

The Indentification of Toulour Language: Type and Pattern of Local Language in Eastern Indonesia

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Abstract: *This research paper is a part of a study entitled : Toulour Language Phrase: Type and Pattern. Toulour is one of the language? That is still actively spoken by the community in Eastern part of Indonesia particularly at Minahasa, Nort Sulawesi . the speakers of this language are those who live around Tondano like such as people of Tondano, Eris, Kombi, east Lembean, Kakas, and Remboken areas. Phrase is the object of this research which constitutes a syntactic unit consisting of two or more words that do not exceed its function limit. Thus, the aim of this study is to describe the phrase of Toulour language especially its type and pattern. The techniques of data collection are indirect and direct conversation technique. The method of data analysis employs distribution and correlational method. the results of this study show that Toulour language phrase basing on word class can be divided into nominal phrase, adjective phrase, verbal phrase, number phrase, and phrase description while basing upon the pattern of relationship between words and word , word and phrase. In a certain phrase, it has the pattern of Explainend-Explaining. Further, it is found that word markers in Toulour language are not lexically translated (future, progressive, perfect) but are morphemically marked.*

Index Terms: *Keywords: Toulour language phrase; type; pattern; Eastern Indonesia.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of communication for society. People can express their feeling and deliver their idea to the others through language. Language as a means of communication is realized through speech 'parole' (speech acts of language users – linguistics term) of certain language - 'langue' (an abstract concept in mind – linguistics term) or called 'language' in common. According to reference [1] language becomes a main object in linguistic study.

Every language has its system as well as local language in Indonesia. Indonesia has 746 local languages which are still actively used; 169 local languages are in endangered particularly language in eastern part of Indonesia including Maluku and Papua language [2]. Furthermore, it discovers that less than 746 local languages in Indonesia have their own systems.

In North Sulawesi particularly in Minahasa, Tolour language is one of local languages which is still actively used by its native speakers. Tolour language speaker is society who live around Tondano Lake including the area of

Tondano, Eris, Kombi, East Lembean, Kakas, and Remboken.

This language has unit and system patterns of sound, word, morpheme, phrase, clause, and sentence. The main object of this study is phrase which has syntactic unit consisting of two or more words that do not exceed the function limit it occupies. For example:

1. Tuari nisea /matokol /wiki kamar
Adik mereka/sedang berkelahi / di kamar
2. Their sister/ is fighting/ in bedroom
Wewene wangun/ makantar
3. Gadis cantik /sedang bernyanyi
A beautiful girl/ is singing

In the sentence (1) contains phrase: tuari nisea, matokol (morpheme ma 'on going condition' and morpheme tokol 'berkelahi' (fighting), and wiki – 'kamar' (bedroom 'in bedroom'). Sentence (2) contains phrase wewene wangun and makantar (morpheme ma 'on going condition' and kantar 'singing'). The phrase tuari nisea is a noun phrase, phrase matokol is verb phrase. In addition to its type of Tolour language phrase also have MD pattern (a sentence pattern which applies explaining – explained pattern) and DM pattern (a sentence pattern which applies explained – explaining pattern) such as labo kasa 'sangat tinggi' (very high) (labo 'tinggi' (high), kasa 'sangat' (very) which is in DM pattern but it is including to different pattern in Indonesian phrase (in MD pattern).

Both of the discussion become the main focus of this study. Study of local language in Indonesia should be conducted since 1945 Constitution of Republic of Indonesia in the chapter XV article 36 paragraph 2 has mandated that local language should be preserved by Indonesian citizens, and the country should maintain it. The description of local language should be conducted to avoid death language as presented in introduction.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Phrase is a syntactic unit containing two or more words that do not exceed the function limit it occupies in sentence [3]. It can include to the phrase which contains two or more words, and one of the the words as a core of peripheral/ explanatory, yet no predicate. For example:

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Core (D - Explained)	Explanatory (M - Explaining)
Anak (child)	kecil (little)
Pandai (smart)	sekali (very)
Paman (uncle)	saya (my)
Merah (red)	tua (old)
Explanatory (M)	Core (D)
Sangat (very)	merah (red)
Selebar (a sheet)	kertas (paper)
Anak (child)	cepat (fast)

Reference [4] states that a combination of two or more words is a unity and becomes a sentence function (subject, predicate, object, or adverb) for example: Presiden Joko Widodo akan meresmikan jembatan baru bulan depan –(President Joko Widodo will inaugurate a new bridge next month)

The subject of this sentence is phrase Presiden Joko Widodo–(President Joko Widodo); the predicate is the phrase akan meresmikan – will inaugurate; the object is the phrase jembatan baru - a new bridge; the adverb is the phrase bulan depan – next month.

explains that the principle of phrase structure on a sentence “the sun will dry the grapes” contains noun, phrase, auxiliary, and verb phrase. Noun phrase consists article (art) and noun (N) which becomes art N. Verb phrase consists of verb (V) and noun phrase (NP0 which becomes VNP [5].

The other explanations by Alieve distinguishes a group of word and phrase. Word group is a combination of two full words which is syntactically organized, and it presents complex meaning, but such as a wide street, it works well. Word group can be added by a word, so it becomes large group or called phrase [6].

States that a linguistic unit is potentially a combination of two or more words which do not exceed clause characteristics or limit subject or predicate in the other word it does not place as predicate [7]. Along with [8], the phrase is a unit of construction that can be formed by two or more words, either in the form of sentence basic pattern. A phrase has at least two constituent. A constituent is a part of the closest phrase or directly form the phrase.

III. METHOD

This study is categorized as descriptive synchronous research. Descriptive means to describe linguistic symptoms carefully and thoroughly based on linguistic facts. Synchronous means to study and find out language system used in present times considering historic value.

The research object is Tolour Language Phrase. The source of research data includes written and spoken data source. Written data becomes main data whereas spoken data (informant) is used for supporting data.

The informants are native speakers of Tolour Language who live in the area of Tolour Language users. They are 40 – 60 years old. They understand the culture of Tolour language society. Therefore, it is decided to have two informants for the research.

The technique to gather data are Cakap Tansemuka Technique (a technique to gather data by not face to face conversation) and Cakap Semuka Technique (a technique to

gather data by face to face conversation). The method to analyze data are ditributional method and relational method.

To gather data, the study uses Cakap Tansemuka Technique. This technique involves an activity of indirect conversation that is in written (questionnaire in social sciences). Cakap Semuka Technique is used to obtain and complete required data.

The method used to analyze data is ditributional method which is to study relationship of elements in larger unit in order to find out the phrase pattern. Correlational method is also to find out the relationship of each phrase pattern.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Types of Tolour Language Phrase

The study of this language phrase (study of Tolour Language (called BTL (Tolour Language - TL)) is categorized by its word class. Based on its word class, Tolour Language phrase is distinguished by:

1) Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a phrase whose main word is a noun.

For example :

- (1) *Mamaku/mawilit /labung*
Ibu saya/sedang menjahit/ baju
My mother/is sewing/a cloth
- (2) *Labung puti/kinemesanou*
Baju putih/sudah dicuci
A white shirt/has been washed
- (3) *Wale weru/limenemou*
Rumah baru/sudah tenggelam
A new house/ has sinked
- (4) *Urangku/masawang/mama*
Anak saya/sedang membantu /ibu
My child/ is helping/ his mother
- (5) *Tuari nisea/mewewareng*
Adik mereka /akan pulang
Their sister/ will go home
- (6) *Wewene wangun nitu/makekantar*
Gadis cantik itu/akan bernyanyi
That beautiful girl/ will sing
- (7) *Wale weru urangku/towowangkerou*
Rumah baru anak saya/akan dijual
My child's new house/ will be sold
- (8) *Opaku /metamen/kaput*
Kakek saya/sedang menanam ubi
My grand father/ is cultivating yam

In sentence (1), the noun phrase is presented by *mamaku* containing the head word as a noun which is *mama* ‘ibu’ (mother). In sentence (2), noun phrase is in the phrase of *labung putih* ‘baju putih’ (a white cloth) as the head word is in the word *labung* ‘baju’ (cloth) as a noun. Sentence (3) contains noun phrase in the phrase *wale weru* as the head word *wale* ‘rumah’ (house) is noun. In sentence (4), the noun phrase is presented in *urangku* ‘anak saya’ (my child) containing the head word *urang* ‘anak’ (child) as a noun. In sentence (5), noun phrase is presented in the phrase *tuari*

nisea 'adik mereka' (their sister) whose head word *tuari* 'adik' (sister) is a noun. In sentence (6), *wewene wangun nitu* 'gadis cantik itu' (that beautiful girl) becomes a noun phrase as the head word *wewene* 'gadis' (girl) is a noun. Moreover in sentence (7), the noun phrase is presented in *walle weru urangku* 'rumah baru anak saya' (my child's new house) as the word *wale* 'rumah' (house) is a noun, and in sentence (8), *opaku* 'kakek saya' (my grand father) becomes a noun phrase since the word *opa* 'kakek' (grand father) is a noun.

In BTL, the first singular pronouns is in the form of clitic which is used to represent possessive adjective, and it is written in the preceding word, for example: *mamaku* 'ibu saya' (my mother), *opaku* 'kakek saya' (my grand father), *tas weruku* 'tas baru saya' (my new bag), *urangku* 'anak saya' (my child).

2) Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a phrase whose main word is in verb. In sentence (1), verb phrase is presented in *mawilit* 'sedang menjahit' (is sewing). The main word *wilit* 'jahit' (sew) is a verb, and in sentence (2), verb phrase *kinemesanow* 'sudah dicuci' (has been cleaned) contains *kemes* 'cuci' (clean) as a verb. In sentence (3), verb phrase is presented in *timenemow* 'sudah tenggelam' (has sinked), so the main word is *tenem* 'tenggelam' as verb. In sentence (4), verb phrase which contains *sawang* 'bantu' (help) as a verb is presented in *masawung* 'sedang membantu' (is helping). In verb phrase *mewewareng* 'akan pulang', *mareng* 'pulang' (go home) is as verb phrase in sentence (5). In sentence (6), verb phrase *mekantar* 'akan bernyanyi' (will sing), it contains *mekantar* 'benyanyi' (sing) in verb class. Verb phrase *towowangkerou* 'akan dijual' (will be sold) in sentence (7), it contains *wangker* 'jual' (sell) as a verb. In sentence (8), verb phrase *metanem* 'sedang menanam' (is cultivating), it contains a verb in a word *tanem* 'tanem'.

In BTL, time marker is not lexically presented (like in Indonesia *sedang* (on going), *akan* (will), *sudah* (has happened)) but morphemically is presented.

3) Adjective Phrase

Adjective phrase has main phrase in adjective. For example:

- (9) *Urangku* / *kaputi kasa*
Anak saya/ putih sekali
My child/ is very white
- (10) *Nyaku* / *wedu kasa*
Saya / letih sekali
I/ am very tired
- (11) *Rendi* / *kepande kasa*
Rendi / pintar sekali
Rendilis very clever

In sentence (9), main adjective in adjective phrase *kaputi kasa* 'putih' (white) is *kaputi* 'putih' (white). In sentence (10), adjective *wedu* 'letih' is in the adjective phrase *wedu kasa* 'letih sekali' (very tired). Sentence (11) presents adjective phrase *kapande kasa* 'pintar sekali' which contains main adjective *kapande* 'pintar' (smart).

4) Numeral Phrase

Numeral phrase is a kind of phrase whose has numeral in

the phrase, as seen on the following examples:

- (12) *Se mei* / *lima tou*
Yang datang /lima orang
Five people/ is coming
- (13) *Wale nyaku* / *rua lante*
Rumah saya/ dua lantai
My house / has two floors
- (14) *Nyaku* / *mowowangker* / *nepat wua*
Saya membeli / empat buah
I buy/ four items

Numeral phrase *lumia tou* 'lima orang' (five people) in sentence (12) presents number *lumia* 'lima' (five). In sentence (13), numeral phrase *rua lante* 'dua lantai' contains number in the word *rua* 'dua' (two). Numeral phrase in *nepat wua* 'empat buah' (four items) contains *nepat* 'empat' as number in sentence (14).

5) Adverb Phrase

Adverb phrase has adverb as main word in the phrase. For example:

- (15) *Nyaku* / *mei* / *wodo sare*
Saya/ datang / besok sore
I/ will come/ tomorrow afternoon
- (16) *Jane* / *kumaweng* / *taon depan*
Jane /menikah / tahun depan
Jane/ will get married/ next month
- (17) *Tuariku* / *maajar* / *waki perpustakaan*
Adik saya / belajar / di perpustakaan
My sister/ studies/ in a library

Adverb phrase in sentence (15) is *wado sare* 'besok sore' (tomorrow afternoon) presents *wado* 'besok' (tomorrow). In sentence (16), adjective phrase *taon depan* 'tahun depan' (next year). In sentence (17), main word as an adverb *perpustakaan* 'perpustakaan' library) is found out in phrase *waki perpustakaan* 'di perpustakaan' (in a library).

Tolour Language Phrase Categorized in Pattern

What is meant by patterns is the relationship between word and word, word and phrase, as well as phrase and phrase in particular phras which present pattern in explained and explaining as in the following examples:

Phrase	Pattern	Indonesian	
	D	M	
Tas weru	Tas(bag)	weru	Tas baru (a new bag)
Meja rintek	Meja (table)	rintek	Meja kecil (a small table)
Wale weru	Wale	weru	Rumah baru (a new house)
Puti kasa	Puti	kasa	Putih sekali (very white)
Labo kasa	Labo	kasa	Tinggi sekali (very tall)
Tawi kasa	Tawi	kasa	Dekat sekali (very close)

V. CONCLUSION

Phrase of BTL (Tolo Language – TL) categorized by word class is divided by noun phrase, adjective phrase, verb phrase, numeral phrase, and adverb phrase. Phrase of BTL is based on relationship pattern of word and word, word and

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phrase in certain phrase having DM pattern (a sentence pattern which applies explained – explaining pattern).In BTL, akan (will), sudah (has happened), and sedang (on going condition) are not marked lexically but morphemic.In BTL, the first singular pronouns is in clitic which is constructed in possessive adjective and it is written before the explained word such as the phrase mamaku ‘ibu saya’ (my mother), opaku ‘kakek saya’ (my grand father), tas weruku ‘tas baru’ (my new bag).Phrase of BTL can be marked morphemically and lexically in MD pattern (a sentence pattern which applies explaining – explained pattern). Verb phrase of BTL is marked morphemically, so it has no DM and MD pattern. Adjective phrase and numeral phrase of BTL is signed lexically in DM pattern.

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