
**AN ANALYSIS OF SASAK SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE ON THE
FORMS OF PASSIVIZATION AS USED IN NGENO-NGENE DIALECT
AT RARANG VILLAGE OF EAST LOMBOK**

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Abstract

This study dealt with syntactic structure on the forms of passivization in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect at Rarang village of East Lombok. This was descriptive qualitative method. The ways of collecting the data in this study were by observation, interview, note taking, and cross checking. The investigation is focused on what are the type(s) of passive forms on *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect at Rarang village of East Lombok, how is the rule of passivization in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect at Rarang village of East Lombok, and how is the relational structure of passive in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect at Rarang village of East Lombok. In Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, there are two types of passive construction can be found, they consist of canonical and adversative construction. Canonical passive in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok is marked by the prefix *te-* and followed by the verb base. Adversative passive in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok is marked by the confix *ke- -an* on the verb base. Further, in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, the passive expression may appear in passive –causative construction which is derived from the transitive causaative form. The passive – causative construction is marked by the prefix *te-* and suffix *-ang* as derived transitive causative marker. In this study, I reports that in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect and Indonesian, there are several expressions treated as passive by linguists. However, those expressions appear clearly not in passive form. They actually appear in ergative form.

Key Word: *Passivization, Syntactic Structure, Sasak Ngeno-Ngene Dialect, Passive Properties.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas struktur sintaksis dengan bentuk passivization pada dialek Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* di Desa Rarang, Lombok Timur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Cara mengumpulkan data dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan cara observasi, wawancara, dan pencatatan. Investigasi difokuskan pada tipe-tipe pasif dari bentuk pasif pada dialek *Ngeno-Ngene* di desa Rarang, Lombok Timur, bagaimana aturan passivisasi dalam dialek Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* di desa Rarang, Lombok Timur, dan bagaimana keadaannya? Struktur relasional pasif dalam dialek Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* di desa Rarang, Lombok Timur. Dalam dialek Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* seperti yang digunakan di desa Rarang, Lombok Timur, ada dua jenis konstruksi pasif yang dapat ditemukan, yaitu konstruksi kanonik dan adversatif. Pasif pasifis dalam dialek Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* yang digunakan di desa Rarang, Lombok Timur, ditandai dengan awalan dan diikuti oleh basis kata kerja. Pasif yang obyektif dalam dialek Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* seperti yang digunakan di desa Rarang, Lombok Timur, ditandai dengan confix ke- -an pada basis kata kerja. Selanjutnya, dalam dialek Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* seperti yang digunakan di desa Rarang, Lombok Timur, ekspresi pasif dapat muncul dalam konstruksi pasif-sentimen yang berasal dari bentuk transitif kausatif. Konstruksi penyebab pasif ditandai oleh *te-* dan akhiran *-ang* sebagai penanda kaustik transitif yang diturunkan. Dalam penelitian ini, saya melaporkan bahwa dalam dialek Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dan bahasa Indonesia, ada beberapa ungkapan yang dianggap pasif oleh ahli bahasa. Namun, ekspresi tersebut tampak jelas tidak dalam bentuk pasif. Mereka sebenarnya tampil dalam bentuk ergatif.

Kata kunci: Pemasifan, Struktur Sintaksis, Sasak Ngeno-Ngene Dialek, Properti Pasif.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country which has various languages from Sabang to Marauke. One of them is Sasak language which is spoken by Sasak tribe in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara province, Indonesia. It is located between Bali in the west and Sumbawa in the east. Lombok has a total area of about 4,725 km². The provincial capital and the largest city on the island is Mataram. As recorded in the decennial 2010 census, the island is home for 3.16 million people with 4 regencies along with provincial capital Mataram.

Sasak is the original language spoken by people in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. Austin stated that Sasak is classified into Austronesian language family, and sub-grouped in Western Malayo Polynesian with Balinese and Sumbawanese (on the western half of Sumbawa Island). Sasak language has five dialects and each dialect has its own speech community as one variation may not be understood by another speech community. Traditionally, Sasak dialects are divided into five dialects: *Meno-mene*, *Nggeto-nggete*, *Meriq-meriqu*, *Kuto-kute* and *Ngeno-ngene*. Sutarman (2010) proposes that Sasak language divided into six dialects:

meno-mene, *ngeno-ngene*, *meriq-meriqu*, *ngeto-ngete*, *kuto-kute*, and *menu-meni*. Meanwhile, Mahyuni (2006) as the native speaker of Sasak divided it into seven dialects. He said that dialect diversities in Sasak language are quite hard to explain because of some differences such as in vocabulary. Furthermore, Mahyuni (2006) adds two more dialects, i.e. *Menu-Meni* and *Menung-Mening*.

One of Sasak roles and functions, like other local languages, is to be the symbol of social-culture values that reflects and bounds at the culture in a group of societies who use it. Sasak as an instrument to support the culture must be preserved and protected from extinction. In essence, all efforts are directed toward the preservation and protection of local languages; it is true that we protect and preserve our culture and local languages and local cultures support national language and national culture. Besides Sasak language, there also exists, Bimanese and Sumbawanese language in West Nusa Tenggara.

Rarang is a name of village in East Lombok regency, West Nusa Tenggara province. Basically, the dialects at Rarang village is *Ngeno-*

Ngene. However, the people sometime claim that they speak in Rarang language (*base Rarang*) because between the languages spoken in Rarang and the village nearby Rarang i.e. Jenggik, Terara, Montong Gading and Praubanyar are different. As an example, to state negation in Rarang, the people use the word “*Ndaraq*”, that means ‘no’ in English, while in Jenggik and Praubanyar the people use “*Ndeq ne araq*” whereas in Montong Gading and Terara, the people use “*Ndiq Areq*”.

Commonly, languages have structures that can be divided into phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic. Phonology deals with sound system, morphology deals with word-structure, syntax deals with sentences-structures, while semantic deals with meaning.

In Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect especially in Rarang village of East Lombok, the pronunciation, words, and sentence structures are quite different from common Sasak. The differences may be caused by the location between East Lombok and Central Lombok. The location is quite far from the capital city of West Nusa Tenggara. In Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene*

dialect, there is no [ə] sound in the end of every word. The [ə] sound is replaced by the [a] sound. This different from the word used in common Sasak especially in East Lombok because almost all of the dialects use the [ə] sound in the end of words (i.e the words *mame*, *jaje*, *nine* are pronounced *mama*, *jaja*, *nina*, and any others).

In terms of passive, Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect generally has the same rule in passifying sentence with the other Sasak varieties.

The following example from Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect:

[1a] *Sanah ngempuk meong*
 Sanah ACT-hit a cat
 ‘Sanah hit a cat’

[b] *Meong te-empuk siq Sanah*
 A Cat PASS-hit by Sanah
 ‘A cat was hit by Sanah’

[c] *Meong te-empuk*
 A Cat PASS-hit
 ‘A cat was hit’

Sentence [1a] is a sentence in active form, and sentence [1b] is its correspondent, the passive form. Sentence [1b] shows that the Agent or

Subject (Sarah) is demoted to Oblique while (Meong) as the Patient is promoted to Subject. Sentence [1c] shows an agent-less passive.

However, in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect, passive sentences seem different from common Sasak. A sentence which is assumed to be passive in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect sometimes seems do not use passive markers. As a native speaker of Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect especially in Rarang village of East Lombok, I intrested to investigate this phenomenon whether is can be claimed as passive or not.

Consider the following example from Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect.

- [2a] *Ali ngamet Meong*
 Ali ACT-hit a cat
 “Ali hits a cat”
- [b] *Meong ametnya Ali*
 A cat hit.3SG by Ali
 ‘A cake was hit’
- [c] *Meong maetnya*
 A cat hit.3SG
 “A cat was hit”

Sentence [2a] is an active form, and sentence [2b] is an expression that seems to be passive. Sentence [2b] and

[2c] have the same marker even through they are semantically different. Sentence [2c] is not commonly used but it also accepted.

From these examples, it can be stated that the expressions seem to be passive in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect are different from other languages such as English and Indonesian, including other Sasak dialect. The expressions which are assumed as passive Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect are not like the common Sasak language.

Passivization never escape from our daily conversations and textbooks. It is intresting to conduct a deeper research, especially in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok. Educationally, the implication of this finding is to give prior knowledge especially to the teachers who teach local content subject for their students and also to everyone who interested in this study. It means that I myself as a Sasak people protect and preserve Sasak language from the obliteration. In addition, its existence has also been a local content of teaching and learning material in primary school. However, the cases related to its

syntax have not been much discussed yet. This fact shows that Sasak syntax is assumed to have fulfilled a scientific requirement to be a research object in developing language science.

From what is described above the important object in this study is syntactic structure of Sasak. The syntactical aspect which becomes the focus in this study is the form of Passivization as used in Rarang village of East Lombok. The position of structural study of Sasak language in the field of syntax is very important when it is related to pure linguistics study in the coming year. Every language has rules of syntax, and to the linguist the essential rules are descriptive. They are the rules which underpin the life of the language. Based on this reasons above, I intrested in investigating the syntactical case of Sasak on the form of Passivization. This object is rarely done by researcher both foreigners and Indonesians.

Having described the background mentioned above it is clear that we find very few data and information about Syntactic Structure of Sasak language which is broad enough to understand the language.

Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a deeper research in order to gain a more complete data and information and to get the answers of the research question in this study.

Stating a problem in a research is the step for researcher in conducting a study. Because of stating the problem, what the researcher is going to do will be clear and makes the researcher be focused on conducting the study. Therefore, from the background of the study stated above, the problems are specified in form of following questions:

1. What are the type(s) of passive forms on *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok?
2. How is the rule of passivization in *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok?
3. How is the relational structure of passive in *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok?

METHODOLOGY

Research design is really needed in order to know the way to analyze the data of the study. Research design is the all process in planning and conducting research. According to Wasir (1998: 99) in

his book '*Metode Penelitian*' that a research design is a process requiring a planning in doing a research which is begun by investigating the research object to obtain information and to dig descriptively the fact or reality in the form of description. In a wide definition research design involve the all aspects in research process (Nazir, 2003: 84). In this study uses a syntactic typological method. Here, the method applied is descriptive qualitative method by describing the basic construction of *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok and how the passive is treated and organized in *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok.

Strauss and Corbin (1990) argued that through qualitative research we can study about phenomenon which often could not be explained through Quantitative method. Nazir (1988: 57) also states that such a method serves for investigating the object, group of people, sets of conditions which make a systematic description the fact and phenomena. This study is descriptive in nature as it aims at describing the use of Passivization in Sasak especially in *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect at Rarang village of East Lombok. This design apply as an approach to identify and

describe the phenomena, happening in nature setting.

The population of this study is Sasak speakers with *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect who live in Rarang village of East Lombok. The target population of a study consists of all the people to whom the survey's findings are to be applied or generalized. Related to (Creswell, 2012: 142), a population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic. While in the encyclopedia of education evaluation, it is defined as a set all elements processing one or more attributes of interest. Based on the statement, it can be stated that population is a set of people that have same characteristic and interest. Actually, there are 6.409 people according to the census in 2010.

Related to (Creswell, 2012: 142), within this target population, researchers then select a sample for study. A sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. Arikunto (1998: 121) states that if the population is less than a hundred, than it is to take all of the population as the subject of the research. If not, so it suggested to take 10-15% or 20-25%. The sample of this particular study is the selected passive expressions spoken by native speakers of

Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect in Rarang village of East Lombok.. Based on the the statement, I taken 15 people of total population as the samples (*respondents*) that are selected randomly. They are believed to be representative from the whole numbers of the population. All the subject or informants are selected and specified through the following criteria based:

- a. The informants are native speakers of the dialect.
- b. They are able to speak in Sasak *Ngeno-ngene* dialect well.
- c. They are ready to be informants in this study and have enough time.

Collecting data is one of the important elements in conducting one research and technique of collecting data determined by term and purpose of the study. This study is a descriptive study in which I attempt to describe the phenomena occurred naturally in Rarang village *Ngeno-ngene* dialect at the time it is used. This study on collecting the data applies library research. Library research is only focused on the several related literature to solve the problems appear in the study by using deep analysis. In terms of collecting the data related to passivization in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect in Rarang village of

East Lombok. Further, as one of the variable in this study, the data need to be obtained. In obtaining the data, I associated some data collection technique as participant observation, interview, and note taking.

1. *Observation* to the sample, moreover I myself as the researcher is the native speaker of Sasak *Ngeno-ngene* dialect. The aim of this technique is to get brief description of the object.
2. *Interview*, which is free interview in which I will, asks some questions related to the study. Interview is the way of collecting the data to get oral information, by face to face with the people who give information as the informants. Then, the interview activity are transcribe after interview over. This strategy applies to get more inputs and information which support both the quality and the analyzed data. In addition, the interview technique also supplement by Note-Taking in which appearance at the time of interview.
3. *Note Taking*, this technique is applies to the participants in which I will directly note what I

hears, sees and thinks in the course of collecting and reflecting on the data interrelated with the study. Besides, since I myself is a native speaker of the language, I also note some data based on my own knowledge and intuition of the language.

4. *Cross Cheking*, this method I verifies the data gathered by comparing data from informants and the written source.

In this study, the data analysis process of searching and imaging systematically about out corile of the interview, note taking, and other Passivization material. It carry-out to make it easeier to understand, interpret and make science out of the collect on data and note down the study report. According to Sugiyono (2005), data analysis is qualitative research is conducted during and after the data collection process which means that I can do more interviews to clarify the data. During the interview, I will analysis the answer of the informants and recheck the data for clarification.

This study uses descriptive qualitative method. It aims at describing certain characteristics of passive construction in *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok and

its passivization. This method conducts some steps: collect, identify, and apply the data into the analysis.

In applying the data into analysis, I use descriptive comparative analysis method. According to Sudjud (1978), comparative method is to find the similarities and the difference between languages. Here, I compare the passive in *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok with passive in the conceptual framework. The conceptual framework used here is Sundanese passives (Hanafi, 2003) and the passive properties across languages (Siewierska, 1984).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

FINDINGS

After conducting the research and analyzing the data, it was found that in *Ngeno-Ngeno* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, there are two types of passive construction. They consist of Canonical and Adversative Passive. Canonical passive in RND is marked by prefix *te-* and followed by the base verb. This passive construction is usually followed by the adjunct phrase *siq* means “by” which can be omitted or not. The other passive construction can be found in Sasak RND is adversative. In Indonesia, as

stated before, the adversative construction is marked by the confix *ke-an* and followed by the base verb. This also occurs in common Sasak which used confix *ke-an* as the passive marker. In Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, the adversative passive is marked by the confix *ke-an* on the base verb.

In addition, in RND, it also can be found that passive may appear in passive-causative form. It occurs when the passive voice is followed causative construction. This types of passive construction is marked by the prefix *te-* and derive transitive *-ang* causative. Look at the following table:

Table 01: Passive construction in Sasak Ngeno-Ngene dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok

No.	CONSTRUCTIONS	MARKER
1.	Canonical Passive	Prefix <i>te-</i>
2.	Adversative Passive	Confix <i>ke – an</i>

DISCUSSIONS

This sub chapter will focus on the discussions of data which are obtained. The discussions will answer the problem offered in this study. The discussions will

be divided into several parts such as types of passive forms on *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, the rule of passivization in *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok and the relational structure of passive in *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok.

1. The types of passive voice in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as in Rarang village of East Lombok

a) Canonical Passive

In Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, there is a passive construction which can be termed as canonical passive which has been discussed in previous chapter. As stated before, the canonical passive in Indonesia is marked by prefix *di-* and followed by the verb base.

Here the examples:

[20a] *Bambang memanggil Nadia*
Bambang ACT.call *Nadia*
 ‘Bambang called Nadia’

[b] *Nadia dipanggil oleh Bambang*
Nadia PASS.call by *Bambang*
 ‘Nadia was called by Bambang’

In Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, the canonical passive is marked by the prefix *te-* attached to the verb base.

[21a] *Fatimah njauq jaja*

Fatimah ACT.bring cookies

‘Fatimah brought some cookies’

[b] *Jaja te-jauq siq Fatimah*

Cookies PASS.bring by Fatimah

‘The cookies were brought by Fatimah’

[c] *Jaja te-jauq*

Cookies Pass.bring

‘The cookies were brought (by Fatimah)’

[22a] *Papuk mek nggoaq Arman*

Grandfather 2SG.POSS ACT.call
Arman

‘Your grandfather called Arman’

[b] *Arman te=goaq siq papuq mek*

Arman PASS.call by your grandfather

‘Arman was called by your grandfather’

[c] *Arman te-goaq*

Arman PASS.call

‘Arman was called’

[23a] *Ivan ngěang sepatu*

Ivan ACT.wear shoes

‘Ivan wore a pair of shoes’

[b] *Sepatu te-kěang siq Ivan*

Shoes PASS.wear by Ivan

‘A pair of shoes was worn by Ivan’

[c] *Sepatu te-kěang*

Shoes PASS.wear

‘A pair of shoes was worn (by Ivan)’

[24a] *Gantar nggoroq manuq*

Gantar ACT.slaughter chicken

‘Gantar slaughter a chicken’

[b] *Manuq te-gorok sik Gantar*

Chicken PASS.slaughter by Gantar

‘A chicken was slaughtered by Gantar’

[c] *Manuq te-gorok*

Chicken PASS.slaughter

‘A chicken was slaughtered (by Gantar)’

[25a] *Kami melakoq kěpěng*

1PL ACT.ask for money

‘We asked for money’

[b] *Kěpěng te-lakoq siq kami*

Money PASS.ask by 1PL

‘The money was asked by us’

[c] *Kěpěng te-lakoq*

Money PASS.ask

‘The money was asked for’

Sentence [21a] is an active form which is marked by the nasal prefix *n-* and followed by the verb base *jauq*. Here, the nasal prefix *n-* is used when the verb base begins with a consonant. In that sentence, *Fatimah* is treated as Agent and *jaja* is treated as Patient. Sentence [21b] is the correspondent of sentence [21a]. This sentence is in passive form. In sentence [21b], *jaja* as the

Patient is promoted to subject while *Fatimah* as the Agent is demoted to the subject. The verb base *jauq* is marked by the prefix *te-* which functions as the marker of canonical passive.

In Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, the canonical passive which marked by the prefix *te-* also can form a passive – causative construction. The passive construction in this form is derived from the causative sentence. In this passive – causative construction, there two markers appear. They are prefix *te-* as the marker of passive and it is followed by the suffix *-ang* as the marker of causative.

Here some examples:

[26a] *Rudy ng-geran-ang piring*
Rudy ACT.drop-CAUS plate
'Rudy dropped the plate'

[b] *Piring te-geran-nang siq Rudy*
Plate PASS.drop-CAUS by Rudy
'The plate was dropped by Rudy'

[c] *Piring te-geran-ang*
Plate PASS.drop-CAUS
'The plate was caused fall'

[27a] *Inangku m-bersi-ang kamarku*

Mother 1SG.POSS ACT.clean-CAUS room.1SG.POSS

'My mother made my room clean'

[b] *Kamarku te-bersi-ang siq Inangku*
Room.1SG-POSS PASS.clean-CAUS by mother.1SG.POSS

'My room was made clean by my mother'

[c] *Kamarku te-bersi-ang*
My room PASS.clean-CAUS
'My room was made clean'

[28a] *Noval ny-aor-ang laptop*
Noval ACT.break-CAUS laptop
'Noval cause the laptop to be broken'

[b] *Laptop te-saor-ang siq Noval*
Laptop PASS.break-CAUS by Noval
'The laptop was caused to be broken by Noval'

[c] *Laptop te-saor-ang*
Laptop PASS.back-CAUS
'The laptop was caused to be broken'

[29a] *Aku mate-y-ang senter ino*
1SG ACT.turn off-CAUS lamp DEF
'I turned the lamp off'

[b] *Senter ino te-mate-y-ang siq Aku*
Lamp DEF PASS.turn off-CAUS by me

'That lamp was turned off by me'

- [c] *Senter ino te-mate-y-ang*
Lamp DEF PASS.turned off.CAUS
'That lamp was turned off'
- [30a] *Ahmad m-basaq-ang kelambi mek*
Ahmad ACT.wet-CAUS
cloth.2SG.POSS
'Ahmad makes our cloth wet'
- [b] *Kelambi mek te-basaq-ang siq Ahmad*
Cloth.2SG-POSS PASS.wet-CAUS
by Ahmad
'Your cloth was made wet by Ahmad'
- [c] *Kelambi meq te-basaq-ang*
Cloth.2SG-POSS PASS.wet-CAUS
'Your cloth was made wet'
- [31a] *Susan m-bireng-ang muangku*
Susan ACT.black-CAUS face.1SG-POSS
'Mother blackened my face'
- [b] *Muangku te-bireng-ang siq Susan*
Face.1SG-POSS PASS.black-CAUS by Susan
'My face was blackened by Susan'
- [c] *Muasngku te-bireng-ang*
Face.1SG-POSS PASS.black-CAUS
'My face was blackened'

Example [26a] is an active transitive form in which *Rudy* is treated as the Agent and *piring* as the Patient. In sentence [26a], the verb base *geran* is

marked active by adding prefix *ng-* and also marked causative by adding suffix *-ang* and becomes *nggerannang*. The other example [26b] is its correspondent which is formed as a passive sentence. This sentence is marked as passive – causative construction because the Agent is demoted to the Patient and the Patient is promoted to the Agent while the verb base *geran* is added prefix *te-* and suffix *-ang* becomes *te-geran-ang*. This sentence is similar with other examples in sentence [27, 28, 29 and 30]. However, in sentence (30a, b and c) the verb base *mate* if it's in causative form, there is an addition of suffix *-y* and suffix *-ang* becomes *mateyang*. This addition occurs to all of the verbs which are ended by the {a} sounds such as:

Melanja > *Melanjayang* [to use X to shop

Mara > *Marayang* [to make X start]

Nyala > *Nyalayang* [to make X go on]

The *-y-* here functions as the linker because there are two vowel sounds exist.

b) Adversative Passive

Another passive construction that can be found in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok is Adversative Passive. This part deals with “*ke-*” and “*ke-an*” construction of Rarang *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect. The “*ke-an*”

construction is in line with Hanafi's "ka-an" adversative passive (2003). This "ke-" and "ke-an" construction are included as adversative passive. Note example [31], consider that the glosses PASS, Int, and Loc are respectively for passive, intransitive, and locative.

- [31] *Buku + bi ke-lontang leq tasku*
Bukum bi ke- lontang leq tas ku
 Boo 2SG pass/int bring loc bag
 1SG
 'Your book is accidentally brought in my bag'

Here, in [31], the Agent is not stated. The S is preverbal. Note that the prefix "ke-" is as intransitive and passive marker. Consider [32].

- [32a] *Aku lontang ne siq le Mira*
 1SG draw 3SG by HON Mira
 'I am drawn by Mira'
- [b] *Ke- lontang aku*
 Pass/int draw 1SG
 'I am drawn'

[32a] is in form of transitive clause where the P takes the S preposition, while [32b], the adversative passive, is in form of intransitive clause with prefix "ke-" as the marker. Let us turn now to "ke-an" constructions. Note example:

- [33] *Inangku ke-tindoq-an leq teras*
 Mother 1SG pass-sleep-pass loc
 veranda
 'My mother falls asleep in veranda'

Here, in [33], the main function of confix "ke-an" is as the adversative marker not as an intransitive marker because the base word *tindoq* 'sleep' is already intransitive. The S can be preverbal like [33] and it can also be postverbal like [34].

- [34] *Ke- tindoq-an Inang ku*
 Pass-sleep-pass mother 1SG
 'My mother falls asleep'

Adversative passive may also be formed from nasal word like *maleng* 'steal'. For example:

- [35] *Le Neny ke-maleng-an malen*
 HON Neny pass-steal-pass last
 night
 'Somebody stole something in Neny's house'

The confix "ke-an" in [35] is not an intransitive marker, it is a passive marker. The intransitive marker for the base "maleng" is prefix "me-". Consider [36] as transitive and [37] as intransitive with prefix "me-" as the marker.

[36] *Loq Jalal maleng atom*
 HON Jalal steal ballpoint
 ‘Jalal steals a ballpoint’

[37] *Loq Jalal me-maleng*
 HON Jalal in steal
 ‘Jalal steals (something)’

So, we can say that confix “*ke-an*” is not an intertransitive marker but a passive marker of adversative passive. Except for prefix “*ke-*” in the precetegorial “*lontang*”. It is an internsitive marker as well as as adversative passive marker.

In adversative passive, the happenin seems to occur assidentally. Here are the examples:

[38a] *Temoê dateng jok papuq*
 Guest comes to grandfather
 ‘A guest come to grandfather’

[b] *Papuq kedadengan temoê*
 Grandfather AD.come.AD gues
 ‘Grandfather got visited by a guest’

[39a] *Ali ngênang buku lek balê*
 Ali ACT.leave book at home
 ‘Ali left the book at home’

[b] *Buku kênangan lek bale*
 Book AD.leave.AD at home
 ‘The book got left at home’

Example [38b] is a passive sentence which is derived from sentence

[38a]. in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, the adversative passive is marked by the confix *ke- -an*, this presented in sentence [38b]. the verb base *dateng* becomes *kedatengan*. This also can be applied for the example in [39]. however, the confix *ke -an* becomes *k- an* because of the presence of vowel in the begining of words as presented in sentence [39b], the base verb is *ênang*.

2. The rule of passivization in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok.

As stated earlier chapter two that according to Thoir (1986), in his study of Sasak, he found that there are some affixes that functions as Passive markers in Sasak, they are: *prefix {te-}*, *prefix {ke-}* and *affix {ke-an}*, *affix {te-}+{-an}*, *affix {te-}+{-in}*, and *prefix {te-}+{pe-}* (in Lailawati: 2004). However, he did not explain which one of those prefixes or affixes belong to canonical, inverted, acidental and or adversative passive.

Here, I found that there are such prefixes belong to Passive marker in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, they are: *prefix {te-}* and *{te-*

pe-} are belonging to canonical passive marker. In addition to this, prefix *te-* has two allomorphs, they are: prefix *te-*, in which followed by a consonant, and prefix *t-* which is followed by the presence of vowels, even passive can be marked by the presence of *bi* which precedes the verb.

The data from Hanafi (2008) written that Indonesian and Javanese canonical passive are marked with *di-* prefix on the verb which is different from Sasak canonical passive marker. While the prefix *ke-* and affix *ke-an* belong to accidental passive marker. In previous chapter written that the accidental passive in Indonesian is marked by the presence of *ter-* prefix on the verbs, Sundanese is marked with prefix *ti-* and *ka-* on the passive verbs, while in Betawi dialect presents *ke-* prefix on the verbs to show accidental passive.

The realization of canonical passive according to the example in previous chapter that, Indonesian canonical passive is marked by the presence of prefix *di-* on the verbs. However, in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok that the canonical

passive is marked by *te-* prefixes and *bi* as passive marker.

- [40a] *Prayitno memukul mereka*
Prayitno ACT.bit they
'Prayitno bites them'
- [b] *Mereka dipukul oleh mereka*
They PASS.bit by Prayitno
'They were bit by Prayitno'
- [41a] *Nie ng-empuk meong*
S/he ACT.hit cat
'S/he hits the cat'
- [b] *Meong te-mpuk isiq nie*
Cat PASS.hit by S/He
'Cat is hit by Him/Her'

The prefix *te-*, may be combined with two categories, they are by base verbs and derived transitive verbs. Such as: prefix *pe-* causative. The passive is followed by the adjunct phrase of *isiq* Agent and or deleted. In addition to this, prefix *te-* has two allomorphs, they are: prefix *te-*, in which folowed by a consonant, and prefix *t-*, which is followed by the presence of vowels.

3. The relational structure of passive in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok

The relational structure of passive in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect in Rarang village of East Lombok same as Bahasa Indonesia. Subjects and Objects are both robust syntactic relations in Sasak. The clearest indications for these categories come from patterns of cliticization and passivization. Whereas the pattern of cliticization of Subjects to main verb varies. All of them allow a Subject to cliticize to an auxiliary, although the cliticization may be optional or strongly disfavored by some speakers because of redundancy when a full pronoun occurs. Only Subjects can cliticize to auxiliaries.

Besides the cliticization of Subjects and Objects, there are a number phenomena sensitive to the relational categories of Subject in these languages. Objects can be passivized, objects of prepositions cannot be. In order for such Object to be passivized, they must first become Objects via applicativization in the same way that these prepositional objects must first become applicative Objects before cliticizing to verbs. As examples [42] below show, both Objects of a Double Object

Construction can be passivization in Sasak.

- [42a] *Loq Rusli Ngembeng kanak no buku ino*
 Art Rusli N.give child that book that
 ‘Rusli gave the child that book’
- [b] *Kanak no te embeng buku ino siq loq Rusli*
 Child that PASS.give book that by ART Rusli
 ‘The child was given that book by Rusli’
- [c] *Buku ino te embeng kanak no siq loq Rusli*
 Book that PASS.give child that by ART Rusli
 ‘That book was given (to) the child by Rusli’
- [43a] *Loq Rusli ngirim surat tipaq baturku*
 ART. Rusli N.Send letter to friend I
 ‘Rusli sent a letter to my friend’
- [b] *Loq Rusli ngirimang baturku surat*
 ART Rusli N.send APPL friend I letter
 ‘Rusli sent my friend letter’
- [c] *Baturku tekirimang surat siq loq Rusli*

Friend I PASS.send.APPL letter by
ART Rusli

‘My friend was sent a letter to by
Rusli’

Finally, the Object, basic and derived applicative Object in Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok appears to have no applicative, but not the Objects of prepositions, can be Patient focused.

4. Passive or Ergative

In common Sasak include Sasak *Ngeno-ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok, there are several expressions seems to be passive. They are often understood as passive expressions although they are actually not in passive form. This phenomenon also occurs even in English and Indonesian.

Look at the following examples from Indonesian:

[44a] *Mereka menendang Budi*

3PL ACT.kick Budi

‘They kick Budi’

[b] *Budi mereka tendang*

Budi 3PL kick

‘Amir they kicked’

[c] *Mereka tendang amir*

3PL kick Budi

‘Budi they kicked’

[64] *Mira baca ‘Kartini’*

Mira read ‘Kartini’

‘Kartini, Mira read’

[45] *Dia bajak kapal itu*

3SG hijack ship DEF

‘The ship, he hijacked’

[46] *Gusdur pecat menterianya*

Gusdur fire minister-3SG.POSS

‘His minister, Gusdur fired’

Example [44a] is an active transitive sentence which is *mereka* is treated as the Agent of the action. Another example [44b] is stated to be passive. Here the Agent appears in third person plural form. In that sentence, the Agent *mereka* does not demoted to the Object but it appears after the Patient. Sentence [44c] is similar with the active sentence which is presented in example [44a]. In this sentence, the verb *menendang* is changed becomes *tendang* without any prefix. That sentence [44b] is claimed to be an inverted passive. This also occurs in sentences [44-46] which are claimed to be passive.

The other examples Sasak taken from Iskandar (2011) are:

[47a] *Kamu ngaken lembain*

2SG ACT.eat Spinach

‘You eat spinach’

[b] *Lembain kakenm*

2SG ACT.eat Spinach

‘You eat spinach’

[48a] *Aku minaq sampan*

- 1SG ACT.make small boat
‘I make the small boat’
- [b] *Sampan pinaqke*
Small boat PASS.make 1SL
‘The small boat was made (by me)’
- [49a] *Siti nyêong teloq*
Siti ACT.fry egg
‘Siti fries the egg’
- [b] *Teloq sêongn*
Egg. PASS.fry.2SG
‘The egg was fried (by Siti)’
- [50a] *Ema ndaêt kêpêng*
3SG ACT.find money
‘Ema finds some money’
- [b] *Kêpêng daitn*
Money PASS.find 3SG
‘The money was found (by Ema)’

In Sasak *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok there are also several expressions seems to be passive such as:

- [51a] *Nadara ngamet mêong*
Nadara ACT.hit cat
‘Nadara hit a cat’
- [b] *Mêong ngamet siq Nadara*
Cat PASS.hit by Nadara
‘Cat was hit by Nadara’
- [52a] *Munir mbuang dedoro*
Munir ACT.throw rubbish
‘Munir threw the rubbish’
- [b] *Dedoro buang siq Munir*
Rubbish \emptyset -throw by Munir

‘The rubbish Munir threw’

All the sentences above use personal pronoun as Agent. We can see in the Passive form, the verbs take zero markers and the pronoun enclitics are attached to the verb. In [47] enclitic *-m* corresponds to *side* or *kamu* [you] 2SG, enclitic *-ke*, [48] is bound pronoun of *Aku* [I] 1SL, the enclitic *-n*, represent *nie* [her/him] 3SG as in [49], the same as in example [50].

CONSLUSIONS

In terms of word order, S in intransitive clauses can be preverbal or post verbal if the S is in form of free pronoun but if the S is in form of boound pronoun, it can only be preverbal. Verbs in intransitive clauses can be in form of zero and nasal verbs.

There are two forms of verb in intransitive clauses; nasal and zero verbs. Here, in transitive clauses, the P can be definite or indefinite patient. If the P of a transitive clause is definite, it has two correspondence clauses. The first is in Patient-Verb-Agent (P-V-A) construction and the second one is in Verb-Agent-Patient (V-A-P) construction. If the P is indefinite, it has only one correspondence clause. It is in Patient-Verb-Agent (P-V-A) construction.

Canonically, passive in Rarang village of East Lombok exist without any morphological marker on the verb. Rarang dialect uses zero verb construction in which that the Patient is proposed to the S position. The chouser of zero verb construction can control the verb, this happens especially in third singular person. Additionally, in zero verb construction, the Agent is undeletable and the degree of is the same as nasal verb construction.

The other type of passive that is found in *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok is adversative passive. It is formed from intransitive, but it also can formed from transitive clauses. This adversative passive is marker by the presence of prefix {ke-} and confix {ke-an} on the verb.

Further, I found sound that in Sasak even in Indonesian there are various expressions seem to be passive. However, those expressions ca not be claimed as passive. They are actually ergative expressions.

SUGGESTIONS

This study surely not a complete study on Sasak since it just focused on Passivization in *Ngeno-Ngene* dialect as used in Rarang village of East Lombok. Therefore after considering that aspect and

the discussions above, I give some suggestions:

1. This study needs to be followed by other researcher in narrower scope. It is needed to elaborate more aspects in the phenomena of passive forms across languages.
2. Other researchers are able to analyze some types of passive in their own languages.
3. The result of this study can be used as reference to conduct the study about passivization.
4. For the researchers who concern on passive voice in Indonesia and Sasak, it is recommended that they should analyze deeply the expressions whether they are in passive or ergative form.
5. I recommends to the other researchers to do more researcher in this field.

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