Transitive and Intransitive Sentences in Savu Language

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Abstract—Language is a communication tool that is seen as a channel for delivering information or messages to others. Language is expressed through sentences that composed of several words in order to form a certain meaning. To form a certain sentence which is apply in a language must follow its rules. For example, Indonesian has a main element that must exist in a sentence, namely predicate or verb. The verb forms become the basis of forming the various sentences, including in determining the types of transitive and intransitive sentences. Predicate or verb is one characteristic that determines whether the sentence is transitive or intransitive in language skills. This reason is one of the authors' interests in discussing more details about the transitive and intransitive sentences of Savu language, which is one of the local languages in the East Nusa Tenggara Province, with speakers of the Savu tribe. Transitive and intransitive sentences in Savu have the most flexible additional elements which can be accompanied by various kinds of objects and adverb.

Transitive sentences have two core arguments that are broadly called actors and undergoers, as in the following sentence: (1) ana no era do due do; (2) ta ngedi ke no pida bue moto; these two transitive sentences of Savu have two core arguments. The predicate on transitive sentences, namely: era 'having' in data (1); ngedi 'see' in data (2), with two core arguments, they are ‘ana no’ ‘his son’ ‘and due do ‘two people’ in data (1), then, no ‘he’ and pida bue motto ‘seven stars’ in data (2). Whereas the intransitive sentence has no object. Then, the arrangement of functional elements is Subject + Predicate and Predicate + Subject. The following is an example of the intransitive sentence of Savu: (3) ta mari ina; (4) ro kako la rae; the intransitive sentence of Savu language indicates that they do not have objects. In data (3) ta mari ‘laugh’ is the verb; ina ‘lady’ is the subject. As well as in data (4) ro ‘they’ is the subject, while kako la ‘go to’ and rae ‘adverb of place’.

Keywords—Needs analysis; quantity; variety; levels of difficulties.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that used by speakers to convey information or messages to others. Sometimes interference in communication is unavoidable, as a result information or messages which is received by listeners or opponents of conversation are often not good and right. Therefore, some errors in using the language can cause misunderstandings between speakers and listeners in communication (Said, 1987: 37).

Each individu has ideas, thoughts, feelings, and experiences that sometimes they want to be revealed to others, so that language is used as a medium, both in oral and written form. The language that used is always expressed through sentences which composed of several words to form a certain
meaning. To form a certain sentence which is apply in a language must follow its rules.

For instance, in Indonesian the main element that must exist in a sentence is predicate or verb. The verb form become the basic in forming the various sentences, including to figure transitive and intransitive sentences. One of the structural aspects in teaching Indonesian that gets special attention is determining transitive and intransitive sentences. Predicate or verb is one characteristic that regulate whether the sentence is transitive or intransitive in language skills.

It should be noted that in mastering the language (being able to use it fluently) is not the same as being able to explain its rules. Such as, we master Indonesian, but without special expertise we cannot explain Indonesian grammar. Therefore, it is better to discuss more detail in this study how transitive and intransitive sentences in Savu language are.

The study aims are to identify and describe transitive and intransitive sentences in Savu. While the benefits of the research are: 1) as the information about transitive and intransitive sentences of Savu language; 2) as the feedback for teaching MULOK (‘muatan lokal’) in high school, especially knowledge of the Savu language; and 3) as the additional reference material for the teachers about teaching transitive and intransitive sentences of Savu language.

II. METHOD

This design based on qualitative approach. Start with research proposal design, data collection, data analysis and discussion. Then, the discussion is presented as a result of the study.

The implementation period is 6 months from the research proposal until the displayed of the results. The research location or research sample are 3 folklores of Savu that obtained from Savu’s native speakers in Kupang.

The folklore of Savu language is the main data source. Determination of data sources based on the consideration that folklore is a variety of writing that is relatively more accurate than oral language. The data is written and translated by native speakers of the three Savu folklores, namely Appu Bala Dilu, Wowadu Beni Tellu, and Beni Pidu Ngati Dara Liru.

Data collection is done by using decoding data techniques and descriptions in word order and cases. Furthermore, the classification of data is based on the verb clause structure of the Savu language.

Data sources are analyzed based on several techniques: (a) description, describing Savu from the sequence of words in the clause level. (b) comparison, to compare the differences and similarities of transitive and intransitive of Savu language. At the data analysis process, the Agih method is used. Agih method is a method of data analysis that regulates the part of language itself (Sudaryanto, 1993) which is described in basic and advanced techniques.

The display of the research discussion can be done in two ways, namely formal and informal (Sudaryanto, 1993). In formal method present the rule through signs and symbols, while the informal method is in the form of ordinary explanations which is using ordinary words.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Savu language has its own uniqueness in transitive and intransitive sentences. The main data are the three Savu folklore text, namely Appu Bala Dilu, Wowadu Beni Tellu, and Beni Pidu Ngati Dara Liru as the references in describing the
transitive and intransitive sentences. Table 1 and 2 shows the example of the transitive and intransitive sentences of Savu language. Table 1. The Examples of Transitive Sentences in Savu Language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ana no era do due dou</em> (&quot;Appu Bala Dila&quot;)</td>
<td>the general meaning is 'He has two children'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pe wie ke ri ro hengi dolila pa dou ae</em> (&quot;ABD&quot;)</td>
<td>'They sell a bird to another person'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ta ngedi ke no pidu bue moto</em> (&quot;Benni Pidu Ngati Dara Liru&quot;)</td>
<td>'He sees seven stars'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In table 1, there are some examples of the transitive sentences of Savu that obtained from folklore texts. While table 2, is an example of an intransitive sentence that has been identified. Further explained in the data analysis. In the discussion, the title of folklore texts will be in short in order to simplify the analysis review, *Appu Bala Dila*'s abbreviated to (ABD), *Benni Pidu Ngati Dara Liru* (BPNDL), and *Wowadu Beni Tellu* (WBT).

Table 2. The Examples of Intransitive Sentences in Savu Language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ta mari ina</em> (&quot;Wowadu Beni Tellu&quot;)</td>
<td>the general meaning is 'mother laughs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ani do tangi</em> (&quot;WBT&quot;)</td>
<td>it is 'Ani cries'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ro kako la pante</em> (&quot;WBT&quot;)</td>
<td>'they go to the beach'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The examples of intransitive sentences in table 2 show that intransitive sentences are sentence which is not complete only consist of subject and predicate. The intransitive sentence has no object. The arrangement of it is S + P and P + S. While some examples in table 1 are the transitive sentences which is the sentences have nouns as the objects in the active sentences, and those objects can function as subjects in the passive sentences.

Based on the identification that obtained from the three folklore texts, the transitive sentence of Savu language is described according to the verb in terms of its syntactic. The syntactic is closely related to the verb as the predicate functions with other sentences. Syntactically, transitive is determined by two factors, namely (1) the existence of noun that stand behind verb which is the function as an object in active sentence and (2) the possibility of the object as a subject in the passive sentence. Data of the transitive sentence from Savu language can be shown in the following sentences:

1. The transitive sentences of Savu language

   1) *no tа ngedi-ke ri no pidu bue moto para liru* | 3TG that see-AFF by 3TG seven stars in the sky |

      'He sees seven stars in the sky'

      description: transitive sentences with single verb which is only has one verb, that is *ngedi-ke* 'see'; while the role of each argument is *no* is a subject, *ngedi* is a verb, *pidu bue moto* is an object, and *para liru* is a complement.

   2) *mobeni do nga rualla do rihi beniie* | 3TG who has wings is very beautiful |

      'Woman who has wings is very beautiful'

      this sentence has one single verb which is *nga* 'have'; while the role of each argument is *mobeni* 'subject', *nga* 'verb', *rualla* 'object', and *rihi beniie' 'complement'.

   3) *pidu bue moto ta jadi-ke* | 3TG seven become-AFF |

      'Seven stars become seven women who have wings'

      Sentence No. 3 is a transitive sentence with serial verbs because it has more than one verb which is *jadi-ke* 'to be' and *nga* 'has'; while the role of each argument is *pidu bue moto* 'subject', *jadi-ke* 'main verb', *nga* 'subordinate verb', and *rualla* 'object'.

   4) *ro je takka ne bara ro pe-tala-tala* | 3TG |

      'Seven stars become seven women who have wings'
They keep their clothes separated.'

Sentence No. 4 is a single transitive with one verb, namely takka 'save', while the role of each argument is ro stand for 'subject', takka 'verb', bara 'object', and pe-tala-RED 'complement'.

(Data No. 1-4 is analyzed from "Beni Pidu Ngati Dara Lin" text, and some additional information, namely 3TG: single third person, AFF: affix, JM: first plural, REL: reflective, RED: reduplication).

5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3TG</th>
<th>gives-AFF</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>pe-wie-ke</td>
<td>pa</td>
<td>dou ae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'He gives to many people'

Sentence No. 5 is the transitive of a single verb, it is wie 'give', while the role of each argument is no as 'subject', pewieke 'verb', and dou ae 'object' (Data No. 5 is analyzed from "Appu Bala Dilu" folklore).

2. The intransitive sentence of Savu language

1) ta mari  ina
laugh  mother
'mother laugh'

An intransitive sentence is a sentence that does not have an object and is incomplete, its only has subject and verb. The following is the explanation of ta mari 'laugh ' and ina 'mother,' while the role of each argument is ina is subject, and ta mari is verb.

2) Ana  do  tangi
3TG   that   crying

'Ana is crying'

Sentence No. 2 is intransitive sentences without object, its only have two elements of function, subject and verb. The description of the sentences is Ana 'name of person' and do tangi 'crying', while the role of each argument is Ana is the name of the person who stands as the subject and do tangi is verb.

3) ro  kako la  rae
3JM  go  to  village

'They go to the village'

Sentence No. 3 is intransitive sentences with two elements, subject and verb. The detail is ro 'they', kako la 'go' and rae 'village; while the role of each argument is ro stands as a subject, kako la is verb, and rae is adverb of place.

(Data No.1-3 are analyzed from the "Wowadu Beni Tellu" folklore).

IV. CONCLUSION

Savu language is one of the local languages in East Nusa Tenggara Province which has its own uniqueness that needs to be studied. This characteristic can be seen in the transitive and intransitive sentences of Savu language that have the most flexible additional elements which can be followed by various kinds of objects.

The transitive sentences have two core arguments that are called actors and undergoers, for instance, it can be seen in Appu Balla Dilu and Benni Pidu Ngati Dara Liru folklore as below:

1) ana  no  era  do  due  dou
child  3TG have  two  people

'He has two children'

2) ta  ngedi  ke  no  pidu  bue  moto
PART  see  3TG  seven  stars

'He sees seven stars'.

From the two examples of transitive sentence of Savu language above, it can be seen that both having two core arguments. Predicate with transitive verbs, namely era 'owning' in data (1); ngedi 'see'. Furthermore, in data (2) wie 'sell', with two core arguments is ana no 'the child he has', and due do 'two people'. Data (1) no 'he', and pidu bue moto 'seven stars' in data (2).
Besides that, the transitive sentence of Savu is characterized by the verb form which is preceded by morphemes *ta*, but not always so, the most important one is to emphasize the verb. The intransitive sentence has no object. The arrangement of functional elements S + P and P + S, can be seen in the following examples of the intransitive sentence of Savu language:

3)  
*ta mari  ina*  
laugh  mother  
*Mother laughs*  

4)  
*ro  kako la  rae*  
3JM  go to  village  
*They go to the village*  

From the two examples of the intransitive sentence in Savu language above, it can be seen that there is no object. In data (3) *ta mari* 'laugh' is verb; *ina* 'woman' is subject. Same as in data (4) *ro* 'their' is the subject, while *kako la* 'go to' is the verb, and *rae* is 'adverb of place'.

The intransitive sentence can be added by morpheme *ta* to the predicate as shown in the following examples:

5.  
| *Ina mejeddhi* | *Ina ta mejeddhi ana no* |
| mother sit down | mother sit down 3TG anaknya |
| ‘mother sit down’ | ‘mother sit down her child’ |

6.  
| *Yaa bejji* | *yaa ta bejji ana yaa* |
| I sleep | 1TG sleep child 1TG |
| ‘I sleep’ | ‘I sleep my child’ |

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