

Tense and Aspect in Madurese Language: Projecting Davies' work ICISS-London, 2015

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Outline of the presentation

- ▶ Indonesia and its enormous variety of languages
- ▶ Madurese people and its language
- ▶ Studies on Madurese language
- ▶ Tense and Aspect encoding in Madurese Language
- ▶ Conclusion

Indonesia and its linguistic paradise

- ▶ Indonesia supports 10% of world's languages.
- ▶ There are about 742 languages.
- ▶ About 340 is in (west) Papua.

WORLD MAP



Indonesia map



Madura island map



Madurese Speakers

- ▶ Spread through out Madurese island, Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, Sumenep. Some parts of East Java also speak Madurese; Probolinggo, Sitobondo, Jember, Bondowoso, and north part of Banyuwangi
- ▶ They like migration : Java, Sumatra, some are working abroad
- ▶ Today, they are about 3.5 million speakers (BPS, 2013)

The language

Madurese typologically belongs to the western Austronesian language, specifically western Malayo Polynesian (Adelaar, 2005 as cited in Davies, 2010)

Madurese basic constituent order is SVO as Javanese. However, it is also flexible

e.g

Engko'	ngakan	nase'
I	eat	rice
S	V	O
Apabeih	juah	o-mataoh
Whatever	he	RED-know
O	S	V

In terms of tense, Madurese is a tenseless language that can be categorized as perfective/imperfective (Davies, 2010) or past-non past (Malchukov & de Hoop, 2011)

Some studies on Madurese Language

- ▶ Kiliaan (1904) collected some words and make dictionary
- ▶ Stevens (1968) Phonology and Morphology
- ▶ Davies (2010) Grammar of Madurese

It triggers linguist especially in eat java, particularly Madura, to do some research on Madurese language

East Java Language Center

Tense and Aspect

- ▶ Tense : Grammaticalized expression of location in time (Comrie, 1985)
- ▶ Aspect : How the event is performed

Examples from English

► English tense and aspect marking

Verb changes

e.g I *study* English : Non-past

I *studied* English : past event completed

I *will* study English : Non-past

Some scholars only categorize : past-non past language
(Klimek-Jankowska, 2012)

Davies calls Madurese as perfective/imperfective,
realis/irrealis mood

Conts

- ▶ Aspect marking

Verb changes, auxiliary added

e.g I *am* studying

I *have* studied

Present study

Focus on expanding the study on tense aspect marking in a tenseless language → Madurese

Data collection

Distributing questionnaire to some participants in peripheral region of Bangkalan

Examples of questionnaire

No	Indonesia	Madurese		
		Akan (will)	Sedang (progressive)	Sudah (already)
1	Saya makan nasi			
2	Ani tidur Ani sleep			

Results

No	Indonesia	Madurese		
		Akan (will)	Sedang (progressive)	Sudah (already)
1	Saya makan nasi I eat rice 'I eat rice'	Engkok ngakan-a I AV-eat-a nase' rice 'I will eat rice'	Engkok teppa'nah I TA Ngakan nase' Eat rice 'I am eating rice'	Engkok la ngakan I PM eat nase' rice 'I have eaten rice'
2	Ani tidur Ani sleep Ani sleeps	Ani bakal tedhunga Ani aux sleep-a 'Ani will sleep'	Ani ghik tedhung Ani PRT sleep 'Ani is sleeping'	Ani mare tedhung Ani PM sleep ghelle' TA 'Ani has slept just now'

Tense Marking

Davies' 2010	Marking	Our Finding
Present	Suffix <i>-an</i> Prefix <i>la</i> + Suffix <i>-an</i> Auxiliary <i>biasa</i>	NA
Past	Auxiliary <i>la, mareh, la mareh</i> Temporal Adverbs such as <i>gelle'</i> , <i>baa'ri'</i> , etc	NA
Future	Auxiliary <i>bakal, kera</i> , Suffix <i>-a</i> Temporal Adverb such as <i>lagghuk</i>	<i>Terro</i> + (<i>-a</i>) <i>Parak</i> + (<i>-a</i>) Temporal adverbs <i>Ghik</i> + (<i>-a</i>)

Aspect Marking

Davies' 2010	Marking	Our Finding
Simple	Auxiliary <i>biasa</i> suffix <i>-an</i>	NA
Progressive	Auxiliary <i>ghik</i> <i>Teppa'na</i> Suffix <i>-e</i> Adverb such as <i>sateya</i>	<i>Preppakeng</i> <i>Preppakna</i> suffix <i>-na</i> <i>ghik + (na/a)</i> <i>Teppakna</i> <i>Magghun</i>
Perfect	<i>La</i> <i>Mareh</i> <i>La mareh</i>	NA

Encoding Tense in *Madurese*

- ▶ No verb changes
- ▶ Temporal adverb does play significant role
- ▶ Particle

Encoding Aspect in Madurese Language

Perfective and past are marked similarly

La, mareh, la mareh,

Though, the degree might be understood slightly differently.

e.g

Ali	la	ngakan	
Ali	PM	eat	
Ali	mareh	ngakan	
Ali	PM	eat	
Ali	la	mareh	ngakan
Ali	PM	PM	eat

Temporal Adverbs

Davies 2010	Our Finding
Sateya = Now	Dhuk Bedhuk = at midday
Buru = just now	Du malemmah = two days ago
Laju = old	Rek narek = midday
Dagghi' = later	Pet compet = evening
Gella' = just now	Ghu lagghuh = early morning
Na'an = soon (dhuli/en, davies manner)	Yang siyang = midday
Ghi' = still	Rop sorop = evening
Pagghun = still	Nga tenga malem= midnight
Lagghuk = tomorrow	
Ba'arik = yesterday	

Conclusion

Given the fact that Davies' (2010) corpora were gained from central Bangkalan, the present study figures out some other variants that are used to mark tense and aspect.

Furthermore, the present findings for some temporal adverbs eventually enrich the extant study on this domain

Feedbacks and comments??

Thanks