



The Verb Of The Languages Of Malaysing Sanggau A Sosiomorfosemantic Study

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on the discussion of Sanggau Malay verbs related to the formation of verbs or morphological processes, the meaning of verbs related to the user community, and with the context behind the emergence of verbs in the language. This research uses descriptive qualitative method with sociomorphosemantic approach. The data in this research is informant speech reflecting the formation of verbs, meanings, and verb functions in Sanggau Malay language. The data source in this research is Sanggau Malay language which is spoken by Sanggau Malay society. Data collection techniques in this study using techniques of observation, recording, and interviews. Based on the results and discussion found that the verbs in the Sanggau Malay seen from the morphology process divided into two, namely the establishment of affix verb derived verbs and verbs duplicate. The verb consists of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes which have intentional, active, and passive meanings. The formation of duplicated verbs is a reduplicated type of affixation. The use of Sanggau Malay verbs in relation to the language user community exists in situations or family contexts, joking contexts, and circumstances contexts.

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian nation is said to be a multilingual nation, meaning that the language user community in Indonesia is not only from one tribe, but consists of its own tribe, culture and language. So, in addition to the Indonesian language there are regional languages as a means of communication in society scattered in the corners of the country. The diverse regional languages are inherited down by the ancestors. This is stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2009 chapter I, article 1, paragraph 6 which reads "Regional language is a language used by hereditary by Indonesian citizens in areas in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia".

The position and function of regional languages also have an important role in relation to the growth and development of regional languages so that regional languages need to be maintained in the presence of a society living in the era of globalization that all modern today. Given the importance of language functions, special attention needs to be taken. Particular attention can be undertaken with the effort to foster, nurture, develop, and preserve local languages.

One of the many regional languages still in use and developed in West Kalimantan is Malay Sanggau. Sanggau Malay is one of the regional languages in West Kalimantan, especially in Sanggau District. Its speakers are Sanggau Malay society. The Sanggau Malay language is used as the primary means of communication in everyday life, when the conversation takes place between fellow Sanggau Malay community in Sanggau District, for example in the market, at home, and within the community.

The Sanggau Malay language serves as a symbol of regional pride and identity of the Sanggau Malay community. In addition, it also serves as a tool contributors and supporters of regional culture. The reason for the consideration of the researcher chose Malay Sanggau as the object of research is the researcher wants to document the authenticity of Sanggau Malay language to be known to the public.

This research focuses on the analysis of verbs. According to Mulyadi (2009: 57) said verbs are all words that function as a predicate in the sentence. Verb is one of the major categories and main elements of sentence "verbs are one of the important categories and key elements in the sentence" (Zarkoob and Rezaei, 2013: 1). While Finoza (2009: 83) suggests that "the verb or verb is a word that states deeds or actions, processes and circumstances that are not of nature or quality. Kridalaksana (1993: 226), says the verb is a word class that usually serves as a predicate, in some other languages the verb has morphological features such as kala characteristics, aspects, persona, or numbers. The verbs studied are in Sanggau Malay. Verbs in Sanggau Malay have their own characteristics. The formation of Verbs (verbs) is not only formed from the basic verb, but also from the noun noun, state of things, word pronouns and others (Qurniawati and Dewi, 2012: 72). The process of morphology is the process of formation of words from another satua which is the basic form (Ramlan, 1987: 51). Morphological processes apply in different languages because each language will not be the same language with each other. Thus, in Sanggau Malay also apply the process of morphology or word formation.

The meaning of the origin verb is attached to the verb itself and the meaning of the derived verb arises as a result of the derived morphological process. Verbs contain the basic meanings of actions, processes, and circumstances that are not qualities or qualities. Ramlan (1978: 69-110), a verb that has undergone a morphological process will have various meanings. The meaning of verbs as a category of verb semantics refers to events (Leech in Mulyadi, 2009: 57). According to Levin (in Mulyadi, 2009: 57) the representation of semantic roles will reduce the meaning of verbs through a set of roles given to his argument.

The meaning of verbs is also related or influenced by the language user community. The use of a language or variety of languages is based on certain variables, such as who speaks, to whom speaks, about where the speech event occurs (Hashim, 2008: 75). In addition, we (often we unwittingly) change the way we talk, depending on who the other person is talking about, it also depends on the intimacy with him, the atmosphere around him during the speech process. This opinion in the Salihu study results (2014: 48-49) which states that "that the use of language is influenced by different social contexts different terms of address will be used". the categorization in the studies above in classifying address terms to represent cultural and social differences of the user. From the semantic element most verbs represent the semantic element of action, state, or process.

This research specifically examines the field of sociomorphosemantic, ie the meaning of language is associated with the language user community, the process of forming the word

and focused on verbs or verbs. Research relevant to this research is a study by Salihi (2014) "The Sociolinguistics Study of Gender Address Patterns in the Hausa Society". Mansooreh Zarkoob and Sarah Rezaei (2013) "Comparative Study of the Passive Verb in Arabic and Persian Languages from the Perspective of Grammatical and Semantic". Moken Jessen (2013) "Semantic Categories in the Domain of Motion Verbs by Adult Speakers of Danish, German, and Turkish". Yu Shiang Jou (2013) "Sociolinguistic approaches to identity negotiation and language learning: A circumstantiality perspective on communities of practice". Qurniawati and Dewi S. (2012) "Javanese Denominal Verbs in Djaka Lodhang Magazine July Edition to Sempember 2008". Mulyadi (2009) "Categories and Roles of Semantic Verbs in Indonesian".

METHOD

This research uses descriptive and qualitative methods with sociomorphosemantic approach that examines the language seen from the use of language in the morphological process of word, as well as the meaning of language associated with the language user community. The focus in this research is Sanggau Malay verbs. The focus of the research is the Sanggau Malay verb which is related to the formation of verbs or morphological processes, the meaning of verbs related to the language user community. This research includes qualitative research because the type of research with the setting of what it is (natural setting that basically describes qualitatively in the form of words and not the mathematical numbers or statistics Lindlof (in Saddhono, 2011: 437), which describes the oral speech of informants in the sentence there is the use of verb forms of Sanggau Malay.

The data in this research is informant speech reflecting the formation and meaning of Sanggau Malay language. The data source in this research is Sanggau Malay language which is spoken by Sanggau Malay society. Data collection techniques in this study using techniques of observation, recording, and interviews (see *libat cawap*) (Moeloeng, 2005: 174-208). Furthermore, to analyze the data in this study using an interactive model or flow model by (Miles and Huberman), which consists of four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data analysis, and verification or withdrawal of conclusions. This research procedure consists of 4 stages, namely: 1) transcription, 2) translation, 3) classification, 4) Data Analysis, and 5) Withdrawal Conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Process morphological verbs of Sanggau Malay

a. Establishment of a derived Saputera Malay verb

Bererbiked verbs are verbs formed by affix affixes. There are four kinds of affixes or affixes used to derive verbs: prefix, sunfix, confix and infix (Alwi et al, 2003: 102). Then Ramlan (1978: 31) explains also that "Affix is a linguistic form which in a word is a direct element which is neither a word nor a word, which has the ability to cling to other forms to form a new word or subject."

The process of formation of Sanggau Malay verbs that get affixes.

1) Te + bite → bite 'bite'

Umak bite the rim of the bean (mother beaten chili seeds) in the sentence the verb bite has no meaning 'unintentionally doing bite activity'

2) To + jatuh → jinx 'to fall'

Clothes falling off like a tibit jump (a falling outfit on the left side of the bed) in this phrase jokes mean 'accidentally falling'

3) Te + galai → tegalai 'lying down'

Inik tegalai in tump tukuk fever (grandmother lying in bed because of illness) said meaningful defiant mean lying down. The verb expresses passive acts.

4) Be + basok → 'wash'

Adek gratisok pingan (sister washing the dishes) said to have a meaningful meaningful activity.

5) His + hoe → hoe 'hoeing'

Apak nyangkul in uma (father hoe in the garden) said nyangkul have meaning to do activities. Verb nyangkul declare active deeds.

6) Nga + ambe '→ ngambek' take '

Umak ngambek aek in the river (mother to take water in the river) said sulking in the sentence has a meaning to do the activity. The verb expresses active deeds.

7) Te + tidur → tetiduk 'asleep'

Akak tetiduk karna lolah (sister asleep because tired). Verb tetiduk have meaning to do activity that not accidentally.

8) te + konjat → tekonjat 'surprised'

female 'nyan tekjijut sounds musty (the woman was surprised to hear the voice of the father). The word tekiyjut in the sentence above the woman suddenly startled. Thus, tekojut verbs have meaning ketiba-tibaan.

b. The establishment of reduplication derived verbs in Sanggau Malay

Reduplication is the repetition of form over a basic form. The new form as a result of the repetition of the form is commonly called repeated (Rohmadi et al, 2010: 95). Duplicated verbs are verbs that are reshaped in Sanggau Malay, the type is very limited. Examples of derived verbs duplicated in Sanggau Malay.

1) be + goyap → mopong 'walk'

Sinta agoy begoyap-goyap ngan kawan yak (Sinta is walking with his friend). The word bergoyap is a beruplicated reduplicated verb.

2) Nge + ruting-ruting → ngeruting-ruting 'cutting up'

Umger ngeruting-ngeruting (Mother cut up vegetables). In the sentence the verb ngeruting-ruting has the meaning of frequency, that is the work done repeatedly.

3) Me + nyungkel-nyungkel → gouging-gouging 'gouging out'

Adek tossing the koyuh (sideburns gouging wood). Verbs in the sentence have a meaning of frequency. Perform repetitive gouge activities.

2. The meaning of Sanggau Malay verbs is related to the language user community.

The meaning of the verb is closely related to the language user community in accordance with the language user's context. The language the speaker speaks in depends on his or her opponent, the social, cultural, and situational conditions. The statement is based on opinion (Kartomiharjo, 1981, Fasold, 1984) which states that the phenomenon of the use of language variation in the community said control by social, cultural, and situational factors.

Another element that plays a role in the meaning of verbs is the semirical element Kridalaksana (in Chaer, 1995: 110) states that the meaning of verbs related to semantics (semantic fields, semantic domains) is part of the language semantic system that describes part of the field of culture or reality in the universe certain and realized by a set of lexical elements whose meaning is related. Example of Sanggau Malay verbs as beriku.

a. The verb "Saabuselujah" in the context of the speech in the household of the word means 'divorcing' wife or husband with disrespect. The word when out of the mouth of the husband or wife said it is a divorce desire but a disrespectful divorce. Usually the word comes out because the partner cheats and the party who feels feel disadvantaged.

- b. Verb *Ngitungatap* lexically means 'counting the roof' but in the context of joking and being spoken to "ngitung roof" peers means sleep.
- c. The *Mujurpingakng* verb in the context of ordinary friend's talk can mean 'straightening a stiff waist' but when speaking in context when the speaker is feeling tired of doing something a "mujurpingakng" verb has a 'resting' meaning.
- d. Verb *Rengkengkaeng* means 'dead' but spoken when people die of war. The verb is a polite word.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results and discussion there is a conclusion that the verbs in Sanggau Malay seen from the morphology process divided into two, namely the establishment of beretik verb derived verbs and verbs duplicate. The berep verb consists of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes which have intentional, active, and passive meanings. The formation of duplicated verbs is a reduplicated type beraphix. The use of Sanggau Malay verbs in relation to the language user community exists in situations or family contexts, joking contexts, and circumstances contexts.

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