

THE SYNTAX OF TAMIANG LANGUAGE ACEH PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Syntax is the study of rules for combining words into a sentence. The purpose of this research is to find out how the syntax of Tamiang language especially the sentences that are construction in the Language such as the patterns of phrases, clauses, and sentences. This research used descriptive design. The data in this research were collected through interviewing, noting and translating, recording and transcribing all utterances of Tamiang language. The number of subjects were about 24 persons. This research resulted that Tamiang language has four kinds of phrases. Meanwhile, Tamiang clauses have two forms: complete and incomplete form. The complete form has two patterns: subject-predicate and predicate -subject. Based on the parts of speech, Tamiang clauses have five forms: nominal clause, verbal clause, adjectival clause, numeral clause and prepositional clause. There are four kinds of sentences in Tamiang language: declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence and exclamatory sentence.

Key Words: Syntax, Sentences, and Tamiang Language

INTRODUCTION

Grammar is one of language components that is very important in a language. According to Gleason, J.B., and Ratner (2009) and Thornbury (1999), grammar is the a group of rules that discusses the form and structure of a sentence used in a particular language.

Regarding the concept of grammar, there are two important components that must be considered, namely morphology and syntax. Morphology in language studies about word formation, structure and relationships between words in sentences. Meanwhile, syntax studies about sentence structure, the relationship between sentences, the structure between phrases and the relationship between the two which have a specific meaning (Saxton, 2010; Thornbury, 1999).

There are five components of grammar namely; phonetics which deals with the articulation and speech sound perception, Phonology which deals with the patterning of speech sounds, morphology which deals with word formation, syntax which deals with sentence formation and semantic which deals with the interpretation of words and sentences (O'Grady, William, 2010). Furthermore, this research is focused on syntax as one of components of grammar.

Syntax is a part of the language system which arrange and combine words into a sentence (Radford, 2004). The English syntax is one of the important subjects that the students need to understand in language studies. Syntax is a part of structural linguistics (Junaid, 2018).

In addition, each language has its own pattern of formal arrangements for utterance

which occur alone as separate expression. A sentence may consist as noun phrase and a verb phrase. Schramper (2002) states that a sentence consists of at least a subject and predicate, for example: She cooks in the kitchen. Based on the definition, it can be concluded that syntax has function itself.

In addition, Indonesian has many languages such as Acehnese, Melayunese, and Dayak. Besides, there are still many other local languages are found and still used in by the local people. The Acehnese is found in Aceh. Besides the Acehnese language that use by most of Acehnese people, many of other Acehnese used of ethnic as a lingua franca, such as: Gayonese, Alas, Singkil, Kleut, Simeulu, Tamiang, etc.

In this research, Tamiang language one of the languages that is to explained and analyzed. Next, Tamiang language is one of the local language of people who live in Aceh Tamiang District. The Tamiang has two dialects, namely: Tamiang Hulu and Tamiang Hilir dialect. The Tamiang hulu dialect is used by people who live in kecamatan Karang Baru, Kecamatan Kuala Simpang, Kecamatan Kejuruan Muda, Tamiang Hulu, and Kecamatan Rantau. The Tamiang Hilir dialect is used in Kecamatan Bendahara, Kecamatan Seruway, and Kecamatan Banyak Payet. This language is used by the Tamiang people as a communication in their family, their neighbors and etc.

The Tamiang language as one of the living language in Indonesia should therefore be kept up and protected by the state from its extinction. Furthermore, to develop and progress a local language is one of the national policies which are being carry out by government through the Department of Education and Culture.

METHOD

1. Research Design

The research design used in this research was descriptive research.

Descriptive research is a study designed to depict the participants in an accurate way (Moleong, 2017). The data in this research were collected through interviewing, noting and translating, recording and transcribing, all utterances of Tamiang.

2. Subject of Research

The subject of this research was all native speakers from the Tamiang dialect and they were students, house wives, officers, etc. The subjects were taken from the population of this research that consisted of native speakers of Tamiangnese who lived in Aceh Tamiang area; kecamatan Karang Baru, kecamatan Kuala Simpang, kecamatan Kejuruan Muda, kecamatan Tamiang Hulu, kecamatan Rantau, kecamatan Bendahara, Kecamatan Seruway, and Kecamatan Banyak Payet. There were some factors that were considered and they were as ages, sexes, and intelligent in choosing the subjects of this research. Next, the numbers of subjects were about 24 person.

3. Instruments of the Research

The instruments used in collecting data in this research were; interviewing, noting and translating, recording and transcribing, all utterances of Tamiang.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Sounds System

Each language has its own sound systems, its structure, its sequence of sentences construction, and these aspects in many cases are different from one language to another language. The morphological differences are the ones dealing with the arrangements of forming words and each language has different system and combining morphemes.

Next, the speech sounds of Tamiang language are important to be introduced in order to make the readers read easily. It is necessary to present a short note on the sound system of Tamiang which introduces the vowels and consonants of Tamiang language.

a. Vowels

There are eight vowels in Tamiang, they are: / i /, / e /, / ε /, / ə /, / a /, / u /, / o /, / ɔ / (Duggio , P.D.et.al, 1983:10). This vowels consists of high front / i /, middle front / e /, Low front / ε /, middle central / ə /, low central / a /, high back / u /, middle back / o /, and low back / ɔ /.

Table 1. Vowels Chart

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Middle	e	ə	o
Low	ε	a	ɔ

Consonants

There are twenty consonants in Tamiang, there are: / p /, / b /, / t /, / d /, / c /, / j /, / k /, / g /, / ʔ /, / s /, / z /, / ʃ /, / h /, / m /, / n /, / ñ /, / ŋ /, / l /, / w /, and / y /. These consonants consists of bilabial / p, b, m, w /, alveolar / t, d, s, z, n, l /, palatal / c, j, ñ, y /, velar / k, g, ʃ, ŋ /, and glottal / ʔ, h /. The following is the consonants chart of Tamiang language:

		Bilabi al	Alveol ar	Palat al	Vela r	Glott al
Stop	Vl	p	t	c	k	ʔ
	Vd	b	d	j	g	
Fricati ve	Vl		s			h
	Vd		z		ʃ	
Nasal		m	n	ñ	ŋ	
Lateral	Vd		l			
Semi Vowel	Vd	w		y		

Phrase

Phrase is a group of words that have no subject and predicate but has meanings (Azar, 2002), there are four kinds of phrases: noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase and prepositional phrase. Those phrases are also found in Tamiang such as noun phrase ce, g. / rumah ηε/ his house). Verb phrase (a.g / na? lalu / will go). Adjective phrase (e.g / təgap benɔ / very big' / and prepositional phrase (e.g / di blan / in the ricefield').

Each of them can be arranged in different patterns. Tamiang phrase structures can not be arranged in the same way as English. In Tamiang phrase, the head words usually come first, but in English, the head word comes after modifier for example / ʃumah ñε / ' his house' consists of the head word / ʃumah / 'house' and the modifier / ñε / 'his' The following section will deal with those phrases in the little more detail.

Clause

Tamiang clauses cannot be arranged in the same way as in English. Tamiang clauses can be classified into two forms: based on the internal structure and part of speech. Based in the internal structure, Tamiang clauses have two forms: complete and incomplete, whereas based in the part of speech, Tamiang clauses have five forms: nominal clause, adjective clause, verbal clause, numeral clause, and prepositional clause.

Complete Clause

Complete clauses have two patterns: subject-predicate (S-P) and predicate-subject (P-S).

1. S-P. The subject is placed before the predicate. For short is used 'S' as subject and 'P' as predicate. In this discussion, the writer uses predicate as verb because in Tamiang, a predicate of sentence does not consist of only verb. Most of Tamiang sentences use noun, adjective or adverb as verb which have the same function as to be in English.

2. P-S. The subject is placed after predicate. Al though this pattern is different with the first pattern but there is no different meaning. The difference is only on the intonation. The intonation falls in the subject.

Incomplete Clause

Incomplete clauses may consist of only a predicate, a subject, an object or an adverb. Generally, these sentences are used to show

that some elements in the sentences have been understood to each other speakers.

Sentence

A sentence is a group of related words containing a subject and a predicate and expressing a complete thought (Schramper, 2002). The sentences can be classified into kinds and forms. Based on the kinds, Tamiang sentences are classified into four kinds: declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. According to the forms, Tamiang sentences are also classified into four forms: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence.

CONCLUSIONS

Syntax is the study of rules for combining words into a sentence. Syntax is also has a close relationship to other branches of linguistics such as morphology, phonology, and Tamiang language. Based on the result of the research some conclusions can be drawn as follows:

Phrase

There are four kinds of phrases in Tamiang language:

1. Noun phrase, i. e. / $\text{ʔumah } \text{ñe} /$; his house’.
2. Verb phrase, i. e. $/\text{na? } \text{lalu} /$ ‘will go’.
3. Adjective phrase, i. e. $/ \text{mānde } \text{bən} /$ ‘very good’
4. Prepositional phrase, i. e. $/ \text{di } \text{blaŋ} /$ ‘in the ricefield’.

Clause

Clause can be classified into two: one is based on the internal structure and the other is based on the parts of speech. Based on the internal structure, Tamiang clauses have two forms: complete and incomplete. The complete form has two patterns: subject-predicate and predicate -subject. Next, based on the parts of speech, Tamiang clauses have

five forms: nominal clause, verbal clause, adjectival clause, numeral clause and prepositional clause.

Sentence

Tamiang sentences can also be classified into kinds and forms. Based on the kinds, Tamiang sentences can be classified into four: declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence.

Based on the forms, Tamiang sentences can be classified into four: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence.

Active and Passive

In Tamiang language, find active and passive sentences are also found. There are the same rules used in forming passive sentences in English. For examples.

Active: $/ \text{kuciŋ } \text{yε } \text{ŋalε? } \text{tikuih} /$

‘Cat that chase mouse’

(That cat chases the mouse.)

Passive: $/ \text{tikuih } \text{dikalε? } \text{lah } \text{kuciŋ } \text{yε} /$

‘Mouse PM chase by cat that’

(The mouse is chased by that cat.)

Particles

Some Tamiang sentences use particles. There are four particles used: pε , kε , lε , and ñε .

1. $/ \text{pε} /$ ‘emphasize marker (EM)’ is used in forming negative sentences by using the word $/\text{təmekε} /$ ‘not’.
2. $/ \text{kε} /$ ‘emphasize marker (EM)’ is used in forming interrogative sentences.
3. $/ \text{lε} /$ ‘exclamation marker (Ex. M)’ is used in forming exclamatory sentences.
4. $/ \text{ñε} /$ ‘emphasize marker (EM)’ is used in forming exclamatory sentences which use the word $/\text{bəgan} /$ ‘how’.

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