



Tang as Transformation of the Singular First Personal Pronoun into Singular First Personal Possessive Pronoun in Madurese Language

Junaidi¹; Fransiskus Xaverius Sawardi²; Henry Yustanto²

¹ Student of Linguistics Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia

² Lecturer of Linguistics Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

Madurese language as ethnical language has the specific form and character, for example personal pronoun in Madurese language can transform into another form. This research will study about 'tang' as the transformation of first singular personal pronoun in Madurese language by using syntactic theory. This research will use the qualitative approach by descriptive method. This research is library research, it will reveal 'tang' used as the first singular possessive personal pronoun. The primary data of this research are the texts of the Madurese's book written by Mat Toyu, they are Embi' Celleng Ji Monentar and Kerrong ka Omba', while the second data are the texts book related to this research. The data collecting is performed by reading and noting. The data validity is performed by interviewing to the writer of the two books, while the data analysis are performed by grouping the data then analyzing them to get the conclusion. This research concludes that the basic first singular personal pronoun in Madurese language transforms into the other form when becomes the possessive pronoun, it becomes 'tang'. It also transforms the basic grammatical system, for example "tang santre" (my student) and "tang bine" (my wife).

Keywords: *Madurese Language; Pronoun; Possessive Pronoun; Syntax*

Introduction

In some languages, there are some the parts that can be analyzed scientifically. They are started from social, politic, structural aspects, and the other aspects. These show that language have the urgent of human lives. And also the Madurese language used by Madurese people located in southeast of Java island, Indonesia.

Madurese language is not just used by the speakers who live in Madurese and the small islands over there, but also used by people in some districts in the east of the Java, and also include Bawean categorized as Gresik district in East Java. Moehnilabib (1979:2) state that Madurese language used as the

first communications tool in the speaker generally, it is used in Madura island of Indonesia or in the other districts of East Java and also in the small islands in Madura around.

The opinion is also stated by Wibisono and Sofyan (2008:35) that the people of Madura in the east of Java are immigrant people of Madura. They are from Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep district. But the more immigrants are from Sumenep district, because the harbor is very simple and crowded.

This phenomenon shows that Madurese language also very famous nationally like the other ethnic languages, for example Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, and the other languages. Therefore, the Madurese language cannot be differed by the system and structure of the languages, although it has the difference and similarity, like in the use of the pronoun.

The case of the pronoun in a language has form and function that can be known when analyzed scientifically. In Madurese language, the use of the possessive pronoun has the general and specific form and function. This case is found from the fact in Madurese's people utterances.

Pronoun is a word to show and refer to the other noun. The pronoun of Madurese language use some specific pronoun, for example to refer to the first person is used *sengko* (I), to refer the second person is use *ba'na* (you), but it no basic word to refer to the third person although in the spesific context used *manna* and *kedi'* to refer the third person, but they can be used to refer to the first, second, or third person.

In sociolinguistics, Sofyan (2008:133) divide the language class based on four pronoun categories: *enja'-iya*, *engghe-enten*, *engghe-bhunten*, and *engghi-bhunten*. But the other research is mentioned that the language class of Madurese language by three categories: *enja'-iya*, *engghi-enten*, and *engghi-bhunten*. The four or three categories do not become the problem of this research, but the urgent problem is about the pronoun, especially the first basic personal pronoun when transforms into possessive pronoun. It will influence the form and function of the sentence or utterance.

As described before that the basic first personal pronoun in Madurese language uses *sengko'*, but in possessive pronoun the word *sengko'* changes into *tang*. This transformation influences the form and structure of the sentence. So, this research will analyze the transformation of form and function of the possessive pronoun used in Madurese language.

The case of the possessive pronoun *tang* in Madurese language is not studied by the researchers in linguistics aspect. This becomes a novelty to do research in linguistic, especially in syntax aspect of Madurese language. The research before about Madurese language just analyzed the general Madurese language, do not analyzed into specific aspect like the transformation of the first basic personal pronoun into first personal possessive pronoun.

There are some researches about Madurese language. Sofyan (2007:232) analyses the phonology of Madurese language. Even though, Sofyan (2010:207) analyses the unique Madurese language. Misnadin (2020:172) also analyses about Madurese language but focuses in vowel aspect and its implication. The researchers have analyzed the Madurese language, but they have not detailed to discuss about syntax, especially about *tang* as transformation of the *sengko'* as case of first singular personal pronoun in Madurese language.

Theory and Method

The problem of the language is not about the words used in a language grammar, but also like structure, function, and at cetera. This research will use the syntax and deixis theories to reveal the case of personal pronoun, especially singular first possessive pronoun. By these two theories will be revealed about the type and function of the singular first possessive pronoun. Generally, it is known that syntax as linguistics aspect that studies the structure of a sentence, while the deixis is linguistics aspect that analyses the reference by context approach.

As Verhaar (2016:161) defines that syntax is grammatical of language that analyses the relation of the words in a utterance, while the deixis is a reference that refers to a things or person according to the situation of the speaker or situation followed the utterance or sentence. Ivan and Wasow (1999:12) define that syntax is a part of linguistics that analyses the structure of the language. In other words, syntax is linguistics research that analyses about language structure.

This research is library research and will use qualitative-descriptive approach. The primary data sources of this research are *Kerrong ka Omba'* and *Embi' Celleng Ji Monentar*, these books are Mat Toyu's works.

Results and Discussion

In Madurese language, to refer to the firs singular personal pronoun is used personal pronoun *bula* or *sengko'*. This first personal pronoun does not have the plural type. The use of the two pronouns is suited to the context where the conversation happens. But generally, the first persona pronoun *bula* is used in same status of social conext, or the elder to the younger.

- 1) "Bali' olle okoman etembang **bula** ta' bisa atemmo kalaban dika."

Bali'	olle	okoman	etembang		
<u>Better</u>	<u>getting</u>	<u>the punishment</u>	<u>than</u>		
P		O		Pel	
bula	ta'	bisa	atemmo	kalaban	dika.
<u>I</u>	<u>not</u>	<u>can</u>	<u>meet</u>	<u>with</u>	<u>you</u>
S		P		O	

(Better getting the punishment than I cannot meet with you)

Grammatically, the structure of the sentence 1) is arranged of two clauses. The first clause is arranged of P+O and the subject is hidden while the second clause is arranged of C+S+P+O. In the first clause, *bali' olle* becomes as a predicate and the *okoman* becomes as an object. While the second clause, *etembang* becomes as a compliment, *bula* becomes as a subject, *ta' bisa atemmo* becomes as a predicate, and *kalaban dika* becomes as an object. In this sentence, the object *dika* acts as agent and subject *bula* acts as pastient.

- 2) "Aneko katon pajat esangngaja kaanggyu **bula** malle ta' bisa ajalan."

Aneko	katon	pajat	esangngaja		
<u>This</u>	<u>like</u>	<u>of course</u>	<u>deliberated</u>		
S		P			

- 1) “Jarengan **tang santre** gi’ paggun genna’, ta’ lowang sakale!”

Jarengan	tang	santre	gi’	paggun	genna’,
In fact	my	student	still	persistent	complete,
Pel	S		P		
ta’	lowang	sakale.			
<u>not</u>	<u>lost</u>	<u>just one.</u>			
P					

(In fact, my student is still complete, does not lost)

The structure of the sentence is arranged of two clauses. The first clause is arranged of of C+S+P and the second clause is arranged of predicate and the hidden subject. In the possessive pronoun (genitive pronoun) the basic singular first personal pronoun changes into the other form *tang-*. In this first clause is started by complement *jarengan*, then *tang santre* becomes subject, and *gi’ paggun genna’* becomes predicate. The subject of this sentence is arranged of two constituents, *tang* and *santre*. The basic constituent is *bine* while the possessive pronoun *tang* becomes as complementary constituent.

- 2) “Ba enggi malle ta’ pate loddhus **tang bine.**”

Ba	enggi	malle	ta’	pate	loddhus	tang	bine.
<u>Oh</u>	<u>yeah</u>	<u>in order to</u>	<u>not</u>	<u>very</u>	<u>worn out</u>	my	wife.
Pel		P			S		

(Oh yeah in order not very worn out my wife)

The sentence 2) is arranged of C+P+S. The grammatical of sentence 2) is nor same with the sentence 1) that has subject before the predicate, while in this sentence 2) the subject is located after the predicate. The phrase *ba enggi* becomes a sentence complementary, the phrase *malle ta’ pate loddhus* becomes a predicate, and *tang bine* becomes a subject. The subject of sentence 2) is same subject in the sentence 1), it is arranged of a nominal phrase. In other word, the subject of the sentence 2) is arranged of two constituents. The basic constituent is *bine* while the possessive pronoun *tang* becomes as complementary constituent.

Conclusion

This research shows that singular first personal pronoun *bula* or *dika* in Madurese language transform into the another form when becomes singular first possessive pronoun *tang-*. But this just happens to the singular first personal pronoun, either not to second or third personal pronoun. While position of the singular first possessive pronoun is located before the noun, like *tang santre* (my student) and *tang bine* (my wife). This phrase structure is same with English phrase structure in possessive personal pronoun.

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