Grammatical Forms of Verbs in the Sasak Language Pujut Dialect

Arifin Ahmad[(✉)], I Wayan Budiarta, and Ni Wayan Kasni

Master of Linguistics Program, Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Indonesia
arifin678ahmad@gmail.com

Abstract. This study examines the verbs of the Sasak dialect of Pujut (BSDP) to reveal their morphological forms. To achieve these objectives, qualitative research approaches and methods were applied in the design and implementation of this research. Research data were collected through elicitation techniques and document analysis. The results of the data analysis show that morphologically the BSDP verbs are in free and derived forms. Derived forms are divided into affixed verbs, duplicated verbs, combined affixed verbs, and compound verbs. BSDP verbs apply the nature of forming intransitive clauses, core expansion intransitive clauses, transitive verbs, and core expansion transitive verbs. At the semantic level, the arguments of BSDP verbs can be determined according to the semantic type of the verb. The essence of the rules of the verb in demanding the presence of an argument according to transitivity determines the structure of the argument and its semantic role.

Keywords: Sasak language Pujut dialect · Verb Forms · Verb Function · The Semantic Role of Verbs

1 Introduction

Each region has a language that differs from others in terms of sound structure, grammatical structure, form, and meaning. Sasak language is one of the regional languages that live and develop in the community of Lombok Island. The people of Lombok Island, West Nusa Tenggara province, use the Sasak language. This language has gradations like Balinese and Javanese. In addition, the Sasak language is cognate of the Sumbawa language. As one of the regional languages, the Sasak language must be preserved because, in addition to being used as a communication tool, it is also a tool to record the cultural history of the speaking community.

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. Paradoxically, morphology is the oldest and one of the earliest grammatical subdisciplines [1]. Verhaar (2010) explains that morphology is a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units [2]. The basic unit referred to by Verhaar is a unit in the form of a morpheme or word. Then he further gives examples of the word entitled, which consists of six phonemes and two morphemes, ber and hak. According to Senior & Fleming (2006), a sentence is a group of words that contains at least one clause, namely a sentence

that contains at least one subject and at least one verb. In conclusion, a sentence is a basic unit of thought in grammar, which consists of a subject and a verb and expresses a complete idea [3].

Sasak language is used by the Sasak tribe on the island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara archipelago. Lombok Island is located between the island of Bali and Sumbawa. Syakur (2006) explains that the word Lombok comes from the word Lombok which in Sasak means straight [4]. This understanding is based on the opinion that most people on the island are straight-hearted and honest, and do not like to behave in various ways, so they are called straight islands (Lombok). According to data obtained from the Central Lombok Central Statistics Agency platform, accessed through the website lomboktengahkab.bpsgo.id, the population of Central Lombok Regency in 2015 was 912879 people. The majority of the population communicates using the Sasak language.

According to Mahsun (2004) research, the Sasak language consists of four dialects: the Pujut dialect, the Pujut dialect, the Selaparang dialect, and the Aik Bukaq dialect [5]. The distribution of dialects produced by Mahsun is based on studies using isogloss files. Therefore, the steps taken in this study were to observe the entire isogloss map produced based on several observation areas considered to represent the entire area of Sasak language use.

Several linguists have often carried out studies on morphological aspects. Likewise, research on the morphology of the Sasak language has been carried out by Thoir (2001) in the book System of Verb Morphology of the Sasak Language and the book Grammar of the Sasak Language compile [6]. In Aridawati (1995), as the author observes, no verbs with a {to-DV-an} pattern have been presented with the 'D-accidentally' sound. For example, the word kemiluan [k∂miluan] which comes from the base word with the category of verb milu [milu], which means 'to follow' and is combined with confixs {ke-an}, the process of affixing the word milu with confixes {ke-an} means 'accidentally participating' [7]. In Indonesian, this pattern has the same meaning as the verb with the pattern {ter-DV}, which means 'accidentally D-d'. For example, the word crossed out {stripped out} is derived from a basic morpheme in the verb category meaning 'accidentally crossed out'.

Another example in the Sasak language is the word kelaloan [k∂laloan] which comes from the root word category verb lalo [lalo], which means 'go', then the word undergoes an affixation process that gives rise to the meaning of 'accidentally sleeping'. The meaning of the basic verb lalo changes to 'accidentally sleeping' or 'falling asleep' after undergoing the affixation process. Another example of the word lantong [lantoŋ] is 'touch', if added to the conlfix {ke-an}, will become kelantongan [kelantoŋan] which means carried away. The same case with the two verbs above is also found in the word tindoq[tindo?] 'sleeping'. If it undergoes a nasalization process, it will change to nindoq[nindo?] 'stay'. The morphological process that occurs is derivational. Based on the description above, this study directs the study of the morphological theory, which refers to studying the Pujut dialect of Sasak language verbs. Specifically, this study discusses

the grammatical form of verbs, the function of verbs in sentences, and the semantic role of arguments in the Sasak language verbs in the Pujut dialect. Thus, this research design is entitled "Verba of the Sasak language with Pujut dialect". This is intended to hope that the Sasak language can develop and be preserved and avoid extinction. Thus, so that future generations do not lose information. The research aim is to know the grammatical forms of verbs in the Sasak Language Pujut Dialect.

2   Method

This study was designed using qualitative research types and approaches. Qualitative research is an approach to explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups related to social or human problems. The research process involves questions and procedures that arise, data is usually collected in a participant setting, data analysis inductively builds from details to general themes, and the researcher makes interpretations about the meaning of the data [8].

This type of research allows research to examine BN with a linguistic typology theory approach. The aspect of this type of research that convinces researchers to choose it is that the data needed and collected is linguistic data that involves cultural, background, and social elements of the speaking community.

3   Result and Discussion

The grammatical form of BSDP verbs
The grammatical form of BSDP studied in this study is the form of verbs at the morphological level. Verb is a lingual form that can syntactically be used to describe an action, state or process [9]. Verb form is a linguistic form in which the grammatical meaning is signified, and the grammatical device is a signifier [10]. So the verb form is a lingual form or a linguistic unit form that has syntactic and semantic functions.

BSDP has two forms of verbs, namely free basic verbs and derived verbs. BSDP free root verbs are verbs that have the basic form and do not undergo any morphological process. On the other hand, derived verbs are forms of verbs obtained from various morphological processes. BSDP derivative verbs consist of affixed verbs, duplicated verbs, verbs in the process of joining or combination of affixes, and compound verbs.

Free Basic Verb Free
basic verb is a lingual unit which is morphologically in the form of a free morpheme that does not undergo any morphological process. The basic forms of free BSDP verbs are as follows.

Tokol	'duduk'
pelei /pəlei/	'lari'
bungkuk	'jongkok'
jojok	'tusuk'
beng	'beri'
pantok	'pukul'
tendang/təndaŋ/	'tendang'
jagur	'tumbuk'
enget'eŋət'	'ingat'
berangen'bəraŋən'	'cinta'

(Informant I: HL Moh., Syukri, 58 years old)

The forms above are present as basic forms which are categorized as grammatical verbs.

Some illustrations of the use of these forms are presented in construction (1)–(5) to provide a more detailed explanation.

(1) *Tokol*   *lek*   *niak!*
     duduk   di   sini
     'Duduk di sini!'

(2) *Pelei*   *doang!*
     lari   saja
     'Lari saja!'

(3) *Bungkuk*   *lek*   *tow!*
     jongkok   di   itu
     'Jongkok di situ!'
     (Informan I: H. L. Moh., Syukri, 58 tahun)

In the construction of (1)–(3) there are three types of verbs used. The form that starts the construction (1), tocol, is categorized as a grammatical verb which lexically means 'to sit'. Ended with an exclamation point (!), the construction is an imperative clause construction. From the type of transitivity, construction (1) presents an intransitive clause construction because only one argument is needed to fill in the tocol verb. Similar to the construction types (1), construction (2) and (3) also includes intransitive clause construction. In construction (2) the predicate is filled by pelei 'run' which is present at the initial position in the clause. Then in the construction (3) the predicate is filled by a hunchbacked form, an intransitive verb which lexically means 'squat'. The verb is also located in the initial position in the construction. Each construction (2) and (3) also displays the type of imperative clause construction. Thus the whole construction (1)-(3) is an illustration of the type of imperative clause, which in other words is used to require someone else to take action.

Table 1. Prefixes Forming Verbs Affixed with BSDP. Source: Researchers, 2020

Prefiks	Bentuk dasar	Kata Baru	Arti
bə-	*səmpEda* (N) 'sepeda'	*bəsəmpEda*	'bersepeda'
məN-	*susu* (N) 'susu'	*mənyusuʔ*	'menyusui'
pə-	*Bait* (V) 'ambil'	*pəmbait*	'ambilkan'
tə-	*gitaʔ* (V) 'lihat'	*təgitaʔ*	'dilihat' atau 'terlihat'
kə-	*balik* (V) 'balik'	*kəbalik*	'terbalik'

Verbs
Derived verbs are verbs that are obtained through a morphological process, in the form of combining one free morpheme with one or more bound morphemes (theory). Each of these types of verbs and their forms is presented and explained in the following.

Affixed
Verbs Affixed verbs are verbs that are obtained from two morphemes, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morphemes can be categorized as basic verbs or in other grammatical categories, such as nouns or adjectives. Bound morphemes are in the form of affixes, both prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. In BSDP, affixed verbs can be formed through prefixation. Each form and morphological process of forming BSDP affixed verbs are presented in Table 1.

Verbs Reduplicated
Reduplication is the process of forming new words by repeating either in its entirety or by adding another morpheme (free) and bound) basic form. However, what is meant by duplicating verbs in this section are verbs that are formed through the process of repeating the basic form of the word in its entirety. BSDP also has the characteristics and the formation process with reduplication. Here are some examples.

lalo-lalo	'pergi-pergi'
pəlei-pəlei	'lari-lari'
mangan-mangan	'makan-makan'
tindok-tindok	'tidur-tidur'
gedek-gedek	'marah-marah'

(Informant I: HL Moh., Syukri, 58 years)

Verbs in the Process of Joining or Combining Affixes
As has been explained in the previous section that the forms of BSDP derivative verbs that are in the process of joining affixes or combining affixes, the following is the evidence found in this research. Following is a morphological process of forming derivative verbs affixed to BSDP which involves combining affixes or combinations of affixes.

be-an + kapong 'peluk' → *bekapongan* 'saling memeluk'

be-an + siruk 'cium' → *besirukan* 'saling mencium'

be-an + talet 'tanam' → *betaletan* 'bercocok tanam'

be-an + bace 'baca' → *bebacean* 'sedang membaca'

be-an + ronas 'cuci' → *beronasan* 'sedang membersihkan'

(Informan VIII: Baiq Ida Sulistiawati Apriani, 29 tahun)

The combination of affixes or combinations of affixes to form derivative verbs affixed with BSDP can only be done on the basic forms or basic morphemes which are categorized as grammatical verbs. The three basic forms in the list above are categorized as grammatical verbs.

Compound
Verbs Verb majekmuk is also a form of derivative verb in BSDP. When one morpheme is combined with another morpheme or word, it is referred to as compound word formation (Djajasudarma, 2006: 54) [11]. The formation of BSDP compound words can be done in two ways, namely V + V, V + N, and V + Adj. Here are the verbs in question.

1. V + V pattern compound verbs:

lead 'up' + taek 'down' → lead down 'up and down'

manganese 'eat' + drink 'drink' →   manganese nginem 'eat and drink'

sugul 'out' + tame 'in' → sugul tame 'in and out'

(Informant V: Lalu Supardan Munsir, 75 years old)

The verbs in the list above have combined meanings according to their form. The formation of such a verb can produce the meaning of stating an activity or condition that is carried out repeatedly, as in (1) and (2).

(1) *Aku   ntun   taek   gunung.*
        1T   turun   naik   gunung
        'Aku naik turun gunung.'

(2) *Mangan   nginem   doang pegawe-an-mu.*
        makan   minum saja pekerjaan-SUF-POS-2T
        'Makan minum saja pekerjaanmu'

(Informan V: Lalu Supardan Munsir, 75 tahun)

2. Compound verbs with V + N pattern:

pite 'cari' + kepeng 'uang' → pite kepeng 'seek money'

roll 'gulung' + tipah 'tikar' → gulung tipah 'rolled mat'

   (Informant VI: Baiq Sriwiti, 55 years old)

The form of pite 'cari' in the list above is in the verb category and kepeng 'uang' is in the noun category. So pite kepeng is a compound verb that is obtained from combining a verb with a noun. There is no connotative meaning or meaning outside the resulting lexical meaning but the condition in which the form can be used to fill the position of the subject in the clause becomes one of its characteristics as a compound verb, as in (1). Likewise, the roll of tipah in (2), it is a compound verb. As a compound verb, form has a connotative meaning in a social context.

(1) Pite   kepeng lek   Indonesia susah.

cari uang   di   Indonesia   susah.

'Cari uang di Indonesia susah'

(2) Pengusahə   gulung tipah   lek masə   Covid-19.

Pengusaha   gulung tikar   di   masa Covid-19

'Para pengusaha gulung tikar di masa Covid-19.'

   (Informant VII: Then Suharto, 55 years old)

3. Compound verb with V + Adj pattern:

   tindok 'sleeping' + tedem 'sleep well'   →   tindok tedem 'sleep well'

The form of tindok tedem 'sleep well' is obtained from tindok 'sleep' and tedem 'sleep well'. Thus the form is a combination of a verb with an adjective. Its use in sentences is shown in (1). For the people of Central Lombok, especially Pujut District, this form is often used to express difficult situations, so it has a negative meaning.

(25) *Tindok   tidem   agak   susah.*

tidur nyenyak   agak   susah

'Tidur nyenyak itu agak susah'

(Informan VII: Lalu Suharto, 55 tahun)

4   Conclusion

The focus of the study in this study covers the form of the BSDP verb, so there is a theory used to achieve this goal, namely the morphological theory of word form. The results of data analysis have shown findings to answer the problem formulation mentioned in the described focus. The forms of BSDP verbs include the basic form of the verb and the derived form of the verb. Basic form verbs refer to verbs in the form of free morphemes that do not undergo any morphological process. Derived verbs are divided into several parts, namely affixed, duplicated, and verbs in the process of joining or combining affixes and compound verbs. Affixed verbs consist of prefixed verbs or verbs that are only combined with prefixes. Reduplicated verbs refer to verbs that undergo complete repetition of form. Verbs combined with affixes are verbs that only combine prefixes with suffixes. Finally, compound verbs consist of verbs that are paired with verbs and verbs with nouns.

References

1. Haspelmath, M. (2002). Understanding Morphology. Oxford University Press.
2. Verhaar, J. W. (2010). Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum. Gadjah Mada Press.
3. An Introduction to Functional Grammar (3rd ed.). Edward Arnold. Senior, B., & Fleming, J. (2006). Organizational Change. Prentice Hall.
4. Syakur, A. (2006). Islam dan Kebudayaan: Akulturasi Nilai-nilai Islam dalam Budaya Sasak. Adab Press UIN Sunan Kalijaga.
5. Mahsun. (2004). Kajian Dialektologi Diakronis Bahasa Sasak di Pulau Lombok. Gama Media
6. Thoir, N. (2001). Kamus bahasa Sasak - Indonesia. Balai Pustaka.
7. Aridawati, I. (1995). General Sasak Language Structure. UP Karyono.
8. Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research Design. SAGE Publications Ltd.
9. Nurban, S. H. dan E. S. (2013). Penerapan Teori Hukum Pada Penelitian Tesis Dan Disertasi. PT Raja Grafindo Persada
10. Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. M. (2004).
11. Djajasudarma, T. Fatimah. 2006. Metode Linguistik Ancangan Metode Penelitian dan Kajian. Bandung: PT. Eresco.