











Repetition of Personal Pronouns in Taba Language

Mujahid Taha¹ , Ratnawati¹ , Dedy Ari Asfar¹ , Prima Hariyanto¹ ,
M. Asri B.² , Ahsan Yunus³ , Hugo Warami⁴ , and Awaludin Rizal⁵ 

¹ Pusat Riset Bahasa, Sastra dan Komunitas, BRIN, Indonesia
muja004@brin.go.id

² Pusat Riset Preservasi Bahasa dan Sastra, BRIN, Indonesia

³ Universitas Hassanudin, Makassar, Indonesia

⁴ Universitas Papua, Manokwari, Manokwari-Papua Barat, Indonesia

⁵ Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract. Taba language is one of the regional languages in North Maluku Province. This language belongs to the Austronesian language family. The last condition of the vitality of this language is threatened with extinction. So far, the study of the linguistic microstructure of the Taba language has not been carried out in its entirety. Therefore, this study is very important, in order to document local languages whose functions are protected from the threat of extinction. In addition, this study is a study of lexical cohesion that aims to determine the form of repetition of personal pronouns in Taba (BT) or known as repetition of epizeukis. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The research data are words or morphemes that contain pronoun elements that are attached or stand alone in verbs, prepositions, and nouns. The source of data in this study is written data written directly by native BT speakers on the WhatsApp group “Waigitang Tit” social media. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the repetition of the first, second, and third personal pronouns, both singular and plural. The singular first pronoun is yak ‘I’ and the plural first person is tit ‘us’ and am ‘we’; the second person singular in the form of the word *meu* ‘you’ and the second person plural in the form of the morpheme *h* or the word *si* ‘you’; and the third person singular is the morpheme *i* ‘he’ and the plural third person is the morpheme *l* ‘they’ and the morpheme *ni* ‘-his’ (enclitic).

Keywords: repetition · personal pronouns · Taba language

1 Introduction

Taba language (BT), *native speakers call* it. In contrast, the general public (North Maluku) calls it Makeang language (Eastern part), which is one of the languages spread in several districts/cities of North Maluku Province. Taba is an Austronesian language family. Taba language users are one of the largest ethnic and sub-ethnic groups in North Maluku who migrate between districts/cities. This is due to its conservative area (Makeang Island) experiencing natural disasters (mountain eruptions). Taba language

© The Author(s) 2023

M. Hasyim (Ed.): ICLC 2022, ASSEHR 756, pp. 387–395, 2023.

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-070-1_34

researcher Bowden explained that the Taba people community, besides living on the east side of Makeang island, there are also Moti and Kayoa islands, which are pretty significant in the Malifut transmigration area, close to Kao sub-district on the northern peninsula of Halmahera island. In addition, there is a significant number of Taba supporters in the metropolitan center, Ternate City. Taba speakers are also reported on the island of Bacan and in the interior of Jailolo, West Halmahera (Bowden, 2001). However, it does not mean that the more the Taba ethnicity spreads, the language is not experiencing a decline or is in danger of extinction. However, if the younger generation in the age range 16--36 does not use this language, it will undoubtedly experience a decline or be threatened with extinction, the last condition of the vitality of this language is threatened with extinction (<https://labbineka.kemdikbud.go.id>). This is further strengthened in Muhammad's dissertation entitled *Honorific Forms and Functions of Taba Language on Makian Island, South Halmahera Regency, North Maluku (Sociolinguistic Review)*, explaining that the Taba language has begun to be replaced by Indonesian and foreign languages have a position in Taba society, especially among teenagers (Muhammad, 2022). Based on these conditions, it is essential to document the local language in the form of an analysis of the repetition of the first, second, and third persona pronouns in Taba, to take care to avoid the threat of extinction. Furthermore, the primary purpose of this study is to find out the forms of repetition of personal pronouns so that the microstructure of the Taba language can be well patterned.

The study of repetition of personal pronouns in Taba is an internal linguistic study related to lexical cohesion related to words and morphemes in a sentence. Lexical cohesion is a free word or phrase that can maintain a cohesive relationship with the sentence preceding or following it. One of the studies of lexical cohesion consists of repetition (repetition) (Alfaris, 2014). Furthermore, personal pronouns are pronouns that are used to refer to people. Personal pronouns are divided into first, second, and third; some are divided into singular and plural. The first personal pronouns are singular, for example, *I*, *Ku-*, and *-Ku*, while in the plural, they are *we*; The second singular pronouns are *you*, and *-mu*, while in the plural, namely *you*, *you*, *you*, and *you*; and the singular third person pronouns are *he*, and *his*, while in the plural they are *they* (Alwi et al., 1998).

In this discussion, we will focus on the lexical cohesion of the repetition of the Taba language personal pronouns that occur in the first, second, and third personal pronouns. This repetition is also known as the epizeukis type of repetition, which is repetition that contains repetition words consecutive. For example, in the repetition of the first personal pronoun in the sentence: "*ooo...k-harap te ganjar nimanusia i k-sulak si l-kutan meu dia om Acan e.*" 'ooo... I think the person is Ganjar, I told them to ask you that, Om Acan', there is an epizeukis repetition of the word *yak* 'I' at the beginning of the sentence, but the form of this personal pronoun has an abbreviation or word approach, namely from the word *yak* be *-k*; repetition of the second personal pronoun in the sentence: "*...dohapue n-im kabar? m-tagil-tagil sabarang woik...*" '...How are you? You don't just walk around...', epizeukis repeats the word *meu* 'you' at the beginning of the sentence and experiences an abbreviation or word approach from the word *meu* to *m-*; and the repetition of the third person pronoun in the sentence: "*ni-bicara lo ni-paipeo sesuai te*" 'the speech and action are not appropriate,' the epizeukis repetition occurs in the enclitic *sequentially* and does not experience abbreviation.

Specifically, studies on the repetition of personal pronouns in Taba have not been found. Still, there are several studies related to it: 1. Taha (2019), with the title *Proclitic Persona Taba Language*, the results of the study found that the first person pronouns are singular and plural. In BT, namely, singular first-person pronouns consisting of morpheme *-k* or the word *yak* 'I' and morpheme *n* 'benda' or 'human,' plural first-person pronouns: morpheme *t-* or *tit* 'we' and the morpheme *a-* or the word *am* 'we'; The second personal pronoun is singular and plural, the second personal pronoun singular is the morpheme *m-* or the word *meu* 'you' and the plural is the morpheme *h* 'you'; and singular and plural third-person pronouns, namely, singular third-person pronouns have the morpheme *i* 'he' and the plural is the morpheme *l* 'they.' Some morphemes have abbreviations and no abbreviations. 2. Taha (2021), with the title *Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in the Fragment of the Novel "Strength of the Blue Tails of Nataga" in Class 7 Indonesian Language Textbook*, it was found that the form of epizeukis repetition in lexical cohesion using the name itself. The repetition of the epizeukis can be seen in the sentence, "...All Nataga troops were ready that day. Nataga assigns tasks to all commanders and troops at predetermined points...." The word *Nataga* is a repetition of epizeukis by using the names of people or animals; 3. Taha (2013) also conducted a study related to the *study of cohesion in the short story "In the Banquet of Love" by Taufiq El-Hakim* has found the complete form of repetition contained in the adjective, namely love. The complete repetition can be seen in the example sentence "...Love. Yes. Love. The word suddenly burst out of the girl's mouth like a bullet that vomits from a rifle casing. Very fast, convincing, and straight through the heart of the target. "Love," the three men said in unison, exactly the words amen that comes out of the mouths of those who are praying in congregation. (DPC, p. 126)..." The above discourse is found in the repetition of the word *love*. The complete repetition occurs at the beginning of the sentence sequentially. This repetition is a form of the neatness of discourse; and 4. Ardiyanti (2019) studied *Grammatical Cohesion and Lexical Cohesion in Children's Stories entitled Dea Mini Book by Watiek Ideo and Yuli Rahmawati*. In this study, in addition to finding types of grammatical cohesion, other types of lexical cohesion were also found, including epistrophe repetition and antonym. This can be seen in the example sentences: a. "As usual, Rena cycled in *front of* Dea's house. Oh! Rena did not see the hole in *front*. He fell right in *front of the house* Dee." Found the form of repetition in the phrase in *front of the house* that occurs at the end of a sentence; and b. "Cards are still lying *here and there*." Repetition like this is repetition in the form of opposite words. There are differences in data sources and findings with studies conducted by Taha (2013), (2019), (2019), and Ardiyanti and Setyorini (2019). Previous studies used data from literary works, Indonesian language textbooks, and questionnaires from interviews in the field by determining repetition words in the form of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and pronouns (place pointers). While the current study is to determine the forms of repetition of the first, second, and third personal pronouns, both singular and plural in the Taba language, which are found in conversations in the WhatsApp group "Waigitang Tit." In addition, the repetition of the first, second, and third personal pronouns are found in the form of abbreviations at the beginning, middle position, and end, as well as in their enclitic forms. Thus, this study can enrich the development of micro-linguistic studies, including morpheme, word, and pronoun repetition.

2 Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, namely research conducted based on existing facts or events that empirically live on the speakers so that the notes produced are in the form of language descriptions as original and as they are (Sudaryanto, 1992). The type of study was carried out in a field study because the researchers directly searched for data from native BT speakers through the WhatsApp group “Waigitang Tit” social media. Samarín (1988) stated that field research would make it easier for informants and researchers to collect a corpus that was culturally relevant and linguistically appropriate. Thus, this study is expected to have a lower error rate. Furthermore, Sudaryanto (1992) states that there are two kinds of ways of presenting the results of data analysis, namely formal techniques and informal techniques. The formal technique is the presentation of the results of data analysis using rules, rules, or a pattern in a language such as formulas, charts/diagrams, tables, and pictures. The informal presentation technique is the presentation of the results of data analysis using ordinary words.

The data in this study are Taba language words and sentences contained in the WhatsApp group conversation “Waigitang Tit.” The data is collected, classified, and analyzed according to the studied object. The most critical data in this study are morphemes and words that contain elements of repetition of the first, second, and third personal pronouns, both singular and plural.

3 Results and Discussion

Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that the repetition of the first, second, and third personal pronouns was found. The first singular pronoun is morpheme *-k* ‘i’ and the plural first persona is morpheme *-t* ‘us’ and morpheme *a-* ‘we’; second person singular and plural, second person singular in the form of morpheme *m-* ‘you’ and the plural the second persona is the morpheme *h* ‘you’; The third person singular is the morpheme *i* ‘he’ and the third person plural is the morpheme *l* or the word *si* ‘they’ and *ni* ‘his’ (enclitic). There are also forms of repetition of first, second, and third personal pronouns, both singular and plural, occupying the beginning, middle, and end positions in a sentence. The repetition of the form is bound to the verb; the form is not bound to the noun; the form is bound to the numeral word class, accompanied by its abbreviated form, which is illustrated in the table as follows (Table 1).

The following is an example of the repetition of the first person singular and plural in BT sentences. In the singular pronoun, there is the word *yak* ‘i.’

“...*Moa k-han Tarnate, k-telpon mama do, k-alusa si k-sapil kapal...*”

‘...Tomorrow *i*’m going to Ternate, *i* ’ve already called Mother, i told you that i was on a ship...’

In the sentence above, there is a repetition of the singular personal pronoun, the word *yak* ‘we.’ The word is repeated four times, with the middle position in the first sentence attached to the verb, the initial position in the second sentence attached to the verb, and the initial and middle position of the third sentence attached to the verb. In

Table 1. Repetition of the First Persona Pronouns, Singular, and Plural

pronoun repetition	morpheme or word	abbreviation	example of sentences	
			BT	BI
first person singular	<i>yak</i> ('i')	- <i>k</i>	"... <i>Moa khan Tarnate, ktelpon mama do, kalusa si ksapil kapal....</i> "	'...Tomorrow <i>i</i> 'm going to Ternate, <i>i</i> 've already called Mother, <i>i</i> told you that I was on a ship....'
first person plural	<i>tit</i> ('our')	- <i>t</i>	" <i>injo yak mai tpolan noma nid mto ne tmalongo nid mama lo nene si jaga lalusa....</i> "	'Yeah, me too, after <i>our</i> grand mothers <i>our</i> often said that....'
	<i>am</i> ('we')	<i>a-</i>	" <i>Dia amaman dobaa, am baba si ltua tahun 2000....</i> "	Garden, <i>our father</i> , bought in 2000....'

addition, there is an abbreviation or approach of the word *yak* behind it too *-k*, namely the omission of the phoneme /y/ at the beginning and /a/ in the middle at each occurrence in the sentence.

The first plural pronouns are *tit* 'us' and *am* 'we.' The following is an example of the word *tit* 'we.'

"*injo yak mai tpolan noma nid mto ne tmalongo nid mama lo nene si jaga lalusa tadia....*"

'Yeah, me too, after *our* grand mothers *our* often said that....'

The sentence above has the repetition of plural pronouns in the word *tit* 'we.' The repetition is found twice in the middle position of the first sentence and the third sentence, and each is attached to a verb. In addition, there is an abbreviation or approach of the word *tit* behind it to *-t* or in front of *t-*, namely the phoneme /t/ behind or in front and the phoneme /i/ in the middle of each occurrence in the sentence.

hen there is the word *am* 'we.' Here is an example sentence.

"*Dia a-maman doba, am baba si ltua tahun 2000....*"

Garden, *our father*, bought in 2000....'

The sentence contains the repetition of the plural first person pronoun in the word *am* 'we.' The repetition appears twice in the middle of the first sentence attached to the verb and at the beginning of the second sentence, which stands alone. In addition, in the first sentence, there is an abbreviation, while the second sentence does not occur (Table 2).

Table 2. Repetition of the Second Personal Pronoun, Singular, and Plural

pronoun repetition	morpheme or word	abbreviation	example of sentences	
			BT	BI
second person singular	<i>meu/nim</i> 'you'	<i>m-</i>	" <i>Ucin eee, nim togal pso kmalongak ada kaloang, dik oyang mai nkih do,... Dohapue nim habar....</i> "	'Ucin, <i>togal</i> (folk song) <i>your</i> is this one when I listen sadly, my tears also flow. How are <i>you</i> ...?'
second person plural	<i>h</i> 'we'	-	" <i>halosak kodo lo hanlema Malang langsung haisou. Maniap halosak dia tit badan mhos hasole....</i> "	'You don't have to elope, <i>you</i> go to Malang, get married right away. The elopement job makes <i>you</i> sick....'

The following is an example of the repetition of second-person singular and plural second-person pronouns in BT sentences. In the singular pronoun there is the word *meu* 'you' as follows.

"*Ucin eee, nim togal pso kmalongak ada kaloang, dik oyang mai nkih do,... Dohapue nim habar....*"

'Ucin, *togal* (folk song) *your* is this one when I listen sadly, my tears also flow. How are *you* ...?'

In the sentence above, there is the repetition of the singular personal pronoun, namely in the word *meu/nim* 'you/mu'; the word is repeated twice in the first sentence in the middle position that stands alone and in the third sentence in the middle position stands alone. The repetition undergoes abbreviations or approaches from the word *meu/nim* 'you/mu'; there is an omission of the phoneme /e/ in the middle and /u/ in front or the phoneme /n/ behind and /i/ in the middle.

In the second example sentence, the second plural personal pronoun is repeated in the morpheme *h* 'you' as follows.

"*h-alosak kodo lo, h-anlema Malang langsung haisou. Maniap h-alosak dia tit badan mhos hasole....*"

'You don't have to elope, *you* go to Malang, get married right away. The elopement job makes *you* sick....'

The morpheme appears three times in the initial position in the first and second sentences and the middle position in the third or last sentence (Table 3).

The following is an example of using third-person singular and plural third-person pronouns in BT sentences. In single pronouns, there are morphemes *n* or *i* 'he' as follows.

Table 3. Repetition of the Single and Plural Third Person Pronouns

pronoun repetition	morpheme or word	abbreviation	example of sentences	
			BT	BI
third person singular	<i>n</i> or <i>i</i> ('he')	-	" <i>Salmin e, ntahalil te, naklao hp., ya. Toba palola kohako tasoak ntala nihp. Dodia</i> "	'Salmin, <i>he</i> doesn't study, <i>he</i> plays on his mobile phone. Will the eggplant spill on his mobile phone'
	<i>ni</i> (is)	-	" <i>nimatuting ada nipaipo sama te, dadi jolatala si....</i> "	' <i>his</i> and actions <i>are</i> not appropriate, so the Almighty...'
third person plural	<i>l</i> ('them')	-	" <i>Sarat ptol lamdadi ketua tim: pso, manusia laklol si, ada bahasa pu le lunak ldumik....</i> "	'Three conditions for <i>them</i> to be team leaders: one, everyone knows <i>them</i> and whatever language <i>they</i> all know....'

"*Salmin e, ntahalil te, naklao hp., ya. Toba palola kohako tasoak ntala nihp. Dodia*"
 'Salmin, *he* doesn't study, *he* plays on his mobile phone. Will the eggplant spill on his mobile phone'

In the sentence above, there is the repetition of the singular personal pronoun, namely the morpheme *n* 'he'; the morpheme is repeated twice in the first sentence in the middle position attached to the verb and in the second sentence in the initial position attached to the verb.

In the second example sentence, there is a repetition of the singular third person pronoun on the (enclitic) morpheme *ni*- 'its' as follows.

nimatuting ada nipaipo sama te, dadi jolatala si...."
 '*his* and actions*are* not appropriate, so the Almighty...'

In the sentence above, there is the form of repetition of single-person pronouns in the (enclitic) morpheme *ni*- 'its,' the morpheme is repeated twice in the first sentence in the initial and final positions, and each is bound to a noun.

In the second example sentence, there is a repetition of the plural third person pronoun in the morpheme *l* 'they.'

Sarat ptol lamdadi ketua tim: pso, manusia laklol si, ada bahasa pu le lunak ldumik...."
 'Three conditions for *them* to be team leaders: one, everyone knows *them* and whatever language *they* all know....'

The morpheme appears three times: once in the middle position of the first sentence attached to the verb, once in the middle position of the second sentence attached to the verb, and once in the middle position of the third sentence bound to the numeral word class. In the third sentence.

4 Conclusion

Referring to the description above, it can be concluded that the Taba language also finds the repetition of the first, second, and third personal pronouns in the form of singular and plural. The form of the use of pronoun repetition follows the rules or structure of the use of the Indonesian language, namely repetition in the form of being bound to verbs, nouns, or enclitic forms if there are abbreviations. In BT, the enclitics are also found, but the enclitics are positioned behind and function more as a possession (possessive singular). In addition, the abbreviation form is also found, which is also present in the Indonesian sentence structure. From the point of view of discourse, the frequent appearance of repetition in the form of abbreviations is beauty in BT discourse.

References

- Alfaris, Rohadi. 2014. Analisis Kohesi Gramatikal dan Leksikal Dalam Novel Wulandari Karya Yunani. (04): 76–83.
- Alwi. dkk. (1998). Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa dan Balai Bahasa.
- Ardiyanti, Devi dan Setyorini, Ririn. (2019). Kohesi Gramatikal dan Kohesi Leksikal Dalam Cerita Anak Berjudul Buku Mini Dea Karya Watiek Ideo dan Yuli Rahmawati. Sebasa: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/288978-kohesi-gramatikal-dan-kohesi-leksikal-da-144f7986.pdf>.
- Bowden, Jhon. (2001). Taba: Description of an South Halmahera Language. Disertasi. Australian National University, Australia.
- Muhammad, Huajefa. (2022). Bentuk dan Fungsi Honorifik Bahasa Taba di Pulau Makian Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, Maluku Utara (Tinjauan Sociolinguistik). Disertasi. Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia.
- Taha, M. (2019). PROKLITIK PRONOMINA PERSONA BAHASA TABA. Gramatika: Jurnal Ilmiah Kebahasaan dan Kesastraan, 7(1), 42–49.
- Taha, M. (2013). Kajian Kohesi pada Cerpen “Dalam Perjamuan Cinta” Karya Taufiq El-Hakim. Gramatika: Jurnal Ilmiah Kebahasaan dan Kesastraan, 1(2), 175–184.
- Taha, M., Gusnawaty, G., & Badaruddin, M. S. (2021). KOHESI GRAMATIKAL DAN LEKSİKAL PADA PENGGALAN NOVEL “KEKUATAN EKOR BIRU NATAGA” DALAM BUKU AJAR BAHASA INDONESIA KELAS 7. Gramatika: Jurnal Ilmiah Kebahasaan dan Kesastraan, 9(2), 120–129.
- Samarin, William J. (1988). Ilmu Bahasa Lapangan. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- Sudaryanto. (1992). Metode Linguistik. Yogyakarta: Gajamada University Press.
- https://labbineka.kemdikbud.go.id/bahasa/tampil_kan/5a2f4aacd5355.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

