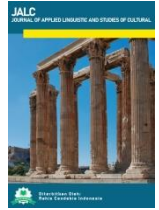




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SUBJECT ANALYSIS IN BATU BARA MALAY FOLKLORE

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KEYWORDS

Subject Analysis, Malay Folklore, Batubara

A B S T R A C T

Subject is a basic concept in linguistics which designates the subject as the main element of the sentence. In Malay, the subject is usually placed at the beginning of the sentence and acts as the subject of the action or situation described in the sentence. This topic is also related to the concept of grammar, which involves the study of how the components of a sentence are related and form a complete and correct sentence structure. The subject is a sentence element that shows the topic of conversation or topic being discussed. Folklore is a story that lives in the midst of society and develops by word of mouth. Folklore has several characteristics, including the way it is conveyed. Basically, folklore is an oral tradition and is a story passed down from generation to generation. The Batu Bara Malay community has a refined civilization and manners. The folklore analyzed in this study is a story entitled "The Legend of Siti Payung". Research shows that the language in Batu Bara folklore is SVO and VOS.using Ergative and S-disaggregated Subjects (active language)

INTRODUCTION

Folklore has an important role in shaping the identity and culture of a nation. One of the most well-known folklore in Indonesia is the Batu Bara Malay folklore. In this folklore there are many interesting aspects of language to be used as objects of analysis, one of which is subject analysis. Subject theory in language typology can provide a deeper understanding of the Batu Bara Malay language and can assist in exploring the meaning and sentence structure of the folklore. Subject is a basic concept in linguistics which designates the subject as the main element of the sentence. In Malay, the subject is usually placed at the beginning of the sentence and acts as the subject of the action or situation described in the sentence. Therefore, understanding the correct topic is very important to understand sentence structure in Malay. Themes also play an important role in the translation process. The translator must understand the subject matter in both the source language and the target language to ensure that the resulting translation is accurate and consistent with the intended meaning.

The subject is the word or phrase that becomes the focus of the sentence or performs the action in the sentence, while the predicate is the verb or phrase that describes the action taken by the subject. According to linguist Edward Finegan, the subject is a sentence element that indicates the topic of conversation or the topic being discussed, while the predicate is a sentence element that provides information about the action, state or nature of the subject. The subject is defined as the FN which is called the agent (human and non-human) who initiates and controls the action, and the FN is obligatory in a sentence, the receiver of the case is not marked, the different references are in the verb and the pivot to examine the coordinative clause and the subordinate clause. According to Comrie, the subject is the prototype (original form) of the subject as the agent and topic argument, and the multi-factor is the FN which is formed from adjectives and numerals.

Joseph Greenberg in 1963 explained the subject with the term S alignment, S alignment is a type of alignment which refers to the way language distinguishes between active subjects and passive objects in a sentence. Greenberg divides the S juxtaposition into three types, namely nominative-accusative juxtaposition, ergative-absolutive juxtaposition, and active-stative juxtaposition. According to the theoretical concept of Joseph Greenberg (1963) there are three types of subject, namely Nominative-accusative Alignment, Ergative-absolutive alignment, active-stative alignment. Nominative-accusative alignment is a morphological system in grammar that is used to differentiate the roles of subject and object in a sentence. In this system, language distinguishes between nouns that function as subjects (nominative) and nouns that function as objects (accusative) in a sentence. Several languages that use this system include English, German, Russian, and Arabic.

Example:

She read the book. (He reads a book.)

"She" is the subject (nominative) and "book" is the object (accusative).

Ergative-absolutive alignment is a morphological system in grammar that distinguishes the role of agent or subject in transitive sentences (sentences with objects) and the role of subjects in intransitive sentences (sentences without objects), language distinguishes between nouns that function as agents or subjects in transitive sentences. (ergative) and nouns that function as subjects in intransitive (absolutive) sentences. This system is often found in languages such as Basque, Hindi, Mayan, and Australian.

For example, John kicked the ball. (John kicks the ball.)

John fell. (John falls.)

In the first sentence "John" functions as an ergative, namely as an agent or subject in a transitive sentence. Whereas in the second sentence "John" functions as an absolute, that is, the subject in an intransitive sentence.

Active-stative alignment is a system in grammar that distinguishes the role of agent or subject in transitive sentences and the role of the subject in intransitive sentences. In this system, language distinguishes between nouns that function as agents or subjects in transitive (active) sentences and nouns that function as subjects in intransitive (stative) sentences. Active-stative alignment systems are usually found in languages such as Navajo, Nahuatl, and Zapotec.

Example:

John hits the ball. (John hits the ball.)

The ball broke. (The ball bursts.)

Mary fell asleep. (Mary is asleep.)

In the first sentence "John" functions as an agent or subject in a transitive sentence, so "John" is in the active category. In the second sentence, "ball" functions as a subject in an intransitive sentence, so "ball" is in the stative category. In the third sentence "Mary" is also in the stative category because the subject is intransitive.

Bernard Comrie (1978) S Alignment is a type of juxtaposition that divides the roles between agent (agent) and patient (patient) in transitive sentences, and treats them differently in intransitive sentences. In S alignment, the role of agent and patient can be given the same treatment in certain cases, while in other cases they are treated differently. Comrie introduced the split-S alignment concept.

Comrie's theory of split-S alignment is a theory about a morphological system in grammar that distinguishes between two types of agents or subjects in transitive sentences: (1) agents or subjects who have active control over their actions (agentive), and (2) agents or subjects who do not have active control over their actions (patients). In this system, the agent or agentive subject is manifested by a grammatical form that is different from the agent or patient subject. There are 2 types of split-S alignment, namely (1) split-S languages, which have morphological differences between agent or subject agentive and patientive in transitive sentences, and (2) non-split-S languages, which have no morphological differences between the two.

Example of split-S alignment in Basque:

Nik holiday irakurri dut. (I read a book.)

In the first sentence, "nik" is the agent or agentive subject and "liburua" is the object or patient, both of which are assigned different morphological markers.

An example of using the non-split-S alignment system in English:

I read the book.

My daughter saw the book.

In both sentences, the agent or subject agentive (I, my daughter) and the object or patient (the book) do not have significant morphological differences.

Johanna Nichols (1992) proposed a classification system for marking cases called "Split-S", this system distinguishes cases between the two main types of arguments in sentences, namely "agent-like" and "patient-like". "Agent-like" arguments are marked with the ergative case, while "patient" arguments are marked with the absolute case, while arguments that do not fall into these two categories are marked with the nominative case.

According to this theory, languages that have Split-S grammar systems distinguish the roles of agent and patient in transitive sentences based on semantic features related to control and liveliness in carrying out actions. In the Split-S system, language distinguishes morphological forms between agents or subjects who are active and patients who are less active or not active in action.

Example in Warlpiri:

Karnta-rlu karru-ngku ka-jirdi. (The woman caught the kangaroo.)

In the sentence "karnta-rlu" is an active agent or subject, so it is given a morphological marker "-rlu". While "karru-ngku" is a patient or object that is less active or inactive, so it is given a morphological marker "-ngku"

Mark Baker (2001) introduced the concept of "ergative case marking" in the sense of Salignment. According to Baker, S juxtaposition is a type of juxtaposition in which a transitive subject and object are identified based on their role in the sentence. However, in S-alignment, the subject in a transitive sentence is identified based on its semantic role (agent or patient), whereas in an intransitive sentence, the subject is given the same treatment as the object in a transitive sentence. There are three types of subject based on this theory, namely:

An alignment or also known as nominative alignment is a case marking system in which the subject is assigned a nominative case marker while the object is assigned a different case marker, such as the accusative or genitive. A alignment is found in languages such as English, Spanish, and French. Example:

The dog (nominative) chased the cat (accusative).

P alignment or also known as accusative alignment is a case marking system in which the object is marked with the accusative case while the subject is assigned a different case marker, such as nominative or ergative. P alignment is found in languages such as Spanish, German, and Russian.

Juan (nominative) comió la manzana (accusative). (Juan eats an apple)

Split-S alignment is a case marking system where the case marking for the subject depends on semantic factors, such as life or animation. Subjects who are alive or animate are assigned different case markers to subjects who are not alive or inanimate. On the other hand, objects are assigned different case markers, such as the accusative or ergative. Split-S alignment is found in languages such as Basque, Georgian, and Warlpiri.

Gizona (absolutive) etxea erosion du (ergative). (man buying a house)

Marianne Mithun (1991) introduced the concept of "active-stative alignment" as a form of S-alignment in language. S alignment is a case marking system in language that differentiates subject and object in transitive and intransitive sentences. In his division, Mithun states that this form of active-stative alignment treats the subject in transitive and intransitive sentences in the same way, while the transitive object is treated differently. Marianne Mithun (1991) explains the subject theory in the form of active-stative alignment is the concept of a marking system in which language distinguishes subjects that are considered active and agentic (active) from subjects that are considered passive and non-agentic (stative). Subjects that are considered active and agentic are marked with the nominative case, while subjects that are considered passive and non-agentic are marked with the absolute case.

Lyle Campbell (2002) proposes a broader S alignment that includes three main types of case tagging systems. This classification consists of: Fluid S alignment, Split S alignment. S-alignment is divided into two types, namely:

a. Fluid-S alignment: where the intransitive agent is marked with the absolute case, while the transitive agent and its object are marked with the ergative case.

Example in Series language:

Hant just coquehip iha quij. (The boy picks apples)

there is a sentence above, "that man" (intransitive agent) is marked with the absolute case "hant", while "apple" (transitive object) and "pick" (transitive action) are marked with the ergative case "quij" and "coquehip", each.

b. Split-S alignment: where agents with active semantic meaning and passive semantic meaningful agents are characterized by different cases. Agents with active semantics are marked with nominative cases, while agents with passive semantics are marked with absolute cases.

Example in Tsez:

Bete ucew-a madin yole-k'a (That kid killed the cat)

In the sentence above, "the child" (the agent with active semantic meaning) is marked with the nominative case "bete", while "cat" (the agent with passive semantic meaning) is marked with the absolute case "yole-k'a".

Folklore is a story that lives in the midst of society and develops by word of mouth. Folklore is a form of oral folklore, that is, stories told orally by the storyteller. According to Wirjosudarmo (Isnain, 2003:11) folklore is a story of solace that provides entertainment to those who listen and is expressed by storytellers called solace.

Folklore has several characteristics, including the way it is conveyed. Basically, folklore is an oral tradition and is a story passed down from generation to generation. Folklore often receives changes or dynamics such as additions or subtractions, according to the flow of time. Therefore, we find various variations of folklore in different places.

The Batu Bara Malay community has a refined civilization and manners. The height of civilization and refined manners are reflected in the literary works of his oral tradition. This oral tradition literature works as a medium to convey the values of their civilization.

In the previous study, according to A. Harahap, it was concluded that the results showed that bBA has word order, SVO and VOS analysis with word order typology and according to genitive transformation word order S-V-O can be derived in word order V-O-S. And the subject in bBA is formed from noun phrases, nouns + adjectives, nouns + adverbs and also formed from numerals.

Prismayanti and Mulyadi's research in Korean, subjects are marked with subject markers or also called particles -i, -ga, -eun, and -neun. The particles -i, and -ga represent new information, while the particles -eun, and -neun represent old information. Subject position can be side by side with Description, Object, and Predicate. The word class categories found in the subject of the sentence consist of nouns and noun phrases. Whereas in Indonesian, the subject of the sentence does not have a subject marker. The position of the subject is always adjacent to the predicate. The word class categories found in the subject of the sentence consist of nouns, pronominals and noun phrases.

Putri in her research article. The results showed that testing the behavioral characteristics of BI grammatical subjects was carried out based on the rules, (a) increasing; (b) long-term development; (c) obscure pronominal (PRO); (d) relative; and (e) reflection. The findings from testing the nature of the BI subject's behavior indicate that the subject is an agent and has the basic structure of SPO. In this article, we will discuss in detail about the subject in Batu Bara Malay folklore.

This study aims to analyze the subject in the Batu Bara Malay folklore using the ergative, accusative, and absolutive subject theories. The analytical method used is descriptive qualitative, by collecting data from existing Batu Bara Malay folklore. The collected data will then be analyzed using ergative, accusative, and absolutive subject theories.

In this study, the author will describe the definitions and meanings of ergative, accusative, and absolutive subject theories in language typology. Next, the author will explain the Batu Bara Malay folklore as the object of research. The author will also state the objectives and research methodology used in this research.

By conducting subject analysis in the Batu Bara Malay folklore using ergative, accusative, and absolutive subject theories. It is hoped that this research can contribute to the development of linguistic studies, especially in the field of language typology. This research is also expected to provide a deeper understanding of the structure of the Batu Bara Malay language so that it can become a reference for teaching and learning regional language typologies.

METHOD

This study uses qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The data of this research are coal folklore in the Ministry of Education and Culture Repository. Data analyzed according to (Creswell, 2014) data analysis is that profit data will decrease in some models. In this study, the researcher initially analyzed data from Batu Bara Malay. Then, the data was described for analysis in order to find the tendency of the subject to speak Batu Bara Malay. The folklore analyzed in this study is a story entitled "The Legend of Siti Payung".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Subjects in Ergative Types Typology of languages, especially at the level of syntax, is related to the system of grammatical alliances (grammatical alliance). The basic understanding of grammatical alliances is a system or tendency of grammatical alliances within or between clauses in one language typologically; is the alliance $S = A$, $\neq P$, or $S = P$, $\neq A$, or $Sa = A$, $Sp = P$. The three systems of grammatical alliances can be described as follows

The ergative type is where the language has an ergative typology if S is treated the same as P, and different treatment is given to A. in coal folklore as follows:

"Shoot him"

"go him"

Another example is in the following sentence:

1. The kids don't have to be busy playing ball in the field. (Children don't need to be busy playing ball in the field). Where to use the child's ergative subject, which means I am the actor who performs the action in the sentence.
2. Last night someone got stolen from our elders house. (Last night something was stolen at our elder's house). Using the ergative subject of the elder's house earlier, which means I am the actor who performs the action in the sentence.
3. The people of the well are bathing in the river. (Villagers usually wash their hands in the river). With the same pattern, the sentence above uses the word resident of the well in the subject to show who is doing the action.

4. Understand, don't pretend to be crafty if you're lazy yourself. (Don't pretend to be diligent if you're lazy yourself). In the sentence above, your subject makes a move to avoid the object.
5. Is it Ikam Sajo who is afraid of ghosts? (Are you the only one who's afraid of ghosts?). With the same pattern, the sentence above uses the word Ikam in the subject to show who is doing the action.
6. Sumando doesn't have to be angry if you are learning. (Brothers, there is nothing to learn, there is no need to be angry). Actively on the subject of the Simalungun Batak language using active sentences where the verb comes after the subject, namely "sumando". The subject takes action so that it can be categorized as an ergative subject.
7. Child-length I don't think I know about that. (Kids long don't seem to know about it). With the same pattern, the sentence above uses a long child word in the subject to show who is doing the action.
8. You're the only one who always complains for no reason. (Only you are always complaining for no reason). With the same pattern the sentence above uses the word kau in the subject to show who is doing the action.
9. Indak-nyo returns home one summer. (Not going back to hometown for one summer). Using an ergative subject is not marked with the following ergative case.
10. Is there any time to go home and see the village? (Maybe you want to go home to see the village?). With the same pattern, the sentence above uses the word ikam, which means you are in the subject to show who is doing the action.
11. "The king promised to reward the hero." In this sentence, the subject (King) acts as an agent who performs an action on the object (the hero).
12. "Angel descended from heaven with a message from God." In this sentence, the subject (angel) acts as the agent who performs the action (goes down) and the object (message) becomes the recipient of the action.
13. "Baby crying on mother's lap." In this sentence, the subject (the baby) acts as the agent who performs the action (cries) and the object (the mother) becomes the recipient of the action.
14. "Owls fly at night." In this sentence, the subject (Owl) acts as an agent who performs an action (fly) without an object
15. "Datuk spoke charismatically to the villagers." In this sentence, the subject (Datuk) acts as an agent who takes action on objects (villagers).
16. "The young man danced swiftly in the middle of the field." In this sentence, the subject (the young man) acts as an agent who performs an action (dance) without an object.
17. "Grandmother giving sage advice to her newlywed grandson." In this sentence, the subject (grandmother) acts as an agent who gives action (gives advice) to the object (grandson).
18. "Father repaired the boat carefully on the bank of the river." In this sentence, the subject (father) acts as an agent who takes action (repairs) on the object (boat).
19. "The girl is sad because she was abandoned by her lover."
20. In this sentence, the subject (the girl) is acting as the recipient of the action that was ignored by the agent (the lover).

From the sentence above, the sentence is he as the subject (S), but there is no sentence that treats the agent (A) differently from (S). This method is a way of testing whether the sentence is of ergative type by raising the agent. In this story, Ergative type subjects are not found. The accusative type is when the agent (A) is treated the same as the subject but not the same as P, S is the only argument in an intransitive clause treated grammatically the same as argument A in a transitive clause, and different treatment is given to transitive clauses.

However, based on the sentences contained in the Malay folklore Batu Bara, this was not found.

In the results of the analysis above, it can be seen that the pattern is similar to the subjects being analyzed. Make sure the subject always comes before the verb. Research shows that the language in Batu Bara folklore is SVO and VOS. in the folklore of Batu Bara using Ergative and S-sorted Subjects (active language) it can be shown in the analysis above. Through the examples above, it can be concluded that coal Malay uses the ergative subject type consistently in its folklore. The subject in transitive and intransitive sentences has a different role, where the subject acts as an agent who acts on the object or as a recipient of an action that is ignored by the agent. This is characteristic of the grammatical structure and syntax of the coal Malay language.

CONCLUSION

This research has resulted in an analysis regarding the use of ergative subject types in the Batu Bara Malay folklore. The results of this research show that Batu Bara Malay uses the ergative subject consistently in folklore sentences. The subject analyzed in the Batu Bara folklore above shows that the language in the Batu Bara folklore is SVO and VOS. in the folklore of Batu Bara using Ergative and S-sorted Subjects (active language) it can be shown in the analysis above. The subject in transitive and intransitive sentences has a different role as an agent who takes action on the object or as a recipient of an action that is ignored by the agent.



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