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THE STUDY OF THE SECOND PERSONAL PRONOUNS OF MADURESE DIALECT

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Abstract: this article is aimed to describe the problems in using the second personal pronouns in Madurese daily conversation. The findings showed that there are two problems of using the second personal pronoun. First, the use of the second personal pronoun based on speech level, they are; *Enggi-Bunten, Enggi-Enten and Enjag-Iya*. Second, the use of the second personal pronouns that influenced by social class, age and position of the speaker and listener.

Abstrak: artikel ini ditujukan untuk menggambarkan permasalahan dalam penggunaan kata ganti personal kedua dalam percakapan Bahasa Madura dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Penemuan menunjukkan bahwa ada dua masalah dalam hal ini yaitu penggunaan kata ganti personal berdasarkan tingkatan tutur kata yaitu *Enggi-Bunten, Enggi-Enten dan Enjag-Iya*. Yang kedua adalah penggunaan kata ganti personal yang dipengaruhi oleh tingkatan social dan posisi dari pembicara dan pendengar.

Key words: second personal pronoun, Madurese dialect.

Introduction

Madurese language is a part of madurese culture which can not be separated from madurese people's life. In other words, madurese can reflect as one of the Indonesian culture. In this case, madurese is used as a means of communication at home with family, friends, neighbors, and social gathering in madura island and some regions in east java. There are three speech level in madurese daily conversation; *Enggi-Bunten, Enggi-Enten and Enjag-Iya*. In addition, dealing with the social status of the speaker from the speech level he/she used, there are three kinds of madurese society, they are: "oreng kenek" (small people), "parjaji" (priyayi) and "oreng tengginah" (Aristokrat). *Oreng kenek* are people who can generally be found in madurese. Their activities are farmers. This group consists of small farmers such as food sellers and vegetables sellers. *Parjaji (priyayi)* are tho-

se who are tradesman. This group consists of big traders such as: old iron and plastics. *Oreng tengginah (Aristokrat)* is said to be the highest class. Their group are still widespread in Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep. In the district of Pamekasan this group is signed by *Ki* or *Kyai* (Depdikbud, 1980: 6).

Second Personal Pronoun

According to Harmer (1998 : 37), pronoun is a word that is used in place of noun or noun place. Whereas, Bolander (2007:15) classifies five classes of pronoun in English; personal pronouns, interrogative pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns and relative pronouns.

Further, Bolander (2007:16) explained that the personal pronouns include the compound personal pronouns and the relative pronouns include

the compound relative pronouns. The personal pro nouns indicate the form whether they refer to the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of as describes in the following example:

- I shall spend the winter in the Texas. (I refers to the person speaking)
- You are working too hard (you refers to the person spoken to)
- He bought a new Packard. (he refers to the person spoken about)
- We built the garage. (we refers to the person speaking)
- They operate two farms. (they refers to the person spoken about)
- Ted has a new radio. It is a zenith. (it refers to the thing spoken about)
- Jan has two for coats. They are both mink coats. (they refers to the thing spoken about)

Meanwhile, Wren and Martin (1994: 37-41) describe the personal pronouns systems as follow:

Table 1. Personal Pronoun

	PERSONAL PRONOUNS								
	Subject personal pronoun			Object personal pronoun			Possessive		
	First person	Second person	Third person	First person	Second person	Third person	First person	Second person	Third person
Singular	I	Thou	He/she/it	Me	thee	Him/her/it	My, mine	Thy, thine	His/hers/its
Plural	we	you	they	us	You	them	Our, ours	Your, yours	Their, theirs

Adopted from Wren and Martin (1994:37-41)

The above table shows the second personal pronouns are:

- Subject personal pronouns : thou (singular) and you (plural)
- Object personal pronouns : thee (singular) and you (plural)
- Possessive : thy, thine (singular) and your, yours (plural)

In Madurese the use of second personal pronouns are varieties. As Drajid (2002:16) shows second personal in madurese dialect are *Enggi-Bunten*; *panjennengan*, *sampeyan*, *Enggi-enten*; *dika*, *Enjeg-Iya*; *ba'na*. The following is a conversation between Dedek and Nandar. In this case, Dedek comes from the lower class than Nandar who is Dedek's neighbor. While, *Emba* is Dedek's grand mother. She comes from the higher class than Dedek.

Dedek : " *Ba',Ba' Nandar ! Meyossa ka' kamma?*"

Nandar: " *Ah, Ba'na, Dek?Bila dhateng?*"

Dedek : " *Mangken paneka, Ba'.Malagi' ta' apanggi sareng Emba*".

Nanda : " *Padha barasan e Malang?*"

Dedek : " *Enggi Ba', kengeng pandu-a'na la-bala sadaja*".

Nandar: " *Alhamdulillah. Edhimma'iya bariya keya*".

" *la...rowa embana rabu. Kassa', Embanna tantona kerrong!*"

Dedek : " *Enggi, Ba'. Nyara kaula ka Emba'a. Eatore Panjennengan manabi meyosa!*"

Nandar: " *Iya, maju' ya sengko'terrossa. Assalamu'alaikum*".

Dedek : " *Wa'alaikumsalam*".

Emba : " *Ba'na, Dek. Kadhibi'an ya?*"

Dedek : " *Enggi, Ba. Saporana, Ba. Kaula dhateng nang-nanang, ta' kengeng paponapa. Sakeng dhari kerrongnga*"

dha' Panjennengan, dha' le' Firda sareng le' Dadang. Badha e ka'dhimma le' Firda sareng le' Dadang?"

Emba : "Amaen ngara, la...Firda so Dadang dhateng!"

Firda : "Mas Dedek dhateng, mas dedek dhateng, le-ollena dudul etem".

Dadang: "Kemna le-ollena, Mas?"

Dedek : "sengko' ta' le-ollena ka Ba'na. Saporana ya!"

Emba : "La, kassa'alen salen gallu, Dek. Pas mandhi terros ngakan. Dhaggi' patobuk se agaja' ban le' ale'na".

Dedek : "Enggi, Ba!" "sengko; mandhiya gallu ya, le'!"

(Adapted from Dradjid (2002:16)

From the above conversation, it can be seen the use of the second personal pronoun. The first *Enggi-Bunten*, this is marked by the second personal pronouns as *Panjennengan* (you). The word "Panjennengan" is usually used for communication of younger individual to older people or employee as a respect. The second, *Enjeg-Iya*, this is marked by second personal pronoun as *Ba'na* (you).

Social Class (Social Status)

The use of the second personal pronoun of madurese speech level depends on the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

1. If the speaker and listener come from different social group (the speaker is lower than listener), in this case, a "Parjaji (Priyayi)" speaks to a higher class "oreng tengginah (Aristokrat)". The Parjaji speaks *Enggi-Bunten*, in this communication is also found that they communicate slowly and smoothly. In the following is the example of Parjaji as the speaker and oreng tengginah as the listener:

Speaker : *abdinah ampon lastareh nglakonen se eparenta a-*

gih sareng panjennengan. (Saya sudah melakukan apa yang anda perintahkan)

Listener : *oh, enggi, mon de iyeh sampeyan bias plewan samangken. (oh ya kalau begitu anda bisa pulang sekarang)*

Speaker : *enggi, mator saakalang-kong. (ya terima kasih)*

2. If the listener comes from the lower class, the speaker used *Enggi-Bunten* level of Madurese language, but sometime, the speaker will use the *Enggi-Enten* which depends on the factor age.
3. If the speaker and listener come from the same social class, they will use *Enggi-Enten* level as a tool of communication.

Age

The differences in age also influence the use of the second personal pronoun.

1. when the "Parjaji" speaks to an older people from the high social class, he/she will use *Enggi-Bunten* speech level
2. He/she also uses *Enggi-Bunten* level, even though the listener comes from the same group or the lower social group. The *Enggi-Bunten* level is also used if the listener is older than the speaker.
3. If the "Parjaji" speaks to the younger person, he/she will use lowest high level, but when the listener comes from the high social class *Enggi-bunten* level is used.

The following is the example of the dialogue between Parjaji as the listener and older people from high class as the speaker.

Speaker : *oneng napah e kassah, Pak? (Ada acara apa disana Pak?)*

Listener : *oneng gun-teggun, toreh ka-essah panjennengan* (Ada tontonan, silahkan anda kalau mau kesana)

Speaker : *ah bunten pak mator saka-langkong*. (ah tidak Pak terima kasih)

Sometimes, a speaker and a listener interact by using the same speech level although their age are different, and also to show respect since they are not closely related or they do not know each other yet. If the listener is older than the speaker, the speaker will use *Enggi-Bunten* without paying attention to the social class.

Position

Factor of position also determine the speaker to use the second personal pronoun of Madurese. Otherwise, it depends on the position of the listener whether they are necessary to be respected or not.

1. If the speaker has a higher position, the speaker uses *Enggi-Bunten* although the speaker is older than the listener.
2. If the listener is from the lower position, the speaker will use the lower level.
3. when the speaker and the listener belong to the same position and they have close relationship (*Enggi-Enten* will be used as the instruments in their communication)

Conclusion

In conclusion, the second personal pronoun of Madurese dialect which is rarely used in daily conversation consists of *panjennengan*, *dhika* and *ba'na*. the factors which influence the second personal pronoun are social class/status, age and position of the speaker and the listener. Besides, there are three madurese dialect which influence the second personal pronoun are *Enggi-Bunten*, *Enggi-Enten*, *Enjag-Iya*. *Basa Enggi Bunten*, and *Enggi-Enten* are called *basa alos*, while *Enjeg-Iya* is called *basa kasar*. Madurese people use madurese language in different ways. The function of *basa alos* is for greeting known and unknown people.

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