

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

Language is a vehicle for communication and interaction between individual and group of people, which we often encounter. Human have used language as a means of communication between each other since centuries ago. Language is present in line with social history, which is the main thing for human to interact to facilitate human social processes. In communicating, people in an area use the same dialect and some also use a different dialect of language, which comes from different ethnic and regions, so that the use of language in means of communication is also different in all types of personal interaction and mass media communication. ignoring gestures to explain the specific purpose of their use.

In a language, negative constructs support a very important function. Its main function is to deny or refute the statement of the interlocutor or speaker which is considered wrong by the speaker himself. In verbal communication, human use negative construction as the most perfect tool to deny or refute something. As a deny something, negative construction will change the original meaning. The change in meaning due to the presence of negative construction is very meaningful because the change can mean cancellation, rejection, or elimination, all of which will determine

the follow-up to the communication that is being carried out. Negative construction becomes the center of attention in the formation and understanding of the meaning of an utterance (Sudaryanto, 1993).

Francis (1958:13) states that language is an arbitrary system of sound articulation used by a group of people in carrying out their group activities. Language is produced from speech and hearing tools, using vocal symbols that have arbitrary conventional meanings (Pei & Gaynor, 1954:119). Language is a complex system of habits, which can be divided into five main subsystems: the grammatical system; the phonological system; the morphophonemic system; the semantic system; and the phonemic system (Hockett. 1958:137-138). Language allows us to communicate, to express our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences (Goldstein, 2008). Language also cannot be separated from linguistics. Lyons (1968) suggests that linguistics is the study of language. Biber, Conrad, and Reppen (1998:55) explain that learning grammar is related to understanding the structure of language, including: morphology (word structure), syntax (how words are arranged into sentences), and other word properties. their grammar, example: noun, verb, adjective. Syntax tries to explain and describe the human ability to think and form sentences to express abstract thought processes. Therefore, learning syntax is a very important basis for understanding how we communicate and interact with other people. Thornoby (2009:2) emphasizes that syntax is a system of rules that includes the order of words in sentences.

The syntax of a language describes how language sentences can be composed of their constituents. (Verhaar, 1997: 70) Miller (2002: 56) argument, Syntax is concerned with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build larger clauses or phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences. From the understanding put forward by Miller, it can be seen that syntax is a science used to research or analyze the structure of a sentence. In addition, O'Grady stated that syntax is a system of rules and categories that underline the formation of sentences in human language.

Maba language is the language of the Maba ethnic which partially dominates the Maba language including Soa Sangaji Village in Mabapura to Maba City to Bicoli Village including the Lolobata, Subaim, and Fayaul, Still using Maba language as their mother tongue and the language of daily between different dialects and accents in communicating using negative sentences such as the following example: "I didn't go to school because I was sick" became "*yak fyan na campus lipa karna kyeil lefu*", or Suli won't come tomorrow "*Mdomole Suli ngo lima pa*". The existence of regional languages is one way of communication between people today that cannot be avoided. Such as in an effort to improve and develop the language into a national language. Maba language is an Austronesian class that is still growing and developing among the local Maba ethnic.

Learning local languages and other languages is very important in interaction. One form of language that is often encountered in the use of

language is in the form of negative sentences. The most important human need is to be able to communicate with other people in deny, refute, because it cannot be deny that humans are social beings who are interconnected.

## **1.2 Statement of The Problem**

Based on the background above, the form of this statement of the problem are as follows:

1. How are the forms of the negative constituent in Maba language?
2. What are the negative markers in speech aspect in Maba language?

## **1.3 Objectives of The Research**

In the description of the background and statement of the problem above, the objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To identify the forms of negative constituent of Maba language in Mabapura Soa Sangaji Village.
2. To elaborate the negative markers in speech aspect of Maba language in Mabapura Soa Sangaji Village.

## **1.4 Scope of The Research**

Scope of the research is the use of negative constituents in Maba language in Mabapura, Soa Sangaji Village, East Halmahera Regency, with the problem as the object of the research is the form of negative

constituents in Maba language and the negative markers of speech aspect in Maba language in Mabapura Soa Sangaji Village East Halmahera Regency.

## **1.5 Significances of Research**

In this research, the benefit supposed by researcher consist of Theoretical Significance and Practical Significance.

### **1.5.1. Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, the results of this research are supposed enrich the form and local languageby providing insight into knowledge about the use of negative constituents, as well as providing additional aspects of the study of the scope of linguistics, especially those related to understanding the use of negative words of Maba language in Mabapura Soa Sangaji Village. This is also means to develop knowledge in the world of education by uses better language.

### **1.5.2. Practical Significance**

The practical benefits of this research are supposed to be useful, such as:This research is supposed to provide written information as a reference material in language and can attract readers sympathy in efforts to preserve languages.It is supposed to be great experience in improving language skills and introducing forms of using negative sentences of Maba language in Mabapura Soa Sangaji Village, this

research is also expected to be a reference, source of information and reference material for further research so that it can be developed further and supports research in the future, especially in the field of linguistic disciplines.

### **1.6 Review of related literature**

This literary review aims to determine the results of previous studies related to the research conducted and to determine the authenticity of other people's scientific literature. In this literature review, researcher will discuss the use of negative constituents of Maba language in Mabapura, Soa Sangaji Village, East Halmahera Regency with a syntactic study.

First, this research has similarities of the use of negative sentences, Wibisono (2001) entitled "Use of Negative Sentences in Madura Language". The linguistic constituents used as negative markers in declarative sentences and negative interrogative sentences in Madura are: (1) enjag 'tidak', (2) taq 'tidak', (3) taq kera 'tidak mungkin' or 'tidak', (4) banne 'bukan'. The target of this research is negative sentences whose study leads to a means of negative expression in the form of morphemes, which clearly and consistently supports negative functions if the morpheme is parallel to other constituents or if the morpheme is in morpheme construction. Therefore, syntactic criteria are needed to help identify the elements of negative expressions of Madura language. Grammatically, the negative signifier of Madura language negate the

predicate, whether the predicate is a verbal phrase, nominal phrase, adjective phrase, or prepositional phrase in a clause or sentence. In this study, it leads to negative sentences that use negation constituents as elements to support the meaning of negativity.

Second, this research has other similarities, namely, Eka Yanti, (2019) with the title “Negative Constituents of Disclosure of Negation in Sumbawa Language Sentences in Taliwang Dialect” in this study produces information in the form of describing the shape, location or position of negative constituents which express negation in dialect sentences Sumbawa Taliwang. This study used descriptive qualitative method. Data collection was done by listening and note techniques. Data were analyzed using intralingual equivalence techniques, extralingual equivalence techniques and translation techniques. Presenting the results of data analysis using formal and informal methods. The results of this study indicate that the negative constituent forms of Sumbawa language are: (1) no 'tidak', (2) nom 'tidak', (3) nongkaq 'tidak', (4) noti 'tidak akan', (5) nonyak 'tidak ada', (6) nomo 'tidak mau', (7) nomongkaq 'tidak', (8) nomonyaq 'sudah tidak ada', (9) nomantaq 'tidak usah', (10) nomonto 'tidak perlu', (11) nomboto 'tidak perlu', (12) dapoq 'tidak tahu', (13) nopokaq 'tidak tahu', (14) nuya 'bukan', (15) naq 'jangan'. The position of the negative constituent of the negation expression in a sentence of Sumbawa language with the Taliwang dialect can occupy the initial position. However, not all forms can occupy the middle and final positions.

Words that can be combined with negation are usually classified as verbal, nominal, and adjective, the function of negation is used to eliminate subject, predicate, object and adverb.

Third, Sri Diharti (2013), with the title “The Use of Negative Sentence in Language Mangondow, Mangondow Dialect”. This study aims to describe the markers and use of negative sentence in language Mangondow, Mangondo dialect. The source of the research data is oral data (primer) that the writer got in the research field and obtained directly from the informant as a native speaker. This type of research is descriptive qualitative that is explaining according to what is obtained. The data analysis technique used is the ellipsis technique which is used to determine the role of negative markers, the expansion technique is used to determine the level of possibility of the negative markers being expanded or not, and the permutation technique to find locations or positions that can be assigned a negative marker. The results of this study found that the constituents used as negative markers in negative declarative sentences and the interrogative language of Mongondow, the Mongondow dialect are: (1)jia “No”, (2)jia'moibog “Impossible”, (3)jia'dega “Impossible” and (4)deeman “Don't”, so the constituent of the negative imperative sentence in dika is “Don't”.



## **1.7 Theoretical Bases**

### **1.7.1 Syntax**

Syntax is the science concerned with the arrangement of words into sentences (Aarts and Aarts, 1982). This science is centered on combining words to produce sentences in a particular language with the correct grammar. Therefore we must have a good understanding of grammar and its units – words, phrases, and sentences – in order to understand syntax. Syntactic research on a particular language as its goal, must have a grammatical structure that functions as a kind of tool to produce sentences in that language (Chomsky, 2002). This will help us determine the rules that can determine whether a word combination is grammatically correct or not (Aarts and Aarts, p. 5).

Syntax comes from the Greek "sun" which means "with" and "tatein" which means "to place". So, etymologically, syntax means arranging words into groups of words or sentences (Verhaar (1982:70). Syntax is grammar that discusses the relationship between words in an utterance (Verhaar, 1996:162). In his book entitled Principles of General Linguistics, Verhaar (2001 :11) also explains the notion of syntax as a branch of linguistics that concerns the arrangement of words in sentences.

Manaf (2009:3) explains that syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the internal structure of sentences. The internal structures

of sentences discussed are phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntactically, it is the science that studies the relationship between words or phrases or clauses or sentences in which each word or phrase (clause or other sentence) or specifically studies the intricacies of phrases, clauses, sentences and discourses (Ramlan, 2001: 18).

### **1.7.2 Negative Constituent**

Constituents are units of smaller elements which when arranged can form a new, larger unit. For example, phonemes arranged in such a way will form a morpheme. A morpheme that meets another morpheme will form a word. Words that meet other words will form phrases or compound words. Phrase encounters with phrases will form new, higher units, namely clauses or sentences and so on.

Sudaryono(1992:33), states that semantically negative constituents are syntactic units that combine with other syntactic units to form a construction. Negative constituents in a language is a very important supporting element. Its main function is to deny or refute the statement of the interlocutor or reader which is considered wrong or not as expected by the speaker.

Greenberg in Sudaryono (1992:35), states that syntactically negative constituents function as qualifications for verbal constituents or other constituents that function as predicates in clauses or sentences.

Sudaryanto in Sudaryono (1992:2), states that the importance of negation, in addition to its function to deny something, is also indicated by the use of negative constituents as one of the parameters in word classification, especially no and not to determine verbal, nominal, and adjectives.

Negative constituent in the Maba language are used to prohibit or advise the interlocutor who is considered wrong, another function is to deny or reject the truth, whose forms consist of bound morphemes and free morphemes that we will understand the sentence by listening the intonations.

### **1.7.3 Negative Sentences**

Negative sentences are usually contrasted with positive sentences. According to Chaer (2009:206) all basic sentences, which are formed from basic clauses, are positive sentences. Negative sentences are formed from positive sentences (clauses) by adding negation words or denial words to the basic clauses (sentences). Denial words that can be used to form negative sentences from positive sentences are the words no, not, or without.

Alwi (2003: 378) states that denial or negation is a process or construction that expresses contradictory contents of the meaning of a sentence. The use of the form of negation can be done by adding the word disclaimer to the sentence. In Indonesian, there are four refusal

words, namely: no, don't, not, and not yet. The word refusal is not placed at the beginning of the predicate that does not contain the form already or has been in the predicated sentence. The word refusal is not used primarily to deny nominal and numeral predicated sentences, which are classified as declarative and interrogative sentences. The word disclaimer should not be used to deny imperative sentences.

#### **1.7.4 The Forms of Negative Constituent**

Chaer (2009:206) all the basic sentences, which are formed from the basic clause are positive. Negative sentences are formed from positive sentences (clauses) by adding negation words or disclaimers to the basic clauses (sentences). Deny words that can be used to form negative sentences from positive sentences are the words *No, Not, Not yet, or Don't*.

Ramlan in Sudaryono (1992:31-34), says that in Indonesian there are four negative constituent forms of negation expression in sentences, namely: no, not, not yet and don't, usually used to negate S, P, O, and K.

This research identifies the forms of negative constituents of Maba language in Mabapura as follows: (1)Pa 'No', (2)Pa 'Not', (3)Empa 'No' (4)Empa 'Not', (5)Emfile 'Not Yet', (6)File 'Not Yet', (7)Matina 'Don't' (8)Na 'Don't'.The position of negative constituent of Maba language can be in the beginning position, position as a verb,

and at the end position. The use of negative sentences of Maba language is in the form of declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, and imperative sentences.

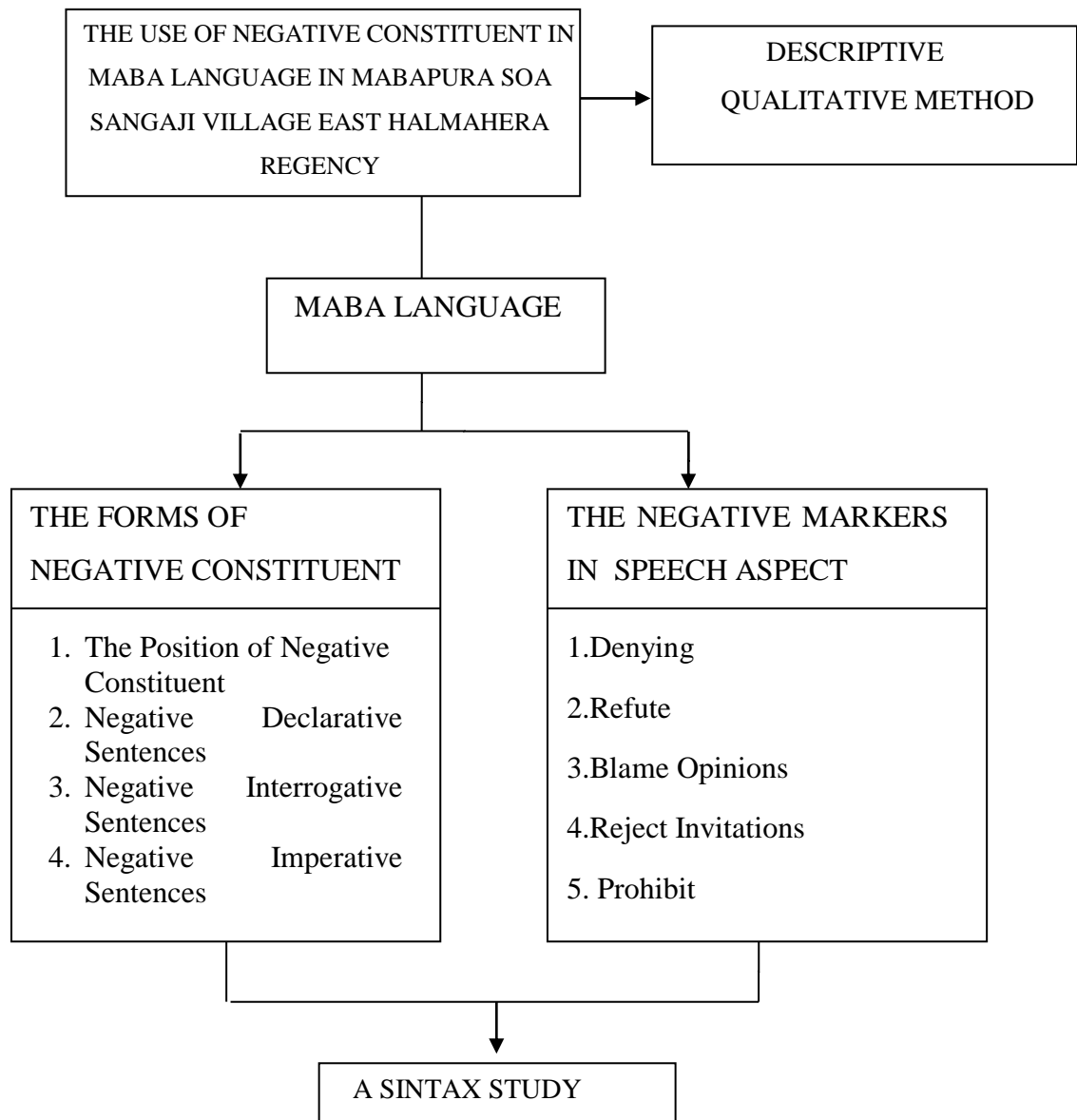
#### **1.7.5 The Negative Markers in Speech Aspect**

Sudaryono suggested that in addition to its main function as a means to deny or refute something, negative construction is one of the parameters in determining and classifying words, especially in determining verbs and nouns. Taufik (2017: 325) states that when a speaker uses a language that is not understood in communication, the message conveyed by the speaker will not reach the listener. Rustono (1999:26) states that a speech situation is a situation that gives birth to speech. The true meaning of speech can only be identified through the speech situation that supports it.

Negative words of Maba language can be included in the category of non-referential words because they do not refer to certain referents. The words only have a grammatical meaning, which only has meaning after being together with other linguistic constituents. According to Hadidjaja (1956), these words can be included in additional types of words. That is, the words function as an enhancer of other constituents, which function as a supporter of the negative meaning. These words belong to the category of words that function as negative construction markers. Constituent negative of Maba

language as the negative markers in speech aspect as follow: 1. Denying (Mapei akal), 2. Refute (Mapeftum), 3. Blame opinions (Fakotale), 4. Reject invitations (fabatal), 5. Prohibit (Peyei na).

### 1.8 Conceptual Scheme



## **1.9 Methods and Techniques**

### **1.9.1 Types of Research**

This research is a type of qualitative research with a descriptive approach, namely research that seeks to collect, analyze, and present data using words or sentences, not numbers. According to Sugiyono (2008:61) that research with qualitative descriptive type is in the form of words or pictures and not with numbers. In this research, it explains what happens in the field based on observations and interviews and is presented as it is.

### **1.9.2 Research Location and Informant**

#### **1. Research Location**

This research discusses the use of negative constituents of Maba language in Mabapura Soa Sangaji Village which includes all native speakers in Mabapura, specifically in Soa Sangaji Village. Maba City District, East Halmahera Regency

#### **2. Informant**

In this research, researchers need data to be used as study material, and data collection. In this research, researcher met directly with a number of informants to obtain accurate data. Informants are people who provide information to researcher related to research, namely the use of negative constituents in

Mabapura Village Soa Sangaji and is a native or a person born and raised in the village of Mabapura Soa Sangaji.

### **1.9.3 Data Source**

#### **1. Primary Data**

Primary data is data collected through research from in-depth interviews, namely informants who explain the forms of negative constituents of Maba language in Mabapura, Soa Sangaji village and the location or position of negative constituents of Maba language. The tools used include book and recording.

#### **2. Secondary data**

Secondary data is data taken from existing sources, namely data obtained from previous studies, including books and internet media, can also be in the form of archives, journals, and articles that are still relevant to the focus of research studies as supporting materials for primary data and as a reference for researcher.

### **1.9.4 Techniques Collection Data**

From this data collection, researcher used the following techniques:

1. Observation is a technique by coming directly to the research location. The researcher is directly involved with the society because the researcher is also a native speaker of Mabapura



and can speak the language but is not very active. For this reason, researcher need to make direct observations by visiting the field to get accurate data.

2. Interview is a technique of using direct skills with data networks through conversations between researchers and informants. This techniques is used by researcher directly based on research instruments.
3. Documentation is a technique of using recording during an interview.

#### **1.9.5 Techniques Analysis Data**

In collecting data, researcher used qualitative descriptive analysis. This technique means that all data obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation are then identified and explained using words and sentences. This research presents the results of the analysis in term the forms of negative constituent and negative markers in the speech aspect of Maba language in Mabapura Soa Sangaji Village East Halmahera regency.

## **1.10 Systematics of Writing**

To make systematic writing. I presents this reserach into four chapters which are organized as follows:

### **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of background, statement of the problem, objectives of the research, scope of the research, significances of the research, review of related literature, theoretical bases, conceptual scheme, methods and techniques, and systematics of writing.

### **CHAPTER II: GENERAL RESEARCH LOCATION**

This chapter describes the overview of the research location.

### **CHAPTER III : DATA AND ANALYSIS**

This chapter shows data and analysis of the research.

### **CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGESSTION**

This chapter provides a conclusion and suggestions for the entire description of this script.