

Konjungtor in Construction Subordinate: The Malay Language Riau Morphological Analysis and Syntactic

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Abstract: *This study examines the conjunctor construction subordinate in Riau Malay Language, especially Kampar dialect. This study uses distributional method using data analysis techniques: vanished and permutation technique. Conjunctor subordinate found in Riau Malay Language was : baso, baapo, mangapo, bilo, supayo, untuok, and polimorfemis conjunctor was found as:sajauo apo, kek sapo, di mano, ka mano, daghi mano, untuo kapo, untuok sapo, jan sapo, jan apo, sojak bilo, wakotu apo, sambie apo, saabi apo, danbapo lamo. Verbs raises conjunctor consisting of a verb de verb, verb de nouns, and verb de adjectives. Subordinate clause conjungted by conjunction consisted declarative clause, imperative clause, interrogative clause, and exclamation clause.*

Keywords: *Conjunctor, Subordinate Clause, and Riau Malay Language.*

PENDAHULUAN

Riau Malay language (RML) is one of the local languages used by the people in the Province of Riau. This language grows and develops in the lining of the entire population of Riau. In addition, the RML is cultural heritage of the nation that are valuable, such as the development of language, noted that the Indonesian removed from RMB. Initially, especially in Indonesia vocabulary from RML.

Hasan et al.(1976) a survey of the Malay language in to two main dialects, namely Riau dialectand CoastallIs lands and main land Riau dialect. Riau and Coastal dialectare used by people in the Riau area, such as Bengkalis, Indragiri Hulu, Indragiri Hilir, Batam City, Dumai City, and also some areas in Pekanbaru, Riau dialect while the main land is a resident of the living in the Kampar districtand parts of Pekanbaru. Based on the many changes have been proposed by Hasan's statement, the district has become Riau Island Province. Therefore, the subordinate used in this studyis the main land of Riau Malay dialect Kampar and Pekanbaru.

As an effective communication tool, RML is supported by two main factors, namely nonlinguistict factors and linguistic factors.Nonlinguistict factors include. Among others, the speaker, the material in question, listener/reader, and the contextor situation. Linguistic factors include, among others, the diction, the choice of language diversity, and the preparation of the sentences. Preparation sentences communication is one of the important aspects of the language

factor, because the vocabulary word forms, and also the problem of logic. Outside sense that a complete sentence, the sentence consisting of syntactic functions such as subject, verb, (Subordinate) (supplement), and (R), or incomplete sentences, the sentences have compiled no syntactic function of subject and predicate. In connection with the substance selected in this study, because the subordinate only complete sentences in a complete sentence.

Language became one of the symbols that is unique from one language to another language. In addition, the language is also other features from one language to another. A difference that can be viewed in terms of konjungtor. Each language has a distinctive shape konjungtor. Konjungtor uniqueness of a language can be influenced by the culture of the speakers them selves. Konjungtor essentially serves to connect cont a in two or more linguistic elements ideas of speakers.

Konjungtor language element is used to connect a linguistic element with another element and includes a whole idea. It should be considered when connecting the linguistic elements with other linguistic elements, one has the logic ideas on these linked linguistic elements appearing create cohesion relation ship.

Words associated with different words or phrases by konjungtor will clauses or phrases to form direct forms; phrases associated with other sentences that a complex sentences or clauses or sentences will form directly to form; clause in connection with clause will form a compound sentence equal or multi level complex sentences; phrases are associated with sentence fragment will form a coherent discourse.

Konjungtor subordinate in the Malay language is a konjungtor to connecting a lingual to another lingual not equivalent position. Konjungtor Presence subordinate in Syntactic Structures are always a clause in clause subordinatif in a sentence. A Construction serve as a subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (Pel), and adverbial (Ket).

The purpose of this study is the different types konjungtor subordinate in Kampar dialect Malay language, in particular, which serves to connect the older individual provisions of children on terraced compound sentence that serves as an subordinate. This research as a form of documentation of the Malay language, especially in the field of morphological syntax.

This study aims: to describe the shape of the structure konjungtor subordinate in RML to describe the types of verbs that give rise to the construction konjungtor subordinate in RML; and the types of rules that are connected by describing the construction konjungtor subordinate RML.

This study may contribute to the development of linguistic theory, or at least can enrich linguistic theory. The presence of this study is expected to be a reference that helps in the preparation of the Malay grammar.

The results of this study are also useful for the formation and development of the local languages, as well as a main stay for the promotion and development of the national language, Indonesian, teaching interests, from the beginning level to the level of higher education, particularly educational employees who for local curriculum in addition, this study is also useful as a guide or a stimulus for future researchers, both within the same subordinate or different subordinates, deepen and broaden insights about conjunction for general readers as well as the author of widening of the Malay language and documentation and rescue Malay language.

In this study, the authors use various theories put forward by some linguists with an eclectic approach. This eclectic approach chosen because no theory actually representative analyze the data in language study. So I took a step to examine a number of theories from different sources.

Then, to consider opinion Quirk *et.al* analyze the subordinate clause associated conjunction. (1985), Lapoliwa (1990), and Suigono Indyastini (1994), Sibarani (1994), Tadjuddin (1994), Alwi, *et.al.* (1998), and Djajasudarma (1999).

A. Construction Subordinate

Alihsjhabana (1978:106-110) argues that all positions within the meaning of a clause may be. A word or words that often replace a position in a sentence already for mutating a sentence seems to occupy, this for mis called multi level complex sentences as we take a single sentence He came yesterday. In this sense, said yesterday serves as an adverb of time. If we place the last word with a sentence stating the time, we will get a compound sentence, for example :

Dia datang, ketika orang sedang makan.

main clause : *Dia datang.*

clause : *Ketika orang sedang makan.*

Based on the description of this Alihsjhabana, can be understood that the construction of a subordinate is storied compound sentences consisting of the main and the clause. The clause could serve as an subordinate, complement and construction information in subordinate. Clause consists of clauses that can function as an subordinate. In addition, the provision in the form of a provision which serves as the subordinate may also consist of S,P, (O), (com), and (Adv).

Ramlan (1996: 53) also suggested that a similar thing with Alihsjhabana. Ramlan said that the construction of a subordinate is widely an even sentence, the clause becomes part of another clause. Terms which are part of the other clauses is called a subordinate clause. (Transformational term clause), while another clause called core clause (term transformationalis the matrix clause).

Alwi et.al (1998:388). Also states that the clauses in the subordinate position of an even structure, or the relationship between the clauses is hierarchical. Clause 2 which serves as a component is referred to clause 1 or subordinative clause while clause 1, the place where the second clause is called the main clause or parent clauses. More over Alwi *et.al.* stated that the subordination of combining two or more clauses complex sentences that a clause is proved part of another clause. As clauses in a compound sentence that is organized in a way that subordination does not have an equivalent position. Phrases constructed by means of a minor component that functions as a component of other terms. (See also Djajasudarma, 1999: 28-29).

Based on the statements made by Alwi *et.al.* and Djajasudarma construction establishment clause is a subordinate who acts as a subordinate that can be called the clause subordinate can also be explained by the following sentence.

(1) The old man said (something).

(2) That girls love the young man whole heartedly

Sentence (1) and (2) can be combined in a straight line (KL) and indirect phrases (KTL) as follows.

a. The old man said, "Our girls loved the young man cordially." (KL)

b. The old man said his daughter loved the young man whole heartedly.(KTL)

In sentence (a) shows that the speaker (the old man) directly say that the statement (girls we loved the young man sincerely) is old information (old information) while the sentence (b) it appears that the sense, it is not directly or say back by others to be new information.

Based on the statement of the language experts, it is clear that the subordinate structure in the broad sense wrong. Clauses in construction subordinate position are not equal, clauses which one higher than the other, clauses subordinate/embed/child/dependent clause is a part of the employer/matrix/parent/superordinatif.

This also connected with Lapoliwa (1990: 24-25) argues that the nature of the clause is spelled *pemerengkapan* clause is usually derived from declarative sentences, interrogative, imperative, and exclamation, referred to respectively as the sentence statement /news interrogative sentence the phrase command, and exclamation sentences.

Based on the Lapoliwa statement, naming declarative, interrogative, imperative, and eksklamatif refers to the sentence as a syntactic category, while the term statement, question, command, and exclamation used to refer to the meaning as a semantic category.

Formal characteristic sentence in the statement storied complex sentences usually use konjungtor that; the interrogative sentence with the word usually used konjungtor asked *mengapa* (why), *kapan* (when), *siapa* (who), *dimana* (where), on the command usually use

konjungtors *untuk apa* (what for), and so on; and appealed the sentence is usually used *apa* (what) and *bagaimana* (how). More over, this study uses the term statement, question, command, and asks to classify the meaning of the clause subordinate.

In connection with these terms in accordance with the title of this study, of course, that need to be further discussed, because konjungtor subordinate clause, which functions as an subordinate is usually preceded by a konjungtor and may be preceded by punctuation.

B. Konjungtor for Construction Subordinate

Concept Konjungtor

Konjungtor in the word task next to the preposition, interjection, article and confirmation particles. Although in the same class of words, preposition and konjungtor have differences. As noted by Sibarani (1994:49-54) that the construction that uses proven and recognized konjungtor into two clauses or more while building that used prepositions can not be proven or recognized in two clauses or more. Additionally konjungtor may precede preposition, while preposition can never precede konjungtor, for example, *hewa safraid to go Surabaya*. (See Sobarna, 2002:263). In other words, an element called lingual konjungtor as he can be followed by a clause or it can be proven that the clause can be increased (see also Tadjuddin, 2005:184). Examples by Tadjuddin as follows.

Example:

- (1) a. He lived with us since the first.
b. He stayed with us whole time.

In sentence (1a) shows that elements of the lingual since construction is as konjungtor. Since, in (1b) as a preposition. Lingual element since called konjungtor for construction (1a) can be increased clauses, eg *He lived with us died since his parents first*. Where as the linguistic elements since called prepositions, because it cannot be increased clauses, such as * *He remained with us, because both of her parents deceased the world*. More over, this study uses the theory put forth by Sibarani, Sobarna and Tadjuddin to determine konjungtor understanding. Over view of different books that are spoken konjungtor include the following subordinate.

1. New Indonesian Grammar by Sutan Bandung offeres trictions conjunctions or konjungtor is a word that serves the two sentences or two words (1960: 75) to connect. This statement gives the impression that the presence konjungtor conjunctive or had very limited functionality. Because in fact, alot of data that our konjungtor or conjunctive gives a fairly broad functionality, which the lingual units, what words or phrases to other words or phrases in alignment with each other. Additionally konjungtor or conjunctive also serves to connect the word/phrase with clause; sentence by sentence in a sentence; sentences with clauses; even konjungtor which serves to connect the single paragraph to the next section.

2. Introduction to syntax Indonesia Fokker (1972: 13;23) said that the conjunctive includes two senses, the sense konjungtor or prepositions or conjunctions and prepositions. Discussion konjungtor generally combined with comprehensive discussion of issues complex sentences or phrases, presented by the reaction expressed by the ratio between the lingual device with other units.
3. The use of prepositions and Indonesian Konjungtor by Chaer (1990) focused his speech on the practical aspects, namely the use of prepositions konjungtor and in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian standard. He divides konjungtor into two types, namely konjungtor in konjungtor (20 pages). Konjungtor intrakalimat serves to connect the word with the word in a sentence or clause linking clause in the sentence. While konjungtor antarkalimat konjungtor which is inter connected sentence paragraph. The book is not identified the two units lingual form and konjungtor or preposition. It is imperative to keep in mind that at any given time there will be overlap between the two forms. In other words, on the one hand can function as certain lingual konjungtor. In connection with this, the authors argue that the identity of a preposition and konjungtor is absolutely necessary. So a lingual function as prepositions and lingual unit should be clearly defined as konjungtor.
4. Descriptive grammar by Indonesian Kridalaksana, et al (1985:86-107). Emphasizes konjungtor talk about problems in terms of position, rights, and its use. Based on the position, konjungtor divided into two groups, namely konjungtor intrakalimat and konjungtor ekstrakalimat. Based on the work, combining konjungtor feature units with each other to their lingual that give a certain meaning. Conversations about konjungtor are only as described in the book in general, one of the data.
5. Raw Indonesia grammar tries to show the reader the presence of certain lingual unit has double functions, which function as a preposition and serve as konjungtor and identity. The book also describes konjungtor based behavioral aspects of syntactic and semantic (Moeliono, et al, 1988: 230-241; 306-329.). It is a characteristic of the book in comparison with the previous ones. In addition to the benefits of, the book contains shortcomings, namely the statement that the clause subordinator begins its position (1988: 312) may change. This statement can be said that there is absolutely all clauses subordinator children can be moved. In fact, the data show that there are subordinator clause children for example, that point can be hard bound and can be loose.

1. Konjungtor Subordinate

Konjungtor subordinate as a konjungtor where the combination is a word that two jobs or more clauses and clauses that do not have the same syntactic status connects. One of the clause is the clause.

Lapoliwa, (1990:44) argues that the clause in the Indonesian can be characterized by the presence of complete, which is a kind konjungtor which serves to connect the matrix clause by clause complete. Complete in Indonesian which are often used in the standard order is that, with the eye (= order;insequence), and for. Question words can also complete, if it is derived from interrogative clause. It should be noted that there is also appoint in Indonesia directly on the matrix with out complement.

A similar view was also expressed by Sugono and Indyastini(1994:40-43) argues that the complementation(= pemerengkapan) in the form of a clause maybe joined by order,for that and said, wondering if, what, where, when, and so on. However, discussion and Indyastini Sugono Lapoliwa and not classified as a function of syntactic clause complementation complete or, as in the following sentence.

- (2) a. A French soldier told me that this company is controlled and protected by Vietcong.
 b. We do not know that one of the victims was his brother.
 c. He asked if I compress saving she.
 d. He always found out where he was going.

In the example above, we see that the subordinate clause by konjungtor *bahwa*, *apakah*, *ke mana*, dan *di mana*. Clause in a sentence (2a) That this company is controlled and protected by Vietcong serves as Peel because it was preceded by a verb transitive story telling; clause in a sentence (2b) that one of the victims was his brother serves as an explanation for did not know by transitive verbs do not know; while the subordinate clause in a sentence (2c, 2d) functions as a subordinate, because it was preceded by a transitive verb *menanyakan* dan *merahasiakan*. Can be argued that the clause syntactic function (subordinate, complement, or information is determined by the verb forms that preceded it.

Based on the shape, konjungtor be subordinated divided into three, namely monomorphemic, polymorphemic and correlative. Based on the function, those also coordinate and subordinate and coherent. Based on the significance classified into four types, namely additive, the tical, causal and temporal. (See also Sibarani, 1994: 299). Nardiatiet al (1996: 1) are also connected by the subordinate clause konjungtor. However, they classified all the functions in the clause, even they concluded that based on the syntactic function, clause child/subordinate clause in multi-storey complex sentences can occupy the job. Moreover, the clause can floors storey complex sentence function subordinate, subject and complementary.

Meanwhile Tadjuddin konjungtor Indonesia et al divided into two groups based on the form, namely konjungtor monomorphemic and polymorphemic. Konjungtor monomorphemic morphologically konjungtor tangible a same or theme, example *agar*, *bahkan*, *bahwa*, *buat*, *karena*, *mengenai*, and konjungtor polymorphemic is formed from multiple or themes, example *bagaikan*, *sebelum* (Basic Form+affix), *akibatnya*, *artinya* (Word+anaphora), *adapun*, *walaupun* (Word+pun), *untuk ini*, *karena itu* (Word + demonstratives), *akan tetapi*, *begitu pula* (Compound word), *dalam pada itu*, *oleh sebab itu* (Combination of the words+demonstratives) etc. (See also Tadjuddin, friends, 2001: 52-57).

Alwiet al (1998:410-411). States that subordinator that is often used to connect to the main clause is as subordinate clause konjungtor *bahwa*. If the meaning of propositions in the clause dealing with uncertainty, questions or answer simplified, subordinatif clause formed early characterized by (a) the question words like *apa, siapa, mengapa, or bagaimana*, that followed by *-kah*, or (b) combination of words such as *dengan siapa, untuk apa* or *ke mana*. These forms as well as alink to the subordinate clause (see also Djajasudarma, 1999: 29). Further more Alwiet al. Stated that the sentence eksklamatif also clause as it can be for example, *Dia telah membuktikan **alangkah** cantiknya gadis itu*.

More over, the theory of Lapoliwa, Sugono and Idyastini, Sibarani, Alwi, friends, Djajasudarma, dan Tadjuddin, friends will be considered in order to determine the type of the subordinat eat konjungtor clause in this study. On the basis of the above description theory it is asumed that the subordinate sentence which functions as the subordinate can also be preceded by konjungtor *bahwa*, question words (*siapa(kah), apa(kah), mengapa(kah), bagaimana(kah), untuk, agar, supaya, alangkah* or *betapa* provided konjungtor must be preceded by an active verb transitive. Thus, when the subordinate clause, whether or not accompanied konjungtor, when it is preceded by an active transitive verb, then the subordinate clause can be regarded as a clause that functions as a subsubordinate.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method is an organized way of working, well thought of, and collection system to carry out an activity to facilitate to achieve the intended subordinateive (Djajasudarma, 1993a: 1). Therefore, to maximize the selection of appropriate methods in an activity to achieve the subordinatives. The research method is a means, procedures and techniques selected in carrying out the research. (Djajasudarma, 1993a: 3).

This study is basically descriptive method-synchronous. Descriptive meaning research conducted the basis of existing linguistic facts or phenomena empirically his life in speakers. Thus, the generated in the form of descriptions that not the truth or falsity of the language by native speaker consider data (Sudaryanto, 1992:62). In this study, the speakers of Malayin Kampar. This method emphasizes the quality of the natural characteristics of the data in accordance with the descriptive and natural understanding of them selves in order to obtain accurate and natural data. (Djajasudarma, 1993a: 8-13; Moleong 1997:5-6). Synchronous point, which used by the language within a certain time, that the data in the current language of the research was carried data.

Data collection techniques in this study relates to the skill intuition corresponding methods. Techniques involved see this call means researchers do while in conversation.

While engineering intuition is retrieving data from the research themselves, the researchers are native speakers of the dialect of Malay Riau Kampar.

Data analysis techniques used in this study with distributional, namely disappearing using technique and permutation technique. Techniques used to determine conjunction disappeared, or its presence is required or optional (maybe not), while the permutation technique to the data linked by analyzing conjunction in building subordinate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses various theories put forward by some linguists with an eclectic approach. This eclectic approach chosen because there is no theory actually representative analyze the data in language study. So I took as to examine numbers of the theories from different sources. Conjunction in this study consists of conjunction monomorphemic and polymorphemic.

To test whether the provision is the aim of the replacement technique (substitution), the subordinates referred to by potential clause clitic-nya, noun(N) *sesuatu*, and noun phrases(FN) *hal iniorhal itu*. In addition, the subordinate definition can also be analyzed by disappearing technique, that is, if a clause disappears in the sentence, grammatical structure, because it was preceded by active transitive verbs, example *Akak a mangotoon 'kakaknya mengatakan'. More details cannot be the following discussion.

1. Conjunction Monomorphemic

Type monomorphemic conjunction form found in this study consists of ninety conjunction, is the *baso* (that), *baapo* (how do), *mangapo* (what are you doing), *bilu* (when), *supayo* (so that), *untuok* (to), dan *kamano* (where to). Conjunction-conjunction in the subordinate structure as follows.

a. Conjunction *baso* 'bahwa'

Conjunction *baso* 'bahwa' are found in everyday conversation, especially when to tell other people or some thing like that. Conjunction *baso* the most commonly used by connecting a speaker in a subordinate structure with active transitive verbs with the main clause compared to the use conjunction, *supayo*, *untuok*, *bilu*, dan *sebagainya*. Such data can be expressed as follows:

(1) Inyo potang ala manyobuiin (**baso**) amak a kan pai ka Moka.

'He had yesterday said (that) she would go to Mecca.'

(2) Akak a mangotoon **baso** adiok o ndak omuo pai jan awak do.

'His sister said that her brother did not want to go with us'

Conjunction *baso* 'bahwa' the data has conjunction monomorphemic. Conjunction *baso* 'bahwa' need to connect between the main clause *Inyo potang ala manyobuiin* the subordinate

clause *amak a kan pai ka Moka*. Subordinate clause konjungtor *baso* 'bahwa' this was after an active verb transitive *manyobuiin* 'menyebutkan' averbalverb, while *mangotoon* 'say', verbalnouns. Subordinative clause type sare nominal sentence in the form of declarative clauses. Syntactically, konjungtor *baso*'bahwa' in the presences loose so that its positionat the beginning of a sentence, for example *Baso amak a kan pai ka Moka, ala disobuiinpotang dek inyo*. However, konjungtor *baso* the information (1) can moved because his presence is not mandatory. for example, *Inyo potang ala manyobuiin (baso) amak a kan pai ka Moka*.

b. Konjungtor *baapo* 'bagaimana'

Subordinate clausa to have konjungtor *baapo*'bagaimana' Were on ceactive transitive verbs. The data are as follows.

- (1) Banyak uhang ala manyobuiin**baapo** nosib awak ko kalau panutan awak ajo ado yang korupsi.
"Many people already say what will happen tousif we have a corruption model"
- (2) 'Dek macam kolah awak dapek mangataui **baapo** yang elok dan mano yang buwok.
'Cause this is how we can know how good and bad

'Data (3) and(4) the use konjungtor *baapo*'bagaimana' such as connecting the main clause *banyak uhang la manyobuiin* the subordinate clause *nosib awak ko kalau panutan awak ajo ado yang korupsi*. Subordinate clauseber konjungtor *baapo*'bagaimana' is located after the active transitive verb *manyobuiin* 'menyebut' and *mangatoui* 'mengetahui' is derived from the verb verbal *sobuik* 'sebut' and *tau* 'tahu'.

Syntactically, konjungtor *baapo* 'bagaimana' in the presence sentence loose so his positionat the beginning of the sentence, is the *baapo nosib awak ko kalau panutan awak ajo ado yang korupsi, banyak uhang la manyobuiin*. In addition, the data can be satisfied because *baapo nosib awak ko kalau panutan awak ajo ado yang korupsi, ala banyak disobuiin dek unghang*. However, konjungtor *baapo* data no tre moved because his presencere quired. Example **banyak uhang la manyobuiin (baapo) nosib awak ko kalau panutan awak ajo ado yang korupsi*.

c. Konjungtor *mangapo* 'mengapa'

Konjungtor *mangapoin* this study can be seen in the following sentence.

- (5) Inyo ndak bisa mamikiin **mangapo** nasib o condo ko
"He cannot figure out why his fate like this"

The subordinate clause wear konjungtor *mangapo* 'mengapa' such as connecting the main clause *Inyo ndak bisa mamikiin* the subordinate clause *nasib o condo ko*. The subordinate clause konjungtor after an active verb transitive *mamikiin* 'memikirkan' verbal nouns. The type of subordinate clause is a clause in the form of nominal interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor *mangapo* 'mengapa' in the presencesense is loose, because of its position at the beginning of a sentence can be transferred. Example *mangapo nasib o condo ko, inyo ndak bisa mamikiin.* More over konjungtor *mangapo* 'mengapa' the sentence cannot be removed because his presence is required. Example **inyo ndak bisa mamikiin (mangapo) nasib o condo ko.*

d. Konjungtor *bito* 'kapan'

Subordinate clause have to konjungtor *bito* 'kapan' after that transitive verbs Active found the data as follows:

(6) Ahmad manyobuiin **bito** awak bisa bamain cando dulu.

"Ahmad said when we can play like the old time"

(7) Inyo ala mangatoui **bito** masalah itu ado le.

"He already know that there is a problem"

(8) The subordinate clause wear konjungtor *bito* 'kapan' such as connecting the main clause *Ahmad manyobuiin* the subordinate clause *awak bisa bamain cando dulu*. The subordinate clause konjungtor after an active verb transitive *manyobuiin* 'mengatakan' and *mangatoui* 'mengetahui' that the verbal verb.

Syntactically, konjungtor *bito* 'kapan' in the presencesen is loose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence. Example, *bito awak bisa bamain cando dulu*. However, konjungtor *bito* 'kapan' the sentence cannot be disappear because his presence is required. for example **Ahmad manyobuiin (bito) awak bisa bamain cando dulu. Ini memiliki makna yang berbeda.*

e. Konjungtor *supayo* 'supaya'

Subordinate clause konjungtor *supayo* 'supaya' after verbs aktif ere are the following dates.

(7) Setiap ungang tuo pasti mainginkan **supayo** anaknyo jan pulang malam juo le.

"Every parents want their children do not always go home late night"

(8) 'Awak manyarankan **supayo** inyo tau dighi.

"We suggest that he should introspective him self"

The subordinate clause wear konjungtor *supayo* 'supaya' such as connecting the main clause *Setiap ungang tuo pasti mainginkan* the subordinate clause *anaknyo jan pulang malam juo le*. Subordinate clause konjungtor *supayo* 'supaya' is located after the active transitive verb, *manyarankan* 'menyarankan' a nouns verbal, while the verb verbal and an adverb verbal. The type of subordinate clause is a clause in the form of nominal imperative clause. Syntactically, konjungtor *supayo* 'supaya' in the presencesen removed loose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence, example *Setiap ungang tuo pasti mainginkan agar anaknyo jan pulang malam juo le.*

f. Konjungtor *untuok* 'untuk'

Subordinate clause konjungtor untuok 'untuk' setelah active transitive verbs has four data. Consider the following data.

- (1) Dein nak mancubo **untuok** mambai babarapo contoh sikap yang elok
I will try to give some example sof thought ful gesture.
- (2) Iko mambantu **untuok** maartikan asmaul husna ka dalam saaghi-aghi
"It helps to translate into Beautiful Names'
- (3)Yani ala mamutuin **untuok** mangakhiri hubungan o jan Rudi.
'Yanihas decided toend his relationship with Rudi'.
- (3) Caro kojo awak ko dapek **mamudakan** untuok manjalankan usaho awak
"The way we can make it easier to run our business.

The subordinate clause wear konjungtor *untuok* 'to'such as connecting the main clause *dein nak mancubo* the subordinate clause *mambai babarapo contoh sikap yang elok*. The subordinate clause konjungtor after an active verb transitive *mancubo* 'try on', *mambantu* 'help out', *mamutuin* 'decide' that the verb verbal, while verbs *mamudakan* 'ease', a verbal adjective. The type of clause is the subordinate clause in the form of declarative clauses. Syntactically konjungtor *untuok* 'untuk'in the presence sense be trans ferredloose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence, example, **untuok** *mambai babarapo contoh sikap yang elok*, *dein nak mancubo*. How ever, konjungtor *untuok* 'to' the sentence cannot be disappear because his presence is required. Example, **dein nak mancubo (untuok) mambai babarapo contoh sikap yang elok*.

2. Konjungtor Polimorfemis

Type konjungtor be polimorfemis in formation in was 14 types, namely:
ka mano, *sejawuo mano*, *kek sapo*, *di mano*, *daghi mano*, *untuok apo*, *untuok sapo*, *dengan apo*, *jan sapo*, *sojak bilo*, *wakotu apo*, *sambie apo*, *saabi apo*, *bapo lamo*, *dek apo* (what), *andapo ko* (what is this). More specifically,consider the following descriptions.

a. Konjungtor *sajawo apo* 'sejauh mana'

Clause konjungtor *sajawo apo* 'To what extent' Active verbs are transitive after. Consider the following data.

- (4). Mamak a mananyoon lah **sajawo apo** hubungan inyo du?
'His uncle asked him how far his relationship?'

Subordinate clause konjungtor this question words carry konjungtor *sajawoo apo* 'sejauh mana' close to the main clause *Mamak a mananyoon* to subordinate clause *sajawoo apo* 'sejauh mana' to connect clausa one *Mamak a mananyoon* to subordinate clause *apo hubungan inyo du*. The clause konjungtor subordinate after the verb *mananyoon* 'menanyakan' 'this is verbal de verba. Type of subordinate clause after clause konjungtor is the nominal for mor interrogative

clause. Syntactically konjungtor *sajawo apo* 'sejauhmana' in the presence sense loose so that its position at the beginning of a sentence, for example, *sajawo apo hubungan inyo du Mamak a mananyoon*. But konjungtor *sajawo apo* 'sejauh mana' the sentence can not moved because its presence is mandatory example, **Mamak a mananyoon (sajawo apo) apo hubungan inyo du*.

b. Konjungtor *kek sapo* 'kepada siapa'

Klausa objek berkonjungtor *kek sapo* 'kepada siapa' terdapat data sebagai berikut.

- (3) Inyo olun mambai tau **kek sapo** inyo mambai piti du
"He didn't told who he gave the money"
- (4) Paje tu towi mananyoon **kek sapo** inyo dapek mangadukan nosib o
"He always ask to whom he can tell about his life"
- (5) Dein olun mangatoui **kek sapo** ughang du manyampaikan pandapek e
"I do not know to whom they express their ambitions"
- (19) Dein indak mampoatiin **kek sapo** ughang tu malopeen bongi o
"I did not pay at tention to those who ventanger'.

The subordinative clause wear konjungtor *kek sapo* 'kepada siapa' to connect first clausa *Inyo olun mambai tau* subordinate clause *inyo mambai piti du* The subordinate clause konjungtor afteran active verb transitive *mangatoui* 'Knowing', *mambai* 'state', *mananyoon* 'inquire' is the verbal de verba example, meN-kan + verba. But verba *mampoatiin* 'memperhatikan', terdiri atas memper-kan + nomina *hati* yang merupakan verbal de nomina. The type of subordinate clause is a clause in the form of nominal interrogative clause. Syntactically konjungtor *kek sapo* 'kepada siapa' in the presence sense decided is loose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence example, *inyo dapek mangadukan nosib o*, *paje tu towi mananyoon*. But, konjungtor *kek sapo* 'kepada siapa' the sentence cannot be because his presence is required, for example, *paje tu towi mananyoon (kek sapo) inyo dapek mangadukan nosib o*.

c. Konjungtor *di mano* 'di mana'

Konjungtor *di mano* 'di mana' is the place to ask for Subordinate clause konjungtor *di mano* 'di mana' After this there is atransitive verb for the selected dates.

- Paje tu ala mangotoon **di mano** inyo maondo on tompek piti o
"He told me where he hid the wallet"
- (20) Kotua mananyoon tadi **di mano** data tu dapek awak cai
"Chairman asked where found the data "
- (21) Apak mananyoon **di mano** sughek itu dikighim
"Father asked where the letter was sent."

Subordinates in the fourth paragraph of this data using konjungtor *di mano* 'di mana' to connect the main clause *Paje tu ala mangato on* is subordinate clause *inyo maondo on tompek piti o*. The clause to have konjungtor subordinate after the verb *mangotoon* 'say, dan *mananyoon*

'inquire' is the verbal de nomina. Type of subordinate clause after clause konjungtor is the nominal form of interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor *di mano* 'di mana' in the presence sense be transferred loose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence. Example, *di mano data tu dapek awak cai, Kotua mananyoon tadi*. But konjungtor *di mano* 'di mana' the sentence cannot be removed, because his presence is required. Example, *Kotua mananyoon tadi di mano data tu dapek awak cai*.

d. Konjungtor *daghi mano* 'dari mana'

Subordinate clause has konjungtor *daghi mano* 'dari mana' Active mana 'setelah transitive verbs, there are the following data.

- (20) Kami ala mangatoui **daghi mano** uhang tu datang
"We already know where they came from"
- (21) Buk Ani olun manyobuiin in **daghi mano** awak mulai mangojoon PR ko
'Mrs. Ani didn't say where west art working on this homework.
- (22) Buk Ani indak mampasoalkan **daghi mano** uhang tu mandapeen buku itu
"Mrs. Ani didn't ask about where they had that book "
- (23) uhangtu olun manjoleen **daghi mano** uhang tu mulai mangojoon soal yu
"They have not explained where they began to discuss the issue."

Clause in the above data usage konjungtor *daghi mano* 'dari mana' close to the main clause *Kami ala mangatoui* and subordinate clause *uhang tu datang*. Which is subordinate clause konjungtor has after the verb *mangatoui* 'know', *manyobuiin* 'mentioned', is the verbal de verba verba *mampasoalkan* 'question' constitute nomina deverbal, where as verba *manjoleen* 'explain' constitut ajektiva deverbal. Type clause after clause konjungtor nominally in the form of interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor *daghi mano* 'dari mana' in the presence sense be transferred loose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence. Example, *daghi mano uhang tu datang, kami ala mangatoui*. But, konjungtor *daghi mano* 'dari mana' the sentence cannot be removed, because his presence is required. Example, **Kami ala mangatoui uhang tu datang*.

e. Konjungtor *untuok apo* 'untuk apa'

Clause has konjungtor, *untuok apo*" For what 'after verbs Aktif data in this study are as follows.

- (22) Inyo olun manyobuiin **untuak apo** inyo maadoon patomuan ko
"He has not said what for he called the meeting
Dein nak manjoleen untuak apo panelitian ko dikojoon.
"I will explain what purpose of this research'

- (23) Apak ala maingeen potang, **untuok apo** uhangtu datang katompek talaghang du
 The' father remembered me yesterday about what for they were warned in aprohibited place'inyo mananyoon **untuak apo** dein maimbau tukang becak du
 "He asked what for I called that pedicab"

Clause in the above data using konjungtor *untuok apo* "For what 'as main clause *Inyo olun manyobuiin* the subordinate clause *inyo mangadokan patomuan ko*. Which is subordinate clause konjungtor has after verba sayconstitute nomina deverbal; *manjoleen* 'explain' constitute ajektiva de verbal; dan *mananyoon* 'inquire', *maingeen* 'remind' constitute verba deverbal. Type clause after clause konjungtor nominally in the form of interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor *untuok apo* 'What for' in the presence sense dipermutasikan loose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence. for example, *untuak apo dein maimbau tukang becak du, inyo mananyoon*. But, konjungtor *untuok apo* 'What for' the sentence can not be removed, because his presence is required. for example, **inyo mananyoon (untuak apo) dein maimbau tukang becak du*.

f. Konjungtor *untuok sapo* 'untuk siapa'

Clause has konjungtor *untuok sapo* 'For who' after verbs Aktr in this study are the following.

- (20) Adio k o mananyoon **untuok sapo** sapatu ko diboli
 'Sister asked for who this shoes was bought'
 (21) Uhang itu ala mambaitau **untuok sapo** uhangtu mangojoon iko
 "The man told about for who he did done"
 (22) Dein indak mampasoalan do **untuok sapo** inyo mambuek ghomuan iko
 "I do not doubt for whom this is a question"

Clause in the above data usage konjungtor *untuok sapo* 'For who' such as connecting the main clause *Adio k o mananyoon* the subordinate clause *untuok sapo sapatu ko diboli*. Which is subordinate clause konjungtor has after the verb *mananyoon* 'inquire', *manyobuiin* 'mentions', *mambaitau* 'notify', merupakan verba deverbal, sedangkan verba *mampasoalan* 'question' constitute nomina deverbal. Type clause after clause konjungtor nominally in the form of interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor *untuok sapo* 'For who' in the presence sense dipermutasikan loose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence. for example, *untuok sapo sapatu ko diboli, adio k o mananyoon*. But, konjungtor *untuok sapo* 'For who' the sentence can not be removed, because his presence is required. for example, **adio k o mananyoon (untuok sapo) sapatu ko diboli*.

g. Konjungtor *jan sapo* 'dengan siapa'

Clause has konjungtor *jan sapo* 'With whom' after verbs Aktif in this study are the following.

- (24) Inyo mananyoon **jan sapo** inyo pai ka Jakarta isuok.
"he asked about who will be accompany him to go to Jakarta tomorrow'
- (25) Inyo ala mambaitau **jan sapo** inyo mangojoon tugas du
"He has told with whom he worked on the job '
- (26) Dein indak mampoatikan **jan sapo** uhang itu datang ka siko
"I did not pay at tention with whohe come here'
- (27) Apak mananyoon **jan sapo** uhang tu pai ka Bali
"Father asked with whom they went to Bali'

Clause in the above data usage konjungtor *jan sapo* 'With whom' such as connecting the main clause *inyo mananyoon* the subordinate clause *pai ka Jakarta isuok*. Which is subordinate clause konjungtor has after the verb, *mananyoon* 'inquire', *mambaitau* 'advertise', is verbal de verba, sedangkan verba *mampoatiin* 'notice' constitute verbal de nomina. Type clause after clause konjungtor nominally in the form of interrogative clause. Syntactically, konjungtor *jan sapo* 'With whom' in the presence sense dipermutasikan loose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence. for example, *jan sapo inyo pai ka Jakarta isuok, inyo mananyoon*. But, konjungtor *jan sapo* 'With whom' the sentence can not be removed, because his presence is required. for example, **inyo mananyoon (jan sapo) inyo pai ka Jakarta isuok*.

h. Konjungtor *jan apo* 'dengan apa'

Clause in the above data usage konjungtor *jan apo* 'With what' after verbs Aktif this study are the following.

- (20) Dein ala manengok **jan apo** inyo mambo tas yang boghek tu.
"I've seen with what kind of things that he can carry a heavy bag'
- (21) Dein indak mangatoui **jan apo** uhangtu mambukak pintu du.
"I do not know with what things they are opening the door'
- (22) Inyo mananyoon **jan apo** dein bangkek ka Jakarta.
"He asked with what transportation I was going to Jakarta"
- (23) Dein maghaguun **jan apo** inyo dapek mambale jaso o
"I do not know with what he could repayher'

Clause in the above data usage konjungtor *jan apo* 'With what' shaft connecting the main clause *dein ala manengok* with klausa subordinatif *inyo mambo tas yang boghek tu*. Which is subordinate clause konjungtor has after the verb *manengok* 'look at', *mangatoui* 'know', dan *mananyoon* 'inquire', constitute verba de verbal, but *maghaguun* 'doubt'. The verbal adjective. Type or subordinate clause after clause konjungtor is nominally in the form of interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor *jan apo* 'With what' in the presence sense dipermutasikan loose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence. for example, *jan apo inyo mambo tas yang boghek tu, dein ala manengok*. But, konjungtor *jan apo* 'With what' the sentence can not be removed, because his presence is required. for example, **dein ala manengok (jan apo) inyo mambo tas yang boghek tu*.

i. Konjungtor *sojak bilo* 'sejak kapan'

Clause has konjungtor *sojak bilo* 'since when', after verbs Aktr in this study are the following.

- (20) Dein indak manyadaghi **sojak bilo** inyo mampoatikan dein
'I did not Realizesince when henoticed me
- (21) 'Dein indak mapoatiin do **sojak bilo** inyo togak di situ.
'I didn't notice since when he stood there'
- (22) Apak indak mangatoui **sojak bilo** uma itu di bakau
'Father does not know since when the house was burned'
- (23) Dein indak manyangko **sojak bilo** inyo bisa baubah
'I had no idea since when he could change'

Clause in these data contribute konjungtor, *sojak bilo* 'since when' such as connecting the main clause *dein indak manyadaghi* with subordinate clause *inyo mampoatikan dein*. Which is subordinate clause konjungtor has after the verb *manyadaghi* 'realize' dan *mapoatiin* 'notice' constitute nomina de verbal, but, *mangatoui* 'know', *manyangko* 'expect', constitute verbal deverba. Type clause after clause konjungtor nominally in the form of interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor *sojak bilo* 'Since when' in the presence sense dipermutasikan loose so that its position at the beginning of the sentence. Example, *sojak bilo inyo mampoatikan dein, dein indak manyadaghi*. But, konjungtor *sojak bilo* 'Since when' the sentence can not be removed because the presence optional. Example, *Dein indak manyadaghi(sojak bilo) inyo mampoatikan dein*.

j. Konjungtor *wakotu apo* 'waktu apa'

Clause has konjungtor *wakotu apo* 'any time' after active transitive verb. The data are as follows:

- (20) Inyo mananyoon **wakotu apo** awak dapek datang ka uma o
'He asked what time we could come to his house'
- (21) Inyo dapek manontuun **wakotu apo** awak mangojoon sholat subuoh
'He can decide what time we perform the morning prayer'
- (22) Inyo indak manyadaghi **wakotu apo** dosen mambai kasampatan kek inyo
'He did not realize what time lecture gives a chance on him'
- (23) Ughangtu mananyoon **wakotu apo** awak bisa badiskusi liok
'They ask what time we can discussagain'

Clause to be used in the above data wakotu konjungtor apo 'any time' as the main clause inyo mananyoon cooperation clause *awak dapek datang ka uma o*. Konjungtor verbal clause which has "questions" after mananyoon verbs is the noun, while manontuun stated and manyadaghi 'conscious' is the verbal adjective. Type clause after clause konjungtor nominally in the form of interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor wakotu apo 'any time' in this sense is loose, so that its presence can be dipermutasikan position at the beginning of the sentence. For example, wakotu apo awak dapek cka uma o, inyo mananyoon.

k. Konjungtor sambie apo 'while some'

Clause has konjungtor sambie apo 'while some' after active verbs in this study are the following.

- (20) Inyo ala manjoleen **sambie apo** awak bisa mangojoon itu
'He has already explained, while some what we can do'
- (21) Ughangtu mambaitaukan **sambie apo** awak bisa mangisi wakotu awak
'They tell him what we can fill our time'
- (22) Susi manantoon **sambie apo** apak mambasuo motor
'Susie asked what father did while washing car'
- (23) Inyo manyobuiin **sambie apo** inyo mambaco buku itu
'He said that while what he read the book'

Clause in the above data to be used sambie konjungtor apo 'while some' as lesan ain clause *Inyo ala manjoleen* the subordinate clause *awak bisa mangojoon itu*. Clause which has konjungtor after the verb manjoleen "explain" is the verbal adjective, while telling a verbal verbs: mana tone 'ask' and manyobui in 'saying' is the verbal nouns. Type clause after clause konjungtor nominally in the form of interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor *sambieapo* "while some" in that sentence is loose, so that its presence can be are transferred position at the beginning of the sentence. So the crew *ambie apo awak mangojoon* , inyo ala manjoleen . However, konjungtor sambie apo 'while some' with in the meaning can not be removed because his presence is required, example *Inyo ala manjoleen awak bisa mangojoon itu*. Would lead to a different meaning.

L. Konjungtor Saabiapo 'after which'

Clause has konjungtor *saabiapo* 'after which' after active transitive verb. The data areas follows :

- (20) Ani mananyoon potang **saabi apo** awak bisa badiskusi
'Ani asked yester day after which wecould discuss'
- (21) Inyo ala mangatoon **saabi apo** awak nak makan basamo-samo
'He has said that after which we wil leat together'
- (22) Inyo olun manyobuiin **saabi apo** awak nak manjonguok kawan yang sakik
'He has not mentioned after which we will visitour sick friend'

- (23) Inyo ala mancitoon **saabi apo** inyo bosuo padusi itu
'After what which shehad told him to meet her'

Clause in using the above data konjungtor saabiapo 'after which' such as connecting the main clause *Ani mananyoon potang* the clause subordinatif *awak bias badiskusi*. Clause which konjungtor has *mananyoon* "questions" after verbs, *mangatoon* 'say' and *mancitoon* 'Tell' is the verbal noun, while *manyobuiin* 'calls' a verbal verb. Type clause after clause konjungtor nominally in the form of interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor *saabi apo* 'after which' in the presence sense loose so that the position to be moved at the beginning of the sentence. for example, *saabi apo awak bisa badiskusi, Ani mananyoon potang*. How ever, konjungtor Saabiapo 'after which' with in the meaning can not be removed because his presence is required. for example, **Ani mananyoon potang (saabi apo) awak bisa badiskusi*.

m. Konjungtor bapoLamo 'how long'

Clause has konjungtor *bapolamo* 'how long' after active verbs in this study are the following.

- (20) Uhangtu mananyoon **tadi bapo** lamo awak nak lolok di siko
'They ask how long we will sleep here just now'
- (21) Inyo ala mambuktiin **bapo lamo** inyo tolok manyolam
'He has to prove how longhe Could dive'
- (22) Inyo olun manjoleen **bapo lamo** inyo pai maghantau
'He has not explained how long he went out the city'
- (23) Inyo ala maghasoon **bapo lamo** inyo manangguong boban itu
' He has been felt hw long he carry those load'

Clause to be used in the above data konjungtor *bapolamo* 'how long' as the main clause *ughangtu mananyoon tadi* with subordinative clause *awak nak lolok di sik*. Clause which konjungtor has after verbs *mananyoon* "questions" *maghasoon* 'feel' and *mambuktiin* "prove" a verbal noun, while *manjoleen* 'explain' is the verbal adjective. Type clause after clause konjungtor nominally in the form of interrogative clause.

Syntactically, konjungtor *bapo lamo* "How long" in the presence sentence is loose, so that its position at the beginning of the sentence can be moved. for example, *tadi bapo lamo awak nak lolok di siko, ughangtu mananyoon*. But konjungtor *bapo lamo* "How long" in the sentence cannot be removed, because his presence is required. for example, **ughangtu mananyoon tadi bapo lamo awak nak lolok di siko*.

n. Konjungtor kamano 'ke mana'

BMR in the construction of a subordinate which has konjungtor *ka mano* 'Where to' This study found the following information.

(20) Anak itu towimananyoon *kamano*aya a ndak pulang-pulang.

The boy was always ask where is his father that never back home.'

The data is put on konjungtor *ka mano* 'Where to' serves to connect the main clause *Anak itu towimananyoon* with klausa subordinatif *aya a ndak pulang-pulang*. But, konjungtor *ka mano* 'Where to' which can be with drawn *Anak itu slalu mananyoon aya a ndak pulang-pulang*. The sentence has konjungtor after the verb *ma-tanyo-on* constitute nomina deverbal. Type clause after clause konjungtor is the nominal form of interrogative clause *ka manoaya a ndak pulang-pulang?*.

Syntactically, konjungtor *ka mano* 'Where to' The presence *mana*' pada sentence is loose so THAT notes positioning can be transferred to the beginning of a sentence that' *skamanoaya a ndak pulang-pulang, anak itu slalu mananyoon*. In addition, the judgment could be pacified *ka manoaya a ndak pulang-pulang towi ditanyoon dek anak itu*. But, konjungtor *kaka mano* 'Where to' the sentence can be removed, because his presence is not required.

Simpulan

This research can strengthen, equip and develop existing theories in connection with the construction konjungtor subordinate Riau Malay dialect Kampar. The results in this study is a contribution to the development of linguistics, especially those relating to the construction konjungtor subordinate in the language of the Malay dialect Kampar, both in terms of morphological and syntactic.

1. Konjungtor subordinate found in Bahasa Melayu Riau consists of two forms, namely monomorfemis and polimorfemis. Konjungtor monomorfemis consists of: *baso, baapo, mangapo, bilo, supayo, dan untuok*. Konjungtor polimorfemis terdiri atas *sajauo apo, kek sapo, di mano, ka mano, daghi mano, untuok apo, untuok sapo, jan sapo, jan apo, sojak bilo, wakotu apo, sambie apo, saabi apo, dan bapo lamo*.
2. Verbs that increases konjungtor consists of three types, namely the verbal- verba nouns and verbal adjectives.
3. Clauses connected by konjungtor consists of four types, namely declarative clause clause imperative, interrogative clauses and clauses eksklamatif.

Saran

This study only examines the construction konjungtor subordintif Riau Malay dialect Kampar. Thus, this study is a preliminary study to be followed by subsequent examination konjungtor in construction coordination, the results of this study can be used as a carrier for further investigation.

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