

**ABSTRACT**

Language, which is rule-governed, arbitrary, and creative has several crucial roles in people's lives. It is a medium which is used by human beings to communicate with one another and learn varieties of knowledge. Without language, people can hardly communicate effectively with the members of the society they are living in.

Language is human in nature. It is the attribute which most clearly distinguishes our species from all others. Language reveals the identity and basic philosophy of people. It is a "typical window" through which we can peep other people('s).

Because of the importance of language in everybody's life, it is paramount for every living person, no matter whether he is a seventy-five-year-old man who always flirts with every young girl he meets, whether he is rich or not, and whether he has a high social status or not, to learn and acquire the language.

Like other languages, the Nias language is the most effective means which is used by and to communicate with its (native) speakers. It is also an attribute that distinguishes Nias people from all others, and therefore, it is something which characterizes those people.

As the Nias language belongs to the world of languages, it must, among other things, be systematic, arbitrary, and productive. Therefore, it is possible to describe the *never-ending-in-consonant* language in terms of grammar, which, in this study is syntactic.

Although the Nias language is a local language, it is important to be studied, learned, acquired, maintained, and developed. By doing one or some of the above activities, people will gain some advantages, some of which the writer has just pointed out.

In spite of its importance, there have been fewer and fewer (Nias) people who are interested in the Nias language. It has got less and less attention. It has a tendency to be disappeared.

In the light of those several facts mentioned above, the writer has tried to do a preliminary syntactic study of the simple language in the Nias language, which includes mainly: (1) declarative, (2) interrogative, (3) imperative, and (4) exclamatory sentences, as well as some restrictions on personal pronouns and on words in sentences.

From some brief analysis, the writer concluded that: (1) the Nias language simple sentences can consist of one or more than one explicitly stated component, (2) the construction of a negative declarative sentence is the same as that of positive one plus *lö('ö)* or *tenga*, (3) the form of an imperative sentence is as that of a request - both begin with the verb unless the listener is plural, (4) the form of a yes-no question is the same as that of a WH-question (which always begins with *H* in the Nias language), except for the fact that the presence of *hadia* is optional in the yes-no question, (5) an exclamatory sentence shows some uniqueness in that, it is difficult to propose a general claim, and (6) words as syntactic components show some restrictions.

It is hoped, then, that this study will provide some positive contributions.

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