

Syntax Structure in Manduros' Utterance as Basic Writing Skill

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ABSTRACT

Writing skills are important skills in the world of education. Linguistics is an inseparable part of these skills. The syntax is a language that studies syntactic functions, roles and categories as a basis for writing skills. This study aimed to describe the function, role, and syntactic categories of the Manduro community. The research method used is descriptive. Data collection techniques used are interviews and documentation. The analysis technique uses inductive techniques by checking the validity of the data using triangulation techniques. The results of the study found that syntactic functions consist of subject, predicate, object, description, and complement. The word category consists of nouns and noun phrases, verbs, adjectives and adverbial verbs and phrases, while roles have the role of doers and responders for the subject, actions for predicates, goals and results for objects. The study results are expected to be useful for developing syntactic courses, especially for students in Indonesia.

Keywords: function, role, syntactic category, writing skill

ABSTRAK

Keterampilan menulis merupakan keterampilan yang penting dalam dunia pendidikan. Linguistik merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari keterampilan tersebut. Sintaks merupakan bahasa yang mempelajari fungsi, peran, dan kategori sintaksis sebagai dasar keterampilan menulis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan fungsi, peran, dan kategori sintaksis komunitas Manduro. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis menggunakan teknik induktif dengan pengecekan keabsahan data menggunakan teknik triangulasi. Hasil penelitian menemukan fungsi sintaksis yang terdiri dari subjek, predikat, objek, deskripsi, dan pelengkap. Kategori kata terdiri dari kata benda dan frase kata benda, kata kerja, kata sifat dan kata keterangan kata kerja dan frase, sedangkan peran memiliki peran pelaku dan penanggap untuk subjek, tindakan untuk predikat, tujuan dan hasil untuk objek. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi pengembangan mata kuliah sintaksis khususnya bagi pelajar di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: fungsi, peran, kategori sintaksis, keterampilan menulis

INTRODUCTION

Writing is considered a difficult aspect of communicating a language. It has been complained about by many people. Students of elementary and high school, university, and even graduate students also complain about writing skills. The complaint then generalizes public opinion that writing is complicated. Syntax, a branch of linguistics that analyses words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and text, is important knowledge to support students' writing skills. Manduro society has a unique language that is different from other societies. Manduros' utterance triggers the existence of a new local language that enriches local languages in Indonesia. Unfortunately, among 700 local languages in Indonesia, 139 languages are nearly extinct. The extinction is caused by globalization, minor ethnic, less youth participation, and crossbreeding. On the other hand, language switch factors involve migration, economy, society, and politics (Holmes, 1992).

Sidhar (as cited in McKay and Nancy, 2009) mentioned that multilingual factors of language switch are migration, cultural contact, annexation, colonialism, commercial addiction, knowledge and technology of speaker to another. The researchers predict that Manduro switches their language by economic, social, and political factors, and some are multilingual. Thus, the factors caused Manduro to switch to Javanese and Indonesian. The vocabulary supports language improvement. As we know that the improvement of Indonesian can be seen when people read Idrus' or Marah Rusli's literary works; there are old vocabularies. Vocabulary improvement happens in many fields, such as education, economy, society, culture, politics, and technology and information. Language has an important role in life since it functions to communicate, express the message, idea, and thought to others, and differentiate between humans and animals. In Indonesia, various ethnicities have different local languages. The local language is commonly used by certain ethics, the language of an ethic. Related to the ethic, a suburb in Jombang has a unique language—Manduro. The society has uniqueness for having Madurese utterance but without *krama* (a dialect of Javanese used in speaking to older people), only *ngoko* (a dialect of Javanese used in speaking to inferiors), which is called *Madura Pojok Kampung*.

The high demand for necessities, such as food, furniture, clothes, and education, causes Manduro to no longer be a monolingual society. They switch to a multilingual society that uses *Madura Pojok Kampung*, Javanese, and Indonesian. Those languages used might cause convergence, code-switching, code-mixing, interference, and diglossia. Language switching happens because of economic, social, and political; also, the decreasing of speakers and two or more societies with different languages live side-by-side (Fishman, 1972, as cited in Chaer and Agustina, 2010). As happened to Eastern Minahasa, in which the original speaker decreases since the society switches to Melayu Manado as lingua franca and high prestige. The need for Indonesian as the language of instruction for education and the growth of the national language have reduced the number of native Minahasa speakers. The same thing might happen to Manduro, who lives side-by-side with the speaker of Javanese and Indonesian. It is in line with Hidayarohmah (2013), who has proven the use of Madurese by Manduro society which has been switched. In addition, another researcher also stated that Manduro society uses Madurese and Javanese, which are different from both languages. Concerning the distinction of the language, it is necessary to analyze further through research. This study is a form of publication on the utterance of Manduro society to preserve the language extinction by socializing the utterance based on the syntax structure.

There are few studies describing utterance of Manduro society, especially on the type of vocabulary used. It is confirmed by most people in Jombang who have not been familiar with the language. The syntax structure is used to describe the type of function, role, and category of sentences used by Manduro society. Syntax is defined by Verhaar (2006) as a branch of linguistics that relates to the order of words in a sentence. Furthermore, Chaer (2009) stated that syntax is a subsystem about the order and organization of words into bigger units, such as word, phrase, clause, sentence, and text. In other words, syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the union of words into bigger forms, such as developing sentences. The sentence forming can be analyzed by function, category, and role of the following syntax.

Function analysis is intended to know technical functions in a sentence or clause. Those functions include subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb that a specific category must fill. The syntax function does not have a particular meaning, but it has to be completed since it is the role. A function is an empty space that has to be occupied by two occupants, category and role (Verhaar, 1982, as cited in Oka & Suparno, 1996). Alwi et al. (2003) asserted syntax as a space in sentence structure with filler aspect on language includes in a certain category as well as precise semantics role. Thus, the functions of syntax are subject, predicate, object, complement, adverb, and space of category and role.

Kridalaksana (2002, as cited in Chaer, 2009) stated that functions of syntax have the following terms: (1) subject comes before the predicate, (2) morphologically, a predicate is followed by one of the prefixes (*me-*, *di-*, *ber-*), (3) object is decided by verb, transitive and intransitive, (4) object is the subject of passive voice, (5) complement is required by the obligation of fulfilling P, and (6) adverb is more flexible in a sentence, which means it can be in a previous or following clause and might be more than one. Moreover, Alwi et al. (2003) explain the functions of syntax as follow:

- **Predicative function**

The predicate of a sentence is commonly in the form of a noun, numeral, or prepositional phrase beside verb and adjective phrases.

- **Subjective function**

Subject is an important function of syntax after the predicate. Subject function is frequently in nouns, noun phrases, or clauses. Subject is also often in the form of verb phrases.

- **Objective function**

Object is sentence constituency needed by the predicate of a transitive verb in an active sentence. Its position is after the predicate. It can be known by considering the kind of predicate that completes it and the object's specific characteristics. The constituency of object is in the form of the noun, noun phrase, and clause.

- **Adverbial function**

Adverb is the most varied and portable syntactic function. Its position is in the end, in front of, and even in the middle of a sentence. The constituency of adverb is commonly in the form of noun, prepositional, or adverbial phrases.

The syntactic category is a kind of word or phrase filling syntactic functions. Syntactic category relates to noun (N), verb (V), adjective (Adj.), adverb (Adv.), numeral (Num.), preposition (Prep), conjunction (Conj.), and pronoun (Pron.). In this case, N, V, and A is the main category, while others are additional categories (Chaer, 2009). Verhaar (2006) defines syntactic category as a word cluster, such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and adposition (both preposition and postposition). Thus, the syntactic category is a kind of word

completeness of syntactic functions which consist of noun, verb, adjective, adverb, numeral, noun phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase.

The most important in syntactic structure analysis is the role of syntax. Chaer (2009) and generative semanticists stated that verbs that complete predicate function are the semantics centre of a clause. It is in line with Verhaar (as cited in Oka & Suparno, 1996) that syntactic functions do not have a specific meaning, but it has to be completed by exact meaning; it is the role. In conclusion, the syntax role is one of function completeness (subject, predicate, object, adverb, and complement) in a sentence that the function implies meaning.

Verhaar (1992) asserted that syntax role is something that is semantic. It is in line with Chaer's (2009) opinion that roles are owned by predicate function completeness (written as P), subject (written as S), object (written as O) and adverb (written as K). In Indonesian, there are also the following roles.

- Roles of P completeness consist of:
 - Process role, such as P in 'Paddy yellowed in the fields.' (*Padi menguning di sawah*).
 - Event role, such as P in 'That hill is landslide.' (*Bukit itu longsor*).
 - Condition role, such as P in 'The highway was badly damaged.' (*Jalan raya itu rusak berat*).
 - Possessive role, such as P in 'Mr. Ali has 100 million.' (*Bang Ali punya uang 100 juta*).
 - Identity role, such as P in 'His mother is a teacher there.' (*Ibunya guru di sana*).
 - Quantity role, such as P in 'His wealth is abundant.' (*Hartanya melimpah*).
- Roles of both S and O completeness consist of:
 - Doer role considers as someone or something does an activity, such as in 'Ali is holding a gun.' (*Ali memegang senapan*).
 - Target role considers as someone or something gets an activity, such as in 'Adi loves Tuti.' (*Adi mencintai Tuti*).
 - Result role considers as something produced by an action, such as in 'Mother cooks rice.' (*Ibu menanak nasi*).
 - Responder role consider as someone or something experienced or wanted to do so, such as in 'That kid is very clever.' (*Anak itu pandai sekali*).
 - User role consider as someone or something get advantages from P, such as in 'My brother opened the door for father.' (*Kakakku membukakan ayah pintu*).
 - Companion role is considered as someone or something that follows the subject, such as in 'He went with his friends.' (*Dia pergi dengan teman-temannya*).
 - Source role is considered as someone or something that enclosed the original owner, such as in 'Aunt Ita gave us mango' (*Tante ita memberi kita manga*).
 - Scope role is considered as someone or something that declares the scope, such as in 'Jabotabek covers Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, and Bekasi' (*Jabotabek meliputi Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, dan Bekasi*).
 - Size role is considered as someone or something that declares the size or the number of other things, such as in 'The baby weighs 3 kilogram' (*Bayi itu beratnya 3 kilogram*).
- Roles that exist in the adverb function.
 - Tool role is used by the subject to resolve the action. For example, my sister writes a letter with a pencil (*Adikku menulis surat dengan pensil*).
 - Place role is explained where, where to go, or from where, such as in 'They trade on the side of the road.' (*Mereka berdagang di pinggir jalan*).
 - Time role is declared when the event/action (P) happens. For instance, the meeting will be held tomorrow. (*Pertemuan akan diadakan besok*).

- Material/original role is the material which made the subject, such as in ‘This cake is made of sugar and coconut.’ (*Kue ini terbuat dari gula dan kelapa*).
- Possibility and obligation role are the things that are expressed may be, must be, or certainty, such as in ‘Surely, he will come.’ (*Pasti, dia akan datang*).

Thus, the syntax role that Verhaar has stated has differences from the syntax roles in Chaer’s book. Verhaar emphasized the syntax roles as syntax things, while Chaer explained the syntax roles by emphasizing the meaning of syntax function filler based on each sentence’s syntax function without differing the extralingual or looking at the syntax role from the systematic thing’s point of view. The similarity is that they both explained the sentence’s syntax roles.

METHOD

The research method used in this study is the descriptive qualitative method. It corresponds with the opinion of Creswell and Creswell (2017) that this method is used to explore and understand the meaning estimated as something that comes from a social problem or human error by some individual or even a group in society. This research observed Manduro society’s speech. The research object was Manduro’s people’s speech, which is analyzed through the syntax structure pattern. The research was located in the four sub-villages in Manduro’s village, Kabuh sub-district, Jombang district. Those sub-villages were Gesing, Dander, Matu’an and Guo. This research took four samples using the purposive sampling technique by emphasizing the village apparatus who were really mastering Manduro society’s speech. The data collection technique used was observation and interview with the field observation’s note, identification table, and the Swadesh Morris Questionnaires. The analysis data technique used was the inductive analysis technique (Sugiyono, 2013) and the validation of the data used the triangulation technique.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Syntax structure of Manduro society (Design I)

Syntax Function	Syntactic Category	Syntax Role
Subject	Noun/noun phrase	Doer
Predicate	Verb/verb phrase	Action
Object	Noun/noun phrase	Goal/result
Adverb	Adverbial	Purpose, time, place, tool, material
Complement	Adverbial/adverbial phrase	Explain or complete P/O

Table 2. Syntax structure of Manduro society (Design II)

Syntax Function	Syntactic Category	Syntax Role
Subject	Noun/noun phrase	Responder
Predicate	Adverbial/adverbial phrase	Situation
Object	Noun/noun phrase	Goal/result
Adverb	Adverbial	Purpose, time, place, tool, material
Complement	Adverbial/adverbial phrase	Explain or complete P/O

Table 3. Syntax structure of Manduro's people speech

Syntax Function	Syntax Category	Syntax Role
Subject	Noun; Noun Phrase, Numerals	Subject, Responder
Predicate	Verb; Verb Phrase, Adverb	Action, Situation Form the question to as the target and the reason
Object	Noun; Noun Phrase	Target
Adverb	Adverb; Adverb Phrase	Explain the amount, situation, time, and purpose
Complement	Adverb; Adverb Phrase, Noun	Complete the identity of the subject, predicate, and object

Sentence structure analysis sentences used by the Manduro's are declarative, imperative, and interrogative sentences. Many sentence structures are not grammatically correct because the speech came from an informal situation. The entity of every element and the order exist in this data.

Data (1): Sentence with the SPOKSP function.

Fatimah: Riz, ndang bersihin bungkono sek rusuh nah! Pring Larahan tu rombuh kabih.
 (S) (P) (O) (K) (S) (P)
 'Riz, clean up the dirty backyard quickly! All the bamboo leaves fall.'

Data (1) shows imperative and declarative sentences with a structure like the above. In the first sentence, the subject function acts as the subject that is categorized as a pronoun, a predicate is an act categorized as a verb, the object function acts as a target and categorized as a noun, adverb function acts as a situation categorized as adverbial. The second sentence is declarative, with the subject acts as a responder categorized as noun phrases and the predicate acts as the situation, the adverb category. Based on the explanation of each function above, the sentence is a sentence with brief grammar with subject and predicate. It can be called a sentence if it has the character of a sentence, has rhyme and punctuation, and can stand alone.

Data (2): Sentence with the KSPOP Complement function

Mr. Riyono: Adeh ning dilauk en setiah riyeh yeh oreng Kelemmah yoan mbete keh bungkana yo nglandu eh
 (K) (S) (P) (O)
galangen... galangen bisu bereng.
 (P) Complement

'In the shout way from home, too, there are five workers. There is someone who sticks the green beans stem, and there are also people who just hoe, and there is also some speech impaired.'

In the sentences above, the declarative sentence, which has the structure that has been discussed in the explanation function act as a place categorized as an adverb phrase, the subject function act as the responder (people who experienced the event) and categorized as the noun, and the predicate act as action and the category is a verb. Complement act as the explanatory of the subject and categorized as the adverb. Based on the structure analysis, the sentence is grammatical, and it is a single type.

Data (3): Sentence with the KPOPOK function

Mr. Riyono: Jen o jengah se ke Jek kik nanem jogung, nanem kacang ijokan perlok cepet
 (K) (P) (O) (P) (O) (K)

'Rainy season is close; planting corn and planting green beans has to hurry.'

Data (3) above is the declarative sentence composed of an adverb function act to explain the time and categorized as the adverb phrase, the predicate function act as action and categorized as the verb, and the object act as the target and categorized as the noun. Based on the sentence analysis, it can be concluded that it is a sentence since it has the characteristic of being a sentence, those have rhyme and punctuation, it can stand alone, but it has uncomplete grammatical rule because the sentence has no subject.

Data (4): Sentence with the KPOPO Comp. Conj. KPOPOPK function

Siti: Ning sabeh dilaun reh bereh dorong e tanemen apa-apa e tanemen jagung rencanana tape
 (K) (P) (O) (P) (O) (Comp.) (Conj.)

panas dek diye didik tanemen padi yo tak ade ojen tanam kacang ijo yo tak o keriting
 (K) (P) (O) (P) (O) (P)

Beriyeh obabah palang dino bebereh.
 (K)

Sentence in data (4) above is a declarative sentence that has a structure, adverb function (K1, K2, K3) functioned to explain the place, time, and purpose, while the predicate function (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5) act as situation and action categorized as adverb and verb and object (O1, O2, O3, O4) act as a target and categorized as a noun. Based on each syntax function analysis, the sentence is an equivalent compound sentence with an ungrammatical structure.

Data (5): Sentence with KPOK Conj. KSPO Conj. SPOKPS Comp. K Conj. SPP Conj. POSPK function

Siti: Sak durunga ngajar biasana engko rek ano delok apa apolong deluk guru-guru ning kantor
 (K) (P) (O) (K)

terus mareh apolong ning kantor setengah beluk biasana theh anuk barisake nak-kanak
 (Conj.) (K) (S) (P) (O)

Terus kegiatan awal, kegiatan awal theh gunaaake percakapan, salam, tanya, tanya kabar
 (Conj.) (S) (P)

dek siswa mari diyeng ngulang, kegiatan inti, kegiatan int ne teh disesuake bek tema se
 (O) (K) (P) (S) (P) (Comp.)

sebedeh pas jadwal piket, mari diye Kegiatan akhiran biasa nyanyi-nyanyi, adoa trus salaman
 (K) (Conj.) (S) (P) (P) (Conj.) (P)

mbek guru-guru. Guru a baris dek ngadepen kabih getoloh.
 (O) (S) (P) (K)

The sentence above is a declarative sentence with the structure mentioned above, the adverb function to explain the time and place. Predicate function acts as an action categorized as a verb, complement function categorized as a noun that functions to complete the predicate and object that acts as the target categorized as a noun. Based on the structure analysis above, the sentence includes an equivalent compound sentence and has a grammatical structure.

Based on the result of functional analysis and the Manduro society's speech of syntax category role, it can be used as a reference in writing a sentence in the syntax structure. With the hope that students, especially university/college, will be more productive in making scientific writings. Thus, this writing can give advantages to writing skills in the future.

CONCLUSION

The research result can be concluded that the subject's role as actors/subject always exists in front of the predicate that acts as the action. The subject's role as the responder is always in front of the predicate function and roled as situation, event and identity. The object function acts as the target that always exists after the predicate function that acts as action. Complement function to complete one of predicate function or object because it is a must, so complement function has a role from the subject function if the word change in to passive and can change into a subject function if the word in the object function form. The adverb function does not only appear once in a sentence, but the researcher also found an adverb function, two at once. The predicate function is not only to act as action.

Based on the analysis result, a predicate function that acts as a condition and identity was found. The category of subject function that is found is a noun, noun phrase. Category predicate function: verb, verb phrase, adverb, and adverb phrase. Object function categorized noun and adverb function categorized as adverb and adjective. Syntax's function, role and category are really related is the syntax role gives the meaning to the syntax function, syntax role eases the determination of the sentence's syntax function if the function determination is linked with the meaning and category to ease the type of word to place each function in a sentence.

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