

**ARTICLE AS A MARKER OF IDENTITY;
A STUDY OF USE AND ITS CHANGES IN INDONESIAN
LITERATURE MANUSCRIPT**

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Abstract

Article is a linguistic device that specifically serves to constrain any noun, including personal noun. Therefore, article becomes an important thing in understanding how individuals are positioned in a culture. The study aims to analyze the use of article si, sang, dang, hang, cik and tun in Indonesian literary manuscripts between 1390-1933 period. The manuscripts studied are Hikayat Raja Pasai (1390), Hikayat Aceh (1600), Cerita Kutai (1625), Hikayat Indera Nata (1870), and Bekisar Merah (1993). Based on the linguistic corpus approach, there are two conclusions found. In terms of quantity, the number of usage of articles tends to decrease. The use of articles consistently disappears in the current period, except si and sang. Meanwhile, based on how it is used, the articles that survive are also experience a change in their function. In the earlier period, the articles serve as a grammatical unit that marks all of personal nouns. While in the current period the articles served as an optional lexicon that is used only to give a specific meaning to any personal nouns preceded. Furthermore, the change in the use of articles can even be seen as a reflection of the changing of knowledge, behavior, and worldview of the Indonesian speakers in a name as a part of the individual identity.

Keywords: *article, language change, linguistics corpus, personal noun*

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INTRODUCTION

Each language basically has a system that links individuals to their social status. One of them is articles. Articles develop independently in various languages around the world. From time to time, most of the article is present due to the specialization of an adjective or determinant. The development of adjectives or determinant is often also a sign that a language becomes more analytical and not synthetic. In some cases the development of the article is also accompanied by loss of inflection such as in English, Roman, Bulgarian, Macedonian and Torlakian.

In the latest Indonesian language, article is increasingly rarely encountered its use. However, some genres in literary texts still use quite a lot of article. Therefore this study aims to analyze how the article is used in Indonesian literary manuscripts from time to time, and what is its relation to the speaker's view on human as individual.

Research Question

From the background presented, researcher formulates a research question, namely how article is used in Indonesian literary manuscripts from time to time.

Research Objective

The purpose of this research is to analyze the usage of in Indonesian Indonesian literary manuscripts from time to time and explain its relation to the speaker's view on human as individual.

Research Methodology

This research uses quantitative and qualitative methods through Malay Concordance Project (MCP) and AntConc software. In the first stage, the use of article in the script of *Hikayat Raja Pasai* (1390), *Hikayat Aceh* (1600), *Cerita Kutai* (1625), and *Hikayat Indera Nata* (1870) were collected through the corpus Malay Concordance Project (MCP), while article in *Bekisar Merah* (1993) manuscript collected through AntConc device. In the second stage articles in the five texts is identified, analyzed, and compared to its use. In the final stage, in the final stages, it was concluded how the changes occurred in the use of article in literary texts that were reviewed in five periods from 1930-1993.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Language changes

According to Smith (1996: 5) the change of language can essentially be divided into three phenomena. The first is the potential for change, the second is the implementation or change itself, and the third is the diffusion or dissemination of that change. The potential for language change is basically present when a group or a language speaker has made a choice of a particular language in a certain time, while language change itself occurs when a linguistic choice is chosen as a linguistic system in general. While diffusion occurs when the change is imitated outside the place of origin.

The first phenomenon is not really part of the typology of language change. But the living language will continue to flow, so the variant of the new form is always created in a certain linguistic state. This phenomenon can not be said as a change of language, but it is clearly a raw material for the occurrence of language changes. What needs to be underlined in this regard is that, according to Smith, language changes only occur when a variable is chosen by its speaker and followed by systemic development. In other words, language change is a form of linguistic choice chosen by a particular speaker element, then developed into a linguistic system used by all speakers of a language in general.

In an Historical Study of English, Smith presents four types of language changes based on their level, namely change in the writing system, change in sound, change in lexicon, and change in grammatical.

Smith (1996: 86) mentions that change is the result of a complex interaction of a number of different mechanisms. Similarly, changes in lexicon and grammatical. As for Smith first defines the lexicon by relying on the view of Lyon, according to him (in Smith 1996) the lexicon is "a grammatical unit which is marked within the clause by positional mobility, uninterruptability and internal stability". Therefore, a lexicon change according to him is not just a history of the development of a word individually, that is just a change of meaning and the use of words known by people with the term etymology. Furthermore, lexical change is tied to intralinguistic and extralinguistic development, where it is placed between linguistic and social systems.

Meanwhile, grammatical change is the most vague category of change than any other change, sometimes it also leaves the confusion in defining. For some scientists, grammar refers to the entire range of linguistic activity, except lexicography. Meanwhile, according to Smith, grammar has a more narrow meaning. In his book, he limits grammar as a term that refers to syntactic and morphological processes. Syntax is concerned with how to combine words to form clauses and sentences, while morphology is related to word form. In other words, Smith's grammar is any behavior that is related to the sequence of sentence elements and inflection variations.

The cause of the disguise of the grammatical changes and lexicon changes according to Smith is that they are both means of carrying meaning. While the first thing to realize is that grammar and lexicon carry meaning in different ways. Smith mentioned that this distinction would be highly visible in diachronic studies. For example in English today someone would say 'I had loved', ie a clause consisting of subject-pronoun, verbal auxiliary and main verb. While in old English a person will express it by saying 'iclufoðeær' (which is literally 'I loved formerly'), a clause consisting of subject-pronoun, main verb and adverb.

Both attempt to express the same meaning, but the first form uses auxiliary verb while the second form uses adverb. It means that based on traditional categorization, the first form carries meaning in a grammatical way, while the second form carries meaning in a lexical way.

Article in Indonesian Language

Article is basically a word used in conjunction with a noun, either a prefix or a suffix. The article serves to denote the reference type of the noun, and grammatically forms a special limitation on the noun. In some languages, the article also places limits on the number and volume of the nouns preceded. In some languages, the article is a special part of the grammatical aspects that are not easily combined with other aspects. In English for example, the articula is often considered part of a separate grammatical category called the determiner. A number of languages that use article system require that every common noun is accompanied by an article that gives a certain or indefinite explanation to the noun. While other languages, using articula as an optional determinant tool only, the Indonesian language for example.

According to Alwi et al. (2003: 304) article is a task word that limits the meaning of nouns. In Indonesian language, article can be classified into three groups, namely article that is a title, article that refers to the meaning of the group, and the article who nominates another word. The article of title is generally related to persons or things considered dignified. In this case the article is always coupled with the names of the glorified. Article that enter into this type is *sang*, *hang*, and *dang*. The article that refers to the meaning of group or collective is *para*. This article is used to publicize the unity, therefore the nouns it encompasses are not expressed in reduplication. It is used to affirm the meaning of groups for humans who share certain attributes, especially with regard to occupation and position. This type of article is new and still debatable in Indonesian article's theory. Therefore this theory is not questioned further in this study. The nominating article is *si*. This article can nominate one's traits into a nickname, also nominate a character either into a single meaning or a generic meaning.

According to Gerth, (1985: 134) *sang* is used in advance of the title or name of god and king. It is also used to initiate the name of the animal in the story, both large and small animals, such as *sang agung*, *sang nata*, *sang brahma*, *sang kancilor sang pelanduk*. Therefore it basically has the meaning of 'divinity', 'kingdom', and 'master'. While the used in the face of the name of self. This article is used to form the naming with value of the name of self according to the characteristic or nature of the persona referred to. While the meanings that arise are always intimate (*akrab*) or minimize, so it was never placed in front of the title.

Articledang is a title for women of high rank, such as princess, royal family, nobility, or court ladies. But as well as article, *dang* appeared on the naming of special animals such as fish, *dang Lela*, *dang Merdu*, and *dang Kakap*. While article *hang* are used in front of the male name. According to Gerth (1985: 135) *hang* is also the title of the leading commander in Malacca.

Accordingly, Munaf (1951: 129) also explained that there are six articles that usually start the name of objects in the Indonesian language, namely *si*, *sang*, *dang*, *hang*, *cik*, and *tun*. Munaf calls it the prefix. He explains that the prefix is used as a pointer to the third person's name in a variety of familiar conversations. The person is not used in the name of a respected and respected person, not in front of the title name, nor in front of a foreign name. The article is used both to initiate the name of god and king whose meaning is 'maha' (great or very), as well as the name of the animal in the fairy tale. Articledang is used to precede the name of noble women. Although in some cases, found also started the name of male nobles like *Dang Tuanku*, and the name of the fish in a story such as *asdang kakap*. Articlehang was used to start the name of the great commander. Articletun is used in front of honorable man or woman's name. Artikletun allegedly derived from the word master who is the title of king in the land of Malay. While articlecik is an article used for respectable men or women. This article is derived from *encik*.

Joseph Greenberg (2005: 86) in the universalism of human language explains how a definite article of articulation can take place. He explains that in the first stage articles is

certainly the result of the evolution of a demonstrative noun which in turn becomes a common article. In the second stage the article can be used both in the context of indeterminate and indeterminate, in this stage article becomes merely a marker of a noun. While in the third stage, the articula becomes an empty marker. It often disappears and appears randomly from nouns and adjectives, at some stage it can even disappear altogether.

ANALYSIS

Changes of Quantity

Through data collection using the Malay Concordance Project and AntConc software, there are a number of results showing the use of articles *si*, *sang*, *dang*, *hang*, *cik*, and *tun* literary texts in Indonesia from time to time. The following is the resulting tabulation.

No	Article	<i>Hikayat Raja Pasai</i> (HRP)1390	<i>Hikayat Aceh</i> (HA)1600	<i>Cerita Kutai</i> (CK)1625	<i>Hikayat Indera Nata</i> (HIN)1870	<i>Bekisar Merah</i> (BM)1993
1	Si	37	44	22	90	80
2	Sang	42	-	179	-	5
3	Dang	-	13	-	2	-
4	Hang	-	-	-	-	-
5	Cik	-	-	1	1	-
6	Tun	235	41	-	-	-
Total word in the script		22509	37933	39817	46215	56730

The table above shows that articles *is* used in every manuscript in each period. The quantity of article usage tends to increase in the last two periods. However, based on the comparison of its use with the total number of vocabularies in the manuscript, it was

found that articles *si* was used with 0.16% percentage in HRP script, 0.11% in HA script, 0.05% in CK script, 0.19% in HIN script, and 0.14% in BM script. This means that the percentage of use (other than Kutai story script) articulasi in the manuscript reviewed tend to remain, which is about 0.15%.

In contrast, the article 'sang' is found only in three of the five manuscripts examined, in the early, middle, and in the end. In quantity, the article *sang* is widely used in the 1300s manuscript period (HRP manuscript), and reached its peak in the 1600s (CK script). While in the final period of the 1990s (BM script) the use of article *sang* decreased drastically. Based on the comparison of its use with the total number of vocabularies in the manuscript, it was found that the articulasang was used with 0.18% percentage on HRP script, 0% in HA manuscript, 0.44% in CK script, 0% in HIN script, and 0.008% in BM script.

Articledang only found on two of the five manuscripts reviewed. Thirteen times in HA manuscript and twice on manuscript of HIN. Based on the comparison of its use with the total number of vocabularies in the text, articledang is used with a percentage of 0.034% in HA manuscripts, and 0.004% in HIN manuscripts. Thus it can be said that the quantity of article *dang* usage in these five periods is very small.

Moreover, article *hang* in no way found in the five manuscripts examined. However, article *hang* is used in massive manuscripts found in Malaysian territory, such as *Hikayat Hang Tuah* (Kelantan text, 1700) as much as 1247 times, *Hikayat Melayu* (Johor text, 1356) as much as 378 times, and *Hikayat Patani* (text Kelantan, year 1730) as much as 11 times.

While articletun only found in two manuscripts in the early period of five manuscripts reviewed, namely on HRP manuscripts as much as 235 uses, and HA as much as 41 uses. It shows that *tun* is a massive article used until the 1600s period, then disappears in the next period.

Changes of Usage

Besides its quantity, the changes of *si*, *sang*, *dang*, *hang*, *cik*, and *tun* in literary texts in Indonesia can also be seen based on how they are used.

No	<i>Hikayat Raja Pasai</i> (1390)	<i>Hikayat Aceh</i> (1600)	<i>CeritaKuta i</i> (1625)	<i>HikayatInderaNata</i> (1870)	<i>BekisarMer ah</i> (1993)
1	Si Abdul Jalil	siAlam Khan	siDulangE mas	Si Barat Gempita	si anting besar
2	Si AkapGagahMeng angkat	siArif	siGantar `Alam	Si BatuKembar	sibetina
3	Si Ali Kecil PahatPutar	si Bulbul	siGantarBu mi	sibintangtimur	sibetiskering
4	Si BeraimBapa	siKampung	siHarijaya	Si Kipas	sibungsu
5	Si BintangTimur	siMendaran g	siJaruma	silaki-lakiitu	sicantik
6	Si Pasai	siRuntunMa nau	siLumajang	Si Piatu	sicimeng
7	-	siTatangDay ang	siLumaku	Si Tenggara Mandi	sidarsa
8	-	siTatangGun ung	siMacan Gerang	-	Si dukunbayi
9	-	siTimbaTasi k	siRanggam arta	-	Si ekorkipas
10	-	-	siSapuJagat	-	siempunyasu ara
11	-	-	-	-	Si empunyawar ung
12	-	-	-	-	Si ibu
13	-	-	-	-	Si ini
14	-	-	-	-	Si itu
15	-	-	-	-	Si jantan
16	-	-	-	-	Si jepitkukuh
17	-	-	-	-	Si Kacamata
18	-	-	-	-	Si kaki seribu
19	-	-	-	-	Si kamingjant

					an
20	-	-	-	-	Si kecil
21	-	-	-	-	Si Lasi
22	-	-	-	-	Si lelakipurba
23	-	-	-	-	Si manusiapurb a
24	-	-	-	-	Si munyuk
25	-	-	-	-	Si perempuan
26	-	-	-	-	Si penutur
27	-	-	-	-	Si petutur
28	-	-	-	-	Si pincang
29	-	-	-	-	Si pulan
30	-	-	-	-	Si purba
31	-	-	-	-	Si Sapon
32	-	-	-	-	Si tokoh
33	-	-	-	-	Si tua

Based on the above table, it can be seen that basically there is no change of way in the use of articles *si*. In each period, *si* is used as a task word that defines proper names. Article 'si' is used consistently from time to time to nominate one's traits into a nickname, forming a name based on the characteristic of the person referred to. While the meanings arise are always intimate, close, or mocking and degrading, so they are not used in the name of respected people, not in front of the title name, nor in front of the foreign name.

No	<i>Hikayat Raja Pasai</i> (1390)	<i>Hikayat Aceh</i> (1600)	<i>CeritaKutai</i> (1625)	<i>HikayatInderaNata</i> (1870)	<i>BekisarMerah</i> (1993)
1	Sang Nata		sang nata	-	Sang Mahasantun
2	-	-	sang ratu	-	Sang KesadaranTertinggi
3	-	-	-	-	sang daun
4	-	-	-	-	Sang Mahajiwa

Unlike *si*, *sang* has a slight change in its use. As can be seen in the above table, although the person is always used in advance of the title and assumes the meaning of 'divine,' 'kingdom' or 'master', there are differences in its use in the early and the late periods. In the early period of manuscripts (HRP and CK), this article tends to be used to initiate concrete persona names, such as *sang nata* and *sang ratu*, which is a noble man. While in the final period (BM) article *sang* tends to be used to initiate the abstract personal name that brings the meaning of 'great', such as *Sang Mahasantun*, *Sang KesadaranTertinggi*, and *Sang Mahajiwa*. *Sang* also tends to initiate the name of inanimate objects which is glorified as in *Sang Daun*.

No	<i>Hikayat Raja Pasai</i> (1390)	<i>Hikayat Aceh</i> (1600)	<i>CeritaKutai</i> (1625)	<i>HikayatInderaNata</i> (1870)	<i>BekisarMerah</i> (1993)
1	-	Dang `AmbarKasturi	-	Dang Jeranah	-
2	-	-	-	Dang Saji	-

Based on the results obtained, it can be seen that *dang* tends to be used as a title for high-ranking women, such as princess, royal family, nobility, and court ladies. However,

this article is very rarely encountered. If any, the article lasted only until the 1800s, and disappeared entirely of its use in the 1900s manuscript.

No	<i>Hikayat Raja Pasai</i> (1390)	<i>Hikayat Aceh</i> (1600)	<i>Cerita Kutai</i> (1625)	<i>Hikayat Indera Nata</i> (1870)	<i>Bekisar Merah</i> (1993)
1	-	-	Encik Uang Tempuok	Encik Siti	-

Similar to *dang*, article *cik* is also difficult to find in the manuscripts. This article is only found twice in the form *encik* which is consistently used as an indicator for the honorable Malayan male or female. Meanwhile, its use also disappeared altogether in the 1900s period.

No	<i>Hikayat Raja Pasai</i> (1390)	<i>Hikayat Aceh</i> (1600)	<i>Cerita Kutai</i> (1625)	<i>Hikayat Indera Nata</i> (1870)	<i>Bekisar Merah</i> (1993)
1	Tun Abdul Jalil	Penglima Tun Bija ad-Diraja	-	-	-
2	Tun Abul Fadil	Tun Bija Singa	-	-	-
3	Tun Baba Kaya	Tun Bijaya Perkema	-	-	-
4	Tun Beraim Bapa	Tun Indera Déwi	-	-	-
5	Tun Bijaya Panglira	Tun Indera Naya	-	-	-
6	Tun Derma Dikara	Tun Kuja Manai	-	-	-
7	Tun Fatimah Lempau	Tun Kuja Muta	-	-	-
8	Tun Haria Benung	Tuan Tun Sahdani	-	-	-
9	Tun Haria Jong	-	-	-	-
10	Tun Jaya Pangliran	-	-	-	-

11	TunMedamPeria	-	-	-	-
12	TunPerpatih	-	-	-	-
13	TunPerpatih Jena	-	-	-	-
14	TunPerpatihPandak	-	-	-	-
15	TunPerpatihTulusAgung TukangSukara	-	-	-	-
16	TunRawanaPematang	-	-	-	-
17	Tun Seri Kaya	-	-	-	-
18	TunSyahAlam Kota	-	-	-	-
19	TunTakiahDara	-	-	-	-

Meanwhile, article *tun* is used consistently in front of honorable male or female names in two early-period manuscripts, HRP and HA manuscripts. However, this articulation is not found at all in the text of the period 1625-1993.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation in the analysis it can be seen that in the five manuscripts examined there are some changes in the use of articles *si*, *sang*, *dang*, *hang*, *cik* and *tun*. The change can be seen either by quantity or by the way it is used. Based on the change in the quantity of its use, existing article can be categorized into four groups, namely (1) article that remains unused at all, as in article *hang*. (2) The slightly used article and its declining use, such as article *cik* and *dang*. (3) Article that widely used and tends to decrease, such as *sang* and *tun*. (4) Article that tends to survive, such as article *si*. While based on how it is used, the article tends to be used in the same manner and function, except *sang*. In the latest texts, *sang* tends to be used to initiate abstract personal name only.

It can be concluded that in general the use of the article tends to decrease and disappear. The use of the article tends to be massive in the period 1390-1870, but in the period 1933 until now its use is much reduced. In the period 1390-1870 the use of the article serves as a

marker and delimiter proper noun. although the article in this period does not give quantity information, but this can be categorized as a definite article. While in the period of 1993 the use of articles in the Indonesian language to switch functions into an optional lexicon. the article becomes a lexicon that only gives a certain impression on the preceding noun.

This is evidenced by the phenomenon of the literary texts of the period 1390-1870, that every name of the character in the story is always preceded by the article. While in the 1993 period the article was only used as a maker of meaning and builder of certain impression, such as familiar meaning (e.g. *sidarsa*), humiliation (e.g. *simunyuk, sibatiskering*), or pengagungan (e.g. *sangmahajiwa*). So in Greenberg's framework, this phenomenon can be identified as a change of article. The article that originally built the meaning grammatically, changed into articles that construct meaning lexically.

According to the article cycle of Joseph Greenberg, the article in Indonesian language can be categorized as the second stage, and proceeds to the third stage. That is, articles can be used in both the definite and indefinite contexts. In this stage the article only becomes a marker of a noun, and tends to turn into an empty marker. These noun barriers may appear and may disappear randomly in the use of the Indonesian language. Changes in the number and function of the use of this article can also be seen as an indication that the article is no longer a means of identity marker for Indonesian speakers. It is contrast to the Indonesian speakers in the past who used the article as a marker of identity and social status.

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