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EMPOWERMENT AND PRESERVATION
OF LOCAL LANGUAGES

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FIRST PERSON POSSESSIVE CONSTRUCTION IN MADURESE LANGUAGE

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Abstract
Madurese has the unique pattern in the form of syntactical feature. This unique construction differs from its sister languages, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, sasak and Bahasa Indonesia. However, Madurese first possessive construction are not distributed equally on the island of Madura. In fact, their distribution is influenced by Madurese geographic and social factors. Thus, this study aims to describe the construction of Madurese first person possessive construction and the distribution of Madurese first person possessive construction within in Madura Island. Madura island has four regencies, Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep regency. Although Sumenep is considered as the cultural capital of Madura, each regency in Madura has its own political institution and various local influences. In terms of language, each regency has its own dialect. The research relies on descriptive qualitative research with questionnaire as its main instrument. The findings shows that Madurese has two ways to express first person possessive pattern, the first person possessive markers, tang and sang and the second is by using definite suffix –na. Geographically, tang/sang construction is used in Bangkalan and Eastern Sampang regency while the definite suffix –na construction is used in Western Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep regency. Based on social dialect, the tang/sang construction is mostly used for the low level while the definite suffix na- is used for middle and high speech levels.

I. Introduction
This study aims to discuss the uniqueness of Madurese first person possessive construction. Madurese is a member of the Malayo-Sumbawan subgroup of the western Malayo-Polynesian, branch of the Austronesian language family (Adeelaar, 2005;Gray, Drummond and Greenhill 2009). The Austronesian family is generally divided into two major sub-groups. The first group consists of Formosan languages spoken by the aboriginal tribes in Taiwan; the other group is formed by Malayo-Polynesian languages that consist Western Malayo Polynesian and Eastern Malayo Polynesian. Therefore, Western Malayo-Polynesian is more than five hundred languages of western Indonesia, include, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Madurese, Sasak the Philippines and the Madagascar, (Adelaar and Himmelman, 2005,p:98).

On the basis of lexical and phonological evidences, it has been determined that Madurese is most closely related to Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Malay/Indonesia, Sasak, and Sumbawa, which is evident in its morphology and syntax as well (Davies, 2010,p.4).
However, based on the data gained by the researchers the construction of Madurese first person possessor differs from its sister languages, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Sasak, and Bahasa Indonesia. Possessive construction is a grammatical construction used to indicate a relationship of possession in a broad sense. Many languages have more than one way in forming possessive noun phrases (Adger, 2002, p: 201). As an example, English has three possessive constructions: (1) possessive determiners in which the possessive forms occur with a noun as in my book, (2) a genitive possessive construction in which a type of grammatical construction is used to express a relation between two nouns in a possessive phrase as in the book of mine, and (3) a possessive pronoun which indicates the possessor of something but occurs independently without a noun as in mine.

Madurese is spoken by Madurese ethnicity living inside and outside the island of Madura. According to the 2013 census of Badan Pusat Statistik, there are approximately 6.3 million Madurese speakers, compared to 83.8 million Javanese and nearly 31 million Sundanese. This makes Madurese the third most-widely spoken language in Indonesia.

The Madurese people are indigenous to the island of Madura located near East Java. The infertile soil and the lack of rainfall in the island disrupt farming and it is hard for Madureses to grow their plants. As a result, many Madureses migrate to other areas of Indonesia, particularly to East Java, where agricultural conditions and other economic opportunities are more superior. In consequence, a large number of Madurese population has moved to East Java towns such as Besuki, Situbondo, Probolinggo, Jember, and Surabaya.

Dialect is a language variation which are grammatically, lexically as well as phonologically different from other varieties (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004: 5). For example, Javanese dialect spoken in Blitar is not similar to the one spoken in Malang, eventhough they are both spoken by Javaneses living in East Java. Moreover, dialect is classified into two, geographic and social dialect. Geographic dialect is based on geographic place while social dialect is based on social factors. As an example, people from the working class might use different forms of speech compared to those from the upper class.

Based on its geographic distribution, Madurese is classified into three dialects: (1) Eastern dialect in Sumenep and Pamekasan, (2) Western dialect in Sampang and Bangkalan, and (3) Tapal Kuda dialect (Davies, 2010,p: 5). Eastern Madurese dialect, especially Sumenep, is acknowledged as the standard Madurese and is considered to be more polite, because it is where the principle palaces of the Majapahit era and the earlier dynasties are located. Therefore, speakers of Eastern dialect consider themselves to be more soft spoken and refined while speakers of the Western dialect tend to characterize themselves as very straightforward and direct (Davies, 2010: 5). It is not surprising that the Eastern dialect is chosen to be taught at schools. On the other hand, the Tapal Kuda dialect is spoken in outside Madura island, such as Besuki, Bondowoso, Situbondo, Pasuruan, Probolinggo, and Jember.
Beside geographic dialect, Madurese also has a social dialect in the form of speech levels. There are three divisions of Madurese speech levels: (1) non-polite or enja’ iya, (2) semi polite or enggi enten, and (3) the most polite or enggi bunten. The uses of levels are signified by specialized vocabularies and by the social status of the speakers.

Therefore, the use of possessive construction is governed by geographic and social factors. Hence, this article aims to discuss Madurese first person possessive contraction and its distribution on the island of Madura within the scope of geographic and social dialect.

II. Research Method

The nature of this study is of descriptive linguistic. Descriptive linguistic is the study of language as it is spoken and written. Therefore, this study uses qualitative method. The aim of this study is to investigate Madurese first person possessive construction and its distribution geographically and socially. In order to collect the descriptive qualitative data, the author conducted a field work on the island of Madura in May 2015. This is done based on Merriam’s (1999) via Bowern (2008), qualitative research requires field work as a primary strategy. Field work (not just linguistic field work) deals with collecting data in its natural environment. Linguists work with real people, and become part of the data collection process ourselves (Bowern, 2008:2). Therefore, linguistic field work is about working on a language in a culturally, socially and ethically appropriate ways in a context where the language is being used.

Moreover, this study uses questionnaire as the main instrument to learn about the possessive construction used by the participants. The participants of this study are Madurese native speakers between 16-60 year old, with the consideration that adult native speakers have better understanding of the Madurese possessive construction. They also have clear articulation which is important for the data collection process. There are 16 participants that represent each regency involved in this research. These 16 participants include 6 people from Bangkalan regency, 3 people from Sampang, 3 people from Pamekasan, 4 people from Sumenep. In this study, the writer uses in-depth or unstructured interviews which are often described as a form of purposive conversation (Bowern, 2008: 4). In reality although a good in-depth interview will appear naturalistic, it will bear little resemble to an every day conversation. The researcher uses this method to collect a more naturalistic and in depth data which cannot be achieved by a questionnaire.

III. Result

In Madurese, the first person possessive construction can be expressed in two ways, with possessive markers tang/sang and a construction similar to English genitive possessive construction as follows with the definite suffix -na.
(1) **Tang/sang**  
my book  
‘Bukuku’

(2) **Tang**  
bapak entar ka Bandung  
my father go to Bandung  
‘My father went to Bandung’

It can be observed in (1) and (2) that the first person singulars are expressed with special pronouns **Tang/sang**. Madurese first person possession is realized with the possessive pronoun with head-final construction in which the possessive pronoun precedes the possessive noun. This construction differs from its sister languages, Indonesian, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, and Sasak in which the possessive pronoun follows the nouns they possess in initial or head-initial construction as follows:

(3). **Buku** (ku)saya  
book 1SG-Poss  
Book my  
‘My book’

(4). **Buku** kulo  
book 1SG-Poss  
Book my  
‘My book’

(5). **Buku** abdi  
book 1SG-Poss  
Book my  
‘My book’

(6). **Kejeron** tiyang  
House 1SG-Poss  
House my  
‘My house’

(7). **Gedeng** tiang  
house 1SG-Poss  
House my  
‘My house’

The languages of Western Malayo Polynesian spoken in Bahasa Indonesia, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, and Sasak as well as in most other Malay dialects have the same construction of possessive form. However, the other way to express Madurese first person
possessive construction is by using a construction similar to English genitive possessive construction as follows with the definite suffix \(-na\), as shown in:

\[(8). \text{Bapak} \text{ na } \text{sengko/engko} \text{ entar ka Bandung}\]

\[\text{Father} \quad \text{Def} \quad \text{I} \quad \text{go} \quad \text{ke Bandung}\]

‘My father went to Bandung’

As explain previously the distribution of Madurese first person possessive construction is governed by geographic and social aspect. The island of Madura is divided into four regencies: Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep. The regencies are described in the figure below.

![Madurese regencies](image)

**Figure 1 : Madurese regencies (Davies, 2010: 5)**

Each regency has its own variation of geographic and social dialects. Based on geographic dialect, Madurese is classified into three dialects, the Eastern, the Western, and the Tapal Kuda dialect (Davies, 2010,p: 5). However, this study only focuses on Madurese spoken on Madura island, hence the Eastern and Western dialect. The Tapal Kuda dialect spoken in outside Madura Island.

As described previously, Madurese has two ways to express possession of the first person, by using the tang/sang construction and the definite \(-na\) construction. The two variations of the first possessive construction are not distributed equally on the island of Madura. In fact, their distribution is influenced by Madurese geographic and social dialect.

Based on geographical dialect the distribution of madurese first person possessive construction is presented in the figure below:
Based on the field work, it can be observed that the two variations of possessive construction co-exist in Bangkalan. However, Northern Bangkalan uses *tang* as a possessive pronoun while Southern Bangkalan uses *sang* for the same purpose. Northern Bangkalan such as Kecamatan Bangkalan, Galis, Geger, Tanahmerah, Blega uses *tang* to indicate first person possessive pronoun. On the other hand, southern Bangkalan, such as Kwanyar, Modung and Karanganyar, uses *sang* as the first person possessive pronoun.

Though *tang* and *sang* co-exist with the definite suffix –*na*, the use of *tang* and *sang* in Bangkalan is more frequent than the definite suffix –*na*. It appears that Bangkalan Madurese favors *tang* and *sang* due to efficiency reason since they are shorter than the definite suffix *na*-. In terms of social dialect, Bangkalan uses *tang/sang* for all the speech levels, from the impolite to the most polite level.

Sampang also uses two variations of the first person possessive construction. However, they are not distributed equally throughout the Sampang region. People living in West Sampang use *tang/sang* construction, while people living in Eastern Sampang which is closer to Pamekasan regency, mostly use the definite suffix –*na*. The West Sampang dialect uses *tang/sang* for all of the speech levels, whereas Eastern Sampang dialect uses definite suffix –*na* for all speech levels with variation *engko’* as possessive marker.

In Pamekasan, the use of the first person possessive construction is highly influenced by the speech levels. The *tang* construction is used for *enja’ iya* or non-polite level in which the *tang/sang* construction is used to address younger people or people at the same age. In contrast, this construction is considered impolite for addressing older people and new acquaintances. Therefore, older people consistently use the definite suffix –*na* construction.

In Sumenep, where the standard Madurese is spoken, the definite suffix –*na* dominates the region. The suffix is used for all of the speech levels. However, Western Sumenep, which is closer to Pamekasan regency uses *tang/sang* construction to address younger people. As the standard dialect, it appears that Sumenep prefers the definite suffix –*na* instead of the *tang/*
sang which is mostly used for the impolite level.

The summary of the distribution of the first person possessive construction based on social dialect can be observed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGENCY</th>
<th>CONSTRUCTION</th>
<th>SPEECH LEVELS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tang/sang construction</td>
<td>Enja Iya (low level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Definite suffix –na construction</td>
<td>Enggi Enten (middle level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enggi Bunten (high level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangkalan</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sampang</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sampang</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamekasan</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumenep</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: The distribution of Madurese first person construction based on social dialect

IV. Conclusion

Madurese has two ways to express the first person possessor. The first is by using the possessive markers tang and sang which has special feature that is possessor preceed possesse. However, this construction differs from its sister languages Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese and Sasak which is possessor follows possesse. The second is with the definite suffix –na. Their distribution is governed by geographic and social factors. Based on geographic dialect, tang/sang construction is used in Bangkalan and Eastern Sampang regency while the definite suffix –na construction is used in Western Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep regency. Moreover, based on social dialect, the tang/sang construction is used for all speech levels in Bangkalan and Sampang regency. On the other hand, the Pamekasan regency uses tang and sang only for the lowest level or enja iya’ and the definite suffix –na for the middle and high levels. whereas the Sumenep regency uses the definite suffix –na construction for all speech levels. It can be concluded that the definite suffix –na is considered to be more polite than tang and sang and therefore is often used for the high level and is the variation used in Sumenep, which is considered as the most polite and standard dialect in Madura.
References


