Negation Form in *Tidung* Language

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ABSTRACT

In daily communication, *Tidung* speakers often utilize negation forms for rejection, cancellation, and negation. This linguistic phenomenon is very interesting to study. This paper aims to describe the form of negation in *Tidung* language and its usage. This study of negation in *Tidung* language uses descriptive method. The source of data comes from written and spoken discourse, especially those that contain the use of negation forms. The data were collected using reading, note-taking, and interview techniques. The data analysis technique used is qualitative descriptive analysis technique. In this paper, several forms of negation in *Tidung* language are found, including negation of kamad, ando, sama and kamad sino. These forms of negation have different functions and meanings. The use of negation in *Tidung* language can occur in parts of sentences contained in compound sentences and in the whole sentence contained in single sentences. Judging from the rigidity of the location, the five negations are very strong because the position of the negation cannot be moved to the right of the predicate function or to the left of the subject and object functions.

Keywords: *Negation; Tidung ; Syntax; Clause*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has a large diversity of regional languages. Almost every province or region in Indonesia has a variety of regional languages. Based on data obtained from the language center, Indonesia has around 801 regional languages. Based on official data, Papua is the province with the most regional languages. Papua has 326 types of regional languages. The second rank is occupied by West Papua which has 102 languages, then East Nusa Tenggara which has 71 languages and Maluku which has 62 languages.

One of the provinces that also has a variety of regional languages is North Kalimantan Province. Based on the language map issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2017, North Kalimantan Province has around 10 types of regional languages. On the other hand, the diversity of local languages owned by Indonesia in general and North Kalimantan Province in particular is not accompanied by a lot of research conducted on these languages. This results in the difficulty of documenting local languages which results in the loss or extinction of a language. One of the languages that has not received much attention in modern language research is the languages on the island of Borneo.

Linguists have done quite a lot of research related to the languages of Kalimantan, but it is still limited to basic research such as research on sound and basic sentence formation structures. One of the languages in Kalimantan that has received a lot of attention by linguists is *Tidung* . The *Tidung* language is located in the northern part of Kalimantan, precisely in the province of North Kalimantan (division of East Kalimantan province on October 25, 2012), namely along the Sembakung River, Sebuku River, Bulungan River, Tarakan and along the coast starting from the mouth of the Bulungan River north to the Tawau area. The area where the *Tidung* language is spoken includes Tarakan city, Tana *Tidung* district, Bulungan district, Malinau district and Nunukan district. *Tidung* is also one of the members of the Austronesian language family, which is a language family that has a wide distribution area, spread across Southeast Asia, and islands in the Pacific Ocean (Aswaradini, 2013).

Based on the classification conducted by Riwut (1993), Dayak *Tidung* is classified as Dayak Murut. Dayak *Tidung* is further divided into small tribes, namely Ulun Mantarang, Ulun Tubu, Ulun Dayu, Ulun Putuk, Ulun Nilau or Long Ho, Kalabit, Adang, Saban, Keraian and Libun. Based on this, it is concluded that in this classification, *Tidung* is grouped and classified into the Dayak group. In addition, Okushima (2003) explains that *Tidung* has the closest relationship with the Murutic group, but the grouping differs from one to another. In contrast to what Okushima has explained, Beech (1908) stated that basically *Tidung* is the same group as other western groups, namely Sunda, Madura, Bali, Bugis, Makassar, Lampung, Batak, Minangkabau and Aceh. Beech (1908) also explained that *Tidung* received various kinds of influences from Malay and *Tidung* which became part of a language that had a kinship with Malay.

On the other hand, researches that have been conducted on *Tidung* language are still limited to basic researches. Specific research that discusses the core linguistic structure in *Tidung* language is still rarely done and applied. The studies that have been conducted are still limited to the grouping of *Tidung* languages with dialectological theory, language kinship, diachronic linguistic research and comparative historical linguistic theory. Studies related to linguistic structures such as phonology, morphology and syntax are still very rare, including the application of modern grammar in the study process. One of the studies that has not been conducted in *Tidung* language is a study related to negation analysis.

Every language has its own negation structure, so does the Banua language. Negation or negation is a process or construction that expresses contradiction in the meaning of a sentence, done by adding a negation word to the sentence (Alwi, 2019). The negation of the sentence is done by adding the appropriate negation word at the beginning of the predicate phrase. According to Sudaryono (1993) denial or negation is a way of expressing denial, refutation, or contradiction of meaning by adding a negation word to the sentence in question. This is in line with Chaer's opinion (2014) which states that negation words are words used to deny or deny the occurrence of an event or the existence of a thing. Negative sentences are formed from positive sentences (clauses) by adding negation words or denial words to the basic clause

(sentence). Ba'dulu and Herman (2005) explain that a denial sentence is a derivative sentence formed from a core sentence by using a denying (negative) element in the verb phrase and a descending final intonation pattern(Fathonah & Romadhan, 2021; Romadhan & Sari, 2021; Selia & Romadhan, 2023).

Jackson in Syafar (2016) states that negation consists of two types, namely negation sentences and some elements or parts of negation sentences (local negation). Negation sentences can be achieved either through verb affirmation or through the use of words with negative meanings. Local negation affects some elements or parts of the sentence, not the whole sentence (Rizqi et al., 2023; Romadhan, 2020; Romadhan et al., 2023).

The negation words in Indonesian Chaer (2014) are not, tak, tiada, tanpa, and bukan. The negating word no with the function of expressing 'denial' is used in front of verbs and adjectives. The negating word tak with the function to express 'denial' can be used in front of verbs or adjectives, as a variant of the word not.

Alwi, et al. (2019) madd the negation words don't and haven't as types of negation words in Indonesian. The noun don't is used only to negate imperative verbal and adjectival sentences. The negation yet is used in sentences with verbal, adjectival, and indefinite numeral predicates, declarative and interrogative types. The negation yet is never used in exclamative sentences, because exclamative sentences always express deep feelings about something at a sudden moment, while the word yet characterizes the meaning of a process, event, or state involving a certain period of time(Hasibuan, 2020; Lelo Lein & Bere Nahak, 2023; Masfufah, 2017).

Another problem of negation is expressed by Ramlan (1996: 137) with the term negative clause. Ramlan (2001) says that negative clauses are clauses that have negative words that grammatically negate the predicate (P). The negative words are no, no, nothing, not, not yet, and do not. This is in line with Arifin, et al. (1990: 73) who say that negative clauses grammatically negate the predicate. The negative words include ora 'no', dudu 'not', aja 'don't', without 'without', and wegah 'reluctantly'.

In analyzing negation in *Tidung* language, the opinion of Alwi, et al. (2019) is used which explains that there are two types of negation, namely sentence negation and sentence part negation. Sentence negation is done by adding negation words in front of the predicate function. Sentence-part negation is done by placing appropriate negation words in front of the element being negated or in front of one of the predicates of a compound sentence. Negative words or constituents in a sentence will affect the meaning of the sentence. It will also affect the sentence structure attached to the negation element.

This research has several links with previous studies. The relationship can be seen from several similarities both from the similarity of the research object and the chosen study. Some studies that have relevance to this research are as follows.

First, research conducted by Romadhan (2022). The research is entitled "Subjek dan oblik bahasa *Tidung* ". Research conducted by Romadhan (2022)found that the results of this study explain that the subject is the core argument in the active sentence, while the oblique is the subject in the active sentence that changes position in the

passive sentence. Subjugation sentences in *Tidung* language have similarities with the typology of subjugation and oblique and are in accordance with the various test tools used. The difference between the research conducted by Romadhan (2022)and this research is the focus of the problem studied. The problem discussed in Romadhan's research (2022)is related to the subject and oblique in the active and passive sentences of *Tidung* language while this research focuses on discussing the form of negation in *Tidung* language.

Second, research conducted by Aqromi (2018). The research conducted (2018) is entitled "Bahasa *Tidung* di Kalimantan Utara: Sebuah Tinjauan dari Perspektif Diakronis". Research conducted by (2018)resulted in the opinion that the first result described the law of change from Proto Malay Polynesia to *Tidung* Language; then it explained the steps of changes of both lexical and phonological levels. From the study, it was concluded that there were several words from the *Tidung* Language that reflected the Proto Malay Polynesian language through the process of retention and innovation. The difference between the research conducted by Aqromi (2018)and this research is in the scientific field used. Aqromi's (2018) research examines *Tidung* language in terms of a diachronic perspective which states that *Tidung* language is a reflection of the proto Malay Polynesian language while this research focuses on the negation aspect in the sentence structure.

METHOD

This research uses the descriptive-qualitative method, which aims to describe the negation form in sentence constructions of *Tidung* language. The source of the research data comes from the utterances spoken by native speakers of *Tidung* language. The data is in the form of active and passive sentences in spoken form without using secondary sources such as dictionaries. The data collection technique includes recording, listening, and recording methods to ensure the authenticity of the data. The speech of native speakers is used as material to evaluate the grammaticality and acceptability of the data through the elicitation technique, which is a linguistic method that aims to validate the results of the analysis with direct respondents (Creswell, 2010).

The steps in this study began with data collection through recording, listening and recording methods. The data source is taken directly from the speech of native speakers of *Tidung* language, which serves as the main data for this research. The focus of the data is on active and passive sentences spoken in an oral context without the use of written sources such as dictionaries (Fathonah & Romadhan, 2021; Selia & Romadhan, 2023). After collecting the data, the researcher used the elicitation technique to verify the grammaticality and acceptability of the data by involving native speakers as sources. This technique ensures that the results of the analysis are consistent with the grammatical patterns that apply in the *Tidung* language (Mahsun, 2017).

The data analysis stage was carried out using the AGIH method, which uses the direct element separation technique as the first step (Sudaryanto, 2018). This technique allows the systematic separation of the elements of the sentence structure so that negation in sentence construction patterns can be clearly identified. After that, the researcher applied the insertion technique as a follow-up technique to analyze specific elements in the sentence structure. By employing this approach, the study aims to clearly illustrate the grammatical characteristics of *Tidung* while also offering a comprehensive explanation of the negation in sentence constructions of *Tidung* language.

Furthermore, the method in a qualitative approach includes several related matters: an explanation of the form of the qualitative approach taken; research participants; data collection methods and tools; validation and transferability; and data analysis methods. The method is written descriptively in the form of paragraphs without accompanied by numbering or bullet.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Sentence Negation

Based on the data collected and analyzed, the forms of negation or sentence negation in *Tidung* language are: kamad, sama, nupe, ando, and kamad sino. The structure of *Tidung* negation is done by adding these negation forms in front of or to the left of the predicate function. The following is an explanation of the forms of negation in *Tidung* along with examples of their use in sentences.

a. **Negation sentence with the word *kamad***

The negation kamad 'not' is the most productive form of negation or often used by *Tidung* speakers. The position of kamat negation in a sentence is placed between the subject and predicate. Consider the following examples of sentence data.

(1) *Dangan no kamad saboy de baloi No.*
Friend-POSS Neg come Prep home-POSS
'His friend didn't come to his home'

(2) *Ina no kamad incubon*
Mother-POSS Neg cook
'His mother doesn't cook'

(3) *Yama kamad makow intugos*
Father Neg go work
'Father doesn't go to work'

(4) *Dangan ku kamad bejajok*
Friend-POSS Neg beautiful
'My friend is not beautiful'

In sentence (1) the word kamad negates the verb predicate saboy 'to come' and is followed by the adverb de baloi no 'to his house, sentence (1) also has the subject dangan no 'his friend' before the predicate. In sentence (2), the word kamad expresses the predicate incubon 'to cook' without an adverb because the predicate verb incubon is

an intranstive verb. In sentence (3), the word kamad denotes the predicate makow 'to go' as an intansitive verb and is followed by the verb intugos 'to work' in the third sentence, which is a serial verb sentence structure. In sentence (4) the word kamad negates the predicate adj bejajok 'beautiful', the predicate in sentence (4) is a transitive verb predicate because this predicate requires an object to complete the sentence.

Thus, the negation kamad 'not' in *Tidung* language can negate or affirm verb predicates.

b. Sentence negation using the word *"sama"*
The negation of *sama* 'Don't' in the *Tidung* language is placed before a verb or verb phrase. Consider the following example sentences.

(5) *Sama menturus de lapangan*
     Neg run Prep field
     'Don't run on the field

(6) *Sama ngakan de halaman*
     Neg eat Prep lawn
     'Don't eat in the lawn'

(7) *Sama malong de kursi*
     Neg sleep Prep chair
     'Don't sleep on a chair

In sentence (5) the word negation sama 'Don't' negates the sentence with the verb predicate menturus 'running' in sentence (5) whose subject is omitted so that there is only negation sama 'don't', the predicate menturus 'run' and followed by the adverb de lapangan 'on the field'. In sentence (6) the negation word sama 'don't' negates ngakan 'eating' which has a verb predicate and the subject in sentence (6) is omitted so that there is only negation sama 'don't', the predicate ngakan 'eat' and the adverb de halaman 'in the lawn'. In sentence (7) the negation sama 'don't' negates the sentence with the predicate verb malong 'sleep' and in sentence (7) the subject is omitted so that there is only negation sama 'don't', the predicate verb malong 'sleeping' and the adverb de kursi 'on the chair'.

Thus, negation sama 'don't' in *Tidung* language can negate or negate predicates in the form of verb words or phrases (V/FV). Negation sama 'don't' is used to negate imperative sentences.

c. Sentence negation using the word *nupe*
The negation word *nupe* 'not yet' in the *Tidung* language is generally placed between the subject and the predicate, which consists of a verb or verb phrase (V/VP). Consider the following examples.

(8) *Ina nupe piyo makow de sawah*
     Mother Neg go Prep rice field
     'Mother hasn't gone to the rice field yet'

(9) Yama nupe nginum de timuk
　　 Father Neg drink Prep water
　　 'Father hasn't drunk water'

(10) Yaki nupe saboy
　　 Grandfather Neg come
　　 'Grandfather hasn't come yet'

　　Based on the examples above, it can be seen that the negation nupe 'yet' is used in verb-predicated sentences of the declarative sentence type. In sentence (8) the negation word nupe 'yet' negates the predicate piyo 'go' in sentence (8) completed by the subject ina 'mother' and the adverb makow de sawah 'to the rice field'. In sentence (9) the negation word nupe 'yet' negates the verb predicate inginum 'drink' in sentence (9) also complemented by the subject yama 'father' and de timuk 'water' as the object. in sentence (9) this is an intransitive sentence where this type of sentence does not need an object in its sentence structure, so the role of the object in sentence (9) does not affect the verb predicate. In sentence (10) the negation word nupe 'not yet' negates the predicate verb saboy 'come' sentence (10) is also equipped with the subject yaki 'grandfather' in the front before the negation nupe 'not yet' in this sentence is not equipped with an object because sentence (10) is included in the intansitive sentence which means it does not require an object in the sentence structure.

d. Sentence negation using the word *ando*

　　The negation word *ando* 'not' in the *Tidung* language is generally placed between the subject and the predicate, which is formed by a noun phrase. Consider the following examples.

(11) Yama ku ando nelayan
　　 Father-POSS Neg fisherman
　　 'My father is not a fisherman'

(12) Yujang ku ando guru
　　 Uncle-POSS Neg teacher
　　 'My uncle is not a teacher'

(13) Ina ku ando petani
　　 Mother-POSS Neg farmer
　　 'My mother is not a farmer'

　　In sentence (11) the negation word ando 'not' negates the noun predicate nelayan 'nelayan' in sentence (11) with the subject yama 'father' and the object nelayan 'fisherman'. In sentence (12) the negation word ando 'not' negates the noun predicate guru 'teacher' in sentence (12) with the subject yujang 'uncle' and at the end there is the object guru 'teacher' as a complement to sentence (11). In sentence (12) the negation word ando 'not' negates the predicate noun farmer 'farmer' which also acts as the object in sentence (12). In addition to the object, sentence (12) is also equipped with the subject ina 'mother' at the front of the sentence before the negation word ando 'not'.

e. Sentence negation using the word *kamad sino*

The negation phrase *kamad sino* 'there is/are not' in the *Tidung* language is placed between the subject and the predicate, which is formed by a noun phrase. Consider the following examples:

(14) *Ina ku kamad sino isin*
 Mother-POSS Neg money
 'My mother has no money'

(15) *Yama ku kamad sino baju*
 Father-POSS clothes
 'My father has no clothes'

(16) *Yaki ku kamad sino seluar*
 'My grandfather has no pants'

The negation of the word kamad sino in sentence (14) negates the predicate noun phrase isin 'money' which stands after the negation word kamad sino 'nothing', in sentence (14) is also complemented by the presence of the subject ina 'mother' located at the beginning of the sentence. Sentence (15) negates the predicate noun phrase baju 'clothes' which comes after the negation word kamad sino 'nothing' and sentence (15) also includes the subject yama 'father' which is located at the beginning of the sentence. Sentence (16) denotes the predicate noun phrase seluar 'pants' which comes after the negation word kamad sino 'nothing' and in sentence (16) there is also the subject yaki 'grandfather' located at the beginning of the sentence.

CONCLUSION

Negation at the sentence level in *Tidung* is carried out by placing a negation marker before the predicate. The negation forms used include *kamad*, *ando*, *sama*, and *kamad sino*. Sentence-level negation typically occurs in simple sentences, while clause-level negation is found in compound sentences. Clause-level negation is done by placing a negation marker before the predicate of one or both clauses. Commonly used negators for this purpose are *kamad*, *ando*, and *kamad sino*.

In terms of syntactic rigidity, the negators *kamad*, *ando*, *sama*, and *kamad sino* are quite fixed in position. In other words, these negators cannot be shifted to the right of the predicate or to the left of the subject or object within a sentence.

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