Comparison Personal, Indicator Pronouns in Indonesian and Malay Riau Language of The Teratak Dialect

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Abstract — This study was aimed to describe and compare the forms and utilizations of Indonesian and the Malay Riau Language of the Teratak Village dialect personal pronouns and indicator pronouns. This study employed a qualitative descriptive method. The sources of the data in this study were represented by Drupadi’s novel by Seno Gumira Ajidarma and the oral speech of the Riau Dialect of Teratak. The data in this study were in the form of pronouns in Indonesian and MRLTD. The instrument used in this study is (human instrument). The employed data supply technique comprised fishing techniques, interviews, seeing, recording and noticing. The results of the study showed a comparison between IL and MRLTD in terms of pronouns and Indicator pronouns utilization. Comparison was shown through the utilization of the singular first-person pronouns (saya and den, deyen) the second singular person pronouns (kamu, engaku, dikau, ka, - mu and waang, kau) and the third singular person pronouns (dia and inyo, apak, ibuk). The use of a general indicator pronoun (ini, itu and iko, ike, itu, itan), the pronoun of place (sini, situ, sana and siko, situ, sitan), pronoun (begini begitu and condoko, condotu). The utilization of pronouns for both language revealed that there were several distinctions in terms of utilization based on gender, age and social status are more commonly shown in MRLTD, while IL was only a sign of age and status. Departing from the results of the comparison, it seems that MRLTD shows more changes due to the influence of cultural traditions and Malays.

Keywords — personal pronoun, indicator comparison, IL, MRLTD

I. INTRODUCTION

In everyday life as a social creature, humans are independent of the language, this is because the language serves as an effective means of communication. because everything we do is free from the use of language, with the language it will facilitate us to work together and interact. Language is a symbol system sound arbitrary worn by members of the community to connect and interact [1]. Indonesian Language (IL) and Malay Riau Language of the Teratak Village dialect (MRLTD) are two very different languages, although Indonesian comes from the Malay language but there are so many differences between the two languages. One of them is in the form and use of both languages especially in pronomine form. Pronunciation is defined as a class of words that can substitute nouns or phrase nouns [2]. In daily communication both Indonesian and Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect is not separated from the use of personal pronouns and the indicator's pronominal, therefore researchers want to examine the form and use of Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect and compare it with its forms and uses in Indonesian language. In conjunction with the pronunciation, Chaer names the person's pronunciation with pronoun, pronoun is a pronunciation that replaces the noun nomenclature of the person or not of the person's name while the indicator's pronunciation according to Chaer the word used to replace the noun (nominal or other phrase) at once with his appointment [3]. Pronominal persona is a pronunciation that refers to persona category like me, he, they, etc. Some examples of these words are words that refer to people, so it can be concluded that this pronunciation refers to words to replace people. The person pronoun (pronoun personal) is a common word used to replace the original person's pronouns, always or usually replace the position of the first person and the second person [4]. Pronominal persona is the pronunciation used to refer to the person while the indicator's pronouns are pronouns used to indicate things that are divided into general indicators, pointers and indications [5]. Based on some understanding of the person's pronunciation and the above pointers basically experts have the same concept of thinking among them, in this study researchers use one of the theories about the pronominal, that is using the theory of Alwi, et al in [6] according to him the persona's pronunciation is divided into three (a) the first personal pronouns refer to oneself, (b) the second person's references refer to the person being talked to and (c) the person's three references referring to the person being spoken of among the persona referring to the singular and plural. While the pointer of the algorithm according to Alwi, et al is divided into three namely (a) the general indicator pronoun, (b) the place indicator and (c) the indicator pronoun.

The problem in this research is how the form and use of persona pronomina, Indonesian pointer in Indonesian and Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect. The purpose of the study is to describe the form and use of person's...
pronominas, indicator in Indonesian language (IL) and Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect (MRLTD).

The rest of this paper is organized as follow: Section II describes the proposed research method. Section III describes the results and following by discussion. Finally, Section IV concludes this work.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed descriptive qualitative method. Sources of data in this study were represented by Drupadi (DP) novels by Darwi [7], and oral speeches by the Teratak dialect community with three informants namely: Daswir (speaker 1), Nurhayati (speaker 2) and Isnaniyar (speaker 3). The data in this study were in the form of pronouns and indicator pronoun in MRLTD and IL. Human instrument was utilized as the research instrument. The employed data supply technique comprised fishing techniques, interviewing, seeing, recording and noticing. After the data were collected, both of them were recorded and transcribed. The data were grouped based on the prerequisite form afterwards. In this case the IL data were separated from the MRLTD. Furthermore, the data which were related to forms of IL person pronouns, indicator pronoun and MRLTD were analyzed and compared.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research problems, it was found that there are personal pronouns and indicator pronouns in the Indonesian language and of Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect as found in the following Tables I and II:

**TABLE I. COMPARISON OF IL PRONOUNS PERSON AND MRLTD**

| No. | Kinds of Pronoun | Forms of Pronoun  | IL | MRLTD |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|----|-------|
| 1   | First Person Pronouns |                 |    |       |
|     | Singular         | Aku, Saya (I)     | Den, Deyen |
|     | Prular           | Kami, Kita (We)   | Kami, Awak |
| 2   | Second Person Pronouns |               |    |       |
|     | Singular         | Engkau, Kamu,     | Kau, Wa’arning |
|     |                 | Dikau, Mu, Kau (You) |          |
|     | Prular           | Kalian, Sekalian  | Kolyen |
|     |                 | (You)             |       |
| 3   | Third Person Pronouns |             |    |       |
|     | Singular         | Dia (He)          | Inyo, Apak, Isak |
|     | Prular           | Mereka (They)     | Uwang du |

**TABLE II. COMPARISON OF PRONOUNS INDICATOR IL AND MRLTD**

| No. | Type Pronouns | Shape Pronouns  | IL | MRLTD |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|----|-------|
| 1   | Pronouns General Indicator | Ini (This), Itu (That) | Iko, Keke, Itu, Itan |
| 2   | Pronouns Indicator Points | Sini (Here), Sita (There), Sana (There) | Siko, Siti, Sitan |
| 3   | Indicator About | Begini (This), Begitu (That) | Condoko, Condutu |

This following presents the discussion from above obtained results.

**A. Personal Pronoun**

1. **First Person Pronouns**

The first person pronouns are a form of pronouns that refer to one self. In Indonesian, in addition to the first singular person pronouns, they also recognize plural persona pronouns. The first single and plural person pronouns in IL and MRLTD can be seen in the following Table III:

**TABLE III. SINGLE FIRST PERSONA DATA PRONOUNS**

| No | IL | MRLTD |
|----|----|-------|
| 1  | Aku bisa menjadi apa saja, Dewiku yang berbudi (DP, 2017:9) | Den tonga mbambah susiyong. (P*) |
|    | 'I’m washing dishes'. |       |
| 2  | Suami saya gandarwa permaisuri, jumlah mereka berlima. (DP,2017:84). | Mak isuwok deyen ndak bisa pai ka uma amak. (P*) |
|    | 'Mother tomorrow I can’t go to mother’s house'. |       |

**TABLE IV. PRURAL FIRST PERSON PRONOUNS**

| No | IL | MRLTD |
|----|----|-------|
| 3  | Barang siapa masih menginginkan Drupadi rebutlah dari kami para pandawa (DP, 2017:24). | Kami isuwok nak pai balano baju bau di Ramayana. (P*) |
|    | ‘We want to buy new clothes tomorrow in Ramayana tomorrow’. |       |
| 4  | Sudahi saja Yudhistira kakakkuk, ini sudah larut | Mo awak pai sesamo kasakola manuntik ilmu agamo. (P*) |
2. Second Person Pronouns

The second-person pronouns are the form of pronoun that refers to the person whom we are talking to or the interlocutors. The single and plural form of second-person pronoun in IL and MRLTD can be seen in the following Table V:

| No | IL | MRLTD |
|----|----|-------|
| 1  | Engaku mengatur segalagalanya (DP, 2017:108). | Sayu apo jo kau mosang ayiko Ani? (P) (P') |
|    | ‘What vegetables do you cook today Ani?’ | |
| 2  | Kamu menyalahi perjanjian drupada! (DP, 2017: 20) | Ndak elok wa’angng bacak atu kasa kondotu Adi badoso. (L) (P') |
|    | ‘Don’t yell you speak harshly sinful!’ | |
| 3  | Dikau bisa menjadi bunga? (DP, 2017: 9). | - |
| 4  | Kau pegang angka berapa Samiaji? (DP, 2017: 43) | - |
| 5  | Taad larangan bagimu, oh brahmana, jawab Drupadi dengan riang (DP, 2017:18). | - |

Based the Table VI above, data show that IL has two forms of pronouns which are kalian and sekalian (you). In the data of IL (6) the second-person plural pronoun is utilized to replace the name of the persons who are invited to speak which are identified as more than one individual. Data (7) of IL is also utilized to replace the name of the persons who are invited to speak, with the same understanding that they are more than one person. In IL there is the utilization of the second person pronouns added with the word sekalian. These two pronouns can be utilized to anyone because in IL the pronoun kalian is not tied to social manners, this pronoun has the same meaning even though the pronoun is at the beginning of the paragraph, middle or end of the sentence. Meanwhile MRLTD has only one form of second person plural pronoun, which is kolyen (you) based on MRLTD data no (6) kolyen pronoun can be addressed to anyone from close friends, peers, and towards younger people. In IL, there are two forms of plural pronouns, those are kalian and the second person pronoun followed by word sekalian, while in MRLTD there is only one second person plural pronoun, which is kolyen.

3. Third Person Pronouns

The third person pronouns refer to the person that is being discussed. The singular and plural form of the third person pronouns in IL and MRLTD can be seen in the following Table VII:
Based upon the data of IL no (1) the pronoun dia (he) is utilized to replace people's name who is being discussed. The utilization of pronoun dia can be utilized when talking to peers, close friends, and younger people. In MRLTD there are three forms of the third person singular pronouns which are inyo, apak and ibuk. For the MRLTD data no (1) inyo (he) pronoun is utilized to replace the name of someone who is being talked about, which the utilization is aimed at people who are younger, peers, or close friends. Furthermore, in IL, the pronoun beliau is utilized to show respect to the person that is being referred. In comparison, the Riau community of Teratak dialect, utilization the pronoun apak and ibuk to show respect. In accordance with the data no (2) if the person who is being discussed is a male, apak is utilized as the third person pronoun in singular form, this pronoun is utilized to show respect for the person who is being discussed even though he is younger than the speaker. Accordingly, in data no (3) if the person who is being discussed is a female, ibuk is utilized as the pronoun, this pronoun is utilized to show respect to the person who is being discussed even though she is younger than the speaker. There is a slight difference in the utilization of third person singular pronoun to address the people who are respected, in BI there is only one pronoun which is beliau, but in MRLTD if the person is a female, ibuk is utilized as the pronoun and if the person is a male the pronoun is apak.

**TABLE VIII. THIRD-PERSON PLURAL PRONOUNS**

| No | IL | MRLTD |
|----|----|-------|
| 4  | Saya tak percaya mereka akan melakukannya (DP, 2017: 93). | Uwang du sodang pai sumayang kamasojok dokat uma. (P3) |
|    | ‘They were going to pray to the mosque near the house’. |

In IL data (1) generic indicator this has one form of temporary pronominial in MRLTD having two forms of pronomina iko and ikye (this) Pronouns this is used on a reference that is close to the speaker and the other person. In IL the use of pronouns this can be used by anyone and at any time has differences with the pronouns MRLTD as contained in the data (1) the pronouns ikye (this) can only be used when we speak to an older person. On the data (2) pronouns that used to show the mold a bit away from the speaker and the speaker in the IL usage of pronouns can be used by anyone different from MRLTD, in MRLTD have two forms of pronouns general indicator that itu and itan (that) pronouns that can be used in when we talk to peers, as well as younger people from the speaker, while the general indicator of itan is used when we speak to older people because it has a finer meaning.

**2. Pronunciator’s Place of Appointment the Place’s**

Indicator is divided into sini (here), situ (there) and sana (there). The base point of the difference between the three pronouns pointers is at the close speaker (here), somewhat far (there) and far (there). The design of the place indicator pronouns in IL and MRLTD can be seen in the following Table X:

**TABLE X. PRONUNCIATOR PLACE OF APPOINTMENT THE PLACE’S**

| No | Num | IL | MRLTD |
|----|-----|----|-------|
| 1  |     | Di dam saja di sini jadi | Di sikorio potang ado |
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Based on data no (1) IL or MRLTD, the indicator is here used to show a close reference from the speaker and the other person. Pronunciation here is often used with prepositions [from, to, from]. The use of a indicator pronouns siko (here) in MRLTD can be used by anyone, anytime. On the data (2) where pronoun indicator there in IL has the same form as MRLTD, pronouns indicators where situ (there) used to indicate mold is relatively far away from the speaker and the listener is also used with the preposition [in, to, from]. The local MRLTD community uses the pronunciation in everyday conversation. Data (3) in IL and in MRLTD equally only have one form of occupational indicator of place. Pronouns sitan (there) employers are used to show a bit of reference from the speaker and the other person. This pronoun can be used by anyone and anytime and the sitemologist has the same meaning although it is in the beginning, middle and end of the sentence.

3. The Pronouns Indicator's Prediction of The

Pronouns indicator is divided into two like begini (this) and begitu (so). This speaker is used to indicate the proximity of the speaker and the other person who has the same point of difference as the location of the nearest (so far) and far (so). Predictive indicators in IL and MRLTD can be seen in the following Table XI:

| No | IL | MRLTD |
|----|----|-------|
| 1  | Mengapa kalien hanya diaman saja, melihat istri kalien dianjakkan begini (DP, 2017: 61). | Condoko tio coro nan elok mambuwak lomang. P² This is a good way to make lemang’. |
| 2  | Kesatria macam apa mereka, begitu madah dipernianan Sangkuni (DP, 2017:56). | Jan condotu skap kau kek uwang. Do not be so attitude towards people’. |

Annotation:
P² : Nurhayati

P³ : Imsaniyar

Based on data (1) both in IL and in the MRLTD both have one form of pronoun, the pronoun ihwal condoko (in this way) in the Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect is used to show the close psychological thing between the speaker and the interlocutor, pronoun pronoun condoko has the same meaning even though it is at the beginning, middle and end of the sentence. The use of condoko pronoun pronouns both in Indonesian and in Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialects can be used when we speak to anyone because they do not have certain limits for their interlocutors. In data (2) both in Indonesian and in the Malay Riau language of the Teratak condotu pronoun (so) is used to express the far psychological nature of the speaker and the interlocutor, this pronoun has the same meaning even though it is at the beginning, middle and end sentence. The pronoun pronouncement about condotu can be used by anyone and at any time.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on a comparative analysis of the personal pronouns and guiding pronouns in Indonesian and Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect, they have different forms and uses. The personal pronoun in Indonesian has 13 forms of personal pronouns and the Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect is often characterized by 11 forms of personal pronouns. The use of saya (my) pronouns in Indonesian language is used in official writing or speech. In the Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect is often used when speaking to older people or to people who have a higher social status. In the second singular pronoun in Indonesian there are 5 forms while the Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect is only two forms whose use is based on the gender of the interlocutor and in Malay language the dialect of Teratak only has one form of pronoun second person plural. In the third single person pronoun for people who are respected in the Indonesian language use his word while in the Malay language Riau the Teratak dialect has two forms. Meanwhile the guiding pronoun in Indonesian has 7 forms of guiding pronouns while in the Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect has a 9 form of pronoun pronouns. Basically, the use of pointing pronouns in Malay Riau language of the Teratak dialect with Indonesian has the same usage, there are only differences in use in the general guideline pronouns in the Indonesian language, the use of pronoun this and that can be used by anyone while in Malay the dialect is often seen with whom the interlocutor if older than the speaker uses ike and itan pronoun.

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