

Original Research Article

## Syntactic Typology of Dayak Maanyan Language

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### ABSTRACT

Basic sentence structure in the Indonesian language is subject and predicate (S-P) and can be extended into some types of sentences. Also, the Dayak Maanyan language has a quite similar basic sentence structure, but some differences are indicated as its unique features in daily language. The basic sentence structure of the Dayak Maayan language is basically S-P. However, the structure becomes P-S, as P is emphasized. This study deals with sentence structure in Dayak Maanyan language using a syntactic typology approach. It deployed a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis technique. The result shows that the typical sentence structure of the Dayak Maanyan language is S + P + (O) + (C) + (A). The subject precedes predicate (S-P), and also probably follows predicate (P-S). The predicate is usually reflected in verbs and adjectives. In the S-P and P-S structures, the predicate also commonly uses a noun, number, and prepositional phrase. The object is determined by types of the predicate and follows the predicate (P-O). The complement is located after the predicate since there is no object after the predicate. If there is an object, the complement is located after the object. The complement has an arbitrary characteristic, which possibly moves to any position. It reflects the meaning of place, time, manner, purpose, accompaniment, means, comparison, cause, and source.

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## Introduction

Dayak Maanyan Language (DML) is utilized in the south part of Central Kalimantan province. Eberhard et al. (2019) recorded that DML speakers are as much as 150,000 people and dominantly stay along Barito river, South Barito and East Barito regencies, until certain areas border on Central Kalimantan province and include in South Kalimantan province. Different from the study conducted by Eberhard, et al. (2019) on speech areas of DML, Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (2017) recorded that DML speakers live in Central Kalimantan, particularly in Batapah subdistrict, Kapuas regency and Malungai subdistrict, South Barito, and also exist in some areas in South Kalimantan. Based on the observation, the study concludes that DML speakers mostly reside in South Barito and East Barito areas, from the south part of Central Kalimantan to some areas border on South Kalimantan.

According to Eberhard et al. (2019), this amount of DML speakers is categorized as a dangerous state. Studies on the effort of documenting Maanyan language and grammar have been conducted by Gudai (1985) on Maanyan grammar, Kawi et al. (1984) on Maanyan language structure, Iper, et al. (2000) on Maanyan phonology, Karenisa (2002) on morphological process of verbs

in Maanyan language, Karenisa (2018) on Maanyan adjectives, Septiana, et al. (2015) on Maanyan morphology of verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, and Septiana (2015) on reduplication form in Maanyan language. However, there are no studies particularly investigating sentence structures in DML.

This study attempts to describe sentence structures in DML. Sentence structures are part of syntactic studies. Crystal (2008: 471) defined syntax as a principle of how words are combined to form a sentence in a specific language. Besides, Verhaar (2010: 16) argued that syntax is the language system describing the relationship between words in a speech. Therefore, the syntax is a system to arrange and study the structure of a sentence in a specific language.

Based on the study conducted by Kawi et al. (1984), the sentence structure of DML did not reflect differences compared to Indonesian. It consisted of a subject in terms of noun phrases and predicate in terms of verbal phrases. This result still did not give a clear image of the sentence pattern features of DML. It only compared sentence patterns of DML to Indonesian. Basic sentence structures in Indonesian are subject and predicate (S-P) and can be extended into some types of sentences (Sasangka, 2014). DML has similar basic sentence structures with Indonesian, but some differences are indicating special features in daily language. The basic sentence structure in DML is generally S-P, but it becomes P-S to put reinforcement on P.

## **Literature Review**

### ***Typology***

Typology is language categorization based on features on word and sentence system (Mallinson & J. Blake, 1981). Moreover, Mallinson & J. Blake (1981) added that languages were categorized into constraints on special structural features. Language typological studies attempt to determine categorization broadly based on interrelated grammatical features. Languages existing in the world are classified as their typologies. In general, language typologies are divided into three, including structural typology, geographical typology, and genealogical typology.

### ***Syntactic Typology***

English and some other languages are classified into word orders as the main syntactic elements. In linguistics, these languages are known as configurative languages. Many people may put their interests toward language classifications on word orders as their typological characteristics. These classifications are generally known as subject, verb, and object, abbreviated as S, V, and O. Theoretically, there are six language classification possibilities based on orders as the following.

Subject-initial sentences	Verb-initial sentences	Object-initial sentences
SOV	VSO	OSV
SVO	VOS	OVS

According to Aitchison (2008), language classification usually found in the classification with the subject in the initial sentence. The second classification is to locate the verb in the initial sentence. However, the classification with the object in the initial sentence is rarely found.

## **Methodology**

The study deployed a qualitative method. Moleong (2004) argued that the qualitative method reflected the nature of the relationship between informant and researcher directly. It used a language typology approach. The data were obtained through interviews with direct recording and note-taking. The primary instrument was the researcher herself in conducting interviews, recording, taking notes, and observing directly.

The data are wholly analyzed by using the descriptive qualitative technique. Data analysis steps were to identify syntax of DML ; to categorize data based on types of sentence structures of DML; to interpret Dayak Maanyan language typology concerning syntax by applying syntactic choices of DML.

## **Results and Discussion**

In general, the basic sentence structure in DML is S + P + (O) + (C) + (A). If the optional constituents of the basic are neglected, some types of basic sentences in DML are probably indicated. The general patterns of the basic sentence structure in DML are the following.

**a. S – P and P – S types**

These types only consist of subject and predicate. The followings are examples of the S – P type in DML.

- (1) Kami                    kuman  
we                            eat  
(S)                            (P)
- (2) Hi kakah                man<sup>dre</sup>  
kakek                        tidur  
grandfather                sleeps  
(S)                            (P)

The S – P type above is possibly reversed into P – S. In DML, P – S type is more frequently used in daily conversation to reinforce the predicate. For examples:

- (3) Kuman                    kami                        ‘we eat’  
eat                            we  
(P)                            (S)
- (4) Man<sup>dre</sup>                    hi kakah                    ‘grandfather sleeps’  
sleep                        grandfather  
(P)                            (S)

If the predicates in data (4) and (3) (the subject is substituted into *hanye* ‘s/he’ or *hanyu* ‘you’) are pronounced with a particular intonation, they probably change into interrogative sentences.

**b. S–P–O, P–S–O, and P–O–S types**

These types consist of subject, predicate, and object. The following examples are S – P – O in DML.

- (5) hanye                    midu                        ruyan                        ‘s/he buys durian’  
s/he                        buys                        durian  
(S)                            (P)                            (O)
- (6) here                        nqari                        patah                        ‘they sell plaited mats’  
they                        sell                        plaited mats  
(S)                            (P)                            (O)

Sentences with the S – P – O type possibly changes into P – S – O. In DLM, the P – S – O type frequently occurs in daily conversation with a particular intonation to reinforce the predicate. The followings indicate P – S – O types.

- (7) Midi                        hanye                        ruyan                        ‘s/he buys durian’  
buy                        s/he                        durian  
(P)                            (S)                            (O)
- (8) Nqari                    here                        patah                        ‘they sell plaited mats’  
sell                        they                        plaited mats  
(P)                            (S)                            (O)

Sentences with this S – P – O type also has another possible type, P – O – S. Similar to P -S – O, the P – O – S type is often indicated in daily conversation with a particular intonation to press the object and predicate in those sentences, as follows.

- (9) Midi                        ruyan                        hanye                        ‘s/he buys durian’  
buy                        durian                        s/he  
(P)                            (O)                            (S)

- (10) Ngari                      patah                      here                      ‘they sell plaited mats’  
 sell                              plaited mats                      they  
 (P)                              (O)                              (S)

**c. S–P–C and P–C–S types**

These types consist of subject, predicate, and complement. The S – P – C type is shown in the following examples.

- (11) hanye    jari                      pam<sup>b</sup>akal  
 s/he                      becomes                      a village head  
 (S)                      (P)                              (C)

- (12) umpuni                      jari                      dukter  
 his grandchild                      becomes                      a doctor  
 (S)                              (P)                              (C)

Sentences with this S – P – C type is changeable into P – C – S. This P – C – S type is often indicated in daily conversation to reinforce the predicate and complement in those sentences. The following are represented the P – C – S type.

- (13) Jari                      pam<sup>b</sup>akal                      hanye                      ‘s/he becomes the village head’  
 become                      the village head    s/he  
 (P)                              (C)                              (S)

- (14) Jari                      dukter                      umpuni                      ‘his grandchild becomes a doctor’  
 become                      a doctor                      his grandchild  
 (P)                              (Pel)                              (S)

Different from the S – P – O type, which is changeable into P – S – O and P – O – S type and often used in daily conversation, the S – P – C type can only change into the P – C – S type since the P – S – C type is rarely reflected. For examples:

- (15) a. Hanye                      jari                      pam<sup>b</sup>akal  
 s/he                      becomes                      a village head  
 (S)                              (P)                              (C)  
 b. Jari                      pam<sup>b</sup>akal                      hanye  
 become                      the village head    s/he  
 (P)                              (C)                              (S)  
 c. \*Jari                      hanye                      pam<sup>b</sup>akal  
 become                      s/he                      a village head  
 (P)                              (S)                              (C)
- (16) a. umpuni                      jari                      dukter  
 his grandchild                      becomes                      a doctor  
 (S)                              (P)                              (C)  
 b. Jari                      dukter                      umpuni  
 become                      a doctor                      his grandchild  
 (P)                              (C)                              (S)  
 c. \*Jari                      umpuni                      dukter  
 become                      his grandchild    a doctor  
 (P)                              (S)                              (C)

The forms of (15c) and (16c) possibly occur as the speakers want to reinforce the predicate as a response of questions shown in data (17) and (18), as follows.

- (17) jari                    sa            hanye                    pam<sup>b</sup>akal?  
 become                    does            s/he                    a village head?  
 'does                    s/he            become                    the village head?'
- Hiyai.                    Jari                    hanye                    pam<sup>b</sup>akal  
 Yes.                    become                    s/he                    a village head.  
 (P)                    (S)                    (C)  
 'Yes.                    S/he                    becomes                    the village head.'

- (18) jari                    sa            umpuni                    dukter?  
 Become                    does            his grandchild                    a doctor?  
 'does his grandchild become a doctor?'
- Hiyai.                    Jari                    umpuni                    dukter  
 Yes.                    become                    his grandchild                    a doctor.  
 (P)                    (S)                    (C)  
 'Yes. His grandchild becomes a doctor.'

The P – S – C type, as represented in (17) and (18) are pronounced with a particular intonation and stress in the predicate. However, this type is rarely indicated in daily conversation.

### c. S–P–A type

This type consists of a subject, predicate, and adverb. The followings show the example of the S – P – A type.

- (19) kami                    muneng                    hang Tamiang  
 we                    live                    in Tamiang  
 (S)                    (P)                    (A)
- (20) Here                    tulak                    kariwe die  
 they                    leave                    this afternoon.  
 (S)                    (P)                    (A)

There are five syntactic functions in DML sentences, including subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb.

### Predicate

Predicate (P) is the main constituent in a sentence. In DML, the predicate always needs a subject and other constituents in terms of object, complement, or adverb concerning types of the predicate in that sentence. Verbs or adjectives usually reflect it. However, in sentences with the S – P or P – S types, the predicate possibly uses nouns, numbers, or prepositional phrases.

#### a. P – Verb

- (21) Anakni                    ngiak                    'her child is crying'  
 (S)                    (P-Verb)
- (22) Ngiak                    anakni                    'her child is crying'  
 (P-Verb)                    (S)

In sentences (21) and (22), the predicates are verb *ngiak* referring to 'cry', and the subject is *anakni* dealing with 'her child'. In DML, the predicate can precede the subject as the predicate-verb is stressed.

**b. P – Adjective**

(23) Ulun yiru            maeh            'That person is kind'  
       (S)                    (P-Adj)

(24) Maeh                ulun yiru 'That person is kind'  
       (P-Adj)                (S)

In sentences (23) and (24), the predicates are reflected by the adjective *maeh* or 'kind', and the subject is *ulun yiru* or that person. The location of this predicate-adjective possibly precedes the subject, as reflected in (24).

**c. P – Noun**

(25) Am<sup>b</sup>ahni            mantir            'his father is the *adat* leader'  
       (S)                    (P-N)

(26) Mantir am<sup>b</sup>ahni 'his father is the *adat* leader'  
       (P-N) (S)

In the sentences (25) and (26) above, the predicate is shown by noun '*mantir*' referring to '*adat* leader', and the subject is *ammahni* or 'his father'. The noun in this structure can precede the subject. If it is pronounced with a particular intonation, it will become an interrogative sentence.

**d. P – Number**

(27) Anakni            rueh            'his children are two'  
       S                    (P-Num)

(28) Rueh                anakni            'his children are two'  
       (P-Num)                (S)

In sentence (27), the predicate uses a number of *rueh* or 'two', and the subject is *anakni* or his children. The position of subject and predicate in these sentences are exchangeable, as shown in a sentence (28). This position of predicate preceding the subject is to reinforce the predicate, and this structure is more familiar in daily conversation.

**e. P – PP**

(29) Hi kakah ma ume            'grandfather is to the agricultural field.'  
       S                    (P-PP)

In sentence (29), the predicate is in terms of preposition phrase, *ma umme*, or 'to the agricultural field', and the subject is *hi kakah* or grandfather. The position of the predicate is before the subject and less familiar.

**Subject**

Subject (S) in DML is generally represented in a noun phrase. The position of the subject both precedes and follows the predicate, as the following examples.

(30) hi am<sup>b</sup>ah            mintan            'father is fishing'  
       (S)                    (P)

(31) mintan hi am<sup>b</sup>ah            'father is fishing'  
       (P)                    (S)

### Object

Object (O) is a constituent determined by types of the predicate. Transitive verbs in active sentences represent the predicate that requires the object.

- (32) Hi kakah ngulah man<sup>d</sup>au yiru 'grandfather make that mandau'  
(S) (P) (O)

In sentence (32), the word *ngulah* or 'make' is a transitive verb. This verb needs the object, as represented by *man<sup>d</sup>au* or Mandau (a word made in Borneo). The object in DML is reflected by nouns or noun phrases and follows the predicate or located between the predicate and subject in the P – O – S as the predicate is reinforced. One characteristic of the object in DML is able to become the subject in passive sentences like the following example.

- (33) man<sup>d</sup>au yiru naulah kakah 'that mandau is made by grandfather'  
(S) (P) (Pel)

Sentence (33) is the passive voice from sentence (32). This passive sentence is to change the object *man<sup>d</sup>au* or 'Mandau' in the sentence (32) into the subject in the sentence (33). As a result, *Hi kakah* or 'grandfather' becomes the complement in the sentence (33).

### Complement

Complement in DML utilizes nouns, verbal, adjectival, and prepositional phrases or clauses. It is located right after the predicate since there is no subject. If there is an object after the predicate, it follows the object. The followings reflect the complement in DML sentences.

- (34) a. anakni jari Panita 'his son becomes a priest'  
his son becomes a priest  
(S) (P) (C)
- b. \*Panita najari anakni  
The priest is become his son

The word *panita* or 'priest' in the sentence (34a) is the complement. Its location is after the predicate and function as supplementing the predicate *jari* or 'become'. If this sentence is changed into a passive one, the complement *panita* is impossible to be the subject. It is grammatically incorrect in DML, as shown in the sentence (34b). It is also represented in the following sentence.

- (35) a. Hanye paajar nanrik  
S/he learns dancing  
(S) (P) (Pel)
- b. \*nanrik napaajar hanye  
dancing is learnt by him/her

In sentence (35a), *nanrik* or dance is the complement. Its position is after the predicate *paajar* or 'belajar' and to supplement the predicate. If this sentence becomes the passive one, the complement *nanrik* cannot be used as the subject. It is grammatically incorrect in DML, as reflected in the sentence (35b).

### Adverb

Adverb in DML is generally arbitrary. Its location is movable. Considering its meaning, the adverb in DML shows the place, time, manner, purpose, accompaniment, means, comparison, cause, and source. All types of adverbs are explained in the following.

**a. Adverb of place**

Adverb of the place is usually signified by the words *hang* or *in*, *ma* or 'to', *teka* or 'from'. The followings are examples in using the adverb of place in DML.

(36) here    maharung    hang    wuang    'they sit inside'  
           they    sit                    in    side  
           (S)    (P)                    (A. Place)

(37) hang wuang    here    maharung    'inside they sit'  
       in    side    they    sit  
       (A. Place) (S)    (P)

(38) here    hang    wuang            maharung    'they inside sit'  
       they    in    side    sit  
       (S)    (A. Place)                    (P)

**b. Adverb of time**

The adverb of time in DML explains the time when an action conducted or an event happening. The use of the adverb of time is shown in the following sentences.

(39) Hi kakah hawi    hing kariwe    'grandfather arrived yesterday'  
       (S)    (P)    (A. time)

(40) kiuni    aku    qanta    'tomorrow I visit'  
       (A. Time) (P)    (S)

(41) Here wulan januari    paadu    'they in January get married'  
       (S)    (A. Time)                    (P)

**c. Adverb of manner**

The adverb of manner in DML describes how the subject carries out an event or action. The use of the adverb of manner is shown in the following structures.

(42) Here tulak suni-suni  
       (S) (P) (A. Manner)  
       'they leave stealthily'

(43) Mamaeh                    naun    mintan    hang hungei yiru  
       (A. Manner)                    (S)    (P)                    (A. Place)  
       'well you fish in that river'

(44) anri arai atei    kami    narime here  
       (S)    (P)    (A. Manner)  
       'gloriously we accept them'

**d. Adverb of purpose 0**

Adverb of purpose in DML indicates the result of an action intentionally done. It is generally reflected by the word *umak* or *for*, *nampan* 'to/in order to'.

(45) Hanye paajar nampan lulus ujian  
       (S)    (P)    (A. Purpose)  
       's/he learns in order to pass the examination'



- (46) Ineh nqulah tanuya umak itak  
(S) (P) (O) (A. Purpose)

'mother makes a bowl of porridge for grandmother.

#### e. Adverb of accompaniment

The adverb of accompaniment in DML reflects the participation of someone in action. It usually uses the word *anri* and *baya* that means 'with'. The followings are the example of using an adverb of accompaniment in DML sentences.

- (47) Aku tulak baya here 'I go with them'  
(S) (P) (A. Accomp.)

- (48) Hanye nuhun pama anri tatani 's/he washes the clothes with his/er brother/sister'  
(S) (P) (O) (A. Accomp.)

#### f. Adverb of means

The adverb of means in DML indicates a means used by the subject in carrying out an action. It is usually marked by *makai* 'using (by/with)'. The following is how to use the adverb of means in DML sentences.

- (49) Here masi makai gentu 'they harvest using *gentu*'  
(S) (P) (A. Means)

#### g. Adverb of comparison

The adverb of comparison in DML shows the information by comparing the predicate with others. It is usually marked by *nyalah* 'as/ like'. The examples of using an adverb of comparison in DML sentences are the following.

- (50) Hanye nempat nyalah sasah antahu 's/he runs as chased by a dog'  
(S) (P) (A. Comparison)

- (51) Anakni mawinei nyalah buneka 'his/er daughter is beautiful like a doll'  
(S) (P) (A. Comparison)

#### h. Adverb of cause

The adverb of cause in DML refers to reason as an activity or event happening. It generally used '*daya*' or '*gana*', which means due to, because, or because of something. The use of the adverb of cause in DML sentences is reflected in the following.

- (52) Hanye nqiak daya tanan inehni 's/he cries because her/his mother leaves'  
(S) (P) (A. Cause)

- (53) Hi itak mangkading daya mekum 'grandmother lays down due to illness'  
(S) (P) (A. Cause)

### Conclusion

The general sentence structure of DML is S + P + (O) + (C) + (A). The subject probably precedes the predicate, S – P, and follows the predicate, P – S, as the predicate is reinforced or the sentence changes into interrogative with a certain intonation. Verbs and adjectives usually indicate the predicate in the S – P type. It is also represented by a noun, number, and prepositional phrases in the P – S type. Types of the predicate determine the object. It follows the predicate, P – O. The complement directly follows the predicate as the absence of the object, P – C. However, the presence of the object relocates the complement after the object, P – O – C. The adverb has an arbitrary characteristic or movable. It consists of adverb of place, time, manner, purpose, accompaniment, means, comparison, cause, and source.

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