Gramatical Typology and Pivot System of Mandailing Language

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Abstract

Mandailing language is a syntax that concerns the identification of coherence in complex sentences by identifying its development in the language spoken in the southern plains of Sumatra. This study uses qualitative description, which includes the depiction, discovery of patterns, and formulation in BM which is associated with the typology system. The method used is the agih method. This method used Replacing technique, and prostrate techniques in agih performed against the coordinate, subordinate, adverbial clause, and construction with infinite verbs. Based on the research, the language structure adopted by BM uses a language structure that adheres to the SVO or VOS system with the noun phrase "controller" determining the higher clause and the FN "pivot" determinded the lower clause.

I. Introduction

Grammatical typology is a linguistic typology and language typology in its development can be divided into grammatical and functional typologies (Artawa, 1995; Jufrizal, 2016; Siwi, 2021). The terms accusative language, ergative language, active language and others are typological designations for languages that have the grammatical equation is called a grammatical typology (Artawa, 1998; Comrie, 1989). the mention of grammatical typology is carried out with the aim of being a differentiator with functional typological designations based on pragmatic functions and the use of language as a communication tool. Language is one of the most important things in the life of every human being (Purba, N. et al. (2020).

The Pivot System according to Heath through Ida Basaria (2013) explains that the syntactic phenomenon that involves identifying correferentiality in complex sentences is called pivot. In addition, Foley and van Valin (Basaria, 2013) also define pivot as all types of noun phrases (FN) that are attached to the main grammatical process, either as controllers or as targets. To explain his working concept, Dixon (1994) shows that pivot is a category that relates S and A; S and P; S, A and P.

The Mandailing language (BM) is a language that extends from the Ophir or Pasaman mountains in the south to the northern border of Sipirok and Batang Toru when referring to the west coast of Sumatra. The BM variety consists of five according to its use, namely: Hata Somal, Hata Andung, Hata Teas Dohot Jampolak, Hata Sibaso, Hata Parkapur. Where Hata Somal is a variety of BM that is used as a colloquial language, Hata Andung is a variety of BM that is used as a lamentation language, Hata Taes Dohot Jampolak is a variety of BM that is used in insults and insults that are commonly used in fights or fights, Hata Sibaso is a variety of BM used by baso/dato/shaman in spiritual situations, and Hata Parkapur is a variety of circumlocutionary language that is specifically

used when in the middle of the forest, formerly used when looking for camphor, therefore it is called Hata Parkapur (Zainuddin, 2020) .

Referring to the discussion that has been explained, the grammatical typology and pivot system of the Mandailing language is a syntax that involves identifying correferentiality in complex sentences by identifying its development in the language used in the southern plains of Sumatra.

Based on the explanation above, it is explained that grammatical typology and system pivot have a role in the Mandailing language, it attracts the attention of researchers to review how the role of grammatical typology and system pivot. So the researchers decided to conduct a study with the title *"Gramatical Typology and the Mandailing Language Pivot System"*.

II. Research Method

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Descriptive research in this study includes description, pattern discovery, and pattern formulation in BM which is then linked to the typological system (Aldo, 2020) . The method used in this research is the agih method. The use of substitution techniques and transformation techniques in the agih method is carried out on coordinating, subordinating constructions, adverbial clauses, and constructions with unlimited verbs *(non-vinite verbs)* intended to find the pattern of the pivot system. in BM (Mahsun, 2011, pp. 102–142) . As a source of research data on BM variety, the researcher used the Mandailing – Natal Folklore book in Mandailing and Natal, Indonesian and English. The selection of this book as a data source is based on the writing of the stories in the book which have been translated into each of the Mandailing, Natal, Indonesian and English languages.

III. Results and Discussion

Language classification is generally carried out by language typology by grouping languages by looking at the structural behavior and/or grammatical features shown by the language. Comrie (1989, p. 30) argues that there are differences between the languages that are often studied, despite the many similarities shown in the *properties* of these languages, because of the differences in these languages, language grouping can be adapted to the *properties* shown by these languages as well as being one of the objectives of the study of language typology, namely to show what a language x looks like.

Through I Wayan Budiarta (2009) , Comrie and Artawa stated that the purpose of typological linguistics is to classify language according to its structural properties. Its main purpose is to answer the question: what is language x like? According to him, typological linguistics has two main assumptions, namely (a) all languages can be compared according to their structure; (b) there are differences between existing languages. Language can be divided into several groups such as accusative, ergonomic and active language.

If a single argument in the intransitive clause (S) of a language is considered the same as the alternative argument of its transitive clause (A), and the patient's argument is treated differently, then the language is syntactically called the Grammatical Union (P) Transitive Clauses of the Accusative System. At the same time, in a language whose grammatical unitary system treats S and P in the same way, but A is different, the language is said to have an ergtive system.

In a language where the grammatical unitary system of a language indicates that one set of S equals A and another set of S equals P, if the language grammatically treats S (the argument in the only intransitive clause) and A (transitive argument generation in the clause) subordinates are the same, and P (patient argument in transitive clause) is treated differently, so S = A , P (Jufrizal et al., 2008) .

Referring to Comrie's explanation which states that there are similarities in the *properties (properties)* of each language in addition to the differences shown, the similarities in the characteristics of each language can be taken and analyzed to find and show the relationship and similarities between one language and another language. others (Artawa, 1998) . This study will focus on studying the typology of the Mandailing (BM) language by looking at the *properties of* BM and its pivot system by relying on the pivot framework in English as a language that adheres to an accusative typology.

The Mandailing (BM) language is a language that extends from the Ophir or Pasaman mountains in the south to the northern border of Sipirok and Batang Toru when referring to the west coast of Sumatra (Zubir, 2016) . The BM variety consists of five according to its use, namely: Hata Somal, Hata Andung, Hata Teas Dohot Jampolak, Hata Sibaso, Hata Parkapur. Where Hata Somal is a variety of BM which is used as a colloquial language (Jufrizal, 2012) , Hata Andung is a variety of BM that is used as a lamentation language, Hata Taes Dohot Jampolak is a variety of BM that is used in insults and insults commonly used in quarrels or fights, Hata Sibaso is a variety of BM used by baso/dato/shaman in spiritual situations, and Hata Parkapur is a variety of circumlocutionary language that is specifically used when in the middle of the forest, formerly used when looking for camphor, hence the name Hata Parkapur (Lubis, 2014) . The language structure adopted by BM is actually almost similar to the Angkola (BA) language structure, which adheres to the SVO or VOS system where the existence of the subject is very essential and the subject also acts as an agent in the sentence, for example:

Au m anabusi b aju
S   P   O
AT
I bought clothes

Another example
Udan i mambaeni flood
SP
A

Heath through (Basaria, 2013) was the first to coin and introduce the pivot system. To define the referencing in complex sentences, the two terms "controller" and "pivot" are used by Heath. With a noun phrase (FN) "controller" determines the higher clause and FN "pivot" determines the lower clause. The term pivot is used to describe syntactic phenomena related to correferential identification in complex sentences.

Foley and van Valin (Basaria, 2016) define pivot as all types of FN related to the main grammatical process, either as a controller or as a target. Pivots are cross-referenced relations with other relations and/or are mutually correlated with each other, and are involved in syntactic rules for coordination, subordination, relativity, adverbial clauses, and so on.

Aidina Rizki and Pujiati (2017) mention that Pivot is a category that connects S and A, S and P, or S, A and P. In this case, pivot can be interpreted as the most central grammatical noun or noun phrase. In languages with an accusative typology, pivot is the grammatical subject, whereas in languages with an ergitive typology, pivot is a patient noun or noun phrase.

There are two variations of the pivot commonly used according to Dixon (1994, p. 154) , namely:
1. Pivot S/A– FN, i.e. FN cross-referenced must be on the Subject and the derived Agent in each of the combined clauses;
2. The pivot S/P- i.e. the cross-referenced FN must be on the derived Subject and Patient in each of the combined clauses.

Still according to Dixon Pivot is a category that links S and A; S and P; S, A and P. Grammatically the pivot is the center of FN. The ability to control anaphora or disappearance, coordination, and loss in the control structure is a function of the FN which acts as a pivot. Pivot is a grammatical subject in accusative language, and patient FN in ergative language.

The basic framework for the discovery of pivots demonstrated by Dixon (1994, pp. 157–160) is to show the usual/common FN functions that are possible in syntactically comparisons of two clauses.

The two clauses are intransitive
(a) S1 =S2
The first clause is intransitive, the second is transitive
(b) S1= P2
(c) S1= A2
The first clause is transitive, the second is intransitive
(d) P1 = S2
(e) A1 = S2
Both transitive clauses, one regular/general FN
(f) P1 = P2
(g) A1 = A2
(h) P1 = A2
(i) A1 = P2
Both transitive clauses, two ordinary FN
(j) P1 = P2 and A1= A2
(k) P1 = A2 and A1 =P2

Based on the possibility of determining the pivot by syntactically combining the two clauses above, Dixon (1994) states that English is a language that has weak S/A pivots. Dixon also said that English has a clause merging strategy, namely if the verbs in the two clauses are different then the coordination of the two verbs will be easier, and that the above framework is only the basis for determining the existence of pivots in a language and there is still the possibility of calibration and improvement of the framework based on organization grammar of each language.

The following is an overview of the S/A pivot in English according to Dixon in Elitaria (Siregar, 2020) :
a. S1 = S2 *Bill entered and sat down*
b. S1 = P2 *Bill entered and was seen by Fred*

c. S1 = A2 *Bill entered and saw Fred*
d. P1 = S2 *Bill was seen by Fred and laughed*
e. A1 = S2 *Fred saw Bill and laughed*
f. P1 = P2 *Bill was kicked by Tom and punched by Bob (or Tom kick and Bob punched Bill)*
g. A1 = A2 *Bob kicked Jim and punched Bill*
h. P1 = A2 *Bob was kicked by Tom and punched Bill*
i. A1 = P2 *Bob punched Bill and was kicked by Tom*
j. P1 = P2, A1 = A2 *Fred punched and kicked Bill*
k. P1=A2, A1 = P2 *Fred punched Bill and was kicked by him (or Fred punched and was kicked by Bill)*

The next step is to examine the intransitive and transitive clauses:
1) Mr. Ro, son
   "Father come here"
2) Mr. marjagal haminjon.
   "Father sells frankincense"
   BPD grammatical subject has the main characteristics shown in the subject matter test :
   (a) post-verbal FN; (b) the only argument (post-verbal FN) in the intransitive clause, (c) agent post-verbal FN; (d) FN of relatable subjects.
   The relative marker of 'yang' in Indonesian is na in BM. Example:
3) Mr. na marjagal haminjon i kehe is this good
   "The father who sold the incense went to his house"
4) Haminjon na in the father's girl i saotik
   "The frankincense that you sell is a little"
   Shows that A in the transitive clause of BM has the same as S in the transitive clause and different treatment on P. So that BM has a grammatical system as S= A and is different from P.
5) Mr. ro adungi kehe buseng
   "Father came and left again"
6) Mr. mangida dung i manghaol uda
   "Father saw and hugged uncle"

Joining two clauses side by side indicates that no grammatical derivation construction is needed. So combining two clauses, releasing FN in one of them, can be done directly without changing the syntactic structure of one or both clauses being joined.

Considering that verbs that appear through the same affix but have different meanings, it is also necessary to analyze the Mandalin causal structure in terms of its semantic parameters. An example is mambaen 'doing something' which has a different meaning when met with the nouns marsak 'dizzy' and alame 'dodol' (Hasibuan, 2019) .
(1) au took
   1Tg(S) twitch
   'i'm suffocating'
(2) he is manoko au
   3Tg(A) makes a frown 1Tg(P)
   'he makes me cringe'

From the two examples above, sentence (1) au acts as a subject (S), but in sentence (2) au becomes a patient (P) and is tested by making another argument that he is an agent (A), meaning that S and P are treated as the same "au" is different from A "he". This approach is a way to test whether a sentence belongs to the ergative type by proxies (Harahap, 2019) .

(1) (Intransitive) Why dolok AKT-Ascending 3TG(S) to the hill 'He climbed the hill'.

(2) (transitive) Manabusi AKT oppung clothes - buy clothes for grandfather 'clothes bought grandfather'

The argument S in the intransitive clause is represented as A, and the transitive clause bBA is indicated by the prefix /meN-/ in the prefix designation. The nasal prefix is an active quality marker, so it is A when associated with the post-verb FN transitive clause. Therefore, Si is similar to A(S1) and has the same label, with the prefix /mer/ as the label (Harahap, 2019) .

Based on the examples and explanations above, it is also proof that grammatically BPD is included in the accusative language and works with S/A pivots.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the Mandailing language uses a grammatical typology and a pivot system in its use. The language structure adopted by BM uses a language structure that adheres to the SVO or VOS system where the existence of the subject is very essential and the subject also acts as an agent in the sentence. SVO and VOS analysis using word order typology approach and according to genetic transformation SV-O word order can be inherited according to VOS word order. And the subject is formed from noun phrases, noun + adjective, noun + adverb and is also formed from numeralia.

With a noun phrase (FN) "controller" determines the higher clause and FN "pivot" determines the lower clause. Grammatically pivot is the center of FN. Basic framework for pivot discovery by showing common or common FN functions which are possible in syntactically comparison of two clauses. Based on the examples and explanations above, it is also proof that grammatically BM is included in the accusative language and works with S/A pivots.

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