

VARIATION OF WORD “NO” IN SUMBAWA LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Samawa language is a regional language in west Sumbawa Island supported by the great majority of speech community. Those communities indicate the function of Samawa language function as their identity, symbol of culture values and unifying community forces. This study carries out a simple investigation on Samawa language, especially, on the construction of negative-marker “No” and its variations to know how far its uniqueness as a means of negation. In general, this study tries to describe the construction of negative-marker “no” of Samawa language by using a set of linguistic theory, especially, concerning with syntactical unit at the place of negation. This study employs descriptive research which aims to give the description about “variation of words “no” in Samawa language systematically, factually, and accurately. The subject of this study is Samawa language as a regional language and Samawa Rea dialect used by Samawa ethnics people where there the respondents are taken from Sumbawa native speakers itself. The results are then further discussed.

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INTRODUCTION

Language and culture constitute the shining example of each nation identity. The unique and universal distinction at language characteristics can identify the existence of a language status and user. These are general characteristics of universal linguistic in each language and being always equipped by a set of differentiated linguistic principles (Tarigan, 1984: 32). Linguistics principles provide the basic construction of a language - sentence structure, wording, form word suffix, etc used together by a speech community is essential for communication in their mother tongue. It is a fundamental function of language to bring the people into the relationship with their environment (Nababan in Sundawan, 1995: 1).

A claim or a confirmation that the interesting at language by a view that the natural characteristic and certain language structure constitute the reflection of culture where the language used. As a variety of

culture is distinctive features of Indonesia society show the variety of varied language archipelago that hold the position as regional language and ethnic. One of them is a regional language found in NTB, especially, Samawa language used in Sumbawa Besar regency.

Samawa language is a regional language in west Sumbawa Island supported by the great majority of speech community. Those communities indicate the function of Samawa language function as their identity, symbol of culture values and unifying community forces. Eser in Saidi (1989: 22) states that as a part of 17 groups of language, Samawa language constitutes the underlying of Austronesian language, it belongs to the family of Baliness and Sasak group consists of Sasak, Bali, and Samawa language. To show its status as a regional language, Samawa language has four dialects; Jereweh, Taliwang, Tongo, and Sumbawa Besar dialects (Mahsun, 1995: 74).

As a regional language primarily spoken on the Sumbawa Island found some constituent negation in small of lingual units as negative-marker in a big construction of lingual unit in which is called in construction of negative-sentence. In constructing of negative-sentence in Samawa language, they have different usage depends on context and situation. The number of other variations, which still shows negation are followed by negative-marker "No" are:

<i>Beno</i>	<i>don't want</i>
<i>Nomongka</i>	<i>no more</i>
<i>Nomo</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Nomonda</i>	<i>have nothing</i>
<i>Nonda</i>	<i>nothing</i>
<i>Nosoda</i>	<i>nothing</i>

As negations happens in all languages, Samawa language is similar to other languages which has different forms of negative-marker. As a comparison in this study, English has the forms of negative-marker "No" and "Not" as free morpheme. In bound morpheme shows the form such as: *Im...*, *Un...*, *Ir...*, *Dis...* in small unit of negative-marker. For example: immoral, unreal, irrational, disharmony, etc. Many investigations and researches have been conducted in the fields of Samawa language and ethnic so far, either by individuals or government project such as research on the structure of Samawa language by Sumarsono et.al continued by Kurniawati studied about a contrastive analysis the English and Sumbawan syntactical structure. The other research was done Sundawan studied about the constructions and kind of Samawa language idiom. However, there are many things that still need to meet the satisfied result in a dynamical language.

Based on the point of view above, the writer will carry out a simple investigation on Samawa language, especially, on the construction of negative-marker "No" and its variations to know how far its uniqueness as a means of negation. In general, this study tries to describe the construction of negative-marker "no" of Samawa language by using a set of linguistic theory, especially, concerning with syntactical unit at the place of negation, specifically, the purpose of this study

includes: 1) The variation of negative-marker "no" in Samawa language. 2) The valence of negative-marker "no" and its variation in Samawa language.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Negation

The appearing of any opinion about negation to perfect the Aristotle's theory in which he formulated the concept of negation by logical terminology as opposite system or as a tool in expressing the values of incorrectness (Aristotle's in Sudaryono, 1993:11). In identifying the negation Klima in Sudaryono, (1993:15) stated that negation is distinguished constituent negation and sentential negation. Both of them have been talked much in chapter I whereas constituent negation can be free and bound morpheme in word construction. Meanwhile sentential negation is the construction of negative-sentence using any constituent negation as negative-marker, Klima gave an example of bound morpheme of constituent negation in English. For sentential negation, Klima implemented the syntactical theory to analyzed sentential negation.

Payne in Sudaryono, (1993:18) noticed negation in semantically function of quantifier. He cited the term of negative quantifier inherently e.g. Nothing, nobody, no one or no in no friends, it serves to differentiate the relative scope of quantifier so it can be concluded that the analyzation can be identified to semantic in stressing of what else words that negated as examples that was given, namely:

Not many students passed

Many students didn't pass

In the first sentence, "many" is negated by "not", but in second sentence, "many" must not to be negated by "not".

Negative sentence

Before talking about what negative sentence is the first step to know the base of negative-sentence construction concerning with the construction of negative-sentence itself, it is about definition of sentence. Keraf (1984:40) stated, "Sentence is the smallest unit of word that has a complete sense. According to Bloomfield (1995:169), sentence is the free

language form, which is by a grammatical construction, does not include in more large language form. Another definition from Ramlan in Johari (2005:9) sentence is a grammatical that limited by existence of long interval and accompanied by the final tone, descend or group.

From these definitions, generally, sentence constitutes the part of bigger construction and have the characteristic of intonation, so that it can be called that syntactical construction is sentence. There are four types of the English sentence, they are affirmative sentence, negative sentence, interrogative sentence and negative interrogative sentence (Francis, 1958: 328). By these four statuses, they are close interrelating where negative-sentence is constructed by base sentence or affirmative sentence, other term is called "positive". The word "negative" is treated the same as the word "negation" and have antonym with the term "positive".

The valence of negative sentence

In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia stated that valence is hubungan sintaksis antara verba dan unsur-unsur di sekitarnya, mencakup kentrastifan dan penguasaan verba atas argumen-argumen di sekitarnya (Harimurti, 1983:175). The valence of negative sentence is relation between negative marker and word categorizations (verb, noun, adjective, adverb, etc). So, valence deals not only which the number of valences with which a verb is combined to produce a well-formed sentence nucleus, but also with the classification of sets of valences which may be combined with different verbs. Lyon and Mattew in David (1985:369).

The Shape of Expression and the Construction of Negation

Process of negation means the act, performance, style, or the manner to denying or negating, it can be expressed lingually and nonlingually and formed by two elements, both of them are segmental element and supra segmental element, supra segmental concerns with stressing and pitch that can be identified as a part of supra segmental sound or other term is called "prosodi", by especially intonation such as one of negative-marker variation "*nongka*" is usually utterance with

sound "*ngka*" and "*nonda*" is represented by sound "NDA" in Samawa language. Yet, this study is focused to negation segmental manner and limited to a constituent negation "no" constructed from free morpheme in some variation. Lyons and Quick in Sudaryono, (1993:32) stated that the morpheme clearly supports the function of negation if the morpheme is constructed by other constituent or if the morpheme is in a construction.

Concerning with this study that the segmental elements are formed from the small of lingual unit such as base morpheme by segmental phoneme, the term of base morpheme can be divided to be "free morpheme and bound morpheme", in other to be used in sentence, each base morpheme should be previously formed to be grammatical word thought the process of affixes, reduplication and composition.

Regional language

Regional language usually is saved as the communication code among friend, neighbors, or members of one's own family, which is inform and emotional or far a topic which is regarded as traditional (Soedarnomo in Halim 1981:156). The Classification of three types of regional language in Indonesia that was cited by Halim (1981:157), mentioned:

1. Small regional language, whose native speaker are a few thousand people,
2. Regional language which are actually dialects of Malay,
3. Major regional language, which are spoken by a large number of native speakers.

The example of first regional language are Asmat and Dani in Irian Jaya, Melayu Banjar language, Manado and Kupang are examples of second type of regional language. Sundanese, Japanese, Balinese, Bugisnese and Acehnese are examples of major regional language.

METHODS

In identifying the investigation, the researcher employs descriptive research which aims to give the description about "variation of words "no" in Samawa language systematically, factually, and accurately. Arikunto (1990: 310) says that descriptive

research is the investigation to describe the factual thing about a variable, phenomenon and situation. The subject of this research is Samawa language as a regional language and Samawa Rea dialect (Sumbawa Besar dialect) used by Samawa ethnics people because Samawa Rea has been used as a compass or base of four dialects in Sumbawa.

One distinctive feature of qualitative research cannot be separated from participial observation, where the researcher is a principle instrument in this study. Concerning with supported instrument used is field note and a set of recording (tape recorder) as a fit back instrument on the basic of customs and manners of observation and interview can be reformed and corrected. Meanwhile, the data collection used in this study are observation and interview. Where the respondents are taken from Sumbawa native speakers who meet the requirements of the eligible informant criteria determined by the researcher.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Variation of Negative-marker *No* in Samawa Language

Samawa language has a negative-marker *no*. the negative-marker *no* has some variations in which it can be used in negative-sentence. Some variation of negative-marker *no* can be seen in data analysis bellows:

1. *No ku to bakarante pang angkang tau rame*
I can't speak in front of public
2. *No roa nya lalo lako bale*
He/she doesn't want to go home
3. *Nya no bau angkat ade berat*
He/she cannot lift the weight thing
4. *Tau sawai nan no beri mentua*
The woman doesn't like her parent in-law
5. *Paman no dadi beli motor sepeda*
Uncle ended up not buying a motor cycle
6. *Nongka kadu amukku*
I was never reprimanded
7. *Inaq nongka lalo lako amat nan*
Mother didn't go to market

In negative-marker *nongka* which is used by Samawa native speaker to express "not/no" in the past time. The case can be seen at examples of number 6 and 7.

8. *Bapak nosiya lalo lako uma ano ta*
Father doesn't go the field
9. *Inaq nosiya beli jangan pang amat*
Mother doesn't buy fish at the market
In negative-marker *nosiya* expresses negation with showing situation in the future. It, so that always shows in the sense "shall/will"
10. *Nosoka nurit ke inaq tode nan.*
The boy didn't follow his mother.
11. *Nya nosoka dadi bilin inaq bapak lalo marantau.*
He/she didn't leave his/her parents to make his/her way in life.
12. *Nomo lalo lako gempang to.*
Don't go to field now.
13. *No mo nurit tau ade lalo ngenong.*
The kid didn't make a visit of condolence.
14. *Nondanya pang bale sarawe.*
He/she was not in home last night.
15. *Inaq apak pangantan salaki nonda datang muntu nikah anak.*
The man lyweds parents didn't come when their boy married.
16. *Beno ka ku ajak bakedek tode nan.*
I don't want to invite that boy to play.
17. *Beno ka ku lalo ko sekolah ano ta*
I don't want to go to school.
18. *Kaji nomongka sakolah pang SMP nan*
I am not studying at the Junior High School anymore.
19. *Nya nomongka ngaro pang bale sanak sawae*
He/she is not living with his/her sister anymore.
20. *Nomonda me pang bao meja*
There has no rice on the table.
21. *Nomonda sabun kenang to maning to*
There has no soap for taking a bath.
22. *Papin salaki nosoda pang uman*
Grandfather is not at field.
23. *Tau ade katu undang nosoda ade kdatang*
The people who are invited not coming.

In sentence of number 1 until sentence of number 21 are found variations of neg marker *no* namely negative-marker *no*, *nongka*, *nosiya*, *nosoka*, *nomo*, *beno*, *nonda*, *nosoda*, *nomonda*, and *nomongka*. The number forms of the markers has different usage. A

negative-marker “no” formed as a morpheme or word which has a lexical meaning and a dependent word. The negative-marker “no” has some forms of variation which refers to the aspect of grammatical function and making new word showing the meaning of negation. As in the case of collective data in data presentation, there are three variant forms of negative-marker “no” has the same meaning

“no/not”. Those variations are *nongka*, *nosoka*, and *nosi/nosiya*.

The different function into sentence construction of negative sentence can be proved that those words are formed from small units of language which have different grammatical functions presented in table 1.

Table 1 The Different Grammatical Construction of Negative Sentence

<i>No</i>	-	<i>si</i>	<i>No</i>	-	<i>Ngka</i>
<i>No</i>	-	<i>soka</i>	<i>No</i>	-	<i>Siya</i>
Free		Bound	Free		Free
Lexical meaning		Inflection	Lexical meaning		Lexical meaning

The negative-marker formed by word forms of different suffix has different function in construction of negative-sentences. Both morphemes *ngka* and *siya* has lexical meaning. Both morpheme *nongka* and *ngka* has the same meaning which always shows the event in the past. Furthermore, morphemes *no* and *siya* has lexical meaning without being united. The word *siya* has the meaning “*who*” and an expression for respected person in Samawa

language. If both words, *no* and *siya*, united to be *nosiya*, it always shows the meaning “*will-shall* (continues tense)”.

The word “no” always shows the meaning of present tense, while, both words *nongka* and *nosola* refers to past tense. The other variations of negative-marker “no” can be categorized in producing of new word. These variations are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Variation of Grammatical Negative-Marker

<i>No</i>	-	<i>mo</i>	<i>No</i>	-	<i>mongka</i>	<i>Be</i>	-	<i>No</i>
<i>No</i>	-	<i>monda</i>	<i>No</i>	-	<i>nda</i>			
<i>No</i>	-	<i>soda</i>						
Free		Bound	Free		Free	Bound		free
Lexical meaning		Derivation	Lexical meaning		Lexical meaning	derivatio n		Lexical meaning

Those variations of negative-marker “no” are constructed by morphemes (free-bound), morphemes (free-free), and morpheme (bound-free). Bound morphemes are described above such as *mo*, *monda*, *soda*, and *be* have no lexical meaning without being united by negative marker “no” and those morphemes cannot stand alone . besides free morphemes such as: *mongka* and *nda* have lexical meaning and dependent words.

The Valence of Negative-Marker “No” and its Variations in Sentences

Variation of negative marker in Samawa language especially negative-marker “no” can be contacted with certain word categorization in sentential context. But not all word categorizations can be put in contact with negative-marker “no” and its variation.

Before describing the valence of negative-marker no and its variation, its better to describe to explain what the term valence is. Negative-valence is a model of a sentence containing a fundamental element (typically verb) and a number of dependent elements whose number and type is determined by the valence attributed to the verb toward negative marker. It means that the valence is not contact with verb only, but also it is contacted with other elements usually called as word categorization such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc.

1. The valence of negative-marker “no” in sentence
 - a. The valence of word “no” with pronoun
24. *No kaji beri nya lalo ko bale ana*

- I don't like she go to that house
25. *No ku to bakarante pang angkang tau rame*
I can't speak in the front of public
- b. The valence of word "no" with verb
26. *Tau sawai nan no beri mentua*
The woman doesn't like to her **parents** in law
27. *Papin sawai no to basa Indonesia.*
Grandmother cannot speak Indonesia.
28. *No bau sajure boat tode nan*
The boy cannot finish his work.
29. *Paman no dadi beli motor sepeda*
Uncle ended up not buying a motor cyle.
2. The valence of negative-marker "nongka" in sentence
- a. The valence of word "nongka" with verb
30. *Tode nan nongka ngaji pang balen papin*
The boy didn't read holy Qoran in grandfather's home.
31. *Bapak nongka ramalik ano ta kaling Mataram*
Father didn't come back from Mataram.
32. *Inaq nongka lalo lako amat.*
Mother didn't go to market.
- b. The valence of word "nongka" with pronoun
33. *Nongka kaji lalo lako sakolah.*
I didn't go to school.
34. *Nongka ku bilin bale kaling saperap.*
I didn't leave the house since yesterday.
3. The valence of negative-marker "nosiya" in sentence
- a. The valence of word "nosiya" with verb
35. *Nya nosiya lalo lako sakolah.*
He doesn't go to school.
36. *Eaq nosiya raboat ano ta.*
Uncle doesn't plough the rice field today.
37. *Bibi nosiya bajampang pang bale tau basadekah.*
Aunt doesn't cook in the gratitude of people house.
38. *Bapak nosiya ngajar ano ta apa lalo rapat.*
- Father doesn't teach today because he go to meeting.
- b. The valence of word "nosiya" with adjective
39. *Dadi tau dadara nosiya tulemang.*
Don't be lazy come a virgin.
40. *Lamin kita tau masih sakolah nosiya kasaga belajar.*
Don't be lazy if we are a student.
4. The valence of negative-marker "nosoka" in sentence
- a. The valence of word "nosoka" with verb
41. *Nosoka nurit ke inaq to de nan.*
The boy didn't follow his mother.
42. *Paman nosoka lalo lako desa sawai.*
Uncle didn't go to his wife's village.
43. *Adi nosoka tunung pang bilik nan.*
He didn't sleep at the room.
- b. The valence of word "nosoka" with adjective
44. *To de nan nosoka kameri kele dapat rangking sai.*
The boy wasn't proud although he got the first grade.
45. *Tode nan nosoka roa ate bilin inaq lalo lako Saudi.*
The boy couldn't bring to leave his mother go to Saudi Arabia.
5. The valence of negative-marker "nonda" in sentence
- a. The valence of word "nonda" with verb
46. *Tode nan nonda belajar kelompok ke dengan.*
The boy are not there studying with his friends together.
47. *Inaq nonda ramalik ano ta.*
Mother there is not back today.
- b. The valence of word "nonda" with noun
48. *Nonda pipis ade katu alo pang dalam lemari.*
The money which I put in the cupboard was gone.
49. *Nonda rarit ade kaku sea pang bau atap bale nan.*
The jerked meat which I mushroomed on the house was gone.

50. *Nonda bibi pang bale muntu lebaran.*
Aunt there is not in home when the day of Islamic celebration.
- c. The valence of word “*nonda*” with pronoun
51. *Nonda nya pang sakolah satone.*
He was not in school just now.
52. *Nonda kita muntu nikah anak diri nan.*
We was not there when the man marriage.
53. *Nonda kau pang Mataram muntu gempa rea nan.*
You was not in Mataram when it was earthquake.
- d. The valence of word “*nonda*” with adverb
54. *Kau bae si ade nonda muntu rapat.*
The only you was not when meeting.
55. *Nya nonda saperap pang keban.*
He was not in the field.
56. *Buku pang bau meja nonda tita jaga.*
There was not book on the table today.
6. The valence of negative-marker “*nomonda*” in sentence
- a. The valence of word “*nomonda*” with noun
57. *Nomonda me pang bau mejang.*
Has had no rice on the table.
58. *Kamo mu sakolah pang Mataram endi nomonda tau ade tu suruh.*
No one who we have after going to school in Mataram later.
59. *Nomonda jangan pang dalam panic.*
Has had no fish in the pan.
- b. The valence of word “*nomonda*” with verb
60. *Eaq datang nomonda lako uma.*
Uncle has had not come in the field.
61. *Papin sawai nan nomonda balangan ola angkang bale.*
The grandmother has been not walking to pass in the front of house.
62. *Diri batian nan nomonda boat.*
The pregnant woman has no job.
- c. The valence of word “*nomonda*” with pronoun
63. *Nomonda nya datang ko sakolah kaling saperap.*
He had not come to school since yesterday.
64. *Nomonda nenek pang bale ta basepi mo mudi.*
The house will be quite if you have had been no there.
7. The valence of negative-marker “*nomongka*” in sentence
- a. The valence of word “*nomongka*” with verb
65. *Anak diri nan nomongka mole kaling pang marantau*
66. *Anak ode bibi nomongka tunung kaling sarawi.*
67. *Adi nomongka belajar ling kamo tengah petang.*
- b. The valence of word “*nomongka*” with adjective
68. *Diri loka nan nomongka genit nantu*
69. *Kaling kamate inaq nomongka lemanng tode sawai nan.*
8. The valence of negative-marker “*nomo*” in sentence
- The valence of word “*nomo*” with verb
70. *Papin nomo balangan lako do.*
71. *You don't walk too far.*
72. *Papin nomo enti boat siya.*
73. *You don't work.*
74. *Tau ode nomo nurit ke tau loka.*
75. *The boy doesn't join with adult.*
76. *Nomo beli jambrai pang tau nan.*
77. *Don't buy vegetable at there.*
78. *Nomo lalo kau lako bale ana.*
79. *You don't go to the house.*
9. The valence of negative-marker “*beno*” in sentence
- In data analysis of presented data found negative-marker “*beno*” which only contact with pronoun. The pronoun only shows in the word I/me.
80. *Beno ku lalo ko sakolah ka.*
81. *I don't want to go to school.*
82. *Beno ku kakan tepung kabeli nan.*
83. *I don't want to eat the snack bought.*
84. *Beno ku ajak nya bakedek ka.*
85. *I don't want to challenge him playing*
10. The valence of negative-marker “*nosoda*” in sentence

- a. The valence of word “*nosoda*” with verb
86. *Diri nan katu pasila nosoda datang.*
The people who we invited had not come.
- b. The valence of word “*nosoda*” with pronoun
87. *Papin salaki nosoda pang uma.*
Grandfather had been not in the field.
88. *Tau ndeng bale katundang nosoda ade kadatang.*
Neighbor who we invited had not come.
- c. The valence of word “*nosoda*” with noun
89. *Nosoda tode nan pang sakolah tita.*
The boy wasn't in school just now.
90. *Nosoda tau ade no ada masalah.*
There is nobody who has no problem.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the research and discussion in previous chapter can be concluded that the negative-marker "no" and its variation are: 1) In the obtained data, the researcher found the forms of variation of word “no” in which have different function in negative sentence. Those variant forms are “*no, nongka, nosoka, nosiya, nomonda, nomo, beno, nomongka, nonda, and nosoda*”. Each variation formed by free and bound morpheme can be known their construction. A part of those variations cannot be known their function to identify the true meaning without being in a sentence. The unique of those variations are formed by morphemes as negative-marker indicates to tenses forms. Those tenses forms are no shows the meaning present tense, *nosiya* shows the meaning future tense, *nongka* and *nosoka* show the meaning past tense and *nomonda* shows the meaning present perfect tense in negative sentence of Samawa language. 2) A number of negative marker “no” variations have the valence with certain word categorization. Those variations may have the valence of noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

The lacking of our attention in maintaining and preserving language culture

in order can be more increased by the implementation of following-up to benefit cases for preserving extinction of shining example of nation from foreign influence. The writer hopes to the next researcher in order to be focused at a lot of problems in our culture and to be more deeply do the study and analysis language culture especially Samawa language. The writer also hopes that this study to be developed by supplying the time to enlarge the object, enrich the sources, increase the quality of the researcher for the problem in this study.

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