THE DEEP STRUCTURE AND SURFACE STRUCTURE OF GAYO LANGUAGE, CENTRAL ACEH, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out the deep structure of Gayo Language, in Central Aceh. Gayo language is to form Melayu-Polinesia language which is grouped in Austronesia. Deep Structure is the basic structure of sentences. Deep structure is the underlying structure of a sentence that conveys the meaning of a sentence, and surface structure is the superficial arrangement of constituents and reflects the order in which the word is pronounced. The method used was qualitative and there were thirty data were analyzed by using phrase structure rules. The data of this research were taken from folklore which written in Gayo language. The finding showed that, data no. 11 and no. 12, the surface structures are the same but by inserted “ni” in sentence no. 12, the meaning of both sentence became very different. Then, data no 16 and no. 17, the surface structure are the same, but the lexical used as Adjactive are different then the deep structures are different. Next, data no 22, the sentence is ambigue, it has one surface structure, but the deep structures are two. Finally, data no. 30 and no. 31, both, have one the same surface structure, but the deep structures are different. It can be concluded that, one surface structure, there were two deep structures, two surface structures, there was one deep structure, and two surface structures there were two deep structures.

Keywords: deep structure, surface structure, Gayo language.
INTRODUCTION

Gayo language is a language used in central part of Aceh province. Gayo language is spoken by Gayonese which is concentrated in three district and one sub-district namely Central Aceh, BenerMeriah, GayoLues and sub-district SerbeJadi located in Aceh Timur district. The fourth area are the central where people of Gayonese live. According to Eades, (2005:4), Gayo language is to form Melayu-Polinesia language which is grouped in Austronesia, likely Taiwan and Philippine language. Gayo language is used as daily communication among society, in family ceremony and in traditions meeting.

Several research about Gayo language has been done by Indonesian and local researcher, such as Husna (2003) Morphology Verb System of Gayo Language Dialec GayoLut, and Hastuti (2012) wrote about Kinds and Meaning Conjunction of Gayo Language. Shaumiwaty (2012) Phonology of Gayo Language: an Analysis Phonology Generative. Zainuddin (2012), Morfolog Sytem of Gayo Language: an analysis of Transformational Generative. Furthermore, research that has been done by foreigner which was written Eades (2005) about Grammatical of Gayo: Language of Aceh, Sumatera.

Research about deep structure and surface structure of Gayo Language which analyzed with Transformational Generative have never been done yet, this is needed to be done because until now there is no written description clearly about the phrase rules of Gayo language, especially the description of deep structure and surface structure of Gayo language. According to Chomsky (1957, 1965), deep structure is an exist sentence which have been people made can be returned to the basic of the sentence and the numbers is limited. The pattern of that basics sentence is single clause, declarative, positive, and transitive.

Chomsky (1965:15-16), transformational generative is a system of rules. He explained that the main idea of all transformational generative is there is the different between deep structure and surface structure which is determined by recursion application of specific formal way, which is also called’ grammatical transformation’ at the lowest basic object. Furthermore, the syntax component must result deep structure and surface structure for every sentence and must have relationship between them. The difference is and must have relationship between both/Them. The difference
also connects to the sentence which have surface structure but different deep structure, just like the case of passive and active sentence. It meant that in active and passive sentence the surface structure is difference but the deep structure is the same.

Example of passive sentence in Gayo language:
1.a Ama munalu abang. (Father calls brother)
   NP1 + VP + NP2
1.b Abang italu Ama. (brother is called by father)
   NP2 + VP + NP1

Both sentences of Gayo language has the same surface structure and deep structure, the difference is at sentence 1a Ama as a subject, abang as an object and at sentence 1b is the opposite, but the deep structure or the meaning is the same.

The tree diagram of surface structure of 1a and 1b are as follow:
1a.
   S
   /\  
  NP  VP
     /\    
    V  N
   Ama munalu abang
Father calls brother

1b.
   S
   /\  
  NP  VP
     /\    
    V  N
   Abang italu ama
brother is called by father

The example of tree diagram (1a) and (1b) seems that the surface structure is different but the deep structure is the same, at sentence (1a) and (1b) ama (father) is a subject, abang (brother) is an object, and mudere or idere (beat) is predicate. Another example of the same of surface structure of Gayo language.

(2a) Ceh oya gure bedidong ‘That Ceh is enjoy to sing didong’
   NP + Art+ AdjP + VP
(2b) Ceh oya galak bedidong ‘That Ceh is happy to sing didong’
   NP + Art+ AdjP + VP

(2a)
   S
   /\  
  NP  VP
     /\    
    \   \  
     \   \  
      \   \  
       \   \  
        \   
         
(2b)
   S
   /\  
  NP  VP
     /\   
    \    
     \   
      \  
       \ 
        

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Both sentences (2a) and (2b) have the same surface structure but different deep structure. However, a Gayonese speaker might be able to feel that the one who will like the song, whether the singer or the listener. The sentence (2a) the listener of the Ceh (singer) to sing Didong feel something, that is “comfortable or satisfied”, where as sentence (2b) the “Ceh” himself feel happy that is like to sing didong. From the above example of deep structure and surface structure can be concluded that in different sentences of surface structure can be have the same deep structure, and on the contrary, in the same sentence of surface structure can be have different deep structure. Based on the background described above the writer means to research the deep structure of Gayo language which analyzed with transformational generative. The research problem, how is the phrase structure rules of the deep structure of Gayo language and the purpose is to find the description of phrase structure rules of the deep structure of Gayo language.

Chomsky stated that (1969:65-66), surface structure are mapped into phonetic representation by the phonological rules. Post-lexical structures are mapped into semantic representations by semantic rules. In this formulation, the post-lexical structures are called deep structures. The deep structures contain all lexical items, each with its complement of grammatical features. Furthermore, the configurations of the phrase marker P1, which are preserved in the deep structure, can be taken to define the grammatical relations and functions in a straightforward manner. It is natural to suppose that the semantic interpretation of a sentence is determined by the intrinsic content of lexical items and the manner in which they related at the level of deep structure. Supposing this, it follow that deep structures determine semantic representation under the rules of semantic interpretation.

Deep structures are held to meet several conditions. First, they determine semantic representation. Second, they are mapped into well-formed surface structures by grammatical transformations (without any subsequent insertion of lexical items). Third, they satisfy the set of formal
conditions defined by base rules; in particular, the rules of the categorial component define the grammatical functions and order of constituents, and the contextual features of lexical entries determine how lexical items can be entered into such structures.

According to Prasad (2009:104), a sentence has a deep structure and surface structure. Deep structure is basic sentence and surface structure is transformed structure. The deep structure is simple, assertive, declarative and active in form. It is the abstract structure that allows a native speaker to know what the sentence means. It tells us what he means by the sentence. The surface structure shows how the speaker actually uses it in communication. It can be concluded that deep structure expresses the semantic content of the sentence, whereas the surface structure its phonetic form.

Wingfield and Titone in Ratner, et al (1997:232), explained that the distinction between the surface structure and deep structure of a sentence. The surface structure of a sentence is represented by the words that actually hear, spoken or read: the specific words that chosen to convey the meaning of what it is wish to say. The listener must ‘decode’ this surface structure to discover the meaning that underlies the utterance or the deep structure of the sentence.

Some sets of sentences have different surface structures, but the same deep structure. An example would be the pair of sentences. *The boy threw the ball.* and *The ball was thrown by the boy.* The specific words used the surface structures are obviously different.

Broderick (1975:100-101), Constituent-structure trees which are the direct product of Phrase Structure rules and on which no changes have been worked by transformation we call deep structures, and trees that result when all changes worked by transformations have been carried out we call surface structures.

The following, Prasad (2009:104), explained that, based on the formulation the base of the grammar of a language consists of two component: (1) the categorical component and (2) the lexicon. The categorical component’s function is to generate a set of abstract prelexical structures which are then lexicalized by inserting appropriate items from the lexicon of the concern language. The output structures generated in such a way are known as Deep structures. These serve input to the transformational
components of grammar, which consists of a number of movement rules. These rules transform Deep structure into Surface structure.

**METHOD**

The method used is qualitative, and phrase structure rules is used to analyzed the data. The data were 34 clause and sentences which were taken from written folklore of Gayo language. And in order to find the function of the words it is used the pattern of clause by Quirk et al. (1985:53), they are consist of:

a. \( S+V \) : He is studying  
b. \( S+V+O \) : He (S) paints (V) the fence (O)  
c. \( S+V+C \) : Brandon (S) is (V) a dancer (C)  
d. \( S+V+Adv \) : My brother (S) has been (V) in the garden (adv)  
e. \( S+V+O+O \) : Mary (S) gave (V) the guests (O) a glass of beer (C)  
f. \( S+V+O+C \) : Most people(S) consider (V) the bag(O) rather expensive (C)  
g. \( S+V+O+Adv \) : You(S) must put(V) all the books(O) upstairs(Adv)

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Data of basic rules of Gayo Language  
No.1

```
K
   NP   Aspect   VP
   Wè   tengah mangan
       (S)   (V)
```

(he/she is eating)

No.2

```
S
   NP   Poss   VP
   Ulu   è   petungkuk
       (his/her heads bow down)
```
(S)  (V)

No. 3

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \\
NP + NP + Art \\
\text{Banan jema oya} \\
\end{array}
\]

that is someone’s wife

Woman people that
(S)  (Pn)

No. 4

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \\
NP  NP  Art \\
\text{Jema banan oya} \\
\end{array}
\]

that is a woman

People woman that
(S)  (C)

No. 5

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \\
NP  AdjP  PrepP  AdvP \\
\text{Aku kemèl ku onè} \\
I  ashamed  to  there \\
(S)  (Adj)  (Adv)
\end{array}
\]

(I am ashamed to go there)

No. 6

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \\
NP  VP \\
\text{NP  AdjP  VP  Poss} \\
\end{array}
\]
Uncle poor life his

No. 7

S
NP NumP NP

Kami tu lu jema
We three people

(uncle’s life is poor)

No. 8

S
NP Poss NumP

Empus è tu lu
Garden her/his three

(we are three persons)

No. 9

S
NP PrepP AdvP

Ama i empus
Farther in garden

(father is in the garden)

No. 10

S
NP AdvP
NP AdvP AdvT

81
Pakèa isien manè (they were here yesterday)
(S) (Adv)
They here yesterday

No. 11

S
NP VP
NP NP Poss

Anak banan è mungune (his/her daughter is asking)
(S) (C) (V)
Daughter his asking

No. 12

S
NP VP
NP Poss NP
NP Poss

Anak ni banan è mungune (his wife’s daughter asked)
S (C) (V)
Daughter of wife his asking

No. 13

S
NP VP
VP AdjP

Wè enggeh serengè (he/she comes alone)
(S) (V) (C)
He/she comes alone his/her

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S
  NP  VP
    VP  Adj P

Wè enggèh kendiriè
(he/she comes by
herself/himself)
He/she come alone him/her
(S)  (V)  (C)

No. 15

S
  NP  VP
    NP  NP

Wè guru mengaji
(he/she is a kor’an teacher)
(S)  (C)  (V)

No. 16

S
  NP  NP
    NP  Poss  NP  Poss  NumP

Anak ni korb è roa
(his/her buffalo’s baby are
two)
Child of cow his/her two
(S)  (C)  (C)

No. 17

S
  NP  VP
    VP  PrepP  NP

83
“Ineulakorom aka kulumah” (mother goes home with sister)
Mother go home with sister to home
(S) (V) (C)

No. 18

```
S
  NP          VP
     VP   NP   Art
       Art Conjadv
```

“Wemungenenbuetabierpényanya”
He/she finished work that eventhough difficult
(S) (V) (O) (C)
(she/he finished the job eventhough its difficult)

No. 19

```
S
  NP          VP
     NP  adjP VP   NP   NP
       Aku kemél mulewenmu besenjata. (I am ashamed to fight you with a gun)
         I ashamed to fight you use gun
(S) (P adj) (C)
```

No. 20

```
S
  NP          VP
     NP  Art VP   PrepP   AdjP
       adjP Poss   Poss NP Poss
```
Ipaka mupisah ari kasihsayang ni inè. (ni+FN+e) possessive obligatory
Daughter that separate from love her mother’s
(S) (V) (C)
(that daughter is separated from her mother’s love)

No. 21

Aku mangan orom pumu
I eat with hand
(S) (V) (Adv)

No. 22

Engimubiyomanuk
(younger brother chases birds)
(S) (V) (O)

No. 23

Aku mangan si lungi orom sedepe
(I eat sweet things
delicioulsy)
(S) (V) (C) (Adv)
(I eat which sweet with delicious)
No. 24

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Pakèa muniri kegalan i Lut
(S) (V) (C) (Adv)
```

(they bath happily at the lake)

No. 25

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Wè nge osop peningetè
(S) (Adj) (O)
```

(she/he has lost her/his mind)

She/he already lost mind her/his

No. 26

```
Inekèdèng ku kona ruvi
(S) (V) (O)
```

(my toe is hit by torn)

No. 27

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Pakēa mangan asam si lungi (they eat sweet oranges)
They eat orange which sweet
(S) (V) (O) (C)

Aka munatang pingen arēh -arēh (eldersister is lifted plates carefully)
(sister lift plate careful)

Kami mangan kunyit bekeramil ilang orom sedepè
We eat glutinous with coconut red with deliciously)
We eat glutinous rice with red coconut deliciously
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Wè mangan kero manè (she/he eats rice yesterday)
(S) (V) (O) (Adv)
He/She eat rice yesterday
No. 31

Wè mangan kero manè (He/She eats yesterday’s rice)
She/he eat rice yesterday
(S) (V) (O) (Adv)
No. 32

Aku minum kupi orom sedepè (I drink coffee deliciously)
I drink coffee with deliciously
(S) (V) (O) (Adv)
No. 33
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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Clause no. 1, Wè tengah mangan (NP+Aspek+FV)(he/she is eating) and clause no. 2 Uluè petungkuk (FN +Poss +FV) (his / her heads bow down)), those are ‘wè and uluè’ Noun phrase category as subject and follows by ‘mangan and petungkuk’ are verb category as a predicate.

Clause no. 3, Banan jema oya (NP+NP+Pen) (that is someone’s wife) and clause no. 4, Jema banan oya (NP+NP+Pen) (that is a woman), means Noun category as a subjek and follows by Noun category as a predicate.

Clause no. 5, Aku kemèl ku one (NP+AdjP+PrepP) (I am ashamed to go there) and no.6, Encu nyanya morepè (NP+AdjP+VP+Poss)(uncle’s life is poor), that is Noun category as a subject then follows by category adjective phrase as a predicate.

Clause no. 7 Kami tulu jema (NP+NumP+NP)(we are three persons), and clause 8, Empusè tulu (NP+Poss+NumP)(his/ her garden are
three) FN+Poss+Fnum. Category Noun as a subject followed by category numerical as predicate.

Clause no. 9, *Ama i empus* (NP+PrepP+Adv)(father is in the garden), and clause no 10, *Pakèa isien manè* (NP+Adv+Adv) (they were here yesterday), FN+Fadv, that is Noun category as a subject follows by Adverb category as predicate.

Diagram no. 3 and 4 have the same surface structure but different deep structure. they are as follows:

No. 3

```
S
| NP + | NP + Art |
```

*Banan jema oya*

Wife people that (that is someone’s wife)

No. 4

```
S
| NP | NP | Art |
```

*Jema banan oya*

People woman that (that is a woman)

Both clauses consist of NP + NP + Art. sentence no. 3 “*banan jema oya*” word “*banan*” means “woman” but sentence no 4 “*banan*” means “wife” so sentence no. 3 means “that is someone’s wife” while sentence no 4 “*jema banan oya*” means “that is a woman”.

Next, the tree diagram sentence no 11 and no 12.

No. 11

```
S
| NP | VP |
```

| NP | NP | Poss |

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Anak banan è mungune  
(his/her daughter asks)
Child woman his/her asks

No. 12

S
  N
    NP Poss NP
    NP Poss
Anak ni banan è mungune
Child his wife his asks

(his wife’s daughter asks)

Sentence no 11 “Anak bananè mungune”, means his/her daughter asked, while sentence no 12 “Anak ni bananè mungune”, by inserted “ni” after the first Noun Phrase the sentence means “his wife’s daughter asked”.

Contoh lain yaitu:

No. 16

S
  NP VP
    VP adjP
Wè enggèh serengè
She/he comes alone

(She/He comes alone)

No. 17

S
  NP VP
    VP AdjP
Wè enggèh kendiriè  
(She/He comes by herself/himself)
She/he come alone

The surface structure of sentence no 16, NP (Pron) + VP + adjP+ Pen “wè enggèh serengè” and NP (Pron)+ VP + adjP+ Pen “wè enggèh kendiriè”. sentence no 16, word “serengè” means “alone” and sentence no 7 word “kendiriè” means by her/himself, so, the meaning of sentence no 16 “she/he comes alone without friend”, while sentence no 17 means “she/he comes alone without invited” as surface structure the sentences are the same but the deep structure are different.

Next, sentences no 22, the surface structure are the same but deep structure can be different “Aku kemèl mulewenmu besenjata” (NP+ adjP+VP+NP+NP), (I am ashamed to fight you using gun).

In the above sentence no. 22, “Aku kemèl mulewenmu besenjata” the sentence is ambigue, it is who are using the gun, it can be meant that “aku besenjata kemèl mulewenmu” (I used the gun ashamed to fight you) or “ko besenjata aku kemèl mulewenmu” (you used the gun, I was ashamed to fight you). The surface structure is the same, but the deep structure or meaning is ambigue.

Furthermore, diagram tree no. 30 and no. 31,
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Sentence no. 30 “we mangan kero mane (NP + VP + NP + adv)” means that she eats rice yesterday, while in sentence no 31 “we mangan kero mane” (NP + VP + NP + adjP), these sentences means “she/he eats yesterday’s rice”. From both sentences no. 30 and no 31, have the same surface structure but different deep structure.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that the rules of clauses in Gayo language:
Clauses No. 1 and 2: Noun phrase as subject and followed by verb category as a predicate. (NP (S)+VP(P)
Clauses No. 3 and 4: Noun phrase category as a subjek, follows by Noun category as a predicate. (NP(S)+NP(P)
Clauses No. 5 and 6: Noun phrase category as a subject follows by category adjective phrase as a predicate. (NP(S)+AdjP(P).
Clauses No. 7 and 8: Noun Phrase category as a subject followed by category numerical as predicate. (NP (S) + NumP (P).
Clauses No. 9, Noun phrase category as a subject follows by Prep phrase category as predicate. (NP(S) +PrepP (P))

The Phrase structure rules of Gayo language
No.1, 25
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NP aspect + VP + (NP+Poss)
No.2, 8, 12, 16
NP + Poss + VP (NumP) (NP) + Poss + VP (NumP)
No. 11, 26
NP NP (VP) Poss VP + NP
No. 3, 4
NP NP + Art
No. 5, 6, 19
NP AdjP Prep(VP) + Adv(Poss) (NP) + NP
No. 7
NP NumP+NP
No. 9, 10
NP PrepP (adv)+ Adv
No.13, 14
NP VP + AdjP
No.15, 18, 22, 24, 27
NP NP (VP) + VP (NP) + Art (Prep) (Conj) + Adv (Adj)
No. 20, 21, 17, 23
NP+ Art (V)+ VP(Prep) (Conj)+ Prep(N)
(Adj)+AdjP(Prep)+Poss(Adv)+NP+Poss
No. 28, 30, 29, 31
NP VP+NP+Adv (NP) (Adj) + Adj + Prep+ Adj
No. 32, 34, 33
NP VP+NP+ PrepP (Poss)+NP (VP) (Adv) + NP (VP) +Adv

The tree diagram sentences no. 11 and no. 12, the surface structure are the same but by inserted “ni” (possessive) at sentence no. 12, the meaning of both sentence became very different. The surface structure are the same but deep structure is different.

The tree diagram of sentence no 16, “we enggeh serenge” NP + VP+ adjP+ Pen and no. 17, “we enggeh kondirie” NP + VP + adjP+ Pen. NP + VP + adjP+ Pen. The function of the word in sentence no 16 and no. 17 are the same. In sentence no. 16, word “serenge” means “she/he alone” and sentence no. 17 word “kendirie” means “her/himself”. So, the meaning of sentence no 16 “she/he comes alone without friend”, while sentence no 17 means “she/he comes alone without invited”. The surface structure of
both sentences are the same but the deep structure are different. (different lexical)

In sentence no. 22, “Aku kemel mulewen mu besenjata” the sentence was ambiguous, it is who are the one using gun. It can be meant “aku besenjata kemel mulewenmu” or “ko besenjata aku kemel mulewenmu”. In this sentence the surface structure is the same.

Then, diagram tree no. 30 and no. 31, have the same surface structure. Sentence no. 30 “we mangan kero mane” NP + VP+ NP + adv” means that she eats rice yesterday, and sentence no. 31 “we mangan kero mane” NP + VP + NP + adjP. The sentence means “she/he ate yesterday’s rice”. Both sentences no. 30 and no 31, have the same surface structures but different deep structure.

This study is using transformational generative grammar, it is suggest to continue the research about the transformational generative and the surface structure of Gayo language.

REFERENCES


