



The Use of Apposition in Daily Lio Prayers Found at The Book of ala Da, Geta Surga (A Syntactic Analysis)

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Article history	<p>This study is entitled “The Use of Apposition in Daily Lio Prayers Found in the Book of Jala Da, Geta Surga (A Syntactic Analysis)”. The aim of this study is to identify, classify, and analyze the function of apposition in Daily Lio Prayers found in the Book of Jala , Geta Surga. The data were taken from the Book of Jala Da, Geta Surga. The method used in this study is the descriptive method. There are three steps undertaken to complete this study. The first step is preparation, where the writer reads concepts related to apposition and browses internet resources to find relevant journals and theses. The second step is data collection. During this stage, the writer reads the Book of Jala Da Geta, Surga to identify and underline instances of apposition. After identification, the writer classifies the appositions based on Quirk et al.'s framework. The third step is data analysis. The data were analyzed in terms of their functions using Aarts and Aarts’ theory. The results of this study show that there are twenty-three appositions in the Daily Lio Prayers found in the Book of Jala, Geta Surga. Regarding the types of apposition, they include: Complete, perfect, and unbound apposition, Complete, perfect, bound apposition, Complete, weak, bound apposition, Partial, perfect, unbound apposition, Partial, weak, bound apposition. In terms of the functions of apposition found in the book, they include Subject and Object.</p>
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1. Introduction

Language is an important tool in our lives; it is used to communicate with each other. Language is a system of communication by sounds, i.e., through the organs of speech and hearing, among human beings of a certain group or community, using symbols possessing arbitrary conventional meaning (Pei and Gaynor 1986,119). Language is an internal system of the mind/brain. It is individual to the speaker rather than a property of communities of the speaker and can be specified independently or properties of the individual environment (Fitzgerald 1986, 23).

Humans are social creatures who depend on one another. Therefore, humans need communication tools to be able to communicate with one another interact, namely language. According to Saussure (1959, 9), language is a special product from the ability to speak and also the collection of important habits which has been adopted by the body of society to allow individuals to use these abilities. According to Meyer (2009), a Linguist studying the study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics. Science that studies language from a different perspective is called linguistics (Gleason 1961, 2).

Linguistics is the science of language and the science of how to speak human languages (Sausurre 1996, 25). Aarts and Aarts (1982, 6) divide linguistics into four levels, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Syntax, is the focus of this research.

According to Haegeman (2006, 3), syntax is a branch of linguistics. Syntax means the structure of sentences, how groups of words form phrases and sentences (Tallerman 2011,). One part of the syntax that can be analyzed is apposition.

According to Aarts and Aarts (1982, 146), apposition is a double realization of a sentence that states the same function between two noun phrases that have the same reference.

Ex: Therefore the Lord, the LORD Almighty, will send a wasting disease upon his sturdy warriors; under his pomp, a fire will be kindled like a blazing flame.

The second part of opposition is the pronoun-self and the realization part of subject.

Ex: John did it himself.

Marcella Frank (1972) states that the opposition is a modified form of the adjective form (reduced adjective clause). He divides phrases that realize opposition into four expressions, namely:

1. Nouns, for example: He walked with Mr. Grey, (who is) a businessman, at the airport.
2. Adjectives, for example, Saul, (who is) unlike many others, will remain there.
3. Adverbial expressions, for example: The girl, (who is) over there by the window is our manager.
4. Prepositional Phrases, for example: Today is the first day of the month.

2. Research Method

The author used a descriptive method in this research (Nazir, 1988, p. 63). The descriptive method is a method that examines status of a group of people, objects, conditions, and systems of thought or classes of events in the present time. The purpose of this descriptive research is to create a description, picture or painting in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner of the facts, properties, and relationships between the phenomena under investigation.

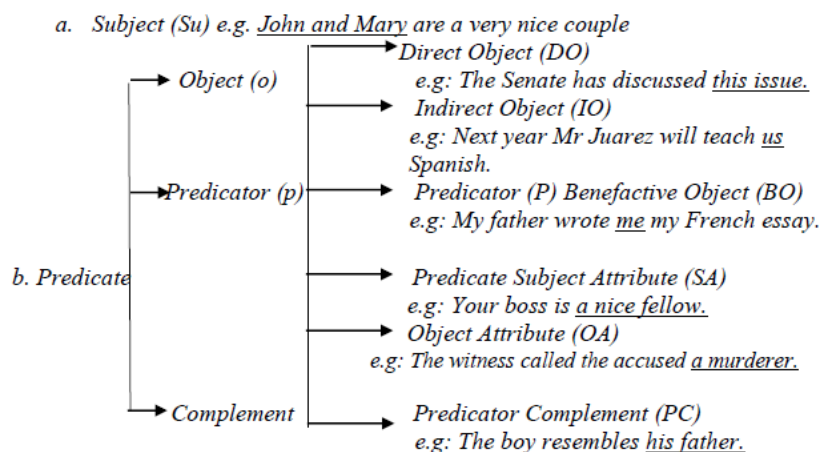
3. Research Findings and Discussion

Research Findings

In the identification phase, the author discovered 23 instances of apposition used in daily prayers in the book “Jala Da Geta Surga”. Additionally, the author classified these types according to the theory of Quirk et al. (1972), categorizing them based on the different types of apposition, which are:

- Complete, perfect, and unbound apposition.
- Complete, perfect, and bound apposition.
- Complete, weak, and bound apposition.
- Partial, perfect, and unbound apposition. In this type of apposition in here is no data.
- Partial, weak, and bound apposition.

After the identification and classification stages, the data were analyzed using Arts and Arts theory (1982) regarding the functions of words in daily prayers at the book of “*Jala Da Geta Surga*” which has additional appositions. The following are the functions in sentences according to Aatr and Aarts (1982): *c. Adverbial (A) e.g: Dick and Susan are getting married next week.*



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1. Types Of Apposition

Classification of apposition into combinations of apposition types by the concept of (Quirk *et al* 1972, 515-518). They settled on five. Types of apposition is presented below:

a. Complete, perfect, and unbound apposition

Complete, perfect, and unbound apposition is a type of apposition that provides additional information that is equivalent and fully explains the main element, but the additional element is independent and can stand alone without altering the basic meaning of the sentence. In this type of apposition, the extra element is not fully dependent on the main element and has more syntactic freedom, typically separated by commas or other punctuation marks.

There are 3 types of complete, perfect, and unbounded apposition in daily Lio prayers found at the book of Jala Da Geta Surga. One example of complete, perfect, and unbounded apposition is as follows:

*“Santa Maria ka’o Ana Kai, **Yesus**, gale kopo sapi leka betlehem”*

(Saint Mary gave birth to her, Jesus, in the betlehem stable)

his sentence falls under complete, perfect, and unbound apposition because "Yesus (Jesus)" provides a more specific explanation of "Kai (her)" and can replace the element without changing the meaning of the sentence, and it can be removed without drastically altering the structure of the sentence.

b. Complete, perfect, and bound apposition

Complete, perfect, and bound apposition is a type of apposition that provides additional information that is equivalent and fully explains the main element, so that both have a close relationship and cannot be separated without altering the basic meaning of the sentence. In this type of apposition, the additional element is fully dependent on the main element, and both function synergistically to clarify the meaning in the context of the sentence. The author found 3 data from all the daily prayers in the book of Jala Da Geta surga that uses this type of apposition. Examples of sentences are as follows:

*“Santa Maria **Ine Du’angga’e**, rina pia sai laka kami ata no’o dosa”*

(Holy Mary Mother of God, Pray for us sinners)

This sentence is classified as complete, perfect, and bound apposition because "Ine Duangga’e (Mother of God)" provides an explanation that can replace or clarify "Santa Maria (Saint Mary)," both are equivalent in meaning, and the explanation is closely tied to the main element.

c. Complete, weak, and bound apposition

From the total in daily Lio prayers, the author found 2 data that used this apposition type. example sentences are as follows:

*“Santo Yosef, **Ema paga ana Yesus**, paga sai aku dingeni”*

(Saint Joseph, adoptive Father of Jesus accept me as Your Son)

This sentence is classified as complete apposition (because it provides additional information that could replace the main element), weak apposition (because the description is not fully equivalent), and bound apposition (because it is highly dependent on the main element).

d. Partial, perfect, and unbound apposition

Partial, perfect, and unbound apposition are appositions having different syntactic functions also have the same syntactic class and the apposition has different and only units of information provide additional information to the subject or object by using commas or other punctuation. In this type of apposition, is no data in the whole in Daily Lio Prayers.

e. Partial, Weak, and unbound apposition

Partial, weak, and unbound appositions are appositions that have different syntactic functions and classes and the apposition has units different information and only provides additional information to subject or object using commas or other punctuation marks. The author found only 15 data, which used this type of apposition, in the whole in Daily Lio Prayers example sentences as follows:

*“Mai sai kita no’o ate eo masa tau more naja Du’angga’e, **Ema geta wawoji’e**”*

(Let us with clean hearts glorify the name God, the Father Almighty)

This sentence is classified as partial, weak, and bound apposition because "Ema geta wawoji’e (the Father almighty)" explains "Duangga’e (God)" without replacing it or being equal in status, and both are interconnected in meaning.

2. Function of words in sentences according to Aarts and Aarts (1982, 133-144).

Function is a linguistic unit as an element that plays its role in a larger linguistic structure. In this section, the writer limits the analysis solely to appositions found in the daily prayers of the Lio language, such as subject, object, complement and adverbial.

a. Subject

A subject is any noun, pronoun or noun phrase that does the action in a sentence. It is most often found in the beginning of a sentence. Only if there is one or more adverbs or adjuncts

in the beginning of a sentence does the position of the subject change. Here the author found 3 data in daily lio prayers found at the book of Jala Da Geta Surga. Below the author present one example:

*“Santa Maria **Ine Du’angga’e**, rinapia sai laka kami ata no’o dosa”*

F: Su Ap

(Holy Mary Mother of God, Pray for us sinners)

In the sentence “Santa Maria **Ine Du’angga’e**, rina pia sai laka kami ata no’o dosa” there is an appositive element in the subject. The main subject of this sentence is **Santa Maria** (Holy Mary), while the phrase **Ine Duangga’e** (Mother of God) functions as an apposition, providing additional information to clarify the identity of the main subject. The apposition **Ine Duannnga’e** (Mother of God) explains that **Santa Maria** (Holy Mary) is the mother of the Lord, Jesus Christ, adding important information about Mary's role and status.

b. Object

An object is a part of a sentence that receives or becomes the target of the subject's action through a verb. In grammar, an object is usually a noun, a noun phrase, or a clause that functions as a complement to the meaning of the verb, especially in transitive verbs. Here the author found 9 data in daily lio prayers found at the book of jala da geta surga. Below the author present one example:

*“Aku ate bea ngai aku tau re’e no’o, Kau, **Ema neku eo ji’e**”*

DO

Ap

(But most of all, because I offend, you, my God who are all good)

The sentence “Aku ate bea ngai aku tau re’e no’o, Kau, **Ema neku eo ji’e**”

can be categorized as a sentence with a direct object that includes an apposition. The main verb in this sentence is **tau re’e no’o** (offend), which is a transitive verb because it requires a direct object to complete its meaning. In this case, “**Kau** (you)” serves as the direct object of the verb **tau re’e** (offend), answering the question, “Whom do I offend?” The phrase “**Ema neku eo ji’e** (my God who are all good)” acts as an appositive, providing additional information about the direct object “**Kau** (you).” Specifically, “**Ema neku** (my God)” emphasizes that “**Kau** (you)” refers to God, while “who are all good” is a relative clause offering further details about God's nature, describing Him as “all good.”

c. Complement

A complement in grammar is a word, phrase, or clause that is necessary to complete the meaning of a sentence. Complements provide additional information about the subject,

object, or verb in the sentence, and without them, the sentence might feel incomplete or unclear. Here the author found did not find data in daily lio prayers found at the book of **“Jala Da Geta Surga”**.

d.Adverbial

Adverbs is that are used to modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. Adverbs provide additional information about the manner, place, time, frequency, and extent to which an action occurs. Here the author did not find data on daily prayer found in the book of **"Jala Da Geta Surga"**..

4. Conclusion

After the author analyzes the appositions contained in daily Lio prayer found at the book of **“Jala Da Geta Surga”**, the author concludes that on the identification and classification of existing apposition types of data contained in daily Lio prayer found at the book of **Jala Da Geta Surga**, as follows: Complete, perfect, and unbound apposition. The author found 3 data from this type. Complete, perfect, and bound apposition. The author found 3 data from this type. Complete, weak, and bound apposition. the author found 2 data that used this apposition type. Partial, perfect, and unbound apposition. In this type of apposition, the author not get the data that used this apposition type. Partial, Weak, and bound apposition. In this type of apposition, the author found 15 that used this apposition type.

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