

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERB OF TIME IN BIMA LANGUAGE: SYNTAX PERSPECTIVE

Umar¹

¹Universitas Teknologi Sumbawa, NTB, Indonesia

e-mail: umar@uts.ac.id.

Abstracts: The current study attempts to describe the pattern of the syntactic construction of adverb of time in Bima language. The research data are in the form of a simple sentence used by Bima ethnic. The data collection was carried out using the observation method. Based on the data analysis, the results showed that (1) there were four adverbs of times used by Bima ethnic, namely; continuous, present, future, and past tense, and (2) the simple sentence pattern of adverb of time of Bima language consist of Subject (S) + Predicate (P) + Noun Phrase (NP) + Preposition Phrase (PP).

Keywords: *The Construction, Adverb of Time, Syntax.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a media used by communities to receive and give information each other in their life. This is in line with Taembo, Dhanawaty, Mbeté, & Putra (2018) stating that language is one of very crucial community signs because it constitutes a tool to know the changing and gives description on the activity in the past. Furthermore, Umar (2020) states language is one of the tools used by human beings as a means of verbal communication. Similar to Novita & Widayati (2018) stating that language is basically a medium used by human beings to interact with one another.

Furthermore, Scarino & Liddicoat (2009) states that language is more than just the code: it also involves social practices of interpreting and making meanings. It meant language in daily communication not only a code but it gives a message to the listener in the social communication. This also applies to regional languages of Bima.

As one of the regional languages, it has own verbal communication structure. This is in line with Fauzi, Nirmala, & Subiyanto (2020) as a means of communication, language is composed of words, phrases, and sentences. Every sentence that is spoken has an intonation and forming elements such as subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb, for example; *Nahu ngaha oha aka waru boupu*. These sentence can be categories as follows; *Nahu* as a subject, *ngaha* as a predicate, *oha* as an object, *aka waru* as an adverb of place, and *boupu* as a adverb of time. But in general, sentences uttered by humans in everyday communication are not always complete, or in form of simple sentence, as an example in Bima language, *Sia maru*, this sentence was simple sentence. *Sia* is as a subject and *maru* is as a predicate.

The study arrange the sentence in a languages, we call syntax. A good sentence gives clear interpretation of meaning of the sentence. According to Zuhro (2018) states a sentence makes a complete thought, sense, and also has meaning. Furthermore, Banguis & Bantawig (2020) states that regulating the manner how language is utilized to establish common understanding and acceptable utterances and constructions is the rule of syntax in various languages. This is in line with Junaid (2018) that each of these analyses has definite use to make the students understand for identifying and classifying the syntactic categories with their functions. Each language in the world has different unique of syntax form. Bima has some adverbs of time in their daily communication like the other language in Indonesia even in the world. Simple sentences in Bima language have a variety of patterns and arrangements. The adverb of time on Bima language did not depend to the predicate. But the indicators of the tense can be seen through the types of word or phrase that accompany the verbs. As state by Susandhika et.al, (2016) adverbs are used to explain sentences or other parts that do not explain nature. Based on the introduction above, the issues can be formulated as follows: 1) how does the pattern of the adverb of time on Bima language?, and 2) how does the tree diagram construction of syntactic of adverb of time in Bima Language?''.

METHOD

This study applied descriptive research design which was aimed to describe the data about the syntactic analysis of the Bima Language used by Mbojo Ethnic. The use of such methods to describe in detail and clearly about the phenomenon of language related to the construction of syntactic of the adverb of time were used in everyday life on the Mbojo ethnic. This study is qualitative research which is conducted through intense and or prolonged contact with participants in a naturalistic setting to investigate the everyday and or extraordinary lives of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014). Data collected from interview and note-taking. Furthermore, the data analysis of adverb of time in Bima Language is by tree diagrams proposed by Chomsky (2002).

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data analysed above, there are for type's pattern structure of adverb of time in Bima language. The form of structure of adverb of time can be seen below.

FINDING

A. The pattern of the adverb of time on Bima language

1. The Structure of Present Tense is one of category of tenses which talk about actions that occur or happen in present time.

Subject	Predicate	Object	Adverb of Time
<i>Nami</i>	<i>lao</i>	<i>aka sekolah</i>	<i>ama sidi ake</i>
We	go	to school	this morning

Examples:

Mada lao aka uma Ibu Ida sanai ake. (1)

"I go to Miss Ida's house today".

Siadoho lao ndiha di Pela wura ake. (2)

"They go to picnic at Pela this month".

2. The Structure of Future Tense is one of category of tenses which talk about actions may do in the future time.

Subject	Prefix	Predicate	Object	Adverb of Time
<i>Nami</i>	<i>mu</i>	<i>lao</i>	<i>aka sekolah</i>	<i>peasi boe waru</i>
<i>Sia</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>mai</i>	<i>di uma ndai</i>	<i>nais</i>
<i>Nami</i>	-	<i>lao</i>	<i>aka sekolah</i>	<i>peasi boe waru</i>
<i>Sia</i>	-	<i>mai</i>	<i>di uma ndai</i>	<i>nais</i>
Subject	Modal	Predicate	Object	Adverb of Time
We	will	go	to school	later at 8 o'clock
He	will	come	to our house	tomorrow

Examples:

La Lia na ngaha aka uma ndai pea sambia. (3)

La Lia ngaha aka uma ndai pea sambia. (4)

"Lia will eat at our house in the afternoon".

3. The Structure of Continuous tense is one of category of tenses which talk about ongoing activity that happen in present or past time.

Subject	Prefix	Predicate	Object	Adverb of Time
<i>Nami</i>	<i>wunga</i>	<i>lao</i>	<i>aka sekolah</i>	<i>nake</i>
Subject	Verb 1 + ing		Object	Adverb of Time
We	are going		to school	now

Examples:

Sia wunga tunti surat nake.(5)

“She is writing a letter now”.

Lenga nahu wunga maru ara uma nahu.(6)

“My friend is sleeping in my house”.

4. The Structure of Past Tense is one of category of tenses which talk about actions that occur or happen in the past time.

Subject	Prefix	Predicate	Object	Adverb of Time
<i>Nami</i>	<i>waura</i>	<i>lao</i>	<i>aka sekolah</i>	<i>awin</i>
Subject	Verb 2		Object	Adverb of Time
We	went		to school	yesterday

Examples:

Ibu Nia waura rongga aka uma mada aka sangadi.(7)

“Miss Nia came my house last night”.

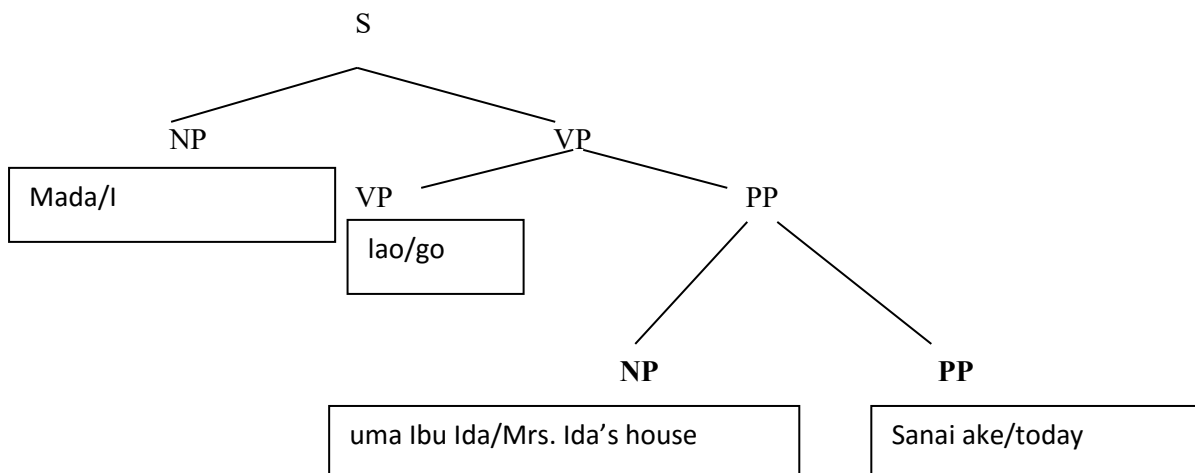
Siadoho doho aka pantai mba’a ma ulu.(8)

“They sat at beach last year”.

B. The tree diagram construction of syntactic of adverb of time in Bima Language

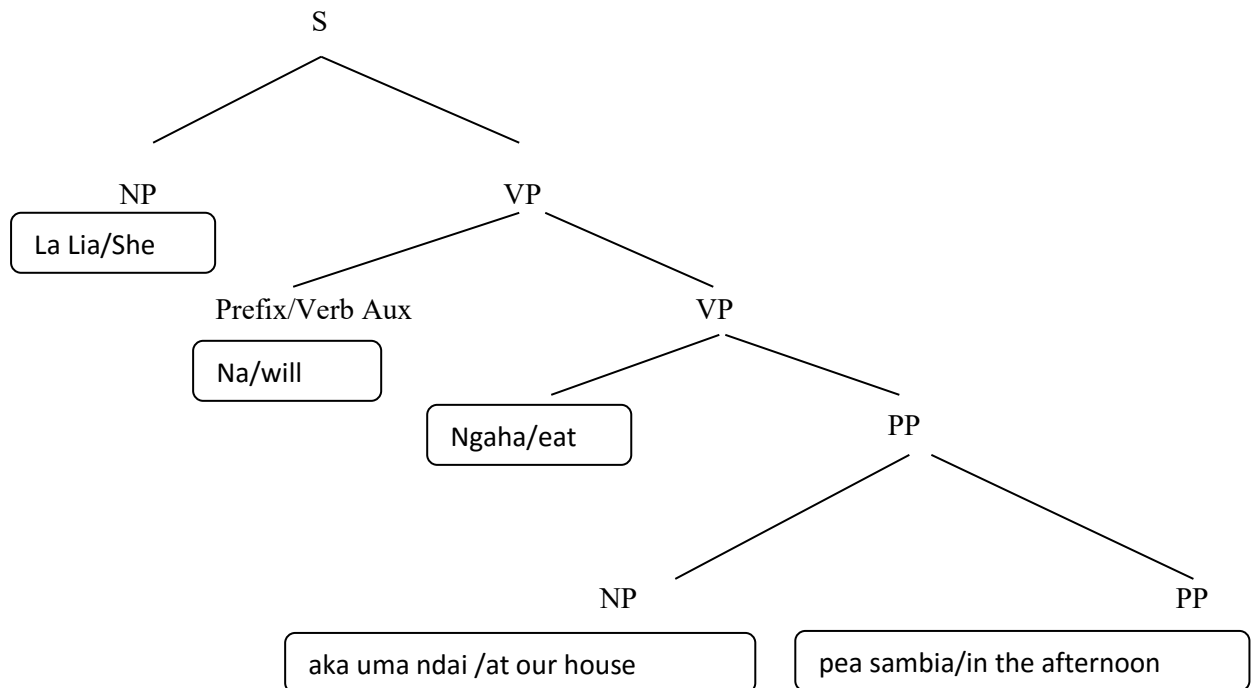
1. The Structure of Present Tense

Mada lao aka uma Ibu Ida sanai ake.



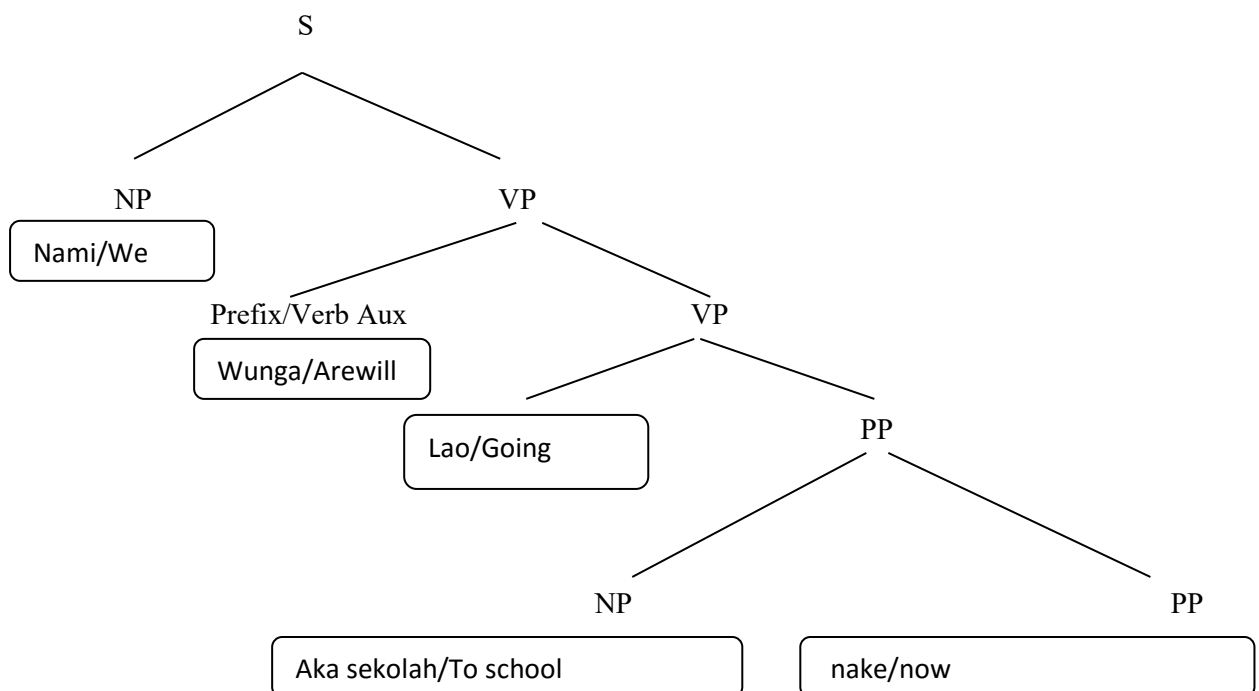
2. The Structure of Future Tense

La Lian na ngaha aka uma ndai pea sambia.

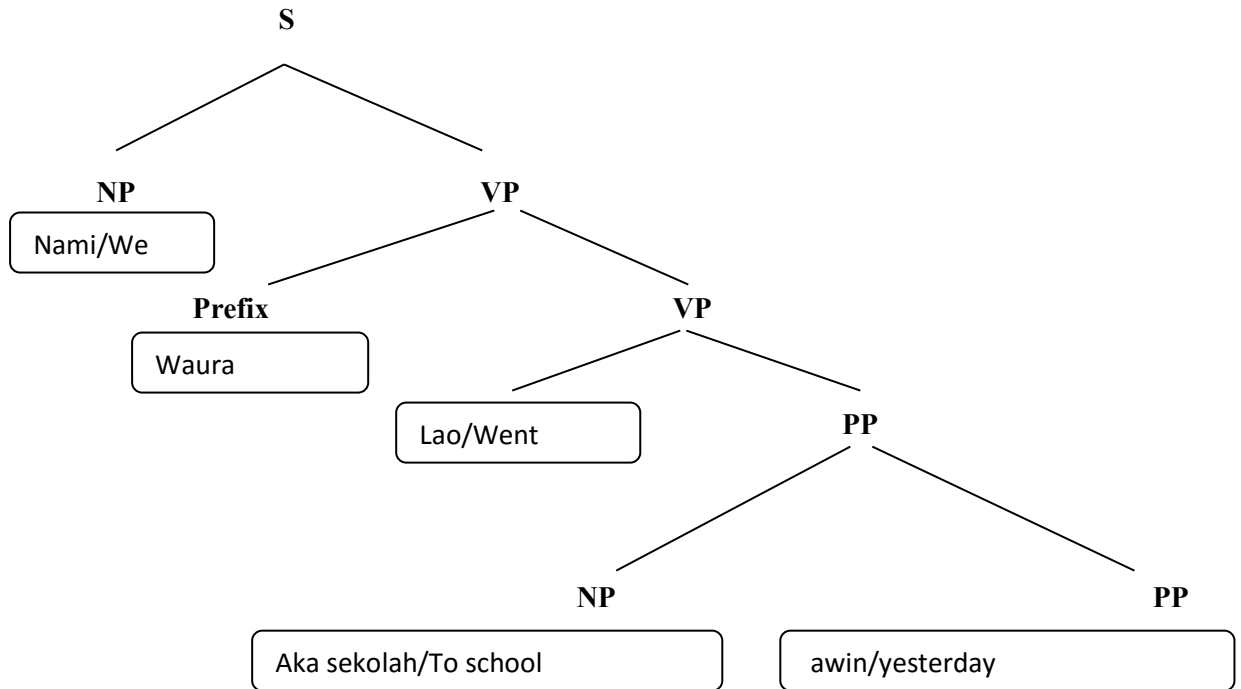


3. The Structure of Continuous Tense

Nami wunga lao aka sekolah nake



4. The Structure of Past Tense
Nami waura lao aka sekolah awin



DISCUSSION

Based on the table of pattern above, the pattern structure syntactic of Bima language, in general has Subject (S) + Predicate (P) + Noun Phrase (NP) + Preposition Phrase (PP). Bima language, like the other language, NP refers to object (O) and PP refer to adverb. Bima language has unique verb or predicate. Verbs or predicate in Bima language are not affected by the change of time.

This result indicates that verbs in Bima language stand alone. There some prefix addition or word to change of the tense form in sentence. Like sentence in number (3), there is prefix “*na*”, sentence in number (5), there is word “*wunga*”, and sentence in number (7), there is word “*waura*”. Beside the additional of word or prefix, the main essential is adverb of time to change tense form in sentence of Bima language.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on finding and discussion above, it can be concluded that: (1) the pattern of syntactic construction is Subject (S) + Predicate (P) + Noun Phrase (NP) + Preposition Phrase (PP), (2) the syntactic construction of adverb of time in Bima language sentence are essential influence the form of tense in sentence. In addition, Bima language has unique verbs; it cannot change the form of tense in sentence. The distribution of adverb of time located behind the object. The result of this research is expected to be useful as a reference for understanding the distribution of adverbial time in Bima language. Moreover, this research is expected to inspire other researchers to investigate the topic from another theoretical approach or examine the adverbs of time in other languages.

REFERENCES

Banguis, R., & Bantawig. (2020). Generating Patterns of Syntactic Style and Syntax Structure on Siquijodnon-Cebuano Folksong. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(11), 194-202.
 Chomsky, Noam. (2002). *Syntactic Structures*. Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

- Fauzi, M. I., Nirmala, D., & Subiyanto, A. (2020). Adverb of Time in Arabic Simple Sentence. *Language Literacy: Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Language Teaching*, 4(2), 263-270.
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Source book* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Junaid. (2018). A Syntactic Analysis of the English Noun Phrase (A Study at the Fifth Semester of English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Makassar). *PERSPEKTIF: Jurnal Pengembangan Sumber Daya Insani*, 3(1), 317-326.
- Novita, S., & Widayati, D. (2018). Kekerabatan Kosa Kata Bahasa Karo, Bahasa Nias, dan Bahasa Simalungun di Kota Medan: Kajian Linguistik Historis Komparatif. *Linguistika*, 26(2), 109-125.
- Susandhika, et. al. (2016). *Fungsi, Kategori, dan Peran Sintaksis Dalam Talk Show One "Indonesia Lawyers Club" di TV One*. *LINGUISTIKA*, 23(44), 20-36.
- Taembo, M., Dhanawaty, N. M., Mbeté, A. M., & Putra, A. A. (2018). A Geography Dialect of Wakatobi Language in South east Sulawesi. *e-Journal of Linguistics*, 12(2), 88-98. doi:10.24843/eJL.2018.v12.i02.p.02.
- Umar. (2020) The Meaning Difference of Lexicon "Sakit" in Bimanese: A Semantics Perspective, *e-Journal of Linguistics*, 14(1), 71-76. doi.org/10.24843/e-jl.2020.v14.i01.p08.
- Zahro, S. K. (2018). English Syntax Acquisition Order of Indonesian Elementary School Learners: An Analysis of Grammatical Function of Third and Sixth Grade. *Edulitics Journal*, 3(2), 37-43.