



Functions of Verbs in the Sasak Dialect of Pujut

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

Master of Linguistics Program, Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Indonesia
budy4rt4@yahoo.com

Abstract. Sasak language is the language used by the Sasak tribe on the island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara archipelago. Lombok Island is located between the island of Bali and the island of Sumbawa. This study examines the function of verbs in the Sasak language in the Pujut dialect (BSDP). 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 BSDP verbs apply the properties 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. According to the semantic type of verbs, BSDP verbs can be categorized into: influencing, giving, speaking, thinking, paying attention, and liking.

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

1 Introduction

Language is a communication sign mechanism, a discrete sign system that functions to communicate and is able to express the totality of the ingredients of one's world as a social phenomenon. Social provisions are expressed in the social function of language as a means of community communication [1]. Sasak language is the language used by the Sasak tribe on the island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara archipelago. Lombok Island is located between the island of Bali and the island of Sumbawa. Syakur (2006) explains that the word Lombok comes from the word loubouk which in Sasak means straight [2]. This understanding is based on the opinion that most people on the island are straight-hearted, honest, do not like to behave in various ways, so they are called straight islands (loubouk). According to data obtained from the Central Lombok Central Statistics Agency 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.

Lombok society in general has a caste or social stratification based on customs and culture. This affects the use of language, so that smooth language and coarse language

or less formal language. Soft language is used by and for people of high caste while less formal language is used by and for people of low caste. However, unlike other areas in Central Lombok Regency, specifically in Pujut District, the term used to address someone when called, there is no difference between high-caste and low-caste people. For example, the word *last* is a term used to address men of high caste and good for women of high caste.

According to research conducted by Mahsun (2004), the Sasak language consists of four dialects, namely the Pujut dialect, the Selaparang dialect, and the Aik Bukaq dialect [3]. The distribution of dialects produced by Mahsun is based on studies using isogloss files.

The steps taken in this study were to observe the entire isogloss map produced based on several observation areas which were considered to represent the entire area of Sasak language use. After that, the percentage of the map showing correspondence isoglosses and sound variations is calculated and combined with the category of determining the isogloss as a dialect in the formula for determining the isogloss beam. After this step is completed, then the linguistic characteristics that are the markers of the predetermined dialect are observed by looking at the realization of the vowel [a] in the ultima and penultimate silaba in a word. Based on the research steps above, each of the four dialects can also be referred to as dialect [a-a] for Pujut dialect, dialect [a-ə] for Pujut dialect, dialect [ə-ə] for Selaparang dialect, and [-] dialect [a-o] for the Aik Bukaq dialect. Examples of the realization of these vowels in words, for example, for male gloss in the Pujut dialect it is called [mama], for the Pujut dialect [mamə], for the Selaparang dialect [məmə], and for the Aik Bukaq dialect it is called [mamo].

Mahsun (2004) adds that the results of the study are also supported by the comparative view of the Austronesian languages which states that for the western Austronesian language group, the low vowel is open: [a] in the ultima syllable environment is an unstable vowel, in a sense, at derivative languages tend to appear in a variety of ways [3]. According to Mahsun (2004) there is no consistency in the naming and division of the dialect because if the expert who divides the Sasak dialect is consistent with the forms that become the realization of the meaning above, then the Sasak language should have a range of dialects between 22 and 23 [3]. fruit, because the meaning of 'this', based on the research carried out is realized in 22 forms, and for the meaning of 'so' it is realized with 23 forms. Based on the research that has been done by Mahsun, the author has focused his research specifically on the Sekotong dialect. The name of this dialect is taken from the name of one of the areas that use this dialect. To be precise, the Pujut area, part of West Lombok, is part of the district of West Lombok. Of the 95 observation areas in the dialect determination study conducted by Mahsun, there were 35 observation areas that used the Pujut dialect. This means that approximately 33 percent of the Sasak people communicate with the Pujut dialect. The majority of speakers of the Sekotong dialect are in the districts of West Lombok and Central Lombok.

Studies on morphological aspects have often been carried out by several linguists. Likewise, research on the morphology of the Sasak language has been carried out by Tohir (2001) in the book *System of Verb Morphology of the Sasak Language* and the book *Grammar of the Sasak Language* compiled by [4]. published by the Center for Language Development and Development. Both studies take the Sasak language in

general as the object of research. If the research is observed as the target object of the Sasak language in general, this research at a glance will seem to have nothing to do with previous research, but this is not the case, because the morphological system in the Sasak language is not significantly different. As described above, the research conducted this time has significant differences with previous studies, especially those described above. In the current study, the formation of verbs in the Sasak language in the Pujut dialect is studied to determine the function of the verb in a sentence. This study utilizes three linguistic theories at once, namely morphological theory, syntactic theory, and semantic theory.

2 Method

This study was designed using the type and approach of qualitative research. 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 [5]. Qualitative research is concerned with the quality of information and seeks to gain an understanding of the reasons and motivations that underlie actions and establish how people interpret their experiences and the world around them. Qualitative methods provide insight into problem setting, generating ideas and/or hypotheses [6].

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 BSDP Verb Functions

Each lingual form has a function, both syntactic and semantic functions. At the syntactic level, a verb has a main function, namely as the core of a clause (theory). However, verbs do not only have a function as a basis in building a clause or sentence; In terms of transitivity, verb functions can be divided into two types, namely intransitive verbs and transitive verbs [7]. It doesn't stop there, each of these verbs can still be divided into core-extension intransitive verbs and this extended-transitive verb. In intransitive verbs the core argument S (subject) as the core argument can be extended to a specific verb. The same is true for transitive verbs, in that the O (object) or P (patient) argument can be extended to certain types of verbs.

The function of the BSDP verb that is intended in this study is a function in the formation of transitivity; Are the two types of transitivity of the verbs mentioned above along with their core extensions found in the BSDP or not? The data of this study indicate that the type of transitivity function of the verb is owned by BSDP. Based on the transitivity category, BSDP verbs can form intransitive sentences, expanded intransitive sentences, transitive sentences, and core expansion transitive sentences. The following describes the results of data analysis on the functions of these verbs.

3.1.1 Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive sentences are sentences that involve the presence of one type of argument, namely argument O. In traditional grammar, intransitive sentences are known as sentences that do not require an object. The presence of one type of argument in a sentence depends on the verb that forms it. So intransitive verbs function to form intransitive sentences. BSDP intransitive verbs are listed in the following list.

tokol	‘duduk’
pelei	‘berlari’
ngecok	‘berdansa’
bejoget	‘berjoget’
nangis	‘menangis’

(Informan IV: Halimah Baik Ayati, 56 tahun)

An intransitive verb can be identified in the argument that is present to fill the position of the agent or subject. The list above shows some of the BSDP intransitive verbs. Judging from its shape, the intransitive verb of BSDP is not only in basic form but also in derivative form as in (26) and (27).

(1) Kemu tokol lek atas lante.
 2T dudukintr di atas lantai
 ‘Kami duduk atas lantai’

(2) Nie be-joget se-jelo
 3T PREF-jogetintr PREF-hari
 ‘Dia berjoget seharian’

(Informan VI: H. L. Moh. Syukur, 55 tahun)

Construction (26) is filled in by the verb tocol which is morphologically basic and semantically means ‘to sit’. The phrases that come after the verb are adverbial phrases that indicate place, each of which is the preposition of lek ‘di’, preposition of ‘top’, and the noun lante ‘floor’. The constituents present are at the position at the beginning of the sentence in the category of second-person singular pronouns, and syntactically, they function to fill in the argument. Thus, the number of arguments needed to construct a sentence with a tocol verb is one and the type of argument is argument O. Therefore, the verb is an intransitive verb. In the construction (27) the predicate filler is the form of bejoget ‘dancing’. The form is obtained from the prefix {be-} and the basic form of dance ‘joget’. The element that comes before the filler of the predicate, nie, is a singular

third person pronoun and functions to fill in the argument. The element that comes after the verb filler is *sejelo* 'seharian', which is obtained from the prefix {*se-*} and the noun *hari* 'hari'. This element serves to fill the adverb position. Thus there is only one type of argument required by the verb *bejoget*; then this verb is an intransitive verb that functions to form an intransitive sentence.

3.1.2 Intransitive Verbs Core Expansion

As previously mentioned, intransitive verbs are closely related to the construction of clauses or sentences, in that intransitive verbs determine the number of arguments that are present to form sentences. In each language the core extension verbs do not have a large number, even only one [8]. The verb in question is *stay* which in Indonesian has the equivalent of 'stay'. This verb is also found in the BSDP, namely *ndot*. The function of the verb according to transitivity is explained through the illustration in (28).

(1) *Aku ndot lek Bali.*
 1T *tinggalintr di bali*
 'Saya tinggal di Bali.'

(Informan VII: *Lalu Suharto, 55 tahun*)

The verb *ndot* 'stay' is basically the same as other types of intransitive verbs in that it involves only one core argument, but semantically, the verb in its use requires a designated location. The semantic aspect becomes incomplete if the location information is not mentioned. Not only in Indonesian or other languages, this happens but also in BSDP. As in (28) the phrase *lek bali 'di Bali'* functions to indicate the location where the action intended by the verb *ndot* occurs. Therefore, the phrase *lek bali* has a function as a filler for the core expansion argument, while the main argument is expressed with a single first person pronoun.

3.1.3 Transitive Verbs

In contrast to intransitive verbs, conceptually transitive verbs refer to verbs that require the presence of two core arguments as explained in the previous section [8]. The presence of these two core arguments is the main requirement in the transitive verb function, although sometimes it is not mentioned in the speech or writing of a sentence, but conceptually the speaker and listener or writer and reader know it, as in 'I am eating'. When hearing the word *eat*, of course there are things that must be considered, namely the agent or perpetrator and the object or patient. So, even though the target is not mentioned in the clause, people who understand Indonesian know that something was eaten.

Transitive verbs describe activities or actions taken by the perpetrator to the recipient of the action. BSDP also has many types of these verbs with various forms and meanings. Listed below are some of these verbs.

mangan	‘makan’
pantok	‘memukul’
getik	‘mencubit’
bace	‘baca’
kakok	‘menggigit’
jojok	‘menusuk’

(Informan VII: Lalu Suharto, 55 tahun)

All of the verbs in the list above are transitive verbs because seen from their semantically translated Indonesian translations, each involves the presence of two core arguments. The presence of these two arguments is obligatory. The mandatory presence of two arguments shows their crucial function and role in sentence construction. This becomes clearer through the illustrations in construction (29) and (30).

(1) Nie mantok aku.

P

3T PREF-pukultrans 1T

‘Dia memukulku.’

(2) Aku getik nie.

1T cubitrans

‘Saya mencubitnya’

(Informan VI: Baiq Sriwiti, 53 tahun)

The inner mantok verb (29) is flanked by two elements on the left and right. The two elements referred to are not constituent parts of the verb but are syntactically separate. This form is present as a singular third person pronoun which in the construction serves to fill in the actor’s argument or A’s argument. The I form is also a pronoun but which shows the singular first person which in that construction functions as a filler object, target, or recipient of an action known as O. or P. Likewise with the ‘pinch’ form in construction (30). The form is categorized as a grammatical verb that shows actions. It can be seen that the verb is also flanked by two elements located on the left and right. Of the two elements, one function is to fill in the argument A which indicates the perpetrator and the other serves to fill in the argument O or P which indicates the patient.

3.2 Transitive Verbs Core Extension

The basic thing that is the distinguishing feature between transitive verbs and core extension transitive verbs is the presence of an argument that marks the expansion of the two core arguments [7]. Based on the level of verb semantics, not all verbs only need one or two types of arguments to convey a complete and comprehensive message. Additional arguments are also often needed to provide comprehensive information when using certain types of verbs.

Verbs buy, give, and send, including verbs that according to verb semantics require three elements. For example, the verb to give requires not only the presence of an agent or giver, but also the thing given and the receiver. Likewise, the verb buys which requires a buyer, the thing to be purchased, and a recipient when present in a clause construction such as ‘Baiq bought his sister a book’. With the verb send, three elements are also needed, namely the sender, the thing sent, and the recipient. The type of verb in question is known as a core extension transitive verb because of the need to expand on the core argument. Syntactically, the function of the verb is, like its type, to form a transitive clause or sentence with a core expansion.

The following are forms of BSDP transitive verbs that require expansion of the core argument.

(3) Nie ber-beng aku kepeng.
 3T PREF-beri 1T uang
 ‘Dia memberi saya uang’

(4) Nie beli-ang aku buku.
 3T beli-SUF 1T buku
 ‘Dia membelikan saya buku’

(5) Aku ng-irim nie surat.
 1T PREF-kirim 3T surat
 ‘Saya mengirim dia surat’

(Informan VI: Baiq Sriwiti, 53 tahun)

The essence of the rule requires the presence of two core arguments and one extension argument in the construction of sentences with transitive verbs this expansion gives a prominent feature in the syntactic and semantic aspects. Verb semantics also has a close influence on the need for a constituent to fill the position of the argument. The verb *berbeng* ‘give’ in construction (31) has just that. Morphologically, the verb is obtained from the prefix {ber-} as a variation or allomorph of {be-}. From a syntactic point of view, the verb can take only two types of arguments, A and O/P. But semantically three types

of arguments are required. Therefore, the argument that serves to fill the arguments A, O/P, and Pi (core expansion) gets a crucial position. Talking about explaining an action or activity with the verb *berbeng* ‘give’ conceptually, of course, an actor (A) is needed which in (31) is expressed by the personal pronoun *nie* ‘dia’, the given object (O) is expressed with the desire ‘money’, and the recipient of the object (Pi), which is expressed by the personal pronoun *I* ‘I’.

The same is true in the constructions (32) and (33). The construction predicate (32) is filled with the verb *beliang* ‘to give’. The verb is obtained from the basic form of *buy* ‘buy’ and the suffix {-ang}. Conceptually, the action described with the verb requires the presence of the actor (A), the object given (O/P) and the recipient of the object (Pi) which is also called beneficiary. In addition, the construction predicate (33) is filled with the verb *send* which is obtained from the prefix {ngi-} and the basic form of *send* ‘*kirim*’ which in the process of combining requires the omission of the phoneme *k* at the beginning of the basic form. Like the verb *beng* and *beliang*, the verb *send* conceptually requires the presence of the actor (A), the object being sent (O/P) and the recipient (Pi). Argument A is filled with pronoun *I* ‘I’, argument O/P is filled by letter ‘letter’ and argument Pi is filled by pronoun *nie* ‘he’. So at the transitivity level, BSDP verbs have the function of forming intransitive verbs, core extension intransitive verbs, transitive verbs, and core extension transitive verbs.

4 Conclusion

The focus of the study in this study includes the function of the BSDP verb, the theory used to achieve this goal, the syntactic theory of the function of the verb. The results of data analysis have shown findings to answer the problem formulation mentioned in the described focus. According to the syntactic function with transitivity level, BSDP verbs can have functions and form intransitive verbs, core extension intransitive verbs, transitive verbs, and core extension transitive verbs.

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