

**SENTENCE TYPE IN THE TEXT CLASSICAL FOLK SONG OF BUGIS: STUDY OF SYNTAX**

**Muhsyanur**

The Student of Postgraduate Program State University of Surabaya, Indonesia  
muhsyanursyahrir@yahoo.co.id

**ABSTRACT**

Syntactically is one branch of linguistics that organizes and connects words with words or with another larger unit. In addition, the syntax can also be regarded as the science of syntax that play a role in structuring language based on structures or sentence structure as well as its parts. In this paper, the focus of discussion that examines the types of sentences contained in the text of the classic folk song of Bugis. The type of sentence is based on syntactic categories, namely (1) declarative sentences or sentences of news, (2) the imperative sentence, (3) of interrogative sentences, and (4) the exclamation sentence.

Fourth sentence mentioned, each has a function. However, in general, each of which serves to provide a statement so laden with meaning.

Key words: sentences, syntax, folk songs, text, and Bugis.

**A. PRELIMINARY**

Each region or a particular ethnic, each has a specific oral literature in the form of singing. Likewise, the spread of ethnic Bugis in South Sulawesi have known folk songs with folk songs Bugis. Folk songs Bugis originally just a movement of expression of local communities that serve as a medium of communication to convey his ideas so that from time to time, realized and developed into a form of speech (verbal) has a meaning that is typical to be sung in the form of chant or sing.

Bugis folk songs born from the previous corresponding event or events and circumstances experienced so that a high-value experience and immortalized in the form of inspiration through the songs. Form of animism is part of the expression of the beauty of thinking, chestnut or imagination, and feel so as to present a happy mood and feel comforted or change the atmosphere of silence into condition cheerful. Therefore, in essence, folk songs has its own unique art for speakers or creators and the audience.

In addition, the Bugis folk songs can also be categorized as one of a range of products Bugis culture, because its presence is the result of cultural activities. The existence of folk songs Bugis in South Sulawesi, including traditional literature or part of the traditional art and oral literature in the form of expression, because it contains traditions and local character that initially appeared orally in the form of stories, poems and messages sung. This is in line with the opinion of Townsend (1990: 60) that literature is a form of activity of imagination that is transferred in the form of words, both written and verbal can be novels, stories, poems and others with quality addition form of force or insight that is born of experience or nature. Folk songs Bugis also initially appeared before the Bugis familiar songs that are modern, like pop songs, nostalgia, Western songs were recorded and circulated everywhere in the form of cassettes, video CD, MP3, MP4, and the like as at the present time.

Based on the decomposition of the folk songs in general and folk songs Bugis specifically as described previously, while the main topic which is the object of analysis of this study, namely singing classic folk Bugis, while the title of the concrete in this study, namely " Sentence Type in the Text Classic Folksong of Bugis: Study of Syntax"

## **B. THEORITICAL REVIEW**

### **1. Defenition of Syntax**

Based on the origin of said, the term is taken from the Dutch language syntax, namely syntax, while English is used with the term syntax. Syntactically is one branch of linguistics that organizes and connects words with words or with another larger unit. In addition, the syntax can also be regarded as the science of syntax that play a role in structuring language based on structures or sentence structures and their parts.

The statement above, it is also made clear by Ramlan (2005:18) that the term syntax directly from the Netherlands, namely Syntax. In English used the term syntax. Syntactic is an offshoot of the science of language to talk about the ins and outs of discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases. This is in line with the opinion Sharndama & Magaji (2014: 4), that as a branch of linguistics, syntax examines how words are combined to form sentences. In other words, it is related to the wording or the different components of the sentence grammatically regulated. Components and composition therein can also be a phrase, clause, and sentence. In essence, syntax as a branch of linguistics that focuses on the analysis of the sentence structure.

According to Arifin & Junaiyah (2008:1) that the syntax is the branch of linguistics that talk about the relationship between words in a speech (speech). Language elements are included within the scope of the syntax is the phrase, clause, and sentence. The phrase is a combination of two or more words that are nonpredikatif. A clause is a grammatical units in the form of a group of words, which at least has the potential to become a predicate and the sentence. And the sentence is a unit of language that is relative stand-alone, which at least has a subject, predicate, and has a final intonation.

### **2. Definition and Types of Sentences in Classical Folk Songs of Bugis**

Based on the content and form of arrangement, singing classic folk Bugis is basically a kind of long poems, but the structure of the contents of the statement or sentence or array. The term lines in the poem is also called line. An array or line is the structure of the rows in a work of poetry. Basically, the use of these two terms array or line of poetry together with the terms used in the prose. However, in the process of authorship or the creation of restricted use of both terms.

Misnawati (2015: 50) explains that the term line or lines in the poem, basically the same as the term sentence in prose. However, in accordance with the right of authorship termed *licentia poetica*, the form, characteristics, and the role of lines in the poem is not just compared thoroughly with sentences in prose. It may be because when a sentence in prose clearly begins with a capital letter and end with a dot, so this is not always found in poetry. In addition, the line in the poem also often experience fading, namely the removal of one or several forms in an array to achieve density and effectiveness of language. In addition, the structure of the sentence in the poem as a line, not always the same as the structure of the sentence in prose.

Further Misnawati (2015: 50-51) explains that the similarity of the array with the words we can only link in relation to the meaning contained unit. As well as the sentence, the array is generally a larger unit than a word or group of words that have supported a larger unit than a word or group of words that have specific meanings support unit. If an array consists of only one word, the one word that can be considered a single unit has its own meaning. Line in the poem, is basically container, unifying, and developers of ideas through word poet begins. However, consistent with the presence of the lines in the poem, then the arrangement should also be paying particular attention to issues line rhyme and rhyme pattern arrangement. As one element of poetry, the existence of lines in it can not let go of each other. In other words, run-arrays in poetry, though generally a larger unit than the word, meaning linkage between arrays with one another very closely. Connection with meaning that among other things is also demonstrated by their mechanisms of sound in conjunction with the rhyme.

Based Misnawati explanation, it was concluded that the array or sentences in literary works of poetry or singing has a larger unit than a word or group of words that can support specific meaning minimal consists of subject and predicate.

Based on syntactic category, sentences are classified into four, namely declarative sentences or sentence news, imperative sentences, interrogative sentences, and sentences exclamation. *First*, the news declarative sentences or sentence is a sentence that contains the intention of communicating a message to the person says or listener. Sentence news in general contain a statement submitted to the opponents said and does not expect a response and feedback or questions. *Second*, the imperative sentence is called a command phrase or sentence request. Command or declarative sentences are sentences that provide command information to a person (as opposed to speech) to do something. *Third*, interrogative sentences also called interrogative sentence. Interrogative sentence is used to deliver a statement in the form of a question using question words who, what, how, why, what, and when. In addition to the question words, the revelation in the form of the question if in written form is marked and ends the question mark (?), Whereas in the spoken language presents intonation. Fourth, exclamation sentence. Sentence exclamation also called intriguing sentence. In addition, the sentence is a form exclamation sentence statement expressing wonder, awe, and others. Formally, the sentence exclamation characterized by words how much, is not playing, or how. Fourth, sentences class described above, has the objective to provide a statement in accordance with their respective functions.

### C. RESEARCH METODE

This research is descriptive qualitative research. Meanwhile, according Arikunto (2010:282), qualitative research is meant to collect data or information regarding the state of something symptoms and for the conclusion, the data that has been collected is separated according to their group. The data source of this research, which involves some classic folk songs Bugis were then analyzed using the study of syntax. Data collection methods is the method records refer to. Refer recording method is a method by conducting direct recording of the song that was sung by the singer and listened repeatedly through the recordings are then analyzed by the study were used .

### D. DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis and review of the data , found some kind of sentences contained in Bugis classic folk songs based on their function , is declarative sentences or sentence news , the imperative sentence or sentence order , interrogative sentence or interrogative sentence , and a sentence or phrase exclamation intriguing .

#### 1. Declarative Sentence or News Sentence

Declarative sentences or news sentence is a sentence that serves to provide information. Sentence news generally in the form of statements that contain news, event or events that will be delivered by speakers to someone without expecting specific responses . News declarative sentence or phrase can be found in the data following the singing.

#### (NRKB-001)

*oo...mate colli  
mate collini warue  
ri toto baja-baja  
alla ri toto baja-baja  
alla nariala kembongeng*

*oo...mate colli  
mate collini warue  
setiap hari dipangkas  
dan setiap hari dipangkas lagi  
untuk dijadikan penggulung rambut*

*oo...macilaka*

*oo... sedang celaka*

*macilaka ni kembongeng  
nappai ribala-bala  
alla nappai ribala-bala  
alla namate puangna*

*celakalah penggulungnya  
sementara bentuk-bentuk  
dan baru dibentuk-bentuk  
kini telah mati*

*oo...taroni mate  
taroni mate puangna  
iyapa upettu rennu  
alla iyapa kupettu rennu  
alla usapupi nesanna*

*oo...biarlah mati  
biarlah mati pemiliknya  
barulah putus asa  
dan menyerah  
bila sudah kuusap batu nisannya*

Data chant shown above, was found kind of declarative sentences or sentence news , contained in the temple of all three, namely *iyapa upettu rennu iyyapa kupettu rennu alla alla kusapupi nesanna* (did I despair and give up when it is wiped his tombstone). Singing lyrics in the form of news that was sung by the poet. In addition, it also describes the lyrics of the song of a statement by giving purpose and meaning of the affirmation, that whatever happens, I will not give in to despair and back or give up before finding one that I'm looking for (the husband) until rubbed his tombstone. Types of declarative sentences or sentences of news is also available on the following data is singing.

**(NRKB-002)**

*Engkana' ri mabellae  
ri lippu wanua laeng  
deceng muaro usappa  
uwellai wanuakku*

Aku kini di perantauan  
di negeri lain  
kebaikan jua yang kucari  
ku tinggalkan negeri / tanah air ku

*Tanah Ogi wanuakku  
wanua tallessurekku  
indo' ambo' malebbikku  
uwa'bokori ulao*

Sulawesi tanah air ku  
tanah air kaum kerabatku  
ayah ibu yang kukasihi  
ku tinggalkan pergi

*Pura janci ri aleku  
singkerru ri atikku  
iapa urewe' mattana ogi  
uruntukpi usappae*

Aku sudah berjanji pada diriku  
kubulatkan tekad baik di hatiku  
aku hanya akan kembali ke Sulawesi  
setelah aku mendapat apa yang ku cari

*Indo' Ambo' Malebbikku  
aja' tapettu rennuang  
marillau ri Puangnge  
natepu winasakku*

Ayah ibu yang ku kasihi  
jangan berputus asa mendoakanku  
memohon kepada Tuhan  
kesejahteraan hidupku

Declarative sentences or sentence news contained in singing at the top, which is located at the temple of the 3rd temple *janci ri aleku singkerru ri atikku iyapa urewek Mattana ugi uruntukpi usappae* (I promised myself I intend goodwill in my heart I'm just going to go back to the land Bugis (Sulawesi) after I get what I came for).

In addition to the two data singing at the top, there is also a kind of declarative sentences or sentence in the news following the singing of data.

**(NRKB-003)**

*Narekko laoki ri Sulawesi  
lolang-lolakki ri Tana Ogi*

Apabila kamu berkunjung ke Sulawesi  
jalan-jalan berkunjung ke tanah Bugis

<i>leppang mabbenni-benni</i> <i>pirasai ase banda malunrae</i>	singgah untuk bermalam rasakan gurihnya padi banda
<i>Parepare mana mita</i> <i>bombang silacu-lacu</i> <i>aganna lacu-lacu</i> <i>lopi pallureng berre</i>	Di Parepare saya melihat ombak yang berkejaran apa yang berkejaran perahu yang membawa beras
<i>Dendang alani dendang</i> <i>dendang mappadendang</i> <i>mappadendangni ana Ogie</i> <i>pirasai nyamengna</i> <i>nyamengna aresona</i>	Dendang dan berdendang dendang berdendang berdendanglah anak Bugis rasakan seruhnya seruhnya jerih payahnya
<i>Ri Sulawesi mana mita</i> <i>galung temmakaloang</i> <i>paggalungna makarao</i> <i>pole tasseddi kampong</i>	Di Sulawesi saya melihat sawah yang sangat luas petaninya yang begitu ramai dari berbagai kampong
<i>Massumange tongeng</i> <i>waseng ana Ogie</i> <i>majjijireng marengngala</i> <i>pole tasseddi kampong</i>	Betapa bersemangatnya anak-anak Bugis berjejeran untuk memanen dari berbagai kampong
<i>Dendang alani dendang</i> <i>dendang mappadendang</i> <i>mappadendangni ana Ogie</i> <i>pirasai nyamengna</i> <i>nyamengna aresona</i>	Dendang dan berdendang dendang berdendang berdendanglah anak Bugis rasakan seruhnya seruhnya pekerjaannya
<i>Amo pole bosie</i> <i>amo pole pella</i> <i>mattunru-tunru toto</i> <i>sappai atuongenna</i>	Walau datang hujan walau datang panas sangat bersungguh-sungguh mencari penghidupan
<i>Ase banda malunrae</i> <i>rilureng lao daerah</i> <i>ribawai ri wanuae</i> <i>wanua kurangnge berrena</i>	Padi banda yang gurih diangkut menuju daerah dibawa ke kampong kampong yang kekurangan beras

Types of declarative sentence that is very prominent in the song of the data above, which is the temple of the 4th and 5th. On the 4th stanza *ri Sulawesi manak mita, galung makaloang, paggalunna makarao pole tasseddie kampong* (in Sulawesi I see, the fields are so vast, so crowded farmers, and derived / from various neighborhoods). The singing snippets of information that could be witnessed directly Sulawesi rice fields are so vast, bustling crowd of farmers have come from various villages and to move from one village to another to bersawah. While at the temple of the 5th, *masumange tongeng, waseng anak Ogi e majjijireng marengngala pole tasseddie kampong* (how crowded / excited children Bugis march harvesting of various villages) also provide information or reports that children / Bugis people in work, especially harvest always spirited in the work and put together even though it came from different regions and different villages.

## 2. Imperative Sentence atau Command Sentence

Imperative sentence or sentence order is a sentence that aims to give orders to others to do something. Imperative sentence or sentences command also called the sentence request. Based on the analysis, the type of the imperative sentence or a sentence orders / requests can also be found in the data singing (33-NRKB.VI-B3) shown in the previous section above, is found in the temple of the 4th *indo ambo malebbikku invite tapettu rennuang marillau ri puangnge natepu winasakku* (dear indo ambo dear do not stop / despair begged the Lord that I accomplish my desire / my goal). Forms of order that is implied in the singing sentence is shaped smoothing, namely in the form of a request for wheeled and pray always his desire to be fulfilled.

In addition, the type of command imperative sentence or phrase can also be found at the following piece of data is singing.

**(NRKB-004)**

<i>Palettu'i watakkalemu</i>	Tibakan ragamu,
<i>riolo tellaomu</i>	sebelum berangkat
<i>mabbicang salakako mulao,</i>	berbekal pergi dengan perak,
<i>mallempa ulawekko mulisu</i>	memikul emas ketika kembali pulang

Fragment data is singing over *palettu i watakkalemu ri olo tellaomu* (make arrive your body before leaving) is also a form of imperative or command, namely because the initial sentence begins base word *lettuk* (arrived) which preceded *pa* (prefix in Bugis), *kan* (suffixes in Indonesia) and terminated particle *i* (lah) and high intonation forming assertion statement that emphasizes things to do.

**3. Interrogative Sentence**

Interrogative sentences or interrogative sentence is the kind of sentence that contains the statement either be questions asked speakers to someone. In the form of writing or writing, question words interrogative sentence begins and ends the question mark (?), Whereas in the form of oral, interrogative sentence beginning with the word intonation tone asked that question.

Type of interrogative sentences or interrogative sentence in question, can be found in the song that is displayed below.

**(NRKB-005)**

<i>Awwi..... awwi..</i>	<i>Awwi</i> (bermakna mengeluh)
<i>terri peddi atikku</i>	menangis sedih hatiku
<i>ucapu campa aroku</i>	kuusap-usap dadaku
<i>uitamu tudang botting</i>	saat kulihat dirimu duduk bersanding di pelaminan
<i>Teppasemmu tekkareba</i>	Tanpa pesan dan tanpa berita
<i>mallere wae mataku</i>	bercucuran air mataku
<i>naulleku teppakua</i>	teganya kau lakukan itu padaku
<i>magi mulesse ri janci</i>	mengapa engkau menyalahi janji
<i>mutaroa sajang rennuu</i>	kau biarkan aku dalam kecewa
<i>Kegani maka utiwi</i>	Kemanakah akan kubawa rasa kecewa
<i>sajang rennu atikku</i>	dihatiku
<i>eloku sedding ro mate</i>	ingin rasanya aku mati saja
<i>na tea lao nyawaku</i>	namun nyawaku tak mau pergi
<i>notaroa sajang rennu</i>	sebab dalam kekecewaan
<i>naulleku tapakkua</i>	

*Ko baja sanggadie  
engka jera baru  
kuburu tenri bungai  
iya'na tu rilalenna  
utiwi lao peddiku  
utiwi limbang ri bajeng*

teganya kau lakukan itu padaku

Jika esok atau lusa ada pusara baru  
kuburan yang tak bertabur bunga  
maka akulah yang bersemayam di  
dalamnya  
kubawa pergi kekecewaanku  
kubawa menyebarang ke alam baqa

Data chant shown above, there is a kind of interrogative sentences or interrogative sentence, namely the temple of the 3rd *kegani maka utiwi sajang rennu atikku* (where do I'll bring a feeling of disappointment in my heart). The singing quote interrogative form because it begins where question words (where). In addition to data, it is also contained in the following chant.

**(NRKB-006)**

*Jancimu taroe  
sanrekka mubelleakka  
kessippa adammu  
ri wettu siolota*

Janji yang kau berikan  
akupun menerima dengan kebohongan  
betapa manisnya perkataan  
ketika di depanku

*Agaro sabakna  
mulariang jancimmu  
agaro sabakna  
nalemmu nyawamu*

Apa yang menyebabkan  
janjimu kau tidak tepati  
apa sebabnya  
engkau begitu tega

*Muwelaika ale-ale  
terri esso wenni  
jancimu taroe  
sanrekka mubelleakka*

Engkau meninggalkanku seorang diri  
menangis di siang dan malam hari  
jarena janji yang kau berikan  
akupun terima namun kau membohongiku

*E... peddinna atikku kasi'na  
engkamu tudang botting  
ri olo matakku*

E... betapa sakitnya hati ini  
ketika engkau bersanding  
di depan matakku

*Aganaro pakkulleakku  
nawanawaiwi toto'ku  
terri esso wenni  
e.. peddinna atikku kasi'na  
e... sessana nyawaku kasi'na*

Apalah daya  
aku hanya merenung  
memikirkan nasibku  
menangis di siang dan malam hari  
e... betapa sakitnya hatiku  
e... betapa kecewanya perasaanku

Data singing at the top , there are a couple of interrogative sentences or interrogative sentence, namely the temple of the 2nd two, *agaro sabakna mulariang jancimmu* (why promise not you keep it just ) and *agaro sabakna nalemmuk nayawamu* (why are you so bear, and the temple 5th *aganaro pakkulleakku nawa - nawaiwi totokku* (whatever the power only contemplate thinking about my fate). The sentences interrogative form or asked for at the beginning of the sentence begins aga question words (what) and with intonation tone of the question.

#### 4. Exclamation Sentence

exclamation sentence or exciting sentences are sentences such intriguing and contains expression awe or wonder. In addition, the phrase or sentence intriguing exclamation also called the interjection sentence. Type the phrase or sentence exclamation intriguing question, can be found in the data following the singing.

##### (NRKB-007)

<i>Alamasea-sea mua</i>	Sungguh betapa kasihannya
<i>tau na ompo ri sesse' kale</i>	orang yang menyesal
<i>nasaba riwettu baiccu'na</i>	karena semasa kecilnya
<i>de' memeng na engka na'guru</i>	tidak pernah belajar
<i>baiccu' ta mitu na wedding siseng</i>	karena waktu kecil pengetahuan mudah
<i>narekko battoa ni' masussani</i>	diperoleh, tetapi jika masa dewasa akan
<i>nasaba' maraja nawa-nawani</i>	sungguh susah
<i>enrenge pole toni kuttue</i>	karena sudah banyak yang dipikirkan dan
	kemalasan juga sudah menjangkiti

Data chant shown above , was found eksclamation types of sentences or sentence appea , namely *alamase - ase mua tau naompori sessek kale* (seriously how pity people is feeling sorry ). Exclamation shape or exclamatory sentence is marked because it begins singing *alamase* word- *ase* (seriously how sorry). It shows a sense of pity, wonder, and compassion for one thing.

#### E. CONCLUSION

Research on the classic folk songs text Bugis using syntax study focuses on the type of sentence contained in the song. The type of sentence is found based on the analysis, namely (1) declarative sentences or sentences of news, (2) the imperative sentence or sentence orders and demand, (3) of interrogative sentences also called interrogative sentence, and (4) the sentence or sentences exclamation intriguing.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Rineka Cipta.
- Arifin, E. Zaenal & Junaiyah. (2008). *Sintaksis. Untuk Mahasiswa Strata Satu Jurusan Bahasa atau Linguistik dan Guru Bahasa Indonesia SMA/SMK*. Jakarta: PT. Grasindo.
- Misnawati. (2015). *Hiyang Wadian Dayak Maanyan di Kabupaten Barito Timur: Kajian Ekopuitika*. (Disertasi yang tidak dipublikasikan), Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Surabaya.
- Ramlan, M. (2005). *Sintaksis*. Yogyakarta: CV. Karyono.
- Sharndama, Emmanuel C & Magaji, Maryam Yusuf. (2014). *Morphology, Syntax and Functions of the Kilba Folk Riddles*. Dalam International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature (IJSELL). Vol. 2, Issue 4. April 2014. Hal. 112.
- Townsend, Rowe John. (1990). *Standars of Criticism for Children's Literature*. Dalam Peter Hunt (ed). *Children's Literature: The Development of Criticism*. London: Routledge.