

Function and Meaning Analysis Use of "Ge" and "De" Particles in the Speech of the Petalangan Community

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Abstract

The existence of particles in a sentence in various languages is very diverse. The function and meaning of particles in one language will be different from other languages. Particles cannot stand alone, they are structural words that only have functions and meanings in certain structures. The Petalangan Malay language uses several particles in interaction or communication. However, this research only discusses *ge* and *de* particles in Petalangan language where these particles are more widely used in communication. This study aims to analyze the function and meaning of the use of *ge* and *de* particles in the Petalangan language of Pelalawan Regency, Riau Province. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, which presents data based on facts without judging right or wrong. The data used in this research is primary data obtained through field observations with listening, speaking and notetaking techniques. Data analysis is done by using commensurate and agih methods. Based on the result of the research, Petalangan people use particles in communicating in daily life. The particles that are widely used are *ge* and *de* particles which function as affirmation in interrogative sentences or question and declarative sentences. The particles *ge* and *de* are pronounced with a long and lilting intonation. However, they can also be said with a short intonation if used in a question sentence that does not require an answer. The particles *ge* and *de* are placed at the end of the sentence to emphasize the sentence and cannot be placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Keywords: *ge*, *de*, particles

INTRODUCTION

Local language is one of the interesting languages that has problems to be studied. Each regional language has unique characteristics that are certainly different from other regional languages. Whether the difference is in terms of sound, form or language structure. Petalangan Malay language is one of the most unique languages that is different from other Malay languages. One of its uniqueness is the use of particles in communication. The use of particles in the Petalangan community is a must in sentences, especially in spoken language. Similarly, the Indonesian language also has particles used in communication such as Particle *lah* which functions as an affirmation of a question or interrogative sentence. statement and for affirmation in command sentences. as an example in the sentence below.

1. Masuklah Nabi Muhammad dan Nabi Yusuf ke dalam tenda Prophet Muhammad and Prophet Yusuf entered the tent.
2. Masuklah, bu !

Come in, mom!

The use of particles in sentence (1) is as an affirmation of a statement that the Prophet Muhammad and the Prophet Joseph have entered the tent. While in sentence (2) is an imperative sentence that uses *lah* particles on the basic verb enter. the function of *lah* particles in sentence (2) is to emphasize the command sentence that tells the mother to enter. Particles are linguistic elements that are often used in language. Particles in Indonesian are called task words. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), particles are words that usually cannot be inflected (changes in word form), contain grammatical meaning and do not contain lexical meaning. The meaning of a particle or task word is determined not by the word itself, but by its relation to other words in the phrase or sentence. Particles as task words have a special form that is very concise or small with a specific function. particles cannot stand alone. In Indonesian there are several categories of particles, namely in the form of prepositional particles (prepositions), conjunctions (conjunctions), interjections (interjections), arithmetic (adjectives) and interrogatives (question words).

In addition, the Indonesian language is also known as affirming particles, examples of particles, in Indonesian which are included in the category of affirming particles, namely, -kah, -tah, -lah and pun. The particle must be connected to the word that follows it, except for the pun particle whose writing can be connected or can be separated from the word that follows it. Therefore, particles are used to convey grammatical functions or grammatical relationships between words in a sentence. According to Bobrova (1999), particles belong to a class of words that add meaning or color to independent words and sentences. Similar to Indonesian, the Riau Malay language also contains many particles or task words, namely, prepositions, conjunctions, articles, interjections and particles. Each region in Riau Province has its own dialect. In this study, the researcher focused on the particles contained in the Petalangan Malay language used by the community in daily communication.

Petalangan is a region located in Riau Province, Pelalawan Regency. Petalangan people have a unique language with characteristics that are different from other regional languages, especially in the sound of the words used. In addition, the intonation and accent used by the Petalangan people have their own characteristics. The use of particles that are still strong is still maintained by the Petalangan people. The particles owned by the Petalangan language are not owned by other regions in Riau. The focus of this research is on *ge* and *de* particles that do not have word equivalents in Indonesian and no translation of words similar to *ge* and *de* particles in Indonesian is found. The syntactic behavior of the *ge* and *de* particles can be seen in the following sentences

3. Kono apo kau *ge*?

What's gotten into you?

What's wrong with you?

The answer to the question sentence in the Petalangan language that uses particles is

4. indak ado apo-*de*"

nothing It's okay.

"it's okay"

From these example sentences, there are forms of distribution of the particles *ge* and *de* that are interesting to study. In addition, the concern about the loss of the use of *ge* and *de* particles in oral and written communication among young Petalangan people who have a sense of shame in using the Petangan language is the reason why this topic is raised. The next reason is the occurrence of errors in the use of *ge* and *de* particles from some Petangan young people. Example:

5. kau ge ndak kemano?
kamu mau kemana?
kamu mau kemana?
where are you going?

The particle usage error in sentence (5) above is placing the particle *ge* in the middle of the sentence. However, there are only a few studies on the use of particles in local languages that the author found. These studies include research conducted by Yuhani (2013) on the use of particles in Pati Regency. Then the research belongs to (Sa'dah, 2019) which examines the use of particles in Javanese dialects. The research revealed that there are several forms of particles in the Javanese dialect of Surabaya such as *tak*. In addition, there is also research from Deanty Rumandang Bulan (2018) which discusses the function of affirming particles in Sundanese, namely *the*, *tea* and *mah* and discusses their position in the sentence. Then Ulfa Kurniasih, Naila Halisya, Shofie Azizah, Fidyia Nur Meilia examined the function and meaning of the use of particles in the speech of Pekalongan people. The research aims to identify particles that are commonly used in the Buaran area. In addition, the research also seeks to analyze the function and meaning of the use of particles that are often used by the surrounding community. From several previous studies, no research was found on *ge* and *de* particles in Petalangan Malay language. Therefore, this paper analyzes the function and meaning of *ge* and *de* particles in Petalangan language which certainly do not have similarities in terms of objects and studies from previous researchers. Based on the background of the problem described above, it can be seen that the function and meaning of *ge* and *de* particles in Petalangan language have not been described properly.

To find out the function and meaning of these particles is certainly not easy especially since there has been no research on the above before. so, the problem in this study can be formulated in an interrogative formulation as follows:

1. How do *ge* and *de* particles function in Petalangan language in Bandar Petalangan Subdistrict, Pelalawan Regency?
2. What is the meaning of the use of *ge* and *de* particles in sentences in the Petalangan language of Bandar Petalangan Subdistrict, Pelalawan Regency?

The general purpose of this study is to show how the use of Parikel *ge* and *de* in the language of the Petalangan people. Specifically, the objectives are:

1. to find out the function of *ge* and *de* particles used by Petalangan people and
2. to find out the meaning of the use of *ge* and *de* particles in Petalangan language.

It is hoped that this research can be theoretically and practically useful for the Petalangan community in particular and the world community in general.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative descriptive method is a description of the quality of facts, data, or material objects that are not in the form of numbers, but in the form of language expressions or discourse (whatever it is) through precise and systematic interpretation (Wibowo, 2011: 43). The type of data in this research is primary data with data sources collected through direct observation or observation conducted in the field. Field observations or observations focus on the use of *ge* and *de* particles used by the Petalangan community in Bandar Petalangan District in daily communication. The communication in question is oral communication that occurs in all circles and all ages. In addition to observation, the data in this study also comes from interviews with several informants who are native Petalangan people and have met the criteria as an informant according to the applicable provisions such as traditional leaders, *ninik mamak* who understand and understand the Petalangan language and are able to become responsive informants. Interviews were conducted by asking questions related to the use of *ge* and *de* particles and the function and meaning of these particles.

These questions have been prepared in the form of a research instrument, in addition to the test as previously described. The purpose of conducting interviews is to support data that has been collected through observation or observation in the field. From the results of the interview in accordance with its purpose, very supportive data has been obtained, the author becomes aware of which informants answer with their own abilities and which ones answer casually. Based on the description above, this research uses the data collection methods *simak* (observation) and *cakap* (interview). The use of these two methods is based on the need to obtain complete data that is expected to explain the function and meaning of the *ge* and *de* particles. All data obtained from listening and speaking methods will be recorded and grouped and separated between sentences that use *ge* particles and which ones use *de* particles. The method used to analyze the data is the commensurate method. In this method, the target object of this research is determined based on the high level of equivalence. The data obtained from the research was analyzed. Nana Sudjana (2016: 37) states that analysis is an attempt to sort an integrity into elements or parts so that the hierarchy and or arrangement. data analysis in this study was carried out by means of

1. Collect sentences that use particles
2. Classify sentences that use the particle *ge*
3. Classify sentences that use the particle *de*.
4. Seen errors in the use of *ge* and *de* particles.
5. What type of sentence is the particle used in and where is it located in the sentence?
6. Determine and find the meaning and function of the particles *ge* and *de* in sentences

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research and observation of the use of traditional or local particles in Bandar Petalangan village. Based on the research results that there is no age limit or age in using *ge* and *de* particles to communicate, the results obtained that the function of the *ge* and *de* particles in the Petalangan language functions as an affirmation of declarative and interrogative sentences or question sentences that do not have meaning. Affirmation particles, which are particles that express various degrees of dominance of the various constituents that follow. These particles are also accompanied by attitudinal meanings (Woolams, 2004: 359). The results of this study show that the particles *ge* and *de* in the Petalangan Malay language have no meaning in their use in a sentence.

1. Particles *ge*

Partcle *ge* has several meanings in the pronunciation of the Malay dialect of Petalangan used by the Petalangan community to communicate daily, depending on the placement and meaning of the word. The *ge* particle in the Petalangan community has its own characteristics and even characterizes the Petalangan language. These characteristics can be seen from the accent and intonation when saying the *ge* particle where there is an emphasis on the *ge* particle. The *ge* particle can only be placed at the end of a sentence and cannot be placed at the beginning or middle of a sentence. The *ge* particle is used in interrogative sentences or interrogative sentences, namely sentences whose contents ask something or someone (Nadar, 2013: 72). whether it is an interrogative sentence that requires a "yes" or "no" answer or an interrogative sentence that does not require an answer. The particle *-ge* in the daily pronunciation of the Petalangan language has no special meaning.

Petalangan people use this particle to strengthen the expression of sentences or words related to the object being asked. The *ge* particle can only be used in interrogative sentences or question sentences and cannot or is not acceptable when used in other types of sentences. Below are examples of the use of the *ge* particle in sentences, among others:

6. Atan: "Mangapo kau disiko *ge*?
Mengapa kamu disini?
Kamu ngapain disini?
What are you doing here?
7. Moman: "Ambo manodik disiko *ge*".
saya memancing disini.
disini saya memancing.
I'am fishing here
8. Atan: indak mamongak kau *ge*?
tidak bohong kamu?
Kamu tidak berbohong?
You're not lying?

In the conversational sentences above (6), (7), (8), the particle *ge* is used in an interrogative sentence that requires an answer about what Moman is doing (6). Moman answers the question by using the particle *ge* (7) to reinforce or emphasize the answer to the question. Similarly, sentence (8) is also an interrogative sentence but can be answered or not answered, a. Particle Function - *ge* as Sentence Emphasizer. The particle *ge* in daily conversation in the Petalangan community functions as an emphasizer in question sentences or interrogative sentences. the pronunciation of the particle usually rises at the end of the sentence. example:

9. sakit kau *ge*?
sakit kamu?
kamu sakit?
Are you sick?
10. "Indak salah kau *ge*?
tidak salah kamu
kamu tidak salah

Not your fault Are you not wrong?

11. Ambo tak obe apo masalah ge?

saya tidak tahu apa masalah?

saya tidak tahu masalahnya apa?

I don't know what the case is?

The three sentences above are interrogative sentences that require an answer (9) and (10) and those that do not require an answer (11) and the intonation at the end of the interrogative sentences above has increased. the particle *ge* used in the sentence is an affirmation of the question spoken. In the sentence above, the word *ko* appears which means "this". The *ge* particle in the sentence above is used to emphasize an interrogative sentence that does not require a "yes" or "no" answer. the *-ge* particle in the sentence above has the intention of stating that the interlocutor is sick

2. Particle - *de*

The *de* particle is a particle that is often used in the daily language of the Petalangan community. This particle has similarities with the *ge* particle, but what distinguishes it is that *de* is pronounced with a lowered tone while the *ge* particle is pronounced with an increased tone accompanied by emphasis. The *de* particle in the Petalangan community is spoken by all groups and there is no age limit. Similar to the *ge* particle, the *de* particle also has no meaning, only as a particle that emphasizes the object being discussed. The *de* particle here as *cho* has no meaning. Unlike the *ge* particle, the use of the *de* particle is broader, which can be used in declarative sentences and can also be used in interrogative sentences or question sentences. so it is not surprising that the *de* particle appears more often in the daily conversations of petelangan people. a. The *de* particle functions as a sentence emphasizer. The *de* particle has the same function as the *ge* particle, which functions as an emphasizer in a sentence. both in declarative and interrogative sentences. A declarative sentence is a statement about something that is emphasized by the particle *de*, for example:

12. "kapotang ambo kapase *de*"

kemarin saya kepasar

saya kepasar kemarin

I went to the market yesterday.

13. " Iyo pula *de*?"

iya pula?

benar?

Right?

14. Itu baju bau kau *ge*?

itu baju baru kamu?

baju baru itu punya kamu?

is that your new outfit?

The sentence above (12) is a statement uttered by the speaker to the interlocutor. in this case it does not require a response from the interlocutor because the sentence is only an information that yesterday he went to the market, The *de* particle is also often used in ineterogative sentences or interrogative sentences in Petalangan society. It can be an interrogative sentence that requires an answer or does not require an

answer. As in the example of sentence (13) which asks about the truth of the information being discussed. Likewise, sentence (14) is an interrogative sentence that requires an answer whether the new clothes are yours, which can be answered with yes or no.

15. Itu indak kau de?

itu bukan kamu?

itu bukannya kamu?

you're not?

16. "inyo lagi poneng de"

dia lagi pusing

dia sedang pusing

He has a headache

17. umak indak maa de?

ibu tidak marah?

tidak marahkah inu?

Aren't mother angry?

The sentence above is the use of the particle *de* in interrogative sentences (15) and (16), where the particle *de* in the sentence functions as an emphaser in the sentence. The sentence above is an interrogative sentence that requires an answer. and in sentence (17) is a declarative sentence that states that he (someone is dizzy. this sentence is just a statement to provide information on someone's condition. From the description above, it can be concluded that the *de* particle is more extensive in its use and is more often used by the Petalangan community in daily communication. The use of *ge* and *de* particles in the Petalangan Malay language has no special meaning, only as an emphasizing word in an interrogative and declarative sentence.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of the meaning and function of particle usage in a language reveals interesting phenomena. Particularly the use of particles in Petalangan language which illustrates that not all particles have meaning but all particles have functions. In Petalangan language we know that the particles *ge* and *de* have no meaning. Then both particles have a function as an emphaser in a sentence. The *ge* particle can only be used in interrogative sentences or question sentences where the particle is located at the end of the sentence and then followed by a question mark. The position of the *ge* particle in the sentence cannot be at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. Meanwhile, the particle *de* can be used in declarative and interrogative sentences. The position of the particle *de* is also at the end of the sentence. So it can be concluded that the use of the *de* particle is wider than the use of the *ge* particle in the Petalangan language.

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