

THE USE OF THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE OF MAKASSAR DIALECT SPEAKERS IN GOWA REGENCY

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THE USE OF THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE OF MAKASSAR DIALECT SPEAKERS IN GOWA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Speakers of the Makassar language are bilingual, using the Makassar language as well as the Indonesian language. They are domiciled in the southern part of South Sulawesi Province, especially in Gowa Regency. The alternation between the Makassar language and Indonesian language has the consequence of mutual influence at various levels, including the level of morphology. This article aims to describe the form of words and meanings carried by each word due to the morphological influence of the Makassar language on Indonesian.

This research is a type of descriptive research. The data source is the speech of respondents who live in Gowa Regency as many as 25 people selected purposively based on work (employees, teachers, traders, and students); age (between 17-45 years); and education (Junior High School and Senior High School). Data are analyzed according to their morpheme properties, then transcribed according to their basic forms.

The research results showed that the morphological influence of the Makassar language into Indonesian had certain characteristics, namely the presence of bound elements in the form of clitics. There are clitics in the form of personal pronouns, some in the form of particles. Clitics derived from personal pronouns consist of neutral or familiar pronouns and honorific pronouns. There is a particle-shaped clitic that serves as a confirmation there is also a time / time marker. This clitic can be attached to the class of nouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals by carrying out different meanings according to the context of the speech.

Keywords: *Makassar language, Indonesian language, influence, morphological.*

INTRODUCTION

The Makassar language is called '*basa Mangkasara*' with its own alphabet known as '*Lontarak*'. The language is one of the regional languages spoken by Makassar tribe who live in the southern part of South Sulawesi Province, especially in Gowa Regency. Gowa Regency is inhabited by multi-ethnic communities. The ethnic differences are also a consequence of language differences between speakers. Differences in language backgrounds led them to switch codes using Indonesian as an interethnic glue.

The alternation between Makassar and Indonesian now makes the people of Gowa Regency, including bilingual, that is, they still maintain the Makassar language as the first language and accept Indonesian as the second language. The contact of two different languages causes an unavoidable interplay of influence. Various linguistic facts observed when speakers of the Makassar language use Indonesian, including linguistic symptoms related to morphological processes, namely the formation of words influenced by clitics in the form of personal pronouns and particles, both of which function as confirmers or as markers of time. The increasingly intensive contact between Indonesian and Makassar has its own characteristics. This phenomenon is very interesting to be discussed to reveal the types of clitics that affect the morphological process of the Makassar language on Indonesian. In addition, it will reveal the functions of the Makassar language clitics and the class of words it can attach to. Thus, the presence of clitics will carry different meanings according to the context of its use.

METHODOLOGY

The use of Indonesian by the Makassar dialect can be identified through accountable research methodologies. Associated with the presentation of accurate data selected descriptive research type. The data source is the speech of respondents who live in Gowa Regency as many as 25 people who are determined purposively based on work (employees, teachers, traders, and

students); age (between 17-45 years); and education (Junior High School and Senior High School). Data are analyzed according to their morpheme properties, then transcribed according to their basic forms.

Makassar language speakers are categorized as speech societies because they have a single language variation that accompanies the prevailing norms of the language. Makassar speakers are those who master the language of Makassar as the first language and use it in everyday life (Wahid, 2010: 23).

In the speech community, they already have elements of a shared life that causes mutual relations of influence between the parties. Dunham (in Wahid, 2010: 26) states that the elements of togetherness included include: attitudes (manners), habits (custom), traditions (traditions), and ways of speaking (modes of speak). In this case, the picture of Makassar society as a group of people who live together for generations shows that there are elements that are traditional.

1. Interference

The mastery of the Makassar language and the Indonesian language in turn by the people who live in Gowa Regency can cause language contact. Mckey (in Rahardi, 2015: 21) states that language contact is an event of mutual influence between one language with another language. Language contact can occur in bilingual communities that use two languages interchangeably. It means that in a bilingual speech community there is interdependence between the languages involved in contact. Language contact that occurs in the speech community will cause interference cases (Sumarsono and Partana, 2001: 12).

Interference is a symptom carried by the entry of other language elements into the language that is being used so that it appears the deviation of the rules of the language being used (Chaer, 2007: 66). In this case, interference is the absorption of elements into other languages that are in violation of the grammatical rules of language that absorb, both at the phonological level, morphological, syntactic and lexicon.

In the Makassar language, interference in the phonological order can be identified when the speakers of the Makassar language pronounce the Indonesian word which is terminated by the consonant /n/, then the consonant will be sounded nasal /ng/ as in the sound of [makan] to [makang]. Interference at the grammatical level, for example the use of his proclitica *na-* 'he' in sentence '*Naambilki bajuku*' and '*Nabacai bukuku*' which should have the form '*Dia mengambil baju saya*' and '*Dia membaca buku saya*.' Interference at the syntactic level is found in the sentence structure "*Di mana kau?*" by Makassar speakers, who in the Indonesian language system should be "*Kau di mana?*", the influence was born from the grammatical form of the Makassar language with the sentence pattern V + S (verb + subject).

2. Personal Pronoun and Clitic

Morphological level is very influential when speakers of the Makassar language use Indonesian in their daily activities. Linguistic facts that are very productive and apply systemically when Makassar speakers speak Indonesian are the presence of personal pronouns. In Makassar the personal pronouns include free pronouns, such as '*inakke*' or I as a single persona pronoun which derives clitic in the form of *ku-* 'you' -, enclitics *-ak* 'my' and *-ku* 'mine'; *ikatte* 'we/us' as a plural/exclusive pronoun I personal pronouns that lower the clitics in the form of *ki-* 'us/our', and *-ta* 'own/we'; *ikau* 'you' as a familiar singular persona pronoun II who lowered the clitic in the form of a proclitic *nu-* 'you', enclitic *-ko* 'your'; and *-nu* 'your mine'; *ikatte* 'you' as an honorific persona II pronouns lowering the clitic in the form of proclitic *ki-* 'master/your', enclitic *-ki* 'master/your', and *-ta* 'belongs to your/your master'; and *ia* 'he' as a singular III personal pronoun which derived the clitic in the form of the proclitic *na-* 'he', enclitic *-i* 'he' and *-na* 'his possessions'. In this case, clitic is a form that is always bound to other word forms (https://id.m.wikibooks.org. Wiki. Accessed January 2, 2020).

ANALYSIS

1) Influence of Personal Pronoun I

Single personal pronouns in the form of proclitica *ku-* 'ku-'

(1) **Ku-**simpang-**i** buku-**nu**. 'I store your book'.

pro enk enk

In the sentence (1) consists of three clitics, namely: proclitica *ku-*, enclitica *-i*, and enclitica *-nu*. Proclitica *ku-* 'ku-' attached to verb *store* means that persona *I* is carrying out the activity of keeping a book. Meanwhile, enclitic *-i* which attached to the verb *store* as the function of an absolute marker that refers exophorically to *bukunu* 'your book'. Enclitic *-nu* '-mu' which attached to the book noun expresses ownership (possessive).

A single person pronoun in the form of enclosure *-ak* 'saya'

(2) Makang-**ak** pisang goreng di kantin tadi. 'I eat the fried banana in the canteen.'
prok

The enclitica *ak-* 'I' in sentence (2) attached to the meal verb gives the meaning that people *I* do the activity of eating fried bananas in the canteen.

2) Influence of Personal Pronoun II

Proclitica personal II consists of the form of *nu-* 'you- 'which is familiar and *ki-* 'you/master' which is honorific (takzim).

The personal pronouns II are familiar in the form of proclitica *nu-* 'you-'

(3) Nu-baca-**i** berita-**na**? 'You read the news?'
prok enk enk

In sentence (3) there are three forms of clitica, namely: proclitica *nu-* 'you-', enclitica *-i* 'he/she', and enclitica *-na* 'nya-'. The proclitica *nu-* 'you-' which is attached to the verb *read* gives the meaning that person I greets person II by attaching the *nu-* 'you' as the enclitica in front of the verb. Meanwhile, the enclitica *-i* attached to the verb functions as an absolute marker referring exophorically to the *news*. The enclitica *-na* 'nya' attached to the *news* noun states ownership of III (possessive).

Honorary persona II pronouns in the form of proclitica *ki-* 'you/master'

(4) Ki-undang-**i** teman -**ta**! 'Invite your friend!'
Prok enk enk

In sentence (4), there are three forms of clitica, namely: proclitica *ki-* 'your/master', enclitica *-i* 'he/she', and enclitica *-ta* 'your/master's mine'. Proclitica *ki-* 'you/master' attached to the verb *invite* gives the meaning that person I wants to ask person II to invite his friends. Meanwhile, the enclitica *-i* of the verb functions as an absolute marker referring exophorically to his friend. The enclitica *-na* 'nya' attached to the noun *friend* denotes ownership of person III (possessive).

The personal pronouns II are familiar in their enclitica form *-ko* 'you'

(5) Mau-**ko** Kemana? 'Where will you go?'
enk

The enclitica *-ko* 'you' in sentence (5) attached to the verb *want* would be used to greet person II by giving meaning that person I would like to get an answer about where person II would go.

Honorary persona II honorific in the form of enclitica *-ki* 'you/master'

(6) Mau-**ki** Kemana? 'where will you/master go?'
enk

Enclitica *-ki* 'you/master' in sentence (6) attached to the verb *want* to be used to greet person II honorably by giving meaning that person I wants to get an answer about where person II will go.

The personal pronouns II are familiar in their enclitica form *-nu* 'posessive'

(7) Mana buku-**nu**?
enk

The enclitica *nu-* 'yours' in sentence (7) attached to the noun of the *book* gives meaning that person I wants to get an answer about where the book belongs to person II by using the enclitica *-nu* yours as a familiar greeting to person II.

(8) Mana buku-**ta**?
enk

Enclitica *-ta* 'yours/master' in sentence (8) attached to the noun of the *book* gives meaning that person I wants to get an answer about where the book belongs to person II by using the enclitica *-ta* 'yours/master' as an honorific greeting to the person II.

Familiar and honorific pronouns are generally used to express commands/requests. Familiar pronouns are only used with close friends. In contrast, honorific person pronouns are recommended for parents, older people, teachers, and strangers for being more polite.

3). Influence of Personal Pronoun III

Personal pronoun III in the form of proclitica *na-* 'he/she'

(9) **Na-**ambil-**ki** buku-**ku** di kantor-**na**. 'He takes my book in his office.'

prok enk enk enk

The proclitica *na-* 'he/she' in sentence (9) is attached to the verb *take*. Meanwhile, the enclitica *-i* functions as an absolute marker referring exophorically to *my book*. Enclitica *-ku* 'my' attached to the noun *book* states possession of the first person (possessive).

(10) Dingin-**na** hawa-**ya** tidak terasa lagi. 'The cold season is not felt again.'

The enclitica *na-* 'nya' in sentence (10) is attached to adjectives *cold*. Meanwhile, the determinative markers *-ya* 'that' in the noun *season* function as a determinant which refers exophorically to the state of the *season*.

Besides the clitica, there are also time markers. According to Usman, (2013: 10), *kala* is referring to something about the time of a verb in connection with the time uttered. This includes the past, present and future categories. The past happened before a time of utterance, now when it is in the interest of the meaningfulness of the continuity of an activity, and in the future it is in the interest of the meaningful activity that will take place.

For the sake of the meaning of the sustainability of an activity, the enclitica *-ak, -ko, -ki, -i* can take part to join the markers when *kala -ma* 'perfective', *-pa* 'futuristic', and *ja* 'presen/reinforcement' (Abbas, 2014 : 169).

4) The Effect of Enclitika on the Marker of *Kala*

The enclitica *-mak, -mako/-maki, and -mi* respectively as persona pronouns I, II, and III can have different meanings.

a. Enclitica *-mak* as a personal pronoun I can contain the meaning of work in progress.

(11) Makan**mak** 'I am eating.'

The marker time *-ma* combined to personal pronoun I *-ak* gives the meaning that the activity of *eating* is done by persona I.

b. Enclitica *-mako and -maki* as the personal pronoun II can mean stressing.

(12) Makan**mako**? 'Are you eating?'

(13) Makan**maki**? 'Are you/master eating?'

The marker time *-ma* which combined with personal pronoun II familiar *-ko* becomes *-mako* and *-ma* which combined with personal pronoun II honorific becomes *-maki* attached to the word 'eating' gives the strong meaning to know that the person II has the activity of eating.

In the different context of sentence, enclitica *-mako* and *-maki* as the personal pronoun II can mean the request/permission.

(14) Makan**mako**! 'Please, you eat!'

(15) Makan**maki**! 'Please, you/master eat!'

The marker time *ma-* which combined with personal pronoun II familiar *-ko* becomes *-mako* in the sentence (14) and personal pronoun II honorific *-ki* becomes *-maki* in the sentence (15) which attached to the word 'eating' gives the meaning to request the person II does the activity of eating.

c. Enclitica *-mi* as the personal pronoun III has the meaning of progress working.

(16) Makan**mi**. 'He is eating.'

The marker time *ma-* which combined with personal pronoun III *-i* becomes *-mi* gives the meaning of eating activity by person III.

In the different context of sentence, enclitica *-mi* as the personal pronoun III can mean the strong meaning.

(17) Makan**mi**? 'Are you/master eating?'

The marker *ma-* which combined with personal pronoun III *-i* becomes *-mi* attached to the word 'eating' gives the strong meaning of knowing that the person III is having the activity of eating.

Enclitica *-mi* as personal pronoun III can mean the request/permission.

(18) Makan**mi**! 'Please eating it.'

The marker time *ma-* which combined with personal pronoun III *-i* becomes *-mi* which attached to the word 'eating' means to request the person is to eat something.

Enclitica *-jak*, *-jako/-jaki*, and *-ji* as personal pronoun I, II, and III has a various of differences meaning.

d. Enclitica *-jak* as personal pronoun I has the strong meaning of current activities.

(19) Makan**jak**. 'Right, I am eating.'

(20) Makan**jako**? 'Are you eating, right?'

(21) Makan**jaki**? 'Are you/master eating?'

The marker time *-ja* which combined with personal pronoun II familiar *-ko* becomes *-jako* and personal pronoun II honorific *-ki* becomes *-jaki* which attached to the word 'eating' gives the strong meaning to know that the person II has the current activity of eating.

(22) Makan**ji**. 'He is right eating.'

The marker time *ja-* which combined with personal pronoun III *-i* becomes *-ji* means that the correct activity of eating is done by the person III.

In the different context, enclitica *-ji* as the personal pronoun III means 'only'.

(23) Satu**ji** nubawa?

Enclitica *-ji* which attached to numeralia one has meaning 'only', namely only one.

Enclitica *-pak*, *-pako*, *-paki*, dan *-pi* as the personal pronoun I, II, dan III has the differences meaning.

e. Enclitica *-pak*, can mean the current work.

(24) Makan**pak**. 'If I will eat again.'

The marker time *pa-* which combined with personal pronoun I *-ak* becomes *-pak* gives the meaning of the current work by the person I.

(25) Makan**pako**? 'If will you eat again?'

(26) Makan**paki**? 'If will you/master eat again?'

The marker time *pa-* which combined with personal pronoun II familiar *-ko* becomes *-pako* and the marker honorific *-ki* becomes *-paki* which attached to the word 'eating' gives the meaning of eating activity by doing the person II.

(27) Makan**pi**. 'If he will eat again.'

The marker time *pa-* which combined with personal pronoun III *-i* becomes *-pi* gives the meaning of eating activity by doing the person III.

In the different context, enclitica *-pi* can mean 'more'.

(28) Satu**pi** 'One more!'

Enclitica *-pi* which attached to numeralia one means more or still less one.

The use of Indonesian in speech communities in Gowa Regency is influenced by the morphological aspects of the Makassar language, namely the presence of clitics derived from personal pronouns and particles as markers of time and reinforcement.

CONCLUSION

The Makassar language as one of the regional languages spoken by the Makassar tribe which mostly resides in the southern part of the South Sulawesi Province, especially in the Gowa Regency, is involved in contact with the Indonesian language. The alternation events between the Makassar language and the Indonesian language give rise to mutual influence especially from the morphological aspects.

The morphological influence of the Makassar language into Indonesian has certain characteristics, namely the presence of bound elements in the form of clitics. There is a clitics that originates from personal pronouns, some are in the form of particles. Clitics derived from personal pronouns consist of neutral or familiar pronouns and honorific pronouns. There is a particle-shaped

clit that serves as a confirmation there is also a time / time marker. This clitics can be attached to the class of nouns, verbs, adjectives, numeralia by carrying out different meanings according to the context of the speech.

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