

An Analysis of Pronouns in Ketapang Malay Dialect: Contributions to the Development of Educational Sciences Based on Local Wisdom

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history: Received 1 February 2025 Revised 15 February 2025 Accepted 28 February 2025</p> <p>Keywords: Pronouns, Dialect, Ketapang Malay, regional language, West Kalimantan</p>	<p>This study examines the types of pronouns in the Ketapang Malay dialect based on their referents. Three kinds of pronouns—personal, demonstrative, and interrogative—were used to characterise the sentences and original utterances of speakers of the Ketapang Malay dialect whose data were collected. The results demonstrate that every kind of pronoun has a unique phonological form and is employed in various social contexts, reflecting speaker intentions, geographic location, interpersonal relationships, and ownership. Interrogative pronouns display local forms of <i>apə</i>, <i>siapə</i>, <i>manə</i>, <i>ɲapə</i>, <i>cammanə</i>, and <i>bilə</i>; demonstrative pronouns have variations like <i>sene?</i>, <i>sənun</i>, <i>nan</i>, <i>bəgene?</i>, <i>gian</i>, and <i>bəgian</i>, which represent deictic distance; and personal pronouns are differentiated by number and degree of formality, such as <i>aku</i>, <i>saya</i>, <i>kaw</i>, <i>sida?</i>, and <i>diə</i>. Possessive pronouns display a combined form with the word <i>no?</i> <i>aku</i> ‘mine’. Pronoun forms and functions in the Ketapang Malay dialect are abundant and reflect the social and cultural structure of the local community, according to this investigation.</p>
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