THE USE OF BANJARESE PARTICLE –*AM* IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

THESIS

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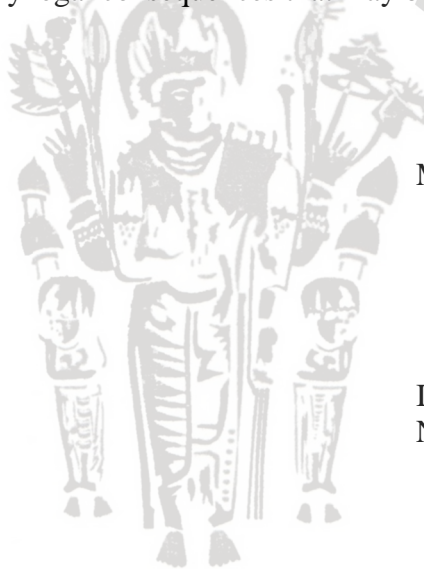Name   : Indah Puspitasari
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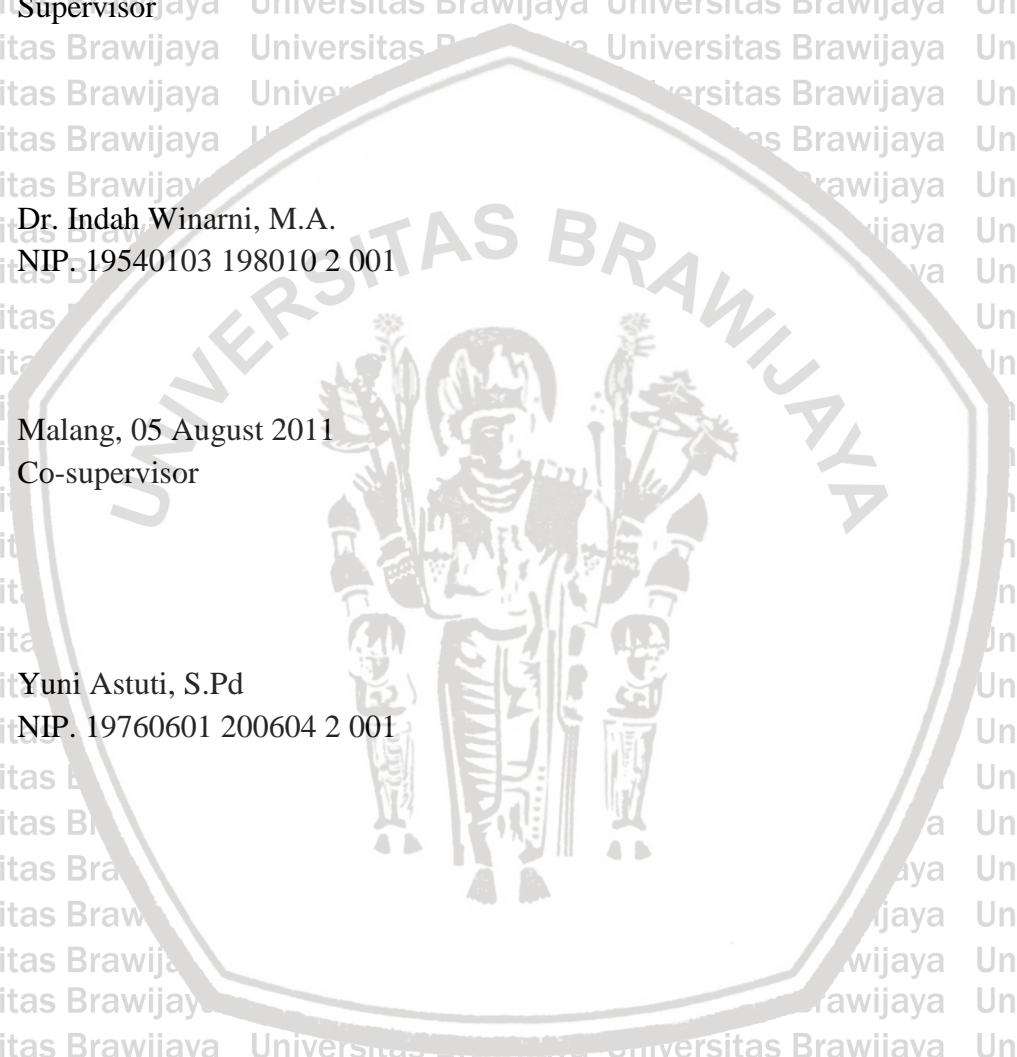Supervisor

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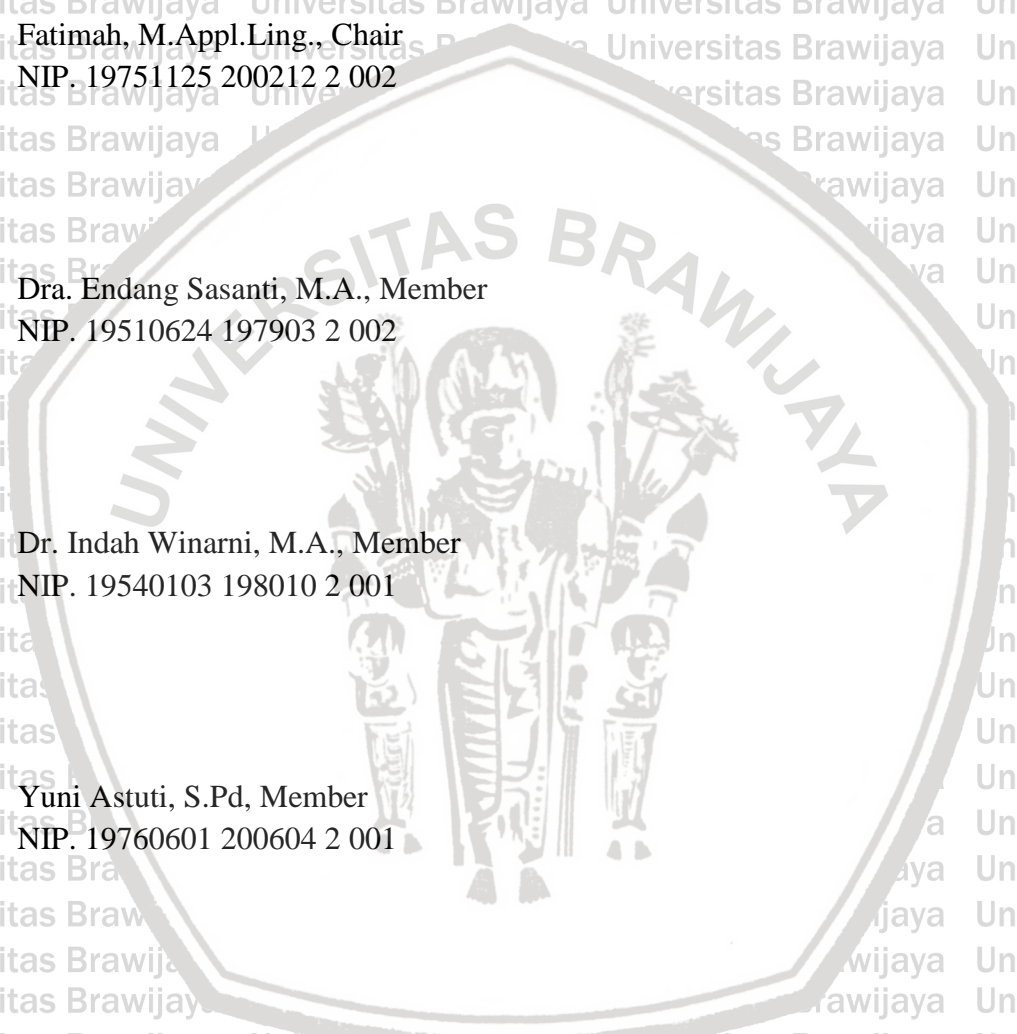Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A., Member
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ABSTRACT

Puspitasari, Indah. 2011. **The Use of Particle –Am in Banjarese.** English Study Program, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Indah Winarni; Co-supervisor: Yuni Astuti

Keyword: Function of particle –am

Dialect has a characteristic in grammar. One of the dialects, which exists in Indonesia, is Banjarese that is generally used by people in South Kalimantan. However, Banjarese nowadays has been used by all people in Kalimantan including Central Kalimantan. This study is conducted to analyze the function of particle –am in Banjarese grammar used in Samuda, Central Kalimantan. This study is aimed to examine: (1) the functions of Banjarese particle –am used by people in Samuda, Central Kalimantan that are similar to particles in Indonesian and (2) the functions of Banjarese particle –am used by people in Samuda, Central Kalimantan that are similar to phatic categories in Indonesian.

The writer uses a qualitative approach in this study because this study discusses about a phenomenon in language and the data are written texts. The type of research is content analysis because this study is applied to analyze the contents of data, which are texts found in short messages and social network sites. In analyzing the data, the writer uses the theory proposed by Kridalaksana, Alwi, and Keraf.

The results of this study show that particle –am has similar functions to the functions of some Indonesian particles and phatic categories. The particles and phatic chategories are particle –kah, -lah, deh, dong, kan, kok, toh, ya and yah. Based on the data analysis, the use of Banjarese particle –am functions to assert, strengthen, or emphasize a verb, an adverb, and a subject that it follows whether in the interrogative sentence or declarative sentence. Besides, this study finds other functions of Banjarese particle –am that are to ask and to inform something that has already happened or done.

The writer suggests the next researchers to use this study as their reference for further research about grammatical function of particle. The next researchers can analyze other objects such as other regional languages, or the use of another particle in Banjerese used by people in Central Kalimantan. Besides, they can also analyze Banjarese used by people in Central Kalimantan, but the data are from spoken language taken by recording. The next researchers are expected to be able to find other results about the use of Banjarese in Central Kalimantan to give more input and information for knowledge.

ABSTRAK

Puspitasari, Indah. 2011. **Penggunaan Partikel –Am dalam Bahasa Banjar**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Indah Winarni (II) Yuni Astuti

Kata Kunci: Fungsi Partikel –am

Bahasa daerah memiliki karakteristik dalam tata bahasa. Salah satu bahasa daerah di Indonesia adalah bahasa Banjar yang pada umumnya digunakan oleh masyarakat Kalimantan Selatan. Namun, bahasa Banjar sekarang ini juga telah digunakan oleh hampir seluruh masyarakat di Kalimantan termasuk Kalimantan Tengah. Studi ini menganalisis fungsi partikel –am dalam tata bahasa Bahasa Banjar yang digunakan di daerah Samuda, Kalimantan Tengah. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji: (1) fungsi partikel –am dalam bahasa Banjar yang digunakan masyarakat Samuda, Kalimantan Tengah yang menyerupai fungsi partikel dalam bahasa Indonesia dan (2) fungsi partikel –am yang digunakan masyarakat Samuda, Kalimantan Tengah yang menyerupai fungsi kategori fatis dalam bahasa Indoneisa.

Penulis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam studi ini karena studi ini membahas suatu fenomena bahasa dan seluruh data berupa teks tertulis. Jenis penelitian dalam studi ini adalah analisis isi karena studi ini ditujukan untuk menganalisis isi data yang berupa teks dalam SMS dan situs-situs jejaring sosial. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teori Kridalaksana, Alwi, dan Keraf.

Hasil studi menunjukan bahwa partikel –am memiliki fungsi yang sama dengan beberapa partikel dan kategori fatis dalam bahasa Indonesia seperti fungsi partikel –kah, -lah, deh, dong, kan, kok, toh, ya dan yah. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, penggunaan partikel –am dalam bahasa Banjar berfungsi untuk menegaskan, memperkuat, atau menekankan suatu kata kerja, keterangan, dan subyek yang diikuti baik didalam kalimat tanya maupun dalam kalimat pernyataan. Selain itu, studi ini menemukan fungsi lain dari penggunaan partikel –am dalam bahasa Banjar yaitu untuk menanyakan atau menyatakan sesuatu yang telah terjadi atau dilakukan.

Penulis menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya agar menggunakan studi ini sebagai bahan pertimbangan untuk penelitian tentang fungsi partikel dalam tata bahasa. Peneliti selanjutnya dapat menganalisis obyek lain seperti bahasa daerah yang lain, atau penggunaan partikel lain dalam bahasa Banjar yang digunakan masyarakat Kalimantan Tengah. Selain itu, mereka juga dapat menganalisis bahasa Banjar yang digunakan masyarakat Kalimantan Tengah, tetapi datanya berupa bahasa lisan yang diambil dalam bentuk rekaman. Peneliti selanjutnya diharapkan dapat menemukan hasil yang berbeda tentang penggunaan bahasa Banjar di Kalimantan Tengah untuk menambah informasi bagi ilmu pengetahuan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, problems of the study, the objectives of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is a way to express people's thoughts, feelings, or ideas with each other (Belch and Belch, 1993). We usually use language in communicating to give information, emotions, attitudes, and beliefs. Therefore, communication occurs when there is information in speakers' mind to be delivered to another people by talking, using gesture, or writing. Soekono (1984) defines language is a tool of communication, which includes the sound of voice or sign produced by people to express their feelings to the other people. Language has a lot of variety or commonly known as a dialect. Dialect is a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, especially a way of speaking that differs from the standard variety of the language (Yule, 1999). In other words, dialect is a language that is used based on who the speaker is and where he/she comes from. According to Halliday (1992, p. 56) "dialect states the same thing in different ways so that dialect tends to differ in terms of statements' meanings such as grammar, vocabulary, phonological and phonetic". Therefore, languages have different characteristics from each other. Each dialect can be understood if the speaker comes from the same or adjoining areas.

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One of the dialects that exists in Indonesia is Banjarese. Banjarese is a vernacular language used by the society in South Kalimantan and its surrounding to communicate. However, Banjarese is not only used by people in South Kalimantan nowadays. According to Hapip (2006), geographically, Banjarese tribe has been living almost in all areas in South Kalimantan, but because of moving or mixing between the society and culture in ages, the tribe and Banjarese extended to littorals in Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan. Cense (cited in Hapip, 2006, p.9) suggests that Banjarese is used by people around Banjarmasin and Hulu Sungai. Because of spreading people, Banjarese entered to Kutai and other areas in East Kalimantan. Besides, Den Hamer (cited in Hapip, 2006, p.9) localizes the spreading of Banjarese from areas in Banjarmasin and Hulu Sungai to Pulau Laut area (South East Kalimantan) and Sampit, which is administratively included in Central Kalimantan nowadays. Although South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan are both using Banjarese, there are still some differences in the use of Banjarese such as in the words choice and sentence formation process.

One of the differences between Banjarese used by people in South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan is the use of Banjarese particles. The number of Banjarese particles that are used by people in Central Kalimantan are fewer than Banjarese particles used by people in South Kalimantan. However, every Banjarese particle has a unique function and form. Sometimes the same words and particles that follow can have different functions depending on the sentence form.

In many ways, Banjarese particles have some similarities functions with Indonesian particles. According to Mandasari (2008, para. 3), when a speaker

speaks generally, it will be heard that there are some emphasizing words, which are used by the speaker. In Indonesian grammar, the pressure can be found in words *pula, juga, hanya, -kah, -lah, -tah*, and *pun*. The example that Banjarese particles can be functioned similar with Indonesia particles is the use of particle *–gin, -pang, -lah* and *-kah* in Banjarese. Hapip (2006, p.32) mentions that the function of Banjarese particle *–gin* is similar to Indonesian particle *pun*. For example is *Aku gin lapar* (Banjarese) means *Saya pun lapar* or *Saya juga lapar* (Indonesian). Then, Banjarese particle *–pang* also has similar function as Indonesian particle *–lah* or Indonesian phatic category *sih*. For example is *Ayu pang lakasi* (Banjarese) becomes *Ayolah cepat* (Indonesian) or *Kada disuruh pang, jadi kada tahuay* (Banjarese) becomes *Tidak disuruh sih, jadi tidak tahu* (Indonesian). Another example is the use of Banjarese particle *–lah* and *–kah* that have the same function as Indonesian particle *–kah* that is to ask a question. The sentence *Ikamkah nang maambil duitku?* and *Ikamlah nang maambil duitku?* (Banjarese) have the same meaning in Indonesian that is *Engkaukah yang mengambil uangku?*. The most interesting thing in Banjarese particles is the use of particle *–am* because it is almost found in every kinds of class word in Banjarese.

Because of this phenomenon, the writer wants to conduct research in Banjarese particle that is used by people in Samuda entitled *The Use of Banjarese Particle -Am in Central Kalimantan*. There were not many information or theories about Banjarese used in Central Kalimantan. The writer browsed any articles in internet about it, but she found nothing. Then, she sent email to the website of

Pusat Bahasa Indonesia in Jakarta, but there was no any reply. Then, she tried to call Pusat Bahasa Indonesia to get any information about research in Banjarese.

After that, she called Pusat Bahasa Banjarmasin and finally she spoke to the researcher directly, namely Mrs. Jahdiah and she said that she did research about interjections and particles in Banjarese used in South Kalimantan. The writer also tried to find information about Banjarese used in Central Kalimantan. She browsed the website of Pusat Bahasa in Central Kalimantan and found the list of research conducted in there, but there were no research about the use of Banjarese. The research mostly discussed about Dayakese used in school or in advertisement.

Thus, this phenomenon also encourages the writer to conduct this study so people, who will analyze another topic about Banjarese used in Central Kalimantan, are able to find a little information about Banjarese in this study. The writer assumes that there is no different Banjarese dialect used in Central Kalimantan areas. The writer uses the society in Samuda as the representative people using Banjarese in Central Kalimantan. Samuda is a small village that is included in Sampit as the primary spreading of Banjarese in Central Kalimantan. Based on the recent census in 2010, Samuda has 6.383 populations where the people usually speak in Banjarese in their social life.

This study is further research about particles in Banjarese that has been discussed by Jahdiah *et al.* in their research entitled *Interjeksi dan Partikel Bahasa Banjar*. However, in this study the writer limits the problem only on the use of particle -*am* because there is no deeper research about this particle in Central Kalimantan. Therefore, this study is expected to assist the government in

preserving the culture of Indonesia, especially in the field of regional languages and to add knowledge about the use of particles in Banjarese.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The writer concerns this study based on the following problems:

1. What are the functions of Banjarese particle –am used by people in Samuda, Central Kalimantan that are similar to particles in Indonesian?

2. What are the functions of Banjarese particle –am used by people in Samuda, Central Kalimantan that are similar to phatic categories in Indonesian?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Considering the problems of the study, the objectives of this study are:

1. To examine the functions of Banjarese particle –am used by people in Samuda, Central Kalimantan that are similar to particles in Indonesian.

2. To examine the functions of Banjarese particle –am used by people in Samuda, Central Kalimantan that are similar to phatic categories in Indonesian.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Dialect**: a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, especially a way of speaking that differs from the standard variety of the language (Yule, 1999)

2. **Particle**: a kind of closed-class words, which has special form that is small unit and has specific function (Keraf, 1991, cited in Putrayasa, 2008, p. 92)

3. **Banjarese**: a regional language used by people in South Kalimantan and its surrounding (Hapip, 2006)

4. **Samuda**: a village in Central Kalimantan where the people usually speak using Banjarese
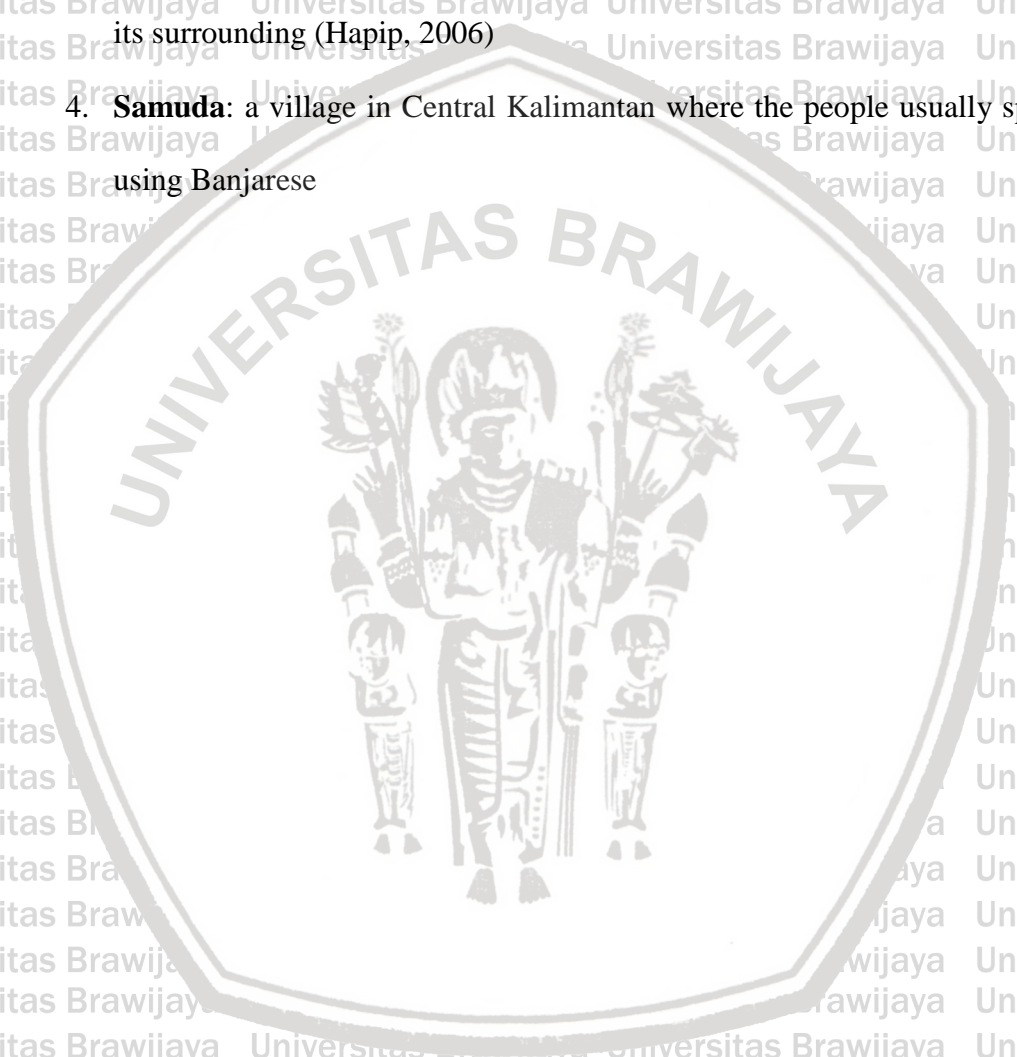
In this chapter, the writer uses some theories that are related to the object of investigation such as theory about particles in Indonesian, phatic categories in Indonesian, and particles in Banjarese. These reviews are important as the guide to answer the problems stated in the problems of the study.

2.1 Particles in Indonesian

Soekono (1984, p. 151) says that particle is a language tool, which is the part of sentence, that is affective (to express feeling) and it is sometimes in the form of words that are free or bound morpheme. According to Alwi (1998, cited in Putrayasa 2008, p. 83), particles are words that do not depend on changing form and have function to show items that they follow. There are four kinds of emphasizing particles in Indonesian. They are –kah, -lah, -tah, and *pun.* In the book entitled *Kajian Morfologi (Bentuk Derivasional dan Infleksional),* Alwi (1998, cited in Putrayasa 2008, p. 83) gives the functions of these particles and some examples.

Particle –kah, which is arbitrary, functions to assert the interrogative sentences. For example:

a) Ibu*kah* yang akan berangkat?

b) Hari ini*kah* janjinya?

c) Apa*kah* temanmu sudah menikah?

Particle *–lah*, which is arbitrary, is used in imperative or declarative sentences. For example:

a) Berangkat*lah* sekarang sebelum hujan turun!

b) Bawa*lah* persediaan yang cukup!

c) Ambil*lah* barang itu di toko!

Particle *–tah*, which is also arbitrary, is used in interrogative sentences. However, the asker actually does not need any answers. He seems to ask himself because of a wonder or doubt. This particle is most used in old literature, but it is rarely used anymore nowadays. For example:

a) Apa*tah* artinya hidup ini tanpa dirimu?

b) Siapa*tah* gerangan orangnya yang mau melamarku?

Particle *pun* is only used in declarative sentences and it is in written form. The writing is separated from the early word that is written. For example:

a) Akhirnya, mereka *pun* setuju dengan usul kami.

b) Yang tidak perlu *pun* di belinya.

Keraf (1991, cited in Putrayasa 2008, p. 92), defines particle is the kind of closed-class words, which has special form that is small unit and has specific function. He says that almost the forms of *-kah, -lah, -tah,* and *pun* are mentioned as suffixes in Indonesian grammar. It is a mistake because these four forms are actually determining particles. The differences between particle and suffix are as followed:

1. Particle does not change the word class from the words that they follow whereas suffix changes the word class as in the following examples:

Pergilah!   (*Pergi* is still a verb)

Ayahlah yang berhak   (*Ayah* is still a noun)

Besarlah harapanku!   (*Besar* is still an adjective)

These are the example of particle. *-lah* that follows the words *pergi, ayah,* and *besar* and it does not change the word class of the words. *Pergi*, which is a verb, is still a verb even though *–lah* follows it. *Ayah*, which is a noun, is still a noun when *–lah* follows, and also b*esar*, which is an adjective, is not changed into another word class although it is followed by *–lah*. It means that *–lah* is included into kind of particle. However in the sentences follows:

Cangkul-cangkulkan!   (Noun>verb)

Besar-besarkan!   (Adjective>verb)

They are the example of suffix. *Cangkul* is actually a noun, but when *–kan* follows it, it changes into a verb. Then, the word *besar* is an adjective, but when it is followed by *–kan*, it becomes a verb. It means that *–kan* is kind of suffix, not particle.

2. There are many words that can be followed by a particle and they still stand the part of speech whereas suffix classifies various parts of speech into the same part of speech. The example follow is the comparison of particle and suffix. The first three sentences are kind of particle and the next sentences are kind of suffix.

Bapakkah yang datang?   (It is still a noun)

Besarkah pulau itu?   (It is still an adjective)

Dengarkah olehmu suara itu?   (It is still a verb)

but,

Besarkan api itu? (Verb from adjective)

Tongkatkan pohon itu? (Verb from noun)

Lemparkan tombak itu? (Verb from verb)

3. The field of particle is syntactic (including phrases and clauses), while the suffix (including all affixes) is engaged in morphology.

According to Keraf (1991, cited in Putrayasa 2008), every particle in Indonesian such as *–kah, -lah, -tah,* and *pun* has some specific functions.

1. The function of particle *–kah*:

a) Giving pressure in a statement. The words, which are associated with particle *–kah*, are the emphasized words.

- Sawah atau ladang*kah* yang digarapnya?

- Bermalas-malas atau berjalan*kah* dia?

b) Expressing things that are not necessarily. It is actually an indirectly question.

- Datang*kah* atau tidak*kah*, kami tak tahu.

- Terserahlah padamu, tinggal*kah* atau berangkat kami tidak ingin mempengaruhi saudara.

2. The function of particle *–tah*

The function of this particle is almost the same as particle *–kah*. However, the usage is limited only in interrogative forms such as apa*tah*, mana*tah*, and siapa*tah*. It is functioned to show doubt.

3. The function of particle *–lah*:

a) Emphasizing a verb whether in a report, order, request or expectation.

- Baca*lah* dengan nyaring!

- Datang*lah* kesini pukul lima!

- Mudah-mudahan terhindar*lah* mereka dari bencana tersebut!

b) Emphasizing an adverb.

- Tiada*lah* aku mau diperlakukan seperti itu

- Apa pun yang akan terjadi, pasti*lah* aku akan datang kesana.

c) Emphasizing a subject and usually followed by particle *yang*.

- Kamu*lah* yang harus mengerjakan soal itu.

- Engkau*lah* yang bertanggung jawab atas kejadian itu.

4. The function of particle *pun*:

a) Giving pressure on the early word and can be interpreted as *juga*.

- Dia *pun* mengetahui persoalan itu.

- Kapal-kapal yang besar *pun* dapat berlayar di sungai itu.

b) Emphasizing the word that has opposite meaning.

- Mengorbankan nyawa sekali *pun* aku rela.

- Betapa *pun* ia berjuang mempertahankan hidupnya sia-sia belaka.

c) Combining the particle *pun* and *-lah* as an inchoative aspect.

- Mereka *pun* berjalanlah.

- Hujan *pun* turunlah dengan lebatnya.

- Ia *pun* duduklah di bawah pohon yang rindang itu.

Based on the explanations above, there are many particles in Indonesian and they have special functions. Particle is a small unit that has no lexical meaning,

but grammatical meaning when it follows a word, and usually called as function word.

2.2 Phatic Categories in Indonesian

According to Kridalaksana (1986), particle is included in the form of phatic categories. Phatic categories are the word class that has function to start, maintain, or strengthen the conversation between the speaker and the addressee. Most of phatic categories belong to non-standard sentences (oral) that contain local elements or regional dialects. There are nineteen forms of phatic categories in Indonesian.

1. *Ah* emphasizes rejection sense or indifferent. For example:

    a. Ayo *ah* kita pergi!

    b. *Ah* masa sih!

    c. Yang benar *ah*!

2. *Ayo* emphasizes invitation. Sometimes *ayo* is uttered as *ayuk* and *ayuh,* or *yo* if it is located in the end of sentence. For example:

    a. *Ayo* kita pergi!

    b. Kita pergi *yo*!

3. *Deh* is used to emphasize:

    a. Coercion to persuade. For example: Makan *deh*, jangan malu-malu.

    b. Granting approval. For example: Boleh *deh*.

    c. Giving warrant. For example: 1) Makanan dia enak *deh*!; 2) Cakep *deh* cewek sastra.

d. Mere emphasizing. For example: Saya benci *deh* sama dia.

4. *Dong* is used to:

    a. Command politely. For example: 1) Bagi *dong* kuenya; 2) Jalannya cepetan *dong*!.

    b. Emphasize the addressee's mistake. For example: 1) Ya jelas *dong*; 2) Yah, segitu sih mahal *dong*, Bang!

5. *Ding* emphasizes the confession of speech error. For example:

    a. Bohong *ding*!

    b. Eh, iya *ding* salah!

6. *Halo* is used to:

    a. Start and strengthen the conversation via phone. For example: *Halo*, 3445627!

    b. Greet the addressee who is considered familiar. For example: *Halo*, Martha, ke mana aja nih?

7. *Kan*, if it is located in the end or beginning of sentence means abbreviation from *bukan* or *bukankah*. Its function is to emphasize verification. If it is located in the middle of sentence, it is functioned as emphasizing verification or objection. For example:

    a. *Kan* dia sudah tahu?

    b. Bisa saja *kan*?

    c. Tadi *kan* sudah dikasih tahu!

    d. Makanya *kan*, sudah dibilang jangan!

8. *Kek* has three functions, as follows:

   a. Emphasizing something in detail. For example: Elu *kek*, gue *kek*, sama saja.

   b. Emphasizing command. For example: Cepetan *kek*, kenapa sih?

   c. Changing the word *saja*. For example: Elu *kek* yang pergi!

9. *Kok* emphasizes the reason and denial. *Kok* can be functioned to replace interrogative word *mengapa* or *kenapa* when it is located in the beginning of sentence. For example:

   a. Saya cuma melihat saja *kok*!

   b. Dia *kok* yang ambil, bukan saya

   c. *Kok* begitu sih!

   d. *Kok* sakit-sakit pergi juga?

10. *-Lah* emphasizes imperative sentences and strengthens a term in a sentence. For example:

    a. Tutup*lah* pintu itu!

    b. Biar saya*lah* yang pergi.

11. *Lho* is similar as interjection if it is located in the beginning of sentence. It shows shock. However, if it is located in the middle or the end of sentence, it functions to emphasize certainty. For example:

    a. *Lho*, kok jadi gini sih?

    b. Saya juga mau *lho*.

    c. Ini *lho* yang saya dengar kabar jelek nih.

12. *Mari* emphasizes an invitation. For example:

    a. *Mari* makan.

    b. Saya mau permisi pulang. *Mari*.

13. *Nah* is always located in the beginning of sentences. It functions to ask the addressee to take mind of something else. For example:

    a. *Nah*, bawalah uang ini dan belikan aku nasi sebungkus.

14. *Pun* is always located after the first constituent of sentence and functions to highlight that constituent. For example:

    a. Membaca *pun* ia tidak bisa.

    b. Orang tua murid *pun* prihatin melihat kenakalan anak-anak itu.

15. *Selamat* is uttered to the addressee who gets something good. For example:

    a. *Selamat* ya.

    b. Saya dengar kamu sudah lulus. *Selamat* deh.

16. *Sih* has three functions, as follows:

    a. Replacing the functions of –*tah* and –*kah*. For example: 1) Apa *sih* maunya tuh orang?; 2) Siapa *sih* namanya, Dik?

    b. As the meaning of *memang* or *sebenarnya*. For example: Bagus *sih* bagus, cuma mahal amat.

    c. Emphasizing a reason. For example: Abis Gatot dipukul *sih*!

17. *Toh* functions to strengthen a purpose and sometimes it has similar meaning with *tetapi*.

    a. Saya *toh* tidak merasa bersalah.

b. Biarpun sudah kalah, *toh* dia lawan terus.

18. *Ya* has two functions. The functions are:

    a. Strengthening or justifying the addressee's question if it is used in the early statement. For example:

    (Apakah rencana ini jadi dilaksanakan?)

    Ya tentu saja.

    b. Requesting the addressee's agreement or opinion if it is used in the end of statement. For example:

      i. Jangan pergi, *ya*!

      ii. Ke mana, *ya*?

19. *Yah* is used in the beginning and the middle of the sentences to express uncertainty and doubtfulness about something that is told by the addressee.

    a. *Yah*, apa aku bisa melakukannya?

    b. Orang ini, *yah*, tidak mempunyai ketrampilan apa-apa.

Thus, phatic categories are short words included particles that function to strengthen or maintain the conversation. Phatic categories can be located in the beginning of sentence, in the middle of sentence, and also in the end of sentence and they have specific functions based on the location.

2.3 Particles in Banjarese

According to Hapip (2006, p. 31), Banjarese particles are forms, which depend on words and usually the particles do not have appropriate meaning in Indonesian exactly.

There are five kinds of Banjarese particles that are located in the end of sentence. They are:

1. *–gin*

   This particle shows the match meaning in Indonesian as follows:

   a. *–gin = -pun, juga*

   For example: Aku*gin* lapar (Saya*pun* lapar or Saya *juga* lapar).

   b. *–gin = saja*

   For example: Ikam*gin* nang tulak serongan (Kau *saja* yang berangkat sendiri*)*

2. *–pang*

   This particle shows the match meaning in Indonesian as follows:

   a. *–pang* functions to emphasize or justify and can be interpreted as *memang*.

   For example: Palui tu tasohor *pang* jadi anak muda (Palui itu termasyhur *memang* menjadi pemuda)

   b. *–pang* functions as weakening in request sentence.

   For example: Kada kaya itu*pang* bahay (Tidak seperti itu (sebenarnya) pak)

   Bagamat*pang* bajalan (Pelan-pelanlah berjalan)

   Coba*pang* kita lihati (Marilah kita lihat)

   c. *–pang*, which can be same as *sih* and *–lah*.

   For example: Ayu*pang* lakasi (Ayo*lah* cepat)

Kada disuruh *pang*, lalu kada tahuay (Tidak disuruh *sih*, jadi tidak tahu)

d. –*pang* as the suffix in interrogative sentence which is similar with –*tah* or *gerangan*.

For example: Siapa*pang* lagi nang diharap? (Siapa*tah* lagi yang diharap?)

3. –*lah* and –*kah*

These particles have the same usage that is as interrogative particle. They are different in the intonation. Particle –*lah* is almost always said with falling tone, whereas particle –*kah* is said with raising tone.

For example: Ikam*kah* nang maambil duitku? (Engkaukah yang mengambil duitku?)

Ikam*lah* nang maambil duitku?

Tapi kawa*kah* inya manjagai kabonku? (Tapi dapatkah dia menjaga kebunku?)

Tapi kawa*lah* inya manjagai kabonku?

Kawa dimakan*lah*? (Dapat dimakankah?)

Kawa dimakan*kah*?

The variety of particle –*lah* and –*kah* can be –*ah* (Hulu Banjarese) or –*lai* (Sub Banjarese dialect in Martapura).

For example: Aku*ah* nang disuruh? (Sayakah yang disuruh?)

Ayu*lai* kita tulakan (Ayolah kita berangkat)

If particle –*lah* is said with raising tone, usually it does not express a question, but it is a kind of command politely.

For example: Bagamat*lah* bajalan, kalu tajirungkup (Pelan-pelan ya berjalan kalau kalau terjerembab)

On the other hand, if –*kah* is said with falling tone, it does not function as a question, but as a control.

For example: Tikus*kah*, babi*kah*, apalagi manusia, musti mati kena racunni (Baik tikus, baik babi, apalagi manusia pasti mati terkena racun ini)

Besides –*lah, -ka*h or –*ah* and –*lai*, there are other particles –*alah* or –*lih* or –*alih* (Hulu Banjarese) that have the same function as –*lah* and –*kah*.

For example: Ikam*alah* nang mancari'i aku hintadi (Engkaukah yang mencari saya tadi).

Limau Bali*alih* (Limau balikah)

There is also combination particle –*lah, -alah*, and *ai* becomes *lahai* or *alahai*.

For example: Dimapang *alahai* maka damia (Bagaimana ya maka begitu)

4. –aja, ja, ha

Particle –*ja* is abbreviation of *aja*. This particle is used in Kuala Banjarese and Hulu Banjarese.

For example: Aku*ja*lah nang bagawi serongan. (Saya sajakah yang bekerja sendirian)

I'ihai lamun ini*ja* (Baiklah kalau ini saja)

Particle *–ha* is specific used in Hulu Banjarese with the same function as *-ja, -aja*, and *-lah*.

For example: Ayu*ha* ikam makan saurangan (Silahkan saja kau makan sendiri)

Biar*ha* inya tulak (Biarlah dia berangkat)

Kaina*ha* pulang kita gawi (Nantilah lagi kita kerjakan)

5. *-am*

According to Hapip (2006), particle *–am* is a function word in Banjarese that is located at the end of the words. This particle can almost be found in every part of speech. He classifies the use of particle *–am* as follows:

a) *-am = -lah*

For example: Syukur*am* pian datang. (Syukur*lah* engkau datang)

Takajut*am* sidin. (Terkejut*lah* beliau)

b) *–am*, expresses surprised

For example: Kada tatukar*am* sirih. (Aduh tidak terbeli sirih)

Nah ikam, gugur*am*. (Wah, jatuh jadinya)

c) *–am*, expresses complaint and request

For example: Nah, iya*am*. (Nah, terjadi juga rupanya)

Pian*am* lagi nang diharap-harap. (Engkaulah lagi yang diharap-harapkan)

d) *–am*, which is facultative, means that it will not interfere if *-am* is omitted

For example: Habis*am* bahai duit tadi. (Habis ayah uang tadi)

e) *–am* that has the similar meaning with *pang* (another Banjarese particle)

For example: Tambahi*am* ding banyunya that has similar meaning as

Tambahi *pang* ding banyunya. (Tambahlah dik airnya)

f) *–am* that has similar meaning with *–lah* to describe the continuation

of the next event

For example: Limbah inya makan, bajalan*am* pulang. (Sehabis dia

makan, berjalanlah kembali)

Lamun kaya itu rugi*am* unda. (Kalau seperti itu rugilah

saya)

Therefore, there are some Banjarese particles that have the same meaning as Indonesian particles. Then, Banjarese has different particle used in Hulu Banjarese and Kuala Banjarese, but the function is the same.

2.4 Previous Studies

The first previous study for this research is research that has been conducted by Jahdiah *et al*. (2004) entitled *Interjeksi dan Partikel Bahasa Banjar*. This research aims to collect the information about interjections and Banjarese's particles to complete the Banjarese data in developing dialect preservation. The writers explain all Banjarese interjections and particles such as the kinds of

interjections and particles, their characteristics, distribution, and meanings. However, the explanation in this research is general.

The writers collect the data from Si Palui's stories, which are published in newspaper Banjarmasin Post, Annang Kalalapan's Stories publishing in Radar Banjar, and the other data from Banjar folklore and modern stories that have been recorded. The results of this research are interjections in Banjarese have characteristics as they can express feelings and emotions based on context in the sentences and they can be used in the beginning and middle of sentences. The kinds of Banjarese interjections are interjections that can stand by itself as an incomplete sentence (e.g *akayah, wah, tambuk, bangsat, bahdah*), interjection that can't occupy a certain position in a sentence (e.g *ah, uma-uma, ham, ayunah*), and interjections that express emotions or feelings which are different based on the context in sentence and speaker's feeling (e.g *uma*). On the other hand, particles in Banjarese are used in the beginning and end of sentences. They have meanings to assert, state comparisons, express regret, and be a question particle. Particles in Banjarese are *–ay, -ha, -am, -gin, -kah, -lah, -tih, -lai, -pang, -aylah, -ginlah, -pangha, -tipang, -nipang, and –tupang.*

The second previous study for this study is the research conducted by Natasha (2004) entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Verb Affixes in the Series of "Si Palui" Articles in the Banjarmasin Post.* In this previous study, Natasha analyzes the affixation system of Banjarese verbs by way finding the verb affixes, the types of affixation, the morphophonemic changes, the syntactic functions of the affixes and the frequency of the verb affixes, which occur in Si Palui article collected in

Banjarmasin Post. She found prefixes in Banjarese, which get morphophonemic changes (e.g ba-/di- + consonant/vowel) have syntactic function as an intentional passive marker, an unintentional passive marker, and a transitive verb marker. The suffixes in Banjarese that get morphophonemic changes (e.g consonant/vowel + -akan/-i) have syntactic function as a benefactive verb marker, an iterative verb marker, and an imperative verb marker. Banjarese simulfixes that get morphophonemic changes (e.g ba-/di- + consonant/vowel + -an/-akan) have syntactic function as a transitive verb marker, a causative verb marker, a locative verb marker, a benefactive verb marker, an iterative verb marker, and an unintentional passive marker.

The difference between this study and the first previous study is the writer in this study analyzes only about the use of Banjarese particle –am used by people in Samuda, Central Kalimantan that has similar functions as particles in Indonesian. The writer does not discuss more about all particles or interjections in Banjarese. Therefore, this study is conducted to get more information about the use of particle –am in Banjarese, used by people in Central Kalimantan. However, this study is expected to complete the discussion about the use of Banjarese particle –am that has been discussed in the previous study. Then, the difference between this study and the second previous study that is conducted by Natasha is this study discusses about Banjarese particle, not about verb affixes. However, this study and two previous studies are similar in the topic that these studies analyze Banjarese language as system.

This chapter discusses the methods of conducting the study about the functions of particle *–am* that include research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The writer used qualitative approach in this study because this study discusses about a phenomenon in language and it deals with data that are in the form of words. This study concerned with the function of particle *–am* in Banjarese used by people in Samuda, Central Kalimantan and the writer took herself as the instrument in this study. Ary *et al.* (2002, p. 424) suggest, "In qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data".

The type of research was document or content analysis because the data were written texts. According to Ary *et al.* (2002) the material analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, diaries, letters, films, reports, or any of a host of other types of documents. Neumann (2003) defines content analysis as a technique for gathering and analyzing the content of the text. The content refers to words, meaning, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any message that can be communicated. Moreover, the text is anything visual, written, or spoken that serves as a medium for communication such as newspaper or magazine articles,

advertisements, speeches, official documents, films, or videotapes, musical lyrics, photographs, articles of clothing, or works of art.

3.2 Data Sources

The data of this study were obtained from texts. The texts were from short messages and conversations happened on social network sites (see Appendix 3 and Appendix 4, page 64-73). There were not any studies about the use of Banjarese happened in social network sites and SMS before, the previous researchers analyzed Banjarese by using face to face method or data written in newspaper. The writer assumed that there are no differences between the use of Banjarese in social network sites and short messages. Short messages and social network in the internet here become very influential in communication around the world. There are many people includes teenagers use SMS and social network sites more to communicate with each other.

The writer used social network sites because there are many Banjarese sentences found from the status update or chat online used by the participants every day. The writer also used short messages because four participants do not have account in Internet, so that the writer used short messages to keep in touch with them in collecting the data. The explanation is the society as the data source consists of ten people. They happened to short messages and social network sites.

The participants were three relatives and seven friends of the writer. The criteria for the participants were people who have been living in Samuda since they were born, be able to speak Banjarese well, have account in social network sites or

phone number to be contacted if they do not have any account. The writer has 153 friends in social network sites that are from Samuda. However, many of them were not fulfill all the criteria and the participants in this study were six friends left.

3.3 Data Collection

The writer collected and identified the data for three weeks that was in May 30 2011 to June 20 2011. She stopped collect the data because she finds saturated data. She did not find any new information about the use of Banjarese particle –*am* from the participants. According to Satori and Komariah (2009), the number of sample data is considered adequate if the researcher does not obtain additional new information from the informants or samples. To validate the data, the writer used her intuitive knowledge because she knows Banjarese used in Samuda, Central Kalimantan well like the grammar and the words. Then, to make the data dependable, the writer used code recode strategy. According to Ary *et al*. (2002, p. 456), code recode strategy is a method to make data dependable where the researcher codes the data, leaves the analysis for a period of time, then comes back and recodes the data and compares the two sets of coded material.

Ary *et al*. (2002) state that there are three methods to collect the data such as observation, interviewing, and document analysis. To collect the data, the writer used document analysis. The steps of collecting data were conducted systematically as follows:

1. Participating actively in online conversation on social network sites

The writer was active in participating online conversation on Facebook and Yahoo! Messenger like chatted with the participants in chat room and commented the participants' status. The writer collected 54 sentences containing Banjarese particle –*am* from the conversations happened.

2. Sending short messages to participants

Besides participating in online conversation on social network sites, the writer sent short messages to participants. There were 42 sentences containing Banjarese particle –*am* that are found by the writer when she collected the data by sending short messages.

3. Saving the written text from data sources

After participating in conversation on social network sites and sending short messages, the writer copied the data obtained to be analyzed.

4. Printing out the collected data

The writer printed out the copy of written texts so that she could analyze them easily since she needed to identify the sentences in the collected data.

5. Selecting the data

The writer read the script of conversations printed out carefully to find the sentences using Banjarese particle –*am*. Then, she selected those sentences that contain the use of Banjarese particle –*am* by highlighting.

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed and interpreted them as follow:

1. Classifying the data

   In classifying the data, the writer put all the sentences using particle *-am* that had been identified into a table that is divided into two parts, namely the data from short messages and the data from social network sites.

2. Translating the data into Indonesian and English

   After classifying the data, the writer translated Banjarese sentences into Indonesian because the theory used for this study was related with Indonesian. Then, the writer translated the data into English in order the other readers who are not Indonesian native speakers are able to understand the whole content of this study and as the qualification of student in English department.

3. Analyzing the data

   The writer analyzed Banjarese particle *–am* from the data, which has been classified and translated, that has functions similar to some particles in Indonesian. Firstly, the writer used the theory stated by Alwi and Keraf about the functions of Indonesian particle *–kah, -lah, -tah,* and *pun* to analyze the use of Banjarese particle *-am*. After that, she analyzed the other data used the theory of Indonesian phatic categories proposed by Kridalaksana.

4. Drawing conclusion

The writer drew a conclusion about the function of particle –*am* in Banjarese related to the study based on the finding and the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the finding and discussion of the study. The finding includes data display and data analysis of the functions of Banjarese particle –*am* based on the functions of Indonesian particles and data analysis of the functions of Banjarese particle –*am* based on the functions of Indonesian phatic categories.

4.1 Finding

This subheading illustrated the findings derived from the research problems in which the first question concerning the function of Banjarese particle –*am* that is similar to the function of Indonesia particles based on theory proposed by Keraf (1991, cited in Putrayasa 2008) and Alwi (1998, cited in Putrayasa 2008). Then, the second question concerning the function of Banjarese particle –*am* that is similar to the function of Indonesian phatic categories based on theory proposed by Kridalaksana (1986).

4.1.1 Data Display

The writer gave the list of the data analyzed in the study. The writer classified Banjarese particle –*am* into two tables. These tables are contained with Banjarese sentences and Indonesian particles' functions without the translation (see Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, page 54-63 for the complete tables). In this chapter, the first table is the classification of Banjarese particle –*am* that functions similar

to particles in Indonesian such as *–kah, -lah, -tah*, and *pun*. There were thirty one

sentences, which contained Banjarese particle *–am* in data collection, that

function as particles in Indonesian. The second table is the classification of

Banjarese particle *–am* that has functions similar to phatic categories in

Indonesian. In this classification, the writer found thirty seven sentences.

Table 4.1 Banjarese particle *–am* functions as Indonesian particles

No	Sentences	Function			
		-kah	-lah	-tah	pun
1	Apa*am* diolah wahini?	√			
2	Apa*am* gawian wahini?	√			
3	Berapa*am* pengeluaran bulan ini?	√			
4	Lakasi*am* bulik ikam tu.		√		
5	Tahu*am* tu lagi, tapi pelihat ulun tu pina panjang ja pang awaknya.		√		
6	Syukur*am* mun kayaitu.		√		
7	Itu*am* nang handak ikam tahu		√		
8	Inya*am* wahini nang pina peiyanya di kantor.		√		
9	Jelaskan*am*! masih kada paham nah aku.		√		
10	Nah, kada tahu*am* tu lah diului apa kada.		√		
11	Saking pintar tu*am* makanya disayang dosen.		√		
12	Lakasi*am* kemari bekesah!		√		
13	Guring*am* Jum!		√		
14	Bebila*am* ni urang ikam main-main lagi ke atas?	√			
15	Itu*am* jar mama nang lakas digawi.		√		
16	Bebila ikam seminar? Lajui*am*!		√		
17	Kayaitu*am* nasib mahasiswa tuha.		√		
18	Apa*am* digawi selain menonton.	√			
19	Ku block, kada tahu*am* kemana bukahnya.		√		
20	Guring dimana*am* ikam?	√			
21	Syukur*am*, ada kawan ke Jatim Park kena.		√		
22	Lakas-lakas*am* amun handak ke Malang tu, mumpung aku balum pindah kost.		√		
23	Lakasi*am* baisi anak!		√		
24	Itu*am* nang dicari		√		
25	Justru karena ikam masih mererigat tu*am* makanya aku masih pinandu.		√		
26	Itu*am* kerennya kita.		√		
27	Nukar apa*am* tadi?	√			
28	Tadi pinanya ada suaranya, tahu*am* tu ada ay kalo di kamarnya.		√		
29	Sabar ja, memang kayaitu*am* urang handak sukses tu.		√		
30	Tukarkan*am* pulsa!		√		
31	Bebila*am* wisudanya?	√			

The writer classified the functions of Banjarese particle –*am* based on the functions of Indonesian phatic categories in a table below.

Table 4.2 Banjarese particle –*am* functions as phatic categories

No	Sentences	Function																		
		Ah	Ayo	Deh	Dong	Ding	Halo	Kan	Kek	Kok	Lah	Lho	Mari	Nah	Pun	Selamat	Sih	Toh	Ya	Yah
1	Tukarkan di perempatan ITN tu nah, amun kada hakon kada usah*am* gin.			√																
2	Amun Nisa kada kawa bejalan malam, culik ja. Bari obat, culik*am*.			√																
3	Minta*am* tiwadaknya				√															
4	Nyamannya ay bubuhan ikam bemakanan, minta*am* aku!				√															
5	Nah, tahu*am* lo wahini ikam?							√												
6	Ya*am*, kawa juakah aku ni tulak isuk.																		√	
7	Maka sudah ku padahi*am*.							√												
8	Kada tahu lagi, skripsi ja balum tuntung handak wisuda*am*lah.										√									
9	Amun kayaitu, kada jadi*am*.			√																
10	Apa*am* yu, amun aku kada tahu jua.				√															
11	Jaka ku tahu gin, ya*am* kada pan jua aku umpat.																			√
12	Dinikmati ja, apa boleh buat*am*.							√												
13	Kada usah belajar*am* amun kayaitu, sudah pintar jua tu.			√																
14	In, ajari aku*am* nulis daftar pustaka bahasa inggris.				√															
15	Ya*am*, apa amun kawan akrab sidin tu pang kesahnya.																		√	
16	Kada kemana-mana ay, ini pang handak bulik*am*.													√						

Continuation of Table

No	Sentences	Ah	Ayo	Deh	Dong	Ding	Halo	Kan	Kek	Kok	Lah	Lho	Mari	Nah	Pun	Selamat	Sih	Toh	Ya	Yah
17	Ya*am* kada sampat bekenalan pang baharilah.																		√	
18	Ih, aku kada jadi*am*.			√																
19	Akhirnya nukar sate di hadapan kost, gerimis pang hari koler*am* jauh jauh.			√																
20	Ka, minta pin BB*am*.				√															
21	Ada urang pang melawak, kada jadi bete*am*.			√																
22	Diuyah, asami, hanyar di goreng nyaman*am*.			√																
23	Ya*am* kada nyaman awak.																		√	
24	Ya*am* Jum ay, kena aku handak bekesah lawan ikam.																		√	
25	Kita sudah semangat semangat sekalinya kada jadi, koler*am* timbulnya.			√																
26	Munyak munyak nonton korea*am* aku.			√																
27	In, minta*am* nomor Ria.				√															
28	Ya*am* ngalih urang miskin ni, kada beduit gasan nukar TV.																			√
29	Jangan nukar disitu lagi*am*, sudah 2 kali dibungulinya.			√																
30	Bagus ay, kada usah*am* kita nukar.			√																
31	Tapi*am* amun kelawasan gin sampat hilang semangat timbulnya.																	√		
32	Ya*am* banyak banar rintangan kita ni lah.																		√	
33	Tapi*am*, tetap ay kada wani menonton.																	√		
34	Kada kawa menonton TV*am* mama ne.		√																	
35	Mbah kayaapa*am*? ganti ay			√																

Continuation of Table

No	Sentences	Ah	Ayo	Deh	Dong	Ding	Halo	Kan	Kek	Kok	Lah	Lho	Mari	Nah	Pun	Selamat	Sih	Toh	Ya	Yah
																		Function		
36	Memang bengkeng pang, tapi*am* munyak aku.																	√		
37	Bujur*am* kalo jar aku tadi, kada percaya pang ikam lawan aku.							√												

4.1.2 Data Analysis

The writer analyzed sentences by translating into Indonesian because the purpose of this study was to examine Banjarese particle *–am* that had functions similar with the functions of particles in Indonesia and phatic categories. Therefore, Indonesian translation was needed to get the appropriate comparison of Banjarese sentences. Then, the writer also translated the sentences into English as the qualification of student in English department and to make this study understandable by the readers, who are not Indonesian native speakers.

4.1.2.1 Banjarese particle *–am* functions similar to Indonesian Particles

In this sub chapter, the writer gave the analysis about the function of Banjarese particle *–am* that is similar to Indonesian particles based on theory proposed by Keraf and Alwi. The analysis of the use of Banjarese particle *–am* is:

1. Banjarese particle *–am* functions similar to Indonesian particle *–kah*

In Banjarese, particle *–am* has functions that similar to Indonesian particle *–kah*, namely to assert the interrogative sentences. The sentences that function in this category are presented in a table below:

Table 4.3 Banjarese particle –*am* functions to assert interrogative sentence

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Apa*am* gawian wahini?	Apa*kah* pekerjaanmu sekarang?	What do you do?
2	Berapa*am* pengeluaran bulan ini?	Berapa*kah* biaya pengeluaran bulan ini?	How much did you spend your living cost?
3	Bebila*am* ni urang ikam main-main lagi ke atas?	Kapan*kah* kalian berkunjung kesini lagi?	When will you come here again?
4	Apa*am* digawi selain menonton?	Apa*kah* yang kamu kerjakan selain menonton?	What are you doing besides watching?
5	Guring dimana*am* ikam?	Dimana*kah* kamu menginap?	Where do you stay?
6	Nukar apa*am* tadi?	Apa*kah* yang kamu beli?	What did you buy?
7	Bebila*am* wisudanya?	Kapan*kah* kamu wisuda?	When is your graduation?
8	Apa*am* diolah wahini?	Apa*kah* yang sedang kamu kerjakan sekarang?	What are you doing now?

In this case, Banjarese grammar has the same rule as Indonesian grammar that 5W/1H followed by particle -*kah* is a question form. Every question words in Banjarese like *apa, berapa, bebila, sapa, dimana*, and *kayaapa*, which are followed by particle –*am* have function to ask something.

2. Banjarese particle –*am* functions like Indonesian particle –*lah*

Particle –*am* also has functions as like particle –*lah* in Indonesian that are to emphasize a verb whether in a report, order, request or expectation, to emphasize an adverb, and to emphasize a subject and usually followed by the word *yang*.

The examples of those functions are mentioned as the tables follow:

Table 4.4 Particle –*am* functions to emphasize a verb whether in a report, order, request or expectation

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Lakasi*am* bulik ikam tu!	Cepat*lah* kamu pulang!	Please, go home soon!
2	Jelaskan*am*! masih kada paham aku.	Jelaskan*lah*! Aku masih belum mengerti.	Please, explain! I don't understand yet.
3	Lakasi*am* kemari bekesah!	Cepat*lah* kesini dan ceritakan!	Come here soon and tell me!

Continuation of Table

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
4	Guring*am*, Jum!	Tidur*lah*, Jum!	Go sleep, Jum!
5	Bebila ikam seminar? Lajui*am*!	Kapan kamu seminar? Segera*lah*!	When will you have seminar? Hurry up!
6	Lakasi*am* baisi anak!	Cepat*lah* punya anak!	Have a child soon!
7	Tukarkan*am* pulsa!	Belikan*lah* pulsa!	Please, buy me pulse!
8	Lakas-lakas*am* amun handak ke Malang tu, tempulu aku balum pindah kost.	Segeralah*lah* kalau kamu ingin ke Malang, selagi aku belum pindah kost.	Come to Malang soon, while I don't move yet from boarding house

Table 4.5 Particle –*am* functions to emphasize an adverb

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Tahu*am* tu lagi, tapi pelihat ulun tu pina panjang ja pang awaknya.	Entah*lah*, tapi saya lihat sepertinya badannya cukup tinggi	I don't know, but he seems quite tall
2	Syukur*am* mun kayaitu.	Syukur*lah* kalau begitu.	Thankfully then
3	Nah, kada tahu*am* tu lah diului apa kada.	Entah*lah*, akan diejek atau tidak	I don't know whether it will be ridiculed or not
4	Saking pintar tu*am* makanya disayang dosen.	Karena terlalu pintar itu*lah*, makanya disayang dosen.	Because of too smart, the lecturer loves you
5	Kayaitu*am* nasib mahasiswa tuha.	Begitu*lah* nasib mahasiswa lama.	That's the fate of the old students
6	Syukur*am*, ada kawan ke Jatim Park kena.	Sykur*lah*, ada teman ke Jatim Park nanti.	Thankfully, I have friend to go to Jatim Park then
7	Justru karena ikam masih mererigat tu*am* makanya aku masih pinandu.	Justru karena kamu masih terlihat jorok itu*lah* aku bisa mengenalimu.	Because you still look untidy, I can recognize you
8	Itu*am* kerennya kita.	Itu*lah* yang membuat kita keren.	That makes us look cool
9	Tadi pinanya ada suaranya, tahu*am* tu ada ay kalo di kamarnya.	Sepertinya tadi ada suaranya, tapi entah*lah* mungkin dia ada di kamarnya.	I think I heard her voice, but I don't know maybe she is in her room
10	Sabar ja, memang kayaitu*am* urang handak sukses tu.	Sabar saja, memang seperti itu*lah* kalau ingin menjadi orang sukses.	Be patient, that's the way if you want to be successful
11	Ku block, kada tahu*am* kemana bukahnya.	Aku blokir, entah*lah* dia pergi kemana.	I blocked him and I didn't know where he went

Table 4.6 Particle –*am* functions to emphasize a subject and usually followed by word *yang*

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Itu*am* nang handak ikam tahu.	Itu*lah* yang kamu ingin ketahui.	That's what you want to know
2	Inya*am* wahini yang pina peiyanya di kantor.	Dia*lah* yang sok hebat di kantor sekarang.	She feels like she is the greatest person in the office nowadays
3	Itu*am* jar mama nang lakas digawi.	Itu*lah* yang Ibu bilang, cepat dikerjakan.	That's what I said, do your work immediately
4	Itu*am* nang dicari.	Itu*lah* yang dicari.	That's what I look for

4.1.2.2 Banjarese particle –*am* functions similar to Indonesian Phatic Categories

In this sub chapter, the writer gave the analysis about the function of Banjarese particle –*am* that is similar to Indonesian phatic categories based on theory proposed by Kridalaksana. The analysis of the use of Banjarese particle –*am* is:

1. Banjarese particle –*am* functions like Indonesian phatic category *deh*

Banjarese particle -*am* functions as like phatic category *deh* that is to merely emphasizing. In this case, particle –*am* only emphasizes the word that it follows without giving any specific meaning. The examples are showed in a table below:

Table 4.7 Particle –*am* functions to merely emphasizing

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Tukarkan di perempatan ITN tu nah, amun kada hakun kada usah*am* gin.	Belikan di perempatan ITN, kalau tidak mau tidak usah *deh*.	Buy it in intersection near ITN, but if you don't want to do then don't buy it
2	Akhirnya nukar sate dihadapan kost, gerimis pang hari koler*am* jauh-jauh.	Akhirnya saya beli sate didepan Kost karena gerimis saya jadi malas ke tempat yang jauh *deh*.	Finally, I bought satay sold in front of my boarding house because of drizzle, so I don't feel like going somewhere far

Continuation of Table

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
3	Ada urang pang melawak, kada jadi bete*am*.	Ada orang yang melawak, tidak jadi bosan *deh*.	Someone's joking and it makes me not bored
4	Kita sudah semangat-semangat kada jadi, koler*am* timbulmya.	Saya sudah semangat tiba-tiba batal, malas *deh* jadinya.	I was very enthusiasm and it was canceled, then it made me feel lazy
5	Jangan nukar disitu lagi*am*, sudah dua kali dibungulinya.	Jangan beli disana lagi *deh*, sudah dua kali dibohonginya.	Don't buy in that place again, you have been cheated twice
6	Amun kayaitu, kada jadi*am*.	Kalau begitu, tidak jadi *deh*.	If it is so, I'm out
7	Amun Nisa kada kawa bejalan malam, culik ja. Kasih obat, culik*am*.	Kalau Nisa tidak bisa diajak jalan-jalan malam hari, culik saja. Beri obat, lalu culik *deh*.	If Nisa can't take a walk in the evening, just kidnap her. Give her drug, then we kidnap her
8	Diuyah, asami, digoreng, nyaman*am*.	Diberi garam, asam, digoreng, enak *deh*.	Give it salt, sour, and fry then it will be tasty
9	Munyak-munyak menonton korea*am* aku.	Kalau merasa sangat bosan, saya nonton film Korea *deh*.	If I feel so bored, I will watch Korean movie
10	Ih, aku kada jadi*am*.	Ih, saya tidak jadi *deh*.	Ugh, I'm out then
11	Bagus ay, kada usah*am* kita nukar.	Baguslah, kita jadi tidak perlu beli *deh*.	Well, we don't need to buy it
12	Kada kawa menonton TV*am* mama ne.	Mama tidak bisa nonton TV lagi *deh*.	I can't watch Television anymore
13	Kada usah belajar*am* amun kayaitu, sudah pintar jua.	Tidak usah belajar *deh*, kamu kan sudah pintar.	You don't need to study because you are smart

2. Banjarese particle *–am* functions like Indonesian phatic category *dong*

Banjarese particle *-am* has also functions similar to Indonesian phatic category *dong* that are to command politely and to emphasize the addressee's mistake. The examples for this category are in the table below:

Table 4.8 Particle *–am* functions to command politely and emphasize the addressee's mistake

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Nyamannya ay bubuhan ikam bemakanan, minta*am* aku.	Enak sekali kalian makan, aku minta *dong*.	You are enjoying the food. Could I get it too?
2	Minta*am* tiwadaknya.	Minta *dong* cempedaknya.	Could I get the jackfruit, please?

Continuation of Table

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
3	In, ajari aku*am* nulis daftar pustaka bahasa Inggris.	In, ajari *dong* aku nulis daftar pustaka dalam bahasa Inggris.	In, would you please teach me how to write references in English?
4	Ka, minta pin BB*am*.	Ka, minta pin BB *dong*.	Ka, could I get your BB's PIN?
5	In, minta*am* no Ria.	In, minta nomornya Ria *dong*.	In, could you give me Ria's phone number?
6	Apa*am* yu, amun aku kada tahu jua.	Bagaimana *dong* kalau aku juga tidak tahu.	What should I do if I don't know about it either?
7	Mbah kayaapa*am*.	Terus bagaimana *dong*.	Then what should we do?

3. Banjarese particle –*am* functions like Indonesian phatic category *kan*

Banjarese particle –*am* has another functions that is to emphasize verification or objection as like the function of phatic category *kan* in Indonesian. The sentences contained by Banjarese particle –*am* and function for this category are:

Table 4.9 Particle –*am* functions to emphasize verification or objection

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Nah, tahu*am* lo wahini ikam?	Nah, kamu sudah tahu *kan* sekarang?	Well, you have already known, haven't you?
2	Maka sudah ku padahi*am*?	*Kan* aku sudah pernah bilang?	I have told you, right?
3	Bujur*am* kalo jar aku tadi? kada percaya pang ikam lawan aku.	Benar *kan* apa yang aku bilang? Kamu sih tadi tidak percaya aku.	I said the right thing, didn't I? You did not believe in me
4	Dinikmati ja, apa boleh buat*am*.	Dinikmati saja, apa boleh buat *kan*?	Just enjoy it! We can't do anything, right?

4. Banjarese particle –*am* functions like Indonesian phatic category *kok*

The other function of the use of Banjarese particle –*am* that is similar to Indonesian is the function of phatic category *kok*, namely to emphasize the reason

and denial. The sentences, which use Banjarese particle –*am* that functions in this category are presented in a table below:

Table 4.10 Particle –*am* functions to emphasize reason and denial

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Kada tahu lagi, skripsi ja balum tuntung handak wisuda*am*lah.	Masih belum tahu. skripsi saja belum selesai *kok* sudah mau wisuda.	I don't know. How can I have graduation ceremony when my thesis does not finish yet
2	Kada kemana-mana ay, ini pang handak bulik*am*.	Tidak kemana-mana, ini sudah mau pulang kok.	I'm not going anywhere, I am going to go home now

5. Banjarese particle –*am* functions like Indonesian phatic category *toh*

The next function of the use of particle –*am* in Banjarese is to strengthen a purpose of the speakers. In this category, particle –*am* usually follows the word *tetapi*. It is similar to the function of phatic category *toh* in Indonesian. The sentences that represent the use of Banjarese particle –*am* for this function are:

Table 4.11 Particle –*am* functions to strengthen a purpose of speaker

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Tapi*am* tetap ay kada wani menonton.	*Toh* tetap saja saya tidak berani untuk menonton.	However, I am still worried to watch
2	Tapi*am* amun kelawasan gin sampat hilang semangat timbulnya.	*Toh* kalau terlalu lama juga akhirnya tidak ada semangat lagi.	However, if it takes long time, it will make us lose our spirit
3	Memang bengkeng pang, tapi*am* munyak aku.	Cakep sih, tapi *toh* aku tidak suka.	He is handsome, but I don't like him

6. Banjarese particle –*am* functions like Indonesian phatic category *ya*

In Banjarese, particle –*am* always follows the word *ya* becomes *yaam*. *Yaam* sometimes has meaning to strengthen or justify the addressee's question or statement. It means that the word *yaam* in Banjarese has the same function as phatic category *ya* in Indonesian. The examples for this function are displayed in the table follows:

Table 4.12 Particle –*am* functions to strengthen or justify the addressee's question or statement

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Ya*am* apa mun kawan akrab sidin tu pang kesahnya.	*Ya* soalnya beliau bilang mereka teman akrabnya.	Yes, she said they are her close friends
2	Ya*am* kada sampat bekenalan pang baharilah.	*Ya* dulu tidak sempat berkenalan sih.	Yes, we never had time to get acquainted with each other
3	Ya*am* kada nyaman awak.	*Ya* aku sedang tidak enak badan.	Yes, I am not feeling well
4	Ya*am* Jum ay, kena aku handak bekesah lawan ikam.	*Ya* Jum, aku nanti mau bercerita denganmu.	Yes Jum, I want to tell you something later
5	Ya*am* banyak banar rintangan kita ni lah.	*Ya* banyak sekali rintangan yang kita hadapi.	Yes, we face so many problems

7. Banjarese particle –*am* functions like Indonesian phatic category *yah*

As what has been explained before that the word *yaam* in Banjarese has function to strengthen or justify the addressee's question or statement, *yaam* also has another function that is to express uncertainty and doubtfulness about something that is told by the addressee. It means that *yaam* functions like the function of phatic category *yah* in Indonesian. In this section, the sentences that

use Banjarese particle –*am* and function to show doubtfulness are described in the following table:

Table 4.13 Particle –*am* functions to show doubtfulness

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Ya*am*, kawa jua kah aku ni tulak isuk?	*Yah*, bisakah aku berangkat besok?	Yeah, can I leave tomorrow?
2	Jaka ku tahu kayaini gin, ya*am*, kada pan jua aku umpat.	Andai aku tahu akan begini, *yah*, aku juga tidak akan ikut.	Yeah, I would have gone if I knew this would happen
3	Ya*am* ngalih urang miskin ni. kada beduit gasan nukar TV.	*Yah*, beginilah nasib orang miskin, tidak ada uang untuk beli TV.	Yeah, this is the fate of poor people. There is no money to buy television

In this study, there are other sentences found that are not included in any theories about Indonesian particles and Indonesian phatic categories. They have specific functions that cannot be interpreted as similar as both Indonesian particle and Indonesian phatic categories. Those sentences are presented in the table below:

Table 4.14 Other function of particle –*am*

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
1	Ayu*am* umpat ikam nyaman tambah tumbur!	Ayo kamu ikut juga agar semakin ramai.	Let's join us to make it crowded!
2	Ayu*am* ikam kesini!	Ayo kamu kesini.	Let's come here!
3	Ayu*am* beramian nyaman bekennya beimbaian jua!	Ayo semuanya bersama-sama agar kita terkenal bersama-sama juga!	Let's be together and be famous together too!
4	Bukahan*am* kita yu!	Kita pergi yo!	Let's go!
5	Makan*am* yu!	Makan yo!	Let's go eating!
6	Tulakan*am* yu!	Berangkat yo!	Let's go!
7	Tuntung*am* skripsi ikam?	Sudah selesaikah skripsimu?	Have you already done your thesis?

Continuation of Table

No	Banjarese Sentences	Translation	
		Indonesian	English
8	Sudah di Malang*am* ikam?	Sudah di Malangkah kamu?	Have you already been in Malang?
9	Tedapat*am*lah lawan bubuhannya?	Sudah bertemukah kamu dengan mereka?	Have you already met them?
10	Sudah*am*lah nini beoperasi?	Sudahkah Nenek dioperasi?	Has grandmother already been surgery?
11	Sudah makan*am*lah?	Sudah makankah kamu?	Have you already eaten?
12	Sudah baisi*am*lah parut?	Sudah hamilkah kamu?	Have you already been pregnant?
13	Datang*am*lah kawal kost?	Sudah datangkah teman kostmu?	Have your friends already come?
14	Masuk*am*lah pulsanya?	Sudah masukkah pulsanya?	Have you already got the pulse?
15	Guring*am*kah, In?	Sudah tidurkah, In?	Have you already slept, In?
16	Lihati, sudah ku jelaskan*am* disitu.	Lihatlah, sudah aku jelaskan disana.	Look, I explained it there
17	Nugi ke sawit*am* lawan amang Awan.	Nugi sudah berangkat ke kebun sawit dengan paman Awan.	Nugi went to palm garden with uncle Awan
18	Aku ni sebujurnya sudah habis*am* kuliah.	Sebenarnya aku sudah tidak ada kuliah.	Actually, I haven't had any classes in campus anymore
19	Kada biasa lagi*am* aku ke kampus.	Aku sudah tidak pernah lagi ke kampus.	I never went to campus anymore
20	Remi sudah beisi anak*am*.	Remi sudah punya anak.	Remi has already had a child
21	Datang*am* urang Nuginya.	Nugi sudah datang.	Nugi has already come
22	Ni kami dalam angkot*am*.	Kita sudah didalam angkut.	We have already been in taxi
23	Tehapus*am*, apa mun kehibakan inboxnya.	Sudah terhapus karena terlalu banyak pesan yang masuk di kotak masuk.	It was deleted because there were many messages in inbox
24	Lihati dulu yang ampunku ni, sudah ku kirim*am*.	Lihatlah dulu punyaku, sudah kukirimkan.	Just look at mine that I have sent for you
25	Tulakan*am* bubuhannya hari semalam.	Mereka sudah berangkat kemarin.	They left yesterday
26	Syukur*am* mun mata baik*am*.	Syukurlah, kalau matamu sudah sembuh.	Thankfully then, if your eye was cured
27	Mata ampih*am* habang.	Mata sudah tidak merah lagi.	The eye wasn't red anymore
28	Komputerku rusak parah, jadi ku jual*am*.	Komputerku rusak, jadi sudah ku jual.	My computer was broken, so I sold it

4.2 Discussion

In this sub chapter, the writer discusses the result of the finding in the previous sub chapter. The writer discusses the function of the use of Banjarese particle –*am* used by people in Samuda, Central Kalimantan that is related to the theory of Indonesian particles' functions proposed by Keraf, Alwi, and Kridalaksana.

Keraf and Alwi mention four particles in Indonesian such as –*kah, -tah, -lah,* and *pun* that have their characteristic of functions. However, Banjarese particle –*am* has functions only as two Indonesian particles that are particle –*kah* based on the theory proposed by Alwi, then theory proposed by Keraf about Indonesian particle -*lah*. Banjarese particle –*am* functions to assert the interrogative sentences as the function of Indonesian particle –*kah*, and to emphasize a verb whether in a report, order, request or expectation or as imperative sentence, to emphasize an adverb or as declarative sentence, and to emphasize a subject and usually followed by particle *yang* as the functions of Indonesian particle –*lah.* It means that two other functions are absent in the result of analysis, namely the function of Indonesian particle –*tah* and particle *pun*. From thirty one sentences, the writer found eight sentences function like Indonesian particle –*kah* and twenty three sentences function similar to Indonesian particle –*lah*.

Banjarese particle –*am* also has functions as Indonesia phatic categories. According to Kridalaksana, there are nineteen phatic categories in Indonesian. They are *ah, ayo, deh, dong, ding, halo, kan, kek, kok, -lah, lho, mari, nah, pun, selamat, sih, toh, ya, and yah.* However in this study, Banjarese particle –*am*

functions like the functions of seven Indonesian phatic categories that are *deh, dong, kan, kok, toh, ya* and *yah*. Banjarese particle *–am* functions to merely emphasizing as the function of Indonesian phatic category *deh*, to command politely and to emphasize the addressee's mistake as the function of Indonesian phatic category *dong*, to emphasize verification or objection as the function of Indonesian phatic category *kan*, to emphasizes the reason and denial as the function of Indonesian phatic category *kok*, to strengthen a purpose and sometimes it has similar meaning with *tetapi* as the function of Indonesian phatic category *toh*, to strengthen or justify the addressee's question if it is used in the early statement as the function of Indonesian phatic category *ya*. and to express uncertainty and doubtfulness about something that is told by the addressee as the function of Indonesian phatic category *yah*.

The writer found thirteen sentences for the function of phatic category *deh*, seven sentences for the function of phatic category *dong*, four sentences for the function of phatic category *kan*, two sentences for the function of phatic category *kok*, three sentences for the function of phatic category *toh*, five sentences for the function of phatic category *ya*, and three sentences for the function of phatic category *yah*. In translating the data into Indonesian, the writer used informal sentences for some categories since phatic categories are also usually used in informal conversation, thus the writer needed to make appropriate target language using informal Indonesian.

Related to the previous study, this study supports the research conducted by jahdiah *et al*. Jahdiah *et al*. (2004) described about Banjarese particle *–am* that

function to express surprise, complain, request, and to assert the continuance of an event. In this study, the writer analyzes the function of Banjarese particle –*am* by comparing to Indonesian particle and phatic categories. Thus, these two studies can complete each other to give more information about Banjarese especially for the use of Banjarese particle –*am*.

Moreover, related to the theory about Banjarese particle –*am* proposed by Hapip (2006), this study supports some of the theory. Hapip mentioned that one of the functions of Banjarese particle –*am* is the same as particle –*lah* in Indonesian. In this study, the writer also found the same result that particle –*am* can be compared to particle –*lah* in Indonesian. Besides, Hapip also agreed that particle –*am* functions to ask something, which is similar to particle –*tah* in Indonesian. However, the writer in this study prefers to say that it is similar to Indonesian particle –*kah* because according to Keraf and Alwi, particle –*tah* is rarely used nowadays and it is used only in old literature. Hapip (2006, p. 33) stated that particle –*am* is facultative, means that it will not interfere if –*am* is omitted. In this study, the writer found some sentences that represent this category of function. For example:

- Ayu*am* ikam kesini!

  ►Ayo kamu kesini! (Let's come here!)
- Bukahan*am* kita yu!

  ►Kita pergi yo! (Let's go!)

These sentences containing particle –*am* are actually used to emphasize invitation, which is similar to the function of Indonesian category phatic *ayo*.

However, because particle –*am* that follows the word can be omitted and does not change the sense of invitation, those sentences cannot be categorized as similar to the function of phatic category *ayo*.

In Banjarese, *ayu* means *ayo* or usually called as *yu* if it is located in the end of the sentences. Particle –*am* usually follows the first word that is said. Particle –*am* follows the word *ayu* because it is the first word that the speaker says to invite someone, or particle –*am* follows a verb that is said first before *yu* because *yu* is located in the end of sentence. However, the sentences that are followed by particle –*am* whether it follows a verb or the word *ayu* itself, have the same sense that are to emphasize invitation because of the existence of word *ayu* or *yu* in those sentences.

In analyzing the data, the writer also discovered some special sentences that do not have appropriate functions with all theory about the function of the use of Indonesian particles and phatic categories, or related to the theory about Banjarese proposed by Hapip. Those representative sentences also never explained in the previous study. As what have explained in page 35 before, every question words (5W/1H) that is followed by Banjarese particle –*am* has functions like Indonesian particle –*kah* that is to ask something. However, Banjarese grammar has another way to make an interrogative sentence. When Banjarese particle –*am* follows the first verb in a sentence, that sentence also function to ask something. Nevertheles, this interrogative sentence has function to ask something that has already happened or done to the addressee. For example:

- Tuntung*am* skripsi ikam?

► Sudah selesaikah skripsimu? (Have you already done your thesis?)

- Sudah di Malang*am* ikam?

►Sudah di Malangkah kamu? (Have you already been in Malang?)

Those are the other data that the writer found in data collection. Asking something that has already happened, the speaker uses verb in the beginning of the sentence and adds Banjarese particle –*am*. However, sometimes the speaker also put Banjarese particle –*kah* or –*lah* after the existence of particle –*am* because Banjarese particle –*kah* and –*lah* function to ask question as the writer mentioned in the background of study before. Then in some cases, the speaker mentions the word *sudah* (already), but actually, it does not need because a verb following by particle –*am* in interrogative sentence has already represent the sense of "already". Those sentences are similar as yes/no questions in English grammar.

Other special sentences that the writer found are sentences that function to tell something that has already happened. This is similar with the discussion before, however, these sentences are declarative sentences and function to inform something that has already happened. The sentences are:

- Komputerku rusak parah, jadi ku jual*am*.

►Komputerku rusak, jadi sudah ku jual. (My computer was broken, so I sold it)

- Remi sudah beisi anak*am*.

►Remi sudah punya anak. (Remi has already had a child)

In this case, the sentences also tell about something that happened or just happened a while ago. Some of them use the word *sudah* too, but as the discussion before, we do not need to put it in the sentence because the sense is still the same that the speaker states something that has occurred.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion dealing with the results of the analysis discussed in the previous chapters. This part also contributes suggestion, which can be used to gain better insight, particularly for the next researchers.

5.1 Conclusion

After discussing the analysis result, there are some functions of the use of Banjarese particle –am that is similar to Indonesian particles and Indonesian phatic categories in this study. They are particle –lah, -kah, and phatic categories deh, dong, kan, kok, toh, ya and yah. Therefore, the use of Banjarese particle –am exactly functions to assert, strengthen, or emphasize a verb, an adverb, and a subject that it follows whether in the interrogative sentence or declarative sentence to report, order, and request.

Since Banjarese particle –am has many functions in Banjarese grammar, the use of Banjarese particle –am can be found in every kinds of sentences. The use of particle –am in Banjarese grammar is also unique and different with the use of another Banjarese particle since it has function to make another way of interrogative sentence and declarative sentence. In Banjarese, there are two ways to create interrogative sentences. The first is interrogative words (5W+1H) followed by particle –am, which means the question somehow needs answer in detail or an explanation. The other way is a verb followed by particle –am and the

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sentence ends with question mark, means that it is a question for yes or no answer. This kind of interrogative sentence in Banjarese is used to ask something that already happened or done by the addressee. Moreover, particle –*am* is also able to create a declarative sentence to inform the addressee about something that already happened or done.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer realizes that this study is not perfect yet since there are still many items that are not taken into account in the analysis of this study. Therefore, suggestion is needed to make it better. The writer would like to suggest the next researchers that may use this study as the consideration for the further research about grammatical function of particles. However, they can analyze another object such as the other regional languages, or the use of another particle in Banjerese used by people in Central Kalimantan.

Moreover, the next researcher can also analyze Banjarese used by people in Central Kalimantan, but the data is from spoken language. The next researcher is expected to be able to find any other result about the use of Banjarese in Central Kalimantan to give more input and information for knowledge.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Table of Banjarese particle –*am* functions as Indonesian particles

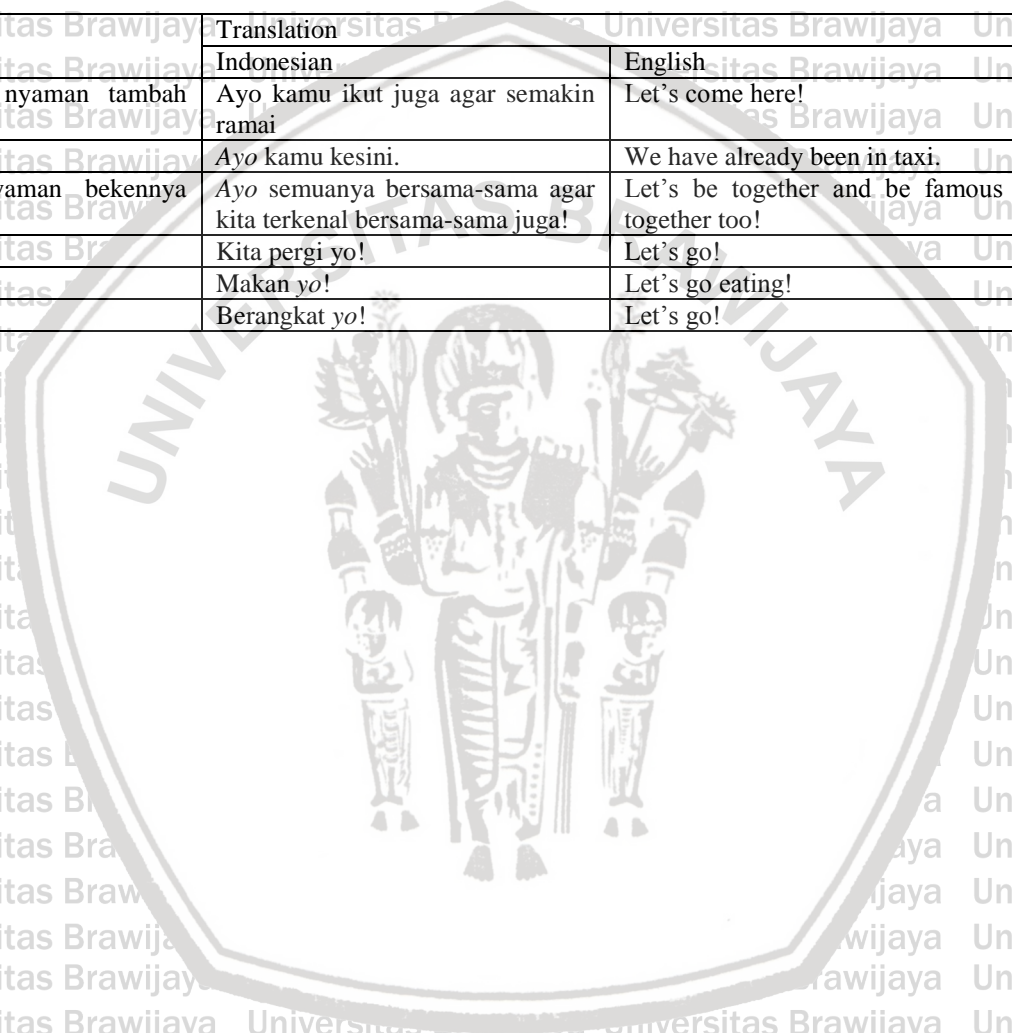| No	Sentences	Translation		Function				
		Indonesian	English	-kah	-lah	-tah	-pun	other
1	Apa*am* diolah wahini?	Apa*kah* yang sedang kamu kerjakan sekarang?	What are you doing now?	√				
2	Apa*am* gawian wahini?	Apa*kah* pekerjaanmu sekarang?	What do you do?	√				
3	Berapa*am* pengeluaran bulan ini?	Berapa*kah* biaya pengeluaran bulan ini?	How much did you spend your living cost?	√				
4	Lakasi*am* bulik ikam tu!	Cepat*lah* kamu pulang!	Please, go home soon!		√			
5	Tahu*am* tu lagi, tapi pelihat ulun tu pina panjang ja pang awaknya.	Entah*lah*, tapi saya lihat sepertinya badannya cukup tinggi.	I don't know, but he seems quite tall.		√			
6	Syukur*am* mun kayaitu.	Syukur*lah* kalau begitu.	Thankfully then.		√			
7	Itu*am* nang handak ikam tahu	Itu*lah* yang kamu ingin ketahui.	That's what you want to know.		√			
8	Inya*am* wahini nang pina peiyanya di kantor.	Dia*lah* yang sok hebat di kantor sekarang.	She feels like she is the greatest person in the office nowadays		√			
9	Jelaskan*am*! masih kada paham nah aku.	Jelaskan*lah*! Aku masih belum mengerti.	Please, explain! I don't understand yet.		√			
10	Nah, kada tahu*am* tu lah diului apa kada.	Entah*lah*, akan diejek atau tidak.	I don't know whether it will be ridiculed or not.		√			
11	Saking pintar tu*am* makanya di sayang dosen.	Karena terlalu pintar itu*lah*, makanya disayang dosen.	Because of too smart, the lecturer loves you		√			
12	Lakasi*am* kemari bekesah!	Cepat*lah* kesini dan ceritakan!	Come here soon and tell me!		√			
13	Guring*am* Jum!	Tidur*lah*, Jum!	Go sleep, Jum!		√			
14	Bebila*am* ni urang ikam main-main lagi ke atas?	Kapan*kah* kalian berkunjung kesini lagi?	When will you come here again?	√				
15	Itu*am* jar mama nang lakas digawi.	Itu*lah* yang Ibu bilang, cepat dikerjakan.	That's what I said, do your work immediately.		√			
16	Bebila ikam seminar? Laju*iam*!	Kapan kamu seminar? Segera*lah*!	When will you have seminar? Hurry up!		√			
17	Kayaitu*am* nasib mahasiswa tuha.	Begitu*lah* nasib mahasiswa lama.	That's the fate of the old students.		√			
18	Apa*am* di gawi selain menonton.	Apa*kah* yang kamu kerjakan selain menonton?	What are you doing besides watching?	√				

Continuation of Table

No	Sentences	Translation		Function				
		Indonesian	English	-kah	-lah	-tah	-pun	other
19	Ku block, kada tahu*am* kemana bukahnya.	Aku blokir, entah*lah* dia pergi kemana.	I blocked him and I didn't know where he went.		√			
20	Guring dimana*am* ikam?	Dimana*kah* kamu menginap?	Where do you stay?	√				
21	Syukur*am*, ada kawan ke Jatim Park kena.	Sykur*lah*, ada teman ke Jatim Park nanti.	Thankfully, I have friend to go to Jatim Park then.		√			
22	Lakas-lakas*am* amun handak ke Malang tu, mumpung aku balum pindah kost.	Segeralah*lah* kalau kamu ingin ke Malang, selagi aku belum pindah kost.	Come to Malang soon, while I don't move yet from boarding house.		√			
23	Lakasi*am* baisi anak!	Cepat*lah* punya anak!	Have a child soon!		√			
24	Itu*am* nang dicari.	Itu*lah* yang dicari.	That's what I look for.		√			
25	Justru karena ikam masih mererigat tu*am* makanya aku masih pinandu.	Justru karena kamu masih terlihat jorok itu*lah* aku bisa mengenalimu.	Because you still look untidy, I can recognize you.		√			
26	Itu*am* kerennya kita.	Itu*lah* yang membuat kita keren.	That makes us look cool.		√			
27	Nukar apa*am* tadi?	Apa*kah* yang kamu beli?	What did you buy?	√				
28	Tadi pinanya ada suaranya, tahu*am* tu ada ay kalo di kamarnya.	Sepertinya tadi ada suaranya, tapi entah*lah* mungkin dia ada di kamarnya.	I think I heard her voice, but I don't know maybe she is in her room.		√			
29	Sabar ja, memang kayaitu*am* urang handak sukses tu.	Sabar saja, memang seperti itu*lah* kalau ingin menjadi orang sukses.	Be patient, that's the way if you want to be successful.		√			
30	Tukarkan*am* pulsa!	Belikan*lah* pulsa!	Please, buy me pulse!		√			
31	Bebila*am* wisudanya?	Kapan*kah* kamu wisuda?	When is your graduation?	√				
32	Tuntung*am* skripsi ikam?	Sudah selesaikah skripsimu?	Have you already done your thesis?					√
33	Sudah di Malang*am* ikam?	Sudah di Malangkah kamu?	Have you already been in Malang?					√
34	Sudah makan*am*lah?	Sudah makankah kamu?	Have you already eaten?					√
35	Guring*am*kah, In?	Sudah tidurkah, In?	Have you already slept, In?					√
36	Masuk*am*lah pulsanya?	Sudah masukkah pulsanya?	Have you already got the pulse?					√

No	Sentences	Translation		Function				
		Indonesian	English	-kah	-lah	-tah	-pun	other
37	Datang*am*lah kawal kost?	Sudah datangkah teman kostmu?	Have your friends already come?					√
38	Sudah baisi*am*lah parut?	Sudah hamilkah kamu?	Have you already been pregnant?					√
39	Sudah*am*lah nini beoperasi?	Sudahkah Nenek dioperasi?	Has grandmother already been surgery?					√
40	Tedapat*am*lah lawan bubuhannya?	Sudah bertemukah kamu dengan mereka?	Have you already met them?					√
41	Komputerku rusak parah, jadi ku jual*am*.	Komputerku rusak, jadi sudah ku jual.	My computer was broken, so I sold it.					√
42	Syukur*am* mun mata baik*am*.	Syukurlah, kalau matamu sudah sembuh.	Thankfully then, if your eye was cured.					√
43	Mata ampih*am* habang.	Mata sudah tidak merah lagi.	My eye wasn't red anymore.					√
44	Tehapus*am*, apa mun kehibakan inboxnya.	Sudah terhapus karena terlalu banyak pesan yang masuk di kotak masuk.	It was deleted because there were many messages in inbox.					√
45	Lihati dulu yang ampunku ni, sudah ku kirim*am*.	Lihatlah dulu punyaku, sudah kukirimkan.	Just look at mine that I have sent for you.					√
46	Tulakan*am* bubuhannya hari semalam.	Mereka sudah berangkat kemarin.	They left yesterday.					√
47	Remi sudah beisi anak*am*.	Remi sudah punya anak.	Remi has already had a child.					√
48	Datang*am* urang Nuginya.	Nugi sudah datang.	Nugi has already come.					√
49	Ni kami dalam angkot*am*.	Kita sudah didalam angkut.	We have already been in taxi.					√
50	Lihati, sudah ku jelaskan*am* disitu.	Lihatlah, sudah aku jelaskan disana.	Look, I explained it there.					√
51	Nugi ke sawit*am* lawan amang Awan.	Nugi sudah berangkat ke kebun sawit dengan paman Awan.	Nugi went to palm garden with uncle Awan.					√
52	Kada biasa lagi*am* aku ke kampus.	Aku sudah tidak pernah lagi ke kampus.	I never went to campus anymore.					√
53	Aku ni sebujurnya sudah habis*am* kuliah.	Sebenarnya aku sudah tidak ada kuliah.	Actually, I haven't had any classes in campus anymore					√

Continuation of Table

No	Sentences	Translation		Function				
		Indonesian	English	-kah	-lah	-tah	-pun	other
54	Ayu*am* umpat ikam nyaman tambah tumbur.	Ayo kamu ikut juga agar semakin ramai	Let's come here!					√
55	Ayu*am* ikam kesini.	*Ayo* kamu kesini.	We have already been in taxi.					√
56	Ayu*am* beramian, nyaman bekennya beimbaian jua.	*Ayo* semuanya bersama-sama agar kita terkenal bersama-sama juga!	Let's be together and be famous together too!					√
57	Bukahan*am* kita yu!	Kita pergi yo!	Let's go!					√
58	Makan*am* yu!	Makan *yo*!	Let's go eating!					√
59	Tulakan*am* yu!	Berangkat *yo*!	Let's go!					√

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Appendix 2. Table of Banjarese particle –*am* functions as Indonesian phatic categories

No	Sentences	Translation Indonesian	English	Ah	Ayo	Deh	Dong	Ding	Halo	Kan	Kek	Kok	Lah	Lho	Mari	Nah	Pun	Selamat	Sih	Toh	Ya	Yah
1	Tukarkan di perempatan ITN tu nah, amun kada hakon kada usah*am* gin.	Belikan di perempatan ITN, kalau tidak mau tidak usah *deh*.	Buy it in intersection near ITN, but if you don't want to do then don't buy it.			√																
2	Amun Nisa kada kawa bejalan malam, culik ja. Bari obat, culik*am*.	Kalau Nisa tidak bisa diajak jalan-jalan malam hari, culik saja. Beri obat, lalu culik *deh*.	If Nisa can't take a walk in the evening, just kidnap her. Give her drug, then we kidnap her.			√																
3	Minta*am* tiwadaknya	Minta *dong* cempedaknya.	Could I get the jackfruit, please?				√															
4	Nyamannya ay bubuhan ikam bemakanan, minta*am* aku!	Enak sekali kalian makan, aku minta *dong*.	You are enjoying the food. Could I get it too?				√															
5	Nah, tahu*am* lo wahini ikam?	Nah, kamu sudah tahu *kan* sekarang?	Well, you have already known, haven't you?							√												
6	Ya*am*, kawa juakah aku ni tulak isuk.	*Yah*, bisakah aku berangkat besok?	Yeah, can I leave tomorrow?																			√
7	Amun kayaitu, kada jadi*am*.	Kalau begitu, tidak jadi *deh*.	If it is so, I'm out.			√																

No	Sentences	Translation		Function																	
		Indonesian	English	Ah	Ayo	Deh	Dong	Ding	Halo	Kan	Kek	Kok	Lah	Lho	Mari	Nah	Pun	Selamat	Sih	Toh	Ya	Yah
8	Kada tahu lagi, skripsi ja balum tuntung handak wisuda*am*lah.	Masih belum tahu. skripsi saja belum selesai *kok* sudah mau wisuda.	I don't know. How can I have graduation ceremony when my thesis does not finish yet.									√										
9	Apa*am* yu, amun aku kada tahu jua.	Bagaimana *dong* kalau aku juga tidak tahu.	What should I do if I don't know about it either?				√															
10	Jaka ku tahu gin, ya*am* kada pan jua aku umpat.	Andai aku tahu akan begini, *yah*, aku juga tidak akan ikut.	Yeah, I would have gone if I knew this would happen.																			√
11	Dinikmati ja, apa boleh buat*am*.	Dinikmati saja, apa boleh buat *kan*?	Just enjoy it! We can't do anything, right?							√												
12	Kada usah belajar*am* amun kayaitu, sudah pintar jua tu.	Tidak usah belajar *deh*, kamu kan sudah pintar.	You don't need to study because you are smart.			√																
13	Ya*am*, apa amun kawan akrab sidin tu pang kesahnya.	*Ya* soalnya beliau bilang mereka teman akrabnya.	Yes, she said they are her close friends.																		√	
14	Ih, aku kada jadi*am*.	Ih, saya tidak jadi *deh*.	Ugh, I'm out then.			√																

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No	Sentences	Translation		Function																		
		Indonesian	English	Ah	Ayo	Deh	Dong	Ding	Halo	Kan	Kek	Kok	Lah	Lho	Mari	Nah	Pun	Selamat	Sih	Toh	Ya	Yah
15	Kada kemana-mana ay, ini pang handak bulik*am*.	Tidak kemana-mana, ini sudah mau pulang *kok*.	I'm not going anywhere, I am going to go home now.									√										
16	Ya*am* kada sampat bekenalan pang baharilah.	*Ya* dulu tidak sempat berkenalan sih.	Yes, we never had time to get acquainted with each other.																		√	
17	Akhirnya nukar sate di hadapan kost, gerimis pang hari koler*am* jauh jauh.	Akhirnya saya beli sate didepan Kost karena gerimis saya jadi malas ke tempat yang jauh *deh*.	Finally, I bought satay sold in front of my boarding house because of drizzle, so I don't feel like going somewhere far.			√																
18	Ka, minta pin BB*am*.	Ka, minta pin BB *dong*.	Ka, could I get your BB's PIN?				√															
19	Ada urang pang melawak, kada jadi bete*am*.	Ada orang yang melawak, tidak jadi bosan *deh*.	Someone's joking and it makes me not bored.			√																
20	Diuyah, asami, hanyar di goreng nyaman*am*.	Diberi garam, asam, digoreng, enak *deh*.	Give it salt, sour, and fry then it will be tasty.			√																

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Continuation of Table

No	Sentences	Translation Indonesian	English	Ah	Ayo	Deh	Dong	Ding	Halo	Kan	Kek	Kok	Lah	Lho	Mari	Nah	Pun	Selamat	Sih	Toh	Ya	Yah
21	In, ajari aku*am* nulis daftar pustaka bahasa inggris.	In, ajari *dong* aku nulis daftar pustaka dalam bahasa Inggris.	In, would you please teach me how to write references in English?				√																
22	Ya*am* kada nyaman awak.	*Ya* aku sedang tidak enak badan.	Yes, I am not feeling well.																		√	
23	Ya*am* Jum ay, kena aku handak bekesah lawan ikam.	*Ya* Jum, aku nanti mau bercerita denganmu.	Yes Jum, I want to tell you something later.																		√	
24	Kita sudah semangat semangat sekalinya kada jadi, koler*am* timbulnya.	Saya sudah semangat tiba-tiba batal, malas *deh* jadinya.	I was very enthusiasm and it was canceled, then it made me feel lazy.			√																
25	Munyak munyak nonton korea*am* aku.	Kalau merasa sangat bosan, saya nonton film Korea *deh*.	If I feel so bored, I will watch Korean movie.			√																
26	In, minta*am* nomor Ria.	In, minta nomornya Ria *dong*.	In, could you give me Ria's phone number?				√																
27	Maka sudah ku padahi*am*.	*Kan* aku sudah pernah bilang?	I have told you, right?							√												

Continuation of Table

No	Sentences	Translation		Function																		
		Indonesian	English	Ah	Ayo	Deh	Dong	Ding	Halo	Kan	Kek	Kok	Lah	Lho	Mari	Nah	Pun	Selamat	Sih	Toh	Ya	Yah
28	Ya*am* ngalih urang miskin ni, kada beduit gasan nukar TV.	*Yah*, beginilah nasib orang miskin, tidak ada uang untuk beli TV.	Yeah, this is the fate of poor people. There is no money to buy television.																			√
29	Jangan nukar disitu lagi*am*, sudah 2 kali dibungulinya.	Jangan beli disana lagi *deh*, sudah dua kali dibohonginya.	Don't buy in that place again, you have been cheated twice.			√																
30	Bagus ay, kada usah*am* kita nukar.	Baguslah, kita jadi tidak perlu beli *deh*.	Well, we don't need to buy it.			√																
31	Tapi*am* amun kelawasan gin sampat hilang semangat timbulnya.	*Toh* kalau terlalu lama juga akhirnya tidak ada semangat lagi.	However, if it takes long time, it will make us lose our spirit																	√		
32	Ya*am* banyak banar rintangan kita ni lah.	*Ya* banyak sekali rintangan yang kita hadapi.	Yes, we face so many problems.																		√	
33	Tapi*am*, tetap ay kada wani menonton.	*Toh* tetap saja saya tidak berani untuk menonton.	However, I am still worried to watch.																	√		
34	Kada kawa menonton TV*am* mama ne.	Mama tidak bisa nonton TV lagi *deh*.	I can't watch Television anymore.			√																

Continuation of Table

No	Sentences	Translation		Function																		
		Indonesian	English	Ah	Ayo	Deh	Dong	Ding	Halo	Kan	Kek	Kok	Lah	Lho	Mari	Nah	Pun	Selamat	Sih	Toh	Ya	Yah
35	Mbah kayaapa*am*?	Terus bagaimana *dong*.	Then what should we do?				√															
36	Memang bengkeng pang, tapi*am* munyak aku.	Cakep sih, tapi *toh* aku tidak suka.	He is handsome, but I don't like him.																	√		
37	Bujur*am* kalo jar aku tadi, kada percaya pang ikam lawan aku.	Benar *kan* apa yang aku bilang? Kamu sih tadi tidak percaya aku.	I said the right thing, didn't I? You didn't believe in me							√												

Appendix 3. Data collected from Short Messages

1. A: Apaam diolah wahini?
   B: Apa da, hinip ay.

2. A: Berapaam pengeluaran bulan ini? Banyak pada semalamkah kada.
   B: Kurang seratus ribu pada semalam.
   A: Kena mama kirimi minggu depan gasan bulan ini.

3. A: Tukarkanam pulsa! Wadah Ani habis.
   B: Kena sore jalah, lagi haur ni.

4. A: Dimana urang ikam ni? Lawasnya pang.
   B: Ni kami dalam angkotam
   A: ku tunggu di higa puskot.

5. A: Dimana ni?
   B: Di kampus ay. Kada sing bedapat lawan nang dicari, teungut ay.
   A: Sabar ja, memang kayaituam urang handak sukses tu.

6. A: Nah, mati lampu.
   B: Ituam jar mama nang lakas digawi. Jangan menunggu parak waktunya. halangan bisa ada ja. Mbah kayaapaam?

7. A: Apaam digawi selain menonton.
   B: Apa da. Behinip ja ngalu kepala.

8. A: Guringamkah, In? Datangam urang nuginya.
   B: Baluman, lagi nonton.

9. A: In, mintaam no Ria.
   B: 0852357648938 085635468965 kada tahu yang mana yang aktif, coba ja pian sms keduanya.

10. A: Ui aku di Malang nah, lagi di Dome Unmuh nah mehadiri wisuda Nina. haha ikam kada mehadiri Esah kah?
    B: Kejauhan uyuh aku mun kesana, kena kakiku lecet. haha
    A: Astah rami nah disini, mamaku tu pang menyuruhku.
    B: Haw bebujur ikam ah, di Malang bujurankah?
    A: Iih, sore semalam aku tulak dipaksa mamaku, ada undangan labih jar.
    B: Ada ada ja mama ikam tu. Panas ay lah disana.
    A: Yaam apa mun kawan akrab sidin tu pang kesahnya. Iih Ndah kenapa yu rasanya panaslah padahal dingin disini..haha Ayuam ikam kesini.

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B: Guring dimanaam ikam? Bebila ke surabayanya?
A: Guring wadah nina tu ay, malam kena kalo ke Surabaya.

11. A: Widya handak bemain ke Malang jar. Handak ke Jatim Park.
B: Syukuram, ada kawan ke Jatim Park kena. Datangamlah kawal kost?
A: Kada tahu. Tadi pinanya ada suaranya, tahuam tu ada ay kalo di kamarnya.

12. A: Sudah di Malangam ikam?
B: Iih, kenapa?
A: Aku handak bemainan ke Malang. Ngalu meurus skripsi. hahaha
B: Ayu ja ke sini. aku gin munyak jua nah.
A: Kena lah, Insyaallah minggu depan.
B: Lakas-lakasam amun handak ke Malang tu, mumpung aku balum pindah kost.

13. A: Sudah makanamlah?
B: Baluman kena ja.

14. A: Ding, tukarkan kartu As yang nomor cantik kena lah mun ikam handak bulik.
B: Kena mun kada haur.
A: Iih ah, tahu ja kalo wadah menukarnya?
B: Dimana wadah menukarnya?
A: Astaga, tukarkan di perempatan ITN tu nah, amun kada hakon kada usaham gin.
B: Iih ah kena melihatnya.

15. A: Doa apa tadi tu yang di kirim?
B: Doa nyaman sehat ay. Lihati, sudah ku jelaskanam disitu.
A: Inggih.

16. A: Nugi ke Sawitam lawan amang Awan.
B: Iyakah? Bagus ay.

17. A: Kada kawa menonton TVam mama ne. Habis dihampas urang, tambah bangat wayahini, muar banar.
B: Haha nukar lagi pang tv sebuting.
A: Yaam ngalih urang miskin ni, kada beduit gasan nukar tv.

18. A: Sakit gigi.belubang ganal pinanya. Mata ampiham habang.
B: bawa ja ke klinik brawijaya, di tambal ja. kena beganal lubangnya. Syukuram mun mata baikam.

19. A: Masukamlah pulsanya?
B: Kedida. Bebila meisinya? Nukar dimana?

A: Diwadah semalam tu ay, apa mun wadah lain tutup pang.
B: Jangan nukar disitu lagiam, sudah 2 kali dibungulinya.

20. A: Lihati sms hari semalam yang pakai –am tu. kada ingat meyimpannya.
B: Tehapusam apa mun kehibakan inboxnya.
A: Sudah ay mun kayaitu.

21. A: Akhirnya nukar sate di hadapan kost, gerimis pang hari koleram jauh jauh.
B: Iih ah, kada bejalan jauh-jauh pan. Makan yang ada tu ja.

22. A: Tedapatamlah lawan bubuhannya?
B: Balum. Kada sing sampaian ja buhannya.

23. A: Nukar apaam tadi?
B: Nukar pupur tu ay, kedida duit eh. haha

24. A: Ri, bedanya imbuhan lawan partikel tu apa?
B: Aku kada tapi tahu jua, rasanya tu amun imbuhan tu kada merubah kelas kata.
A: Apa apa apa? Jelaskanam! Masih kada paham aku.
B: Aku gin kada tapi ingat jua, cari di google ja gin ikam.

25. A: In, kayapa ni
B: Apanya yang kayapa?
A: Ketahuan lakiku aku rancak besmsan lawan yang di Banjar tu.
B: Kada umpat campur aku.
A: Be, kayaapa ni? Jangan kayaitu In. Takutan aku nah.
B: Maka sudah ku padahiam. Jangan lagi meolah gawian yang aneh.
A: Jaka ku tahu gin, yaam kada pan jua aku umpat. Menyesal aku In.
B: Kada usah segala menyesal pan. Aku sudah meingatkan gin ikam kada peduli
semalam. Sudah ku padahi aku umpat campur mun terjadi apa-apa.
A: Culasnya pang.
B: Biar ja culas, tiwas menjotol. Ikam tu harus merasa dulu akibat gawian ikam
tu nyaman tahu rasanya jara.

26. A: Akhirnya kai nukar TV hanyar bedahuluan.
B: Bagus ay, kada usaham kita nukar.
A: Tapiam, tetap ay kada wani menonton.
B: Kenapa?
A: Takutan kita handak memakainya.
B: Uma ay kasiannya pang. Haha Kena mun sudah lulus, bukahanam kita yu!
A: Makanya lakas lulus sana nyaman lakas begawi.

27. A: Kemana lagi habis ni? Seharian bejalanan ja gawiannya.
    B: Kada kemana-mana ay, ini pang handak bulikam.

28. A: In, tolong nah.
    B: Apa pulang gerang ikam ni?
    A: Kayaapa nah, lakiku mehamuk.
    B: Haduh ay saban hari membahas laki ikam ja. Mana ku tahu, lain lakiku pan.
    A: Bujur yang jar ikam semalam In. Inya sarik banar lawan aku pas tahu aku membalas inya.
    B: Nah, tahuam lo wahini ikam? Kayaapa rasanya sakit hati sorangan? Nyamanlah tu.
    A: Huaaa kada nyaman rasanya. Handak bukah ja aku ke luar negri sana.
    B: Tulakanam yu! Aku umpat mendangani nah, tapi bayarkan. Hahaha
    A: Hadeh sampat-sampat ja inya ni.

Appendix 4. Data collected from Social Network Sites

1. A: Bebila ikam seminar? Lajuiam.
   B: Insyaallah segera. Balum bedapat dosen lagi ni.
   A: Aku gin ditunda lagi bedapat. Bepadah minggu ini, sekalinya ada rapat. Terus jar sidin sewaktu-waktu bisa saja saya panggil kamu.
   B: Yang pasti ikam siap-siap ay nyaman mun dikiau sidin langsung tulak ja. Kayaituam nasib mahasiswa tuha. haha
   A: Yaam, banyak banar rintangan kita ni lah. haha kawananku gin banyak sudah BAB pembahasan. Sabar ay kita ni. haha
   B: Sabar ja, lulus jua kena di waktu yang tepat. Tapiam amun kelawasan gin sampat hilang semangat timbulnya. haha
   A: Iih ah. Kita sudah semangat-semangat sekalinya kada jadi. koleram timbulnya.
   B: Kaya aku ni, munyak munyak nonton koreaam aku. haha

2. A: In, ajari akuam nulis daftar pustaka bahasa inggris. Bingung nah.
   B: Maka sama ja kaya bahasa Indonesia, kecuali sumber yang dari internet hanyar beda penulisannya. Apa email ikam kena ku kirim buku pedoman skripsiku.
   A: Waduh, yang bingung tu sumber dari internet. aku ni sudah ada caranya tapi bingung memasukkannya Ndah. kada tapi jelas jua ah petunjuk buku panduan skripsiku nih. emailku: mydisadoca@yahoo.com
   B: Iih lihati dulu yang ampunku ni, sudah ku kirimam.
   A: Sip, sudah masuk email ikam. Tenyaman bahasanya.

3. A: Nyamannya ay makan tiwadak.
   B: Mintaam tiwadaknya.
   C: Nyamannya ay bubuhan ikam bemakanan, mintaam aku!
   A: Handakkah? Ambil kesini. hehe

4. A: Matanya sipit, uma ganalnya pang? hehe
   B: Kada kak. Halus ja inya ni. Kira-kira seganal botol aqua tu nah. Tapi teganal dikit pang. Hehe
   A: Berapa tingginya, Can?
   B: Tahuam tu lagi, tapi pelihat ulun tu pina panjang ja pang awaknya.
   A: Iih lah can. Salam gasan mamalah, Can.

5. A: Ui kayaapa, tuntungam skripsi ikam? kudangar handak wisuda jar. haha
   B: Beh, bahapal jua. jar sapakah? Hanyar pang meurus judul, kada tahu jua bebilakah tuntung ni. Ampun ikam pang?
   A: Sama ja ah, dosenku tu ngalih handak didapati.
   B: Yah, beginilah hidup. Dinikmati ay. haha

6. A: Biarpun kita kada kawa ngumpul kaya dulu lagi tapi bagiku ikam tetap sahabatku. Makasih ja ikam sudah pernah baik lawan aku.
B: Hahahaha aku kada baik lawan ikam, apa mun kada kenal pang.
A: Masa kada kenal? maka kawan 1 SMA.
B: Hmm, Widyaningsih kah ni?
A: Lain. Aku anak bahasa, ikam anak IPS kalo?
B: Yups, aku IPS. Hmm, sorry I can't remember. Maaf, soalnya aku kan kada beken.
C: ini ada apa ini ada apa ini. pina tumbur orang bekanalan, umpat pang jua aku memperkenalkan diri nah. haha
A: Kawan 1 SMA tu nah, In. Bisa kada ingat. hehe. Ayuam umpat ikam nyaman tambah tumbur.
C: Coba diingat-ingat lagi pang. Yaam kada sempat bekenalan pang bahari lah. Salam kenal ay dulu. Bahari tu aku mererigat, wahini kan lumayan kada mererigat makanya banyak yang kada pinandu. haha
B: Ingat ja pang kalo mun sudah bedapat. Apalagi pas di mega top, aku ada bepander lawan ikam kalo. Nasib yang kada beken di sekolah tu kayaini pang.
C: Eh jangan salah. Justru karena ikam masih mererigat tuam makanya aku masih pinandu. haha
B: Mererigat is my style I think.
C: Kada papa yus, aku gin masih "sedikit" mererigat. ituam kerennya kita.
B: Ih aku kada jadiam, biar ikam sorangan ja gin yg mererigat. haha
C: Jangan ah. supan aku mun sorangan ja. Ayuam beramian nyaman bekennya beimbaian jua. haha

7. A: Eh ada abang Edoy. apa kabar pian bang?
B: Alhamdulillah kabar baik. Apa kabar jua?
A: Alhamdulillah sehat ja. Apaam gawian wahini?
B: Nganggur. Cari wangsit.
A: Haha ada ada ja pian ni. Syukuram mun kayaitu. Ada jua yang digawi.

8. A: Woi cewe!
B: Apa cowo.
A: Dimana ni?
B: Di mana-mana. Di kost ay.
A: Iyakah? Bebilaam wisudanya?
B: Kada tahu lagi. Skripsi ja balum tuntung handak wisudaamlah. hahaha Ikam sudah skripsi jua lo?
A: Aku ni sebujurnya sudah habisam kuliah. Tapi pas semalam ada konversi jadi ada MK yang hanyar lawan dipindah-pindah jadwalnya.
B: terus?
A: Ya kuliah.
B: Dinikmati ja, apa boleh buatam

A: Iih. Apa beimbai jakah kita wisuda kena?
B: Bisa jua, tapi ikam yang meimbai aku.
A: Mana kawa.
B: Dikawa-kawai ah
A: Kada kawa, mentok Maret
B: Amun kayaitu kada jadiam. Sorang-sorang ja. hehe

9. A: Hai say, Kayaapa kesahnya lawan orang Pakistan semalam?
    B: Ku block, kada tahu*am* kemana bukahnya. haha
    A: Sampat telponanlah?
    B: Kada pan, inya menchat akuay tarus. Juju handak minta no ku. Indahku membari
    A: Biar ja ah dibari, kalo jodoh. Ituam nang dicari. haha Bengkengkah say?
    B: Memang bengkeng pang, tapiam munyak aku. Ketuju menggombal ja.

10. A: Wui cil
    B: Wui jua mang
    A: Dimana ni?
    B: Di kost ay, dimana lagi ikam kira
    A: Kalo di kampuskah apakah
    B: Kada biasa lagiam aku ke kampus.
    A: kenapa?
    B: kada lulus-lulus jua
    A: haha aku ni pang dikampus ja biar kada lulus
    B: yaa kita kan memiliki prinsip yang berbeda. haha

11. A: Say, kado gasan lakian yang cocok pas ultah apa yu?
    B: Wah, kurang tahu say. Aku kada ahli dalam dunia perlelakian. hehe
    A: Emang kada pernah ngasih kado gasan cowokah?
    B: Hahaha kenyataan say, aku kada ngerti masalah kayaitu. culun haha
    A: Bee. kawan ne.
    B: Bari cinta gen sudah. Kado paling mahal tu. hohoho
    A: Haha bagus ja lah mun itu?
    B: Apaam yu amun aku kada tahu jua.
    A: Hehe cinta gin lah
    B: Iih cinta ja, kedida yang kawa menandingi tu kado nya. hahaha gombel
    A: Gombal jar kena. hahahaha
    B: Gombal tu romantis kitu. haha
    A: hahaha malah diuluinya lah say
    B: Nah, kada tahuam tu lah diului apa kada. Aku balum biasa jua pang mempraktekannya.

12. A: Ui gawi skripsi tu
    B: Ui jua. santai ja. Lulus pada waktunya jua kena. haha
    A: Hahaha. boneng. Aku ni esok ujian, munyak aku belajar sudah. hahahaha
    B: Ujian wid, ujian. insyaf. Haha Kada usah belajaram amun kayaitu, sudah pintar ja tu
    A: Astapirullah. hahaha aku ni kada pintar pang makanya balum lulus ja.
    B: Hahaha saking pintar tuam makanya disayang dosen. Jangan lakas lulus pan jar.
    A: Amit amit. hahaha. Jangan jua kalo lah.

13. A: Woi
    B: Ini Cahya, Kak.
    A: Haw, kenapa ikam yang mencungul pakai FB Linda?
    B: Kak Lindanya kadida.
    A: Kemana inya? maka ku dangar jar handak ke Pangkalan bun.
    B: Inggih, tulakanam bubuhannya hari semalam.

14. A: Kangen rumah.
    B: Makanya, lakasiam bulik ikam tu.
    A: Balum libur, kada kawa lagi bulik.

15. A: Kada jadi bete.
    B: Kenapa bisa?
    A: Ada urang pang melawak, kada jadi beteam.

16. A: Garing, kada nyaman awak.
    B: Di uyah, asami, hanyar di goreng nyamanam.
    A: Emang ikan!
    D: Wadohlah, padahal ku handak membawai membakso. hehe
    A: Yaam kada nyaman awak.

17. A: Aku takutan salah pilih.
    B: Ngalih orang handak belaki ni.
    A: Yaam jum ay kena aku handak bekesah lawan ikam.
    B: Lakasiam kemari bekesah! Beelang wadahku, bawa ja kemanakan ikam.

18. A: Bingung nih.
    B: Bingung kenapa pulang, De?
    A: Bingung menentukan pilihan. Ngalu ka ay.
    C: Guringam, jum!
    A: Kena dulu masih balum ngantuk.

19. A: ini bujuran orang ikam bertiga? Meapa bubuhan ikam tu?
    B: Bemainanay kenapa Ndra? Handak umpatkah ikam?
    C: Astahlah betiga ni haur befoto-foto ja. Bebilaam ni urang ikam main-main lagi ke atas?
    B: Hehe ayo Il, ikam ja yang kesini. Isuk kah, lah?
    C: Kena dulu ku pikir-pikir, ada janjikah kada aku ni isuk.
    B: Haduhay, kaya Ibu Negara ja lagi haur banar.
    C: Yaam, kawa juakah aku ni tulak isuk. Wadah ni pang dari ujung ke ujung jua.

20. A: Munyaknya ay kedida gawian ni.
    B: Pecahkan saja piringnya biar ramai. hehe
    C: Ka, minta pin BBam.
    A: Kena ku message ja lah.

21. A: Astah, foto jaman bebila ni? Remi!
    B: Haha jaman masih bengkeng imut-imut. haha Remi sudah beisi anakam.
    A: Aku padahal banyak jua baisi fotonya, tapi hapeku hilang. Komputerku rusak parah, jadi ku jualam. Data-datanya sudah hilang semua.
    B: Ih sayangnya ay, komputerku gin rusak jua lalu yang tesisa baya gambar ini ja.

22. A: Palangka-Banjarmasin-Palangka dalam hitungan jam.
    B: Sudahamlah nini beoperasi?
    A: Kada. Kada kawa dioperasi jar dokternya.
    B: Haw, kenapa Ka?
    A: Rusak syarafnya jar, lain katarak pan.

23. A: Bengkengnya ay julakku ni. Sudah baisiamlah parut?
    B: Balum sayang ay. hehe
    A: Lawasnya pang. Lakasiam baisi anak! Kada sabar nah handak menggendong kemanakan hanyar.
    B: Makanya doakan ja lakas julak kam ni baisi anak. hehe

24. A: Waduhlah inya ni, kedida habar lalu.
    B: Wayu acil bemamay.
    A: Eh, bujuranlah Tie handak kawin?
    B: Tahu, kenapa bisa betakon lawan aku. Maka ikam tu yang disana.
    A: Yaa kan ikam kawan akrabnya.
    B: Terus? Handak minta undangankah ikam?
    A: Iih handak datang. Bujur kah kada tu?
    B: Amun jar urang kayaitu, berarti iih.
    A: Astah ay. Bebujuran ah, In?
    B: Iih ah, bore jua. Ituam nang handak ikam tahu.

25. A: Ada soto Banjar, ada nasi kuning, ada iwak karing, sambal acan. Wih, mantab!
    B: Akuy nyamaannya.
    A: Makanam yu! Hahaha
    B: Uma, mun aku jauh ja ditawari.
    A: Haha sapa suruh kuliah tu jauh pada benua.

26. A: Huhuhu dosenku keluar negeri In.
    B: Haw, jauhnya pang. Meapa sidin kesana?
    A: Handak liburan kaya yang jar ikam tadi. Sia-sia kesana behancap-hancap.
    B: Bujuram kalo jar aku tadi, kada percaya pang ikam lawan aku. Haha sabar ja, bulik jua kena sidin.
    A: Tapi lawas. Sampat belumut menunggunya.

27. A: Wih, urang kantoran wahini kam ngalih cariannya.
    B: Hadeh, uyuh ah. Jar Sapakah begawi nyaman.
    A: Ujar pang ikam satu kantor lawan Vita, iyakah?
    B: Iih kam, membari muar kalo.
    A: Hahaha berarti sudah waktunya ikam tu bekawan lawan inya.
    B: Bekawan apakah. Ikam ay kada tahu. Inyaam wahini nang pina peiyanya di kantor.
    A: Mbah, kalah ikam? Lawan pang. Haha
    B: Heh, kada begaduh pan aku. Untung ja kada sama divisi, bisa gila aku kena.
    A: Haha

28. A: Jadi ingat waktu MOS pas SMA disuruh nyanyi dangdut sekuntum mawar merah di depan kelas, kada hapal pulang. Haha
    B: Memang ikam tu Yu ay, menyupani ja.
    A: Apa ikam pina harat, sorang tu gin di hukum menjijit telinga. Hih, menyupani jua.
    B: Tapi beramian segala Nisa, kada supan pan dari pada ikam sorangan. Haha
    A: Sama ja menyupani jua.
    C: Apa ni, bisa aku dibawa-bawa jua. Yu, kami di Samuda semuaan ni?
    A: Bila befotoan, jangan ditag wadahku. Awas kam lah!
    C: Rami kami tadi hanyar datang bekumpulan segala Endah lawan Sri. Haha
    B: Sa, malam kena lagi jar Endah. Tempulu inya masih ada disini.
    C: Be, aku kada kawa nah. Kada dibolehi bejalan malam.
    A: Haha pina meagaki aku bekumpulan sekalinya kada kawa bejalan jua Nisa ni. Amun Nisa kada kawa bejalan malam, culik ja. Bari obat, culikam.
    B: Kena kami menculiknya, bawa pasukan ke Sawahan. Haha

Appendix 5: Berita Acara

KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA
Jalan Mayjen Haryono No. 169 Malang 65145
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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama   : Indah Puspitasari
2. NIM   : 0710333029
3. Program Studi   : S-1 Sastra Inggris
4. Judul Skripsi   : The Use of Banjarese Particle –*Am* in Central Kalimantan
5. Tanggal Mengajukan   : 10 Maret 2011
6. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 12 Agustus 2011
7. Nama Pembimbing   : I. Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A.
                             II. Yuni Astuti, S.Pd
8. Keterangan Konsultasi

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	10 Maret 2011	Persetujuan judul skripsi	Pembimbing I	
2.	11 Maret 2011	Persetujuan judul skripsi	Pembimbing II	
3.	23 Maret 2011	Konsultasi studi terdahulu melalui telepon	Pembimbing I	
4.	04 April 2011	Penyerahan draft BAB I, II, & III	Pembimbing I	
5.	19 April 2011	Konsultasi BAB I, II, & III	Pembimbing I	
6.	22 April 2011	Konsultasi teori BAB II melalui email	Pembimbing I	
7.	03 Mei 2011	Konsultasi pergantian teori yang digunakan di BAB II	Pembimbing I	
8.	06 Mei 2011	Konsultasi rumusan masalah dan teori	Pembimbing I	
9.	10 Mei 2011	Konsultasi revisi BAB II, & III	Pembimbing I	
10.	12 Mei 2011	Penyerahan draft BAB I, II, & III	Pembimbing II	
11.	23 Mei 2011	ACC BAB I, II, & III	Pembimbing I	
12.	25 Mei 2011	Konsultasi revisi BAB I, II, & III	Pembimbing II	
13.	06 Juni 2011	ACC BAB I, II, & III	Pembimbing II	

Lanjutan tabel

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
14.	30 Juni 2011	Konsultasi seluruh BAB setelah seminar proposal	Pembimbing II	
15.	04 Juli 2011	Konsultasi BAB IV & V	Pembimbing I	
16.	11 Juli 2011	ACC keseluruhan BAB	Pembimbing I	
17.	13 Juli 2011	Konsultasi revisi keseluruhan BAB	Pembimbing II	
18.	15 Juli 2011	ACC keseluruhan BAB	Pembimbing II	
19.	02 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi revisi setelah seminar hasil	Pembimbing I	
20.	02 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi revisi setelah seminar hasil	Pembimbing II	
21.	02 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi revisi setelah seminar hasil	Penguji II	
22.	03 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi revisi setelah seminar hasil	Penguji I	
23.	09 Agustus 2011	ACC	Pembimbing II	
24.	10 Agustus 2011	ACC	Pembimbing I	
25.	11 Agustus 2011	ACC	Penguji II	
26.	12 Agustus 2011	ACC	Penguji I	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

Malang, 15 Agustus 2011

Dosen Pembimbing I   Dosen Pembimbing II

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