negative element*never*between auxiliary and main verb as shown in [30a]. Actually, thereare many other possibleinitial negative elements that may be used in this kind of inversion such as*under no circumstance, neither,*and *nor*.

Indonesian Inversion

Basically, the definition of inversion either in the Indonesian language or in the English language is relatively the same, that is, the fronting of the predicate. According to Alwi (2003: 365), inversion in Bahasa Indonesia is a sentence which has the reversal of normal order (Predicate-Subject). In other words, inversion is the sentence with which the position of predicate is on the left side of the subject. Simply in Bahasa Indonesia, as long as the position of the predicate precedes the subject, then it is called an inversion.

Sugono (1994: 95) explains that, on the basis of basic Indonesian sentence patterns, to change normal structure (SP) into inverted structure is very simple, just placing predicate in front of its subject so that it becomes PS structure (from SP to PS).In bahasa Indonesian,there are six types of inversions which are similar to the ones he does for the basic Indonesian sentence patterns:Type One with the pattern PO Pel. S *(=Predikat, Objek, Pelengkap,Subjek)*, which is closest terms in English to predicate,

object, complement,subject; Type Two with the POS (*Predikat, Objek, Subjek*, which are, in English, exactly the same as Predicate, Object and Subject); Type Three with the pattern PKS (*Predikat, Keterangan, Subjek*), which is closest terms in English to Predicate, Adverb and Subject; Type Four with the patternP-N S (*Predikat-Nomina Subjek*), whichis closest terms in English to predicate-noun subject. Predicate-Noun here can be understood as predicate occupied with noun; Type Five with the pattern P-Adj. S (*Predikat-Adjektiva Subjek*), whichis closest terms in English to predicate-adjective subject. Predicate-Adjective here can be understood as predicate occupied with adjective; Type Six with the pattern P Pel. S (*Predikat Pelengkap Subjek*), whichis closest terms in English to predicate,complement, subject. Complement or *pelengkap*in Bahasa Indonesia can be occupied not only with verb but also with noun or adjective.

Type One: POPel. S (*Predikat Objek Pelengkap Subjek*)
The closest terms in English for this type are predicate, object, complement,subject. The way to make inverted structure is not difficult as long as we know the normal structure of a sentence, for examples:
[31]*MemberiItabuku kamusRennel*.
　　 P　 O　 *Pel*　 S
As long as we can identify the P and the other elements, it is easy to find the S. Therefore, it will easily be rearranged to become normal structure, just placing the S at the initial position as shown in [31a].
[31a] *RennelmemberiItabuku kamus*.
　　 S　 P　 O　 *Pel*

Type Two:POS (*Predikat Objek Subjek*)
This pattern of inverted structure type two is POS (*Predikat, Objek, Subjek*, which is, in English, similar to Predicate, Object and Subject. It is quite simple to make inverted structure if understand the normal sentence structure, for examples:
[32]*Meninggalkandesanyagadis itu*.
　　 P　 O　 S
Provided we are able to identify the position of the P and the other elements, normal structure can easily be reformulated by fronting the S like in [32a].
[32a]*Gadis itumeninggalkandesanya*.
　　 S　 P　 O

Type Three: PKS(*Predikat Keterangan Subjek*)
This type with the pattern PKS (*Predikat, Keterangan, Subjek*) is similar to the terms in English, *i.e.* Predicate, Adverb and Subject.The term*keterangan* is similar to *adverb*in English while the terms *predikat* and *subjek* are exactly the same predicate andsubject. It is simple to create inversion after recognizing the normal order of a sentence, for examples:
[33]*Pergike kotagadis itu*.
　 P　 K　 S

After identifying the P and the other elements, we caneasily find the S. Therefore, it will easily be rearranged to become normal structure, just putting the S at the initial position as shown in sentence [31a].
[33a]*Gadis itupergike kota*.

      S   P   K

Type Four: P-N S*(Predikat-Nomina Subjek)*

The inverion pattern of type four actually has two elements, PS but the P is occupied with noun so that it becomes P-N S (*Predikat-Nomina Subjek*). In English,these terms are identic with predicate-noun subject. Predicate-Noun here can be considered as one element, *i.e.* predicate that is occupied with noun, for examples:

[34]*Lulusan SMTAgadis itu.*
       P   S

As long as we can identify the P and the other elements, it is easy to find the S. Therefore, it will easily be rearranged to become normal structure, just placing the S at the initial position as shown in [34a].

[34a]*Gadis itululusan SMTA*
     S   P

Type Five: P-Adj. S*(Predikat-Adjektiva Subjek)*

The inverion pattern of type five is almost the same as the one of type four. It also has two elements, PS but the P is occupied with adjective so that it becomes P-Adj. S (*Predikat-Adjektiva Subjek*). In English, these terms are similar to predicate-adjective subject. Predicate-Adjective here can be considered as one element, *i.e.* predicate that is occupied with adjective, for examples:

[35] *Memang cantikdia*.
      P   S

To change [35] into normal structure is quite simple in bahasa Indonesia. After the P and the other elements have been identified, the S is immediately placed at the initial position as shown in [35a].

[35a] *Diamemang cantik*.
    S   P

Type Six: PPel. S*(Predikat Pelengkap Subjek)*

The pattern of Indonesia inversion type six has three elements: P Pel. S (*Predikat Pelengkap Subjek*). In English, such elements are identic with predicate, complement, subject. Predicate in this context [36] is occupied with the verb *merasa* (= feel) although in some other contexts, predicate in Bahasa Indonesia may be in the form of an adjective and a noun.

[36] *Merasabanggaorang tuanya*.
     P   Pel.   S

Complement or what the so called *pelengkap* in Indonesian contextis relatively the same as the one in English context, and in both contexts [36 and 36a], complement is occupied with an adjective. The inverted structure in [36] can be put into normal one through directly placing the S at the beginning of the sentence as seen in [36a] below.

[36a] *Orang tuanyamerasabangga*.
      S   PPel.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

With respect to the central attention of this research aforementioned, this analysis will focus on the types and the structures of inversions both in English and in Indonesian. Therefore, this analysis may uncover how to identify sentences or clauses having inverted structures perceived from syntactic viewpoint. For the sake of practical reasoning, the data to be discussed here are classified on the basis of the type of English inversion which comprises 1) Subject-Verb Inversion, and 2) Subject-Operator Inversion. The data are analyzed comparatively – viewed from the two languages (English and Indonesian).

Subject-verb inversions (s-v inversion)

The samples of data related to this type are considered representing the whole data collected from data sources. These samples are analyzed and compared syntactically. There are some differences besides the similarities between English inversions and Indonesian inversions as shown in the following.
[37]Palegrewher immortality, for woe of all these lovers, … (Git., 1987:133)
 C   V   S

Inversion [37] above is categorized into S-V Inversion since it is clear from the pattern itself CVS. The verb used in [37] is only main verb, and there is no operator used in it. If transferred in Bahasa Indonesia becoming [37a], then it is unacceptable.
[37a] *Pucat tampak keabadiannya.* (unacceptable)

In Indonesian inversions, subject must be placed at the initial position as expressed in [37b]
[37b] *Tampakpucatkeabadiiannya.*(acceptable)
 P   *Pel.*   S
To change the inverted structure in [37] into normal structure is used permutation technique, placing the S at the initial position as in [37c]
[37c] Her immortalitygrewpale, …
     S   V C

Sentence [38] is rather different from [37]. In [38], the initial position is occupied with an negative adverb 'never again'.
[38] Never againsawhethe happy pens.
  A   V S   O
…   (Mor. 1985:69)

Inversion [38] above is categorized into S-V Inversion seen explicitly from the pattern itself AVSO. The verb used in [37] is only main verb, and there is no operator used in it. Due to the poetic licence, [38] can be 'acceptable'. However, to become a standard inversion, the construction of [38] should be corrected becoming [38a]
[38a] Never againdidhesawthe happy pens.
   A   Op. S V   O

Therefore [38a] no longer belongs to S-V Inversion because of the existence of an operator 'did'. If the inverted structure of both [38 & 38a] are changed into Indonesian inverted structure, then it becomes as follows:
[38b] *Tidak akan pernah melihat lagikandang yang menyenangkandia.*

                P   O   S

To change the inverted structure in [38] into normal structure is used permutation technique, placing the S at the initial position as in [38c].

[38c] <u>Heneversawthe happy pensagain</u>.
   S   A   V   O   A

Like data [38] above, inversion in [39] has negative adverb with the verb related to position 'lies', which becomes the immediate indicator of S-V Inversion with the pattern AVS.

[39] <u>Not far from the telecommunication site, on the Saigon River,liesthe Saigon Floating</u>
A   V   S
<u>Hotel</u>, … (TIME, No. 32, Thn 1990, p. 11)

In the context of Indonesian inversion, [39] can be transferred as follows:
[39a] *<u>Terletaktidak jauh dari Kantor Telekomunikasi, di Sungai SaigonHotel Terapung Saigon</u>*.
    P   K (*Keterangan* = Adverb)   S

It requires permutation technique to put them back to normal structure, fronting the S like [39b]
[39b] <u>The Saigon Floating Hotelliesnot far from the telecommunication site, on the Saigon</u>
S V   A
<u>River</u>, …

This [39b] can be transferred into Indonesian inversion with the pattern SPK as in [39c]

[39c] *<u>Hotel Terapung Saigonterletaktidak jauh dari Kantor Telekomunikasi, di Sungai Saigon</u>*
        S   P K (*Keterangan* = Adverb)

Linguistic data related to this type of inversion mostly preceded by adverbs such as adverb of place, adverb of time, and also adverb with negative meaning like *never*, and the like. However, inversions using reporting verbs are often found in reality, for examples:

[40] "Although there is a deep resentment, even hatred of the regim, no one seems ready to rush

to the barricades," <u>observesone diplomat</u>. (TIME, No. 33 Thn 1990, p. 20)
               V   S
It is very clear that [40] is classified into S-V Inversion due to the inverted reporting verb used in that data. This inverted reporting verbs can be in three position: initial, medial, and final position (Konno, 2013:150). The inverted reporting verb on sample [40] above is in final position. Sample [40] can be transferred into Indonesian inversion context with the pattern PS as shown in [40a].

[40a] "……," *cermatsalah seorang diplomat.*
               P   S

Other possible inverted reporting verbs are the verbs *say, recall, write, repeat, argue, admit, insist, promise, predict*, and many other reporting verbs that are potentially used.To put it back to normal version is merely exchanging position between V and S becoming SV like in [40b].

[40b] "Although there is a deep resentment, even hatred of the regim, no one seems ready to
rush to the barricades," one diplomatobserves.
                             S   V

Subject-operator inversions

This type of inversion is only found in English, and here three samples of data related to this type of inversion. It is in accordance with the name of this inversion S-Op. Inversion, it must have operator both primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries as shown in [41] below.

[41]No soonerhadWestern Europebeen secured than Ottoman Turkish armiesinvadedEurope
A Op. S   V   S   V
from the East. (GM. Dec. 1989, p. 8)

Data [41] is classified into S-Op. Inversion due to the existence of auxiliary as the operator   used in data [41].This kind of inversion has certain formulae, *i.e*. A Op. S V. The A (= adverb) used in this pattern is mostly in the form of negative-meaning adverb like *no …, not … never… .*

In the context of Indonesian inversion, inverted structure in [41] can be transferred as follows:
[41a] *Dinyatakan amanEropa Barat,tidak lama setelah itu pasukan Turki Ottomanmenyerang*
PS   S   P
Eropadari arah timur.
  O   A

To change the inverted structure in [41] into normal one is used permutation technique, placing the S at the initial position as in [41a]
[41a] Western Europehadno soonerbeen secured than Ottoman Turkish armies invaded
  S   Op. A   V
   Europe from the East.

Without being realized that the structure of yes-no questions is automatically inverted in nature, see [42] below.
[42] Isthe governmentshort of powersnow? (TIME, No. Thn 1991, p. 34)
  Op.   S   C   A

In Bahasa Indonesia, interrogative sentencesare not categorized into inversionsbecause no interrogative forms are found in the patterns of inversions proposed by Sugono (1994: 94), which consist of six definite patterns: 1) PO Pel. S (=*Predikat, Objek, Pelengkap,Subjek)*, 2) POS (*Predikat, Objek, Subjek*, 3) PKS (*Predikat, Keterangan, Subjek*), 4) P-N S (*Predikat-Nomina Subjek*), 5) P-Adj. S (*Predikat-Adjektiva Subjek*), and 6) P Pel. S (*Predikat Pelengkap Subjek*). The Indonesian terms for subjek, predikat, and objek are relatively the same as the English terms for such terms. However, the terms *pelengkap* and *keterangan* are different from the ones in English. The term *pelengkap* is identic with a complement, while the term *keterangan* is similar to an adverb.

Inversion [42] above is categorized into S-Op. Inversion since it is clear from the pattern itself Op. SCA. The verb 'be' used as an operator preceding the subject in [42] is the main indicator of inversion.

Through using permutation technique, placing the S at the initial position as in [42a] is the way to change the inverted structure into normal one.
[42a] <u>The governmentisshort of powersnow</u>.
         S   Op   C   A

Basically, the structure of sentence patterns is normal in nature. Hence, the transformation sentences can be formed such as interrogative and negative sentences, and even inversions. For some reasons, inversions are categorized into styles of expressing ideas.

CONCLUSIONSANDRECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

After discussing and analyzing the linguistic data comparatively related to the inverted structure between English and Indonesian, both languages have similarities and differences in terms of universality and specifications of inversions.Something universal of both languages lies on the position of predicate (P) preceding the subject (S), while something specific lies on the patterns and the syntactic categories occupied the P and the C (Complment = *Pelengkap*). The results indicate that appellation of types of inversions of both languages (English and Indonesian) is relatively taken from the elements of the inverted structures. For English inversions, there are two types: 1) S-V Inversion – inversion with the structural pattern (Adverb) + Verb + Subject + …, and 2) S-Op. Inversion – inversionwith the structural pattern Adverb + Operator + Subject + Verb + …. However, S-Op. Inversiontends to be more productive, meaning that this kind of inversion is mostly found in the data sources. Indonesian inversions have slight differences, there are six types (Type One through Types Six): Type One with the structural pattern Predicate + Object + *Pelengkap* + Subject (*pelengkap* = complement), Type Two with the structural pattern Prediccate + Object + Subject, Type Three with the structural pattern Predicate + *Keterangan*+ Subject (*Keterangan* = Adverb), Type Four with the structural pattern Predicate-Noun + Subject (Predicate occupied with noun), Type Five with the structural pattern Predicate-Adjective + Subject (predicate occupied with adjective), and Type Six with the structural pattern Predicate +*Pelengkap* + Subject(*pelengkap* = complement).

To some extent, the structure of inversions is the topicalization of predicate (function of predicate) which implies that the element of predicate or the other elements before it tends to be more important than subject (function of subject).

Recommendations

For those who are interested in the similar research, there are some niches to become research gaps, in terms of comparative study between the two languages, such as sentence patterns ranging from simple sentences until complex ones. Besides, this syntactic study can be developed into semantic one, or even into syntacmatic study (syntactic and semantic study). Such an interface study is then understood as the two domains combined into one study within the same big domain,*i.e.* Linguistics. This research results can practically be used for teaching, particularly for teaching Indonesian to speakers of other languages(Indonesian language for foreign speakers) or in Indonesian terminology what the so called BIPA (*Bahasa Indonesia untuk Penutur Asing*).

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