Tense and Aspect in Madurese Language: Projecting Davies’ work
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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.
Madura island map
Madurese Speakers

Spread throughout Madurese island, Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekesan, 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
   Apabei 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
Contents

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Madurese</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saya makan nasi</td>
<td>Akan (will)</td>
<td>Sedang (progressive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saya makan nasi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ani tidur</td>
<td>Akan (will)</td>
<td>Sedang (progressive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ani sleep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Madurese</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Akan (will)</td>
<td>Sedang (progressive)</td>
<td>Sudah (already)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saya makan nasi</td>
<td>Engkok ngakan-a</td>
<td>Engkok teppa'nah</td>
<td>Engkok la ngakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I eat rice</td>
<td>I AV-eat-a nase'</td>
<td>I TA</td>
<td>I PM eat nase'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘I eat rice’</td>
<td>‘I will eat rice’</td>
<td>‘I am eating rice’</td>
<td>‘I have eaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ani tidur</td>
<td>Ani bakal tedhunga</td>
<td>Ani ghek tedhung</td>
<td>Ani mare tedhung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ani sleep</td>
<td>Ani aux sleep-a</td>
<td>Ani PRT sleep</td>
<td>Ani PM sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ani sleeps</td>
<td>‘Ani will sleep’</td>
<td>‘Ani is sleeping’</td>
<td>ghelle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘Ani has slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>just now’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davies’ 2010</td>
<td>Marking</td>
<td>Our Finding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Present**  | Suffix -an  
Prefix *la* + Suffix -an  
Auxiliary *biasa* | NA |
| **Past**     | Auxiliary *la*, *mareh*, *la mareh*  
Temporal Adverbs such as *gelle’*, *baa’ri’*, etc | NA |
| **Future**   | Auxiliary *bakal*, *kerja*,  
Suffix -a  
Temporal Adverb such as *lagghuk* | *Terro* + (-a)  
*Parak* + (-a)  
*Temporal adverbs*  
*Ghik* + (-a) |
## Aspect Marking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Davies’ 2010</th>
<th>Marking</th>
<th>Our Finding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Simple</strong></td>
<td>Auxiliary <em>biasa</em> suffix <em>-an</em></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Progressive** | Auxiliary *ghik*  
Teppa’na  
Suffix *-e*  
Adverb such as *sateya* | *Preppakeng*  
*Preppakna* suffix *-na*  
*ghik* + *(na/a)*  
*Teppakna*  
*Magghun* |
| **Perfect**  | *La*  
*Mareh*  
*La mareh* | 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

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