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Yanti, Ph.D.

DAFTAR ISI

THE CONSTRUCTION OF EMBEDDED OBLIQUE CLAUSE OF MAKASSAR LOCAL LANGUAGE

Johar Amir, Ambo Dalle, and Ummul Qura

State University of Makassar, UHAMKA

djohar.amir@unm.ac.id, ambo.dalle@unm.ac.id, ummulqura2102@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to (1) describe and show the classification of an oblique structure of Makassar language, (2) describe the characteristics of an oblique markers used in Makassar local language. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method while the source of data takes from some informants an adapted from Makassar language syntax book. The data in this study are sentences in which there are an oblique (word description). The data collection technique in this study is listening technique, which is the researchers listened to the speech uttered by the informant then continued to record the utterance or speech that may contains an oblique of Makassar language. Furthermore, the researchers conducted the recording technique. Documentation technique was used to collect written data. Documentation was done by using read and write techniques. Data analysis techniques in this study uses a flow model of Milles and Huberman (2006). This technique involves four steps, namely (1) the identification, the researchers select the sentences that containing oblique; (2) the reduction of data, the researchers remove the data that is not relevant to the topic of research and select the necessary data, Furthermore, the collected data then grouped based on the problem statement in the study (3) the presentation of the data, the data encoding form of description; (4) verify the results of the study, at this stage the less suitable data will be adjusted; and (5) an inference, data that has been deemed accurate will be concluded. The results of this study found: (1) the classification of Makassar oblique language that (a) time oblique (tau jai Battu antoaki, lekbakna akmanak I Ramalla); (b) caused oblique (natangkasi parallakkeng Sakri ballkana ka eroki akbaung gakde); (c) an effect oblique (Nibakji I Ali jari kodipakkasiakna); (d) meaning of terms oblique (sannak rannuna tau toaku Punna akkulleak ammalli oto Beru); (e) meaning of unconditional oblique (manna tanngerangko apa-apa, (mingka) kukellaiko Battu); (f) an oblique of purpose (rajengi nainung pakballena I Mina sollanna natetterek Ammari garring); (g) the relation of way oblique (nakellai anakna akkana bajik-bajik Punna sibuntuluki purinanna); (h) modality oblique (akbangunga gakde lompo kakdek jai doekku); (i) an oblique of area (mangei akjappa-jappa I Samiri ri Jakarta); (j) consesive oblique (aklampajak anngajarak ri sikolaya manna Bosi lompo pole); (k) companion oblique (annganre banngi I Nini siagang Aganna ri Wong Solo); and (l) source oblique (tau Battu Soppeng ri na burakneang I Wati). Based on the explanation, the overall kinds of oblique markers can occupy the starting and ending positions. However, meaning of purpose oblique, the way of relationship oblique, meaning of unconditional oblique, and an effect oblique can only occupy the final position. (2) the characteristics of the oblique markers of Makassar language, namely (a) the clause that consists of core and non-core constituents; (b) there is a subordinator or conjunctions: sumpaeng 'last'; lekbakna 'after'; sabak, nasabakka which respectively means 'cause'; jari 'so'; Punna 'when / if'; manna 'although'; kakdek 'if'; manna, manna pole which means 'even'; siagang 'together'; (c) used 'ri' prepositions and prepositional phrases (Battu) ri.

Keywords: construction, oblique, Makassar

PRELIMINARY

Humans as an individual and social beings always communicate each other in their daily lives. The most important communication tool in social interaction is a language. Sentences are the most important part of the language which used to convey thoughts, feelings, and ideas to others. Similarly, those related to information and science.

Buginese language as a tool of social interaction for the community as well as other languages are used to express an idea, feelings, and desires to the speech partner. In connection with this, Buginese language also functions as a tool to develop Bugis culture as a regional and national asset.

One aspect that needs attention from linguists is an embedded oblique clause of Buginese language. This research needs to be done to obtain the description of syntactical construction of embedded oblique clause position, the characteristics of embedded clause markers and the classifications of embedded oblique clause of Buginese language.

The research on the Buginese language has often been done. Unfortunately, research on embedded oblique clauses is still lacking. Similar research has been carried out by several researchers, namely (1) The oblique construction of Makassar Language of Turatea dialect, Usmar in 2006. The results of the study showed that the oblique construction of the Makassar language of Turatea dialect is in the form of prepositional phrases, certain noun phrases, adverb phrases, and certain clauses can be located

at the beginning, end, or middle of the clause or sentence. In addition, semantic ideas that arise such as time, target, source, goal, accompaniment, instrument, method, comparison, cause, effect, benefit, condition, consensus, and similatif. Meanwhile, the oblique transformation that occurs namely; deletion, removal, addition, and copying or cross-referencing. (2). The construction oblique of Toraja language, Usmar in 2007. The results of his research were same as the results of Turatea dialect of Makassar language. (2) Oblique Marking System of Japanese Language Clause, Wiriani in 2016. The results of her research showed that the oblique marking system is determined by the predicate as the center of the clause and the oblique type is related to the role of the semantic argument. Oblique markers in Japanese cannot be completed. The three studies talked about oblique markers and grammatical structures. This research is different from the research of the Buginese language of Turatea dialect because not every part of Makassar tribes may understand the dialect. The standard dialect of Makassar language is the Lakiung dialect. Researchers in this study describe an oblique construction of Makassar language in compound sentences.

An oblique is a syntactic unit that can provide secondary information. The syntactic unit function is to clarity and add the completeness of the information clauses or the sentence they occupy. In this connection, Bickford (Usman's translation, 2004: 11) stated that a sentence or clause has a core or more constituents and a secondary constituent (non-core). Core constituents are formed from units of language that can function as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, and predicate verbs. These units provide primary information in sentences or clauses. However, non-core constituents are units of language that are not subject, direct objects, and indirect objects, as well as predicate verbs. This non-core constituency called an oblique in a clause or sentence. The formulation of the problems raised in this study are (1) how are the classification and oblique structure of Makassar language? (2) what are the characteristics of the oblique marker of Makassar language?

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a synchronic approach, namely the use of language in a certain period of time. In this case, the use of an embedded oblique clauses in the Makassar language in 2010. This research is a type of qualitative research, due to the data are sourced from Makassar community interaction that is natural, the results provide a description of the use of oblique language of Makassar based on phenomena that observed inductively.

This research focus on the use of an embedded oblique clauses of Makassar language. The instruments in this study is the researchers themselves. In the course of research, researchers are actively seeking and collecting data related to the research problem through the recording and observation. In addition, the researchers act as a processor and data interpreter.

The data in this study was the data of the speech of Makassar inhabitants who use the Makassar language in the dialect of Lakiung, in the form of a choice of words and sentences which contain oblique clauses. The data is supported by the situation in the form of background, context, participants, and conversation topics. The situation utterance data in the daily conversation of Makassar community is the basis for describing and interpreting speeches that represent the use of the oblique clauses of the Makassar language. The main data sources of this study were Makassar inhabitants who are domiciled in Gowa Regency and their daily interactions using Lakiung dialect of Makassar. The data collection lasted for two months, November to December 2018 (until the saturated data).

The data of this study collected through: (1) observation technique; (2) recording technique; and (3) field notes technique. The data analysis technique in this study used the Miles and Hubermas (1992) model which consists of three stages, namely: (1) data reduction; (2) data presentation; and (3) conclusion/ verification

ANALYSIS

A. THE CLASSIFICATION AND GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE OF AN EMBEDDED OBLIQUE CLAUSES OF MAKASSAR LANGUAGE
1. An embedded oblique clause which stated the description of time
An embedded time clause provides the information on the current occurrence of an event.
Example:
(1) *Allambusi I ali mange akjeknek sumpaeng ammoterekna Battu ri kokonna.*
'Ali had a shower immediately after coming home from his garden.'

(2) *Jai tau Battu antoaki, lekbakna akmanak I Ramalla.*

'Many people come to visit after Ramlah giving birth.'

The underlined constituents belong to an embedded oblique clause marked by indications of time *sumpaeng* 'last' in one sentence and the marker 'after' implicitly in the second sentence. The embedded oblique clauses can occupy the initial and final position of the sentence.

2. An embedded oblique clause which stated the description of cause

An embedded oblique clause that stated the description of cause is a clause which states semantic rhyme or reason for the occurrence of an event expressed by the verb predicate or main clause. Example:

(3) *Jai tau ammalli baluk balukanna I amirik nasabak lammorangangi na pabaluk maraenga.*

'Many people buy Amir's sales because it's cheaper than other sellers.'

(4) *Natangkasi parallakkeng Sakri ballakna ka eroki akbaung gakde.*

'He cleaned the side yard of his house because he wanted to build a shop.'

The underlined constituent is an embedded oblique clause characterized by subordinator *nasabak* 'cause' and *ka* marker which also means 'cause'. Subordinator usage depends on the context of the sentence. It semantically expressed the description of cause or the reason of an event occurrence expressed by the verb predicate. The embedded oblique clauses can occupy the initial and final position of the sentence.

3. An embedded oblique clause which stated the description of effect

An embedded oblique clause that stated the description of the effect in the main clause. Example:

(5) *Nibakji I Ali jari kodipakkasiakna,*

'Ali is struck so that he fainted.'

(6) *Sanna rajenna Anjama I Amirik jari nipanaiki gajina.*

'Amir is very diligent in working so his salary be raised.'

The underlined constituents are an embedded oblique clause which expresses the description of effect. The subordinator that is used is *jari* 'so'. The embedded oblique clauses cannot be promoted because the sentence is not grammatical.

4. An embedded oblique clause which stated the meaning of terms oblique

An embedded oblique clause that stated the meaning of terms is a requirement for the implementation of a statement in the main clause. Example:

(7) *Sannak rannuna tau toaku Punna akkulleak ammalli oto beru.*

'My parents were very happy if / if I could buy a new car.'

(8) *Lakupanassai gajiku poro ampadattaraki ajji tau toaku Punna luluska akjari ASN.*

'I will collect my salary for registering my parents Hajj, if I pass to ASN.'

The underlined constituents are an embedded oblique clause which expresses the meaning of terms. The subordinator that is used is *Punna* 'if'. These embedded oblique clauses can occupy the initial and the final position of sentence.

5. An embedded oblique clause which stated the meaning of unconditional oblique

Unconditional embedded oblique clause is an embedded clause stated that there is no requirement for the implementation of something that is stated in the main clause. Example:

(9) *Manna tanngerangko apa-apa, (Mingka) kukellaiko Battu.*

'Even if you do not bring anything, I still hope you come.'

(10) *Manna bella pole, (Mingka) battujak antoakko nasabak pacce.*

'Although far, I still come to see you because of compassion.'

The underlined constituents are an unconditional embedded oblique characterized by subordinator *manna* 'though'. This embedded clause cannot be promoted because it can cause ungrammatical sentence.

6. An embedded oblique clause which stated the description of Purpose

The description of purpose oblique clause is a clause that stated the purpose of what is stated in the main clause. Example:

(11) *Rajengi nainung pakballena I Mina sollanna natetterek Ammari garring.*

' Mina always take her medicine in order to recover quickly.'

(12) *Ammantangi I Ani ri nenekna sollanna tena nabella akjappa mae ri sikolana.*

'Ani stayed at her grandmother's house so that she would not walk too far to school.'

The underlined constituents are the description of purpose oblique clause which characterized by subordinator *sollanna* 'order'. The embedded clauses cannot be promoted because it can cause ungrammatical sentence.

7. An embedded oblique clause which stated the relation of way

    An embedded oblique clause that stated the relation of way stated how the acts mentioned in the main clause is done. Example:

    (13) *Nakellai anakna akkana bajik-bajik Punna sibuntuluki purinanna.*
      ' He expects his son to speak politely if he meets his uncle.'

    (14) *Attojeng-tojeng I Mina appilajarak akmotorok ka eroki niballiang motorok ri manggena.*
      'Mina is thrilling about learning to ride a motorcycle because her father will buy her a motorcycle '

    The underlined constituents are the relation of way oblique. The subordinator markers implied in the main clause means *akkana bajik-bajik* 'in a good way' and *Attojeng-tojeng* 'by way of earnest'. The position of the main clause which implies a relation of way cannot interchangeable because it can cause ungrammatical phrase.

8. An embedded oblique clause which stated the presupposition/ modality oblique

    An embedded oblique clause that stated the meaning of presupposition cannot be accomplished if what is intended in the main sentence is not carried out. Example:

    (15) *Akbaunga gakde lompo kakdek jai doekku.*
      ' I will build a big shop if I have a lot of money.'

    (16) *Mateak kapang kakdek tena tau anngalleak wattungku tukguruk ri motorok.*
      ' Maybe I would die if no one helped me when I fell off the motorcycle.'

    The underlined constituents are an embedded presuppositions oblique clause marked by subordinator *kakdek* 'if'. The embedded oblique clauses can occupy the initial and final position of the sentence.

9. An embedded oblique clause which stated the description of place/ area

    An embedded oblique clause that stated the description of place/ area is a statement that indicates where the occurrence of events or circumstances.

    Example:

    (17) *Jai rambutang na lasak anne nibalukang ri Mangkasarak.*
      'In this season, a lot of rambutan and yellow fruit are sold in Makassar'

    (18) *Mangei akjappa-jappa I Samiri ri Jakarta.*
      'Samiri goes to holiday in Jakarta.'

    Prepositional phrase *ri Mangkasarak* 'in Makassar' and prepositional phrase *ri Jakarta* 'in Jakarta' as an oblique stating a place. The embedded oblique clauses can occupy the beginning, middle, and end of the sentence.

10. Consesive oblique

    Consesive oblique stated a situation that is opposite to the situation contained in the main clause. Example:

    (19) *Aklampajak anngajarak ri sikolaya manna pole Bosi lompo.*
      'I'm still going to teach in school despite the heavy rain.'

    (20) *Daengku natanggongi akjappa bangkeng sekre kilometerek manna tammake sandalak.*
      ' My sister is able to walk one kilometer even without wearing sandals.'

    The underlined constituents are representing a consesive oblique which characterized by subordinator *manna* and *manna pole* which means 'even'. The clause can occupy the initial and final position in the sentence.

11. Companion oblique

    The companion oblique stated that people or other objects participated together with the subject participate together with the subject to do an act or thing. Example:

    (21) *Annganre banngi I Nini siagang Aganna ri Wong Solo.*
      ' Nini had dinner with her friend at Wong Solo.'

    (22) *Appilajaraki I Tina apparek kanre jawa siagang ammakna..*
      'Tina is trying to make a cake with his mother.'

Prepositional phrase *siagang aganna* 'with her friend' and prepositional phrase *siagang ammakna* 'with his mother' as an oblique of companion. The position of oblique that stated a companion can occupy the beginning, middle, and end position of the sentence.

12. Source oblique

The oblique of source is stated the location, on condition that an action or motion is described by the predicate verb. An oblique usually mark by a verb *Battu* which means 'coming' which tends to refer to prepositional phrases in the construction of certain sentences. Example:

(23) *Anngallei conto lampangkana I Rahmang ri bokbokna gurunna.*

'Rahman took an example sentence in his teacher's book'

(24) *Tau Battu ri Soppeng na burakneang I Wati,*

'Wati is married to Soppeng man.'

Prepositional phrase *ri bokbokna gurunna* 'in his teacher's book' and prepositional phrase *battu ri Soppeng* ' Soppeng man' are as an oblique of source. The oblique position which stated a source of the sentence [23] can occupy the beginning, middle, and end position of the sentence. While, the sentence [24] The oblique position which stated a source can only occupy the initial and final position of the sentence. The findings in this study are about moving the position of constituents or constituent parts to another positions, similar to the theory of Bickford (1998) in Usman's translation (2004: 190) stated that the transfer rules can only move a constituent at one time.

B. The characteristics of an embedded oblique clause of Makassar Language

Here are the characteristics of embedded oblique clause of Makassar language found in this research.

1) Sentence or clause consists of main constituents (core) and secondary constituents (noncore). Core constituency occupy the function of the subject, predicate (verb), direct object and indirect object (if any). Core constituency provide primary information. While non-core constituents occupy the function of information and provide secondary information (optional).

2) An embedded oblique clause of Makassar language used subordinator or conjunctions: *sumpaeng* 'just now'; *lekbakna* 'after'; *sabak, nasabak, ka* which respectively mean 'cause; *jari* 'so'; *Punna* 'when/ if'; *manna* 'although'; *kakdek* 'if'; *manna, manna pole* which means 'even'; *siagang* 'join'.

3) An embedded oblique clause of Makassar language use preposition *ri* and prepositional phrases *(Battu) ri.*

The research findings consistent with Thompson, et al in Shopen (1985: 172), which suggests that there are three features that can tag an embedded oblique clause of languages in the world. These characteristics include: (a) subordinator morphemes; (B) special verb forms; and (c) the word order.

CONCLUSION

From the discussion and analysis, an embedded oblique clause of Makassar language cannot occupy the function of subject, predicate, and object, but it occupies the function of information or as a companion of a sentence. Its presence cannot be ignored because it provides additional information, whereas it depends on focusing in sentence structure. Meanwhile, the characteristics of embedded oblique clause of Makassar language are (a) consisting of core and non-core constituents; (b) using subordinator or conjunctions *sumpaeng, lekbakna, slates, nasabak, ka, finger, Punna, manna, kakdek, manna, manna pole, siagang*; and (c) using prepositions *ri* and prepositional phrases *(Battu) ri.*

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Biography

Complete Name	Institution	Education	Research Interests
Johar Amir	State University of Makassar	Linguistics – Universitas Hasanuddin	Linguistics
Ambo Dalle		Language Education - Universitas Negeri Jakarta	Language Teaching
Ummul Qura	UHAMKA	Language Education – Universitas Negeri Jakarta	Language Teaching