

BASIC STRUCTURE AND DERIVATION STRUCTURE OF KODI DIALECT CLAUSES, SUMBA LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to understand the Basic Structure and Derivation Structure of Kodi Dialect Clauses, Sumba Language. One-on-one in-depth interview method was used to collect the data from the study participants. The participants were recruited using purposive sampling technique. This study employed Transformational Generational Grammar Theory (TGT) by Noam Chomsky. The data of this study were clauses in Kodi folklore which were analyzed using agih method. The results showed that the basic structure of Kodi dialect clauses includes syntactic function consisting of the subject, predicate and object. The derivation structure is obtained by transforming appropriate language rules in a clause. The result of the transformation of a clause can change the meaning. The results indicate that word order in Kodi dialect clauses includes subject, verb and object (SVO) typology.

Keywords: Kodi dialect clause, basic structure, derivation structure, transformational generative grammar theory

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INTRODUCTION

Kodi dialect is one of dialect in Southwest Sumba Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. The Kodi dialect is a part of Polynesian Malay clan. Kodi dialect is spoken by people in four sub-districts in this regency, including North Kodi sub-district, Kodi sub-district, Kodi Banghedo sub-district, and Kodi Balagar sub-district. Several previous studies have demonstrated the grammatical relations of Kodi language and the genetic kinship relations of Sumba dialects (1-3).

This study analyzes the basic structure and derivation structure of the clauses of the Kodi dialect, as one of the Sumba languages or dialects (4, 5). In general, clause construction consists of subject and predicate (regardless of intonation or final punctuation) (6, 7). A clause consists of two verbal clauses and a nonverbal clause. Verbal clauses consist of two transitive and intransitive clauses. Transitive clauses include a mono-transitive and dwi-transitive / bi-transitive clause (8, 9). Meanwhile the intransitive clause is a clause that does not require the presence of objects. Furthermore, the nonverbal clause consists of four parts which include the nominal clause, the prepositional clause, the adjective clause, and the numeral clause (8, 10).

Basic Structure and Derivation Structure of Clauses of Kodi Dialect, Sumba Language

Based on the Transformation Theory, the construction of the Manggarai Language clause has the basic structure and alternation structure or derivation structure (4, 11). The basic structure is closely related to the term of the basic clause. In this case, the basic structure is understood as a structure or the basic construction of a basic clause that has not undergone a revaluation of the structure (12). A clause is called a basic clause if it has the following characteristics: (1) consists of one clause, (2) its core elements are complete, (3) arrangement of its elements in the order most common, and (4) does not contain questions or denials (13).

In connection with the above explanation, Chomsky (1957) and Stockwell, (1977) in Kosmas (11), argue that sentences can be classified into two, namely basic sentences and derivative sentences. The basic sentence is the simplest affirmative declarative sentence that has a predication structure. Stockwell (1977) in Kosmas (11) adds that the basic sentence is a sentence that satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) The sentence has only one verb. Example: Danny sees the guy.
- (2) The sentence does not contain elements connected by the conjunction with other elements. Example: Danny eats.
- (3) Subject, object, and predicate of basic sentences have minimum specification. Example: The person works in the bank
- (4) The basic sentence does not contain a secondary operator. Example: Danny sleeps in the room

In addition, Keraf (14) suggests that a clause is a construction in which there are several words that contain functional relationships, which in old grammars are known by the sense of the subject, predicate, object, and explanations. A clause must at least contain the subject and predicate elements.

METHODS

Study Design and Setting

This study used a qualitative approach that aimed to understand verbal clauses and nonverbal clauses of Kodi dialect, Sumba Language. Data were supported by a deductive and inductive approach. The deductive approach was based on linguistic theories and the axioms that have universal truths and have been objectively accepted in society to explain the reality of language. Inductively, the data were small and separate realities obtained through research and analyzed to build concepts and statements relating to verbal clauses and nonverbal clauses of the Kodi dialect, Sumba language.

This research was conducted for three months in 2017 in Kodi, the capital of Southwest Sumba District (15). This location was chosen as the study site because of the fact that the populations in Kodi mostly use Kodi language as the language of communication in everyday life.

Data Analysis

The data collected were transcribed and analyzed using the *agih* method. The *agih* method is the method by which the deciding device is part of the language itself (16). The application of this method was assisted by basic techniques such as techniques for direct elements and advanced

techniques in the form of vanished techniques, insert techniques, change techniques, and reverse techniques (16).

The basic technique is the technique for the direct element applied by dividing the lingual unit contained in the verbal clause and the nonverbal clause of the kodi dialect, the Sumba language, and used to determine the patterns in the clause. During the data analysis of this study, researchers only used the vanished technique. The use of the vanished technique is necessary if there is a word in the clause where its presence is not needed (16, 17).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Verbal Clauses

Transitive Clause

According to Chaer (18), a transitive clause is a clause where its predicate is a transitive verb. Transitive verbs are verbs that require nouns as objects in active sentences, and these objects serve as subjects in passive sentences (6). Examples of such clauses are as follows:

1a. *Dhiyo a- patadingo baiyo pari* (CLKLD)

3JM ART compete pound rice

'They compete to pound the rice'.

b. *a- patdandingo baiyo pari dhiyo*

ART compete pound rice 3JM

'They compete to pound the rice'.

c. *dhiyo jana patadingo baiyo pari*

3JM no compete pound rice

'They do not compete to pound the rice'.

d * *pari baiyo a- patadningo dhiyo*

Rice pound ART-compete 3JM

'The rice pound compete they'.

2a. *Dhiyo woni hadia Lona Kaka* (CLKLD)

She gave gift NAME

'She gave Lona Kaka a gift'.

b. *woni-dhi Lona Kaka hadia*

Gave-KLTK NAME gift

'She gave a gift to Lona Kaka'.

c. *dhiyo jana wawa woni hadiah Lona Kaka*

3TG no want give present NAME

'He does not want to give a present to Lona Kaka.'

d * *Lona Kaka dhiyo woni hadiah*

NAME 3TG gave gift

'Lona Kaka he gave a gift'.

The (1a) clause consists of '*dhiyo*' which means 'they' and serves as a subject (SUBJ), '*a-patadingo baiyo*' which means 'compete to pound' and functions as a predicate (PRED) in the form of serial PRED, and '*pari*' which means '*padi*' and functions as an object (OBJ). The (1a) clause is also a mono-transitive clause consisting of '*mengeka bakubaiyo*' which means '*finished pounded*' and serves as a PRED in the form of serial PRED, '*yayo*' which means 'I' and serves as a SUBJ, and '*pari*' which means '*padi*' and functions as an OBJ. The (1b) clause is a form of an alternation structure of the '*a-patdandingo baiyo pari dhiyo*', where the PRED is at the beginning of the '*a-patadingo baiyo*' clause meaning '*mashed race*', followed by the SUBJ '*dhiyo*' meaning '*he*' and then the OBJ '*pari*' which means '*rice*'. The (1c) clause: '*dhiyo jana patadingo baiyo*'

pari' which means 'they do not compete to pound the rice' is a derivation structure that contains negation elements with the insertion of '*jana*' phrase meaning 'no', hence its meaning is 'they do not pound rice'. The (1d) clause: '*pari baiyo a-patadningo dhiyo*' means 'the rice pound compete they'. This is an unacceptable structure in the Kodi dialect because it is incompatible with the clause elements.

The (2a) clause is a bi-transitive clause. It consists of '*dhiyo*' which means 'he' and functions as a SUBJ, '*woni*' which means 'give' and serves as a PRED, '*hadia*' meaning 'gift' and serving as OBJ 1, and '*Lona Kaka*' which is the name of a person and serves as OBJ 2. The (2b) clause: '*woni-dhi Lona Kaka hadia*' means 'she gave a gift to Lona Kaka'. In the alternation structure, the clause begins with a PRED '*woni*' meaning 'give', followed by a SUBJ '*-dhi*' which means 'he' and then OBJ 1 '*hadia*' meaning 'gift', and OBJ2 '*Lona Kaka*' (name of a person). The (2c) clause is a form of derivation clause due to the insertion of the phrase '*jana wawa*' meaning 'unwilling', and the release of verb phrase '*la*' meaning 'to go'. The *(2d) clause: '*Lona Kaka dhiyo woni hadia*' means 'Lona Kaka he gave a gift'. This is an unacceptable bi-transitive clause structure because this clause does not have elements of the legally syntactic function, or one of the OBJs does not exist. More detailed as follows: SUBJ is '*Lona Kaka dhiyo*' meaning 'Lona Kaka he', PRED is '*woni*' meaning 'give', and OBJ is '*hadia*' meaning 'gift'. '*Lona Kaka*' should function as an OBJ not as a SUBJ.

Intransitive Clause

According to Alwi (6), intransitive verb clause is a clause that does not have a noun at the end which can serve as subject in passive sentences. Verhaar (19) also indicates that intransitive verbs are one-valent verbs. Further explanation is as follows:

3a. *dhiyo lodo ela tilu lara* (CUMPB)

3TG sit PREP side road

'He sits by the side of the road'.

b. *lodo dhiyo ela tilu lara*

sit 3TG PREP side road

‘He sits by the side of the road’.

c. *dhiyo wemolo lodo ela tilu lara*
 3TG **yesterday** sat PREP side road

‘He sat by the side of the road yesterday’.

d * *ela tilu lara lodo dhiyo*
 PREP side road sat 3TG

‘by the side of the road sat he’.

The (3a) clause consists of ‘*dhiyo*’ which means ‘*dia*’ and serves as a SUBJ, ‘*lodo*’ meaning ‘*sit*’ and serving as a PRED, and ‘*ela tilu lara*’ which means ‘*by the side of the road*’ and serves as ADVERB OF PLACE. The (3b) clause is an alternation structure where the clause begins with a PRED in a form of verb, followed by a SUBJ ‘*dhiyo*’ meaning ‘*he*’ and ADVERB OF PLACE ‘*ela tilu lara*’ in a category of PREP phrase. The (3c) clause is a form of derivation structure with the insertion of phrase ‘*wemolo*’ meaning ‘*yesterday*’ which serves as an ADVERB OF TIME between the SUBJ and PRED. The *(3d) clause is an unacceptable clause because it does not contain the elements of clause in Kodi dialect.

Nonverbal Clause

Nonverbal clauses are the clauses where their predicates are not verbs but nominal or adjectives or prepositions or numbers. Further explanation is as follows:

Nominal Clause

4a. *ngara-dha Kahi Weikawenda monno Ndelo Toko Bughu*
 Name-KLTK NAME KONJ NAME

‘Their names are Kahi Weikawenda and Ndelo Toko Bughu.

b. *Kahi Weikawenda monno Ndelo Toko Bughu ngara-dha*

NAME KONJ name-KLTK

‘Kahi Weikawenda and Ndelo Toko Bughu are their names’.

c. *yaya inya mbapa-ghu Kahi Weikawenda monno Ndelo Toko Bughu*

1TG mother father-KLTK NAME KONJ NAME

‘My mother and father are Kahi Weikawenda and Ndelo Toko Bughu

The (4a) clause consists of ‘*ngara-dha*’ which means ‘their names’ and serves as a SUBJ in category of noun, and ‘*Kahi Weikawenda monno Ndelo Toko Bughu*’ which means ‘*Kahi Weikawenda and Ndelo Toko Bughu*’ and serves as a PERD in the category of noun. The (4b) clause contains derivation process with the insertion of phrase ‘*inya mbapa-ghu*’ meaning ‘*my mother and father*’.

Prepositional Clause

5a. *yaya ela wei mahi Weekuri* (ELISITASI)

1TG PREP water salt Weekuri

‘I am at Weekuri beach’.

b. *ela wei mahi yaya*

PREP water salt 1TG

‘I am at the beach’.

- c. *indi* yaya ela wei mahi Weekuri
 no 1TG PREP water salt Weekuri

‘It is not me in Weekuri beach’

The (5a) clause consists of ‘yaya’ which means ‘I’ and functions as a SUBJ in the category of noun phrase, and ‘ela wei mahi Weekuri’ which functions as a PRED in the category of prepositional phrase. The (5b) clause is an alternation structure. The (5c) clause is a derivation structure with the insertion of phrase ‘*indi*’ meaning ‘no’ which is a negation element at the beginning of the clause.

Adjective Clause

- 6a. *Manu Kono to pading* (CMK)
 NAME person talkative

‘Manu Kono is a talkative person’.

- b. *to pading* *Manu Kono*
 person talkative NAME

‘Manu Kono is a talkative person’.

- c. *Manu Kono podok anin to pading*
 NAME short the person talkative

‘The short Manu Kono is a talkative person’

The (6a) clause consists of ‘Manu Kono’ (name of a person) which serves as a SUBJ in the category of noun, and ‘to pading’ which means ‘talkative person’ and functions as a PRED in the category of adjective. The (6b) clause is an alternation structure, where the PRED ‘to pading’

is at the beginning of the clause, and the SUBJ ‘*Manu Kono*’ is at the end of the clause. The (6c) clause is a form of derivation structure with the insertion of phrase ‘*anin*’ meaning ‘*the*’ in between the SUBJ and PRED. Insertion of phrase ‘*anin*’ confirms *the Manu Kono*, not the other *Manu Kono*.

Numeral Clause

7a. *dhiyo iha ana kabani-dhi* (CRG)

3TG NUM son-KLTK

‘He is his one son’.

b. *dhiyo iha pini ana kabani-dhi*

3TG NUM only son –KLTK

‘He is his only son’.

c. * *ana kabani iha-dhi*

son NUM-KLTK

‘Son his one’.

The (7a) clause consists of ‘*dhiyo*’ as a SUBJ in the category of noun and ‘*iha ana kabani-dhi*’ as a PRED in the category of numeral phrase. The (7b) clause is a form of derivation structure where the phrase ‘*pini*’ meaning ‘*only*’ inserted in between the PRED and SUBJ serves as an affirmation element. The (7c) clause is an unacceptable structure because it does not contain complete elements and has unclear meaning.

The analysis indicates that the basic structures of clauses of Kodi dialect are verbal clause comprising: (1) mono-transitive clause: SUBJ + PRED + OBJ; (2) dwi-transitive clause: SUBJ + PRED + OBJ1 + OBJ2; and (3) Intransitive clause: SUBJ + PRED + AVB (6, 8, 20).

Meanwhile, basic structure of nonverbal clause consists of SUBJ + PRED (8, 19). Transformational generational grammar theory is generally a process or rule of change from the inner structure to the outer structure, whether in adding, subtracting, permutation, or substitution. The TGT reviews aspects of language according to the language's point of view, and examines its elements and functions in the language under study.

CONCLUSIONS

This study uses the transformational generative grammar theory to understand the basic structure and derivation structure of Kodi dialect clauses and reports that each type of clause in Kodi dialect has its own structure. (1) The structure of mono-transitive includes SUBJ + PRED + OBJ, and PRED + SUBJ + OBJ; (2) the structure of dwi-transitive is SUBJ + PRED + OBJ1 + OBJ2, and PRED + SUBJ + OBJ1 + OBJ2; (3) the structure of intransitive clause is SUBJ + PRED + AVB, and PRED + SUBJ + AVB; (4) the structure of nominal clause is SUBJ + PRED, and PRED + SUBJ; (5) the structure of prepositional clause includes SUBJ + PRED, and PRED + SUBJ; (6) the structure of adjective clause is SUBJ + PRED, PRED + SUBJ; and (7) the structure of numeral clause is PRED + SUBJ, SUBJ + PRED (8). In general, the structure of nonverbal clause consists of SUBJ + PRED, and PRED + SUBJ (14).

The derivation structure of Kodi dialect is obtained by transforming appropriate language rules in a clause (4). The result of the transformation of a clause can change the meaning. The results of this study show that word order in Kodi dialect is a part of the group of language typology: SUBJ VERB OBJ, also abbreviated as SVO. Therefore, it can be concluded that Kodi dialect basically consists of SUBJ + PRED + OBJ, word order in Kodi dialect is SVO, Kodi dialect has basic structure and alternation structure, and derivation structure of Kodi dialect clause cannot change the structure but meaning (4, 5).

List of Abbreviations:

ART	= Article
CLKLD	= The story of Lona Kaka Lona Ngoro
CMK	= The story of Manu Kono
CRG	= The story of Roto Ngenge

CUMPB	= The story of Umma Parona Bukabani
KLTK	= Cliche
KONJ	= Conjunction
NUM	= Numeral
OBJ	= Object
PART	= Particle
PRED	= Predicate
PREP	= Preposition
SUBJ	=Subject
SVO	=Subject, verb, object
TGT	= Transformational Generative Grammar Theory
3JM	= The third plural personal pronoun
1TG	= The first singular personal pronoun
3TG	= The third singular personal pronoun

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