

DIFFERENT INTERPRETATION OF PRONOUN 'AWAQ' IN SEBRANG DIALECT OF JAMBI MALAY

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Abstrak

Tulisan ini membahas mengenai salah satu kata ganti yang ada dalam dialek Sebrang pada bahasa Melayu Jambi. Kata ganti tersebut adalah kata 'awaq'. Kata ganti 'awaq' bisa berarti saya dan engkau. Meskipun memiliki interpretasi ganda, dalam sebuah percakapan umumnya para pembicara tetap bisa memahami untuk siapa kata 'awaq' tersebut ditujukan. Dalam tulisan ini akan dipaparkan situasi-situasi yang bisa menyebabkan orang tetap bisa memahami untuk siapa kata 'awaq' ditujukan. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan teori optimal sintaks.

Kata kunci : perbedaan, interpretasi, dialek

Introduction

Jambi Malay is a variant of the Malay language and one of the Austronesian languages spoken in Jambi province of Indonesia. This language is being used in most parts of Jambi province except in Kerinci regency. Jambi Malay has many dialects such as Sebrang dialect, Jambi city dialect, Batanghari dialect, etc.

Sebrang dialect, a dialect used by speakers along Batanghari river, is a bit different from Jambi city dialect which is widely used by Jambi people in Jambi city. This is one of the reasons why many Jambi people often find difficulties to understand Sebrang dialect since there are many words and idiom expressions which are rarely heard and used by them.

Nowadays, there are less and less Jambi Malay speakers especially for Sebrang dialect. The young generation in Jambi tends to use Jambi city dialect. There is an assumption that if they speak Jambi Malay with Sebrang dialect, people will think that they are not following the trend. Besides, many speakers of Jambi Malay with Sebrang dialect get married with outsiders who do not speak the same language and they use different dialects of Jambi Malay to communicate with each other. This fact worries Indonesian linguists because sooner or later Jambi Malay will no longer exist. This is the reason why we are interested in basing this paper topic on Sebrang dialect of Jambi Malay.

In this article we will discuss the variations of the use of pronouns in Sebrang dialect of Jambi Malay, especially the local pronouns used in direct speech. In Sebrang dialect of Jambi Malay, there are several pronouns that can be used to refer to 1st person singular. They are 'aku', 'sayo', 'kami', 'kulo', and 'awaq'. From

the five pronouns, 'awaq' can be used not only for 1st person singular but also for 2nd person. The use of 'awaq' then can create a conflict in the interpretation. The hearer may misinterpret 'awaq' whether it refers to the 1st person or the 2nd person. To avoid the misinterpretation a speaker can use another variation of 'awaq' but then it can also create a conflict since the other variations are restricted to certain context, i.e. social context.

Since 'awaq' can refer to the 1st and the 2nd person, it can create ambiguity. So, in this article, we are going to explain in what situation 'awaq' can be used as the optimal form to get either a 1st person interpretation or a 2nd person interpretation. The paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we discuss problems in interpreting the use of 'awaq' in Sebrang dialect of Jambi Malay. Section 3 then presents the analysis of 'awaq' in OT syntax.

Interpreting the ambiguous pronoun 'awaq'

As already mentioned in the previous section, the pronoun 'awaq' in direct speech may refer to either 1st person or 2nd person. The multiple functions of 'awaq' can thus create a conflict in the interpretation. See the examples below:

Awaq yang banyaq makan tadi.
PRO CONJ a.lot eat PAST
'It's I/you who ate much'

Ana Naq magi awaq baju.
Ana want N-give PRO garment
'Ana wants to give me/you a dress'

In the first example the addressee might think of two possible meanings of 'awaq'. She/he might think that it is she/he who ate much or it is the speaker who already ate much. If the situation is not clear, the conflict in the interpretation might create a conflict between the speaker and the hearer, because the hearer misunderstands the idea of the expression and might feel insulted. The same is the case for the

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second example. When hearing the second sentence, the hearer might think that Ana will give her a dress. As a result, it can make her happy. On the other hand, she might interpret that it is the speaker that will get a dress from Ana. Then, it is likely that she will feel unhappy. So, before uttering those sentences, a speaker should be aware of the situation. Giving a context is one of the ways to overcome the misunderstandings. Another way to solve the problem is not to use 'awaq' but instead use one of the unambiguous counterparts, i.e. 'aku' for 1st person singular and 'awaqtu' for 2nd person singular.

Examples:

Aku yang banyaq makan tadi.
1stSg CONJ a.lot eat PAST
'It's I who ate much'

Ana Naq magi awaqtu baju.
Ana want N-give 2ndSg garment
'Ana wants to give you a dress'

When uttering sentence 3, the hearer knows that the one who ate much was not her/him. It is clear that the speaker does not criticize the addressee for having eaten much. So, the addressee might not feel guilty when hearing that sentence. In sentence 4, it is also clear that the speaker is giving information to the hearer that someone, that is Ana, will give the hearer a dress.

From those two examples we can say that the use of both pronouns, 'aku' and 'awaqtu' will not create ambiguity. However, both 'aku' and 'awaqtu' cannot be used in all contexts or situations. 'Aku' cannot be used when we speak with an older person. If we do so, we will be considered impolite or rude. Being rude can make the people around us feel offended, unwelcome, uncomfortable, or even hurt. Both 'aku' and 'awaqtu' are commonly used when speaking to a person who is the same age as the speaker or younger than the speaker. So, in this sense, 'aku' and 'awaqtu' are more marked than 'awaq'. 'Awaq' is considered unmarked since the use of the pronoun is not restricted to certain persons. It can be used to all ages and may refer to whoever, i.e. the 1st person singular, 2nd person, and even the 3rd person singular. According to Nilsson (1982: 250) an unmarked pronoun cannot function as the communicative starting point of a sentence. This point must instead be sought in the surrounding context and

consists of the antecedent of the pronoun. So, both the speaker and the hearer already know who is referred to. In English, 1st and 2nd pronouns do not need an antecedent since they always refer to the speaker or the addressee. However, in Jambi Malay, the use of pronouns for 1st and 2nd pronouns cannot always refer to the first or the second pronoun. 'Awaq' as an unmarked pronoun in Jambi Malay is still common to be used as the starting point in a communication even though sometimes it creates a conflict indeed. To overcome the misinterpretation, a context is needed or the speaker should give more information about who s/he refers to.

Optimality Theory Analysis

Optimality Theory (OT) is a linguistic theory whose properties are independent of phonology, syntax, or other empirical domains (McCarthy, 2002: 193). In Optimality Theory possible outputs are generated from a given input. Then these possible outputs (candidates) are evaluated on the basis of constraints. Constraints in OT are potentially conflicting, soft (i.e. violable) and ordered in a hierarchy according to strength. If two constraints are in conflict, it is more important to satisfy the stronger constraint than it is to satisfy the weaker constraint. The candidate that performs best in this competition is the optimal candidate. This is the output for the given input. All other candidates must be rejected. Because the constraints are potentially conflicting, it is possible that the optimal candidate also violates one or more of the constraints. Therefore, constraints in OT must be violable: a constraint violation is not always fatal. It only renders a candidate suboptimal if its competitors do not violate this constraint and behave similarly with respect to stronger constraints. For the present purposes, an important property of OT is that it can model both language production and language comprehension. In language production, the input is a meaning and the output is a form, called OT Syntax. Conversely, in language comprehension the input is a form and the output is a meaning, called OT Semantics (Blutner et al, 2006). To get an optimal candidate for each variation of the pronoun 'awaq' in Sebrang dialect of Jambi Malay, OT syntax will be used. The constraints used are:

1st SINGULAR: AKU (use 'aku' to refer to 1st person singular)

2nd SINGULAR: AWAQTU (choose 'awaqtu')

to refer to the 2nd person singular)
 1st and 2nd SINGULAR: AWAQ (choose ‘awaq’
 to refer to 1st singular person and 2nd person
 singular)
 *AMBIGUITY: do not use an ambiguous
 pronoun
 BE POLITE: use ‘awaq’ when speaking to older
 people.

For each variation of ‘awaq’, four different
 constraints will be used. They are four of those
 five. In the first and third tableaus we will not
 use constraint 2nd SINGULAR: AWAQTU

Input: ‘Ana wants to give me a dress’	BE POLITE	*AMBIGUITY	1 st SINGULAR: AKU	1 st and 2 nd SINGULAR: AWAQ
Ana Naq magi awaq baju		*!	*	
Ana Naq magi awaqtu baju			*!	*
→ Ana Naq magi aku baju				*

In tableau 1, the order of the four
 constraints shows that constraint BE POLITE,
 *AMBIGUITY, and 1st SINGULAR: AKU are
 equally ranked. But, they are higher than
 constraint 1st and 2nd SINGULAR: AWAQ. So,
 the constraint ranking is as follows:

BE POLITE= *AMBIGUITY= 1st SINGULAR:
 AKU >> 1st and 2nd SINGULAR: AWAQ

In the tableau 1 there are three candidate
 outputs for a given input meaning. The first
 candidate form violates constraint

Input: ‘Ana wants to give you a dress’	BE POLITE	*AMBIGUITY	2 nd SINGULAR: AWAQTU	1 st and 2 nd SINGULAR: AWAQ
Ana Naq magi awaq baju		*!	*	
→ Ana Naq magi awaqtu baju				*
Ana Naq magi aku baju			*!	*

In tableau 2, the order of the four
 constraints also shows that constraint BE
 POLITE, *AMBIGUITY, and 2nd SINGULAR:
 AWAQTU are equally ranked. But, they are
 higher than constraint 1st and 2nd SINGULAR:
 AWAQ. So, the constraint ranking is as
 follows:

BE POLITE= *AMBIGUITY= 2nd
 SINGULAR: AWAQTU >> 1st and 2nd
 SINGULAR: AWAQ

because the input meaning is the first person
 singular. On the other hand, in the second
 tableau we do not use constraint 1st
 SINGULAR: AKU since the input meaning is
 the second person singular. This set of the
 constraints then will evaluate the possible forms
 of a given input meaning. The evaluation of the
 constraints is illustrated in the following
 tableaus:

1. Tableau for getting ‘aku’ as the optimal
 form

The speaker and the hearer are the same
 age.

*AMBIGUITY and 1st SINGULAR: AKU. The
 second candidate violates the third and the
 fourth constraints, i.e. 1st SINGULAR: AKU
 and 1st and 2nd SINGULAR: AWAQ. Since the
 third candidate only violates the lowest ranked
 constraint, it can be concluded that the optimal
 candidate from the three possible outputs is
 candidate 3.

2. Tableau for getting ‘awaqtu’ as the optimal
 form

The speaker and the hearer are the same
 age.

In tableau 2, we still have three candidate
 outputs for the given input meaning. Since we
 have a different input meaning, we have a
 different optimal output. The first candidate
 violates two constraints, i.e. *AMBIGUITY and
 2nd SINGULAR: AWAQTU. The second
 candidate violates one constraint, i.e. 1st and 2nd
 SINGULAR: AWAQ and the last candidate,
 candidate 3, violates two constraints, i.e. 2nd
 SINGULAR: AWAQTU and 1st and 2nd

SINGULAR: AWAQ.

The violation made by candidate one is fatal because it violates the highest constraint. Candidate three makes two violations and one of them is fatal. Candidate two makes one violation. However, the violation is not fatal since it only violates the lowest constraint. From those three candidates, candidate two satisfies the constraints best. Therefore, this form

Input: 'Ana wants to give me a dress'	BE POLITE	*AMBIGUITY	1 st SINGULAR: AKU	1 st and 2 nd SINGULAR: AWAQ
→ Ana Naq magi awaq baju		*	*	
Ana Naq magi awaqtu baju	*!		*	*
Ana Naq magi aku baju	*!			*

In tableau 3, the rank of the constraints is different from the previous two tableaux. In social life, politeness appears as fundamental (Coulmas, 2005: 84). It means that a speaker should be aware about the situation and the one s/he is going to speak with. Since the speaker is speaking with an older person, we have to put BE POLITE as the highest constraint. *AMBIGUITY is at the second rank, 1st SINGULAR: AKU is the third rank, and 1st and 2nd SINGULAR: AWAQ is the fourth or the lowest. So, the constraint ranking is as follows:

BE POLITE >>>*AMBIGUITY>>>1st SINGULAR: AKU>>>1st and 2nd SINGULAR: AWAQ

In tableau 3, the three candidates make violations. The first candidate violates constraint *AMBIGUITY and 1st SINGULAR: AKU. The second candidate violates three constraints, i.e. BE POLITE, 1st SINGULAR: AKU and 1st and 2nd SINGULAR: AWAQ. Since it violates the highest constraint, it is impossible for it to be the optimal output. The last candidate also makes a fatal violation. It violates constraint BE POLITE since the pronoun used in that form is specific i.e. it cannot be used to all ages. Because candidates 2 and 3 make a fatal violation, the first candidate is the optimal output.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, we can be concluded that pronouns 'aku' and 'awaqtu' will not create conflict in the interpretation between the speaker and the hearer since these pronouns precisely refer to the first person (aku) and the second person (awaqtu) and used when speaking to a hearer who is the same age as the speaker. It is found that 'awaq'

becomes the optimal output.

From the two tableaux we see that there is no violation for constraint BE POLITE. There is no violation for this constraint since the speaker and the hearer are the same age.

3. Tableau for getting 'awaq' as the optimal form

The speaker is younger than the hearer

can create an ambiguity in the interpretation because this pronoun can refer to either the 1st or the 2nd person. This may even result in a conflict between the speaker and the hearer. However, the pronoun 'awaq' is very useful if a speaker is going to speak with an older person. This pronoun can be used by any people from different ages or status since it is considered to be a polite pronoun, the feature is more general.

In this article, we have shown that the use of person markers indeed may create conflict in expressing an appropriate utterance/ sentence to an addressee. And, OT Syntax apparently can be used to see how different expressions/sentences are produced using a set of violable constraints.

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