

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*, *kau*, *-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*, *ikye*, *itu*, *itan*), the pronoun of place (*sini*, *situ*, *sana* and *siko*, *situ*, *sitan*), pronoun (*begini* *begini* 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 pronoun 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

pronomina, 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 Darma [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)
		Prular	Kami, Kita (We)
2	Second Person Pronouns	Singular	Engkau, Kamu, Dikau Mu, Kau (You)
		Prular	Kalian, Sekalian (You)
3	Third Person Pronouns	Singular	Dia (He)
		Prular	Mereka (They)

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, Ikye, Itu, Itan
2	Pronouns Indicator Points	Sini (Here), Situ (There), Sana (There)	Siko, Situ, Sitan
3	Indicator About	Begini (This), Begitu (So)	Condoko, Condotu

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 mambasuoh piyong. (P ²) '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 ²) 'Mother tomorrow I can't go to mother's house'.

Annotation :

P² : Nurhayati

Departing from the data above, it shows that between IL and MRLTD both have the singular form of first person pronouns but have different form and utilization. The IL data have two forms of singular person pronouns namely *aku* and *saya (I)*. Both are standard form in IL yet have different placement and utilization. In IL data (1) pronoun *aku* is more oftenly utilized in casual situation, therefore its pronoun form is oftenly found out in daily conversation when we are talking to our peers, in poetry and in novels this kind of pronoun is also frequently found. In IL data (2) this pronoun is utilized in canonical writing or utterances, in contrast to its application in MRLTD which is only utilized when we are talking to older people or people with a higher social status. When it comes to MRLTD, there are two forms of pronoun for a daily communication which are *deyen* and *den (I)* pronouns. MRLTD data (1) are utilized when we are talking to our peers, close friends, or talking to people who are younger than the speaker. Furthermore, data (2) in the MRLTD show that *deyen* pronoun is utilized when we are speaking to older people and to people with a higher status or social position. In MRLTD, the utilization of pronoun *den* can not be applied when we are talking to older people or to people with a higher social status because they-pronouns-are considered impolite. If somebody want to talk to older people and to people with higher social status in the Teratak Riau Malay community, he or she will utilize *deyen* pronoun, since it seems more respectful to the interlocutor. *deyen* pronoun has a finer meaning than pronoun *den*.

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 balanjo baju bau di Ramayana. (P ¹) 'We want to buy new clothes tomorrow in Ramayana tomorrow'.
4	Sudahi saja Yudhistira kakakku, ini sudah larut	Mo awak pai sesamo kasakola manuntuik ilmu agamo.(P ¹)

besok kita harus sudah pulang (DP, 2017: 47).	'Let's go together to a school of religion.
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Annotation :

P¹ : Daswir

Examples of pronoun data show that between IL and MRLTD both have two forms of plural first person pronoun. In IL data (3) pronoun **kami** (**we**) only involves the speaker and others who are on its side without involving the other person. This pronoun can be utilized when we are talking to older people, close friends, peers, or talking to people who are younger than the speaker. Meanwhile in the IL data (4), this pronoun involves the speaker and the interlocutor and is applicable when we are talking to anyone. MRLTD residents only have two forms of plural person pronouns namely **kami** and **awak** (**we**). Based on MRLTD data (1) plural first person pronoun **kami** has the same form as IL. The utilization of pronouns **kami** in MRLTD can be utilized when it comes to talking to older people, close friends, peers, or talking to people who are younger than the speaker. Revisiting data (4) the pronoun **awak** in MRLTD involves the speaker and the interlocutor, this pronoun is utilized when it comes to talking to older people, close friends, peers, and talking to people younger than the speaker, even this pronoun can be utilized any time.

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:

TABLE V. SINGULAR SECOND-PERSON PRONOUNS

No	IL	MRLTD
1	Engaku mengatur segala-galanya (DP, 2017:108).	Sayu apo jo kau mosang ayiko Ani? (P) (P ²) 'What vegetables do you cook today Ani?'
2	Kamu menyalahi perjanjian drupada! (DP, 2017: 20)	Ndak elok wa'annng bacakap kasau condotu Adi badoso. (L) (P ¹) '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	Tiada larangan bagimu, oh brahmana, jawab Drupadi dengan riang (DP, 2017 :18).	-

Annotation :

P : Female

L : Male

The data reveal that in IL there are five forms of the second-person singular pronouns which are **engkau**, **kamu**, **dikau**, **kau** and **mu** (**you**). On data IL no (1-5) the second-person singular pronouns can be utilized towards younger people, people with high social status and people who have close relationships regardless of age or social status. In the informal context many people condense the pronoun

engkau into **kau**, in contrast to MRLTD which utilizes **kau** as a pronoun that only refers to the female. Besides, pronoun **dikau** as in data no (3) of IL is utilized for various types of literatures such as poetry, novels etc. MRLTD has only two forms of second person singular pronouns, those are the pronouns **kau** and **wa'annng** (**you**). In MRLTD data no (1) the pronoun **kau** (**you**) is utilized to replace the name of the person that we are talking to, the utilization of second person pronoun **kau** in MRLTD is applicable to be addressed towards younger people, people with high social status, peers and close friends but the pronoun is specific for women only. In data no (2) of MRLTD, the second person singular pronoun **wa'annng** is utilized when talking to peers, close friends, younger people, and people with high social status. The pronoun **wa'annng** has specific utility for men only. In contrast to IL, the utilization of second person singular pronoun in MRLTD is seen based on the gender of the interlocutor, the female utilizes **kau** pronoun and male utilizes the pronoun **wa'annng**.

TABLE VI. PLURAL SECOND-PERSON PRONOUNS

No	IL	MRLTD
6	Kalau nasib kalian mujur, pasti bisa menang! (DP, 2017: 47).	Kolyen jan mokak juo anak den tonga tidu! (P ²) ' You don't be noisy my child is sleeping!'
7	Kamu sekalian belum pernah menikmati rasa suka, tetapi sekonyong-konyong kami dibinasakan oleh musuh! (DP, 2017:119).	-

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 :

TABLE VII. THIRD-PERSON SINGULAR PRONOUNS

No	IL	MRLTD
1	Durasana jemputlah dia , jika tidak mau juga paksa! (DP, 2017:58)	Inyo bau mamboli motor bau. (P ³) ‘He just bought a new car’.
2	-	Apak camat kini sodang pai malaksanakan ibadah haji. (P ³) ‘The camat is currently going on a pilgrimage’.
3	-	Ibuk du kapalo sakola di desako.(P ³) ‘The mother is the school principal in this village’.

Annotation:
P³ :Isnaniyar

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 kamasojik dokat uma. (P ³) ‘ They were going to pray to the mosque near the house’.

Based on the Table VIII above, data shows that in IL and MRLTD both has one form of third-person plural pronouns. Based on data no (4) in IL the third-person plural pronouns are **mereka** (**they**), whereas in MRLTD the form of pronoun is **uwang du** (**they**). The third-person plural pronouns of IL and MRLTD are utilized to replace the name of the person being discussed, which is identified as more than one person. The third-person plural pronouns of both IL and MRLTD can be utilized when talking to peers, close

friends, parents, even those who are younger than the speaker and these pronouns are suitable to be utilized in any given situation and context. This pronoun has the same meaning even though it is at the beginning, middle and end of the sentence.

B. Pronouns Indicators

1. Pronouns General Indicators

Pronouns in Indonesian general indicator of becoming divided into three namely **ini** (**this**), **itu** (**that**). Word **This** refers to a reference that is close to the speaker and the other person or the information to be delivered. pronouns that were used to mold a bit away from the speaker and the speaker. The general indicator formulas in IL and MRLTD can be seen in the following Table IX:

TABLE IX. PRONOUNS GENERAL INDICATORS

No	IL	MRLTD
1	“ Inilah aku Duryudhana serunya” !. (DP, 2017: 20)	Iko uma mintuo bau den. P ¹ ‘ This is my home-in-law’. Ikye baju sakola den tu mak. P ¹ ‘ This is my school's shirt.’
2	Itulah persembahanku kepadamu puteri (DP, 2017:18).	Itu kain sumayang nan den cai. P ¹ “ That's the prayer cloth I'm looking for.” Itan loki adiok den du tek P ¹ . ‘ That's my sister's husband’.

Annotation :
P¹ : Daswir

In IL data (1) generic indicator **this** has one form of temporary pronominal 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. PRONOUNS PLACE OF APPOINTMENT THE PLACES

No	Num	IL	MRLTD
1		Diam saja di sini jadi	Di sikotio potang ado

		tukang kebunku! (DP, 2017: 50).	uwang balago. P ² 'This is where yesterday there were people accidents.'
2		-	Lotang sepatu du di situ ! 'Put shoes there !'
3		Sarindhri menanti di sana seperti yang telah dijanjikannya (DP,2017: 85).	Den nak ka sitan mamboli sayu. 'I want to there buy vegetables.'

Annotation :

P² : Nurhayati

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:

TABLE XI. THE PRONOUNS INDICATOR'S PREDICTION OF THE

No	IL	MRLTD
1	Mengapa kalien hanya diam saja, melihat istri kallien dihinakan begini (DP, 2017: 61).	Condoko tio coro nan elok mambuwek lomang. P ³ ' This is a good way to make lemang.'
2	Kesatria macam apa mereka, begitu mudah dipermiankan Sangkuni (DP, 2017:56).	Jan condotu sikap kau kek uwang. 'Do not be so attitude towards people.'

Annotation:

P³ : Isnaniyar

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 **ikye** and **itan** pronoun.

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