Basic Structure of the Riau Malay Clauses

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Abstract
This study aims to explain the basic structure of Riau Malay clauses using a linguistic typology approach. Data obtained from oral and written data. The method used is Sudaryanto (2005). The discussion is based on the opinion of Jufrizal (2012). The results showed that the basic clauses of BMR were in the form of (1) non-verbal basic clauses whose predicates are nouns (pronouns), adjectives, numerals, and prepositions which are located one argument before the predicate (2) verbal clauses in the form of transitive and intransitive forms. Verbs that occupy the predicate position in the two clauses are marked morphologically with affixes and some can stand alone without affixes. The BMR intransitive clause has one argument that comes before the predicate (verb). There are transitive clauses that have two or three arguments.

Keywords: Basic Structure, Clause, Verb, Riau Malay

1. Introduction

Riau Malay Language (BMR) is one of the regional languages located in Riau with its capital city Pekanbaru. Riau Malay language still functions as a means of communication between families, customs, literary language, cultural language and as an introduction in elementary schools in addition to Indonesian. This Riau Malay typology study will be carried out according to a linguistic typology study. According to Comrie (1988) the general purpose of the study of linguistic typology is to classify languages based on the structural behavior of the language in question. The study of linguistic typology of the Riau Malay regional language still needs to be done because there are still many grammatical behaviors of this regional language that have not been revealed. In general, the basic structure of BMR sentences is SVO, but there are also VOS structures such as *menanak boeh mak.* In a variety of customs and literature, for example in the folklore of *Sang Kancil*, there are still clauses consisting of the order of the words VSO such as *menolehlah dio sungai kecil* and the order of the words VS, such as *menciciklah Sang Kancil.* This particularity and complexity of BMR grammar is a challenge for researchers and linguists as well as a challenge for grammatical theory to be expressed. The type of language used as the basis for classification in this study is the syntactic type.

Chaer (2007) explains that syntax talks about words in relation to other words, or other elements as a unit of speech. In the discussion of syntax, what is discussed is (1) the syntactic structure, which includes the problem of functions, categories and roles of syntax, as well as the tools used in building that structure (2) syntactic units in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences and discourses. and (3) other matters relating to syntax such as problems of mode, aspect and so on. Syntax is a part of linguistics that discusses the intricacies of discourse, sentences, clauses and phrases (Ramlan: 2005).

Furthermore, according to Jufrizal (2020) clause is a syntactic construction that contains elements of predication. As previously explained, the basic clause has characteristics such as (1) consisting of one clause (2) the core elements are complete (3) the arrangement of the elements according to the most common and (4) does not contain questions or denials. This description shows that the basic clause is the same as a single declarative-affirmative sentence (see Alwi et al: 2000). What is meant by the basic clause in this paper is the basic structure/construction of the commonly used basic clause.

Chaer (2009) says that a clause is a predicative syntactic unit, meaning that if there is a predicate in the unit or construction. The position of this predicate is very important, because it is through the types and

categories of the predicate that determine the presence of the subject, object and complementary functions. Clauses consist of (a) verbal clauses, (b) non-verbal clauses. Furthermore (Jufrizal: 2020) says that verbal clauses can be distinguished based on the presence of arguments (nominal phrases) into (1) intransitive clauses and (2) transitive clauses. Furthermore, based on the number of segments, transitive clauses can be divided into (a) intransitive clauses and (b) intransitive clauses. Chaer (2009) adds that non-verbal clauses consist of nominal clauses (pronouns), adjective clauses, prepositional clauses, and numeral clauses. Nominal clauses are clauses that can be composed of a subject function that is categorized as a word or phrase with a noun category and the predicate in the form of a word or phrase in a noun category. An adjective clause is a clause that can be composed of a subject function that is categorized as a noun and a predicate function that is categorized as an adjective while a prepositional clause is a clause whose preposition function is filled by a prepositional phrase, while a numeral clause is a clause whose preposition function is filled by a numeral phrase.

In traditional linguistics, clauses are divided into subject and predicate. Another opinion says that a sentence consists of a predicate with one or more arguments which is called a predication. Thus the sentence can be formulated into arguments and arguments. A clause structure that has two arguments, one of which is identified as the agent (doer) and the other as the patient (patient). Agents and patients marked by grammatical features in a language are called grammatical roles. On the other hand, matters relating to subjects, objects and oblique relations are called grammatical relations (Palmer: 1996) and (Jufrizal 2012).

Some of the most important elements in clauses (simple sentences) are predicates which are occupied (mainly) by verbs. The behavior of the predicate (verb) of a clause/sentence determines the structure of the verb's argument, the presence and absence of other main elements of the clause/sentence. According to van Valin, Jr. and La Polla (1999, 2002: 17, 644), the basic structure of a clause is determined by relational and non-relational structures. The relational structure is concerned with the relationship between one sentence element and another, whether it is syntactic, semantic, or pragmatic. While the non-relational structure describes the hierarchical arrangement of conceptualized phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Basically, the predicate is the core of a clause/sentence whose main part is a verb (with various types). Verb argument structure is a complete sentence builder which can be in the form of a noun phrase (FN) or a prepositional phrase or (Fprep). Thus, the study of the structure of the argument of verbs in clauses/sentences is an important subject of study in grammar. In addition, the structure of the argument also determines the completeness of a clause (single sentence).

Kartika (2017) says that verbs in Indonesian based on their form consist of (1) unmarked verbs (no affixes) and (2) marked verbs, namely all words that have affixes such as {me-,ber-,kan-, di-, and -i,} can be nominated as verbs. In addition, Indonesian also has grammatical meanings such as active, passive and causative. In Indonesian, there are two verbs in morphological construction, namely transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. According to Kesuma (2010) when viewed from the number of arguments, namely constituents which together form a clause (cf. Tridalaksana: 2008) verbs are divided into two groups, namely transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs are verbs that require an object function, while intransitive verbs are verbs that do not require an object function. Based on the description above, the problem that arises in this study is what is the basic structure of the BMR clause? To find out the BMR clause, there are several things that need to be considered (1) the type of verb (transitive or intransitive) (2) the presence (absence) of affixes attached to the verb (3) the number of arguments (noun phrases) that are commonly present in the clause.

2. Method

This research includes qualitative research. The method in this study uses Mahsun (2015). The research data is sourced from the use of Riau Malay Language (BMR) both orally and in writing. Data collection uses the talk and listen method. Data analysis using the *agih* method. In the agh method, an advanced technique is used in the form of a technique for direct elements and followed by a replace and lesap technique. The results of data analysis are presented using informal techniques.

3. Results And Discussion
3.1 Basic Structure of the BMR Clause

As previously explained, the basic clause referred to in this study is the basic structure of the basic clause commonly used in everyday language. BMR has a verbal base clause and a non-verbal onr. Verbal clauses are clauses whose predicate is a verb, while nonverbal clauses are clauses whose predicate is a noun, adjective, pronoun, or numeral. Non-verb predicate clauses in BMR can be in the form of nominal, adjective, numeral, and prepositional. Examples of each of these types can be seen below.

(1) *Pemude tu   sangat Ramah.*
     pemude ART   sangat ramah
     'The youth is very friendly'

(2) *Emak-   nye   guru.*
     ibu-   POS3TG   guru
     'His mother is a teacher'

(3) *Anak- nye   tige.*
      anak- POS3TG tiga
      'His children are three'

(4) *Rumah-   nye   di   tepi pantai.*
      rumah-   POS3TG Pre   tepi pantai
      'His house is by the beach'

In example (1) the subject of the clause is *pemude tu* 'the youth' and the predicate is *sangat ramah* 'very friendly' (adjective). Words are very arbitrary. In example (2) *emaknye* 'his mother' functions as the subject and the word *tige* 'three' (nominal) functions as the predicate. In example (3) *anaknye* functions as the subject and the word tige (numeral) functions as the predicate, while in example (4) *Rumahnye* functions as the subject and *di tepi pantai* 'by the beach' (prepositional phrase) functions as the predicate.

Furthermore, it will be explained about the verbal clause in BMR. To analyze the verbal clause in BMR, it will be noted whether the verb that will be used in the clause is in transitive or intransitive form, whether the verb has a verb affix (marker) or not and the number of arguments (noun phrases) that are usually present in the clause. The types of basic verbal clauses in BMR can be distinguished based on the presence of the argument into:

a. intransitive clause, and

b. transitive clause.

Based on the number of segments, transitive clauses can be divided into: (a) intransitive clauses, and (b) intransitive clauses. According to Jufrizal (2012:35) verbal clauses contain important grammatical behaviors in one language, because in this type of clause there are outward and inner contents of the grammar concerned.

Intransitive verbs (VI) which occupy the predicate position in intransitive clauses are present without affixes (VI-affixes), with or without affixes (VI+/-affixes, or mandatory affixes (VI+affixes). These intransitive verbs in BMR are prefixes {meN-} and {beR-}. In the following, some examples of BMR intransitive clauses will be presented, according to the presence or absence of affixes in the verbs.

BMR intransitive clauses with verbs without affixes (VI-affixes) as in the examples below.

(5) *Adek mandi.*
     adik mandi
     'The younger bathes'

(6) *Budak tu   tido.*
      anak ART tidur
      'The kid sleeps'

(7) *Pe- tinju tu   roboh seketika.*
      PRE-tinju ART roboh seketika
      'The boxer collapsed instantly'

(8) *Pen- curi kene tembak.*
      PRE-curi kena tembak

'The thief was shot'

(9) *Dio   lai ke   topi pantai.*
    PRO3TG lari Pre tepi pantai
    'He runs to the seashore'

BMR intransitive clauses with verbs that have or may be without affixes (VI+/-affixes) are as follows:
   (10) *Budak tu   lari keliling rumah*.
       anak ART lari keliling rumah
       'The kid runs around the house'

   (11) *Budak itu   be-   lari keliling rumah.*
       anak   ART AKT-lari keliling rumah
       ' The kid runs around the house'

   (12) *Adek balek dari pokan.*
       adik balik   Pre pekan
       'The younger comes back from the market'

   (13) *Adek be-   balek dari pokan.*
        adik AKT-balik Pre pekan
        'The younger comes back from the market'

   (14) *Kakak* nyanyi *di dapor.*
        kakak nyanyi Pre dapur
        'The sister sings in the kitchen'

   (15) *Kakak   me- nyanyi di dapor*.
        kakak AKT-nyanyi Pre dapur
        'The sister sings in the kitchen'

BMR intransitive clause with affixed verb (VI+affix), as in the following example:

   (16) *Paman be-   main bola.*
        paman AKT- main bola
        'Uncle plays football'

   (17) *Datuk itu   be-   balek.*
        datuk ART AKT-   balik
        'The grandfather turned'

   (18) *Kaki-nyo   te-   sandong tunggul.*
        kaki-POS3TG PRE-sandung tunggul
        'His foot tripped on a stump'

   (19) *Budak tu   ta- tido.*
        anak   ART PRE-tidur
        'The kid sleeps'

   (20) *Budak malang tu   me- nangis te- sedu-sedu.*
        anak malang ART AKT-tangis Pre-sedu-sedu
        'The poor child is crying'

(21) *Mak meng-anggok.*
ibu AKT-angguk
'Mom nods'

(22) *Oang tua tu   men- desah.*
orang tua ART AKT-desah
'The old man sighed'

(23) *Tangan Aminah te-   tusuk duri.*
tangan aminah PRE-tusuk duri
'Aminah's hand was pierced by thorns'

If the groups of intransitive verbs above are compared, the number of VI-affixes is higher than VI+/-affixes and VI+affixes are higher than both. Based on the example of the intransitive clause above, it can be explained that the basic structure of the BMR clause consists of the subject matter and predicate and other elements in the form of information. The adverb element is arbitrary (optional), may exist and may not exist, intransitive clauses do not require the presence of an object, thus there is only one argument placed before the predicate. Intransitive verbs that occupy the predicate position can be affixed or unaffixed. The following is an example of an intransitive clause that has a marker {be-}. In this sentence, it is as if the object is found after the verb.

(24) *Pak Ali be- tanam jagung.*
pak ali AKT-tanam jagung
'Sir Ali plants corn'

(25) *Uang   tu   be-   main   bola.*
orang ART AKT- main   bola
'They play football'

(26) *Oang-oang be- tepok tangan.*
orang-orang AKT-tepuk tangan
'People clap'

(27) *Mak be-   tanak nasi.*
ibu AKT-tanak nasi
'Mother cooks rice'

The verbs *betanam, betepok,* and *betanak* in examples 24-27 above are intransitive verbs. The sentences above have one main argument, namely: the subject. Nouns that come after intransitive verbs, such as: *jagung* 'corn', *tangan* 'hand' and *nasi* 'rice' which are not the object of the verb. Based on the behavior of the verb marked with {be-}, the nouns present are as if the object is an oblique related sentence element (semantic grammatical relation) whose presence is mandatory. Typologically, the verbs as in the example (18-21) are called two-place intransitive verbs. That is, these verbs can be followed by nouns that are present as if they were objects whose presence is mandatory or these verbs can be present without being followed by nouns.

Based on the description above, it is found that the basic clauses of BMR are in the form of (1) non-verbal basic clauses, namely those whose predicates are in the form of nouns, adjectives, numerals, and prepositions which have one argument before the predicate. This basic structure is the basic basic structure and can be followed by arbitrary information elements. Verbal clauses can be in transitive and intransitive forms. Verbs that occupy the predicate position in the two clauses are marked morphologically with affixes and some can stand alone without affixes. The BMR intransitive clause has one argument that comes before the predicate (verb). This clause has a construction consisting of a predicate (verbal phrase), a zero construction verb (a basic verb without an affix) and an affixed verb {meN-} and {beR-}. There are

transitive clauses that have two or three arguments. Argument 1 is before the predicate, while arguments 2 and 3 are after the predicate.

3.2 BMR Transitive Clauses
The transitive clause of BMR is characterized by the presence of a transitive verb in the predicate position in general, the verb that fills the prefix position of the transitive clause is a verb with a prefix {meN-}, while transitive verbs without affixes can also appear, but not many. The grouping of transitive verbs with or without an affix, consists of:

a.   VI+/- affixes (transitive verbs with and without affixes)
b.   VI+ affixes (transitive verbs mandatory affixes)

VI+/- affix
In BMR the examples of VI+/- affixes are as follows:

(28) *Oang tu   minom air nio.*
        orang ART minum air kelapa
        'They drink coconut water'

(29) *Oang tu   me-   minom air nio.*
        orang ART AKT-minum air kelapa
        'People drink coconut water'

(30) *Mak baca Alkuran.*
        ibu baca alkuran
        'Mother reads the Koran'

(31) *Mak mem-baca Alkuran.*
        ibu AKT baca alkuran
        'Mother reads the Koran'

(32) *Bapak manjat pokok.*
        ayah manjat pohon
        'Father climbs the tree'

(33) *Bapak me- manjat pokok.*
        ayah AKT-panjat pohon
        'Father climbs the tree'

(34) *Adek-nya   mintak uang.*
        adik-POS3TG minta uang
        'His younger brother asks for money'

(35) *Adek-nyo   me-   mintak uang.*
        adik-POS3TG AKT-   minta uang
        'His younger brother asks for money'

The presence or absence of affixes in transitive verbs does not affect the basic structure of the transitive clause. The basic structure of a transitive clause still consists of a subject, a predicate, and an object, with or without an explanation. The structure consisting of intransitive verbs with or without affixes (VI+/-affixes) on certain transitive verbs implies that in BMR there are several transitive verbs that can be affixed with affixes at will.
VI + affix
In BMR, most of the transitive verbs are verbs with nasal affixes, such as the following examples:

(36) *Hasan   mem-baca surat.*
     hasan   AKT-baca surat
     'Hasan reads the letter'

(37) *Saya   me- nulis surat.*
     PRO1TG AKT-tulis surat
     'I write a letter'

(38) *Mak mem-buke pintu.*
     ibu AKT-buka pintu
     'Mother opens the door'

(39) *Bapak lupe me- nengok   mak.*
     ayah lupa AKT-tengok ibu
     'Father forgets to see mother'

(40) *Cama   me- nyambə ikan.*
     camar AKT-sambar ikan
     'Seagulls grab fish'

(41) *Mereka   men- diri kan panggung   wayang.*
     PRO3JM AKT-diri-APL panggung wayang
     'They set up a puppet stage'

Based on the examples above, it can be seen that the structure of the transitive clause of BMR can generally be divided into (i) the structure of the transitive clause that is not marked morphologically (without affixes); and (ii) morphologically marked (affixed) clause structures. Morphological markers of BMR transitive verbs are prefixes {meN-} which can be morphophonemically manifested by their allomorphic forms. Prefix allomorph {meN-} which marks the verb in the transitive clause structure. BMR shows nasalization, except when {me-} is followed by a basic form that starts with a vowel (Jufrizal: 1996). The prefix {me-} which gives rise to reasoning in the verb is denoted by the construction {N-}.

The morphophonemic process of the {me-} prefix which is called the {N-} construction in BMR can be seen below.

(a) If {meN-} is attached to a root form / word with initial sounds /p/, /t/, /k/, and /s/, the nasal sounds that appear are nasals that are close to the region or manner of articulation while the original sound is eliminated /p/ becomes /m/, /t/ becomes /n/, /k/ becomes /ng/, and /s/ becomes /ny/ *potong* 'cut', *tarek* 'pull', *kepong* 'siege', *menebang* 'siege', *samba* 'grab'.

(b) (b) If {meN-} is attached to the form / base word that sounds initial /b/, /d/, /e/, /j/ and /g/ the nasal sounds that appear are nasals that are close to the region and the way they are articulated with the sound - the sound, but there is no loss of the original sound. Thus /b/ becomes /mb/, /d/ becomes /nj/ and /g/ becomes /ng/.
    bawak 'bring'
    dengor 'hear'
    curi 'steal'sell 'sell', sell 'sell'
    gosok 'rub'

(c) (c) If {meN-} is attached to a basic form / word that starts with /m/, /i/, /r/, /n/, /ng/, /y/, /ny/, /w/ and the sound the nasalization vowel that occurs is empty (zero).
    makan 'eat
    lempo 'throw'
    rebut 'seize',
    rusak 'broken'
    nanak 'cook'
    goyang 'shake'
    yakin 'sure'

nyanyi 'sing'
waris 'inherit'
embos 'bloat'
ubah 'change'

The examples above show that the basic clause of BMR has two constructions based on the type of predicate, namely a non-verbal clause and a verbal clause. Non-verbal clauses have adjective, nominal (pronoun), numeral, and prepositional predicates and have one argument that precedes the predicate. This basic structure is the core structure that can be followed by an arbitrary (optional) element of information. Verbal clauses have two properties, namely transitive and intransitive. Verbs that have predicate elements of these two types of clauses are marked with affixes, some are standing without affixes. In BMR the intransitive clause has arguments that are before the predicate (verb), while in the transitive clause there are two or three arguments that are before and after the predicate.

In non-verb clauses, the predicate clause can be in the form of adjectives, nominal (pronouns), numerals, and prepositions. Intransitive clauses have a verb phrase construction (predicate), verb zero (base verb without affix), and verb affix (construction with prefix {meN-} (nasal construction), or verb with prefix {be-}, then the transitive clause is formed with construction nasal (namely verbs with prefix {meN-}.

3.3 BMR Word Order Typology

The word order of BMR is analyzed based on the sentences (1) imperative, (2) declarative, and (3) interrogative. Imperative sentences contain the intention of ordering or asking the speech partner to do something as the speaker wants (Rahardi, 2005:79). In BMR the command given by the speaker to the person or interlocutor can be expressed by (i) verb predicate only (ii) complete utterance with verbal predicate (iii) and command task word. Syntactically, imperative sentences are formed by verbal predicates with or without FN (arguments).

Below will be given examples of imperative sentences as mentioned above in BMR. Verbal predicates only, as in the example below:

(42) Poi !
'Go'
(43) Ambek !
'Take'
(44) Lempo !
'Throw'
(45) Jalan !
'Walk'
(46) Tido !
'Sleep'

The imperative form which is only in the form of a verb predicate is the core form of an imperative sentence. In BMR the imperative sentence can be followed by the particle *lah*. The use of this particle gives a softer, polite, affirmative, and more intimate meaning. Like the following example:

(47) Poi- lah !
pergi-PAR
'Go'
(48) Ambek-lah !
ambil- PAR
'Take'
(49) Lempo-lah !
lempar-PAR
'Throw'
(50) Campo- lah !
campur- PAR

'Mix'

(51) Cube-   lah !
       coba-   PAR
       'Try'

Some examples of other imperative forms with verbal predicates that have FN are found in BMR as below.

(52) *Baca surat itu !*
       baca surat ART
       'Read the letter'

(53) *Anta adek !*
       antar adik
       'See off the younger brother'

(54) *Embos balon !*
       tiup balon
       'Blow the baloon!'

(55) *Rebus aer !*
       rebus air
       'Boil the water'

(56) *Bawak   dia !*
       bawa   3TG
       'Take him'

(57) *Bukak mulut !*
       buka mulut
       'Open the mouth'

The verbs in the examples above are basic verbs and do not have nasal prefixes. The FN in these examples is after the imperative verb. The FN in the BMR imperative sentence is the patient.
In addition to the examples of imperative forms as above, there are also imperative forms in the form of the command word task as below.

(58) *Ayok copat !*
       'Be early'

(59) *Moh copat !*
       'Be early'

Examples of imperatives in the form of task verbs like this are very limited to be found in BMR. Based on the description above, it can be said that the BMR imperative is found in the order of words V – O (Patient) or V (verbal predicate with or without FN (argument)).

4. Conclusions

The basic structure of the BMR clause is the basic structure/construction of the commonly used basic clause consisting of a verbal base clause and a non-verbal base clause whose predicates consist of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, prepositions and numerals. There are verbal basic clauses in the form of transitive and intransitive verbs that occupy the predicate position in the clause, some are marked morphologically with affixes and some can stand alone without affixes. The BMR intransitive clause has one argument that comes before the predicate (verb). This clause has a construction consisting of a predicate (verbal phrase), a zero

construction verb (a basic verb without an affix) and an affixed verb {meN-} and {beR-}. There are transitive clauses that have two or three arguments. Argument one is before the predicate while arguments two and three are after the predicate.

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