

Brief Account Of Sasak Syntactic Structure As Used In Meriaq Meriku Dialect At Banyu Urip Village In 2019/2020

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Abstract. *The research is entitled “BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SASAK SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE AS USED IN MERIAQ MERIKU DIALECT AT BANYU URIP VILLAGE IN 2019/2020” this research is aimed find, the daily used by the society of Banyu Uripvillage, the method used is descriptive method and the instrument, population and sample the writer get from the prominent person on the village by interviewing them using tape recorder and the result is the writer is able to write this thesis. It is also essential to know that syntax is also a subject that must be profoundly studied, besides morphology and semantic, this subject is the rules to build sentences, therefore, there should have a lot of vocabulary (idioms) and a lot of practice to do. We all have already been familiar with the student who write an English sentence or paragraph in much impressed by Indonesia sentence or paragraph as in Indonesia language is similar in structure to English language and definitely it sound, stilted. From now on, we know that the new student are not able to master. The English sentence structure and for these reasons, the writer tries to describe the sasak syntactic structure of MERIAQ MERIKU in simple sentence of English.*

Account, Sasak Syntactic, Meriaq Meriku Dialect

Introduction

Sasak language is one of the local languages which exists and develops in the middle of society and its users, that is Sasak society in Lombok West Nusa Tenggara Province, Based on the cencus of population in 1971, the number of population is 1.581.193 of that number, 1.515. 099 (95, 82 %) belongs of the users of Sasak language. Sasak language has an important role to the people because it is used as a means of communication among the number of society, the number of family in daily life, and it is also used as Vehicular language in primary school from the first year to the third year particularly in villages. According to the book of history of West Nusa Tenggara Province issued by DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN. Nasional proyek Penelitian dan Pencatatan Kebudayaan Daerah(1977 / 1978) page 19 & 36. Entitled “The History of West Nusa Tenggara Province” that Sasak language is much influenced by Kawi and Jawa Madia

language especially honorifle level language as used in Wayang Puppet performance, Marriage and Custom Ceremony. It is also said that Lombok Kingdom under the Majapahit Kingdom was Led by Patih Gajah Mada. The arrival of Gajah Mada.

In Lombok was written in memorial book called. Bencangah Punan. Besides Sasak language, there also exists Balinese, Bimanese and Sumbawanese language. From what the writer has described above the important object which is researched is Sasak language for it is rarely done by researcher both foreigners and Indonesians. The reason why the research is rarely done is known from the prominent villagers, whom the writer has asked to. They said that no foreign researchers come to their villages to do research on the language. Under such circumstances, the position of structural research of Sasak language in the field of syntax is very important when it is related to pure Linguistic research in the coming years.

Therefore, it is hopefully a duty for the writer to present this thesis. In the English language in order to familiarize western people and linguistic with the language. Having known the background mentioned above it is clear that we find no data and information about Syntactic Structure of Sasak language which is broad enough to understand the language. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a deeper research in order to gain a more complete data and information and to get the answers how Sasak syntactic structures are.

Review of The Related Literature

1. Language

Language is the most precious property which human own, language made man in the highest place in the world than any other creature. But along the history, obviously, men are able to create language for themselves. After the language is created and being their own, man cannot separate from their language. Language is a rule in human life. Language is legacy; passed through generation to generation. By passed of the time language has been renewal, developing, and creature. So language can adapt with the community and ages. Language is means of communication among communities formed as symbol sound which produced by human utterance Samsuri, (1988: 1) Aristotle stated that language is means of communication to express thought and feeling Sumarsono,(2004 : 59). The definition means that language is anything to express; thought and feeling. Thought influence language, because of the thought, language is exist Language growsh and developes in the society and culture of the speaker. In the early We know that language is means to express thought and feeling. Fundamentally language is means of communication, and the rest is use by the community to unite, rising culture, and human existence. The progress and development of social, politic, economy, transportation, technology, and

science are always using the language services; it can be seen through the appearances of technical term for those fields to recover community needed.

2. Linguistics

Linguistics derives from Latin word "lingua" means language and linguist means "a person who is clever in foreign languages" Horenby, (1961:733). Langacker "Linguistics may be defined as then scientific study of language" Mansoer, Linguistik Browen, (2000: 15). According to definition above we can draw a conclusion that linguistics is a scientific study of human language, and the object of linguistics is language. Regarding to the linguistics point of view, which stated that language as the object of linguistics can be analyzed through 3 steps subdiscipline which are coherent each other, i.e. syntax, semantic and pragmatic. Bell (1987:21) drawing it as below: On that picture We can see language is speech statement form as sentence and analyzed by syntax, the meaning of the sentence analyzed by semantics. The meaningful sentence is used according to function and situation and those are analyzed in pragmatic. Using language means sending symbol from speaker to listener. Since the language form is words and sentence, it comes from individual. Therefore we stated that language is individual characteristic.

Hill (1958: 3-9) give 5 characteristics language as an object of linguistics, those are:

1. Language is a set of sound: it is true, because in the daily life, if someone talking, we just hear sound or language. The sound is produced by human utterance, its system. Syntax Semantics Pragmatic Speech Language sounds which form word and sentence will be understood if the word and sentence use language that we know it means to make the communication possible

between the speaker and listener, they should have same languages.

2. Arbitrary and unpredictable: the relation between language sounds and its object is characterizing arbitrary and unpredictable. That is why thing called anjing, in French called chien, in Spain called perro, Indonesia called anjing, in English called dog. Otherwise, the symbol word; chien, perro, anjing and dog is pointed one thing, that is anjing.
3. Language is set of symbols; For example, something that we call house consist of phonemes / h o u s e / [H] [O].
4. Language is characterizing as something complete (the fact that is complete) means that language ease man in communicates or interacts. Even not all the thing, event, process and activity can not be expressed by men. And to recover their weakness, so appear the name of group such as flora and fauna, man protect themselves under the name of group.
5. Linguistics may specialize in some subpart of the linguistics structure, which can be arranged in the following terms, from sound to meaning (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/semantics>)
:
 - a. Phonetics, the study of the sounds of human language. Phonology (or phonemics), the study of patterns of a language's basic sounds
 - b. Morphology, the study of the internal structure of words
 - c. Syntax, the study of how words combine to form grammatical sentences
 - d. Semantics, the study of the meaning of words.

3. Sasak Language

From the linguistic terminology, in Indonesia is found various kind of language. Each ethnic or tribe has its own or one language as a means of communication

among their society. The various kind of these languages which is different created from Indonesian language. As national language or formal language which unite all the citizens of Indonesian Republic called regional or language. The language which is researched here is Sasak language. During its development and its building the regional or local language is still much needed especially Sasak language that is:

1. To enrich Indonesian language, especially to enrich the vocabulary and words form.
2. By being familiar with Sasak language the people will be familiar with the various important factors which determine the color and the structure of Sasak society.
3. By being familiar with the aspect of Sasak language, for example, its regional literature the
4. people will be able to see the existence of the similarity of its theme, its language style and the various kind of its literature. The factors of knowing the regions through the regional language especially Sasak language and its regional elements. Can be the base of unity and unite the nation and can have mutual respect profoundly.

Research Methods

The research of this method apply descriptive method, since the writer try to clearly describe whether the Sasak people who use Meriaq Meriku dialect apply cooperative-principles theory in communicating everyday, where the theory is triggered by Herbert Paul Grice. However, if they do not use the theory the writer try to describe why they do that by connecting it with the theory politeness.

Population and Sample

Collecting the data for scientific purpose can be done through observation which mean that direct observation toward an object

which will be researched. Observation can be done before collecting the data through anquete or field research. the purpose of it is to get the accurate feature about the object of the research so that it can make a table questioner and can make research design. On the other way around observation can be done after collecting the data through anquete and interview. In this case the purpose of observations is to check out about how for observations and information have been collected DR. Gorys Keraft (1980 .162) The population of this research is Sasak speakers (Dengan Sasak Tulen) with “meriaq meriku” dialect who live in desa Banyu Urip Praya Barat in particular those who are eighteen to forty years old. Where the number of them are approximately 140-150 people. If the population is more than one hundred then a researcher can take 10 to 15 % or 20 to 25 % out of the whole population. Therefore the writer can say that the samples of this research are 15 respondents from the whole numbers of the population that are selected randomly. These samples are divided into two groups eleven of them are uneducated respondents and four of them are educated respondents. They are believed to be representative from the whole numbers of the population.

Data Collection

The writer recognize that collecting data is one of the important elements in conducting one research and technique of collecting data determined by term and purpose of the research. Therefore to collect the data that are needed, the writer used Partcipan to observation technique where in collecting data the writer take a part in the situation or in the activities. Concerning with samples that will be observed and that have been determined and taken randomly, they are the people who use Sasak language with Meriq Meriku dialect who live in Banyu Urip Praya Barat. The fifteen respondent are believed to he representative as a sample of this research. While the whole respondents or samples will be recorded by

using tape recording in the societies who use Meriaq Meriku dialect it is in Desa Banyu Urip Praya Barat. Secondly, the writer use note taking to help what is needed to cover in the tape-recording such as setting of conversation. However for the educated respondents, the writer used note taking in collecting the data because there is a problem when the writer tried to record them by taking the tape- recording. the respondents always asked the tape to be used which make him difficult to reject it that is why the writer choose another alternative by using note taking. However before describing all of them the writer will determine some elements that lead to the analysis of conversation, while the elements are proposed by Hymes in Malcolm Coulthard (1985 and in Abdurrahman 1993). That, the elements are participant’s settings, topic, key, and purpose.

Findings and Discussons

Before coming to the next description about syntactic structure of sasak language, it is better to describe first the types of phrase construction by using graphical boxes descriptive linguistics an introduction, (Lehmann 1968, morphology an sintaksis bahasa sasak, Nazir 1975) describe on page 32-33

1. Phrase

Phrase in sasak language can be classified according to

1. Types of phrase construction
2. Its structure
3. Its meaning

2. Type of phrase construction can be divided into:

- a. Endocentric construction

eg. Tiang merok to Banyu Urip kance inaq dait amaq.

[tiaŋ məro? toBanyu Urip kance ina? Dait ama?]

“I live in Banyu Urip village together with father and mother”.

- b. Exocentric Construction

e.g mangkin amaq begawean ken kantor.

[maŋkin ama? Begawean kən kantor]
father works in the office now ”

Discussion

1. Endocentric Construction Can Be Devided Into Attributive Endocentric Phrase

e.g inaq amaq tiang masih erup.

NOUN+ADVERB

[ina? Ama? Tiaŋ masih erup]

my father and mother are still alive”

Coordinative Endocentric Phrase

e.g toaq bajang kumpul bareng- bareng ken berugaq.

NOUN+VERB+ADVERB OF PLACE

[toa? bajaŋ kumpul barəŋ barəŋkən berugaq]

Adult and young people gather at berugaq”

2. Appositive Endocentric Phrase

e.g. haji ahmad selakiqan inaq idah (bahase halus)

NOUN+NOUN

[semamen kasar]

Haji ahmad is the husband of inaq idah.

3. Exocentric Contraction can be divided into

a. Predicative exocentric phrase

e.g Dengan setoh neggale ken bangket

NOUN+VERB+ADVERB OF PLACE

[Deŋansetə nəŋgalə kən? baŋkət]

The man ploughs in the field.

b. Objective exocentric phrase

e.g. Bibiq bedagang beras “

NOUN+VERB+NOUN

[Bibi? Bedagaŋ bəras]

Aunt sells rice

c. Directive exocentric phrase

e.g. Niniq tokol lekan berugaq

NOUN+VERB+ADVERB OF PLACE)

[nini? Təkəl Kən bəruqa?]

A grandfather sit in the couch

4. Phrase and its Possible Structure

before going on describing sasak phrase structure, we would like to know parts of speech in sasak language and to make negative sentence we just add [ndə?] not “

e.g. :Niniq endeq tokol ken berugaq

NOUN+VERB+ADVERB OF PLACE

[nini? Ndə? təkəl kən? Bəruqa?]

Garandfathe does not sit in the couch

1. Nominal Group

a. Kata Benda (Noun)

e.g.kepeng [kepeŋ] money “

Ladik [ladik] knife “ etc.

Bale [balə] “ house “

Bangket[baŋkət]” rice field “

Dengan[dəŋan] “ someone“

b. kata ganti (pronoun)

e.g. aku, tiang, [aku tiaŋ] ” I “

kamu, side, pelungguh (pelinggih) [kamu,

sidə, pelungguh, pəlinggih] “ you”

sanak pelungguhm [ia, sanakm “ he, she,they,

ie,selapuq ?]sanak pelungguhm

səlapuq?sanakm səlapu?

Sanak pelungguhm saq bini

sanak pelungguhm sak laki

Ite selapuq [itəsəlapu ?]”we “

No.niki [nou.nike]” that “

Ne, niki [ne, niki] “this “

c. Kata bilangan (numeral)

e.g, sopoq, sekeq [səpə səke?]one “

telu [təlu “three

petang dase [petəŋ dasə] “ fourty “

karo belah [karə bəlah]” one hundred and fifty

2. Adjective Group

a. kata kerja (vrb)

e.g. bait [bait]”take “

Oloqn[ələ?]” flaced”

berajah [bərajaŋ]” stady “

melaq bejengkep merariq[məraŋ?] Bejengkep ” get married.”

Nenggale [nəŋgale]” plugh “

Begawean [bəgawean]”work “

b. kata keadaan / kata sifat (adverb / adjective)

e.g. potek [pətek]” white “

genit [gənit] “ itchy “

solah [iŋəs] “ beautiful “

males [malas]” lazy “

lelah [ləlah] “ tired “

3. Particle Group

This one which doesn't possess the characteristics of nominal and adjectival group is

called particle group and it is also divided into :

- a. Kata Penjelas (clarification)
e.g. atas gati [atas gati] “very high “
side doang [sidə doaŋ] “you only
pelingihm bae [pəliŋihm bae] “you only “
bawaq laloq [bawak lələ?] “too low “
ie kebelean [ie kəbələan]” too big “
santer keceqn [santər kəcə]” too small “
b. kata keterangan (adverb of time)
e.g. atas gati [atas gati]” very high
side doing [side doan] “you only “
pelingih bae [pelingihm bae]” you only “
bawaq laloq [bawa? Laloq] “too low “
ie kebelengen [ie kebelenge? Ne] “too small “
santer keceqn [santər? kəcə?]” too small
kata keterangan (adverb of time)
e.g. lemaq bian [ləma? Bian]” tomorrow
afternoon “
uik [rubin] “yestrday
oneq [ane?] just now “
nane mangkin niniq [ane mungkin niniq] “now
“
oneq kelemaq [ənə? kələma?] “this morning “
piran [piran] “last time “ “long time ago” .
c. Kata Penanda (directory)
e.g. nagmbe [eaq kembe] “where to go “
dalem bale [dalem bale] “inside house”
te atas, nike atas / ”here “
lek ini, lek niki [”le? Niki //”le?] “here “
nag to , leq nike [le? Ne]” there “
d. Kat Prangkai (Coordination)
e.g. Terune dait dait dedare [tərənə dait dədərə
] “lady and knights “
*sugih laguq pelit [sugih lagu? Pəlit]” rich but
stingy “*
*mbeŋ sugih meben alim [əmbən sugih
əmbənalim] “both rich
and religious “*
*males malik bengel [maləs malik bəŋəl]” lazy
and naughty “*
*buruŋ sugih payu miskin [buruŋ sugih payu
miskin]” he
wants to be rich however he is poor “*
e. kata Tanya (intrroogative)
e.g. piran pelungguh datang [piran pəluŋguh
datan] “when you come “
sainenaq pelungguh ? [sai nəna? Pelungguh] “
who is your god “ ?

- embe yam laiq lalo [əmbə ya? Lai?lələ]”
wehere you go “?
Sai kance? Sai kance [sai kancə] who do you
gowith “
Pelungguhm aran tuaq usen ? [pelungguh aran
tua? usen]” is tuaq usen your
name”
f. Kata Seru (Interjection)
e.g. O dende [ə dəndə] “O Dear “
Astage arik [astagə ari?] “oh elder “
Okaye [ə kayə] foor you “
O gamaq [ə gama?] ? look out “

Conclusions and Suggestions

After analyzing phrases in sasak language, there are two kinds of phrase construction in it: Endocentric and Exocentric Construction then these Constructions can be divided into, its possible structure those are Nominal Group, Adjectival Group and Particle Group. Where as phrases based on the parts of speech can also be divided into Nominal phrase and its possible structure, Adjective phrase and its possible structure, and particle phrase and its possible structure. Another than that is the meaning of phrase structure in sasak language. Sentence can generate basic sentences which consist of three basic sentences the last one is syntactic process, which generate enlargement, combination Delectation and Displacement. It is important to know that the writer has done research and in the library research, he finds that there are five dialects in it. Those are : Ngeno Ngene dialect, Meno Mene dialect, Meriaq Meriku dialect, Nkuto Ngkute dialect and getoq geteq dialect. Those all have the same structures as decribed in the book entitled : “ Morphology dan Struktur Bahasa Sasak” written by Nazir Thoir, the lecturer at the faculty Of Arts and Letter Udayana University Bali. The fact is that, sasak language is much influenced by Javanese Language, it is proved to be written in the book of history of West Nusa Tenggara Province that the language used is kawi and Java Language especially honorific level language as also used in Wayang puppet

performance, Farriable and Traditional Costum Ceremony.

Suggestions

It is very interesting for the writer to discuss the language with other sasak people particularly to those who own such the dialects as Rempung, Bayan, Suralaga etc.... this means that the writer wishes to know more about the language (the dialects) In this case, the writer does hope the researcher to conduct more research on the language with their many various dialects. The advantages of this research will on rich the reading materials for both the people and the students of all over Indonesia.

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