

**GRAMMATICAL MARKERS OF NOUN IN MANGGARAIAN LANGUAGE:
CULTURAL LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVES**

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ABSTRACT

Manggarai Language (ML) is the main local language spoken by Manggarai Language Speakers (MLS) in three Manggarai Regencies: Manggarai Regency, West Manggarai Regency, and East Manggarai Regency. ML has many unique verbal symbols. Among other things is Grammatical Markers of Nouns (GMN). The data were obtained through observation and interview. Data analysis applied Theory of Cultural Linguistics of Palmer resulting in identifying Verbal Symbols in forms GMN of ML and Cultural Imagery of MLS that motivates them to construct GMN. Seven verbal symbols of ML are found. The GMN functioning as the Grammatical Subject and Verb Complement. The GMN functioning as the Passive Agent. The GMN functioning as the Possessor of a possessed thing. The GMN functioning as the Host of a Verb. The GMN functioning as the Target of a Verb. The GMN functioning as Conjunction to the Second Nouns of the five grammatical functions. It is also found the derivation processes of the GMN. Three cultural imageries of MLS are found. Dividing Nouns into Common Noun and Proper Noun and Fastening different GM to them implies that Nouns are important in cultural imagery of MLS. Fastening different GM to CN and PN implies that CN and PN are different in cultural imagery of MLS. Fastening only one form of GM to CN but two forms of GM to PN implies that PN is important in cultural imagery of MLS.

Keywords: *cultural imagery, cultural linguistics, grammatical markers, Manggarai Language, Manggarai Language Speakers*

ABSTRAK

Bahasa Manggarai (BM) merupakan bahasa utama yang digunakan oleh Penutur Bahasa Manggarai (PBM) di tiga kabupaten Manggarai: Kabupaten Manggarai, Kabupaten Manggarai Barat, dan Kabupaten Manggarai Timur. BM memiliki banyak simbol verbal unik. Salah satunya adalah Pemarkah Grammatikal Nomina (PGN). Data diperoleh melalui observasi dan wawancara. Analisis data menerapkan Teori Linguistik Kebudayaan Palmer yang berhasil mengidentifikasi Simbol Verbal dalam bentuk PGN BM dan Imajeri Budaya PBM yang memotivasi mereka untuk mengonstruksi PGN tersebut. Tujuh simbol verbal BM ditemukan. PGN sebagai Subjek Grammatikal dan Komplemen Verba. PGN sebagai Agen Pasif. PGN sebagai Pemilik barang yang dimiliki. PGN sebagai tempat proses Verba. PGN sebagai Target Verba. PGN kedua dengan kelima fungsi grammatikal. Dan ditemukan proses derivasi PGN. Tiga imajeri budaya PBM ditemukan. Membagi Nomina menjadi Nomina>Nama Umum (NU) dan Nomina>Nama Diri (ND) dan menyematkan PG kepada nomina-nomina tersebut menyiratkan makna bahwa Nomina terasa penting dalam imajeri budaya PBM. Menyematkan PG berbeda kepada NU dan ND menyiratkan makna bahwa NU dan ND berbeda dalam imajeri budaya PBM. Menyematkan hanya satu bentuk PG kepada NU dan dua bentuk kepada ND menunjukkan bahwa ND terasa penting dalam imajeri budaya PBM.

Kata Kunci: *Pencitraan budaya, linguistik kebudayaan, penanda grammatika, Bahasa Manggarai, Penutur Bahasa Manggarai*

BACKGROUND

Nowadays our world is facing the process of globalization in all aspects of human life: ideology, politics, economy, social, culture, defence, and security that necessitates the important role of the international language. Any international negotiation which sounds those aspects of life is usually conducted in international language, like English. As a result of this condition, more and more people think that it is a great need of learning and mastering the international language, especially English for the sake of prestige, career achievement, and job access. This condition can disturb the activity of learning and speaking our national language, BI, let alone our local languages, ML, for example.

The stream of globalization is so strong that it impacts the local languages and cultures that certainly needs higher role of the national language, Bahasa Indonesia (BI). As a result, the local languages and cultures would be pressed and colonized by two forces: the national language and culture of Indonesia and the international language and culture (Tantra, 2002) which can also disturb the activity of learning and speaking local languages. This condition can seriously threaten local languages and cultures (Mbeta, 2003), including ML in Manggarai Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia.

Each language has their own unique systems. One of them is grammar, which has its own formal linguistic meaning, the meaning created by the lexicogrammatical system, and the cultural meaning, the meaning created by the cultural imagery of language speakers.

ML has its own unique systems of meaning and form. One of them is grammatical markers of nouns (GMN). The GMN has various forms due to kinds of noun that it marks. Saying possession, for example, *Lewe iko de acu hio* 'The tail of the dog is long' is correct to say, but not *Lewe iko di acu hio*. On the contrary, *Lewe iko di Mbako* 'The tail of Mbako is long' is correct to say, but not *Lewe iko de Mbako*. It is worth noting that *Mbako* is a common proper name for a white dog in cultural practice of MLS. *De* [də] and *di* [dɪ] are markers that grammatically marks nouns. We can testify that the use of the GMN of *de* [də] and *di* [dɪ] to mark the nouns that follow them is not interchangeable. The GMN of *de* [də] marks the common noun (CN), e.g. *acu* 'dog' functioning as the possessor of *iko* 'tail' and the GMN of *di* [dɪ] marks the proper noun (PN), e.g. *Mbako* 'the proper common names for a white dog' functioning as the possessor of *iko* 'tail'. Fastening different GM to nouns: CN and PN is based in cultural imagery of MLS. CN is different from PN in cultural imagery of MLS. This linguistic fact goes in line with Palmer (1996: 114) asserting that cultural imagery of the language speakers is the most important determinant on language grammar.

The writer thinks that the linguistic phenomena discussed above is only a small part of such kind of phenomena. There are still many others that need investigation and documentation. Moreover, the linguistic phenomena store important cultural imagery of MLS.

Based on the local languages and cultures development phenomena, and the linguistic facts having been mentioned the writer was inspired to design and do a study on ML. The study was formulated in a title "**Grammatical Markers of Nouns in Manggaraian Language: Cultural Linguistic Perspectives**". This study is expected to discover (1) kinds of verbal symbols of GMN of ML and (2) cultural imagery of MLS based in which the verbal symbols of GMN are created by MLS.

RELATED STUDIES, CONCEPTS, AND THEORY

Other than what has been mentioned before, there are some studies that inspired the writer in selecting, investigating, and writing this study. A number of related studies were reviewed. Comrie's (1989) study about animacy seemed to define animacy not as a mental model, but a hierarchy of entities arranged on the scale of human → animal → inanimate being. According to Palmer (1996: 148) cultures vary greatly attributing life to natural phenomena. Palmer's study (1996: 148) about the Yaqui speakers, who concluded that for the Yaqui speakers, animate images have greater salience than static images. Hoijer's study about Navajo language extracted by Palmer (1996: 149 – 150) who concluded that the Navajo speakers have dominant concept about the universe in motion. Hale's study (1973) and Witherspoon's study (1977) on Navajo language extracted by Palmer (1996: 150-151) found that control marking is a salient grammatical feature in Navajo languages. Lucy's study (1992) about attending to numbers in Yucatec Maya and English extracted and commented by Palmer (1996: 159 – 163, who concluded that language influenced the thought or the frequency of pluralizing in every language influences the verbal and nonverbal interpretations to pictures and the main lexical structures associated with number marking in language. Palmer (1996: 262) study about the language of Coeur d'Alene proposed one conclusion that the language pattern is V-O-S which is similar to the common pattern of the ML clause.

A number of important terms are defined or conceptualized to understand, guide, and limit the coverage of the study. Such terms include *Verbal Symbols*, *Manggaraian Language*, *Cultural Imagery*, and *Cultural Linguistic Perspective*. The word *verbal* is an adjective derived from the word *verb*. The word *verbal* means spoken or relating to words (McIntosh, 2013: 1741). *Symbol* is, among other things, something that is used to represent a quality or idea (McIntosh, 2013: 1595). *Verbal symbol* is a symbol of something in words or language. This goes in line with Palmer (1996: 3) who defines language as the play of verbal symbols that are based in imagery. The verbal symbols in this study refer to the GMN of ML.

Manggaraian Language (ML) is the main local language spoken by people in three Manggarai regencies: Manggarai Regency, West Manggarai Regency, and East Manggarai Regency in western part of Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. Manggarai, in 2017, established by the Statistic Office of Manggarai Regency stated that MR has 329.198 populations. It can be guessed the number of the population in three Manggarai Regencies. In the same way the number of MLS in three regencies can be guessed. ML has four dialects: East Manggarai Dialect, Middle Manggarai Dialect, S-H Manggarai Dialect, and West Manggarai Dialect (Verheijen, 1991). Middle Manggarai Dialect is considered as the standard one for some reasons (Erom, 2010: 27). So, although the data for this study were only taken from Middle Manggarai Dialect, the result can be generalized and applied in the three other dialects spoken in the other two Manggarai Regencies.

Bodley (1994: 22) *described or defined culture as what people think, make, and do*. Then Salim (1997: 195) translates the word *kebudayaan* 'culture' as *mind, intelligence*, in the Contemporary Indonesian – English Dictionary. This translation goes in line with the definition of the word *imagery* by Palmer (1996: 3) asserting that *imagery or cultural imagery is what we see in our mind's eye*. *Cultural imagery* in this writing is what MLS see or think in their minds so they create GMN in ML. Manggaraian culture in this writing is giving different GM to PN, here after called GMPN, different from CN, here after called GMCN in this article.

Cultural Linguistic Perspective is a linguistic theory highlighting language and culture. The theory of cultural linguistics (TCL), proposed by Gary B. Palmer in 1996, is the synthesis of cognitive linguistics with Boasian linguistics, ethnosemantics, and the ethnography of speaking (Palmer, 1996: 5). The synthesis of the three linguistic traditions is termed cultural linguistics (Palmer, 1996: 5, 36). Cultural linguistics intends to connote a broad interest in language and culture (Palmer, 1996: 36). The TCL pays specific attention to imagery role in each language expression. Language expressions include grammatical aspects of language, figurative language, and discourse scenarios and narratives. Grammatical aspects of language cover morphology, syntax, semantics, phonetics, and phonology (Fromkin, 61 – 277). Figurative language covers metaphor, metonymy, poetic sounds, parallelism, and the like. Discourse scenarios and narratives cover various kinds of discourse, legends, fables, etc. All such language expressions called *verbal symbols* in the theory of cultural linguistics (TCL) are based in imagery (Palmer, 1996: 3) of the language speakers.

There are some theoretical statements of cultural linguistics quoted from Palmer (1996) that are shown in this writing used as the standard to understand this topic.

- 1) *Language is the play of verbal symbols that are based in imagery. Imagery is what we see in our mind's eye, but it is also the taste of a mango, the feel of walking in a tropical downpour, the music of Mississippi Masala. Our imaginations dwell on experiences obtained through all the sensory modes, and then we talk* (Palmer, 1996: 3).

This is the main and primary definition of the TCL. It is so because it starts with defining language, the main entity of cultural linguistics. This definition subsumes all other theoretical statements pertaining to the TCL. This definition asserts three main points: *the play of verbal symbols, imagery, imaginations dwell on experiences obtained through sensory modes.*

The creation of GMPN and GMCN in ML in this study is the play of verbal symbols that are based in cultural imagery of MLS obtained from their daily and worldly experience through their sensory modes.

Another theoretical statement of Palmer that supports the immediate previous theoretical statement is the following.

- 2) *The theme of imagery in language provides a basis for examining a surprisingly wide range of linguistic topics. It applies not only to narrative and figurative language, but also to the semantics of words and grammatical constructions, to discourse, and even to phonology. In the past, these linguistic domains have been subjected to disparate and mutually inconsistent theories as though they differ in kind, when they really only represent different points of view. They can best be understood in terms of a single theory of culturally defined mental imagery – a cultural theory of linguistic meaning. In this cultural linguistics, phonemes are heard as verbal images arranged in complex categories, words acquire meanings that are relative to image-schemas, scenes, and scenarios; clauses are image-based constructions; discourse emerges as a process governed by the reflexive imagery of itself; and worldview subsumes it all* (Palmer, 1996: 4).

This theoretical statement explains the applicability of the TCL emphasizing the existence of imagery in various language verbal symbols. The TCL can be applied in analyzing a wide range of linguistic topics: narrative, figurative language or metaphor and metonymy, lexical semantics, grammatical constructions, discourse, even phonology. This delineates that whatever forms of language expressions are, both microlinguistics (phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics)

and macrolinguistics (sociolinguistics, anthropological linguistics, stylistics, cultural linguistics, etc.) are based in imagery. Imagery is the base for all forms of verbal symbols of language.

The CN and PN in ML in this study belong to lexicogrammar, the terms proposed by (Eggins, 2004: 116; Halliday, 2004: 37), commonly referring to the grammatical level of language. The lexicogrammar provides us (the speakers) with the means to combine sounds into words, which can be arranged in different grammatical structures to make different meanings. The GMCN and GMPN in ML in this study is a kind of lexicogrammar which provides MLS with the means to combine sounds into words, which can be arranged in different grammatical structures to make different meanings. The lexicogrammar is one grammatical aspects of language that is investigated in the light of TCL.

Some language experts also propose the following theoretical statements dealing with the TCL.

- 3) *Sapir argued that the complete vocabulary of a language may indeed be looked upon as a complex inventory of all the ideas, interests, and occupations that take up the attention of the community. He argued that all human experience is, to some extent, mediated through culture and language. Object or forces in the physical environment become labelled in language only if they have cultural significance – that is, if they take the attention of the community.” And once a language provides a word for an object or activity, that object or event becomes culturally significant. The relationship of vocabulary and cultural value is multidirectional. Speakers give names (words) to important entities and events in their physical and social worlds, and, once named, those entities and events became culturally and individually noticed and experienced (in Bonvillain, 2003: 47 – 48).*

Thus, the Nouns of various functions in clauses belong to vocabularies that take the attention of MLS. In fact, they mark the Nouns consisting of CN and PN with special GM. Marking the CN and PN, both singular and plural with the certain GM are influenced by cultural imagery of MLS for it is a language expression, which represents the play of verbal symbols that are based in imagery (Palmer, 1996: 3).

Another theoretical statement talks about working with the TCL in investigating linguistic phenomena through interpretation.

- 4) *Cultural linguistics may require “thick description” (Geertz, 1973; Sherzer, 1983). Determining the meaning of discourse requires attention to the identities and histories of discourse participants, as well as to the immediate previous history of the discourse under interpretation, especially as these are construed by the participants. But determining what is sufficient, pertinent, and meaningful is often a matter of perspective and social position. Therefore, the determination of meaning must be interpretive, taking into account speakers’ and listeners’ own construal (Palmer, 1996: 38).*

This theoretical statement discusses about working with the TCL that is done by analyzing the meanings of verbal symbols to interpret the cultural imagery in the mind of the native speakers of a language. Similarly, in this study, the verbal symbols are in forms of GMN in ML. Analyzing the verbal symbols empties into finding out the cultural imagery of MLS based in which the GMN are created in ML by MLS.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Manggarai Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. The data were in oral, written, primary, secondary, and qualitative. Oral data were directly obtained from informants through interview. These data are of course primary. Written data were obtained from written documents through note taking. These data are of course secondary. The data were qualitative for they are verbally described both in discussing verbal symbols of GMN in ML and cultural imagery of MLS.

The data were in chunks of sentences of ML containing GMN of various kinds. The sentences were selected. The selected sentences were grouped following their kinds of markers. They were listed in numbers. Each number of sentences consists of five points put in in one special line. The first line is the sentence of ML. The second line is the same sentence of ML as the first line intended to be glossily translated into English. The third line is the lexical translation of each ML word in English. The fourth line is the formal linguistic syntactic term of each word. The fifth line is the English grammatical translation of ML sentence. The phenomena of cultural linguistics can be figured out in different use of GM fastened to both the CN and PN, and both singular and plural of PN as well.

DATA ANALYSIS

From many sentences as the data, there only sixteen sentences are selected. The selection was done in such a way that the sentences can say certain kind of GMN of ML. The list of selected sentences is followed with the explanation of kinds of linguistic phenomena, mainly dealing with the GMN. This is the real analysis of the data.

There are some verbal symbols containing in the sentences of the data. Such verbal symbols include syntactic order, pronominal copy, grammatical marker of noun. However, due to the principle of single focus and the quota for one article loaded in a journal only the GMN of ML and cultural imagery of MLS are discussed.

Due to many abbreviations used in the gloss translation lines, the list of sentences is preceded with list of abbreviations to help the readers fluently read and understand the article.

No	Abbrev.	Complete Words	No	Abbrev.	Complete Words
1.	Ant	Agent	13	PN	Proper Noun
2.	CN	Common Noun	14	PNM	Proper Noun Marker
3.	CNM	Common Noun Marker	15	POS	Possessive
4.	Comp	Complement	16	POSD	Possessed
5.	CON	Conjunction	17	POSR	Possessor
6.	COP	Copy	18	PREP	Preposition
7.	DEM	Demonstrative	19	PRO	Pronominal
8.	hmn	Human	20	Pnt	Patient
9.	HST	Host	21	Subj	Subject
10.	nm	Name	22	SG	Singular
11.	Obj	Object	23	Tar	Target
12.	PL	Plural	24	V	Verb

1.1 List of Verbal Symbols of Grammatical Markers of Nouns

These are the list sixteen selected sentences. They are divided into six groups following their kinds of GMN. The explanation on the verbal symbols of the GMN of ML and cultural imagery of MLS follows each group.

1.1.1 Grammatical Markers of Proper Noun and Common Noun Functioning as Grammatical Subject and Verb Complement in Clauses

(4.01]	<i>Cekel ata ge meka-y acu hio.</i>							
<i>Cekel</i>	<i>ata</i>	<i>ge</i>	<i>meka</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>acu</i>	<i>hio</i>		
bite	someone	and	guest	it.dog	dog	that		
V	CN.Comp	GM.CON	CN.Comp	SG.PRO.COP	CN.Subj	SG.DEM		
'The dog bit someone and the guest.'								
4.02]	<i>Cekel hi Nadas-y hi Kampa.</i>							
<i>Cekel</i>	<i>Hi</i>	<i>Nadas</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>Kampa</i>			
bite	He	nm.hmn	it.Kampa	it	nm.dog			
V	GM.Comp	PN.Comp	SG.PRO.COP	GM.Subj	PN.Subj			
'Kampa bit Nadas.'								
[4.03]	<i>Cekel ise Nadas gi Nédés ise Kampa gi Mbako.</i>							
<i>Cekel</i>	<i>isé</i>	<i>Nadas</i>	<i>gi</i>	<i>Nédés</i>	<i>isé</i>	<i>Kampa</i>	<i>gi</i>	<i>Mbako</i>
bite	they	nm.hmn	and.she	nm.hmn	they	nm.dog	and.it	nm.dog
V	GM.Comp	PN.Comp	GM.CON	PN.Comp	GM.Subj	PN.Subj	GM.CON	PN.Subj
'Kampa and Mbako bit Nadas and Nédés.'								

The GM in Sentences [4.1] – [4.3] include *hi* 'he/she' and *ise* 'they'. They mark nouns functioning as Subject (Subj) or Complement (Comp). Nouns consist of common noun (CN) and proper noun (PN). CN and PN need different GM. The GM *hi* 'he/she' singly marks the PN *Nadas*, the Verbal Comp, and the PN *Kampa*, the Subj. *Nadas* is the PN of human and *Kampa* is the PN of dog. Read Sentence [4.2] *Cekel hi Nadas-y hi Kampa* **'Kampa bit Nadas'** to confirm.

The GM of *isé* 'they' plurally marks all at once the PN *Nadas* and *Nédés*, the Comp and the PN *Kampa* and *Mbako*, the Subj in Sentence [4.3] *Cekel ise Nadas-y gi Nédés ise Kampa gi Mbako*. **'Kampa and Mbako bit Nadas and Nédés'**. *Nadas* and *Nédés* are the PN of humans and *Kampa* and *Mbako* are the PN of dogs. The second PN, *Nédés*, the Comp and *Mbako*, the Subj is still singly marked with the GM of CON *gi* 'and'. This will be discussed again in the GM of Conjunction (CON) 'and'.

On the contrary, the GM *hi* 'he/she' or *ise* 'they' does not mark the single or plural CN *ata* 'someone', the Comp nor the CN *acu* 'dog', the Subj. However, the second CN *meka* 'guest', the Comp is marked with the GM.CON. Read Sentences [4.1] *Cekel ata ge meka-y acu hio* **'The dog bit someone and the guest'** to confirm.

Different markers between the CN and PN, and SG.PN and PL.PN are the verbal symbols in ML that are based in cultural imagery of MLS. In this case, MLS perceive differently between CN and

PN functioning as the grammatical subject or verbal complement in sentences. They also perceive differently between the SG.PN and PL.PN.

1.1.2 GM of Proper Noun and Common Noun Functioning as the Agent in Passive Clauses

[4.04]	<i>Cekel le acu-y ata ge meka hio.</i>						
<i>Cekel</i>	<i>le</i>	<i>Acu</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>ata</i>	<i>ge</i>	<i>meka</i>	<i>hio</i>
bite	by	Dog	he.guest	person	and	guest	that
V	GM.Ant	CN.Ant	SG.PRO.COP	CN.Pnt	GM.CON	CN.Pnt	SG.DEM
'Someone and the guest were bitten by a dog.'							

[4.05]	<i>Cekel li Kampa-y hi Nadas.</i>					
<i>Cekel</i>	<i>Li</i>	<i>Kampa</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>Nadas</i>	
bite	by.Ant	nm.dog	it-Kampa	he.Nadas	nm.hmn	
V	GM.Ant	PN.Ant		GM.Pnt	PN.Pnt	
'Nadas was bitten by Kampa.'						

[4.06]	<i>Cekel lisé Kampa gi Mbako hi Nadas.</i>						
<i>Cekel</i>	<i>lise</i>	<i>Kampa</i>	<i>gi</i>	<i>Mbako</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>Nadas</i>
bite	by.Ant	nm.dog	and.it	nm.dog	he.Nadas	he	nm.hmn
V	GM.Ant	PN.Ant	GM.CON	PN.Ant	SG.PRO.COP	GM.Pnt	PN.Pnt
'Nadas was bitten by Kampa and Mbako.'							

The GM in Sentences [4.4] – [4.6] include *le* [lə], *li*, and *ise*. They mark nouns functioning as the Agent (Ant) in Passive sentences. The nouns consist of CN and PN. The CN and PN need different GM. The GM *le* [lə] 'by agent' marks the CM *acu* 'dog', the Agent of the action *cekel* 'bite'. The CN *ata* 'someone', the Patient, but the CN *meka* 'guest, the Patient is marked with GM.CON. Read Sentences [4.4] *Cekel le acu-y ata ge meka hio* **'Someone and the guest were bitten by a dog'**.

The GM *li* 'by him/her' singly marks the PN *Kampa* 'name of dog' functioning as the Agent of the action *cekel* 'bite'. The PN *Nadas* 'name of human', the Patient is marked with the GM *hi* 'it'. Read Sentence [4.5] *Cekel li Kampa-y hi Nadas* **'Nadas was bitten by Kampa'** to confirm.

The GM *lisé* 'by them' plurally marks all at once *Kampa* and *Mbako*, the PN of dogs', the Agent of the action *cekel* 'bite'. The second PN *Mbako* 'name of dog', the Agent is marked with the GM.CON *gi* 'and'. Read Sentence [4.6] *Cekel lisé Kampa gi Mbako hi Nadas* **'Nadas was bitten by Kampa and Mbako'**. This will be discussed again in the GM of CON *gi* 'and'.

Different GM between the CN and PN, and SG.PN and PL.PN are the verbal symbols in ML that are based in cultural imagery of MLS. In this case, MLS perceive differently between CN and PN functioning as the Agent in Passive sentence. They also perceive differently between the SG.PN and PL.PN.

1.1.3 GM of Proper Noun and Common Noun Functioning as the Possessor in Clauses

[4.07]	<i>Léwé wuk de wina-n.</i>				
<i>Léwé</i>	<i>wuk</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>wina</i>	<i>-n</i>	
long	hair	of	wife	it.hair	
Adj	POSD	GM.POSR	CN.POSR	SG.PRO.COP	
'The hair of his wife is long.'					

[4.08]	<i>Léwé wuk di Nédés.</i>			
<i>Léwé</i>	<i>wuk</i>	<i>di</i>	<i>Nédés</i>	
long	hair	of	nm.hmn	
Adj	POSD	SG.GM.POSR	PN.POSR	
'The hair of Nédés is long.'				

[4.09]	<i>Léwé wuk disé Nédés gi Iban.</i>					
<i>Léwé</i>	<i>wuk</i>	<i>Dise</i>	<i>Nédés</i>	<i>Gi</i>	<i>Iban</i>	
long	hair	Of	nm.hmn	And	nm.hmn	
Adj	POSD	PL.GM.POSR	POSR.PN	GM.CON	POSR.PN	
'The hair of Nédés and Iban is long.'						

[4.10]	<i>Léwé iko di Kampa hio.</i>				
<i>Léwé</i>	<i>iko</i>	<i>di</i>	<i>Kampa</i>	<i>Hio</i>	
long	tail	of	nm.dog	That	
Adj	POSD	SG.GM.POSR	POSR.PN	SG.DEM	
'The tail of Kampa over there is long.'					

The GM in Sentences [4.7] – [4.10] include *de* [də], *di*, and *dise*. They mark nouns functioning as the possessor (POSR) of certain possessed (POSD). The nouns consist of CN and PN. The CN and PN need different GM. The GM *de* [də] 'of' marks the CN *wina* 'wife', the POSR of the POSD *wuk* 'hair'. Read Sentences [4.7] *Léwé wuk de wina-n* **'The hair of his wife is long'** to confirm.

The GM *di* 'of him/her' marks the PN *Nédés* 'name of human', the POSR of the POSD *wuk* 'hair' and the PN *Kampa* 'name of dog', the POSR of the POSD *iko* 'tail'. Read Sentences [4.08] *Léwé wuk di Nédés* **'The hair of Nédés is long'** and [4.10] *Léwé iko di Kampa hio* **'The tail of Kampa over there is long'** to confirm.

The GM *disé* 'of them' marks all at once the PN *Nédés* and *Iban* 'names of human', the POSR of the POSD *wuk* 'hair'. The second POSR, *Iban*, is still individually marked with the GM of CON *gi* 'and'. Read Sentence [4.09] *Léwé wuk disé Nédés gi Iban* **'The hair of Nédés and Iban is long'** to confirm.

Different markers between the CN and PN, and SG.PN and PL.PN are the verbal symbols in ML that are based in the cultural imagery of MLS. In this instance MLS perceive differently between CN and PN functioning as the POSR in sentences. They also perceive differently between the SG.PN and PL.PN.

1.1.4 GM of Preposition of Common Noun and Proper Nouns Functioning as Host of Action in Sentences

[4.11]	<i>Ka'éng ge rona-n hi Nédés.</i>					
<i>Ka'éng</i>	<i>Ge</i>	<i>rona</i>	<i>-n</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>Nédés</i>	
stay	With	husband	she.Nédés	she	nm.hmn	
V	CN.PREP	CN.HST	PRO.COP	GM.PN	PN	
'Nédés stays with her husband.'						

[4.12]	<i>Ka'éng gi Nadas-y hi Nédés.</i>					
<i>Ka'éng</i>	<i>Gi</i>	<i>Nadas</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>Nédés</i>	
stay	With	nm.hmn	she.Nédés	she	nm.hmn	
V	GM.PREP	PN.HST	PRO.COP	GM.PN	PN	
'Nédés stays with Nadas.'						

[4.13]	<i>Ka'éng gisé Nadas gi Nédés isé Aban gi Iban.</i>								
<i>Ka'éng</i>	<i>gise</i>	<i>Nadas</i>	<i>gi</i>	<i>Nédés</i>	<i>ise</i>	<i>Aban</i>	<i>gi</i>	<i>Iban</i>	
stay	with	nm.hmn	and	nm.hmn	they	nm.hmn	and	nm.hmn	
V	GM. PREP	PN.HST	GM. CON	PN.HST	GM. Subj	PN	GM. CON	PN	
'Aban and Iban stay with Nadas and Nédés.'									

The GM in Sentences [4.11] – [4.13] include *ge* [gə], *gi*, and *gise* 'with'. They mark nouns functioning as the Host (HST) of the verb *ka'éng* 'stay'. The nouns consist of CN and PN. The CN and PN need different GM of PREP. The GM of PREP *ge* [gə] 'with' marks the CN *rona* 'husband', the HST of the Verb *ka'éng* 'stay'. Read Sentence [4.11] *Ka'éng ge rona-n hi Nédés* '**Nédés stays with her husband**' to confirm.

The GM of PREP *gi* 'with him/her' marks the PN *Nadas* 'name of human', the HST of the Verb *ka'éng* 'stay'. Read Sentence [4.12] *Ka'éng gi Nadas-y hi Nédés* '**Nédés stays with Nadas**' to confirm.

The GM of PREP *gisé* 'with them' marks all at once the PN *Nadas* and the PN *Nédés* 'human names', the HST of the Verb *ka'éng* 'stay'. The second PN *Nédés* and *Iban* is still individually marked with the GM of CON *gi* 'and'. Read Sentence [4.13] *Ka'éng gisé Nadas gi Nédés isé Aban gi Iban* '**Aban and Iban stay with Nadas and Nédés**' to confirm.

Different markers between the CN and PN, and SG.PN and PL.PN are the verbal symbols in ML that are based in cultural imagery of MLS. In this case, MLS perceive differently between CN and PN functioning as the HST of Verb in sentences. They also perceive differently between the SG.PN and PL.PN.

1.1.5 Grammatical Markers of Preposition of Common Noun and Proper Nouns Functioning as Target in Sentences

[4.14]	<i>Pa'u ge watu-y wa nio hio.</i>						
<i>Pa'u</i>	<i>ge</i>	<i>watu</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>nio</i>	<i>hio</i>	
fall	to	stone	it.coconut	below	coconut	that	
V	GM.PREP	CN.TAR	SG.PRO.COP	Adv.Loc	CN.Subj	SG.DEM	
'The coconut fell to a stone below.'							

[4.15]	<i>Pa'u gi Nadas-y wa nio hio.</i>						
<i>Pa'u</i>	<i>Gi</i>	<i>Nadas</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>nio</i>	<i>hio</i>	
fall	To	nm.hmn	it.coconut	below	coconut	that	
V	GM.PREP	PN.TAR	SG.PRO.COP	Adv	PN.Subj	SG.DEM	
'The coconut fell to Nadas (standing) under it.'							

[4.16]	<i>Pa'u gisé Kampa gi Mbako-s wa nio sio.</i>								
<i>Pa'u</i>	<i>gisé</i>	<i>Kampa</i>	<i>gi</i>	<i>Mbako</i>	<i>-s</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>nio</i>	<i>sio</i>	
fall	to	nm.dog	and	nm.dog	they.coconuts	below	coconuts	those	
V	GM.	PN.	GM.	PN.	PL.PRO.COP	Adv	PN.Subj	PL.	
	PREP	TAR	CON	TAR				DEM	
'The coconut fell to Kampa and Mbako below.'									

The GM discussed in 4.1.5 here has the same forms as the GM in 4.1.4 does, but different lexical meaning affected by the Verb showing process. The GM in Sentences [4.14] – [4.16] include *ge* [gə], *gi*, and *gise* 'to'. They mark nouns functioning as the Target (TAR) in sentences. The nouns consist CN and PN. They need different kinds of GM of PREP. The GM of PREP *ge* [gə] 'to' marks the CN *watu* 'stone' functioning as the Target (TAR) of the Verb *pa'u* 'fall'. To confirm, read Sentence [4.14] *Pa'u ge watu-y wa nio hio* **'The coconut fell to a stone below.'**

The GM of PREP *gi* 'to him/her' marks the PN *Nadas* 'name of human', the TAR of the Verb *pa'u* 'fall'. It is clearly shown in Sentence [4.15] *Pa'u gi Nadas-y wa nio hio* **'The coconut fell to Nadas (standing) under it.'**

The GM of PREP *gisé* 'to them' marks all at once the PN *Kampa-s* 'name of dog' and another dog that is not mentioned, say for example *Mbako* 'name of dog' functioning as the TAR of the Verb *pa'u* 'fall'. It is clearly shown in Sentence [4.16] *Pa'u gisé Kampa gi Mbako-s wa nio sio* **'The coconut fell to Kampa and Mbako below.'**

Different markers between the CN and PN, and SG.PN and PL.PN are the verbal symbols in ML that are based in cultural imagery of MLS. This means that MLS perceive differently between CN and PN functioning as the TAR in sentences. They also perceive differently between the SG.PN and PL.PN.

1.1.6 The Grammatical Marker of Conjunction

The GM of Conjunction actually has been mentioned when discussing the five GM of some kinds before. Based on the data, the GM of Conjunction consists of *ge* and *gi* 'and' only. It has the same form as the two later, except the GM *gise*. To confirm this GM of Conjunction, please read again Sentences [4.01] and [4.03] pertaining to the GM of Subject/Complement *hi* 'he/she' and *ise* 'they', [4.04] and [4.06] pertaining to the GM of Agent *le*, *li*, and *lise* 'by', [4.09] pertaining to the GM of Possessor *de*, *di*, and *dise* 'of', and [4.13] and [4.16] pertaining to the GM of Prepositions of Combination and Target *ge*, *gi*, and *gise* 'with/to'.

It is clearly proved that whatever the form and kind of the GM of the first CN or PN, the second ones must only be marked with the GM of Conjunction of *ge* and *gi* 'and'.

Different markers between the CN and PN, and SG.PN and PL.PN are the verbal symbols in ML that are based in cultural imagery of MLS. This means that MLS perceive differently between CN and PN functioning as the Conjunction (CON) in sentences. They also perceive differently between the SG.PN and PL.PN.

1.1.7 The Process of the Derivation of the GM of *ge* [gə], *gi*, and *gise*

So far, we have discussed three kinds of the GM of *ge* [gə], *gi*, and *gise* with their grammatical function or meaning. They are the GM.PREP of *ge* [gə], *gi*, and *gise* meaning 'with' and 'to' and the GM.CON of *ge* [gə], *gi*, and *gise* meaning 'and', although the GM.CON *gisé* has not been prepared in the data at this time.

The GM of *ge* [gə], *gi*, and *gise* having three meaning are derived from the following process. The GM *ge* 'with/to/and' is derived from *agu* 'with/to/and' followed by CN that does not have GM. However, the meaning keeps the same. Thus, we quote the following sentences with their alternatives put in the brackets. [4.01] *Cekel ata ge meka-y acu hio* (*Cekel ata agu meka-y acu hio*) '**The dog bit someone and the guest**'. [4.11] *Ka'eng ge ronan hi Nedes* (*Ka'eng agu ronan hi Nedes*) '**Nédés stays with her husband**'. [4.14] *Pa'u ge watu-y wa nio hio* (*Pa'u agu watu-y wa nio hio*) '**The coconut fell to the stone**'.

The GM *gi* 'with/to/and' is derived from *agu* 'with/to/and' + *hi* 'he/she/it', *li* 'by him/her/it', or *di* 'of him/her/it', the GM of single PN. The formula can be *agu + hi, li, di = gi*. The meaning keeps the same. To make clear, we quote the following sentences with their alternatives put in the brackets. [4.03] *Cekel ise Nadas gi Nédés ise Kampa gi Mbako* (*Cekel ise Nadas agu hi Nédés ise Kampa agu hi Mbako*) '**Kampa and Mbako bit Nadas and Nédés**'. [4.06] *Cekel lisé Kampa gi Mbako hi Nadas* (*Cekel lisé Kampa agu li Mbako hi Nadas*) '**Nadas was bitten by Kampa and Mbako**'. [4.09] *Léwé wuk disé Nédés gi Iban* (*Léwé wuk disé Nédés agu di Iban*) '**The hair of Nédés and Iban is long**'.

The GM *gisé* 'with/to/and' is derived from *agu* 'with/to/and' + *isé* 'they', *li* 'by them', or *di* 'of them', the GM of plural PN. The formula can be *agu + isé, lisé, disé = gisé*. The meaning keeps the same. To make clear, we quote the following sentences with their alternatives put in the brackets. [4.13] *Ka'eng gisé Nadas gi Nédés isé Aban gi Iban* (*Ka'eng agu isé Nadas gi Nédés isé Aban agu hi Iban*) '**Aban and Iban stay with Nadas and Nédés**'. [4.16] *Pa'u gisé Kampa gi Mbako-s wa nio sio* (*Pa'u agu isé Kampa gi Mbako-s wa nio sio*) '**The coconut fell to Kampa and Mbako below**'.

Another thing that is worth explaining is the derivations of the GM *li* 'by him/her/it', *di* 'of him/her/it', *lise* 'by them', and *dise* 'of them'. The GM *li* 'by' is derived from *le* 'by' + *hi* 'he/she/it' resulting in *li* 'by him/her/it'. The formula can be $le + hi = li$ 'by him/her/it'. The GM *di* 'of' is derived from *de* 'of' + *hi* 'he/she/it' resulting in *di* 'of him/her/it'. The formula can be $de + hi = di$ 'of him/her/it'.

The GM *lisé* 'by them' is derived from *le* 'by' + *isé* 'they' resulting in *lisé* 'by them'. The formula can be $le + isé = lisé$ 'by them'. The GM *disé* 'of' is derived from *de* 'of' + *isé* 'they' resulting in *disé* 'of him/her/it'. The formula can be $de + isé = disé$ 'of them'.

1.2 Cultural Imagery of MLS Entailed in Grammatical Markers of Nouns of ML

We have discussed six different kinds of GM of nouns in ML covering CM and PN, SG PN and PL PN with their different functions in sentences. They are the GM of Subject and Object in 4.1.1, the GM of Agent of Passive in 4.1.2, the GM of Possessor in 4.1.3, the GM of Preposition meaning WITH in 4.1.4, the GM of Preposition meaning TO in 4.1.5, and the GM of Conjunction 4.1.6.

The nouns involving CN and PN are marked differently. The CN functioning as Subject and Object in sentences is not marked. We would use the term BARE GM (BGM) in this article. The PN is also marked differently based on their amount, SG or PL. These linguistic phenomena show cultural imagery of MLS.

2. Conclusion and Suggestion

The conclusion offered here goes in line with the problem statement and the result of data analysis. The TCL uncovers the verbal symbols of a language and cultural imagery of language speakers. This study finds out the verbal symbols in terms of the GM of Nouns of ML and the cultural imagery of MLS that motivates them to construct and use the GM of Nouns.

2.1 Verbal Symbols in Forms of Grammatical Markers of Manggaraian Language

Pertaining to verbal symbols, this study generally finds two kinds of Noun. They are Common Nouns (CN) and Proper Nouns (PN). The PN is given to both humans and domestic animals, like dog. The CN and PN are marked with different grammatical marker (GM). The PN is marked with different GM following its number, singular (SG) or plural (PL). These all result in finding six kinds GM of CN and PN based on their functions or meaning affected by their grammatical functions in expressions or sentences. The six kinds of the GMN are listed below.

- 1) The GMN functioning as the Grammatical Subject and Verb Complement in clauses.
The GM are in forms of *hi* and *ise*. The CN is not marked with the GM. The GM *hi* and *ise* mark the PN. The GM *hi* 'he/she/it' marks the single PN. The GM *ise* 'they' marks the PN of more than one. Two or more PN are grouped in one. It is meant by saying plural PN here.
- 2) The GMN functioning as the Agent in passive clauses.
The GM are in forms of *le* [lə], *li* and *lise* 'by'. The GM *le* 'by person/thing' marks the CN. The GM *li* and *lise* mark the PN. The GM *li* 'by him/her/it' marks the single PN. The GM *lise* 'by them' marks the PN of more than one. Two or more PN are grouped in one.

- 3) The GMN functioning as the Possessor (POSR) of a possessed thing (POSD).
The GM are in forms of *de* [də], *di*, and *dise* 'of'. The GM *de* 'of person/thing' marks the CN. The GM *di* 'of' and *dise* mark the PN. The GM *li* 'of him/her/it' marks the single PN. The GM *disé* 'of them' marks the PN of more than one. Two or more PN are grouped in one.
- 4) The GMN functioning as the Host (HST) of a Verb.
The GM are in forms of *ge* [gə], *gi*, and *gise* 'with'. The GM *ge* 'with person/thing' marks the CN. The GM *gi* 'of' and *gise* mark the PN. The GM *gi* 'with him/her/it' marks the single PN. The GM *gisé* 'with them' marks the PN in group of more than one.
- 5) The GMN functioning as the Target (TAR) of a Verb.
The GM are in forms of *ge* [gə], *gi*, and *gise* 'with'. The GM *ge* 'with person/thing' marks the CN. The GM *gi* 'of' and *gise* mark the PN. The GM *gi* 'with him/her/it' marks the single PN. The GM *gisé* 'with them' marks the PN in group of more than one.
- 6) The GMN of Combination with Second Nouns functioning as the Grammatical Subject, Verb Complement, Agent of Passive, Possessor, Host, and Target (TAR).
The GM are in forms of *ge* [gə], *gi*, and *gise* 'with'. The GM *ge* 'with person/thing' marks the CN. The GM *gi* 'of' and *gise* mark the PN. The GM *gi* 'with him/her/it' marks the single PN. The GM *gisé* 'with them' marks the PN in group of more than one.
- 7) It is also found the derivation processes of the GM: *de/le/ge*, *di/li/gi*, and *disé/lisé/gisé*.

2.2 Cultural Imagery of Manggarai Language Speakers

Pertaining to cultural imagery, this study generally finds two kinds of cultural imageries of MLS. They are listed in the following.

- 1) Nouns of various grammatical functions in clauses are grammatically marked with specific GM. This implies that Nouns are important in cultural imagery of MLS.
- 2) Nouns of various grammatical functions in clauses are divided into CN and PN. They are grammatically marked differently. This also implies that Nouns are important in cultural imagery of MLS.
- 3) CN and PN of various grammatical functions in clauses are differently marked. This implies that CN and PN are different in cultural imagery of MLS.
CN has only one form of GM entailing singular meaning. On the contrary, PN has two forms of GM entailing singular and plural meaning. This implies that PN is important in cultural imagery of MLS.

Going in line with the objectives and the result of the analysis, a number of suggestions would be offered to some sides following their competence and capacity to perpetuate ML.

- 1) The experts of linguistics, culture, cultural linguistics, and related subjects should do continued study or similar study to confirm and extend.
- 2) The experts of linguistics, culture, cultural linguistics, and related subjects should do another study focusing on syntactic structure, pronominal copy, or other linguistic phenomena, as shown in the data, but having not discussed in this study.
- 3) The local government of Manggarai Regency, Central Government of Republic of Indonesia should allocate the fund for local language research, seminar, and workshop based on which the syllabus and teaching ML, or other local languages in Elementary Schools, Secondary Schools, even Higher Education can be scientifically composed and proposed.

- 4) Teachers of BI and other foreign language teachers, mainly English, should become pioneers for teaching ML in Elementary Schools, Secondary Schools, even Higher Education, like Catholic University of Saint Paul, Ruteng and others.
- 5) MLS themselves should feel proud to have and attempt to use ML in proper situation and condition, living side by side with the national language, Bahasa Indonesia, and the foreign languages, such as English. They should be realized of living in multilingual and multicultural situations and conditions.

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