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, North 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 Explaining-Explanatory. 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

1. 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 - 'laung' (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, Toulour language is one of local languages which is still actively used by its native speakers. Toulour 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 wangu/ 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 wiku – ‘kamar’ (bedroom ‘in bedroom’). Sentence (2) contains phrase wewene wangu 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 Toulour 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 incuding 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:
The Identification of Toulour Language: Type and Pattern of Local Language in Eastern Indonesia

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)
Selembar (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 of 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 Toulour 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 Toulour Language who live in the area of Toulour Language users. They are 40 – 60 years old. They understand the culture of Toulour 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 distributional method and creational 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 distributional 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 Toulour Language Phrase

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

1) Noun Phrase

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

For example:

(1) Mamaku/mawilili /labung
   Ibu saya/sedang menjahit/baju
   My mother/is sewing/a cloth

(2) Labung puti/kinemensesanou
   Baju putih/sudah dicuci
   A white shirt has been washed

(3) Wale weru/liminemou
   Rumah baru/sudah tenggelam
   A new house/ has sunked

(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/is going home

(6) Wewe wenang 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 puti/baju puti’ (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 urung ‘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 wangu niitu ‘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), tas weruuku ‘tas baru saya’ (my new bag), urangku ‘anak saya’ (my child).

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 preceeding word, for example: mamaku ‘ibu saya’ (my mother), opaku ‘kakek saya’ (my grand father), tas weruuku ‘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 timenemou ‘sudah tenggelam’ (has sanked), 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 masawang ‘sedang membantu’ (is helping). In verb phrase mewewareng ‘akan pulang’, maren ‘pulang’ (go home) is as verb phrase in sentence (5). In sentence (6), verb phrase mekekantar ‘akan bernyanyi’ (will sing), it contains mekantar ‘benyanyi’ (sing) in verb class. Verb phrase towowangerou ‘akan dijual’ (will be sold) in sentence (7), it contains wanger ‘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 /vedu kasa
Saya / letih sekali
I/ am very tired

(11) Rendi / kepande kasa
Rendi / pintar sekali
Rendi/is 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 kepande kasa ‘pintar sekali’ which contains main adjective kepande ‘pintar’ (smart).

4) Numerical Phrase
Numerical 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 / rau 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 rau lante ‘dua lantai’ contains number in the word rau ‘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 wodo sare ‘besok sore’ (tomorrow afternoon) presents wodo ‘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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tas weru</td>
<td>Tas(bag)</td>
<td>Tas baru (a new bag)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meja rintek</td>
<td>Meja (table)</td>
<td>Meja kecil (a small table)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wale weru</td>
<td>Wale</td>
<td>Rumah baru (a new house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puti kasa</td>
<td>Puti</td>
<td>Putih sekali (very white)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labo kasa</td>
<td>Labo</td>
<td>Tinggi sekali (very tall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawi kasa</td>
<td>Tawi</td>
<td>Dekat sekali (very close)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. CONCLUSION
Phrase of BTL (Tolour 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
phrase in certain phrase having DM pattern (a sentence pattern which applies explained – explaining pattern). In BTL, akan (will), sudah (has happened), and sedang (ongoing 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.

REFERENCES


