Subordinative Clause of Dialect Panai Language

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Abstract— This study discussedd the behavior of syntactic arguments in the Malay Language Dialect Panai (MLDP) subordinate clause structure using the syntactic typology approach. The purpose of this study was to determine the subordinate clause function in the MLDP sentence and describe whether based on its subordinate clause, the MLDP is classified as Accusative or Ergative. The data collection technique is used by referring, recording, and recording techniques. Data analyzed was oral data obtained from informants, namely sentences in which there were subordinate clauses. The results of this study indicated that (1) the subordinate clause in MLDP functions as a subject, predicate, object, complement, and description; (2). MLDP was classified into ergative and accusative language typology.

Keywords— Subordinate, Clause, Panai, Language.

I. INTRODUCTION

Clause is a sentence construction unit that has a predication structure as a single sentence without any intonation (Lapoliwa (1990: 19). Elson and Pickett (Dixon, 2010: 93; Comrie, 1981: 148; Sportiche, 2014: 87) reveal that the definition of clause is similar to the meaning of simple sentences, namely sentences consisting of one subject and one predicate, clause is a grammatical unit in the form of a group of words consisting of at least the subject and predicate and has the potential to become a sentence (Kridalaksana, 1993: 110). that clause is a sentence consisting of a verb and a verbal phrase that is accompanied by one or more constituents which syntactically relates to the verb Verhaar (1996: 12)., elements of the subject are often applied, for example in broad sentences as a result of combining clauses in compound sentence.

Merging these two or more clauses will produce compound sentences. Inter clausal relations in compound sentences can be expressed coordinative (equivalent) and subordinate (multilevel). Equivalent sentence can be stated explicitly through the presence of conjunctions and implicitly without conjunctions, only using commas. The presence of conjunctions in a compound sentence is very important, because the conjunction that is present can determine the meaning of the compound sentence.

Compound sentences are complex sentences, namely sentences consisting of main clauses and subordinate clauses that show subordinate relationships (Comrie, 1981: 153; Kridalaksana, 1982: 26; Verhaar, 1989: 102-103; Alwi et al., 2000 : 385-393. Kuiper and Allan (1996: 255, 264) simply and practically reveal that complex sentences are sentences that have embedded clauses (subordinate clauses). Djuwita (2010: 899) states that Subordination is combining two or more clauses so that forming compound sentences which one of the clauses becomes part of another clause. Therefore, clauses in compound sentences arranged by subordination do not have an equal position, the same thing also stated by Syarif (2014: 110); Baryadi (2007 : 224); Imade Netra (2008: 143). From the above definition it can be concluded that a subordinate sentence construction is a compound sentence consisting of one class main as one subordinate clause that shows subordinate relations.

The problem of this research was formulated in the form of questions as follows. (1) What is the function of the subordinate clause in Panai Malay? (2) How was the construction of the clause a constituent of the subordinate clause of the Panai Malay language? The main objective of this study was to describe the type of Panai Malay language at the level of the subordinate clause.

The data of this study was oral data, namely sentences that refer to the S, A, and P behaviors in subordinate sentences collected from several informants as sources. Reflective-introspective methods are also applied to generate intuitive data. All subsequent data are grouped according to the similarity of their argument behavior. To test the behavior of syntactic arguments, the technique of testing the subtlety is applied, which is considered very appropriate to be practiced in languages that have syntactic references to their arguments, such as Panai Malay.

II. DISCUSSION

2.1 The Fuction of Subordiante Clause in a Sentence

1. Subject

Basically a subordinate compound sentence (multilevel compound sentence) comes from a single sentence, one of which is expanded. That expanded section is called the subordinate clause. This subordinate clause forms a new pattern, so there is a pattern under the pattern (multilevel). Thus the subordinate clause function depends on which element is expanded. If the subject element is expanded, the subordinate clause functions as the subject. If the predicate is expanded, the function is as a predicate. And so on, until the subordinate clause can occupy another function, namely as an object, complement, and adverbial.

No.	SENTENCE	GLOSS
1.	*Atok-atok nan doR lewat Rumah kayi e, indak ponah nampak layi*	Grandfthers that always passed from my house have never seen anymore.

Catatan : R = uvular

The sentence above was compund sentence two clauses, namely:

- *Atok-atok nan doR lewat Rumah kayi en.*

(Grandfthers that always passed from my house.) as a under clause.

- *Indak poRnah nampak layi*

(have never seen anymorre) as a general clause.

The fuction of caluse "*Atok-atok nan doR lewat Rumah kayi en.* (Grandfthers that always pass from my house) is a subject. It can be showed with the question "Who does never come anymore? *?*" Jawabnya bukan "*Atok-atok* (grandfathers), but "*atok-atok nan doR lewat Rumah kayi en (Grandfthers that always pass our house)*. So all the construction is as a subject in a sentence. *Atok-atok nan doR lewat Rumah kayi en indak ponah nampak layi* (Grandfathers that always passed from my house have never seen anymore). This clause could be arranged below :

atok-atok (grandfathers) = subjec

nan doR lewat (always passed)= predicate

Rumah kayi en (our house)= object

Next clause *"indak ponah nampak layi.* (have never seen anymore.) the function as predicate. It could be seen from the question "*atok-atok nan doR lewat Rumah kayi en* mengapa *?(*Grandfaters that always pass from our house, why). Of course the answer is *"indak ponah nampak layi.* (have never seen anymore.).

So the sentence patern would be arranged below :

$$\frac{S}{S \: / \: P \: / \: O} \: / \: P$$

2. Predicate

Clauses that function as predicate, means a single predicate sentence extended to form a new clause. The new clause is called the subordinate clause.Contoh :

``az	SENTENCE	GLOSS
2.	*Incek Udin adalah uRang yang mangajaRkan metode Iqrok di Musolla*	Uncle Udin is a person who teaches Iqrok in Musholla

Subordinatif sentence "*Incek Udin adalah Urang yang mangajaRkan metode IqRo di Musholla"*consisted two clauses; main clauses "*Incek Udin adalah guru*"(Uncle Udin is a teacher) and clause"*Paman Udin mwngajarkan metode Iqrok di Musholla "*) Uncle Udin teahes Iqrok in Musholla). The second clause was combine into suboordiante sentence namely; : *Incek Udin adalah uRang yang mangajaRkan metode Iqrok di Musolla/*Uncle Udin is a person who teaches Iqrok in Musholla. So the clause *Paman Udin mwngajarkan metode Iqrok di Musholla "(*Uncle Udin teaches Iqrok method in Musholla), basically extended in "teacher" word.

So, the singualr sentence is" *Incek Udin adalah guRu*" (Uncle Udin is a teacher). The function of "Teacher" as a noun is a predicate. So the sentence patern is :

Incek Udin adalah guru = S / P

The patern of subordiante Clause "*Incek Udin adalah uRang yang mangajaRkan metode Iqrok di Musolla"*

*(*Uncle Udin is a person who teaches Iqrok Musholla) could be patern as below: :

URang (Orang) = subject

mengajaRkan / mengajarkan = predicate

IqRok / Iqrok = objek

di Musholla = Adverbial

so the patern of the sentence:

$$\frac{S \: / \: P}{\underset{K}{S \: / \: P \: / \: O/ \: K}}$$

3. Object

The function of subordinate clause is as object. It means that a sentence that has an object which is developed become a new pattern.the new pattern was called subordinate clause.

Examples :

No.	SENTENCE	GLOSS
3.	*Apak manyonggak budak-budak yang Ribut-Ribut tongah malam tain.*	The father was angry to the children who noisy in the mid night.

Sentence *"Apak manyonggak budak-budak yang Ribut-Ribut tongah malam tain.*

(The father was angry to the children who noisy in the mid night.) has a pattern :

Apak / Father = Subjec
manyonggak/was angry = Predicate
budak-budak yang Ribut-Ribut tongah malam tain. (the children who noisy in the mid night) = object

The object of the sentence has a subordinate which is analyse clearly, so the pattern:

budak-budak/ children = subject
Ribut-Ribut / noisy = predicate
tongah malam tain/mid night = Adv of time

The Pattern :

4. Complement

No.	SENTENCE	GLOSS
4.	*Atak en bacaRita bahwa anaknyen sudah saminggu indak balek-balek.*	That sister told that her daughter has not gone home for a week.

Atak en bacaRita bahwa anaknyen sudah saminggu indak balek-balek.

If the sentence analyse so the pattern will consist into two clauses; namely:

a. Main Clause : *Atak en bacaRita*
b. Subordiante Clause *: bahwa anaknyen sudah saminggu indak balek-balek.*

The main clause has a pattern:
Atak en/ That sister = Subject
*bacaRita/*tolda = Predicate
The Pattern of subordinate clause :
bahwa anaknyen sudah saminggu indak balek-balek = Adverbial
The subordinate could be arranged:
Anaknyen/ her daughter = Subject
*Sudah saminggu/*has been a week = Adverbial time

*Indak balek-balek/*has not gone home = Predicate

So the pattern of this sentence.

5. Adverbial

The expanded of subordinate sentence means the adverbial in a singular sentence was expanded so it could be pattern to the new one, as a new patern that has been written.

Example :

No.	SENTENCE	GLOSS
5.	*Andong poyi habis acaRa en siap*	Grandmother left after the event has finished.

Kalimat Andong poyi habis acaRa en siap. Grandmother left after the event has finished, the analyse nce :

...dong (grandfather) = subject
...yi / go = predicate
...bis acaRa en siap = Adverbial
after the event has finished

after that, subordinate clause " *habis acaRa en siap.* (after the event has finished) can be pattern become :

habis/ after = subordinatif conjuction
acaRa en / acara itu = subject
siap/ selesai = predicate

so the pattern become:

B. Subordinate Construction Clause

In the study of syntactic typology, the determination of the type of a language is based on the following three syntactic arguments:
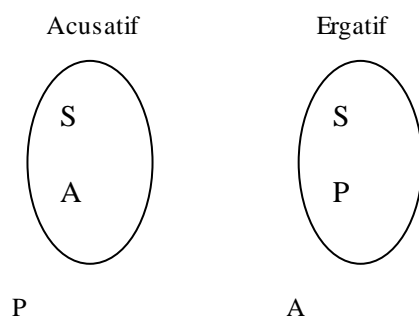
S = Intransitive sentence subject argument
A = transitive sentence agent argument
P = the argument of the patient's transitive sentence. SAP relations show the number of arguments that are present in each clause. In the intransitive clause there is only one argument (S), but in the transitive clause there are two arguments, A and P.

Example: Mother feels sad, is an intransitive sentence that only has 1 Subject Argument (S), namely Mother. Likewise with the transitive sentence "He hits the cat"

consists of 2 Arguments, namely the Agent Argument (He), and the Patient's argument (the cat).

Determination of a type of language, accusative or ergative, refers to the syntactic behavior of A and P. That is, from argument A and P selected an argument that behaves syntactically is the same as the argument S in the intransitive clause. If argument A behaves the same as argument S and is different from argument P, the language is classified as accusative. Conversely, a language is of the ergative type if the P argument behaves the same as the S argument and is different from argument A. The difference between these two types of languages can be described as follows

Acusatif   Ergatif

S
A

S
P

P   A

1. Intranitive Clause and Intranitive Clause.

In the intransitive clause, the argument that appears is only Subject (S). Therefore, the intransitive clause combination with the intransitive clause will bring up the same 2 Subject arguments. Thus, the inferential argument can be said that S1 = S2, meaning that the subject of the first intransitive clause is equal to or is inferior to the subject of the second clause. Sentence pattern S1 = S2

(1). *BuRkat pokok kalambeRen kaRana* [...] *dihontam angin malam tain.*

The coconut tree fell because of [...] being hit by the wind last night)

The above sentence consists of 2 clauses, the first intransitive clause as the core clause

Example:

"*BuRkat pokok kalambeRen (*The coconut tree fell). The pattern of Second clause is intransitif (*dihontam angin malam tain/* being hit by the wind last night*).*

Jika dianalisis pola klausa intransitif yang pertama, maka diperoleh :

buRkat / tumbang = Predicate

pokok kalambeR en = Subject (S1)

the coconut tree

the second intansitif sentence is: *kaRana* [...] *dihontam angin malam tain.* The pattern of this subject become laspe from subject. The complete clause is

kaRana [*pokok kalambeRen*] *dihontam angin malam tain.*
Analysed become :

because = conjuction

[*pokok kalambeR en*] = subject (S2)

The coconut

dihontam/hit = Predicate

wind = Agen

=

Tain malam/last night = Adverb of time

The first Subject of intransitif clause fractured with subject in the second intransifif clause.

So, S1 = S2

2. Intransitif Clause and Transitif Clause

The argument that appears in the intransitive clause is only the Subject Argument, while in the transitive clause two arguments appear, namely the Agent (A) argument, and the Patient argument (P). Therefore the combination of intransitive clauses with transitive clauses will give rise to two choreferential possibilities, namely S = A, and S = P. This means that the subject in the intransitive clause (S1) is the same as the agent in the transif clause (A2), and the subject in the transitive clause (S1) is equal to Patient (P2) in the transitive clause.

a. Sentence Pattern S1= A2

Example

(2). *Maninggal labaya andongen bagen mandongaR baRita en.*

Grandmother passed away after [...] listen the news.

First Intransitif clause is *Maninggal labaya andongen* / grandmother passed away, could be analysed below:

maninggal/ passed away = Predicate

andongen/grandmother = Subject (S 1)

If the first clause transitif was analysed so the pattern of the sentence P/S, the predicate first and follwed by the subject (inversi sentence.)

The second clause was transitif "*bagen* [...] *mandongaR baRita en* /

after [...] hear the news. In this clause, argument become change namely, *andong en*/ the grandmother. If it was analysed so the form become :

bagen/after = conjungtion

[...] andongen/ grandmother = Agen (A2)

mandongaR/hear = Predicate

baRita en/the news = Patien (P)

the first Subjek (S) in intransitif clause corefrensial withn Agen (A) in transitif clause, so it could be concluded **S1 = A2**

b. Sentence Pattern   S1 = P2

(3). *KaRana lambat bonaR, kayi pun maninggalkannya.*

Because it was too late so we left her.

The first clause is Intransitif clause

namely *kaRana lambat bonaR/* Because it was too late. If it written in a question so the form "Who was too late?", so the answer is "she′. It means that intransitif clause the subject was put in place. (She). Was analysed as below:

[...] she = S 1

Lambat bonaR/ = Predicate

lambat sekali = Predicate

The second clause was transitif namely,

kayi maninggalkannya.

We left her.

*kayi/*we = Agen (A2)

maninggalkan/left = Predicate

nya/ia = Patien (P2)

the first Subjek (S) pada in intransitif clause corefrensial with Patien (P) in transitif clause, could be concluded that **S1 = P2**

3. Transitif Clause and Intransitif Clause

The transitive clause will produce the Agent (A) argument and the Patient (P) argument, while the intransitive clause only presents one argument, namely the Subject (S2). Thus a combination of transitive and intransitive will present A1 = S2, and P1 = S2

a. Pattern A1 = S2

Example :

(4) *Apak manasehati adek, supaya jangan babantah-bantah.*

Father gave advice to my brother not to [...] fighting.

The first clause is transitif namely :

Apak manasehati adek/ Father gave advice my brother. The clause pattern is

Apak/ father = Al

manasehati/advice = Predikat

Adek/ brother = patien (P1)

The second clause of intransitif clause was not to [...] *do not deny it.*

Not to [...] fighting.

Not to = conjungtion

[...] she/he = S2

*Jangan babantah-Bantah/*fighting = Predicate

Agen (A) in transitif clause corefrensial with Subjek (S) in intransitif clause, so it could be concluded:

A1 = S2

b. Sentence Pattern P1 = S2

Example

(5) *Kayi maninggalkannya kaRana [...] lambat bonaR*

We left her because she was to slow.

The first clause is transitif was *Kayi meninggalkannya/* we left her, the pattern :

*Kayi/*we = Agen (A1)

Left = Predicate

nya / her = Patien (P1)

so the intransitif clause is *kaRana [...] lambat bonaR*

because too late, could be concluded :

*kaRana/*because = conjungtion

[...] her = Subject (S2)

*lambat bonaR/*too late = Predicate

Pasien (P) in transitif clause corefrensial Pasien (P1) in Subject (S2) intransitif, so it could be concluded **P1 = S2**

4. Transitif Clause and Transitif Clause

Transitive clauses will produce two arguments, namely Agent (A) and Patient (P). Thus, if two transitive clauses are combined, it will produce several possibilities, namely:

a. Sentence Pattern P1=P2

Example

(6). *Atakku mamandikan adek setelah [...] meRepetinya.*

My sister baths my brother after [...] scold him

The first transitif clause is *Atakku mamandikan adek/* My sister baths my brother.

*Atakku/*my sister = Agen (A1)

Baths = Predicate

*Adek/*brother = Patien (P1)

The second transitif clause is after schold him.

Schold = Predicate

him = Patien (P2)

the first patient transitif clause (P1) corefrential with the second Patien in transitif clause (P2), so the pattern **P1 = P2**

b. Sentence pattern A1= A2

Example :

(7). *Apaknja jen yang mangelokkan jalan en kaRana ia ondak mangotom padi isok pagi.*

His father repaired the road because he was about to harvest rice tomorrow morning.

The first transitif clause is *Apaknja jen yang mangelokkan jalan en(*His father repaired the road), could be analysed as below:

Apaknya jen/His father = Agen (A1)

mangelokkan/ repired = Predikat

jalan en / the road = pasien

The second transitif clause is *kaRana ia ondak mangotom padi isok pagi*

kaRana/ because = conjuction

He = Agen (A2)

ondak mangotom.

harvest = Predicate

rice = Pasien (P2)

The first agen in transitif clause (A1) corefrensial with the second Agen in transitif (A2) , so the pattern become **A1 = A2**

c. Sentence Pattern   P1=A2

Example :

(8). *Amak   maRepetinya, kaRana ia indak ondak manyuci piRing*.

Mother scolded him, because he didn't want to do the dishes.

The first transitif clause is *Amak   maRepetinya* / mother scolded. The pattern of the clause is:

Amak/ Mother = Agen (A1)

*maRepeti./*scolded = Predikat

him = *Pasien (P1)*

The second transitif is *kaRana ia indak ondak manyuci piRing* (because he didn't want to do the dishes.) The second transitif clause is

kaRana / karena = conjuction

He = Agen (A2)

indak ondak manyuci = Predikat

didn't want to do the dishes = Predicate

piRing/dishes = Patien (P2)

The first transitif clause (P1) corefrential with Agen in the second transitif clause (A2), so the pattern was **P1 = A2**

d. Sentence Pattern   A1=P2

Example :

(9). Adek totap mengambek mangga muda en, biaRpun apak melaRangnya.

Sister takes the mango even though her father forbids it. The first transitif clause is *Adek totap mengambek mangga muda en* (Sister takes the mango).

Adek/ adik = *A1*

totap mangambek/

takes = P2

mangga en / the mango= Patien

The second transitif clause is *biaRpun apak melaRangnya./* even though her father forbids it.

biaRpun/even though = conjungtion

*apak/*father = Agen

malaraRang/ forbid = Predicate

it = Patien (P2)

the first agen n transitif clause (A1) corefrensial with Patien to the second transitif clause (P2), so the pattern **A1 = P2**

e. Sentence Pattern

P1=P2 and A1 = A2

Example

(10) *Sabolum [...]manangkapnya, polisi en manembak botisnya.*

before [...] catched, the police shoot his calf.

The first transitif clause is *Sabolum* [...] *manangkapnya*

Before catched, has the pattern

[...] = Agen (A1)

catched = Predicate

his = Patien (P1)

The second transitif clause is *Polisi en manembak botisnya*.

The police shoot his calf.

*Polisi en/*the police = Agen (A2)

manembak/shoot= Predicate

botisnya/ his calf= Patien (P2)

III.   CONCLUSION

From the analysis of subordinate constructs that have been carried out, some conclusions can be drawn, namely:

1) Pattern of construction of the Malay language subordinate clause Panai dialect has an inversion sentence pattern, namely Predicate preceding Subject (P / S).

2) Malay language subordinate clause Panai dialect can function as Subject, Predicate, Object, Complementary and Description.

3) Construction of the Malay language subordinate clause Panai dialect is classified into accusative and ergative languages.

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