Deiksis Persona Language Waetawa Maluku

Ilham Bachtiar, Isal Anwar Hasan, Krismiyati and Hermanu Iriawan
Institute of Social and Political Sciences Yapis Biak
West Papua, Indonesia
imazzahra1@gmail.com, isalanwar85@gmail.com, krisyati88@gmail.com,
hermanu.iriawan@gmail.com

M Rusdi, M Chairul Basrun Umanailo and Risman Iye
Universitas Iqra Buru
Namlea, Indonesia
rusdigallarang92@gmail.com , chairulbasrun@gmail.com, rismaniye@gmail.com

Ismail
Sekolah Tinggi DDI Pangkep
Indonesia
ismailsosiologi2@gmail.com

Abstract

Language is a characteristic and cultural identity of an area. The aim of this research is to examine the Deiksis persona Waetawa Language, Buru Maluku Regency. This study is a qualitative study because it tries to analyze broadly the use of the deetical person of the Waetawa dialect, and the process of describing it objectively and as it is. The research was sourced from a form of communication between fellow Waetawa villagers, which consisted of (adult children and parents) communicating using the Waetawa dialect deixis, meanwhile the type of data obtained in this study was oral speech. The data was collected using the method observation through record and note techniques. Data that has been classified are analyzed descriptively qualitatively. The results showed that Waetawa language deixis consisted of singular and plural first-person pronouns, singular and plural second-person pronouns, third and plural third-person pronouns.

Keywords: Deixis, Personas, Waetawa, Language

1. Introduction

According to Taufik 2017 deixis is a word or linguistic unit whose reference or meaning depends on the context (social or linguistic). In the Ministry of National Education (2014) deixis is defined as a thing or function that designates something outside of language: pronouns, pronouncements, definitions and so on. Deixis is a semantic symptom contained in words or constructions that can only be interpreted with reference to the situation of the speaker or the meaning of the speaker. Furthermore, according to Yule (Malutin) the linguistic form used to complete the pointer is called the deixis expression, Commings (2007) suggests that deixis covers grammatical expressions that have the same diversity of deixis forms. Meanwhile, Usman (2013) said that deixis is a way to refer to certain nature using language that can only be interpreted by semantic science which is ignored by the speaker and influenced by the speaker's situation. Furthermore, according to Nadar, (Nadar; Arpah et al.) pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally, namely how linguistic units are used in communication. Furthermore according to Setyorini deixis is a word that does not have a referent which is constantly changing. As we said, we have come. A. "We invite you here." B. Why did you call us here (talk now we are here) (Romlah et al.; Rumaolat et al.; Kimin et al.).

In the example above our deixis alternates to A and B. The word here refers to a place that is close to speakers A and B. The word now refers to the time when the speaker and speaker are talking. In line with the example above, Purwo (1984) adds that a word is said to be deixis if the reference moves or changes, depending on who is the speaker when and where the words are spoken, commonly referred to as deixis, the function shows a successful interaction

between speakers and interlocutors, more or less depend on the understanding of deixis used by a speaker (Nadar). Deixis is also used to indicate who is meant by the speaker, what is meant in the speech, and when the time in the speech is in the context of the sentence. In this study the term deixis persona is used as stated by. Commings (2007) argues that deixis includes grammatical expressions that have the same diversity of deixis forms, subsequently proposed by Yule (2014).

Deixis can be said as a tool or a way to describe the relationship between language and context in the structure of language. This is because deixis has a close relationship with how to dramatize events and interpretations of speech that depend on the context (Rohmadi; Muharlisiani et al.; Sumitro et al.). Nadar (2016) suggests that a speaker who talks with his interlocutors often uses words that refer to people, time and place. The words commonly referred to as deixis function show something, so that the success of an interaction between the speaker and the interlocutor will more or less depend on the understanding of deixis that is spoken by a speaker (Andheska et al.).

In general, the symptoms of deixis can be said to be indicative of the relationship between language and context in the language structure. This is because deixis shows how to encode speech events and speech interpretations from the context of utterances. In this way, a placeholder, persona, demonstrative appears. Deixis which directly refers to the relationship between language structure and the context in which deixis is used belongs to the pragmatic realm. This is because, pragmatics is related to aspects of meaning and structure of language that cannot be worked on in semantics related to conditional truth (Sadid) The term person is derived from the Latin word persona as a translation of the Greek word, which means topen (topen played by a play), the term persona was chosen by linguists at that time due to the similarity between language events and plays. Next according to Sudaryat, (2009) persona deixis. Is an extra lingual pronominal persona whose function is to replace a reference (antecedent) outside the discourse. In the category of person, deixis is also interpreted as a word used to refer to another noun or to replace another noun.

Personal pronouns are pronouns that have a high dexterity because they refer to people (in this case people are speakers as the centre of deixis orientation that determines the referents to be designated in the speech). Furthermore, Risman (2018) explained that pragmatic study cannot be separated from the context of speech. The context intended here is the speaker and the interlocutor and in what situations and where (Sam et al.; Arulnayagam; Rachman et al.). Following according to Rahyono, (2011) pronominal persona also productive choices used in speech. Personal pronouns used in speech express the identity of the speaker and the speech partner. Each pronominal form shows the social status between the speaker and the speech partner. Person deixis also exists in the form of monomorphic and polymorphic monomorphemic deixis formed by grammatical units consisting of one morpheme (Yulivestra et al.). Polymorphic deixis is formed by grammatical units consisting of two morphemes. Polymorphic are formed by grammatical units consisting of one morpheme. Polymorphic deixis is formed by grammatical units consisting of two or more morphemes. Polymorphic can be formed from a morphological process of reduplication, and composition or compound words.

In connection with the determination of the choice of person deixis form, the function of the pronominal person form must be considered. There are six pronominal persona forms in Indonesian, namely (1) first-person singular pronouns such as me and me (2) plural first-person pronouns such as us and us (3) second-person singular pronouns such as you, you and you (4) second-person plural pronouns such as you (5) third-person singular pronouns such as he (6) plural third-person pronouns such as them

2. Research Method

This research is qualitative descriptive research. This means that in this study the researchers observed and analyzed the speech of the Waetawa villagers in the use of the Indonesian deixis Waetawa dialect. This research is qualitative because it tries to analyze broadly the use of the identical person of the Waetawa dialect, and the process of describing it objectively and as it is. The method contains information about the type or nature of research, data and data sources, data collection techniques, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis methods. Quantitative research needs to include relevant hypothesis testing techniques (Umanailo et al.; Asif et al.; Marlina et al.; Sahusilawane and Kembauw; Kembauw et al.).

This research was sourced from a form of communication between fellow Waetawa villagers, which consisted of (adult children and parents) communicating using Waetawa dialect deixis, meanwhile, the type of data obtained in

this study was oral speech using person deixis. The method used to collect this research data is to directly observe the language activities of the Waetawa village community by accurately paying attention to the form of speech, writing visible events, and considering the relationship between aspects of the phenomenon by observing the object of study and its context or situation. From these methods, the techniques that can be used to support, observing activities are (1) recording techniques, namely activities carried out by researchers to record all speech acts of the local community using the Waetawa dialect as data in this study (2) note-taking techniques, that is an activity carried out by the researcher to record all information contained in existing data and rewritten on a data card.

Data that has been obtained through the results of the recording, then analyzed using descriptive methods, namely a picture of the reality obtained from the data that has been obtained, the analysis process is carried out through stages, identifying data, deixis that have been found in public speeches using the Waetawa dialect, classifying data based on existing problems namely the form of person deixis form. The data that has been classified above are then sorted according to the research objectives to be achieved. The sorted data is translated and interpreted in each sentence. Furthermore, analyzing the data with a detailed description of the problems contained in the data that has been collected based on theories relating to the deixis person, namely in this case the form of deixis person includes; first persona deixis singular, plural first person deixis, plural second persona deiksis, plural second persona deiksis, third persona single deixis, and plural third person deixis (Novitasari et al.). In the next stage which is to conclude the results of data analysis based on the existing problem.

3. Results and Discussion
This research reveals various forms of persona deixis of Waetawa Village dialect as follows; (1) single first persona deixis, (2) plural first person deixis, (3) second persona single deixis, (4) plural second persona deixis, (5) third-person deixis single, and (6) plural third-person deixis, use deiksis person of Waetawa village can be described in Table as follows:

Table 1. Persona Deixis of Waetawa

Persona	Deixis
Single first persona deixis	*Beta* (I)
Plural first person deixis	*Katong* (We or us)
Second persona single deixis	*Dong dua* (You both)
Plural second persona deixis	*Kamong dua* (You both)
Third-person deixis single	*Kamong* (You or both of you)
Plural third-person deixis	*Kamong* (You or all of you)

Based on the table of findings above, it will be explained in detail one by one in the sub explanations as can be presented as follows:

3.1 Single pronouns
The first single-person pronoun is widely used in Indonesian conversation in the Waetawa dialect. For single person pronouns only one form, i.e., means beta. The use of the first single persona pronominal beta in the theme of the conversation "mama bali beta leptop do". Can be seen in the following conversation:
Data 1
Son: Mama buy me first?
Mama: I'll buy it later
Child: when?
Mama: next week.
Child: Hi, old mama.
The conversation on the data above took place at home. Involving a child and his mother in the context of speech between a mother and her child to buy a laptop in a conversation example (1) it appears that the use of pronominal person *beta*. Pronominal forms of *beta* persona and se in example (1) are found in speech 1 and 3 and are the sole person deixis which refers to the speaker, in this case, the object. The use of the first persona pronominal *beta* by the object in the statement at the time he asked to buy a laptop. The first persona pronominal beta in the conversation above. Speech 1 means 'a child asks his mother to buy a laptop.

3.2 Prona First Plural Persona

The first plural persona prenomina are also widely used in Indonesian Waetawa dialect conversations. For a single pronoun, only one form of 'our deixis' is used. Our or our words that most people use and can be seen in the conversation as follows:

Data 2

A: wi liana are we from the garden?

B: make what up! " A: take rambutan ".

B: A lot of ka!

A: This is quite a lot ".

B: Wii for you ".

A: OK.

Based on the results of the above data in the form of the first single plural deixis contained in data 1 namely, and *katong* which means we or us. This explains the inaccuracy in the use of person deixis in the Waetawa dialect. Which is in the form of persona deixis, the first plural pronouns in Indonesian like we and us and on the conversation that takes place.

3.3 Second Persona Pronomina

The second person pronoun is the categorization of the speaker to the interlocutor or in other words, the form of the pronoun second person both singular and plural on the interlocutor.

The use of the second person is widely found in Indonesian conversation in Waetawa dialect. For the use of second-person singular forms are used on our deixis which means that often the local community uses the following conversations:

Data 3

S: Where are you from?

L: from there

S: What are you making?

L: Take durian ".

S: A lot of ka

L: Just a little

Conversations that occur in a community environment involving several people and speakers, in data 1 above there is a lack of choice of *kamong* deixis which in our use of Indonesian deixis, in the form of conversation above there is our deixis

The second plural personals of pronouns are also found in Indonesian Waetawa dialects. For the second plural pronouns, one form of deixis is used, namely kamong which means 'you'. The use of the second plural pluralist pronominal person in the conversation "going to school on foot".

Data 4

R: Where are you guys from?

S: We're from the school

R: ooo. I guess you guys are from the garden

S: no o

In data 4 above there is a conversation between R and S asking the purpose of the S but in this context, R asks their purpose of using the word Kamong, in this case, respecting the S because the pronoun Kamong is a refinement for an older person.

3.4 Third Persona Pronominal

The third form of personal pronouns is the categorization of speaker references to people who are outside the act of communication. That means the plural forms of third-person pronouns refer to people who are not on either the speaker or the interlocutor.

The third single person pronoun is also widely used in Indonesian Waetawa dialect conversations. For pronominal third persona, two forms of deixis are used. Namely he who means 'he' and antua which means the person being talked about "The love affair of his friend" is found in the following conversation.

Data 5

A: they both broke up

B: what are you doing?

A: He has my cheating girl
B: Where is he now?
The conversation that took place in a park. The conversation involved both speakers in the context of the speech. Speaker A tells about the problem of the theme that is not involved in the conversation. From the data conversation above, it appears that the use of personal pronouns is said to be two. The word *dong dua* means both of them. The word is the third person pronoun which refers to someone spoken of in the conversation above. The use of his third singular personal pronoun on the example of speech which means telling the "love affair of his friend".

The use of plural third-person pronouns is also widely available in Indonesian Waetawa dialect conversations. For plural third-person pronouns, a form of deixis such as *kamong* means 'their' use of the third *Kamma* plural pronouns in the theme of the conversation 'direction of existence' can be seen in the following conversation.

Data 6
A: Where are your tongues from?
B: from Namrole
A: ooo
The conversation that takes place in a home environment involves two speakers and the first speaker asks where they are going. In the conversation above it also appears that the use of the third person pronominal person in the form of the third person pronominal person in the example above is found in speaker one. This deixis is a pluralist third-person pronoun which is not involved in the above interaction context. The use of the three plural *Kamong* plural pronouns will tell them to pass through the *Kamong* plural pronouns in the example of speaker 1. Speech (6) means "asking for direction". From the speaker and the interlocutor.

4. Conclusion
Based on the results of the description and analysis of the data, it can be concluded that several things have become the findings of this study. The findings are Indonesian deixis of the Waetawa dialect, (1) one form of pronominal person singular and plural first person (2) two forms of deixis persona both singular and plural (3) three forms of third and singular third-person deixis.

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Biography

Ilham Bachtiar is a lecturer in the Department of Communication at the Yapis Biak Institute of Political Science, West Papua, Indonesia. His areas of interest and research include the Communication Science media. He is now actively teaching and researching on current issues concerning communication science that occur in the community as well as the media.

Isal Anwar Hasan is a lecturer in the Department of Communication at the Yapis Biak Institute of Political Science, West Papua, Indonesia. His areas of interest and research include the Communication Science media. He is now actively teaching and researching on current issues concerning communication science that occur in the community as well as the media.

M Rusdi is a lecturer in the Department of Islamic Education at the University of Iqra Buru Indonesia. He is an alumnus of the Mummadiyah Makassar strata one and completed his undergraduate study at Makassar State University Philosophy. His fields of interest and research include Communication Science media. He is now actively teaching and researching the latest issues concerning communication science that occur in society and the media.

M Chairul Basrun Umanailo has worked as a Lecturer at Iqra Buru University since 2011 until now he is still active in the University's academic activities. has served as head of the Centre for Planning and Community

Development Studies (PSP2M) since 2018. Completed his master's program at Sebelas Maret University in 2016, is currently still completing research on the conversion of agricultural land functions.

Ismail is a lecturer in the Department of Islamic Education at the high school DDI Pangkep Indonesia. He is an alumnus of the Mummadiyah Makassar strata one and completed his undergraduate study at Makassar State University Philosophy. His fields of interest and research include Communication Science media. He is now actively teaching and researching the latest issues concerning communication science that occur in society and the media.

Krismiyati is a lecturer in the Department of Public Administration at the Faculty of Administrative Sciences, YAPIS Institute of Social and Political Sciences. The fields of science and studies are Public / State Administration and Commerce. The daily activities are teaching and researching public / state administration issues, especially Public Administration

Hermanu Iriawan is a lecturer in Public Administration at the Postgraduate Program and at the Faculty of Administrative Sciences at the YAPIS Institute of Social and Political Sciences. The field of science and study is Public / State Administration. The daily activities are teaching and researching public / state administration issues, especially Public Administration

Risman Iye is a lecturer in the Department of Indonesian Language at Iqra Buru University, Indonesia. His fields of interest and research include language and culture, phonology, languages. He graduated from the Muhammadiyah Buton University of Bhasa Education and Indonesian Literature, and Hasanuddin University Makassar graduated with a Master's degree in Indonesian linguistics. He has published many journals in language centers, especially on linguistic and cultural issues.