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FUNGSI ADJEKTIVA KOMPARATIF DALAM BAHASA MADURA DIALEK KANGEAN DAN DAMPAKNYA BAGI MASYARAKAT KANGEAN: KAJIAN PRAGMATIK

(The Function of Comparative Adjectives in Kangean Dialect of Madurese Language and Its Impact)

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Abstract

Comparative adjectives of Kangean Dialect of Madurese Language (KDML) are the basic adjectives that has A+D+(-an) stucture or lebbi. This study explored the function of comparative adjectives in KDML and its impact for the Kangean community. The theories used to explore and determine the comparative adjective function are descriptive and pragmatic theories. The research is a qualitative research. The method used in this research is the participatory observation method. The data were obtained from interviews with the dialect speakers by voice recording and field note-taking. Besides, researchers used the introspectiveve method (reflective-introspection method). The data that has been collected were transcribed into written form of orthographic transcription, then translated and classified according to its function. The method applied for analyzing the data are equivalent and distributional method. Meanwhile, the methods used for displaying the results of data analysis are informal and formal steps. The results showed that in KDML, there are several functions of comparative adjectives, namely to motivate, praise, admonish, command, insinuate, advise, criticize and accuse. Meanwhile, the impact of adjective utterances, people become more optimistic, comfortable, easy to appreciate, entertained, strong, cautious, deterred, and humble.

Keywords: Function of ccomparative aadjectives, Kangean dialect, Pragmatics.

Abstrak

Adjektiva komparatif bahasa Madura dialek Kangean (BMDK) merupakan adjektiva dasar yang memiliki struktur A+D+(-an) atau lebbi. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi fungsi adjektiva komparatif dalam BMDK dan dampaknya bagi komunitas Kangean. Teori yang digunakan untuk menggali dan menentukan fungsi adjektiva komparatif adalah teori deskriptif dan pragmatik. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode observasi partisipatif. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan penutur dialek Kangean melalui rekaman dan catatan lapangan. Selain itu, peneliti menggunakan metode introspektif (metode reflektif-introspekturis). Data yang sudah terkumpul ditranskrip ke dalam bentuk tulisan dengan transkripsi ortografis, kemudian diterjemahkan dan diklasifikasikan sesuai fungsinya. Metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah metode ekuivalen dan metode agih dan metode yang digunakan untuk menampilkan hasil analisis data adalah langkah-langkah formal dan nonformal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam BMDK terdapat beberapa fungsi adjektiva komparatif yakni untuk memotivasi, memuji, menegur, memerintah, menyindir, menasihati, mencela dan menuduh. Sedangkan dampaknya adalah masyarakat lebih optimis, peka, mudah menghargai, terhibur, kuat, berhati-hati, jera, dan rendah diri.

Kata-Kata Kunci: Fungsi adjektiva komparatif, dialek Kangean, Pragmatik.

INTRODUCTION

In every day life, language plays an important role in interacting, adapting and communicating with each other both in the same language and in different languages. Differences in language are the essence of a region, nation and state. So that, it is what gives birth to a very varied speech society and language development.

Madurese language (ML) is a regional language that has a very varied meaning and usage because there are several forms, types, functions and uses in speech and the context of speech. This is due to the existence of several multilingual and multicultural speakers, so that there have been linguistic split from generation to generation, as explained by Muta'allim (2019:1) that ML grows and develops according to the times so that there is an expansion or diversity of languages called with variations or dialects of the language.

These linguistic divisions are commonly referred to as variations or dialects. Dialects in BM consist of four dialects, namely the Sumenep, Pamekasan, Bangkalan, and Kangean dialects as well as two additional dialects, namely Pinggir Papas and Bawean dialects (Sofyan, 2010: 207). This is in line with Muta'allim's idea (2019) that purely linguistically, the language used on Kangean Island is ML because in ML there are four dialects, namely Sumenep, Pamekasan, Bangkalan and Kangean dialects.

However, among the several dialects, the Kangean dialect is a dialect that is very dominant with differences, especially those related to its function and use in speech and the context of speech, so that BM, which is used as a medium of communication by the Kangean community, is called the Kangean Dialect of Madurese Language (KDML). These differences are influenced by several factors, namely the factors of time, culture, background of speakers, power, overseas, social and others.

Muta'allim (2019:1) states that language variations or dialects are not only influenced by time and cultural factors, but are also influenced by social status, geographical location and others. Based on the explanation above, it is concluded that one of the causes of expansion or language variation is geographic location, while Kangean Island is an island that is so far from its parent, namely ML. Soegianto (1996:1) Kangean Island is the largest of the small islands in the Kangean archipelago, namely Saobi Island, Palihat, Sepangkur, Sapeken, Pagerungan, Saseel and others.

Based on the explanation above, it is concluded that KDML is a very unique and varied language because it has a multi-dialect uses on Kangean community utterances. Besides, KDML is a language that has more dominant dialect than another dialect especially those related to the use, function and meaning of adjectives in speech and the context of speech. This research focuses on use, function and meaning of comparative adjectives.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Adjective is a word that is used to describe the state or condition of a noun especially concerning its character or character. Muta'allim, (2019:22); Muta'allim, Sofyan & Haryono (2020:16) state that adjectives are complementary nouns or words used to describe the state of an object that functions as a noun modifier.

Alwi, et al., (2003) emphasized that an adjective is a word that provides a more specific description of something that is stated by a noun in a sentence. Furthermore, Sofyan (2016: 66) asserts that adjectives are words used to express or explain the nature or condition of people, objects, or animals. Based on its use, adjectives are divided into four types, namely standard adjectives, comparison and non-conformity Kridalaksana (1986).

However, this research is focused on comparison adjectives, especially

comparative level adjectives. Comparative level adjectives are adjectives that have more meaning, this type of adjective is usually used to compare one object to another. Muta'allim (2019:27) states that comparative adjectives are words that are used to complete a noun or describe the state of an object in which the noun or object is compared to another.

Kridalaksana (1986: 63) asserts that a comparative level adjective is an adjective used to describe the state of a noun which exceeds the state of another noun. In addition, Sofyan (2009:120) asserts that a comparative level adjective is an adjective which explains that the state of a noun exceeds that of other nouns and uses the marker *a + D + -an*.

In KDML, the comparison of comparative adjective besides functioning to convey messages, information and news also has a special function in speech and the context of speech, namely as motivational sentences, praise, admonitions, orders, advice, satire, reproach, and accusations. However, this speech is still difficult for most Kangean people to understand due to a lack of insight and knowledge about the role of context in speech.

So far, researchers have not found previous studies, especially those examining adjectives in KDML with pragmatic studies, but there are several studies that are in line with this research. First, Prafantya (2011) analyzes the comparison of the comparative and superlative levels of adjectives in English and Indonesian. In his research, Prafantya aims to describe the differences in the morphological processes of the comparative and superlative levels of adjectives used in English and Indonesian with contrastive linguistic studies. The results of his research show that in English, the morphological process is used to build comparative and superlative adjectives which are formed by the count of syllables and the final sound in the word contains two syllables, whereas in Indonesian, the

comparative and superlative comparisons are formed by the adverb phrase followed by adjective.

Second, Wahyuni (2015) analyzed the adjective of the *Elativus* category: Javanese vocabulary enrichment. In his research, Wahyuni described the adjective of the *Elativus* category as a productive word class that enriched BJ vocabulary with a qualitative descriptive method. The results of his research indicated that the adjectives categorized as *elativus* were classified as two groups, namely group *i* and group *u*.

Third, Afifah (2016) analyzed adjectives in Javanese in Glagah sub-district, Lamongan district. Afifah described the characteristics and forms of adjectives in Javanese in Glagah District, Lamongan Regency. The method used in this research is the observing method of engaging competence, while the method used in analyzing the data is the distributional method with the direct element sharing technique and the method of presenting the results of data analysis used in this study is the formal method.

The results of his research indicate that there are three characteristics in BJ in Glagah District, Lamongan Regency, namely morphemic, syntactic, and semantic characteristics. In the morphemic characteristic, the finding of several affixes that function as adjectives markers, while in the syntactic feature, adjectives can be preceded or followed by the word with the words *most*, *no*, *no*, *very*, *somewhat*, *less*, *still* and others. In addition, there are also adjectives in the form of monomorphic and polymorphic adjectives.

Fourth, Wiranty., Et al. (2017) entitled the analysis of the meaning relation of adjectives in the Malay dialect of the Selimbau dialect, Kapuas Hulu district. Wiranty., Et al. Aims to describe the meaning of the basic adjectives of synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, and synonyms for the Malay language in the Selimbau dialect. The data collection

techniques used were observation, listening proficiently, note taking techniques, and documentation. The technique of checking the validity of the data uses triangulation of sources, methods, investigators, and theories. The data analysis technique used the interactive analysis model of Miles and Huberman. The result of the research states that there is a relation between the basic adjective meanings of synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms and synonyms for the Malay language in the Selimbau dialect.

Fifth, Kartika (2017) has a contrastive analysis adjectives (*kyoushi* of Japanese and Indonesian) in terms of grammatical and teaching. This study focuses on adjectives in Japanese with Indonesian. The two forms of adjectives are compared and their differences are analyzed and their similarities are sought. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with content analysis techniques consisting of Japanese and Indonesian adjectives. The result of this research is that Japanese adjectives are divided into 2 groups, namely I adjectives ending in *i* (*i-keiyoshi*) and adjectives II ending in *na* (*na-keiyoshi*), while in Indonesian adjectives are based on the type of words. and the form of the word itself.

Sixth, Yani (2017) examines the phonological elements of the Madurese language in the Kangean islands. Yani described the segmental elements of consonants, vowels, and the series of consonant segments of the KDML. The method used to collect data was the engaging listening method using tapping and note-taking techniques. The results of his research indicate that the phonological elements found are thirteen vocal segments which can be 6 vowel phonemes.

Seventh, Yani., Et al with the title of the vocal segment of the Madura language, Kangean dialect. Yani., Et al. Aims to reveal the vocalic segments of KDML. The method used in collecting data was the documentation method with the record and

note technique, while the data analysis method used was the comparative descriptive method with dialectometry techniques and isogloss files. The results showed that there were 13 vocal segments, all of which could represent phonetics, but of the 13 phonetics only six could represent themselves as phonemic.

Eighth, Muta'allim (2019) with the title of use and function of adjectives in the Kangean dialect of Madura. Muta'allim describes the form, type, use and function of adjectives in KDML. The method used to obtain the data was the engaging listening method complemented by the interview method. The methods used in data analysis are the equivalent method and the split method.

The results of his research indicate that there are two forms of adjectives in KDML, namely basic and derivative forms, while the types are standard, comparative and non-conforming adjectives. Based on its usage, there are five categories of usage, namely most polite, very polite, polite, impolite, rude and very rude, while its function is to motivate, praise, admonish, command, insinuate, advise, criticize and accuse.

Ninth, Salikin, Muta'allim, Alfani, Hosaini & Sayfullah (2021) with the title Traditional Madurese Engagement Amidst the Social Change of the Kangean Society. Salikin et al aim to describe the cause of social change of the kangean society. The results shows that the social change of the kangean society cause by negative effects of television such as soap opera films, promiscuity, blue film, tiktok, life style, speaking style and dress patterns are greatly affect the kangean community especially among teenagers.

Based on previous research, there has not been any research that is consistent with this research, especially those examining the comparative adjective function in KDML with pragmatic studies. Therefore, researchers are very interested in researching

it. Departing from the background, the researcher formulated the problem, namely, What is the function of speech and the context of comparative adjective speech in KDML and its impact on the Kangean community?

In KDML, the function of comparative adjectives is very varied, so that speech partners find it difficult to understand it because a speech will have a different meaning from its real meaning if the speech is influenced by context, so that speech is commonly called an implicit speech. This is what invites a misunderstanding between the spoken text and the spoken text in the context. To explore and understand the meaning behind the speech, it is necessary to use descriptive and pragmatic studies.

Pragmatics is a scientific study that discusses speech and the context of speech. That is, tracing the relationship between the spoken text and the intended text, as explained by Gunarwan (2007) which states that the pragmatic purpose is other than to convey the mandate, duties and needs of speakers, namely to maintain or maintain social relations between speakers and speech partners. Levinson (1983) states that pragmatics is a study that explores the relationship between language and context in which in that situation context is the basis for determining the meaning of speech.

In addition, Rahardi (2005) defines that pragmatics is the science of language that studies the conditions and functions of its use which are motivated by certain contexts. More specifically, Bonvillain (1997) argues that there are four aspects of context in understanding a speech, namely setting, participants, topics and objectives. Speech functions in the KDML are often used by the Kangean community because there are several ethnic groups with different social status, as explained by Haryono (2015) that the phenomenon of language use is carried out because in the spoken community there are members with high and low social status. This means that we must

be able to use language in speaking related to which society should be respected, which society should not be judged and which society should be addressed.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods. The data of this research are in the form of utterances containing comparative adjective function, while the source of the data in this study is the native speaker conversation of KDML. The method used in this research is the listening, engaging method. In addition, researchers use the introspection method (reflective-inspector method), this is done because researchers involve themselves or make full use of it, optimally, the role of researchers as speakers of KDML without dissolving the role of a study.

Data were collected by means of recorded which is equipped with the interview method. The interview was done by native speaker of KDML, they are community leaders, practitioners, language observers, academics, cultural actors and so on. This was done in order to obtain information from selected informants by asking questions about problems that were not understood by the researcher through the engaging listening method so that accurate data was obtained, namely to determine the function of comparative adjective speech based on the context. After the data is collected, data transcription is carried out followed by data translation.

The data was transcribed into written form which was written orthographically. What is meant by orthographically is the alteration of writing according to letters or the general guideline for enhanced Madurese spelling (in the second print). Orthographic transcriptions are marked with two angles <...>. Like the following example: *raddhin* <r, a, d, d, h, i, n>. After that, the data was

translated into Indonesian. This was done to make it easier to analyze data.

The data analysis techniques used in this study were the pragmatic matching method and the split method. There are two methods that used the researcher to analyzed data, namely the equivalent and the distributional method. The equivalent method is carried out with basic techniques and advanced techniques, namely the determining determinant element technique to explore and explain the types of comparative adjective functions in the speech and context of KDML speech, while the distributional method is carried out with advanced techniques for direct elements to describe the characteristics of comparative adjectives in KDML utterances that are related to the type of function.

The method used in presenting the results of data analysis is formal and informal. The informal method is used to present the results of data analysis related to the comparative adjective function in KDML while the formal stage is used to present the results of comparative adjective research in KDML. This method is also used to present the results of the analysis and prove whether or not there is a change in meaning that occurs in the type and function of speech and the context of speech in KDML.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that there are forms, functions and positive and negative impacts on the speech adjectives of KDML, especially on comparative adjectives. The following is an explanation of the form, function and impact of using comparative adjectives in Kangean society's utterances.

I. Forms of comparative Adjectives

The form of comparative adjectives used by the Kangean people in speaking can be in the form of a root word that gets the prefix *a* and suffix *an*, thus forming the structure *a+ D +(an)* or it can be a root

word added with the word *jheng* and *ma* in front of the adjective. The structure *a+ D +(an)* is used in positive and negative sentences, while the *jheng* marker is used in negative sentences and the *ma* marker is used in interrogative sentences. However, comparative adjectives with *jheng* and *ma* markers are rarely used in Madurese language, Kangean dialect speech, so this study focuses on comparative adjectives with *a+D+(an)* structure.

II. Functions of Comparative Adjectives

In KDML, there are 8 types of comparative adjective functions in speech and the context of speech, namely to motivate, praise, reprimand, insinuate, advise, command, criticize and accuse. Here are the types of comparative adjective data functions in KDML.

II. Impacts of Comparative Adjectives

In KDML, there are several impacts in the use of comparative adjective utterances, namely positive and negative impacts. Positive impact which can make someone motivated, more enthusiastic. Confident, and entertained, while the negative impact is that it can make someone feel uncomfortable, such as embarrassment, hurt, disappointment and insecure. The purpose of applying comparative adjective utterances by the Kangean community because it can directly affect a person, both individually and in groups. In summary, the various forms, functions and impacts of comparative adjectives in KDML found in this study can be seen in the table.

Table 1
Forms, Functions and Impacts of Comparative Adjectives With a+D+(an) Structure

No	Sentences	Forms	Functions	Impacts
1	<Di, muntak apenterran kao malana di Basir> (Di, you might even be smarter than Basir) 'Di, you might be smarter than Basir'	Apenterran	Motivating	Didi became optimistic
2	<Kao Din ano araddhinan mola abergok> (Din, you're prettier when you're veiled) 'Din, you're prettier when you're veiled'	Araddhinan	Praising	Dinda became a pious person who adheres to religious norms.
3	<Hek, la mak apossak'an he Adim begianna?> (Wow, why did Adim give more?) 'Wow, why did Adim give more?'	apossak'an	Reprimand	Adim to be fair
4	< Acakangan Saifur di Hasan> (Saifur is stronger than Hasan) 'Saifur is stronger than Hasan'	Acakangan	Reign	Hasan be aware and act fairly.
5	<Sarful araddhinan di kao cewekna gian anak-anak> (Sarful's girl is still prettier than your girls) 'Sarful's girl is still prettier than your girls'	Araddhinan	Advise	His friends were silent, offended and felt guilty.
6	<Matelah, agentengngan Muhadran di Ardi > (Wow, Muhadran more handsome than Ardi). 'Wow, Muhadran more handsome than Ardi'.	agentengngan	Reproach	Muhadran embarrassed and deterred.
7	< Abheghusan ollena Yusril dari Sadik> (Yusril's results were better than Sadik's result) 'Yusril's results were better than Sadik'	Abheghusan	Satirical	Safik is aware and introspecting himself.
8	<Hek la mak asekatan Mutahran kaya dari Afif ?> (How much rich faster Mutahran than Afif) 'How much rich faster Mutahran than Afif'	Asekatan	Accuse	Mutahran is aware and realized.

Motivating

Motivational speech in KDML usually takes the form of news, negative, and interrogative sentences. However, the dominance of motivational sentences that are often used by the Kangean community is speech in the form of news sentences, especially in comparative and superlative adjective sentences. Below is a comparative adjective motivational speech in the form of a news or positive sentence.

Data 1

<Di, muntak **apenterran** kao malana di Basir>
(Di, you might even **be smarter** than Basir)
'Di, you might be **smarter** than Basir'

Context: Didi is a grade 12 senior high school student. For 6 years, he studied at the Islamic boarding school. Students are obliged to comply with the Islamic boarding school regulations, both in the form of

orders and in the form of prohibitions. One of these prohibitions is the prohibition of carrying *cellphones* (HP), so this makes the students slow to reach the outside world (information). Didi has a friend named Basir, they both plan to continue their studies to the higher level. Basir plans to major in English literature, while Didi plans to major in Indonesian literature. However, Didi was advised to major in English literature by Alim, but this did not make Didi influenced, he was still confused and doubtful because he did not understand English and had no basis for learning English, but Alim always tried to motivate Didi by said “*Di, muntak **apenterran** kao malana di Basir*”. The word **apenterran** (smarter) is form of basic adjective, namely **penter** (smart). However, Alim uses the word **penter** by adding A+D+(-an) structure, so it will be **apenterran**. Alim uses the comparative adjective in motivating, because the use and fuction of comparative adjectives are strong, so it will make Didi become optimistic. Besides, Alim says “*malana muntak kao bhekalna ekabental di oreng Kangean*” (it could be, you will be used for the guider by Kangean people). Hearing the sentence, Didi became excited and made up his mind to major in English literature.

The sentence “*Di, muntak **apenterran** kao malana di Basir, malana muntak kao bhekalna ekabental di oreng Kangean*” is a motivational speech. It was said that, because at first Didi was an idiot, pessimistic, cowardly child and so on, but after hearing these words, Didi became optimistic and made up his mind to major in English literature. Therefore, the sentence is a motivational sentence. It is said that, because Didi was originally an idiot, timid and pessimistic child, but instead became a brave and optimistic child. The positive impact of this sentence is to make Didi a brave, tough, persistent child and dare to take risks. Therefore, the impact of the suggestion of the sentence is that it is able to

influence Didi so that his heart is moved and inspired and determined to major in English literature.

Praising

Praise is a speech that is positive in nature. This praise is usually used by someone who is touched, salutes and proud of people for their behavior or achievements. In addition, praise is also used to make someone proud, touched and happy. In KDML, this compliment is usually used to praise someone who is naughty, diligent, old, young, male or female with the aim that the person being praised will be happy, entertained, proud and to try to be better. Motivational speech in KDML varies greatly, namely in the form of news, negative, and interrogative sentences. Below is a comparative adjective speech data in the form of news or positive sentences.

Data 2

<*Kao Din ano **araddhinan** mola abergok*>
(Din, you're **prettier** when you're veiled)
‘Din, you're **prettier** when you're veiled’

Context: Dinda is a housewife, she is known to be very rich. He always wears clothes that are very expensive. Besides, she adorns herself excessively and often has vulgar appearances such as wearing lenses, tight clothes, blonde hair, not wearing a veil and so on. He was known to be very fierce and no one dared to reprimand him because besides being fierce he was not an easy person to advise. I might advise who hit the stone. One day, he was hanging out with his friends while laughing. He took his friend's veil and put it on. Seeing Dinda wearing a scarf, her friend said “*Kao Din ano **araddhinan** mola abergok*”.

The word **araddhinan** (**prettier**) is form of basic adjective, namely **raddhin** (prety). However, He uses the word **raddhin** by adding A+D+(-an) structure, so it will be **araddhinan**. The sentence above is a sentence of praise, it is said that because

Dinda is a person who is stubborn, easy to argue, violates religious norms, and always ignores other people's advice if it is not in accordance with his wishes. However, when she tried to wear a veil, her friends complimented her by saying that it is *prettier* to wear a veil. Hearing this compliment, Dinda was very happy. He smiled embarrassedly.

The next day, Dinda's friends invited her to gather again at a place, and Dinda attended with a very polite appearance, namely dressed that covered her genitals, dressed politely and wearing a veil. Seeing this appearance, Dinda's friends were very amazed and hugged him saying "*Alhamdulillah, ako salut ka kao, kene kao orengna sopan, patuh dan raddhin*" (Alhamdulillah, I salute you, you are now **polite, pious** and **beautiful**). Hearing this sentence, Dinda became more humble and always improved herself, so that she became the highlight of inspiration for the Kangean people. Based on the explanation above, the sentence "*Kao Din ano araddhinan mola abergok*" is a sentence that serves to praise, while the impact of the sentence of praise is Dinda is aware of and becomes a pious person who adheres to religious norms.

Reprimand

The sentence of reprimand in the KDML is used to reprimand someone who is considered to have violated or behaved that is not in accordance with humanity. The reprimand sentences in the KDML are very varied, namely in the form of news, negative, and interrogative sentences, even in the form of praise, satire, orders and others. However, to reprimand someone in a polite and subtle manner, interrogative sentences are used. Below is the warning data in the form of an interrogative sentence.

Data 3

<*Hek, la mak apossak'an he Adim begianna?*>

(Wow, why did Adim give more?)
'Wow, why did Adim give more?'

Context: One day, Helmi and Adim went to the sea to look for fish. Before going into the sea, they made an agreement to share the fishermen's produce. Helmi is a patient child, while Adim is a very naughty child. Adim always behaves badly to his friends. When the two of them had finished fishing in the sea, he decided to go home because the results he got were quite a lot. In accordance with the agreement, they both decided to unify the fishermen's produce and then it would be divided equally. However, because Adim was naughty, he was the one who judged and distributed the fish unfairly. After finishing dividing it, suddenly Murtadi approached him and paid attention to the distribution of the fish. After seeing the injustice, Murtadi said, "*Hek, la mak apossak'an he Adim begianna?*".

The word *apossak'an* (much more) is form of basic adjective, namely *possak* (a lot of). However, Murtadi uses the word *possak* by adding A+D+(-an) structure, so it will be *apossak'an*. The sentence above is a sentence of reprimand, because it was uttered by Murtadi when he saw the injustice, namely Adim who behaved fraudulently towards Helmi. Literally, the sentence "*Hek, la mak apossak'an he Adim begianna?*" is an interrogative sentence commonly used by the general public. However, this sentence has an implicit meaning that is not similar to a sentence in general. This means that the sentence has a different meaning from the real meaning because it has been influenced by the context. In addition, in the sentence there is the word "*hek and la*", the word is a marker of an interrogative sentence which has a different meaning than the intended purpose. These markers have very varied meanings, which indicate sentences of denial, questions, amazement, amazement, confusion which function as rejection,

admonition, orders, accusations, reproaches and so on.

Based on the context, when Murtadi saw the injustice committed by Adim, he said "*Hek, la mak **apossak'an** he Adim begianna?*". Therefore, it can be concluded that the speech is a warning sentence aimed at Adim to be fair. Literally, the equivalent reprimand means "why are you not being fair?". So, the sentence does not always have the same meaning as it actually means if it has been influenced by the context. The impact of the suggestion of the sentence is to embarrass Adim, so that he acts fairly even with a heavy heart. It is said so, because when Murtadi rebuked him by saying "*Hek, la mak **apossak'an** he Adim begianna?*". Adim knelt embarrassed while distributing the fishermen's produce fairly.

Reign

Command sentences are sentences that are used to command someone either in a subtle or harsh way, either by means of rhetorical expression or direct expression. Below is a rhetorical command line.

Data 4

<*Acakangan Saifur di Hasan*>
(Saifur is **stronger** than Hasan)
'Saifur is **stronger** than Hasan'

Context: Saifur and Hasan are young Kangean men who work hard. Saifur is already in grade 9 junior high school, while Hasan has graduated from high school. While they were working, Murakip saw Saifur carrying heavy household items, while Hasan was carrying lighter and fewer items, so Murakip said "*Acakangan Saifur dari Hasan*". The word *acakangan* (stronger) is form of basic adjective, namely *cakang* (strong). However, Murakip uses the word *cakang* by adding A+D+(-an) structure, so it will be *acakangan*.

The sentence "*Acakangan Saifur dari Hasan*" is a reprimand sentence used to rule. It was said that because Saifur was

categorized as a teenager, while Hasan was categorized as an adult. Generally speaking, stronger people are advised to help the weak. However, in this context, Saifur works hard with all his strength, while Hasan works casually unlike Saifur. This is indicated by the word '*random*' which means better. In that sentence, what is said to be better is Saifur. Thus it can be concluded that Saifur *harder* and *more banter* work than Hasan.

The sentence "*Hasan **acakangan dari Saifur***" is not an ordinary comparative sentence as is the case in general. However, this sentence contains the connotative meaning used by Murakip to rule Hasan through a sentence of reprimand. So, the sentence indicated that Hasan had cheated and took the opportunity by taking advantage of Saifur. Therefore, it can be concluded that the sentence was a command sentence because it was brought up by Murakip when Hasan used Saifur. After hearing this sentence, Hasan felt devastated and immediately did his job as he should. This was done because he understood and realized that he had been reprimanded by Murakip and was ordered to be fair. Therefore, it can be concluded that the positive impact of this speech can make Hasan aware and act fairly.

Advise

An advice sentence is a sentence that is deliberately expressed because of a phenomenon that has happened to him. The purpose of expressing this sentence is to make the speech partner aware of it. The nature of the sentence of advice in MKD, usually in the form of news sentences, negative, interrogative, satire, rhetorical and others. Below is a news sentence that is used to advise.

Data 5

<*Sarful **araddhinan** di kao cewekna gian anak-anak*>

(Sarful's girl is still **prettier** than your girls)
'Sarful's girl is still **prettier** than your girls'

Context: Sarful is a student who just graduated from high school. He is patient, funny, and always makes people laugh, so he is liked by his friends. Other than that, Sarful is always focused on his studies, so there is no chance to play games with women. Meanwhile, his friends were showing off intimate photos with their girls while talking about it to their other friends because Sarful focuses on his studies, other friends cornered, mocked and scolded Sarful because they thought Sarful was not liked by women. Hearing this, Kikik did not accept this and said, "*Sarful **araddhinan** di kao cewekna gian anak-anak*".

The word **araddhinan** (prettier) is form of basic adjective, namely **raddhin** (pretty). However, Kikik uses the word **raddhin** by adding A+D+(-an) structure, so it will be **araddhinan**. Kikik's sentence is a sentence of advice. That said, because when many children insulted Sarful by saying he didn't like women, Kikik immediately defended Sarful while saying "*Sarful **araddhinan** di kao cewekna gian anak-anak*". The sentence is a denotative sentence whose meaning does not need to be interpreted more deeply. It was said that, because when Sarful was being insulted, Kikik spontaneously said "*Sarful **araddhinan** di kao cewekna gian anak-anak*".

Literally, the meaning of the sentence has a different meaning from what Kikik meant. However, there is no need for deeper interpretation because the children have automatically understood what Kikik meant. The indication of the sentence is "how come you insult Sarful, even though Sarful's girl is still prettier than yours." After hearing these words, his friends were silent, offended and felt guilty. Therefore, it can be concluded that the sentence was a sentence of advice that was deliberately made so that they were aware and stopped criticizing it.

Reproach

Reproach is an expression of hatred that a person throws at the person he hates. In MDK, reproach is used to offend or insult someone who is hated either by insinuating, praising, ordering, reprimanding, accusing and so on. This reproach sentence is very varied and often appears in MKD in the form of news, denial, and questions. The following is the satirical news sentence used to criticize.

Data 6 <Matelah, **agentengngan** Muhadran di Ardi >

(Wow, Muhadran **more handsome** than Ardi)

'Wow, Muhadran **more handsome** than Ardi'

Context: Muhadran was a very rich man. Although he was not highly educated, he was respected by his friends because of his wealth. That is what causes Muhadran to have an arrogant character, namely being handsome, pretending to be in demand, being handsome and so on. Not infrequently he always insulted his friends, both young, old, male and female. When Ardi was gathering and releasing laughter with his friends, suddenly Muhadran spontaneously uttered his hatred to Ardi by saying *aghellak he jubek rea* 'the ugly one is laughing'. Hearing this, Ahmad did not accept that Ardi was being scorned, so heby saying *retaliated* "*Matelah, **agentengngan** Muhadran di Ardi*".

The word **agentengngan** (more handsome) is form of basic adjective, namely **genteng** (handsome). However, Ahmad uses the word **genteng** by adding A+D+(-an) structure, so it will be **agentengngan**. The sentence above is a sentence of reproach. Literally, this sentence is a statement that Muhadran is more handsome than Ardi. However, this sentence is an implicit sentence that Ahmad used to teach Muhadran a lesson for criticizing Ardi.

It is said to be a sentence of reproach, because the statement sentence which usually has an explicit meaning becomes a sentence that contains an implicit. This is due to the phenomenon above which is motivated by context.

In addition, Ardi is a young man whose good looks are quite attractive compared to Muhadran's. However, in the context of the speech, Ahmad stated that Muhadran was more handsome than Ardi. Therefore, the speech is reproachful which means that Ahmad has criticized Muhadran because he said that Muhadran is more handsome than Ardi, but in fact Muhadran is worse than Ardi. That is why the above speech indicates the sarcasm used to criticize. The positive impact of the sentence made Muhadran embarrassed and deterred. He seemed guilty and offended. It is said that, because after Ahmad said "*Matelah, agentengngan Muhadran di Ardi*", Muhadran was silent in a thousand languages by bowing his head. It can be seen from his flushed face that shows that he is kneeling in shame.

Satirical

Satire is one sentence spoken to reprove or satirize someone either directly, indirectly, rough or smooth. In KDML, satire is expressed in a direct and indirect rhetorical fashion. However, the satire that is often used by the Kangean people is rhetorical satire. The following is an indirect rhetorical quip that has an explicit character.

Data 7

<*Abheghusan ollena Yusril dari Sadik*>

(Yusril's results were better than Sadik's result).

'Yusril's results were better than Sadik'

Context: One day Addor was renovating his house. He asked one of the builders whose *skills* were of high quality, but he found a person who was known for his ability to renovate houses. His name is Sadik. On that

day, Sadik began renovating Addor's house and was accompanied by several Addor families who intended to help renovate Addor's house, he was Yusril. After some time, Sadik installed several *bricks* on the walls of the house, but the results were not neat and not straight. Seeing this, Yusril tried to fix it, and the results were very neat, much better than before. This is what makes Addor amazed at Yusril, but he is annoyed at Sadik, so that with feelings of hatred, Addor says "*Abheghusan ollena Yusril dari Sadik*".

The word *abheghusan* (better) is form of basic adjective, namely *bhegus* (good). However, Addor uses the word *bhegus* by adding A+D+(-an) structure, so it will be *abheghusan*. The sentence above is a satirical sentence whose meaning is explicit. It is said so, because the sentence does not need to be interpreted in depth to know the meaning of the sentence. This means that even though the sentence has a different meaning from the literal meaning, automatically someone will easily understand the literal meaning of the sentence. It is said that, in the context of this situation, Sadik is a builder who has been trusted by Addor, but in reality does not match what Addor imagined. However, Yusril, who is an Addor family member who does not have the *skills* to renovate a house, has better results than Sadik, so that makes Addor say "*Abheghusan ollena Yusril dari Sadik*".

Based on the speech and the context of the speech, the speech partner will automatically understand what the Addor means. Therefore, the utterance is an explicit rhetorical style used satirically by Sadik. After hearing these words, Sadik felt devastated and offended, so he inspected himself that he was not yet worthy of being a quality builder and was not worthy of being paid handsomely. Therefore, the impact of these words succeeded in making Safik aware and introspecting himself. In the end,

he lowered his wages 1 fold compared to before.

Accuse

Accusation is an expression made on someone for being suspicious of another. In BMDK, if someone suspects another person, then he will make his expression with satire sentences, allusions, admonitions and so on. usually the expression is in the form of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences. Below is an accusation sentence in the form of an interrogative sentence.

Data 8

<Hek la mak asekatan Mutahran kaya dari Afif?>

(How much rich faster Mutahran than Afif')

'How much rich faster Mutahran than Afif'

Context: Afif is a well-selling tekong on Kangean Island. Many societies who asked Afif for help to take care of his documents such as documents, KTP, KK before he was about to leave for Malaysia, so that Afif succeeded in building a house from this income. After about 15 years, Afif was able to build luxurious houses. While Mutahran has only been a *Tekong* (administrator for people's document) for 2 years, he can afford to buy a car, a luxury house, and build a company. That's what makes Kangean people are surprised and suspicious of the income derived Mutahran saying "*Hek la mak asekatan Mutahran kaya dari Afif?*".

The word **asekatan** (faster) is form of basic adjective, namely **sekat** (fast). However, Kangean people use the word **sekat** by adding A+D+(-an) structure, so it will be **asekatan**. The sentence above is the sentence of Kangean community accuses by Mutahran. It said because the Kangean people were suspicious on Mutahran's income because it was impossible for Mutahran to achieve for 2 years. The sentence "*Hek la mak asekatan kaya Mutahran dari Afif?*" is a question sentence as a sentence in general. This means that the

sentence has an explicit meaning, but because the context is different, the sentence becomes a sentence that has an implicit meaning. To explore the meaning of the utterance, we must first know the context behind it.

In context, when the Kangean people heard that Mutahran bought cars, luxury houses and companies, spontaneously one of the Kangean people said "*Hek la mak asekatan Mutahran kaya dari Afif?*". So the sentences automatically means that Mutahran has done something negative, namely he has committed corruption, done something that is not lawful and so on. The impact of this speech made Mutahran afraid and worried that his secret would be exposed, so he went to the community concerned by apologizing and asking that his secret not be exposed. Then he promised not to do it again. Based on the impact of these accusations, made Mutahran aware and realized.

CONCLUSION

Comparative adjectives of Kangean Dialect of Madurese Language (KDML) are the basic adjectives that has A+D+(-an) stucture. It has a meaning "lebbi". A comparative adjectives always uses by Kangean people on positive and negative conversation because it gives more effect to the readers (speech partner). It means that a comparative adjectives utterances has a great function on influence the interlocutor (readers).

A comparative adjective has several functions on Kangean community utterances and the context of utterances, namely to motivate, praise, admonish, command, advise, insinuate, criticize and accuse. The sentence used to implement the speech function is the same as the speech spoken by the Kangean community. However, these utterances will experience a change in meaning from their true meaning, this is due to the influence of the context which includes speakers, speech partners, topics,

goals, backgrounds, social status and so on. Besides, a comparative adjectives has a great impact for the Kangean community on utterances, namely people become more optimistic, comfortable, easy to appreciate, entertained, strong, cautious, deterred, and humble.

It is very important to do further research on comparative adjectives in the KDML because this research still has room for the development of findings that will enrich the scientific treasures. Besides, the research results are expected to be used as a reference for future researchers with the aim of conducting more accurate and in-depth research, which is not only about the form, function and impact of the use of comparative adjectives, but also about the major influence on the factors and impacts of the use of these utterances in conversation context.

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