

Questioning System in Manado Malay

(A Study of Syntactic Manado Malay Language)

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Abstract-Manado Malay language is an active language used by people living in the city of Manado and its surroundings. As one of the languages that is actively used, the Manado Malay language has a unique system of questions. This research aims to describe the Malay language question sentence system in Manado based on the syntax study which includes: (1) Sentence questions that use the word ask, (2) A sentence questions that use the questions particle, and (3) variations of the sentence form the question based on the transposition of the sentence element. The study uses qualitative methods with observation, interviews, and recording techniques. Researchers act as main instruments collecting research data supplemented with observation note sheets, interview inquiry lists, and recording tools. The collected data is transcribed and analyzed based on a qualitative analysis model in which data analysis is conducted since data collection starts and after all data is collected. Data analysis includes data reduction (data simplification), data presentation, data verification, and conclusion. Data validity checks are carried out through triangulation techniques: methods used, referral theory, and discussions with competent peers. The findings of the research are (1) there are a number of question words, which syntactically form a questionnaire in Manado, namely: sapa (who), kapan (when), di mana (where) , pi mana (where), berapa (how much),kiapa (why), bagaimana (how). (2) The question sentence of Malay language in Manado is formed by question particle : So, Jo, Dang, Katuk, Kang. The position of these particles can be transposing. So particles can be at the beginning, middle and end. The jo particles can be placed at the final position. The particles can be placed in the middle and end. The Katuk particle can be at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of the sentence. The Kang particle can only be at the end of sentence. These particles serve as a means of enforcement. (3) The sentence questions of Manado Malay have a varied form,

namely question words can be at the beginning of sentences, middle sentences, and end sentences.

Keywords- *system; sentence question; Manado Malay language.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The preservation of regional languages in Indonesia is an effort to safeguard Indonesian culture as a heritage of noble generation. The introduction of regions through regional languages or regional elements, as well as laying on the basis of unity and unity of the nation, and can instill a deep sense of mutual respect. In its position as a regional language, the languages as mentioned above serve as: (1) The epitome of regional pride; (2) A symbol of regional identity; and (3) communication tools in the family and local communities. In conjunction with the Indonesian language function, the regional language has functions as: (1) supporting national languages; (2) Language of instruction in elementary school in a specific area at the beginning level to facilitate the teaching of Bahasa Indonesia and other subjects; and (3) local cultural development and support equipment[1].The frequency of use of regional language especially among the young generation in the North Sulawesi region in the current globalization era shows a significant decline, there are even regional languages that are on the verge of extinction. Daniel has observed the phenomenon of language shifting in North Sulawesi which caused the extinction of a language in place, which had been used because there were no speakers, or the speakers had drastically reduced[2]. However, different phenomena are shown by the Manado Malay language. The existence of this language increasingly dominates the use of regional languages in North Sulawesi until now. Manado Malay Language is a high-achieving language in the area for young people in almost all regions in North Sulawesi. The strong influence of Manado's Malay language on other languages in the North Sulawesi region, emphasized by Ratu, Meruntu, and Palar that the use of Manado Malay Language has affected other regional languages, so that in almost all regions North Sulawesi, namely the Minahasa, Bolaang Mongondow, and Sanghie

and Talaud, this language has spread to remote areas of the village, becoming a social language for young people[3].

Manado Malay language is linguistically distinctive. One of them appears in the sentence system, as an important tool in language. Sentences are syntactic units compiled from basic constituents, which are usually in the form of clauses equipped with conjunctions when needed and accompanied by final intonation. According to Chaer a sentence is a unit of language that contains a complete mind or message[4]. In terms of its structure, Sugono explains that each sentence in its birth structure (oral / written) has at least a predicate[5]. In other words, if a statement has a predicate, the statement is a sentence, while a string of words that do not have a predicate is called a phrase. To determine the predicate "a sentence", you can check whether there is a verb in the string of words.

One type of sentence if viewed in terms of meaning is a question or question sentence. The question sentence functions primarily to ask something or information. This sentence has a different intonation pattern with the intonation pattern of the news sentence. If the pattern of intonation of a final pitched news sentence goes down, then the intonation of the final pitched question sentence rises. Rofi'uddin classify the form of question sentences in Indonesian, namely: 1) question sentences using question intonation, 2) question sentences using question words, and 3) question sentences using question particles. Formally Alwi argues that questioning (interrogative) is characterized by the presence of question words such as: what, who, when, why, how with or without particles-whether as a rhetoric[6]. The question sentence ends with a question mark on written language and on spoken language with a rising voice, especially if there are no question words or sounds coming down. The question sentence is usually used for (1) asking for a yes or no answer and (2) information about something or someone from the other person or reader.

Manado Malay language which has proximity to Indonesian. Because of this closeness, the Manado Malay language question sentence has similarities with Indonesian. Similar to Indonesian, the question sentence of the Tontemboan language can also be formed by using question words, using questioning particles, and in spoken language marked by questioning intonation. There are a number of question words, which synthetically form question sentences in Manado language, i.e: sapa (who), kapan (when), di mana (where), pi mana (where), barapa (how much/many), kiapa (why), bagaimana (how). Likewise, there are particles forming sentences in Manado Malay language questions, such as: so, jo, dang, katuk, kang. The position of these particles can be transposing. These particles function as a confirmation of meaning. This research aims to describe the Malay language question sentence system of Manado based on the syntax study which includes: (1) Question sentences using question words, and (2) question sentences that use questionable particles.

II. METHOD

This study uses qualitative methods. The challenge of this qualitative research is to describe the Manado Malay language question system based on syntactic reviews adapted to what is spoken by Manado Malay speakers. This approach also attempts to describe the form of Manado Malay language which is characterized by the use of question words and questions that are marked by the use of questioning particles and the movement of particles in forming question sentences.

Data and sources of data in the study include verbal data obtained through recording and recording results and interviews with informants. Thus, this research technique combines observation, interview, and recording techniques. The data obtained is then transcribed according to the type of data referring to the purpose of the study, where the separation of question sentences is used which uses question words and forms of questions that use particle questions[7]. These data are collected with instruments, which place the researcher as the main instrument. The data collected is analyzed since data collection begins and after all data has been collected. This is done to avoid data buildup, making it easier for researchers to carry out the analysis.

III. RESULTS

Sentence Forms of Manado Malay Language Using Question Words

The results obtained indicate that there are a number of question words, which syntactically form question sentences in Manado Malay, namely: apa (what), sapa (who), kapan (when), di mana (where), pi mana (where), barapa (how), kiapa (why), bagaimana (how).

- Question word apa (what)

Question form apa is this exactly the same as apa(what) in the question word in Indonesian. The function is the same, which is used to ask objects / goods, animals, actions / events. Consider the following sentences:

- (1) Apa ngana da beli itu?
(What did you buy it for?)
- (2) Apa tu yaki itu da makang?
(What did the monkey eat?)
- (3) Apa yang ngana da beking di belakang dapur?
(What are you doing behind the kitchen?)

From the above sentences it appears that the question word apa (what) is the initial position of the sentence. However, in other situations, the question word apa (apa) is whether you can move positions behind or at the end of a sentence. Notice the following sentence changes.

- (4) Ngana da bili apa?
(Kamu membeli apa?)
- (5) Tu yaki itu da makang apa?
(Itu monyet makan apa?)
- (6) Ngana da beking di belakang dapur apa?

(What are you doing behind the kitchen?)

The change in the position of the word question apa (what) on the back of the sentence does not cause a change of meaning. So it can be seen that the word question apa (what) has the flexibility of switching positions, although the usual tendency can only move at the back position of sentences.

- Question word sapa (sapa)

The question word sapa is used to ask people, so this question word can be matched with the question word in Indonesian. The use of this question word can be seen below.

(7) Sapa da ambe kita pe doi?

(Who took my money?)

(8) Sapa da pinjam kita pe motor?

(Who is borrowed my motorcycle?)

The question word sapa in the two sentences above can change position in the sentence. Pay attention to the following changes.

(9) Da ambe kita pe doi sapa?

(Who is taking my money?)

(10) Kita pe motor sapa da pinjam?

(Who is borrowed my motorcycle?)

The changing position of the question word on both sentences does not change the meaning. Thus, the position of the question word sapa in the Manado Malay language question sentence can be in the middle and behind the sentence.

- Question word kapan(when)

The question word kapanis also commonly used in Manado Malay as well as Indonesian. The question kapan is used to ask for time. Consider the following sentences

(11) Kapan ngoni mo pulang?

(When will you go home?)

(12) Ngoni kapan mo pi Jakarta?

(When are you going to Jakarta?)

(13) Dorang mo ambe pesanan kapan?

(When will they take orders?)

The sentences above show that the question kapan, which is used to ask time has flexibility in terms of position. The question kapan can be placed starting the sentence, in the middle of the sentence, and at the end of the sentence.

- Questions word dimana (where)

The question word di mana (where) is adopted from the Indonesian language, hence the shape of this question word is exactly the same as Indonesian. A question word di mana (where) has function to ask the place, as well as Indonesian. Consider the following sentences.

(14) Di mana kita mo taruh ni beras?

(Where will I put this rice?)

(15) Ngana di mana skarang?

(Where are you now?)

From the two sentences above show that the question word di mana (where) can move its position, can be at the beginning, middle, and end of the sentence.

- Question word pi mana (where)

The question word pi mana is used to ask where to go. The question word pi mana can be meaningful to the chase and go to where. Consider the following sentences.

(16) Pi mana ngana?

(Where are you going?)

(17) Ngana pi mana minggu depan?

(Where do you go next week?)

(18) Eso ngana pi mana?

(Where are you going tomorrow?)

In the three sentences above shows that the question word pi mana can move its position can be at the beginning, middle and end of the sentence. The displacement of the position does not change the meaning of the sentence, which is asking the destination.

The word ask Barapa (how much/many)

The question word Barapa is used to question the amount, price, and value. This question is matched with the question word berapa in Indonesia Language. Note the following sentences.

(19) Barapa ngana pe anak?

(How many children do you have?)

(20) Tu ikang itu barapa satu ekor?

(How much is the fish price?)

The question word barapa is used to ask for the amount, price, and value. The position of the question word barapa the above sentences can move around, but does not change the meaning.

- Question word kiapa (where)

The question word kiapa can be matched with the question word “why” in Indonesian. Questions with the question word kiapa are used to ask for reasons or causes. Consider the following sentences.

(21) Kiapa ngana bulung pigi?

(Why haven't you left?)

(22) Kalu kita ndak pigi kiapa?

(If I don't go why?)

The position of the question kiapa on the sentence is different, but it is usually only used at the beginning of the sentence and at the end of the sentence. This word is not commonly placed in the middle of a sentence.

- Question word bagimana (how)

The question word bagimana matches with question words “how” in Indonesian. This question word is used to ask about the process of process or events and also to ask for choices. Consider the following sentences.

(23) Bagimana kong sampe dia ta tabrak oto?

- (How so that he got hit by a car?)
 (24) Bagimana torang sekarang, mo pulang ato ba tunggu?
 (How are we now, going home or waiting?)
 (25) Torang sekarang bagimana?
 (How are we now?)

The two sentences above use the question word *bagimana* where the first sentence is used to ask the process of occurrence of events / events. However, the second sentence question word *bagimana* is used to ask for choices. A question word *bagimana* have the freedom to move positions in the back of a sentence.

Question Sentences Formed by Using Particles

The question sentences in Manado Malay language can syntactically also be formed by adding questionable particles: *so, jo, dang, katuk, kang*. The analysis shows that the position of these particles can be transposing. The use of these particles replaces the question word function to form the question sentence. The formation of the question sentences of Manado Malay language with particles is described below.

So particles

The particle *so* is a particle that is so productive that it is used to form question sentences in Malay as a confirmation of the question where the intonation is finally marked by the use of question intonation. Consider the following sentences.

- (26) So abis kotek tu kukis?
 (Is the cake used up?)
 (27) Torang so tu mo bayar?
 (Do we have to pay?)
 (28) Dorang boleh mo pigi samua so?
 (Are they all able to go?)

From the sentences above it appears that the *so* particles can match the particles – *Kah* in Bahasa Indonesia. Unique from these sentences, *so* particles have the flexibility in terms of position, because it can be at the beginning to start the question, in the middle, and at the end of the sentence.

Jo Particle

Jo particle in Manado Malay language can actually have a function to form sentences that mean inviting / asking, ordering, rejecting, and prohibiting. This particle is also so productive that is used in sentences for certain purposes. However, this particle can also be used to form question sentences in Manado Malay language.

The use of this particle in the question sentence can be seen in the following sentences.

- (29) Itu jo tu torang mo bili?
 (That's all we buy?)
 (30) Mo ambe jo tu baju itu ato ndak?
 (Want to take the shirt or not?)

Jo particles do not have the flexibility to switch positions such as *so* particles. *Jo* particle in forming a question sentence can only follow certain words, so that the position can only be in the middle or in other words cannot be placed at the beginning or end of sentences.

Dang particle

Dang particle has the function of confirming the meaning. This particle is usually placed in the middle and at the end to confirm the purpose of the question. The meaning of these particles has similarities with particles in Indonesian. Pay attention to the sentences below.

- (31) Sopir nemoak dang mo antar torang?
 (Does the driver not want to drive us?)
 (32) Torang nyandak jadi mo pigi dang?
 (Are we not leaving?)

The two sentences above show that the position of the particle "*dang*" in forming the question sentence can be in the middle and end of the sentence. This particle cannot move in front of the sentence.

Kang particle

Kang particle almost has the same meaning with *yes* in Indonesian. Similar to *dang* particles, this *Kang* particle has the function of confirming the meaning of a question sentence. Consider the following sentences.

- (33) Pancuri motor kang tu laki-laki itu?
 (is that man motorcycle thief?)
 (34) Ngana pe mamak so pi di kantor dang?
 (Has your mother gone to the office?)

From the two sentences above it can be seen that the *kang* particle can only occupy the middle and end of the sentence. These particles cannot be placed at the beginning of a sentence to form a question sentence.

IV. DISCUSSION

The sentences in Manado Malay language have special characteristics. The closeness of Manado Malay language to Indonesian makes some question words in Indonesian adopted into Manado Malay language. It was found that there were question words in Manado Malay language that were used to form question sentences, namely: *apa, sapa, kapan, barapa, di mana, ke mana, kiapa dan bagimana*. From these forms there are four forms of question words to form question sentences in Manado Malay language which are exactly the same as Indonesian, namely: *apa, kapan, di mana, ke mana*. The use of question words to form syntactic sentences syntactically is something that is common like Indonesian, as confirmed by Alwi et al. [8] that the question sentence is marked by the presence of question words like, *who, when, what, why, and how* it ends with a question mark (?) In written language and in spoken language with a rising voice.

The sentence question formed by the use of question words in Manado Malay language is used varied for various purposes and needs. Generally the question words in forming question sentences have the ability to change positions can be at the beginning, middle, and end. The displacement of the question word in the question sentence does not change the meaning of the sentence.

The question sentence in Manado Malay can also be formed with the use of particles as well as Indonesian, as stated by Rofi'uddin that in terms of form, the question sentence is divided into question sentences that use question intonation, question sentences that use question words, and question sentences that use questionable particles. The use of questioning particles in the question sentence of Manado Malay language is commonly used even if compared to Indonesia, the particles are asked in more Manado Malay languages. The results of the study found that there are a number of particles that function to form question sentences in Manado Malay, namely: *so, jo, dang, kang*. The flexibility of these particles to shift positions in question sentences varies.

V. CONCLUSION

This study comes to several conclusions as follows (1) the question sentence system in Manado Malay language has a specificity. It was found that there were question words in Manado Malay language that were used to form question sentences, namely: *apa, sapa, kapan, barapa, di mana, ke mana, kiapa dan bagaimana*. From these forms there are four question words to form question sentences in Manado Malay, which are exactly the same as Indonesian, namely: *apa* (what), *kapan* (when), *di mana* (where), *ke mana* (where). (2) The question sentence in Manado Malay language can also be formed with the use of particles as well as Indonesian. The use of questioned particles in the question sentence of Manado Malay is commonly used even when compared to Indonesian, the particles are asked in more Manado Malay languages. The results of the study found that there are a number of particles that function to form question sentences in Manado Malay, namely: *so, jo, dang, kang*. The flexibility of these particles to shift positions in question sentences varies.

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