Gramaticalization of Bugisness Language In Sidenreng Rappang community

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A B S T R A C T

This research is a qualitative research, explains the grammaticalization of Bugisness language in interaction of Bugis societ. The research was conducted on the Bugis community in the Sidenreng Rappang district, South Sulawesi province. The data in this study is the speech of the Bugis community which contains grammaticalization of the language. The collected data is then analyzed in three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. To test the validity of the data, data triangulation was carried out with the aim of studying the same phenomenon and increasing the credibility of the research.

Based on the results of the previous discussion, it can be concluded that the grammaticalization of Bugis language that occurs in community conversations in Sidenreng Rappang Regency consists of three forms, namely: 1) merger, 2) haplology. and 3) contractions. Another finding is that Bugis grammaticalization is found in interrogative sentences, namely: 1) aga (what), 2) magai (why) 3) kenro (where), 4) niga (who), 5) pekkogi (how), 6) appanna (when). The grammatical function of Bugis language that occurs in community conversations in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is to form interrogative sentences in the form of: 1) asking an object, 2) asking the reason for an action, 3) asking the place where an event takes place, (4) asking the perpetrator, 5) asking the situation. something, the way an action is carried out, or the way an event occurs, and 6) asking the time of an event.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country rich in cultural diversity and regional languages. Until now, Indonesia has 718 regional languages spread from Sabang to Merauke. Although currently recorded 11 regional languages in Indonesia have become extinct based on records from the Indonesian Language Development and Development Agency of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The extinction of regional languages in Indonesia is caused by several factors. These factors include: first, the influence of the majority language in which the regional language is used; second, the condition of the community of speakers who are bilingual or even multilingual; third, globalization factor; fourth, migration factor (migration); fifth, the factor of inter-ethnic marriage (intermarriage); sixth, natural disasters and calamities, can also be the cause of the extinction of a language; seventh, lack of respect for one's own ethnic language; eighth, the lack of intensity of communication in regional languages in various domains, especially in the household realm; and ninth, economic factors [1]. Based on the nine factors that cause the extinction of regional languages in Indonesia, it is necessary to make efforts to maintain regional languages. This effort is made so that local languages can survive and avoid extinction.

To prevent the extinction of regional languages, both teenagers and children in their daily interactions use their first language (mother tongue). Furthermore, this effort has also received support from the local government by implementing a curriculum that requires the return of local languages as compulsory subjects in schools [2].

In addition to implementing the regional language learning curriculum, another thing that can be done as an effort to maintain regional languages, especially for academics, is to conduct research and service related to regional languages in Indonesia. Therefore, it is the responsibility of academics working in the field of language to jointly conduct a study of regional languages as a form of effort to maintain and preserve regional languages.

Regional languages are unique languages. Language that has a variety of structures and different linguistic elements. Its uniqueness is the main attraction to be analyzed in the form of research. Various aspects of regional languages become fields of work that attract language researchers. One of the unique and interesting regional languages to be analyzed and researched is Bugis grammar.

Bugis language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia, especially in South Sulawesi. The Bugis language has its own script called "*Lontarak*". *Lontarak* is a classic text that describes human life in the past. There are at least three *lontarak* that can be found in South Sulawesi, namely *Lontarak Pasang, Attoriolong, and Pau-Pau Rikadong*. These three lontarak contain different contents and messages.

In community interactions in South Sulawesi, the Bugis language is still used. Although in its use there is code switching in the form of code switching and code mixing. In addition, there is also a variety of grammaticalization of languages. The existence of this grammaticalization makes regional languages experience shifts and changes. Although the meaning remains the same, it is essentially unique in each region.

The Bugis language must remain in its form, despite various natural events that make it change, but the original language must still be understood. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the form of change in the language, so that the authenticity of the regional language is maintained.

One form of language variation found in the interaction of the Bugis community orally is language grammaticalization. Grammaticalization is a language change associated with reducing semantic aspects (semantic weakening, semantic fading [3]. Heine and Kuteva argue that grammaticalization is a development from lexical to grammatical forms and from grammatical forms to more grammatical forms (2004). :2).

Based on the background above, the problem can be formulated, namely: What is the grammatical form of Bugis language in daily interactions? The benefit of this research is to provide a theoretical description of the grammaticalization of the Bugis language in community interactions and to become a reference for other researchers who are interested in language grammaticalization.

RESEARCH METHODS
This research is a qualitative research that aims to reveal the grammaticalization of Bugis language in the daily interaction of Bugis people. The research was conducted on the Bugis community in the Rappang sub-district, Panca Rijang district, Sidenreng Rappang district, South Sulawesi province. This is done with the consideration that Bugis grammaticalization is often found in these locations.

This research is a qualitative research that aims to reveal the grammaticalization of the Bugis language in the daily interactions of the Bugis people. The research was conducted on the Bugis community in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, South Sulawesi Province. This is done with the consideration that Bugis grammar is often found in these locations. The data in this study is the speech of the Bugis people in daily conversation which contains the grammar of the language. The data source of this research is the Bugis community of Sidenreng Rappang. Data collection is done by direct observation and recording techniques. The collected data is then analyzed in three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions [4]. To test the validity of the data, data triangulation was carried out with the aim of studying the same phenomenon and increasing the credibility of the research.

DISCUSSION
Grammaticalization of language is a change in language that occurs for the purpose of facilitating pronunciation and reducing the energy expended in expressing these words. The form of grammaticalization in the Bugis language consists of:
1. Merger
    Merger is the omission of several differences in pronunciation which are then combined into one sound.
Exampale of the data:
    (1) *aga musappa* (what are you looking for?)
        becomes *amusappa*
    (2) *aga muanre* (what do you eat?)
        becomes *a manre/a muanre*
    (3) *aga muita* (what do you see?)
        becomes *a mita/a muita*

Based on the examples, (1), (2), and (3) show that the question word "*aga*" undergoes a different refinement process, namely "*aga*" to "a" but does not change the meaning of "what". The function formed from this interrogative sentence is to ask about an object.
2. Haplology
    Haplology is the omission of one or two sounds simultaneously in succession.
Exampale of the data:

(4) *magai muengka* (why did you come?)
   becomes *ma mengka*
(5) *magai mulari* (why did you run?)
   becomes *ma mulari*
(6) *magai musappaka* (why are you looking for me?)
   becomes *ma musappaka*
(7) *magai mulennye* (why did you disappear?)
   becomes *ma mulennyye*
(8) *magai mulari* (why did you run?)
   becomes *ma mulari*
(9) *magai musappaka* (why are you looking for me?)
   becomes *ma musappaka*
(10) *kenroki monro* (where do you live?)
   becomes *ke monro*
(11) *kenro mutaro* (where did you keep it?)
   becomes *ke mutaro*
(12) *kenroki majjama* (where do you work?)
   becomes *ke majjama*
(13) *niga musibawang* (who do you accompany?)
   becomes *ni musibawang*
(14) *niga musappa* (who are you looking for?)
   becomes *ni musappa*
(15) *niga murennung* (who do you expect?)
   becomes *ni murennuang*

Based on the examples, (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) show that the question word "*magai*" undergoes a process of removing one or two sounds simultaneously in sequence, namely '*magai*' *to* " ma" but does not change the meaning of "why". The function formed from this interrogative sentence is to ask the reason for the action.

Based on examples (10), (11), (12) show that the question word "*kenro*" undergoes a process of removing one or two sounds simultaneously in succession, namely "*kenro*" to "*ke*" but does not change the meaning, namely "where". The function formed from this interrogative sentence is to ask the place where an event takes place.

Based on examples (13), (14), (15) show that the question word "niga" undergoes a process of removing one or two sounds simultaneously in succession, namely "niga" to "ni" but does not change the meaning of "who". The function formed from this interrogative sentence is to ask the perpetrator.

3. Contraction
      Contraction is the process or result of shortening a linguistic form.
Exampale of the data:
   (16) *pekkogi carana* (how to?)
      becomes *pekko carana*
   (17) Pekkogi tumpukna (what is the purpose?)
      becomes *pekko tumpukna*
   (18) *pekkogi rasanna* (how does it taste?)
      becomes *pekko rasanna*
   (19) *apanna muengka* (when did you come?)
      becomes *panna mengka*
   (20) *appanna murewe* (when did you come back?)
      becomes *panna meurewe*
   (21) *appanna najaji* (when was she born?)
      becomes *panna najaji*

Based on examples (16), (17), (18) show that the question word "*pekkogi*" undergoes a process of shortening a linguistic form, namely "*pekkogi*" to "*pekko*" but does not change the meaning, namely "how". The function formed from this interrogative sentence is to ask the condition of something, the way an action was carried out, or the way an event occurred.

Based on examples (19), (20), (21) show that the question word "*appanna*" undergoes a process of shortening a linguistic form, namely "appanna" to "panna" but does not change the meaning of "when". The function formed from this interrogative sentence is to ask the time of an event.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the previous discussion, it can be concluded that the grammaticalization of Bugis language that occurs in community conversations in Sidenreng Rappang Regency consists of three forms, namely: 1) merger, 2) haplology. and 3) contractions. Bugis grammaticalization is found in interrogative sentences, namely: 1) *aga* (what), 2) *magai* (why) 3) *kenro* (where), 4) *niga* (who), 5) *pekkogi* (how), and 6) *appanna* (when). The grammatical function of Bugis language that occurs in community conversations in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is to form interrogative sentences in the form of: 1) asking an object, 2) asking the reason for an action, 3) asking the place where an event takes place, (4) asking the perpetrator, 5) asking the situation. something, the way an action is carried out, or the way an event occurs, and 6) asking the time of an event.

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