



The Semantic Role of the Pujut Dialect Sasak Verb Argument

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Abstract. Sasak language is the language used by the Sasak people who live on the island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. Lombok Island is between the islands of Bali and the islands of Sumbawa. The research aim is to know the the semantic role of the pujut dialect sasak verb argument. This study was designed using a qualitative research type and approach. The result shows that the syntactic function with the level of transitivity, BSDP verbs can have a function and form intransitive verbs, core expansion intransitive verbs, transitive verbs, and core expansion transitive verbs. Meanwhile, according to the semantic type of the verb, argument A of the BSDP verb can have the semantic role of agent, donor, speaker, thinker, observer, and experiencer. While the argument for the BSDP O verb can have a semantic role as a target, gift, greeting, thought, impression, or stimulus. There is a semantic role for core extension transitive verbs, namely manipulative, recipient, and message.

Keywords: Pujut Dialect Verbs of Sasak · Verb Form · Verb Function · Semantic Roles

1 Introduction

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

Sasak language is the language used by the Sasak people who live on the island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. Lombok Island is between the islands of Bali and the islands of Sumbawa. Syakur (2006) explains that the word Lombok comes from the word *loubouk*, which in the Sasak language means straight [1]. This understanding is based on the opinion that most people on the island are straight-hearted and honest and do not like to act in various ways, so it is called a straight island (*loubouk*). According to data obtained from the Central Lombok Regency Central Bureau of Statistics platform,

which can be 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.

The Pujuk dialect of the Sasak language has several unique characteristics. At the phonological level, most of the words in the language involve a stop or glottal marker (ʔ) as an emphasis, as in the word *addiʔn* 'adiknya.' In addition, at the sociolinguistic level, this language also has uniqueness. Lombok people generally have caste or social stratification based on custom and culture. This affects the use of language, so it is subtle and rough or less formal. Mild language is used by and for people of high caste, while less formal language is used by and for people of low caste. However, in contrast to other areas in Central Lombok Regency, specifically in Pujut Subdistrict, the terms used to address someone when called, there is no difference between high caste and low caste people. For example, the last word is a term used to refer to high-caste men and good for high-caste women. In other areas, the term must be clear in the sense that it is only used for people who are true of a high caste. In Pujut District, the term is used for everyone regardless of social class.

According to Mahsun (2004) research, the Sasak language consists of four dialects: the Pujut dialect, the Selaparang dialect, and the Aik Bukaq dialect [2]. The division of dialects produced by Mahsun is based on studies using isogloss files. The step taken in this research is to observe the entire isogloss map produced based on several observation areas that represent all areas of Sasak language usage. After that, a map showing the correspondence between isoglosses and sound variations is calculated for the percentage and combined with the categories for determining isolects as dialects in the formula for deciding isogloss bundles. After this step is completed, the linguistic characteristics are observed, which are the markers of the predetermined dialect, by looking at the realization of the vowel [a] in the ultima and penultima syllables in a word. Based on the research steps above, each of the four dialects can also be referred to as dialect [a-a] for the Pujut dialect, dialect [a-ə] for the Selaparang dialect, dialect [ə-ə] for the Selaparang dialect, and dialect [a-o] for the Aik Bukaq dialect. Examples of these vowel realizations in words, for example, for male glosses in the Pujut dialect, it is called [mama]. For the Pujut dialect [mamə], the Selaparang dialect [məmə], and the Aik Bukaq dialect, it is called [mamo]. A verb can function as the core of a noun phrase, predicate a clause, and encode events in a discourse [3]. Syntax is concerned with how sentences are constructed, and human language users use a variety of possible arrangements of elements in sentence language [4].

Mahsun (2004) added that the results of this study were also supported by the view of the comparative Austronesian languages, which stated that for the western Austronesian language group, open lower vowels: [a] in the ultima syllable environment are unstable vowels, in a sense, at its derivative languages tend to appear in various ways. Therefore, dialect markers by observing the realization of these vowels in the ultima and penultima syllable environment are quite representative. The research conducted by Mahsun at the same time refuted the study undertaken by Thoir (2001), which divided the Sasak dialect into five dialects: the Ngeno Ngene dialect and the Ngeto dialect [5]. Ngete, Meno Mene dialect, Ngeno Mene dialect, and Mriak Mriku dialect. The division of dialects proposed

by Nazir is based on linguistic characteristics (lexicon) used to realize these so-and-so glosses.

According to Mahsun (2004), there is no consistency in the mention and division of the dialect because if the expert who divides the Sasak language dialect is consistent with the forms that become the realization of the meaning above, then the Sasak language should have a range of the number of dialects between 22 and 23 fruit [2]. After all, the importance of 'this way', based on research conducted, is realized in 22 forms, and the meaning of 'so' is recognized in 23 states. Based on the research that Mahsun has done, the author has focused on special study on the Sekotong dialect. The name of this dialect is taken from the name of an area that uses this dialect. To be precise, the Pujut area is part of West Lombok, which is part of the West Lombok district. Of the 95 observation areas in the dialect determination research conducted by Mahsun, 35 observation areas used the Pujut dialect. This means that approximately 33 percent of the Sasak people communicate in the Pujut dialect. Most speakers of the Sekotong dialect are in West Lombok and Central Lombok districts.

Several linguists have often carried out studies of morphological aspects. Likewise, research on the morphology of the Sasak language has been carried out by Nazir Thoir et al. in the book *Morphological Systems of Sasak Language Verbs* and the book *Grammar of the Sasak Language* compiled by Ida Ayu Aridawati et al. issued by the Center for Development and Language Development. Both of these studies used the Sasak language as their research object. Suppose this research is observed as the target object of the Sasak language in general. In that case, this research will, at first glance, appear to have nothing to do with previous studies, but this is not the case because the morphological system in the Sasak language is not significantly different. The research aim is to know the the semantic role of the pujut dialect sasak verb argument.

2 Method

This study was designed using a qualitative research type and approach. Qualitative research is an approach to exploring and understanding individual or group meaning about social or human issues. The research process involves eliciting questions and procedures, data is usually collected in participant settings, data analysis inductively builds from details to general themes, and the researcher interprets the meaning of the data [6]. Qualitative research is concerned with the quality of information. It seeks to understand the reasons and motivations that underlie action and establish how people interpret their experiences and the world around them. Qualitative methods provide insight into problem settings, generating ideas and/or hypotheses [7]. The implementation of qualitative research is process-oriented, not results [8].

This research was conducted in Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Administratively, Central Lombok Regency is divided into 12 districts. One of these 12 districts is Pujut District, divided into 16 Villages/Kelurahan (BPS Lombok Tengah, 2018). Of the 16 villages/kelurahan referred to, there were four villages used as data collection points for this study. The four villages referred to are Kuta, Rembitan, Sengkol, and Tanak Awu. Kuta village is divided into 14 hamlets, Rembitan Village is divided into 14 hamlets, and Sengkol Village is divided into 13 hamlets (BPS Lombok Tengah, 2018).

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 The Semantic Role of the Pujut Dialect Sasak Verb Argument

Talking about the semantic role is talking about the arguments needed by a verb in constructing a clause or sentence. In analyzing a clause there are two parameters used, namely syntactic parameters and semantic parameters. These two parameters play an important role in analyzing the roles of verb arguments. Semantic role The Pujut Dialect Sasak uses Dixon (2010) verb semantic theory [9]. So the role of the verb argument is determined according to the semantic type of the verb. Based on the results of the analysis of the semantic role of BSDP verbs, it can be analyzed through semantic type groups based on categories: ‘affecting’ verbs (affecting) and influencing verbs (peripheral), ‘giving’ verbs, ‘speaking’ verbs, ‘speaking’ verbs think’ (thinking), the verb ‘attention’ (attention), and the verb ‘like’ (liking).

The Verb “Affect”.

Affecting verbs are verbs that are realized through actions that affect other entities physically. In practice, this action is carried out either intentionally or not but causes the entity subject to the effort to be physically involved and can cause physical changes (2010). The Pujut dialect of Sasak language verbs that fall into this category includes ‘hitting,’ *jojok*, ‘stabbing,’ *kicking*, ‘kicking,’ and *kakok*, ‘biting.’ Each of these verbs takes two arguments, which are called core arguments but can also have other arguments, namely peripheral arguments. The semantic role of Pujut dialect Sasak verbs in the “influence” category is explained in the following illustrations.

- (1) Ahmad m-antok Dayu Arini.
 name PREF-hit name
 AGEN TARGET
 ‘Ahmad hit Dayu Arini’

- (2) Terune jojok dedare.
 Young man stabbed girl
 AGEN TARGET
 ‘A young man stabbed a girl’

- (3) Maling n-endang lawang.
 thief PREF-kick door
 AGEN TARGET
 ‘A thief kicked the door’

- (4) Lope kakok naeng-ku.
 snake bit leg-POS-1T
 AGEN TARGET
 ‘A snake bit my leg’
 (Informan VI: Baiq Sriwiti, 53 tahun)

Verbs that fill positions and predicate functions in constructions (34)-(37) are transitive verbs that require the presence of two arguments. The first argument is A, and the

other argument is O/P. In construction (34), the predicate is filled by the morphological form obtained from the prefix {m-} as a result of phonological sound adjustments due to being in the same environment and the tendency of ‘kick.’ Conceptually kicking is a description of an action involving the actor (A) and the target or target (O/P). The filler for argument A is Ahmad (name), and the filler for argument O is Dayu Arini (name). Therefore, according to the semantic type of verb, mantok has two semantic roles, AGENT and TARGET. AGENT is the semantic role of the actor, while TARGET is the semantic role of the recipient of the action.

In construction (35), the predicate is filled with the verb *jojok* ‘stab.’ It can be seen from the elements that come before and after it that the verb is transitive, which requires two arguments. At the semantic type level, *jojok* verbs describe actions taken intentionally or not that can affect other entities and cause changes to the physical commodity in question because it is necessary to have actors and recipients of these actions. The doer is expressed as *terune* ‘young man’ and has the semantic role of AGENT, while the recipient of the action is described as *dedare* ‘girl’ and has the semantic part of TARGET. The construction predicate (36) is filled with the kicking verb, which is formed from two morphemes, the prefix {n-} as an allomorph of the prefix {me-} and the basic kick form ‘kick,’ which when combined, causes a change in meaning at the grammatical level, namely ‘kicking.’ The verb conceptually describes the act of hitting another person using the foot, either intentionally or unintentionally. At the semantic type level, these verbs require the presence of the actor and recipient of the action. The actor is expressed as a thief ‘thief’ and has the semantic role of AGENT, while the recipient of the action is expressed as a thief and has the semantic part of TARGET. Likewise, with the construction filler predicate (37), two arguments are needed to create a complete meaning. *Lope* ‘snake fills statement A’, and argument O/P is supplied by *naengku*, a noun phrase consisting of the noun *naeng* ‘leg’ and the first personal pronoun *-ku* which indicates ownership. The predicate in the construction is filled by *kakok* ‘bite’, a verb that describes physically influencing another entity by biting. The semantic role of argument A is AGENT, and the semantic part of argument O/P is TARGET.

The semantic role of the verb “influence” the BSDP can be made as follows.

(1) *mantok*; V;

A	O
AGEN	TARGET

(2) *jojok*; V;

A	O
AGEN	TARGET

(3) *nendang*; V;

A	O
AGEN	TARGET

(4) *kakok*; V;

A	O
AGEN	TARGET

Verbs “Influence Peripheral Arguments”.

The verb effect can have peripheral or arbitrary arguments or is optional. With its peripheral function, the idea does not have to be expressed. Still, the formal information situation referred to by this peripheral argument provides detailed information about an action taken. With its use in clause construction, this peripheral argument explains the instrument used to act. This argument is further demonstrated through the illustrations in constructs (38) and (39).

- (1) Ahmad m-antok Dayu Arini kadu
ime-n.
name PREF-hit name used
hand-POS-3T
AGEN TARGET INSTR
'Ahmad hit Dayu Arini with his hand'

- (2) Terune jojok dedare kadu
ladik.
Young man stabbed girl used
knife
AGEN TARGET MANIP
'A young man stabbed a girl'
(Informan VIII: Baiq Ida Sulistiawati Apriani,
53 tahun)

Regarding the verbs that fill the predicate clauses (38) and (39), it has been alluded to in the explanation about constructions (34)-(35). It has been seen that both verbs require arguments A and O as their core arguments. However, because the semantic concepts of the two verbs require instruments to perform, there is a need for additional semantic roles. The semantic role in question is the MANIPULATIVE role (Dixon, 2010). It is called manipulative because the argument is optional and can have a type or variety. The filler of the peripheral statement in construction (38) is the 'hand' imen, and this instrument can be replaced with other types, such as wood and the like. Likewise, with the peripheral construction argument (39), expressed in the ladies' form 'knife,' the instrument can also be replaced by other agencies.

The semantic role of the verb “affects arguing peripherally” The Pujut Dialect Sasak can be made as follows.

(1) *Mantok*; V;

A	O	INSTRUMEN
AGEN	TARGET	MANIPULATIF

(2) *Jajok*; V;

A	O	INSTRUMEN
AGEN	TARGET	MANIPULATIF

The Verb “Give”.

Transitive verb core expansion represents the semantic role of the verb in the category of “giving” because the semantic relationship between the verb and its argument is absolute. So, once again, the verb arguments that function to form clauses or transitive sentences for core expansion are A, O/P, and Pi. Semantic role analysis, then, is carried out based on these three arguments. The BSDP verbs in the “give” category are giving, buying, sending, sending, or sending. More about the semantic role of the argument of these verbs are described through the illustrations in the following constructions.

- (5) a. Ani nge-beng takong
baru lek adik-n.
name PREF-gave cloth new to
sister-POS-3T
DONORGIFT receiver
'Ani gave new clothes to her sister'
- b. Ani nge-beng adik-ne takong
baru.
name PREF-gave sister-POS-3T
cloth new
DONORPENERIMA GIFT
'Ani gave her sister new clothes'
- (6) Kusuma m-beli-ang anak-ne
sepatu.
name PREF-bought-SUF son-POS-3T
shoes
DONOR PENERIMA GIFT
'Kusuma bought his son shoes'
- (7) a. Nius ng-irim beraye-ne
jam.
name PREF-sent girlfriend-POS-3T
watch
DONORPENERIMA GIFT
'Nius sent his girlfriend a watch'
- b. Nius ng-irim jam lek beraye-?n.
name PREF-sent watch to
girlfriendr-POS-3T
DONORGIFT RECEIVER
'Nius sent a watch to his girlfriend'
(Informan VI: Baiq Sriwiti, 53 tahun)

Regarding the semantic concept of the verb “to give,” BSDP is no different from its image in other languages because of the arguments involved. Construction (40) shows the use of the verb ngebeng, obtained from the prefix {nge-} and beng ‘beri’ and is

categorized as a verb. In this construction, Ani (proper name) functions to fill in argument A. The phrase *takong baru* comes from the basic form *takong* ‘clothes,’ and *baru* ‘baru’ is a constituent that fills argument O. The two constituents (argument A and argument O) fill in the main argument. Meanwhile, there is one more constituent, namely *lek berayene* which consists of the dative *lek* ‘to’ or ‘to,’ and *adi?n* which is formed from the younger ‘adik’ and the enclitic {-?n} which refers to the singular third person pronoun. This constituent is an extension of the two core arguments (Pi). Semantically, the roles of the arguments of the verb “to give” are: 1) argument A which is filled by Kusuma (proper name) as DONOR, argument O/P which is filled by shoes’ shoes’ and acts as GIFT and BENEFACTIVE, and argument Pi which is filled with the phrase *anakne* which is derived from the child ‘child’ and the enclitic -?n which refers to the third person singular pronoun and shows ownership and acts as RECIPIENT. This does not matter how the syntactic structure pattern for arranging the constituents in the clause is as in (40a) and (40). In (40b), the filler argument Pi comes after the predicate filler, and the filler argument O comes after the fill for the statement Pi. There is no effect on the semantic number and type of verbs.

In construction (41), the predicate is filled with the verb *mbeliang*, which is formed from the prefix {m-}, the basic form of *beli* ‘buy’, and the suffix {-ang}. The semantic concept of the verb requires the presence of the filler argument A which plays the role of DONOR and is filled in by Nius (proper name), the filler of the O/P argument which plays the role of GIFT and is filled in by ‘jam,’ and the filler of expansion of the main argument which plays the role of RECIPIENT and is filled in by *berayene*, which consists of *beraye* ‘henna’ and the enclitic -?n. The same semantic concept of verbs is also seen in construction (42). In this construction, the predicate is filled with the verb *send*, which consists of the prefix {nge-}, and the basic form to *send* is ‘send.’ Argument A is filled by the semantic role of the verb “give,” which can be concluded as follows.

(1) *ngebeng*; V;

A	O	Pi
DONOR	GIFT	PENERIMA

(2) *mbeliang*; V;

A	O	Pi
DONOR	GIFT	PENERIMA

(3) *ngirim*

A	O	Pi
DONOR	GIFT	PENERIMA

The Verb “Speak”.

The verb “speak” represents a verb whose function is to send, inquire, request, or give information. The semantic concept of the verb involves the sender of the message or the speaker, the message or thing being sent, and the recipient of the message (optional). In BSDP, the verb “to talk” has formed such as *raosaang* ‘talk,’ *beketuan* ‘ask,’ and *decarate* ‘tell.’ The semantic role of these verbs is illustrated by constructs (43)-(45).

- (1) Nie raosa-ng rahasi-ʔn.
 name speak-SUF secret-POS-3T
 ‘He talked about his secret.’
- (2) Ina-ku be-ketuan kadaan-ku.
 mother-POS-1T PREF-ask condition-
 POS-1T
 PEMBICARA PESAN
 ‘My mother asked how I was’
- (3) Budi be-cerite pegawean.
 name PREF-story work
 MESSAGE SPEAKER
 ‘Budi tells his work’
 (Informan IX: Baiq Sri Julihartini, 25 tahun)

In construction (43), the predicate is filled with raosang, which consists of the basic form raosa ‘talk’ and the suffix {-ang}. The element that came before the vera was Nie (name). This element functions to fill in argument A and has the semantic role of the SPEAKER. The element that comes after the verb in the construction is secret-ʔn which consists of secret nouns ‘secret’ and enclitic {-ʔn}; this element fills the O argument and plays the semantic role of MESSAGE. In construction (44), the predicate is filled with the verb beketuan, obtained from the prefix {be-} and the basic form of ketuan ‘ask.’ The filler for argument A is inaku which is formed from the noun ‘mother’ and the enclitic {-ku}, which refers to the first personal pronoun and indicates the owner. Argument A plays the role of the SPEAKER’s semantics. The O argument is filled by my state, which is formed from the state noun ‘state’ and enclitic {-ku}; the semantic role of this argument is MESSAGE. The predicate filler verb also has the same semantic role in construction (45). Argument A filled in by Budi (proper name), has the semantic role of the SPEAKER. The argument O which is filled by the function ‘job’, acts as a semantic MESSAGE.

4 Conclusion

According to the syntactic function with the level of transitivity, BSDP verbs can have a function and form intransitive verbs, core expansion intransitive verbs, transitive verbs, and core expansion transitive verbs. Meanwhile, according to the semantic type of the verb, argument A of the BSDP verb can have the semantic role of agent, donor, speaker, thinker, observer, and experiencer. While the argument for the BSDP O verb can have a semantic role as a target, gift, greeting, thought, impression, or stimulus. There is a semantic role for core extension transitive verbs, namely manipulative, recipient, and message.

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